

## 1: Greek language - Wikipedia

*Today's post comes from Danae, a native Greek speaker and teacher who runs a site called Alpha Beta Greek.. As you know, I recently started learning Modern and Koine Greek together as a project for , and I've found Danae's website to be super helpful so I was happy to have her share some advice here today.*

History of Greek Greek has been spoken in the Balkan peninsula since around the 3rd millennium BC, [7] or possibly earlier. Among the Indo-European languages, its date of earliest written attestation is matched only by the now-extinct Anatolian languages. Proto-Greek -speaking area according to linguist Vladimir I. Georgiev The Greek language is conventionally divided into the following periods: The unity of Proto-Greek would have ended as Hellenic migrants entered the Greek peninsula sometime in the Neolithic era or the Bronze Age. It is recorded in the Linear B script on tablets dating from the 15th century BC onwards. It was widely known throughout the Roman Empire. Ancient Greek fell into disuse in western Europe in the Middle Ages , but remained officially in use in the Byzantine world and was reintroduced to the rest of Europe with the Fall of Constantinople and Greek migration to western Europe. The fusion of Ionian with Attic , the dialect of Athens , began the process that resulted in the creation of the first common Greek dialect, which became a lingua franca across the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East. Koine Greek can be initially traced within the armies and conquered territories of Alexander the Great and after the Hellenistic colonisation of the known world, it was spoken from Egypt to the fringes of India. After the Roman conquest of Greece, an unofficial bilingualism of Greek and Latin was established in the city of Rome and Koine Greek became a first or second language in the Roman Empire. The origin of Christianity can also be traced through Koine Greek, because the Apostles used this form of the language to spread Christianity. It is also known as Hellenistic Greek, New Testament Greek, and sometimes Biblical Greek because it was the original language of the New Testament and the Old Testament was translated into the same language via the Septuagint. Distribution of varieties of Greek in Anatolia , Cappadocian Greek in green, with green dots indicating individual Cappadocian Greek villages. Medieval Greek is a cover phrase for a whole continuum of different speech and writing styles, ranging from vernacular continuations of spoken Koine that were already approaching Modern Greek in many respects, to highly learned forms imitating classical Attic. Much of the written Greek that was used as the official language of the Byzantine Empire was an eclectic middle-ground variety based on the tradition of written Koine. It is the language used by the modern Greeks, and, apart from Standard Modern Greek, there are several dialects of it. Greek language question In the modern era, the Greek language entered a state of diglossia: What came to be known as the Greek language question was a polarization between two competing varieties of Modern Greek: In , Dimotiki was declared the official language of Greece, having incorporated features of Katharevousa and giving birth to Standard Modern Greek , which is used today for all official purposes and in education. Although Greek has undergone morphological and phonological changes comparable to those seen in other languages, never since classical antiquity has its cultural, literary, and orthographic tradition been interrupted to the extent that one can speak of a new language emerging. Greek speakers today still tend to regard literary works of ancient Greek as part of their own rather than a foreign language. According to one estimation, " Homeric Greek is probably closer to demotic than century Middle English is to modern spoken English ," [15] Greek has seen fewer changes in years, than English has in years. There are traditional Greek-speaking settlements and regions in the neighbouring countries of Albania , Bulgaria , and Turkey , as well as in several countries in the Black Sea area, such as Ukraine , Russia , Romania , Georgia , Armenia , and Azerbaijan , and around the Mediterranean Sea , Southern Italy , Syria , Israel , Egypt , Lebanon , Libya and ancient coastal towns along the Levant. Particularly in Albania due to the immigration wave towards Greece today a significant percentage of the population can speak the Greek language, or at least has some basic knowledge of it. Official status[ edit ] Greek is the official language of Greece, where it is spoken by almost the entire population. Ancient Greek grammar , Koine Greek grammar , and Modern Greek grammar The phonology , morphology , syntax and vocabulary of the language show both conservative and innovative tendencies across the entire attestation of the language from the ancient to the

modern period. The division into conventional periods is, as with all such periodisations, relatively arbitrary, especially because at all periods, Ancient Greek has enjoyed high prestige, and the literate borrowed heavily from it.

