



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.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	t	p
																										h	s
α	β	κ	δ	ε	φ	γ	χ	ι	-	κ	λ	μ	ν	ο	π	-	ρ	σ	τ	υ	-	-	ξ	υ	ζ	θ	ψ
				η										ω													

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: **ε η**

There are two letters for O: **ο ω**

Greek also has the following sounds we don't have: **θ** (th) and **ψ** (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

<i>name</i>	<i>letter</i>	<i>spelling</i>	<i>capital</i>	<i>pronunciation</i>
Alpha	α	ἄλφα	A	father, hat
Beta	β	βῆτα	B	ball
Gamma	γ	γάμμα	Γ	gift
Delta	δ	δέλτα	Δ	den
Epsilon	ε	ἒ ψιλόν	E	met
Zeta	ζ	ζῆτα	Z	zoo, adze
Eta	η	ἦτα	H	they
Theta	θ	θῆτα	Θ	thing
Iota	ι	ἰῶτα	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	ξῖ	Ξ	taxi
Omicron	ο	ὀ μικρόν	O	pot
Pi	π	πί	Π	peanut
Rho	ρ	ῥῶ	P	rock
Sigma	σ ς	σίγμα	Σ	send
Tau	τ	ταῦ	T	tennis
Upsilon	υ	ῦ ψιλόν	Υ	lute, put
Phi	φ	φῖ	Φ	phone
Chi	χ	χῖ	X	chemist
Psi	ψ	ψῖ	Ψ	lips
Omega	ω	ὦ μέγα	Ω	bone