

### Transliteration

Note the following standard transliteration of Greek into English letters:

$\alpha = a$	$\eta = \bar{e}$	$\nu = n$	$\tau = t$
$\beta = b$	$\theta = th$	$\xi = x$	$\upsilon = u \text{ or } y$
$\gamma = g$	$\iota = i$	$\omicron = o$	$\varphi = ph$
$\delta = d$	$\kappa = k$	$\pi = p$	$\chi = ch$
$\epsilon = e$	$\lambda = l$	$\rho = r$	$\psi = ps$
$\zeta = z$	$\mu = m$	$\sigma, \varsigma = s$	$\omega = \bar{o}$

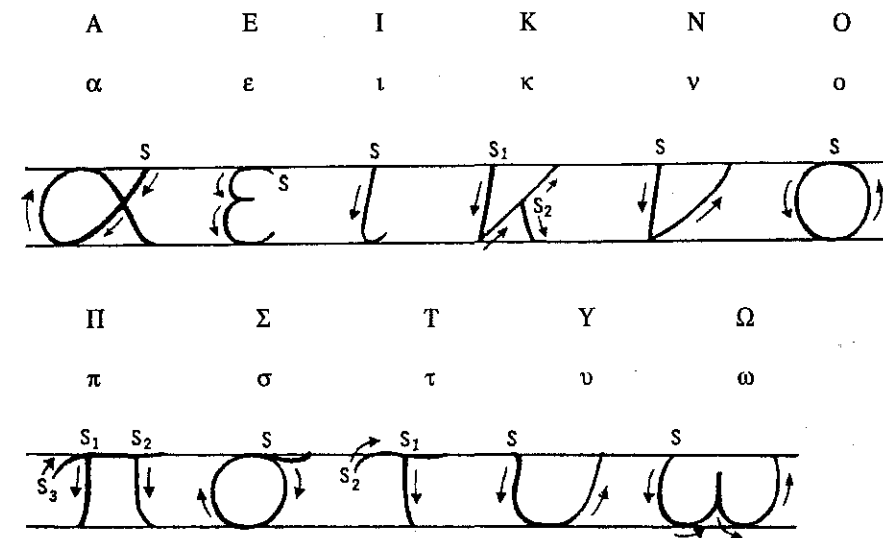
Remember the following:  $\gamma\gamma = ng$ ;  $\gamma\kappa = nk$ ;  $\gamma\xi = nx$ , and  $\gamma\chi = nch$ ;  $\alpha\nu, \epsilon\nu, \eta\nu, \omicron\nu, \upsilon\iota = au, eu, \bar{e}u, ou, ui$ , but when  $\nu$  is not in a diphthong it is usually transliterated as  $y$ . And note that  $\alpha, \eta$ , and  $\varphi$  are transliterated  $\bar{a}i, \bar{e}i$ , and  $\bar{o}i$ , to distinguish them from the short diphthongs,  $\alpha\iota, \epsilon\iota$ , and  $\omicron\iota$ , transliterated  $ai, ei$ , and  $oi$ .

[The recommendations for pronunciation given above (the *restored pronunciation*) are based on W. Sidney Allen, *Vox Graeca: A Guide to the Pronunciation of Classical Greek*, Cambridge University Press, 3rd ed., 1988, pages 177–179. For demonstration of the restored pronunciation, including the pitch accents, students should consult the cassette recording of Stephen G. Daitz, *The Pronunciation and Reading of Ancient Greek: A Practical Guide*, 2nd ed., 1984, Audio Forum, Guilford, CT 06437 (U.S.A.)]

### Part III: Writing Greek Letters

Certain conventions may be observed in writing Greek letters. With practice one can write them with ease and speed. There should be no difficulty in imitating the printed forms of the capitals; the small letters may be written as indicated below. A small "s" indicates the point where each letter should be begun ("s<sub>1</sub>," "s<sub>2</sub>," etc., are used if it is necessary to lift the pen or pencil), and an arrowhead (--->) indicates the direction in which the pen or pencil should move. For convenience, the letters may be divided into four groups:

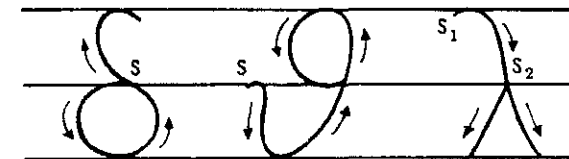
(1) Eleven of the Greek small letters do not extend below the line of writing, and are approximately as wide as they are high (cf. English *a, c, e*, etc.). (The corresponding capitals are given first, then the printed forms of the small letters, then the "diagrams" for imitation.)



Note that  $\nu$  has a point at the bottom, whereas  $\upsilon$  is round.

