

<p style="text-align: center;">Greek Alphabet ελληνικό αλφάβητο</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Greek 24 letters</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Coptic 32 letters</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Coptic Alphabet</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Alpha ἄλφα (classical) ἄλφα (modern) ['alfa] (classical) (modern) [a] [a:] [a] [variable - voiced] αλφάβητο [al'favito] similar to tar, spa /'ælfə/ (Common Eng. Pron.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Α α</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ⲁ ⲁ</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Alpha ⲀⲗⲪⲁ [a] Like [a] not [æ] Pronounce it as “far” not “at” e.g. ⲁⲛ (“not”)</p> <p>There is a tendency, probably due to Arabic influence, to pronounce it as /æ/, so that in both Old Bohairic and Greco-Bohairic, a word like ⲡⲁϢⲟⲩⲏⲣ, comes out as /pæsoṭir/, but this is not correct, it should be /pasotir/ in GB and /basodær/ in OB.</p> <p>It fluctuates between /a/ (the 'a' of "father") (Open front unrounded vowel) and /ɑ/ (Open back unrounded vowel) the long Arabic 'a' (in Ar. Iran). It tends to receive this pronunciation when stressed, however, I suspect this to be an influence from Arabic, since /a/ is lacking in Arabic. When stressed either pronunciation can be used for ⲁ, but /a/ is more correct. Maybe that shows that both /a/ and /ɑ/ are allophones of same phonemes in Coptic.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Beta βῆτα (classical) βῆτα (modern) ['bɛ:ta] (classical) ['vita] (modern) [b] [v] [labial – voiced] βίος ['vios] meaning “life”, vet (Eng. Equiv.) Pronounced in Eng. Speaking countries: /'bi:tə/, US /'beɪtə/ In Ancient Greek, beta represented the voiced bilabial plosive /b/. In</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Β β</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ⲃ ⲃ</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Veeta Ⲃⲏⲧⲁ [β] (very close to [v]) or [w] OR [b]</p> <p>[β] Voiced bilabial fricative: This is the original pronunciation which is a sound that doesn't exist in English. It is produced by narrowing the airstream flow between the lips (e.g. Castilian caballo, /ka' βaʎo/, “horse”)</p>

Modern Greek, it represents the voiced labiodental fricative /v/.

When Greek words were borrowed into Latin, for example /β/ was rendered as /b/, not /v/--and vice-versa, Latin and Hebrew words with /b/ were borrowed into Greek as /β/ and not /μβ/. (The use of the digraph “mb” /μβ/ to spell [b] appeared in the Middle Ages.

Our Greek is indirectly based on Ancient Greek, not Modern Greek.

e.g., the sound of the letter β in modern Greek is v rather than b, so βολτ is Greek for volt, not bolt. If Greek borrows a foreign word with a b sound in it, they transcribe that sound using the two-letter combination μπ, so barbershop is μπαρμπ ερικο = barberiko and blues (the musical style) is μπλουζ. (Compare Greek’s single letter θ with English’s use of two letters th. If your alphabet doesn’t have a letter representing the sound you need, you have to improvise.)

Note: [v] is a voiced labiodental fricative.

The voiced velar fricative is symbolized as [β] in the IPA. Because the articulation is very similar to [v] (except that [β] uses both lips, rather than lips and teeth), it can be hard to tell [v] and [β] apart.

The voiced bilabial [β] occurs in a number of languages. For example, in many dialects of Spanish the word 'Cuba' is pronounced with this sound, rather than a [b]. Spanish: [sɛrβesa] cerveza 'beer,' ([β] is an allophone of /b/ in Spanish.)

Coptologists believe that Coptic b was articulated as a voiced bilabial fricative [β]. In the present-day Coptic Church services, this letter is realized as /v/, though this is almost certainly a result of the pronunciation reforms instituted in the 19th century.

Pronounced [v] at the beginning of a word or followed by a vowel:

ΒΑΚΙ	city or town	ΝΟΒΙ	sin
ΒΩΚ	slave or servant (masculine)	ΝΙΒΕΝ	every
ΒΩΚΙ	slave or servant (feminine)	CΑΒΕ	wise person
ΒΙΡ	basket	ΑΒΟΤ	month
ΒΗΤ	rib		
ΒΑΤ	ribs		
ΒΑΛ	eye		
ΒΩ	tree		

Pronounced [b]:
 in the middle of the word and is followed by a consonant, or
 at the end of a word, or
 if it's a name (people or places).

ԾՅԵՄ	prepare or mend	Ե ՕՄԱԲ	holy
ՖԻԵՇ	flash light	ԿԻԲ	finger
ԼՕԲԿ	interpretation	ՃՈՂԻԲ	school
		ՈՕԿ	gold
		ՕԿԻԲ	priest
		ՉՕԲ	work
		ՈԻԲ	Master
ՃԲՐՃՃԱ			
ՉԵՐՕԲԻԱ			
ԻՃԿՕԲ			

Exceptions (in the middle of the word and followed by a consonant but still pronounced as /v/):

