The Greek Alphabet

by Dan Trygg

In Koinē Greek, there were twenty-four letters in the alphabet ($\mathring{\alpha}\lambda\phi\alpha$ – $\beta\eta\tau\alpha$).

Form		Name	Tra	ansliteration	Sound	Greek
Capital	Small	Greek	English		English	Examples
					Approximations	
Α	α	ἄλφα	alpha	a	abyss	ἄ–βυσ–σος
В	β	βῆτα	bēta	b	<i>b</i> i <i>b</i> le	βι–βλί–ον
Γ	γ	γάμμα	gamma	\mathbf{g}	graph	γρα-φή
Δ	δ	δέλτα	delta	d	demon	δαί-μων
E	ε	κολόν έ	epsilon	e	despot	δεσ-πό-της
${f Z}$	ζ	ζῆτα	zēta	Z	zeal	ζῆ–λος
H	η	ήτα	ēta	$\bar{\mathbf{e}}$	all <i>e</i> luia	ἀλ−λη−λου−ία
$oldsymbol{\Theta}$	θ	θῆτα	thēta	th	<i>th</i> eology	θε–ός
I	ι	ιώτα	iōta	i	id <i>i</i> ot	ἵ-δι-ος
K	κ	κάππα	kappa	k	<i>c</i> amel	κά-μη-λος
Λ	λ	λάμβδα	lambda	1	<i>l</i> ogical	λο-γι-κ΄ος
M	μ	μῦ	mu	m	<i>m</i> other	μή–τηρ
N	ν	νῦ	nu	n	a <i>n</i> ti	ἀν-τί
Ξ	ξ	ξĵ, ,	xi or ksi	ks	axiom	ἀ−ξί−ω−μα
Ο	0	ο μικρον	omicron	0	$\mathbf{ap}o\mathbf{logy}$	ά−πο−λο−γί−α
П	π	πί	pi	p	poet	ποι-η-τής
P	ρ	ρ <mark>်</mark> ထိ	rhō	r	<i>rh</i> etoric	ρη−τωρ
Σ	σ [ς]	σίγμα	sigma	S	skiff	σκά-φη
T	τ	ταῦ	tau	t	<i>t</i> opography	τό-πος
Υ	υ	ὖ ψιλόν	upsilon	u	German: ü	τύ-πος
Φ	φ	φῖ	phi	ph	<i>ph</i> one	φω-νή
\mathbf{X}	χ	χî	chi	ch	<i>ch</i> asm	χάσ-μα
Ψ	Ψ	ψî	psi	\mathbf{ps}	apse	ά-ψίς
Ω	ω	ῶ μέγα	ōmega	Ō	o d e	ω̂-δή

When γ is followed by γ , κ , ξ , or χ , it sounds like, and is transliterated as an "n", e.g., $\gamma \gamma = ng$; $\gamma \kappa = nk$; $\gamma \xi = nks$; and, $\gamma \chi = nch$.

Greek does not have an "h", but it does have a way to represent the sound. Instead of a separate letter, Greek employs **breathing marks** over all words beginning with a vowel, and words which begin with the letter $rh\bar{o}(\rho)$. The rough breathing mark represents the "h" sound. When a vowel (or the letter $rh\bar{o}(\rho)$) has this mark over it, start the sound with an "h" sound. Also be sure to represent the sound with an "h" in your transliteration. If a vowel has a smooth breathing mark over it, say the vowel without an "h" sound. There will be no "h" represented in the transliteration. There are also three **accent marks**, acute ('), grave ('), and circumflex (î). These represent no sound, other than emphasis. At the beginning of words, breathing marks will sometimes be combined with accent marks, e.g., ",", ", ", °, or ?.

Greek also has **diphthongs**. These are vowels that combine together to form one sound.

$\alpha \iota = ai as in \underline{ai}sle$	$\alpha v = au \text{ as in } s\underline{au} \text{erkr} \underline{au} t$
$\varepsilon\iota$ = ei as in <u>eight</u>	$\varepsilon v = eu$ as in $f\underline{eu}d$
ot = oi as in oil	$\eta v = eu$ as in $\underline{eu} \log y$
vi = ui as in s <u>ui</u> te	oυ = ou as in group