

## Lesson 2: The Omega Verb - Present Tense

### DAY ONE

#### I. WORD STUDY AND GRAMMAR

- Most Greek verbs end in -ω in the first person singular.
- The present tense is formed by adding present tense endings to the present stem.
- How do you find the present stem? Drop the final -ω from the 1st person singular form.
- The present stem of **λύω** is λυ-.
- If the third person plural form of the present tense is followed by a/an punctuation mark or a word that begins with a/an vowel, it may have -v attached to the end. This is called the movable v.
- The first person is the person speaking.  
The second person is the person spoken to.  
The third person is the person spoken about.
- Complete the chart.

Person	Singular		Plural	
	English Pronoun	Greek Tense Ending	English Pronoun	Greek Tense Ending
1st	I	ω	we	ομεν
2nd	you	εις	you all	ετε
3rd	he, she, it	ει	they	ουσι(ν)

- The Greek present tense usually corresponds to the English progressive present.
- In English, *I loose* is the simple present, *I am loosing* is the progressive present, and *I do loose* is the emphatic present.
- The infinitive is a/an verbal noun that means to + the verb.
- Which vocabulary word has a diphthong? ἀκούω

#### II. GREEK SAYING: Say aloud and write 3X.

Greek	ἀρετή
Greek	
Greek	
English	excellence

#### III. VOCABULARY: Say aloud and write with meanings and cognates. Repeat this exercise on Days Two and Three on a separate sheet of paper.

Greek (Lexical Form)	Meaning	Cognate
ἀκούω	I hear	acoustics
βλέπω	I see	
γράφω	I write	graphics
θέλω	I wish, will, desire	
λέγω	I say, speak, tell	
λύω	I loose (loosen), destroy	analyze
καί	and	

#### IV. COGNATES

- To separate something into constituent parts or elements in order to determine its essential features is to analyze it.
- The branch of physics that deals with sound and sound waves is called acoustics.
- The graphics in your digital presentation were beautiful.

## DAY TWO

### I. CONJUGATIONS

1. Give the Greek and stem.

	Lexical Form	Stem
I loose (loosen), destroy	λύω	λυ-
I hear	ἀκούω	ἀκου-
I see	βλέπω	βλεπ-
I write	γράφω	γραφ-
I wish, will, desire	θέλω	θελ-
I say, speak, tell	λέγω	λεγ-

2. Write the present tense endings twice and say aloud.

Singular	Plural
ω	ομεν
εις	ετε
ει	ουσι(ν)

Singular	Plural
ω	ομεν
εις	ετε
ει	ουσι(ν)

3. Write the stem in every space before adding present tense endings and leave spaces between stem and endings. Say each conjugation aloud as you write it and several times after you write it.

Singular	Plural
λύ ω	λύ ομεν
λύ εις	λύ ετε
λύ ει	λύ ουσι(ν)

Meanings - Progressive Present	
I am loosing	we are loosing
you are loosing	you all are loosing
he, she, it (hsi) is loosing	they are loosing

Singular	Plural
γράφ ω	γράφ ομεν
γράφ εις	γράφ ετε
γράφ ει	γράφ ουσι(ν)

Meanings - Simple Present	
I write	we write
you write	you all write
hsi writes	they write

Singular	Plural
ἀκού ω	ἀκού ομεν
ἀκού εις	ἀκού ετε
ἀκού ει	ἀκού ουσι(ν)

Meanings - Emphatic Present	
I do hear	we do hear
you do hear	you all do hear
hsi does hear	they do hear

Singular	Plural
βλέπ ω	βλέπ ομεν
βλέπ εις	βλέπ ετε
βλέπ ει	βλέπ ουσι(ν)

Meanings - Progressive Present	
I am seeing	we are seeing
you are seeing	you all are seeing
hsi is seeing	they are seeing

4. Give the infinitive of each verb and its English translation.

	Infinitive	Translation
I hear	ἀκούειν	to hear
I see	βλέπειν	to see
I write	γράφειν	to write
I wish, will, desire	θέλειν	to wish, will, desire
I say, speak, tell	λέγειν	to say, speak, tell
I loose (loosen), destroy	λύειν	to loose (loosen), destroy

## DAY THREE

## I. FORM DRILLS: Greek to English

Parsing - Circle present tense ending and complete chart.

Form	Greek (Lexical Entry) English	Person, Number English Pronoun	Translation (Simple Present)
βλέπει	βλέπω see	3P sing. he, she, it (hsi)	hsi sees
θέλουν	θέλω wish, will, desire	3P pl. they	they wish
γράφουν	γράφω write	1P pl. we	we write
λύει	λύω loose, destroy	2P sing. you	you loose
λέγετε	λέγω say, speak, tell	2P pl. you all	you all say

Drill A - Circle the present tense ending and translate in the *progressive* present.

