

VANGUARD GREEK  
PART 4

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LESSON 1

Welcome back to Greek! The lesson for today is to review the Greek alphabet. Use the three sheets of Greek alphabet letters provided in Part 1; these are the Greek capital letters, the Greek small letters, and the Greek capital and small letters together.

Do you remember which seven Greek letters are vowels? In case you forgot, they are: Αα, Εε, Ηη, Ιι, Οο, Υυ, Ωω. You must be able to repeat these from memory.

Since this is fourth time you have learned the Greek alphabet and vowels, it should come back to your memory fairly easily. If it does not, add an extra Greek class later today to review the Greek alphabet again.

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LESSON 2

Review the Greek Letter Names sheet, both in English and in Greek. You should be comfortable with all of the words on the sheet by the end of this lesson. Since this is a review it is likely to go quickly, but if not then this can be reviewed more than once in the same day.

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PART 3

LESSON 3  
DIACRITIC MARKS: BREATHINGS

DIACRITIC MARKS

Have you noticed in French that some letters have little marks above or below the letters? Those are called *diacritic marks*. They are marks that help us pronounce the word correctly.

Greek has diacritic marks as well. Today we are going to learn about a certain type of Greek diacritic mark known as a breathing mark.

BREATHINGS

Erasmian Greek has two *breathings*, a *rough breathing* and a *smooth breathing*. These marks are placed above the first letter of a Greek word if the Greek word begins with a vowel. Which seven Greek letters are vowels? (Answer: Αα, Εε, Ηη, Ιι, Οο, Υυ, Ωω.)

A smooth breathing looks like a comma above the letter. I don't know why they bother to put it there. All it means is to pronounce the letter normally.

A rough breathing mark means something special. Are you ready to learn what a rough breathing mark does?

Did you notice that the Greek alphabet does not have the letter *h* in it? In order to make the letter *h* at the beginning of a word, the Greek alphabet puts a rough breathing mark above the first letter of the word.

Let's use the English word *and* as an example. If we put a smooth breathing mark above the *a*, then the *a* is pronounced normally.

ᾶnd = and

If we put a rough breathing mark above the first letter of *and*, it means that we pronounce the word like it has an *h* in front: *hand*.

ánd = hand

I am often confused as to which mark is the rough breathing mark and which is the smooth breathing mark. One way I remember is that the rough breathing mark looks like a tiny *h* with the hump of the *h* all squished down. Maybe that will help you remember as well.

Another way to remember is that a comma is normal in English, so you pronounce the word normally (without an *h* in front). A backward comma is not normal in English, so when we see one we must do something that is not normal: we place an *h* sound in front of the word.

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LESSON 4  
HELLENIC, Ἕλληνας, Ἕλληνικος, Ἄλφάβητος

Yesterday we learned two Greek diacritic marks. Diacritic marks are marks placed above or below a letter to tell us how to pronounce the letter.

Yesterday we learned about breathing marks. We learned that Greek breathing marks are placed above the first letter of a Greek word if the Greek word begins with a vowel. Which seven Greek letters are vowels?

A *smooth breathing* mark looks like a comma and tells us to pronounce the letter normally. A *rough breathing* mark looks like a backward comma and tells us to put an *h* in front of the word. The example we learned yesterday was the word *and*:

ἄnd = and  
ἥnd = hand

Now let's learn a Greek word that uses a breathing mark.

HELLENIC

Greeks do not call themselves Greeks. The word *Greek* comes from Latin. The Romans are the ones who called the Greeks the Greeks. Here is the Greek word for what the Greeks call themselves:

Ἕλληνας - a Greek man, a Grecian

Notice the rough breathing mark in front of the first letter. This means to say the word as though there is an *h* in front of the word. The Greek word Ἕλληνας sounds like *Hellane*.

When you see Greek words that are typed in a textbook (such as this one) it is difficult to put the diacritic marks above the capital letters. The diacritic marks are often placed in front of the capital letters when we see Greek that is typed.

Here is another Greek word which comes from Ἕλληνας:

Ἑλληνικος – Hellenic, Greek (adjective)

This word is a singular adjective form. It means that something is Greek. For example, the Greek alphabet is Greek. Like this:

ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς ἀλφάβητος - The Greek alphabet.  
*the Greek alphabet*

For now, all you need to remember is that Ἑλληνικος means *Greek*.

By the way, did you notice that the word ἀλφάβητος means *alphabet*? (It has a smooth breathing mark over the first letter, which means that we say “alphabaytos” and not “halphabaytos.”) Our English word *alphabet* comes from the Greek word ἀλφάβητος.

