

# Basics of Biblical Greek Mounce Chapter 2<sup>1</sup>

From Pastor Rice's [www.GSBaptistChurch.com/greek](http://www.GSBaptistChurch.com/greek)

## Learning Greek Tips

### I Memorization

- 1) Make Flash Cards. Use your Flash Cards. Cutting 3x5 Cards in thirds works best.
- 2) Use Computer Flash Cards. Teknia. Teknia is the computer flashcard program that came in CD with Mounce's \$29.99 book. It is best to make your own or build computer ones with OpenOffice software.
- 3) Use mnemonic devices. For example the Greek word for 'face' is 'prosopon' and can be remembered with the phrase 'pour soap on my face'. It seems the sillier these devices the easier it is to remember them.
- 4) Pronounce Greek consistently and write it neatly (and regularly).
- 5) Say the words and endings out loud. It involves more senses, especially helpful with another listening.

II Exercises are all drawn from the KJB New Testament for a reminder of why you are learning Greek.

III Time and Consistency. Few can "pickup" a language. It takes time, lots of it. Those who cram perish. It is impossible to cram for Greek, it MUST be done a little EVERY day. Invest the time God will bless your study.

IV Few people can learn a language on their own. Find and use a partner in these studies. Ask your instructor about John Brown, (Mounce illustration pg. 5)

V Discipline is the bottom line. There are no magic tricks and there is no one who can't learn Greek. Just some that wont.

## Review

## Learn the Alphabet

Mounce Chapter Three<sup>2</sup> - The Alphabet and Pronunciation (Memorize)  
Greek Alphabet (Sung to "One-Little Two-Little Three-Little Indians")

α	Α	<a href="#">Alpha</a>	a as in <u>f</u> ather	ν	Ν	<a href="#">Nu</a>	n as in <u>n</u> ew
β	Β	<a href="#">Beta</a>	b as in <u>B</u> ible	ξ	Ξ	<a href="#">Xsi</a>	x as in <u>a</u> xiom
γ	Γ	<a href="#">Gamma</a>	g as in <u>g</u> one	ο	Ο	<a href="#">Omicron</a>	o as in <u>o</u> t
δ	Δ	<a href="#">Delta</a>	d as in <u>d</u> og	π	Π	<a href="#">Pi</a>	p as in <u>p</u> each
ε	Ε	<a href="#">Epsilon</a>	e as in <u>m</u> et	ρ	Ρ	<a href="#">Rho</a>	r as in <u>r</u> od
ζ	Ζ	<a href="#">Zeta</a>	z as in <u>d</u> aze	σ ς	Σ	<a href="#">Sigma</a>	s as in <u>s</u> tudy
η	Η	<a href="#">Eta</a>	e as in <u>o</u> bey	τ	Τ	<a href="#">Tau</a>	t as in <u>t</u> alk
θ	Θ	<a href="#">Theta</a>	th as in <u>t</u> hing	υ	Υ	<a href="#">Upsilon</a>	oo as in <u>o</u> ok
ι	Ι	<a href="#">Iota</a>	i as in <u>i</u> ntrigue	φ	Φ	<a href="#">Phi</a>	ph as in <u>ph</u> one
κ	Κ	<a href="#">Kappa</a>	k as in <u>k</u> itchen	χ	Χ	<a href="#">Chi</a>	ch as in <u>lo</u> ch
λ	Λ	<a href="#">Lamba</a>	l as in <u>l</u> aw	ψ	Ψ	<a href="#">Psi</a>	ps as in <u>l</u> ips
μ	Μ	<a href="#">Mu</a>	m as in <u>m</u> other	ω	Ω	<a href="#">Omega</a>	o as in <u>o</u> ne
		Learning Greek is Fun				See how far we've come	

Be Careful! Don't confuse η (eta) with English "n", the ν (nu) with the "v", the ρ (rho) with the "p", the χ (chi) with the "x" or the ω (omega) with the "w."

There are two sigmas in Greek, ς occurs only at the end of a word and the σ occurs within the word.

The vowels in Greek are α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.

Gamma (γ) usually has a hard "g" sound, as in "get." However, when it is immediately followed by γ, κ, χ or ξ it is pronounced as a "n." For example, the word *αγγελος* is pronounced "angelos." This is called the gamma nasal.

Alpha and iota may be either long or short. Epsilon and omicron are always short, while eta and omega are always long.

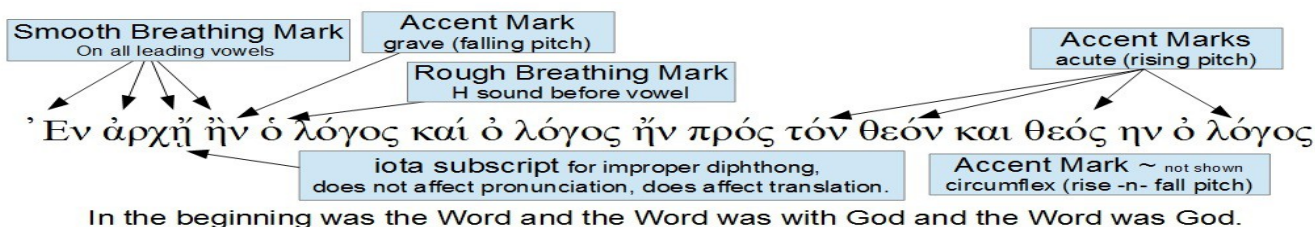
1 *Greek New Testament (Textus Receptus)*, Trinitarian Bible Society, available from Christian Book Distributors \$11.40 CBD Stock No: WW800126 via [www.christianbook.com/greek-new-testament/9781862280977/pd/800126?event=ESRCG](http://www.christianbook.com/greek-new-testament/9781862280977/pd/800126?event=ESRCG)

