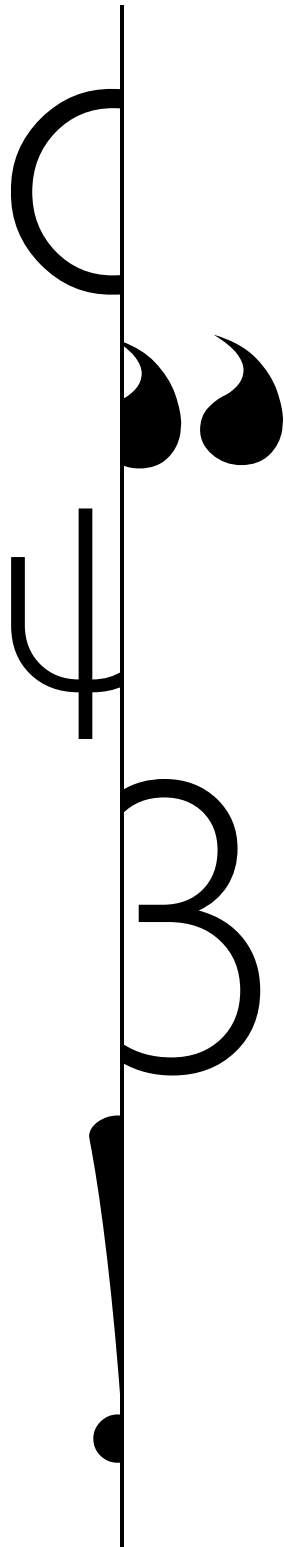


Introducing Yourself:

Master the Art of Personal Connections in Greek

Irene J. Karageorgou

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



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

**MY COUNTRY,
GREECE.**



IRENE J. KARAGEORGOY

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

TRANSLATION: **TINA KARAGIANNI**

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Table of Contents

Unit 1 Greek pronunciation guide Part 1 (vowels, diphthongs, combinations).....	10
Unit 2 Greek pronunciation guide Part 2 (consonants, How to accent Greek words).....	11
Unit 3 Greek pronunciation guide Part 3 (consonant digraphs, double consonants).....	12
Unit 4 Personal details and Contact information.....	13
Unit 5 Where are you from?	16
Unit 6 Countries and nationalities of Asia.....	18
Unit 7 Countries and nationalities of America.....	19
Unit 8 Countries and nationalities of Africa.....	20
Unit 9 Countries and nationalities of Europe.....	21
Unit 10 Countries and nationalities of Oceania.....	22
Unit 11 Names of cities and islands in Greece.....	23
Unit 12 Jobs & Occupations.....	25
Unit 13 Hobbies & pastimes.....	28

Glossary

Unit 3 Greek pronunciation guide Part 3	
• Greek Alphabet	30
Unit 4 Personal details & Contact information	
• Introducing someone	31
• Age	32
• On the phone	32
• Useful telephone expressions	33
• Letter writing: Informal letter – Greeting.....	33
• Formal letter – Greeting.....	33
• Letter writing: Informal letter – Signing off.....	34
• Letter writing: Formal letter – Signing off	34
• Residence	34
• Rooms of the house	36
• Furniture and more	37
• Linen	37
• Electrical appliances.....	38
• Kitchen equipment list, furniture, soft furnishings.....	38
• Household chores	39
• Daily routine.....	39
Unit 5 Where are you from?	
• words & phrases.....	40
Unit 6 Countries and nationalities of Asia	
• countries of Asia.....	41
Unit 7 Countries and nationalities of America	
• countries of North America.....	42
• countries of South America.....	42
• countries of Central America.....	42
• countries of the Caribbean.....	43
• USA states.....	43
•	
Unit 8 Countries and nationalities of Africa	
• countries of Africa.....	45
Unit 9 Countries and nationalities of Europe	

