

LESSON 2

DAY ONE

- RECITE** from memory.
 - » **Greek alphabet**
- READ** the saying aloud, followed by the Student Text Saying Notes. **OPTIONALLY**, analyze the saying in the Greek Sayings Analysis (Teacher Manual). This analysis is considered enrichment.
- READ:** Student Text, Lesson 2
- REVIEW EXTRA NOTES**
 - ◆ Most Greek verbs end in **-ω** in the 1st person singular of the present tense. These verbs are called **Ω verbs**. A much smaller group of verbs instead end in **-μι** and are called **Μι verbs**. This text will only teach the **Ω** verb.
 - ◆ The Greek verb is very similar to the Latin verb. Both have the five attributes of person, number, tense, voice, and mood. The full name of this lesson's tense is the *present active indicative*.
 - ◆ The **Ω** verb present tense endings correspond to the English personal pronouns and Latin personal endings. Compare the Greek and Latin endings, paying attention to the *pronunciation* instead of the *spelling*.

Latin: -o, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt
Greek: -ω, -εις, -ει, -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι

 Notice the similarities (-o, -ω; -s, -εις; -mus, -ομεν; -tis, -ετε).
 - ◆ Because each Greek verb contains a pronoun, a complete Greek sentence can have only one word, e.g., **Λύομεν**. *We loose*.
 - ◆ The movable **v** can only occur in certain forms, as indicated by the Student Text. Do not try adding the movable **v** to other forms. *First Form Greek* will always tell you what forms may take a movable **v**. Just focus on recognizing it when reading Greek.

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ἀρετή *excellence*

The Omega Verb – Present Tense

λύ-ω I loose (loosen)

Person	Singular		Plural	
1st	λύ-ω	<i>I loose</i>	λύ-ομεν	<i>we loose</i>
2nd	λύ-εις	<i>you loose</i>	λύ-ετε	<i>you all loose</i>
3rd	λύ-ει	<i>he, she, it looses</i>	λύ-ουσι(ν)	<i>they loose</i>

- ◆ Most Greek verbs end in omega in the first person singular of the present tense and follow the pattern of the model verb **λύω**.
- ◆ In the conjugation chart above, the Greek *present tense endings*, **-ω, -εις, -ει, -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι**, are in blue. The Greek tense endings correspond to the English personal pronouns.
- ◆ The *present tense* is formed by adding the present tense endings to the *present stem*, **λύ-**.
- ◆ To find the *present stem* of an omega verb, drop the final **-ω** from the 1st person singular form.
- ◆ The 1st person singular of the present tense is known as the *lexical (dictionary) entry*.
- ◆ If the 3rd person plural form of the present tense (e.g., **λύουσι**) is followed by a punctuation mark or a word that begins with a vowel, the form *may* (not *must*) have **-ν** attached to the end (e.g., **λύουσιν**). This is called the "movable **v**," and may occur in other tenses as well.

Vocabulary

Greek	English	Cognates
ἀκούω	I hear	<i>acoustics</i>
βλέπω	I see	
γράφω	I write	<i>graphics</i>
θέλω	I wish, will, desire	
λέγω	I say, speak, tell	
λύω	I loose (loosen), destroy	<i>analyze</i>
καί (conj.)	and	

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- ◆ The 1st person present active indicative is also the *1st principal part*. You will learn more about principal parts in a future lesson. Note that unlike in Latin, the Greek present infinitive is *not* a principal part.
- WORKBOOK:** Complete Day 1 exercises.
 - CHECK** and **CORRECT** work.

DAY TWO

- RECITE**, first looking at the text, then again from memory. Accent the correct syllable.
 - » **pres. tense endings:** -ω, -εις, -ει, -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι
 - » **pres. tense of λύω:** λύω, λύεις, λύει, λύομεν, λύετε, λύουσι(ν)
 - » **Lesson 2 Vocabulary**
- REREAD:** Student Text, Lesson 2
- WORKBOOK:** Complete Day 2 exercises.
 - CHECK** and **CORRECT** work.

Below are the English pronouns and the corresponding Greek present tense endings.

Person	Singular		Plural	
1st (person speaking)	I	-ω	we	-ομεν
2nd (person spoken to)	you	-εις	you all	-ετε
3rd (person spoken about)	he, she, it	-ει	they	-ουσι(ν)

The Greek present tense usually corresponds to the English *progressive present*, though it can also be translated by the *simple present* or *emphatic present* depending on the context.

I am loosing	progressive present
I loose	simple present
I do loose	emphatic present

Present Active Infinitive

The infinitive is a *verbal noun* that means *to +* the verb. To form the present infinitive, add **-ειν** to the present stem.

λύειν to loose

Complementary Infinitive. When an infinitive completes the action of a main verb, such as θέλω, it is a *direct object* with a special name, the *complementary infinitive*. The infinitive may precede or follow its verb.

θέλω λύειν. I wish to loose. βλέπειν θέλει. He wishes to see.

ἀρετή *Saying Notes:* The Greek idea of ἀρετή is difficult to translate. The English word “excellence” is often used, but ἀρετή is more than just excellence. It is the excellence that a person can achieve by being the best he can possibly be, whatever the endeavour. Notice that ἀρετή is about being *one’s* best, not being *the* best. Remember to pursue ἀρετή in all areas of your life, including the study of Greek.

DAY THREE

- RECITE:** See Day 2.
- WORKBOOK:** Read the Translation Checklist at the beginning of the Workbook. Complete Day 3 exercises.
- CHECK** and **CORRECT** work.

DAY FOUR

- RECITE:** See Day 2, but this time recite only from memory.
- WORKBOOK:** Complete Day 4 exercises.
- CHECK** and **CORRECT** work.

DAY FIVE

- RECITE:** See Day 2, but this time recite only from memory.
- ORAL DRILL:** The Oral Drills are in the Appendix of the Student Text, not in the lessons. There are three ways to complete this section.
 1. Use the DVD. Students *may* follow along with the answer-less Oral Drills in the Student Text Appendices, but ideally complete the drill without visual aid.
 2. If you are teaching yourself, cover the answers below with a piece of paper. Read the given English or Greek aloud, then translate it orally. Finally, check your answer by moving the paper down a row.
 3. If you are teaching a class, read the given English or Greek aloud and ask a student to answer. If the student answers incorrectly, move to another student until one answers correctly. Continue to rotate through the class with each new question.

***Note:** The DVDs use "you (pl.)" and "you all" interchangeably. This ensures students understand that "you all" is a colloquial form of "you (pl)."

they say	1. λέγουσι
you hear	2. ακούεις
you all loose	3. λύετε
I write	4. γράφω
we wish	5. θέλομεν
and	6. καί
you all say	7. λέγετε
they destroy	8. λύουσι
hsi sees	9. βλέπει
we hear	10. ακούομεν
ἀκούει	1. she hears
λύεις	2. you destroy
γράφουσι	3. they are writing
λέγει	4. it is saying
θέλω	5. I wish
λύομεν	6. we are loosing
βλέπω	7. I see
ἀκούετε	8. you all hear
λέγει	9. he speaks
καί	10. and

WEEKLY QUIZ