

Greek Alphabet

<u>Name</u>	<u>Uncial</u>	<u>Miniscule</u>	<u>Written</u>	<u>Transliteration^{1,2}</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Alpha	A	α	Α	<i>a</i>	a as in father
Beta	B	β	Β	<i>b</i>	b as in boy
Gamma	Γ	γ	Υ	<i>g</i> <i>n³</i>	g as in get see next page
Delta	Δ	δ	Δ	<i>d</i>	d as in dog
Epsilon	E	ε	Ε	<i>e</i>	e as in red
Zeta	Z	ζ	Ζ	<i>z</i>	z as in zero
Eta	H	η	Η	<i>ē</i>	h as in obey
Theta	Θ	θ	Θ	<i>th</i>	th as in thin
Iota	I	ι	Ι	<i>i</i>	i as in machine ⁴
Kappa	K	κ	Κ	<i>k</i>	k as in king
Lambda	Λ	λ	Λ	<i>l</i>	l as in lot
Mu	M	μ	Μ	<i>m</i>	m as in met
Nu	N	ν	Ν	<i>n</i>	n as in nap
Xsi	Ξ	ξ	Ξ	<i>x</i>	xs as in axiom
Omicron	O	ο	Ο	<i>o</i>	o as in not
Pi	Π	π	Π	<i>p</i>	p as in pat
Rho	P	ρ	Ρ	<i>r</i>	r as in ran
Sigma final Sigma ⁵	Σ	σ ς	σ ς	<i>s</i> <i>(same)</i>	s as in sat <i>(same)</i>
Tau	T	τ	Τ	<i>t</i>	t as in tin
Upsilon	Υ	υ	Υ	<i>u⁶</i>	u as in put
Phi	Φ	φ	Φ	<i>ph</i>	ph as in phone
Chi	Χ	χ	Χ	<i>ch</i>	ch as in loch
Psi	Ψ	ψ	Ψ	<i>ps</i>	ps as in tips
Omega	Ω	ω	Ω	<i>ō</i>	w as in obey
Rough Breather	ˆ	ˆ	ˆ	<i>h⁷</i>	h as in hot
Smooth Breather	˘	˘	˘	none	

¹ Note that these are italicized, this should be done whenever you transliterate from Greek or Hebrew

² Source: "The SBL Handbook of Style," p. 29.

³ Before γ κ ξ χ gamma changes pronunciation and transliteration.

⁴ Iota can also be pronounced long (i as in pit), usually when in a diphthong (two vowels together which have a different pronunciation), see the next page.

⁵ When sigma is written at the end of the word, it is written in this form.

⁶ This is frequently transliterated "y," especially when not joined with another vowel (e.g. *hyper* from ὑπερ), but you may stick with the "u" transliteration.

⁷ When a rough breather occurs over the first letter of a word, transliterate an "h" before the first letter. The exception is when that first letter is rho, then the "h" follows the rho: *rh*.