

## Travel:

Your Ultimate Guide to Seamless Communication in Greece

Irene J. Karageorgou

Everything You Need to Discover the Heart and Soul of Greece through Language Learning!

“RIPK”

**TO ALL FOREIGN VISITORS WHO  
REALLY WANT TO GET TO KNOW**

MY COUNTRY,  
GREECE.



**IRENE J. KARAGEORGOY**

TRAVEL

TRANSLATION: **TINA KARAGIANNI**

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## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

IRENE J. KARAGEORGOU IS A PASSIONATE TUTOR AND LIFELONG LEARNER DEDICATED TO TEACHING GREEK AS A SECOND OR FOREIGN LANGUAGE. WITH EXTENSIVE ACADEMIC STUDIES IN GREEK PHILOLOGY, INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION, ICT IN EDUCATION, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION, SHE COMBINES A WEALTH OF KNOWLEDGE WITH A GENUINE LOVE FOR SHARING THE RICHNESS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.

AS THE FOUNDER OF GREEK TALK, THE INNOVATIVE PLATFORM THAT MERGES LANGUAGE LEARNING WITH CULTURAL EXPLORATION, IRENE ENVISIONS MAKING GREEK ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYONE. HER APPROACH EMPHASIZES AUTHENTIC COMMUNICATION, EFFECTIVE TEACHING METHODS, AND A DEEP CONNECTION WITH GREEK HERITAGE.

THIS BOOK IS NOT JUST A TOOL FOR LEARNING GREEK BUT A BRIDGE TO UNDERSTANDING THE HEART OF GREECE. THROUGH HER WORK, IRENE INVITES YOU ON A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY, WHERE LANGUAGE BECOMES THE KEY TO NEW PERSPECTIVES AND MEANINGFUL CONNECTIONS.

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## BOOK DESCRIPTION

The book you are holding is a starting point for those who want to gain command of the Greek language, understand the Greek soul and be initiated into the Greek culture. It is a groundbreaking travel guide to Greece and at the same time it is a communication and pronunciation guide, an understanding-the-Greek-culture guide and a guide that offers practical tips for every chaday life in Greece.

It is a **communication guide** because it includes useful words and phrases as well as extra Greek vocabulary that can be used by foreign language speaking visitors in Greece to cover basic communication needs such as speaking and understanding Greek. This will help them deal with everyday language challenges successfully and with confidence while in Greece.

It is a **pronunciation guide** as all words are presented in both their written form and pronunciation. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)\*symbols are used so that words are pronounced as accurately as possible. This will help speakers be precise and avoid misunderstandings due to errors in pronunciation. Any other transcription of phonetic symbols is arbitrary.

It is a **guide in the Greek culture** because it provides information about the customs and traditions, the mentality and everyday life routines of modern Greeks helping visitors to get accustomed to, understand and decode the Greek way of life and behaviour.

Finally, it is a **practical guide** as it offers a wide array of additional useful tips about everyday life that complete what one needs to know before and during their visit to Greece, in order to experience a pleasant stay.

Learners can also find extra practice exercises for every Unit in order to test themselves and see what they have learned.

*\* The IPA is a system of phonetic notation. It was devised by the International Phonetic Association as a standardized system of speech sounds and is based mainly on Latin and partially Greek script. The IPA symbols can be used to present the pronunciation of each word in any language. In this book the IPA symbols are used to explain the pronunciation of Greek words with accuracy. The IPA symbols that you will learn in Units 1, 2 and 3 of the book are a one-to-one correspondence between the symbols and the sounds found in the Greek language.*

## THEMATIC UNITS

Travelling
Airport & Airplane
Ship
Bus stop
Intercity bus
Intercity train
Metro
Taxi
Car rental agency
Gas station

## BOOK STRUCTURE

There are 14 units in the book with helpful vocabulary and tips that cover 11 different situations in which you may find yourself during your stay in Greece. In the **first part** you can find useful words and phrases, information about the Greek culture and practical tips that follow the theme of each unit. The **second part** offers extra vocabulary while in the **third part** you can find practice exercises to check your knowledge.

