

Now let's learn how to pronounce the Greek letters (modern Greek pronunciation) and their sounds.

C.

$\alpha$  (ah as in "car") alpha ahl-phah

$\beta$  (v as in "van") beta (Modern Greeks call it vee-tah)

$\gamma$  (gh as in "gawdy" pronounced deep in the throat) gamma (Modern

Greeks say GHAAH-mah)

$\delta$  (soft "th" as "the") delta (dhehl-tah)

Ε ("eh" as in "bet") epsilon

Ζ (z as in "zero") zeta (Modern Greeks call it ZEE-tah)

Η (ee as in "see") eta (Modern Greeks say EE-tah)

Θ (hard "th" as in "third") theta (Modern Greeks say THEE-tah) i

Ι (ee as in "see") iota (Modern Greeks say YOH-tah)

Κ (k as in "keep") kappa (Modern Greeks say KAH-pah)

λ (l as in "lamp") lambda (Modern Greeks say LAHM-dhah)

μ (m as in "man") mu (Modern Greeks say mee)

ν (n as in "now") nu (Modern Greeks say nee)

ξ ("ks" as in "excellent") xi (Modern Greeks say ksee)

Ο (oh as in "coke") omicron (Modern Greeks say OH-mee-krone)

π (p as in "part") pi (Modern Greeks say pee)

ρ (r as in "rose") rho (roll tongue like Scottish "r")

σ (s as in "sun") sigma (SEEGH-mah, and look at the first letter

of word #27 in Yehuda and compare initial sigma to final sigma ς in

word #1)

τ (t as in "top") tau (pronounced "tahf" by Modern

Greeks)

υ (ee as in "see") upsilon (EEPS-ee-lone, Modern Greek)

φ (f as in "fall") phi (pronounced fee)

Χ chi (Modern Greek khee) (kh as in the sound at the end of the word Koch with strong guttural

before consonants and "oh" and "ah" sounds; smoother gutter

before "eh" and "ee" sounds. practise: Χριστος KHREES-tos =

Rebbe, HaMelech HaMoshiach in the Orthodox Jewish Brit Chadasha

translation.

Ψ (ps as in lips") psi (psee, Modern Greek)

Ω (oh as in "coke") omega (oh-MEH-ghah, Modern Greek)

DIPHTHONS:

**Αλ** (eh as in "bet" this is the Modern Greek pronunciation)

**Ου** (oo as in "booty")

**Οι** (ee like E as in "see")

**Ει** (ee like E as in "see")

**Υι** (ee like E as in "see")

**αυ, ευ, ηυ** (af, ef, eef) when followed by the consonants **θ, κ, ξ,**

π, σ, τ, φ, χ. .. αν, εν, ην when followed by a vowel or the

consonants γ, δ, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Open your UBSGNT to word #173.

ΩΥ is not a diphthong. The two letters are pronounced

separately. Μωυσης Moh-ee-SEES (Moshe Rabbeinu) is pronounced

"Moh-ee-SEES." because the two dots above the upsilon are

diaeresis, breaking what looks like a diphthong into two letters

pronounced separately. You will have to look at this in the UBSGNT

because we do not have the diaeresis two dots here on this page.

(Yehuda 1:2) ελεος (EH-leh-ohs = mercy) υμιν (ee-MEEN = to

you, plural) **καί** (keh = and) ) **εἰρήνη** (ee-REE-nee = peace,

Salvation Shalom of Hashem) **καί** (keh =end) ) **ἀγάπη** (ah-GHAH-pee = love,

agape, ahavah) **πληθυνθειη** (plee-theen-THEE-ee = may it be

multiplied [THIS IS AN OBLIQUE PRAYER]).

Look at the very bottom of p. 827 at the cross reference note for

Yehuda v.2. 2 Pe 1:2 = II Shliach Kefa 1:2. This verse uses

almost the exact same expression. Look it up on page 799 in your

UBSGNT. As you will see, if you take the time to look up II

Shliach Kefa 1:2., looking up these Greek cross-references can be

a rewarding study to find allusions, parallels, quotes. In this

case it may mean that the letters were written at nearly the same

time or contained common source material.