GR

LANGUAGE COURSE

Greek Basic Conversation 1

12 Chapters

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Generated with Claude

GREEK BASIC CONVERSATION 1

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👋 Greetings & Goodbyes — Χαιρετισμοί και αποχαιρετισμοί

*Welcome to your first Greek conversation lesson. By the end of this chapter you will be able to greet people at any time of day, thank them, apologise, ask how they are and say goodbye, choosing between the informal **εσύ** and the formal **εσείς**. You can already read Greek from Greek Alphabet 1 and Greek Alphabet 2, so the Greek is the lesson text. Every word of two or more syllables carries a **tonos** (the accent that marks the stressed syllable, Greek Alphabet 1 Chapter 9), and every dialog line has a **respelling beneath it**, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS. As in the alphabet courses, gh is the soft γ, dh is δ (the th of this) and kh is χ.*

① Good Morning (formal) — Καλημέρα

A:

Καλημέρα, κυρία Ελένη!

kah-lee-MEH-rah, kee-REE-ah eh-LEH-nee!

Good morning, Mrs Eleni!

B:

Καλημέρα σας! Τι κάνετε;

kah-lee-MEH-rah sahs! tee KAH-neh-teh?

Good morning! How are you?

A:

Καλά, ευχαριστώ. Εσείς;

kah-LAH, ef-khah-ree-STO. eh-SEES?

Fine, thank you. And you?

B:

Κι εγώ καλά, ευχαριστώ.

kee eh-GHO kah-LAH, ef-khah-ree-STO.

I'm fine too, thank you.

② Meeting a Friend (informal) — Γεια σου!

A:

Γεια σου, Νίκο!

YAH soo, NEE-ko!

Hi, Nikos!

B:

Γεια σου, Μαρία! Τι κάνεις;

YAH soo, mah-REE-ah! tee KAH-nees?

Hi, Maria! How are you?

A:

Μια χαρά! Εσύ;

MYAH khah-RAH! eh-SEE?

Great! And you?

B:

Καλά, ευχαριστώ.

kah-LAH, ef-khah-ree-STO.

Fine, thanks.

③ Evening at the Hotel — Καλησπέρα

A:

Καλησπέρα σας!

kah-lee-SPEH-rah sahs!

Good evening! (Philip, arriving)

B:

Καλησπέρα σας! Καλώς ήρθατε!

kah-lee-SPEH-rah sahs! kah-LOS EER-thah-teh!

Good evening! Welcome!

A:

Ευχαριστώ πολύ!

ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE!

Thank you very much!

B:

Παρακαλώ!

pah-rah-kah-LO!

You're welcome!

④ Good Night — Καληνύχτα

A:

Καληνύχτα!

kah-lee-NEEKH-tah!

Good night!

B:

Καληνύχτα! Όνειρα γλυκά!

kah-lee-NEEKH-tah! O-nee-rah ghlee-KAH!

Good night! Sweet dreams!

⑤ Sorry! — Συγγνώμη

A:

Συγγνώμη!

seegh-NO-mee!

Sorry! / Excuse me!

B:

Δεν πειράζει.

dhen pee-RAH-zee.

It doesn't matter. / Never mind.

A:

Λυπάμαι πολύ.

lee-PAH-meh poh-LEE.

I'm very sorry.

⑥ Saying Goodbye — Αντίο

A:

Αντίο! Τα λέμε αύριο!

ahn-DEE-o! tah LEH-meh AV-ree-o!

Goodbye! See you tomorrow! (formal)

B:

Γεια σας!

YAH sahs!

Goodbye!

A:

Γεια σου, Νίκο! Τα λέμε αύριο!

YAH soo, NEE-ko! tah LEH-meh AV-ree-o!

Bye, Nikos! See you tomorrow! (informal)

B:

Κανένα πρόβλημα.

kah-NEH-nah PRO-vlee-mah.

No problem.

B:

Τα λέμε!

tah LEH-meh!

See you!

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

*Greek has two ways of saying "you". With **friends, family, children and people your age** you use the informal **εσύ**. With **strangers, shop and hotel staff, officials and older people** you use the formal **εσείς**, which is also the plural "you" (one word for "you, sir" and "you all"). In this chapter every phrase is given in both.*

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
Hello / Goodbye	**Γεια σας!** *YAH sahs*	**Γεια σου!** *YAH soo*
Hello (very formal; groups)	**Χαίρετε!** *HEH-reh-teh*	—
Good morning	**Καλημέρα!** *kah-lee-MEH-rah*	**Καλημέρα!** *kah-lee-MEH-rah*
Good afternoon / evening	**Καλησπέρα!** *kah-lee-SPEH-rah*	**Καλησπέρα!** *kah-lee-SPEH-rah*
Good night	**Καληνύχτα!** *kah-lee-NEEKH-tah*	**Καληνύχτα!** *kah-lee-NEEKH-tah*
Goodbye	**Αντίο!** *ahn-DEE-o*	**Αντίο! / Γεια σου!** *ahn-DEE-o / YAH soo*
How are you?	**Τι κάνετε;** *tee KAH-neh-teh*	**Τι κάνεις;** *tee KAH-nees*
Welcome	**Καλώς ήρθατε!** *kah-LOS EER-thah-teh*	**Καλώς ήρθες!** *kah-LOS EER-thes*

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
Thank you	**Ευχαριστώ πολύ!** *ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE*	**Ευχαριστώ!** *ef-khah-ree-STO*
Please / You're welcome	**Παρακαλώ!** *pah-rah-kah-LO*	**Παρακαλώ!** *pah-rah-kah-LO*
Sorry / Excuse me	**Συγγνώμη!** *seegh-NO-mee*	**Συγγνώμη!** *seegh-NO-mee*

Formal or Informal? A Simple Rule

If you would call the person by their first name in English, use **εσύ** (*Γεια σου!*, *Τι κάνεις;*). If you would say "Mr" or "Mrs", or you are speaking to a group, use **εσείς** (*Γεια σας!*, *Τι κάνετε;*). When in doubt, start with **εσείς**: nobody will mind.

Γεια Is Hello *and* Goodbye

Γεια σου and **Γεια σας** work when you arrive and when you leave, so one phrase covers what English needs two for. You will also see *Γειά* with an accent on the last syllable; the sources I found write both.

Which Greeting When — Πότε τι λέμε

WHEN	SAY	NOTES
Morning	**Καλημέρα!** *kah-lee-MEH-rah*	until about early afternoon
Late afternoon and evening	**Καλησπέρα!** *kah-lee-SPEH-rah*	from late afternoon onward
Any time	**Γεια σας! / Γεια σου!** *YAH sahs / YAH soo*	the all-purpose hello, morning, noon or night

WHEN	SAY	NOTES
Going to bed	**Καληνύχτα!** *kah-lee-NEEKH-tah*	said as you say goodbye for the night

> **Why Do They All Start with Καλη-?**
>
> *Καλημέρα*, *Καλησπέρα* and *Καληνύχτα* are each "good" (*καλή*) joined to a time of day: *μέρα* (day), *σπέρα* (evening) and *νύχτα* (night). They are also set phrases, so you never need to change them. In Chapter 2 you will meet *ο, η, το* ("the"), because every Greek noun has a gender.

🎩 How to Address People — Πώς απευθυνόμαστε

*With **εσείς** you use **κύριε** ("sir") or **κυρία** ("madam"), often with a first name (κυρία Ελένη). With **εσύ** you use the first name alone. When you call someone by name, many masculine names lose their final **ς**: Νίκος becomes Νίκο (this is called the vocative; the name stays the same when you speak about the person).*

NAME (ABOUT SOMEONE)	SAY IT	WHEN CALLING THEM	SAY IT	NOTE
Νίκος	*NEE-kos*	**Νίκο**	*NEE-ko*	Nikos → "Nik-o!"
Γιώργος	*YOR-ghos*	**Γιώργο**	*YOR-gho*	George
Γιάννης	*YAH-nees*	**Γιάννη**	*YAH-nee*	John
Κώστας	*KO-stahs*	**Κώστα**	*KO-stah*	Kostas
Μαρία	*mah-REE-ah*	**Μαρία**	*mah-REE-ah*	no change for most women's names
Ελένη	*eh-LEH-nee*	**Ελένη**	*eh-LEH-nee*	Eleni

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Greek verbs change their ending for each person, so the pronoun is often left out (Μιλάω alone means "I speak"). Here is the present tense of three useful verbs. Κάνω and καταλαβαίνω follow one pattern (endings -ω, -εις, -ει, -ουμε, -ετε, -ουν); μιλάω follows another (-άω, -άς, -άει, -άμε, -άτε, -άνε). Notice that Τι κάνετε; is simply "What do you do?", the way Greek says "How are you?".

	ΚΆΝΩ (TO DO, TO MAKE)	ΜΙΛΆΩ (TO SPEAK)	ΚΑΤΑΛΑΒΑΊΝΩ (TO UNDERSTAND)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	κάνω *KAH-no*	μιλάω *mee-LAH-o*	καταλαβαίνω *kah-tah-lah-VEH-no*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	κάνεις *KAH-nees*	μιλάς *mee-LAHS*	καταλαβαίνεις *kah-tah-lah-VEH-nees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	κάνει *KAH-nee*	μιλάει *mee-LAH-ee*	καταλαβαίνει *kah-tah-lah-VEH-nee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	κάνουμε *KAH-noo-meh*	μιλάμε *mee-LAH-meh*	καταλαβαίνουμε *kah-tah-lah-VEH-noo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	κάνετε *KAH-neh-teh*	μιλάτε *mee-LAH-teh*	καταλαβαίνετε *kah-tah-lah-VEH-neh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	κάνουν *KAH-noon*	μιλάνε *mee-LAH-neh*	καταλαβαίνουν *kah-tah-lah-VEH-noon*

Τι κάνεις; — A Literal Look

Τι κάνεις; is literally "What do you do?". The usual answers, from best to worst: *Μια χαρά* (great, literally "one joy"), *Καλά* (fine). You can follow any answer with **Εσύ;** or **Εσείς;** ("And you?").

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	**γεια**	*YAH*	hello, goodbye	phrase
2	**καλημέρα**	*kah-lee-MEH-rah*	good morning	phrase
3	**καλησπέρα**	*kah-lee-SPEH-rah*	good evening	phrase
4	**καληνύχτα**	*kah-lee-NEEKH-tah*	good night	phrase
5	**αντίο**	*ahn-DEE-o*	goodbye	phrase
6	**ευχαριστώ**	*ef-khah-ree-STO*	thank you	phrase
7	**παρακαλώ**	*pah-rah-kah-LO*	please; you're welcome	phrase
8	**συγγνώμη**	*seegh-NO-mee*	sorry; excuse me	phrase
9	**λυπάμαι**	*lee-PAH-meh*	I'm sorry	phrase
10	**ναι**	*NEH*	yes	phrase
11	**όχι**	*O-khee*	no	phrase
12	**καλά**	*kah-LAH*	well, fine	adv
13	**μια χαρά**	*MYAH khah-RAH*	great, very well	phrase
14	**πολύ**	*poh-LEE*	very, a lot	adv
15	**τι**	*TEE*	what; how	adv
16	**και**	*KEH*	and	conj
17	**εσύ**	*eh-SEE*	you (informal)	pronoun
18	**εσείς**	*eh-SEES*	you (formal or plural)	pronoun
19	**ο κύριος**	*o KEE-ree-os*	the gentleman; Mr	noun · m
20	**η κυρία**	*ee kee-REE-ah*	the lady; Mrs	noun · f

Real Greek Tip — Ναι Sounds Like "No"

Ναι means "yes", and it is said *NEH*, which can sound like the English "no" to a beginner's ear. **Όχι** (*O-khee*) is "no". In Greece a quick upward head movement can also mean "no", so watch the words, not the nod.

Say It Right — Συγγνώμη

Look at the *γγ* in **συγγνώμη**. Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 5 taught γγ as "ng", but here it comes before ν and is said as a soft *gh*: *seegh-NO-mee*. This is one of the exceptions to watch for as your reading grows. Phrasebooks often write the word "signomi".

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. It is morning and you meet your formal neighbour, Mrs Eleni. What do you say?

▼ Show answer

Καλημέρα, κυρία Ελένη! (kah-lee-MEH-rah, kee-REE-ah eh-LEH-nee)

2. A friend your age asks how you are. Say you are great, and ask back.

▼ Show answer

Μια χαρά! Εσύ; (MYAH khah-RAH! eh-SEE?)

3. What are the formal and informal ways to say "How are you?"

▼ Show answer

Formal: **Τι κάνετε;** · informal: **Τι κάνεις;** (tee KAH-neh-teh · tee KAH-nees)

4. You step on someone's foot on the metro. What do you say?

▼ Show answer

Συγγνώμη! (seegh-NO-mee!)

5. Say goodbye formally to a shop assistant, then informally to a friend called Nikos.

▼ Show answer

Γεια σας! · Γεια σου, Νίκο! (YAH sahs! · YAH soo, NEE-ko!)

6. Someone says “Ευχαριστώ πολύ!” to you. What do you answer?

▼ Show answer

Παρακαλώ! (pah-rah-kah-LO!)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): that *Γεια σου* is the informal hello and *Γεια σας* the formal and plural one; that *Χαίρετε* is more formal; that *Καλημέρα* is used until early afternoon, *Καλησπέρα* from late afternoon and *Καληνύχτα* for good night; that *Τι κάνεις;* and *Τι κάνετε;* are the informal and formal “how are you?”; that *Καλά* is a common answer; that *εσύ* is informal and *εσείς* formal or plural; and that both *Γεια* and *Γειά* are written. A search result gave IPA for the greetings, which matches the respellings above for those words.

Not checked, from general knowledge: every other stress mark and respelling (including *seegh-NO-mee* and the soft γγ in *συγγνώμη*), the verb forms, the vocative endings of the names, the phrases *Μια χαρά*, *Καλώς ήρθατε / ήρθες*, *Όνειρα γλυκά*, *Δεν πειράζει*, *Κανένα πρόβλημα*, *Τα λέμε* and *Λυπάμαι*, the tip about the head movement, and the vocabulary meanings. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): LanguageGuide, Greek greetings; Clozemaster, How to say hello in Greek; Fluent in 3 Months, Hello in Greek; Polyglot Club, Greetings and introductions. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 2

Introducing yourself: **Με λένε …** (“my name is …”), **Πώς σε λένε;** and **Πώς σας λένε;** (“what is your name?”), **Χαίρω πολύ** (“nice to meet you”), the verb *είμαι* (“I am”) in full, and the articles *ο, η, το*.

🤷 Introducing Yourself — Συστάσεις

In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 1 you learned to greet people. Now you will say who you are, ask who they are and introduce a friend. The chapter also teaches the most important verb in any language, ***είμαι*** *("I am"), and the three small words* ***ο, η, το*** *("the"), because every Greek noun is masculine, feminine or neuter. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS. Remember that Greek writes a question mark as* ***;*** *(Greek Alphabet 1 Chapter 9).*

① Meeting Formally — Πώς σας λένε;

A:

Καλημέρα. Πώς σας λένε;

kah-lee-MEH-rah. POS sahs LEH-neh?

Good morning. What is your name?

B:

Με λένε Φίλιππο. Και εσάς;

meh LEH-neh FEE-lee-po. keh eh-SAHS?

My name is Philip. And yours?

A:

Με λένε Ελένη Παπαδοπούλου.

meh LEH-neh eh-LEH-nee pah-pah-dho-POO-loo.

My name is Eleni Papadopoulou.

B:

Χαίρω πολύ!

HEH-ro poh-LEE!

Nice to meet you!

② Meeting a Friend of a Friend (informal) — Πώς σε λένε;

A:

Γεια! Πώς σε λένε;

YAH! POS seh LEH-neh?

Hi! What's your name?

B:

Με λένε Νίκο. Εσένα;

meh LEH-neh NEE-ko. eh-SEH-nah?

My name is Nikos. And yours?

A:

Με λένε Μαρία.

meh LEH-neh mah-REE-ah.

My name is Maria.

B:

Χαίρω πολύ!

HEH-ro poh-LEE!

Nice to meet you!

A:

Κι εγώ!

kee eh-GHO!

Me too!

③ Are You...? — Είστε η κυρία...;

A:

Είμαι ο Φίλιππος. Είστε η κυρία Παπαδοπούλου;

EE-meh o FEE-lee-pos. EES-teh ee kee-REE-ah pah-pah-dho-POO-loo?

I'm Philip. Are you Mrs Papadopoulou?

B:

Ναι, εγώ είμαι. Χαίρω πολύ.

NEH, eh-GHO EE-meh. HEH-ro poh-LEE.

Yes, that's me. Nice to meet you.

A:

Κι εγώ.

kee eh-GHO.

Likewise.

④ A Long Name — Δεν καταλαβαίνω

A:

Με λένε Παναγιώτη.

meh LEH-neh pah-nah-YO-tee.

My name is Panagiotis.

B:

Συγγνώμη, δεν καταλαβαίνω.

seegh-NO-mee, dhen kah-tah-lah-VEH-no.

Sorry, I don't understand.

A:

Πα-να-γιώ-τη.

pah-nah-YO-tee.

Pa-na-gio-tis. (slowly)

B:

Α, Παναγιώτη! Χαίρω πολύ.

AH, pah-nah-YO-tee! HEH-ro poh-LEE.

Ah, Panagiotis! Nice to meet you.

⑤ Introducing a Friend — Αυτός είναι...

A:

Νίκο, αυτή είναι η Μαρία.

NEE-ko, af-TEE EE-neh ee mah-REE-ah.

Nikos, this is Maria.

A:

Μαρία, αυτός είναι ο Νίκος.

mah-REE-ah, af-TOS EE-neh o NEE-kos.

Maria, this is Nikos.

B:

Γεια σου, Νίκο! Χαίρω πολύ.

YAH soo, NEE-ko! HEH-ro poh-LEE.

Hi, Nikos! Nice to meet you.

C:

⑥ A Mix-Up — Δεν είμαι...

A:

Είσαι ο Γιώργος;

EE-seh o YOR-ghos?

Are you George?

B:

Όχι, δεν είμαι ο Γιώργος. Είμαι ο Νίκος.

O-khee, dhen EE-meh o YOR-ghos. EE-meh o NEE-kos.

No, I'm not George. I'm Nikos.

A:

Συγγνώμη!

seegh-NO-mee!

Sorry!

Κι εγώ, Μαρία.

kee eh-GHO, mah-REE-ah.

Me too, Maria.

B:

Δεν πειράζει.

dhen pee-RAH-zee.

Never mind.

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
What is your name?	**Πώς σας λένε;** *POS sahs LEH-neh*	**Πώς σε λένε;** *POS seh LEH-neh*
My name is...	**Με λένε...** *meh LEH-neh*	**Με λένε...** *meh LEH-neh*
And you? (asking back)	**Και εσάς;** *keh eh-SAHS*	**Εσένα;** *eh-SEH-nah*
I am...	**Είμαι...** *EE-meh*	**Είμαι...** *EE-meh*
Are you...?	**Είστε...;** *EES-teh*	**Είσαι...;** *EE-seh*
Nice to meet you	**Χαίρω πολύ!** *HEH-ro poh-LEE*	**Χαίρω πολύ!** *HEH-ro poh-LEE*
Me too	**Κι εγώ.** *kee eh-GHO*	**Κι εγώ.** *kee eh-GHO*
This is... (he / she)	**Αυτός είναι... / Αυτή είναι...** *af-TOS EE-neh / af-TEE EE-neh*	**Αυτός είναι... / Αυτή είναι...** *af-TOS EE-neh / af-TEE EE-neh*
I don't understand	**Δεν καταλαβαίνω.** *dhen kah-tah-lah-VEH-no*	**Δεν καταλαβαίνω.** *dhen kah-tah-lah-VEH-no*

Formal or Informal? The σε / σας Switch

The formal and informal questions differ by one small word: **σε** (informal) or **σας** (formal), the same pair you saw in *Γεια σου / Γεια σας*. Greek often leaves out *εσύ* and *εσείς*, but the ending of the verb (*είσαι* or *είστε*) and these small words still show which one you mean.

Με λένε — A Literal Look

Με λένε Νίκο is literally "They call me Nikos". After *Με λένε* a masculine name loses its final **ς**: *Νίκος* becomes *Νίκο*, *Φίλιππος* becomes *Φίλιππο*, *Παναγιώτης* becomes *Παναγιώτη*. Women's names such as *Μαρία* and *Ελένη* do not change. After *Είμαι* you use the name in its ordinary form, with the article: *Είμαι ο Νίκος*, *Είμαι η Μαρία*.

