

Alphabet

Caps	Lower	Transliteration	Name	Sounds Like	Written Like	
A	α	a	Alpha	f <u>a</u> ther		
β	β	b	Beta	<u>b</u> et		
Γ	γ	g	Gamma	<u>g</u> ame		
Δ	δ	d	Delta	<u>D</u> ell		
E	ε	e	Epsilon	<u>e</u> pic		
Z	ζ	z	Zeta	<u>Z</u> ebedee		
Η	η	e or e	Eta	ob <u>e</u> y		
Θ	θ	th	Theta	<u>T</u> hessalonians		
I	ι	i or y or J	Iota	pod <u>i</u> um		
K	κ	k or c	Kappa	<u>K</u> atherine		
Λ	λ	l	Lambda	<u>l</u> amb		
M	μ	m	Mu	<u>m</u> usic		
N	ν	n	Nu	men <u>u</u>		
Ξ	ξ	x	Xi	<u>e</u> xile		
O	ο	o	Omicron	<u>o</u> melet		
Π	π	p	Pi	<u>p</u> ie		
P	ρ	r	Rho	<u>R</u> hode Island		
Σ	σ,S(end)	s	Sigma	<u>s</u> ignal		
T	τ	t	Tau	<u>t</u> aught		
Υ	υ	u or v or y <sup>1</sup>	Upsilon	<u>oo</u> ps		
Φ	φ	ph	Phi	<u>Ph</u> ilosophy		
X	χ	ch	Chi	<u>ch</u> iasma		
Ψ	ψ	ps	Psi	<u>l</u> ips		
Ω	ω	ō or o <sup>2</sup>	Omega	<u>o</u> men		
ς	ς	h	except for ρ			

There are 7 vowels = α ε η ι ο υ ω. There are 4 consonants that take double letters in transliteration = θ φ χ ψ.

Most letters sound just like they do in English: α β γ δ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ. (Advanced see **Error! Reference source not found..**)

Diphthongs

Proper	Sound	Example
αι	<u>a</u> isle	αἶρω
ει	<u>e</u> ight	εἶ
οι	<u>o</u> il	οἰκία
υι	<u>s</u> uite (wee)	υἰός
αυ	<u>A</u> ugust	αὐτός
ευ	<u>E</u> ugene	εὐθύς
ου	<u>s</u> oup	οὐδέ
ηυ	<u>E</u> ugene	ἠΰξανεν

Improper	Example
α	ῶρα
η	ἄρχη
ω	λόγω

The iota subscript (,) is silent.  
These are long vowels.

<sup>1</sup> Upsilon is frequently transliterated as y when not in a diphthong.

<sup>2</sup> Omicron= "little o" (microscopic o). Omega= "big o" (mega o).

ιη	yell	Ἰησοῦς
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## Pronunciation

Combination <sup>3</sup>	Sound	Examples
γ + (κ, γ, χ)	n+(κ, γ, χ)	ἀνάγκη, ἄγγελος, ἐλέγχω

## Punctuation

Greek	English
’	,
·	.
·	;
;	?

## Syllabification

1. Division is generally the same as in English (e.g., after the vowel).
2. There is **one vowel/diphthong** per syllable.
3. Divide *after a single vowel* unless it is
  - a. part of a diphthong,
  - b. the last vowel in the word,
  - c. or followed by two consonants.
4. Divide **two vowels** (except for diphthongs)
5. Divide *before single consonants*. (Single consonants go with the following vowel.)
6. Divide **two consonants** unless they
  - a. end in μ or ν
  - b. or form a cluster (e.g., βλ, βρ; γν, γρ; δρ, θλ, θρ; κλ, κρ; μν; πλ, πρ, πτ; σκ, σπ, σπλ, στ, σχ; τρ; φθ, φρ; χρ)<sup>4</sup>
  - c. in such cases they go with the following vowel.
7. Divide **compound words** where they are joined.

<sup>3</sup> Some grammars would add ξ to this list: γ + (κ, γ, χ, ξ).

<sup>4</sup> A consonantal cluster may be typically found by noting words that start with two or more consonants in a lexicon.