## UNIT STRUCTURE

Each unit is independent; it is not connected with the previous or the following unit and can be studied separately. At the beginning of each unit (orange board) you can find a **summary** of the unit which is then followed by a **detailed presentation** (vocabulary, phrases, sentences). At the end of the unit (purple board) you can find comprehensive **examples**. Rich cultural **information** and useful **tips** along with relevant icons complete the theme of each unit.

## HOW TO READ THE BOOK

The bold blue IPA symbols in brackets represent the pronunciation of the Greek words, modified to suit the needs of the book.

e.g. [**protoxroñá**]

The bold red italics are used for the English words, phrases and sentences that are translated into Greek and the Greek pronunciation is given.

e.g. *New Year's Day* [**protoxroñá**]

The black fonts are used for the translated words, phrases and sentences into Greek.

e.g. *New Year's Day* [**protoxroñá**] Πρωτοχρονιά

### Notes

- For borrowed words, the pronunciation closest to the original was selected.  
e.g. For the word *champagne* the transcription is [**sampáña**]
- The parentheses in italic black font inside the brackets include:
  - The number symbol of the preceding number word.  
e.g. *eight pork skewers*: [**oxtó (8) suvláka x̃iriná**]
  - Monetary value.  
e.g. *€6 please*: [**éksi evró (€6) parakaló**]

### Accent mark

The accent mark is placed over the stressed vowel. One-syllable words which do not carry an accent mark according to Greek grammar rules, are transcribed with an accent mark when the vowel is stressed in pronunciation.

e.g. και [**k̃é**] *and*

### Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
<i>sing.</i>	singular	<i>pl. form</i>	plural form
<i>pl.</i>	plural	<i>tel.</i>	telephone
<i>sing. form</i>	singular form	<i>km</i>	kilometers

## WHO IS THE BOOK FOR

This book is for those who love Greece and want to become acquainted with the country itself, as well as its language, history and culture. For those who want to live the experience of travelling around Greece and enjoy a cultural “adventure”. For those who want to be able to have satisfactory day-to-day communication during their stay in Greece. For those who want to communicate more effectively with their Greek friends, relatives or business associates.

## ICONS USED IN THE BOOK

	Extra vocabulary
	Useful information
	Top highlights
	Useful tips
	Contact information
	Word origin, word etymology, meaning
	Culinary advice
	Traditions and customs
	Museums
	Grammar and pronunciation rules
	Greek originality
	See glossary
	Distances (in km)
	Opening hours
	Unit change
	Cultural don'ts

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Irene Karageorgou is considered an expert in teaching Greek as a foreign language. Her educational courses **“Greek for Begginers. The Complete Method. Level 1 Part 1,2,3”** are bestsellers and have been bought by thousands of learners. She has been teaching Greek to foereign and native speakers for more than 15 years. She is married and she has a son.

## Greek pronunciation guide Part 1 (vowels, diphthongs, combinations)

Vowels: Α α, Ε ε, Η η, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ο ο, Ω ω

Vowel digraphs: ΟΥ ου, ΑΙ αι, ΕΙ ει, ΟΙ οι, ΥΙ υι

Diphthongs: Αϊ αϊ, ΑΗ αη, ΟΗ οη, Όι όι

Combinations: ΑΥ αυ, ΕΥ ευ

Vowels: Α α, Ε ε, Η η, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ο ο, Ω ω

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
A	α	[a]	<i>almond</i>	⇒	αλάτι	[aláti]	<i>salt</i>
E	ε	[e]*	<i>ten</i>	⇒	τέσσερα	[tésera]	<i>four</i>
H	η	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	μήλο	[mílo]	<i>apple</i>
I	ι	1. [i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	1. ιδέα	[iðéa]	<i>idea</i>
		2. [j]	<i>yes</i>	⇒	2. καρδιά	[karðjá]	<i>heart</i>
		3. [x̣]	<i>humor</i>	⇒	3. μάτια	[máṭxa]	<i>eyes</i>
		4. [ñ]	<i>new</i>	⇒	4. μια**	[mñá]	<i>one</i>
Y	υ	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	κύμα	[kíma]	<i>wave</i>
O	ο	[o]*	<i>on</i>	⇒	όνομα	[ónoma]	<i>name</i>
Ω	ω	[o]*	<i>on</i>	⇒	ώρα	[óra]	<i>time</i>



\*\*The cardinal number one (1) has three genders in Greek. In this case the word «μία» is the female gender.