When we learn the English alphabet, sometimes people referred to it as “learning our ABC’s.” That is how it is in Greek as well. When learning the Greek alphabet, it is like learning our AB’s. In Greek that is learning our *alpha beta*’s. When we put *alpha* and *beta* together, we get *alphabet* – alphabet!

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#### LESSON 5

#### DIACRITIC MARKS: ACCENTS

In addition to the *rough breathing* mark and the *smooth breathing* mark, Greek also has three *accent* marks.

- ´ *acute accent*
- ˆ *circumflex accent*
- ` *grave accent*

The *acute* accent (´) point upward. The *circumflex* accent (ˆ) is like a partial circle. The *grave* accent (`) points downward.

Notice that these are similar but not the same as the accent marks in your French lessons. However, these accent marks do not mean the same as the French accent marks. The three Greek accent marks relate to the pitch of the voice; the pitch of the voice is how high or low your voice is.

The acute accent means to raise the pitch of your voice *slightly* when saying that syllable. This is easy to remember because the acute accent seems to be pointing upward.

A circumflex accent only goes over long vowel sounds. We will talk about long vowel sounds later. A circumflex accent causes the pitch of the voice to rise *slightly* and then fall back down to where it was, all on the same syllable. The circumflex accent (ˆ) looks like it goes up and then back down, which helps us remember what to do when we see a circumflex accent.

The grave accent is unusual. Greek words do not normally have grave accents. Instead, a grave accent is merely an acute accent which has been turned upside down. Later we'll learn the rules for changing acute accents to grave accents.

What do we do when we see a grave accent? Nothing. The grave accent means that normally there is an acute accent at this location, but we are getting rid of the acute accent by replacing it with a grave accent. When we see a grave accent, we pronounce it as though there is no accent at all. This is how I would like you to

learn the grave accent initially. Later, we may discover that the grave accent does a little more.

The accents indicate a *slight* change in the pitch of the voice. The accents do not cause the pitch of the voice to rise high and fall low like a drunken meadow lark! The pitch of the voice changes as much as a half step in music, or less.

If you have a piano, play a half step up. This is the most an acute accent will cause the voice to change. A circumflex accent is a half step up and back down again. A grave accent does not change pitch at all.

Now let's look at an example in Greek. Do you remember the Greek word for a book or a scroll? It is βίβλος. From βίβλος we get the English word Bible. When we say βίβλος, we raise the pitch of our voices slightly on the *ί* of βίβλος. It returns to baseline on the second syllable.

Practice saying these Greek words, using the correct breathing marks and following the accents.

Ἑλληνικός	Hellenic, Greek (m. adj.)
βίβλος	book (or scroll)
νίκη	victory
ἄνθρωπος	man, person, human being
Ἑλληνική	Hellenic, Greek (f. adj.)
λόγος etc.)	word (discourse, statement, etc.)
θεός	God
χρόνος	time
γεωργός	farmer (or rancher)
ἄλφάβητος	alphabet

## VANGUARD GREEK

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#### LESSON 6

#### Ἑλληνικὸς καὶ Ἀλφάβητος

Καί

The Greek word καὶ simply means *and*. You may have noticed καὶ in the title above. It sounds like the word *kite*, but without the *t* at the end of the word. Καὶ and *and* are both conjunctions, which is abbreviated *conj.*

Why do I keep changing the accent back and forth between καὶ and καί? Why do I keep changing between an acute accent and a grave accent?

One of the truly frightening things about learning Greek is learning the accents. We are going to learn the accent rules slowly. There are many accent rules, and they are somewhat confusing to learn.

We are going to learn one Greek accent rule today. That rule is in regard to *oxytone* words.

#### THE OXYTONE ACCENT RULE

A word is *oxytone* when it has an acute accent on the last syllable. Both καί and Ἑλληνικός have an acute accent on the last syllable, so both words are *oxytone*. The word *oxytone* simply means *sharp-tone*. Here is the rule:

**An oxytone changes its acute accent to the grave accent when followed by another word in the same sentence.**

When we write an oxytone all by itself, we write it with an acute accent. For example: καί

When we write an oxytone followed by another word in the same sentence, we must change the acute accent to a grave accent. For example: Ἑλληνικὸς καὶ Ἀλφάβητος.

What should you remember? Whenever the last syllable of a Greek word has an acute accent, we must change the acute accent to a grave accent if it is followed by another word in the same sentence.

Ἑλληνικός

Ἑλληνικὸς is the Greek word for *Greek*. It is an adjective, and it is singular. In English we can say *Greek* or we can say *Hellenic*. Both of these words mean the same thing.

You may remember that the -ος ending means that the word is masculine. To change the word from masculine to feminine we remove the -ος and add -η. Ἑλληνική.

