

LESSON NINE

CAPITAL LETTERS & SYLLABLE FORMATION

So far we have learned the lower case letters of the Koine Greek Alphabet. In this lesson you will be introduced to the capital or upper case letters. Some of the capital letters will be placed in the reading of the Greek text at the end of this lesson. You will learn the other upper case letters as we go through this course. A complete chart on the Koine Greek Alphabet is on page 1 of the Charts Section Notebook. From now on we will refer to the Charts Section when dealing with the alphabet.

CAPITAL LETTERS

<u>LETTER NAME</u>	<u>LOWER CASE LETTER</u>	<u>CAPITAL LETTER</u>
Alpha - - - - -	α	A
Beta - - - - -	β	B
Gamma - - - - -	γ	Γ *
Delta - - - - -	δ	Δ *
Epsilon - - - - -	ε	E
Zeta - - - - -	ζ	Z
Eta - - - - -	η	H *
Theta - - - - -	θ	Θ
Iota - - - - -	ι	I
Kappa - - - - -	κ	K
Lambda - - - - -	λ	Λ *
Mu - - - - -	μ	M
Nu - - - - -	ν	N
Xi - - - - -	ξ	Ξ *
Omicron - - - - -	ο	O
Pi - - - - -	π	Π
Rho - - - - -	ρ	P
Sigma - - - - -	σ	Σ *
Tau - - - - -	τ	T
Upsilon - - - - -	υ	Υ *
Phi - - - - -	φ	Φ
Chi - - - - -	χ	X
Psi - - - - -	ψ	Ψ
Omega - - - - -	ω	Ω *

The best way to learn the capital letters is to become familiar with them without spending a lot of time on them. Most of the capital letters look like the corresponding Greek letter and can be learned easily. Each of the more difficult capital letters have been marked with an asterisk (*) in the above chart.

On page 2 of this lesson we will study the formation of syllables.

LESSON NINE

SYLLABLE FORMATION

Greek words are formed by a combination of syllables. A syllable is a single sound expressed by one formation of the mouth. When the mouth has to reform, a new syllable is formed.

SYLLABLE RULES

A word is divided into syllables according to the following syllable rules:

- #1 - A word has as many syllables as vowels or diphthongs in it. Therefore, there is only one vowel or diphthong in a syllable.

EXAMPLE: ἄνθρωπος

There are three syllables because there are three vowels.

- #2 - A consonant between two vowels goes with the vowel to the right.

EXAMPLE: ἄνθρωπος = ἄνθρωπος

- #3 - Two consonants divide, except at the beginning of a word or syllable.

EXAMPLES: ἄγγελος = ἄγγελος

Χριστός = Χριστός

- #4 - When you have three consonants together, the first two divide according to SR#3 and the second and third consonants go together, again according to SR#3.

EXAMPLE: ἄνθρωπος = ἄνθρωπος

In the exercise for this lesson, the words of John 1:1-18 are divided into syllables for pronunciation and also includes capital letters.

LESSON 9

Page 2

LESSON NINE

EXERCISE ONE

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise you will be introduced to the CAPITAL LETTERS found in the text of the words in John 1:1-18. The text is broken down into SYLLABLES again so that you will notice the SYLLABLE RULES.

Line 1:	Ἐν Fig. 1	ἀρ χῆ Fig. 2	ἦν Fig. 3	ὁ Fig. 4	λό γος, Fig. 5	καὶ Fig. 6
Line 2:	ὁ Fig. 1	Λό γος Fig. 2	ἦν Fig. 3	πρὸς Fig. 4	τὸν Fig. 5	Θε ὄν Fig. 6
Line 3:	καὶ Fig. 1	Θε ὄς Fig. 2	ἦν Fig. 3	ὁ Fig. 4	λό γος. Fig. 5	οὐ τος Fig. 6
Line 4:	ἦν Fig. 1	ἐν Fig. 2	ἀρ χῆ Fig. 3	πρὸς Fig. 4	τὸν Fig. 5	Θε ὄν. Fig. 6
Line 5:	πάν τα Fig. 1	δι' Fig. 2	αὐ τοῦ Fig. 3	ἐ γέ νε το, Fig. 4	καὶ Fig. 5	χω ρίς Fig. 6
Line 6:	αὐ τοῦ Fig. 1	ἐ γέ νε το Fig. 2	οὐ δὲ Fig. 3	ἐν Fig. 4	ὃ Fig. 5	γέ γο νεν. Fig. 6
Line 7:	ἐν Fig. 1	αὐ τῶ Fig. 2	ζω ἡ Fig. 3	ἦν, Fig. 4	καὶ Fig. 5	ἡ Fig. 6
Line 8:	ζω ἡ Fig. 1	ἦν Fig. 2	τὸ Fig. 3	φῶς Fig. 4	τῶν Fig. 5	ἀν θρώ πων, Fig. 6
Line 9:	καὶ Fig. 1	τὸ Fig. 2	φῶς Fig. 3	ἐν Fig. 4	τῆ Fig. 5	σκο τί α Fig. 6
Line 10:	φαί νει, Fig. 1	καὶ Fig. 2	ἡ Fig. 3	σκο τί α Fig. 4	αὐ τὸ Fig. 5	οὐ Fig. 6