2 William D. Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek Grammar*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., Zondervan, 1993

## Learn the DIPHTHONGS (Memorize)

αι	as in <u>a</u> isle	ἄϊρω
ει	as in <u>e</u> ight	εἶ
οι	as in <u>o</u> il	οἶκία
αυ	as in <u>sau</u> erkra <u>u</u> t	αὐτός
ου	as in <u>so</u> up	οὐδέ
υι	as in <u>sui</u> te	υἱός
ευ,ηυ	as in <u>fe</u> ud	εὐθύς

## Learn the Accents and Breathing Marks



**Breathing Marks (When Used)** are placed over all leading vowels (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω )

´ο or ὀ = rough and adds an “h” sound, and

˘ο or ὀ = smooth and adds nothing (no “h” sound).

All words beginning with a vowel (α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω ) or a rho (ρ) should have a breathing mark.

## A Look at Greek Scripture

God said that learning is line upon line, precept upon precept. **Exercise:** If you have worked on your alphabeta, your diphthongs, breathing marks and accents you can read and pronounce the following: (go a letter at a time if necessary, watch for diphthongs See Lesson 3 for letter pronunciations)

John 1:1 (GTR) εν αρχη ην ο λογος και ο λογος ην προς τον θεον και θεος ην ο λογος

It is interesting to read Scripture that is familiar, here are two portions that might be helpful. Luke 3 4-6 is curious because it was translated from Hebrew to Greek and gets to us in God's inspired Greek wording.

<p>According to Luke 3</p> <p>4 As it is written in the book of the words of Esaias the prophet, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.</p> <p>5 Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth;</p> <p>6 And all flesh shall see the salvation of God.</p> <p>(KJV)</p>	<p>ΚΑΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΑΝ 3</p> <p>4 ὡς γέγραπται ἐν βιβλῳ λόγων Ἡσαΐου τοῦ προφήτου λέγοντος· φωνὴ βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου, εὐθείας ποιεῖτε τὰς τρίβους αὐτοῦ·</p> <p>5 πᾶσα φάραγξ πληρωθήσεται καὶ πᾶν ὄρος καὶ βουνὸς ταπεινωθήσεται, καὶ ἔσται τὰ σκολιὰ εἰς εὐθεῖαν καὶ αἱ τραχεῖαι εἰς ὁδοὺς λείας,</p> <p>6 καὶ ὄψεται πᾶσα σὰρξ τὸ σωτήριον τοῦ Θεοῦ.</p>
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Matthew 1:1-5 has some familiar names in the Greek, transliteration is a curious art. This copy is from the Greek-Orthodox version because it has all the breathing marks and accents while my TR does not.

According to Matthew 1:1 The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.  
2 Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren;  
3 And Judas begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; and Phares begat Esrom; and Esrom begat Aram;  
4 And Aram begat Aminadab; and Aminadab begat Naasson; and Naasson begat Salmon;  
5 And Salmon begat Booz of Rachab; and Booz begat Obed of Ruth; and Obed begat Jesse;  
6 And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat Solomon of her that had been the wife of Urias;  
(KJV)

ΚΑΤΑ ΜΑΤΘΑΙΟΝ 1

1 Βίβλος γενέσεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, υἱοῦ Δαυῖδ υἱοῦ Ἀβραάμ.  
2 Ἀβραὰμ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰσαάκ, Ἰσαὰκ δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰακώβ, Ἰακώβ δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰούδαν καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αὐτοῦ,  
3 Ἰούδας δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Φαρῆς καὶ τὸν Ζαρὰ ἐκ τῆς Θάμαρ, Φαρῆς δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἑσρώμ, Ἑσρώμ δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἀράμ,  
4 Ἀράμ δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἀμιναδάβ, Ἀμιναδάβ δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ναασσών, Ναασσών δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Σαλμών,  
5 Σαλμών δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Βοὸζ ἐκ τῆς Ῥαχάβ, Βοὸζ δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ὠβὴδ ἐκ τῆς Ῥούθ, Ὠβὴδ δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Ἰεσσαί,  
6 Ἰεσσαί δὲ ἐγέννησε τὸν Δαυῖδ τὸν βασιλέα. Δαυῖδ δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐγέννησε τὸν Σολομῶντα ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Οὐρίου,

Quiz# 2 is a fill in the blank worksheet. Type the answers and email them to Pastor Rice, or print it, take it and fax/scan/picture it, and then email it to Pastor-Rice[at]GSBaptistChurch.com for grading.

Take Quiz#2 at [www.GSBaptistChurch.com/greek/grk101quiz02.pdf](http://www.GSBaptistChurch.com/greek/grk101quiz02.pdf)

It may be helpful to review Dr. Rodney Decker's work

View Prof Rodney Decker's BBC Viewgraphs for this section:

[http://www.gsbaptistchurch.com/greek/decker\\_bbc/wgk03-4.pdf](http://www.gsbaptistchurch.com/greek/decker_bbc/wgk03-4.pdf)

Please complete the Exercise above and take Quiz#1 before going on to Lesson 2 via grk102.pdf.

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Back to Index: <http://www.gsbaptistchurch.com/greek/>  
On to Lesson 3: <http://www.gsbaptistchurch.com/greek/grk103.pdf>

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