## 2: A Guide to Modern Greek

*Internet Archive BookReader A guide to modern Greek.*

The Noun Accent Rule: Noun accents are persistent -- the accents try to stay on the same syllable as the lexical form. Additional rules regarding noun accents: In the genitive and dative, if the ultima is accented, it must be a circumflex, e. First declension genitive plural nouns always have a circumflex on the ultima, regardless of where the accent is in the lexical form, e. This rule applies only to nouns, not adjectives or pronouns. The vowel length of alpha: The alpha in the ultima of all first declension plural accusative is always long, e. The alpha in the ultima of first declension singular accusative corresponds to its singular nominative, e. The Verb Accent Rule: Verb accents are recessive -- the accents try to move away from the ultima as far as possible. Additional rules regarding verb accents: The accent does not precede the augment in a compound verb, e. The accent of the second aorist infinitive is not recessive, but in the active is placed on the ultima, and in the middle on the penult. Accents Regarding Contraction, Crasis and Elision 1. If either of the syllables to be contracted had an accent, the contracted syllable has an accent: A contracted antepenult has the acute, e. A contracted penult has the circumflex when the ultima is short, e. A contracted ultima has the circumflex, e. In crasis, the first word as less important loses its accent, e. In elision, oxytone prepositions and conjunctions lose their accent, e. However, there are certain words that lose their accent. If a word loses its accent to the preceding word i. If a word loses its accent to the following word, it is a proclitic. The enclitics give rise to the following rules: The word before the enclitic: It does not change an acute to grave on the ultima. If it has an acute on the antepenult, or a circumflex on the penult, it takes an additional acute on the ultima. If it is itself a proclitic or an enclitic, it has an acute on the ultima. It retains its accent if it begins or ends a clause. If the preceding word has an acute on the penult, a dissyllabic enclitic retains its accent to avoid three successive unaccented syllables. But a monosyllabic enclitic loses its accent. Putting It All Together Note: The Accent Rules do not predict accents, only what accent may be used if a syllable is accented. So we must start with the lexical form. What is the lexical form? Is the word a noun or verb? Is the ultima long or short? Is there other special consideration? It is a noun, so the accent will try to stay on the penult. The ultima is long, so the circumflex must change to an acute.

### 3: A guide to modern Greek

*Excerpt from A Guide to Modern Greek But it has another, and, if possible, a still stronger recommendation to our notice. Ten years ago I stated in my book The Modern Greek Language in its relation to Ancient Greek (published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in that Modern Greek is nothing but Ancient Greek made easy.*

