

## Survival Phrases - Greek (Part 2)

### Lessons 31-60



### Survival Phrases - Greek (Part 2)

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In Survival Phrases - Greek (Part 2) you will master Greek and protocol for the following situations:

- ★ Taking a taxi without being taken advantage of
- ★ Getting around and asking directions and understanding the answer!
- ★ Learning Greek using Greek and make lots of friends
- ★ Making the most of a hotel stay, and exploring alternatives to the beaten path

- ★ Visiting the Post Office and mailing thing home
- ★ Phone cards and phone rentals; don't travel without this!
- ★ Critical phrases for vegetarians and allergy suffers!
- ★ Talking to the doctor and explaining symptoms correctly
- ★ Getting the right medicine
- ★ Expressing yourself with adjectives and being understood
- ★ Home visits and proper protocol that will wow hosts
- ★ Getting help, this lesson may be the most useful phrase you ever learn

Be sure to read the lessons for additional tips and information that will make learning Greek and Greek culture even more interesting.

Best regards,

Maria Papadopoulou

Survival Phrases - Greek - Linguist and Cultural Guide

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## Lesson 31: Directions

Πήγαινε ευθεία.

### LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously we introduced, "Is there a place near here?" and "Is there a (something)?" But while we can now ask, we haven't addressed understanding the answer? Today, we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us. Today, we'll go over basic directions. First, we have "go straight."

In Greek, "go straight" is "pigene efthia". Let's break it down by syllable. "pi-ge-ne" "ef-thi-a". First, we have "pigene," which means, "(you) go" and the word "efthia", which means "straight," follows. "Pi-ge-ne ef-thi-a." Literally, this means "go straight."

Let's look at the expression to help us turn. Let's cover "turn right," which in Greek is "stripse dexsia." Let's break it down by syllable. "stri-pse de-xi-a." The first word "stripse" comes from the verb "strive," meaning, "to turn." We follow this with "dexia" ("right").

"Now let's work on "turn left." In Greek, "turn left" is "stripse aristera." Let's breakdown this word. "Stri-pse a-ri-ste-ra." Let's try now with "Turn right at the traffic light," which in Greek is "Stripse dexia sto fanari."

After "Stripse dexia" ("turn right"), which we have just seen, you have "sto fanari" ("at the traffic light"). Let's break it down. "Stri-pse de-xi-a sto fa-na-ri". First you have "sto," which in English is "at the." Then you have "fanari" ("light" or "traffic light"). Let's hear the entire sentence now. "Stripse dexia sto fanari."

"It's on the right" in Greek is "ine deksia." Let's break it down by syllable. "i-ne de-ksi-a." The first word "ine" means, "is," it comes from the verb "ime", and is third person singular form. Finally, we have "deksia" ("right"). So all together, we have "ine deksia".

"It's on the left" in Greek is "ine aristera." The only difference is the word "aristera" in place of "dexia". Let's break it down by syllable. "a-ri-ste-ra."

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Πήγαινε ευθεία.	Pigene efthia.	Go straight.
Στρίψε δεξιά.	Stripse dexia.	Turn right.

Greek	Romanization	English
Στρίψε αριστερά.	Stripse aristera.	Turn left.
Στρίψε δεξιά στο φανάρι.	Stripse dexia sto fanari.	Turn right at the light.
Είναι δεξιά.	Ine dexia.	It's on the right.
Είναι αριστερά.	Ine aristera.	It's on the left.

## QUICK TIP

When you are in Greece, you would likely want to keep the beautiful scenery on film, whether it is a video camera or digital. So make sure your battery is charged. Be careful not to leave your machine in the sun! Greece gets very hot in summer, especially in the afternoon, so mechanical mishaps or burns are common. I had a star-shaped slinky when I was young. After I left it in the sun, it had turned into the moon.

## QUICK TIP 2

In today's lesson, we'll introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card. Greece is full of beautiful sceneries. Obviously, you will take many pictures of landscapes and monuments. However, I have no doubts that in some moments you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Greek, "Can you take our picture?" is "Borite na mas vgalete mia fotografia?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Bo-ri-te na mas vga-le-te mia fo-to-gra-fia?" Now let's hear it once again. "Borite na mas vgalete mia fotografia?" The first word "borite" means, "can you," as the third person plural of the verb "boro" ("can") used in the formal way of speech. Let's breakdown this word. "Bo-ri-te". This is followed by "na mas vgalete," which literally means "take us out" in English. However, in this case we translate it as "take our (picture)." Next, we have "mia" ("a"), a feminine indefinite article, and then "fotografia" ("picture").

If you are on your own and you want to ask "Can you take my picture?" in Greek, you just need to replace "mas" with "me," so you would have "Borite na me vgalete mia fotografia." Let's break it down by syllable. "Bo-ri-te na me vga-le-te mia fo-to-gra-fia?". Now let's hear it once again.

What if you bump into a young person and you don't need to use the formal level of speech? It's very easy because the only element that changes is the verb. So "borite" changes into "boris" ("can you"), in the second person singular of the verb "boro" ("can"). So all together, you will have "Boris na me vgalis mia fotografia?" "Can you take my picture?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Bo-ris na me vga-lis mia fo-to-gra-fia"



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## Lesson 32: Can You Take My/Our Picture?

Μπορείτε να μας βγάλετε μια φωτογραφία;

### LESSON NOTES

Knowing your directions is very useful. However, your best bet is to get a map so that you don't get too lost. When buying a map, you just ask, "Ehete enan harti?" ("Do you have a map"), and you'll never be lost again!

s when the question, "Can you take my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Greek, "Can you take our picture?" is "Borite na mas vgaletе mia fotografia?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Bo-ri-te na mas vga-le-te mia fo-to-gra-fia?" Now let's hear it once again. "Borite na mas vgaletе mia fotografia?" The first word "borite" means, "can you," as the third person plural of the verb "boro" ("can") used in the formal way of speech. Let's breakdown this word. "Bo-ri-te". This is followed by "na mas vgaletе," which literally means "take us out" in English. However, in this case we translate it as "take our (picture)." Next, we have "mia" ("a"), a feminine indefinite article, and then "fotografia" ("picture").

If you are on your own and you want to ask "Can you take my picture?" in Greek, you just need to replace "mas" with "me," so you would have "Borite na me vgaletе mia fotografia." Let's break it down by syllable. "Bo-ri-te na me vga-le-te mia fo-to-gra-fia?". Now let's hear it once again.

What if you bump into a young person and you don't need to use the formal level of speech? It's very easy because the only element that changes is the verb. So "borite" changes into "boris" ("can you"), in the second person singular of the verb "boro" ("can"). So all together, you will have "Boris na me vgalis mia fotografia?" "Can you take my picture?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Bo-ris na me vga-lis mia fo-to-gra-fia"

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Μπορείτε να μας βγάλετε μια φωτογραφία;	Borite na mas vgaletе mia fotografia?	Can you take our picture? (formal)
Μπορείς να μας βγάλεις μια φωτογραφία;	Boris na mas vgaletе mia fotografia?	Can you take our picture?
Μπορείτε να με βγάλετε μια φωτογραφία;	Borite na me vgaletе mia fotografia?	Can you take my picture? (formal)
Μπορείς να με βγάλεις μια φωτογραφία;	Boris na me vgalis mia fotografia?	Can you take my picture?

### QUICK TIP

In English, before someone takes a picture, the person taking the picture may say, “1, 2, 3, cheese.” In Greece, you might hear “cheese” here and there, but the right way of saying it is, “sto tria Ena, dio, tria. ” This literally means, “on three, one, two, three.” Let’s try it next time you have someone take your picture!

### QUICK TIP 2

When you are in Greece, you would likely want to keep the beautiful scenery on film, whether it is a video camera or digital. So make sure your battery is charged. Be careful not to leave your machine in the sun! Greece gets very hot in summer, especially in the afternoon, so mechanical mishaps or burns are common. I had a star-shaped slinky when I was young. After I left it in the sun, it had turned into the moon.



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## Lesson 33: Can I Take Your Picture?

