

ADAM (MAKIS) G. KRAS(S)ANAKIS

GREEK GRAMMAR

(GREEK SCRIPT,
GREEK WRITING SYSTEM)

Translation in English
By Art Perdikis

- The Greek writing system (or Greek script, Greek Grammar) is the easiest and most perfect in the world. It writes not only like a microphone, but better!

- It can be learned in 30 minutes!

_The Greek Language and the Greek Script (Greek writing system) are the base of the Latin and all European (English, German etc.) languages and scripts (writings).

_Mechanism, rules etc of the Greek writing system.



Part of a columnar inscription from Athens, with dedicatory inscription of Noddides. The letters are picked out in red pigment. 500-400 BC, Athens, Epigraphic Museum.

Historical decree of the Athenians for Cleonides Palaiologos (from Old Shiloh), a representative example of an inscription in the archaic script. 400/37 BC, Athens, Epigraphic Museum.

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GREEK WRITING SYSTEM

By **ADAM (MAKIS) G. KRASSANAKIS**

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Περιεχόμενα

CHAPTER 1st	4
ALPHABET, TECHNIC AND.....	4
MARKS OF GREEK WRITING	4
1. THE METHODOLOGY (TECHNIC) OF THE GREEK WRITING SYSTEM	4
2. THE GREEK ALPHABET	7
3. DIFFERENCE AMONG GREEK AND WRITING WITH LATIN CHARACTERS (ENGLISH, GERMAN, HOLLAND ETC WRITING)	11
4. THE PHTHONGS AND THE SYLLABLES OF WORDS.....	13
5. THE LETTERS OF GREEK ALPHABET AND HIS KINDS	15
6. THE NUMBER (AMOUNT) OF PHTHONGS AND THE LETTERS OF GREEK ALPHABET.....	19
7. PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK LETTERS:	19
8. SILENT LETTERS & UNPRONOUNCED DIGITS	25
9. THE ORTHOGRAPHIC (SPELLING) MARKS	25
CHAPTER 2 nd	32
SPELLING OF LETTERS	32
(ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES)	32
1. THE SPELLING (ORTHOGRAPHY) AND ITS RULES.	32
2. SPELLING RULES OF CAPITAL LETTERS	32
3. THE SPELLING RULES OF THE FORMS OF WORDS (TYPOLOGICAL RULES)	33
4. SPELLING RULES OF THE THEMES OF WORDS (THEMATIC RULES).....	33
5. THE ENDING SOUNDS N, S AND THEIR LETTERS N (N), Σ (Σ, Σ)	34
6. THE LETTER Y(Y)	35
7. PHONEMIC MUTATIONS AND ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES.....	35
CHAPTER 3 rd	38
FALSIES FOR GREEK	38
LANGUAGE & WRITING	38
1. THE FALSIES FOR THE DIFFERENT ANCIENT GREEK LANGUAGE AND FOR GREEK HISTORICAL WRITING	38

GREEK WRITING SYSTEM, BY ADAM KRASSANAKIS

2. THE FALSIES FOR PHOENICIAN OR EGYPTIAN GENERATION OF GREEK ALPHABET.....	42
3. THE FALSIES FOR LONG - SHORT DURATION LETTERS AND FOR ICONIC LETTERS	50
CHAPTER 4 nd	56
THE VALUE AND.....	56
WORLD-WIDE CONTRIBUTION.....	56
OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE	56
AND SYSTEM OF WRITING	56
1. REASONS FOR WHICH THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND THE GREEK SYSTEM OF WRITING SHOULD ONCE AGAIN BECOME INTERNATIONAL AND THE OFFICIAL PROTOCOL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.....	56
2. WHY THE GREEK LANGUAGE BY A SINGLE VOTE LOST, FROM ONCE AGAIN, BECOMING THE OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.....	63
3. THE GREEK SYSTEM OF WRITING (THE GREEK GRAMMAR) IS THE MOST PRECISE, NEARLY PERFECT SYSTEM IN THE WORLD	68
CHAPTER 5 nd	75
HISTORICAL SCRIPTS: ENGLISH, FRENCE ETC.....	75
1. THE FALSEHOOD IN REGARD TO THE HISTORIC GREEK SYSTEM OF WRITING.....	75
2. HISTORICAL WRITINGS ARE THE SCRIPT WITH LATIN ALPHABET: ENGLISH, FRENCH ETC... WRITINGS.....	76
3. THE PHONETICS AND THE INTERNATIONALSYSTEM OF WRITING (ALPHABET & SPELLING).....	79
BIBLIOGRRAFY – BIBΛΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ:	80
BOOKS OF CRETAN WRITER ADAM (MAKIS) G. KRASSANAKIS:.....	80



CHAPTER 1st

ALPHABET, TECHNIC AND MARKS OF GREEK WRITING

1. THE METHODOLOGY (TECHNIC) OF THE GREEK WRITING SYSTEM

1. In Greek spelling, ancient and modern, there are letters for all the different sound (phthongs), and each different sounding character (phthong), vowel or consonant, is written with a specific letter, as for example the consonant phthong [m] with the consonant letter M(μ), the vowel phthong [a] with the vowel letter A(α) and so on.. (See Letters & phthongs)

You hear the consonant phthong [m] and write the letter M(μ). similarly, you see the letter M (μ) and you write the consonant phthong [m].

You hear or pronounce the word "μάνα" (= mother), which consists of the phthongs (sounds, homophones) "μ-α-ν-α" (= m,a,n,a), and then you write the letters "μάνα" (= m,a,n,a). You see the letters of the word «μάνα» and pronounce the phthongs (sounds, homophones) "μ/ά/ν/α (m/a/n/a)".

In other words, the word «μάνα» is written this way, because the consonant (phthong) [μ] has been grammatically defined to be written with the letter M(μ), the phthong [α] with the letter A(α)... etc. Consequently, the word "μάνα" is being read this way, because the designated letter M (μ) produces the phthong [μ] etc.

English: "I am tailor"

= In Greek it is pronounced and written: «ἄϊ αμ τέϊλορ»

= using Greek words: Εγώ είμαι ράφτης.

2. In the Greek spelling methodology we always denote the accented syllable by using the accentuation symbol ('): μη-τέ-ρα. We place the accent symbol (') on top of the vowel letter in the stressed syllable. For example, in the syllable «μά-» of the word μάνα (= mama, mother). For additional information, see the topic on the «accent symbol».

3. In the Greek spelling methodology there are the homophone (same sound) letters: O(o) = Ω(ω) = (o), E(ε) = ΑΙ(αι) = [ε], I(ι) = Η(η) = Υ(υ) = ΕΙ(ει) = ΥΙ(υι) = ΟΙ(οι) = [ι] and each word is written with one of these homophones' letters according to its etymology (= according to its part of speech and type of word: gender, number, case... and derivation or composition) in order to reveal the meaning of the word and also to distinguish the homophone (same sound) words, i.e.: καλώ & καλό, κουτί & κουτή & κουτοί, φύλο & φύλλο, ...

The orthographic rules are as follows:

The suffix (last syllable) of verbs is written with -ω,ει: καλώ,είς., σήκ-ω, φοιτώ, λέγω,εις...

The suffix of adverbs is written with -ω(ς): *καλώς, κακώς... παρακάτω, άνω, κάτω...*

The suffix (last syllable) of nouns and adjectives feminine gender is written with -η: *Καλή, κακή, Νίκη, νίκη...*

The suffix of nouns and adjectives masculine gender with -ος: *Καλός, κακός, Νίκος...*

The suffix of nouns and adjectives neuter gender with -ο,ι: *σύκο, κακό, ελαφρό... τυρί, φιλί...*

Phonetic (oral speech): "kaló, síko, áporo, ádhiko..... = spelling the Greek words: καλ-ό, σύκ-ο, άπορ-ο, άδικ-ο,...(the suffix of the neuter gender is written with the -ο) & καλ-ώ, σήκ-ω, απορ-ώ, αδικ-ώ,...(the suffix of the verbs is written with the letter -ω)

In Greek writing, if you see a written word with the letter -ω (as a suffix, last syllable), it signifies that this word is a verb: καλ-ώ, -είς.., with the letter -ο it signifies that this word is a neuter noun or adjective: καλ-ό, σύκο.., with the letter -η it signifies that this word is a feminine noun or adjective: καλ-ή, καλ-ής..... etc.

In examining the letters in words, we notice that many of them are homophones (similar voice, same sound letters) caused by either phonological variation or their changes or inflection through the passage of time (because of the homophonic suffixes): *καλ(έ)-ω > καλώ, καλ(έ)-εις > καλείς, καλ(έ)-ει > καλεί... (= verb, ρήμα) & καλός, καλή, καλό (= adjective, επίθετο) & καλός > καλοί (plural)...*

Moreover, in further examining these same sounding letters in words, we notice that these words don't belong to the same part of speech or gender or type of words.

In addition, the Greek spelling orthography has for some phthongs more than one letter (see, ο & ω, η & υ & ι...), so that by spelling a word in a specific part of speech or type (gender, case, tense, etc.) with some homophone letters we can distinguish and differentiate between the same sounding words and it also helps us in determining the etymology and meaning of the word in question. For instance:

Phonetically: "καλός, καλί, καλός, καλό.." = In Greek spelling (Orthography):

καλώ, καλείς, καλεί... (With -ω, if it is verb)

καλό, καλή, καλής, ... (With - ο,η, if it is adjective- neuter or feminine gender)

καλώς (With -ως, if it is adverb) & καλός (with -ος if it is adjective - masculine)

καλή (With -η, if it is singular) & καλοί (with -οι, if it is plural)

Similarly: "ίλι" = ύλη & ίλη & ήλοι & είλη, "ίδι" = είδη & ήδη & Ίδη, «λίπι» = λύπη & λείπει & λίπη, «φίλο» = φίλο & φύλο & φύλλο, «λίρα» = λίρα & λύρα, «κουτί» = κουτί & κουτοί & κουτή...

The above examples show us that whenever there are no homophone letters, we are not able to know the precise meaning of what we write. Hence, because of the same sounding words we are not able to distinguish the part of speech, whether a word is a noun or verb, masculine or feminine, plural or singular. etc.

Rules in Greek Grammar/Orthography:

A. Compound words are written according to their component parts (in the simple words), in order to reveal their composition: σύν-θεση, παρά-μετρος,... As in English: under-stand...

B. Derivative words are written according to their root or to their original word, in order to reveal the root or the original word: Κρήτ-η... (Root word) > κρητ-ικός, κρητ-ική... (derivative words, with the letter -η-) & κρίση, κριτ-ής... (root words) > κριτ-ικός, κριτ-ική... (derivative words, with the letter -ι-)... As in English: stand > standing, love > lovely...

G. Derivatives & compound words are written according to their phonetic variations (phthong variations), in order to reveal the correct pronunciation and the original words:

ν + μ, ν, λ, ρ = μμ, νν, λλ, ρρ: συν-μαθητής > συμμαθητής, παν-λαϊκός > παλλαϊκός), συν-ράπτω > συρράπτω...

π, β, φ + μ = μμ: βλέμμα > βλέμμα (βλέπω-μα) , οπή > όπημα – όμμα ή μάτι, γράμμα (γράφω-μα > -γράμμα,

ν + κ, γ, χ = γκ, γγ, γχ: συν-γενής > συγγενής, συν-καιρός > σύγκαιρος, συν-χαίρω > συγχαίρω,...

,..... (For more see below.)

4. Declinable words are written according to their part of speech and type of word (= type = gender, singular or plural, nominative or possessive or objective case, tense) to indicate:

Masculine gender with -ο, η: καλός, σοφός, Νίκος, Μανώλης...

Neuter gender with -ο, ι: καλό, σύκο, σοφό... τυρί, φιλί...

The verb with -ω, ει: καλώ, καλεί, καλείς, φοιτώ, αδικώ...

Masculine plural: καλ-οί, κακ-οί

Singular feminine with -η: καλή, καλής, νίκη, τιμή, ...

,..... (For more see below.)

Consequently, Greek spelling is phonetic as well as simultaneously etymological. It is writingspelling exactly what we say (pronounce) with the vowels and consonants (phthongs: ο, α, τ....) and simultaneously what we mean etymologically, part of speech, type (= gender, singular or plural, case or tense and derivation or composition of the word, using accordingly and proportionally) the same sound letters Ο(ο) & Ω(ω) = [o], Ε(ε) & ΑΙ(αι) = [ε], Η(η) & Υ(υ) & Ι(ι)...

(For more see "homophone letters").

phonetics: "kaló, siko, áporo, ádhiko...

& spelling with the Greek characters:

καλ-ό, σύκ-ο, άπορ-ο, άδικ-ο,..., if we mean the neuter gender (the neuter gender is written with the suffix letter -ο)

καλ-ώ, σήκ-ω, απορ-ώ, αδικ-ώ,..., if we mean verbs (verbs are written with the suffix letter -ω).

2. THE GREEK ALPHABET

Alphabet is the name given those letters (characters): A(α), B(β)... by which the phthongs (sounds of words) are represented in Greek writing. The following 24 capital and small letters and in the following order and naming (model words):

Letter	Greek name	Pronunciation	Example pronunciation
Αα	άλφα	alpha	Always as in that, America... not as in: was, an, and
Ββ	βήτα	vita, not beta	Always as in vote, not as in: but, bul
Γγ	γάμα	ghama	Always as in yet, yes, not as in: games, gone...
Δδ	δέλτα	dhelta, not delta	Always as in th-ere, th-ese, not as in thing, dog
Εε	έψιλον	epsilon	Always as ten, pen..
Ζζ	ζήτα	zhita, not zeta	Always as in: rise, not as Z in zet
Ηη	ήτα	ita	Same sound with I(i), as in ink
Θθ	θήτα	thita	Always as in th-ing, not as in: th-at, th-ese
Ιι	ιώτα	iota	Letters I(i) = H(η), as in In. Except in αι = ε, σφαίρα = sfera
Κκ	κάπα	kapa	k
Λλ	λάμδα	Lamdha	l
Μμ	μι	mi,	m
Νν	νι	ni	n
Ξξ	ξι	xi	x = ks
Οο	όμικρον	omicron	Always as in: hot, not... not as in: come, one. Except in ΟΙ(οι), ΟΥ(ου)
Ππ	πι	pi	p
Ρρ	ρο	rho	r
Σσ & ς	σίγμα	sighma	s
Ττ	ταυ	Taf	t
Υυ	ύψιλον	ipsilon	Lettes u = η = ι. Except in: αυ, ευ, ου = av/af, ev/ef, U(u)
Φφ	φι	fi	Always as f = ph: fatal, philosophy
Χχ	χι	chi	Always as in: who, chronos.... not X= ks

GREEK WRITING SYSTEM, BY ADAM KRASSANAKIS

Ψψ	ψι	psi	Always ps, as in lips
Ωω	ωμέγα	omega	Same sound, as O(o)

In Greek writing (script):

1) The word Αλφάβητο (alphabet) means the letters (the characters, the lines) with which the consonants (sounds) of the words and their original words are represented. The word alphabet consists of the Greek alphabetical (models) words): άλφα + βήτα.

2) The so-called small letters of the Greek alphabet: α, β, γ, δ... .. indicate the position that the oral (mouth) organs (tongue, palate, lips, teeth) must take in order for the corresponding sound to come out (phthong), i.e. the form B(β) indicates close lips with full of air, the form O(o) shows us mouth, tongue, larynx like a pipe, the form Λ(λ) = tongue up and introvert etc.

3) The whole word of models words "άλφα, βήτα"... declares the pattern of writing form or pronunciation of its letter (To day, due to all those linguistic changes and practical improvement of the original alphabet, this does not precisely). The Greek word «σίγμα» mean pronounce like [s...]. The Greek word «λάμδα» mean form (shape) like "nipper, pinchers"), etc (See more in Greek Section). Something that not occur in writing with Latin characters (English, French...)..

4) The letter sigma Σ(s,σ) have two forms. When written at the end of a word, it is written like this:Σ(ς). If it occurs anywhere else, it is written like this: Σ(σ). στύλος = ΣΤΥΛΟΣ, pronunciation "stilos". When sigma is a capital letter it is always "Σ." When it is a small letter and is the last letter of the word, then it is "ς" otherwise it is "σ"

5) There are not long and sort (small) vowel letters as it happens in Arabic, Indian etc writings.

6) The Greek letters consonants Ξ(ξ), Ψ(ψ) = ks (= Latin Xx), PS(ps) are abbreviation.

In Greek writing system:

1) The letter Υ(υ) pronounced some times as i as in "in" and some times as v or f (for more see later).

2) We write all the sounds (phthongs) with each letter of them. **W**hen we see-read a written word we pronounced separately and clearly all the letters and as show us the Greek model (alphabet) words: άλφα, βήτα, γάμα..., i.e.: καλό = k(apa) + a(lfa) + l(amdha) + ó(micro).

Greek word Πατέρας:

We have the phthongs and letters Π,α,τ,ε,ρ,α,ς.

Put the sounds together syllable by syllable:

Π and α = Πα - sounds pa + τ and ε = τε - sounds te + ρ and α and ς = ρας - sounds ras

All together it is "pateras" which means, "Father".

Greek word Ουρανός:

We have the phthongs and letters ου, ρ, α, ν, ο, ζ.

Put the sounds together syllable by syllable:

ου = two-digits letter for sounds u as in put, Lou,

ρ and α = ρα - sounds ra

ν and ο and ζ = νοζ - sounds nos

All together it is "(o)uranos" which means "sky"

In the Greek writing system, ancient and modern:

1) The first sound character (Gk. phthong) of the Greek alphabetic words ἀ-λφα, β-ήτα... reveals which letter this sound character (Gk. Phthong) represents, i.e.: λ-άνδα ("landha") = the sound character (phthong) [λ] = [l].

This is something that does not occur in writing with Latin characters in (English, French...). See for example the letter A (a) of the English alphabet. It is pronounced here as e+i and in the words: America, and, tape....., as a, e, ai..

2) In Greek there are the homophone letters, e.g.: Ο & Ω, Η & Υ & Ι.... This is something that does not exist in any other language.

3) In Greek all letters represent only one sound character (phthong) and it is the same throughout the process of writing. Even if a word is spelled orthographically incorrect, it still is pronounced correctly, i.e:

Greek: «Αύριο θα πάμε εκδρομή στην Αθήνα».

Here the letter A(a) is always pronounced as [a] and not [ε] or [ο]..., as it happens in English).

Greek incorrect spelling: <<ive καλὶ γινέκα"

Correct spelling: Εἶναι καλή γυναίκα.)>>.

This is something that does not occur in the English, French, German and others in their spelling and pronunciation process. See for example the English word: **go** where the letter O(o) is pronounced as "ou", and similarly the English word "idea", pronounced «aĩtia», where we have 4 letters and 6 sound characters (phthongs).

4) In Greek there are letters for all sound characters (phthongs). That is for all the consonants and for all vowels, (see the letters of the Greek spelling system instead of the alphabet).

This is something that does not occur in English or French, German, etc. spelling process. In English, for example, writing the phthongs (sounds of words) <<th-is>> and <<th-ing>> they are written with the same letters, the letters TH(th), but in Greek spelling there are two distinctly different letters, the letters Θ(θ) and Δ(δ), i.e.: Θεός, Δίας... The same occurs and with the letters Γ(γ), etc.

5) Some homophone sound characters (phthongs) consist of a single letter, while others consist of more than one, i.e.: Ο & Ω, Υ & Η & Ι, ΑΙ & αἰ... These homophone letters are used to distinguish and differentiate the type of word, as for examples: λίρα & λύρα, καλό & καλῶ.. For more information see the homophone letters.

In this situation, in English spelling some homophone words have useless (not pronounced) letters to differentiate from each other, as for examples: *to & t(w)o & to(o), rit(e) & (w)rit(e) & ri(g)t(h). Similarly: sent & cent & scent, pare & pair & pear, boy & buoy, no & know, sail & sale, grown & groan, war & wore,*

side & sighed, made & maid, night & knight, soared & surd, hole & whole, morning & mourning

6) In Greek, all spelling of words is done through the sound characters (phthongs). All the letters in the Greek spelling of words are pronounced the same throughout the written content of words, except the letter Y(u) in: AY(au), EY(ey), YI(uy), OY(oy)... i.e.:

Greek spelling: Σήμερα είναι Κυριακή και εμείς δεν έχουμε σχολείο. (Here the letter a is always pronounced as a, the letter e as e... etc).

Pronunciation: Simera ine kiriaki ke emis then ehume sxolio.

Meaning: Today is Sunday and we don't have school.

This is something that does not occur in English or French, German... written word. For example, in the English words: go, come, one, more, to... where the letter O(o) is pronounced sometimes "o" and sometimes "u" or "a" or "ou",...

7) In English the sound letter (phthong) U(u) is written with the two digit letter OY(ou) = U(u).

8) The letter H(h) is pronounced "h, ch, wh" as in "Bach, home, who"... Similarly "ch" in "chair, Christ"

9) The Greek letters: B(β), Γ(γ), Δ(δ) are different from the Latin B(b), D(d), G(g) = MP(mp) NT(nt) NC(nc). The Latin letters B(b), D(d), G(g) are abbreviations of the Greek MP(μν), NT(ντ), ΓΚ(γκ). In Latin spelling, we place the letters MP(mp), NT(nt), NK(nk/nc) in the compound words and the letters B(b), D(d), G(g) in the simple words: com-plex > complex & Babylon, con-tact & dactyl, incorrectly, Booboo = μπουπού, Goal = γκολ, double = νταμπλ.

10) The Greek letter sigma Σ(s,σ) has two distinct shapes. When written at the end of a word, it is written like this: Σ(ς). If it occurs anywhere else within a word, it is written like this: Σ(σ). στύλος = ΣΤΥΛΟΣ, pronounced "stilos".

11) The Greek letter Y(u) is pronounced some times as i as in "in" and some times as v or f (for more on this see below).

12) In Greek spelling each sound character (phthong) is written with a specific corresponding letter. **When** we read a written word, each letter is pronounced separately and clearly, that is, all letters are pronounced as they appear in the Greek alphabet: άλφα, βήτα, γάμα..., i.e.: καλό = k(apa) + a(lfa) + l(andha) + ó.

In the Greek word Πατέρας: We have the phthongs and letters Π,α,τ,ε,ρ,α,ς. Put the sounds together syllable by syllable:

Π and α = Πα - sounds pa + τ and ε = τε - sounds te + ρ and α and ς = ρας - sounds ras. All together it is "pateras", which means "Father".

In the Greek word Ουρανός:

We have the phthongs and letters ου,ρ,α,ν,ο,ς.

Put the sounds together syllable by syllable:

ου = two-character sound letter = u as in put, Lou,

ρ and α = ρα - sounds ra

ν and ο and ς = νος - sounds nos

All together it is "(o)uranos", which means "sky"

3. DIFFERENCE AMONG GREEK AND WRITING WITH LATIN CHARACTERS (ENGLISH, GERMAN, HOLLAND ETC WRITING)

1. Greek writing is made with system, something that not occur in writing with Latin characters (English, French...), because here we have historical writing, as we see later. In Greek writing system in one hand we have the phthongs (sound) of words) and in other hand we have Letters (one or more for each phthong) and rules for use the homophones letters. The Greek letters: O(o) = Ω(ω), I(i) = Y(y) = H(η) = EI(ει) = OI(οι) = YI(υι), E(ε) = AI(αι) are **homophone letters** and used in Greek writing according to rules (according to part of speech, the gender, the number and the case of the words) in order to facilitate (suggest) the etymology of the written words or to distinguishing homophone words. e.g.: καλός & καλώς, καλή & καλεί & καλοί... (More see «Chapter 2nd Spelling of leggers»)

2. The Latin writing (the writing of ancient Rome) is base on Greek (it is like Greek) see for example:

Greek: μαθηματικά, συλλαβή, Γραικία, Φοινίκη...

Latin: mathematica, Syllaba, Graecia, Phoenicia.

In Latin writing, as in Greek writing, there are uppercase and lowercase letters A (a), B (b), ..., as well as the Greek unanimous (same sound) letters I (i) = Y (y) = EI (ει) = OI (οι), E (ε) = AI (αι), M = MM(μμ)... only where they are written a little differently, they are written I(i) = Y(y) = EE(ee) = OE(oe), M(m) – MM(mm) : Φοινίξ, Γραικία, Πύλος... > Phoinix, Graecia, pylos... There are not only the unanimous letters Ω (ω) = O (o) and H (η) = I (i), because these was made in Greece after the emigration of Greek alphabet in Italy.

In Latin writing there are not the diæresis marc (:), because there the two-digit letters are written differently, that is AE(ae) and not AI(αι), OE(oe) and not OI(οι)

3. The writing with Latin alphabet (English, French... writing) is **historical writing**. In this writing:

A) The words that come from the Greek language - Greek writing are written exactly as they are there (photographic, historical), regardless of whether they can be pronounced somewhat differently there, e.g.:

Greek/ελληνική: πρόβλημα, τιτάν(ας), Γεωργία, Ευρώπη, ιδέα, τυπώ(νω), Ολυμπία, φιλοσοφία, τηλέφωνο..... & English/αγγλική: problem ("πρόμπλεμ»), titan («ταϊταν»), Europe («γιούροπ»), idea («αϊντία»), type («τάϊπ»), Olympia, philosophy, telephone,...

Greek/ελληνική: ακτίς, Γεωργιανός, Συριανός, Λατίνος... & France/Γαλλική: action («αξόν»), Georgien («ζεορζάν»), Syrien («σιριάν»), Latin («λατάν»)...

Latin/λατινική: cluba (κλούμπα -κλούβα), cura (κούπα), America, plus (πλους), imperial («ιμπέριαλ»), lina («λίνα»), duo > double («ντουπλέ»)....& αγγλική: club («κλάμπ»), cup («κάπ»), America, plus («πλας»), imperial («ιμπιριαλ»), line («λάϊν»), double ("ντάμπλ")....

With the Greek or Latin spelling also writes the words of other languages (Arabic, Hebrew) that passed into these scripts through Greek language-writing: Greek/ελληνική: άλγεβρα, Εμμανουήλ, Δανιήλ.... = English/Αγγλικά: Algebra, Emmanuel, Daniel...

B) The words that do not come from the Greek language - Greek writing are written as they are phonographically with the Latin alphabet, cf. in English: not, lot, in, of ... and if we have a case of similarity with another word we add to this word a letter of the alphabet (random or according to the thought of the one who established it graphically) and which, although written, is not pronounced, πρβ π .χ. the English word the words), rit(e) & (w)rit(e) & ri(g)t(h), to & too & two. Similarly: sent & cent & scent, pare & pair & pear, boy & buoy, no & know, sail & sale, grown & groan, fought & fort, war & wore, side & sighed, made & maid, night & knight, soared & surd, hole & whole, morning & mourning **(More see «Chapter 5nd: Iistorical scipts»)**

4. In Greek writing system, ancient and modern:

1) The first phthong of model words ά-λφα, β-ήτα... show us which phthong their letter represent, i.e.: λ-άμδα ("lamdha") = the phthong [λ] = [l].

Something that not occur in writing with Latin characters (English, French...), due to the fact that the scripts with the Latin alphabet are historical. See for example the letter A(a) of English alphabet. It pronounced here as e+i and in the words: America, and, tape....., as a, e, ai..

2) All letters represent only one phthong (one sound of words) and the same in the general written speech. Even if we write a word orthographically wrongly, we pronounce it correct, see:

Greek: «Αύριο θα πάμε εκδρομή στην Αθήνα».

(Here the letter A(a) is always pronounced as [a] and not [ε] or [o]..., as it happens in English)

Greek wrong: <<ίνε καλή γινέκα"

(Correct: Είναι καλή γυναίκα.)>>.

Something that does not occur in English or French, German... written speech. See for example the English word: go where the letter O(o) is pronounced as "ou",... See and the English word "idea", pronounce «aĩtia», where we have 4 letters and 6 phthongs

3) There are letters for all phthongs (sounds of words). For all consonant and for all vowels, see "letter of Greek writing system", not in "alphabet".

Something that does not occur in English or French, German... written speech. In English, for example, writing the phthongs (sounds of words) <<th-is>> and <<th-ing>> are written with the same letter, the letter TH(th), but in Greek script there are two different letters, the letters Θ(θ) and Δ(δ): Θεός, Δίας.. Same happen and with the letter Γ(γ) etc

4) There are homophone letters, e.g.: O(o) = Ω(ω), E(ε) = ΑΙ(αι), Ι(ι) = Υ(υ) = Η(η) = ΟΙ(οι) = ΕΙ(ει) Something does not exist in any other writing.

Some phthongs have not a letter, but more, see for example: O(o) = Ω(ω), Ι(ι) = Η(η) = Υ(υ) = ΥΙ(υι) = ΕΙ(ει) = ΟΙ(οι), ΑΙ(αι) & ΑΙ(αι). We need-use these letters to distinguish homophones (same sounds) words, see for examples: λίρα & λύρα, καλό & καλώ.. For more see homophones letter.

