

How to Use
Greek & Hebrew Study Tools

The Greek Alphabet

Upper Case	Lower Case	Name	Pronunciation ¹
Α	α	alpha	<i>a</i> as in <u>f</u> ather (short a; for long a, see η)
Β	β	beta	<i>b</i> as in <u>b</u> oy
Γ	γ	gamma	<i>g</i> as in <u>g</u> irl
Δ	δ	delta	<i>d</i> as in <u>d</u> og
Ε	ε	epsilon	<i>e</i> as in <u>p</u> et (short e; for long e, see ι)
Ζ	ζ	zeta	<i>dz</i> as in <u>ad</u> ze or <u>ad</u> s
Η	η	eta	<i>a</i> as in <u>h</u> ay (long a; for short a, see α)
Θ	θ	theta	<i>th</i> as in <u>th</u> in ("soft" <i>th</i> , not "hard" as in <u>th</u> at)
Ι	ι	iota	<i>i</i> as in <u>m</u> ach <u>i</u> ne (a long <i>e</i> sound but can vary)
Κ	κ	kappa	<i>k</i> as in <u>k</u> ite
Λ	λ	lambda	<i>l</i> as in <u>l</u> amb
Μ	μ	mu	<i>m</i> as in <u>m</u> arket
Ν	ν	nu	<i>n</i> as in <u>n</u> oon
Ξ	ξ	xi	<i>xs</i> or <i>ks</i> as in <u>ax</u> e or <u>mar</u> ks
Ο	ο	omicron	<i>o</i> as in <u>ox</u> ygen (short o; for long o, see ω)
Π	π	pi	<i>p</i> as in <u>p</u> lay
Ρ	ρ	rho	<i>r</i> as in <u>r</u> est
Σ	σ / ς	sigma ²	<i>s</i> as in <u>s</u> ing
Τ	τ	tau	<i>t</i> as in <u>t</u> ank
Υ	υ	upsilon	<i>u</i> as in <u>u</u> pper or <u>u</u> as in <u>u</u> se
Φ	φ	phi	<i>f</i> as in <u>f</u> ather or <u>ph</u> ony
Χ	χ	chi	<i>k</i> as in <u>k</u> ite
Ψ	ψ	psi	<i>ps</i> as in <u>cap</u> s or <u>whi</u> ps
Ω	ω	omega	<i>o</i> as in <u>o</u> cean (long o; for short o, see ο)

¹ The pronunciation examples are simplified here since the student is not learning the language. There are technical phonological differences that could be noted, but they are not pointed out here.

² There are two forms of the lowercase letter sigma: σ and ς. The form σ is used if it's the first letter in a word or used elsewhere in a word except for the very last letter. If sigma is the last letter of a word, the form ς is used.