ՃԲԲՃ (ava) Bishop's title

ԿՕԲՉ (tovh) ask, pray

ԵՅԿ (evshi) slumber

			<p>ⲧⲉⲃⲧ (tevt) fish</p> <p>It's pronounced like a [w] in a relatively rare pronunciation, usually a person's name: ⲃⲏⲘⲁ Weesa</p> <p>In Old Bohairic and Sahidic Coptic: [β] in all cases Older Classical Sahidic pronunciation was [v]</p>								
<p>Gamma γάμμα γάμ(μ)α ['gamma] ['ɣama] [palatal – voiced] [g] [j] before [e] or [i]; [ɣ] otherwise γη [ji] meaning "land" γάλα ['ɣala] meaning "milk" /'gæmə/</p>	<p>Ⲓ Ⲓ</p>	<p>Ⲅ Ⲅ</p> <p>Appears also as:</p> <p>Ⲓ</p>	<p>Gamma</p> <p>Ⲅⲁⲙⲙⲁ</p> <p>[ɣ] [g] [ŋ]</p> <p>Used in Greek words only.</p> <p>This letter has always been /g/ when found in a Coptic word; however it's not a common sound to native Coptic words.</p> <p>In Greek proper names, it's /ɣ/, in Greek loans it's /g/. If it's double, it's /ŋ/.</p> <p>However it seems to be in somewhat free variation from /g/ with /ɣ/. Remember that neither the sound nor the grapheme (i.e. orthographic representation - letter) occur in native Coptic words.</p> <p>Pronounced [ɣ]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1308 1281 2098 1414"> <tr> <td>Ⲅⲁⲣ</td> <td>because</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ⲗⲁⲥⲟⲥ</td> <td>word</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Ⲅⲁⲣ	because			ⲗⲁⲥⲟⲥ	word		
Ⲅⲁⲣ	because										
ⲗⲁⲥⲟⲥ	word										

Ϯⲁⲙⲟϥ	marriage		
ⲁϮⲟⲣⲁ	market place		
ⲁⲛⲁϮⲛⲱϥⲧⲏϥ	the rank of reader		
Ϯⲁⲃⲣⲏⲛⲗ	(Ghavriel) Gabriel		

Exception: Pronounced [g] if followed by ⲉ, ⲓ, ⲏ, ⲣ

Ϯⲉⲛⲟϥ	race		
ⲁϮⲉⲗⲏ	herd (of pigs)		
ⲁϮⲓⲟϥ	holy		
ⲉⲣⲗⲟϮⲓⲁ	blessing		
ⲡⲏϮⲏ	spring or well		

Exception: Similar to Greek rules, it's pronounced [ŋ] when followed by Ϯ, ⲕ, Ϯ, ϫ

ⲁϮϮⲉⲗⲟϥ	angel		
ⲉⲣⲁϮϮⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ	gospel		
ⲉⲡⲁϮϮⲉⲗⲓⲁ	promise		
ⲁⲛⲁϮⲕⲏ	necessity		
ⲉϮⲕⲱⲙⲓⲟⲛ	praise		

The above applies to Greco-Bohairic and Old Bohairic Coptic. In Sahidic Coptic, It's /g/ in all cases.

<p style="text-align: center;">Delta δέλτα δέλτα ['delta] ['ðelta] [d] [ð] [dental – voiced] δήμος [ðimos] meaning municipality /'deltə/</p> <p>How do I remember this? There's an airline company with a logo that looks like a delta; and a river delta is a delta-shaped bit of mud in the mouth of a river.</p>	Δ δ	λ λ	<p style="text-align: center;">Delta Δελτα [d] in names, [ð] elsewhere “d” or “th” as in “them”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Found in Greek words only.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Δαυιδ David OR Δωρον gift/offering Δοξα glory Διακων Deacon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In Old Bohairic and Sahidic Coptic: /d/ in all cases.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Epsilon [epsilon] εἶ έψιλον ['e psi'lon] ['epsilon] [e] [short – voiced] ενέργια [e'nerjia] meaning ‘energy’.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">/'epsilonɪn/, UK also /εp'saɪlən/</p>	Ε ε	ϵ ε	<p style="text-align: center;">Ei εɪ [e] or [ɛ]</p> <p>[e] Close-mid front unrounded vowel French clé or rain [reɪn] French beauté [bote] 'beauty' Arabic Egyptian ليه [le:] 'why' English North Am. play [ple:] 'play' the first vowel sound of ai in explain /ɪk'spleɪn/</p> <p>[ɛ] Open-mid front unrounded vowel bed [bed]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In Old Bohairic and Sahidic: [æ] Notice this is one of the major distinctions between Old</p>

			Bohairic and Greco-Bohairic. That is not the case in Sahidic (classical Sahidic Coptic) where it was pronounced [e]. Later Sahidic Coptic incorporated /æ/ as it did with other features from Old Bohairic Coptic. εn (en = monkey)
	Ϛ	ϛ	Su Like So-o πiϛ̄ (Pi-Soo = the six)
Zeta ζῆτα ζήτα ['zde:ta] ['zita] [zd], later [z:] [z] [compound – continuant] ζώνη ['zoni] meaning “area” /'zi:tə/, US /'zertə/ How do I remember this? You might wonder why a Welsh film star should have a Greek middle name.	Z ζ	Ϝ ϝ	Zeta ΖΗΤΑ [z] Ζωον animal Ζηλος zeal (zealous) or envy Ζενζεν lizard Mainly in Greek words. Very rarely this letters stands for ϙ in Coptic words, for example αnζηβ “school,” from `cβω “to learn”, in which case it's pronounced like an /s/ not /z/.
Eta ἦτα ἦτα ['e:ta] ['ita] [e:] [i] [long – voiced] ιστορία [isto'ria] meaning history /'i:tə/, US /'ertə/	Η η	Ϟ	Eta ἨΤΑ [i] Like /i/ (as in meet) In Greek words. ἦπι wine