In general, all Greek words ending in -ος are masculine; in general, all Greek words ending in -η are feminine. This is very helpful to remember.

Ἀλφάβητος

Ἀλφάβητος comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet: ἄλφα καὶ βήτα. (Did you remember that καὶ means *and*?) In English we might say someone is learning his ABC's when he is learning his alphabet. In Greek we say the person is learning his alpha-betas. The Greek word ἄλφάβητος is where we get the English word *alphabet*. The word ἄλφάβητος is a noun, it is masculine, and it is singular: n.m.s. We suspect that ἄλφάβητος is masculine because it ends in -ος.

We can combine ἄλφάβητος and Ἑλληνικός: Ἑλληνικὸς ἄλφάβητος means "Hellenic alphabet" or "Greek alphabet."

Remember the Oxytone Accent Rule. Whenever a Greek word has an acute accent on the last syllable, it changes to a grave accent if it is followed by another word in the same sentence.

Remember that most Greek words ending in -ος are masculine. Remember that most Greek words ending in -η are feminine.

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LESSON 7

Βίβλος, Λόγος καὶ Θεός

REVIEW

καί	and (conj.)
Ἑλληνικός	Hellenic, Greek (adj.m.s.)
Ἑλληνική	Hellenic, Greek (adj.f.s.)
ἀλφάβητος	alphabet (n.m.s.)

BIBLE

The Greek word for book is βίβλος. In classical Greek times, Greek books were written on scrolls. A scroll is a long paper that is written on and then rolled up into the shape of a tube. Thus, the Greek word βίβλος means a book or a scroll.

The Bible is a book. Our English word Bible comes from the Greek word βίβλος. The Bible is not just a book, it is *the* book, it is *the* βίβλος, it is *the* Bible.

There are other English words that come from βίβλος. For example, a *bibliography* is a list of books. In French, a *bibliothèque* is a library.

Since βίβλος ends with -ος, we assume it is a masculine word. Unfortunately, βίβλος is feminine. Even though βίβλος ends with -ος, it is an exception to the rule because it is one of the few feminine words in Greek that end in -ος.

What is a Ἑλληνική βίβλος? Ἑλληνική means Greek, and βίβλος means book, so Ἑλληνική βίβλος is a Greek book. Notice that we had to use the feminine form of Ἑλληνική to match βίβλος, since βίβλος is feminine.

Βίβλος is a book or a scroll.

-LOGY

Λόγος means *word*. When there is more than one *word*, we say there are *words*. When there is more than one λόγος, the Greeks say there are λόγοι. Λόγοι is the plural of λόγος.

Λόγος means *word*. Λόγοι (*words*) means much more in Greek than *words* does in English, though. Λόγοι means words, a

speech, a teaching, a discourse, a story, a debate, a rumor, or a statement. Λόγοι can be used in many ways!

Λόγοι is used in many ways in English. For example, a *log* book is a book that we write in to keep a record of what is happening. The English word *log* often has extra letters on the end, to make *logue*. From this we get words such as *prologue* (words that come before), *postlogue* (words that come after), *epilogue* (words that are an overview), and *dialogue* (a conversation, a negotiation, et cetera).

Λόγοι is often put on the end of other words in English, in the form of *-logy*. When we do this, it means that it is words, a teaching, or knowledge about a subject. For example, *biology* means teaching or knowledge about life. Here are just a few other English words that end in *-logy*: *theology*, *zoology*, *geology*, *neurology*, *anthropology*, *archæology*, *cardiology*. The list goes on and on. All of these are fields of science. They are fields of knowledge. They are fields that have a words (teaching) on a subject. They have λόγοι on a subject.

What do you think Ἑλληνικὸς λόγος means? It means “a Greek word.”

Λόγος means word. Λόγοι means words, a speech, a teaching, a discourse, a story, a debate, a rumor, or a statement.

THEO-

Θεὸς is the Greek word for God. Since Θεός has an acute accent on the last syllable, it is oxytone. Θεὸς must follow the oxytone accent rule. We change the acute accent to a grave accent if Θεὸς is not the last word in a sentence.

The ancient Greeks worshiped many gods. They made temples and statues to these gods. In Athens there was once a statue to the unknown θεὸς, the unknown god. When the apostle Paul saw this, he used it as an opportunity to teach the Athenians about God. (Acts 17, beginning in verse 15) Many modern Greeks are Christians now.

In English we place *theo-* in front of a word to mean *God*. For example, *theology* is the study of God.

Do you see where the word *theology* comes from? *Theo* (Θεὸς) and *logy* (λόγοι) together make *theology*. *Theology* is a discourse (a teaching) about God. We say that *theology* is the study of God.