Vowel digraphs (two vowels pronounced as one): ΟΥ ου, ΑΙ αι, ΕΙ ει, ΟΙ οι, ΥΙ υι

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
OY	ου	[u]	<i>put</i>	⇒	κούπα	[kúpa]	<i>cup</i>
AI	αι	[e]*	<i>ten</i>	⇒	και	[ké]	<i>and</i>
EI	ει	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	είκοσι	[íkosi]	<i>twenty</i>
OI	οι	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	οικονομία	[ikonomía]	<i>economy</i>
YI	υι	[i]*	<i>hit</i>	⇒	υιός	[iós]	<i>son</i>



- ✓ \***[e]** is represented by two Greek graphemes: ε, αι
- ✓ \***[i]** is represented by six Greek graphemes: η, ι, υ, ει, οι, υι
- ✓ \***[o]** is represented by two Greek graphemes: ο, ω

Diphthongs (two vowels pronounced as one syllable): Αϊ αϊ, ΑΗ αη, ΟΗ οη, Όι όι

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
Aϊ	αϊ	[ai]	<i>ice</i>	⇒	γάιδαρος	[gáidaros]	<i>donkey</i>
AΗ	αη	[ai]	<i>ice</i>	⇒	αηδόνι	[aidóni]	<i>nightingale</i>
OΗ	οη	[oi]	<i>oil</i>	⇒	βόηθα	[vóitha]	<i>help</i>
Όι	όι	[oi]	<i>oil</i>	⇒	ρόιδι	[róidi]	<i>pomegranate</i>

Combinations: ΑΥ αυ, ΕΥ ευ (are pronounced in two different ways)

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
AY	αυ	1. [av]	<i>avant-garde</i>	⇒	αύριο	[ávrio]	<i>tomorrow</i>
		2. [af]	<i>after</i>	⇒	αυτή	[aftí]	<i>she</i>
EY	ευ	1. [ev]	<i>ever</i>	⇒	Ευρώπη	[evrópi]	<i>Europe</i>
		2. [ef]	<i>effect</i>	⇒	ευχαριστώ	[efxaristó]	<i>thanks</i>



In the next unit you will learn the **GREEK CONSONANTS** and **HOW TO ACCENT GREEK WORDS**.

## Greek pronunciation guide Part 2 (consonants, How to accent Greek words)

**Consonants:** Β β, Γ γ, Δ δ, Ζ ζ, Θ θ, Κ κ, Λ λ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ξ ξ, Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ ς, Τ τ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ψ ψ  
**How to accent Greek words**

**Consonants:** Β β, Γ γ, Δ δ, Ζ ζ, Θ θ, Κ κ, Λ λ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ξ ξ, Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ ς, Τ τ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ψ ψ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
B	β	[v]	<u>v</u> ase	⇒	βάζο	[vázo]	vase
Γ	γ	1. [ɣ] 2. [j]	<u>a</u> miga (Spanish) <u>y</u> es	⇒	γάλα γέρος	[yála] [yéros]	milk old man
Δ	δ	[ð]	<u>t</u> his	⇒	δίνω	[ðíno]	give
Ζ	ζ	[z]	<u>z</u> one	⇒	ζώνη	[zóni]	belt
Θ	θ	[θ]	<u>t</u> heater	⇒	θέατρο	[théatro]	theater
Κ	κ	1. [k] 2. [k̃]	<u>c</u> ar <u>c</u> ute	⇒	καλός και	[kalós] [ké]	good and
Λ	λ	1. [l] 2. [l̃]	<u>l</u> ogic <u>t</u> agliatelle	⇒	λογική ελιά	[lojíkí] [elíá]	logic olive
Μ	μ	[m]	<u>m</u> um	⇒	μαμά	[mamá]	mum
Ν	ν	1. [n] 2. [ñ] 3. [ŋ]	<u>n</u> ext <u>n</u> ew <u>a</u> nger	⇒	ναι πανιά άγχος	[né] [pañá] [áŋchos]	yes sails anxiety
Ξ	ξ	[ks]	<u>T</u> exas	⇒	έξι	[éksi]	six
Π	π	[p]	<u>p</u> an	⇒	πόδι	[póði]	foot
Ρ	ρ	[r]	<u>r</u> ed	⇒	Ρώμη	[rómi]	Rome
Σ*	σ ς	1. [s] 2. [s] 3. [z]	<u>s</u> un <u>s</u> un <u>b</u> ismuth	⇒	σήμερα καλός κόσμος	[símera] [kalós] [kózmos]	today good world
Τ	τ	[t]	<u>t</u> ea	⇒	τιμή	[timí]	price
Φ	φ	[f]	<u>f</u> ast	⇒	φως	[fós]	light
Χ	χ	1. [x] 2. [x̃]	<u>l</u> och (Scottish) <u>h</u> uge	⇒	χορός όχι	[xorós] [óxi]	dance no
Ψ	ψ	[ps]	<u>l</u> ips	⇒	ψωμί	[psomí]	bread



