

Hello. /We will begin the second lecture on Greek. /First, let's review the alphabet which we learned in our last lecture. /Please read along.

/α(alpha) /α(alpha) /α(alpha) /β(beta) /β(beta) /β(beta) /γ(gamma) /γ(gamma) /γ(gamma) /  
δ(delta) /δ(delta) /δ(delta) /ε(epsilon) /ε(epsilon) /ε(epsilon) /ζ(zeta) /ζ(zeta) /ζ(zeta)  
/η(eta) /η(eta) /η(eta) /θ(theta) /θ(theta) /θ(theta)

/ι(iota) /ι(iota) /ι(iota) /κ(kappa) /κ(kappa) /κ(kappa) /λ(lambda) /λ(lambda) /λ(lambda)  
/μ(mu) /μ(mu) /μ(mu) /ν(nu) /ν(nu) /ν(nu) /ξ(xi) /ξ(xi) /ξ(xi) /ο(omicron) /ο(omicron)  
/ο(omicron) /π(pi) /π(pi) /π(pi)

/ρ(rho) /ρ(rho) /ρ(rho) /σ(sigma) /σ(sigma) /σ(sigma) /τ(tau) /τ(tau) /τ(tau) /υ(upsilon)  
/υ(upsilon) /υ(upsilon) /φ(phi) /φ(phi) /φ(phi) /χ(chi) /χ(chi) /χ(chi) /ψ(psi) /ψ(psi)  
/ψ(psi) /ω(omega) /ω(omega) /ω(omega)

/Let's read it one more time.

/α(alpha) /β(beta) /γ(gamma) /δ(delta) /ε(epsilon) /ζ(zeta) /η(eta) /θ(theta) /ι(iota)  
/κ(kappa) /λ(lambda) /μ(mu) /ν(nu) /ξ(xi) /ο(omicron) /π(pi) /ρ(rho) /σ(sigma) /τ(tau)  
/υ(upsilon) /φ(phi) /φ(phi) /χ(chi) /χ(chi) /ψ(psi) /ψ(psi) /ω(omega)

/Let's go over some things we will be careful of. /A commonly known consonant is σ(sigma). /The letter σ(sigma) has two variants. /The commonly known variant is σ(sigma), which we learned up until now. /When σ(sigma) is at the very end of a word, it is changed to ς(sigma), which looks like the letter "s" of the English alphabet.

/Let's look at an example. /Please read along. /σωμα(soma) /σωμα(soma) /σωμα(soma). /  
The word σωμα(soma) means, body. /It means, "body." /When σ(sigma) is at the very  
beginning of a word, it remains σ(sigma).

/Now, let's look at λογος(logos). /λογος(logos) /λογος(logos) means, "word." /The word  
λογος(logos) ends with ς(sigma), which is why the word ends with the shape of the letter  
"s." /ς(sigma) and σ(sigma) are both sigmas in Greek.

/Today we will be studying the **present active indicative verb**. /We will study the active  
and indicative expressions next time, /and at this time we will study the **present verb**.

/First, a **verb** is a word used to describe an action or state of humans or animals. /Eat,  
sleep, learn, teach, exist. /All these expressions are verbs. /The present verb is used to  
describe the current action or state of humans or animals, or in other words, it describes  
what humans or animals are doing in the present.

/Let's look at an example. /Please read along. /λυω(luo) /λυω(luo) /λυω(luo). /This verb  
means, "loose." /Please read along one more time. /λυω(luo) /λυω(luo) /λυω(luo).

/In Greek, however, the state of a verb changes according to the **person** and **number**.

/Let's first study the persons. /There are three persons. /The first person, /the second person, /and the third person.

/The first person is the person speaking, "I." /The second person is the person being spoken to, "you." /The third person is the specific person being spoken about, which does not include "I" and "you." /The third person is "he," "she," or "they."

/There are not only singular forms of the three persons, but plural forms as well. /The plural form of the first person is "we," which includes "I." /The plural form of the second person is "you," which includes the singular "you." /The plural form of the third person is "they" or "them," which do not include "us" and "you."

/Hence, there are six forms of verbs in Greek. /The first person singular can be interpreted to be "I do this and that." /The verb in the second person singular will be "You do this and that." /The third person singular will be "He or she does this and that."