🔤 είμαι — To Be

*Unlike Russian and Hungarian, Greek **does** have a spoken "am, are, is": **είμαι**. It is the most important verb in the course, so learn the whole line. The pronouns are normally left out; they are shown only for clarity.*

	Ε'ΙΜΑΙ (TO BE)	ΧΑΊΡΩ (TO BE GLAD)	ΓΡΆΦΩ (TO WRITE)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	είμαι *EE-meh*	χαίρω *HEH-ro*	γράφω *GHRAH-fo*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	είσαι *EE-seh*	χαίρεις *HEH-rees*	γράφεις *GHRAH-fees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	είναι *EE-neh*	χαίρει *HEH-ree*	γράφει *GHRAH-fee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	είμαστε *EE-mah-steh*	χαίρουμε *HEH-roo-meh*	γράφουμε *GHRAH-foo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	είστε *EES-teh*	χαίρεστε or χαίρετε *HEH-reh-steh / HEH-reh-teh*	γράφετε *GHRAH-feh-teh*

	Είμαι (to be)	Χαίρω (to be glad)	Γράφω (to write)
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	είναι *EE-neh*	χαίρουν *HEH-roon*	γράφουν *GHRAH-foon*

> **Careful: είναι Has Two Jobs**
>
> **είναι** is both "he/she/it is" and "they are"; context tells you which. To say "not", put **δεν** before the verb: *Δεν είμαι* ("I am not"), *Δεν καταλαβαίνω* ("I don't understand").

🎯 ο, η, το — The Three Genders

*Every Greek noun is **masculine**, **feminine** or **neuter**, and the word for "the" shows which. From now on the course gives every noun with its article, so learn them together.*

Gender	"the"	Examples
masculine	**ο** *o*	**ο φίλος** (o FEE-los) the friend, **ο κύριος** (o KEE-ree-os) the gentleman, **ο Νίκος** (o NEE-kos)
feminine	**η** *ee*	**η φίλη** (ee FEE-lee) the friend, **η κυρία** (ee kee-REE-ah) the lady, **η Μαρία** (ee mah-REE-ah)
neuter	**το** *to*	**το παιδί** (to peh-DHEE) the child, **το όνομα** (to O-no-mah) the name, **το αγόρι** (to ah-GHO-ree) the boy

Greek puts the article before a name when you speak *about* a person (*ο Νίκος*, *η Μαρία*), and also in *Είμαι ο Νίκος*. After *Με λένε* there is no article.

> **Greek Names and Name Days**
>
> A Greek surname usually follows the first name (*Νίκος Παπαδόπουλος*), and the women of the family often use a different ending (*Παπαδοπούλου*). Many Greeks also celebrate a **name day** (the feast day of the saint they are named after) as much as a birthday; the greeting is *Χρόνια πολλά!* (*KHRO-nee-ah poh-LAH*, "many years").

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	**το όνομα**	*to O-no-mah*	name, first name	noun · n
2	**το επώνυμο**	*to eh-PO-nee-mo*	surname	noun · n
3	**με λένε**	*meh LEH-neh*	my name is (literally: they call me)	phrase
4	**είμαι**	*EE-meh*	I am	verb
5	**είσαι**	*EE-seh*	you are (informal)	verb
6	**είναι**	*EE-neh*	he, she, it is; they are	verb
7	**χαίρω πολύ**	*HEH-ro poh-LEE*	nice to meet you	phrase
8	**κι εγώ**	*kee eh-GHO*	me too, likewise	phrase
9	**αυτός**	*af-TOS*	he; this (m)	pronoun
10	**αυτή**	*af-TEE*	she; this (f)	pronoun
11	**δεν**	*DHEN*	not	adv
12	**πώς**	*POS*	how	adv
13	**ο φίλος**	*o FEE-los*	friend (male)	noun · m
14	**η φίλη**	*ee FEE-lee*	friend (female)	noun · f
15	**ο άντρας**	*o AHN-dhrahs*	man	noun · m
16	**η γυναίκα**	*ee yee-NEH-kah*	woman	noun · f
17	**το παιδί**	*to peh-DHEE*	child	noun · n

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
18	το αγόρι	*to ah-GHO-ree*	boy	noun · n
19	το κορίτσι	*to ko-REE-tsee*	girl	noun · n
20	ο γείτονας	*o YEE-to-nahs*	neighbour (male)	noun · m

Say It Right — Χαίρω

Χαίρω begins with the soft *h* that Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 6 taught for χ before a front vowel (αι says "eh"): *HEH-ro*, not *kheh-ro*. Say it as a gentle breath, not a throat-scrape.

Real Greek Tip — The Neuter Is Not Just for Things

Το παιδί (child), *το αγόρι* (boy) and *το κορίτσι* (girl) are all **neuter** even though they are people. Greek gender follows the word, not always the meaning, which is why the article always travels with the noun.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. A stranger in a hotel asks your name. Ask them and tell them, formally. (Your name is Philip.)

▼ Show answer

Πώς σας λένε; · Με λένε Φίλιππο. (POS sahs LEH-neh? · meh LEH-neh FEE-lee-po)

2. Ask a child at a party, informally, what their name is.

▼ Show answer

Πώς σε λένε; (POS seh LEH-neh?)

3. Complete with ο, η or το: ____ φίλος · ____ κυρία · ____ παιδί · ____ γυναίκα

▼ Show answer

ο φίλος · η κυρία · το παιδί · η γυναίκα

4. Say “I am Maria” and “I am not George”.

▼ Show answer

Είμαι η Μαρία. · Δεν είμαι ο Γιώργος. (EE-meh ee mah-REE-ah · dhen EE-meh o YOR-ghos)

5. Introduce your friend Nikos (a man) to Maria.

▼ Show answer

Μαρία, αυτός είναι ο Νίκος. (mah-REE-ah, af-TOS EE-neh o NEE-kos)

6. Someone says “Χαίρω πολύ!” to you. What do you answer?

▼ Show answer

Κι εγώ! (kee eh-GHO!), or **Χαίρω πολύ** back.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): that *Με λένε…* means “my name is…”, literally “they call me…”; that *Χαίρω πολύ* is the standard reply to meeting someone and *Κι εγώ* answers it; that a masculine name drops its final ς after *Με λένε* (*Με λένε Μάριο* was given); that you can say *Είμαι ο/η…* with the article; that gender pairs such as *ο Έλληνας, η Ελληνίδα* exist; and that *σε / σας* and the verb ending show informal or formal address even when the pronoun is dropped.
Not checked, from general knowledge: the exact forms *Πώς σε λένε;* and *Πώς σας λένε;* (the results listed informal and formal side by side but did not print them in the summary I saw), *Και εσάς;* and *Εσένα;*, the complete conjugation of *είμαι*, *χαίρω* and *γράφω* (including the second form of *χαίρεστε*), the article choices for every noun in the vocabulary, *Δεν πειράζει*, the surname ending *-ου* for women, the name-day tip and *Χρόνια πολλά*, the claim that neuter nouns can name people, and every stress mark and respelling. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Let's Learn, How to introduce yourself in Greek; Elon, Greek introductions; Wikibooks, Modern Greek Lesson 5.1; Polyglot Club, Greetings and introductions.

Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 3

Numbers, age and contact details: **ένα, δύο, τρία** up to a hundred, **Πόσο χρονών είσαι;** (“how old are you?”), phone numbers and email addresses, in three parts.

🔢 Numbers, Age & Contact Details — Αριθμοί, ηλικία και στοιχεία επικοινωνίας

*This chapter is in **three parts**: **Part 1** numbers 0 to 10, **Part 2** numbers 11 to 100, and **Part 3** age, phone numbers and email addresses. The 20-word vocabulary table and the practice are at the end. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS. Remember that ντ inside a word says "nd" (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 4), as in πέντε.*

① How Old Are You? (informal) — Πόσο χρονών είσαι;

A:

Πόσο χρονών είσαι, Μαρία;
PO-so khro-NON EE-seh, mah-REE-ah?
How old are you, Maria?

B:

Είμαι είκοσι οκτώ χρονών. Εσύ;
EE-meh EE-ko-see ok-TO khro-NON. eh-SEE?
I'm twenty-eight. And you?

A:

Είμαι τριάντα πέντε χρονών.
EE-meh tree-AHN-dah PEHN-deh khro-NON.
I'm thirty-five.

② Talking to a Child — Είμαι οκτώ

A:

Γεια σου! Πόσο χρονών είσαι;
YAH soo! PO-so khro-NON EE-seh?
Hi! How old are you?

B:

Είμαι οκτώ χρονών.
EE-meh ok-TO khro-NON.
I'm eight.

A:

Μπράβο! Και εγώ είμαι δέκα.
BRAH-vo! keh eh-GHO EE-meh DHEH-kah.
Well done! And I'm ten. (a friendly sibling)

③ A Phone Number — Το τηλέφωνο

A:

Ποιο είναι το τηλέφωνό σου;
PYO EE-neh to tee-LEH-fo-no soo?
What is your phone number?

B:

④ An Email Address — Το email

A:

Ποιο είναι το email σου;
PYO EE-neh to EE-meh-eel soo?
What is your email?

B:

Έξι, εννέα, επτά, ένα, δύο, τρία, τέσσερα, πέντε, έξι, επτά.

EH-ksee, eh-NEH-ah, eh-PTAH, EH-nah, DHEE-o, TREE-ah, TEH-seh-rah, PEHN-deh, EH-ksee, eh-PTAH.

6-9-7-1-2-3-4-5-6-7. (a made-up number)

A:

Ευχαριστώ!

ef-khah-ree-STO!

Thank you!

nikos παπάκι example τελεία gr.

nikos pah-PAH-kee example teh-LEE-ah gr.

nikos @ example . gr (a made-up address)

A:

Ευχαριστώ πολύ!

ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE!

Thank you very much!

⑤ A Room Number — Δωμάτιο είκοσι τρία

A:

Σε ποιο δωμάτιο είστε;

seh PYO dho-MAH-tee-o EES-teh?

Which room are you in?

B:

Στο δωμάτιο είκοσι τρία.

sto dho-MAH-tee-o EE-ko-see TREE-ah.

In room twenty-three.

⑥ A Table for Three — Είμαστε τρεις

A:

Πόσοι είστε;

PO-see EES-teh?

How many are you?

B:

Είμαστε τρεις.

EE-mah-steh TREES.

There are three of us.

A:

Ωραία. Ένα τραπέζι για τρεις.

o-REH-ah. EH-nah trah-PEH-zee yah TREES.

Lovely. A table for three.

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
How old are you?	Πόσο χρονών είστε; *PO-so khro-NON EES-teh*	Πόσο χρονών είσαι; *PO-so khro-NON EE-seh*

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
I am… years old	**Είμαι … χρονών.** *EE-meh … khro-NON*	**Είμαι … χρονών.** *EE-meh … khro-NON*
What is your phone number?	**Ποιο είναι το τηλέφωνό σας;** *PYO EE-neh to tee-LEH-fo-no sahs*	**Ποιο είναι το τηλέφωνό σου;** *PYO EE-neh to tee-LEH-fo-no soo*
My phone number is…	**Το τηλέφωνό μου είναι…** *to tee-LEH-fo-no moo EE-neh*	**Το τηλέφωνό μου είναι…** *to tee-LEH-fo-no moo EE-neh*
What is your email?	**Ποιο είναι το email σας;** *PYO EE-neh to EE-meh-eel sahs*	**Ποιο είναι το email σου;** *PYO EE-neh to EE-meh-eel soo*
How many are you?	**Πόσοι είστε;** *PO-see EES-teh*	**Πόσοι είστε;** *PO-see EES-teh*

σας, σου — The Same Switch Again

σου (informal) and **σας** (formal) mean "your" after a noun, just like the *σε / σας* pair in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 2. **μου** means "my". Notice the extra accent in *τηλέφωνό μου*: Greek adds a second accent to a word stressed on its third-last syllable when *μου, σου, σας* follow it.

Part 1 — Numbers 0 to 10 — Οι αριθμοί 0 έως 10

#	GREEK	SAY IT
0	**μηδέν**	*mee-DHEN*
1	**ένα**	*EH-nah*
2	**δύο**	*DHEE-o*
3	**τρία**	*TREE-ah*
4	**τέσσερα**	*TEH-seh-rah*

#	GREEK	SAY IT
5	**πέντε**	*PEHN-deh*
6	**έξι**	*EH-ksee*
7	**επτά** (also **εφτά**)	*eh-PTAH (eh-FTAH)*
8	**οκτώ** (also **οχτώ**)	*ok-TO (okh-TO)*
9	**εννέα** (also **εννιά**)	*eh-NEH-ah (eh-NYAH)*
10	**δέκα**	*DHEH-kah*

One, three and four change with the noun

*Only **1, 3 and 4** change their form with the gender of the noun. The table gives the masculine, feminine and neuter forms. The other numbers never change.*

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1	**ένας** *EH-nahs*	**μία** (or **μια**) *MEE-ah (MYAH)*	**ένα** *EH-nah*
3	**τρεις** *TREES*	**τρεις** *TREES*	**τρία** *TREE-ah*
4	**τέσσερις** *TEH-seh-rees*	**τέσσερις** *TEH-seh-rees*	**τέσσερα** *TEH-seh-rah*

So “a friend” is *ένας φίλος* (EH-nahs FEE-los), *μία φίλη* (MEE-ah FEE-lee) or, for the neuter, *ένα παιδί* (EH-nah peh-DHEE). When you simply count, or give a phone number, use the neuter forms: *ένα, δύο, τρία, τέσσερα*.

Part 2 — Numbers 11 to 100 — Οι αριθμοί 11 έως 100

#	GREEK	SAY IT
11	έντεκα	*EHN-deh-kah*
12	δώδεκα	*DHO-dheh-kah*
13	δεκατρία	*dheh-kah-TREE-ah*
14	δεκατέσσερα	*dheh-kah-TEH-seh-rah*
15	δεκαπέντε	*dheh-kah-PEHN-deh*
16	δεκαέξι	*dheh-kah-EH-ksee*
17	δεκαεπτά	*dheh-kah-eh-PTAH*
18	δεκαοκτώ	*dheh-kah-ok-TO*
19	δεκαεννέα	*dheh-kah-eh-NEH-ah*
20	είκοσι	*EE-ko-see*
30	τριάντα	*tree-AHN-dah*
40	σαράντα	*sah-RAHN-dah*
50	πενήντα	*peh-NEEN-dah*
60	εξήντα	*eh-KSEEN-dah*
70	εβδομήντα	*eh-vdho-MEEN-dah*
80	ογδόντα	*og-DHON-dah*
90	ενενήντα	*eh-neh-NEEN-dah*
100	εκατό	*eh-kah-TO*

Building the Numbers in Between

From 13 to 19 the numbers are built as **δέκα + the unit**, written as one word (*δεκα-τρία*, 13). From 21 upward you say the tens, then the unit, as two words: *είκοσι ένα* (21, EE-ko-see EH-nah), *τριάντα*

> *πέντε* (35, tree-AHN-dah PEHN-deh), *ενενήντα εννέα* (99). Remember that *ένα, τρία, τέσσερα* are the neuter forms used for counting.

Part 3 — Age and Contact Details — Ηλικία και επικοινωνία

Age

*Greek says "I am thirty years of age": **Είμαι τριάντα χρονών**. The question is **Πόσο χρονών είσαι;** (informal) or **Πόσο χρονών είστε;** (formal). Asking an adult stranger's age is rare, so you will mostly use the informal form with friends, children and new acquaintances.*

Phone numbers

*Read a phone number digit by digit, using the neuter forms: έξι, εννέα, επτά, ένα, δύο…. You can also give two digits together (εξήντα εννέα), which many people do for speed. Ask **Ποιο είναι το τηλέφωνό σου;** and answer **Το τηλέφωνό μου είναι….** A mobile phone is **το κινητό** (to kee-nee-TO).*

Email addresses

*Say an email address aloud by naming the pieces. The @ sign is called **το παπάκι** (to pah-PAH-kee, "the little duck") and the dot is **η τελεία** (ee teh-LEE-ah). The word "email" itself is borrowed from English and said EE-meh-eel. Letters in a name are usually just read as the Latin letters.*

SYMBOL	GREEK	SAY IT
@	το παπάκι	*to pah-PAH-kee*
.	η τελεία	*ee teh-LEE-ah*

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Here are three verbs for this chapter: λέω (to say, to tell; the λένε of Με λένε), μετράω (to count) and δίνω (to give).

	ΛΈΩ (TO SAY)	ΜΕΤΡΆΩ (TO COUNT)	ΔΊΝΩ (TO GIVE)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	λέω *LEH-o*	μετράω *meh-TRAH-o*	δίνω *DHEE-no*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	λες *LEHS*	μετράς *meh-TRAHS*	δίνεις *DHEE-nees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	λέει *LEH-ee*	μετράει *meh-TRAH-ee*	δίνει *DHEE-nee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	λέμε *LEH-meh*	μετράμε *meh-TRAH-meh*	δίνουμε *DHEE-noo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	λέτε *LEH-teh*	μετράτε *meh-TRAH-teh*	δίνετε *DHEE-neh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	λένε *LEH-neh*	μετράνε *meh-TRAH-neh*	δίνουν *DHEE-noon*

Τα λέμε — A Literal Look

Τα λέμε, which you met in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 1 as “See you!”, is literally “we say the things”, from *λέμε*, the “we” form of *λέω*. And *Με λένε* is simply the “they” form: “they call me”.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	μηδέν	*mee-DHEN*	zero	number
2	ένα	*EH-nah*	one	number
3	δύο	*DHEE-o*	two	number

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
4	**τρία**	*TREE-ah*	three	number
5	**δέκα**	*DHEH-kah*	ten	number
6	**είκοσι**	*EE-ko-see*	twenty	number
7	**εκατό**	*eh-kah-TO*	one hundred	number
8	**χρονών**	*khro-NON*	years old	phrase
9	**πόσο**	*PO-so*	how much; how	adv
10	**πόσοι**	*PO-see*	how many (people, masc.)	adv
11	**ο αριθμός**	*o ah-reeth-MOS*	number	noun · m
12	**το τηλέφωνο**	*to tee-LEH-fo-no*	telephone; phone number	noun · n
13	**το κινητό**	*to kee-nee-TO*	mobile phone	noun · n
14	**το email**	*to EE-meh-eel*	email	noun · n
15	**το παπάκι**	*to pah-PAH-kee*	@, “at” (little duck)	noun · n
16	**η τελεία**	*ee teh-LEE-ah*	dot, full stop	noun · f
17	**το δωμάτιο**	*to dho-MAH-tee-o*	room	noun · n
18	**η ηλικία**	*ee ee-lee-KEE-ah*	age	noun · f
19	**ποιο**	*PYO*	which, what (neuter)	adj
20	**μετράω**	*meh-TRAH-o*	I count	verb

Real Greek Tip — Two Forms of 7, 8 and 9

Many people say *εφτά*, *οχτώ* and *εννιά* in everyday speech, while *επτά*, *οκτώ* and *εννέα* are the written forms you will see on signs and forms. Both are understood everywhere.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Count aloud from one to ten, then back from ten to one.

▼ Show answer

ένα, δύο, τρία, τέσσερα, πέντε, έξι, επτά, οκτώ, εννέα, δέκα (EH-nah, DHEE-o, TREE-ah, TEH-seh-rah, PEHN-deh, EH-ksee, eh-PTAH, ok-TO, eh-NEH-ah, DHEH-kah)

2. Say these numbers: 12 · 25 · 47 · 99

▼ Show answer

δώδεκα · είκοσι πέντε · σαράντα επτά · ενενήντα εννέα (DHO-dheh-kah · EE-ko-see PEHN-deh · sah-RAHN-dah eh-PTAH · eh-neh-NEEN-dah eh-NEH-ah)

3. Ask a friend how old they are, and answer that you are thirty.

▼ Show answer

Πόσο χρονών είσαι; · Είμαι τριάντα χρονών. (PO-so khro-NON EE-seh? · EE-meh tree-AHN-dah khro-NON)

4. Which form of "one" goes with *φίλος* (m), *φίλη* (f) and *παιδί* (n)?

▼ Show answer

ένας φίλος · μία φίλη · ένα παιδί (EH-nahs FEE-los · MEE-ah FEE-lee · EH-nah peh-DHEE)

5. Ask a new friend for their phone number and email, informally.

▼ Show answer

Ποιο είναι το τηλέφωνό σου; Ποιο είναι το email σου; (PYO EE-neh to tee-LEH-fo-no soo? PYO EE-neh to EE-meh-eel soo?)