<p>[ɛ] is an open-mid front unrounded vowel. English bed [bɛd] 'bed' French bête [bɛt] 'animal' French rêve 'dream'</p> <p>[i] is a close front unrounded vowel. Arabic Standard دين [di:n] 'religion' English free [fri:] 'free' or city /'siti/ French fini [fini] 'finished'</p>			<p>Ⲛⲏⲃ master</p> <p>Bohairic Coptic: [æ] (with some [ɛ:] exceptions.)</p> <p>Older (classical) Sahidic Coptic pronounced it as [ɛ:], like Classical Greek then later it was pronounced as [æ] like Bohairic Coptic.</p>
<p>Theta θῆτα θήτα ['tʰɛ:ta] ['θita] [tʰ] [θ] [dental – aspirate] θεολογία [θɛolo'jia] meaning “theology” /'θi:tə/, US /'θeɪtə/</p> <p>Ancient Greek θῆτα [tʰɛ:ta] In Ancient Greek, θ represented the aspirated voiceless dental plosive /tʰ/, but in Modern Greek it represents the voiceless dental fricative /θ/.</p> <p>How do I remember this: used a lot to represent angles in maths; sometimes the line across the middle is shrunk down to a dot.</p>	<p>Θ θ</p>	<p>Θϥ</p>	<p>Theta Ⲑⲏⲧⲁ [tʰ] [θ]</p> <p>Before the reforms: always [tʰ] (aspirated t) After the reform: pronounced as “th” [θ]</p> <p>ἄλθῆως in truth ἀσάθος good ἔθρονος throne ἄκθινος thine ἄκθινος blade ἄκθινος horse ἄκθινος (this – feminine)</p> <p>But as in T if preceded by ϥ, ϣ or τ ἀσπάζεθαι (As-pa-zes-te = greet) ἄκθινος dress ἄκθινος street</p>

Similar to ancient Greek, ancient Coptic, Egyptian Arabic and other North African/Mediterranean ancient languages, the [θ] sound was originally [tʰ]. (Also [ð] was originally [d].) These sounds did not naturally exist in the Egyptian language. They were the letters and sounds Coptic received at the time from ancient Greek.

Originally, this letter was pronounced "t" in all cases because there is no "th" in the Coptic language. Notice how all Egyptians say "Catolic" instead of "Catholic" and "Ortodox" instead of "Orthodox"

I.e. Coptic-speaking Egyptians never had the "th" [θ] sound and that's why today they still don't have it in their Arabic language. The same applies to the [ð] sound.

When do we use aspirated /t/ ?
Americans use this /t/ in two cases.

First Case of Aspirated "t"

Aspirated "t" is used at the beginning of stressed syllables.

For example: What time is it?

The word "time" is stressed so I use the aspirated /t/ because the t is coming right before that stressed syllable. But notice how the /t/ in "it" was not aspirated. This is because that <t> did not occur at the beginning of a stressed syllable so I pronounce it differently.

Here's another example:

I'd like to return this sweater.

Noticed that the <t> in "return", came at the beginning of a stressed syllable and we therefore pronounced it with aspirated /t/. Also notice how the other <t> in "sweater" was pronounced differently. This is because it did not occur before stressed syllables.

Second case of Aspirated /t/.

			<p>Aspirated / t/ is used when <t> occurs after a consonant. As in the words "sentence", or actor. Although <t> is not coming in the stressed syllable, we still pronounce it /t/ because it comes after a consonant.</p>
<p>Iota [yota, modern pronounc.] ἰῶτα (γ)ιώτα ['iɔ:ta] ['jota] [ɪ] [i:] [ɪ] [j] [variable – voiced] ι in kit, i: in fleece /aɪ'outə/</p>	<p>Ι ι</p>	<p>ι ι</p>	<p>Iota ἸΩΤΑ [ɪ] or [j] [ɪ] is the near-close near-front unrounded vowel. English bit [bɪt] 'bit' as in Did or King</p> <p>ἸΟΥ sin</p> <p>OR Υ [j] (as in yellow) if adjacent to a vowel i.e. followed or preceded by another vowel</p> <p>ἸΑΒ elephant</p> <p>This represents the sound /ɪ/. Many want to pronounce it as /i:/, but this is not correct, with the exception of very few Greek loans.</p>
<p>Kappa κάππα κάπ(π)α ['kappa] ['kapa] [k] [palatal – unvoiced] καλός [ka'los] meaning "good" /'kæpə/</p> <p>How do I remember this: plenty of those three-Greek-letter society names seem to end in kappa</p>	<p>Κ κ</p>	<p>Κ κ</p>	<p>Kappa ΚΑΠΠΑ [k] Ἰαρκος Markcos (Mark) ἀκρωτ save ΠΕΚΙΩΤ your father ὠικ bread</p>