/The first person plural can be interpreted to be "We do this and that." /The second person plural can be interpreted to be "You do this and that." /The third person plural is "They do this and that."

/There are these six forms of verbs whenever there are present forms of verbs. /Let's apply the verb λυω(lyo) to this change.

/The "s" indicates the singular, and the "pl" indicates the plural. /First, let's look at the first person singular form. /λυω(lyo) /λυω(lyo) /I loose. /λυεις(lyeis) /You (s) loose. /λυει(lyei) /He looses. /She looses.

/λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /We loose. /λυετε(lyete) /You (pl) loose. /λυουσι(lyousi) /λυουσι(lyousi) /They loose.

/Let's review this. /λυω(lyo) /λυω(lyo) /λυω(lyo) /λυεις(lyeis) /λυεις(lyeis) /λυεις(lyeis) /λυει(lyei) /λυει(lyei) /λυει(lyei) /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυετε(lyete) /λυετε(lyete) /λυετε(lyete) /λυουσι(lyousi) /λυουσι(lyousi) /In this way, this verb exists in six different forms.

/Let's analyze the following. /First, in the first person singular, /λυ(ly), the stem, /and ω(o), the personal ending, /are put together to form λυω(lyo). /When interpreted, it means, "I loose."

/Next, the second person singular form. /When λυ(ly), the stem, /and εις(eis), the personal ending, /are put together, it becomes λυεις(lyeis). /λυεις(lyeis) /λυεις(lyeis) /You (s) loose.

/Next, the third person singular form. /First, λυ(ly), the stem, /and ει(ei), the personal ending, /are put together to form λυει(lyei). /λυει(lyei) /λυει(lyei) /He looses. /She looses.

/Now, let's look at the first person plural form. /First, λυ(ly), the stem, /and ομεν(omen), the personal ending, are put together. /It then forms the word λυομεν(lyomen). /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /We loose.

/Next, the second person plural form. /λυ(ly), the stem, /and ετε(ete), the personal ending, are put together. /It then forms the word λυετε(lyete). /λυετε(lyete) /λυετε(lyete) /You (pl) loose.

/Lastly, the third person plural form. /λυ(ly), the stem, /and ουσι(ousi), the personal ending, /are put together to form λουσι(lyousi). /λουσι(lyousi) /λουσι(lyousi) /They loose. /These are the six forms of the three persons. /Read and repeat them.

/λυω(lyo) /λυω(lyo) /λυω(lyo) /λυεις(lyeis) /λυεις(lyeis) /λυεις(lyeis) /λυει(lyei)  
/λυει(lyei) /λυει(lyei) /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυομεν(lyomen) /λυετε(lyete) /  
λυετε(lyete) /λουσι(lyousi)

/Let's look at another verb as an example. /We will look at the verb βλεπω(blepo). /The verb βλεπω(blepo) means, "see." /βλεπω(blepo) /βλεπω(blepo) /βλεπω(blepo) /We will classify these into six different forms.

/First, the first person singular form. /βλεπω(blepo) /βλεπω(blepo) /βλεπω(blepo)

/Next, the second person singular form. /βλεπεις(blepeis) /βλεπεις(blepeis)  
/βλεπεις(blepeis) /βλεπει(blepei) /βλεπει(blepei) /βλεπει(blepei)

/βλεπομεν(blepomen) /βλεπομεν(blepomen) /βλεπομεν(blepomen) /βλεπετε(blepete)  
/βλεπετε(blepete) /βλεπετε(blepete) /βλεπουσι(blepousi) /βλεπουσι(blepousi)  
/βλεπουσι(blepousi) /These are the six forms of the verb βλεπω(blepo).

/Let's interpret these by analyzing them. /First, the first person singular form.  
/βλεπ(blep), the stem, and ω(o), the personal ending, are put together. /The two are put together to form βλεπω(blepo). /This means, "I see."

/The second person singular form. /βλεπ(blep), the stem, and εις(eis), the personal ending, are put together. /It then becomes βλεπεις(blepeis). /βλεπεις(blepeis)  
/βλεπεις(blepeis) /βλεπεις(blepeis) /This means, "You (s) see."

/The third person singular form. /βλεπ(blep), the stem, /and ει(ei), the personal ending, are put together. /βλεπει(blepei) /βλεπει(blepei) /He sees. /She sees.

