

THE GREEK ALPHABET

α / A	<i>alpha</i>	– “a” sounds as in <i>fa</i> ther
β / B	<i>beta</i>	– “b” sounds as hard consonant in <i>bo</i> y
γ / Γ	<i>gamma</i>	– “g” sounds as hard consonant in <i>gi</i> rl
δ / Δ	<i>delta</i>	– “d” sounds as hard consonant in <i>do</i> g
ϵ / E	<i>epsilon</i>	– “e” sounds as short vowel in <i>se</i> t
ζ / Z	<i>zeta</i>	– “z” sounds as hard consonant in <i>zo</i> o
η / H	<i>eta</i>	– (letter “ay-tuh”) vowel sounds long as in <i>plai</i> y
θ / Θ	<i>theta</i>	– “th” sounds as double consonants in <i>the</i> ology
ι / I	<i>iota</i>	– “i” sounds as long vowel in <i>poli</i> ce or short as in <i>si</i> t
κ / K	<i>kappa</i>	– “k” sounds as hard consonant in <i>k</i> itchen
λ / Λ	<i>lambda</i>	– “l” sounds as consonant in <i>li</i> ght
μ / M	<i>mu</i>	– “m” sounds as consonant in <i>mo</i> ther
ν / N	<i>nu</i>	– “n” sounds as consonant in <i>ni</i> ght
ξ / Ξ	<i>xi</i>	– “x” sounds as hard consonant in <i>bo</i> x
\omicron / O	<i>omicron</i>	– “o” sounds as short vowel in <i>to</i> p
π / Π	<i>pi</i>	– “p” sounds as hard consonant in <i>pa</i> n
ρ / Ρ	<i>rho</i>	– “r” sounds as consonant in <i>ro</i> w
σ, ς / Σ	<i>sigma</i> *	– “s” sounds as consonant in <i>si</i> ster
τ / Τ	<i>tau</i>	– “t” sounds as hard consonant in <i>to</i> p
υ / Υ	<i>upsilon</i>	– “u” sounds as long vowel in <i>su</i> per
ϕ / Φ	<i>phi</i>	– “ph” sounds (“f”) as double consonants in <i>ph</i> otograph
χ / Χ	<i>chi</i>	– “ch” sounds as hard double consonants in <i>Ch</i> rist
ψ / Ψ	<i>psi</i>	– “ps” sounds as double consonants in <i>ps</i> ychology
ω / Ω	<i>omega</i>	– “o” sounds as long vowel in <i>o</i> pen

* NOTE: The Greek letter “sigma” has two lower case forms: “σ” for beginning or within words, and “ς” as a final “sigma.” Hence, the Greek word *σεισμος* (*quake*).