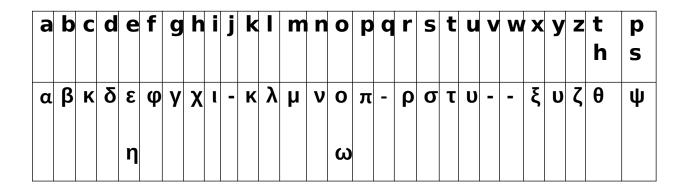


## Unit 6 Lesson 2

## When is a language like a substitution code?

Answer: well, it's not. But when you learn languages with new alphabets, the first thing you might try out is 'transliteration', that is, turning words in your own language into words written down in the new alphabet.

Let's look at Ancient Greek.



Greek has no equivalent to the Roman J, Q, V or W (and some of the others are approximations)

There are two letters for E: $\epsilon \eta$
There are two letters for $\ O: \mathbf{O} \ \mathbf{\omega}$
Greek also has the following sounds we don't have: $oldsymbol{ heta}$ (th) and $oldsymbol{\psi}$ (ps)
Write your name in Greek:
Have a go at transliterating the following sentence:
Discovering languages teaches you all sorts of skills!

## THE GREEK ALPHABET

name	letter	spelling	capital	pronunciation
Alpha	α	ἄλφα	A	father, hat
Beta	β	βῆτα	В	ball
Gamma	γ	γάμμα	Γ	gift
Delta	δ	δέλτα	$\Delta$	den
<b>Epsilon</b>	ε	ε ψιλόν	E	met
Zeta	ζ	ζῆτα	$\mathbf{Z}$	zoo, adze
Eta	η	ἦτα	H	they
Theta	θ	θητα	Θ	thing
lota	ι	ιωτα	I	marine, kit
Kappa	κ	κάππα	K	kitchen
Lambda	λ	λάμβδα	Λ	lamb
Mu	μ	μῦ	M	mother
Nu	ν	νῦ	N	nice
Xi	ξ	<b>ह</b> î	Ξ	taxi
Omicron	O	ο μικρόν	O	pot
Pi	$\pi$	$\pi \hat{\iota}$	П	peanut
Rho	ρ	ρ <del>်</del> ω	P	rock
Sigma	σς	σίγμα	$\Sigma$	send
Tau	τ	ταῦ	T	tennis
Upsilon	υ	ὖ ψιλόν	Υ	lute, put
Phi	φ	φî	Φ	phone
Chi	χ	χῖ	X	chemist
Psi	Ψ	ψ̂ι	Ψ	lips
Omega	ω	ὧ μέγα	$\Omega$	bone