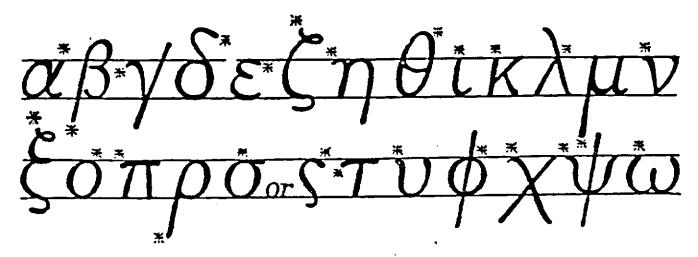
# Lesson 1

# The Alphabet, $\alpha\lambda\varphi\alpha\text{-}\beta\eta\tau\alpha$

Lower Ca	ase Letter Name άλφα	Pronounced as in father	Upper Case A
β	βητα	<u>v</u> ictor	В
γ	γαμμα	(Spanish) Arago	on r
δ	δέλτα	<u>th</u> is	Δ
E	<b>έ</b> ψιλ <b>ο</b> ν	s <u>e</u> t	E
ζ	ζητα	<u>z</u> eai	Z
η	ητα	pol <u>i</u> ce	Н
θ	θητα	<u>th</u> ick	Θ
ı	ιῶτα	pol <u>i</u> ce	I
κ	καππα	<u>k</u> in	K
λ	λάμδα	<u>l</u> et	Λ
μ	$\mu \widehat{\mathfrak{v}}$	<u>m</u> et	M
ν	νῦ	<u>n</u> et	N
ξ	ξι	ba <u>cks</u>	Ξ
0	<b>ο</b> μικρ <b>ο</b> ν	office, aw	0
π	πῖ	еріс	П
ρ	ρŵ	slightly trilled <u>r</u>	Р
σ	σίγμα ς (final position σιγμα)	<u>s</u> uch	Σ
τ	ταῦ	<u>t</u> ar	Т

υ	ύψιλ <b>ο</b> ν	pol <u>i</u> ce	Y
ф	φ̂ι	<u>f</u> ield	Φ
χ	χῖ	<u>h</u> ue (a guttural)	X
ψ	ψî	la <u>ps</u> e	Ψ
ω	ωμέγα	office, <u>aw</u>	Ω

How to Write Greek.—Draw a double line across the paper, and practise writing the letters thus:—



It is best to begin making the letter at the point indicated by the asterisk. Nearly all the letters can be made without lifting the pen from the paper.

## **Groups of Letters**

αι	pronounced "eh," as in set
η, η, ι, υ ε <b>ι, ο</b> ι, υι	all pronounced "ee," as in pol <u>i</u> ce
<b>Ο</b> υ	pronounced "oo," as in root
αυ	before vowels and before $\lambda$ , $\mu$ , $\nu$ , $\rho$ (laminar), pronounced "ahv"
αυ	before other consonants, pronounced, "ahf"
ͼυ	before vowels and before $\lambda$ , $\mu$ , $\nu$ , $\rho$ (laminar), pronounced "ehv"
€υ	before other consonants pronounced, "ehf"
<b>o</b> , ω and ၑႂ	all have the same sound, short "aw," as in office
ΥΥ	pronounced "ng" as in finger

### **Punctuation**

The following marks of punctuation are found in Greek texts:

-	period	 semicolon
_1	comma	 question mark

### Accents

The three different Greek accents, acute ( $\prime$ ), grave ( $\backslash$ ), and circumflex ( $\cap$ ), will be regarded as having equal force, they will all indicate the accented, stressed, syllable of a word.