

Αα

ALPHA [a]
ἄλφα

Ββ

BETA [b]
βῆτα

Γγ

GAMMA [g]
γάμμα

Δδ

DELTA [d]
δέλτα

Εε

EPSILON [e]
ἕψιλόν

Ζζ

ZETA [dz]
ζῆτα

Ηη

ETA [ɛː]
ἦτα

Θθ

THETA [tʰ]
θῆτα

Ιι

IOTA [i]
ιώτα

Κκ

KAPPA [k]
κάππα

Λλ

LAMBDA [l]
λάμβδα

Μμ

MU [m]
μῦ

Νν

NU [n]
νῦ

Ξξ

XI [ks]
ξεῖ

Οο

OMICRON [o]
ὀ μικρόν

Ππ

PI [p]
πεῖ

Ρρ

RHO [r]
ῥῶ

Σσς

SIGMA [s]
σίγμα

Ττ

TAU [t]
ταῦ

Υυ

UPSILON [u]
ὑ ψιλόν

Φφ

PHI [pʰ]
φεῖ

Χχ

CHI [kʰ]
χεῖ

Ψψ

PSI [ps]
ψεῖ

Ωω

OMEGA [ɔː]
ὦ μέγα

An Approach to Greek Lettering

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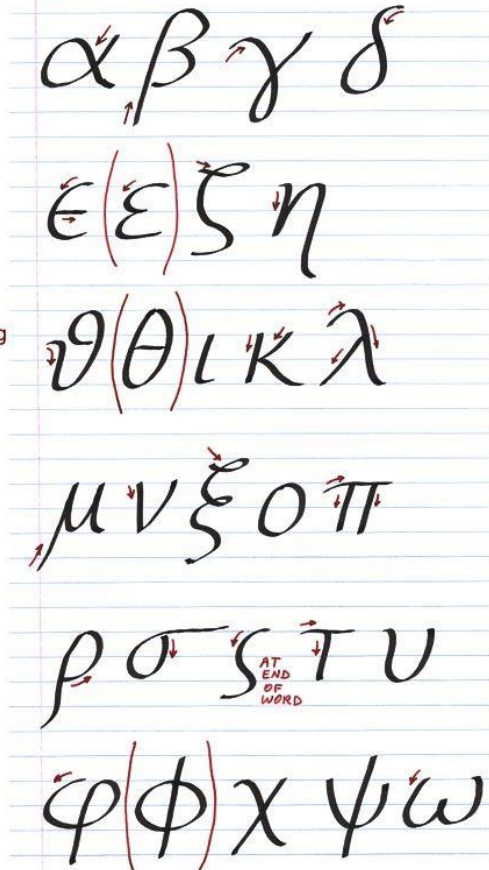
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This is a system of Greek
hand-lettering that I worked
out as a student in order
to write quickly but legibly.
It is based on the italic handwriting
of Alfred Fairbank and others.

Fundamentally, handwriting is
a system of habitual muscle
movements. Until the student
learns to write each letter in a
quick, consistent way, he or she
will feel dyslexic and not at
home with the alphabet;
ability to memorize words and
paradigms by writing
them will be impaired.

As far as possible,
each lowercase letter
is written with a single stroke.
Alternative forms are given
for some letters.

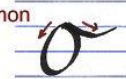
Lowercase letters



Capital letters



Common error!



When written like a cursive o, in 2 strokes, this is not a sigma. It is a cursive omicron.



Old cursive form of pi, still used by astronomers to denote perihelion. Not the same as omega with circumflex accent.