In this case in English writing some homophone words have useless (not pronounced) letters to distinguish each other, see for examples: *to* & *t(w)o* & *to(o)*, *rit(e)* & *(w)rit(e)* & *ri(g)t(h)*. Same: *sent* & *cent* & *scent*, *pare* & *pair* & *pear*, *boy* & *buoy*, *no* & *know*, *sail* & *sale*, *grown* & *groan*, *fought* & *fort*, *war*

& wore, side & sighed, made & maid, night & knight, soared & surd, hole & whole, morning & mourning

5) We write-read by phthongs-letters. All letters in Greek writing pronounced the same in all written speech, except the letter Y(u) in groups AY(au), EY(ey), YI(ui), OY(oy)... (For more see lately), i.e.:

Greek writing: Σήμερα είναι Κυριακή και εμείς δεν έχουμε σχολείο. (Here the letter a is always pronounced as a, the letter e as e... etc).

Pronunciation: Simera ine kiriaki ke emis then ehume sxolio.

Mean: To day is Sunday and we don't have school.

Something that does not occur in English or French, German... written speech. See for example the English words: go, come, one, more, to... where the letter O(o) is pronounced sometimes "o and sometimes "u" or "a" or "ou",...

6) The phthong (sound of words) U(u) is written with the two digit letter OY(ou) = U(u). For more see "digital letters".

7) The letter X(x) pronounced "h, ch, wh" as in "Bach, home, who"... It is like "ch" in "chair, Christ"

8) The letters: B(β), Γ(γ), Δ(δ) are different from Latin B(b), D(d), G(g) = MP(mp) NT(nt) NC(nc). The Latin letters B(b), D(d), G(g) are abbreviation = Greek MP(μπ), NT(ντ), ΓΚ(γκ). In Latin writing, we put the letters MP(mp), NT(nt), NK(nk/nc) in the compound words and the letters B(b), D(d), G(g) in the simple words: con-plex > complex & Babylon, con-tact & dactyl, in-correct... Booboo = μπουμπού, Goal = γκολ, double = νταμπλ.

4. THE PHTHONGS AND THE SYLLABLES OF WORDS

Syllable in the Greek writing is called the smallest (least) piece in which a word can be cut and pronounced in achieving a comfortable acoustic apprehension. I.e: α-έ-ρας, καλ-ός ... (English: mo-ther)

Important note:

1) Every vowel in a word, alone or combined with a consonant before or after it makes a syllable, i.e.: ο α-ε-τος, εν, εκ, κε-νός... because the consonants are not possible to be pronounced by themselves (separately); they are always accompanied by a vowel. That is why, in Greek, consonants are called «σύμφωνα = συν-φωνή» > Latin "con-sonors" > English "consonants" (agreeing, harmonized, according) or (along with the sound). I.e.: εν, νέ-ος, τον, ε-γέ-λα-σε..

Consonant syllable is called the syllable in which there is one or more consonant (a syllable containing vowel + consonant or consonants), e.g.: εκ, εν,την, βους, κε-νός..

Vowel syllable is called the syllable in which there is not consonant (a syllable containing a vowel only), e.g.: ο α-έ-(ρας), η ω-(ραι)-α..

2) Συλλαβή > syllable in Greek' derived from συν-λαβή, συν-λαμβάνω > συλλαβή = arrest, apprehension.

Phthong (Greek φθόγγος) in the Greek writing is called one of the different (individual) voices of the word syllables, e.g.: A-m-e-r-i-c-a, I-t-a-l-y..

Phthongs are the vowels and consonants, the individual sounds of the syllable in the words, as for example the phthongs of the words:

Greek words: γράφω, Ιταλία = γ/ρ/ά/φ/ω, Ι/τ/α/λ/ι/α..

Latin words: Italia, Latium = I/t/a/l/y, L/at/i/u/m...

The total of the different phthongs of all languages, ancient or modern, is just twenty (20), the following:

Greek: α, ε, ο, ου, ι, μ, ν, λ, ρ, σ, ζ, τ, δ, θ, π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ

Latin: a, e, o, u, i, m, n, l, r, s, z, t, th, th, p, v, f, k, g, h

The vowel phthongs are 5: **α, ε, ο, ι, ου = u**

(Greek φωνήεντα, pronunciation "fonienta")

You'll hear these phthongs in the first syllable of the Greek words:

ά-λφα, Α-μερική.. in English: America, come, cup, up..

έ-ψιλον, Αί-γυπτος... in English: Egypt, and, sell,...

ου-ρά, λου-τρό... in English: to, two, too, use..

ό-ρος, ώ-ρα,.. in English: on, over, was..

ι-ώτα, εί-ναι, υι-οθεσία.. in English: in, Italy, eat, beet..

The consonant (Greek σύμφωνα, pronunciation "simfona") phthongs are 15:
τ, δ, θ, π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ, μ, ν, λ, ρ, σ, ζ

Dental phthongs

You'll hear these phthongs in the first syllable of the Greek words:

τ-άφ, τέλος... in English words: train, total...

δ-έλτα, μαδών... in English words: this, mother, father..

θ-ήτα, θέμα.. in English words: nothing, thematic,...

Labial phthongs

You'll hear these phthongs in the first syllable of the Greek words:

π-ράξη, πόρτα, .. in English: put, port, ...

β-ήτα, βόλτα,.. in English: vapor, over,...

φ-ράση, φάρος.. in English: for, phone, ...

Palatal phthongs

Listens the phthong:

κ-άπα, κρέμα... in English: car, book, back...

γ-άμα, γιος,... in English: yes, yacht, Europ

χ-ρέος, χαρά... in English: Christ, hot, what..

Semivowel phthongs

You'll hear these phthongs in the first syllable of the Greek words

μ-ι, μνήμα, μάνα, .. in English: mother, mama..

ν-ι, ντύνω, ναός, .. in English: nation, know, ...

λ-αιμός, λουτρό.. in English: lamp, let, ...

ρ-ω, ρεύμα, ροή... in English: rapid, rover,...

σ-ίγμα, στάση...
ζ-ήτα, ζυγός..

in English: shortly, same...
in English: is, rise, japing, Zeus..

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1) The phthongs, the vowels and consonants, are a conventional distinction, since the smaller part of a word is the syllable and the consonants are always pronounced with a vowel (that is where the words "φωνήεντα = vowels" and "σύμφωνα = consonants" come from).

2) It was the Greeks who first made the distinction between the phthongs, the consonants and the vowels, in a conventional way, because they realized by going so:

a) Fewer symbols of writing are required since the different kinds of phthongs are fewer than the different kinds of syllables or than the different long and short letters that there was in ancient writings (Cuneiform, Egyptian hieroglyphics, Semitics, Indians, Cretan...) before.

b) Writing becomes more simplified (easier) and etymological, i.e., that we write what we say phonetically and the same time what we mean as a part of the speech and at the form of the word (type: gender, number, case, person...) by using the homophone letters.

3) Phthongs and syllables are not constituent (intellectual, etymological) elements of words. Those that realize the linguistic expression are the ending, subject, root, prefix, accent in case of simple inclinable words and first and second components in case of a compound word, i.e.: γράφ-ω, συν-γράφ-ω, δια-γραφ-ή... Simply, in many words, certain linguistic elements may be a mere phthong or just one syllable. I.e.: το ἐν-α, η καλ-ή... In words without constituent elements or declension (inclination) or their total group of phthongs (sounds of words) is also their expressive element: δέκα, ἄλφα, ἀπέναντι...

4) The voice - phthongs changed only the:

a) speed of pronunciation (the verse is pronounced continually and the non-fiction instantaneous),

b) density of air (the low density increase the speed),

c) short, fine, thick... etc c(h)ord (For that reason there is boyish, feminine.... voice),

d) kind of feeling (because of delight, grief...)

5) The phthongs in all language are the same, because of the lingual loan (the carriage words from language to language) and the common raw material of the words (See "Phonetic symbols").

6) A phthong analogous to its company of phthongs in the words, would be pronounced closer or open, instantaneous or continual, e.g.: abide & umbrella, pan, disease, love & make & some...

5. THE LETTERS OF GREEK ALPHABET AND HIS KINDS

A) THE VOWEL AND THE CONSONANTS

Letter (Greek γράμμα) in the Greek writing is called (the name given to) the symbol (line) by which we write a phthong, a vowel or consonant, for example

(such as) the letter Α(α) which represents the phthong [a], as in English word: A-merica, the letter Β(β) which represents the phthong [v], as in English word: volt...

The Greek alphabet letters are divided into two parts. The Vowels (Φωνήεντα) and the Consonants (Σύμφωνα): There are 7 vowels and 17 consonants:

VOWELS:

Greek: Α(α), Ε(ε), Η(η), Ι(ι), Υ(υ), Ο(ο), Ω(ω).

Latin: A(a), E(e), - I(I), Y(y), O(o), -

CONSONANTS:

Dental

Greek: Τ(τ), Δ(δ), Θ(θ)

Latin: T(t), TH(th) -

Bilabial

Greek: Π(π), Β(β), Φ(φ)

Latin: P(p), V(v), F(f)

Palatial

Greek: Κ(κ), Γ(γ), Χ(χ)

Latin: C(c), - H(h)

SEMIVOWEL

nasal tongue whistling
Greek: Μ(μ), Ν(ν), Λ(λ), Ρ(ρ), Σ(σ) Ζ(ζ)

Latin: M(m), N(n), L(l), R(r), S(s) Z(z)

Double consonants : Ξ(ξ), Ψ(ψ)

Latin: X(x) PS(ps)

GROUPS OF GRAMMARS

ΜΠ(μπ) = B(b), like boy: μπόμπα, μπάλα...

ΝΤ(ντ) = D(d), like door : ντάμα, Ντίνος..

ΓΚ(γκ) and ΓΓ(γγ) = G(g), like get: συγγενείς, συγκρατώ..

ΑΥ(αυ) = af/v, like in after, avocado: ταυ (taf), αυτός (aftos), αυλή (avli)..

ΕΥ(ευ) = ef/v, like in cleff, evolution: ευχή (efhi), εύλογος (evloghos)

ΟΥ(ου) = U(u), like in put: ουρανός (uranos)

ΑΙ(αι) = E(ε), like in: send: σφαίρα (sfera)

ΟΙ(οι) = ΕΙ(ει) = ΥΙ(υι) = Ι(ι), Υ(υ), Η(η), like in: καλοί, καλή, καλεί, υιός..

The groups of grammars: ου, αι, ει, οι, υι (= u, ε, ι, ι, ι) represent one phthong (are two digits letters) and the groups (with dialytica): οῦ, αῖ, εῖ, οῖ ιῦ are two phthongs – diphthongs, see: Μᾶϊος & σφαῖρα (pronunciation "sfera"), θεῖκός & θεῖος... (For more see: "homophone letters", two digits litters, "diphthongs").

B) THE TWO DIGITS LETTERS AND DIPHTHONGS

CHARACTERS (DIGITS) OF ALPHABET

The 24 letters of Greek alphabet are also called elements (στοιχεία = characters), because with them we are able to create other letters, the letters with two digits, the digital letter: AI(αι), OY(ου), EI(ει), YI(υι), MM(μμ)..

A(α) + I(ι) = AI(αι) pronounce [ε]: σφαίρα («sfera»)

O(ο) + Y(υ) = OY(ου) pronounce, same as U(u): ρους («rus»)

M(μ) & M(μ) = MM(μμ)...

Similarly in Latin:

A(a) + E(e) = AE(ae): Graecia (= Greece)

T(t) + H(h) = TH(th): Mathematica (mathematics < μαθηματικά),

P(p) + H(h) = PH(ph): philosophia (= philosophy < Φιλοσοφία)

(For more see «homophone letters» and «two digits letters».)

TWO DIGIT LETTERS

In Greek writing there are letters with one digit (line, character) and others with two letters (characters) of the alphabet. In the second case we refer to elements (digits, characters) and two-digit letters.

Letters (characters, with one digit): A(α), E(ε), I(ι), K(κ).....

Two digits (digital) letters: AI(αι) = [ε], OY(ου) = [υ], EI(ει) = OI(οι) = YI(υι) = [ι]

The total of different Greek letters, with one digit and two digits letters, are 39 (and 40 with final ς) as follows:

1) Vowel letters = 12

A(α) for the phthong [ά]-λφα: Α-μερική, αετός..

OY(ου) for the phthong [ου]-ρανός: ου-ρανός, λουτρό..

O(Ο) & Ω(ο) for the phthong [ό]-μικρον, ω-μέγα: ώ-ρα, ό-μως,...

E(ε) & AI(αι) for the phthong [έ]-ψιλον: έ-λαιον, Αι-γυπτος,...

I(ι) = Y(υ) = H(η) = YI(υι) & OI(οι) & EI(ει) for the phthong [ι]-ώτα, [ύ]-ψιλον, [ή]τα: υιοθεσία, είσοδοι, υπέρ, όμοια....

2) Consonant letters = 27

For palatial phthongs

K(κ) & KK(kk) for the phthong (κ= c): κράτος, εκκλησία...

Γ(γ) (γ = gh): γη, Γιάννης, γιατρός, γιος,....

X(χ) [wh, h]: χαρά, χρήμα, χρέος, ...

For dental phthongs

T(τ) & TT(ττ) for the phthong [t]: ταχύς, τρέχω, τείνω, ...

Δ(δ) [ð/dh]: δήμος, δεμάτι, δρόμος, ...

Θ(θ) [θ/th]: θεός, θάβω, θέατρο,....

For bilabial phthongs

Π(π) & ΠΠ(ππ) for the phthong [p]: πατέρας, παππούς, από...

Β(β) & ΒΒ(ββ) [V]: βάζω, Σάββας, βέλος,...

Φ(φ) [f]: φωτιά, φάρος, φέτα,...

For semivowel

Μ(μ) & ΜΜ(μμ) for the phthong [m]: Μαρία, συμμαθητής..

Ν(ν) & ΝΝ(νν) [n]: Νίκος, έννομος, σύννομος,...

Λ(λ) & ΛΛ(λλ) [l]: Λύκος, παλλαϊκός, λαμαρίνα...

Ρ(ρ) & ΡΡ(ρρ) [r]: ροή, συρράπτω, όρος,...

Σ(σ,ς) & ΣΣ(σσ) [s]: Σταυρός, μέλισσα, ησυχία..

Ζ(ζ) [z]: ζάρι, ζυγός, ...

Double

Ξ(ξ), Ψ(ψ), ΓΓ(γγ) for the phthongs: κς, πς νκ/γκ: ξένος, ψάρι, συγγενής...

Important note:

1) The two-digit letters: ΟΥ(ου), ΑΙ(αι), ΕΙ(ει), ΟΙ(οι), ΥΙ(υι) represent one phthong and are different from diphthongs = two phthongs (These has dialitica, dieresis): οϋ, αϊ, εϊ, οϊ, υϊ

2) The first digits Ο Υ Ε Μ Ν... of the two digit-letters ΟΙ, ΥΙ, ΕΙ ΜΜ, ΝΝ... is unpronounced digits, e.g.: κοινή, υιός, λείπει, γράμμα...

3) The two-digits letters ΟΥ(ου), ΑΙ(αι) pronounced [u] and [ε]: λουξ = lux, Γραικία = Graecia (= Greece)

3) The two-digits letters ΕΙ(ει) = ΥΙ(υι) = ΟΙ(οι) pronounced the same to Ι(ι): θείος, ποίοι, υιός,...

DIPHTHONGS

Diphthongs (di-phthongs = two phthongs, two sounds of the words) are called the group: ΑΙ(αϊ), ΕΙ(εϊ), ΟΙ(οϊ), ΥΙ(υϊ) ΟΥ(οϋ), ΑΥ(αϋ), ΕΥ(εϋ), ΗΥ(ηϋ) when they are pronounced as two phthongs, when they are two vowel phthongs in reference. The diphthongs: αϊ, εϊ, οϊ, υϊ, οϋ, αϋ, εϋ, ηϋ takes a special mark called "Dialitica", the marcs (¨), for distinguishing from:

a) The two-digit letters: ΑΙ(αι) = [ε], ΕΙ(ει) = ΟΙ(οι) = ΥΙ(υι) = [ι], ΟΥ(ου) = [u], which are one vowel phthongs

b) The groups ΑΥ(αυ) = [av/f], ΕΥ(ευ) = [ev/f], ΗΥ(ηυ) = [iv/f], which are one vowel phthongs (the vowel a, e, o) and the consonant v/f,

Diphthongs: Μάϊος ("μά-ι-ος"), προϋπολογίζω ("pro-i-pologhizho"), θεϊκός, δυϊκός..

Two digits letters: Αιγυπτος ("eghıptos"), ρους ("rus"), θείος («thios»), υιός(«ιός»)..

Diphthongs we see in:

A) derivation words: δυ-ϊκός, θε-ϊκός, Μά-ϊος..

B) compound words: προ-ϋποθέτω, ά-υλος...

6. THE NUMBER (AMOUNT) OF PHTHONGS AND THE LETTERS OF GREEK ALPHABET

In Greek writing there are more letters than phthongs. Phthong (Greek φθόγγος) is called one of the different (individual) voices of the word syllables, e.g.: A-m-e-r-i-c-a, I-t-a-l-y.. (For more see later)

In Greek writing for some phthongs we do not have only one letter, but more than one, such as (for example) the letters O(o) & Ω(ω) for the phthong [o] as in «on, over»..., the letters: I(i) & H(η) & Y(y) & OI(οι)... for the phthong [i] as in «ill, she, meet, only»..... (See homophone letters), in order to indicate (suggest) or facilitate the etymology of words and distinguish the homophonic (similar voice, same sound) words.

More simple, in Greek writing some phthongs have more letters than one (see o & ω, η & υ & ι...), so that by writing some parts of speech or types (gender, case etc) of the words with some homophone letters on the one hand and with the rest on the other hand for suggestion. In that way we distinguish between the same sound words and find help in the analysis and discovering the meaning of a word. For instance:

Phonetic: "kalis, kali" = means good (adjective) & he, she calls (verb)

Orthographically, Writing with Greek writing:

καλείς, καλεί (if we have verb and second – tree person, we write with –ει)

καλής, καλή (if we have feminine, we write with –η)

καλοί (if we have plural masculine, we write with –οι)

Phonetic: «kalo» = good (adjective) & i call (verb)

Orthographically, Writing with Greek writing:

καλό (if we have adjective, we write with –ο) = good

& καλώ (if we have verb, we write with –ω) = i, you... call

Something that not occurs in writing with Latin characters (English, French... writing). In English is different. See the homophone words and the etymological writing: to(o) & t(w)o & to, (w)rit(e), ri(gh)t, rit(e)... (We put more letters). Some times we write as in Greek or in Latin, e.g.:

Greek: Ιδέα, Ευρώπη, τιτάν, Ολυμπία...

English: idea, Europe, titan, Olympia...

7. PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK LETTERS:

A. PRONOUNCE OF THE VOWEL LETTERS

The letter A(α) is always pronounced as the letter a in the word ά-λφα. You' ll hear this phthong (sound) in the first syllable of the Greek words α-ετός, α-έρας, πα-πας.. or in English words: America, come, cup, father...

The letter E(ε) is always pronounced as the letter ε in the word έ-ψιλον. You' ll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words έ-τος, ε-μπρός.. or in English words: Egypt, empty, and, bet, sell...

The letter I(ι) is always pronounced as the letter ι in the word ι-ώτα. You' ll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: μι-σός, ι-σος.. or in English words: "in, Italy, eat, beat, beet..

The letter O(o) is always pronounced as the letter o in the word ό-μικρον. You' ll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: ό-ρος. ο-ργώνω... or in English words: on, over, was...

The Greek letters OY(ου) is always pronounced as the letter ou = u in the word ou-πά. You' ll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: ou-ρανός, πους .. or in English words: two, too, to...

The letters E(ε) and AI(αι) are always pronounced the same, that is to say [o], i.e.: καινές = «cenés». They are homophone letters and needed to distinguish homophone words, e.g: καινή & κενή,..

The letters O(o) and Ω(ω) are pronounced the same, that is to say [o], i.e.: σωρός = «sorós». These letters is the same, but with different form to distinguish homophone words e.g: καλ-ώ & καλ-ό... The name Ω(ω)-μέγα («o-mega») actually means "o-big, great, large", while the name O(ό)-μικρον («o-micron») means "o-small, little, tiny", because the letter O(o) is shorter in the size (not in the voice) from the letter Ω(ω). The letter Ω(ω) is two oo in the size, not in pronunciation.

The letters H(η) = Y(y) = EI(ει) = YI(υι) = OI(οι) are pronounced the same as I(ι), that is to say [i], i.e.: υγεία = «ighia", ήμεροι = «imeri» ... These letters is the same, but with different form to distinguish homophone words, e.g.: Κρήτ-η, κρητ-κός, κρητ-ική... & κριτ-ής, κρητικός, κριτική..., καλ-ή & καλ-εί & καλ-οί, λύρ-α & λίρ-α, υιοθεσία...

(For more see homophone letters)

B. PRONOUNCE OF THE CONSONANT'S LETTERS

1. The consonants - semivowels: M(μ), N(ν), Λ(λ), P(ρ), Σ(σ), Z(ζ) are always pronounced as the Latin letters: M(m) N(n) L(l) R(r) S(s) Z(z).

Note:

a) The letter Σ(σ,ς) has two varieties: The final sigma (ς) is used only as the last letter of a word. Otherwise, it is written Σ/σ. You'll see both them in the words «σας» (= you, to you, your). The sigma is ordinarily pronounced like the unvoiced S in the English word "sing a song". Often it is pronounced voiced, like English Z in the words "zebra, razor", when it is immediately followed by any voiced consonant sound – like M, N, Λ, P, B, Δ: ασβέστης, σμήνος, σβήνω, σδεύς,..

b) The Greek letter Z(ζ) is always pronounced as the letter ζ = z in the word ζήτα. You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: ζωή, ζώνη.. or in English words: zone and: is, rise, nose,...

2. The consonant letters: Τ(τ), Δ(δ), Θ(θ), Κ(κ), Γ(γ), Χ(χ), Π(π), Β(β), Φ(φ), are always pronounced as the Latin: T(t), TH(th), DH(dh), K(k)= C(c), GH(gh), CH(ch), P(p), V(v), F(f),

The letter Τ(τ) is always pronounced as the letter t in English words top, temple, too, tip... You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: ταῦρος, τίτλος..

The letter Δ(δ) is always pronounced as the letter th in English words "the, this". You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: δέλτα, δαδί..

The letter Θ(θ) is always pronounced as the letter th = dh in English words: thing, nothing... You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: θήτα, θεός, θάρος..

The letter Γ(γ) is always pronounced as the letter γ = gh as in English word: yes, you... You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: γάμα, γάτα..

The letter Κ(κ) is always pronounced as the letter k/c in English words: combination, coffee, Crete, ask,... You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: κάπα, καφέ..

The letter Γ(γ) is always pronounced as the letter γ = gh in English words: yes, yesterday... You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: Γιάννης, γεωργός, γιαγιά..

The letter Χ(χ) is always pronounced as the letter ch or (w)h in the English words: Christ, home, what, how, why.. You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: χάρος, χαρτί..

The letter Π(π) is always pronounced as the letter p in the English words: part, pan... You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: πυρά, πόρτα, παύω..

The letter Φ(φ) is always pronounced as the letter f = ph in English words: fire, pharmacy,.. You'll hear this in the first syllable of the Greek words: φωτιά, φαρμακείο,...

3. The duple letters Ξ(ξ), Ψ(ψ) are always pronounced as the Latin X(x), PS(ps) and called διπλά = double, because they represent the consonant combination (two phthongs) κσ/ς = ks and πσ/ς = ps: λουξ = lux, ψάρι (pronunciation "psari").

Greek: Κάμερα, πόρτα, Ιταλία, Λάτιο, λουξ, κούπα, Ρώμη...

Latin: Camera, port, Italia. Latium, lux, cupa, Roma

Greek	pronunciation	mean
_Καλημέρα σας.	«kaliméra sas»	Good morning.
_Τι κάνετε;	«Τι κάνετε;»	How are you?
_Αγγλία, Λονδίνο	«Anklia, londhino»	England, London
_Γιαγιά, Ζαχαρίας	«γιαγιά, zacharias»	grandma, Zaccharias
_Θεός, Χριστός	«theos, christós»	god. Christ

Greek: Εγώ είμαι ο κύριος Θεόδωρος Λιακόπουλος.

Pronunciation: «εγώ íμε ο kírios theódhoros liakópulos»

Mean: I am Mr. Theodoros Liakopulos

English writing: I am tailor. My name is Mary.

Greek phonetic: «Αἱ ἐμ τέϊλορ. Μάϊ νείμ ιζ Μέρι»

C. PRONOUNCE OF THE TWO-DIGIT LETTERS

Greek: OY(ου), AI(αι), OI(οι) = EI(ει) = YI(υι)

Latin: U(u), AE(ae), OE(oe) - -

The two digits letters: AI(αι), EI(ει), OI(οι), YI(υι), OY(ου) are one phthong (one sound of the words): καινός, εκείνοι, υιός, ρους... and different of the diphthongs: AI(αῖ), EI(εῖ), OI(οῖ), YI(υῖ), OY(οῦ) = two phthongs (two sounds of the words): Μάϊος, θεϊκός, δυϊκός, προῦπόθεση..

The combination of two vowels (the two - digits letters) EI(ει), OI(οι), YI(υι) simply ignore the first vowel E(ε), O(o), Y(u) and pronounce only the second one I(i), like in English word "see", because OI(οι) = EI(ει) = YI(υι) = the same as (equivalent to) I(i): Φοῖνιξ = Phoenix = "finiks", υιός = "ιός", Θεῖος = "thios"

The combination OY(ου) is pronounced [u]: Λούξ = Lux, ουρανός, ρους..

The combination AI(αι) is pronounced [ε], the same as (equivalent to) E(ε): σφαῖρα («σφέρα»), γαῖα («γέα»).... Γραικία (Greek pronounce "ghrekia") & Graecia (Latin pronounce "grékia").

The Greek letter I(i), when it is:

1) alone, it pronounced like H(η) = Y(u) = [i]: τιμή («timi»), μύτη («miti»)
2) stands after the letters A(a), E(e), O(o), Y(u), without dialytica, it is pronounced together with these, as:

AI(αι) = exactly like E(ε): καινός & κενός,

EI(ει) = OI(οι) = YI(υι) = exactly like I(i): εκείνοι & εκείνη ("ekini"), ποιο & πιο ("pió"), υιοθεσία («iothesía»).

3) stands after the letters A(a), E(e), O(o), Y(u), with dialytica, it is pronounced divorce: αῖ, εῖ, οῖ, υῖ: μαῖντανός ("μαιντανός"), θεϊκός ("theikós"), ευνοϊκός («εννοϊκός»), δυϊκός ("dhiikós")...

The Greek letter Y(u) is vowel and consonant, pronounced sometimes as I(i) = I(i) (when it is without o, ε and with dialytica): μύτη, ὕμνος, προ-ὑπόθεση (= two words) and sometimes as B(β) or Φ(φ) = V or F (in group αυ, ευ): ευχή ("efchi"), αυτό ("afto"), αυγό ("avgho").... (More see later).

The Greek letter Y(u), when it is:

1) alone it is pronounced like I(i): ὕψιλον ("ipsilon"), μύτη ("miti"), δάκρυ ("dhákri"), στάχυ ("stáchi»)

2) stands after the letter A, E, H, without dialytica, it is pronounced f or V: αὐτά («aftá»), αὐλή («avli»), ευχή («enchí»)...

3) stands after the letter A, E, H, with dialytica, it is pronounced as [i], like I(i): ἄυλος, ξεῦφαίνω,...

The letters OY(ou) are pronounced [u]: λουξ = lux, νους ("nus"), βους ("vus")

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1) The Greek letter B(β) is not pronounced like Latin letter B(b) = MP(mp), but like the letter V(v) in English words: "Venice, Venetian, every" :i.e.: βήτα (= «vita»), βέλος («velos»), βλέπω = "vlepo", βαδίζω = "vathizo".. Different in English: Beta = "mpéta", best = "mpést",...

2) The Greek letter Δ(δ) is not pronounced like Latin letter D(d) = NT(nt), but like the letters th = dh in English words "this, these, that"..: δέλτα = "dhetla", δέν = "dhen", δετός = "dhetós", δράμα = "dhráma"...Different in English: doll = "ntol", day = "ntéi"....

3) The Greek letter Γ(γ) is not pronounced like Latin letter G(g) = nc/nk, but like the letters γ in English words "yes, you, yesterday..": γάμα = "ghama" not "gama", γωνία = "ghonia", Γαλλία = "ghalia"... Different English: Galilee = "galilé", goal = "gol"..

