

GREEK, RUSSIAN, AND HEBREW ALPHABETS

The following table presents the Hebrew, Greek, and Russian alphabets, their letters, the names of the letters, and the English equivalents.

	Hebrew ^{1,3}	Greek ⁴	Russian
א	aleph ' 2	Α α alpha a	А а a
ב	beth b, bh	Β β beta b	Б б b
ג	gimel g, gh	Γ γ gamma g, n	В в v
ד	daleth d, dh	Δ δ delta d	Г г g
ה	he h	Ε ε epsilon e	Д д d
ו	waw w	Ζ ζ zeta z	Е е e
ז	zayin z	Η η eta ē	Ж ж zh
ח	heth ḥ	Θ θ theta th	З з z
ט	teth ṭ	Ι ι iota i	И и Й й i, ĭ
י	yodh y	Κ κ kappa k	К к k
כ	kaph k, kh	Λ λ lambda l	Л л l
ל	lamedh l	Μ μ mu m	М м m
מ	mem m	Ν ν nu n	Н н n
נ	nun n	Ξ ξ xi x	О о o
ס	samekh s	Ο ο omicron o	П п p
ש	ayin ʿ	Π π pi p	Р р r
פ	pe p, ph	Ρ ρ rho r, rh	С с s
צ	sadhe ṣ	Σ σ ς sigma s	Т т t
ק	qoph q	Τ τ tau t	У у u
ר	resh r	Υ υ upsilon y, u	Ф ф f
שׁ	sin ś	Φ φ phi ph	Х х kh
שׂ	shin sh	Σ σ ς sigma s	Ц ц ts
ת	taw t, th	Τ τ tau t	Ч ч ch
		Υ υ upsilon y, u	Ш ш sh
		Φ φ phi ph	Щ щ shch
		Χ χ chi ch	Ъ ъ ⁵ "
		Ψ ψ psi ps	Ы ы y
		Ω ω omega ō	Ь ь ⁶ '
			Э э e
			Ю ю yu
			Я я ya

¹ Where two forms of a letter are given, the second one is the form used at the end of a word.

² Not represented in transliteration when initial.

³ The Hebrew letters are primarily consonants; a few of them are also used secondarily to represent certain vowels, when provided at all, by means of a system of dots or strokes adjacent to the consonated characters.

⁴ The letter gamma is transliterated "n" only before velars; the letter upsilon is transliterated "u" only as the final element in diphthongs.

⁵ This sign indicates that the immediately preceding consonant is not palatized even though immediately followed by a palatized vowel.

⁶ This sign indicates that the immediately preceding consonant is palatized even though not immediately followed by a palatized vowel.