GREEK

Script: Greek, monotoniko and polytoniko

			ISO 843 1997 TL[(1.0)]	ISO 843 1997 TR[(2.0)]	UN (ELOT 743) 1987[(3.0)]	ALA-LC 1997[(4.0)]	BGN/PCGN 1962[(5.0)]
Α	α		a	a	a	a	a
	αι		*ai*	ai	ai	ai	e
	άι		*ái*	ái	ái	ai	é
	αϊ		*aï*	aï	aï	ai	aï
	αυ		*ay*	av, af, ay[(2.1)]	av, af[(3.1)(3.2)]	au	av
Β	β		v	v	v	b, v[(4.1)]	v
Γ	γ		g	g	g	g	g, y[(5.1)]
	γγ		*gg*	ng	ng[(3.1)]	ng	ng
	γκ		*gk*	gk	gk	nk	g[(5.2)], ng[(5.3)]
	γξ		*gx*	nx	nx[(3.1)]	nx	nx
	γχ		*gch*	nch	nch[(3.1)]	nch	nkh
Δ	δ		d	d	d	d	dh, d[(5.4)]
Ε	ε		e	e	e	e	e
	ει		*ei*	ei	ei	ei	i
	έι		*éi*	éi	éi	ei	í
	εϊ		*eï*	eï	eï	ei	eï
	ευ		*ey*	ev, ef, ey[(2.1)]	ev, ef[(3.1)(3.2)]	eu	ev
Ζ	ζ		z	z	z	z	z
Η	η		ī[(1.1)]	i	i[(3.1)]	ē	i
	ηυ		*īy*	iv, if, iy[(2.1)]	iv, if[(3.1)(3.2)]	ēu	iv
Θ	θ		th	th	th	th	th
Ι	ι		i	i	i	i	i
Κ	κ		k	k	k	k	k
Λ	λ		l	l	l	l	l
Μ	μ		m	m	m	m	m
	μπ		*mp*	b, mp[(2.2)]	b, mp[(3.3)]	b[(4.2)]	b[(5.2)], mb[(5.3)]
Ν	ν		n	n	n	n	n
	ντ		*nt*	nt	nt	d̲[(4.2)]	d[(5.2)], nd[(5.3)], nt[(5.5)]
Ξ	ξ		x	x	x	x	x
Ο	ο		o	o	o	o	o
	οι		*oi*	oi	oi	oi	i
	όι		*ói*	ói	ói	oi	í
	οϊ		*oï*	oï	oï	oi	oï
	ου		*oy*	ou, oy[(2.3)]	ou	ou	ou
Π	π		p	p	p	p	p
Ρ	ρ		r	r	r	r[(4.3)]	r
Σ	σ, ς	A	s	s	s	s	s
Τ	τ		t	t	t	t	t
Υ	υ		y	y	y	y, u[(4.4)]	i
	υι		*yi*	yi	yi	yi	i
Φ	φ		f	f	f	ph	f
Χ	χ		ch	ch	ch	ch	kh
Ψ	ψ		ps	ps	ps	ps	ps
Ω	ω		ō[(1.2)]	o	o[(3.1)]	ō	o

Archaic characters

Ϝ	ϝ		w	w
			j	j
Ϲ	ϲ		s	s

		ISO 843 1997 TL[(1.0)]	ISO 843 1997 TR[(2.0)]	UN (ELOT 743) 1987[(3.0)]	ALA-LC 1997[(4.0)]	BGN/PCGN 1962[(5.0)]

Diacritical marks

́	*tonos*	ó	ó	ó	(4.5)	ó
́	*oxeia*	ó	ó	—	(4.5)	—
̀	*vareia*	ò	ò	—	(4.5)	—
̃	*perispomeni*	ô	ô	—	(4.5)	—
̈	*dialytika*	̈	̈	̈	(4.5)	̈
̓	*koronis*	'	'	—	(4.5)	—
̓	*psili*	'	'	—	—	—
̔	*daseia*	h	h	—	h	—
ͅ	*ypogegrammeni*	̣	̣	—	(4.5)	—
ι	*prosgegrammeni*	̣	̣	—	(4.5)	—

