

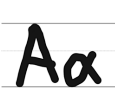
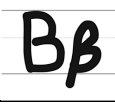
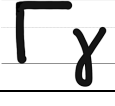
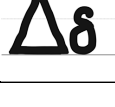
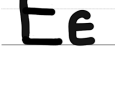


How to Write the Greek Alphabet

Some terms used to indicate how letters are written in relation to the tops, midpoint, and bottoms of letters:











- Capline: the height of uppercase letters
- Baseline: the lower extent of most letters
- Meanline: the midway point between the capline and baseline; usually the height of lowercase letters.

Abbreviations: *UC* = Uppercase; *lc* = lowercase









Table 79 - How to Write the Greek Alphabet

Printed UC/lc	Written UC/lc	Description
A α		Alpha: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital A. <i>lc</i> - start at the upper right point, then swing down and form a loop, crossing the beginning downstroke about halfway, ending on the baseline in line with the upper right point.
B β		Beta: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital B. <i>lc</i> - very similar to the capital beta, but the left downstroke extends below the baseline.
Γ γ		Gamma: <i>UC</i> - a right angle character with a single descending leg on the left. <i>lc</i> - similar to an English lowercase letter y; the descender is a loop below the baseline.
Δ δ		Delta: <i>UC</i> - this character is a triangle with the peak at the capline and the base at the baseline. <i>lc</i> - a small loop on top of an "o"-like character where the loop extends slightly above the meanline
E ε		Epsilon: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital E. <i>lc</i> - similar to English lowercase "e." It is usually curved, and the horizontal stroke does not join the top of the letter. It is much like English "c" with a horizontal line midway along the left curve and parallel to the baseline.
Z ζ		Zeta: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital Z. <i>lc</i> - extends above the meanline, and there is a curved hook descending below the baseline; there is also a curved hook at the top of the letter. The main body of the character is a diagonal stroke that turns to the right and follows the baseline to where the lower hook begins below the top right point of the letter.
H η		Eta: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital H. <i>lc</i> - similar to English lowercase "n" but with the right leg descending below the baseline.

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Printed UC/lc	Written UC/lc	Description
Θ θ		Theta: <i>UC</i> - similar to English capital "O" but with a horizontal line across the middle. <i>lc</i> - very similar to capital zeta but narrower and not quite reaching the capline.
Ι ι		Iota: <i>UC</i> - similar to English capital "I" but without any top or bottom crossbar. <i>lc</i> - similar to English lowercase "i" but without a dot.
Κ κ		Kappa: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital K. <i>lc</i> - the same as capital kappa but only reaching to the meanline.
Λ λ		Lambda: <i>UC</i> - similar to capital delta but with no line along the baseline; resembles an inverted capital "V." <i>lc</i> - very much like a capital lambda, but the right diagonal line extends above the meanline, and the top of the extension has a slight curve to it.
Μ μ		Mu: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital M. <i>lc</i> - very similar to lowercase English "m" but with the left leg descending below the baseline and a curve joining the left and right legs rather than a vertical descending middle leg.
Ν ν		Nu: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital N. <i>lc</i> - just like an English lowercase "v" letter.
Ξ ξ		Xi: <i>UC</i> - three parallel, horizontal lines where the top line of the letter is at the capline and the bottom line is at the baseline; the middle line is shorter than the top and bottom lines and centered. <i>lc</i> - similar to a curved "e" in English; strongly resembling a backwards number 3. The top of the letter has a short hook extending above the meanline; the bottom of the letter has a hook descending below the baseline.
Ο ο		Omicron: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital O. <i>lc</i> - same as English lowercase "o."
Π π		Pi: <i>UC</i> - similar to a rectangle where the short edge is against the capline and no horizontal line joins the left and right descending legs on the baseline. <i>lc</i> - very similar to capital pi, but the top of the letter at the meanline extends slightly beyond both the left and right vertical legs.
Ρ ρ		Rho: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital P. <i>lc</i> - same as English lowercase "p" but more rounded; the left leg descends below the baseline.

How to Use
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Printed UC/lc	Written UC/lc	Description
Σ σ/ς		Sigma: <i>UC</i> - similar to English capital M with its left leg turned to lay against the baseline. <i>lc</i> - the σ character is the lowercase sigma used anywhere in a word except when it is the last letter of a word (see next entry). This <i>lc</i> sigma is similar to English lowercase "o" with an extension at the top of the letter at the meanline extending to the right.
		The ς character is the lowercase sigma use when it is the last letter in a word. It is similar to English lowercase "c" with a hook descending below the baseline.
Τ τ		Tau: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital T. <i>lc</i> - same as capital tau but reaching only to the meanline from the baseline.
Υ υ		Upsilon: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital Y. <i>lc</i> - similar to English lowercase "u" but without a straight right leg.
Φ φ		Phi: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital O but with a vertical stroke through the middle of the letter. The top of the vertical stroke reaches from capline to baseline. <i>lc</i> - same as capital phi but with the vertical stroke not extending above the top curve of the letter at the meanline and extending slightly below the baseline.
Χ χ		Chi: <i>UC</i> - same as English capital X. <i>lc</i> - same as English lowercase "x" but with the lower legs extending below the baseline.
Ψ ψ		Psi: <i>UC</i> - similar to English capital U with a vertical stroke reaching from capline to baseline and the bottom curve of the letter not quite reaching the baseline. <i>lc</i> - same as capital psi but reaching from meanline to baseline, and the vertical stroke descends below the baseline.
Ω ω		Omega: <i>UC</i> - similar to an inverted English capital U but with the two outside legs bending inward slightly and with two "feet" extending slightly from where they reach the baseline. <i>lc</i> - similar to English lowercase "w" but very rounded.