/The first person plural form. /βλεπ(blep), the stem, /and ομεν(omen), the personal ending, are put together. /βλεπομεν(blepomen) /βλεπομεν(blepomen) /We see.

/The second person plural form. /βλεπ(blep), the stem, /and ετε(ete), the personal ending, are put together. /βλεπετε(blepete) /βλεπετε(blepete) /βλεπετε(blepete) /You (pl) see.

/Six, the third person plural form. /βλεπ(blep), the stem, /and ουσι(ousi), the personal

ending, are put together. /βλεπουσι(blepousi) /βλεπουσι(blepousi) /βλεπουσι(blepousi)  
/They see. /They see. /These are the six forms. /Let's read them one more time.

/βλεπω(blepo) /βλεπω(blepo) /βλεπω(blepo) /βλεπεις(blepeis) /βλεπεις(blepeis)  
/βλεπεις(blepeis) /βλεπει(blepei) /βλεπει(blepei) /βλεπει(blepei) /βλεπομεν(blepomen)  
/βλεπομεν(blepomen) /βλεπετε(blepete) /βλεπετε(blepete) /βλεπουσι(blepousi)  
/βλεπουσι(blepousi)

/Let's look at another verb as an example. /The verb λεγω(lego). /λεγω(lego)  
/λεγω(lego) /I say. /We will classify this into six different forms. /Please read along.  
/λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis)  
/λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei)

/λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγετε(lete) /λεγετε(lete)  
/λεγετε(lete) /legousi(legousi) /legousi(legousi) /legousi(legousi) /These are the six  
different forms. /Let's analyze them.

/The first person singular form. /λεγ(leg), the stem, /and ω(o), the personal ending, are  
put together. /λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /I say.

/The second person singular form. /λεγ(leg), the stem, /and εις(eis), the personal ending,  
are put together. /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /You (s) say.

/The third person singular form. /λεγ(leg), the stem, /and ει(ei), the personal ending, are  
put together. /λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /He says. /She says. /Next, let's look  
at the plural forms.

/The first person plural form. /λεγ(leg), the stem, and ομεν(omen), the personal ending,  
are put together. /We say.

/The second person plural form. /λεγ(leg), the stem, and ετε(ete), the personal ending, are  
put together. /λεγετε(lete) /λεγετε(lete) /λεγετε(lete) /You (pl) say.

/Six, the third person plural form. /λεγ(leg), the stem, and ουσι(ousi), the personal ending,  
are put together. /legousi(legousi) /legousi(legousi) /legousi(legousi) /They say. /They  
say. /These are the six forms. /Let's read them through.

/λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /λεγω(lego) /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis) /λεγεις(legeis)  
/λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /λεγει(legei) /λεγομεν(legomen) /λεγομεν(legomen)  
/λεγετε(lete) /λεγετε(lete) /λεγετε(lete) /legousi(legousi) /legousi(legousi) /These  
are the six forms.

/Let's solve a few problems. /Please read along. γινωσκει(ginoskei) /γινωσκει(ginoskei) /  
γινωσκει(ginoskei) /When we analyze this, /γινωσκ(ginosk), the stem, /and ει(ei), the  
personal ending, have been put together. /We must first know the meaning of  
γινωσκ(ginosk).

/The verb γινωσκ(ginosk) means, “know.” /What does the personal ending ει(ei) mean?  
/ει(ei) is a third person singular form, which indicates “he” or “she.” /If we analyze this, it  
means, “He knows.” /She knows. /We can continue to interpret verbs in this way.

/Let’s look at the second problem. /Please read along. /λεγουσι(legousi) /λεγουσι(legousi)  
/λεγουσι(legousi) /λεγ(leg), the stem, and ουσι(ousi), the personal ending, have been put  
together.

/λεγ(leg) is the verb we just learned, and it means, “say.” /What form is ουσι(ousi) in?  
/ουσι(ousi) is the third person plural form. /Hence, this is interpreted to be “He says.”  
/She says.

/Let’s look at a third example. /Please read along. /εχετε(echete) /εχετε(echete)  
/εχετε(echete) /When we analyze this, we know that ετε(ete) is the personal ending.