- The 28 member countries of the EU46
- Other European Countries.....47
- Candidate countries.....47
- Potential candidates.....47
- Unit 10 Countries and nationalities of Oceania**
- Countries of Oceania.....47
- Unit 11 Names of cities and islands in Greece**
- Names of cities48
- Names of islands.....48
- Unit 12 Jobs & Occupations**
- words & phrases.....49
- Personnel - Executives50
- Workplace and employment rights50
- Salary/wages and insurance50
- Dismissal, resignation, job application, recruitment51
- Studies52
- Health and welfare professions52
- Legal professions53
- Financial – accounting – insurance professions53
- Civil protection services – Security forces53
- Military posts53
- Transport and maritime professions54
- Information technology and electrical engineering54
- Engineering professions54
- Construction industry professions54
- Artistic Occupations55
- Beauty professions55
- Media professions55
- Literature, writing56
- Theological professions56
- Teaching professions56
- Sports professions56
- Trade - Sales57
- Tourism and hotel professionals57
- Vendors57
- Logistics57
- Environmental professionals57
- Farming – livestock farming and fishing professionals57
- Geology and fossil fuels professionals58
- Scientific occupations58
- At the office58
- Unit 13 Hobbies & pastimes**
- Hobbies and activities – Questions and answers.....58
- Likes and dislikes – Questions and answers59
- Likes.....60
- Dislikes.....62
- Extra practice**
- Unit 1 Greek pronunciation guide Part 164**
- Unit 2 Greek pronunciation guide Part 2.....65**

Unit 3 Greek pronunciation guide Part 366

Units 1, Unit 2, Unit 3.....67

Unit 4 Personal details and Contact information.....67

Unit 5 Where are you from?72

Unit 6 Countries and nationalities of Asia.....73

Unit 7 Countries and nationalities of America.....73

Unit 8 Countries and nationalities of Africa.....74

Unit 9 Countries and nationalities of Europe.....75

Unit 10 Countries and nationalities of Oceania.....76

Unit 11 Names of cities and islands in Greece.....76

Unit 12 Jobs & Occupations.....78

Unit 13 Hobbies & pastimes.....80

Key to exercises.....82

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. Anyothertranscriptionofphoneticsymbolsisarbitrary.

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 ofGreek 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

Personal details
Contact information
Where are you from?
Countries & nationalities of Asia
Countries & nationalities of America
Countries & nationalities of Africa
Countries & nationalities of Europe
Countries & nationalities of Oceania
Cities & islands in Greece
Jobs & occupations
Hobbies & pastimes

BOOK STRUCTURE

There are 13 units in the book with helpful vocabulary and tips that cover 10 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. **[kaliméra]**

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. ***Good morning.*** **[kaliméra]**

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

e.g. ***Good morning.*** **[kaliméra]** Καλημέρα.

Notes

- For borrowed words, the pronunciation closest to the original was selected.
e.g. For the word **champagne** the transcription is **[sɑmpáña]**
- For English words used with the original pronunciation, the spelling used in brackets is also in English.
e.g. ***What is your e-mail address?*** **[pɔ́o ine to e-mail su?]**
- The parentheses in italic black font inside the brackets include:
 - The number symbol of the preceding number word.
e.g. ***every 5 minutes:*** **[káθe pénde (5) leptá]**
 - Symbols with different pronunciation from the written word.
e.g. ***"I don't know."*** is written «Δεν ξέρω.» in Greek but pronounced: **[ðé(n)gzéro]**

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. **Τι είπες;** **[tí ípes]**











Abbreviations

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>sing.</i>	singular	<i>informal, sing.</i>	informal, singular
<i>pl.</i>	plural	<i>n.</i>	neutral
<i>sing. form</i>	singular form	<i>m.</i>	male
<i>pl. form</i>	plural form	<i>f.</i>	female

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
	useful tips
	word origin, word etymology, meaning
	traditions and customs
	idioms
	grammar and pronunciation rules
	see glossary
	emergency phone numbers
	unit change

