

# 5

## Study Guide Answer Key Sight and Sounds of Words (Module C) Phonology (Part 5)

**Exercise Two: Syllabification.** Divide the following Greek words into their appropriate syllables.

α. πνεῦμα - πνεῦ-μα

Two syllables because there is one diphthong and one single vowel (by the way, the ἄλφα is long); the consonant μῦ is a single consonant surrounded by vowels, thus the consonant goes with the following ἄλφα.

β. ἄγγελος - ἄγ-γε-λος

Three syllables because there are three single vowels (the ἄλφα is long); the antepenult syllable is divided between the penult because of the double consonant (γγ); the ultima is divided between the penult because a single consonant λάμβδα is surrounded by the vowels ἔ ψιλόν and ὀ μικρόν respectively, and thus the single consonant goes with the following ὀ μικρόν.

γ. διά - δι-ά

Two syllables because there are two single vowels; the ultima is divided between the penult because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

δ. καρδία - καρ-δί-α

Three syllables because there are three single vowels; the antepenult is divided between the penult because the consonants ῥῶ and δέλτα do not form a consonant cluster; the ultima is divided between the penult because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

ε. ἄνθρωπος - ἄν-θρω-πος

Three syllables because there are three single vowels; the antepenult is divided between the penult because the consonant cluster, θρ, begins a new syllable; the ultima is divided between the penult because the consonant πῖ is surrounded by single vowels, thus the consonant goes with the following vowel.

ζ. ἀμήν - ἄ-μήν

Two syllables because there are two single vowels; the single consonant, μῆ, is surrounded by vowels, thus the consonant goes with the following vowel.

η. λυομένων - λυ-ο-μέ-νων

Four syllables because there are four single vowels; the syllable before the antepenult is divided between the antepenult because two consecutive vowels not forming a diphthong are divided; the antepenult and the penult are divided because a single consonant surrounded by vowels normally begins a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided for the same reason.

θ. ἔκπαλαι - ἔκ-πα-λαι

Three syllables because there are two single vowels and one diphthong; the antepenult and the penult are divided because the consonants, κπ, do not constitute a consonant cluster, and thus the consonants are divided; the ultima and penult are divided because a single consonant is pronounced with the following vowel or diphthong.

ι. βότρυς - βό-τρυς

Two syllables because there are two single vowels; the ultima is divided between the penult because of the consonant cluster, τρ.

κ. γυναικάρια - γυ-ναι-κά-ρι-α

Five syllables because of four single vowels and one diphthong; the syllables γυ and ναι are divided because νῦ is surrounded by vowels; the syllables ναι and κά are divided because κάππα is surrounded by vowels; the penult and antepenult are divided because ρῶ is surrounded by vowels; the ultima and penult are divided because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

λ. καθελόντες - κα-θε-λόν-τες

Four syllables because of four single vowels; the syllables κα and θε are divided because θῆτα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the antepenult and penult are divided because λάμβδα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided because the two consonants, νῦ

and ταῦ do not constitute a consonant cluster. Thus, the first consonant closes the syllable before and the second consonant begins the syllable following.

μ. ὀψώνιον - ὀ-ψώ-νι-ον

Four syllables because of four single vowels; the syllables ὀ and ψώ are divided because ψῖ is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the antepenult and penult are divided because νῖ is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

ν. παγίδα - πα-γί-δα

Three syllables because of three single vowels; the antepenult and penult are divided because γάμμα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable; the ultima and penult are divided because δέλτα is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable.

ξ. ἔτι - ἔ-τι

Two syllables because of two single vowels; the ultima and penult are divided because ταῦ is surrounded by vowels that signal a new syllable.

ο. εὔ - εὔ One syllable because there is only one diphthong.