4) The combination NK(νκ), ΝΓ(νγ) > ΓΚ(γκ), ΓΓ(γγ) are pronounced like Latin letter G(g): συγγενής = "sigenis", γκαρίζω = "gariζo»

5) In Latin language the letters B(b), D(d), G(g) are pronounced the same as MP(mp), NT(nt), NC(nc/nk).

We use MP(mp), NT(nt), NC(nc/nk) in the compound words: con-pare > compare, syn-pathy > sympathy (συν-πάθος), syn-thesis (συν-θέσις) > synthesis..

We use the letters B(b), D(d), G(g) in the simple words: drama, ball, table,

D. THE HOMOPHONE LETTERS

Homophone letters (= Greek "ομόφωνα γράμματα") in the Greek language is the name given (are called) the letters which have the same pronunciation and which stand for same phthong, the following:

For vowel:

I(i) = H(h) = Y(y) = OI(oi) = EI(ei) = YI(ui), are pronounced [i], like: ill, keep..

AI(ai) & E(ε), are pronounced [ε], like: ten, Graecia,

Ω(ω) & O(o), are pronounced [o], like: on, over, Ωnasis

For consonants:

M(μ) & MM(μμ) are pronounced = [m],

N(ν) & NN(νν) = [n],

Λ(λ) & ΛΛ(λλ) = [l],

P(ρ) & PP(ρρ) = [r],

Σ(σ,ς) & ΣΣ(σ,ς) = [s],

T(τ) & TT(ττ) = [t]

The above homophone letters used in Greek writing according to rules (according to part of speech, the gender, the number and the case of the words) in order to facilitate the etymology of the writing words. For distinction of the homophone forms as well as a suggestion (to indicate) to the etymological understanding of the writing word, to help yourself in the written speech, see: φύλο & φίλο & φύλλο, καλός & καλώς, καλή & καλεί & καλοί...

Rules:

The verbs are writing with -ω: σήκω, καλώ, φοιτώ, λέγω...

The adverbs with -ως(ς): καλώς, κακώς, ... παρακάτω, άνω, κάτω..

The females with -η: Καλή, κακή, Νίκη, νίκη...

The males with -ο: Καλός, κακός, Νίκος...

The neutrals with -ο, ι: σύκο, κακό, ελαφρό,... τυρί, φιλί,....

(For more refer to the Greek Section.)

In examining the words we notice that many of them are homophones (similar voice, same sound words) which was caused by either phonological variation or their mutations in time and on inflection (because of homophonic endings): καλ(έ)-ω > καλώ, καλ(έ)-εις > καλείς, καλ(έ)-ει > καλεί... (= verb, ρήμα) & καλός, καλή, καλό (= adjective, επίθετο) & καλός > καλοί (plural)...

Moreover in examining these same sound words, we notice that they do not belong to the same kind of speech or gender or form of the words.

In addition the Greek writing had for some phthongs more letters than one, so that by writing some parts of speech or types or phonological variations of the words with some homophone letters on the one hand and with the rest on the other hand. In that way we distinguish between the same sound words and find help in the etymology (analysis and discovering the meaning) of a word. For instance:

Phonetically (in oral speech): "καλός, καλί, καλίσ, καλό.."

= Orthographically (in Greek writing):

καλώ, καλείς, καλεί... (With -ω, ει = verb)

καλό, καλή, καλής, ... (With - ο,η = adjective)

καλώς (with -ως = adverb) & καλός (with -ος = adjective)

καλή (with -η = singular) & καλοί (with -οι = plural)

Same: "ίλι" = ύλη & ίλη & ήλοι & είλη, "ίδι" = είδη & ήδη & Ίδη, «λίπι» = λύπη & λείπει & λίπη, «φίλο» = φίλο & φύλο & φύλλο, «λίρα» = λίρα & λύρα, «κουτί» = κουτί & κουτοί & κουτή...

The examples above show us that whenever there are no the homophone letters, we are not able to know what we write. Because of the same sound words we are not able to distinguish whether a words is noun or verb, male or female, plural or singular....

8. SILENT LETTERS & UNPRONOUNCED DIGITS

There are a few of the case where some letters are not pronounced. Those are:

The letter Y of the letter groups, combination EY(ευ)-, when following letter is B(β) or Φ(φ), e.g.: εύφορος, ευφορία (that's where the English word "euphoria" come from), ευβοϊκός, Εύβοια..

One of the two identical consonants: MM(μμ), NN(νν), ΣΣ(ςς),..., e.g.: αλλά, βλέμμα, εκκλησία

The letter Π(π) in the consonant combination - MPT-, eg.: Πέμπτη = «πέμτῃ»

The first digits A E Y in the two-digit letters.

The digits (combination) EI(ει) = YI(υι) = OI(οι) is equivalent to I(i) = [i].

The digits OY(ου), AI(αι) are pronounced together. The combination AI(αι) is equivalent to E(ε) and the combination OY(ου) is pronounced [u]: vous, σφαίρες..

9. THE ORTHOGRAPHIC (SPELLING) MARKS

A. THE ACCENT AND ACCENT MARK (')

In Greek writing there is a little sign just like the single quotation mark, that tells us where we will pronounce the syllable louder, e.g.: κα-λός, κά-λος,, ά-δικος ...

Accent (τόνος) is called a louder pronunciation of a syllable in a word (the accentuation of the voice in a syllable of a word, e.g. fá-ther = πα-τέ-ρας

Accent mark (τονικό σημάδι) is called the marc (') by which we indicate the accent syllable (the name given the sign in written speech above the vowel of the stressed accentuated syllable), e.g.: πατέρας (father), μητέρα (mother), αυτοκίνητο (car), οικογένεια (family).

More simple, the loudest vowel in a word is identified with an acute accent ('). It goes upon the vowel of the syllable, which is pronounced the loudest, e.g. καλό, ημέρα,... If the initial vowel is capitalised and stressed; the acute accent is placed on the upper left corner of the vowel, e.g. Άρης. When using block letters, the acute accent isn't used. For example, ΚΑΛΟ, ΑΡΗΣ... Every word of at least two syllables or more requires one. Only the three last syllables can be accented.

Important note:

1) In oral speech (in all languages) one syllable of each word is accented, except in words of one syllable, see in English: morning, pronounce " mórnink", Greek: κα-κός, ά-τυ-χος....

2) In the Greek writing we always put the accent mark on top of the stressed vowel letter: κα-λός, νέ-ος.. , Except the words with one syllable: το, της, ποιο, μια, δυο.., because it is understood.

Something that does not occur in writing with Latin characters, see in English: morning (= "μόρνινκ"), America (= "Αμέρικα")...

3) The accent is for the expansion of the pronunciation (it is difficult to pronounce the same all the syllable of a word) and in Greek language has notional importance. Accent combined with endings (Something that does not occur in the other languages) state what part of speech and sometimes what type is a word. I.e.:

ἐξοχ-ή, μετοχ-ή, Ξάνθ-η...	(= noun)
ἐξοχ-η, μέτοχ-η, ξανθ-ή..	(= adjectives)
ἀδικ-ο, ἀπορ-ο, ἀτυχ-ο, ..	(= adjective)
& ἀδικ-ώ, απορ-ώ, ατυχ-ώ....	(= verb),
ἐξοχ-ος, κάθετ-ος, υπόγει-ος,....	(= adjective)
& ἐξόχ-ως, καθέτ-ως, υπογεί-ως...	(= adverb),...
ἔκινά, περπάτα, ἀγάπα...	(= imperative)
ἐκινά, περπατά, αγαπά...	(= indicative)

RULES FOR ACCENTING

1) Words with two or more syllables require an accent. If the accented syllable is omitted due to abbreviation, then the accent isn't used. For example, μου εἶπε becomes "μού.πε" If the accent falls on a two digits letter it is placed on the second vowel. For example, παίζω. In παίζω, the pronunciation of E is as in egg, (pezho), not pa-i-zh-o as in tsai. If it is placed on the first vowel of the diphthong; the two vowels are said separately. For example, τσάι is pronounced as tsai and not as tse.

2) Monosyllabic words aren't accented because there is only one syllable. There are exceptions to this rule. Primarily this happens to remove any ambiguity when reading and writing. The significant examples are below.

3) The accent of a monosyllabic word can be moved to the last syllable of the preceding word. It is accented on the third to last syllable and followed by an enclitic. For example, compare ο πρόεδρος and ο πρόεδρος μου.

4) Disyllabic words losing a syllable because of elision or apocope, keep their accent, even though they may appear to be monosyllabic. For example, λίγο από όλα becomes λίγ' απ' όλα.

If two enclitics follow a verb accented on the penult; the enclitic following the verb also bears an accent mark. For example, δώσε μου το " but "δώσε μου." Notice that πρόεδρος collectively make up three syllables; just like πρόεδρος does in rule 3 above.

Rules of modern accentuation

1. The stress mark goes (is placed) on top of stressed vowel letter (words with one syllable do not need an accent) and:

2. In front and on the upper left, when this is the first capital letter: Ἄδης, Ἐρως.. or on the second digit, when this letter is with two digits: **αι** = ε, not αἱ, **ου** = υ, not οὐ, **οι = ει = υι** = ι: Αἶγυπτος, Εἰσοδος,..

3. Above (on the top of) the small one digit vowel (α, ε, ο, η, υ, ω, ι): καλός, ημέρα, ἄγιος, πρῶτος, ὑψος..

4. On the second digit at the two digit letters: **αι, οι, ει, υι, ου** (in order to show that they are one phthong), when αι = [ε], οι = ει = υι = [ι], ου = [υ]: σφαίρα, καλοί, θείος, προύχοντας...

5. On the first letter at the diphthongs **αι̣, ει̣, οι̣, υι̣** (in order to show that there are two phthongs and not two digit-letters, when the letters **α, ε, ο, ι** are stressed and do not the **ι**): Μάιος or Μάϊος, νείκος, ευβόϊος..

6. Above (on the top of) the letter **Υ(υ)** in the diphthongs **αυ, ευ, ηυ**, when the letters **α, ε, η** are stressed and the letter **υ** is pronounced β/φ (= v/f)., when the letter **Υ(υ)** is consonant: παύω, αὐριο, εὐρος, ἡύρα..

7. Above the letter **α, ε, η** in the diphthongs **αῦ, εῦ, ηῦ**, when the letter **υ** is stressed and pronounced as [ι], when the letter **Υ(γ)** is vowel: αῦλος, εῦπνον,....

Which words are stressed and which aren't

Every word that has two or more syllables has an accent, because in this case one syllable stands out of the other, e.g.: ὄχι, καλημέρα, θεί-ος, Θε-ός...

The stress marks are not indicated in:

a) Monosyllable words: με, σε, και, να, σαν, δεν, ο, η, το, πες, βρες...

b) the words that because of elision have lost their stressed syllable in speech: μου (εἰ)πε > μου 'πε, από ευθείας > απ' ευθείας, κατ' αρχήν, παρ' ὅτι...

We put stress mark on the:

Conjunction **ή** in order to distinguish it from the article **η**: η Μαρία **ή** η Γιάννα...

Possessive pronouns: μου, σου, του... to distinguish the weak forms of personal pronouns: μου, σου, του, της .., e.g.: το [έγγραφό μου/σου] λέει άλλα. & το έγγραφο [μού/ σου λέει] άλλα.

Interrogatives **πού**, **πώς** in order to distinguish between conjunctions **πού** (= ὥστε), **πώς** (= ὅτι) and the pronouns **που** (= ο οποίος,α,ο) : Πού και πώς θα πάμε; Μας είπε πού και πώς θα πάμε..... & Είπε πως (=ὅτι) θα πάμε. Εκείνος που (= ο οποίος) έφυγε. Είναι τόσο δυνατό που (= ὥστε) νικά ελέφαντα.

B. DIERESIS MARKS (¨) (GREEK: ΔΙΑΛΥΤΙΚΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΑ)

Dieresis marks (¨) is only placed on **i** or **y** to show us that there is diphthong. For example, "αι̣" is two digits letter - pronounced as **e** in egg while, "αι̣̣" is diphthong = two letters - pronounced as **ai** in main.

The dieresis marks (there is no name for this marks in English. German Umlauts) are placed on the top of the letters **ι** or **υ** to denote than this (the letter **ι** or **υ**) must be pronounced separately, when the previous letter is one of the vowels **α, ε, ο, υ** and not as two-digit letter or as group of one vowel and the consonant **f** or **v**: Μάϊος, θεϊκός, δυϊκός, ομοϊός..

ἄῦλος ("α-ι-los", υ = ι) & αὐλός ("avlós", υ = υ),
προῦπόθεση (proiipothesi, ου = ο + ι) & ουρανός (ου = υ).

NOTE:

1) The dialytica or diaeresis is used over two vowels *ī, ū*, when either of two follows another vowel with which it ordinary forms a diphthong to indicate that it is to be treated as a separate vowel.

2) The dialytica marks distinguish us the two-digit letters from diphthongs or suggest us the contracted words (synaeresis words) and not contacted words. We put dialytica on the not contracted words (= two phthongs), see: *ομόϊος, θεϊκός, γάϊα,...* = not contracted words and: *ομοίως, θεῖος, γαῖα...* (pronounced "thios, omios, ghea..) = contacted words (synaeresis words = one phthong).

Omission

Dialytica marks can be omitted, when the digit: *α, ε, ο, η* of the: *αῖ, εῖ, οῖ, υῖ, οῦ, εὔ, αὔ, ηῦ* are accented (have a stress mark). Stressing (accented) the vowel before *ι* and *υ* is a way of saying that we pronounce their elements, for example: *νέϊκος & νέικος, Μάϊος & Μάιος*

The groups: **αυ, ευ, ηυ:**

Without dialytica or stressed on *υ*, if this can be stressed *αὔ, εὔ, ηὔ*, are pronounced *αν/f, εν/f, ιν/f*: *αυλή, ευχή, αυτά, ταύτα, εύκολος, ευοδῶ,....*

With dialytica *αῦ, εῦ, ηῦ* or stressed on *α ε η*, if they can be stressed *άυ, έυ, ήυ*, are pronounced *αῖ, εῖ, ῖ* : *ξεῦφαίνω, Ταῦγετος, άυλος,..*

The groups: **αι, ει, οι, υι, ου**

Without dialytica (or stressed on *ι*, if this can be stressed) consist two-digit letters (*αι* = [ε], *ου* = [υ], *οι* = *υι* = *ει* = [ι] = one phthong): *σφαῖρα, ουρανός, όμοιοι, υιοθεσία, θεῖος..*

With dialytica (or stressed on *α, ε, ο*, if they can be stressed) : *αῖ, εῖ, οῖ υῖ, οῦ* = *άι, έι, όι, ῖι, όυ* are diphthong, we pronounce separately, not contracted (two vowel phthongs > diphthongs): *Μάϊος, προῦπάρχω, θεϊκός, ευνοϊκός, δυϊκός,..*

Contraction (or synaeresis) is the name given to the subtraction (omission) of a vowel where two occur together (in the contiguous) in a word or both of them and putting in another vowel, e.g. : *τιμ(ά)ω > τιμῶ, τιμ(ά)εις > τιμάς, γαλ(έα) > γαλή, ποι(έε)ται > ποιεῖται, τιμ(άου)σι > τιμούσι, Αθην(ά)α > Αθηνά,...*

In contraction (synaeresis) we write the words:

a) same (as in not contracted), but without dialytica: *ευν(ό)ια – ευνοϊκός > εύνοια, θ(έ)ϊος – θεϊκός > θεῖος, γάϊα > γαῖα.....*

b) with letter *ω, η, ει* instead *αο, εα, εε*: *γαλ(έα) > γαλή, ποι(έε)ται > ποιεῖται, τιμ(αό)μενος > τιμώμενος or τιμούμενος, Ηρακλέας > Ηρακλής,...*

Synaeresis is occurred in English, but does not indicated like Greek: live ("laiv") > living ("láivink > livink"),..

C. APOSTROPHE (') (= GREEK ΑΠΟΣΤΡΟΦΟΣ)

The apostrophe (') is used only when words are abbreviated. The apostrophe is used when there is elision (e.g. σ' αγαπώ) or apocope (e.g. φέρ'το) and aphaeresis (e.g. μου 'φερε). The apostrophe is the mark by which we indicate the elimination (non-pronounced) of the initial or the terminal vowel of the word in oral speech. It replaces the first or last vowel of a word, when this vowel is omitted due to one of the "vowel alternation", e.g.:

Greek: λιγ' απ' όλα, σ' αγαπώ (= σε αγαπώ), που (ει)ναι > που 'ναι...

English: She can't (= can not) drive well.

There are three 8's in 1888.

There are two A's, two m's and two R's in the word "grammar".

In the Greek written speech, the marc that replaces the first or the last vowel of a word, when this vowel is omitted to one of the «vowel alteration», i.e.:

Ekthlipsis (elision): αυτό (ε)κείνο = αυτό 'κείνο, ουδ(έ) ενός > ούδ' > ενός, είν(αι) ανάγκη > είν' ανάγκη ...

(We have here two word, two accent syllable)

Crasis (constitution, crasis mean compound): σ(ε) αγαπώ > σ' αγαπώ, που (ει)ναι > που 'ναι, μού (ει)πε > μού 'πε...

(We have here one word, one accent syllable.)

Apocope (abscission, apocope mean something omitted): φέρ(ε) το > φέρ' το, πιάσ(ε) το > πιάσ' τους...

(We have here on word, one accent syllable, the vowel is omitted before t- of the article and not before other vowel)

Note:

1) We use the apostrophe to show that we have two words instead of one, for example: σου 'πα = 2 words [σου (ει)πα] & σούπα alone word, the meal in this name]

2) Word which loses their stressed syllable is pronounced as compound words with the former (of the following) word, for example: που (ει)ναι = που 'ναι (one word) = crasis (constitution), whereas: είν(αι) ανάγκη = είν' ανάγκη (two words) = ekthlipsis (elision)

D. COMMA OF WORDS OR DECIMAL POINT (,) (Η ΥΠΟΔΙΑΣΤΟΛΗ)

It is used only:

In relative pronoun ό,τι (= κάθε τι, όλα, whatever, every one, all) to distinguish it from the conjunction ότι (= that).

In numbers (decimal point) expressed as a decimal: 1,30 24,50...

E. PUNCTUATION MARKS (DOTS)

Full stop period (.), (Greek "τελεία", mean end). Is placed at the end of a complete sentence. The first letter of the word that comes after the period is capitalized, just like in most European languages (English, German etc).

_Η Μαρία είναι φοιτήτρια. Ο Χρήστος είναι μαθητής.
= Mary is student. Christ (Χρήστος) is pupil.

Exclamation mark (!) (Greek "Θαυμαστικό", mean "declare"). It is used same way as in English:

_Hello! = Γεια σας! Τι ωραίο αμάξι! = What a beautiful car!
_Mind! = Πρόσεχε!

Comma (,) (Greek «κόμμα», mean a small part). The comma (,) is used just as in English.

Greek: Η Μαρία αγόρασε ένα καπέλο, ένα ζευγάρι παπούτσια, ένα φόρεμα, μια φωτογραφική μηχανή και μια βαλίτσα.

English: Mary bought a hat, a pair of shoes, a new dress, a camera and a suitcase.

The comma is also used as a decimal point and for parenthesis. One strange usage in Greek is to distinguish *ὅτι* (that/which) from *ὅ,τι* (whatever). There are occurrences where *ὅ,τι* is written without the comma: *ὅτι*. In mathematics, the comma and the period switch places in Greek. For example, 0,5 is a half, while 1.000 is a thousand.

Semicolon (;) (Greek «άνω τελεία», it mean upper full stop). It is used in the same way as in English, but not that it looks like the English. The semicolon marc in English is (;) and in the Greek is (')

Greek: Αυτή δεν μπορούσε να φάει ή να κοιμηθεί' η δύναμή της...

English: She could not eat or sleep; her strength, never great, failed her entirely and nothing that Nerina could do could give her hope or solace.

_Το νερό είναι λίγο' ας το προσέχουμε.

The question marc (;) (Greek "Ερωτηματικό"). It is used in the same way as in English, but not that it looks like the English. The question marc in English is (?) and in the Greek is (;). It looks like the English semicolon.

_Τι είπε αυτός; = What he say?

_Πώς είσαι; = How are you?

_Did you go to the cinema last night? = Πήγε σινεμά χθες βράδυ.

The colon (:) (Greek "τα επεξηγηματικά", it mean explanation, or *άνω κάτω ή διπλή τελεία*, it mean double full stop). It is used like in English, when we quote someone or when we enumerate, explain or state a result.

_Η Μαρία είπε: Ο Νίκος είναι κακός άνθρωπος.

= Mary said: Nick is bad man.

_Θα πάρω, τα εξής:

Τα πράγματά σου,

Τα εισιτήρια μας για Κρήτη,

Τον...

The quotation marks (<<>>) (Greek "Εισαγωγικά"). It is used like in English.

Greek: Ο Γιώργος είπε <<Εγώ οδήγησα μια κάντιλακ χθες το απόγευμα>>..

English: George said "I drove a cadillac yesterday in the afternoon".

_Ο Γιάννης είπε την λέξη «Υπουργός».

= John said the word "Ipurghós" (Υπουργός = the minister)

OLD ACCENT MARKS & PNEUMATICS

In Modern Greek writing we have only one accent marc, the marc ('). Until 1982 there were three different accent marks in Greek writing:

The marc (') called οξεία (pronunciation "oxia")

The marc (~) called περισπωμένη (pronunciation "perispomeni")

The marc (') called βαρεία, (pronunciation "varia")

(For more see in the Greek section)

The dash (-) is used to split up words at the end of a line.

The brackets (()) are used as in English.

The 3 dots (...) are used as in English.

The hyphen (-) is used, when writing dialogue, to show that another person speaks. For example:

-Γεια σας παιδιά. -Γειά σου Αλεξάκι. Τι κάνεις; Καλά;

-Ναι, μωρό μου.

Sometimes the double hyphen (--) is used as parenthesis.

DIFFERENCES IN PUNCTUATION

Greek punctuation marks are similar to that of English. Only three signs have different meanings. The English quotation marks do appear in Greek context.

Punctuation Marks	English	Greek
Semicolon	;	·
Question Mark	?	;
Quotation Mark	"..."	«...»

CHAPTER 2nd

SPELLING OF LETTERS

(ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES)

1. THE SPELLING (ORTHOGRAPHY) AND ITS RULES.

Spelling or orthography (Greek: ορθογραφία) in the Greek writing is name given to the correct writing of a word. It is meant to denotes the spelling of the words not only according to the way they are pronounced (for example “καλό”, not «ακλό or κλαο») but also in correspondence (by analogy) to its etymology (proportional to its derivation and to its part of speech, gender, case, singular or plural number, proper or common noun ,... etc), so as to help oneself to understand the writing words or to distinguishing the writing homophone words, see:

Κρήτη > κρητικός (with -η-) & κρίνω > κριτικός (with -ι-)
 συν + λόγος > σύλλογος (compounded word: n + l = ll),
 γράφω > γράφ-μα – γράμμα (derived word: p, v, f + m = mm),...
 καλό (adjective, επίθετο, with -ο) & καλώ (verb, ρήμα with -ω),
 καλή (adjective, επίθετο, with -η) & Καλή (proper name with K-),
 φίλο (= friend) & φύλο (of people) & φύλλο (of tree),

Rules of spelling are the ways in which we use the homophone letters ο & ω, η & υ & ι... , the capital or small letters Κ & κ, Α & α... as well as the marks of stress, punctuation... for the reasons we saw above.

2. SPELLING RULES OF CAPITAL LETTERS

Capital letters are used for the first letter of a:

Sentence, to distinguish one sentence from another (Like in English):

_ Σήμερα είναι Κυριακή. Αύριο θα πάω σχολείο.

Proper or first name, to distinguish nouns from proper nouns:

_ Μαρία, Νίκος Παπαδόπουλος, Αζόρ, πλοίο «Κρήτη»..

Important note:

In the Greek writing, if a word (or a proper noun) is used as an adjective or common noun it used small letter. It used capital letter only when it is used as proper noun:

αγαθή (γυναίκα, adjective) & Αγαθή (proper noun, name of woman),
 κόκκινος (= adjective, red) & κ. Κόκκινος (= proper name, a man),
 κυψέλη (bee) & Κυψέλη (a Greek town),

This does not occur in English, i.e.:

English: The Latin writing system. & The Latin is an ancient country.

(Here the word "Latin" = adjective & proper noun)

Greek: Το λατινικό σύστημα γραφής. & Το Λάτιο είναι μια αρχαία χώρα.

3. THE SPELLING RULES OF THE FORMS OF WORDS

Typological rules are those that tell us which of the homophone letters ο & ω, η & ι... is going to be used at the end of a word, in order to show us their part of speech or the type (gender, number, case, person) or to distinguish us the homophone words:

Phonetically (in oral speech): "καλός,ι,ό/ kalos,i,o"

= Orthographically (in Greek writing):

καλ-ός,ή,ό (with -ο,η = adjective, the word mean "it is good"),

καλ-ώ, εις,εί (with -ω,ει = verb, the word mean "i call, cry")

καλ-ώς (with -ως = adverb, the word mean "it is beautiful, good")

The homophone letters ο & ω, η & ι & υ ... in the suffix (ending) of the words show us their part of speech or the type (gender, number, case, person) or distinguish us the homophone words, when we have homophone roots and suffix: καλ-ό & καλ-ώ, καλ-ή & καλ-οί & καλ-εί...

RULES

1. Verb with -ω,ει: καλ-ώ, καλείς, καλεί... σήκω, φιλώ...
 2. Adjective & nouns with -ο,η:
 3. Feminine with -η: καλ-ή, κακή, νίκη, Νίκη, φίλη...
 4. Neuter with -ι,ο: καλ-ό, σύκ-ο, κακό... τυρί, ψωμί..
 5. Masculine with -ο,η (plural -οι): Νίκ-ος, Γιάνν-ος, Γιάνν-ης, Μανώλης,... καλ-οί, κακοί, πετεινοί...
- (For further details see in the Greek Section)

4. THE SPELLING RULES OF THE THEMES OF WORDS

Thematic rules are those that tell us, which letter from homophone letters ο & ω, η & ι & υ ... to use in the theme (= the begin, the base) of a word in order to show their derivation (root or prototype word etc), so that we can to find their etymology more easing, and at the same time to distinguish the homophone words, when this is not possible to do so (to occur) by using typological rules.

Phonetically: "λίπι/lipi" = Orthographically:

"λίπη" (with ι, it is neuter noun, plural = fat)

& λύπη (with υ, it is feminine noun, singular = pain, regret)

& λείπει (with ει, it is verb = be absent)

The homophone letters ο & ω, η & ι & υ ... in the theme (= the begin, the base) of a word help us to find the kind of a word or to distinguish the homophone words, when we have homophone roots: Κρήτ-η > κρητ-ικός, κρητ-ική.. & κριτ-ής > κριτ-ικός, κρητική..

RULES:

1. The derived words are written according to the original words: Κρήτ-η (original word) > κρητ-ικός (derived word, with letter η, as in the word Κρήτη), κριτ-ής (original) > κριτ-ικός (derived, with letter ι, as in word κριτή)..

2. The compound words are written:

With the letters νν μμ λλ ρρ if we have ν + ν, μ, λ, ρ: εν-νόμος > έννομος, συν-μαθητής, > συμμαθητής, σύν-λογος > σύλλογος, συν-ράπτω > συρράπτω

With the letter κκ, ββ... if we have κ + κ, β + β: εκ-κλησία, Σάβ-βας,.....

With γκ, γγ, γχ, if we have ν + κ γ χ: συν-καιρός > σύγκαιρος, συν-γένος > συγγενής, συν-χαίρω > συγχαίρω...

With the letter -ο-, if the second word of the compound word begin with a consonant: κρεο-πωλείο, συχνο-ρωτώ... and with the letter -ω-, if the second word begin from vowel ο: επ-ώνυμα (όνομα), αν-ώδυνος (οδύνη)...

With the rr if the second word begin with r: επίρρημα, απόρρητος,... or if both the words of the compounded have r like υπερ-ροδιακός...

(For further details see in the Greek section)

5. THE ENDING SOUNDS - LETTERS N (N,ν), Σ(Σ, σ, ς)

The Phthong [s]-ιγμα is written as Σ(σ) in inside of a word and as Σ(ς) at the end of the word: σοφός, Σοφίας...

The letters N(ν) and Σ(σ) are pronounced loudly in the begin or inside of a word and slightly-soft voiced when found at the end of a word: σκάλα, πάσα, καλός, της, την....

Note:

1) Some words that end in the letter -N(ν), like the articles την, τον, the conjunction μην, δεν etc, drop the final N(ν) before words that start with a consonant other than κ, π, τ and ξ, ψ:

Keep it before fine k p t: τον αέρα, την ημέρα, μην πας, δεν τέλειωσα.