<p>Lamda [lamtha] λάβδα λάμ(β)δα ['lambda] ['lamða] [l] [liquid – continuant] λεξικό [lɛksi'ko] meaning lexicon Somtiems ελιά [ɛ'liɑ] meaning olive The upside down y: λ is a Palatal lateral approximant that refers to the lli sound in million. /'læmdə/</p>	<p>Λ λ</p>	<p>λ λ</p>	<p>Laula or Lavla or Lamda λ α γ δ α [l] Like l ἄ λ ο γ boy κο λ σε λ to adorn, beautify, decorate λ α ο c people α λ λ α but</p>
<p>Mu [mee] μῦ μι/μυ [my:] [mi] [m] [nasal labial – voiced continuant] μηχανικός [mixani'kos] meaning “engineer” /'mjɜ:/, US less commonly /'mu:/</p>	<p>Μ μ</p>	<p>μ μ</p>	<p>Me μ η [m] Like m μ α γ mother σω μ α body μ α ρ τ υ ρ ο c martyr μ α place</p>
<p>Nu [nee] νῦ νι/νυ [ny:] [ni] [n] [nasal dental – voiced continuant] νέος ['neos] meaning “new” Sometimes νιότη ['noti] meaning “youth” (another e.g. πρωτοχρονιά [prɔtɔxɾɔ'ɲɑ] meaning 'New Year's Day') similar to the sound in onion η is a Palatal Nasal as in the French agneau ['aŋo] meaning 'lamb' or or the Spanish enseñar [ɛ̃nsɛ'ɲar] 'to teach'</p>	<p>Ν ν</p>	<p>η η</p>	<p>Ne η ε [n] Like n η ι μ who η ο γ ρ ι happy, delightful, good, hi η α η ε good α η (an = not)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">/'nju:/, US /'nu:/'</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Xi [ksi] ξῖ ξι [ksi:] [ksi] [ks] [compound – unvoiced continuant] Xsī is a compound consonant. Its phoneme is a combination of k + [unvoiced] s. Its phoneme is approximate to x in “axe” or in “six”. ξενοφοβία [ksɛnofo'via] meaning xenophobia /'zai/, /'ksai/</p> <p>NOTE: The above IPA ɛ is the rarely seen mid front unrounded vowel which can be seen in the Greek φαινόμενο [fɛ'nomɛno] 'phenomenon'</p> <p>There is no direct equivalent of the above "e" in English. The "e," represented as /e/ in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), falls exactly halfway between the vowel /ɛ/ as in "bed" and another vowel which only exists in English through diphthongs, the vowel /e/. [e] Close-mid front unrounded vowel French clé or rain [reɪn] French beauté [bote] 'beauty' Arabic Egyptian ليه [le:] 'why' [ɛ] Open-mid front unrounded vowel bed [bɛd]</p>	<p>Ξ ξ</p>	<p>Ξ ξ</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ksi ξῖ [ks] Like x, as in box In Greek words only. αξιόσ (worthy)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Omicron οῦ όμικρον ['o mi'kron] ['omikron] [o] [short – voiced] οργανισμός [organiz'mos] meaning organization or agency /'omikron/, traditional UK /ou'maikron/</p>	<p>Ο ο</p>	<p>ο ο</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">O [o] οϝ Like a short o Closest sound in Eng. is ɒ in pot or [ou] in note /nou/ hop /hɒp/ or hope /hoʊp/</p>

Closest sound in Eng. is ɒ in pot
or [oʊ] in note /noʊt/

How do I remember this: 'micron' means 'little' (think of 'microscope', a 'little-viewer'), so this is 'little o'; big o (o-mega) comes later.

[o] close-mid back rounded vowel

Arabic Egyptian ب [boʔ] 'mouth'

French réseau [ʁeˈzo] 'net'

Italian foro ['fo:ro] 'hole'

English North Central American row [ɹo:] 'row' Usually
diphthongized to [oʊ]

[oʊ] rather than [o] is what's usually found in most English dialects.

row /roʊ/

note /noʊt/

[ɒ] open back rounded vowel

autumn ['ɒrəm] 'autumn'

hot [hɒt] 'hot'

cop

For /ɔ:/ the mouth is less open than for /ɒ/ and the lips are more rounded.

cod /kɒd/ cord /kɔrd/

Poll /pɒl/ Paul /pɔ:l/

[ɔ] open-mid back rounded vowel

the sound are commonly called "open-o"

French sort [sɔʁ] 'fate' or 'leaves'

bore [bɔ:] 'bore', Paul, ward, cord

dog [dɔg] 'dog' Can be closer or equal to [ɔ] in some dialects

The vowels of English differ considerably between dialects. Because of this, corresponding vowels may be transcribed with various symbols depending on the dialect under consideration. For example, the vowel of the LOT set ("short o") is transcribed /ɒ/ in Received Pronunciation, /ɔ/ in Australian English, and /ɑ/ in General American.

⌘ o u power

<p style="text-align: center;"> Ρι πεῖ πι [pi:] [pi] [p] [labial – unvoiced] πρόγραμμα ['programa] meaning “program” /'paɪ/ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> How do I remember this: used in maths, and recently a major film. </p>	Π π	Π π	<p style="text-align: center;"> Ρι πι [p] πράξις action or deed πάντα every παῖωτ (pa-iot) my father ροῦπι year πάντως certainly </p> <p> Old Bohairic, Sahidic and Fayumic dialects: [b] (But after reform it was pronounced [p]) Probably it developed into [b] from a much older pronunciation that used to be [p]. </p> <p> Π [p] => [b] => [p] original sound => Arabic-influenced => Reformed but still [b] most of the time due to difficulty for native speakers. </p> <p> Φ [pʰ] => [b] => [f] original sound => Arabic-influenced => Reformed </p>
<p style="text-align: center;"> Rho ῥῶ ρω [rɔ:] [ro] [r], [r̥] [r] [liquid – continuant] </p> <p> The voiceless alveolar trill [r̥] is a very rare sound with little information on its pronunciation available. It merged with the alveolar trill [r] in modern Greek. </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ρητορική [ritori'ci] meaning "rhetoric" It's a trilled </p>	Ρ ρ	Ρ ρ	<p style="text-align: center;"> Rho ρω [r̥] ρι room ἄρρο river ἄρρωϝ rivers ὄρρο king ὄρρωϝ kings </p>