It was the official language of modern Greece until Katharevousa is written in polytonic Greek script. Also, while Demotic Greek contains loanwords from Turkish, Italian, Latin, and other languages, these have for the most part been purged from Katharevousa. See also the Greek language question. Pontic Greek Anatolian Greek dialects until Cappadocian Greek in green, with green dots indicating individual Cappadocian Greek villages in Small numbers of Muslim speakers of Pontic Greek escaped these events and still reside in the Pontic villages of Turkey. It hails from Hellenistic and Medieval Koine and preserves characteristics of Ionic due to ancient colonizations of the region. Cappadocian Greek diverged from the other Byzantine Greek dialects earlier, beginning with the Turkish conquests of central Asia Minor in the 11th and 12th centuries, and so developed several radical features, such as the loss of the gender for nouns. Mariupolitan Greek is closely related to Pontic Greek and evolved from the dialect of Greek spoken in Crimea , which was a part of the Byzantine Empire and then the Pontic Empire of Trebizond , until that latter state fell to the Ottomans in The Greek-speaking inhabitants of Crimea were invited by Catherine the Great to resettle in the new city of Mariupol after the Russo-Turkish War 1774 to escape the then Muslim-dominated Crimea. Griko and Demotic are mutually intelligible to some extent, but the former shares some common characteristics with Tsakonian. Yevanic language Yevanic is a recently extinct language of Romaniote Jews. The language was already in decline for centuries until most of its speakers were killed in the Holocaust. Afterward, the language was mostly kept by remaining Romaniote emigrants to Israel , where it was displaced by modern Hebrew. Tsakonian evolved directly from Laconian ancient Spartan and therefore descends from Doric Greek. It has limited input from Hellenistic Koine and is significantly different from and not mutually intelligible with other Greek varieties such as Demotic Greek and Pontic Greek. Some linguists consider it a separate language because of this. Phonology and orthography[ edit ] Main articles: Modern Greek phonology , Greek orthography , and Greek alphabet Spoken Modern Greek A series of radical sound changes starting in Koine Greek has led to a phonological system in Modern Greek that is significantly different from that of Ancient Greek. Instead of the rich vowel system of Ancient Greek, with its four vowel-height levels, length distinction, and multiple diphthongs, Modern Greek has a simple system of five vowels. Modern Greek consonants are plain voiceless unaspirated stops , voiced stops , or voiced and unvoiced fricatives. Modern Greek has not preserved length in vowels or consonants.

### 4: Modern Greek - Wikipedia

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The most striking of all the sights being the Parthenon, the temple of Athena, patron goddess of Athens, sitting on top of the Acropolis, overlooking the modern city of Athens, the cradle of western democracy. A virtual tour around the Acropolis of Athens. In all the important ancient sites below the Acropolis of Athens were made easier to view by building a promenade that takes you around them. A walk up to the Acropolis is a must, but it is a bit of a climb, try to visit in the early morning or late afternoon when it is a bit cooler and less crowded, the light will also be better for taking photographs. The streets of Athens have been pedestrianised making the city more pleasurable to stroll around. Many cultural events are held. The Theatre of Herodotus Atticus is a superb venue for musical, theatrical and dance performances. There are many guides and audiovisual equipment in English and Greek to help the visitor find and gain some knowledge of the sites. Begin your walk at the Athens metro stop. Follow Dionysiou Areopagitou, the road that runs below the Acropolis. From here you can climb to the ancient Acropolis itself. The promenade will also give you access to other ancient sites of Athens, from the Temple of Hephaestus to the Ancient Agora. Syntagma Square is the home of much of the government of Athens. The neo-classical building dominating the square is the Greek Parliament which was once the Royal Palace. It is here that you will find the famous changing of the guard. The King George Palace has a rooftop restaurant with superb views of the Acropolis. The Thessio neighbourhood of Athens, under the Acropolis, is named after the nearby temple in the Agora. National Garden and Zappeio Park. The National Garden is a lovely place to stroll, away from the traffic of central Athens. This building was originally built for the first modern Olympic Games. The National Garden is open sunrise to dusk. The Athens Metro is one of the most beautiful in the world. When they were digging they had many delays due to them finding archaeological ruins. The metro plan was partly an archaeological dig as well as construction site. The nightlife in modern Athens is vibrant. Athenians like a good party and do so most nights. Nightlife generally takes off after midnight for the bars and clubs and an hour or two earlier for tavernas and restaurants of which there are many to choose from. The New Acropolis Museum. The new museum, ten times larger than the original museum that was on the Acropolis, is now the superb new home for Athens most famous antiquities. Athens is a paradise for shoppers, you will find everything from tacky souvenirs, excellent reproductions of ancient Greek statues, Greek art and authentic antiques and jewellery. Try the shops in the Plaka district and the flea market in Monastiraki. Begin in Syntagma Square, right in the heart of Athens. From here you will see the changing of the guard at the Parliament of Athens. Go through the National Gardens toward the Panathenaic Stadium. Finish off by ascending the Acropolis and see The Parthenon, The Porch of the Maidens and the many other ancient monuments. If you have time finish off with a visit to the ancient Agora. Walk up Lycabettus Hill, or take the funicular. From here is the most magnificent view of the Acropolis and city of Athens. Visit the church of Saint George atop of the hill. When you descend take the metro to visit the National Archaeological Museum. There is much to see in the museum so give yourself an hour or two. Every August 55 of the ancient sites throughout all of Greece are open on the night of the August full moon. A romantic moonlight stroll below the floodlit Acropolis is a must. Take the metro to Piraeus for a stroll around the port of Athens, a good day out. There are plenty of restaurants, bars, shops and nightclubs around the harbour. There are also churches and a maritime museum. The history of Athens is rich and varied. The occupation of Athens began around BC. It was not until the period between BC - BC that the remains we now see were built. Athens began on the Acropolis and gradually grew. Athens was one of the most powerful cities in Greece, both militarily and politically and was also first city to develop a democracy. The Acropolis of Athens with the Parthenon, dedicated to the Greek goddess Athena, standing proudly on top, is one of the worlds most famous ancient monuments. The theatre could seat up to spectators and is still used today for the performance of plays and musical events. The theatre that you see today though was built in the