Drop it before rest: τη βέργα, το(ν) γέρο, την δένω, ένα(ν) φίλο, δε θέλω, μη μιλάς,...

2) In many Greek words the last phthong N(ν) make (turned) Γ(γ) or Μ(μ). If the next word starts with bilabial π, β, φ, ψ, then it is (some times) pronounced as [m], before palatial κ γ χ as γ: συν-πάσχω > συμπάσχω, συν-φέρω > συμφέρει, συν-βαίνει > συμβαίνει, συν-ψηφίζω > συμψηφισμός... συν-καιρός > σύγκαιρος, συν-γενής > συγγενής, συν-χαίρω > συγχαίρω,....

τον κήπο > «τογκήπο», την πάω > «τημπάω»

δεν πάω > «δεμπάω», τον ψάχνω > «τομπάχνω»

3) The letter Σ(σ) before the voiced consonants Β(β), Γ(γ), Μ(μ) some times pronounced as [ζ]:

Change it: ασβέστης = «αζβέστις», πλάσμα = «πλάζμα», σγουρός = «ζγουρός», σμήνος, σμίγω, σβήνω, Τρίσβαθο, σμάλτο.

Normally: Σνίτσελ, Ισλάμ, Γιουγκοσλαβία...

Moreover the final -ς is pronounced ζ before words that start with a voiced consonant Β(β), Γ(γ), Μ(μ), Δ(δ)...

Change it: πές μου = "πέσμου" & "πέζμου", τους βλέπω, τις δασκάλες, στους δρόμους,

Normally: τις λίμνες, τις άδειες, τις νύκτες, τους ρόλους...

6. THE LETTER Y(Y)

A. Orthography

By using the letter (character) Y(y) we write the phthongs [v] or [f] only in the prefix -suffix, as:

the final phthong [v and f] in the words: ευ, ταυ, as well in the compound and derivatives: ευ-φορία, ευ-χαριστώ, ταυ-τίζω, ευ-λογία...

the phthong [v], when is prefix or suffix, in the ending -ευω, -ευομαι: ιππέ(υ)ω, ερμηνε(ύ)ω, κουρεύω, κουρεύομαι...

In other cases, we use the letter B(β), Φ(φ): βοσκός = "voscos", φόρεμα = "forema",...

The phthong [i] is only written with letter Y(y) in certain words, such as:

The adjectives ending with -is/os: ελαφρός = ελαφρύς, μακρός = μακρύς,..

The word derived from certain phonetic variations of the u: κούπα (cupa) > κύπη > κύπελλο...

B. Pronunciation:

The letter Y(u) is pronounced [i], when it is alone: μύτη = «miti», υπέρ = «iper»... or when it has dialitica (diareeses): άύνος & άυνος ("aïpnos"), προϊπόθεση ("proïpothesi"),...

The letter Y(u) is not pronounced, when it is with the letter o in the two digital letters OY(ou): ρους, προύχοντας,.. as well when it is before B(β), Φ(φ): ευφορία (= "eforia"), Εύβοια (= "evia"),....

The letter Y(u) is pronounced [v], when it is before a vowel digits (= ω α ε ο υ..), semivowel (μ ν λ ρ) and medium (γ β δ) letter: ευωδιά, αυλή, αυγά, Αυδού, εύσωμος...

The letter Y(u) is pronounced [f], whenever it exists before the rest of the letters (spirant = σ ζ ξ, aspirate φ χ θ, fine κ π τ): αυτό, ευθύνη, ευχή, αυθάδεια, Εύξεινος

7. PHONEMIC MUTATIONS AND ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES

Some times in the conjugation, composition (synthesis of word) and derivation (reproduction word from other word) of the words many times occur phthongs changes, as the followings:

Addition of a phthong: λύω > λύ(ν)ω, πυρία > (σ)πύρ(τ)α, κόνις > (σ)κόνη...

Subtraction of a phthong: τιμ(ά)ω > τιμώ, τιμ(ά)εις > τιμάς, (Β)ενετία > Ενετία., γρά(φ)μα > γράμμα, συ(ν)-μαθητής > συμμαθητής....

Alternation of a phthong: πένης > πείνα, τρέπω > τροπή, νέμω > νομή, αθρόως > αθροί(ζ)ω, ήρθα > ήλθα, δένδρον > δέντρο...

Transfer of a phthong: σπόρια - όσπρια, ραπίο - αρπώ - αρπάζω, εκς -εξ > ξε-....

In Greek writing some of the above phonemic variations are indicated with orthographically sign (apostrophe or specific tonic mark) or with a concrete homophone letters of the ο & ω, η & υ... in order to indicate the etymology of the words, e.g.:

With the letter οι, if the phthong [i] is proceed from [o]: αθρώω > αθροίζω, μόριο > μοίρα, στόχος > στοιχος...

With the letter αι, if the phthong [ε] is proceeded from [a] or ai: χαρά > χαίρω, ύφανση – υφαίνω...

With the letter η, if the phthong [i] is proceeded from [ε] or [a]: άρξω – υπήρξα, άγω > ηγούμενος, αμαρτάνω – ήμαρτον... χρέος, χρέματα > χρήμα, Μνεσίθεος > Μνησίθεος,....

(For more details see in the Greek section)

In oral speech, with apostrophe (the vowel which is not pronounced):

Crasis (constitution): σ' αγαπά, μ' αγαπά, πού 'ναι, μου 'νε.. = σε αγαπά, με αγαπά, που είναι, μου είπε..

Ekthipsis (elision): ουδ' ενός, ουτ' αυτός, αυτό 'κείνο, είν' ανάγκη... = ουδέ ενός, ούτε αυτό, αυτό εκείνο, είναι ανάγκη...

Apocope (abscission): φέρ' το, πιάσ' την, πάρ' τους... = φέρε το...

(For more see "Apostrophe")

The above phonemic mutation (variations) occur in all languages, see for example in English:

An apple & a man (a, an)

ι > ε: athlete («άθλιτ») > athletic («αθλέτικ»). Same: extreme > extremity, sheep > shepherd, intervene > intervention, hero > leroine, serene, serenity,.

εϊ > α: volcano ("volkéïnun") > volcanism ("volkanism»). Same: profane > profanity, grateful > gratitude, explain > explanatory, chaste > chastity,...

αου > ου: pronounce ("pronáuns") > pronunciation ("pronunsieïson"). Same: profound > profundity, abound > abundant, south > southern, found > fundamental,...

εου, αου > ο: mediocre > mediocrity, joke > jocular, diagnose > diagnostic, microscope > microscopic, neurosis > neurotic, episode > episodic, nose > nostril,...

minute ("maïniut - miniut") = adjective & minute ("minit") of hour

,.....

In Greek writing the above phonemic variations had the names:

"Prosphisis" is the name given to the suffix, the addition of a phthong, vowel or consonant, in the word, f.e.: λέ(γ)ω,εις,, (ν)οικοκυρά,.....

"Aphomiosis" is the name given to the simulation, the omission (subtraction) of a consonant from the rest continuous at a word (in this case doubling the following added consonant): γράφω > γρά(φ)-μα > γράμμα, γραμματική .. (grammar), κόβω > κόβμα > κόμμα (comma), συν-μαθητής > συμμαθητής,...

"Syntmisis" is the name given to the abbreviation, the subtraction of a central (esoteric) vowel: σ(ι)τάρι, κορ(υ)φή,...

"Iotakismos" is the name given to the change (trope) of vowel a e o u at vowel jot [ι] = orthographically ι, υ, η, υι, ει, οι: αθρώω > αθροίζω, πένης > πείνα, νόνος > ποινή, χρέματα > χρήματα, πλέον > πλήθος...

Similarly in Latin: in - statuo > institute, facio - perficio, , caedo - occido,..

Synaeresis (For more see "dialytica")

Synizisis (Greek "συνίζηση") is called the pronunciation of two vowels not making a diphthong as one syllable, the depression (pronounce together, note separately). It's happening only if the first vowel is the phthong [ι] = the letter ι = η = υ = οι = υι = ει: ποιους & ποι-ους, μί-α & μια, δύ-ο & δυο....

The phthong [ι] (= the letters υ η ι οι υι ει in the Greek writing) before other vowel phthong is sometimes short and another time long, e.g. in Greek: ποι-ους (two syllables) & ποιους (one syllable).

The above short (contraction, depression) pronunciation of the phthong [ι] is called synizisis and it is take place to abbreviate or for differential acceptation of the word, e.g.: ά-δεια (2 syllables, means empty) & ά-δει-α (3 syllables, permission)

(See in English the words "shark, use"..., which are pronounced "sɪɑrk, ghiuζ" and the words "Seeable, Seattle".. which are pronounced "si-abl, si-atle..")

In the Greek writing:

a) With accent marc on the letter: ι = υ = η = οι = ει = υι, we pronounce the word in two syllables, with expanded, long time pronunciation the phthong [ι], i.e.: μί-α, δύ-ο, ποι-ος, ποι-α, ποι-ο, ποι-οι, ποι-ων, ποι-α, βί-α...

b) Without accent marc on the letter ι = υ = η = οι = ει υι, we pronounce the word in one syllable, with contracted, shortly time pronunciation the phthong [ι], i.e.: μια, δυο, ποιος, ποια, ποιο.... για, πια..

But: βι-ά-ζομαι & βιά-ζομαι, ά-δει-α & ά-δεια, επιπλοποιός, υιός > γιός....

Systole

The phthong [ι] (= the letters υ η ι οι υι ει in the Greek writing) before consonant sometimes pronounce shortly, e.g.: άχυρο > άχjρο, κυμάς > kjμάς..

CHAPTER 3nd

FALSIES FOR GREEK LANGUAGE & WRITING

1. THE FALSIES FOR THE DIFFERENT ANCIENT GREEK LANGUAGE AND FOR GREEK HISTORICAL WRITING

According to a medieval point of view expressed by Dutch philologist **Desiderius Erasmus** (1457 – 1536 A.D.) in the <<*Dialogus de recta Latini Graecique serminis pronuntiatione*>>, which, unfortunately, remains even nowadays the official thesis of foreign scholars about the Greek Grammar, the Greek writing and the current writings with Latin characters (English, French etc) are historical. That means that:

1) The New Greek write in the way their forefathers were once used to write speak. They write in the ancient way (the ancient pronounce), but their pronunciation is different (the pronounce of today).

2) The ancient Greek language is different (variant) compared to the modern one because the ancient Greek contained the phthongs (sound, voice of words) ω , η , υ , which have survived in the modern Greek writing traditionally and historically!

Beginning the Erasmus from the thought that the ancient Greeks it was not possible they begin the writing with a lot of points (letters of alphabet) for same sound (phthong) of the word, e.g., the letters Y and I for the sound [i], the letters O and Ω for the sound [o] etc led from now on error conclusion:

(I) The writing of new Greeks (and the writings with the Latin characters, because imitate the writing of ancient Greeks) is historical, because it maintains from habit the letters Ω , H, Y... E.g.: τιμῶ, καλῶ ... while they ceased represent sounds of Greek language, because they coincided with the accent of O, I,

(II) The ancient Greek language was different from news, because:

a) ancient contained also the sounds of words that was written with letters Ω , H, Y, where the letter H pronounced as long [ε], that is to say until two extended [εε], The letter Ω pronounced as long [ο], that is to say until two extended [οο] and Y as [υ]. For the himself the clusters: AI EI YI OY AY EY IY, HY.... pronounced as shows their digits, that is to say: AI = [a-i], EI = [e-i], YI = [o-i], OY = [o-i], AY = [au], EY = [eu], HY = [eeu]....

b) the doubly similar letters mm, nn, ss,... pronounced and the two and not only the one where pronounce today,

c) the letters d, b, g pronounced as "nt, mp, nk/g" and no until today.

Pronunciation of ancient Greek words, according to the Erasmus: γεωργία (agriculture) = "geoorgja" and no "gheorghia", Ευρώπη (Europe) = "euroopee" and no "evro'pi", αυστηρός (strict) = "austeeros" and no "afstirós", εἶναι (is) = "eīnai" and no "ine", ἑώρα = "eura" and no "ivra"...

It is marked that:

1. The above-mentioned opinion of Erasmus caused then reaction in very a lot of scholars, Greeks and foreigners, as in Κλέωνα Παγκαβή (Kl. Ragavi) in the German (Vavaro) philologist I. Ρούχλιν (I. Reuhlin), 1445 -1522 p.Cr. (by where were named the opponents of Erasmus "ροϋχλικοί" or ιωτακιστές, because pronounced the letters H, Y, EI, OI, YI as letter I and no thus, as proposed the Erasmus) saying that such something neither in the Byzantine delivery neither in the ancient writers is reported. However they did not convince also the wrong above-mentioned opinion for the Greek system of writing introduced in the Greek and foreigner Universities.

2. Above-mentioned Erasmus opinion (aspect), even if it is error, was imported in the schools of west the 16th century and is in effect up to today.

The above opinion of Erasmus is wrong, because:

A) Historical writing is the writing with the Latin characters (English, Dutch, France etc)_and not the Greek. In these writings we write many words like in Greek or Latin and not according to a writing system, for examples:

Greek: πρόβλημα, τιτάν(ας), Γεωργία, Ευρώπη, ιδέα, τυπώ(νω), φωτοτυπία, νέο, Ολυμπιακός, φιλοσοφία, τηλέφωνο.....

& English: problem ("πρόμπλεμ»), titan («ταϊταν»), George («τζόρτζια»), Europe («γιούρον»), idea («αϊντία»), type («τάϊπ»), prototype , new, Olympia philosophy, telephone,...

Latin: cluba (κλούμπα -κλούβα), cura (κούπα), America, plus (πλους), imperial («ιμπέριαλ»), line («λίνια»), duo > double («ντουπλέ»), catae («κάτε -γάτες»)..

& English: club («κλάμπ»), cup («κάπ»), America, plus («πλας»), imperial («ιμπίριαλ»), line («λάϊν»), double ("ντάμπλ"), gates (γκέϊτς)

B) In ancient Greek language there are the same phthongs (= sounds of words) as in modern. Simple in Greek writing, old and modern, there are homophone (same sound, same voice) letters, the letters: ο & ω = (o), ε & αι = [ε], η & υ & ι & ει & οι & υι = [i]..., and each word is written with one of these homophones letters according to its etymology (= according to its part of speech, form of word: gender, number, case... and derivation or composition) on the one hand in order to establish (help) its meaning and on the other to distinguish the homophone (same sounds) words, i.e.: καλώ & καλό, κουτί & κουτή & κουτοί, φύλο & φύλλο,...

Rules:

The verbs are writing with -ω: σήκω, καλώ, φοιτώ, λέγω...

The adverbs with -ω(ς): καλώς, κακώς... παρακάτω, άνω, κάτω...

The females with -η: Καλή, κακή, Νίκη, νίκη...

The males with -ο: Καλός, κακός, Νίκος...

The neutrals with -ο,ι: σύκο, κακό, ελαφρό... τυρί, φιλί...

,.....

Phonetic (oral speech): "kaló, siko, áporo, ádhiko.....

& Writing with the Greek writing:

καλ-ό, σύκ-ο, άπορ-ο, άδικ-ο,...
 (the neutrals are writing at ending with letter -ο)
 & καλ-ώ, σήκ-ω, απορ-ώ, αδικ-ώ,...
 (the verbs are writing at ending with letter -ω)

In Greek writing, if you see a written word with the letter -ω (at the ending), it is mean that this word is verb: *καλ-ώ,είς...* With the letter -ο = neuter: *καλ-ό, σύκο..*, with the letter -η = masculine: *καλ-ή, καλ-ής.....*

In examining the words we notice that many of them are homophones (similar voice, same sound words) which was caused by either phonological variation or their mutations in time and on inflection (because of homophonic endings): *καλ(έ)-ω > καλώ, καλ(έ)-εις > καλείς, καλ(έ)-ει > καλεί...* (= verb, *ρήμα*) & *καλός, καλή, καλό* (= adjective, *επίθετο*) & *καλός > καλοί (plural)...*

Moreover in examining these same sound words, we notice that they do not belong to the same kind of speech or gender or form of the words.

In addition, the Greek writing have for some phthongs more letters than one (see ο & ω, η & υ & ι...), so that by writing some parts of speech or types (gender, case etc) of the words with some homophone letters on the one hand and with the rest on the other hand for suggestion. In that way we distinguish between the same sound words and find help in the analysis and discovering the meaning of a word. For instance:

Phonetically: "καλός, καλί, καλίσ, καλό....."

= In Greek writing (Orthographically):

καλώ, καλείς, καλεί... (With -ω, if it is verb)

καλό, καλή, καλής, ... (With -ο,η, if it is adjective)

καλώς (With -ως, if it is adverb) & καλός (with -ος if it is adjective)

καλή (With -η, if it is singular) & καλοί (with -οι, if it is plural)

Same: "ίλι" = ύλη & ίλη & ήλοι & είλη, "ϊδι" = είδη & ήδη & Ίδη, «λίπι» = λύπη & λείπει & λίπη, «φίλο» = φίλο & φύλο & φύλλο, «λίρα» = λίρα & λύρα, «κουτί» = κουτί & κουτοί & κουτή...

The examples above show us that whenever there are no the homophone letters, we are not able to know what we write. Because of the same sound words we are not able to distinguish whether a words is noun or verb, male or female, plural or singular....

3) If the new (modern) Greek writing were historical, then:

a) The Greek words are always written with the same letters (as it happen in English writing), however such something does not happen, see:

Ancient (**αρχαία**): τιμάω, φάος, κόνις, πυρία, Ελλάς, ανθέει, δένδρον...

= modern (**νέα**): τιμώ, φως, σκόνη, σπύρτα, Ελλάς, ανθεί, δέντρο...

b) In a lot of written words would exist dimension between accent and writing, as it happens in the English for example historical writing. That is to say they would be presented the phenomenon for the same letter we have very a lot of or different accents or with a letter we depict different sounds of the words, however such something it does not happen, see eg that in the words: *καλή,*

σοφή, ώρα, θεός, συν, σφαίρα, θεός... (= good (woman), wise man, hour, god, plus, ball, uncle...) the letters ο,ω pronounce always [o], the letter ε,αι always ε....

On the contrary, see eg in English: ιδέα > idea (= accent "aintia"), Ευρώπη > Europe (accent "ghjou'rop"), go ("nko-u"), doc ("ntok"), come ("kam"), one ("oua'n")..... where, and as we see here, the letters they are always one and alone accent, but many, depending on the word (see eg that the letter ο pronounce when οου, when ο, when α, when oua' ...).

Naturally in the Greek writing the tow digits letters: ου, ει, υι, αι they have always also these the this accent in all the written speech: καλοί, σφαίρα, καλεί, υιός, ποίει... (= good, does ball, call, son...) and various from diphthongs (= two phtongs, two sounds of words): οὔ, εἶ, οἶ, υἱ, αἶ: προὔπόθεση, θεϊκός, δυϊκός, Μᾶϊος, ευνοϊκός...

We remind that:

a) In the Greek writing the homophones letters (= these with which we suggest with rules the etymology of words) are other of one only digit: ο and ω, η and ι... and other of two digits: ει and οι,υι... And this for technical (comprehension, etymologycal) reasons, as we saw in the book "The Greek system of writing", A. Krasana'ki.

b) The diphthongs are distinguished by the two digits letters with the "διαλυτικά» (diacresis, resolvents marks) and the accentual mark: παιδάκια, δυϊκός, ολόιδιος, θεϊκός, Μᾶϊος.. (τα: αἶ, εἶ, οἶ.. = diphthong, two sounds of word) & παιδάκια, θεῖος... (τα: αι, ει.. = two digits letters), orthographic points that do not exist in the Latin writing so that the linguists of this writing tangle the diphthongs with the two digits letters and say error things (as that: αι, οι, υι... pronounced before as α-ι, ο-ι, ου-ι..., ..), something that parrot, impermissible, and the current Greek linguists.

4) If in the ancient Greek the letter ω pronounced as oo, the letter η as εε..., then:

a) The words eg: :: πλοίαρχοι, ανθρώπιναι, παράγωγη.. it would not be supposed they had accentual mark there that has, but a syllable below, after it is not possible is stressed word above from pro parali'gousa (= second syllable from final syllable). Then this short and long γ that pronounced? .

b) Why exist the: εε, αα, ιι... in the words: νέες & νήες, ευυπόληπτος, πλέετε, Αθηνά & Αθηνάα, μνάα, Αβραάμ, Ααρών, περιίσταμαι, δίσταμαι, διισχυρίσθη, διισχυρίσατο, έπλεε, ποιέεις, πειέει, ποίεε, ποιέετε, Ετεοκλέες,..., προορίζω, πρόοδος, προοίμιο.....;

See and that charm of these and unanimous ο & ω, η & υ.... we have help in the etymology of words in writing:: πρώτος & προ-ορίζω (with the two oo, we understand that we have complex word), δια, διάφορος & δίσταμαι (with the two ιι we understand that we have complex word),

5) If the letters H and I and EI... in the ancient season they differed in the accent or if e.g. two digits letter EI pronounced as εἰ,... as says the Erasmus, then:

a) Why ancient they said ὀρθογραφία (= correct - spelling) and not ὀρθοφθογγία (= correct sounding)

b) Why the letters Η, Ω before the 5th/4th century before Christ doesn't exist in the signs of Attica, Crete etc minus only in these with the Ionic alphabet? There they did not exist, because they had somehow different orthographic system.

c) The Plato ("Kraty'los") in one hand it wouldn't search it finds why does happen this and in other hand it would not say what it says, that is to say that letter Η him we put instead Ι, when the thing is something long, the letter Ι him puts instead the Η when the thing is something small'.... as well as that letter Ε in the word ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ (= Neptune) has entered perhaps for decency, hence is not read etc.:

«Τῷ δὲ αὐτῷ ῥήματι πρὸς τὰ λεπτὰ πάντα, αὐτὸ μάλιστα διὰ πάντων ἰοίαν. Διὰ ταῦτα τὸ <<ιέναι>> καὶ τὸ <<ιῆσθαι>> διὰ τοῦ ῥήματος ἀπομιμνῆται..... Τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ ἄλφα τῷ <<μεγάλῳ>> ἀπέδωκε καὶ τῷ <<μήκει>> τὸ ῥήμα, ὅτι μεγάλα τὰ γράμματα. Εἰς δὲ τὸ <<γογγύλον>> τοῦ οὐδεύοντος σημείου τοῦτο πλείστον αὐτῷ εἰς τὸ ὄνομα ἀνεκέρασεν. (Κρατύλος 426 - 427),

«Ποσειδῶνα, τὸ δὲ εἰ ἐγκείται ἰσῶς εὐπρεπείας ἕνεκα» (Κρατύλος 402 e)

2. THE FALSIES FOR PHOENICIAN OR EGYPTIAN GENERATION OF GREEK ALPHABET

A. Ancient Greek author Plato says that hear in Egypt a myth (legend) and this myth say that the Egyptian discover the letters. Plato says exactly: *«Επειδὴ φωνὴν ἀπειρον κατενόησεν εἴτε τις Θεὸς εἴτε καὶ Θεῖος ἄνθρωπος, ὡς λόγος ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ Θεοῦ τινὰ τοῦτον γενέσθαι λέγων, ὅς πρῶτος τὰ φωνήεντα ἐν τῷ ἀείρῳ κατενόησεν οὐχ ἐν ὄντι ἀλλὰ πλείῳ, καὶ πάλιν ἕτερα φωνῆς μὲν οὐ, φθόγγου δὲ μετέχοντα τινός, ἀριθμὸν τινὰ τούτων εἶναι, τρίτον δὲ εἶδος γραμμάτων διεστήσατο τὰ νῦν λεγόμενα ἄφωνα ἡμῖν, τὸ μετὰ τοῦτο διήρει τὰ τε ἀφθογγα καὶ ἄφωνα μέχρι ἐνός ἐκάστου, καὶ τὰ φωνήεντα καὶ τὰ μέσα..... ὡς οὐσαν γραμματικὴν τέχνην ἐπεφθέγγετο προσηπῶν. (Πλάτων, Φίλητος 18 c)*

Due to it's (after the text of Plato) to day some people say that the Greeks took his alphabet from Egyptians, something is not correct, because:

- a)** The above myth says that the Egyptians discover the Egyptian letters, not the Greek. The Greek letters are another story, a story with same linguistic theme.
- b)** The icons of Greek letters, the amount of Greek letters and the mechanism of Greek writing system are entirely different from Egyptian, as we see later.
- c)** The amount of Egyptian letters and the mechanism of Egyptian writing system are entirely same with Phoenician, Hebrew, Arabic ... writing systems. The different is only at the icons of the letters.

B. Ancient Greek author Herodotus says that according to his opinion ("opinion" not inquiry with evidences) the Greeks took the alphabet from the **Phoenicians**. He say exactly: *«Οἱ δὲ Γεφυραῖοι, τῶν ἦσαν οἱ φονέες οἱ Ἰππάρχου, ὡς μὲν αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, ἐγεγόνεσαν ἐξ Ἐρετρίης τὴν ἀρχήν, ὡς δὲ ἐγὼ ἀναπυνθανόμενος εὐρίσκω, ἦσαν Φοῖνικες τῶν συν Κάδμῳ ἀπικομένων Φοινίκων ... Οἱ δὲ Φοῖνικες οὗτοι, οἱ συν Κάδμῳ ἀπικόμενοι, τῶν ἦσαν οἱ Γεφυραῖοι, ἄλλα τε πολλὰ οἰκίσαντες ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐσήγαγον διδασκαλίᾳ ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ δὴ τὰ γράμματα»* (Ηρόδοτος, Τερψιχόρη 57 - 59)

In English:

The Gephyraei, to whom the two men who killed Hipparchus belonged, came, by their own account, originally from Eretria; but **i suppose**, I have myself looked into the matter and find that they were really Phoenicians, descendants of those who came with Cadmus to what is now Boeotia where they were allotted the district of Tanagra to make their homes in. After the expulsion of the Cadmeans by the Argiva, the Gephyraei were expelled by the Boeotians and took refuge in Athens, where they were received into the community on certain stated terms, which excluded them from a few privileges not worth mentioning here.....

The Phoenicians who came with Cadmus - amongst whom were the Gephyraei - introduced into Greece, after their settlement in the country, a number of accomplishments, of which the most important was writing, an art till then, **as i think**, unknown to the Greeks. At first they used the same characters as all the other Phoenicians, but as time went on, and they changed their language, they also changed the shape of their letters. At that period most of the Greeks in the neighbourhood were Ionians; they were taught these letters by the Phoenicians and adopted them, with a few alterations, for their own use, continuing to refer to them as the Phoenician characters - as was only right, as the Phoenicians had introduced them. The Ionians also call paper 'skins' - a survival from antiquity when paper was hard to get, and they did actually use goat and sheepskins to write on.

Indeed, even today many foreign peoples use this material. In the temple of Ismenian Apollo at Theba in Boeotia I have myself seen cauldrons with inscriptions cut on them in Cadmean characters - most of them not very different from the Ionian. There were three of these cauldrons; one was inscribed: '**Amphityron dedicated me from the spoils of the Teleboae**' and would date from about the time of Laius, son of Labdacus, grandson of Polydorus and great-grandson of Cadmus.....(For more see the book of Herodotus E')

Due to it's someone's having said that the letters of Greek alphabet are made up by Phoenicians and the ancient Phoenicia was in oversight of Asia, across from Cyprus.

These alls are wrong, mistake, because:

1) The Phoenician and Egyptian writing systems are entirely different from the Greek. The Greek writing in one hand has letters for all phthongs (sound of words), for all consonants and for all vowels and in other hand has (there are) homophone vowels letters: O & , H & Y & I... by which we suggest (using them

by grammatical rules) the etymology (part of speech, gender, number etc) of words or distinguishing the homophone words, e.g.: *λίρα* & *λύρα*, *καλό* & *καλώ*...

καλό (with -ο = good, adjective) & *καλώ* (= I call, verb)

The Phoenician and the Egypt writing had letters only for the consonants (= b, d, g, p, v, f, t, th, c, h, m, n, l, r, s, z) and for long vowels (aleph = aa, ayin = uu, yod = ii). Thereat the Phoenician and Egyptian alphabet does not have letters for the simple vowel: α, ε, ο, ι, ου and for the homophone letters: ω & ο, η & υ & ι & οι & ει & υι, ε & αι...

The Phoenician and Egyptian letters aleph, ayin, yont = two sounds: αα, ουου, ιι, as in words: Αβραάμ (Abraham), Ισαάκ (Isaac), διίσταμαι...

The Phoenician and Egyptian consonant letters: beth, gimel, dalet = two sounds: mp, nk, nt,

Long and sort vowels there are not in Greek writing. The Greek letters alpha, ου, Iota (άλφα, ου, ιώτα) = one sound α, ου/υ, ι. The letters βήτα, γάμα, δέλτα = one sound: β, γ, δ.

