

Greek Alphabet Charts

α	A	alpha	a	f <u>ath</u> er
β	B	beta	b	<u>bi</u> g
γ	Γ	gamma	g	<u>G</u> od / γγ = ng (<u>an</u> gle) / γκ = nk (<u>an</u> kle)
δ	Δ	delta	d	<u>d</u> oor
ε	E	epsilon	e	<u>me</u> t
ζ	Z	zeta	z	<u>ze</u> al or kud <u>z</u> u
η	H	eta	ē	ob <u>e</u> y
θ	Θ	theta	th	<u>th</u> ing
ι	I	iota	i	<u>pi</u> t or pol <u>i</u> ce
κ	K	kappa	k	<u>ke</u> ep
λ	Λ	lambda	l	<u>l</u> aw
μ	M	mu (moo)	m	<u>m</u> other
ν	N	nu (noo)	n	<u>n</u> umber
ξ	Ξ	xi (ksee)	x	fo <u>x</u>
ο	O	omicron	o	no <u>t</u> [Note: o-micron = small o]
π	Π	pi (pee)	p	<u>p</u> oor
ρ	P	rho	r, rh	<u>r</u> od, <u>r</u> hythm
σ, ς	Σ	sigma	s	<u>s</u> ave [the form ς occurs only at end of word]
τ	T	tau	t	<u>t</u> ime
υ	Υ	upsilon	u, y	French u or German ü
φ	Φ	phi (phee)	ph	<u>ph</u> one
χ	X	chi (khee)	ch/kh	German <u>ich</u>
ψ	Ψ	psi (psee)	ps	<u>tip</u> sy
ω	Ω	omega	ō	<u>v</u> ote [Note: o-mega = big o]

Diphthongs

αι	ai	<u>a</u> isle
ει	ei	<u>n</u> eigh <u>bor</u>
οι	oi	<u>o</u> il
υι	uee	<u>q</u> ue <u>e</u> n
αυ	ow	<u>c</u> ow
ου	oo	<u>f</u> oo <u>d</u>
ευ	e+u	<u>me</u> t+r <u>ude</u> (~ <u>fe</u> ud)
ηυ	ē+u	ob <u>e</u> y+r <u>ude</u>

Punctuation

Comma, period: Same as in English
 Raised dot (·) = Colon or Semicolon
 Semicolon (;) in Greek = Question mark

Syllables

Ultima last
 Penult next to last
 Antepenult third from last

Breathing Marks

´	smooth	ᾶ = a; ἔν = ěn
῀	rough (<i>h</i>)	ᾶ = ha; ἔν = hěn

Accents

´	acute
˘ or ˆ	circumflex
`	grave

Combinations of Accents & Breathings

ᾶ, ᾷ or ᾶ̃, ᾷ̃ / ᾶ̂ ᾷ̂ or ᾶ̂̃ ᾷ̂̃ / ᾶ̂̃ ᾷ̂̃

Iota Subscript

Only with 3 vowels: α η ω
 Has no effect on pronunciation

Diaeresis (dee-eye-re-sis)

Keeps 2 vowels separate (¨)
 Examples: Ἱσραῆλς = Ἱ-σᾶ-ι-αῤς (Isaiah)
 Κάϊν = Κᾶ-ι-ν (Cain)

Elision — apostrophe (´) marks an omitted letter