What do you think Ἑλληνικὸς θεὸς means? It means “a Greek god.”

θεὸς means God, or a god.

## VANGUARD GREEK

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#### LESSON 8

#### Ἄνθρωπος καὶ Χρόνος

##### REVIEW

καί	and (conj.)
Ἑλληνικός	Hellenic, Greek (adj.m.s.)
Ἑλληνική	Hellenic, Greek (adj.f.s.)
ἄλφάβητος	alphabet (n.m.s.)
βίβλος	book (or scroll) (n.f.s.)
λόγος	word (n.m.s.)
Θεός	God (n.m.s.)

##### ANTHROPO-

Ἄνθρωπος has a smooth breathing mark in front of it, so it is pronounced normally, with no *h* in front. Ἄνθρωπος is the Greek word for a person, a man, a human being.

Is ἄνθρωπος an oxytone word? No, because it does not have an acute accent on the last syllable.

There are many English words that come from ἄνθρωπος. If something is *anthropoid*, it is like a human being. *Anthropology* (ἄνθρωπος + λόγοι) is the study of people.

Ἄνθρωπος means person, man, human being.

##### CHRONO-

Χρόνος is difficult to pronounce because it begins with the Greek letter χ (χι or chi). Χρόνος is the Greek word for time or a season.

Χρόνος is used in English. In English it is in the form *chrono*. For example, if we say something is *chronic*, that means it has been happening for a long time. A *chronic problem* is a problem that has been a problem for quite a while.

A *chronicle* is a record of the timing (dates) of events in history. In the Bible, the books of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Chronicles are history books for Israel and Judah. They give time (dates) by the years of each king's reign.

Many times in English we combine *chrono* (χρόνος) with λόγοι. This makes two different English words: *chronology* and

*chronologue*. Both are a record or a study of the dates and times that events happened. For example, a *chronology* of history would study the dates that various events happened in history.

A *chronograph* writes down the times that things happened. A *chronometer* measures time. Clocks and watches are *chronometers*.

Χρόνος is the Greek word for time.

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LESSON 9  
Γεωργός καὶ Νίκη

REVIEW

καί	and (conj.)
Ἑλληνικός	Hellenic, Greek (adj.m.s.)
Ἑλληνική	Hellenic, Greek (adj.f.s.)
ἄλφάβητος	alphabet (n.m.s.)
βίβλος	book (or scroll) (n.f.s.)
λόγος	word (n.m.s.)
Θεός	God (n.m.s.)
ἄνθρωπος (n.m.s.)	person, man, human being
χρόνος	time

GEORGE

Is your name George? The name George comes directly from the Greek word γεωργός. Γεωργός, and George, mean *farmer*. In the United States, γεωργός would mean *farmer* or *rancher*. If your name is Georgina or Georgiana, this means *farmer's wife*, or a female farmer.

Is γεωργός oxytone? Yes, because γεωργός has an acute accent on the final syllable. The oxytone accent rule says we must change an acute accent to a grave accent when an oxytone word is followed by another word in the same sentence. That is why we keep changing γεωργός to γεωργός in this part. If γεωργός were the last word of the sentence, we would write γεωργός.

In English we do not use the word γεωργός much, except as the name George. When we talk about farmers and farming, English usually borrows the Latin word *agricola*, which means *farmer*. From Latin we get such English words as *agriculture* and *agrarian*.

Γεωργός means farmer or rancher.

## NIKE

Νίκη is a fun word. The English form, *nike*, is used as a brand of sports shoes. It is also the name of a type of U.S. military rocket. But what does νίκη mean? Νίκη (Nike) means victory!

Classical Greeks sometimes talked about Νίκη as though she was a person. The classical Greeks thought of victory (Νίκη) as a goddess that gave victory (νίκη) to one side or the other. In Greek art you may see a drawing or a statue of the winged goddess Νίκη.

PART 4  
LESSON 10

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK DEFINITE ARTICLES

ὁ, ἡ

Let's begin by learning how to pronounce two Greek words: ὁ καὶ ἡ. Both of them have a rough breathing mark above them. Thus, ἡ is pronounced like *hay*. Occasionally people have trouble with the other one. If you say *hop* and then remove the *p* at the end, you get *ho*. This is the same as the sound of ὁ. It is *not* pronounced like *hoe* because ὁ has the short "o" sound, not the long "o" sound. Say these words until you can pronounce them correctly: ὁ καὶ ἡ.

Do you remember which three words are articles in English? Can you name the six articles in French? Greek has forty-five articles! Fortunately, many of them are the same, so we do not have to learn forty-five different words. It is probably easiest if we use French and Spanish to learn our first Greek articles.