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Irene Karageorgou is considered an expert in teaching Greek as a foreign language. Her educational courses “**Greek for Beginners. 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 foreiegn 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 αι, 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]* 2. [j] 3. [x̣] 4. [ɲ]	<i>hit</i> <i>yes</i> <i>humor</i> <i>new</i>	⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒	1. ιδέα 2. καρδιά 3. μάτια 4. μια**	[iðéa] [karðjá] [mát̪xa] [mɲá]	<i>idea</i> <i>heart</i> <i>eyes</i> <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 αι, 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	[voítha]	<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] 2. [af]	<i>avant-garde</i> <i>after</i>	⇒ ⇒	αύριο αυτή	[ávrio] [aftí]	<i>tomorrow</i> <i>she</i>
EY	ευ	1. [ev] 2. [ef]	<i>ever</i> <i>effect</i>	⇒ ⇒	Ευρώπη ευχαριστώ	[evrópi] [efxaristó]	<i>Europe</i> <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	[vázɔ]	vase
Γ	γ	1. [ɣ] 2. [j]	<u>a</u> miga (Spanish) <u>y</u> es	⇒	γάλα	[gála]	milk
				⇒	γέρος	[jéros]	old man
Δ	δ	[ð]	<u>t</u> his	⇒	δίνω	[ðíno]	give
Z	ζ	[z]	<u>z</u> one	⇒	ζώνη	[zóni]	belt
Θ	θ	[θ]	<u>t</u> heater	⇒	θέατρο	[θéatro]	theater
K	κ	1. [k] 2. [k̃]	<u>c</u> ar <u>c</u> ute	⇒	καλός	[kalós]	good
				⇒	και	[ké]	and
Λ	λ	1. [l] 2. [l̃]	<u>l</u> ogic <u>t</u> agliatelle	⇒	λογική	[lojíkí]	logic
				⇒	ελιά	[elía]	olive
M	μ	[m]	<u>m</u> um	⇒	μαμά	[mamá]	mum
N	ν	1. [n] 2. [ñ] 3. [ŋ]	<u>n</u> ext <u>n</u> ew <u>a</u> nger	⇒	ναι	[né]	yes
				⇒	πανιά	[pañá]	sails
				⇒	άγχος	[áŋxos]	anxiety
Ξ	ξ	[ks]	<u>T</u> exas	⇒	έξι	[éksi]	six
Π	π	[p]	<u>p</u> an	⇒	πόδι	[póði]	foot
P	ρ	[r]	<u>r</u> ed	⇒	Ρώμη	[rómi]	Rome
Σ*	σ	1. [s]	<u>s</u> un	⇒	σήμερα	[símera]	today
	ς	2. [s]	<u>s</u> un	⇒	καλός	[kalós]	good
		3. [z]	<u>b</u> ismuth	⇒	κόσμος	[kózmos]	world
T	τ	[t]	<u>t</u> ea	⇒	τιμή	[timí]	price
Φ	φ	[f]	<u>f</u> ast	⇒	φως	[fós]	light
X	χ	1. [x] 2. [x̃]	<u>l</u> och (Scottish) <u>h</u> uge	⇒	χορός	[xorós]	dance
				⇒	όχι	[óxi]	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. [ǰ]	get	⇒	γκέμι	[ǰémi]	bridle
		3. [nǰ]	anger	⇒	έγκυος	[éǰgios]	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 38.



In the next unit you will learn **HOW TO ASK AND HOW TO GIVE YOUR PERSONAL DETAILS AND CONTACT INFORMATION.**

Personal details and Contact information

Words and phrases: *identity card, ID card number, passport(s), passport number, full name, first name, last name, age(s), male, female, date of birth, phone number, mobile phone number(s), landline number(s), house telephone number, work telephone number, home address, work address, zip code.*

If you want to ask or say:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - Who are you? | - What is your last name? | - What is your phone number? |
| - I am... . | - My last name is... . | - My phone number is... . |
| - What is your name? | - I would like you to meet... . | - What is your e-mail address? |
| - My name is... . | - Pleased to meet you. | - My e-mail address is... . |
| - What is your first name? | - How old are you? | - What is your address? |
| - My first name is... . | - I am...years old. | - My address is... . |