6. You and two friends arrive at a taverna. Say how many you are.

▼ Show answer

Είμαστε τρεις. (EE-mah-steh TREES)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): μηδέν, ένα and δύο as 0, 1 and 2; *τριάντα τέσσερα* (34) and *εκατό* (100) as examples; that only 1, 3 and 4 vary by gender (one source claims more numbers agree, so that is doubtful); the forms *ένας / μία / ένα* and *τρεις / τρία*; and *έντεκα* and *δώδεκα* for 11 and 12. **The search did not cover** age phrases, phone numbers or email.
Not checked, from general knowledge: every other number and its respelling (including *εφτά / οχτώ / εννιά*), the teens built with *δεκα-*, *τέσσερις* (my own recall of the masculine and feminine form), *Πόσο χρονών είσαι; / είστε;*, *Είμαι ... χρονών*, *Ποιο είναι το τηλέφωνό σου;* (including the double accent and the rule I gave for it), the digit-by-digit habit, *παπάκι* for @ and *τελεία* for the dot, *Πόσοι είστε;*, *ποιο* (and its respelling *PYO*), the verb tables for *λέω, μετράω, δίνω*, the claim that *Τα λέμε* is literally "we say the things", and all stress marks. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Foundalis, Greek numbers and numerals; Fluent in 3 Months, Greek numbers; 17-Minute Languages, Inflection of Greek numerals; GreekPod101, Counting. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 4

Where you're from: **Από πού είσαι;** ("where are you from?"), **Είμαι από τη Σκωτία**, countries, nationalities and languages, and **Μιλάω αγγλικά** ("I speak English").

🌍 Where You're From — Από πού είσαι;

In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 3 you gave your age and your numbers. Now you will say where you come from, where you live and which languages you speak. This chapter also introduces the first real piece of Greek grammar, ***the article after από ("from") and σε ("in, at")****. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS.*

① Where Are You From? (formal) — Από πού είστε;

A:

Από πού είστε;
ah-PO POO EES-teh?
Where are you from?

B:

Είμαι από τη Σκωτία, από το Εδιμβούργο. Εσείς;
EE-meh ah-PO tee skoh-TEE-ah, ah-PO to eh-dheem-VOOR-gho. eh-SEES?
I'm from Scotland, from Edinburgh. And you?

A:

Είμαι από την Ελλάδα, από την Αθήνα.
EE-meh ah-PO teen eh-LAH-dhah, ah-PO teen ah-THEE-nah.
I'm from Greece, from Athens.

② Where Are You From? (informal) — Από πού είσαι;

A:

Από πού είσαι;
ah-PO POO EE-seh?
Where are you from?

B:

Είμαι από την Αγγλία. Εσύ;
EE-meh ah-PO teen ahn-GLEE-ah. eh-SEE?
I'm from England. And you?

A:

Είμαι από τη Γερμανία.
EE-meh ah-PO tee yehr-mah-NEE-ah.
I'm from Germany.

③ Do You Speak Greek? — Μιλάτε ελληνικά;

A:

Μιλάτε ελληνικά;

④ Nationality — Είσαι Έλληνας;

A:

Είσαι Έλληνας;
EE-seh EH-lee-nahs?

mee-LAH-teh eh-lee-nee-KAH?

Do you speak Greek?

B:

Μιλάω λίγα ελληνικά. Μαθαίνω.

mee-LAH-o LEE-ghah eh-lee-nee-KAH. mah-THEH-no.

I speak a little Greek. I'm learning.

A:

Μπράβο! Μιλάτε πολύ καλά.

BRAH-vo! mee-LAH-teh poh-LEE kah-LAH.

Well done! You speak very well.

Are you Greek?

B:

Όχι, δεν είμαι Έλληνας. Είμαι Γερμανός.

O-khee, dhen EE-meh EH-lee-nahs. EE-meh yehr-mah-NOS.

No, I'm not Greek. I'm German.

A:

Μιλάς πολύ καλά ελληνικά!

mee-LAHS poh-LEE kah-LAH eh-lee-nee-KAH!

You speak Greek very well!

B:

Ευχαριστώ!

ef-khah-ree-STO!

Thank you!

⑤ Where Do You Live? — Πού μένεις;

A:

Πού μένεις;

POO MEH-nees?

Where do you live?

B:

Μένω στο Εδιμβούργο. Εσύ;

MEH-no sto eh-dheem-VOOR-gho. eh-SEE?

I live in Edinburgh. And you?

A:

Μένω στο Λονδίνο.

MEH-no sto lon-DHEE-no.

I live in London.

⑥ Do You Speak English? — Μιλάτε αγγλικά;

A:

Συγγνώμη, μιλάτε αγγλικά;

seegh-NO-mee, mee-LAH-teh ahn-glee-KAH?

Excuse me, do you speak English?

B:

Ναι, μιλάω λίγο.

NEH, mee-LAH-o LEE-gho.

Yes, a little.

A:

Ευχαριστώ! Είμαι από τη Σκωτία.

ef-khah-ree-STO! EE-meh ah-PO tee skoh-TEE-ah.

Thank you! I'm from Scotland.

B:

Α, η Σκωτία! Ωραία χώρα!

AH, ee skoh-TEE-ah! o-REH-ah KHO-rah!

Ah, Scotland! A lovely country!

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
Where are you from?	**Από πού είστε;** *ah-PO POO EES-teh*	**Από πού είσαι;** *ah-PO POO EE-seh*
I am from…	**Είμαι από…** *EE-meh ah-PO*	**Είμαι από…** *EE-meh ah-PO*
Where do you live?	**Πού μένετε;** *POO MEH-neh-teh*	**Πού μένεις;** *POO MEH-nees*
I live in…	**Μένω σε…** *MEH-no seh*	**Μένω σε…** *MEH-no seh*
Do you speak Greek?	**Μιλάτε ελληνικά;** *mee-LAH-teh eh-lee-nee-KAH*	**Μιλάς ελληνικά;** *mee-LAHS eh-lee-nee-KAH*
I speak a little…	**Μιλάω λίγα…** *mee-LAH-o LEE-ghah*	**Μιλάω λίγα…** *mee-LAH-o LEE-ghah*
I am learning Greek	**Μαθαίνω ελληνικά.** *mah-THEH-no eh-lee-nee-KAH*	**Μαθαίνω ελληνικά.** *mah-THEH-no eh-lee-nee-KAH*
Are you Greek?	**Είστε Έλληνας / Ελληνίδα;** *EES-teh EH-lee-nahs / eh-lee-NEE-dhah*	**Είσαι Έλληνας / Ελληνίδα;** *EE-seh EH-lee-nahs / eh-lee-NEE-dhah*

It Is More Common to Say Where You Are From

Greeks often ask *Από πού είσαι;* and answer with a place (*Είμαι από τη Σκωτία*) rather than a nationality word. You can use either, so this chapter teaches both.

🎯 The Article After από and σε

*After **από** ("from") and **σε** ("in, at") Greek uses the article in a different form from the ο, η, το you learned in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 2. This is the **accusative**. You only need it for places, so learn it as a pattern:*

GENDER	NAME OF THE PLACE	AFTER ΑΠΌ (FROM)	AFTER ΣΕ (IN)
feminine	η Σκωτία	από τη Σκωτία *ah-PO tee skoh-TEE-ah*	στη Σκωτία *stee skoh-TEE-ah*
feminine (before a vowel)	η Ελλάδα	από την Ελλάδα *ah-PO teen eh-LAH-dhah*	στην Ελλάδα *steen eh-LAH-dhah*
neuter	το Εδιμβούργο	από το Εδιμβούργο *ah-PO to eh-dheem-VOOR-gho*	στο Εδιμβούργο *sto eh-dheem-VOOR-gho*
masculine	ο Καναδάς	από τον Καναδά *ah-PO ton kah-nah-DHAH*	στον Καναδά *ston kah-nah-DHAH*

σε + the article joins into one word: σε + τη = *στη*, σε + την = *στην*, σε + το = *στο*, σε + τον = *στον*. **από** stays separate. Almost all countries are feminine (*η Ελλάδα, η Γερμανία*); a few are masculine (*ο Καναδάς*) and a few neuter, so learn each place with its article, as you have been doing for every noun.

> **τη or την?**
> A feminine place often keeps its final **ν** (*την*) before a vowel, and drops it (*τη*) before most consonants: *την Ελλάδα, την Αγγλία, τη Σκωτία, τη Γερμανία*. As a beginner you will be understood either way; copy the form in the tables.

🏳 Countries, Nationalities and Languages

COUNTRY	SAY IT	MAN	WOMAN	LANGUAGE
η Σκωτία	*skoh-TEE-ah*	Σκωτσέζος *skoh-TSEH-zos*	Σκωτσέζα *skoh-TSEH-zah*	(English)
η Αγγλία	*ahn-GLEE-ah*	Άγγλος *AHN-glos*	Αγγλίδα *ahn-GLEE-dhah*	τα αγγλικά *tah ahn-glee-KAH*
η Ελλάδα	*eh-LAH-dhah*	Έλληνας *EH-lee-nahs*	Ελληνίδα *eh-lee-NEE-dhah*	τα ελληνικά *tah eh-lee-nee-KAH*
η Γερμανία	*yehr-mah-NEE-ah*	Γερμανός *yehr-mah-NOS*	Γερμανίδα *yehr-mah-NEE-dhah*	τα γερμανικά *tah yehr-mah-nee-KAH*
η Γαλλία	*ghah-LEE-ah*	Γάλλος *GHAH-los*	Γαλλίδα *ghah-LEE-dhah*	τα γαλλικά *tah ghah-lee-KAH*
η Ισπανία	*ee-spah-NEE-ah*	Ισπανός *ee-spah-NOS*	Ισπανίδα *ee-spah-NEE-dhah*	τα ισπανικά *tah ee-spah-nee-KAH*
η Ιταλία	*ee-tah-LEE-ah*	Ιταλός *ee-tah-LOS*	Ιταλίδα *ee-tah-LEE-dhah*	τα ιταλικά *tah ee-tah-lee-KAH*
η Αμερική	*ah-meh-ree-KEE*	Αμερικανός *ah-meh-ree-kah-NOS*	Αμερικανίδα *ah-meh-ree-kah-NEE-dhah*	(English)

Languages are plural neuter and end in *-ά*: *αγγλικά, ελληνικά, γερμανικά*. You speak them without an article: *Μιλάω αγγλικά* (“I speak English”). The word for the Scottish language, Scots or Gaelic, is left for later; here Scotland uses English.

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for this chapter: μένω (to live, to stay), μαθαίνω (to learn) and ξέρω (to know). Μιλάω (to speak) is in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 1.

	Μ'ΕΝΩ (TO LIVE)	ΜΑΘΑΊΝΩ (TO LEARN)	ΞΈΡΩ (TO KNOW)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	μένω *MEH-no*	μαθαίνω *mah-THEH-no*	ξέρω *KSEH-ro*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	μένεις *MEH-nees*	μαθαίνεις *mah-THEH-nees*	ξέρεις *KSEH-rees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	μένει *MEH-nee*	μαθαίνει *mah-THEH-nee*	ξέρει *KSEH-ree*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	μένουμε *MEH-noo-meh*	μαθαίνουμε *mah-THEH-noo-meh*	ξέρουμε *KSEH-roo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	μένετε *MEH-neh-teh*	μαθαίνετε *mah-THEH-neh-teh*	ξέρετε *KSEH-reh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	μένουν *MEH-noon*	μαθαίνουν *mah-THEH-noon*	ξέρουν *KSEH-roon*

Μιλάω ελληνικά — Stress Moves in the Plural

Ελληνικά is stressed on the last syllable (*eh-lee-nee-KAH*), but *Έλληνας* is stressed on the first (*EH-lee-nahs*). Each word has its own tonos, so read the accent mark every time.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	από	*ah-PO*	from	prep
2	σε	*SEH*	in, at, to	prep
3	πού	*POO*	where	adv

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
4	**η χώρα**	*ee KHO-rah*	country	noun · f
5	**η πόλη**	*ee PO-lee*	city, town	noun · f
6	**η γλώσσα**	*ee GHLO-sah*	language	noun · f
7	**η Ελλάδα**	*ee eh-LAH-dhah*	Greece	noun · f
8	**η Αθήνα**	*ee ah-THEE-nah*	Athens	noun · f
9	**η Σκωτία**	*ee skoh-TEE-ah*	Scotland	noun · f
10	**η Αγγλία**	*ee ahn-GLEE-ah*	England	noun · f
11	**το Εδιμβούργο**	*to eh-dheem-VOOR-gho*	Edinburgh	noun · n
12	**ο Έλληνας**	*o EH-lee-nahs*	Greek man	noun · m
13	**η Ελληνίδα**	*ee eh-lee-NEE-dhah*	Greek woman	noun · f
14	**τα ελληνικά**	*tah eh-lee-nee-KAH*	Greek (language)	noun · pl
15	**τα αγγλικά**	*tah ahn-glee-KAH*	English (language)	noun · pl
16	**μένω**	*MEH-no*	I live, I stay	verb
17	**μαθαίνω**	*mah-THEH-no*	I learn	verb
18	**ξέρω**	*KSEH-ro*	I know	verb
19	**λίγο**	*LEE-gho*	a little	adv
20	**εδώ**	*eh-DHO*	here	adv

Real Greek Tip — The Double λ Says One "l"

Ελλάδα, **Έλληνας** and **ελληνικά** all contain a double λ, which says *one* l, as you learned in Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 7. A lovely detail: Greeks call their country *Ελλάδα*, not "Greece".

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. A hotel receptionist asks where you are from. Say you are from Scotland, formally.

▼ Show answer

Είμαι από τη Σκωτία. (EE-meh ah-PO tee skoh-TEE-ah)

2. Ask a new friend where they are from and where they live.

▼ Show answer

Από πού είσαι; Πού μένεις; (ah-PO POO EE-seh? POO MEH-nees?)

3. Say “I live in Edinburgh” and “I live in Greece”.

▼ Show answer

Μένω στο Εδιμβούργο. · Μένω στην Ελλάδα. (MEH-no sto eh-dheem-VOOR-gho · MEH-no steen eh-LAH-dhah)

4. Say you speak a little Greek and that you are learning.

▼ Show answer

Μιλάω λίγα ελληνικά. Μαθαίνω. (mee-LAH-o LEE-ghah eh-lee-nee-KAH. mah-THEH-no)

5. Say that you are a German woman and a French man (one sentence each).

▼ Show answer

Είμαι Γερμανίδα. · Είμαι Γάλλος. (EE-meh yehr-mah-NEE-dhah · EE-meh GHAH-los)

6. Someone says “Μιλάτε πολύ καλά ελληνικά!” to you. What do you answer?

▼ Show answer

Ευχαριστώ! (ef-khah-ree-STO!), perhaps adding **Μαθαίνω.**

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): that *Από πού είστε;* and *Από πού είσαι;* are the formal and informal question; that the answer is *Είμαι από…* followed by the country, with *από την Ελλάδα* as an example; that most countries are feminine, with *ο Καναδάς* masculine and *το Βέλγιο* neuter; that *Έλληνας / Ελληνίδα* are the man and woman; that *Αμερικανός / Αμερικανίδα* and *Γαλλία* exist; and that it is more common to say where you are from than to give a nationality. **The search found nothing on Scotland** and did not explain the article after από and σε.
Not checked, from general knowledge: every article form in the table (*τη / την / τον* and the contractions *στη, στην, στο, στον*) and my rule for when *την* loses its ν; the gender of Σκωτία, Εδιμβούργο and the other places; *Σκωτσέζος / Σκωτσέζα*; *Άγγλος, Γάλλος* (one result printed *Γαλλός*), *Γερμανός, Ισπανός, Ιταλός* and their feminine forms; the language words; *Πού μένεις;*, *Μένω σε…* and the verb tables for *μένω, μαθαίνω, ξέρω*; *Ωραία χώρα*; and every stress mark and respelling (including *eh-dheem-VOOR-gho* and *lon-DHEE-no*). No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Mezzoguild, Introduce yourself in Greek; Greek123, Greece is all around us; GreekPod101, Nationality in Greece; GreekPod101, What is your nationality?. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 5

Talking about your family: **μητέρα / μαμά**, **πατέρας / μπαμπάς**, **αδελφός, αδελφή, παππούς, γιαγιά**, **μου, σου, του** (“my, your, his”) and the verb **έχω** (“I have”) in full.

👨‍👧 Talking About Your Family — Η οικογένεια

*In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 4 you said where you are from. Now you will talk about the people you come from: your parents, brothers and sisters and grandparents. The chapter teaches the family words, the little words **μου** ("my") and **σου** ("your"), which go after the noun, and the verb **έχω** ("I have") in full. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS. Remember that χ before ε or ι is a soft h (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 6), so έχεις is EH-hees.*

① Brothers and Sisters (informal) — Έχεις αδέλφια;

A:

Έχεις αδέλφια;
EH-hees ah-DHEL-fyah?
Do you have brothers or sisters?

B:

Ναι, έχω έναν αδελφό και μια αδελφή. Εσύ;
NEH, EH-kho EH-nahn ah-dhel-FO keh MYAH ah-dhel-FEE. eh-SEE?
Yes, I have a brother and a sister. And you?

A:

Όχι, δεν έχω αδέλφια.
O-khee, dhen EH-kho ah-DHEL-fyah.
No, I don't have any.

② Children (formal) — Έχετε παιδιά;

A:

Έχετε παιδιά;
EH-heh-teh peh-DHYAH?
Do you have children?

B:

Ναι, έχω έναν γιο και μια κόρη.
NEH, EH-kho EH-nahn YO keh MYAH KO-ree.
Yes, I have a son and a daughter.

A:

Πόσο χρονών είναι;
PO-so khro-NON EE-neh?
How old are they?

B:

Ο γιος μου είναι οκτώ και η κόρη μου είναι έξι.
o YOS moo EE-neh ok-TO keh ee KO-ree moo EE-neh EH-ksee.
My son is eight and my daughter is six.

③ Mother and Father — Η μητέρα μου

④ Grandparents — Ο παππούς μου

A:

Αυτή είναι η μητέρα μου και αυτός είναι ο πατέρας μου.

af-TEE EE-neh ee mee-TEH-rah moo keh af-TOS EE-neh o pah-TEH-rahs moo.

This is my mother and this is my father.

B:

Χαίρω πολύ!

HEH-ro poh-LEE!

Nice to meet you!

C:

Κι εμείς.

kee eh-MEES.

Likewise. (literally: and we)

A:

Ο παππούς μου μένει στην Αθήνα.

o pah-POOS moo MEH-nee steen ah-THEE-nah.

My grandfather lives in Athens.

B:

Και η γιαγιά σου;

keh ee yah-YAH soo?

And your grandmother?

A:

Η γιαγιά μου μένει στο χωριό.

ee yah-YAH moo MEH-nee sto kho-RYO.

My grandmother lives in the village.

⑤ A Photo — Ποιος είναι αυτός;

A:

Ποιος είναι αυτός;

PYOS EE-neh af-TOS?

Who is that?

B:

Αυτός είναι ο αδελφός μου, ο Νίκος.

af-TOS EE-neh o ah-dhel-FOS moo, o NEE-kos.

That's my brother, Nikos.

A:

Και ποια είναι αυτή;

keh PYAH EE-neh af-TEE?

And who is she?

B:

Αυτή είναι η αδελφή μου, η Σοφία.

af-TEE EE-neh ee ah-dhel-FEE moo, ee so-FEE-ah.

That's my sister, Sofia.

⑥ My Wife — Η γυναίκα μου

A:

Η γυναίκα μου είναι από την Αθήνα.

ee yee-NEH-kah moo EE-neh ah-PO teen ah-THEE-nah.

My wife is from Athens.

B:

Ωραία! Πού μένετε;

o-REH-ah! POO MEH-neh-teh?

Lovely! Where do you live?

A:

Μένουμε στο Εδιμβούργο.

MEH-noo-meh sto eh-dheem-VOOR-gho.

We live in Edinburgh.

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
Do you have brothers or sisters?	**Έχετε αδέλφια;** *EH-heh-teh ah-DHEL-fyah*	**Έχεις αδέλφια;** *EH-hees ah-DHEL-fyah*
Do you have children?	**Έχετε παιδιά;** *EH-heh-teh peh-DHYAH*	**Έχεις παιδιά;** *EH-hees peh-DHYAH*
I have a brother	**Έχω έναν αδελφό.** *EH-kho EH-nahn ah-dhel-FO*	**Έχω έναν αδελφό.** *EH-kho EH-nahn ah-dhel-FO*
I have a sister	**Έχω μια αδελφή.** *EH-kho MYAH ah-dhel-FEE*	**Έχω μια αδελφή.** *EH-kho MYAH ah-dhel-FEE*
I don't have…	**Δεν έχω…** *dhen EH-kho*	**Δεν έχω…** *dhen EH-kho*
This is my…	**Αυτή / Αυτός είναι η / ο… μου.** *af-TEE / af-TOS EE-neh ee / o … moo*	**Αυτή / Αυτός είναι η / ο… μου.** *af-TEE / af-TOS EE-neh ee / o … moo*
How old is he / she?	**Πόσο χρονών είναι;** *PO-so khro-NON EE-neh*	**Πόσο χρονών είναι;** *PO-so khro-NON EE-neh*

> **The Greek Way to Say "Have"**
>
> Unlike Russian and Hungarian, Greek uses a real verb for "have": **έχω**. You say *Έχω έναν αδελφό* ("I have a brother") and *Δεν έχω αδέλφια* ("I don't have siblings"). For brothers and sisters together there is a single plural word: *τα αδέλφια*.