<p>(rolled) r, as in Italian and Spanish. /ˈrouz/</p>			<p>piɪp pig pæn name po door</p>
<p>Sigma σίγμα σίγμα [ˈsi:ɡma] [ˈsiɡma] [s] [sibilant – continuant] σύστημα [ˈsistima] meaning "system" Xsī is a compound consonant. Its phoneme is a combination of k + [unvoiced] s. Its phoneme is approximate to x in "axe" or in "six". /ˈsɪgmə/ How do I remember this: you might have seen it used in maths When the letter σ (σίγμα, which stand-alone is pronounced [s]) is found before a voiced consonant except λ, (i.e., β, γ, δ, μ, ν, ρ), it is pronounced as the letter ζ (ζήτα), that is, [z]. Examples: σβήνω: [zv`ino] (= I erase, I delete, I extinguish, I turn off) σγουρός: [zɡur`os] (= curly) κόσμος: [k`ozmos] (= world, people) Ισραήλ: [izra`il] (= Israel) The same transformation takes place even if σ is the last letter of a word (thus, in writing it appears as "final sigma": ς) and the next word starts with a voiced consonant. Examples: ο κόσμος μου: [o k`ozmozmu] (= my world) τους δύο: [tuz`io] (= the two) When reading in slow speed, however, or speaking emphatically, it is possible to notice the cancellation of the between-words [s][z] transformation.</p>	<p>Σ σ or ς</p>	<p>Ϟ ϙ</p>	<p>Seema cHuuuA [s] ce yes cip well cAδ teacher cWuuA body cApz bodies (As in Greek) [z] if followed by other consonants such as u or n AcpAcuoc peace λoσtucuooc thought BApTucuuA baptism</p>

<p>Notice that the letter λ, although voiced, does not always effect this transformation on σ. Some people, though, may perform this transformation for a final ζ even before a λ. Examples:</p> <p>σλόγκαν: [sl`ogan] (= slogan, motto) καλός λόγος: [kal`os l`ogos] or: [kal`oz l`ogos] (= good word)</p>			
<p>Ταυ ταϚ ταυ [tau] [taf] [t] [dental – unvoiced] τηλέφωνο [ti`lɛfono] meaning "phone" /'taυ/, also /'tɔ:/</p> <p>Read below note on when [t] becomes [d].</p>	<p>Τ τ</p>	<p>Ϛ ϛ</p>	<p>Tau or Tav Ϛ ϛ ϛ [t] Ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ destroy ψι ϛ nine ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ examine ϛ ϛ ϛ (tevt = fish)</p> <p>The same rule of Greek applies here. [t] becomes [d] after ϛ</p> <p>ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ pure ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ meet ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ commandment</p> <p>Old Bohairic and Sahidic: Always /d/ Similar to ϛ (from an earlier unaspirated /t/). In Greek proper nouns it receives the sound /t/ and in some Coptic words, for no clear reason, it's pronounced /t/.</p>
<p>Upsilon [ipsilon] Ϛ ύψιλον ['y: psi`lon] ['ipsilon] [y] [y:] [i] [variable – voiced] υγιεινή [i`jii`ni] meaning hygiene /ju:p`saɪlən/, /'ypsilon/, UK also /ʌp`saɪlən/, US /'ʌpsilon/</p>	<p>Υ υ</p>	<p>ϣ ϛ</p>	<p>Upsilon [ipsilon] or He [ɪ] ϣ ψι λ ο η or ϛ ε In Greek words. It's same as ι</p>

How do I remember this: 'simple u' (see 'e-pilon' above): 'u' and 'y' are essentially the same letter.

The ancient pronunciation is more like the German "ü" as in "Brücke", or like the French "u" as in "tu"

Ancient Greek u was pronounced like [y] [y:] (like the French u) which is a Close front rounded vowel as in English food [fyd] in some dialects or the French chute [ʃyt] (meaning "fall")

(food [fyd] corresponds to other dialects: /u/ (close back rounded vowel, e.g. boot [bu:ːt], جنوب [dʒæˈnuːb]) or /ʉ/ (close central rounded vowel, e.g. AU & NZ boot [bʉ:t])

Nū and upsilon are often confused. Write nū pointed at the bottom and turn the right upward stroke inward at the top.

αυ

Classical Pronunciation: [aʊ] e.g. cow

Modern Pronunciation: [av] before voiced sound

Aυ,αυ (sounds like av or af) αύρα ['avra] meaning 'aura' /αυθεντικός [afθendiˈkos] meaning 'authentic'

[af] before voiceless sound

Latin Transliteration: au, av

ευ

Classical Pronunciation: [eʊ] e.g. soap or soul

Modern Pronunciation: [ev] before voiced sound

[ef] before voiceless sound

Eu,ευ (sounds like ef or ev)

ευρώπη [evˈropi] meaning 'Europe'

ευφορία [efoˈria] meaning 'euphoria'

Latin Transliteration: eu, ev

[ɪ]

[ɪ] is the near-close near-front unrounded vowel.

