

1. ALPHABET

A α	alpha	a (as in "bah")	N ν	nu	n
B β	beta	b	Ξ ξ	xi	x (= khs)
Γ γ	gamma	g (see below)	Ο ο	omicron	ō (boat)
Δ δ	delta	d	Π π	pi	p
E ε	epsilon	ě (met)	Ρ ρ	rho	r
Z ζ	zeta	zd	Σ Ϛ σ ϣ	sigma	s (Use the ϣ form at end of word, σ form within words.)
H η	eta	ē (ehh)	Τ τ	tau	t
Θ θ	theta	th ("T" sound + puff of air — "t" in "tough")	Υ υ	upsilon	u (long oo)
I ι	iota	i (or long ee)	Φ φ	phi	ph ("P" sound + puff of air — "p" in "puff")
K κ	kappa	k	Χ χ	chi	kh ("K" sound + puff of air — "c" in "cuff")
Λ λ	lambda	l	Ψ ψ	psi	ps
M μ	mu	m	Ω ω	omega	ō

2. DOUBLE CONSONANTS

β / π / φ (b/p/ph) PLUS σ (s) = ψ (ps)

γ / κ / χ (g/k/kh) PLUS σ (s) = ξ (x)

σ (s) PLUS δ (d) = ζ (zd) — Ἀθήνας-δέ, Ἀθήναζε, *Athenaze* ("to Athens")

3. LOWER-CASE SIGMA

Lower-case sigma is σ, *except* when it's the last letter in a word, when it is ϣ.

4. GAMMA (Γ, γ)

gamma (Γ/γ) followed by gamma (γ), kappa (κ), or chi (χ) = an "n" sound.

- ἄγγελος = ángelos ("messenger")
- ἀγκύλος = ankúlos ("crooked, bent")

- ἐγχειρίδιον = enkheirídion (“handbook”)

5. VOWEL COMBINATIONS (diphthongs)

αι = Like English “aye,” “I”

α̣ (alpha + iota subscript) = αι (above)

ει = ay (“hay”)

ευ = ě-oo

ηυ = eh-oo

η̣ (eta + iota subscript) = ηι = “eh-ee”

ου = oo, like the “oo” in “moon”

οι = oy (“boy”)

υι = wee (“we”)

ω̣ (omega + iota subscript) = ωι

6. BREATHINGS (for vowels at beginning of words)

There is no letter H in Greek (that letter is a sort of long E for them)

ἀ, ἐ, ἦ, ἰ, ὀ, ὑ, ὦ = “a, e, eh, i or ee, o, u or oo, oh” = “smooth breathing,” no “h” sound

ἄ, ἔ, ἦ̄, ἰ̄, ὀ̄, ὑ̄, ὦ̄ = “ha, he, hehh, hi, ho, huh or hoo, hoh” = “rough breathing,” “h” sounding

αἰ, εὐ, υἱ, etc. with diphthongs, the breathing marks appear on the second vowel so here ‘aye’ ‘ě-oo’ ‘wee’ BUT

αἶ, εὐ̄, υῖ, etc. ‘haye’ he-oo’ ‘hwee’

ῥ (rho) always has rough breathing at beginning of word: πάντα ῥεῖ, *panta rhei*, “all is in flux”

7. ACCENTS (over certain vowels)

In ancient Greek, all accents *intonational and marked*. (Not marked with accent, no accent)

´ (acute): voice goes ^{up} in pitch

` (grave): voice *stays same*

˘ (circumflex): voice goes ^{up} then _{down} again.

ὁ ἄγγελος (ἄ = alpha acute) = ho ^{an}gelos “the messenger / angel”

ἡ ψυχή = heh psukh^ē “the soul”

ἡ ψυχὴ (ῆ = eta grave) ἀθάνατός ἐστι = hē psukhē ath^anat^os esti “the soul is immortal”

τὸ δῶρον (circumflex omega) ἀγαθόν ἐστι = to d-o^o-ron agath^{on} “the gift is good”

8. NEW PUNCTUATION

colon/semicolon ; = · (raised above the letter line, thus - ἐστι·)

question mark ? = ;