Punctuation marks

;	*erotimatiko*	?	?
.	*teleia*	.	.
·	*ano teleia*	;	;
:	*ano-kato teleia*	:	:
,	*komma*	,	,
'	*apostrofos*	'	'
‿	*enotikon*	-	-

Notes

A   The character σ is used at the beginning or in the middle of a word, while ς is used at the end of a word.

1.0   ISO 843:1997 Type 1, transliteration of Greek characters into Latin characters. International Standards Organisation. (http://www.iso.ch).

General notes:

The forms in *italics* (in this case actually *slanted*) are not present in the Type 1 standard but appears in the Type 2 standard but have been added for reference.

In the conversion of the combinations αυ, ευ, ηυ, when they have an accent, the accent is transferred to the vowel.

1.1   Alternative representation: *ī̄*.

1.2   Alternative representation: *ō̄*.

2.0   ISO 843:1997 Type 2, transcription of Greek characters into Latin characters. International Standards Organisation. (http://www.iso.ch). Annex B of the standard gives an example of a reversible transcription system which is equal to UN (ELOT 743) 1987 using the conversion option given in note 3.1.

General note:

In the conversion of the combinations αυ, ευ, ηυ, when they have an accent, the accent is transferred to the vowel.

2.1   υ is converted as *v* before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ and all vowels.
υ is converted as *f* before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and at the end of a word.
υ is converted as *y* when the vowel before υ has an accent or υ has *dialytika* (ϋ).

2.2   μπ is converted as *b* at the beginning or end of a word.
μπ is converted as *mp* in the middle of a word.

2.3 ου is converted as *oy* when the vowel before υ has an accent or υ has *dialytika* (ϋ).

3.0 United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). (http://www.eki.ee/wgrs). The United Nations recommended system is based on ELOT 743 of the Greek Standardization Organization.

General note:

When the character combinations αυ, ευ, ηυ are marked with an accent, the accent is transferred to the vowel.

3.1 To insure reversibility, a macron can be added below the following character combinations:
   αυ   a<u>v</u>, a<u>f</u>
   γγ   <u>n</u>g
   γξ   <u>n</u>x
   γχ   <u>n</u>ch
   ευ   e<u>v</u>, e<u>f</u>
   η   <u>i</u>
   ηυ   <u>iv</u>, <u>if</u>
   ω   <u>o</u>

3.2 υ is converted as *v* before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ and all vowels.
   υ is converted as *f* before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and at the end of a word.
   υ is converted as *y* when the vowel before υ has an accent or υ has a *diaeresis* sign (ϋ).

3.3 μπ is converted as *b* at the beginning or end of a word.
   μπ is converted as *mp* in the middle of a word.

4.0 American Library Association/Library of Congress.

4.1 Romanized as *v* in Modern Greek which is defined as the period after 1453.

4.2 Only in initial position.

4.3 ῥ is romanized *rh*.

4.4 Romanized as *u* in diphthongs.

4.5 Diacritical marks are omitted in romanization.

5.0 United States Board on Geographic Names and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use.

5.1 *y* before αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ and υι.

5.2 In initial position.

5.3 In medial position.

5.4 Between ν and ρ.

5.5 In the combination ντζ.

Sources

- *ALA-LC Romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts*. Randal K. Barry (ed.). Library of Congress, 1997. (http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html).

- *ISO 843:1997. Information and documentation – Conversion of Greek characters into Latin characters*. International Organization for Standardization, 1997.

- *United Nations Romanization Systems for Geographical Names. Report on Their Current Status*. Compiled by the UNGEGN Working Group on Romanization Systems. Version 2.2. January 2003. (http://www.eki.ee/wgrs).