

Greek

(Also for Coptic)

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
<i>Upper case letters</i>		<i>Lower case letters</i>	
Α	A	α	a
Β	B	β	b
	(V in Modern Greek; see Note 1)		(v in Modern Greek; see Note 1)
Γ	G	γ	g (n before medial γ, κ, ξ, χ)
Δ	D	δ	d
Ε	E	ε	e
Ζ	Z	ζ	z
Η	Ē	η	ē
Θ	Th	θ	th
Ι	I	ι	i
Κ	K	κ	k
Λ	L	λ	l
Μ	M	μ	m
Μπ	B	μπ	b
	(initial only)		(initial only)
Ν	N	ν	n
Ντ	<u>D</u>	ντ	<u>d</u>
	(initial only)		(initial only)
Ξ	X	ξ	x
Ο	O	ο	o
Π	P	π	p
Ρ	R	ρ	r
‘Ρ	Rh (see Note 2)	‘ρ	rh (see Note 2)
Σ	S	σ (final ς)	s
Τ	T	τ	t
Υ	Y	υ	y (u in diphthongs)
Φ	Ph	φ	ph
Χ	Ch	χ	ch
Ψ	Ps	ψ	ps
Ω	Ō	ω	ō

Breathing Marks (see Note 3)

<i>Mark</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
’	soft breathing	[omit]
ˆ	rough breathing	h

Notes

1. The era of the Modern Greek language begins with texts written after 1453. Texts written before 1454 are considered Classical Greek.
2. Diacritical marks such as accents and the dieresis, and the iota subscript (*ι*) are omitted in romanization. As the result of a presidential decree in Greece in 1982, monosyllabic words are now written without accents; polysyllabic words are written with the acute accent (*ή*) only.
3. The romanization for rough breathing is supplied whether or not the mark appears in the Greek vernacular text.

Numerals

<i>Characters</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Characters</i>	<i>Value</i>
α'	1	ρ'	100
β'	2	σ'	200
γ'	3	τ'	300
δ'	4	υ'	400
ε'	5	φ'	500
ς' or στ	6	χ'	600
ζ'	7	ψ'	700
η'	8	ω'	800
θ'	9	Ͱ'	900
ι'	10		
ια'	11	,α	1000
et cetera		,αα	1001
		,αβ	1002
		et cetera	
κ'	20	,β	2000
κα'	21	,γ	3000
κβ'	22	,δ	4000
et cetera		,ε	5000
		et cetera	
λ'	30		
μ'	40		
ν'	50		
ξ'	60		
ο'	70		
π'	80		
Ͱ'	90		

CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Characters</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
̄	macron	E5
̅	underscore	F6