English bit [bit] 'bit'

as in Did or King

ἑννοχος (hinnoc) ἑραπτορος

κρηε (Ke-riee = Lord)

ου

[u]

It's a close back rounded vowel.

e.g. boot [bu:ːt], جنوب [dʒæˈnuːb]

shoe /ʃu/

ποτρο

φνοστ

ιωαννοσ (you-an-no = John)

αυ or ευ

[v]

If preceded by α or ε.

στασρος (cross)

ετα λαια

This is a Greco-Bohairic rule.

But in Old Bohairic/Sahidic/Ancient Greek: αυ or ευ

[aʊ] e.g. cow or how or [eʊ]

ναυ

αυαααα

ηυ

Classical Pronunciation: [ɛ:υ] e.g. /ευ/ as in dew, few

Modern Pronunciation:

[iɥ] before voiced sound - εφηύρα [e'fivra] meaning invented

[if] before voiceless sound - ηυξημένος [ifksi'menos] meaning elevated

Ηι, ηι (sounds like ee)

Latin Transliteration: eu

ου

Classical Pronunciation: [u:] e.g. food or boot

Modern Pronunciation: [u]

Ου,ου (sounds like oo in school)

ουτοπία [uto'pia] meaning 'utopia'

Latin Transliteration: u, ou

	IPA (Anc.)	IPA (Mod.)	Examples	Latin Transliteration
αυ	aw	av, af	αύρα [ˈavra] / αυθεντικός [afθendi'kos]	[a] then [v] / [f]
ευ	ew	ev, ef	ευρώπη [ev'ropi] / ευφορία [efo'ria]	[e] then [v] / [f]
ηυ	ɛ:w	iɥ, if	εφηύρα [e'fivra] / ηυξημένος [ifksi'menos]	[i] then [v] / [f]
ου	<u>o:</u>	<u>u</u>	ουτοπία [uto'pia]	[u] or [ou]

Old Bohairic and Sahidic Coptic: (The following note follows Ancient Greek pronunciation rules):
This is the main diphthong maker in Coptic. When a vowel precedes "ϣ", both sounds combine to create a diphthong; the initial vowel receives its normal sound and is followed by a /w/ sound, so for example, the combination "ⲁϣ" represents the diphthong /aw/, the same sound in the "ow" of "how" or "cow".

e.g. ⲛⲉϣⲉⲣⲏϣ

Old Bohairic: /næwæræ:w/

Older Classical Sahidic: /nɛwɛɛ:w/

Sahidic: /næwærɛ:w/

<p style="text-align: center;">Phi φῑ φι [ɸi:] [fi] [ɸ^h] [f] [labial – aspirate] φαινόμενο [fɛ'nomɛno] 'phenomenon' /'faɪ/</p> <p>Don't confuse it with 'psi' below - they can look very similar.</p> <p>In Ancient Greek, φ was an aspirated bilabial plosive [ɸ^h] while π was unaspirated. In modern Greek, φ is a voiceless labiodental fricative.</p>	Φ φ Ϝ ϝ	Phi Ϥ [f] Greco-Bohairic: [f] "ph" Old Bohairic and Sahidic Coptic: [b] <p>Much older (classical) Sahidic pronunciation: [ɸ^h] as in Ancient Greek.</p> <p>ⲪⲣⲁⲪⲏ scripture</p> <p>ⲉⲪⲪⲉ the heaven ⲏⲓⲪⲏⲟⲩ the heavens</p> <p>Ⲫⲁⲓ this (masculine)</p> <p>Ⲫⲉⲣⲓ new</p> <p>Ⲫⲱⲣ dream, vision</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chi χῑ χι [kʰi:] [xi] [kʰ] [ç] [x] [palatal – aspirate] /'kaɪ/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Same sound as in Bach or Scottish "Loch"</p> <p>In Modern Greek, it has two distinct pronunciations: In front of high or front vowels (/e/ or /i/) it is pronounced as a voiceless palatal fricative [ç], as in German ich or as in h in some pronunciations of the English words hew and human. In front of low or back vowels (/a/, /o/ or /u/) and consonants, it is pronounced as a voiceless velar fricative ([x]), as in German ach.</p> <p>The rare voiceless palatal fricative ç as in the English word "hue" [çu:] (the very first sound of the word) or the Greek χιόνι [ˈçoni] meaning 'snow,' or the German dicht [dɪçt] meaning 'dense.'</p>	Χ χ Ϡ ϡ	<p style="text-align: center;">Khi Ϩ</p> <p>[kʰ] All Coptic words Ϩⲏⲱ Egypt</p> <p>But in Greek words, either: Ϩ [x] To identify Greek words look for: Ⲫ ⲁ ⲛ ⲛ ⲣ ⲱ</p> <p>Ϩ rather than Greek's [ç] (same rule in Greek), if it's followed by ε ι η ϣ or [x] all other cases</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ϩ Ϩⲉⲣⲉ peace or hail (greeting)</p>

Palatal fricatives are relatively rare phonemes, and only 5% of the world's languages have /ç/ as a phoneme. The sound occurs, however, as an allophone of /x/ in German, or, in other languages, of /h/ in the vicinity of front vowels, such as the non-silent 'h' of huge as in most dialects of English.

The voiceless velar fricative is in Arabic خضراء [xad^ɕra:ʔ] or the Greek χαρά [xa'ra] meaning 'joy' or the Spanish ojo ['oχo] 'eye' or the German Kuchen [ku:xən] 'cake'.