Μπορώ να σας βγάλω μια φωτογραφία;

### LESSON NOTES

How many times have you been on one of your trips with your camera trying to immortalize particular moments? In Greece, it can happen so often that not only a landscape can arouse your curiosity, but also many people! I know you don't want to renounce to your marvelous album in Greece. That's why today, we will cover some phrases related to the one we saw in the previous lesson, "Can you take my picture?" "Borite na mas galete mia fotografia?"

Now, you would like to ask for permission, "Can I take your picture?" In Greek, this is "Boro na sas vgalo mia fotografia?"

The first word "boro" "na" means, "can I." Let's break this word down and hear it one more time. "boro" "na" and "boro na". "Sas", which in Greek is formal for "you," follows next. The verb "vgalo" means, to "take" or "take out," followed by "mia fotografia", which is the Greek word for "a picture." "Fotografia" is feminine and thus we need to use "mia" for "a." So to recap here, we have "Boro Na sas vgalo fotografia?" Literally, this means, "Can I take a picture of you?"

If you are able to socialize immediately and you feel Greek people can all be like friends, or even if you simply meet some young people, you can use "Na paro mia fotografia?" "Can I take your picture?" In this sentence, what has changed is the verb. In place of "vgalo" you have "paro," which means, "take (a picture of you)" (informal). Let's break down this word, "pa-ro". All together, we have "Na paro mia fotografia?"

What if you are in a museum, an art gallery, or a shop and you want to try to ask: "Can I take a picture here?" In Greek, this is "Epitrepete na vgalo fotografies?" The first word "epitrepete", which we learned in a previous lesson, means, "allowed." Let's break it down by syllable. "e-pi-tre-pe-te". It is followed by "na vgalo" ("to take"), which now you know very well. "na vga-lo". Then you have "fotografies" ("pictures"), which is the plural feminine form of "fotografia" ("a picture").

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Μπορώ να σας βγάλω μια φωτογραφία;	Boro na sas vgalo mia fotografia?	Can I take your picture? (formal)
Να Πάρο μια φωτογραφία;	Na paro mia fotografia?	Can I take your picture? (informal)

Greek	Romanization	English
Επιτρέπετε να βγάλω φωτογραφίες;	Epitrepete na vgalo fotografies?	Can I take a picture here?

#### QUICK TIP

The Acropolis is a must-see if you are in Athens! It is simply amazing to see these structures that have been around for thousands of years. There is so much history to see. The view from the Acropolis is amazing as well. You get an amazing view of the Tower of the Winds and the Temple of Zeus. The perfect spot to take pictures and practice your Survival phrases!

#### QUICK TIP 2

While in Greece, a must for any traveler is to visit the Greek Islands. Greece is famous for its clear blue water and clean beaches, so don't miss the chance to see some of the most beautiful sceneries in the world!





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## Lesson 34: How Do You Say This in Greek?

Πώς λέγετε olive oil στα Ελληνικά;

### LESSON NOTES

For today, we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover "How do you say something in Greek?" So let's get started right away!

The Greeks are famous for their olive oil, so let's assume that you want to buy some but have no idea what to call it in Greek! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with Survival Phrases!

In Greek, "How do you say olive oil in Greek?" is "Pos lete olive oil sta Elinika?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Pos le-te olive oil sta e-li-ni-ka?" The first word "pos" means, "how." Let's breakdown this word. "pos". This is followed by "lete", which is the present formal (plural) form of the verb "leo" ("to say"). In English, we could literally translate this as "you say." "le-te" and "lete". Next, we have the word you say in your own language, so in this case "olive oil," and finally you have "sta Elinika" ("in Greek"). Let's break it down by syllable. "sta E-li-ni-ka"

So all together, we have "Pos lete olive oil sta Elinika?" Literally, this means, "How you say olive oil in Greek?"

Not to leave you hanging, "olive oil" in Greek is "eleolado".

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Greek?" In Greek, "this" is "afto." Let's break it down by syllable. "a-fto". So, in Greek "How do you say this in Greek?" is "Pos legete afto sta Elinika?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Pos le-ge-te a-fto sta E-li-ni-ka?" The structure is the same as the previous sentence, except that in place of "olive oil," we have the demonstrative adjective "afto" ("this") and the verb has changed to "legete," which is the singular third person present form of the verb "legome" ("called"). All together, we have "Pos legete afto sta Elinika?" This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

Simply substitute the word "afto" with "ekino" ("that") to ask, "How do you say that in Greek?" "ekino." You will have "Pos legete ekino sta Elinika?" "How do you say that in Greek?" Let's break it down. "Pos le-ge-te e-ki-no sta E-li-ni-ka?"

But wait, it's your Greek friend's birthday and you want to wish him/her a happy birthday but you don't know how to say it. Let's try and ask "Pos metafrasis happy birthday sta elinika?" "How do you translate happy birthday in Greek?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Pos me-ta-fra-zis happy birthday sta e-li-ni-ka". The first word is "pos" and it means, "how." Let's break it down by syllable. "pos." Then you have "metafrasis," which is the present form second person singular of the verb

“metafrazo” (“to translate”). Let’s break it down by syllable. “me-ta-fra-zis.” Finally, you have the word or expression you wish someone to translate folloed by “sta Elinika”. So all together, we have “Pos metafraxis happy birthday sta elinika?”

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Πώς λέγετε olive oil στα Ελληνικά;	Pos lete olive oil sta Elinika?	How do you say olive oil in Greek?
Πώς λέγετε αυτό στα Ελληνικά;	Pos legete afto sta Elinika?	How do you say this in Greek?
Πώς λέγετε εκείνο στα Ελληνικά;	Pos legete ekino sta Elinika?	How do you say that in Greek?
Πώς μεταφράζεις happy birthday στα Ελληνικά;	Pos metafrazis happy birthday sta elinika?	How do you translate happy birthday in Greek?

## QUICK TIP

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, “How do you say this in Greek?” “Pos lete ... sta Elinika?” Do you remember? Today, because we don’t want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in Greece, we are going to introduce you to a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing. So let’s start this new lesson.

In Greek, “Can you write it down please?” is “Borite na to grapsete?” Let’s break it down by syllable. “Bo-ri-te na to gra-pse-te?” The first word “Borite” means, “can you.” It comes from the verb “boro” (“can”) and in this case, we use it in the formal (or plural) way of speech. Let’s breakdown this word. “Bo-ri-te.” Next, we have “grapsete”, which in Greek is “write.” It comes from the verb “grafo” (“to write”). So to recap here, we have “Borite na to grapsete?” Literally, this means, “Can you write it please?”

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning. “Borite na mou to grapsete?” “Can you write it down?” Let’s break it down by syllable. “Bo-ri-te na mou to gra-pse-te?” The only thing that changes in this sentence is replacing the “to” (“it”) with “mou”, which literally translates as “to me.” In other words, the sentence means, “Can you write it to me.” “Borite na mou to grapsete?”

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Greek, “How do you pronounce this?” is “Pos proferete afto?” You can say this” while pointing at the word. Let’s break it down by syllable. “Pos pro-fe-re-te a-fto?” The first word “pos” means, “how.” Let’s breakdown this word. “Pos”. Next, we have “proferete,” which in English is “pronounced” and is the passive third person verb of “profero” (“to pronounce”). Finally, you have “afto,” which you know very well and is “this.” “Pos proferete afto?” So to recap here, we have “Pos proferete afto?” Literally, this means, “How is this pronounced?”

It might happen that people are not carrying any piece of paper or a pen. So before asking, “Ehete harti ke molivi?” try asking, “Ehete harti ke molivi?” “Do you have paper and pen?” Let’s break it down by syllable. “E-he-te har-ti ke mo-li-vi?” The first word “Ehete” means, “do you

have,” and is the second person plural or formal form of the verb “eho” (“to have”). Then you have “harti,” which in English is “paper.” Let's break it down by syllable. “har-ti.” Then you have “ke” (“and”), and finally “molivi” (“pen”). Let's break it down by syllable. “mo-li-vi.”

