Review: Lessons 1-3
Syllables
  A Greek word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs.
  Ex.) ἀπόστολος (ἀ-πος-το-λος // or ἀ-πο-στο-λος --- four syllables)
  ** antepenult, penult, ultima

Accents
  1. Names: Acute, Circumflex, Grave
  2. When the ultima is:
       a. Short vowel—the accent can move up to the antepenult.
       b. Long vowel—the accent cannot fall beyond the penult.
  3. When ①the ultima has a short vowel and the penult has a long vowel and
       ②the accent happens to be over the penult, it <u>must have a circumflex accent</u>.
  4. Recessive (verbs) and Persistent (nouns, pronoun, adjectives)

All possible accentuations

When the ultima is short			When the ultima is long		
_____	_____	<u>short</u>	_____	_____	<u>long</u>
acute	(S) acute	acute	x	acute	acute
	(L) circumflex				circumflex
		grave			grave

Principal Parts

I	II	III	VI	V	VI
Present/amp	Future	Aorist	Perfect/Plu-perf	Perfect/Plu-perf	Aorist pass.
Imperf/amp	act/mid	act/mid	act	mid/pass	Future pass.
λύω	λύσω	ἔλυσα	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθην

Present Active Indicative (§ 265)

1s	λύω	1p	λύομεν	-ω	-ομεν
2s	λύεις	2p	λύετε	-εις	-ετε
3s	λύει	3p	λύουσι(ν)	-ει	-ουσι(ν)

Future Active Indicative (§ 269)

1s	λύσω	1p	λύσομεν	-ω	-ομεν
2s	λύσεις	2p	λύσετε	-εις	-ετε
3s	λύσει	3p	λύσουσι(ν)	-ει	-ουσι(ν)

Aorist Active Indicative (§ 271)

1s	ἔλυσα	1p	ἐλύσαμεν	-α	-αμεν
2s	ἔλυσας	2p	ἐλύσατε	-ας	-ατε
3s	ἔλυσε(ν)	3p	ἔλυσαν	-ε(ν)	-αν

Perfect Active Indicative (§ 275)

1s	λέλυκα	1p	λελύκαμεν	-α	-αμεν
2s	λέλυκας	2p	λελύκατε	-ας	-ατε
3s	λέλυκε(ν)	3p	λελύκασι(ν)/-καν	-ε(ν)	-ασι(ν)/-αν

First Declension Nouns (Nominative in   -η or -α [ᾱ or short α])

	Pure –η Sing.	Pl.	Pure –α Sing.	Pl.	Mixed Sing.	Pl.
Nominative	–η	–αι	–α	–αι	–α	–αι
Genitive	–ης	–ῶν	–ᾱς	–ῶν	–ης	–ῶν
Dative	–ῃ	–αις	–ᾳ	–αις	–ῃ	–αις
Accusative	–ην	–ᾱς	–αν	–ᾱς	–αν	–ᾱς
Vocative	–η	–αι	–α	–αι	–α	–αι

1. Pure-α type refers to the group of feminine nouns where the letter preceding the final alpha is ε, ι or ρ. Otherwise, the noun declines according to the mixed type.
2. Plural endings take the same pattern regardless of pure–η, pure–α, mixed types. The vocative case takes the same form with the nominative case.
3. Nouns receive a persistent accent. However, feminine genitive plural always take circumflex accent on the ultima.
4. When the ultima of a first declension noun is accented, it takes a circumflex accent in the genitive and dative of both singular and plural.
5. The diphthong –αι,–οι counts as a <u>short vowel</u> for purposes of accentuation.
6. Accusative plural ending, ᾱς is always <u>long</u>.
7. If the nominative singular ends in a short alpha, the alpha is also short in the accusative singular.   (If long?   answer: long)

Lesson 4: Second declension nouns (Nominative in -ος or –ον)

	Masculine	
Nominative	–ος	–οι
Genitive	–ου	–ων
Dative	–ῳ	–οις
Accusative	–ον	–ους
Vocative	–ε	–οι

	Neuter	
Nominative	–ον	–α
Genitive	–ου	–ων
Dative	–ῳ	–οις
Accusative	–ον	–α
Vocative	–ον	–α

1. Second declension nouns are mainly for masculine and neuter nouns. Those with –ος ending in nominative are masculine and those with –ον neuter.
2. Neuter nouns have the same forms in nom. and acc. both sing. and pl. (short α).
3. The special rule (i.e,. ultima on gen. fem. pl.) does not apply in the second declension.
4. When the ultima of a first declension noun is accented, it takes a circumflex accent in the genitive and dative of both singular and plural.
5. The diphthong –αι,–οι counts as a <u>short vowel</u> for purposes of accentuation.
6. Masculine nom. sing. voc. ending is –ε.

	Masculine		Neuter	
Nom.	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνθρωποι	ἔργον	ἔργα
Gen.	ἀνθρώπου	ἀνθρώπων	ἔργου	ἔργων
Dat.	ἀνθρώπῳ	ἀνθρώποις	ἔργῳ	ἔργοις
Acc.	ἄνθρωπον	ἀνθρώπους	ἔργον	ἔργα
Voc.	ἄνθρωπε	ἄνθρωποι	ἔργον	ἔργα

Nom.	ἀδελφός	ἀδελφοί		τέκνον	τέκνα
Gen.	ἀδελφοῦ	ἀδελφῶν		τέκνου	τέκνων
Dat.	ἀδελφῷ	ἀδελφοῖς		τέκνῳ	τέκνοις
Acc.	ἀδελφόν	ἀδελφούς		τέκνον	τέκνα
Voc.	ἀδελφέ	ἀδελφοί		τέκνον	τέκνα

Reading exercise (John 1:6-13)

6 Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος, ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης· 7 οὗτος ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσιν δι' αὐτοῦ. 8 οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός. 9 Ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον, ἐρχόμενον εἰς τὸν κόσμον. 10 ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, καὶ ὁ κόσμος δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ ὁ κόσμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔγνω. 11 εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἦλθεν, καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι αὐτὸν οὐ παρέλαβον. 12 ὅσοι δὲ ἔλαβον αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, 13 οἳ οὐκ ἐξ αἱμάτων οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος σαρκὸς οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος ἀνδρὸς ἀλλ' ἐκ θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν.

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These four lessons are the BASICS—meaning, very very mucho **MUCHO** IMPORTANT for the remaining lessons. Please review them before and after you have meals. Memorize every word with proper accent marks!