If you want to say:

identity card	[taftótita]	ταυτότητα
ID card number	[aríthmós taftótítas]	αριθμός ταυτότητας
passport	[ðjavatírío] (sing.)	διαβατήριο
passports	[ðjavatíría] (pl.)	διαβατήρια
passport number	[aríthmós ðjavatiríu]	αριθμός διαβατηρίου
full name	[onomatepónimo]	ονοματεπώνυμο
first name	[mikró ónoma]	μικρό όνομα
last name	[epónimo]	επώνυμο
age, ages	[iliķía] (sing.), [iliķíes] (pl.)	ηλικία, ηλικίες
male	[arsenikó]	αρσενικό
female	[θilikó]	θηλυκό
date of birth	[imerominía jénisis]	ημερομηνία γέννησης
phone number	[aríthmós tiléfónu]	αριθμός τηλεφώνου
mobile phone number	[ķinitó tiléfono] (sing.)	κινητό τηλέφωνο
mobile phone numbers	[ķinitá tiléfona] (pl.)	κινητά τηλέφωνα
landline number	[staθeró tiléfono] (sing.)	σταθερό τηλέφωνο
landline numbers	[staθerá tiléfona] (pl.)	σταθερά τηλέφωνα
house telephone number	[tiléfono ikías]	τηλέφωνο οικίας
work telephone number	[tiléfono erasías]	τηλέφωνο εργασίας
home address	[ðiéθinsi katiķías]	διεύθυνση κατοικίας
work address	[ðiéθinsi erasías]	διεύθυνση εργασίας
zip code	[taχidromikós kóðikas]	ταχυδρομικός κώδικας

If you want to ask "Who are you?" you say:

honorific plural	[pǎós íste?] (when referring to a man)	Ποιος είστε;
informal, sing.	[pǎós íse?]	Ποιος είσαι;
honorific plural	[pǎá íste?] (when referring to a woman)	Ποια είστε;
informal, sing.	[pǎá íse?]	Ποια είσαι;

If you want to say "I am... .", you say:

[íme o...] (when a man answers)	Είμαι ο...
[íme i...] (when a woman answers)	Είμαι η...

If you want to ask "What is your name?" you say:

honorific plural	[pós sas léne?]	Πώς σας λένε;
informal, sing.	[pós se léne?]	Πώς σε λένε;

If you want to say “**My name is... .**”, you say:

[**me léne...**]

Με λένε... .



Most Greeks are named after a Saint of the Orthodox Church and celebrate this name day [**onomastikí jortí**] every year. They usually take the name of a grandmother or a grandfather. During this day their family and all their friends wish them [**xróña polá**] which means “Many years!”, a wish for good health and prosperity. Another common wish is [**ná xérese to ónomá su**] which means “May you rejoice your name!”.

If you want to ask “**What is your first name?**” you say:

honorific plural

[**pḗó íne to ónomá sas?**]

Ποιο είναι το όνομά σας;

informal, sing.

[**pḗó íne to ónomá su?**]

Ποιο είναι το όνομά σου;

If you want to say “**My first name is... .**”, you say:

[**to ónomá mu íne...**]

Το όνομά μου είναι... .

If you want to ask “**What is your last name?**” you say:

honorific plural

[**pḗó íne to epónimó sas?**]

Ποιο είναι το επώνυμό σας;

informal, sing.

[**pḗó íne to epónimó su?**]

Ποιο είναι το επώνυμό σου;

If you want to say “**My last name is... .**”, you say:

[**to epónimó mu íne...**]

Το επώνυμό μου είναι... .



Greek women’s surnames are based on the genitive form of their father’s or their husband’s surnames.

If you want to say “**I would like you to meet... .**”, you say:

honorific plural

[**θα ήθελα ná sas sistíso ton...**]

Θα ήθελα να σας συστήσω τον... .

informal, sing.

[**θα ήθελα ná su sistíso ton...**]
(when referring to a man)

Θα ήθελα να σου συστήσω τον... .

honorific plural

[**θα ήθελα ná sas sistíso tin...**]

Θα ήθελα να σας συστήσω την... .

informal, sing.