π. λοιδορέω - λοι-δο-ρέ-ω

Four syllables because there is one diphthong and three separate vowels; the syllables, λοι and δο are divided because a single consonant surrounded by vowels (or a diphthong) begins a new syllable; the penult and antepenult are divided because the single consonant ῥῶ is a single consonant surrounded by vowels; the ultima and the penult are divided because two consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong are divided.

ρ. ὑποτάσσω - ὑ-πο-τάσ-σω

Four syllables because there are four single vowels; the syllables ὑ and πο are divided because a single consonant surrounded by vowels begins a new syllable; the penult and antepenult are divided because the single consonant ταῦ is a single consonant surrounded by vowels; the ultima and the penult are divided because syllables are divided between double consonants.

**Exercise Three: Variable Vowels and Accent.** Circle the variable letters known to be long because of their accent.

α. ὑμῖν

δ. ὄψιλόν

η. νικᾶ

β. γεννᾶ

ε. τυφός

θ. λόγοι

γ. ἡμᾶς

ζ. θλίψις

ι. ἦδει

**Exercise Four: Transliteration.** Transliterate the following English capital letters into Greek capital letters. All of these examples are actual Greek words. If applicable, include the rough breathing mark with the transliteration.

α. KAINĒ      ΚΑΙΝΗ

ι. HETEROS      ἙΤΕΡΟΣ

β. PSEUDOS      ΨΕΥΔΟΣ

κ. ĀIDĒS      ΑΙΔΗΣ

γ. KURIOS      ΚΥΡΙΟΣ

λ. HŌRĀI      ὨΡΑΙ

δ. TAPHEI      ΤΑΦΕΙ

μ. HYPO      ὙΠΟ

ε. TAXIN      ΤΑΞΙΝ

ν. HAUTĒ      ΑΥΤΗ

ζ. KOINON      ΚΟΙΝΟΝ

ξ. HODOS      ὉΔΟΣ

η. ŌMEGA      ΩΜΕΓΑ

ο. EPSILON      ΕΨΙΛΟΝ

θ. IĒSOUS      ΙΗΣΟΥΣ

π. THĒTA      ΘΗΤΑ

**Exercise Five: Transliteration.** Transliterate the following Greek minuscule letters into Greek capital letters. All of these examples are actual Greek words. If applicable, include the rough breathing mark with the transliteration.

|           |        |           |        |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| α. κόσμου | ΚΟΣΜΟΥ | η. ἅγιος  | ἌΓΙΟΣ  |
| β. ἔξω    | ἘΞΩ    | θ. δόξα   | ΔΟΞΑ   |
| γ. ἀρχῶν  | ΑΡΧΩΝ  | ι. ἑπτα   | ἙΠΤΑ   |
| δ. ἀληθής | ΑΛΗΘΗΣ | κ. λάρυγξ | ΛΑΡΥΓΞ |
| ε. δῆ     | ΔΗ     | λ. χάρις  | ΧΑΡΙΣ  |
| ζ. λύτρα  | ΛΥΤΡΑ  | μ. ζωή    | ΖΩΗ    |

**Exercise Six: Multiple choice.** Choose the best answer.

1. The two Greek breathing marks are:

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| α. monosyllabic and disyllabic | γ. acute and circumflex |
| β. crasis and coronis          | δ. smooth and rough     |

2. The breathing mark which indicates the lack of aspiration is the

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| α. smooth | γ. circumflex |
| β. rough  | δ. acute      |

3. When ὕψιλόν (Υ υ) begins a word, it always has

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| α. a smooth breathing mark | γ. a rough accent                  |
| β. a rough breathing mark  | δ. a rough breathing and an accent |