## QUICK TIP 2

The Greek olive oil is the basis of the Mediterranean diet as it is considered the healthiest product of Mother Nature. If you're on a diet while in Greece, don't worry too much as the olive oil used is the finest and healthiest in the world.



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## Lesson 35: Can You Write It Down?

Μπορείτε να το γράψετε;

### LESSON NOTES

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, “How do you say this in Greek?” “Pos lete ... sta Elinika?” Do you remember? Today, because we don’t want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in Greece, we are going to introduce you to a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing. So let’s start this new lesson.

In Greek, “Can you write it down please?” is “Borite na to grapsete?” Let’s break it down by syllable. “Bo-ri-te na to gra-pse-te?” The first word “Borite” means, “can you.” It comes from the verb “boro” (“can”) and in this case, we use it in the formal (or plural) way of speech. Let’s breakdown this word. “Bo-ri-te.” Next, we have “grapsete”, which in Greek is “write.” It comes from the verb “grafo” (“to write”). So to recap here, we have “Borite na to grapsete?” Literally, this means, “Can you write it please?”

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning. “Borite na mou to grapsete?” “Can you write it down?” Let’s break it down by syllable. “Bo-ri-te na mou to gra-pse-te?” The only thing that changes in this sentence is replacing the “to” (“it”) with “mou”, which literally translates as “to me.” In other words, the sentence means, “Can you write it to me.” “Borite na mou to grapsete?”

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Greek, “How do you pronounce this?” is “Pos proferete afto?” You can say this” “while pointing at the word. Let’s break it down by syllable. “Pos pro-fe-re-te a-fto?” The first word “pos” means, “how.” Let’s breakdown this word. “Pos”. Next, we have “proferete,” which in English is “pronounced” and is the passive third person verb of “profero” (“to pronounce”). Finally, you have “afto,” which you know very well and is “this.” “Pos proferete afto?” So to recap here, we have “Pos proferete afto?” Literally, this means, “How is this pronounced?”

It might happen that people are not carrying any piece of paper or a pen. So before asking, “Ehete harti ke molivi?” try asking, “Ehete harti ke molivi?” “Do you have paper and pen?” Let’s break it down by syllable. “E-he-te har-ti ke mo-li-vi?” The first word “Ehete” means, “do you have,” and is the second person plural or formal form of the verb “eho” (“to have”). Then you have “harti,” which in English is “paper.” Let’s break it down by syllable. “har-ti.” Then you have “ke” (“and”), and finally “molivi” (“pen”). Let’s break it down by syllable. “mo-li-vi.”

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Μπορείτε να το γράψετε;	Borite na to grapsete?	Can you write it down please?
Μπορείτε να μου το γράψετε;	Borite na mou to grapsete?	Can you write it down please?
Πως γράφετε αυτό;	Borite na mou to grapsete?	How do you pronounce this?
Έχετε χαρτί και μολύβι;	Ehete harti ke molivi?	Do you have paper and pen?

## QUICK TIP

Asking someone to write something down for you can be very helpful...if it is in your own language! Remember that the Greek alphabet is different from the Roman, so unless you study the Greek letters, you should ask how to write it down in English.

“Borite na mou to grapsete sta Anglika?

## QUICK TIP 2

If you do know the Greek alphabet, good for you! But for those who don't, here is a sneak peak of it:

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ Ρρ Σςς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω



## Lesson 36: How Do You Read This?

Πως διαυγάζετε αυτό;

### LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson, we'll help you check-in! In Greece, there are hotels, bed and breakfasts, hostels, and "agrotourismos." These are "farm holidays" located in the most beautiful areas of the country such as Krete, Attica, and the many Greek islands. But let's not waste time. Let's jump right into today's lesson!

In Greece, when you get to a hotel and you want to check-in, you can use two possible phrases. If you have already booked the room and you want to say, "I have a reservation" in Greek it is "Eho klisi domatio." Let's break it down by syllable. "Eho kli-si do-ma-tio." The first word "eho" means, "I have." Next, we have the feminine noun for "close, book," ("klisi"). The last word "domatio" means, as you might have guessed, "room." So all together, we have "Eho klisi domatio." This means, "I have a reservation."

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase "I would like a room" in Greek is "Tha ithela ena domatio." Let's break it down by syllable. "Tha i-the-la e-na do-ma-tio." The first words "tha ithela" mean, "I would like." Let's break them down by syllable. "tha i-the-la". Then we have "ena" ("a" or "one"), which we have seen, and then "domatio" ("room"). Let's break it down by syllable. "do-ma-tio." So all together, we have "Tha ithela ena domatio", which literally means, "I would like a room."

Afterward, they will most likely ask you, "Your name please." In Greek, this is "Pos sas lene?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Pos sas le-ne" The first word "Pos" is "what," which we have already learned in previous lessons. Let's hear it once again. "Pos". Then you have "sas," which we know by now is a formal or plural "you." "sas". Next, is the verb "lene" ("name" or "called"). Let's break it down. "le-ne". So let's hear the entire phrase now. "Pos sas lene." This literally means, "Your name please."

You might also be asked, "Can you spell it?" In Greek, this is "Borite na to silavisete?" Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time. "Bo-ri-te na to si-la-vi-se-te?" The first word "borite" means, "can you" (formal or plural). Then we have "na to" ("to, it"). Finally, we have the word for "spelling" ("silavisete").

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Πως διαυγάζετε αυτό;	Pos diavazete afto?	How do you read this?

Greek	Romanization	English
Πως προφέρετε αυτό;	Pos proferete afto?	How do you pronounce this?
Τι σημαίνει;	Ti simeni?	What does it mean?

#### QUICK TIP

Agritourism or “Agriturismo” is a great option to see how the local Greeks live. There you can stay and taste the local food, go horseback riding, and much more. There are many activities for people who decide to have a different holiday and go far away from the cities. For more information on Greek “Agriturismo” go to [www.agrotravel.gr](http://www.agrotravel.gr)

For example, the pronunciation of the vowel A is the same in all the words such as:

“Gata” = “cat”

Lamba” = “lamp”

“Mama” = “mum/mom”

“ela” = “come”

#### QUICK TIP 2

Usually, other languages adopt words from Greek, but that doesn’t mean that Greece hasn’t done the same! The Greek language has adopted many foreign words, especially from English. From simple words such as “Internet,” we have absorbed real ways of saying mostly verbs that we use together with the verb “fare” (“to do, to make”). For example:

“kano jogging” – “I do jogging”

“kano spinning” – “I do spinning”





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## Lesson 37: Hotel 1

Έχω κλήση ένα δωμάτιο.

### LESSON NOTES

Not only pronouncing and reading the Greek alphabet can be a challenge, but also writing it! Many have already encountered some of the Greek letters in math for example, but remember there are twenty-four letters in the Greek alphabet and most of them look very different from the Roman alphabet. Furthermore, there are seven diphthongs and many apostrophes. So take out your “harti ke molivi” and start practicing!

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Έχω κλήση ένα δωμάτιο.	Eho klisi ena domatio.	I have a reservation.
Θα ήθελα ένα δωμάτιο.	Tha ithela ena domatio.	I would like a room.
Πως σας λένε;	Pos sas lene?	Your name please.
Μπορείτε να το συλλαβίσετε;	Borite na to silavisete?	Can you spell it?

### QUICK TIP

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is “What time is checkout?” In Greek, this is “Ti ora prepi na kanoume check out?” As you can see, “check-out” is one more word we have adopted in our vocabulary and we often use it very easily. Let's break it down by syllable. “Ti o-ra pre-pi na ka-nou-me check out”. The first word “ti” means, “what” in Greek. Then you have “ora”, which means, “time.” Let's break it down by syllable. “o-ra” After that, you have “prepi,” which is “must.” “Prepi, prepi.” Let's break it down by syllable. “pre-pi” Following that, we have “na kanoume”. This literally means, “to do” and is in plural form. Let's break it down by syllable. “na ka-no-u-me” And finally the easiest word to understand, “check-out.” So to recap here, we have “Ti ora prepi na kanoume check out”. Literally, this means, “what time must we check out?”

Let's look at some words you could need while staying in a hotel because there will be times when you need more of certain things. There are a few more words that might come in handy.

