

Lesson One

Complete Alphabet

We are concluding on the subject of Greek alphabet and this week we are combining both capital and small letters. I will then give an overall comment on the alphabet and then move to next topics next week. Therefore my lesson one was in three parts covered over three weeks.

No	Capital Letters	Small Letters	English equivalence	Name of the letter
1	Α	α	A	Alpha
2	Β	β	B	Beta
3	Γ	γ	G	Gamma
4	Δ	δ	D	Delta
5	Ε	ε	E	Epsilon
6	Ζ	ζ	Z	Zeta
7	Η	η	Long 'E'	Eta
8	Θ	θ	TH	Theta
9	Ι	ι	I	Iota
10	Κ	κ	K	Kappa
11	Λ	λ	L	Lambda
12	Μ	μ	M	Mu
13	Ν	ν	N	Nu
14	Ξ	ξ	X	Xi
15	Ο	ο	O	Omicron
16	Π	π	P	Pi
17	Ρ	ρ	R	Rho
18	Σ	σ/ς	S	Sigma
19	Τ	τ	T	Tau
20	Υ	υ	U	Upsilon
21	Φ	φ	PH	Phi
22	Χ	χ	CH	Chi
23	Ψ	ψ	PS	Psi
24	Ω	ω	Long 'O'	Omega

Notes

1. You realize that they are 24 Greek letters in the alphabet and some English letters are missing and which are these? How do we make up for them in building our Greek word?
2. First, there is no letter 'c' in the Greek alphabet. The following letters may hold the position of 'c' depending on the word; χ usually translated as either ch or kh. Therefore if you want to write Christ-the Ch is represented by χ. There is no need for a separate 'C' then the Greek letter 'K κ' may be translated as Cc or Kk
3. Second, there is no 'f' in the Greek Alphabet, the letter 'f' is represented by the sound of the letter 'Φ, φ- phi
4. Third, there is no letter 'H h' in the Greek alphabet. The letter 'h' at the beginning of the word is therefore represented by the rough breathing (´). For example, the Greek word for holy is hagios and is spelled like this- ἅγιος
5. Fourth, there is no letter 'j' in Greek and no sounds represent a 'j' at all.
6. Fifth, there is no letter 'q' in the Greek alphabet and even the sound that is represents q is completely not there.
7. Sixth, there is no equivalent letter to 'v' in the Greek alphabet. Please do not confuse Nu (ν)-n for English-v.
8. Seventh, there is no letter 'w' in the Greek alphabet. Please do not confuse omega 'ω' -o for English-w.
9. Eighth, there is no direct correspondence for 'y' in the Greek alphabet but it is represented by epsilon- Y υ.
10. English letter 'e' is represented by two Greek letters which are; Epsilon (Ε ε) and Eta (Η η)
11. English letter 'o' is represented by two Greek letters which are; Omicron (Ο ο) and Omega (Ω ω)
12. English letters 'th' is represented by the Greek letter; Theta (Θ θ)
13. English letters 'ph' is represented by the Greek letter; Phi (Φ φ)

14. English letters 'ch' is represented by the Greek letter; Chi (Χ
χ)

15. English letters 'ps' is represented by the Greek letter; Psi (Ψ
ψ)

16. Therefore the 'h' takes multiple combinations.

17. The following are also trick things to note with the Greek alphabet:

1. **Gamma**-the small letter is confusing, it is like a 'y' in English and therefore you need to be watchful. The capital letter is not a problem because it does not have English resemblance
2. **Eta**-both capital letter (Η) and small letter (η) are confusing as the capital letter has some resemblance with the English (H) and (n).
3. **Nu**- the small letter is the most confusing as it has resemblances with the English (v).
4. **Sigma**-the confusing part is with the small letter. The way you write it depends on its position in the word. For example, when writing sigma at the beginning of the word you should use this variation- Ϻ. Then at the middle or end of the word you use this variation- ϻ
5. **Chi**-both the capital and small letters are confusing because they are similar to the English (X) but in essence they represent-**ch**.
6. **Omega**-the small letter is confusing because it is like the English small letter (w) but it represents an 'o' in Greek.