Note: Several languages consider the following to be allophones of the same phoneme: the voiceless velar fricative [x], the voiceless uvular fricative [χ], the voiced uvular fricative or approximant [ʁ] and the voiced velar fricative [ɣ].

The Arabic خ sound can be the voiceless velar fricative [x] or the voiceless uvular fricative χ.

The χ sound is the Afrikaans goed [χu:t] or [xu:t] meaning 'good,' or the German Dach [dax] meaning 'roof' or the Hebrew נח [ax] 'brother' as the English/Scottish loch [lox].

The χ sound is also in the French proche [pχo] meaning 'nearby.' In French it's an allophone of /b/ before or after voiceless obstruent.

Meaning of allophone: P and aspirated P are both allophones of the P. Or the difference between the two Ls in "lateral". Allophones are variations on phonemes.

ψυχή (Greek) = soul
(Classical): IPA: [p^hsɯ:kʰɛ:]
(Byzantine): IPA: [psyx'i]
Modern: [psi'çi]

χηρα widow
χεροῦβιμ Cherubim
χιων snow
χιτων storm
ἀρχη beginning
εἴρη prayer

Exception: ψυχή soul
soul = ψυχή (Greek) psychi
Pronounced /psiki/

[x]
χριστος Christ
χρηστος good or kind
χαρις grace
ἀρχων leader
χορος choir
χωρα region or countryside

The above applies to Greco-Coptic and Old Bohairic.
In Sahidic Coptic, it's always /k/.

This letter - it was in Classical Greek and Early Koine pronounced as 'kh', that is, an aspirated 'k'. Coptic borrowed this sound with the same pronunciation as Greek because at the time, Coptic had aspirated stop sound. We can, for the sake of convenience, call this period of Coptic "Early Coptic".

Eventually what happened in Greek is that it lost its aspirates (Aspirated stops seem to have been a common feature in early Indo-European languages, but for whatever reason, quickly died out as a phonemic feature) - In Greek, the aspirates over time became affricatives, so by the Late Koine period, 'chi' received the pronunciation of /x/, but had the allophone of /ç/ in the environment of front vowels.

			<p>In Coptic, 'chi' essentially lost its aspiration and became /k/ in native Coptic/Egyptian words. In Greek loans, it has the /x/ sound, however the allophone in the environment of front vowels is different; Coptic does not have a /ç/ sound so had to replace it with the closest thing which is the 'sh' sound. This three way pronunciation of 'chi' in Coptic is the same in OB as in GB. The changes were not triggered by pronunciation reform but a reflection of the Greek sounds onto 'late Coptic' over the centuries.</p>
<p>Psi ψεῖ ψι [psi:] [psi] [ps] [compound – unvoiced continuant] ψυχοθεραπεία [psixothɛraˈpiɑ] meaning “psychotherapy” /ˈsaɪ/, /ˈpsaɪ/</p> <p>In both Classical and Modern Greek, the letter indicates the combination /ps/ (like in English "lapse"). In Greek loanwords in Latin and modern languages with Latin alphabets, Psi is usually transliterated as "ps". In English, due to phonotactic constraints, its pronunciation is usually simplified to /s/ at the beginning of a word.</p> <p>Psī is a compound consonant. The phoneme is a combination of p + [unvoiced] s. Initial phoneme is as the ps in “psalms”, and its medial or final phoneme is as the ps in “lips” or “taps”.</p> <p>Ψυχή</p>	<p>Ψ ψ</p>	<p>Ⲫⲥ</p>	<p>Psi ψι [ps] ψαλλωοc psalm ψυχη soul soul = ψυχή (Greek)</p> <p>Note: Bohairic Coptic: /bs/ Sahidic Coptic: /ps/</p>
<p>Omega ὦ ωμέγα [oːˈmega] [oˈmɛɣɑ] [oː] [o] [long – voiced] οργανισμός [organizˈmos] meaning organization or agency US /ouˈmeɪgə/, traditional UK /ˈoʊmɪgə/</p> <p>The closest sound in Eng. Is long [ɔ] open-mid back rounded vowel</p>	<p>Ω ω</p>	<p>Ⲟ ⲟ</p>	<p>Oo Ⲟ or Ⲟⲱⲉϛⲁ [oː] as in ancient Greek ⲑⲱⲕ (thoak) thine</p>

<p>bore [bɔ:] 'bore' saw /sɔ:/</p> <p>or</p> <p>the diphthong [ou] found in note /nout/ soak /soʊk</p> <p>Modern GK: [o], exactly like omicron. (Once again, the reason for the redundancy is to be found in Classic Greek.)</p> <p>How do I remember this: 'mega' means 'big' (think of 'mega-phone', a 'big-voice'), so this is 'big o'; and there's a watch company that uses an omega for its logo; sometimes omega is drawn as an underlined letter 'O'</p>			<p>Note: Many people seem not to differentiate between the two sounds of \omicron and ω where both are pronounced as [o]. That could be related to careless pronunciation or the natural development of the language where two similar vowel sounds merge, which is already the case in Greek where the two sounds have fallen together as [o].</p>
		<p>ψ ψ</p>	<p>Shai</p> <p>ψ sh ψ</p> <p>ψ feast</p> <p>The voiceless palato-alveolar fricative or voiceless domed postalveolar fricative (IPA ψ) is a type of consonantal sound, used in many spoken languages, including English. In English, it is usually represented in writing with [sh], as in ship.</p> <p>Arabic شمس [ʃams] 'sun' English sheep [ʃi:p] 'sheep' French cher [ʃɛʁ] 'expensive' Hebrew שלום [ʃalom] 'peace'</p> <p>As we know, English ψ can be spelt not only sh but also in a number of other ways, as seen in the examples ocean, machine, precious, sugar, conscience, compulsion, pressure, mission, creation. However, sh is clearly felt as the basic way to spell this sound in English. Why? Why did we choose this particular digraph? No clear answer!</p> <p>Historically speaking, the basic problem is that classical Latin had no palatoalveolars. In consequence, languages which use the Latin</p>

