

GREEK ARTICULATION

The following explanations are sufficient to show the mode of writing and pronouncing Greek words in English.

1. See the Greek Alphabet and pronunciation guide on the preceding page
2. The mark (´), placed over the *initial* vowel of a word, is called the *Rough Breathing*, and is equivalent to the English *h*, by which we have accordingly represented it. Its *absence* over an initial vowel is indicated by the mark (˘), called the *Smooth Breathing*, which is unappreciable or silent; and is therefore not represented in our method of transliteration.
3. The following are the Greek *diphthongs*, properly so called:

Form	Transliteration and Power	Form	Transliteration and Power
αι	ai (ah'ee) [ǎ + ē]	ου	ow, as in <i>now</i>
ει	ei, as in <i>height</i>	ευ	eu, as in <i>feud</i>
οι	oi, as in <i>oil</i>	ου	ou, as in <i>through</i>
υι	ui, as in <i>sweet</i>		

4. The *accent* (stress of voice) falls on the syllable where it is written. It is of three forms: the *acute* (´), which is the only true accent; the *grave* (`), which is its substitute; and the *circumflex* (^ or ~), which is the union of the two. The acute may stand on any one of the last *three* syllables, and in case it occurs on the last syllable, before another word in the same sentence, it is written as a grave. The grave is understood (but never written as such) on every other syllable. The circumflex is written on any syllable (necessarily the last or next to the last one of a word), formed by the contraction of two syllables, of which the first would properly have the acute.

5. The following *punctuation*-marks are used: the comma (,), the semicolon (;), the colon or period (.), the interrogation-point (?), and by some editors, also the exclamation-point, parentheses, and quotation-marks.