# Modern Greek, Beginners I 

## Dr. Pappas

Handout 2

## Letter Combinations

| $\varepsilon$, oı | i |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\alpha \iota$ | e |
| $\alpha \nu$ | af or av |
| $\varepsilon v$ | ef or ev |
| $\mu \pi$ | b |
| $\nu \tau$ | d |
| $\gamma \kappa, \gamma \gamma$ | g |
| $\tau \sigma$ | ts |
| $\tau \zeta$ | dz |

Note 1: Some times we want to write two vowels together but not pronounce them as one. There are two ways to indicate that the letters must be pronounced separately. The first way is when the first letter of the combination is accented. Take for instance the english word bacon. In Greek, it is pronounced [beykon] and it is written thus: $\mu \pi \varepsilon$ ќкov If the accent was on the $i$ ( $\mu \pi \varepsilon i \kappa o v$ ) then the word would be pronounced [bikon]. If the second vowel is accented or if neither vowel is accented, we indicate that the two vowels are pronounced separately with the following diacritics:
For example

| $\pi \alpha i \zeta \omega$ | [pezo] I play |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\pi \alpha ı \delta i ́$ | [pedhi] child |
| $\pi \alpha$ ódı | [paidhi] rib |
| $\lambda \alpha<и ̆$ | [laiki] farmers' market |

Note 2: The pronunciation of depends on the quality of the sound that follows. If the following sound is a voiceless sound then the pronunciation is [af or ef], because [ f ] is voiceless. If the following sound is voiced then the pronunciation is [av or ev] because [v] is voiced.

Practice
аитокі́vŋто, $\alpha \cup \lambda \eta ́, ~ \varepsilon v \chi \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \omega ́, ~ \varepsilon v ́ к о \lambda о, ~ \alpha v \gamma o ́, ~ \sigma \tau \alpha v \rho o ́ s, ~ \varepsilon v \omega \delta \iota \alpha ́ ~$
car, yard, thank you, easy, egg, cross, fragrance

The verb 'to be'
Despite the fact that this verb is used very commonly, it has a peculiar conjugation (that's what we call the system for changing the form of a verb). The conjugation of Greek verbs has two numbers and three persons.

|  | Singular (one person) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1st | عí $\mu \alpha 1$ | I am |
| 2nd | عí $\alpha$ a | you are |
| 3rd | عívaı | she, he, it is |
|  | Plural (many people) |  |
| 1st | عí $\alpha \sigma \tau \varepsilon$ | we are |
| 2nd | عí $\sigma \varepsilon /$ í́o $\alpha \sigma \tau \varepsilon$ | you are |
| 3rd | عíval | they are |

It is good to know these terms to avoid confusion. 'Second person plural of the verb to be' is definitely $\varepsilon$ íб $\tau \varepsilon$ whereas 'you are' can be єíб $\tau \varepsilon$ or $\varepsilon i ́ \sigma \alpha 1$.
Your homeworks will encourage you to learn this system.

Phrase of the day