“Towel” “petseta”

“Toothbrush” “odondovourtsa

“Toothpaste” “odondokrema”



“Shampoo” “sampooan”

“Soap” “sapouni”

Let's try to ask, “Can I have some more soap?” This is “Boro na eho ena sapouni?” Let's break it down. “Bo-ro na e-ho e-na sa-pou-ni?” The first word is “boro” and it means, “can I.” Let's breakdown this word. “bo-ro”. Next, you have “na eho” (“to (I) have”). “na e-ho”. Then you have “ena,” which we know by now means, “a.” “ena, ena”. Finally, you have the thing you are looking for, “sapouni” (“soap”). “sa-po-u-ni”. So all together, we have “Boro na eho ena sapouni?” This literally means, “Can I have a soap?”

## QUICK TIP 2

The pronunciation of Greek letters is quite different from English. As Greek has its own alphabet, it also has a different order and vowels.

The vowels are: A (alpha), E (epsilon), I (iota), O (omicron), and Y (ypsilon)

For example, the pronunciation of the vowel A is the same in all the words such as:

“Gata” = “cat”

Lamba” = “lamp”

“Mama” = “mum/mom”

“ela” = “come”



## Lesson 38: Hotel 2

Τι ώρα είναι το τσεκ άουτ;

### LESSON NOTES

My dear listeners, today we're going to take a trip to the post office. Now the post office in Greece is "tahidromio". The corporate color is blue and outside the post office you find the writing "ELTA". "Ελληνικά Ταχυδρομιά"

Today, we're going to work on getting your postcards, letters, and packages home. The expression we need to accomplish this is, "I'd like to send this to" and then the desired destination. For today's lesson, we'll use Italy.

In Greek, "I would like to send this to Italy" is "Tha ithela na to stilo stin Italia". Let's break it down by syllable. "Tha i-the-la na to sti-lo stin I-ta-lia". The first words "tha ithela" mean, "I would like." Let's break them down. "Tha i-the-la" and "tha ithela". Next, we have "na to stilo", which in English is "to send this." "Na to sti-lo." Finally, we have "stin", which means "to," and the name of the city you are sending it to follows last. Now all together, we have "Tha ithela na to stilo stin Italia". Literally, this means "I would like to send this to Italy." Let's look at the other words. We were talking about packages, letters, and postcards, so let's try to send a postcard!

"Postcard" in Greek is "karta." Let's break it down by syllable. "kar-ta". "I would like to send this postcard to Italy" in Greek is "Tha ithela na stilo aftin tin karta stin Italia." Let's break it down by syllable. "Tha i-the-la na sti-lo af-tin tin kar-ta stin Italia". Notice the position of "aftin tin karta", which means, "this postcard."

Now let's try "letter," which in Greek is "grama." "I would like to send this letter to Italy" in Greek is "Tha ithela na stilo afto to grama stin Italia." As you can notice, we substitute the word for "card" ("karta"), which is feminine, with the word for "letter" ("grama"), which is a neutral adjective. Thus, the neutral word "afto" becomes "aftin," and "tin" becomes "to".

Now let's try to send a package. In Greek, "I would like to send this package to Italy" is "Tha ithela na stilo afto to paketo stin Italia." "Package" in Greek is "paketo". Let's break it down by syllable. "pa-ke-to". So all together, we have "Tha ithela na stilo afto to paketo stin Italia".

Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson.

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Τι ώρα είναι το τσεκ άουτ;	Ti ora ine to check-out?	What time is checkout?
Μπορώ να έχω ένα σαπούνι;	Boro na eho ena sapouni?	Can I have some more soap?

## QUICK TIP

If you already have your letter or your postcards ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox or a letterbox, which in Greece you can recognize by its yellow color. You find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country. You can see the sign POST, the post office logo, and a notice with the timetable for collection and the time and days of collection.

## QUICK TIP 2

The Greek post has a reputation of being quite slow. A postcard or letter can take anywhere between three days to three or even four weeks. So make sure you don't need to send anything urgent!



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## Lesson 39: Post Office

Θα ήθελα να το στείλω στην Ιταλία.

### LESSON NOTES

Exchanging money in Greece is quite convenient. One can exchange money at airports, banks, or withdraw money from an ATM. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be quite good. However, when using an ATM it is advisable to make one large withdrawal as both the local bank and your home bank may charge fees. So first things first, let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Greek, "Is there an ATM near here?" is "Iparhi ena aftomato edo konda?" Let's break it down by syllable. "I-par-hi e-na af-to-ma-to e-do kon-da?"

"Now to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank and the phrase works just fine. "Is there a bank near here?" is "Iparhi mia trapeza edo konda?" Let's break it down by syllable. "I-par-hi mia tra-pe-za e-do kon-da?" The only things that change are the thing you are looking for and the indefinite article before the noun changes depending on whether it is feminine or masculine. In this case, "mia trapeza" ("bank") is feminine. Let's breakdown this word. "mia tra-pe-za"

All together, we have "mia trapeza edo konda?"

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?" In Greek, this is "Pou boro na halaso hrimata?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Pou bo-ro na ha-la-so hri-ma-ta?" The first word "pou" means, "where." Let's break this word down. "Pou". Then we have "boro", which in English is "can I." Then you have "halaso" ("to exchange"), or literally, "to break." To recap here, we have "pou boro na halaso". Literally, this means, "Where can I change."

Let's look at the next word". hri-ma-ta. "This literally means, "money."

All together, we have "Pou boro na halaso hrimata?" Literally, this means, "where can I change money?"

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward. (You need to fill out some forms and then present the amount you want exchanged.) One extremely useful phrase is "Smaller denominations please." It's usually beneficial to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, and so on.

In Greek, "Smaller denominations please" is "Mikra hartonomismata, parakalo." Let's break it down by syllable. "Mi-kra har-to-no-mi-sma-ta, pa-ra-ka-lo". The first word "mikra" means, "small." "mi-kra". Next we have "hartonomismata", which means, "paper money." "har-to-no-mi-sma-ta"

Finally, you have "parakalo" ("please"). All together, we have "mikra hartonomismata, parakalo". In English, this means, "In small denomination please."

Finally, you can also use the phrase "Break this please" to indicate you would like smaller amounts of the currency. In Greek, "Break this please" is "Borite na mou ta halasete?" Let's break it down by syllable. "bo-ri-te na mou ta ha-la-se-te?"

The first word "borite" means, "can you" and is formal. Next, we have "na ta halasete", which in English literally translates as "to exchange them." "Na" in this case means, "to," "ta" is "them," and "halasete" means, "exchange." All together, we have "Borite na mou ta halasete?" Literally, this means "can you change them?"

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Θα ήθελα να το στείλω στην Ιταλία.	Tha ithela na to stilo stin Italia.	I would like to send this to Italy.
Θα ήθελα να στείλω αυτήν την κάρτα στην Ιταλία.	Tha ithela na stilo aftin tin karta stin Italia.	I would like to send this postcard to Italy.
Θα ήθελα να στύλο το γράμμα στην Ιταλία.	Tha ithela na stilo afto to grama stin Italia.	I would like to send this letter to Italy.
Θα ήθελα να στύλο αυτό το πακέτο στην Ιταλία.	Tha ithela na stilo afto to paketo stin Italia.	I would like to send this package to Italy.

## QUICK TIP

When Greeks go out for dinner, they always pay cash - NO checks and credit cards! And they always have enough money to pay the bill for their company, too. So make sure you get to the exchange office as soon as possible!

sy as that!

## QUICK TIP 2

Spending money in Greece can be quite easy as it is fairly cheap in contrast to other European countries. This is because Greece is one of the poorest countries of the European Union. Greece is an agricultural country in which 22% of the workforce is employed in agriculture, 27% in industry, and 50 % in services. Tourism and shipping are the biggest economical contributors of Greece. So support the Greeks by visiting our country more than once!

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## Lesson 40: Post Office 2

Θα ήθελα να στύλο αυτό το πακέτο στην Ιταλία.