Let's begin with the definite article *the*. How do we say *the* in Greek? As in French and Spanish, there are many ways to say *the*. It all depends on if the noun is feminine, masculine or neuter, and if it is singular or plural.

For example, we would like to say "the victory" in Greek. In French, as in Greek, the word *victory* is singular and feminine. In English we say *the victory*. In French we say *la victoire*. In Spanish we say *la victoria*. In Greek it is ἡ νίκη. The French and Spanish *la* is like the Greek ἡ, it is the feminine singular definite article.

As you may have suspected, ὁ is the masculine singular definite article: ὁ ἄνθρωπος (the man or the person), ὁ λόγος (the word), ὁ ἀλφάβητος (the alphabet), ὁ γεωργός (the farmer), and so on. The Greek words ὁ καὶ ἡ mean *the*.

Here is an easy trick to learn. If the Greek word ends with -η, then the definite article is usually ἡ. If the Greek word ends with -ος, then the definite article is usually ὁ. The word βίβλος is an exception to the rule: ἡ βίβλος. Why do we write ἡ βίβλος and not ὁ βίβλος? Because βίβλος is feminine.

Try to translate the following into English before looking at the English translation on the right:

ὁ ἀλφάβητος	the alphabet
ἡ βίβλος	the book (or the scroll)
ὁ λόγος	the word
ὁ θεός	the god (God)
ὁ ἄνθρωπος	the person (or the man)
ὁ χρόνος	the time (or the season)
ὁ γεωργός	the farmer (or the rancher)
ἡ νίκη	the victory
καί	and

How did you do? By the way, sometimes God is written θεὸς in Greek, and sometimes God is written as ὁ θεός.

PART 4  
LESSON 11

GREEK INDEFINITE ARTICLES  
AND DICTIONARY ENTRIES

Do you remember that *the* is the only definite article in English? In English, *a* and *an* are the only indefinite articles.

What are the Greek indefinite articles (articles like *a* and *an*)? That's easy: there are none! Greek does not use indefinite articles! Actually, that is not completely true, but it is mostly true. Here is how it works...

In Greek, if we would like to say *the word* then we say *ὁ λόγος*. In Greek, if we wish to say *a word* then we simply say *λόγος*. We must translate from Greek into English based on the context. For example, *λόγος* may mean *a word*, or it may simply mean *word*.

GREEK DICTIONARY ENTRIES

In a Greek dictionary, the dictionary entry may look something like this:

γεωργός, ου, ὁ – farmer

We already know that the word *γεωργός* means a farmer or rancher. What are the other letters for?

For now, ignore the *ου*. The *ὁ* is the definite article for *γεωργός*. (*ὁ γεωργός*) It is there to tell us that the word *γεωργός* is masculine. Greek dictionaries do not use *m*, *f* or *neut* for masculine, feminine and neuter. Instead they place the definite article after the word to let us know the gender of the word. When we see the feminine definite article *ἡ*, we know the word is feminine. When we see the masculine definite article *ὁ*, we know the word is masculine.

Here is another example:

νίκη, ης, ἡ – victory

The dictionary is telling us that the word *βίβλη* is feminine by placing the feminine definite article *ἡ* after the word.

Here is a very important Greek dictionary entry:

*βίβλος, ου, ἡ* – book, scroll, roll

The *ἡ* tells us that this word is feminine, even though it looks like a masculine word.

PART 4  
LESSON 12

Καλός, Καλή

ΚΑΛΟ-

Καλὸς is an adjective. Καλὸς means *fine, beautiful* or *good*. It also means *virtuous, right, or good quality*. This word overlaps with several English words. We are going to translate καλὸς as *fine*, since this is the English word with the most similar meaning. Keep in mind that all of the other definitions are also appropriate at times.

Καλὸς is the masculine form and καλή is the feminine form. Since both καλός and καλή are oxytone, they change the acute accent to grave when followed by another word in the same sentence

This is a common word in Greek, but it is not used much in English. One of the few places it is seen in English is in the word *kaleidoscope*. The word *kaleidoscope* comes from three Greek words: καλὸς (*kal*) fine (beautiful) + εἶδοι (*eido*) forms + σκόπειν (*scopein*) to see. Have you ever seen a kaleidoscope?

Practice using the word καλὸς (or καλή) by translating these Greek phrases into English:

καλὸς ἄνθρωπος	a fine man (or a fine person)
ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος	the fine man (or the fine person)
καλή νίκη	a fine victory
ἡ καλή νίκη	the fine victory
ἡ καλή βίβλος	the fine book
καλή βίβλος	a fine book

Now see if you can translate aloud these English phrases into Greek:

a fine victory	καλή νίκη
the fine victory	ἡ καλή νίκη
the fine farmer	ὁ καλὸς γεωργός
a fine farmer	καλὸς γεωργός
a fine person	καλὸς ἄνθρωπος
the fine person	ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος
the fine book	ἡ καλή βίβλος
a fine book	καλή βίβλος

Did you remember that βίβλος is feminine? Did you remember we change acute accents to grave accents for oxytones?