🎯 μου, σου — "My" and "Your" Go After the Noun

*In Greek the little word for "my" or "your" comes **after** the noun, and the noun keeps its article: **ο αδελφός μου** (literally "the brother my"). The words are:*

WORD	SAY IT	MEANS	EXAMPLE
μου	*moo*	my	**η μητέρα μου** (ee mee-TEH-rah moo)
σου	*soo*	your (informal)	**η γιαγιά σου** (ee yah-YAH soo)
του	*too*	his	**ο πατέρας του** (o pah-TEH-rahs too)
της	*tees*	her	**ο αδελφός της** (o ah-dhel-FOS tees)
μας	*mahs*	our	**η οικογένειά μας** (ee ee-ko-yeh-NEE-ah mahs)
σας	*sahs*	your (formal or plural)	**η κόρη σας** (ee KO-ree sahs)
τους	*toos*	their	**ο γιος τους** (o YOS toos)

Remember the extra accent from Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 3: a word stressed on its third-last syllable gains a second accent before these little words (*οικογένεια* becomes *οικογένειά μας*).

After έχω: the accusative

*The thing you have is in the **accusative**, the same form you used after από and σε in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 4. A masculine noun drops its final **ς** (just like the names after Με λένε), and ένας becomes έναν. Feminine and neuter nouns do not change.*

GENDER	PLAIN (NOMINATIVE)	AFTER ΈΧΩ (ACCUSATIVE)
masculine	**ένας αδελφός** *EH-nahs ah-dhel-FOS*	**έναν αδελφό** *EH-nahn ah-dhel-FO*
masculine	**ένας γιος** *EH-nahs YOS*	**έναν γιο** *EH-nahn YO*
feminine	**μία αδελφή** *MEE-ah ah-dhel-FEE*	**μία αδελφή** *MEE-ah ah-dhel-FEE*
neuter	**ένα παιδί** *EH-nah peh-DHEE*	**ένα παιδί** *EH-nah peh-DHEE*

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

The verb έχω (to have) is the star of the chapter. Two more: αγαπάω (to love) and βλέπω (to see).

	ΈΧΩ (TO HAVE)	ΑΓΑΠΆΩ (TO LOVE)	ΒΛΈΠΩ (TO SEE)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	έχω *EH-kho*	αγαπάω *ah-ghah-PAH-o*	βλέπω *VLEH-po*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	έχεις *EH-hees*	αγαπάς *ah-ghah-PAHS*	βλέπεις *VLEH-pees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	έχει *EH-hee*	αγαπάει *ah-ghah-PAH-ee*	βλέπει *VLEH-pee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	έχουμε *EH-khoo-meh*	αγαπάμε *ah-ghah-PAH-meh*	βλέπουμε *VLEH-poo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	έχετε *EH-heh-teh*	αγαπάτε *ah-ghah-PAH-teh*	βλέπετε *VLEH-peh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	έχουν *EH-khoon*	αγαπάνε *ah-ghah-PAH-neh*	βλέπουν *VLEH-poon*

> **Grandparents, Mum and Dad**
>
> Greeks use two sets of words for parents: *η μητέρα* and *ο πατέρας* are the standard words, while *η μαμά* and *ο μπαμπάς* are what you call them directly (and what most people say in conversation). Grandmother and grandfather are *η γιαγιά* and *ο παππούς*.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter, pl = plural.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	η οικογένεια	*ee ee-ko-YEH-nee-ah*	family	noun · f
2	η μητέρα	*ee mee-TEH-rah*	mother	noun · f
3	η μαμά	*ee mah-MAH*	mum	noun · f
4	ο πατέρας	*o pah-TEH-rahs*	father	noun · m
5	ο μπαμπάς	*o bahm-BAHS*	dad	noun · m
6	ο αδελφός	*o ah-dhel-FOS*	brother	noun · m
7	η αδελφή	*ee ah-dhel-FEE*	sister	noun · f
8	τα αδέλφια	*tah ah-DHEL-fyah*	brothers and sisters, siblings	noun · pl
9	ο παππούς	*o pah-POOS*	grandfather	noun · m
10	η γιαγιά	*ee yah-YAH*	grandmother	noun · f
11	ο γιος	*o YOS*	son	noun · m
12	η κόρη	*ee KO-ree*	daughter	noun · f
13	οι γονείς	*ee gho-NEES*	parents	noun · pl
14	το χωριό	*to kho-RYO*	village	noun · n
15	έχω	*EH-kho*	I have	verb
16	αγαπάω	*ah-ghah-PAH-o*	I love	verb
17	μου	*moo*	my	pronoun
18	σου	*soo*	your (informal)	pronoun
19	ποιος	*PYOS*	who (masc.)	pronoun
20	ποια	*PYAH*	who (fem.)	pronoun

Real Greek Tip — Two Spellings of Brother

You will see *αδελφός* and *αδερφός* (and *αδελφή / αδερφή*): the same word, with the ε and λ spelling more formal and the ρ spelling common in everyday writing. Both are said *ah-dhel-FOS* or *ah-dher-FOS* by different speakers, so do not worry if you hear either.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Ask a friend if they have brothers or sisters. Then say you have one brother.

▼ Show answer

Έχεις αδέλφια; · Έχω έναν αδελφό. (EH-hees ah-DHEL-fyah? · EH-kho EH-nahn ah-dhel-FO)

2. Say “I don't have children”.

▼ Show answer

Δεν έχω παιδιά. (dhen EH-kho peh-DHYAH)

3. Introduce your mother and your father.

▼ Show answer

Αυτή είναι η μητέρα μου και αυτός είναι ο πατέρας μου. (af-TEE EE-neh ee mee-TEH-rah moo keh af-TOS EE-neh o pah-TEH-rahs moo)

4. Say “My grandmother lives in Athens”.

▼ Show answer

Η γιαγιά μου μένει στην Αθήνα. (ee yah-YAH moo MEH-nee steen ah-THEE-nah)

5. Point at a photo of a woman and ask who she is.

▼ Show answer

Ποια είναι αυτή; (PYAH EE-neh af-TEE?)

6. Change to the form used after έχω: ένας γιος → ? · ένας φίλος → ?

▼ Show answer

έναν γιο · έναν φίλο (EH-nahn YO · EH-nahn FEE-lo). The masculine noun drops its ς and ένας becomes έναν.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): that *η μητέρα* (mother), *ο πατέρας* (father), *ο παππούς* (grandfather), *η γιαγιά* (grandmother), *αδελφός* and *αδελφή* are standard family words; that the possessive *μου* goes after the noun; that a noun followed by a possessive such as *σου* can take a second stress mark; and that the example sentences *Η αδελφή μου είναι στο πανεπιστήμιο* and *Οι παππούδες μου ζουν στην Ελλάδα* follow this pattern. **The search did not confirm** the verb *έχω* or the question *Έχεις αδέλφια;*.
Not checked, from general knowledge: the exact conjugation of *έχω, αγαπάω, βλέπω*; the accusative forms *έναν αδελφό, έναν γιο, μια αδελφή*; the claim that masculine nouns drop their final ς in the accusative; the possessive forms *του, της, μας, σας, τους* and my example sentences for them; *οι γονείς, το χωριό, ποιος / ποια*; the claim about μαμά and μπαμπάς being what you call parents directly; the αδελφός / αδερφός remark; and every stress mark and respelling (including the soft *h* in *EH-hees* and the respelling *PYOS / PYAH*). No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Wikibooks, Modern Greek family vocabulary; Preply, Family members in Greek; LinguaShop, Greek possessive pronouns; Polyglot Club, Family members. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 6

Talking about your job: **Τι δουλειά κάνεις;** (“what do you do for a living?”), **Είμαι μηχανικός**, **Πού δουλεύεις;** and the verb **δουλεύω** (“I work”).

💼 Talking About Your Job — Η δουλειά μου

*In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 5 you talked about your family. Now you will say what you do for a living and where you work. The chapter teaches the question **Τι δουλειά κάνεις;**, a set of jobs (with the man's and woman's forms), the verb **δουλεύω** ("I work") and how to name a place of work with **σε**. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS. Notice that ευ before a vowel says "ev" (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 3), so δουλεύω is dhoo-LEV-o.*

① What Do You Do? (informal) — Τι δουλειά κάνεις;

A:

Τι δουλειά κάνεις;
tee dhoo-LYAH KAH-nees?
What do you do for a living?

B:

Είμαι μηχανικός. Εσύ;
EE-meh mee-khah-nee-KOS. eh-SEE?
I'm an engineer. And you?

A:

Είμαι δασκάλα.
EE-meh dhah-SKAH-lah.
I'm a teacher.

② Where Do You Work? (formal) — Πού δουλεύετε;

A:

Τι δουλειά κάνετε;
tee dhoo-LYAH KAH-neh-teh?
What do you do for a living?

B:

Δουλεύω στην τεχνική υποστήριξη.
dhoo-LEV-o steen teh-khnee-KEE ee-po-STEE-ree-ksee.
I work in technical support.

A:

Πού δουλεύετε;
POO dhoo-LEV-eh-teh?
Where do you work?

B:

Σε μια εταιρεία στο Εδιμβούργο.
seh MYAH eh-teh-REE-ah sto eh-dheem-VOOR-gho.
In a company in Edinburgh.

③ A Student — Είμαι φοιτητής

④ At the Taverna — Είμαι ο σερβιτόρος

A:

Είσαι φοιτητής;

EE-seh fee-tee-TEES?

Are you a student?

B:

Ναι, σπουδάζω στην Αθήνα.

NEH, spoo-DHAH-zo steen ah-THEE-nah.

Yes, I study in Athens.

A:

Μπράβο!

BRAH-vo!

Well done!

A:

Συγγνώμη, δουλεύετε εδώ;

seegh-NO-mee, dhoo-LEV-eh-teh eh-DHO?

Excuse me, do you work here?

B:

Ναι, είμαι ο σερβιτόρος. Σας βοηθάω;

NEH, EE-meh o sehr-vee-TO-ros. sahs vo-ee-THAH-o?

Yes, I'm the waiter. Can I help you?

A:

Ναι, παρακαλώ.

NEH, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Yes, please.

⑤ A Retired Grandfather — Συνταξιούχος

A:

Τι δουλειά κάνει ο παππούς σου;

tee dhoo-LYAH KAH-nee o pah-POOS soo?

What does your grandfather do?

B:

Δεν δουλεύει. Είναι συνταξιούχος.

dhen dhoo-LEV-ee. EE-neh seen-dah-ksee-OO-khos.

He doesn't work. He's retired.

⑥ Do You Like Your Job? — Σου αρέσει;

A:

Σου αρέσει η δουλειά σου;

soo ah-REH-see ee dhoo-LYAH soo?

Do you like your job?

B:

Ναι, μου αρέσει πολύ!

NEH, moo ah-REH-see poh-LEE!

Yes, I like it a lot!

A:

Μπράβο!

BRAH-vo!

Great!

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
What do you do?	**Τι δουλειά κάνετε;** *tee dhoo-LYAH KAH-neh-teh*	**Τι δουλειά κάνεις;** *tee dhoo-LYAH KAH-nees*
I am a… (job)	**Είμαι…** *EE-meh*	**Είμαι…** *EE-meh*
Where do you work?	**Πού δουλεύετε;** *POO dhoo-LEV-eh-teh*	**Πού δουλεύεις;** *POO dhoo-LEV-ees*
I work in / at…	**Δουλεύω σε…** *dhoo-LEV-o seh*	**Δουλεύω σε…** *dhoo-LEV-o seh*
I am a student	**Είμαι φοιτητής / φοιτήτρια.** *EE-meh fee-tee-TEES / fee-TEE-tree-ah*	**Είμαι φοιτητής / φοιτήτρια.** *EE-meh fee-tee-TEES / fee-TEE-tree-ah*
I am retired	**Είμαι συνταξιούχος.** *EE-meh seen-dah-ksee-OO-khos*	**Είμαι συνταξιούχος.** *EE-meh seen-dah-ksee-OO-khos*
Do you like your job?	**Σας αρέσει η δουλειά σας;** *sahs ah-REH-see ee dhoo-LYAH sahs*	**Σου αρέσει η δουλειά σου;** *soo ah-REH-see ee dhoo-LYAH soo*
I like my job	**Μου αρέσει η δουλειά μου.** *moo ah-REH-see ee dhoo-LYAH moo*	**Μου αρέσει η δουλειά μου.** *moo ah-REH-see ee dhoo-LYAH moo*

No Article After είμαι

To say what your job is, Greek uses **είμαι + the job** and **no article**: *Είμαι μηχανικός* ("I am an engineer"), not *Είμαι ένας μηχανικός*. A sample question about someone's father in a beginner lesson was answered with *είναι νοσοκόμος*, the bare job with no article.

👩‍🔧 Jobs for Men and Women

*Many jobs have a form for a man and a form for a woman. Some have the **same word for both**, with only the article showing who: ο μηχανικός, η μηχανικός. When you say your own job, use the form that matches you.*

JOB	MAN	WOMAN
engineer	**μηχανικός** *mee-khah-nee-KOS*	**μηχανικός** (same) *mee-khah-nee-KOS*
doctor	**γιατρός** *yah-TROS*	**γιατρός** (same) *yah-TROS*
teacher (school)	**δάσκαλος** *DHAH-skah-los*	**δασκάλα** *dhah-SKAH-lah*
teacher / lecturer (higher)	**καθηγητής** *kah-thee-yee-TEES*	**καθηγήτρια** *kah-thee-YEE-tree-ah*
student	**φοιτητής** *fee-tee-TEES*	**φοιτήτρια** *fee-TEE-tree-ah*
waiter	**σερβιτόρος** *sehr-vee-TO-ros*	**σερβιτόρα** *sehr-vee-TO-rah*
programmer	**προγραμματιστής** *pro-ghrah-mah-tee-STEES*	**προγραμματίστρια** *pro-ghrah-mah-TEE-stree-ah*
retired person	**συνταξιούχος** *seen-dah-ksee-OO-khos*	**συνταξιούχος** (same) *seen-dah-ksee-OO-khos*

A noun's gender follows its form, not only the person: *η μηχανικός* is a woman engineer, with the feminine article *η* and the ordinary *-ός* ending.

🏢 Where You Work

*To name a place of work use **σε** ("in, at"), as in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 4. With a/an you keep σε and add ένα (neuter) or μια (feminine): σε ένα γραφείο, σε μια εταιρεία. With "the" the two words join: στο γραφείο (σε + το), στην εταιρεία (σε + την).*

PLACE	SAY IT	"IN A…"
η εταιρεία (company)	*ee eh-teh-REE-ah*	**σε μια εταιρεία** *seh MYAH eh-teh-REE-ah*

PLACE	SAY IT	"IN A..."
το γραφείο (office)	*to ghrah-FEE-o*	**σε ένα γραφείο** *seh EH-nah ghrah-FEE-o*
το νοσοκομείο (hospital)	*to no-so-ko-MEE-o*	**σε ένα νοσοκομείο** *seh EH-nah no-so-ko-MEE-o*
το σχολείο (school)	*to skho-LEE-o*	**σε ένα σχολείο** *seh EH-nah skho-LEE-o*
το εστιατόριο (restaurant)	*to eh-stee-ah-TO-ree-o*	**σε ένα εστιατόριο** *seh EH-nah eh-stee-ah-TO-ree-o*

Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for this chapter: δουλεύω (to work), σπουδάζω (to study) and βοηθάω (to help).

	ΔΟΥΛΕΎΩ (TO WORK)	ΣΠΟΥΔΆΖΩ (TO STUDY)	ΒΟΗΘΆΩ (TO HELP)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	**δουλεύω** *dhoo-LEV-o*	**σπουδάζω** *spoo-DHAH-zo*	**βοηθάω** *vo-ee-THAH-o*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	**δουλεύεις** *dhoo-LEV-ees*	**σπουδάζεις** *spoo-DHAH-zees*	**βοηθάς** *vo-ee-THAHS*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	**δουλεύει** *dhoo-LEV-ee*	**σπουδάζει** *spoo-DHAH-zee*	**βοηθάει** *vo-ee-THAH-ee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	**δουλεύουμε** *dhoo-LEV-oo-meh*	**σπουδάζουμε** *spoo-DHAH-zoo-meh*	**βοηθάμε** *vo-ee-THAH-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	**δουλεύετε** *dhoo-LEV-eh-teh*	**σπουδάζετε** *spoo-DHAH-zeh-teh*	**βοηθάτε** *vo-ee-THAH-teh*

	ΔΟΥΛΕΎΩ (ΤΟ WORK)	ΣΠΟΥΔΆΖΩ (ΤΟ STUDY)	ΒΟΗΘΆΩ (ΤΟ HELP)
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	δουλεύουν *dhoo-LEV-oon*	σπουδάζουν *spoo-DHAH-zoon*	βοηθάνε *vo-ee-THAH-neh*

Μου αρέσει — A Literal Look

Μου αρέσει η δουλειά μου is literally "To me is pleasing my job". Greek says "it is pleasing to me" where English says "I like it": *μου αρέσει* (I like), *σου αρέσει* (you like). You will use this a great deal in later chapters.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	η δουλειά	*ee dhoo-LYAH*	job, work	noun · f
2	ο μηχανικός	*o mee-khah-nee-KOS*	engineer	noun · m
3	ο γιατρός	*o yah-TROS*	doctor	noun · m
4	ο δάσκαλος	*o DHAH-skah-los*	teacher (male)	noun · m
5	η δασκάλα	*ee dhah-SKAH-lah*	teacher (female)	noun · f
6	ο καθηγητής	*o kah-thee-yee-TEES*	teacher, lecturer (male)	noun · m
7	ο φοιτητής	*o fee-tee-TEES*	student (male)	noun · m
8	η φοιτήτρια	*ee fee-TEE-tree-ah*	student (female)	noun · f
9	ο σερβιτόρος	*o sehr-vee-TO-ros*	waiter	noun · m
10	ο προγραμματιστής	*o pro-ghrah-mah-tee-STEES*	programmer (male)	noun · m

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
11	ο συνταξιούχος	*o seen-dah-ksee-OO-khos*	retired person	noun · m
12	η εταιρεία	*ee eh-teh-REE-ah*	company	noun · f
13	το γραφείο	*to ghrah-FEE-o*	office	noun · n
14	το νοσοκομείο	*to no-so-ko-MEE-o*	hospital	noun · n
15	το σχολείο	*to skho-LEE-o*	school	noun · n
16	το πανεπιστήμιο	*to pah-neh-pee-STEE-mee-o*	university	noun · n
17	δουλεύω	*dhoo-LEV-o*	I work	verb
18	σπουδάζω	*spoo-DHAH-zo*	I study	verb
19	βοηθάω	*vo-ee-THAH-o*	I help	verb
20	μου αρέσει	*moo ah-REH-see*	I like (it)	phrase

Say It Right — δουλεύω and ευ

The pair **ευ** in **δουλεύω** says "ev", because a vowel follows it (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 3). Say *dhoo-LEV-o*, not *dhoo-LEH-oo-o*. The stress is on the pair, which counts as one syllable.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Ask a friend what they do, then say you are a teacher (a woman).

▼ Show answer

Τι δουλειά κάνεις; · Είμαι δασκάλα. (tee dhoo-LYAH KAH-nees? · EE-meh dhah-SKAH-lah)

2. Say you work in an office, and then in a hospital.

▼ Show answer

Δουλεύω σε ένα γραφείο. · Δουλεύω σε ένα νοσοκομείο. (dhoo-LEV-o seh EH-nah ghrah-FEE-o · dhoo-LEV-o seh EH-nah no-so-ko-MEE-o)

3. A stranger asks where you work. Answer formally: “in a company in Edinburgh”.

▼ Show answer

Δουλεύω σε μια εταιρεία στο Εδιμβούργο. (dhoo-LEV-o seh MYAH eh-teh-REE-ah sto eh-dheem-VOOR-gho)

4. Why is it *Είμαι μηχανικός* and not *Είμαι ένας μηχανικός*?

▼ Show answer

After *είμαι* Greek names a job with no article.

5. Say you are a student and you study in Athens.

▼ Show answer

Είμαι φοιτητής / φοιτήτρια. Σπουδάζω στην Αθήνα. (EE-meh fee-tee-TEES / fee-TEE-tree-ah. spoo-DHAH-zo steen ah-THEE-nah)

6. Say that you like your job a lot.

▼ Show answer

Μου αρέσει πολύ η δουλειά μου. (moo ah-REH-see poh-LEE ee dhoo-LYAH moo)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): that *Τι δουλειά κάνεις;* is the question for “what is your job?”; that a lesson answers a similar question with the bare job and no article (*είναι νοσοκόμος*); that *ο γιατρός* and *ο μηχανικός* are doctor and engineer; that *δάσκαλος* is teacher; and that some jobs have a formal and a colloquial form. **The search did not confirm** *δουλεύω* or *φοιτητής*.

