

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Name	Upper case	Lower case	Latin equivalent
Alpha	<i>A</i>	α	<i>a</i>
Beta	<i>B</i>	β	<i>b</i>
Gamma	Γ	γ	<i>g</i>
Delta	Δ	δ	<i>d</i>
Epsilon	<i>E</i>	ε	<i>e</i>
Zeta	<i>Z</i>	ζ	<i>z</i>
Eta	<i>H</i>	η	\bar{e}
Theta	Θ	θ	<i>th</i>
Iota	<i>I</i>	ι	<i>i</i>
Kappa	<i>K</i>	κ	<i>c</i>
Lambda	Λ	λ	<i>l</i>
Mu	<i>M</i>	μ	<i>m</i>
Nu	<i>N</i>	ν	<i>n</i>
Xi	Ξ	ξ	<i>x</i>
Omicron	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
Pi	Π	π	<i>p</i>
Rho	<i>P</i>	ρ	<i>r</i>
Sigma	Σ	σ	<i>s</i>
Tau	<i>T</i>	τ	<i>t</i>
Upsilon	Υ	<i>v</i>	<i>y</i>
Phi	Φ	ϕ	<i>ph</i>
Chi	<i>X</i>	χ	<i>ch</i>
Psi	Ψ	ψ	<i>ps</i>
Omega	Ω	ω	\bar{o}

In ancient Greek writings, only upper case was used. The lower case letters were gradually developed by Christian scribes in monasteries.

Notes: At the end of words ς is used for σ . Occasionally epsilon is equivalent to *u* in Latin instead of *y*. Latin did not originally have the letters *y* and *z*, but later added these specifically to write Greek words.

(Developed 2004–2006 by Professor Wayne Aitken for Math 330)