### GREEK

Script: Greek, monotoniko and polytoniko

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A α a a a a a</td>
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<td>Α α a a a a</td>
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<td>Ω ω ô ô ô ô ô ô</td>
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<td>Ο ο o o o o o o</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ρ ρ r r r r r</td>
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<td>ρ r r r r r</td>
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<td>Σ σ, ζ ζ ζ ζ ζ ζ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Archaic characters

-Ϝ ϝ w w
-ϳ j j j j
-ς s s s s s
-τ t t t t t t
-υ y y y y y y
-ψ ψ ps ps ps ps ps
-Ω ω ô ô ô ô ô ô ô

Thomas T. Pedersen – transliteration.oki.ee
Rev. 2a, 2005-07-31
Diacritical marks

- **tomon**: ◌
- **oikea**: ◌
- **vareia**: ◌
- **peripomeni**: ◌
- **dialytiika**: ◌
- **koroneis**: ◌'
- **psili**: ◌'
- **dasia**: h
- **ypogeogrammeni**: ◌
- **prosgegrammeni**: ◌

Punctuation marks

- **erotimatiko**: ?
- **teleia**: .
- **ano teleia**: ;
- **ano-kato teleia**: :
- **komma**: ,
- **apostrofas**: '
- **enotikon**: -

Notes

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


   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: ι̑.
1.2 Alternative representation: ο̑.


   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 ν before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ρ and all vowels.
   υ is converted as ϊ before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, υ, ψ and at the end of a word.
   υ is converted as ι when the vowel before υ has an accent or υ has *dialytiika* (ι).

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 \( ov \) is converted as \( oy \) when the vowel before \( v \) has an accent or \( v \) has \emph{dialytika} (\( \ddot{v} \)).

3.0 United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNEGGN), (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 \( ov, ev, ηv \) 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:
\[
\begin{align*}
αυ & \rightarrow α\ddot{υ} \\
γγ & \rightarrow γ\ddot{γ} \\
γξ & \rightarrow γ\ddot{ξ} \\
ευ & \rightarrow ε\ddot{υ} \\
η & \rightarrow ι \\
ηυ & \rightarrow ι\ddot{υ} \\
ω & \rightarrow ω
\end{align*}
\]

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

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 \( \ddot{v} \) 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 \( α, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ \) 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