Not checked, from general knowledge: the verb tables for *δουλεύω, σπουδάζω, βοηθάω*; every woman's form in the jobs table (and that *μηχανικός, γιατρός* and *συνταξιούχος* are the same for both); *Σας βοηθάω;*; *Δουλεύω στην τεχνική υποστήριξη*; the places and their genders; the *σε μια / σε*

ένα forms; *Μου αρέσει* and its literal reading; and every stress mark and respelling (including *dhoo-LEV-o*, *dhoo-LYAH* and *seen-dah-ksee-OO-khos*). No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Noun Town, What is your job in Greek; Noun Town, Lesson: what's your job; GreekPod101, What do you do in Greek; Polyglot Club, Education and careers. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 7

Days, dates and telling the time, in three parts: **Δευτέρα, Τρίτη…**, the months, **Τι ώρα είναι;**, **και τέταρτο**, **παρά τέταρτο** and **και μισή**.

🗓️ Days, Dates & Telling the Time — Μέρες, ημερομηνίες και ώρα

*This chapter is in **three parts**: **Part 1** the days of the week, **Part 2** the months and dates, and **Part 3** telling the time. The 20-word vocabulary table and the practice are at the end. It uses the numbers from Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 3. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS. Remember that εν before a voiceless consonant says "ef", so Δευτέρα is dhef-TEH-rah (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 3).*

① What Day Is It? — Τι μέρα είναι σήμερα;

A:

Τι μέρα είναι σήμερα;
tee MEH-rah EE-neh SEE-meh-rah?
What day is it today?

B:

Σήμερα είναι Τρίτη.
SEE-meh-rah EE-neh TREE-tee.
Today is Tuesday.

A:

Και αύριο;
keh AV-ree-o?
And tomorrow?

B:

Αύριο είναι Τετάρτη.
AV-ree-o EE-neh teh-TAR-tee.
Tomorrow is Wednesday.

② Working Days — Δουλεύεις το Σάββατο;

A:

Δουλεύεις το Σάββατο;
dhoo-LEV-ees to SAH-vah-to?
Do you work on Saturday?

B:

Όχι, δουλεύω από Δευτέρα έως Παρασκευή.
O-khee, dhoo-LEV-o ah-PO dhef-TEH-rah EH-os pah-rah-skeh-VEE.
No, I work from Monday to Friday.

③ Birthdays — Πότε έχεις γενέθλια;

A:

④ Today's Date — Τι ημερομηνία είναι;

A:

Πότε έχεις γενέθλια;

PO-teh EH-hees yeh-NEH-thlee-ah?

When is your birthday?

B:

Στις δέκα Μαρτίου. Εσύ;

stees DHEH-kah mar-TEE-oo. eh-SEE?

On the tenth of March. And you?

A:

Στις είκοσι Νοεμβρίου.

stees EE-ko-see no-ehm-VREE-oo.

On the twentieth of November.

Τι ημερομηνία είναι σήμερα;

tee ee-meh-ro-mee-NEE-ah EE-neh SEE-meh-rah?

What's the date today?

B:

Σήμερα είναι δεκαοκτώ Νοεμβρίου.

SEE-meh-rah EE-neh dheh-kah-ok-TO no-ehm-VREE-oo.

Today is the eighteenth of November.

⑤ What Time Is It? — Τι ώρα είναι;

A:

Συγγνώμη, τι ώρα είναι;

seegh-NO-mee, tee O-rah EE-neh?

Excuse me, what time is it?

B:

Είναι τρεις και μισή.

EE-neh TREES keh mee-SEE.

It's half past three.

A:

Ευχαριστώ πολύ!

ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE!

Thank you very much!

⑥ A Class — Τι ώρα έχεις μάθημα;

A:

Τι ώρα έχεις μάθημα;

tee O-rah EH-hees MAH-thee-mah?

What time is your class?

B:

Στις εννέα παρά τέταρτο.

stees eh-NEH-ah pah-RAH TEH-tahr-to.

At a quarter to nine.

A:

Τα λέμε στις δέκα!

tah LEH-meh stees DHEH-kah!

See you at ten!

B:

Εντάξει!

ehn-DAH-ksee!

OK!

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	GREEK
What day is it today?	**Τι μέρα είναι σήμερα;** *tee MEH-rah EE-neh SEE-meh-rah*
Today is…	**Σήμερα είναι…** *SEE-meh-rah EE-neh*
What's the date today?	**Τι ημερομηνία είναι σήμερα;** *tee ee-meh-ro-mee-NEE-ah EE-neh SEE-meh-rah*
When is your birthday?	**Πότε έχεις / έχετε γενέθλια;** *PO-teh EH-hees / EH-heh-teh yeh-NEH-thlee-ah*
What time is it?	**Τι ώρα είναι;** *tee O-rah EE-neh*
It is… o'clock	**Είναι…** *EE-neh*
At what time?	**Τι ώρα;** *tee O-rah*
At… o'clock	**Στις… / Στη μία** *stees / stee MEE-ah*

Time and dates are the same for both registers. Only the question about a birthday changes (*έχεις* informal, *έχετε* formal).

Part 1 — The Days of the Week — Οι μέρες της εβδομάδας

#	DAY	SAY IT	"ON…"
1	**η Δευτέρα** (Monday)	*ee dhef-TEH-rah*	**τη Δευτέρα**
2	**η Τρίτη** (Tuesday)	*ee TREE-tee*	**την Τρίτη**
3	**η Τετάρτη** (Wednesday)	*ee teh-TAR-tee*	**την Τετάρτη**

#	DAY	SAY IT	"ON..."
4	**η Πέμπτη** (Thursday)	*ee PEHMP-tee*	**την Πέμπτη**
5	**η Παρασκευή** (Friday)	*ee pah-rah-skeh-VEE*	**την Παρασκευή**
6	**το Σάββατο** (Saturday)	*to SAH-vah-to*	**το Σάββατο**
7	**η Κυριακή** (Sunday)	*ee kee-ree-ah-KEE*	**την Κυριακή**

To say "on Monday", use the article in the accusative (*τη Δευτέρα*, *την Τρίτη*, *το Σάββατο*). The days are all feminine except *το Σάββατο*, which is neuter. One source says Sunday (*Κυριακή*) is felt to be the first day of the week, even though calendars here start with Monday.

Today, tomorrow, yesterday

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
χθες	*khthehs*	yesterday
σήμερα	*SEE-meh-rah*	today
αύριο	*AV-ree-o*	tomorrow

Part 2 — Months and Dates — Οι μήνες και οι ημερομηνίες

#	MONTH	SAY IT	IN A DATE (OF...)	SAY IT
1	**Ιανουάριος**	*ee-ah-noo-AH-ree-os*	**Ιανουαρίου**	*ee-ah-noo-ah-REE-oo*
2	**Φεβρουάριος**	*feh-vroo-AH-ree-os*	**Φεβρουαρίου**	*feh-vroo-ah-REE-oo*
3	**Μάρτιος**	*MAR-tee-os*	**Μαρτίου**	*mar-TEE-oo*
4	**Απρίλιος**	*ah-PREE-lee-os*	**Απριλίου**	*ah-pree-LEE-oo*
5	**Μάιος**	*MAH-ee-os*	**Μαΐου**	*mah-EE-oo*

#	MONTH	SAY IT	IN A DATE (OF…)	SAY IT
6	Ιούνιος	*ee-OO-nee-os*	Ιουνίου	*ee-oo-NEE-oo*
7	Ιούλιος	*ee-OO-lee-os*	Ιουλίου	*ee-oo-LEE-oo*
8	Αύγουστος	*AV-ghoo-stos*	Αυγούστου	*av-GHOO-stoo*
9	Σεπτέμβριος	*sep-TEHM-vree-os*	Σεπτεμβρίου	*sep-tehm-VREE-oo*
10	Οκτώβριος	*ok-TO-vree-os*	Οκτωβρίου	*ok-to-VREE-oo*
11	Νοέμβριος	*no-EHM-vree-os*	Νοεμβρίου	*no-ehm-VREE-oo*
12	Δεκέμβριος	*dheh-KEHM-vree-os*	Δεκεμβρίου	*dheh-kehm-VREE-oo*

Saying the Date

A date is the **number** followed by the **month in the "of" form** (the genitive, ending in *-ου*): *δέκα Μαρτίου* (10 March), *είκοσι Νοεμβρίου* (20 November). The first of the month is *η πρώτη* ("the first"): *η πρώτη Μαΐου* (1 May). To say "on" a date use **στις** (*στις δέκα Μαρτίου*) or, for the first, **την** (*την πρώτη Μαΐου*). Look at *Μαΐου*: the two dots on the ΐ keep it apart from the α (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 7).

Part 3 — Telling the Time — Η ώρα

*The question is **Τι ώρα είναι;** and the answer is **Είναι** plus the hour. Because ώρα is feminine, the hours 1, 3 and 4 use the feminine forms (μία, τρεις, τέσσερις), as in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 3.*

TIME	GREEK	SAY IT
1:00	Είναι μία.	*EE-neh MEE-ah*
2:00	Είναι δύο.	*EE-neh DHEE-o*
3:00	Είναι τρεις.	*EE-neh TREES*
4:00	Είναι τέσσερις.	*EE-neh TEH-seh-rees*

TIME	GREEK	SAY IT
2:05	**Είναι δύο και πέντε.**	*EE-neh DHEE-o keh PEHN-deh*
2:15	**Είναι δύο και τέταρτο.**	*EE-neh DHEE-o keh TEH-tahr-to*
2:30	**Είναι δύο και μισή.**	*EE-neh DHEE-o keh mee-SEE*
2:45	**Είναι τρεις παρά τέταρτο.**	*EE-neh TREES pah-RAH TEH-tahr-to*
2:55	**Είναι τρεις παρά πέντε.**	*EE-neh TREES pah-RAH PEHN-deh*

και means “past” and **παρά** means “to”. A quarter to three is “three minus a quarter”: *τρεις παρά τέταρτο*. For “at” a time use **στις** from two o'clock on (*στις δύο*, *στις οκτώ*) and **στη** for one (*στη μία*).

Morning, afternoon, evening

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το πρωί	*to pro-EE*	in the morning
το μεσημέρι	*to meh-see-MEH-ree*	at midday
το απόγευμα	*to ah-PO-yev-mah*	in the afternoon
το βράδυ	*to VRAH-dhee*	in the evening, at night

Add them after the hour: *οκτώ το πρωί* (8 a.m.), *τρεις το απόγευμα* (3 p.m.), *εννέα το βράδυ* (9 p.m.).

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for the day's plans: αρχίζω (to begin), τελειώνω (to finish) and περιμένω (to wait). Remember that χ before ι or ε is a soft h.

	ΑΡΧΊΖΩ (TO BEGIN)	ΤΕΛΕΙΏΝΩ (TO FINISH)	ΠΕΡΙΜΈΝΩ (TO WAIT)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	αρχίζω *ar-HEE-zo*	τελειώνω *teh-lee-O-no*	περιμένω *peh-ree-MEH-no*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	αρχίζεις *ar-HEE-zees*	τελειώνεις *teh-lee-O-nees*	περιμένεις *peh-ree-MEH-nees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	αρχίζει *ar-HEE-zee*	τελειώνει *teh-lee-O-nee*	περιμένει *peh-ree-MEH-nee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	αρχίζουμε *ar-HEE-zoo-meh*	τελειώνουμε *teh-lee-O-noo-meh*	περιμένουμε *peh-ree-MEH-noo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	αρχίζετε *ar-HEE-zeh-teh*	τελειώνετε *teh-lee-O-neh-teh*	περιμένετε *peh-ree-MEH-neh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	αρχίζουν *ar-HEE-zoon*	τελειώνουν *teh-lee-O-noon*	περιμένουν *peh-ree-MEH-noon*

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	η μέρα	*ee MEH-rah*	day	noun · f
2	η εβδομάδα	*ee eh-vdho-MAH-dhah*	week	noun · f
3	ο μήνας	*o MEE-nahs*	month	noun · m
4	ο χρόνος	*o KHRO-nos*	year; time	noun · m

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
5	**σήμερα**	*SEE-meh-rah*	today	adv
6	**αύριο**	*AV-ree-o*	tomorrow	adv
7	**χθες**	*khthehs*	yesterday	adv
8	**η ώρα**	*ee O-rah*	hour; time	noun · f
9	**το λεπτό**	*to leh-PTO*	minute	noun · n
10	**το τέταρτο**	*to TEH-tahr-to*	quarter	noun · n
11	**το πρωί**	*to pro-EE*	morning	noun · n
12	**το μεσημέρι**	*to meh-see-MEH-ree*	midday	noun · n
13	**το απόγευμα**	*to ah-PO-yev-mah*	afternoon	noun · n
14	**το βράδυ**	*to VRAH-dhee*	evening, night	noun · n
15	**η ημερομηνία**	*ee ee-meh-ro-mee-NEE-ah*	date	noun · f
16	**τα γενέθλια**	*tah yeh-NEH-thlee-ah*	birthday	noun · pl
17	**πότε**	*PO-teh*	when	adv
18	**αρχίζω**	*ar-HEE-zo*	I begin	verb
19	**τελειώνω**	*teh-lee-O-no*	I finish	verb
20	**περιμένω**	*peh-ree-MEH-no*	I wait	verb

Real Greek Tip — Greek Time Is Relaxed

Greeks use *και* and *παρά* in everyday speech, but in timetables for trains, buses and ferries the 24-hour clock is common (*15:30*), usually read as plain numbers. The word *Εντάξει* (“OK, fine”) is the quick way to agree to a time.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Say the seven days of the week in order, starting with Monday.

▼ Show answer

Δευτέρα, Τρίτη, Τετάρτη, Πέμπτη, Παρασκευή, Σάββατο, Κυριακή (dhef-TEH-rah, TREE-tee, teh-TAR-tee, PEHMP-tee, pah-rah-skeh-VEE, SAH-vah-to, kee-ree-ah-KEE)

2. Say that you work on Monday and that you don't work on Sunday.

▼ Show answer

Δουλεύω τη Δευτέρα. Δεν δουλεύω την Κυριακή. (dhoo-LEV-o tee dhef-TEH-rah. dhen dhoo-LEV-o teen kee-ree-ah-KEE)

3. Say “today is the first of May” and “my birthday is on the tenth of March”.

▼ Show answer

Σήμερα είναι η πρώτη Μαΐου. · Έχω γενέθλια στις δέκα Μαρτίου. (SEE-meh-rah EE-neh ee PRO-tee mah-EE-oo · EH-kho yeh-NEH-thlee-ah stees DHEH-kah mar-TEE-oo)

4. Say these times: 1:00 · 4:15 · 6:30 · 7:45

▼ Show answer

Είναι μία. · Είναι τέσσερις και τέταρτο. · Είναι έξι και μισή. · Είναι οκτώ παρά τέταρτο. (EE-neh MEE-ah · EE-neh TEH-seh-rees keh TEH-tahr-to · EE-neh EH-ksee keh mee-SEE · EE-neh ok-TO pah-RAH TEH-tahr-to)

5. Ask what time it is, and say your class is at nine in the morning.

▼ Show answer

Τι ώρα είναι; · Έχω μάθημα στις εννέα το πρωί. (tee O-rah EE-neh? · EH-kho MAH-thee-mah stees eh-NEH-ah to pro-EE)

6. Arrange to meet a friend at eight in the evening.

▼ Show answer

Τα λέμε στις οκτώ το βράδυ! (tah LEH-meh stees ok-TO to VRAH-dhee!)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): the days *Δευτέρα*, *Τρίτη*, *Τετάρτη*, *Πέμπτη*, *Κυριακή* and *το Σάββατο*; that Sunday is felt to be the first day of the week; the pattern *Τι ώρα είναι;* with *Είναι δύο και τέταρτο* (2:15) and *Είναι τρεις παρά τέταρτο* (2:45), so *και* is "past" and *παρά* "to"; and that months go in the genitive in dates. **The search did not list** the months or explain *και μισή*. **Not checked, from general knowledge:** *Παρασκευή* and the other day spellings beyond the ones above; the twelve months and their genitive forms (including *Μαΐου* and its respelling); *στις* and *στη μία*; *την πρώτη* for the first of the month; the accusative "on Monday" forms (*τη Δευτέρα*, *την Τρίτη*); *Πότε έχεις γενέθλια;*; *Τι ημερομηνία είναι;*; *και μισή*, *και πέντε* and *παρά πέντε*; the feminine hours *μία, τρεις, τέσσερις*; the times of day; *Εντάξει*; the verb tables for *αρχίζω, τελειώνω, περιμένω*; the 24-hour clock tip; the respelling *PEHMP-tee* for *Πέμπτη* (I am unsure whether μπ is "mp" or "mb" there); and every stress mark and respelling. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Omniglot, Telling the time in Greek; Elon, Telling time in Greek; GreekPod101, Reading dates and days of the week in Greek; Linguapedia, Greek days. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 8

Ordering food and drink at a café: **Θα ήθελα έναν καφέ** ("I would like a coffee"), the accusative of the article (**έναν, μια, ένα**), Greek coffee and frappé, and **Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ** ("the bill, please").

☕ Ordering Food & Drink at a Café — Στο καφενείο

*This is your first real service chapter, so the register is **formal** (εσείς) with the waiter and informal with friends. You will learn to ask for a drink or a snack with **Θα ήθελα…** and **Θέλω…**, to say how you want your Greek coffee, and to ask for the bill. The thing you order is in the **accusative**, the form you met in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapters 4 and 5, so ο καφές becomes τον καφέ and ένας becomes έναν. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS.*

① Ordering a Coffee (formal) — Θα ήθελα έναν καφέ

A:

Καλημέρα! Τι θα θέλετε;
kah-lee-MEH-rah! tee thah THEH-leh-teh?
Good morning! What would you like?

B:

Θα ήθελα έναν καφέ, παρακαλώ.
thah EE-theh-lah EH-nahn kah-FEH, pah-rah-kah-LO.
I would like a coffee, please.

A:

Ελληνικό ή φραπέ;
eh-lee-nee-KO ee frah-PEH?
Greek or frappé?

B:

Έναν ελληνικό, παρακαλώ.
EH-nahn eh-lee-nee-KO, pah-rah-kah-LO.
A Greek one, please.

② Two Friends (informal) — Τι θέλεις;

A:

Τι θέλεις;
tee THEH-lees?
What do you want?

B:

Θέλω ένα φραπέ με γάλα. Εσύ;
THEH-lo EH-nah frah-PEH meh GHAH-lah. eh-SEE?
I want a frappé with milk. And you?

A:

Εγώ θέλω ένα τσάι.
eh-GHO THEH-lo EH-nah TSAH-ee.
I want a tea.

③ Here or To Go? — Για εδώ ή για το δρόμο;

④ How Do You Like It? — Σκέτο, μέτριο ή γλυκό;

A:

Θα ήθελα μια τυρόπιτα και ένα νερό, παρακαλώ.

thah EE-theh-lah MYAH tee-RO-pee-tah keh EH-nah neh-RO, pah-rah-kah-LO.

I would like a cheese pie and a water, please.

B:

Για εδώ ή για το δρόμο;

yah eh-DHO ee yah to DHRO-mo?

Here or to take away?

A:

Για εδώ.

yah eh-DHO.

Here.

B:

Αμέσως!

ah-MEH-sos!

Right away!

A:

Έναν ελληνικό καφέ, παρακαλώ.

EH-nahn eh-lee-nee-KO kah-FEH, pah-rah-kah-LO.

A Greek coffee, please.

B:

Σκέτο, μέτριο ή γλυκό;

SKEH-to, MEH-tree-o ee ghlee-KO?

Plain, medium or sweet?

A:

Μέτριο, χωρίς γάλα.

MEH-tree-o, kho-REES GHAH-lah.

Medium, without milk.

⑤ An Ice Cream — Θέλω ένα παγωτό!

A:

Θέλω ένα παγωτό!

THEH-lo EH-nah pah-gho-TO!

I want an ice cream! (a child)

B:

Ένα παγωτό; Εντάξει.

EH-nah pah-gho-TO? ehn-DAH-ksee.

An ice cream? OK.

A:

Ευχαριστώ, μαμά!

ef-khah-ree-STO, mah-MAH!

Thank you, Mum!

⑥ The Bill — Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ

A:

Συγγνώμη! Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ.

seegh-NO-mee! ton lo-ghah-ree-ahz-MO, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Excuse me! The bill, please.

B:

Αμέσως!

ah-MEH-sos!

Right away!

A:

Ευχαριστώ πολύ.

ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE.

Thank you very much.

