Greek Alphabet ελληνικό αλφάβητο

Αα	Ββ	Γγ	Δδ	Εε	Ζζ
a (alpha)	b (beta)	g (gamma)	d (delta)	e (epsilon)	z (zeta)
Ηη	Θθ	Ιι	Κκ	Λλ	Μμ
ī (eta)	th (theta)	i (iota)	k (kappa)	l (lambda)	m (mu)
Νν	Ξξ	Οο	Ππ	Ρρ	Σσ(ς)
n (nu)	ks (xi)	o (omicron)	p (pi)	r (rho)	s (sigma)
Ττ	Υυ	Φφ	Χχ	Ψψ	Ωω
t (tau)	u (upsilon)	ph (phi)	kh (chi)	ps (psi)	ō (omega)

Diacritics

With a rough breathing mark (ἁ), the vowel is pronounced as though there is an "h" before it.
With a smooth breathing mark (ἀ), there is no "h" sound before the vowel.
The diaeresis (¨) on the letters ι and υ shows that two vowels are pronounced separately.
The acute accent (ά) indicates a high pitch on a short vowel or rising pitch on a long vowel.
The grave accent (ὰ) indicates a normal or low pitch.
The circumflex accent (ᾶ or ᾱ) indicates a high and falling pitch within one syllable.
The iota subscript (ᾳ) is placed under the long vowels ᾱ, η, and ω to mark the ancient long diphthongs ᾱι, ηι, and ωι, in which the ι is no longer pronounced.
In modern Greek, η, ι, ει, υ, οι, υι are pronounced i; ω, ο are pronounced o; ε, αι = e.

Αθήνα	Ἰησοῦς	Γειά σου
Athina = Athens	Iēsous = Jesus	Yeia sou = hello, goodbye
ναί	όχι	Ευχαριστώ
ne = yes	ohi = no	efkharistō = thank you

πως σε λένε?	Πού είναι η τουαλέτα
Pōs se lene? What is your name?	Pou ine ī toualeta? Where is the toilet?

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος	καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν
En arkhī īn ho logos In beginning was the word	kai ho logos īn pros ton theon and the word was with the God
καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος	Οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν Θεόν
kai theon īn ho logos and God was the word	houtos īn en arkhī pros ton theon this [one] was in beginning with the God
πάντα δι᾽ αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο	καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἕν
panta di autou egeneto all [things] through him came into being	kai khōris autou egeneto oude hen and without him came into being not even one

Ref: www.ibiblio.org/koine/greek/lessons/john1.html