The Phoenician and Egyptian alphabets had letters for **consonants** sounds as the Greek alphabet, but it did not mean anything, because in one hand and according to ancient writers Dosiades, Plato etc consonant letters are founded and in senior writings (ancient Egyptian writing, ancient Cretan writing, Cuneiform writing etc) and in other hand the letters of Phoenician and Egyptian alphabets had shape (are pictures) of animals, men etc (*Aleph* = the picture; *beth* = house etc) and the letters of Greek alphabet are pictures of pronunciations organs (lips, mouth, tongue etc) each sound: α, β, γ..

2) According to the ancient Greek writer **Plutarch** (see the book «Κακοήθειες Ηροδότου»), Gephyraei, Cadmus (= the founder of Thebes) and his ascendants (Oedipus, Eteoclees etc) was Greeks and the legends of Herodotus are lies of rage, which he said because:

a) The people of Theba went by the part of Persians and non by part of the Greeks in Persian – Greek war.

b) Gephyraei (or the democratic brothers Armodius and Aristogeiton = the killers of tyrannous Ipparchus etc) was by the part of democratic people in Athens and Herodotus was by the part of tyrannous Ipparchus.

<<Τους δε Θηβαίους πρώτον μιν φησι «μετά των Ελλήνων εόντας μάχεσθαι υπ' ανάγκης εχόμενους»... αποσχισθέντες οι Θηβαίοι χείρας τε προέτειναν και ήσον των βαρβάρων, λέγοντες τον αληθέστατον των λόγων, ως μήδισαν και γη και ύδωρ έδοσαν βασιλεί, υπό δ' ανάγκης εχόμενοι εις Θερμοπύλας... Ειτ' ου δηλ'ος εστιν ιδιαν τινά προς Θηβαίους έχων οργήν και δυσμένειαν, υφ' ης ου μόνο διέβαλε ψευδώς και αδίκως την πόλιν, αλλ ουδέ του πιθανού της διαβολής εφρόντισεν, ουδ' όπως αυτός εαυτω τα αναντια λέγων παρ' ολίγους ανθρώπους ου φανειται συνειδώς;>> (865, β)

Ειτ' ου δηλ'ος εστιν ιδιαν τινά προς Θηβαίους έχων οργήν και δυσμένειαν, υφ' ης ου μόνο διέβαλε ψευδώς και αδίκως την πόλιν, αλλ ουδέ του πιθανού της διαβολής εφρόντισεν, ουδ' όπως αυτός εαυτω τα αναντια λέγων παρ' ολίγους ανθρώπους ου φανειται συνειδώς;>> (Plutarch, *Kakoiethies* by Herodotus 865, β)

3) According to the Aristotle the killers of tyrannous Ipparchus was not Phoenicians (not the Gephyraei), but Greeks, the democratic brothers Armodius and Aristogeiton, and for that the Athenians made celebrates on his honor: <<.....διατίθησι δ' αγώνα τον επιτάφιον, και τοις τελευτηκόσιν εν τω πολέμω και Αρμόδιω και Αριστογείτονι εναγίσματα ποιε...>> (Αθηναίων Πολιτεία, Κεφ. ΚΑ' "Οι εννέα άρχοντες).

4) According to Andokithes, killers of tyrannous Ipparchus were not Phoenicians (not the Gephyraei), but Greeks, the democratic brothers Armodius and Aristogeiton, and for that the Athenians made celebrates on his honor, see:

Εδοξε τη βουλη και τω δημω.....

Εάν τις δημοκρατίαν καταλύη την Αθήνησιν.....

Εάν δέ τις κτείνων τινά τούτων αποθάνη ή επιχειρών, ευ ποιήσω αυτόν τε και τούς παιδας τούς εκείνου καθ άπερ Αρμόδιον τε και Αριστογείτονα και τούς απογόνους αυτών... (Ανδοκίδης, "Περί των μυστηρίων" 96 - 98)

5) According to the ancient Greek writers Euripides, Aeschylus etc on one hand the Cadmus (= the founder of Thebes) and his ascendants (Eteoclees, Polinices, Oedipus etc) **was not Phoenicians, but Greeks**, they spoken Greek etc and on the other hand the ancient land of Phoenicia (where was Master Aginor, from where came from Cadmus and established the town of Thebes, from where came the prince Europe etc) **was a island** on Europe, in western part of Greece and of Italy, in the Turrinian sea and not a land in Asia

<<... Κάδμος ηνίκ' ήλθε γην

τήνδ' εκλιπών **Φοίνισαν εναλία χθόνα**.....>> (Ευριπίδη, Φοίνισσαι 1- 10)

Τύριον οιδμα λιπουσ' εβαν ακροθίνια Λοξία

Φοίνισσας από νάσου Φοίβω δούλα μελάθρων,

ιν' υπό δειράσι νιφοβόλοις Παρνασσου κατενάσθη,

Ιόνιον κατά πόντον ελάτα πλεύσασα

περιρρύτω υπέρ ακαρπίστων πεδίων Σικελίας

Ζεφύρου πνοαίς ιππεύσαντος, εν ουρανω κάλλιστον κελάδημα.

πόλεος εκπροκριθεις' εμας καλλιστεύματα Λοξία

Καδμείων εμολον γαν κλεινων **Αγηνοριδαν ομογενεις επί Λαΐου**

πεφθεις' ενθάδε πύργους.... (Ευριπίδης, Φοίνισσαι 210-220)

«Θήβας πυρώσας τάσδε Πολυνείκης Θεοις

ασπίδας εθηκε; μηδέποτ', ω τέκνον, κλέος

τοιόνδε σοι γένοιθ' υφ' **Ελλήνων λαβειν**».. (Ευριπίδης, Φοίνισσαι 580)

«Ξέναι γυναίκες, είπατ', εκ ποίας πάτρας

Ελληνικοισι δώμασιν πελάζετε;» (Ευριπίδης, Φοίνισσαι 278 279)

«Κάδμος εμολε τάνδε γαν Τύριος,

ω τετρασκελής μόσχος αδάματον πέσημα... (Ευριπίδης, Φοίνισσαι 640-670)

« **Ω γης Ελλάδος** στρατηλάτες

Δαναω άριστης, οίπερ ηλθατ' ενθάδε,

Κάδμου τε λαός, μήτε Πολυνείκους χάριν.. (Ευριπίδης, Φοίνισσαι 1220 - 12230)

« σφυρών σιδηρα κέντρα διαπείρας μέσον '
 όθεν **νιν Ελλάς ωνόμαζεν Οιδίπους** (Ευριπίδης, Φοίνισσαι 26-29)

«Ω Ζευ τε κα' ι Γη και Πολιουχοι θεοι,
 Αρα τ' Εριν` υς πατρός η μεγασθενής,
 μή μοι πόλιν γε πρυμνόθεν πανώλεθρον
 εκθαμνίσητε δηάλωτον, **Ελλάδος**
φθόγγον χέουσαν, και δόμους εφεστίους,
 ελευθέραν δε γην τε και Κάδμου πόλιν
 ζεύλησι δουλήσι μήποτε σχεθείν»... (Αισχύλος, Επτά επί Θήβας 69-80)

6) As nowadays we write some Greek words with Greek and Latin characters the same was in ancient times in Theba with the Phoenician and Greek Characters

7) According to Dosiades (ancient writer) the letters are made up from Cretans: "Δοσιάδης δε εν Κρήτη φησίν ευρεθῆναι αυτά (τα γράμματα) ... (Διόδωρος, Ε. Μπέκερ, "Ελλ. Ανέκδοτα" II 783,14). Something that perhaps is correct if we speak generally for the inventor of letters and not especially for the inventor of to day Greek alphabet.

8) According to Diodoros Siceliotis, Phoenicians are not inventors of letters, but Pelasgians (ancestors of Greeks). Simple Phoenicians transformer (change schema of) the letters: «...φασίν τους Φοίνικας ουκ εξ αρχής ευρείν, αλλά τους τύπους των γραμμάτων μεταθῆναι μόνον...». (Διόδωρος, Σικελιώτης, βίβλος 5, 74). Something that perhaps is correct if we speak generally for the inventor of letters and not especially for the inventor of to day Greek alphabet. Diodoros Siceliotis say exactly (in new Greek):

<<Στους Έλληνες λέγεται ότι πρώτος ανακάλυψε τους ρυθμούς και το τραγούδι ο Λίνος και όταν ο Κάδμος έφερε από τη Φοινίκη τα λεγόμενα γράμματα, πρώτος αυτός μετέφερε στην ελληνική γλώσσα, όρισε την ονομασία του καθενός και χάραξε το σχήμα τους. Γενικώς όλα μαζί τα γράμματα ονομάστηκαν φοινικικά, επειδή μεταφέρθηκαν στους Έλληνες από τους Φοίνικες, ειδικά όμως, επειδή πρώτοι οι Πελασγοί χρησιμοποίησαν τους φερόμενους χαρακτήρες προσαγορεύτηκαν Πελασγικά..... Ο Λίνος, λοιπόν, λένε πως συνέταξε με Πελασγικά γράμματα αφήγημα με τις πράξεις του πρώτου Διόνυσου και τους λοιπούς μύθους και το άφησε στα απομνημονεύματά του. Με τον ίδιο τρόπο χρησιμοποίησαν τα Πελασγικά γράμματα ο Ορφέας και ο Προναπίδης, που ήταν δάσκαλος του Ομήρου και εμπνευσμένος τραγουδοποιός. Το ίδιο και ο Θυμοίτης.... (Διόδωρος Σικελιώτης, βίβλος 3, 67)




























































































Οι Ηλιάδες (= οι αρχαίοι κάτοικοι της Ρόδου) αναδείχθηκαν ανώτεροι από όλους στη μόρφωση και κυρίως στην αστρονομική. Εισηγήθηκαν πολλά σχετικά με τη ναυτιλία και όρισαν τον χωρισμό της ημέρας σε ώρες..... Ο (Ρόδιος) Ακτίς βάζοντας πλώρη για την Αίγυπτο ίδρυσε εκεί τη λεγόμενη Ηλιούπολη, δίνοντας το όνομα του πατέρα του (Ήλιου). Από αυτόν έμαθαν αργότερα οι Αιγύπτιοι τα θεωρήματα της αστρονομίας. Όταν, όμως, έγινε ο κατακλυσμός στην Ελλάδα,

από τις βροχοπτώσεις χάθηκαν οι περισσότεροι άνθρωποι. Μαζί με εκείνα συνέβηκε να καταστραφούν και τα γραπτά μνημεία και γι αυτή την αιτία, οι Αιγύπτιοι, βρίσκοντας την ευκαιρία, ιδιοποιήθηκαν όλα τα περί αστρονομίας και επειδή, λόγω της άγνοιάς τους, οι Έλληνες δεν μπορούσαν πλέον να επικαλεσθούν τις γραπτές μαρτυρίες, ενισχύθηκε η άποψη ότι πρώτοι οι Αιγύπτιοι ανακάλυψαν τα άστρα. Με τον ίδιο τρόπο, μολονότι οι Αθηναίοι ίδρυσαν πόλη στην Αίγυπτο, που την ονόμαζαν Σαίνς, το γεγονός ξεχάστηκε λόγω του κατακλυσμού. Γι αυτές, λοιπόν, τις αιτίες πολλές γενιές αργότερα ο Κάδμος του Αγήνορα θεωρήθηκε ότι πρώτος αυτός έφερε τα γράμματα από τη Φοινίκη στην Ελλάδα και από τον καιρό του Κάδμου και στο εξής πίστευαν για τους Έλληνες πως έκαναν πάντα συμπληρωματικές ανακαλύψεις στην επιστήμη των γραμμάτων, καθώς ένα είδος καθολικής άγνοιας κατείχε τους Έλληνες..... (Διόδωρος Σικελιώτης, βιβλός 5, 57)

Στις Μούσες, δόθηκε από τον πατέρα τους, η ανακάλυψη των γραμμάτων και η σύνθεση των επών, η λεγόμενη ποιητική. Σε εκείνους που λένε πως οι Σύριοι είναι οι εφευρέτες των γραμμάτων, πως οι Φοίνικες τα έμαθαν από εκείνους και τα παρέδωσαν στους Έλληνες και πως αυτοί οι Φοίνικες ήταν εκείνοι που έπλευσαν με τον Κάδμο στην Ευρώπη και πως γι αυτό οι Έλληνες ονομάζουν τα γράμματα φοινικικά, απαντούν πως οι Φοίνικες δεν ήταν οι αρχικοί εφευρέτες και πως το μόνο που έκαναν ήταν να αλλάξουν τη μορφή των γραμμάτων και, καθώς η πλειοψηφία των ανθρώπων τα χρησιμοποίησε αυτό το είδος των γραμμάτων, γι αυτό τους δόθηκε η παραπάνω ονομασία..... >> (Διόδωρος Σικελιώτης. βιβλός 5, 57)

PHOENICIAN ALPHABET AND PHOENICIAN SCRIPT ARE ENTIRLY DIFFERENT FROM GREEKS

Some say that the letters of the Greek alphabet have come from the Phoenician and Egyptian hieroglyphics and as the adjacent table shows, but this table has been created with great forgery, because:

Egyptian Hieroglyphic / Ägyptische Hieroglyphen	Phoenician / Phönikisch	(arch.) Greek / Griechisch	(Clas.) / (Klas.)	Latin / Latein
 ox / Rind	 Aleph	 Alpha	 A	A
 house / Haus	 Beth	 Beta	 B	B
 Camel / Kamel	 Gimel	 Gamma	 G	G
 door / Tür	 Daleth	 Delta	 D	D
 joy / Freude	 He	 Epsilon	 E	E
 pillar / Pfeiler	 Waw	 Digamma	 F	F
	 Zayin	 Zeta	 Z	Z
	 Cheth	 Heta	 H	H
	 Theth	 Theta	 Theta	Θ
 hand / Hand	 Yod	 Iota	 I	I
 plant / Pflanze	 Kaph	 Kappa	 K	K
 rope / Seil	 Lamed	 Lamda	 L	L
 water / Wasser	 Men	 Mu	 M	M
 snake / Schlange	 Nun	 Nu	 N	N
 fish / Fisch	 Samech	 Xi	 S	S
 eye / Auge	 Ayin	 Omikron	 O	O
 mouth / Mund	 Pe	 Pi	 P	P
	 Sade	 Qoppa	 Q	Q
 head / Kopf	 Qoph	 Rho	 R	R
 mountain / Berg	 Resh	 Sigma	 S	S
 cross / Kreuz	 Shin	 Tau	 T	T
	 Tau	 Ypsilon	 Y	VY
		 Phi	 Phi	Φ
		 Chi	 Chi	Χ
		 Psi	 Psi	Ψ
		 Omega	 Omega	Ω

Comparative table of the basic signs of Egyptian hieroglyphic script, the Phoenician and the early Greek alphabet.

FALSE COMPARE TABLE

just before the Arctic vowels, because they do not have a consonant, so that the corresponding sign of the vowel can be inserted above or below them.

3) The standard words-letters of the Phoenician alphabet: beth, gimel, daleth represent two consonants, b = b, d vt, g = γκ, z = τζ, j = τσ, something like the Greek κς (ξ), ης (ψ), and therefore irrelevant to the Greek β, δ, γ, ζ.... , after they are represented by a phthong. The dissonant b = β, d vt, g = γκ, z = τζ, j = exist only in the Latin writing system.

4) The letters in the hierarchical Egyptian alphabet have a shape and a name (standard word as follows: A = eagle - alpha, B = foot = beta, D = hand, F = snake, serpent, m = owl, L = lion..., while in Phoenician: alef = ox head, beth = house, gimel = camel, daleth = door he = unknown, bab = nail,... .., so this table incorrectly associates Egyptian with Phoenician and then with Greek.

5) The Greek script has 58 letters (24 small + 24 uppercase, plus those of OY (ou) = u, plus those of two-digit letters: EI (ει) = YI (ει) = OI (οι) = ι, AI (αι) = e and of these common to the Phoenician alphabet-writing system are

1) Observing the Egyptian hieroglyphs of this painting we see with the naked eye that the hieroglyphic letters are irrelevant to the shape and the Egyptian and Greek letters.

2) In the Phoenician alphabet - Phoenician writing there are no letters for vowels, but points (dots and dashes) that go below or above the consonants, so here the Greek letters of the vowels are badly related to the Phoenician and Egyptian signs. The Phoenician signs are distorted and enlarged to look like letters, but they are not. The Phoenician letters alef and agin are indeed letters, but unprofitable (unpronounced) and completely unrelated to the Greek letters alpha and yota. They are inserted

only: D are written in Phoenician with BD, G with a dot in the middle or with V, TH, J)

The Greek writing has many kinds of letters (small, capital, homophones etc) and the Phoenician only one kind.

6) In ancient Greece each town had different alphabet and here we see only one kind of letters. In ancient attic alphabet there is the letters M, L, Λ.. = in Cretan Σ, Λ, Γ...

7) The Phoenician letters are from ideograms (have schema of animals, things etc), but have phonetic pronunciation. The Greek letters are not from ideograms. In Greek writing the letters have two or more schemas (icon), capital: Α, Ε, Λ, Δ, Μ..., small: α, ε, λ, δ, β... Homophone: Ο(ο) & Ω(ω), Υ(υ) & Ι(ι) & Η(η) & ΟΙ(οι)... for technical reasons (distinguish homophone words, e.g.: Νίκη & νίκη, λύρα & λίρα, καλή & καλοί... Something that there is not in Phoenician writing.

The scheme of Greek letters is from the mouth organs (lips, teeth etc) to suggest his pronunciation, e.g.: Λ(λ) = tongue up and internal, Β(β) = close lips and full with air...

The Phoenician and Egyptian alphabets had letters for consonants sounds as the Greek alphabet, but it did not mean anything, because in one hand consonant letters are founded and in senior writings (ancient Cretan writing, Cuneiform writing etc) and in other hand the letters of Phoenician and Egyptian alphabets had shape (are pictures) of animals, men etc (*Aleph* = the picture; *beth* = house etc) and the letters of Greek alphabet are pictures of pronunciations organs (lips, mouth, tongue etc) each sound: α, β, γ..

If someone looks at Phoenician writings, he will see that the Phoenicians letters have more one schemes, some of these are from Greek. That's all.

PHOENICIAN ALPHABET AND PHOENICIAN WRITING SYSTEM

Mechanisms of Phoenician and Egyptian (hieroglyphics) writing system are same, but entirely different from Greek. In Phoenician and Egypt writing system (writing):

1) We write from right to left (in Greek from left to right)

2) There are letters only for the consonants: p, v, f..., for long vowels (the case of two: aa, oo, ii...) and for groups: x, b, d, g = ks, mp, nt, γk.

Long vowels are the case of two aa, uu, ii... after from a consonant, e.g.: Abr-aa-m, Dan-ii-l, m-uu-mer, Ααρών, δίδισται, πλέετε...

Sort vowels are the case of 5 vowels: α, ε, ο, ι, ου. In writing there is small signs for each vowel, that putted on or down of consonant that have vowel, but usually omitted.

In Phoenician alphabet there are 22 letters.

The Phoenician and Egyptian letters: Beth, Gimel, Daleth = two sounds of consonants, like Latin letters: mp/b, nk/g, nt/d and different from Greek letters Β, Γ, Δ = V, GH (like you), DH (like those, not as thing) = one sound of consonants.

PHOENICIAN ALPHABET

𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒	𐤓	𐤔	𐤕	𐤖	𐤗	𐤘	𐤙	𐤚	𐤛	𐤜	𐤝	𐤞	𐤟	𐤠	𐤡	𐤢	𐤣	𐤤	𐤥	𐤦	𐤧	𐤨	𐤩	𐤪	𐤫	𐤬	𐤭	𐤮	𐤯	𐤰	𐤱	𐤲	𐤳	𐤴	𐤵	𐤶	𐤷	𐤸	𐤹	𐤺	𐤻	𐤼	𐤽	𐤾	𐤿	𐥀	𐥁	𐥂	𐥃	𐥄	𐥅	𐥆	𐥇	𐥈	𐥉	𐥊	𐥋	𐥌	𐥍	𐥎	𐥏	𐥐	𐥑	𐥒	𐥓	𐥔	𐥕	𐥖	𐥗	𐥘	𐥙	𐥚	𐥛	𐥜	𐥝	𐥞	𐥟	𐥠	𐥡	𐥢	𐥣	𐥤	𐥥	𐥦	𐥧	𐥨	𐥩	𐥪	𐥫	𐥬	𐥭	𐥮	𐥯	𐥰	𐥱	𐥲	𐥳	𐥴	𐥵	𐥶	𐥷	𐥸	𐥹	𐥺	𐥻	𐥼	𐥽	𐥾	𐥿	𐦀	𐦁	𐦂	𐦃	𐦄	𐦅	𐦆	𐦇	𐦈	𐦉	𐦊	𐦋	𐦌	𐦍	𐦎	𐦏	𐦐	𐦑	𐦒	𐦓	𐦔	𐦕	𐦖	𐦗	𐦘	𐦙	𐦚	𐦛	𐦜	𐦝	𐦞	𐦟	𐦠	𐦡	𐦢	𐦣	𐦤	𐦥	𐦦	𐦧	𐦨	𐦩	𐦪	𐦫	𐦬	𐦭	𐦮	𐦯	𐦰	𐦱	𐦲	𐦳	𐦴	𐦵	𐦶	𐦷	𐦸	𐦹	𐦺	𐦻	𐦼	𐦽	𐦾	𐦿	𐧀	𐧁	𐧂	𐧃	𐧄	𐧅	𐧆	𐧇	𐧈	𐧉	𐧊	𐧋	𐧌	𐧍	𐧎	𐧏	𐧐	𐧑	𐧒	𐧓	𐧔	𐧕	𐧖	𐧗	𐧘	𐧙	𐧚	𐧛	𐧜	𐧝	𐧞	𐧟	𐧠	𐧡	𐧢	𐧣	𐧤	𐧥	𐧦	𐧧	𐧨	𐧩	𐧪	𐧫	𐧬	𐧭	𐧮	𐧯	𐧰	𐧱	𐧲	𐧳	𐧴	𐧵	𐧶	𐧷	𐧸	𐧹	𐧺	𐧻	𐧼	𐧽	𐧾	𐧿	𐨀	𐨁	𐨂	𐨃	𐨄	𐨅	𐨆	𐨇	𐨈	𐨉	𐨊	𐨋	𐨌	𐨍	𐨎	𐨏	𐨐	𐨑	𐨒	𐨓	𐨔	𐨕	𐨖	𐨗	𐨘	𐨙	𐨚	𐨛	𐨜	𐨝	𐨞	𐨟	𐨠	𐨡	𐨢	𐨣	𐨤	𐨥	𐨦	𐨧	𐨨	𐨩	𐨪	𐨫	𐨬	𐨭	𐨮	𐨯	𐨰	𐨱	𐨲	𐨳	𐨴	𐨵	𐨶	𐨷	𐨸	𐨹	𐨺	𐨻	𐨼	𐨽	𐨾	𐨿	𐩀	𐩁	𐩂	𐩃	𐩄	𐩅	𐩆	𐩇	𐩈	𐩉	𐩊	𐩋	𐩌	𐩍	𐩎	𐩏	𐩐	𐩑	𐩒	𐩓	𐩔	𐩕	𐩖	𐩗	𐩘	𐩙	𐩚	𐩛	𐩜	𐩝	𐩞	𐩟	𐩠	𐩡	𐩢	𐩣	𐩤	𐩥	𐩦	𐩧	𐩨	𐩩	𐩪	𐩫	𐩬	𐩭	𐩮	𐩯	𐩰	𐩱	𐩲	𐩳	𐩴	𐩵	𐩶	𐩷	𐩸	𐩹	𐩺	𐩻	𐩼	𐩽	𐩾	𐩿	𐪀	𐪁	𐪂	𐪃	𐪄	𐪅	𐪆	𐪇	𐪈	𐪉	𐪊	𐪋	𐪌	𐪍	𐪎	𐪏	𐪐	𐪑	𐪒	𐪓	𐪔	𐪕	𐪖	𐪗	𐪘	𐪙	𐪚	𐪛	𐪜	𐪝	𐪞	𐪟	𐪠	𐪡	𐪢	𐪣	𐪤	𐪥	𐪦	𐪧	𐪨	𐪩	𐪪	𐪫	𐪬	𐪭	𐪮	𐪯	𐪰	𐪱	𐪲	𐪳	𐪴	𐪵	𐪶	𐪷	𐪸	𐪹	𐪺	𐪻	𐪼	𐪽	𐪾	𐪿	𐫀	𐫁	𐫂	𐫃	𐫄	𐫅	𐫆	𐫇	𐫈	𐫉	𐫊	𐫋	𐫌	𐫍	𐫎	𐫏	𐫐	𐫑	𐫒	𐫓	𐫔	𐫕	𐫖	𐫗	𐫘	𐫙	𐫚	𐫛	𐫜	𐫝	𐫞	𐫟	𐫠	𐫡	𐫢	𐫣	𐫤	𐫥	𐫦	𐫧	𐫨	𐫩	𐫪	𐫫	𐫬	𐫭	𐫮	𐫯	𐫰	𐫱	𐫲	𐫳	𐫴	𐫵	𐫶	𐫷	𐫸	𐫹	𐫺	𐫻	𐫼	𐫽	𐫾	𐫿	𐬀	𐬁	𐬂	𐬃	𐬄	𐬅	𐬆	𐬇	𐬈	𐬉	𐬊	𐬋	𐬌	𐬍	𐬎	𐬏	𐬐	𐬑	𐬒	𐬓	𐬔	𐬕	𐬖	𐬗	𐬘	𐬙	𐬚	𐬛	𐬜	𐬝	𐬞	𐬟	𐬠	𐬡	𐬢	𐬣	𐬤	𐬥	𐬦	𐬧	𐬨	𐬩	𐬪	𐬫	𐬬	𐬭	𐬮	𐬯	𐬰	𐬱	𐬲	𐬳	𐬴	𐬵	𐬶	𐬷	𐬸	𐬹	𐬺	𐬻	𐬼	𐬽	𐬾	𐬿	𐭀	𐭁	𐭂	𐭃	𐭄	𐭅	𐭆	𐭇	𐭈	𐭉	𐭊	𐭋	𐭌	𐭍	𐭎	𐭏	𐭐	𐭑	𐭒	𐭓	𐭔	𐭕	𐭖	𐭗	𐭘	𐭙	𐭚	𐭛	𐭜	𐭝	𐭞	𐭟	𐭠	𐭡	𐭢	𐭣	𐭤	𐭥	𐭦	𐭧	𐭨	𐭩	𐭪	𐭫	𐭬	𐭭	𐭮	𐭯	𐭰	𐭱	𐭲	𐭳	𐭴	𐭵	𐭶	𐭷	𐭸	𐭹	𐭺	𐭻	𐭼	𐭽	𐭾	𐭿	𐮀	𐮁	𐮂	𐮃	𐮄	𐮅	𐮆	𐮇	𐮈	𐮉	𐮊	𐮋	𐮌	𐮍	𐮎	𐮏	𐮐	𐮑	𐮒	𐮓	𐮔	𐮕	𐮖	𐮗	𐮘	𐮙	𐮚	𐮛	𐮜	𐮝	𐮞	𐮟	𐮠	𐮡	𐮢	𐮣	𐮤	𐮥	𐮦	𐮧	𐮨	𐮩	𐮪	𐮫	𐮬	𐮭	𐮮	𐮯	𐮰	𐮱	𐮲	𐮳	𐮴	𐮵	𐮶	𐮷	𐮸	𐮹	𐮺	𐮻	𐮼	𐮽	𐮾	𐮿	𐯀	𐯁	𐯂	𐯃	𐯄	𐯅	𐯆	𐯇	𐯈	𐯉	𐯊	𐯋	𐯌	𐯍	𐯎	𐯏	𐯐	𐯑	𐯒	𐯓	𐯔	𐯕	𐯖	𐯗	𐯘	𐯙	𐯚	𐯛	𐯜	𐯝	𐯞	𐯟	𐯠	𐯡	𐯢	𐯣	𐯤	𐯥	𐯦	𐯧	𐯨	𐯩	𐯪	𐯫	𐯬	𐯭	𐯮	𐯯	𐯰	𐯱	𐯲	𐯳	𐯴	𐯵	𐯶	𐯷	𐯸	𐯹	𐯺	𐯻	𐯼	𐯽	𐯾	𐯿	𐰀	𐰁	𐰂	𐰃	𐰄	𐰅	𐰆	𐰇	𐰈	𐰉	𐰊	𐰋	𐰌	𐰍	𐰎	𐰏	𐰐	𐰑	𐰒	𐰓	𐰔	𐰕	𐰖	𐰗	𐰘	𐰙	𐰚	𐰛	𐰜	𐰝	𐰞	𐰟	𐰠	𐰡	𐰢	𐰣	𐰤	𐰥	𐰦	𐰧	𐰨	𐰩	𐰪	𐰫	𐰬	𐰭	𐰮	𐰯	𐰰	𐰱	𐰲	𐰳	𐰴	𐰵	𐰶	𐰷	𐰸	𐰹	𐰺	𐰻	𐰼	𐰽	𐰾	𐰿	𐱀	𐱁	𐱂	𐱃	𐱄	𐱅	𐱆	𐱇	𐱈	𐱉	𐱊	𐱋	𐱌	𐱍	𐱎	𐱏	𐱐	𐱑	𐱒	𐱓	𐱔	𐱕	𐱖	𐱗	𐱘	𐱙	𐱚	𐱛	𐱜	𐱝	𐱞	𐱟	𐱠	𐱡	𐱢	𐱣	𐱤	𐱥	𐱦	𐱧	𐱨	𐱩	𐱪	𐱫	𐱬	𐱭	𐱮	𐱯	𐱰	𐱱	𐱲	𐱳	𐱴	𐱵	𐱶	𐱷	𐱸	𐱹	𐱺	𐱻	𐱼	𐱽	𐱾	𐱿	𐲀	𐲁	𐲂	𐲃	𐲄	𐲅	𐲆	𐲇	𐲈	𐲉	𐲊	𐲋	𐲌	𐲍	𐲎	𐲏	𐲐	𐲑	𐲒	𐲓	𐲔	𐲕	𐲖	𐲗	𐲘	𐲙	𐲚	𐲛	𐲜	𐲝	𐲞	𐲟	𐲠	𐲡	𐲢	𐲣	𐲤	𐲥	𐲦	𐲧	𐲨	𐲩	𐲪	𐲫	𐲬	𐲭	𐲮	𐲯	𐲰	𐲱	𐲲	𐲳	𐲴	𐲵	𐲶	𐲷	𐲸	𐲹	𐲺	𐲻	𐲼	𐲽	𐲾	𐲿	𐳀	𐳁	𐳂	𐳃	𐳄	𐳅	𐳆	𐳇	𐳈	𐳉	𐳊	𐳋	𐳌	𐳍	𐳎	𐳏	𐳐	𐳑	𐳒	𐳓	𐳔	𐳕	𐳖	𐳗	𐳘	𐳙	𐳚	𐳛	𐳜	𐳝	𐳞	𐳟	𐳠	𐳡	𐳢	𐳣	𐳤	𐳥	𐳦	𐳧	𐳨	𐳩	𐳪	𐳫	𐳬	𐳭	𐳮	𐳯	𐳰	𐳱	𐳲	𐳳	𐳴	𐳵	𐳶	𐳷	𐳸	𐳹	𐳺	𐳻	𐳼	𐳽	𐳾	𐳿	𐴀	𐴁	𐴂	𐴃	𐴄	𐴅	𐴆	𐴇	𐴈	𐴉	𐴊	𐴋	𐴌	𐴍	𐴎	𐴏	𐴐	𐴑	𐴒	𐴓	𐴔	𐴕	𐴖	𐴗	𐴘	𐴙	𐴚	𐴛	𐴜	𐴝	𐴞	𐴟	𐴠	𐴡	𐴢	𐴣	𐴤	𐴥	𐴦	𐴧	𐴨	𐴩	𐴪	𐴫	𐴬	𐴭	𐴮	𐴯	𐴰	𐴱	𐴲	𐴳	𐴴	𐴵	𐴶	𐴷	𐴸	𐴹	𐴺	𐴻	𐴼	𐴽	𐴾	𐴿	𐵀	𐵁	𐵂	𐵃	𐵄	𐵅	𐵆	𐵇	𐵈	𐵉	𐵊	𐵋	𐵌	𐵍	𐵎	𐵏	𐵐	𐵑	𐵒	𐵓	𐵔	𐵕	𐵖	𐵗	𐵘	𐵙	𐵚	𐵛	𐵜	𐵝	𐵞	𐵟	𐵠	𐵡	𐵢	𐵣	𐵤	𐵥	𐵦	𐵧	𐵨	𐵩	𐵪	𐵫	𐵬	𐵭	𐵮	𐵯	𐵰	𐵱	𐵲	𐵳	𐵴	𐵵	𐵶	𐵷	𐵸	𐵹	𐵺	𐵻	𐵼	𐵽	𐵾	𐵿	𐶀	𐶁	𐶂	𐶃	𐶄	𐶅	𐶆	𐶇	𐶈	𐶉	𐶊	𐶋	𐶌	𐶍	𐶎	𐶏	𐶐	𐶑	𐶒	𐶓	𐶔	𐶕	𐶖	𐶗	𐶘	𐶙	𐶚	𐶛	𐶜	𐶝	𐶞	𐶟	𐶠	𐶡	𐶢	𐶣	𐶤	𐶥	𐶦	𐶧	𐶨	𐶩	𐶪	𐶫	𐶬	𐶭	𐶮	𐶯	𐶰	𐶱	𐶲	𐶳	𐶴	𐶵	𐶶	𐶷	𐶸	𐶹	𐶺	𐶻	𐶼	𐶽	𐶾	𐶿	𐷀	𐷁	𐷂	𐷃	𐷄	𐷅	𐷆	𐷇	𐷈	𐷉	𐷊	𐷋	𐷌	𐷍	𐷎	𐷏	𐷐	𐷑	𐷒	𐷓	𐷔	𐷕	𐷖	𐷗	𐷘	𐷙	𐷚	𐷛	𐷜	𐷝	𐷞	𐷟	𐷠	𐷡	𐷢	𐷣	𐷤	𐷥	𐷦	𐷧	𐷨	𐷩	𐷪	𐷫	𐷬	𐷭	𐷮	𐷯	𐷰	𐷱	𐷲	𐷳	𐷴	𐷵	𐷶	𐷷	𐷸	𐷹	𐷺	𐷻	𐷼	𐷽	𐷾	𐷿	𐸀	𐸁	𐸂	𐸃	𐸄	𐸅	𐸆	𐸇	𐸈	𐸉	𐸊	𐸋	𐸌	𐸍	𐸎	𐸏	𐸐	𐸑	𐸒	𐸓	𐸔	𐸕	𐸖	𐸗	𐸘	𐸙	𐸚	𐸛	𐸜	𐸝	𐸞	𐸟	𐸠	𐸡	𐸢	𐸣	𐸤	𐸥	𐸦	𐸧	𐸨	𐸩	𐸪	𐸫	𐸬	𐸭	𐸮	𐸯	𐸰	𐸱	𐸲	𐸳	𐸴	𐸵	𐸶	𐸷	𐸸	𐸹	𐸺	𐸻	𐸼	𐸽	𐸾	𐸿	𐹀	𐹁	𐹂	𐹃	𐹄	𐹅	𐹆	𐹇	𐹈	𐹉	𐹊	𐹋	𐹌	𐹍	𐹎
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where the letter ε, ο were shortly duration («βραχύφωνα», short-term, of one quantity), the letter ω, η were long duration («μακρά», of long quantity), and the letter α, ι, υ were some times long and some time sort («διχρονα», of two quantities).