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
What would you like?	**Τι θα θέλετε;** *tee thah THEH-leh-teh*	**Τι θέλεις;** *tee THEH-lees*
I would like… (polite)	**Θα ήθελα…** *thah EE-theh-lah*	**Θα ήθελα…** *thah EE-theh-lah*
I want…	**Θέλω…** *THEH-lo*	**Θέλω…** *THEH-lo*
Here or to take away?	**Για εδώ ή για το δρόμο;** *yah eh-DHO ee yah to DHRO-mo*	—
With milk / without milk	**με γάλα / χωρίς γάλα** *meh GHAH-lah / kho-REES GHAH-lah*	**με γάλα / χωρίς γάλα** *meh GHAH-lah / kho-REES GHAH-lah*
Without sugar	**χωρίς ζάχαρη** *kho-REES ZAH-khah-ree*	**χωρίς ζάχαρη** *kho-REES ZAH-khah-ree*
The bill, please	**Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ.** *ton lo-ghah-ree-ahz-MO, pah-rah-kah-LO*	**Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ.** *ton lo-ghah-ree-ahz-MO, pah-rah-kah-LO*
Cheers!	**Γεια μας!** *YAH mahs*	**Γεια μας!** *YAH mahs*

Θα ήθελα or Θέλω?

Θέλω (“I want”) is fine with friends, but with a waiter use the softer **Θα ήθελα** (“I would like”). Adding **παρακαλώ** (“please”) makes any request more polite, in either register.

🎯 The Accusative: What You Order

*The thing you order is the object of the sentence, so it is in the **accusative**. You need only three article forms, plus the three forms of "a/an" from Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 5:*

GENDER	THE… (PLAIN)	THE… (ACCUSATIVE)	A / AN… (ACCUSATIVE)
masculine	ο καφές	τον καφέ *ton kah-FEH*	έναν καφέ *EH-nahn kah-FEH*
feminine	η μπύρα	την μπύρα *teen BEE-rah*	μια μπύρα *MYAH BEE-rah*
neuter	το νερό	το νερό *to neh-RO*	ένα νερό *EH-nah neh-RO*

A masculine noun drops its final **ς** (*καφές → καφέ*, *λογαριασμός → λογαριασμό*), as you saw with *αδελφός → αδελφό*. Feminine and neuter nouns do not change. For "a/an" the forms are **έναν** (m), **μια** (f), **ένα** (n).

> **How Do You Want Your Greek Coffee?**
>
> A Greek coffee (*ελληνικός καφές*) is ordered by sweetness: **σκέτο** (plain, no sugar), **μέτριο** (medium, about a teaspoon of sugar) or **γλυκό** (sweet). **Μέτριο** is what most people order. A frappé (*ο φραπές* or *το φραπέ*, a cold whipped instant coffee) is ordered the same way: *ένα φραπέ σκέτο, χωρίς γάλα* ("a plain frappé with no milk").

🍽️ On the Menu — Στον κατάλογο

DRINK OR SNACK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
ο ελληνικός καφές	*o eh-lee-nee-KOS kah-FEHS*	Greek coffee
το φραπέ	*to frah-PEH*	frappé
το τσάι	*to TSAH-ee*	tea

DRINK OR SNACK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το νερό	*to neh-RO*	water
ο χυμός	*o khee-MOS*	juice
η μπύρα	*ee BEE-rah*	beer
το κρασί	*to krah-SEE*	wine
η τυρόπιτα	*ee tee-RO-pee-tah*	cheese pie
το κουλούρι	*to koo-LOO-ree*	sesame bread ring
το παγωτό	*to pah-gho-TO*	ice cream

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for the café: θέλω (to want), πίνω (to drink) and τρώω (to eat).

	ΘΈΛΩ (TO WANT)	ΠΊΝΩ (TO DRINK)	ΤΡΏΩ (TO EAT)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	θέλω *THEH-lo*	πίνω *PEE-no*	τρώω *TRO-o*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	θέλεις *THEH-lees*	πίνεις *PEE-nees*	τρως *TROS*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	θέλει *THEH-lee*	πίνει *PEE-nee*	τρώει *TRO-ee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	θέλουμε *THEH-loo-meh*	πίνουμε *PEE-noo-meh*	τρώμε *TRO-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	θέλετε *THEH-leh-teh*	πίνετε *PEE-neh-teh*	τρώτε *TRO-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	θέλουν *THEH-loon*	πίνουν *PEE-noon*	τρώνε *TRO-neh*

Γεια μας! — A Literal Look

Γεια μας! is literally "health to us", using the same *γεια* as in *Γεια σου* and *μας* ("our, us") from Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 5. It is what you say when you raise a glass.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	**ο καφές**	*o kah-FEHS*	coffee	noun · m
2	**το φραπέ**	*to frah-PEH*	frappé	noun · n
3	**το τσάι**	*to TSAH-ee*	tea	noun · n
4	**το νερό**	*to neh-RO*	water	noun · n
5	**το γάλα**	*to GHAH-lah*	milk	noun · n
6	**η ζάχαρη**	*ee ZAH-khah-ree*	sugar	noun · f
7	**ο χυμός**	*o khee-MOS*	juice	noun · m
8	**η μπύρα**	*ee BEE-rah*	beer	noun · f
9	**το κρασί**	*to krah-SEE*	wine	noun · n
10	**η τυρόπιτα**	*ee tee-RO-pee-tah*	cheese pie	noun · f
11	**το παγωτό**	*to pah-gho-TO*	ice cream	noun · n
12	**ο λογαριασμός**	*o lo-ghah-ree-ahz-MOS*	bill	noun · m
13	**θα ήθελα**	*thah EE-theh-lah*	I would like	phrase
14	**θέλω**	*THEH-lo*	I want	verb

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
15	**πίνω**	*PEE-no*	I drink	verb
16	**τρώω**	*TRO-o*	I eat	verb
17	**με**	*meh*	with	prep
18	**χωρίς**	*kho-REES*	without	prep
19	**σκέτο**	*SKEH-to*	plain, no sugar	adj
20	**γλυκό**	*ghlee-KO*	sweet	adj

Real Greek Tip — Take Your Time

In Greece a café is somewhere you can sit for a long time, and the bill does not arrive until you ask for it (*Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ*). A waiter will not hurry you, so there is no need to feel rushed.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Order a coffee politely from a waiter.

▼ Show answer

Θα ήθελα έναν καφέ, παρακαλώ. (thah EE-theh-lah EH-nahn kah-FEH, pah-rah-kah-LO)

2. Order a medium Greek coffee with no milk.

▼ Show answer

Έναν ελληνικό καφέ, μέτριο, χωρίς γάλα. (EH-nahn eh-lee-nee-KO kah-FEH, MEH-tree-o, kho-REES GHAH-lah)

3. Ask a friend what they want, and say you want a beer and a water.

▼ Show answer

Τι θέλεις; · Θέλω μια μπύρα και ένα νερό. (tee THEH-lees? · THEH-lo MYAH BEE-rah keh EH-nah neh-RO)

4. Change to the accusative with "a": ο καφές → ? · η μπύρα → ? · το τσάι → ?

▼ Show answer

έναν καφέ · μια μπύρα · ένα τσάι (EH-nahn kah-FEH · MYAH BEE-rah · EH-nah TSAH-ee)

5. A waiter asks "Για εδώ ή για το δρόμο;" You want to sit down. What do you say?

▼ Show answer

Για εδώ. (yah eh-DHO)

6. You have finished. Ask for the bill.

▼ Show answer

Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ. (ton lo-ghah-ree-ahz-MO, pah-rah-kah-LO)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): the sweetness words *σκέτο, μέτριο, γλυκό* after *έναν ελληνικό* and *ένα φραπέ* (so *φραπέ* is neuter); that *μέτριο* is the usual order, with about one teaspoon of sugar; that a frappé with no sugar and no milk is *σκέτο, χωρίς γάλα*; and that adding *παρακαλώ* softens a request. **The search did not cover** *Θα ήθελα*, the bill phrase or *Για εδώ ή για το δρόμο;*.

Not checked, from general knowledge: *Θα ήθελα* (its stress, *EE-theh-lah*, and its use), *Τι θα θέλετε;*, *Για εδώ ή για το δρόμο;*, *Τον λογαριασμό, παρακαλώ* and my respelling *lo-ghah-ree-ahz-MO*, *Αμέσως*, *Εντάξει*, *Γεια μας* (and its literal reading), *χωρίς ζάχαρη*, *με γάλα*; the accusative forms in the table and my claim that *την* keeps its ν before μπ; the genders and meanings of *τυρόπιτα, κουλούρι, παγωτό, χυμός, κρασί*; the verb tables for *θέλω, πίνω, τρώω*; the café tips; and every stress mark and respelling. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Athens Insider, Ordering coffee in Greece; Greek Trip Planner, Greek coffee; Transparent Language, How to make a Greek frappé; Angels Athens, Greek coffee types. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 9

Shopping and prices: **Πόσο κάνει;** (“how much is it?”), euros and cents, **ακριβό / φθηνό** (“expensive / cheap”), sizes and colours, and **Μπορώ να πληρώσω με κάρτα;** (“can I pay by card?”).

🛍️ Shopping & Prices — Ψώνια και τιμές

*In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 8 you ordered at a café. Now you will shop: ask what something costs, say that it is too expensive or cheap, ask for a size or a colour and pay. The register is **formal** with shop staff. The numbers come from Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 3, and prices in this chapter stay below a hundred. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS.*

① How Much Is It? — Πόσο κάνει;

A:

Συγγνώμη, πόσο κάνει το πουκάμισο;

seegh-NO-mee, PO-so KAH-nee to poo-KAH-mee-so?

Excuse me, how much is the shirt?

B:

Κάνει είκοσι πέντε ευρώ.

KAH-nee EE-ko-see PEHN-deh ev-RO.

It's twenty-five euros.

A:

Είναι λίγο ακριβό. Εντάξει, θα το πάρω.

EE-neh LEE-gho ah-kree-VO. ehn-DAH-ksee, thah to PAH-ro.

It's a bit expensive. OK, I'll take it.

② Size and Colour — Σε μεγάλο;

A:

Έχετε το πουκάμισο σε μεγάλο;

EH-heh-teh to poo-KAH-mee-so seh meh-GHAH-lo?

Do you have the shirt in large?

B:

Ναι. Σε ποιο χρώμα;

NEH. seh PYO KHRO-mah?

Yes. In which colour?

A:

Μπλε, παρακαλώ.

BLEH, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Blue, please.

③ Can I See It? — Μπορώ να το δω;

A:

Μπορώ να το δω;

bo-RO nah to DHO?

④ Paying — Με κάρτα ή με μετρητά;

A:

Μπορώ να πληρώσω με κάρτα;

bo-RO nah plee-RO-so meh KAR-tah?

Can I see it?

B:

Βεβαίως! Ορίστε.

veh-VEH-os! o-REE-steh.

Of course! Here you are.

A:

Ευχαριστώ.

ef-khah-ree-STO.

Thank you.

Can I pay by card?

B:

Ναι, φυσικά.

NEH, fee-see-KAH.

Yes, of course.

A:

Ευχαριστώ. Την απόδειξη, παρακαλώ.

ef-khah-ree-STO. teen ah-PO-dhee-ksee, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Thank you. The receipt, please.

B:

Ορίστε.

o-REE-steh.

Here you are.

⑤ At the Bakery — Τα ρέστα

A:

Ένα ψωμί, παρακαλώ.

EH-nah pso-MEE, pah-rah-kah-LO.

A loaf of bread, please.

B:

Ορίστε. Κάνει ένα ευρώ και είκοσι λεπτά.

o-REE-steh. KAH-nee EH-nah ev-RO keh EE-ko-see leh-PTAH.

Here you are. That's one euro twenty cents.

A:

Ορίστε δύο ευρώ.

o-REE-steh DHEE-o ev-RO.

Here's two euros.

B:

Τα ρέστα σας.

tah REH-stah sahs.

⑥ Shoes — Θα τα πάρω

A:

Πόσο κάνουν τα παπούτσια;

PO-so KAH-noon tah pah-POO-tsyah?

How much are the shoes?

B:

Κάνουν σαράντα πέντε ευρώ.

KAH-noon sah-RAHN-dah PEHN-deh ev-RO.

They're forty-five euros.

A:

Είναι φθηνά! Θα τα πάρω. Θα πληρώσω με μετρητά.

EE-neh fthee-NAH! thah tah PAH-ro. thah plee-RO-so meh meh-tree-TAH.

They're cheap! I'll take them. I'll pay cash.

Your change.

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
How much is it?	**Πόσο κάνει;** *PO-so KAH-nee*	**Πόσο κάνει;** *PO-so KAH-nee*
How much are they?	**Πόσο κάνουν;** *PO-so KAH-noon*	**Πόσο κάνουν;** *PO-so KAH-noon*
How much does it cost?	**Πόσο κοστίζει;** *PO-so kos-TEE-zee*	**Πόσο κοστίζει;** *PO-so kos-TEE-zee*
Do you have…?	**Έχετε…;** *EH-heh-teh*	**Έχεις…;** *EH-hees*
Can I see it?	**Μπορώ να το δω;** *bo-RO nah to DHO*	**Μπορώ να το δω;** *bo-RO nah to DHO*
I'll take it	**Θα το πάρω.** *thah to PAH-ro*	**Θα το πάρω.** *thah to PAH-ro*
Can I pay by card?	**Μπορώ να πληρώσω με κάρτα;** *bo-RO nah plee-RO-so meh KAR-tah*	**Μπορώ να πληρώσω με κάρτα;** *bo-RO nah plee-RO-so meh KAR-tah*
I'll pay cash	**Θα πληρώσω με μετρητά.** *thah plee-RO-so meh meh-tree-TAH*	**Θα πληρώσω με μετρητά.** *thah plee-RO-so meh meh-tree-TAH*
The receipt, please	**Την απόδειξη, παρακαλώ.** *teen ah-PO-dhee-ksee, pah-rah-kah-LO*	**Την απόδειξη, παρακαλώ.** *teen ah-PO-dhee-ksee, pah-rah-kah-LO*

Start with Συγγνώμη

A beginner guide advises that **Συγγνώμη** (“excuse me”) is almost always the first thing to say when you speak to a shop assistant. Then greet them (*Καλημέρα*, *Καλησπέρα*) and ask your question.

💶 Prices — Οι τιμές

*The currency is the **euro** (το ευρώ, said ev-RO; the word does not change in the plural), and a cent is **το λεπτό**, plural **τα λεπτά**. The shop assistant says **Κάνει** (“it makes”) before the price. For a price with cents, say the euros, then **και**, then the cents:*

PRICE	GREEK	SAY IT
€1	ένα ευρώ	*EH-nah ev-RO*
€5	πέντε ευρώ	*PEHN-deh ev-RO*
€20	είκοσι ευρώ	*EE-ko-see ev-RO*
€1.20	ένα ευρώ και είκοσι λεπτά	*EH-nah ev-RO keh EE-ko-see leh-PTAH*
€45	σαράντα πέντε ευρώ	*sah-RAHN-dah PEHN-deh ev-RO*
€99	ενενήντα εννέα ευρώ	*eh-neh-NEEN-dah eh-NEH-ah ev-RO*

Ακριβό or Φθηνό?

ακριβό is “expensive” and **φθηνό** is “cheap”. They end in *-ό* here because they describe a neuter thing (*το πουκάμισο*); for a plural thing like *τα παπούτσια* the ending is *-ά* (*ακριβά*, *φθηνά*). You will also see *φτηνό* written without the θ; it is the same word. To soften a complaint add **λίγο** (“a bit”): *λίγο ακριβό*.

👕 Things, Sizes and Colours

THING	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το πουκάμισο	*to poo-KAH-mee-so*	shirt
το παντελόνι	*to pahn-deh-LO-nee*	trousers

THING	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το φόρεμα	*to FO-reh-mah*	dress
τα παπούτσια	*tah pah-POO-tsyah*	shoes
η τσάντα	*ee TSAHN-dah*	bag
το δώρο	*to DHO-ro*	gift

SIZE OR COLOUR	SAY IT	ENGLISH
μικρό	*mee-KRO*	small
μεσαίο	*meh-SEH-o*	medium
μεγάλο	*meh-GHAH-lo*	large
κόκκινο	*KO-kee-no*	red
μπλε	*BLEH*	blue
πράσινο	*PRAH-see-no*	green
κίτρινο	*KEE-tree-no*	yellow
άσπρο	*AH-spro*	white
μαύρο	*MAV-ro*	black
γκρι	*GREE*	grey

These sizes and colours are in the neuter form, which matches things like *το πουκάμισο* and *το φόρεμα*. *Μπλε* and *γκρι* never change. The other forms (for masculine and feminine nouns) come in later courses.

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for the shops: πληρώνω (to pay), αγοράζω (to buy) and πουλάω (to sell).

	ΠΛΗΡΏΝΩ (TO PAY)	ΑΓΟΡΆΖΩ (TO BUY)	ΠΟΥΛΆΩ (TO SELL)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	πληρώνω *plee-RO-no*	αγοράζω *ah-gho-RAH-zo*	πουλάω *poo-LAH-o*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	πληρώνεις *plee-RO-nees*	αγοράζεις *ah-gho-RAH-zees*	πουλάς *poo-LAHS*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	πληρώνει *plee-RO-nee*	αγοράζει *ah-gho-RAH-zee*	πουλάει *poo-LAH-ee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	πληρώνουμε *plee-RO-noo-meh*	αγοράζουμε *ah-gho-RAH-zoo-meh*	πουλάμε *poo-LAH-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	πληρώνετε *plee-RO-neh-teh*	αγοράζετε *ah-gho-RAH-zeh-teh*	πουλάτε *poo-LAH-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	πληρώνουν *plee-RO-noon*	αγοράζουν *ah-gho-RAH-zoon*	πουλάνε *poo-LAH-neh*

Θα + Verb: The Future

Θα in front of a verb talks about what you are going to do: *Θα πληρώσω με μετρητά* ("I will pay cash"), *Θα το πάρω* ("I will take it"). It is the same *θα* as in *Θα ήθελα* ("I would like") in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 8. Learn these as ready-made phrases for now; the verb forms after *θα* change a little and are taught properly later.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	το ευρώ	*to ev-RO*	euro	noun · n

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
2	**το λεπτό**	*to leh-PTO*	cent; minute	noun · n
3	**η τιμή**	*ee tee-MEE*	price	noun · f
4	**το μαγαζί**	*to mah-ghah-ZEE*	shop	noun · n
5	**η κάρτα**	*ee KAR-tah*	card	noun · f
6	**τα μετρητά**	*tah meh-tree-TAH*	cash	noun · pl
7	**η απόδειξη**	*ee ah-PO-dhee-ksee*	receipt	noun · f
8	**τα ρέστα**	*tah REH-stah*	change (money)	noun · pl
9	**ακριβό**	*ah-kree-VO*	expensive	adj
10	**φθηνό**	*fthee-NO*	cheap	adj
11	**μικρό**	*mee-KRO*	small	adj
12	**μεγάλο**	*meh-GHAH-lo*	large, big	adj
13	**το χρώμα**	*to KHRO-mah*	colour	noun · n
14	**μπλε**	*BLEH*	blue	adj
15	**το πουκάμισο**	*to poo-KAH-mee-so*	shirt	noun · n
16	**τα παπούτσια**	*tah pah-POO-tsyah*	shoes	noun · pl
17	**αγοράζω**	*ah-gho-RAH-zo*	I buy	verb
18	**πληρώνω**	*plee-RO-no*	I pay	verb
19	**πουλάω**	*poo-LAH-o*	I sell	verb
20	**πόσο κάνει;**	*PO-so KAH-nee*	how much is it?	phrase

Real Greek Tip — Markets and Haggling

In supermarkets and department stores the price is fixed, but at a street market or a souvenir stall a little friendly bargaining is common. A gentle *Έχετε καλύτερη τιμή;* ("Do you have a better price?") is how it is often asked. Learn the phrase, but do not push: a smile is worth more than a discount.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Ask how much a shirt costs, and say it is a bit expensive.

▼ Show answer

Πόσο κάνει το πουκάμισο; · Είναι λίγο ακριβό. (PO-so KAH-nee to poo-KAH-mee-so? · EE-neh LEE-gho ah-kree-VO)

2. Say these prices: €5 · €12 · €30 · €1.50

▼ Show answer

πέντε ευρώ · δώδεκα ευρώ · τριάντα ευρώ · ένα ευρώ και πενήντα λεπτά (PEHN-deh ev-RO · DHO-dheh-kah ev-RO · tree-AHN-dah ev-RO · EH-nah ev-RO keh peh-NEEN-dah leh-PTAH)

3. Ask if they have the shirt in a small size, in black.

▼ Show answer

Έχετε το πουκάμισο σε μικρό, σε μαύρο; (EH-heh-teh to poo-KAH-mee-so seh mee-KRO, seh MAV-ro?)

4. You like it. Say you will take it and ask if you can pay by card.

▼ Show answer

Θα το πάρω. Μπορώ να πληρώσω με κάρτα; (thah to PAH-ro. bo-RO nah plee-RO-so meh KAR-tah?)