### LESSON NOTES

There are many cheap budget hotels and hostels in Greece with quite high standards. Another option, if you'll be staying for a while is to rent an apartment close to the beach. If you decide to stay at a hotel, remember to tip! Even if it says everywhere that tips are included in the price, it is common to give tips if you're satisfied with the service.

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Θα ήθελα να στύλο αυτό το πακέτο στην Ιταλία.	Tha ithela na stilo afto to paketo stin Italia.	I would like to send this package to Italy.
Τι έχει το πακέτο;	Ti ehi to paketo?	What's in the package?
Τι περιέχει το πακέτο;	Ti periehi to paketo?	What does the package contain?

### QUICK TIP

When Greeks go out for dinner, they always pay cash - NO checks and credit cards! And they always have enough money to pay the bill for their company, too. So make sure you get to the exchange office as soon as possible!

### QUICK TIP 2

If you already have your letter or your postcards ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox or a letterbox, which in Greece you can recognize by its yellow color. You find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country. You can see the sign POST, the post office logo, and a notice with the timetable for collection and the time and days of collection.



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## Lesson 41: Foreign Exchange

Υπάρχει ένα αυτόματο αιδώ κοντά;

### LESSON NOTES

Greece uses the metric system. There is one exception. We measure some drinks - wine and water for example - in kilos. You get used to it quickly. Instead of half a liter, you order a half kilo. Beer is slightly different again. We measure it in liters. The bad news is, in most places they only sell bottles. Even in places where they do have draught beer, they don't serve it in pints. Simply order a large beer. In most cases, a "large" beer has 0.5 liters. You get used to the small glasses.

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Υπάρχει ένα αυτόματο αιδώ κοντά;	Iparhi ena aftomato edo konda?	Is there an ATM near here?
Που μπορώ να χαλάσω χρήματα;	Pou boro na halaso hrimata?	Where can I exchange currency?
Μικρά χαρτονομίσματα παρακαλώ.	Mikra hartonomismata, parakalo.	Smaller denominations please.
Μπορείτε να μου τα χαλάσετε;	Borite na mou ta halasete?	Break this please.

### QUICK TIP

When Greeks go out for dinner, they always pay cash - NO checks and credit cards! And they always have enough money to pay the bill for their company, too. So make sure you get to the exchange office as soon as possible!

### QUICK TIP 2

Buying stamps in Greece is very simple. They sell normal stamps at "periptera", so saying, "Tha ithela gramatosima" ("I would like some stamps") is the simplest and most common way of asking for them. Remembering your numbers comes in handy here, as they will most likely ask you how many you want, in which your reply should be, "Thelo". It's as easy as that!





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## Lesson 42: Buying a phone card

Έχετε κάρτες για τηλέφωνο;

### LESSON NOTES

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for your local carrier. In recent years, you can use your cell phone when you get to Greece, but you have to pay very expensive cover charges. So if you feel like saving your pennies, the good old ways work like a charm.

Before asking for a card, you may want to find out if they have the cards. In Greek, "Do you have telephone cards?" is "Ehete kartes gia tilefono?" Let's break it down by syllable. "E-he-te kar-tes gia ti-le-fo-no?"

The first word "ehete" means, "do you have." Let's breakdown this word. "e-he-te". Next, we have the Greek noun for "cards" ("kartes"). Let's break it down by syllable. "kar-tes". Finally, we have "tilefono", which you might have figured out already means, "telephone" in Greek. Let's break it down by syllable. "til-e-fo-no." All together, we have "Ehete kartes gia tilefono?" Literally, this means, "Do you cards for phoning?"

The answer to this will be "yes" ("ne") or "no" ("ohi"). In the case that they have the cards, you'll want to ask for one of the denominations we talked about.

Let's start with a five Euro card.

In Greek, "A five Euro telephone card, please" is "Mia karta gia tilefono ton pende euro parakalo." Let's break it down by syllable. "Mia kar-ta gia ti-le-fo-no ton pen-de eu-ro pa-ra-ka-lo." The first word "mia" means, "a," the indefinite article for feminine nouns. Let's break it down. "mi-a". Then you have "karta" ("card"). "kar-ta". After this, you have "gia tilefono", which translates as "for phone." Next, we have "ton," the neutral plural form of the article for "of." Let's hear it once again. "ton". Finally, you have "pende euro," which means, "five Euros." Let's break it down by syllable. "pen-de eu-ro".

Let's see the entire phrase now. "Mia karta gia tilefono ton pende euro parakalo." Literally, this means, "A phone card of five Euros please."

For a ten Euro card, you just have to change the value in this way "Mia karta gia tilefono ton deka euro parakalo."

If you are looking for a payphone, you will have to ask "Iparhi edo konda telefonikos thalamos?" This means, "Is there a payphone near here?" The first word "iparhi" means, "is there." Then, something you have already learned in Survival Phrases Number 30, "edo konda," which



translates as “here near” in English. “Edo kon-da”. Then we have the word for “phone booth,” which is “tilefonikos thalamos.” All together, we have “Iparhi edo konda tilefonikos thalamos?” In English, this means, “Is there a phone booth near here?”

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Έχετε κάρτες για τηλέφωνο;	Ehete kartes gia telefono?	Do you have telephone cards?
Μια κάρτα για τηλέφωνο τον πέντε ευρώ παρακαλώ.	Mia karta gia telefono ton pende euro parakalo.	A five Euro telephone card, please.
Μια κάρτα για τηλέφωνο τον δέκα ευρώ παρακαλώ.	Mia karta gia telefono ton deka euro parakalo.	A ten Euro telephone card, please.
Υπάρχει αιδώ κοντά τηλεφωνικός θάλαμος;	Iparhi edo konda tilefonikos thalamos?	Is there a payphone near here?

## QUICK TIP

In Greece, public phones don't take coins only phone cards. The cards range between five and thirty Euros and you can purchase these cards at the “periptero,” grocery stores, and supermarkets.

## QUICK TIP 2

Greek phone distributor OTE offers the “CHRONOCARTA,” which is a new prepaid card. With the card, you can use any fixed telephony device in order to make local, international and long distance calls, and calls to mobile telephones. They automatically deduct the cost for each call that you make from the available amount of your card.

For more information visit: <http://english.oteshop.gr/index.asp>



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## Lesson 43: Renting a Cellphone

Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω ένα κινητό.

### LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson, we'll cover renting a cell phone, an indispensable tool for the modern day traveler! In Greece, you can rent a phone at many locations, including the airport. So it may be more convenient to just pick one up there. There are many reasons to pick up a cell phone. With the number of public phones decreasing due to the lack of use, renting a cell phone is becoming an indispensable part of one's travels.

If you're coming from the States, cell phones won't work because US phones are on a different frequency than European GSM.

In order to rent a phone you will need to leave a deposit.

In Greek, "I would like to rent a cell phone" is "Tha ithela na nikiaso ena kinito." Let's break it down by syllable. "Tha i-the-la na ni-ki-aso e-na ki-ni-to." The first words "Tha ithela" mean, "I would like." Let's break them down by syllable. "Tha i-the-la." Next, we have "na nikiaso", which in Greek is "to rent." "na ni-ki-a-so." To recap here, we have "tha ithela na nikiaso". Literally, this means, "I would like to rent." Let's look at the next word "ena kinito," which literally means, "a mobile." Let's break it down by syllable. "e-na ki-ni-to".

All together, we have "tha ithela na nikiaso ena kinito". Literally, this means, "I would like to rent a mobile phone."

Currently, there may be instances when you need to rent more than one phone. For instance, you may want a phone for each member of the family. In this case, you would add the number of phones you want and change the noun ending to plural:

"I would like to rent two phones" is "Tha ithela na nikiaso dio kinita".

"I would like to rent three phones" is "Tha ithela na nikiaso tria kinita".

Two important questions related to your plan are "Are incoming calls free?" and "How much are calls to the U.S.?" "Are incoming calls free?" is "Ine I iserhomenes klisis dorean?" Let's break it down by syllable. "I-ne i i-ser-ho-me-nes kli-sis do-re-an?" "Ine "is a verb and it means, "are."" "I iserhomenes" is a plural, feminine adjective meaning "the incoming." Next, we have "klisis", which is a plural feminine noun meaning "calls." Finally, we have "dorean", which is the Greek adverb for "free."

