

The DIPHTHONGS that occur in Greek (a diphthong is comprised of two vowels forming a single syllable..hence it is pronounced was one sound) are these:

ALPHA-IOTA	ΑΙ	as "ai" in aisle
EPSILON-IOTA	ΕΙ	as "ei" in eight
OMICRON-IOTA	ΟΙ	as "oi" in oil (unless you come from_
ALPHA-UPSILON	ΑΥ	as "au" in sauerkraut (two in the same word!)
EPSILON-UPSILON	ΕΥ	as "eu" in feud
OMICRON-UPSILON	ΟΥ	as "ou" in coupe
UPSILON-IOTA	ΥΙ	as "ui" in quit but not as in quite. as "ui" in suite but not in suit.

These are ancient pronunciations...modern Greek is different on a number of points...and here are some more words...to work with.

KAI	ΑΥΤΟΥ
ΕΙΣ	ΑΥΤΟΥΣ
	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ

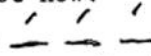
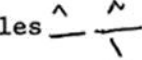
SOME QUALIFYING MARKS IN THE TEXT

The Accents:

Greek words have a proportion of syllables to match the number of consonants and vowels. Syllables tend to end with a vowel or a diphthong unless:

- double consonants (not the doubly pronounced consonants on page 5, but consonants contiguous to one another) tend to have the syllable divisions between them.
- certain combinations of consonants require special differentiation (but don't worry about it now!)
- prefixes to words tend to hold their original form as one or two syllables. Keep your eye open for these things and we will pick them up.

There are basically three accents which, at one time, probably gave a tonal inflection to the word but not now!

- The acute ' on any of three final syllables 
- The circumflex ^ on either of two final syllables 
- The grave \ on only the final syllable. 