Roman period and was used for gladiator and other blood sports. The theatre could hold up to 17, The Roman emperor Hadrian built a number of monuments in Athens, including this enormous triumphal arch with its huge Corinthian columns. Temple of Olympian Zeus: Construction of the temple began in the 6th century BC at the site of the ruins of an earlier temple built by Peisistratus. The Temple was huge by ancient standards, rivalling other colossal famous Temples such as the Heraion in Samos, and featured a large gold and ivory statue of Zeus in its cella. The Agora was the heart of the public life of Athens - its religious, political and commercial centre, where Athenian Democracy was born and flourished. The Agora provided a forum for social and cultural activity for the people of ancient Athens, commercial exchange, religious festivals, open-air theatrical performances and athletic contests. The tower was a water clock in the interior, sundial on the exterior and weather vane on the top. The eight sides represent the eight winds, carved on the outside. The Temple of Hephaestus, dedicated to the God of the forge, lies on the western edge of the Agora of Athens and was set among foundries and metalworking shops of ancient Athens. The Temple was one of the first of Pericles rebuilding of Athens programme. The Western Hills site covers , sq. It was an important and densely inhabited section of Athens. The Pnyx is where the Assembly of the Demos, the principal institution of Athenian Democracy, was held. Philopappus Hill is crowned by the monument of the same name as well as a modern Observatory. Greek Myths Gods and Goddesses.