LESSON NINE

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 11: κα τέ λα βεν. Ἐ γέ νε το ἄν θρω πος ἀ πεσ ταλ μέ νος
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4

Line 12: πα ρὰ Θε οὔ, ὄ νο μα αὐ τῶ Ἰ ω άν νης. οὔ τος
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 13: ἦλ θεν εἰς μαρ τυ ρί αν, ἵ να μαρ τυ ρή ση πε ρὶ
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 14: τοῦ φω τός, ἵ να πάν τες πισ τεύ σω σι δι'
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 15: αὐ τοῦ. οὐκ ἦν ἐ κεῖ νος τὸ φῶς,
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 16: ἀλλ' ἵ να μαρ τυ ρή ση πε ρὶ τοῦ φω τός.
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 17: Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀ λη θι νόν, ὃ
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 18: φω τί ζει πάν τα ἄν θρω πον ἐρ χό με νον εἰς
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5

Line 19: τὸν κόσ μον. ἐν τῶ κόσ μω ἦν, καὶ
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6 Fig. 7

Line 20: ὃ κόσ μος δι' αὐ τοῦ ἐ γέ νε το, καὶ
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 21: ὃ κόσ μος αὐ τὸν οὐκ ἔγ νω. εἰς
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

Line 22: τὰ ἴ δι α ἦλ θε, καὶ οἱ ἴ δι οι
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