\*The letter «Σ, σ» has three different forms compared to the rest of the letters of the Greek alphabet which have two. These forms are:

1. «Σ» (upper case)
2. «σ» (lower case – inside a word)
3. «ς» (lower case – at the end of a word)



The Greek letter «Β, β» is pronounced [v] NOT [b]

The Greek letter «Ρ, ρ» is pronounced [r] NOT [p]

The Greek letter «Χ, χ» is pronounced [x], [x̃] NOT [ks]

### How to accent Greek words

When you see a letter carrying this mark (´), you should pronounce this letter louder. This mark is called **[tónos]** in Greek and “accent mark” in English. Stressing Greek words is very important. If you stress a word in a wrong way its meaning will change.

For example, the Greek word «πότε» **[póte]**:

- ✓ If you stress the letter [o] «πότε» **[póte]** it means “when” **BUT**
- ✓ If you stress the letter [e] «ποτέ» **[poté]** it means “never”.



In the next unit you will learn the **CONSONANT DIGRAPHS** and the **DOUBLE CONSONANTS**.

## Greek pronunciation guide Part 3 (consonant digraphs, double consonants)

**Consonant digraphs:** ΜΠ μπ, ΝΤ ντ, ΓΚ γκ, ΓΓ γγ, ΓΧ γχ, ΤΖ τζ, ΤΣ τσ

**Double consonants:** ΒΒ ββ, ΚΚ κκ, ΛΛ λλ, ΜΜ μμ, ΝΝ νν, ΠΠ ππ, ΡΡ ρρ, ΣΣ σσ, ΤΤ ττ

**Consonant digraphs** (two consonants pronounced as one): ΜΠ μπ, ΝΤ ντ, ΓΚ γκ, ΓΓ γγ, ΓΧ γχ, ΤΖ τζ, ΤΣ τσ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
ΜΠ	μπ	1. [b]	<u>b</u> ox	⇒	μπάλα	[bála]	ball
		2. [mb]	member	⇒	κολυμπώ	[kolimbó]	swim
		3. [mp]	imperium	⇒	σαμπάνια	[sampáña]	champagne
ΝΤ	ντ	1. [d]	<u>d</u> ay	⇒	ντομάτα	[domáta]	tomato
		2. [nd]	end	⇒	πέντε	[pénde]	five
		3. [nt]	rent	⇒	μέντα	[ménta]	mint
ΓΚ	γκ	1. [g]	<u>g</u> o	⇒	γκολφ	[gólf]	golf
		2. [ǵ]	get	⇒	γκέμι	[ǵémi]	bridle
		3. [nǵ]	anger	⇒	έγκυος	[éǵios]	pregnant
ΓΓ	γγ	1. [ŋg]	English	⇒	Αγγλία	[aŋglía]	England
		2. [ŋɣ]	unused	⇒	συγγραφέας	[siŋɣraféas]	author
		3. [ŋj]	unhoped	⇒	εγγενής	[eŋjenís]	inherent
ΓΧ	γχ	1. [ŋx]	unhealthy	⇒	άγχος	[áŋxos]	anxiety
		2. [nǰ]		⇒	εγχείριση	[enǰírisi]	operation
ΤΖ	τζ	[dz]	<u>j</u> ee <u>p</u>	⇒	τζάκι	[dzáki]	fireplace
ΤΣ	τσ	[ts]	<u>p</u> izza	⇒	τσάι	[tsái]	tea