4. Every Greek word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must have

α. an accent

γ. a breathing mark and accent

β. a breathing mark

δ. a breathing mark if accented

5. What are the three primary Greek accents?

α. ´ ˘ ˆ

γ. ´ ˘ ˆ

β. ˙ ˑ ˆ

δ. ´ ˘ ˆ

6. Which word has the smooth breathing mark and the grave accent?

α. ἔψιλόν

γ. ἔτι

β. εὐθέως

δ. εὐρίσκω

7. Which word has the rough breathing mark and the circumflex accent?

α. ἦτα

γ. ῥίζα

β. ἄνθρωπος

δ. ἱερεῖς

8. How many syllables does ἑωράκαμεν have?

α. 3

γ. 5

β. 4

δ. 6

9. How many syllables does ἀνεώχθη have?

α. 3

γ. 5

β. 4

δ. 6

10. How many syllables does Ἰησοῦς have?

α. 3

γ. 5

β. 4

δ. 6

11. How many syllables does μιμνήσκομαι have?

α. 3

γ. 5

β. 4

δ. 6

12. How many syllables does ὀρκωμοσία have?

α. 3

γ. 5

β. 4

δ. 6

13. How many syllables does Αἰώνια have?

α. 3

γ. 5

β. 4

δ. 6

14. Which example is a polysyllabic word?

α. ἦτα

γ. λέοντι

β. λόγοι

δ. πρὸς

15. Which example is a monosyllabic word?

α. σύ

γ. λέοντι

β. λόγοι

δ. διαγγέλλω

16. When a vowel begins a word which is also a capital letter, the rough breathing mark is placed where?

- α. over the vowel                      γ. under the vowel  
β. before the vowel                    δ. after the vowel

17. A smooth breathing mark specifies that there is

- α. aspiration                              γ. an accent mark over the ultima  
β. no aspiration                          δ. a vowel in the word

18. Accents are associated with what kind of letters?

- α. consonants                              γ. semi-vowels  
β. vowels, diphthongs, and *rhō*      δ. vowels and diphthongs

19. Breathing marks are associated with what kind of letters?

- α. consonants                              γ. semi-vowels  
β. vowels and diphthongs              δ. vowels, diphthongs, and *rhō*

20. Which letter always has a rough breathing mark when it begins a word?

- α. *upsilon*                                  γ. *alpha*  
β. *ēta*                                        δ. no letter always has a rough breathing

21. Which of the following pair of words are correctly transliterated?

- α. *ῥαπιζω* rhapizo                      γ. *ῥαπιζω* rhapizō  
β. *ῥαπιζω* hrapizō                      δ. *ῥαπιζω* rapizō



22. Every word has as many syllables as it has separate

α. consonants

γ. semi-vowels

β. vowels and diphthongs

δ. total number of consonants

23. As far as syllabification is concerned, two consecutive vowels which do not form a diphthong are

α. divided into syllables

γ. pronounced together

β. marked breathing

δ. never divided

24. A single consonant surrounded by vowels normally

α. are omitted

γ. begins a new syllable

β. are not pronounced

δ. never occurs

### Exercise Seven: True or False Questions.

1. All consonants may be classified as either a stop or continuant consonant. There are NO exceptions. **False** Note: *Gamma* is both.
2. The two liquid voiced continuants are *lambda* and *rho*. **True**
3. The three labial stop consonants are *beta*, *pi*, and *theta*. **False**
4. *Gamma* belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with the stop consonants *delta* and *beta*. **True**
5. The palatal consonant stops belong to the same class because they are formed in back of the throat by the closure of the tongue near or touching the hard palate in the oral cavity. **True**
6. *Gamma* may be either a voiced consonant stop, or a nasal continuant. **True**

7. Every word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels and/or diphthongs. **True**
8. A word that has two or more syllables is called disyllabic. **False**
9. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a new syllable if they can begin a word. **True**
10. A word that has three or more syllables is called monosyllabic. **False**
11. If a syllable contains a long vowel (Η η, Ω ω) or diphthong, its quantity is undefined. **False**
12. An inseparable grouping of consonants is called a consonant cluster. **True**
13. Syllables are not usually divided between double consonants. **False**
14. When a syllable is said to be “closed”, it means that the syllable ends with a vowel or diphthong. **False**
15. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that follow. **True**