5. Ask for the receipt.

▼ Show answer

Την απόδειξη, παρακαλώ. (teen ah-PO-dhee-ksee, pah-rah-kah-LO)

6. The shoes cost €45. Say that they are cheap and that you will take them.

▼ Show answer

Είναι φθηνά! Θα τα πάρω. (EE-neh fthee-NAH! thah tah PAH-ro)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): *Πόσο κάνει;* and *Πόσο κοστίζει;* for "how much?"; that *ακριβός* and *φτηνός* mean expensive and cheap, with *φτηνός* written without the θ in one source; the verbs *αγοράζω, πουλάω, πληρώνω*; the payment phrases *με μετρητά* and *με κάρτα*; *Θα πληρώσω με μετρητά* ("I will pay cash"); and that *Συγγνώμη* is the usual way to start with a shop assistant. **The search did not confirm** *Μπορώ να πληρώσω με κάρτα;* and could not read the colour words.
Not checked, from general knowledge: *Μπορώ να πληρώσω με κάρτα;* and *Μπορώ να το δω;*, *Θα το πάρω* and *Θα τα πάρω*, *Βεβαίως, φυσικά, Ορίστε, Τα ρέστα σας, την απόδειξη*; the price format with *και* and *λεπτά* (and that *λεπτό* also means cent); every size, colour and clothing word and its neuter form (including *μεσαίο, γκρι, μπλε*); the gender of each noun; the *θα* explanation; the verb tables; the haggling phrase *Έχετε καλύτερη τιμή;*; and every stress mark and respelling (including *fthee-NO*). No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): GreekPod101, Survival phrases: how much; GreekPod101, Asking how much something costs; Preply, Grocery shopping in Greek; Greek Trip Planner, Greek phrases. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 10

Asking for directions: **Πού είναι...;** ("where is...?"), **αριστερά, δεξιά, ευθεία, δίπλα, απέναντι, κοντά, μακριά**, and the metro and the tram in Athens.

🧭 Asking for Directions — Πού είναι;

In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 9 you went shopping. Now you will find your way: ask where something is, understand "left, right, straight on" and say whether it is near or far. You will mostly ask and listen, so the commands (Στρίψτε, Πηγαίνετε) are taught as ready-made phrases to recognise. With strangers use the formal register. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS.

① The Metro — Πού είναι ο σταθμός του μετρό;

A:

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι ο σταθμός του μετρό;

seegh-NO-mee, POO EE-neh o stahth-MOS too meh-TRO?

Excuse me, where is the metro station?

B:

Εκεί, ευθεία.

eh-KEE, ef-THEE-ah.

Over there, straight on.

A:

Ευχαριστώ πολύ!

ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE!

Thank you very much!

② Turn Left — Στρίψτε αριστερά

A:

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι η τράπεζα;

seegh-NO-mee, POO EE-neh ee TRAH-peh-zah?

Excuse me, where is the bank?

B:

Πηγαίνετε ευθεία και στρίψτε αριστερά.

pee-YEH-neh-teh ef-THEE-ah keh STREEPS-teh ah-ree-steh-RAH.

Go straight on and turn left.

A:

Είναι μακριά;

EE-neh mah-kree-AH?

Is it far?

B:

Όχι, είναι πέντε λεπτά με τα πόδια.

O-khee, EE-neh PEHN-deh leh-PTAH meh tah PO-dhyah.

No, it's five minutes on foot.

③ A Friend (informal) — Πήγαινε ευθεία

④ Next To — Δίπλα στο σχολείο

A:

Πού είναι το καφέ;

POO EE-neh to kah-FEH?

Where is the café?

B:

Πήγαινε ευθεία και μετά στρίψε δεξιά.

PEE-yeh-neh ef-THEE-ah keh meh-TAH STREEP-seh dheh-ksee-AH.

Go straight on and then turn right.

A:

Ευχαριστώ!

ef-khah-ree-STO!

Thanks!

A:

Πού είναι το φαρμακείο;

POO EE-neh to far-mah-KEE-o?

Where is the pharmacy?

B:

Είναι δίπλα στο σχολείο.

EE-neh DHEE-plah sto skho-LEE-o.

It's next to the school.

⑤ Opposite — Απέναντι από την πλατεία

A:

Πού είναι το ξενοδοχείο;

POO EE-neh to kseh-no-dho-HEE-o?

Where is the hotel?

B:

Είναι απέναντι από την πλατεία.

EE-neh ah-PEH-nahn-dee ah-PO teen plah-TEE-ah.

It's opposite the square.

A:

Ευχαριστώ πολύ.

ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE.

Thank you very much.

⑥ The Bus Stop — Στη γωνία

A:

Πού είναι η στάση;

POO EE-neh ee STAH-see?

Where is the (bus) stop?

B:

Στη γωνία.

stee gho-NEE-ah.

At the corner.

A:

Είναι κοντά;

EE-neh kon-DAH?

Is it near?

B:

Ναι, είναι εδώ δίπλα.

NEH, EE-neh eh-DHO DHEE-plah.

Yes, it's right here.

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

SITUATION	FORMAL (ΕΣΕΊΣ)	INFORMAL (ΕΣΎ)
Excuse me, where is…?	**Συγγνώμη, πού είναι…;** *seegh-NO-mee, POO EE-neh*	**Συγγνώμη, πού είναι…;** *seegh-NO-mee, POO EE-neh*
Go straight on	**Πηγαίνετε ευθεία.** *pee-YEH-neh-teh ef-THEE-ah*	**Πήγαινε ευθεία.** *PEE-yeh-neh ef-THEE-ah*
Turn left / right	**Στρίψτε αριστερά / δεξιά.** *STREEPS-teh ah-ree-steh-RAH / dheh-ksee-AH*	**Στρίψε αριστερά / δεξιά.** *STREEP-seh ah-ree-steh-RAH / dheh-ksee-AH*
Is it far? / Is it near?	**Είναι μακριά; / Είναι κοντά;** *EE-neh mah-kree-AH / EE-neh kon-DAH*	**Είναι μακριά; / Είναι κοντά;** *EE-neh mah-kree-AH / EE-neh kon-DAH*
Can you help me?	**Μπορείτε να με βοηθήσετε;** *bo-REE-teh nah meh vo-ee-THEE-seh-teh*	**Μπορείς να με βοηθήσεις;** *bo-REES nah meh vo-ee-THEE-sees*
I'm lost	**Έχω χαθεί.** *EH-kho khah-THEE*	**Έχω χαθεί.** *EH-kho khah-THEE*
More slowly, please	**Πιο αργά, παρακαλώ.** *PYO ar-GHAH, pah-rah-kah-LO*	**Πιο αργά, παρακαλώ.** *PYO ar-GHAH, pah-rah-kah-LO*
Can you show me on the map?	**Μπορείτε να μου δείξετε στο χάρτη;** *bo-REE-teh nah moo DHEE-kseh-teh sto KHAR-tee*	**Μπορείς να μου δείξεις στο χάρτη;** *bo-REES nah moo DHEE-ksees sto KHAR-tee*

The Three-Step Formula

A beginner guide recommends three steps when you ask the way: get attention with **Συγγνώμη**, ask **Πού είναι…;**, and say **Ευχαριστώ** at the end. You already know every piece. The guide also says that Greeks often give directions by landmarks and walking time rather than street names, and that

> asking *Μπορείτε να μου δείξετε στο χάρτη;* (“Can you show me on the map?”) solves almost any confusion.

↔️ Left, Right and Straight On

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
αριστερά	*ah-ree-steh-RAH*	left
δεξιά	*dheh-ksee-AH*	right
ευθεία	*ef-THEE-ah*	straight on
στη γωνία	*stee gho-NEE-ah*	at the corner
ο πρώτος δρόμος	*o PRO-tos DHRO-mos*	the first street
ο δεύτερος δρόμος	*o DHEF-teh-ros DHRO-mos*	the second street

Put the number of the street before *δρόμος* and the direction after: *ο πρώτος δρόμος δεξιά* (“the first street on the right”). The two commands you will hear most are **Πηγαίνετε ευθεία** (“go straight on”) and **Στρίψτε** (“turn”); the informal forms are **Πήγαινε** and **Στρίψε**.

📍 Near, Far, Next To and Opposite

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
κοντά	*kon-DAH*	near
μακριά	*mah-kree-AH*	far
εδώ	*eh-DHO*	here
εκεί	*eh-KEE*	there
δίπλα σε	*DHEE-plah seh*	next to

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
απέναντι από	*ah-PEH-nahn-dee ah-PO*	opposite

After *δίπλα σε* and *απέναντι από* the place takes the accusative article you know: *δίπλα στο σχολείο* (σε + το), *απέναντι από την πλατεία*.

🚌 Places and Transport

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το μετρό	*to meh-TRO*	the metro
το τραμ	*to TRAHM*	the tram
το λεωφορείο	*to leh-o-fo-REE-o*	the bus
η στάση	*ee STAH-see*	the (bus) stop
ο σταθμός	*o stahth-MOS*	the station
η πλατεία	*ee plah-TEE-ah*	the square
η τράπεζα	*ee TRAH-peh-zah*	the bank
το φαρμακείο	*to far-mah-KEE-o*	the pharmacy
το ξενοδοχείο	*to kseh-no-dho-HEE-o*	the hotel

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for finding your way: πηγαίνω (to go), στρίβω (to turn) and βρίσκω (to find). The commands above are forms of the first two.

	ΠΗΓΑΊΝΩ (TO GO)	ΣΤΡΊΒΩ (TO TURN)	ΒΡΊΣΚΩ (TO FIND)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	πηγαίνω *pee-YEH-no*	στρίβω *STREE-vo*	βρίσκω *VREES-ko*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	πηγαίνεις *pee-YEH-nees*	στρίβεις *STREE-vees*	βρίσκεις *VREES-kees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	πηγαίνει *pee-YEH-nee*	στρίβει *STREE-vee*	βρίσκει *VREES-kee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	πηγαίνουμε *pee-YEH-noo-meh*	στρίβουμε *STREE-voo-meh*	βρίσκουμε *VREES-koo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	πηγαίνετε *pee-YEH-neh-teh*	στρίβετε *STREE-veh-teh*	βρίσκετε *VREES-keh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	πηγαίνουν *pee-YEH-noon*	στρίβουν *STREE-voon*	βρίσκουν *VREES-koon*

Say It Right — Πηγαίνετε

In **πηγαίνετε** the γ comes before αι ("eh"), a front vowel, so it says "y", not "gh": *pee-YEH-neh-teh* (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 6). The imperatives *Στρίψτε* and *Στρίψε* are the verb *στρίβω* with a ψ, which says "ps".

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	ο δρόμος	*o DHRO-mos*	street, road	noun · m
2	η πλατεία	*ee plah-TEE-ah*	square	noun · f
3	η στάση	*ee STAH-see*	stop (bus, tram)	noun · f

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
4	**ο σταθμός**	*o stahth-MOS*	station	noun · m
5	**το μετρό**	*to meh-TRO*	metro	noun · n
6	**το τραμ**	*to TRAHM*	tram	noun · n
7	**το λεωφορείο**	*to leh-o-fo-REE-o*	bus	noun · n
8	**η γωνία**	*ee gho-NEE-ah*	corner	noun · f
9	**αριστερά**	*ah-ree-steh-RAH*	left	adv
10	**δεξιά**	*dheh-ksee-AH*	right	adv
11	**ευθεία**	*ef-THEE-ah*	straight on	adv
12	**κοντά**	*kon-DAH*	near	adv
13	**μακριά**	*mah-kree-AH*	far	adv
14	**δίπλα**	*DHEE-plah*	next to, beside	adv
15	**απέναντι**	*ah-PEH-nahn-dee*	opposite	adv
16	**εκεί**	*eh-KEE*	there	adv
17	**πηγαίνω**	*pee-YEH-no*	I go	verb
18	**στρίβω**	*STREE-vo*	I turn	verb
19	**βρίσκω**	*VREES-ko*	I find	verb
20	**πού**	*POO*	where	adv

Real Greek Tip — The Athens Metro and Tram

Athens has a metro (*το μετρό*) and trams (*τα τραμ*) as well as buses (*τα λεωφορεία*), so *Πού είναι ο σταθμός του μετρό;* and *Πού είναι η στάση;* are two of the most useful questions in the city. Remember *του* means "of the": *ο σταθμός του μετρό* is "the station of the metro".

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Stop a stranger and ask where the bank is.

▼ Show answer

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι η τράπεζα; (seegh-NO-mee, POO EE-neh ee TRAH-peh-zah?)

2. A stranger tells you: “Πηγαίνετε ευθεία και στρίψτε δεξιά.” What must you do?

▼ Show answer

Go straight on and turn right.

3. Ask whether the metro station is far.

▼ Show answer

Ο σταθμός του μετρό είναι μακριά; (o stahth-MOS too meh-TRO EE-neh mah-kree-AH?)

4. Say that the pharmacy is next to the school and the hotel is opposite the square.

▼ Show answer

Το φαρμακείο είναι δίπλα στο σχολείο. Το ξενοδοχείο είναι απέναντι από την πλατεία. (to far-mah-KEE-o EE-neh DHEE-plah sto skho-LEE-o. to kseh-no-dho-HEE-o EE-neh ah-PEH-nahn-dee ah-PO teen plah-TEE-ah)

5. You don't understand the answer. Ask the person to speak more slowly.

▼ Show answer

Πιο αργά, παρακαλώ. (PYO ar-GHAH, pah-rah-kah-LO)

6. Tell a friend to go straight on and then turn left.

▼ Show answer

Πήγαινε ευθεία και μετά στρίψε αριστερά. (PEE-yeh-neh ef-THEE-ah keh meh-TAH STREEP-seh ah-ree-steh-RAH)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): the three-step pattern *Συγγνώμη*, *Πού είναι…;*, *Ευχαριστώ*; that *πήγαινε ευθεία* means "go straight"; and that Greeks often give directions by landmarks and walking time. **The search did not give** the Greek for left, right, near, far, next to, opposite or the turn command (the tables came through empty), so I could not confirm them.
Not checked, from general knowledge: *αριστερά, δεξιά, κοντά, μακριά, δίπλα, απέναντι, εκεί, εδώ*; *Πηγαίνετε* and *Στρίψτε / Στρίψε* (and my respellings, including *STREEPS-teh*); *με τα πόδια, και μετά, στη γωνία, ο πρώτος / δεύτερος δρόμος*; *ο σταθμός του μετρό* and the genitive *του*; *Μπορείτε να με βοηθήσετε;*, *Έχω χαθεί*, *Πιο αργά* and *Μπορείτε να μου δείξετε στο χάρτη;*; the place nouns, their genders and respellings (including *stahth-MOS*, *kseh-no-dho-HEE-o*); the verb tables for *πηγαίνω, στρίβω, βρίσκω*; the Athens transport tip; and every stress mark. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Preply, Directions in Greek; Polyglot Club, Asking for directions; GreekPod101, Asking directions; Noun Town, Directions. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 11

Booking a hotel: **Έχετε ένα δωμάτιο;** ("do you have a room?"), **μονόκλινο / δίκλινο** (single / double), nights, breakfast, **Έχω κράτηση** ("I have a reservation") and check-in and check-out.

🏨 Booking a Hotel — Στο ξενοδοχείο

*In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 10 you found your way around; now you have arrived. This chapter covers asking for a room, saying what kind and for how many nights, giving your name, and asking about breakfast, the key and when to leave. The register is **formal** throughout, since hotel staff are strangers and you are a guest. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS.*

① Asking for a Room — Έχετε διαθέσιμα δωμάτια;

A:

Καλησπέρα. Έχετε διαθέσιμα δωμάτια;

kah-lee-SPEH-rah. EH-heh-teh dhee-ah-THEH-see-mah dho-MAH-tee-ah?

Good evening. Do you have any rooms available?

B:

Ναι. Για πόσα βράδια;

NEH. yah PO-sah VRAH-dhyah?

Yes. For how many nights?

A:

Για δύο βράδια.

yah DHEE-o VRAH-dhyah.

For two nights.

② Single or Double? — Ένα δίκλινο δωμάτιο

A:

Θα ήθελα ένα δίκλινο δωμάτιο για δύο άτομα.

thah EE-theh-lah EH-nah DHEE-klee-no dho-MAH-tee-o yah DHEE-o AH-to-mah.

I would like a double room for two people.

B:

Με δύο κρεβάτια ή με διπλό κρεβάτι;

meh DHEE-o kreh-VAH-tyah ee meh dhee-PLO kreh-VAH-tee?

With two beds or with a double bed?

A:

Με διπλό κρεβάτι, παρακαλώ.

meh dhee-PLO kreh-VAH-tee, pah-rah-kah-LO.

With a double bed, please.

③ I Have Booked — Έχω κλείσει δωμάτιο

A:

④ Price and Breakfast — Το πρωινό

A:

Πόσο κάνει το δωμάτιο το βράδυ;

Καλησπέρα. Έχω κλείσει ένα δωμάτιο.

kah-lee-SPEH-rah. EH-kho KLEE-see EH-nah dho-MAH-tee-o.

Good evening. I have booked a room.

B:

Σε ποιο όνομα;

seh PYO O-no-mah?

In what name?

A:

Στο όνομα Σμιθ.

sto O-no-mah SMEETH.

In the name of Smith.

B:

Ναι, το βρίσκω. Το διαβατήριο, παρακαλώ.

NEH, to VREES-ko. to dhee-ah-vah-TEE-ree-o, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Yes, I've found it. The passport, please.

⑤ The Key — Το κλειδί

A:

Το δωμάτιό σας είναι το είκοσι τρία. Ορίστε το κλειδί.

to dho-MAH-tee-o sahs EE-neh to EE-ko-see TREE-ah. o-REE-steh to klee-DHEE.

Your room is twenty-three. Here is the key.

B:

Ευχαριστώ. Πού είναι το ασανσέρ;

ef-khah-ree-STO. POO EE-neh to ah-sahn-SEHR?

Thank you. Where is the lift?

A:

Εκεί, δεξιά.

PO-so KAH-nee to dho-MAH-tee-o to VRAH-dhee?

How much is the room per night?

B:

Κάνει εξήντα ευρώ.

KAH-nee eh-KSEEN-dah ev-RO.

It's sixty euros.

A:

Περιλαμβάνεται το πρωινό;

peh-ree-lahm-VAH-neh-teh to pro-ee-NO?

Is breakfast included?

B:

Ναι. Από τις επτά έως τις δέκα.

NEH. ah-PO tees eh-PTAH EH-os tees DHEH-kah.

Yes. From seven to ten.

⑥ Leaving — Τι ώρα είναι η αναχώρηση;

A:

Τι ώρα είναι η αναχώρηση;

tee O-rah EE-neh ee ah-nah-KHO-ree-see?

What time is check-out?

B:

Στις έντεκα.

stees EHN-deh-kah.

At eleven.

A:

Ευχαριστώ. Φεύγω αύριο.

ef-khah-ree-STO. FEV-gho AV-ree-o.

Thank you. I'm leaving tomorrow.

eh-KEE, dheh-ksee-AH.
Over there, on the right.

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

In a hotel you speak to staff, so every phrase here is the formal one. Hotels use the same words whoever you are, so there is no separate informal column.

SITUATION	GREEK
Do you have any rooms available?	**Έχετε διαθέσιμα δωμάτια;** *EH-heh-teh dhee-ah-THEH-see-mah dho-MAH-tee-ah*
I would like a room for two	**Θα ήθελα ένα δωμάτιο για δύο άτομα.** *thah EE-theh-lah EH-nah dho-MAH-tee-o yah DHEE-o AH-to-mah*
I have booked a room	**Έχω κλείσει ένα δωμάτιο.** *EH-kho KLEE-see EH-nah dho-MAH-tee-o*
In the name of…	**Στο όνομα…** *sto O-no-mah*
For how many nights? / For two nights	**Για πόσα βράδια; / Για δύο βράδια.** *yah PO-sah VRAH-dhyah / yah DHEE-o VRAH-dhyah*
How much is the room per night?	**Πόσο κάνει το δωμάτιο το βράδυ;** *PO-so KAH-nee to dho-MAH-tee-o to VRAH-dhee*
Is breakfast included?	**Περιλαμβάνεται το πρωινό;** *peh-ree-lahm-VAH-neh-teh to pro-ee-NO*
What time is check-out?	**Τι ώρα είναι η αναχώρηση;** *tee O-rah EE-neh ee ah-nah-KHO-ree-see*
The key, please	**Το κλειδί, παρακαλώ.** *to klee-DHEE, pah-rah-kah-LO*

Δίκλινο and Μονόκλινο

A room for one person is **μονόκλινο** and a room for two is **δίκλινο**. They are adjectives ("single-bedded", "double-bedded") but Greeks also use them on their own as nouns: *ένα δίκλινο* means "a double room". A beginner guide notes that *δίκλινο* is very common when booking.

Two Ways to Say "I Have a Reservation"

The source I found for this chapter gives **Έχω κλείσει ένα δωμάτιο** ("I have booked a room"), from the verb *κλείνω*, "to close; to book". Greek also has the noun **η κράτηση** ("reservation"), and *Έχω κράτηση* is another way to say it, but I could not confirm that phrase, so lead with *Έχω κλείσει*.