[**θα ήθελα ná su sistíso tin...**]
(when referring to a woman)

Θα ήθελα να σου συστήσω την... .

If you want to say “**Pleased to meet you.**”, you say:

[**xárika ja ti gñorimía**]

Χάρηκα για τη γνωριμία.



The answer could be:
“me too” [**kí egó to ídjo**].

If you want to ask “**How old are you?**” you say:

honorific plural

[**póso xronón íste?**]

Πόσο χρονών είστε;

informal, sing.

[**póso xronón íse?**]

Πόσο χρονών είσαι;

If you want to say “**I am ... years old.**”, you say:

[**íme...xronón**]

Είμαι...χρονών.



- When someone’s age ends with “1” we use the word «έτος» [**étos**] (year).
For example, «Είναι ενός έτους» [**íne enós étus**] (He is one year old).

- With the rest of the numbers we use the plural form «χρονών» [**xronón**] (years).

For example, «Είναι τριών χρονών» [**íne trión xronón**] (She is three years old).

- When we talk about infants between 0 and 12 months old, we use the word «μηνών» (months), as in the examples: «Είναι ενός μηνός» [**íne enós minós**] (He is one month old), «Είναι τριών μηνών» [**íne trión minón**] (She is three months old).



years	[xronón] [etón]
year	[étus]
month	[minós]
months	[minón]

If you want to ask **“What is your phone number?”** you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[pḗós íne o arithmós tilefónu sas?]	Ποιος είναι ο αριθμός τηλεφώνου σας;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[pḗós íne o arithmós tilefónu su?]	Ποιος είναι ο αριθμός τηλεφώνου σου;

info In order to call Greece from abroad, dial your country’s international access code (**00** in Europe, **011** in America) and then dial **Greece’s country code** which is **30**. Finally, dial the area code and the telephone number you wish to call in Greece (a total of 10 digits). **For example**, in order to call Athens in Greece from America you dial: 011-30-210 + local number.

If you want to say **“My phone number is... ”**, you say:

[to tiléfonó mu íne...]

Το τηλέφωνό μου είναι... .

If you want to ask **“What is your e-mail address?”** you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[pḗó íne to e-mail sas?]	Ποιο είναι το e-mail σας;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[pḗó íne to e-mail su?]	Ποιο είναι το e-mail σου;

If you want to say **“My e-mail address is... ”**, you say:

[to email mu íne...]

Το e-mail μου είναι... .

info The country code top-level domain for Greece is **.gr**



at	(@)	[papáki]
dot	(.)	[telía]
backslash	(/)	[káthetos]
hyphen	(-)	[pávla]
underscore	(_)	[kátó pávla]

EXAMPLE

irene@gmail.com [irene papáki gmail telía com]

If you want to ask **“What is your address?”** you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[pḗá íne i diéfθinsí sas?]	Ποια είναι η διεύθυνσή σας;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[pḗá íne i diéfθinsí su?]	Ποια είναι η διεύθυνσή σου;

If you want to say **“My address is... ”**, you say:

[i diéfθinsí mu íne...]

Η διεύθυνσή μου είναι... .

info For addresses, we put the street name first and then follows street number.

EXAMPLES

My name is Linda. What’s yours?	[me léne línda] [eséna?]
My name is Nick.	[me léne níko]
I am sorry, I didn’t hear your name.	[sihɣnómi ðén ákusa to ónomá su]
What is your home address?	[pḗá íne i diéfθinsi tiz katiḗias su?]
43 Athinas St., Rodos.	[aθinás saránda tría róðos]
Did you get my e-mail?	[élaves to e-mail mu?]
No. When did you send it?	[óxi] [póte to éstiles?]
May I see your ID card?	[boró ná ðó ti(n) daftótítá sas?]



You can find more words and phrases on **Personal details and contact information** in the Glossary, on page 39 through 48. **In the next unit you will learn HOW TO ASK & ANSWER ABOUT WHERE ONE IS FROM.**