"How much are calls to the U.S.?" is "Poso kostizi na telefonas stin Ameriki?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Po-so ko-sti-zi na ti-le-fo-nas stin A-me-ri-ki". The word for "United States" is "Ameriki". Let's breakdown this word." A-me-ri-ki". To ask about another country or destination, simply substitute the word for the U.S.

In the case of England, the phrase would be "Poso kostizi na telefonas stin Anglia?"

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω ένα κινητό.	Tha ithela na nikiaso ena kinito.	I would like to rent a cell phone.
Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω δυο κινητά.	Tha ithela na nikiaso dio kinita.	I would like to rent two phones.
Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω τρία κινητά.	Tha ithela na nikiaso tria kinita.	I would like to rent three phones.
Πόσο κοστίζει να τηλεφωνάς στην Αμερική;	Poso kostizi na telefonas stin Ameriki?	How much are calls for the U.S.?

## QUICK TIP

There is so much to do and see in Greece, and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So today, we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets. In Greek, ticket is "isitirio." Let's break it down by syllable. "i-si-ti-rio".

In Greek, "one ticket please" is "Ena isitirio parakalo." Let's break it down by syllable. "E-na i-si-ti-rio pa-ra-ka-lo." The first word "ena" means, "one." Next, we have "isitirio", which in Greek is "ticket." "i-si-ti-rio." To recap here, we have "ena isitirio". Literally, this means "a ticket." Let's look at the next word, which you know very well, "parakalo," and it means, "please." So all together, we have "Ena isitirio parakalo". Literally, this means, "a ticket please."

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

"one" – "ena"

"two" - "dio"

"three" - "tria"

"four" - "tessera"

"five" - "pende"

"six" - "eksi"

"seven" - "efta"

“eight” - “okto”

“nine” - “enia”

“ten” – “deka”

“Three tickets, please” in Greek is “tria isitiria parakalo.” Let’s break it down by syllable. “tri-a i-si-ti-ria pa-ra-ka-lo.” The first word “tria ”means, “three.” Next, we have “isitiria”, which is plural for “ticket.” To recap here, we have “tria isitiria”. Literally, this means, “three tickets.” Let’s look at the next word, which you’ve just seen, “parakalo”, and it means, “please.” So all together, we have “tria isitiria parakalo”. Literally, this means, “Three tickets, please.”

“Five tickets, please” in Greek is “pende isitiria parakalo. pen-de i-si-ti-ria pa-ra-ka-lo.”

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket not only at the entrance, so keep these admissions with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you, “to isitirio sas parakalo.” This means, “Your ticket, please.” The first word is “to”, (“the”), the definite article for neutral nouns. Then you have “isitirio” (“ticket”). Next, you have “sas” (“your”). Let’s break it down by syllable. “to i-si-ti-rio sas pa-ra-ka-lo.” So all together we have, “to isitirio sas parakalo,” which literally means, “Your ticket, please.”

## QUICK TIP 2

All public phones use phone cards you can purchase at OTE telephone offices and kiosks. The phone system is modern and efficient and has a facility that explains all the instructions clearly in English. You can also make direct long distance and international calls from all public phones.



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## Lesson 44: Admissions

Ένα εισιτήριο παρακαλώ.

### LESSON NOTES

There is so much to do and see in Greece, and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So today, we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets. In Greek, ticket is "isitirio." Let's break it down by syllable. "i-si-ti-rio".

In Greek, "one ticket please" is "Ena isitirio parakalo." Let's break it down by syllable. "E-na i-si-ti-rio pa-ra-ka-lo." The first word "ena" means, "one." Next, we have "isitirio", which in Greek is "ticket." "i-si-ti-rio." To recap here, we have "ena isitirio". Literally, this means "a ticket." Let's look at the next word, which you know very well, "parakalo," and it means, "please." So all together, we have "Ena isitirio parakalo". Literally, this means, "a ticket please."

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

"one" - "ena"

"two" - "dio"

"three" - "tria"

"four" - "tessera"

"five" - "pende"

"six" - "eksi"

"seven" - "epta"

"eight" - "okto"

"nine" - "enia"

"ten" - "deka"

“Three tickets, please” in Greek is “tria isitiria parakalo.” Let’s break it down by syllable. “tri-a i-si-ti-ria pa-ra-ka-lo.” The first word “tria ”means, “three.” Next, we have “isitiria”, which is plural for “ticket.” To recap here, we have “tria isitiria”. Literally, this means, “three tickets.” Let’s look at the next word, which you’ve just seen, “parakalo”, and it means, “please.” So all together, we have “tria isitiria parakalo”. Literally, this means, “Three tickets, please.”

“Five tickets, please” in Greek is “pende isitiria parakalo. pen-de i-si-ti-ria pa-ra-ka-lo.”

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket not only at the entrance, so keep these admissions with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you, “to isitirio sas parakalo.” This means, “Your ticket, please.” The first word is “to”, (“the”), the definite article for neutral nouns. Then you have “isitirio” (“ticket”). Next, you have “sas” (“your”). Let’s break it down by syllable. “to i-si-ti-rio sas pa-ra-ka-lo.” So all together we have, “to isitirio sas parakalo,” which literally means, “Your ticket, please.”

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Ένα εισιτήριο παρακαλώ.	Ena isitirio parakalo.	One ticket, please.
Τρία εισιτήρια παρακαλώ.	Tria isitiria parakalo.	Three tickets please.
Πέντε εισιτήρια παρακαλώ.	Pende isitiria parakalo.	Five tickets, please.
Το εισιτήριο σας παρακαλώ.	To isitirio sas parakalo.	Your ticket, please.

## QUICK TIP

In today’s lesson we’ll introduce you to crucial phrase for travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you’re going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. Today we’ll cover “do you have an English information guide?”

In Greek “Do you have an English information guide?” is “ehete plirofories sta Anglika?” Let’s break it down by syllable “e-he-te pli-ro-fo-ri-es sta Ang-li-ka?”. The first word “ehete ”means “do you have” in the formal level of speech. This is followed by “plirofories”, which in English means “information”. Let’s break it down by syllable “pli-ro-fo-ri-es”. Let’s take a look at the next words. We have “sta Anglika” which is in English is “in English”! Let’s break it down by syllable “sta Ang-li-ka”.

So all together we have “ehete plirofories sta Anglika?”. Literally this means “do you have a guide in English?”.

Of course, if you want to practice Greek and buy a Greek guide, you can simply accomplish this by asking: “ehete plirofories?”

To ask for a different language, we can just replace the word for “English” with any other word for a language and it works just fine. Let’s try “French”; in Greek “Do you have a French information guide?” is “ehete plirofories sta Gallika?”. The only thing that changes is the language. In this case it’s “Gallika”. Let’s break down this word “Ga-lli-ka.”

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not unlikely for information guides to even be in Japanese because a huge number of Japanese tourists visit Greece every year and in every time of the year. "Do you have a Japanese information guide?" is "ehete plirofories sta laponezika". "Japanese" in Greek is "laponezika". Let's breakdown this word "la-po-ne-zi-ka". So all together we have "ehete plirofories sta laponezika?" Piece a cake!

## QUICK TIP 2

The Museum's collections include sculpture, icons, works of minor arts, wall paintings, ceramics and fabrics, manuscripts, drawings and copies of Byzantine and post-Byzantine wall paintings, and mosaics.

Tickets:

Full admission: € 4

Reduced admission: € 2

(students from countries outside the E.U., citizens of the E.U. aged over 65)

Free admission:

(persons under 18, university students)



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## Lesson 45: Do You Have an English Version?

Έχετε πληροφορίες στα Αγγλικά

### LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to crucial phrase for travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. Today we'll cover "do you have an English information guide?"