- λύετε you all are loosing
- βλέπουν they are seeing
- γράφουν we are writing
- ακούεις you are hearing
- λύει he, she, it (hsi) is loosing
- θέλω I am wishing
- λέγουν they are saying
- λύεις you are loosing
- ακούει hsi is hearing
- βλέπει hsi is seeing

Drill B - Circle the present tense ending and translate in the *simple* present.

- λύει hsi loosens
- βλέπουν they see
- γράφετε you all write
- ακούει hsi hears
- λύεις you loose
- θέλουν they wish
- λέγομεν we say
- λύει hsi loosens
- ακούω I hear
- βλέπετε you all see

Drill C - Circle the present tense ending and translate in the *emphatic* present.

- λύουν they do loose
- βλέπει hsi does see
- γράφεις you do write
- ακούομεν we do hear
- λύει hsi does loose
- θέλω I do wish
- λέγετε you all do say
- λύετε you all do loose
- ακούουσι they do hear
- βλέπω I do see

## DAY FOUR

## I. FORM DRILLS: English to Greek

Parsing - Translate into Greek, using steps as shown in example.

Form	Lexical Form Person, Number	Tense	Present Stem Tense Ending	Translation
he hears	ακούω 3P sing.	present	ακού- ει	ακούει
they write	γράφω 3P pl.	present	γράφ- ουσι	γράφουσι
I say	λέγω 1P sing.	present	λέγ- ω	λέγω
you all loose	λύω 2P pl.	present	λύ- ετε	λύετε

Drill A - Translate.

- she is wishing θέλει
- they are hearing ακούουσι
- you all are saying λέγετε
- he is loosening λύει
- we are hearing ακούομεν
- you are writing γράφεις
- he is saying λέγει
- they are destroying λύουν
- we are speaking λέγομεν
- you all are desiring θέλετε

Drill B - Translate.

- he hears ακούει
- they write γράφουσι
- I destroy λύω
- you all tell λέγετε
- they desire θέλουν
- we do hear ακούομεν
- you do will θέλεις
- I do see βλέπω
- it does loosen λύει
- she does say λέγει

## II. TRANSLATION: Remember, some verbs may take a complementary infinitive.

1. Λέγω και ακούετε. I am speaking and you all are hearing.
2. Θέλομεν βλέπειν. We wish to see.
3. Θέλουσι βλέπειν και ακούειν. They wish to see and to hear.
4. Γράφω και γράφεις. I am writing and you are writing.
5. Λύει και βλέπουν. Hsi is loosing and they are seeing.
6. You are writing and she is seeing. Γράφεις και βλέπει.
7. They are writing and they are speaking. Γράφουσι και λέγουσι.
8. You all wish to destroy. Θέλετε λύειν.
9. I wish to see and to speak. Θέλω βλέπειν και λέγειν.
10. They are destroying and we are seeing. Λύουσι και βλέπομεν.

## Lesson 3: The First Declension - Pure η Nouns

### DAY ONE

#### I. WORD STUDY AND GRAMMAR

1. Which vocabulary words have a breathing mark? ἀγάπη, ἀδελφή, ἀρχή, οὐ/οὐκ/οὐχ
2. What word is written three different ways depending on the following word? οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ  
Which form is used before a word beginning with a consonant? οὐ  
With a smooth breathing mark? οὐκ A rough breathing mark? οὐχ
3. Nouns with the nominative singular ending **-η** are always feminine in gender.
4. The definite article identifies the gender of a noun and agrees with it in gender, number, and case.
5. The nominative singular feminine definite article is ἡ.
6. Greek does not have the indefinite article. The word *νίκη* may be translated as victory or a victory.
7. What is the model noun for 1st declension pure **η** nouns? νίκη, -ης ἡ
8. Label each part of this noun entry. *ζωή* -ης ἡ "life" *Zoe*  
*ζωή* nom. sing. -ης gen. sing. ending  
ἡ definite article "life" meaning  
*Zoe* cognate
9. How do you find the stem of a Greek noun? Drop the genitive singular ending.
10. What ending has an iota subscript? dative singular This case and the nominative sing. case are pronounced the same though spelled differently.
11. The subject of a verb is normally in the nominative case and agrees with its verb in person and number.
12. How do you make a Greek sentence into a question? Add a semicolon.
13. How do you change an English sentence into a question? Change the word order or use a helping verb like do/does and add a question mark.