LESSON 9

Page 4

LESSON NINE

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 23:	<u>αὐ τὸν</u> Fig. 1	<u>οὐ</u> Fig. 2	<u>πα ρέ λα βον.</u> Fig. 3	<u>ὅ σοι</u> Fig. 4	<u>δὲ</u> Fig. 5	<u>ἔ λα βον</u> Fig. 6	
Line 24:	<u>αὐ τόν,</u> Fig. 1	<u>ἔ δω κεν</u> Fig. 2	<u>αὐ τοῖς</u> Fig. 3	<u>ἐ ξου σί αν</u> Fig. 4	<u>τέκ να</u> Fig. 5	<u>Θε οὐ</u> Fig. 6	
Line 25:	<u>γε νέσ θαι,</u> Fig. 1	<u>τοῖς</u> Fig. 2	<u>πισ τεύ ου σιν</u> Fig. 3	<u>εἰς</u> Fig. 4	<u>τὸ</u> Fig. 5	<u>ὄ νο μα</u> Fig. 6	
Line 26:	<u>αὐ τοῦ·</u> Fig. 1	<u>οἷ</u> Fig. 2	<u>οὐκ</u> Fig. 3	<u>ἐξ</u> Fig. 4	<u>αἰ μά των,</u> Fig. 5	<u>οὐ δὲ</u> Fig. 6	
Line 27:	<u>ἐκ</u> Fig. 1	<u>θε λή μα τος</u> Fig. 2	<u>σαρ κός,</u> Fig. 3	<u>οὐ δὲ</u> Fig. 4	<u>ἐκ</u> Fig. 5	<u>θε λή μα τος</u> Fig. 6	
Line 28:	<u>ἀν δρός</u> Fig. 1	<u>ἀλλ’</u> Fig. 2	<u>ἐκ</u> Fig. 3	<u>Θε οὐ</u> Fig. 4	<u>ἐ γεν νή θη σαν.</u> Fig. 5	<u>Καὶ</u> Fig. 6	
Line 29:	<u>ὁ</u> Fig. 1	<u>λό γος</u> Fig. 2	<u>σὰ ρξ</u> Fig. 3	<u>ἐ γέ νε το,</u> Fig. 4	<u>καὶ</u> Fig. 5	<u>ἐσ κή νω σεν</u> Fig. 6	
Line 30:	<u>ἐν</u> Fig. 1	<u>ἡ μῖν,</u> Fig. 2	<u>καὶ</u> Fig. 3	<u>ἐ θε α σά με θα</u> Fig. 4	<u>τὴν</u> Fig. 5	<u>δό ξαν</u> Fig. 6	
Line 31:	<u>αὐ τοῦ,</u> Fig. 1	<u>δό ξαν</u> Fig. 2	<u>ὡς</u> Fig. 3	<u>μο νο γε νοῦς</u> Fig. 4	<u>πα ρὰ</u> Fig. 5	<u>Πατ ρός,</u> Fig. 6	
Line 32:	<u>πλή ρης</u> Fig. 1	<u>χά ρι τος</u> Fig. 2	<u>καὶ</u> Fig. 3	<u>ἀ λη θεί ας.</u> Fig. 4	<u>Ἴ ω ἀν νης</u> Fig. 5		
Line 33:	<u>μαρ τυ ρεῖ</u> Fig. 1	<u>πε ρὶ</u> Fig. 2	<u>αὐ τοῦ,</u> Fig. 3	<u>καὶ</u> Fig. 4	<u>κέ κρα γε</u> Fig. 5	<u>λέ γων,</u> Fig. 6	
Line 34:	<u>Οὐ τος</u> Fig. 1	<u>ἦν</u> Fig. 2	<u>ὄν</u> Fig. 3	<u>εἶ πον,</u> Fig. 4	<u>Ὁ</u> Fig. 5	<u>ὀ πί σω</u> Fig. 6	<u>μου</u> Fig. 7
Line 35:	<u>ἐρ χό με νος</u> Fig. 1	<u>ἔμ προσ θέν</u> Fig. 2	<u>μου</u> Fig. 3	<u>γέ γο νεν·</u> Fig. 4	<u>ὅ τι</u> Fig. 5		

LESSON NINE

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 36:	πρῶ τός Fig. 1	μου Fig. 2	ἦν. Fig. 3	καὶ Fig. 4	ἐκ Fig. 5	τοῦ Fig. 6
Line 37:	<u>πλη ρώ μα τος</u> Fig. 1	αὐ τοῦ Fig. 2	ἡ μείς Fig. 3	πάν τες Fig. 4	<u>ἐ λά βο μεν,</u> Fig. 5	
Line 38:	καὶ Fig. 1	χά ριν Fig. 2	ἀν τὶ Fig. 3	<u>χά ρι τος.</u> Fig. 4	ὄ τι Fig. 5	ὁ Fig. 6
Line 39:	νό μος Fig. 1	δι ἅ Fig. 2	<u>Μω σέ ως</u> Fig. 3	<u>ἐδ ό θη,</u> Fig. 4	ἡ Fig. 5	χά ρις Fig. 6
Line 40:	καὶ Fig. 1	ἡ Fig. 2	<u>ἀλ ή θει α</u> Fig. 3	δι ἅ Fig. 4	<u>’Ι η σου</u> Fig. 5	Χρισ τοῦ Fig. 6
Line 41:	<u>ἐ γέ νε το.</u> Fig. 1	Θε ὄν Fig. 2	οὐ δεῖς Fig. 3	<u>ἐώ ρα κε</u> Fig. 4	<u>πώ πο τε·</u> Fig. 5	
Line 42:	ὁ Fig. 1	<u>μο νο γε νῆς</u> Fig. 2	υῖ ός, Fig. 3	ὁ Fig. 4	ὦν Fig. 5	εἰς τὸν Fig. 6 Fig. 7
Line 43:	κόλ πον Fig. 1	τοῦ Fig. 2	Πατ ρός, Fig. 3	<u>ἐ κεῖ νος</u> Fig. 4	<u>ἐ ξη γή σα το.</u> Fig. 5	

After you practice this exercise, you should go on to Lesson 10. In Lesson 10 you will be introduced to simple sentence structure. The reading exercise in Lesson 10 will be John 1:1-8 with the words as they are in the Greek New Testament with capital letters and accents.

LESSON 9

Page 6