### 5: A Guide to Modern Greek.

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This is a lean white wine with passion fruit, flint, and lemon flavors, with subtle bitterness and saltiness on the finish. Moschofilero from Mantinea On central Peloponnese, close to Tripoli, grows Moschofilero, a lovely dry, aromatic white wine with flavors of peach, potpourri, and sweet lemon. As the wines age, they develop more nectarine and apricot flavors with toasted hazelnut or almond notes. These wines offer a richer white wine style, almost like a cross between Viognier and Chardonnay, with peach, lime, and orange blossom and lemon oil all tied together with a soft, fruity finish. Savatiano from Central Greece When made well, Savatiano offers flavors of sweet honeydew, green apple, and lime with tingling acidity, akin to Chablis. When oak-aged, Savatiano delivers more lemon curd, wax, cultured cream with lemon bread notes with a creamy mid-palate, with a structure and finish similar to White Burgundy. This is a surprising discovery from a grape that has long been considered the doldrums of Greek wine. Retsina wines have aromas of linseed oil and lime peel that lead into flavors of apples and roses, with a subtle piney, saline finish. Retsina wines made with Assyrtiko grapes tend to be more angular in their style but age longer whereas, Retsina wines made with Savatiano grapes have a more generous taste with ripe apple and peach flavors, as well as an oily texture on the palate. Agiorgitiko from Nemea Agiorgitiko Ah-your-yeek-tee-ko is well known wine from Nemea, a region in Peloponnese which is most famous for this grape. These red wines are more full-bodied with flavors of sweet raspberry, black currant, plum sauce, and nutmeg with subtle bitter herbs somewhat like oregano and smooth tannins. The wines are generous and fruity, similar in style to Merlot, but with slightly more spice. These are good wines for the cellar! Wines are usually blends with a dominance of Xinomavro and spicy flavors of raspberry, anise, fennel, cherry, and occasionally olive or tomato, with tannins that build slowly but surely! The native red grapes of Crete, Kotsifali and Mandilaria, are sometimes blended together with Syrah to create a wine with sweet red and black fruit flavors, cinnamon, allspice, and soy sauce, with a softer sweet tannin finish. This wine is very smooth and fruity. These wines have aromas of raspberry, raisin, dried apricots, maraschino cherries, and sometimes paint thinner from higher levels of Volatile Acidity e. One of the most popular styles is Vin Doux, which is a mistelle a blend of fresh Muscat juice and Muscat grappa muscat spirit, offering sweet marmalade, lychee, and turkish delight flavors, with subtle hay notes on the finish a characteristic from grappa. Mavrodaphne Blends from Peloponnese or Kefalonia This wine has the most potential for improvement of all the popular wines of Greece. Some producers are smartening up though, and blending it with other grapes, including Agiorgitiko, which produces a rich, full-bodied and soft dry red wine with blackberry, cherry, and licorice notes.

**6: How to Study Greek: 9 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow**

*Modern Greek* (ἡ νέα ἑλληνικά [Éˈnea eliniˈka] or ἡ κοινή ἑλληνική [neoliniˈci Éˈɛllosa] "Neo-Hellenic", historically and colloquially also known as ῥωμαϊκή [ˈɾomaiki] "Romaic" or "Roman", and ἡ ἑλληνική [ˈɛlɫiniki] "Greek") refers to the dialects and varieties of the Greek language spoken in the modern era.

The pronunciation of Greek has many conventions. This Greek pronunciation guide contains a brief history of the sounds of ancient, biblical Koine , Erasmian, and modern Greek pronunciation and a comparative Greek pronunciation chart with audio files for the major conventions. The History of Greek Pronunciation 2. Links to examples of the Greek pronunciation conventions 4. Historical Pronunciation Sites 5. Broader Phonetic Sites 1. The History of Greek Pronunciation: The pronunciation of Greek today is made confusion by many different systems of pronouncing the sounds associated with each letter of the Greek alphabet. Scientists and Mathematicians pronounce them one way, western classicists and seminaries pronounce them another, and modern ethnic Greeks have yet another pronunciation. The pronunciation of historic Greek has been a hotly debated issue from Erasmus through the modern day. Broadly speaking, there have been only three major traditions of Hellenistic pronunciation since the height of the classical period, Classical, Byzantine, Modern. The conquest of Alexander the Great brought the classical period of pronunciation to a close. As Greek became the world language, it lost much of its phonetic distinctiveness. Most significantly, the language lost its tonal qualities, which then caused the meter of the language to change. So a classic tragedy performed in Athens around BC, would have sounded significantly different from the original. Further, the actors would have had to affect their pronunciation to make the poetic meter work. After the Turks invaded Greece in the mid-fifteenth century, many Greeks fled or were displaced to surrounding regions. Whether this diaspora was the primary reason for the rekindling of interest in Greek classics, or whether it played a supporting role to other social factors is difficult to determine. In any case, the surrounding countries now had resident Greeks to teach this forgotten language of western religion and culture. With such a resource at hand, the reformers insisted that the Greek New Testament was the final appeal for exegetical debates rather than Latin translations. So as broader Europe began to learn Greek the prerequisite for truly learning the Greek classics the pronunciation of the dispersed Byzantines was a natural choice. The Byzantine pronunciation is basically the same pronunciation as heard in Modern Greece today. Learning abounded and the Church was strengthened. Martin Luther even looked upon the Greek dispersion as a blessing to the Church for otherwise, we would have most likely lost touch with our original scriptures that bind the Church together. He also argued that it would be a most ungrateful act to refuse to learn the language of our faith when God had made it so available. As the years past, Greek retook its place as a western ecclesiastical language. He raised the question of proper classical pronunciation. From various historical clues such as misspellings, transliterations, rhythms and onomatopoeia, he concluded that Classical Greek had a historically different pronunciation than Byzantine Greek. Soon a movement began championing his desire to purify the sound of Classical Greek to make it as historically accurate as possible. The movement was strongly suppressed at first, but eventually became the mainstream in England. Within this history of the Erasmian pronunciation, we find two major ironies. First, it is ironic that even though Erasmus wanted the pronunciation of the Classical Greek to be as historical as possible, it would also be used anachronistically for Biblical Greek. Second and most significantly, soon after the Erasmian pronunciation predominated for historical puristic reasons, it changed into a mere pedagogical pronunciation. The following is a list of the various pronunciation conventions practiced today. The historic Attic pronunciation, which is what Erasmus first proposed, is listed second. The third convention is the historic Biblical pronunciation and the fourth is the current Modern Greek pronunciation. It will become apparent that there are very few and minor differences between the Biblical and Modern pronunciation.

