

# THE GREEK ALPHABET

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capital	minuscule	transliteration	name
$A$	$\alpha$	a	alpha
$B$	$\beta$	b	beta
$\Gamma$	$\gamma$	g	gamma
$\Delta$	$\delta$	d	delta
$E$	$\epsilon$	e	epsilon
$Z$	$\zeta$	z	zeta
$H$	$\eta$	ê	eta
$\Theta$	$\theta$	th	theta
$I$	$\iota$	i	iota
$K$	$\kappa$	k	kappa
$\Lambda$	$\lambda$	l	lambda
$M$	$\mu$	m	mu
$N$	$\nu$	n	nu
$\Xi$	$\xi$	x	xi
$O$	$o$	o	omicron
$\Pi$	$\pi$	p	pi
$P$	$\rho$	r	rho
$\Sigma$	$\sigma, \varsigma$	s	sigma
$T$	$\tau$	t	tau
$Y$	$\upsilon$	y, u	upsilon
$\Phi$	$\phi$	ph	phi
$X$	$\chi$	ch	chi
$\Psi$	$\psi$	ps	psi
$\Omega$	$\omega$	ô	omega

The following remarks pertain to *ancient* Greek. The vowels are  $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, o, \upsilon, \omega$ , where  $\eta$  is a long  $\epsilon$ , and  $\omega$  is a long  $o$ ; the other vowels ( $\alpha, \iota, \upsilon$ ) can be long or short. Some vowels may be given tonal accents ( $\acute{\alpha}, \hat{\alpha}, \grave{\alpha}$ ). An initial vowel takes either a rough-breathing mark (as in  $\acute{\alpha}$ ) or a smooth-breathing mark ( $\grave{\alpha}$ ): the former mark is transliterated by a preceding  $h$ , and the latter can be ignored, as in  $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\beta\omicron\lambda\acute{\eta}$  *hyperbolê hyperbola*,  $\acute{\omicron}\rho\theta\omicron\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\omicron\nu$  *orthogônion rectangle*. Likewise,  $\acute{\rho}$  is transliterated as *rh*, as in  $\acute{\rho}\acute{\omicron}\mu\beta\omicron\varsigma$  *rhombos rhombus*. A long vowel may have an iota subscript ( $\alpha, \eta, \omega$ ), especially in case-endings of nouns. Of the two forms of minuscule sigma, the  $\varsigma$  appears at the ends of words; elsewhere,  $\sigma$  appears, as in  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\varsigma$  *basis base*.

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