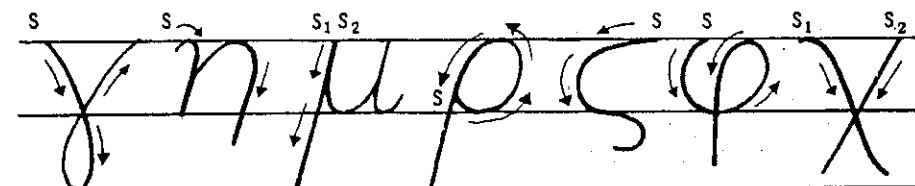
(2) Three of the Greek small letters rest on the line of writing but are twice as high as the letters in group 1:

$\Delta$	$\Theta$	$\Lambda$
$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$

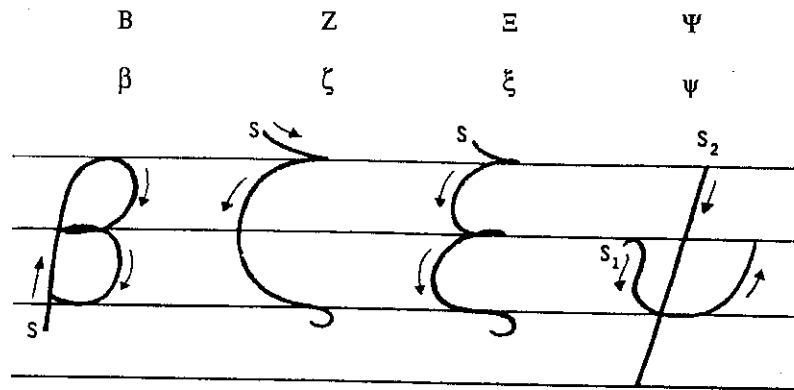


(3) Seven of the Greek small letters rest on the line of writing and extend below it, but do not extend above the letters of group 1:

$\Gamma$	H	M	Π	(Σ)	Φ	X
$\gamma$	$\eta$	$\mu$	$\rho$	$\varsigma$	$\varphi$	$\chi$



(4) Four of the Greek small letters extend both above and below the line of writing:



Students will, of course, develop their own writing style, and slight variations from the method of forming the letters that has just been described will not, in general, cause confusion.

[Most of the material in the above section is taken from *The Language of the New Testament* by Eugene Van Ness Goetchius, © Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, NJ.]

### Part IV:

### Practice in Pronunciation and Writing

Practice pronouncing the following words, imitating your teacher. Then copy the Greek words onto a sheet of paper; write the English transliteration of each Greek word, and give an English derivative of each.

- |              |             |              |              |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. αἴνιγμα   | 11. δόγμα   | 21. μάθημα   | 31. ῥεῦμα    |
| 2. ἀξίωμα    | 12. δρᾶμα   | 22. μίασμα   | 32. στίγμα   |
| 3. ἄρωμα     | 13. ἔμβλημα | 23. νόμισμα  | 33. σύμπτωμα |
| 4. ἄσθμα     | 14. ζεῦγμα  | 24. ὄνομα    | 34. σύστημα  |
| 5. γράμμα    | 15. θέμα    | 25. πλάσμα   | 35. σχῆμα    |
| 6. δέρμα     | 16. θεώρημα | 26. πνεῦμα   | 36. σχίσμα   |
| 7. διάδημα   | 17. ἰδίωμα  | 27. πρᾶγμα   | 37. σῶμα     |
| 8. διάφραγμα | 18. κίνημα  | 28. ποίημα   | 38. φλέγμα   |
| 9. δίλημμα   | 19. κλίμα   | 29. πρίσμα   | 39. χάσμα    |
| 10. δίπλωμα  | 20. κόμμα   | 30. πρόβλημα | 40. χρῶμα    |

Copy the following names, practice pronouncing the Greek, imitating your teacher, and write the standard English spelling of each name:

#### The Twelve Olympians

Ζεὺς	Ἄρτεμις	Ἥφαιστος
Ἥρᾱ	Ποσειδῶν	Ἄρης
Ἀθηνᾶ	Ἀφροδίτη	Διόνυσος
Ἀπόλλων	Ἑρμῆς	Δημήτηρ

#### The Nine Muses

Κλειώ	Μελπομένη	Πολύμνια
Εὐτέρπη	Τερψιχόρᾱ	Οὐρανία
Θάλεια	Ἑρατώ	Καλλιόπη

#### The Three Graces

Ἀγλαΐᾱ	Εὐφροσύνη	Θάλεια
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#### The Three Fates

Κλωθῶ	Λάχεσις	Ἄτροπος
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Practice reading the following passage of Greek, imitating your teacher, and then copy the first two sentences. In writing the Greek, it will be helpful always to insert the macron over the vowel to which it belongs. As with the accent and breathing mark, the macron should be considered an integral part of the spelling of the word.

ὁ Δικαιοπόλις Ἀθηναῖός ἐστιν· οἰκεῖ δὲ ὁ Δικαιοπόλις οὐκ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἀλλὰ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς· αὐτουργὸς γάρ ἐστιν· γεωργεῖ οὖν τὸν κλῆρον καὶ πονεῖ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς· χαλεπὸς δὲ ἐστιν ὁ βίος· ὁ γὰρ κλῆρὸς ἐστὶ μικρὸς, μακρὸς δὲ ὁ πόνος· ἀεὶ οὖν πονεῖ ὁ Δικαιοπόλις καὶ πολλάκις στενάζει καὶ λέγει· “ὦ Ζεῦ, χαλεπὸς ἐστὶν ὁ βίος· ἀπέραντος γάρ ἐστιν ὁ πόνος, μικρὸς δὲ ὁ κλῆρος καὶ οὐ πολὺν σίτον παρέχει.” ἀλλὰ ἰσχυρὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἄοκνος· πολλάκις οὖν χαίρει· ἐλεύθερος γάρ ἐστι καὶ αὐτουργὸς· φιλεῖ δὲ τὸν οἶκον· καλὸς γάρ ἐστιν ὁ κλῆρος καὶ σίτον παρέχει οὐ πολὺν ἀλλὰ ἱκανόν.