PART 4  
LESSON 13

Γυνή

GYNÆ-

The Greek word γυνή means *a woman* or *a wife*. You may suspect it is a feminine word since it ends in -η, and you are correct. Γυνή is oxytone.

Γυνή is not used much in common English. It is used often in the medical field, though. When we combine γυνή and λόγοι we get γυναικόλογοι, or in English *gynæcology*.\* *Gynæcology* is the study (or science) of women. A *gynæcologist* is a physician who specializes in medical problems that only women have.

In English we have a word which means *woman* and another word which means *wife*. In most languages the word for *woman* and *wife* is the same word. For example, the French word *femme* can mean *woman* or *wife*. The same is true in Greek. Γυνή can mean *woman* or *wife*. The word γυνή never means *man*, *boy*, or *girl*, though. Γυνή always means an adult woman. We would never use γυνή when talking about a *girl* because a girl is not old enough to be married.

Γυνή means *a woman* or *a wife*.

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\* *Gynæcology* is the spelling of the word as it was taken from Greek into English. Since there is no English equivalent for the Greek vowel η, we often bring η into English as “e” or “æ.” The traditional English spellings of Greek words with η often use æ in place η. In the United States, the spellings of Greek words have been altered such that the æ letter combination has been simplified to e. Thus, *gynæcology* is spelt *gynecology* in the United States.

Translate these aloud into English:

καλὴ γυνή	a fine woman (or a fine wife)
ἡ καλὴ γυνή	the fine woman (or the fine wife)
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γυνή	the Greek woman (or the Greek wife)
ἡ Ἑλληνίς	the Greek woman (this is the more usual way to say <i>the Greek woman</i> )

PART 4  
LESSON 14

ἄνθρωπος, ἄνδρας

ANDRO-

The Greek word ἄνθρωπος means *a man*. ἄνθρωπος never means a boy, a girl or a woman; ἄνθρωπος only means an adult male. ἄνθρωπος can also mean *a husband*. ἄνθρωπος is oxytone. (Why? Because it has an acute accent on the last syllable, which must be changed to a grave accent if it is not the last word in the sentence.)

Because of the smooth breathing mark over the α, ἄνθρωπος is pronounced with no *h* sound in front. ἄνθρωπος is a masculine word.

ἄνθρωπος has another form: ἄνδρας. ἄνδρας is brought into English as *andro-*, which means *of or relating to a man*. An *android* is something that is like a man. *Andro-*gens are hormones that men have.

Now things become a little confusing, because Greek is different from English. We know that ἄνθρωπος means *a man*. We also know that γυνή means *a woman*. How does ἄνθρωπος (*man, person, human being*) fit into all of this?

This is a little difficult to explain because Greek words do not mean the exact same as English words. ἄνθρωπος usually means *a man* in the same sense that ἄνθρωπος means *a man*. The difference is that ἄνθρωπος ALWAYS means *an adult male (a man)* while ἄνθρωπος USUALLY means *an adult male (a man)*. Sometimes ἄνθρωπος is referring to a person who is probably a man but may be a woman. That is why ἄνθρωπος is properly translated as *a man* but can also be properly translated as *a person* or *a human being* as well, depending on the context.

ἄνθρωπος means *a man*.

ἄνθρωπος also means *a husband*. Greek, like many languages, does not have a separate word for *man* and *husband*. We must decide if the word should be translated as *man* or *husband* by the context.

Translate these aloud into English:

ἄνθρωπος

a man (or a husband)

ὁ ἀνὴρ	the man (or the husband)
ὁ καλὸς ἀνὴρ	the fine man (or the fine husband)
καλὸς ἀνὴρ	a fine man (or a fine husband)
καλὸς ἄνθρωπος	a fine man (or a fine person)
Ἑλληνικὸς ἄνθρωπος	a Greek man
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς ἀνὴρ	the Greek man (or a Greek husband)
ὁ Ἕλληνα	the Greek man (this is used more often than the other two before it)
ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ ἡ γυναῖκα	the man and the woman (or the husband and the wife)

Translate these aloud into Greek:

the man	ὁ ἄνθρωπος or ὁ ἀνὴρ
a man	ἄνθρωπος or ἀνὴρ
a husband	ἀνὴρ
the husband	ὁ ἀνὴρ
a fine man	καλὸς ἄνθρωπος or καλὸς ἀνὴρ
the fine man	ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος or ὁ καλὸς ἀνὴρ
the fine woman	ἡ καλὴ γυναῖκα
the fine wife	ἡ καλὴ γυναῖκα

In the Greek Bible, in John chapter 19, verse 5, Jesus is with Pontius Pilate. Pilate takes Jesus out to the people and says...

Ἴδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος

“Behold the man.”



ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς πατήρ	the Greek father
ὁ ἄνθρωπος	the man
ἄνθρωπος	a man
ἀνὴρ	a man or a husband
ὁ ἀνὴρ	the man or the husband
καλὸς ἄνθρωπος	a fine man/ a fine person
ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος	the fine man/ the fine person
ἡ καλὴ γυνή	the fine woman (or) the fine wife
καλὴ γυνή	a fine woman (or) a fine wife

PART 4  
LESSON 16

Μήτηρ

MATER-

Since you did so well learning the last Greek word from the dictionary entry, let's try it again...

μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ – mother

What does μήτηρ mean in English? (mother) Is μήτηρ masculine, feminine or neuter? (feminine, because it uses ἡ and not ὁ as the definite article) Is μήτηρ oxytone? (No, because it does not have an acute accent on the last syllable.)

Μήτηρ is another word that we use in English, but like πατήρ (*pater*) it comes through Latin. Μήτηρ (Latin *mater*) is used in such words as *maternity* (motherhood) and *maternal* (of or relating to a mother). The *maternity* ward in a hospital is the place mothers go to have a baby. A *maternal* grandfather is your mother's father. A person who is *maternalistic* is a person who is like a mother.

Μήτηρ (Latin *mater*) means *mother*.

Translate these aloud into English:

ἡ μήτηρ	the mother
καλὸς πατήρ καὶ καλὴ μήτηρ	a fine father and a fine mother
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ μήτηρ	the Greek mother
ὁ ἄνθρωπος	the man (or the person)
ὁ ἀνὴρ	the man (or the husband)
ἡ γυνὴ	the woman (or the wife)
μήτηρ	a mother

PART 4  
LESSON 17

Πόλις

-POLIS

Here is a Greek dictionary entry for the word πόλις:

πόλις, εως, ἡ - city (prop. a walled city)

Is πόλις masculine, feminine or neuter? (feminine - ἡ) What does πόλις mean? (a city) Is πόλις oxytone? (No) There are some words in parentheses to give us more information. The word *prop.* is an abbreviation for *properly*, so that πόλις is *properly a walled city*.

In classical times there were many wars. A large city would have a defensive wall around it to protect it from enemy soldiers. A πόλις is a large city with defensive walls. The Greek word πόλις is similar to the German word *burg*. A *burg* or a πόλις is a walled city or a fortress.

Today we do not build cities with defensive walls around them. Today the word πόλις simply means a large city. A πόλις is not a small town or a village.

Here are the names of some cities around the word:

Heliopolis (Egypt)	- city of the sun
Indianapolis (USA)	- city of Indiana
Thermopolis (USA)	- hot city (there are hot springs there)
Annapolis (USA)	- Princess (Queen) Anne's city
Neopolis (Greece)	- new city

Some cities have shortened the word -polis to -ples or -ple:

Naples (Italy) - new city (shortened from "Neapolis")

Constantinople (Roman Empire) - Emperor Constantine's city

(The Greek name is Κωνσταντινούπολις)

A word that is common today is *metropolis*. A *metropolis* is a large city with smaller cities in it or around it. The word *metropolis*

comes from two Greek words that you already know. Can you guess which two Greek words make up the word *metropolis*? They are μήτηρ and πόλις. The word *metropolis* means “mother city.” A *metropolis* is like a mother to all of the smaller cities in and around it. When something is *metropolitan* it is of or relating to a *metropolis* or a large city. The comic book hero Superman lives in a city named Metropolis.

The Greek word πόλις means *a city*. In classical times a πόλις was a walled city or a fortress.

Translate these phrases aloud into English:

ἡ πόλις	the city
καλὴ πόλις	a fine city
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ πόλις	the Greek city
μητρόπολις	a metropolis (a large city)

Translate these phrases aloud into Greek:

the fine city	ἡ καλὴ πόλις
a Greek city	ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ πόλις
the mother city	ἡ μητρόπολις
a father	πατήρ
the mother	ἡ μήτηρ
a fine man	καλὸς ἄνθρωπος or καλὸς ἀνὴρ
the fine woman	ἡ καλὴ γυνὴ

PART 4  
LESSON 18

REVIEW

Review the list below until the end of the month. If the student does not know this list thoroughly by the end of the month then continue into the next month until the student knows the list well. The student must be able to go from the Greek to the English and from the English to the Greek. The student must be able to go from the Greek to the English by seeing (but not hearing) the Greek word or phrase, AND by hearing (but not seeing) the Greek word or phrase. Part 4 is completed when the student knows the list well.