EGYPTN ALPHABET - HIERO-GLYPHICS



Egyptians letters are from ideograms (have schema of animals, things etc), but have phonetic pronunciation. The above hieroglyphics are phonetic writing, not ideographic.

Consequently, here we have two different opinions, with regard to which kind of writing is the Greek writing (or the value of the letters O & Ω, H & I Y...), therefore is placed the question for who finally has right?

The answer is "No one!"

And this, because the letters O & Ω H & I ... are homophones (unanimous, same pitch, same phthong), now and always (from their invention), that exists in the Greek writing no for the reasons that we saw saying more before the Erasmus, the Plato etc., but for technicians, for comprehensions (intellectual, understanding) reasons. To suggest, by rules, on the one hand the faith sound composition of words (we record dance floor phonetically the oral speech) and on the other hand the etymology of words (we suggest ocular in the reader the which part of speech, type of also production or composition it is the each word that we write), hence as help and in their comprehension by the reader and in the discrimination (distinguish, distinction) homophones words. That is to say is the Greek writing of sounding (phonetic)

and simultaneously etymological, after it records from the one sound and from the other what we mean etymological. Something that is also proved with experiment and with irrefutably documents and arguments.

See (compare) that:

1) With the letters. -ω, ει we write all the verbs: καλῶ, καλεῖ, λέγω, λέγει... (= I call, it calls, I say...), with letters -ο, ι we write all neutral: καλὸ, ψωμί, τυρί... (= good, bread,...), with letter -η we write all female that expire in sound -ι: καλή, σοφή..., with the letters -οι we write all plurals of males that expire in sound -ι: καλοί, σοφοί.....

See (compare) the same sound letters ω & ο, η & ι & υ... we distinguish the homophones (same sound) words or we understand for which part of speech or type we speak: καλῶ (with -ω = verb) and καλὸ (with -ο = surname, adjective). Similarly: κουτή & κουτοί & κουτί' (= the box), λύρα & λίρα... Compare and that when to us they say a word in order to him we write, eg the word "αγαθί", we ask you speak (you mean) for female noun (if thus, then we write with chapter

A, as all the main names, and with letter -η, as all the female: Αγαθ-ή, Miss Αγαθή) or speak for singular female simple surname (if thus, then we write only with -η as all female: αγαθή, αγαθή και καλή γυναίκα) or speak for plural of male surname (if thus, then we write with -οι, as all the plurals of males: αγαθοί).

See and: με ταξι & μεταξύ, καλό & καλώ, καλοί & καλή, καλώς & καλός, οι αδελφοί Κατσιμπόκοι" & " η αδελφή Κατσιμπόκη", "Της τιμημένης νεκρής" & "Τοις τιμημένοις νεκροίς", «οι παραγωγοί της Κρήτης» & «η παραγωγή της Κρήτης», κριτικός & κριτικός, Είναι κριτικός & Είναι κρητικός... where, as we see, with the unanimous letters ο & ω, η & ι & υ & ει.. we suggest in the reader for which part of speech or type is our each written word or with them we distinguish homophones (same sound) words.

2) If they are absent from the written speech or if we only wrote by sounding (without the letters ο & ω, η & ι ...), the reader it doesn't have help in one hand in the etymology (comprehension) the words and in other hand in the discrimination same sound words. That is to say it might not distinguish when the words that we write speak for male (arsenic) and when for female, when for singular and when for plural, when for verb and when for noun substantive etc, eg: "καλι" = καλό & καλώ (= good and calls), "φιλι" = φιλι (kiss) and φυλή (race), "λι'ρι" = λύπη (sorrow) and λίνη (greases) and λείπει (absent).

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1) Because (Whereas) the Alexandrines writers did not know the reason for which the constructors of Greek alphabet (the discovery of Greek alphabet became between 14/13 century b.C, finally linear writing, and 9/8 century before Christ) putted in the writing the letters Ω, Η, Υ, that while it is with different form pronounced similarly with the letters Ο, Ι and because in the others ancient writings (Egyptian, Phoenician, Arabic, Aramaic etc) there are long and short vowel for this reason and the Alexandrines believed (thong) that in the ancient Greek writing the homophone letters Ι & Η , Ο & Ω..... was for long and short vowels.

2) Those who said Plato for the unanimous letters Ω and Ο, Η and Ι & Υ... have a scientific base, only that they are in effect as for why they have the form that has the letters and no as for why we have more the one unanimous letters for certain sounds of word, that is to say Ο and Ω, Η and Υ or Ι... The inventor of Greek alphabet instead he puts accidental letters (symbols), as made the other alphabets (see Hebrew, cuneiform etc), put what has, that is to say devised makes the form of letters according to what says the Plato (the letter Ο = round, letter Ι = small etc), in order that in the writing is attributed also other meanings, what says the Plato. Wise men ancient Greek grammatical. (More for the opinions of Plato, as well as why have the letters the forms that have, see: "The Greek system of writing", A. Krasana'kis)

OBSERVATION:

1. Because at the production, composition and transport of word in other language (or in dialect) the sound E as well as the cluster of EE, convert (change)

in I, that is written orthographically with H instead I (this in one hand for indication of sound passion and in other hand if we speak for bending or verb, noun or abject etc), eg: .: έθος > ηθική (λατινική ethiki), Ετεοκλέες (Αντιγόνη) > Ετεοκλής,, χρέματα > χρήματα, πλέον > πλήθος, Μνεσίθεος > Μνησίθεος..., for this reason and believed from the Erasmus and his partisans that the letter H pronounced before as extended (long) e, that is to say as EE.

2. Because the sound U is not reported in the Greek alphabet (it is not reported because is written with two digits, that is to say OY, therefore is reported the digits him O + Y = OY) and in Latin the sound this is written with the letter U(u) that resembles with the Greek letter Y(y), for this and believed from the Erasmus and his partisans that the letter Y(y) pronounced before as u or o-u. However that it resembles he is not same.

3. Because the letter Ω(ω) enters instead the letter (o) in the synaeresis of: oo, ao: νόος – νως ή νους, τιμαόμενος > τιμώμενος,, for indication of this passion, for this and believed from the Erasmus and his partisans that this before pronounced as extended (long) O, that is to say as OO. .

4. Because the two NN (nn), KK (kk)... in certain words they emanate from composition (e.g.: εκ-κλησις > εκκλησία), for this and believed from the Erasmus and his partisans that also the two digits similar double: MM(mm) LL(ll).... pronounced before. However this is error, because:

a) Two similar consonants (mm, nn...) in a word (if they even emanate from composition, e.g.: συν-νομος, εν-ράπτω...) it can pronounced and the two only if the word is cut in two and pronounced until two, with two tons (accent), e.g.: παρέκ-κλήσιο... Something that does not become in the Greek language minus only in idioms accents of Italian: pratico ("pra't-tj'ko"), statj'co ("sta't-tj'ko"), phonetic ("fo'n-netj'k")...

b) The doubly similar letters mm nn... enter compatible (technically, with orthographic rules) in the sounds passion of assimilation (afomiosis, αφομοίωσης), for reminder of this passion, e.g.: : π,β,φ + μ = μμ, ν + ν,λ,ρ,μ = νν,λλ,ρρ,μμ: συ(ν)-μαθητής > συμμαθητής, συν-ράπτω > συρράπτω, παν-λαϊκός > παλλαϊκός, εν-νομος > έννομος,.. οπή - ό(π)μα > όμμα > μάτι, κόβω - κό(β)μα > κόμμα, γράφω - γρά(φ)μα > γράμμα...

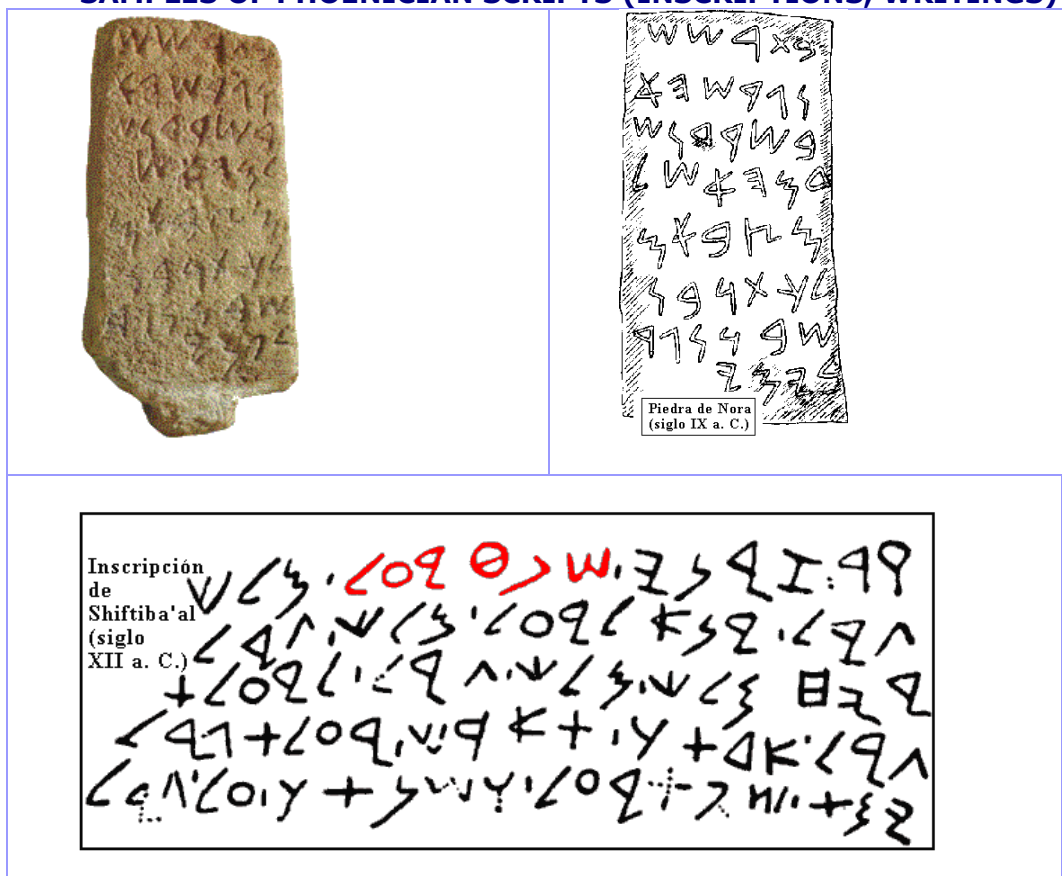
c) The consonants pronounced never with other consonant or alone them, but always with a vowel, where also their name = σύν-φωνα ("con-voice, sonar"). Consonant with conform (with other consonant) pronounced together only if does exist vowel and the one from the two consonant is semivowel or not voiceless – the reason that we do not see in the words combinations as βφ, τχ, τβ, βχ....

5. Because the letters δ, β, γ do not exist in the Latin alphabet (does not exist, because sound that represents suggest with letter th, v, y and with somehow strange way, see e.g. in English: *jot & yatan, then & thin...*) and because the clusters nt, mp, g/nk many words change in sounds: d b g, e.g.: γκαρίζω - γ(κ)άϊδαρος > γάϊδαρος, μπογιατζής > Βογιάτζης, Graecia - γραικός, συγγραφέας > συγ(γ)ραφέας.... for this and believed from the Erasmus and his partisans that the letters δ, β, γ before pronounced as ντ(d) μπ(b) γγ(g).

6. Because the two digits letters: αι, υι, οι, ου they resemble with the diphthongs ai, ui, oi, ou and because certain ancient Greek words that contain

diphthongs have changed today accent because sound of words affections (passion) and however are written again with the same precisely letters, e.g.: γᾱῖα – γαῖα, ομόϊος > ὁμοιος, θεῖος > θειος..., for this and the Erasmus with his partisans they believed that the Greek writing is historical. Naturally these words can be written again with similar letters, however now without dialytica or with placement of accentual mark in different letter, e.g. Ομόϊος > ὁμοιος.... Always in the Greek writing, in the words that changes their accent, changes or the letters their or orthographic marks (the new accent she appears - it is indicated with the abstraction of dialytica or with the placement of accentual mark, old the circumflex, in the second vowel etc), see e.g.: γᾱῖα > γαῖα, θεῖος > θειος.. You do not occupy - it was careful these the Erasmus, because so much the dialytica what the different accentual marks they do not exist in their Latin writing.

SAMPLES OF PHOENICIAN SCRIPTS (INSCRIPTIONS, WRITINGS)





CHAPTER 4nd THE VALUE AND WORLD-WIDE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND SYSTEM OF WRITING

1. REASONS FOR WHICH THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND THE GREEK SYSTEM OF WRITING SHOULD ONCE AGAIN BECOME INTERNATIONAL AND THE OFFICIAL PROTOCOL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.

The Greek language and the Greek system of writing, as evidenced by scientific sources, a watershed event not only in the history of Western civilization with the Greek's invention of the alphabet and their system of writing, but also constitute the means of precise expression by the creative human mind and spirit during mankind's initial great moments in the development of civilization and simultaneously comprise the foundation, base and support for all other European languages.

Specifically, the Greek language is of fundamental importance to the languages and cultures of the world, not only because it captured and recorded the most cultivated and philosophical thought of the ancient world, but also because it is the base and support not only of the modern Greek language, but also of a whole list of others, such as Latin and the so-called Latin-based languages (Italian, English, French, etc.). There is no language today that does not contain Greek words or derivatives of Greek words, and that is why it is considered the **"mother of all languages"**. While the people of the world in translating the ancient Greek writings (arts & science, literary, philosophy, epics, poetry, etc.), they imported into their own languages apart from the Greek intellectuality and thought many Greek words as well. Innumerable is the Greek vocabulary that is found in the international arena of languages and dialects. For example, it is estimated that the international English language (i.e., English used globally) contains today in excess of 50,000 words of Greek origin, for example:

Greek: Ευρώπη, αλφάβητο, γραμματική, συλλαβή, δίφθογγοι, Άγγελος, Βίβλος, βιβλιογραφία, διάλογος, Εθνικός, Φαντασία, Γεωγραφία, Ιστορία, είδωλο, Χιλιόμετρο, φιλοσοφία...

English: Europe, alphabet, grammatical, grammar, syllable, diphthongs, angel, Bible, bibliography, dialogue, ethnic, fantasy, geography, history, idol, kilometer, philosophy...

Also, the Greek alphabet is of fundamental importance to the world-wide art of writing and culture, not only because it captured and precisely recorded the most cultivated and philosophical thought of the ancient world, which today

guides us, as linguist Charles Higounet very rightly observes and remarks, but also and not only because it is the base of the modern Greek art of writing, but also because of a whole list of other writings, such as writings with Latin characters (English, Italian, French, German, etc.), the Slavic writings (Bulgarian, Russian, etc.), as we will see below, consequently the largest percentage of current writings.

The Greek language and the Greek scriptures are responsible for the birth and development of science and the arts. The Greeks were the first to discover and implement the simple but perfect system of writing, as we will see below, consequently having the capability to not only easily record their experiences, but also by studying them at a later time, they progressed and became first in the letters, arts and sciences: Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus, Thucydides, Heraclitus, Democritus, Plato, Aristotle, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, and....and...and...

The first texts of Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Law, Medicine, History, Linguistics, etc., were written in the Greek language and alphabet. The first theatrical works (plays), as well as the Byzantine literary works have been written in the Greek language.

The Greek language and Greek writing system were spread internationally first during the period of Alexander The Great and the Hellenistic period that followed. They were also used extensively during the Roman and Byzantine empires, while many Roman men, the aristocracy and well to do citizenry came to Athens to study and learn Greek and the Greek culture.

The Greek language and the Greek alphabet are those that the most known ancient religions were written and then spread throughout the world. That is to say, that of the Olympian gods and Christianity (New Testament). Most Apostles: Paul, John, Lukas, etc....Just as, many Hebrews had gotten a Greek education, knew the Greek language and alphabet and for that reason they wrote the Gospels directly in Greek for the purpose of making them known throughout the world.

Also, the New Testament became known throughout the world after its translation from Hebrew into Greek.

The Greek language and Greek scriptures are those that helped in the decipherment of many of the ancient writings. This happened, because during the period of Alexander The Great and the Hellenistic period that followed, the Greek language and alphabet were international and many signs, name plates, columns, tombs, etc., were in scripted bilingually, i.e., the column of Rosette in Greek and Egyptian, the epigram 'Rampad' in Alep in Greek, Syriac and Arabic, the epigram 'Arran' in Aouran in Greek and Arabic, etc.

In regard to the value of the Greek Language:

The Roman statesman and philosopher Cicero said that if the gods spoke they would use the Greek language.

Gaita, the German writer and philosopher, said that he had heard the Gospel in various languages; however, when he heard it in Greek it seemed as if the Moon had appeared in the sky.

The French Academician and Poet Claude Fauriel (1772-1844) said that the Greek language assembles the wealth and homogeneity of the German language, the clarity of French, the beauty of Spanish and the musicality of Italian.

The famous blind American writer Ellen Keller compared the preciseness and perfection of expression of the human thought in the Greek Language with the most perfect of the musical instruments, the violin.

The French writer and academic Margarite Yourceyar said: I loved this Greek language for its robust plasticity, where each of its words certifies its direct and different contact with the truths, and because whatever has been said worthy by man, for the most part has been said in this language.

The Greek poet and academic N Vrettakos said: When I die and I'm gone to the Heavens, i will speak to the angels in Greek, because they do not know any other language, other than the language of music.

The German poet, historian and philosopher Schiller said: Cursed Greek, you have discovered everything: philosophy, geometry, physics, astronomy..... You have left nothing for us.

"We are all Greeks. Our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts, have their root in Greece (Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792 – 1822)

In addition to the above, the Greek Language, alphabet and grammar, as we will further see, are nearly perfect and the easiest of all others. Hence, for all of the above, the Greek language and the Greek system of writing should enjoy world-wide respectability, attention and protection and once again become international and the official protocol of the European Union.

ENGLISH SPEECHES WITH GREEK WORDS

The former Prime Minister and professor Xenophon Zolotas had given two speeches in Washington D.C. (on September 26, 1957 and on October 2, 1959), which remain memorable and characterized by the international press as a "Linguistic Feat - Linguistic Epic! ". The reason for this was not only due to the content of these speeches but also due to the language in which they were given. It is assumed that the language for public speeches is English. In substance however, with the exception of a few conjunctions, articles and prepositions the language is Greek. The attendees that constituted the membership at the conference of the International Monetary Bank for Reconstruction and Growth did not have any problem understanding the uniqueness and magnificence of the text of the speeches given by the Greek professor.

THE SPEECH OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1957

Kyrie,

I eulogize the archons of the Pan ethnic Nomismatic Thesaurus and the Ecu-menical Trapeza for the orthodoxy of their axioms methods and policies, although there is an episode of cacophony of the Trapeza with Hellas. With enthusiasm we dialogue and synagonize at the synods of our didymous Organizations in which polymorphous economic ideas and dogmas are analyzed and

synthesized. Our critical problems such as the numismatic plethora generate some agony and melancholy. This phenomenon is characteristic of our epoch. But, to my thesis we have the dynamism to program therapeutic practices as a prophylaxis from chaos and catastrophe. In parallel a panethnic unhypocritical economic synergy and harmonization in a democratic climate is basic. I apologize for my eccentric monologue. I emphasize my eucharistiria to you Kyrie, to the eugenic and generous American Ethnos and to the organizations and protagonists of the Amphictyony and the gastronomic symposia.

IN GREEK

Κύριοι,

Ευλογώ τους άρχοντες του Διεθνούς Νομισματικού Ταμείου και την Οικουμενική Τράπεζα για την ορθοδοξία των αξιωμάτων, μεθόδων και πολιτικών, παρά το γεγονός ότι υπάρχει ένα επεισόδιο κακοφωνίας της Τράπεζας με την Ελλάδα. Με ενθουσιασμό διαλεγόμαστε και συναγωνιζόμαστε στις συνόδους των διδύμων Οργανισμών των οποίων τις πολύμορφες οικονομικές ιδέες και δόγματα αναλύουμε και συνθέτουμε. Τα κρίσιμα προβλήματά μας όπως η νομισματική πληθώρα παράγουν κάποια αγωνία και μελαγχολία. Αυτό το φαινόμενο είναι χαρακτηριστικό της εποχής μας. Αλλά, η θέση μου είναι ότι έχουμε τον δυναμισμό να προγραμματίσουμε θεραπευτικές πρακτικές σαν μέτρο προφύλαξης από το χάος και την καταστροφή. Παράλληλα μια παγκόσμια ανυπόκριτως οικονομική συνέργεια και εναρμόνιση σε ένα δημοκρατικό κλίμα είναι βασική. Απολογούμαι για τον εκκεντρικό μου μονόλογο. Εκφράζω με έμφαση την ευχαριστία μου σε εσένα Κύριε, στο ευγενικό και γενναιόδωρο Αμερικανικό Έθνος και στους οργανισμούς και πρωταγωνιστές της Αμφικτιωνίας και του γαστρονομικού Συμποσίου.»

THE SPEECH OF OCTOBER 2, 1959

Kyrie,

It is Zeus' anathema on our epoch and the heresy of our economic method and policies that we should agonize the Skylla of numismatic plethora and the Charybdis of economic anaemia. It is not my idiosyncrasy to be ironic or sarcastic but my diagnosis would be that politicians are rather cryptoplethorists. Although they emphatically stigmatize numismatic plethora, they energize it through their tactics and practices. Our policies should be based more on economic and less on political criteria. Our gnomon has to be a metron between economic strategic and philanthropic scopes. In an epoch characterized by monopolies, oligopolies, monopolistic antagonism and polymorphous inelasticities, our policies have to be more orthological, but this should not be metamorphosed into plethorophobia, which is endemic among academic economists. Numismatic symmetry should not antagonize economic acme. A greater harmonization between the practices of the economic and nomismatic archons is basic. Parallel to this we have to synchronize and harmonize more and more our economic and nomismatic policies panethnically. These scopes are more practicable now, when the prognostics of the political end economic barometer are halcyonic. The history of our didymous organization on this sphere has been didactic and their gnostic practices will always be a tonic to the polyonymous and idiomorphous

ethnical economies. The geneses of the programmed organization will dynamize these policies. Therefore, I sympathize, although not without criticism one or two themes with the apostles and the hierarchy of our organs in their zeal to program orthodox economic and nomismatic policies. I apologize for having tyrannized you with my Hellenic phraseology.