**Double consonants** (one consonant used written twice and pronounced as one with the exception of «γγ»): ΒΒ ββ, ΚΚ κκ, ΛΛ λλ, ΜΜ μμ, ΝΝ νν, ΠΠ ππ, ΡΡ ρρ, ΣΣ σσ, ΤΤ ττ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
ΒΒ	ββ	[v]	<u>v</u> ase	⇒	Σάββατο	[sávato]	Saturday
ΚΚ	κκ	[k], [k̄]	<u>c</u> ar	⇒	κόκκινο	[kók̄ino]	red
ΛΛ	λλ	[l]	<u>l</u> ogic	⇒	Ελλάδα	[eláda]	Greece
ΜΜ	μμ	[m]	<u>m</u> ap	⇒	άμμος	[ámos]	sand
ΝΝ	νν	[n]	<u>n</u> ext	⇒	Άννα	[ána]	Ann
ΠΠ	ππ	[p]	<u>p</u> an	⇒	παππούς	[papús]	grandfather
ΡΡ	ρρ	[r]	<u>r</u> ed	⇒	άρρωστος	[árostos]	sick
ΣΣ	σσ	[s]	<u>s</u> un	⇒	τέσσερα	[tésera]	four
ΤΤ	ττ	[t]	<u>t</u> ea	⇒	περιττός	[peritós]	unnecessary



When you study and understand the correspondence of IPA spelling to the pronunciation of Greek letters fully, you will be able to study this book, learn to pronounce Greek words correctly and speak Greek fluently.



You can find the letters of the Greek alphabet and their names in the Glossary, page 45.




In the next unit you will learn everything you need to say **WHEN YOU TRAVEL**.

**Words:** travel, trip(s), travel agency, public transport, information desk, itinerary(-ies), timetable, first bus/train, last bus/train, route(s), travel time, ticket office, ticket validation, validate the ticket, ticket collector, penalty fare, seat(s), seat number, booking, departure time, departure(s), (has) departed, depart, arrival(s), (has) arrived, arrive, delay(s), has been delayed, delay, cancellation(s), has been cancelled, cancel, is/are expected, passenger(s), boarding, board, disembarking, get off, baggage, hand luggage, luggage compartment, luggage loss.

**If you want to ask or say:**

- Where is the ticket office?
- One ticket to..., please.
- I would like a one-way ticket to..., for... .
- I would like a return ticket to... . Departure... . Return... .
- I'd like to reserve a seat.
- I would like an aisle seat/a window seat.
- Could I change the departure date of my trip?
- How much does a ticket to...cost?
- How long does it take to get from...to...?
- What time does the bus/boat/train/airplane to... leave?
- What time does the next bus/boat/train/airplane to...leave?
- What time does the bus/boat/train/airplane arrive at/in...?
- How long does the bus/boat/train/airplane take to arrive at/in...?
- When can I board the bus/boat/train/airplane?
- What time is the next bus/boat/train?
- Does this bus/boat/train stop at...?
- Can I have a bus/train etc. timetable to...?
- Where can I put my suitcases?
- Is this seat taken?
- This is my seat.
- I've lost my ticket. What should I do?
- I had a good trip. Thank you.