THE LIST

καί	and (conj.)
Ἑλληνικός	Hellenic, Greek (m. adj.)
Ἑλληνική	Hellenic, Greek (f. adj.)
καλός	fine (handsome, good, etc.) (m. adj.)
καλή	fine (beautiful, good, etc.) (f. adj.)
ἄλφάβητος	an alphabet
καλὸς ἄλφάβητος	a fine alphabet
Ἑλληνικὸς ἄλφάβητος	a Greek alphabet
βίβλος	a book (or a scroll)
καλὴ βίβλος	a fine book (or a small scroll)
Ἑλληνικὴ βίβλος	a Greek book (or a Greek scroll)
λόγος	a word
Ἑλληνικὸς λόγος	a Greek word
καλὸς λόγος	a fine word
θεός	God (or a god)

Ἑλληνικὸς θεός καλὸς θεός	a Greek god a fine god
ἄνθρωπος καλὸς ἄνθρωπος Ἑλληνικὸς ἄνθρωπος	a man, (a person, a human being) a fine man (person, human being) a Greek man (person, human being)
χρόνος καλὸς χρόνος Ἑλληνικὸς χρόνος	a time a fine time a Greek time
γεωργός καλὸς γεωργός Ἑλληνικὸς γεωργός	a farmer (or a rancher) a fine farmer (rancher) a Greek farmer (rancher)
νίκη Ἑλληνικὴ νίκη καλὴ νίκη	a victory a Greek victory a fine victory
γυνή καλὴ γυνή Ἑλληνικὴ γυνή	a woman (or a wife) a fine woman (or a beautiful wife) a Greek woman (or a Greek wife)
ἄνῆρ καλὸς ἄνῆρ Ἑλληνικὸς ἄνῆρ	a man (or a husband) a fine man (or a fine husband) a Greek man (or a Greek husband)
πατήρ καλὸς πατήρ Ἑλληνικὸς πατήρ	a father a fine father a Greek father
μήτηρ καλὴ μήτηρ Ἑλληνικὴ μήτηρ	a mother a fine mother a Greek mother
πόλις Ἑλληνικὴ πόλις καλὴ πόλις	a city a Greek city a fine city
μητρόπολις	a metropolis (a large city)

Ἕλληνα	a Greek man
Ἕλληνας	a Greek woman
ὁ ἀλφάβητος	the alphabet
ὁ καλὸς ἀλφάβητος	the fine alphabet
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς ἀλφάβητος	the Greek alphabet
ἡ βίβλος	the book (or the scroll)
ἡ καλὴ βίβλος	the fine book (or the fine scroll)
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ βίβλος	the Greek book (or the Greek scroll)
ὁ λόγος	the word
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς λόγος	the Greek word
ὁ καλὸς λόγος	the fine word
ὁ θεός	the god
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς θεός	the Greek god
ὁ καλὸς θεός	the fine god
ὁ ἄνθρωπος	the man, (the person, the human being)
ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος	the fine man (the fine person)
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς ἄνθρωπος	the Greek man (person, human being)
ὁ χρόνος	the time
ὁ καλὸς χρόνος	the fine time
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς χρόνος	the Greek time
ὁ γεωργός	the farmer (or rancher)
ὁ καλὸς γεωργός	the fine farmer (or rancher)
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς γεωργός	the Greek farmer (or rancher)
ἡ νίκη	the victory
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ νίκη	the Greek victory
ἡ καλὴ νίκη	the fine victory
ἡ γυνή	the woman (or the wife)

ἡ καλὴ γυνή	the fine woman (or the fine wife)
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γυνή	the Greek woman (or the Greek wife)
ὁ ἀνὴρ	the man (or the husband)
ὁ καλὸς ἀνὴρ	the fine man (or the fine husband)
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς ἀνὴρ	the Greek man (or the Greek
husband)	
ὁ πατήρ	the father
ὁ καλὸς πατήρ	the fine father
ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς πατήρ	the Greek father
ἡ μήτηρ	the mother
ἡ καλὴ μήτηρ	the fine mother
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ μήτηρ	the Greek mother
ἡ πόλις	the city
ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ πόλις	the Greek city
ἡ καλὴ πόλις	the fine city
ἡ μητρόπολις	the metropolis (the large city)
ὁ Ἕλληνας	the Greek man
ἡ Ἕλληνίς	the Greek woman