In my epilogue I emphasize my eulogy to the philoxenous aytochtons of this cosmopolitan metropolis and my encomium to you Kyrie, the stenographers.

IN GREEK

Κύριοι,

Είναι "Διός ανάθεμα" στην εποχή μας και αίρεση της οικονομικής μας μεθόδου και της οικονομικής μας πολιτικής το ότι θα φέρναμε σε αγωνία την Σκύλλα του νομισματικού πληθωρισμού και τη Χάρυβδη της οικονομικής μας αναιμίας. Δεν είναι στην ιδιοσυγκρασία μου να είμαι ειρωνικός ή σαρκαστικός αλλά η διάγνυσή μου θα ήταν ότι οι πολιτικοί είναι μάλλον κρυπτοπληθωριστές. Αν και με έμφαση στιγματίζουν τον νομισματικό πληθωρισμό, τον ενεργοποιούν μέσω της τακτικής τους και των πρακτικών τους. Η πολιτική μας θα έπρεπε να βασίζεται περισσότερο σε οικονομικά και λιγότερο σε πολιτικά κριτήρια. Γνώμων μας πρέπει να είναι ένα μέτρο μεταξύ οικονομικής στρατηγικής και φιλανθρωπικής σκοπιάς. Σε μια εποχή που χαρακτηρίζεται από μονοπώλια, ολιγοπώλια, μονοπωλιακό ανταγωνισμό και πολύμορφες ανελαστικότητες, οι πολιτικές μας πρέπει να είναι πιο ορθολογιστικές, αλλά αυτό δεν θα έπρεπε να μεταμορφώνεται σε πληθωροφοβία, η οποία είναι ενδημική στους ακαδημαϊκούς οικονομολόγους. Η νομισματική συμμετρία δεν θα έπρεπε να ανταγωνίζεται την οικονομική ακμή. Μια μεγαλύτερη εναρμόνιση μεταξύ των πρακτικών των οικονομικών και νομισματικών αρχόντων είναι βασική. Παράλληλα με αυτό, πρέπει να εκσυγχρονίσουμε και να εναρμονίσουμε όλο και περισσότερο τις οικονομικές και νομισματικές μας πρακτικές πανεθνικώς. Αυτές οι θεωρήσεις είναι πιο εφαρμόσιμες τώρα, όταν τα προγνωστικά του πολιτικού και οικονομικού βαρομέτρου είναι αλκυονίδων ημερών αίθρια. Η ιστορία της διδυμής οργάνωσης σε αυτήν την σφαίρα είναι διδακτική και οι γνωστικές τους εφαρμογές θα είναι πάντα ένα τονωτικό στις πολυώνυμες και ιδιόμορφες εθνικές οικονομίες. Η γένεση μιας προγραμματισμένης οργάνωσης θα ενισχύσει αυτές τις πολιτικές. Γι' αυτόν το λόγο αντιμετωπίζω με συμπάθεια, αλλά όχι χωρίς κριτική διάθεση, ένα ή δύο θέματα με τους αποστόλους της ιεραρχίας των οργάνων μας στον ζήλο τους να προγραμματίσουν ορθόδοξες οικονομικές και νομισματικές πολιτικές. Απολογούμαι που σας τυράννησα με την ελληνική μου φρασεολογία.

Στον επίλογό μου δίνω έμφαση στην ευλογία μου, προς τους φιλόξενους αυτόχθονες αυτής της κοσμοπολίτικης μητρόπολης καθώς και το εγκώμιό μου προς εσάς, κύριοι στενογράφοι

GREEK WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (DICTIONARY)

A. abyss, academy, acme = ακμή, δόξα, acrobat, acropolis, aegis, aerial, aerodrome, aeronautics, aeroplane, aesthetic, air, all, allegory, allergy, alphabet, amalgam, ambrosia, amethyst, amnesia, amphibian, amphitheatre, amphora, anachronism, anaemia, anagram, analogy, analysis, anarchism, anathema, anatomy, angel, anomalous, antagonism, anorexia, anthology, anticlyclone, aorta, apathetic, aphorism, apocalypse, apologise, apoplexy, apostasy, apostle, apostrophe, apothecary, archaeology, archbishop, archdeacon,

archipelago, architect, arctic, aristocratic, arithmetic, aroma, arsenic, asbestos, ascetic, asphyxia, asthma, astrology, astronaut, astronomy, asylum, atheism, athlete, atmosphere, atom, atrophy, aura, austere authentic, autobiography, autocrat, automatic, autograph, autonomous, autopsy, axiom.

B. bacterium, baptism, barbarian, baritone, barometer, basic, basil, bathos, basis, Bible, bibliography, bigamy, biochemistry, biography, biology, biplane, blasphemy, botany.

C. call = καλῶ, calando, callus, calyx, canon, captain, card, cartography, castor, cataclysm, catacombs, catalogue, catalyst, catapult, cataract, catarrh, catastrophe, catechism, category, cathedral, cathode, catholic, caustic, cell, cemetery, cenotaph, centre, ceramic, chameleon, chaos, character, chart, chasm, chimera, chiropractor, choir, chiropodist, chord choreography, chorus, Christ, chromatic, chromosome, chronic, chronicle, chronological, chronometer, chrysalis, chrysanthemum, cinema, cirrhosis, claustrophobia, cleric, climacteric, climate, climax, clinic, code, colossal. Comedy, comic, comma, cosmos, cosmetic, cosmonaut, cost, crisis, criterion, criticism, crypt, crystal, cybernetics, cycle, cyclone, cyclopaedia, cyclotron, cylinder, cymbal, cynic, cyst.

D. deacon = δίακων, decade, Decalogue, delta, demagogic, democracy, demography, demon, demotic, dermatology, diabetes, diabolic, diadem diaeresis (διαλυτικά), diagnosis, diagonal, diagram, dialect, dialogue, diameter, diamond, diaphanous, diaphragm, diatribe, dichotomy, dictator, didactic, diet, dilemma, dinosaur, dioxide, diorama, diphtheria, diphthong, diploma, diplomat, disaster, disc, dolphin, dose, double, draconian, dragon, drama, drastic, dynamic, dynamite, dynasty, dyspepsia, disharmony...

E. eccentric, ecclesiastic, echo, eclectic, eclipse, ecology, economic, ecstasy, ecumenical, ecumenical, eczema, egoism, elastic, electric, elegiac, elephant, elliptic, emblem, embryo, emetic, emphasis, empiric, emporium, encyclopaedia, endemic, energy, enigma, enthrone, enthusiasm, entomology, enzyme, ephemeral, epidemic, epigram, epilepsy, epilogue, epiphany, episode, epistle, epistyle, epitaph, epithet, epitome, epoch, erotic, esoteric, ether, ethic, ethnic, ethos, etymology, eucalyptus, Eucharist, eugenics, eulogize, eunuch, euphemism, euphony, euphoria, Eurasia, eureka, evangelical, exodus, exorcize, exotic.....

F. fable=φαῦλος-μῦθος, fanatic, fantasy, father, frenetic=φρενήρης.....

G. galaxy, gastronomy, general, genesis, genus, genitive = γενική, George, geo, geography, geometry, geocentric, geophysics, geopolitics, geology, geometry, gerontology, gigantic, glycerine, gyro, government, grammatical, gramophone, graphic, gymnasium, Gregorian, gynaecology.....

H. hagiology, halcyon = αλκυών, harmony = αρμονία, hecatomb, hectare, hedonism, hegemony, helicopter, heliotrope, helium, helot, hemisphere, haemorrhage=αιμορραγία, haemorrhoids, hepatitis, heretic, hermaphrodite, hermetic, hermit, hero, heroin, Hesperus, heterodox, heterogeneous, heterosexual, hexagon, hexameter, hierarchy, hieroglyph, hilarious, hippopotamus, hippodrome, history, holocaust, holograph, homeopathy, homogeneous, homonym, homophone, hour = ὥρα, (χώρα), horizon, hymen, hyperbole, hypnosis, hypocrisy, hypotenuse, hysteria, homosexual, horde, horizon, hormone, hour, hydrostatics, hydrophobia, hyena, hygiene, hymn, hypertrophy, hypochondria, hypodermic, hypothesis.

I. iamb, icon, iconoclast, idea, ideogram, ideology, idiot, idiolect, idiom, idiosyncrasy, idyllic, ironic, isobar, isosceles, isotope, isthmus.

K. kaleidoscope, kilo, kilocycle, kilogram, kilometre, kilolitre, kinetic, kleptomania.....

L. labyrinth, laconic, laic, lachrymal = δάκρυσμα, larynx, lava, lesbian, lethargy, leukaemia, lexical, lithography, logarithm, logic, logistics, lynx, lyre, lyric

M. macrobiotic, macrocosm, magic, magnet, mania, mathematics, mechanic, medal, megacycle, megalith, megalomania, megaphone, megaton, meiosis, melancholia, melodic, melodrama, meningitis, menopause, metabolism, metallic, metallurgy, metamorphosis, metaphor, metaphysics, meteor, meteorite, meteorology, meter, metre, metric, metronome, metropolis, miasma, microbe, microbiology, microelectronics, micrometer, micron, micro organism, microphone, microscope, mimeograph, mimetic, monarch, monastery, monogamy, monogram, monolith, monologue, monomania, monoplane, monopoly, monosyllable, monotheism, monotone, morphology, museum, music, myopia, myriad, mysterious, mystic, myth.....

N. narcissism, narcotic, nautical, nautilus, necromancy, necropolis, nectar, nemesis, Neolithic, neologism, neon, news, nerve, neoplasm, nephritis, neuralgia, neurasthenia, nominative = ἱϊλιάδότης, nostalgia, nymph.

O. oasis, ocean, octagon, octane, octave, octogenarian, octopus, ode (ωδή), odyssey, oesophagus, Oedipus complex, orgy, oligarchy, Olympiad, Olympic, onomatopoeia, ontology, ophthalmic, optic (optimist, option), orchestra, orchid, organ, organic, organism, organize, orgasm, orphan, orthodox, orthographic, orthopaedic, osteopath, ouzo, oxide, oxygen.

P. pachyderm, pagan=παγανιστής-ειδωλολάτρης, Paleolithic, paleontology, palm, panacea, panchromatic, pancreas, pandemic, pandemonium, pangyric=πανηγυρική ομιλία, panic, panoply, panorama, pantechnicon, pantheism, pantheon, panther, parabola=παράβολή, paradigm, paradox, paragon=παράγων-υπόδειγμα, paragraph, parallel, paralysis, paranoia, paraphrase, paraplegia, parasite, paratyphoid, parenthesis, pariah=παρίας, parody, paroxysm, patter, pathetic, pathology, pathos, patriarch, patriot, patronymic, pedagogue, pederasty, pediatrics, pedometer=βηματομετρητής, pentagon, pentameter, Pentateuch, pentathlon, Pentecost, Pepsis, perihelion=περιήλιο, perimeter, period, peripatetic, periphrasis, periphery, periscope, peristyle, peritonitis, petal=πέταλο άνθους, phalanx, phallus=φαλλός, phantasm, pharmacology, pharmacy, pharynx, phase, phenomenon, philanthropy, philately, philharmonic, philology, philosophy, philter, phlebitis, phlegm, phobia, phoenix, phone, phoneme=φώνημα, phonetic, phonograph, phonology, phosphorous, photo, photoelectric, photogenic, photograph, photolithography, photometer, phrase, phrenology, phthisis, physics, physiognomy, physiology, physiotherapy, planet, plasma, plasma, plastic, plectrum=πλήκτρο, pleonasm, plethora, plural, πλήθος, πληθυντικός, plutocracy, plutonium, pneumatic, pneumonia, pole=πόλος, polemic, policy, police, politics, polyandry, polygamy, polyglot, polygon, polymorphous, polyphony, polypus, polysyllable, polytechnic, polytheism, porn, practice, pragmatism, presbyter, prism, problem, prognosis, programmer, prologue, prophecy, prophylactic, proscenium=προσκήνιο, proselyte, prosody,

protagonist, protocol, proton, protoplasm, protozoa, prototype, psalm, pseudonym, psyche, psychedelic, psychic, psychoanalysis, psychology, psychopath, psychosis, psychotherapy, pterodactyl, pylon=πυλώνας, pyramid, pyre=πυρά, pyrites, pyrotechnics=πυροτέχνημα, python.....

Q = k: qoppa – Kappa ...

R. radio, Reyna, rhyme, rhythm.....

S. sandal, sarcasm, sarcophagus, sardonic, satyr, scene, skeptic, schematic, schism, schizophrenia, scholar, scholastic, school, scoria, scorpion, Scylla, seismic, semantic, semaphore=σηματοφόρος, septicemia=σηψαιμία, serial, sir, solecism=σολοικισμός, sophism, spasm, sphinx, stadium, stalactite, stalagmite, star, static, statistics, stereophonic, stereoscopic, sternum, stigma, stoic, stomach, strategy, stratagem, stratosphere, streptococcus, streptomycin, strophe, sycophant, syllogism, syllable, symbol, symmetry, sympathetic, symphony, symposium, symptom, synagogue, synchronize, syncope, syndrome, synod, synonym, synopsis, syntax, synthesis, syphilis, syringe, system.....

T. tactic, talent, tantalize = Τάνταλος, tartar, tautology, taxidermy, technique, technocracy, technology, telegram, telegraph, telemetry, teleology, telepathy, telephone, telephoto, telescope, theatre, theism, theme, theocracy, theology, theorem, theoretic, theory, theosophy, therapeutic, therapy, thermo, thermal, thermion, thermometer, thermos, thesaurus, thesis, tone, topography, Trapeze, tragedy, tragicomedy, tremor, trigonometry, trilogy, tripod, trireme = τριήρη, triple, trophy, tropic, typhoon, typo, typical, typography, tyranny.....

U. unanimous, anonymous, Uranus, uranium.....

V = W = B(β): basic, barbarian..

X. xenophobe, xylophone, xenia, xenon

y. hypo - hyper , super = υπό - υπέρ.....

Z. Zeus = Ζεύς, zephyr, zeugma, zodiac, zone, zoology....

2. WHY THE GREEK LANGUAGE BY A SINGLE VOTE LOST, FROM ONCE AGAIN, BECOMING THE OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Because in the middle of the past (20th) century the interdependence of nations in the sectors of economy, arts & science created the need for international diplomacy and communication with a single common language, and because the most widespread up to then languages, such as English, French, German, Chinese, and others are very difficult to learn, certain scholars proposed the reintroduction of Ancient Greek or Latin as the official international language.

However, this idea was rejected because both of these languages are not being spoken and consequently, they do not serve the requirements of an emerging world, while others claimed that this problem would be resolved by the so-called artificial languages that had begun to appear.

This rejection however, was a big mistake, because:

1) The Greek language other than its world-wide contribution, it is also the easiest and the only language capable of the most comprehensive transmission of meaning, nearly perfect, as we will see below.

2) The ancient Greek language even though is not been spoken today, nevertheless its continuity exists through modern Greek, which of course, is as rich and beautiful as the ancient Greek, and perhaps a bit beyond. And we are saying this, because the modern Greek language has vastly increased its vocabulary through the creation and addition of new words, and also through simplification by the Greek literary scholars of some of the difficult parts of the ancient Greek grammar, such as (suffixes, noun and adjective cases, elimination of orthographic symbols, etc.), and thus the modern Greek language is simpler and more precise than the ancient Greek.

3) The artificial languages, as we will see below, have been proven to be for simplistic communication and nothing more.

It is also noted, that:

1) According to the assumptions of those supporting the artificial language 'Esperanto' (see, encyclopedia "SCIENCE & LIFE", and others), in 1900 the official international English language was being spoken by roughly 10% of the world population. In 1950 11%, while today decreased to 8.5%. According to some, this reduction is due to the English language and writing being too difficult to learn.

2) It is said that, in a meeting that took place in New York City at the end of the 20th century by renowned economists and arts & science scholars in order to decide which will become for them the official international language, the Greek language lost by a single vote, cast by the Polish (however of Jewish ancestry) doctor Lazarus Lojntbich Zamenhof (L.L. Zamenhof, 1859 - 1917) or with his philological pseudonym " Doctor Esperanto ", and thus the name of the artificial language Esperanto that he created.

3) The artificial languages were created by selected words that are common in many languages (the Esperanto language is basically based on the vocabulary of languages of Latin origin: English, French, German) and it is assumed with inventive rules of writing and spelling, syntax and conjugation, to facilitate ease of learning. However, these languages are only for simplistic communication, because for a comprehensive transmission of meaning the requirement is a natural language. In addition, the artificial languages are incapable of doing what a natural language appears to be able to do, and because there are very many of them or that they only address specific individuals.

**The Greek language has an extremely precise expression
and an easy and unlimited reproductive capability of words.**

Observing the words of the Greek language we see that some are common, simple (single) words while others are compound, i.e.: γράφω, δια-γράφω, εξ-υπ-ακούγεται... and, all to be constituted or made-up (except the: **articles, conjunctions and prepositions**) from specific component elements, known as: **root, prefix, subject, accent (tone), suffix (derivative), and suffix (vocalic-case sensitive)**, whereby each one of them produces a proportional meaning in the word, i.e.: γράφ-ω (= **verb, present tense, 1st person**), ἐ-

γραφ-ες, (= **verb, past tense, 2nd person**) , δια-γραφ-ή (**compound verb, compound noun, compound adjective**)... εξ-έχ-ω, εξ-οχ-ή, έξ-οχ-η..

Stem (subject) is a group of two-character letters (GK. phthongs) which is common in many simple words, as e.g.: the stem subject "γραφ-" in the words: γραφ-ω, γραφ-ή...The stem subject relates to the sounds of nature and it is either a self-produced sound of some being or processed sound (something like the marble and the statue), i.e., κρα-κρα... > κράζ-ω, τρ... > τρίζω, τρίβω, τριβή... vow.. or bouu... > boul, βους...

Derivative and vocative suffixes are called the specific two-character letters (GK. phthongs) with which we produce the parts of speech (= the nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.) and also conjugate (we form the singular or plural, as well as the nominative case, possessive case, etc), the combination of the two-character letters (GK. phthongs) with which we reveal or imply the part of speech or the signified type, that is to say what we want to express, e.g.: Stem subject γραφ- and words: γράφ-ω, γραφ-έας, γραφ-είς, γραφ-ή, γραφ-ές, γραφ-είο, γραφ-ικ-ός,ή,ο, γραφ-ομεν-ος,η,ο....

Consequently, the Greek words have affinity, causal relation and expression, while simultaneously the Greek language has unlimited possibilities to generate new words.

Contrarily, in the other languages basically there are no constituted component elements of words, but a fixed quantity of words whereby the structure of these words (in reality, syntax by apposition) produces the expression (the oral speech).

Observing for example, the vocabulary of the Chinese language (note, somewhere between the Greek and Chinese languages are the other languages) we see that there are all and all **328** simple and indeclinable monosyllable words (similar to the Greek indeclinable words (conjunctions): με, σε, επί, συν, δια, μετά...), from which with simple composition and a gradual rise-and-decline of the voice in the oral speech crop up the remainder, e.g.: see, the below Chinese words: "πε" = κύπελλο, cup"τσιμ" = χρυσός,η,ο, golden «τσιμ πε» = χρυσό κύπελλο, gold cup, «τσάου» = μέρα, day, «νι τσάου» = καλημέρα, good day, «σιαμ-σουέ» = το άρωμα (το αρωματόνερο), aroma, «σεν» = ο Θεός, God, «σί-λά» = η Ελλάδα, Greece, «τσούν-κούο» = η Κίνα, China, «μέϊ-κό» = η Αμερική, America...

Observing also the various current European languages (English, French, Spanish, etc.) we basically see that all of them also do not have any linguistic productive code of communication, but that they resemble the Chinese language, that is to say they express with the 'at apposition syntax' of words, e.g.: in English: I go, go on,... I love, you love, the love, of love... = ελληνικά πάω, προχωρώ, αγαπώ, αγάπη...

Hence, we do not have only 328 words, but many more from which some are generated with suffixes, e.g.: in English: Lovely, loveless, lovelies.... and

others are Greek or Latin etc, e.g.: Ευρώπη (Europe), τιτάνας (titan), πρόβλημα (problem)...

And because in the other languages, more or less, the words do not have constituted component elements, the words are usually composed of a few syllables and without significant productive capability, while in contrast the Greek language in relation to the others has an extremely easy and unlimited productive capability for words.

These are the reason for which:

- a) The Greek language has the richer vocabulary than all other,
- b) The other languages are usually borrowing (take) words from other languages (usually from Greek and Latin) or create words with Greek and Latin constituted component elements of words, e.g.: τηλεφωνο - telephone (tele + phone), πρωτοτυπία > prototype (proto + type), photo types....

THE GREEK LANGUAGE HAS CLARITY AND EXPRESSION

Because the words of the Greek language are constituted by concrete and specific component elements (root or subject + suffix, etc.) and at the same time each one of them expresses with logical correctness something concrete for the signified type (the prefix - e - expresses action in the past, the suffixes express the part of speech or the signified type, that is to say if the signified type is active or passive, noun or adjective, masculine or feminine, etc., that is why:

A) The Greek words are expressive and absolutely explicit in their meaning and easy to comprehend. Their meaning becomes clear by simply analyzing their constituted compound elements, i.e.: λύν-ω, έ-λυσ-α, γράφ-ω, γραφέ-ας, γραπτ-ός, γραφ-ική..,

For example, the word "verb" in the Greek language in addition to other things with the suffix reveals:

a) Which precisely is the subject of this part of speech or sentence (that is to say if the subject is the speaker or the listener or a third person): αγαπώ, it means, I = the speaker = subject, αγαπάς it means, you = the listener = subject, αγαπά, it means, he, she, it = the third person = subject...,

b) Voice (whether we are active or passive): I love (Yannis...) = active voice & I am loved (by Yannis.) = passive voice.

c) Tense (the present, the past and the future) active or passive: λύν-ω = active now & έλυσ-α = active past tense.... This is something which in order to be said in other languages it must be said together with other words, for example: αγαπώ, ας,α = I love, you love, he-she-it loves... αγαπιέμαι = I am loved by John.

B) In the Greek language there is the capability to form many rhetorical and syntactical types of speech for the purpose of correctly expressing or accentuating (emphasizing) the meaning of the speech, for example: *The train is driven*

by George. = *subjunctive syntaxes*, Ο Γιώργος οδηγεί το τραίνο. = *indicative syntaxes*, Ο Γιώργος είναι οδηγός του τραίνου. = *imperative syntaxes*.

George not only went, but he also hit Aris = George other than he went, he also hit Aris. Instead of simply: George went and hit Aris.

In the Chinese language (somewhere between the Greek and Chinese languages are the other languages), because the words do not have constituted compound elements (suffixes, etc.), they have many meanings or they belong to several parts of speech (they are something like the stems (subjects): γραφ-, καλ-, αγαπ-.. in Greek) and their meaning is arranged:

a) From the intensity of the tone, e.g.: in Chinese: "κιο" (very accentuated) = water & "kio"? (less accentuated) = I ask, something similar to the Greek indeclinable words: η & ἡ (In the indeclinable polysyllabic words the meaning is determined proportionally from which syllable is accented, while in the Greek language: seldom & never...)

b) From the position that the word in question is in the sentence (or from what other word it has before or after). e.g.: in the English word love, where this word (or any other), if it is said with a pronoun it becomes **verb**: *i love* = αγαπώ, if it is said with the article "the" it becomes **noun**: the love = ἡ ἀγάπη... if it is said with the word "of" it becomes a noun in the possessive case: of love = the love of, etc.

Hence, that which we reveal with the suffixes, inflection and declension in the Greek language, it is done in the other languages by placing before or after the word in question one other word.

This is also the reason that:

a) In the Greek language if we even utter a single word, we become absolutely comprehensible or explicitly clear, for example: αγαπ-ώ, αγαπ-η, αγαπ-άς, αγαπ-ά...

b) In the other languages, in order to become comprehensible or absolutely and explicitly clear, we must speak with complete sentences of the syntactical type: Y + P + A or K, where Y = subject, P = verb, A = object, K = predicate: I love you. He loves me. Mary loves books. Love is a good thing.

GREEK IS THE MOST EUPHONIC AND EASY TO PRONOUNCE LANGUAGE

Comparing the vocabulary, the words of the Greek language with those of other languages we see that Greek words are easier to pronounce and at the same time more beautiful and appealing to the sense of hearing, and that is because:

1) The Greek words are created with constituted compound elements (= the root or the subject + tone (accent) + suffix, etc.) and do not have difficult clusters (that is to say difficult in tone μπ(b), ντ(d), γκ(g), νμ, νρ, νλ...), since the Greek language through the passage of time has removed or altered them, i.e.: In the Greek words, μπογιατζής > βογιατζής, γκαρίζω > γκάιδaros > γάιδaros,

Μπενετία (Benetia > Venetia) > Βενετία ή Ενετία, συν-μαθητής > συμμαθητής, συν-λέγω > συλλέγω, συν-ράπτω > συρράπτω, τιμάω > τιμώ, τιμάεις – τιμάς, Αθηνάα > Αθηνά...

In the verbal speech: in Greek, Φέρε τη(ν) μάνα σου και λίγ(α) απ(ό) όλα και θα σ(ε) αγαπώ.

Consequently, the Greek vocabulary (words), the Greek oral speech is a creation that resulted as the timber and the furniture or the Stone and the marble.

Contrarily, in the other languages the words are usually with few syllables and few vowels, something similar that occurs with words in the Greek Language, i.e.: in English: good, max, two, I love, you love...

2) The Greek words are not accented in an accidental or specific syllable from the last syllable (suffix) of words, as it happens with words of other languages resulting in being heard monotonously, but where the part of speech or the type of word determines and harmonizes and thus the tone in Greek helps us with the comprehension of the word while producing beautiful audibility in the verbal speech, e.g., in the Greek polysyllabic words the adjectives are accented in the **antepenultimate** syllable, the verbs in the **penultimate** syllable and the nouns in the **final** syllable: in Greek, έξοχος,η,ο, άδικος,η,ο, κάθετος,η,ο, έ-ξοχη, εξο-χή, ε-ξέ-χω, ε-ξέ-χει,... κά-λος, κα-λός, ...

The French language usually accentuates the words in the final syllable, e.g.: pieta... and the English language in the antepenultimate syllable (or in penultimate syllable, if there is no antepenultimate), e.g.: love, anderlect, America... This is the reason for which there is no accentual symbol in the other languages.

3. THE GREEK SYSTEM OF WRITING (THE GREEK GRAMMAR) IS THE MOST PRECISE, NEARLY PERFECT SYSTEM IN THE WORLD

(The only writing system that records the words as an electronic recorder does and beyond!)

Writing may be an ancient human invention, but those that more importantly went a step beyond in perfecting it are the Greeks with the invention of a system and methodology of writing that records the oral speech not only as the recorder does, which may also be accomplished through other systems and methodologies of writing, but they went beyond, etymologically, in order to avoid any misapprehension with the sound-alike words. Specifically, in the Greek system of writing are the following letters and special symbols, which do not exist in any other system of writing, which also, depict the speech not only phonetically, but also etymologically:

1) The capital letters: Α, Β, Γ ... and small letters: α, β, γ...

The small letters: **α, β, γ...** are not for simplification, ("επισευρμένη γραφή") as it is called in Greek, but were devised in order to point out to the reader that the word that begins with such letter does not signify a principal noun, but a common noun, i.e.: νίκη & Νίκη, κριτικός & Κρητικός, αγαθή & Αγαθή...

The capital letters: **A, B, Γ...** are not the regular letters of the Greek alphabet, as it is said, but sound-alike with the small letters, which were devised in order to point out to the reader the sentences of a topic (in writing the first letter of each sentence) and also to differentiate between the principal and common nouns, i.e.: νίκη & Νίκη, κόκκινος & κ. Κόκκινος...