In Greek "Do you have an English information guide?" is "ehete plirofories sta Anglika?" Let's break it down by syllable "e-he-te pli-ro-fo-ri-es sta Ang-li-ka?". The first word "ehete" means "do you have" in the formal level of speech. This is followed by "plirofories", which in English means "information". Let's break it down by syllable "pli-ro-fo-ri-es". Let's take a look at the next words. We have "sta Anglika" which is in English is "in English"! Let's break it down by syllable "sta Ang-li-ka".

So all together we have "ehete plirofories sta Anglika?". Literally this means "do you have a guide in English?".

Of course, if you want to practice Greek and buy a Greek guide, you can simply accomplish this by asking: "ehete plirofories?"

To ask for a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with any other word for a language and it works just fine. Let's try "French"; in Greek "Do you have a French information guide?" is "ehete plirofories sta Gallika?". The only thing that changes is the language. In this case it's "Gallika". Let's break down this word "Ga-lli-ka".

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not unlikely for information guides to even be in Japanese because a huge number of Japanese tourists visit Greece every year and in every time of the year. "Do you have a Japanese information guide?" is "ehete plirofories sta Iaponezika". "Japanese" in Greek is "Iaponezika". Let's breakdown this word "Ia-po-ne-zi-ka". So all together we have "ehete plirofories sta Iaponezika?" Piece a cake!

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Έχετε πληροφορίες στα Αγγλικά.	Ehete plirofories sta Anglika?	Do you have an English information guide?



Greek	Romanization	English
Έχετε πληροφορίες στα Γαλλικά.	Ehete plirofories sta Gallika?	Do you have a French information guide?
Έχετε πληροφορίες στα Γιαπωνέζικα.	Ehete plirofories sta laponezika?	Do you have a Japanese information guide?

### QUICK TIP

We hope that in today's lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that you won't have to use. While the threat of physical violence is not prevalent, when traveling to Greece you should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. Today, we'll learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous happens while on holiday in Greece, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Greek, "Help!" is "Voithia!" Let's break it down by syllable. "Vo-i-thi-a". This means, "Help".

There is another way to call for help and it's "Voithiste me!" Let's break down these words, "Vo-i-thi-ste me". Literally, this means "Help me!"

If you need to call the police, shout "Astiomia!" Let's break it down by syllable, "A-st-io-mi-a!" Literally, this means "Police!"

The phone number for the police in Greece is 100. You can easily call it from any public phone or cell phone. Make sure to rent a mobile phone when you're in Greece, otherwise make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

### QUICK TIP 2

In Greece, there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them, but now how to eat them! However, that is not always so straightforward. In today's lesson, we'll learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Greek, "How do you eat this?" is "pos trogete afto?" Let's break it down by syllable. "pos tro-ge-te a-fto?" The first word "pos" means, "how." Then you have "trogete", which means "eats.", "tro-ge-te". To recap here, we have "pos trogete afto". Literally, this means, "how is it eaten". Let's look at the next word "afto," which means, "this", "af-to". All together, we have "pos trogete afto?" Literally, this means "How is this eaten?"

Finally, we will talk about something that may come in handy for everyone who doesn't like hot things. Greek cuisine is not known for being spicy, but if you are visiting some southern areas, you will probably find some typical spicy dishes. The question "Is this hot?" in Greek is "Ine pikantiko?" The first word "ine" means "is". Next, we have "pikantiko", which in English is "hot, spicy", "pi-can-ti-ko". All together, we have "Ine pikantiko?" Literally, this means, "is spicy?"



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## Lesson 46: How Do You Eat This?

Πώς τρώγετε αυτό

### LESSON NOTES

The official language is Modern Greek but English, French, German and Italian are widely spoken in most tourist areas, so an English guide will most likely exist.

org/fop/extensions" margin-top="12pt" widows="3" orphans="3"/> In Greek, "How do you eat this?" is "pos trogete afto?" Let's break it down by syllable. "pos tro-ge-te a-fto?" The first word "pos" means, "how." Then you have "trogete", which means "eats.", "tro-ge-te". To recap here, we have "pos trogete afto". Literally, this means, "how is it eaten". Let's look at the next word "afto," which means, "this", "af-to". All together, we have "pos trogete afto?" Literally, this means "How is this eaten?"

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### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Πώς τρώγετε αυτό.	Pos trogete afto?	How do you eat this?
Είναι πικάντικο.	Ine pikantiko?	Is this hot?

### QUICK TIP

There seem to be no laws giving pedestrians the right of way, and if they exist, vehicle drivers completely ignore them. Greek pedestrians know that they must never venture in front of a moving vehicle and drivers expect that the pedestrian will find a way to get out of their way so they won't even slow down. This can be dangerous for tourists who are accustomed to vehicles slowing down and stopping when pedestrians cross the street. Extra caution is advised when crossing a busy street because pedestrian crossing marks are completely invisible to Greek drivers.

## QUICK TIP 2

We hope that in today's lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that you won't have to use. While the threat of physical violence is not prevalent, when traveling to Greece you should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. Today, we'll learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous happens while on holiday in Greece, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Greek, "Help!" is "Voithia!" Let's break it down by syllable. "Vo-i-thi-a". This means, "Help".

There is another way to call for help and it's "Voithiste me!" Let's break down these words, "Vo-i-thi-ste me". Literally, this means "Help me!"

If you need to call the police, shout "Astiomia!" Let's break it down by syllable, "A-st-io-mi-a!" Literally, this means "Police!"

The phone number for the police in Greece is 100. You can easily call it from any public phone or cell phone. Make sure to rent a mobile phone when you're in Greece, otherwise make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.



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## Lesson 47: I'm a Vegetarian

Είμαι χορτοφάγος

### LESSON NOTES

Today's lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with any adversity to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. Today, we'll go over some phrases to make sure that you don't get any unwanted surprises on the plate.

In Greek, "I am vegetarian" is "Ime hortofagos". Let's break it down by syllable, "i-me hor-to-fa-gos". The first word "Ime" means "I am". Let's break this word down "I-me". Next, we have "hortofagos", which in English is "vegetarian", "ho-rto-fa-gos". To recap here, we have "Ime hortofagos". Literally, this means, "am vegetarian".

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Greek, "I don't eat meat" is "den troo kreas". Let's break it down by syllable, "den tro-o kr-eas". The first word "den" means "don't". Let's breakdown this word, "den". Next, we have "troo", which in English is "eat", "tro-o". To recap here, we have "den troo". Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat". Let's look at the next word "kreas", which means, "meat", "kre-as". All together, we have "den troo kreas". Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat meat".

We can use this sentence pattern for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "cheese," which in Greek is "tiri". Let's break it down by syllable. "ti-ri". Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat cheese" in Greek is "den troo tiri". Let's break it down by syllable. "den tro-o ti-ri".

If you want to make sure some food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to eat, you should simply ask about it. For example if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have any meat, you should ask, "Ehi kreas afto?" The first word "ehi" means, "have", then you have "kreas", which means, "meat". Finally, we have "afto", which we already know means "this". Let's break it down, "e-hi kre-as af-to?"

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Είμαι χορτοφάγος.	Ime hortofagos.	I am vegetarian.
Δεν τρώω κρέας.	Den troo kreas.	I don't eat meat.
Δεν τρώω τυρί.	Den troo tiri.	I don't eat cheese.

Greek	Romanization	English
Έχει κρέας αυτό.	Ehi kreas afto?	Does this have meat?

### QUICK TIP

More emergency numbers:

In order to get help in Greece during emergencies you can call one of the following numbers that respond at all hours and in all languages:

- Tourist Police (010) 171
- Ambulance 166
- Road Assistance (010) 171
- Fire 199

### QUICK TIP 2

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order to let the pharmacist give you the right medicines. In today's lesson, we'll work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Greek, "cold medicine" is "farmako gia to sinahi". Let's break it down by syllable, "far-ma-ko gia to si-na-hi".

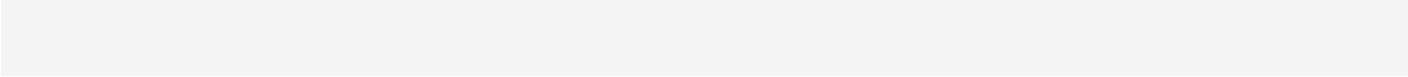
"A cold medicine please" in Greek is "Ena farmako gia to sinahi, parakalo". Let's break it down by syllable. "E-na far-ma-ko gia to si-na-hi, pa-ra-ka-lo".