### 7: Greek language, alphabets and pronunciation

*The Beginner's Guide To Greek Wines In the ancient world, Greece was once one of the foremost producers of wine. However, in contrast to the country's important wine heritage, modern Greek wines are only just now emerging in the rest of the world.*

Greece, Albania, Cyprus, and a number of other countries First written: Linear B, Cypriot syllabary, Greek alphabet Status: At first, there were a number of different versions of the alphabet used in various different Greek cities. These local alphabets, known as epichoric, can be divided into three groups: The blue group developed into the modern Greek alphabet, while the red group developed into the Etruscan alphabet, other alphabets of ancient Italy and eventually the Latin alphabet. By the early 4th century BC, the epichoric alphabets were replaced by the eastern Ionic alphabet. The capital letters of the modern Greek alphabet are almost identical to those of the Ionic alphabet. The minuscule or lower case letters first appeared sometime after AD and developed from the Byzantine minuscule script, which developed from cursive writing. Notable features Type of writing system: Around BC the direction of writing changed to horizontal lines running from left to right. Diacritics to represent stress and breathings were added to the alphabet in around BC. In the diacritics representing breathings, which were not widely used after , were officially abolished by presidential decree. The letter sigma has a special form which is used when it appears at the end of a word. Greek was written mainly from right to left in horizontal lines at this time. It is uncertain what names were given to the letters, and some letters had more than one form. These letters were used as they represented the first letters of the number names, with the exception of iota: This system was used until the first century BC. The Acrophonic system was replaced by an alphabetic system that assigned numerical values to all the letters of the alphabet. Three obsolete letters, digamma, koppa and sampi, were used in addition to the standard Greek letters, and a apostrophe-like numeral sign was used to indicate that letters were being used as numerals. Greek alphabet Modern pronunciation.

### 8: BBC - Languages - Greek - A Guide to Greek: 10 facts, 20 key phrases and the alphabet

*â€¢ Guide to Modern Greek by Edmund Martin Geldart () â€¢ The Modern Greek language in its relation to Ancient Greek by Edmund Martin Geldart () â€¢ The Modern Greek, its pronunciation and relations to Ancient Greek & rules of accentuation, by Telemachus Thomas Timayenis ().*

### 9: Guide to Greek Accents

*Learn how to speak Greek with lessons, audio and video, including the alphabet, phrases, vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, activities and tests.*

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