/The verb with εχ(ech), the stem, means, “have,” “hold.” /How can we interpret this?  
/You (pl) have. /You (pl) have. /It can be interpreted in this way.

/Let’s look at the fourth example. /This is a verb we just learned. /What is the stem?  
/βλεπ(blep) is the stem.

/βλεπ(blep), the stem, and ω(o), the personal ending, have been put together. /How is the  
personal ending ω(o) interpreted? /The personal ending ω(o) is interpreted as “I.” /“I  
see.”

/Next, the fifth example. /This is also a verb we previously learned. /When analyzed,  
there is the stem, λυ(lu). /It has been put together with the personal ending ομεν(omen).

/What does λυ(lu) mean? /λυ(lu) is λυω(luo), which is the verb, “loose.” /ομεν(omen) is  
the first person plural form. /Hence, it means, “We loose.”

/We have just reviewed what we learned today by solving several problems. /Memorizing  
personal endings was helpful to our studies of the Greek language. /Let’s review the  
different personal endings.

/ω(o) /ω(o) /ω(o) /I  
/εις(eis) /εις(eis) /εις(eis) /You (s)  
/ει(ei) /ει(ei) /ει(ei) /He, she  
/ομεν(omen) /ομεν(omen) /ομεν(omen) /We  
/ετε(ete) /ετε(ete) /ετε(ete) /You (pl)  
/ουσι(ousi) /ουσι(ousi) /They

/Please read along. /ω(o), εις(eis), ει(ei) /ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi) /ω(o), εις(eis),  
ει(ei) /ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi) /ω(o), εις(eis), ει(ei) /ομεν(omen), ετε(ete),  
ουσι(ousi) /If you memorize and remember these personal endings /and add them to

stems, /you can then easily interpret the meaning of words. /Be sure to memorize them.

/Next, we will study a few grammar rules. /We will use  $\alpha$ (alpha) as an example. /There are three **accents** in Greek. /Let's look at the names of the accents.

/Acute /Acute

/Grave /Grave

/Circumflex /Circumflex

/These accents indicate high and low pitches, similar to those used in the Chinese language. /However, we do not learn Greek to read or converse with others, but learn Greek to study the Bible, and so it is all right to simply know that such accents exist.

/Next, we will study the **iota subscript**. /The iota subscript is a small Greek  $\iota$ (iota) written under vowels. /There are only three forms of this. / $\alpha$ (alpha), / $\eta$ (eta), / and  $\omega$ (omega). /The iota subscript can be written under these three vowels.  $\alpha$   $\eta$   $\omega$

/They are written in these ways. /You can see the small  $\iota$ (iota) written under these vowels. /Normally, words should end with  $\iota$ (iota), but when it comes at the end, it becomes an iota subscript.

/The same goes for  $\eta\iota$ (ei) and  $\omega\iota$ (oi). /Hence,  $\iota$ (iota) is not placed at the end of the word, but becomes an iota subscript as was explained.

/Lastly, we will study **breathing**. /Breathing marks are put over vowels such as  $\alpha$ (alpha) and  $\omega$ (omega). /It is also placed over one consonant,  $\rho$ (rho).

/There are two forms of breathing, /(') and ('), which look like single opening and closing quotation marks respectively. /We do not need to focus on the one that looks like a single opening quotation. /We must, however, pay attention to the one that looks like a single closing quotation mark.

/Let's look at an example. /There is a breathing mark over the vowel  $\alpha$ (alpha). /When there is a breathing mark over  $\alpha$ (alpha), it is then pronounced like the letter "a" of the English alphabet. /When a breathing mark is placed over  $\alpha$ (alpha), an "h" sound is added before the "a" sound.  $\acute{\alpha}$  /When the "h" sound is added, /it would then make a "ha" sound.

/Let's use  $\epsilon$ (epsilon) as an example. / $\epsilon$ (epsilon) makes the "e" sound /of the English alphabet. /The breathing mark that looks like a single opening quotation mark is placed over the letter.  $\acute{\epsilon}$  /Then the "h" sound would be added, thus making the "he" sound. /Breathing marks are placed only over vowels.

/Today we studied verbs. /Please take the time to organize and memorize the personal endings of verbs that we learned today. /It will be a great help to your studies of the Greek language. /Here we will conclude the second lecture on Greek. /Thank you.