**If you want to say:**

<b>travel</b>	<b>[taksiðévo]</b>		ταξιδεύω
<b>EXAMPLES</b>		<b>EXAMPLES</b>	
<i>I travel by road.</i>	[taksiðévo oðikós]	<i>I travel by airplane.</i>	[taksiðévo aeroporikós]
<i>I travel by rail.</i>	[taksiðévo siðiroðromikós]	<i>I travel by boat.</i>	[taksiðévo aktoploikós]
<b>trip(s)</b>	<b>[taksiði]</b> (sing.), <b>[taksiða]</b> (pl.)		ταξίδι, ταξίδια
<b>travel agency</b>	<b>[taksiðiotikó γραφείο]</b>		ταξιδιωτικό γραφείο
<b>public transport</b>	<b>[méssa maziķís metaforás]</b>		μέσα μαζικής μεταφοράς
<b>information desk</b>	<b>[γραφείο πληροφοριών]</b>		γραφείο πληροφοριών
<b>itinerary(-ies)</b>	<b>[ðromolójio]</b> (sing.), <b>[ðromolójia]</b> (pl.)		δρομολόγιο, δρομολόγια
<b>timetable</b>	<b>[pínakas ðromolojión]</b>		πίνακας δρομολογίων
<b>first bus/train</b>	<b>[próto ðromolójio leoforíu/trénu]</b>		πρώτο δρομολόγιο λεωφορείου/τρένου
<b>last bus/train</b>	<b>[teleftéo ðromolójio leoforíu/trénu]</b>		τελευταίο δρομολόγιο λεωφορείου/τρένου
<b>route(s)</b>	<b>[ðiaðromí]</b> (sing.), <b>[ðiaðromés]</b> (pl.)		διαδρομή, διαδρομές
<b>travel time</b>	<b>[xónos ðiaðromís]</b>		χρόνος διαδρομής
<b>ticket office</b>	<b>[ekðotírio isitiríon]</b>		εκδοτήριο εισιτηρίων
 <b>ticket(s)</b>	[isitírio] (sing.), [isitíria] (pl.)	<b>return ticket</b>	[isitírio me epistrofí]
<b>single ticket</b>	[apló isitírio]	<b>reduced price ticket</b>	[mioméno isitírio]
<b>ticket validation</b>	<b>[epiķírosi isitiríu]</b>		επικύρωση εισιτηρίου
<b>validate the ticket</b>	<b>[epiķiróno to isitírio]</b>		επικυρώνω το εισιτήριο
<b>ticket collector</b>	<b>[elengtís isitiríu]</b>		ελεγκτής εισιτηρίου
<b>penalty fare</b>	<b>[próstimo]</b>		πρόστιμο
<b>seat(s)</b>	<b>[thésis]</b> (sing.), <b>[thésis]</b> (pl.)		θέση, θέσεις
<b>seat number</b>	<b>[aríthmós thésis]</b>		αριθμός θέσης
<b>booking</b>	<b>[krátisi]</b>		κράτηση

<b>departure time</b>	[óraanaxórisis]	ώρα αναχώρησης	
<b>departure(s)</b>	[anaxórisi] (sing.), [anaxorísis] (pl.)	αναχώρηση, αναχωρήσεις	
<b>(has) departed</b>	[anaxórise]	αναχώρησε	
<b>depart</b>	[anaxoró]	αναχωρώ	
<b>arrival(s)</b>	[áfiksi] (sing.), [afíksis] (pl.)	άφιξη, αφίξεις	
<b>(has) arrived</b>	[afíxθi]	αφίχθη	
<b>arrive</b>	[ftáno]	φτάνω	
<b>delay (noun)</b>	[kathistérisi] (sing.)	καθυστέρηση	
<b>delays</b>	[kathisterísis] (pl.)	καθυστερήσεις	
<b>has been delayed</b>	[kathistérise]	καθυστερήσε	
<b>delay (verb)</b>	[kathisteró]	καθυστερώ	
<b>cancellation</b>	[aķírosi] (sing.)	ακύρωση	
<b>cancellations</b>	[aķirósis] (pl.)	ακυρώσεις	
<b>has been cancelled</b>	[aķiróθiķe]	ακυρώθηκε	
<b>cancel</b>	[aķiróno]	ακυρώνω	
<b>is/are expected</b>	[anaménete] (sing.), [anaménonde] (pl.)	αναμένεται, αναμένονται	
<b>passenger(s)</b>	[epivátis] (sing.), [epivátes] (pl.)	επιβάτης, επιβάτες	
<b>boarding</b>	[epivívasi]	επιβίβαση	
<b>board</b>	[epivivázome...]	επιβιβάζομαι...	
<b>EXAMPLES</b>		<b>EXAMPLES</b>	
...the train	[...sto tréno]	...the plane	[...sto aeropláno]
...the bus	[...sto leoforío]	...the boat	[...sto plío]
<b>disembarking</b>	[apovívasi]		αποβίβαση
<b>get off...</b>	[apovivázome...]		αποβιβάζομαι...
<b>EXAMPLES</b>		<b>EXAMPLES</b>	
...the train	[...apó to tréno]	...the plane	[...apó to aeropláno]
...the bus	[...apó to leoforío]	...the boat	[...apó to plío]
<b>baggage, luggage</b>	[aposķeví] [aposķevés]		αποσκευή (sing. form) αποσκευές (pl. form)
<b>hand luggage</b>	[ķiraposķeví]		χειραποσκευή
<b>luggage compartment</b>	[xóros aposķevón]		χώρος αποσκευών
<b>luggage loss</b>	[apólia aposķevís]		απώλεια αποσκευής

If you want to ask “Where is the ticket office?” you say:

[pú íne ta ekðotíria isitiríon?]

