

Lesson 4: Vowel and Consonant Change

- A. Whenever κ , γ , or χ occurs before σ in a Greek word, the two consonants are changed to ξ (§083.1). Fill in the following blanks on the basis of this rule and check your answers in the references listed in parentheses:

Word Base + Ending

1. $\alpha\gamma$ + $\sigma\epsilon\iota$ = _____ (I Thess 4:14)
2. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\iota$ + ς = _____ (Jn 1:14)
3. $\xi\chi$ + $\sigma\epsilon\iota$ = _____ (Jn 8:12)
4. $\nu\acute{\omicron}\kappa\tau$ + ς = _____ (Jn 13:30-Cf. §083.3)
5. $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa$ + $\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$ = _____ (Acts 1:14)
6. $\alpha\rho\chi$ + $\sigma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ = _____ (Lk 23:30)

- B. Whenever π , β , or ϕ occurs before σ , the two consonants are changed to ψ (§083.1). Fill in the blanks as in A:

Word Base + Ending

1. $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi$ + $\sigma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ = _____ (Mt 13:14)
2. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi$ + $\sigma\alpha\iota$ = _____ (Mk 10:4)
3. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi$ + $\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ = _____ (Jn 8:16)
4. $\delta\iota\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta$ + $\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ = _____ (Acts 25:6)
5. $\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\pi$ + ς = _____ (Mk 4:37)
6. $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi$ + $\sigma\omicron\nu$ = _____ (Mt 5:39)

- C. Whenever τ , δ , or θ occurs before σ , the dental disappears (§083.3). Fill in the following blanks as in A:

| <u>ἀλήθεια</u> | <u>ἀληθής, -ές</u> | <u>ἀληθινός, -ή, -όν</u> | <u>ἀληθῶς</u> |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

E. Read Volume III, Appendix I (§§900-933).