🛏️ Rooms and Facilities

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το μονόκλινο	*to mo-NO-klee-no*	single room
το δίκλινο	*to DHEE-klee-no*	double room
το κρεβάτι	*to kreh-VAH-tee*	bed
το διπλό κρεβάτι	*to dhee-PLO kreh-VAH-tee*	double bed
το μπάνιο	*to BAH-nyo*	bathroom
η θέα	*ee THEH-ah*	view
η θάλασσα	*ee THAH-lah-sah*	sea
το ασανσέρ	*to ah-sahn-SEHR*	lift
το πρωινό	*to pro-ee-NO*	breakfast
το κλειδί	*to klee-DHEE*	key

To ask for a room "with" something use **με**: *με μπάνιο* (with a bathroom), *με θέα στη θάλασσα* (with a view of the sea).

🔤 Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for the hotel: φτάνω (to arrive), φεύγω (to leave) and κλείνω (to close, to book). Notice how the γ of φεύγω changes with the ending: gh before ω and ου, but y before ε (Greek Alphabet 2 Chapter 6).

	ΦΤΆΝΩ (ΤΟ ARRIVE)	ΦΕΎΓΩ (ΤΟ LEAVE)	ΚΛΕΊΝΩ (ΤΟ CLOSE, TO BOOK)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	φτάνω *FTAH-no*	φεύγω *FEV-gho*	κλείνω *KLEE-no*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	φτάνεις *FTAH-nees*	φεύγεις *FEV-yees*	κλείνεις *KLEE-nees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	φτάνει *FTAH-nee*	φεύγει *FEV-yee*	κλείνει *KLEE-nee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	φτάνουμε *FTAH-noo-meh*	φεύγουμε *FEV-ghoo-meh*	κλείνουμε *KLEE-noo-meh*
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	φτάνετε *FTAH-neh-teh*	φεύγετε *FEV-yeh-teh*	κλείνετε *KLEE-neh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	φτάνουν *FTAH-noon*	φεύγουν *FEV-ghoon*	κλείνουν *KLEE-noon*

> **Βράδυ and Βράδια**
>
> **Το βράδυ** is "the evening, the night" (Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 7), and its plural **τα βράδια** is what hotels count in: *για δύο βράδια* is "for two nights". One phrasebook source writes the booking as *κάνω ένα κλείσιμο για δύο βράδια* ("I make a booking for two nights"), but *Έχω κλείσει* and *Θα ήθελα…* are the simpler forms to learn.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	**το δωμάτιο**	*to dho-MAH-tee-o*	room	noun · n
2	**το μονόκλινο**	*to mo-NO-klee-no*	single room	noun · n
3	**το δίκλινο**	*to DHEE-klee-no*	double room	noun · n
4	**το κρεβάτι**	*to kreh-VAH-tee*	bed	noun · n
5	**το μπάνιο**	*to BAH-nyo*	bathroom; bath	noun · n
6	**η θέα**	*ee THEH-ah*	view	noun · f
7	**η κράτηση**	*ee KRAH-tee-see*	reservation	noun · f
8	**το βράδυ**	*to VRAH-dhee*	evening; night	noun · n
9	**το άτομο**	*to AH-to-mo*	person	noun · n
10	**το πρωινό**	*to pro-ee-NO*	breakfast	noun · n
11	**το κλειδί**	*to klee-DHEE*	key	noun · n
12	**το ασανσέρ**	*to ah-sahn-SEHR*	lift	noun · n
13	**το διαβατήριο**	*to dhee-ah-vah-TEE-ree-o*	passport	noun · n
14	**η αναχώρηση**	*ee ah-nah-KHO-ree-see*	departure, check-out	noun · f
15	**η άφιξη**	*ee AH-fee-ksee*	arrival, check-in	noun · f
16	**διαθέσιμος**	*dhee-ah-THEH-see-mos*	available	adj
17	**η ρεσεψιόν**	*ee reh-seh-PSYON*	reception	noun · f
18	**φτάνω**	*FTAH-no*	I arrive	verb
19	**φεύγω**	*FEV-gho*	I leave	verb

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
20	**κλείνω**	*KLEE-no*	I close; I book	verb

Real Greek Tip — Islands in the Summer

In summer, especially on the islands, rooms fill up quickly, so it is worth booking ahead. You will often be asked for your *διαβατήριο* (passport) at check-in, so keep it to hand.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Ask whether the hotel has any rooms available.

▼ Show answer

Έχετε διαθέσιμα δωμάτια; (EH-heh-teh dhee-ah-THEH-see-mah dho-MAH-tee-ah?)

2. Ask for a double room for two people, for three nights.

▼ Show answer

Θα ήθελα ένα δίκλινο δωμάτιο για δύο άτομα, για τρία βράδια. (thah EE-theh-lah EH-nah DHEE-klee-no dho-MAH-tee-o yah DHEE-o AH-to-mah, yah TREE-ah VRAH-dhyah)

3. You have already booked. Say so, and give the name Smith.

▼ Show answer

Έχω κλείσει ένα δωμάτιο. Στο όνομα Σμιθ. (EH-kho KLEE-see EH-nah dho-MAH-tee-o. sto O-no-mah SMEETH)

4. Ask whether breakfast is included and what time it is.

▼ Show answer

Περιλαμβάνεται το πρωινό; Τι ώρα είναι το πρωινό; (peh-ree-lahm-VAH-neh-teh to pro-ee-NO? tee O-rah EE-neh to pro-ee-NO?)

5. Ask where the lift is.

▼ Show answer

Πού είναι το ασανσέρ; (POO EE-neh to ah-sahn-SEHR?)

6. Ask what time check-out is and say you are leaving tomorrow.

▼ Show answer

Τι ώρα είναι η αναχώρηση; Φεύγω αύριο. (tee O-rah EE-neh ee ah-nah-KHO-ree-see? FEV-gho AV-ree-o)

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): *Έχω κλείσει ένα δωμάτιο* ("I have booked a room"); *Θα ήθελα ένα δωμάτιο*; *Έχετε διαθέσιμα δωμάτια;*; the room types *μονόκλινο* and *δίκλινο*, including that they also stand alone as nouns and that *δίκλινο* is common when booking; and that one phrasebook uses *βράδια* for nights. **The search did not cover** breakfast, the key or departure. **Not checked, from general knowledge:** *Έχω κράτηση* (I could not confirm it), *Σε ποιο όνομα;* and *Στο όνομα…*, *Για πόσα βράδια;*, *Περιλαμβάνεται το πρωινό;*, *Τι ώρα είναι η αναχώρηση;* and the check-in and check-out words, the hotel nouns and their genders (*κρεβάτι, μπάνιο, θέα, ασανσέρ, διαβατήριο, ρεσεψιόν*), the double accent in *το δωμάτιό σας*, the verb tables for *φτάνω, φεύγω, κλείνω* (including the γ changing between *gh* and *y*), the summer-bookings tip, and every stress mark and respelling. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): GreekPod101, Hotel check-in; Transparent Language, Hotel dialogue in Greek; Talkpal, Greek phrases for accommodation; Polyglot Club, Travel and tourism. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

Coming Up in Chapter 12

The last chapter of the course: trains, buses, ferries and tickets, **Ένα εισιτήριο για τη Θεσσαλονίκη**, **απλό / μετ' επιστροφής**, **αναχώρηση, καθυστέρηση**, and a Course Complete recap with a look at **Greek Basic Conversation 2**.

🚇 Trains, Buses & Tickets — Εισιτήρια

*The last chapter of the course. In Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 11 you checked into a hotel; now you travel on: buy a ticket, say where you are going, ask what time the bus, train or ferry leaves, and ask where it leaves from. The register is **formal** with ticket staff. Every Greek line has a respelling beneath it, with the stressed syllable in CAPITALS.*

① A Ticket — Ένα εισιτήριο, παρακαλώ

A:

Καλημέρα. Ένα εισιτήριο για τη Θεσσαλονίκη, παρακαλώ.

kah-lee-MEH-rah. EH-nah ee-see-TEE-ree-o yah tee theh-sah-lo-NEE-kee, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Good morning. One ticket to Thessaloniki, please.

B:

Απλό ή με επιστροφή;

ah-PLO ee meh eh-pee-stro-FEE?

Single or return?

A:

Με επιστροφή, παρακαλώ.

meh eh-pee-stro-FEE, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Return, please.

② Two Tickets — Δύο εισιτήρια

A:

Δύο εισιτήρια για την Πάτρα, παρακαλώ.

DHEE-o ee-see-TEE-ree-ah yah teen PAH-trah, pah-rah-kah-LO.

Two tickets to Patras, please.

B:

Πόσο κάνουν;

PO-so KAH-noon?

(You ask:) How much are they?

A:

Κάνουν τριάντα ευρώ.

KAH-noon tree-AHN-dah ev-RO.

They're thirty euros.

③ What Time? — Τι ώρα φεύγει;

A:

Συγγνώμη, τι ώρα φεύγει το λεωφορείο για την Αθήνα;

seegh-NO-mee, tee O-rah FEV-yee to leh-o-fo-REE-o yah teen ah-THEE-nah?

④ Where From? — Από πού φεύγει;

A:

Από πού φεύγει το τρένο;

ah-PO POO FEV-yee to TREH-no?

Where does the train leave from?

B:

Excuse me, what time does the bus to Athens leave?

B:

Στις δέκα και μισή.

stees DHEH-kah keh mee-SEE.

At half past ten.

A:

Ευχαριστώ πολύ.

ef-khah-ree-STO poh-LEE.

Thank you very much.

Από την πλατφόρμα τρία.

ah-PO teen plaht-FOR-mah TREE-ah.

From platform three.

⑤ The Ferry — Το πλοίο

A:

Τι ώρα φεύγει το πλοίο για τη Νάξο;

tee O-rah FEV-yee to PLEE-o yah tee NAH-kso?

What time does the ferry to Naxos leave?

B:

Στις οκτώ το πρωί.

stees ok-TO to pro-EE.

At eight in the morning.

A:

Ένα εισιτήριο, παρακαλώ. Μονό.

EH-nah ee-see-TEE-ree-o, pah-rah-kah-LO. mo-NO.

One ticket, please. Single.

⑥ Wrong Way? — Πηγαίνει στην Αθήνα;

A:

Συγγνώμη, αυτό το λεωφορείο πηγαίνει στην Αθήνα;

seegh-NO-mee, ahf-TO to leh-o-fo-REE-o pee-YEH-nee steen ah-THEE-nah?

Excuse me, does this bus go to Athens?

B:

Ναι, ανεβείτε.

NEH, ah-neh-VEE-teh.

Yes, get on.

A:

Ευχαριστώ!

ef-khah-ree-STO!

Thank you!

🔑 Key Phrases — Βασικές φράσεις

With ticket staff you use the formal register, so these phrases have one column.

SITUATION	GREEK
One ticket to..., please	**Ένα εισιτήριο για..., παρακαλώ.** *EH-nah ee-see-TEE-ree-o yah, pah-rah-kah-LO*
Single or return?	**Απλό ή με επιστροφή;** *ah-PLO ee meh eh-pee-stro-FEE*
Return, please	**Με επιστροφή, παρακαλώ.** *meh eh-pee-stro-FEE, pah-rah-kah-LO*
What time does it leave?	**Τι ώρα φεύγει;** *tee O-rah FEV-yee*
Where does it leave from?	**Από πού φεύγει;** *ah-PO POO FEV-yee*
How much is the ticket?	**Πόσο κάνει το εισιτήριο;** *PO-so KAH-nee to ee-see-TEE-ree-o*
Does this bus go to...?	**Αυτό το λεωφορείο πηγαίνει στην...;** *ahf-TO to leh-o-fo-REE-o pee-YEH-nee steen*

Single or Return

The sources I found disagree a little: one gives **Μονό** (single) and **Με επιστροφή** (return); a learner dialogue has the short return form **Μετ' επιστροφής**; another glossary gives *Μιας κατεύθυνσης*. I used **απλό** and **μονό** for "single" and **με επιστροφή** for "return". If the clerk uses another word, the meaning will be clear from the question "one way or return?".

🧳 Transport Words

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το εισιτήριο	*to ee-see-TEE-ree-o*	ticket
το τρένο	*to TREH-no*	train

GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH
το λεωφορείο	*to leh-o-fo-REE-o*	bus
το πλοίο	*to PLEE-o*	ship, ferry
το αεροπλάνο	*to ah-eh-ro-PLAH-no*	aeroplane
το ταξί	*to tahk-SEE*	taxi
η πλατφόρμα	*ee plaht-FOR-mah*	platform
το λιμάνι	*to lee-MAH-nee*	port

To say where you are going use **για** (“for, to”) and the accusative: *για τη Θεσσαλονίκη*, *για την Αθήνα*. After *πηγαίνει* use *σε* plus the article: *στην Αθήνα* (σε + την).

abc Three Verbs — Ρήματα

Three verbs for travelling: ταξιδεύω (to travel), ανεβαίνω (to get on, to go up) and κατεβαίνω (to get off, to go down).

	ΤΑΞΙΔΕΎΩ (TO TRAVEL)	ΑΝΕΒΑΊΝΩ (TO GET ON)	ΚΑΤΕΒΑΊΝΩ (TO GET OFF)
εγώ (I) *eh-GHO*	**ταξιδεύω** *tahk-see-DHEH-vo*	**ανεβαίνω** *ah-neh-VEH-no*	**κατεβαίνω** *kah-teh-VEH-no*
εσύ (you, informal) *eh-SEE*	**ταξιδεύεις** *tahk-see-DHEH-vees*	**ανεβαίνεις** *ah-neh-VEH-nees*	**κατεβαίνεις** *kah-teh-VEH-nees*
αυτός, αυτή, αυτό (he, she, it) *af-TOS, af-TEE, af-TO*	**ταξιδεύει** *tahk-see-DHEH-vee*	**ανεβαίνει** *ah-neh-VEH-nee*	**κατεβαίνει** *kah-teh-VEH-nee*
εμείς (we) *eh-MEES*	**ταξιδεύουμε** *tahk-see-DHEH-voo-meh*	**ανεβαίνουμε** *ah-neh-VEH-noo-meh*	**κατεβαίνουμε** *kah-teh-VEH-noo-meh*

	ΤΑΞΙΔΕΎΩ (TO TRAVEL)	ΑΝΕΒΑΊΝΩ (TO GET ON)	ΚΑΤΕΒΑΊΝΩ (TO GET OFF)
εσείς (you, formal or plural) *eh-SEES*	ταξιδεύετε *tahk-see-DHEH-veh-teh*	ανεβαίνετε *ah-neh-VEH-neh-teh*	κατεβαίνετε *kah-teh-VEH-neh-teh*
αυτοί (they) *af-TEE*	ταξιδεύουν *tahk-see-DHEH-voon*	ανεβαίνουν *ah-neh-VEH-noon*	κατεβαίνουν *kah-teh-VEH-noon*

Ανεβείτε

In dialog ⑥ the clerk says **ανεβείτε** (“get on”), a polite command from *ανεβαίνω*. Treat it as a phrase to recognise, like *Στρίψτε* in Greek Basic Conversation 1 Chapter 10.

📖 Vocabulary — Λεξιλόγιο

20 key words. Read the Greek first, then check the respelling (CAPITALS = the stressed syllable). Gender: m = masculine, f = feminine, n = neuter.

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
1	**το εισιτήριο**	*to ee-see-TEE-ree-o*	ticket	noun · n
2	**το τρένο**	*to TREH-no*	train	noun · n
3	**το λεωφορείο**	*to leh-o-fo-REE-o*	bus	noun · n
4	**το πλοίο**	*to PLEE-o*	ship, ferry	noun · n
5	**το αεροπλάνο**	*to ah-eh-ro-PLAH-no*	aeroplane	noun · n
6	**το ταξί**	*to tahk-SEE*	taxi	noun · n
7	**η πλατφόρμα**	*ee plaht-FOR-mah*	platform	noun · f
8	**το λιμάνι**	*to lee-MAH-nee*	port	noun · n
9	**η ώρα**	*ee O-rah*	hour; time	noun · f

#	GREEK	SAY IT	ENGLISH	TYPE
10	το ταξίδι	*to tahk-SEE-dhee*	journey, trip	noun · n
11	η επιστροφή	*ee eh-pee-stro-FEE*	return	noun · f
12	απλό	*ah-PLO*	single, simple	adj
13	μονό	*mo-NO*	one-way, single	adj
14	για	*YAH*	for, to	prep
15	από πού	*ah-PO POO*	from where	phrase
16	τι ώρα	*tee O-rah*	what time	phrase
17	ταξιδεύω	*tahk-see-DHEH-vo*	I travel	verb
18	ανεβαίνω	*ah-neh-VEH-no*	I get on; I go up	verb
19	κατεβαίνω	*kah-teh-VEH-no*	I get off; I go down	verb
20	φεύγω	*FEV-gho*	I leave	verb

Real Greek Tip — Buses and Ferries

Two guides I found say that ferries are the usual way to travel between the Greek islands, and that buses are a good way to get around the mainland. One adds that the regional buses (*ΚΤΕΛ*) have no single national booking website, so check routes locally or at a travel agent. Allow time: it is worth asking *Από πού φεύγει;* as well as *Τι ώρα φεύγει;*.

✍️ Try It Yourself — Ασκήσεις

Say each answer out loud first, then click to check.

1. Ask for one return ticket to Thessaloniki.

▼ Show answer

Ένα εισιτήριο με επιστροφή για τη Θεσσαλονίκη, παρακαλώ. (EH-nah ee-see-TEE-ree-o meh eh-pee-stro-FEE yah tee theh-sah-lo-NEE-kee, pah-rah-kah-LO)

2. Ask what time the train leaves.

▼ Show answer

Τι ώρα φεύγει το τρένο; (tee O-rah FEV-yee to TREH-no?)

3. Ask where the bus leaves from.

▼ Show answer

Από πού φεύγει το λεωφορείο; (ah-PO POO FEV-yee to leh-o-fo-REE-o?)

4. Ask for two single tickets to Patras and ask how much they are.

▼ Show answer

Δύο εισιτήρια απλά για την Πάτρα, παρακαλώ. Πόσο κάνουν; (DHEE-o ee-see-TEE-ree-ah ah-PLAH yah teen PAH-trah, pah-rah-kah-LO. PO-so KAH-noon?)

5. You are at the stop. Ask if this bus goes to Athens.

▼ Show answer

Αυτό το λεωφορείο πηγαίνει στην Αθήνα; (ahf-TO to leh-o-fo-REE-o pee-YEH-nee steen ah-THEE-nah?)

6. The clerk says “Από την πλατφόρμα τρία.” Where does your train leave from?

▼ Show answer

From platform three.

Not Yet Verified

Checked (one web search on 2026-11-18): *εισιτήριο, τρένο, λεωφορείο, πλοίο*; *Μονό* and *Με επιστροφή*, the short form *Μετ' επιστροφής*, and *ένα εισιτήριο με επιστροφή*; that learner sources ask what time the ferry leaves and where from; and the Real Greek Tip about ferries, buses and ΚΤΕΛ. **The search did not return** *πλατφόρμα* or *καθυστέρηση*, so I dropped the delay word from

this chapter (the outline had mentioned it).

Not checked, from general knowledge: *Απλό* as "single" (the sources gave *Μονό*), *Τι ώρα φεύγει;*, *Από πού φεύγει;*, *ανεβείτε*, *στις δέκα και μισή*, *το πρωί*, the cities in the dialogs and their articles (*τη Θεσσαλονίκη*, *την Πάτρα*, *τη Νάξο*), the transport nouns and genders (*αεροπλάνο*, *ταξί*, *λιμάνι*, *ταξίδι*, *επιστροφή*), the verb tables, and every stress mark and respelling. No dictionary or pronunciation source was consulted. Check a Greek dictionary or a native speaker before relying on them.

Sources for This Chapter

Search results (2026-11-18): Polyglot Club, Modes of transportation; Polyglot Club, Travel and tourism; Greek Trip Planner, Basic Greek words for travellers; Rough Guides, Getting around Greece; Dave's Travel Pages, Public transport in Greece. Only the titles and short summaries in the search results were used.

🎓 Course Complete! — Συγχαρητήρια!

You have finished Greek Basic Conversation 1. Over twelve chapters you have learned to:

- **Greet and introduce yourself** (Chapters 1–2), and tell εσύ from εσείς.
- **Count to a hundred** and give age, phone and email (Chapter 3).
- **Say where you are from** and talk about family and work (Chapters 4–6).
- **Give days, months, dates and times** (Chapter 7).
- **Order, shop and pay** (Chapters 8–9).
- **Find your way, book a hotel and buy a ticket** (Chapters 10–12).

What to Do Next

Re-read the dialogs aloud, cover the English and try to say each line. Remember that all the respellings and many forms in this course were checked only partly (see each chapter's Not Yet Verified box), so confirm anything you plan to rely on with a dictionary or a Greek speaker. The next step is Greek Basic Conversation 2, once it is planned.