

11 GREEK ALPHABET

Roman	Italics	Name	<i>Pronunciation and Latin Equivalent</i>	Notes
A, α	<i>A, α</i>	alpha	A	
B, β	<i>B, β</i>	beta	B	
Γ, γ	<i>Γ, γ</i>	gamma	G	
Δ, δ	<i>Δ, δ</i>	delta	D	
E, ε	<i>E, ε, ε</i>	epsilon	E	
Z, ζ	<i>Z, ζ</i>	zeta	Z	
H, η	<i>H, η</i>	eta	Ae, Ä, Ee	1
Θ, θ, θ	<i>Θ, θ, θ</i>	theta	Th	2
I, ι	<i>I, ι</i>	iota	I	
K, κ, κ	<i>K, κ, κ</i>	kappa	K	2
Λ, λ	<i>Λ, λ</i>	lambda	L	
M, μ	<i>M, μ</i>	mu, (my)	M	
N, ν	<i>N, ν</i>	nu, (ny)	N	
Ξ, ξ	<i>Ξ, ξ</i>	xi	X	
O, ο	<i>O, ο</i>	omikron	O	
Π, π	<i>Π, π</i>	pi	P	
P, ρ	<i>P, ρ</i>	rho	R	
Σ, σ, ς	<i>Σ, σ, ς</i>	sigma	S	2, 3
T, τ	<i>T, τ</i>	tau	T	
Y, υ	<i>Y, υ</i>	upsilon, ypsilon	U, Y	
Φ, φ, φ	<i>Φ, φ, φ</i>	phi	Ph	2
X, χ	<i>X, χ</i>	chi	Ch	
Ψ, ψ	<i>Ψ, ψ</i>	psi	Ps	
Ω, ω	<i>Ω, ω</i>	omega	Oo	4

(1) For the Latin equivalent Ae is to be pronounced as the German Ä. The modern Greek pronunciation of the letter η is like E, long ee as in cheese, or short i as in lips. The Latin equivalent is also often called “long E”.

(2) For the lower case letters theta, kappa, sigma and phi there are two variants in each case. For instance, the second variant of the lower case theta is sometimes called “vartheta” in printing.

(3) The second variant for lower case sigma is used in Greek only at the end of the word.

(4) In contrast to omikron (short o) the letter omega is pronounced like a long o.