Πού είναι τα εκδοτήρια εισιτηρίων;



**Dramamine [ðramamíni]** is a travel sickness tablet for people who feel travel sick. You can buy this medicine at a pharmacy.

If you want to say “One ticket to..., please.”, you say:

[éna isitírio ja...parakaló]

Ένα εισιτήριο για..., παρακαλώ.

If you want to say “I would like a one-way ticket to... (destination), for... (date)... (time).”, you say:

[θa íθela éna isitírio aplís metávasis ja... ja... stis...]

Θα ήθελα ένα εισιτήριο απλής μετάβασης για..., για..., στις... .

If you want to say “I would like a return ticket to... . Departure... . Return... .”, you say:

[θa íθela éna isitírio me epistrofí ja... ] [anaxórisi... ] [epistrofí... ]

Θα ήθελα ένα εισιτήριο με επιστροφή για... . Αναχώρηση... . Επιστροφή... .

If you want to say **“I’d like to reserve a seat.”**, you say:

**[θα ήθελα να κρατήσω μία θέση]**

Θα ήθελα να κρατήσω μία θέση.

If you want to say **“I would like an aisle seat/a window seat.”**, you say:

**[θα ήθελα μία θέση δίπλα στο διάδρομο/στο παράθυρο]**

Θα ήθελα μία θέση δίπλα στο διάδρομο/στο παράθυρο.

If you want to ask **“Could I change the departure date of my trip?”** you say:

**[boró ná alákso tin imerominía anaxórisis tu taksiðjú mu?]**

Μπορώ να αλλάξω την ημερομηνία αναχώρησης του ταξιδιού μου;

If you want to ask **“How much does a ticket to...cost?”**, you say:

**[póso kostízi to isitírio ja...?]**

Πόσο κοστίζει το εισιτήριο για...;

If you want to ask **“How long does it take to get from...to...?”** you say:

**[pósi óra íne i diárķia tiz diaðromís apó... éos...?]**

Πόση ώρα είναι η διάρκεια της διαδρομής από...έως...;

If you want to ask **“What time does the bus/boat/train/airplane to...leave?”** you say:

**[τί ώρα θα anaxorísi to leoforío/plío/tréno/aeropláno ja...?]**

Τι ώρα θα αναχωρήσει το λεωφορείο/πλοίο/τρένο/αεροπλάνο για...;

If you want to ask **“What time does the next bus/boat/train/airplane to...leave?”** you say:

**[τί ώρα θα anaxorísi to epómeno leoforío/plío/tréno/aeropláno ja...?]**

Τι ώρα θα αναχωρήσει το επόμενο λεωφορείο/πλοίο/τρένο/αεροπλάνο για...;

If you want to ask **“What time does the bus/boat/train/airplane arrive at/in...?”** you say:

**[τί ώρα θα ftási to leoforío/plío/tréno/aeropláno...?]**

Τι ώρα θα φτάσει το λεωφορείο/πλοίο/τρένο/αεροπλάνο...;

If you want to ask **“How long does the bus/boat/train/airplane take to arrive at/in...?”** you say:

**[se pósi óra θα ftási to leoforío/plío/tréno/aeropláno sto/sti...?]**

Σε πόση ώρα θα φτάσει το λεωφορείο/πλοίο/τρένο/αεροπλάνο στο/στη...;

If you want to ask **“When can I board the bus/boat/train/airplane?”** you say:

**[póte boró na epivivastó sto leoforío/plío/tréno/aeropláno?]**

Πότε μπορώ να επιβιβαστώ στο λεωφορείο/πλοίο/τρένο/αεροπλάνο;

If you want to ask **“What time is the next bus/boat/train?”** you say:

**[τί ώρα pernáei to epómeno leoforío/plío/tréno?]**

Τι ώρα περνάει το επόμενο λεωφορείο/πλοίο/τρένο;

If you want to ask **“Does this bus/boat/train stop at... (location)?”** you say:

**[káni aftó to leoforío/plío/tréno stási ston/stin/sto...?]**

Κάνει αυτό το λεωφορείο/πλοίο/τρένο στάση στον/στην/στο...;