2) The orthographic symbols (= the apostrophe, the accentual mark and the solvents)

The orthographic symbols are not for the purpose to indicate old prosody (the musicality of the ancient Greek language), as it is said, but the specific accented pronunciations during a speech, that is to say, the accented and languid syllables, as well as pronunciation with contraction, vowel fusion, etc., e.g.: σ' όλα & σόλα, μία & μια, θεϊκός & θεϊός, έξοχη (adjective) & εξοχή (noun), σόλα (παπουτσιού) & σ' όλα (έκθλιψη) = σε όλα, μία (two syllables) & μια (one syllable with vowel fusion), θεϊκός (ασυναίρετα, το ει = δυο φθόγγοι) & θεϊός (συνηρημένα, το ει = ένας φθόγγος)). Alike: ποίος & ποιος, πότε & ποτέ, σ' όλα = σε όλα & σόλα, λίγα από όλα & λίγ' απ όλα...

3) The sound-alike letters: O(o) & Ω(Ω), E(ε) & ΑΙ(αι), H(η) & Υ(υ) & Ι(Ι)...

The letters H(η), Ω(ω), Υ(υ)... are not letters that depict ancient diphthongs which today coincide with I, O, as it is falsely claimed by some, but letters that resulted from distortion of scheme (form) of - I (Ι), O (ο) -, for the purpose of creating the sound-alike letters: O(o) & Ω(ω), H(η) & Υ(υ) & Ι(ι) & ΟΙ(οι)... with which, based upon rules, the etymology becomes clear (conjugation, type, gender, singular, plural, etc.), hence the precise meaning of words (writing for example the female gender with -η, the neutral gender with -Ι, etc.), and thus we are helped in the comprehension of words and in the differentiation of the sound-alike words, e.g.: κουτί & κουτή & κουτοί, λύρα & λίρα.

Simpler yet, with the sound-alike letters: O(o) & Ω(ω), H(η) & Υ(υ) & Ι(ι)... we indicate in the suffix the part of conjugation or the part of speech (grammatical type) that the word reveals, writing for example: with -ο,η,ι - the singular case of the nouns and adjectives: καλό, καλή, νίκη, τιμή, σύκο, φιλί,..., with -ω,ει- the present tense of the verbs: καλώ, γελώ, τρέχω, σήκω, καλεί,... (similarly the remainder parts of speech, numbers, etc.), and the subject or the root or the original word of a derivative, e.g.: κρίνω, κριτής > κριτικός (with -ι) & Κρήτη > Κρητικός (with -η)... συν-μαθητής > συμμαθητής (with two -μμ) & έμεινα (with one -μ)... , so that the reader is helped in the comprehension of words and the differentiation or distinction of the sound-alike words.

As we see from the above examples with the help of the sound-alike letters: **O(o) & Ω(Ω), E(ε) & ΑΙ(αι), H(η) & Υ(υ) & Ι(Ι)...** , but also the orthographic symbols we are quickly able to distinguish the sound-alike words or we understand whether we are talking about a verb or a noun or adjective, etc., or the genders male, or neuter, or principal, or common name etc. Consequently the letters -Ω, -Η, -Υ- are not leftover ancient diphthongs, as it is claimed by some, but sound-alike letters, for the afore mentioned reasons.

Therefore:

1) The Greeks, with the invention of capital and small letters, as well as orthographic symbols and sound-alike letters, if we pay close attention, we will see that they write (spell) particularly easily not only as the electronic recorder does, but also beyond that. With the recorder there can be misapprehension because of the sound-alike words, while with the Greek alphabet's writing misapprehension is impossible, **because with the Greek spelling we record not only what we say with the two-character letters (phthongs) but also what we mean etymologically** (part of speech, type, verb, noun, etc.), with the help of the sound-alike, the capital and small letters. For example: *Αγαθή & αγαθή & αγαθοί, σε όλα & σόλα & σ' όλα, ποία & ποια & πια, κουτί & κουτοί & κουτή, κλίση & κλήση & κλείσει & κλίσει...*

2) Because the Greek system of writing records the words as such, precisely as heard and simultaneously depending on their etymology at the moment when we write, going back to the ancient Greek written texts we can see how exactly the Greek words were in each period of evolution of the Greek language. That is something that can not be done in any other language's writings, because the other language writings record the words historically (writings with Latin characters: English, French, and others), others ideographically (Chinese, Japanese, and others) and others consonantly (Arabic, Persian, and others).

3) If the Greeks had discovered in spelling only the letters of **vowels**, as it is claimed by some, it would not be significant (it would only be something simpler), since instead of them in writings that do not have vowels there are indicative symbols that are added, if it is required on or under the consonants that would have vowels for clarification. The significant thing in the history of writing is also the invention of the sound-alike letters (ο & ω, η & ι & ι...) and the invention of orthographic symbols (accentual mark, apostrophe, solvents) and also the invention of defined rules of spelling (orthographic). Clearly, the rules by which in writing the orthographic symbols and the sound-alike letters in words (= to write for example the female gender with -η, the neuter with -ι,ο, the verbs with -ω,ει...) it is very important, because, if these were created by chance, then Greek writing would be very difficult and time-consuming to learn it.

4) In all the languages of the world there are sound-alike words, accented and languid syllables, pronunciation with contraction, vowel fusion, etc. However in the writings of other populations (Indian, etc.) these are not indicated, since there are neither orthographic symbols (accentual mark, apostrophe, etc.) nor sound-alike letters (= Ω (ω) & Ο (ο), Η (η) & Υ (υ) & Ι (ι)...) nor capital and small letters, with which these would be indicated. In Latin and the current writings with Latin characters (English, French, etc.) there are only the capital and small letters. Consequently all of the other language writings are, more or less, inferior in precision and expression to the Greek language.

5) Other the diphthongs: οῦ, αῖ, εῖ, οῖ, υῖ = two letters (phthongs), and else the two-character letters: ου, αι, ει, οι, υι = one letter. In writing the diphthongs are distinguished from the two-character letters by the solvents and accentual mark: αῖ = αῖ, αῖ = ε.

6) In observing the Greek writing, ancient and modern, we see that the letters are simple and constant in scheme, hence easy to script (draw) and

distinct in their reading; and, the words are written with as many different letters as there are different two-character letters in the words, consonants and vowels, which provides the capability of writing any word or any sound, e.g.: ε, α, αέρας, εε, εαα... this capability does not exist in other languages. For example, the letters in the Egyptian language are images of beings and as such there is a need for some form of figurative talent for drawing. In the cuneiform and linear writing the letters have complex schemes which requires a lot of time for familiarization and learning, and also some figurative talent for drawing. In the Indian and Arabic language alphabets the letters are attached to each other, while also they do not have a constant scheme, thus it requires some figurative talent and a lot of time of familiarization and learning.

7) From the sound-alike letters Ο(ο) & Ω(ω), Ε(ε) & ΑΙ(αι), Η(η) & Υ(υ) & Ι(ι) & ΟΙ(οι).... that have been devised in the Greek alphabet and writing for the reasons afore mentioned, Ω(ω), Η(η) – it is the invention of the **Ions** and for this reason, obviously, these letters are called **Ionic** by the other Greeks according to historian Herodotus.

8) Nevertheless, In the Greek alphabet system of writing there is still a need for some small improvements, such as: The two-character letter – ΟΥ - (ou) to be written with a single character and be simplified; to reduce the orthographic rules, but with research and study and not at random, in order that writing-spelling to become even easier. Not, for example: οδεύω, κλαδεύω, παύω..., but οδέβω, κλαδέβω, πάβω... Similarly: βράδι (*instead βράδυ*), μπράντι (*instead μπράντυ*), (to be written with – ι – just as the other neuter nouns in - ι: τυρί, ψωμί, παιδί...

GREEK WRITING WRITES NOT ONLY LIKE MAGNETOGRAPH, BUT MORE!

The Greek writing is the only system in the world in which you can write exactly what you enunciate (utter) phonetically (in phthongs = sounds of words) and what at the same time you mean etymologically (in part of speech, gender, number, case or person and in derivation and compound of the words), using the alphabet letters: Α(α), Β(β),..., and proportional (with rules) the homophone letters ο & ω, ε & αι, η & υ & ι.:

Phonetic (in phthongs, in oral speech): "fili, filo, calo"...

& In Greek writing: φυλή (with -η, if we mean feminine) & φιλή (with -ι, if we mean neutral), φύλο (with one λ, if we mean of tree) & φύλλο (with tow λλ, if we mean of people), καλό (with -ο, if we mean adjective) & καλώ (with -ω, if we mean verb)....

Important note:

1) With microphone make mistake, but with Greek writing system no, see e.g.:

Micro phonic: lira, kalos, kali...

Greek writing: λύρα & λίρα, καλός & καλώς, καλή & καλεί & καλοί...

2) The only thing that cannot be produced (written) with the Greek writing is the whistling and the color of the voice. That is something that cannot be conveyed in the oral speech from one person to another.

3) Since phthongs are invariable sound elements and the Greek writing transfers on to paper exactly what we utter (tell) phonetically and at the same time what we mean etymologically the moment we are writing, it is easy looking back at the ancient writings, to notice how the Greek words were phonetically at each period of the Greek language as well as to observe the language at itself.

Some others writing systems are phonetic (Italic, Russian etc), but not etymologically

B. THE GREEK SYSTEM OF WRITING IS NOT ONLY THE MOST PRECISE AND PERFECT, BUT ALSO THE EASIEST IN THE WORLD, SINCE IT CAN BE LEARNED IN 30 MINUTES!

The Greek system of writing, apart from being the most precise and perfect in the world, as we have seen above, it is the easiest, since the time required to learn it corresponds to the time required in order to learn:

a) the alphabet, that is to say the equivalence to the 20 two-character letters (Gk. phthongs): $\alpha \varepsilon \omicron \upsilon \iota \kappa \gamma \chi \tau \delta \theta \pi \beta \phi \mu \nu \lambda \rho \sigma \zeta$ with their corresponding letters, e.g.: $A(a) = [a]$, $AI(ai) = E(\varepsilon) = [\varepsilon]$, $O(o) = \Omega(\omega) = [o]$, $OY(ou) = [u]$... which does not need more than 10 - 20 minutes

b) The rules which are used in the writing of words that require the sound-alike letters: ω & \omicron , ε & $\alpha\iota$, $\mu\mu$ & μ ..., as those, of: The verbs with $-\omega$, $\varepsilon\iota$: $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omega$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega$... The feminine gender with $-\eta$: $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}$... The neuter gender with \omicron/ι : $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}$, $\kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}$, $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}$... $\tau\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$, $\psi\omega\mu\acute{\iota}$..., which does not require more than 20 - 30 minutes..

Unless it is learning required for small children or foreigners, who do not know the language, thereby the difficulty is attributed to having to learn the language and not the system of writing, or for teaching optical or empirical of the grammatical type, e.g.: " $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$ $\acute{\mu}\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ " with $-\eta$, while " $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$ " with $-\omicron\iota$, " $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}$ $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\alpha$ " with $-\omicron$, while " $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}$ $\tau\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\Lambda}\rho\eta$ " with $-\omega$, " $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$ " with $-\omicron$, while " $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\Lambda}\rho\eta$ " with $-\omega$,....

Hence time-consuming learning which is only then is achieved, when the student understands that the writing is dependent upon which part of speech, type and derivation or composition the word is and not with what is stated in the school's grammar: $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$, with $-\eta$, if it is the feminine gender, as all other: $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, with $\varepsilon\iota$, if it is a verb, as all other: $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\iota$... $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}$, with $-\omicron$, if it is an adjective, as all other: $\kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}$, $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omicron}$,... $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}$, with $-\omega$, if it is a verb, as all other: $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\omega}$

Most important observations:

1) The Greek writing may appear very complex and difficult at first glance, because of the homophone letters $O(o)$ & $\Omega(\omega)$, $H(\eta)$ & $Y(y)$ & $I(I)$..., but it is actually very simple and easy, if you know the alphabet and its rules. The rules

which dictate to us when and how we use the homophone letters: O(o) & Ω(ω), Y(y) & Η(η) & Ι(I)...

2) The Greek system of writing (spelling) is the easiest in the world, however only if it is taught properly, that is to say teaching the student the alphabet and the defined rules, otherwise it appears like a labyrinth or Chinese writing. And this, because many people, as soon as they see that in the Greek system of writing there are many letters, which even though are different in scheme (shape), they are pronounced the same, immediately they feel lost (swamped) with the thought that it is not possible that they can remember which word is written with what letter and which with another letter etc., and thus abandon their effort to learn it. However, this is a superficial and consequently erroneous evaluation. Certainly the Greek alphabet (writing) has several sound-alike letters: ο & ω, ε & αι, υ & η & ι... and thus it appears difficult and time-consuming to learn it. How can I remember, one would say, which word is written for example with - ω - and which with - ο --, which word with - αι - and which with - ε - etc. Moreover, this is for the uninitiated, for those who see superficially the Greek spelling system, since these sound-alike letters are not inserted in the words incidentally or historically, as it is with the orthography of words in writings with Latin characters, but with a few specifically defined rules, as the following: The verbs with -ω,ει,: σήκω, φοιτώ, καλώ, καλεί, καλείς,..., The neuter nouns with -ο,ι: σύκο, φυτό, καλό, φύλο,... φύλλο, φίλι, ..., the feminine nouns with -η: καλή, καλής,.. etc. Therefore, if we remember these rules Greek spelling becomes very easy.

3) We teach the children first the language (vocabulary, structure of words, parts of speech, phonetic variations...) and then the Greek writing (letters and their rules). This is because the writing of the word according to the Greek writing does not occur accidentally or simply phonetically, but it depends on the part of the speech and the form of the word (more see later). Since the phthongs are identical for all the languages, the Greek writing can be applied to all the languages.

4) In the past Greek spelling was much more difficult, because you had to also remember the orthographic rules for special symbols and accentual marks or to memorize one-by-one the correct spelling (with the proportional special symbols and accentual marks). Today, with the modifications applied by the popular academic linguists, Greek spelling became extremely easy.

5) In Greek and Latin writing, because the letters have one single pronunciation, and even though incorrectly you might write the words, again you correctly pronounce the word and will be understood by another person, for example whether you write "αφτι ινε κακι σιντροφι" or "αυτύ ηναι κακή σύντροφει" or "αυτοί είναι κακοί σύντροφοι" etc., you are pronouncing the word correctly and the meaning also comes out and is understood correctly.

The only circumstance in which the meaning is lost is if we utter a single word, which also happens to be a sound-alike word (this is something seen in dictionaries, inscriptions and signs), because then even though the pronunciation of the word is correct, the meaning is lost because it is a sound-alike word, e.g.: "αφτι" = αφτι ή αυτι & αυτοί & αυτή. Contrarily, in current day spelling with Latin characters, because of historical spelling, if we do not write

orthographically correct the words (according to their established spelling), the meaning is unintelligible, because each written word is like an image that is attributable to a specific accent and meaning, therefore if you diminish the image, it appears unrecognizable. For example, in English the words: to & too & two, while their letters do not depict their correct pronunciation, if we remove or change any of their letters, then these words lose their meaning.

This is also the reason that:

a) In the Greek language if we even utter a single word, we become absolutely comprehensible or explicitly clear, for example: *ἀγαπ-ῶ, ἀγάπ-η, ἀγαπ-άς, ἀγαπ-ά...*

b) In the other languages, in order to become comprehensible or absolutely and explicitly clear, we must speak with complete sentences of the syntactical type: Y + P + A or K, where Y = subject, P = verb, A = object, K = predicate: I love you. He loves me. Mary loves books. The love is good thing.

CHAPTER 5nd

HISTORICAL SCRIPTS: ENGLISH, FRENCH ETC

1. THE FALSEHOOD IN REGARD TO THE HISTORIC GREEK SYSTEM OF WRITING

According to certain writers, the Greek alphabet and the Greek spelling should be replaced with the Latin alphabet and Latin spelling, because in Greek spelling there are duplicate letters that are phonetically similar, i.e.: O(o) & Ω(ω), E(ε) & ΑΙ(αι), Ι(ι) & Υ(υ) & ΕΙ(ει) & ΟΙ(οι)which makes it very difficult to remember which word is spelled, e.g. with -o- and which with -ω-, which with -e- and which with -ai-.

Also according to certain writers, the various training and learning issues (dyslexia, illiteracy, etc.) are due to the difficulty in learning what is required by the current alphabets (= Greek and those with Latin characters: English, French, Dutch, and others), because of the etymology or historical spelling and thus they propose their elimination (abolishment), and replacement with a new alphabet which should have only so many letters as there are vocal sounds.

For the Greek alphabet, they say, that there are the sound-alike letters: o and ω, ε & αι....which make it difficult to remember which word is spelled, e.g. with -o- and which with -ω-, which with -e- and which with -ai-...

For Latin based alphabets, they say, that words while pronounced the same are spelled differently, e.g., the English word pronounced "aintia" is spelled idea, while this spelling displays the pronunciation "intea" which thus results in not pointing out the correct pronunciation and requires the student to memorize the spelling for each word, consequently that is something which is very difficult, etc.

However the above-mentioned options contain the following errors:

1) If we only spell the words according to the vocal sounds, that is to say without the sound-alike characters ω, η, υ..., we will not be able to distinguish the sound-alike words in the dictionaries, signs, etc., and in the not syntactically perfect documents, e.g.: «κλίσι» = κλήση & κλίση, «αφτί» = αυτοί & αυτή & αυτί..

2) Greek spelling is not historical (see also the book "Untruths about the Greek language and spelling", A. Krasanakis), but only the spelling in languages with Latin characters (English, French, Dutch and others), hence these are difficult to learn and should be abolished, e.g., Greek: idea, Europe, titan... = English: idea, Europe, titan...

The words in Greek writing are spelled with particularly great ease, that is, precisely as they are pronounced and at the same time depending upon their meaning-etymology and using defined rules to determine the sound-alike letters: o & ω, η & ι & υ...so that we may be helped in their understanding (finding

the etymology) and the differentiation (distinction) of the sound-alike characters, e.g.: καλῶ & καλὸ, καλοὶ & καλεῖ & καλοὶ...

Greek orthography in writing (spelling of words) is produced systematically and according to predefined grammatical rules, contrarily to writing in languages with Latin characters (English, French...) because here the writing is of historical type, that is from Greek or Latin.

In the Greek writing system there is the sound of a letter in the word (Gk. Phthongs) and also the two-character sound alike letters (Gk. Phthongs), which have been previously defined along with specific rules on how they are being distinguished and used.

The Greek letters: O(o) = Ω(ω), I(i) = Y(y) = H(η) = EI(ει) = OI(οι) = YI(υι), E(ε) = AI(αι) are sound-alike (homophone letters) and are used in Greek writing according to specific orthographic rules (i.e., part of speech, gender - masculine or feminine-, singular or plural case, conjugation - nominative, possessive or objective case of the words) in order to reveal the etymology, that is to say the derivation and precise meaning of the written words or to distinguish and differentiate the sound alike (homophone) words. e.g.: καλὸς & καλῶς, καλὴ & καλεῖ & καλοὶ...

2. HISTORICAL WRITINGS ARE THE SCRIPT WITH LATIN ALPHABET: ENGLISH, FRENCH ETC... WRITINGS

It is not true that Greek writing is historical. Historical writings are other such as e.g. those who write in the Latin alphabet (English, French, etc.) and before that some thought that the same applies to the Greek script, while it is not so, because:

A) The words in the Greek script, ancient and modern, are always written exactly as they are pronounced phonologically at the time they are written and at the same time according to their etymology, i.e. according to the part of speech, gender, number etc that they have, after it has been arranged e.g. the verbs to be written with the letters -ω, ει: καλῶ, καλεῖς, καλεῖ... the neutrals with the letter -ο: καλὸ, κακὸ.... the females with the letter -η: καλὴ, καλῆς, τιμὴ..... and this, in order to help the reader both in the understanding of the written words and in the distinction of the similar ones, as we saw before.

In fact, if the pronunciation of a word changes, in Greek writing its spelling also changes, e.g. τιμάω - τιμῶ, λέω > λέγω, λέεις > λέγεις ἢ λες, παιδίον > παιδί, κόνις > σκόνη, πράξις > πράξη, μία και μια, δυο και δυό...

And the spelling change is done again according to rules with the similar letters Ω (ω) = O (ο), AI (αι) = E (ε), I (ι) = H (η) = Y (υ) = EI (ει) = OI (οι) = YI (υι), to indicate again their correct etymology. For example, the ancient words ΤΑΞΙΣ, ΠΡΑΞΙΣ.. is.... they lost the -ς and before that they are now written not with I(ι), but with -H(η): ΤΑΞΗ, ΠΡΑΞΗ... like the other females in -η: νίκη, τιμὴ...

B) The words in the scripts with Latin characters (English, French, ...) are written as follows:

1) The words that come from the Greek language - Greek writing are written exactly as they are there (photographic, historical), regardless of whether they can be pronounced somewhat differently there, e.g.:

Greek/ελληνική: πρόβλημα, τιτάν(ας), Γεωργία, Ευρώπη, ιδέα, τυπώ(νω), Ολυμπία, φιλοσοφία, τηλέφωνο..... & English/αγγλική: problem ("πρόμπλεμ»), titan («ταϊταν»), Europe («γιούροπ»), idea («αϊντία»), type («τάϊπ»), Olympia, philosophy, telephone,...

Greek/ελληνική: ακτίς, Γεωργιανός, Συριανός, Λατίνοζ... & France/Γαλλική: action («αξόν»), Georgien («ζεορζάν»), Syrien («σιριάν»), Latin («λατάν»)...

Latin/λατινική: cluba (κλούμπα -κλούβα), cura (κούπα), America, plus (πλους), imperial («ιμπέριαλ»), line («λίνια»), duo > double («ντουμπλέ»)....& αγγλική: club («κλάμπ»), cup («κάπ»), America, plus («πλας»), imperial («ιμπιριαλ»), line («λάϊν»), double ("ντάμπλ")....

With the Greek or Latin spelling also writes the words of other languages (Arabic, Hebrew) that passed into these scripts through Greek language-writing:

Greek/ελληνική: άλγεβρα, Εμμανουήλ, Δανιήλ.... = English/Αγγλικά: Algebra, Emmanuel, Daniel...

2) The words that do not come from the Greek language - Greek writing are written as they are phonographically with the Latin alphabet, cf. in English: not, lot, in, of ... and if we have a case of similarity with another word we add to this word a letter of the alphabet (random or according to the thought of the one who established it graphically) and which, although written, is not pronounced, πρβ π .χ. the English word the words), rit(e) & (w)rit(e) & ri(g)t(h), to & too & two. Similarly: sent & cent & scent, pare & pair & pear, boy & buoy, no & know, sail & sale, grown & groan, fought & fort, war & wore, side & sighed, made & maid, night & knight, soared & surd, hole & whole, morning & mourning

3) Derived words are written on the subject similar to their originals, ie they retain their historical spelling, regardless of whether sometimes the pronunciation of the derived word changes due to phonetic passion (synergy, etc.), cf. in English the original word volcano (pronunciation "volkeinoun", a = ei) and the derivative volcanic (pronunciation "volcanic", a = a). Similarly: *athlete* ("άθλιτ") > *athletic* ("αθλέτικ"), *busy* ("μπάζι") > *business* ("μπίζνες"), *day* ("ντέι") > *Sunday* ("σάντι"), *live* («λάϊβ») > *living* ("λίβινκ")...

It is noted that:

1) Writing a word in the above way remains in time even if its pronunciation changes or if the word is said with two or more accents. See e.g. in English that while others say e.g.: "dhe ladon, bati, son conner, watt ..." ("δε λαντον, μπάτι, σον κόνερ, ουάτ...") and others "di london bodi, sin koneri, hwat or watt .." ("δι λόντον μπόντι, σιν κόνερι, χουάτ ή γουάτ.."), however both men and women do not write same, ie: the London, body, Sean Coneri, what ..

2) The spelling of a word in the above way is pronounced differently in one language and differently in another, although they have the same alphabet (Latin), cf. e.g. the words: BEAUTE = English pronunciation "beauty" («μπιούτι») and French "bote". («μποτέ»).

3) In order to indicate the correct pronunciation of words in Latin characters in dictionaries, the so-called phonetic symbols are used in parallel. That is, here we have a writing as an aid to another writing !!

For all of the above reasons writing using the Latin characters:

(1) There is disharmony between spelling and pronunciation. Another words - we pronounce something else than what we write or we see something but pronounce something else. This is the phenomenon whereby for the same letter we have five, six, etc. pronunciations and even to depict syllables and not just one as in Greek and Latin. For example in English, the English words go, one, on, come, to..., where the letter O is pronounced sometimes OOO, other times OYA, A, OY... Similarly with the words: was (goyoz), America (amerika), hand (chent), table (teimpl)... the letter a = ei = a = e = ouo. Similarly with the words: titan (titan), prize (praiz), girl (gkerl), pig (pigk), ability (ampiliti)... the letter i = ai = I = e... etc.

In many English words the letters have the same pronunciation as their corresponding Latin, e.g.: Athens (athens), Italy (itali), and in most others the same letters (characters) are impossible to precisely tell how they are pronounced or it is known and understood only if one knows the pronunciation of the entire word.

(2) "Spelling" is the creation for each word of a specific "optical image", which for those who know about writing it constitutes one's "imagination of an image" in the spelling of each word. This imagined picture is appended in the mind of the writer to the acoustic picture, that is to say, the pronouncement of a given word, as well as to its meaning.

(3) The time required to learn the spelling of words is as much as it is needed by the student to learn one-by-one the spelling of all words, consequently very difficult and time-consuming. Naturally to spell the words as such in another written language, as done, e.g. in English (where most of the words are written as optical images from Latin and Greek) it is much more difficult than to write the words with the Greek vocal sound-alike letters: Ω & O, H & Y & I ... whereby, based on defined rules one has to only remember few rules and not one-by-one the spelling of each word.

(4) There is no capability for recording, but also for indicating any pronunciation of a word. In order to indicate the correct pronunciation of words with Latin characters in the various dictionaries – in parallel, are utilized the so called phonetic symbols. That is to say, here we have a type of writing as auxiliary to another writing!!

These are also the reason that many writers, such as (Saussure, and others) seek the abolishment in writing with Latin characters and the establishment of some other alphabet, which would have as many letters as there are vocal sound-alikes. This is however erroneous, because in this type of spelling it is not possible to distinguish the sound-alike words

The singular and best solution to this issue is the establishment of Greek writing (spelling) internationally.

3. THE PHONETICS AND THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF WRITING (ALPHABET & SPELLING)

Because the scripts in the Latin alphabet (English, French, German, etc.) are historical, so there the words are written as they were originally written and not as they are pronounced today, with the consequence that there is a discrepancy (differentiation) between spelling and pronunciation of the letters of a word (e.g. the word Europe, while pronounced in English "yourop" is spelled Europe), the so-called phonetic symbols were invented to indicate in these scripts the correct pronunciation of the words.

However, these symbols are too many (about 40, and that is attributed to lack of comprehending as yet the value of orthographic special characters (solvents, accentual mark and apostrophe), hence they are difficult to learn and thus the easier and simpler solution is the utilization of the Greek alphabet, for the following reasons:

A) With only the 20 letters of the Greek alphabet: α, ε, ο, ι, ου = u, τ, δ, θ, π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ, μ, ν, λ, ρ, σ, ζ - We indicate precisely the pronunciation (sound-alike characters) of the words, e.g.: "καλό, ψιλί = good, psili". This is also the reason that many non-Greek (foreign) dictionaries indicate the pronunciation of English and other words with Greek characters and the orthographic special characters (accentual mark, solvents, etc.) and not with phonetics, writing for example corrosive (pronounced: korooyzib"...), body (mponti), dog (ntogk)...

B) With the capital and small letters: Α(α), Β(β), Γ(γ)...., as well as with the sound-alike letters: Ο(ο) & Ω(ω), Η(η) & Ι(ι) & Υ(υ)...., based upon rules (writing for example, the female gender with -η, the neutral gender with -ο,ι, the verbs with -ω,ει,etc.), we indicate and record also the precise pronunciation and etymology (conjugation, type, etc.) of the words, thus we are helped in the understanding and differentiation of the sound-alike characters, e.g.: καλό & καλώ, αγαθή & Αγαθή & αγαθοί, ψιλή & ψιλοί & ψηλοί & ψηλή...

Thus, for example the pronunciation of the English sound-alike word "wrait" (= write, right, rite) in Greek each one would be spelled either with a different sound-alike character, e.g. "ράϊτ, ράητ, ράϋτ" or with a different accentual mark for each occasion and not with the addition of an accidental letter or historical, that is to say (w) rite & ri (gh) t & rite.... as in English.

C) With the orthographic special characters (accentual mark, apostrophe, etc.) we indicate the accented and unaccented syllables, the pronunciation without exceptions, vowel fusion, etc., e.g.: "σ' όλα & σε όλα & σόλα, κάλος & καλός & καλώς, καλώ, μία & μια, θεός & θεϊκός"...

Consequently the Greek system of writing is the one and only that deserves to become international and the official protocol of the European Union.

Of course, because the Greek alphabet and spelling are very easy and precise, its globalization will not only quickly decrease world illiteracy, but will also advance the "**Letters, and Arts & Sciences**" and thus the world culture.

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