			<p>alphabet and which do have these sounds have not inherited any single way of representing them.</p> <p>Greek had and has no palatoalveolars, either. So the Greek alphabet, too, lacks a letter for the sound [ʃ]. In Cyrillic, on the other hand, there is a letter used for just this purpose: Шш, presumably modelled on the Hebrew letter shin ש. This is also the origin of the Arabic ش.</p>
		Ϝ ϝ	<p>Fai</p> <p>Ϝϝ</p> <p>[f]</p> <p>Ϝω hair</p> <p>ηοϜρι hi or good</p> <p>Ϝοτε towel</p> <p>αϜ meat</p> <p>ιϜ nail</p> <p>Ϝωσι فأس ax</p>
		Ϟ ϟ	<p>Xai</p> <p>Ϟϟ</p> <p>[x]</p> <p>Like KH (like the Arabic letter in خضراء)</p> <p>Ϟεν with/in</p> <p>ϞοτϞετ test</p>
		Ϡ ϡ	<p>Hori</p> <p>Ϡορι</p> <p>[h]</p> <p>Like h in house</p> <p>ηαϠρεη (nah-ren= before)</p> <p>Ϡητ heat</p> <p>αρεϠ learn or study</p>

			<p> Ϸϵϱϱ sit ϱϱϱϱ evening `ϵϷϱϱ day `ϵϷϱϱ night Ϸϱ face ϷϱϱB lamb/sheep </p>
		<p>Ϸ Ϸ</p>	<p> Janja (Djandja) ϷΔNΔIΔ [g] or [dʒ] Like g or j </p> <p> [g] in all cases ϷϱI ship ΔϷπ hour Ϸϱϱ say ϷΔϷI enemy ϷϱϱI strong ϷϱN book </p> <p> But [dʒ] as in Jim, if followed by ε, I, H, ϱ Ϸε for ϷΔϷI speak ϷΔϷI enemy ϷIϷεN - εϷεN on ϷεϱϷεϱ play </p> <p>In Old Bohairic and Sahidic, [dʒ] in all cases.</p>

			<p>Originally in older Sahidic Coptic, it was pronounced [tʃ] tch as in “church” in all cases.</p>
		<p>ⲪⲪ</p>	<p>Cheema (or Chima) Ⲫⲓⲙⲁ [tʃ]</p> <p>Bohairic Coptic: [ʃ] under influence from Arabic</p> <p>Like ch, as in Church Ⲫⲟⲓⲥ lord Ⲫⲓ take Ⲫⲱⲙ garden Ⲫⲟⲥⲓ high ⲪⲎⲡⲓ cloud</p> <p>Ⲫ has frequently pronounced as [ʃ] rather than [tʃ], under the influence of Arabic. Its correct pronunciation is [tʃ]. It's common to hear /ebæʃɔis/ instead of /epæʃɔis/ for `ⲡⲪⲟⲓⲥ (the Lord).</p> <p>Old Bohairic and Sahidic: [tʃ] Older (classical) Sahidic Coptic: Ⲫⲓⲙⲁ is Kyima [c] pronounced as [kʲ] /ky/ voiceless palatal plosive. As c in cute or cute, or Modern Greek κ in κύριος. Greek καί/καί [cɛ] 'and' Note the difference between this Voiceless Palatal Plosive and the above χ sound in Greek and Coptic. In Greek it's the Voiceless Palatal Fricative (see above).</p>

		Ⲧⲧ	Ti ⲧ [ti] as in tea Old Bohairic and Sahidic: it's [di] Ⲙⲱⲧ save ⲪⲚⲟⲩⲧ God Classical Sahidic Coptic: [ti]
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NOTES

The Jinkim `

It appears in front of both consonants and vowels when you see it come over a consonant it is pronounced like an “e” /ɛ/ before the consonant.

e. g. `ⲘⲘⲟⲚ is pronounced “emmon”

if it comes before a vowel it places a stress on the vowel

e.g. when pronouncing ⲁⲚⲟⲕ you put a gap between the `ⲁ and the rest of the word. So it is pronounced “a – nok”

A word is of Greek origin if it contained any of the following letters: ς λ ψ ζ ϣ ϛ

A word is of native Coptic origin if it contained any of the following letters: Ⲙ ⲙ ⲛ ⲏ Ⲑ ⲑ Ⲓ

The pronunciation of ⲧ and Ⲙ follows the Greek language rules. In a word of Greek origin, they are pronounced as /d/ and /z/ respectively if ⲧ follows Ⲛ or if Ⲙ follows Ⲙ.

ⲁⲘⲡⲁⲘⲟⲘ pronounced as ‘aspazmos’

Coptic rule: In the beginning of a sentence when the letter (begins a sentence and is followed by another vowel it is pronounced as “y” as ⲓⲱⲧ is “yaut.”

If a vowel is repeated to appear in a row in a word, a stress is made on the second vowel e.g. abraam is pronounced abraam.