The first word "ena" means "a", the indefinite article for neutral nouns. Then you have "farmako", which means, "medicine", "far-ma-ko". Next, we have "gia", the preposition "for". Finally, we have "to" ("the"), the definite article for neutral nouns, and then "sinagi" ("cold"). Let's break it down by syllable, "gia to si-na-gi". Lastly, we have "parakalo" ("please"). All together, we have "Ena farmako gia to sinagi, parakalo", which literally means "a medicine for the cold please".

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Greek, "I have a headache" is "Eho ponokefalo". Let's break it down by syllables. "E-ho po-no-ke-fa-lo". The first word "eho" means "I have". Next, we have "ponokefalo", which literally means "aching head", or in other words, a headache! "Po-no-ke-fa-lo". All together, we have "eho ponokefalo". Literally, this means "I have pain of head" and in this case we translate it as "I have a headache".

A different way to say you are in pain, for example your stomach, is "Me ponai to stomahi". Let's break it down by syllable "Me po-nai to sto-ma-hi". This is a very straightforward sentence. "Me" literally means "me", "ponai" means "in pain", and finally "to stomahi" means "the stomach". The only thing that changes is the word "stomahi" ("stomach"). Let's break down this word, "sto-ma-hi".





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## Lesson 48: Help!

Βοήθεια!

### LESSON NOTES

Greek food throughout history and continuing today is a philosophy for the Greeks, they know that what makes a perfect feast is not just the food but also the good company. Food is nearly always prepared with the tastes of the guests in mind, should the dishes be roasted or fried, light or heavy, and the wine carefully chosen. Much of the conversation at the dinner table centers amicably around the food.

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Βοήθεια!	Voithia!	Help!
Βοηθήστε με!	Voithiste me!	Help me!
Αστυνομία!	Astiomia!	Police!

### QUICK TIP

Today's lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with any adversity to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. Today, we'll go over some phrases to make sure that you don't get any unwanted surprises on the plate.

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Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Greek, "I don't eat meat" is "den troo kreas". Let's break it down by syllable, "den tro-o kr-eas". The first word "den" means "don't". Let's breakdown this word, "den". Next, we have "troo", which in English is "eat", "tro-o". To recap here, we have "den troo". Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat". Let's look at the next word "kreas," which means, "meat", "kre-as". All together, we have "den troo kreas". Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat meat".

We can use this sentence pattern for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "cheese," which in Greek is "tiri". Let's break it down by syllable. "ti-ri". Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat cheese" in Greek is "den troo tiri". Let's break it down by syllable. "den tro-o ti-ri".

If you want to make sure some food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to eat, you should simply ask about it. For example if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have any meat, you should ask, "Ehi kreas afto?" The first word "ehi" means, "have", then you have "kreas", which means, "meat". Finally, we have "afto", which we already know means "this". Let's break it down, "e-hi kre-as af-to?"

## QUICK TIP 2

There seem to be no laws giving pedestrians the right of way, and if they exist, vehicle drivers completely ignore them. Greek pedestrians know that they must never venture in front of a moving vehicle and drivers expect that the pedestrian will find a way to get out of their way so they won't even slow down. This can be dangerous for tourists who are accustomed to vehicles slowing down and stopping when pedestrians cross the street. Extra caution is advised when crossing a busy street because pedestrian crossing marks are completely invisible to Greek drivers.





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## Lesson 49: Medical Assistance

Παρακαλώ, πάτε με στο νοσοκομείο

### LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to some phrases you will find useful in case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust and the immune system is no different. Today, we'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "Please take me to the hospital."

In Greek, "Please take me to the hospital" is "Parakalo, pande me sto nosokomio." Let's break it down by syllable. "Pa-ra-ka-lo, pan-de me sto no-so-ko-mio". The first word is "parakalo" and you know it very well. It means, "please". Next, we have "pande me", which in English literally means, "bring me". Let's break it down by syllable "pan-de me". To recap here, we have "parakalo, pande me". Literally, this means, "please bring me". Let's look at the next two words, "sto nosokomio", which literally mean "in hospital". All together, we have "parakalo, pande me sto nosokomio". Literally, this means, "Please, bring me in hospital". We translate it as "Please, take me to the hospital".

If you would like someone to take you to visit a doctor, you can use the following phrase. "Please take me to the doctor", which is "Parakalo, pande me ston giatro". Let's break it down by syllable. "Pa-ra-ko-lo, pan-de me ston gi-a-tro". As you can see, this phrase is very similar to the previous one. You have "parakalo, pande me" ("please take me"), and then "ston giatro", which literally means "to a doctor". So in this phrase, the only thing that changes is "ston giatro" in place of "sto nosokomio".

If things aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. In Greek, "I need a pharmacy" is "hriazome na pao sto farmakio". Let's break it down by syllable. "hri-a-zo-me na pao sto fa-rma-kio." The first word is "hriazome" and it means "I need". Next, we have "na pao", which is the equivalent of "to go" in English. Finally, you have "sto farmakio" ("the pharmacy"), "sto far-ma-ki-o". All together, we have "hriazome na pao sto farmakio". Literally, this means "I need to go to a pharmacy." Be careful because for some medicines you might need the medical prescription. So make sure to see a doctor who will give you the right prescription in order to buy medicines at the pharmacy.

Then you might be asked, "Ehete mia sindagi?", "Do you have the medical prescription?" Let's break it down by syllable. "e-he-te mi-a sin-da-gi?"

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Παρακαλώ, πάτε με στο νοσοκομείο.	Parakalo, pande me sto nosokomio.	Please take me to the hospital.
Παρακαλώ, πάτε με στον γιατρό.	Parakolo, pande me ston giatro.	Please take me to the doctor.
Χιάζομαι να πάω στο φαρμακείο.	Hriazome na pao sto farmakio.	I need a pharmacy.

## QUICK TIP

Visitors from EU countries are entitled to medical treatment under the EU Reciprocal Medical Treatment agreement. Before you travel, you should collect an E111 form from your local social security office. You may also obtain this form in post offices.

For minor health problems visit the local chemist/pharmacy/drugstore, and in case of an emergency you can find one of the hospitals at:

Athens Medical Center,

Address: 5-7 Distomou Street, Athens,

Greece, 15125

## QUICK TIP 2

Greece can get very hot during the summer. It is common for the thermometer to hover around 40° C for days, and even to reach 45° (about 112° F) often. Planning outdoor activities such as hiking or visiting open-air archaeological sites during heat waves can be dangerous. During days when heat waves settle over the land, it is essential to limit outdoor activities and to drink plenty of water.



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## Lesson 50: Explaining Symptoms

Ένα φάρμακο για το συνάχι, παρακαλώ

### LESSON NOTES

Standard travel literature gives a confusing picture of the comfort of vegan travelers in Greece, from “almost impossible” to “no problem.” Just as confusingly, Greeks eat more meat than other Europeans do. On the other hand, they eat more vegetables than other Europeans do, too.

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Ένα φάρμακο για το συνάχι, παρακαλώ.	Ena farmako gia to sinahi, parakalo.	A cold medicine, please.
Με ποναει το στομάχι.	Eho ponokefalo.	I have a headache.

### QUICK TIP

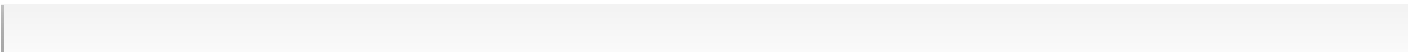
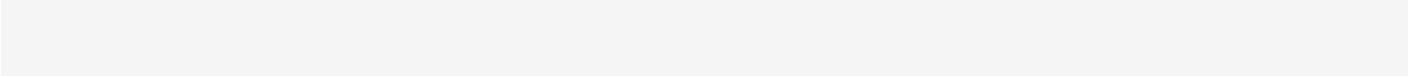
Insect bites, especially mosquito bites, are the most common health problem we have encountered. While the bites themselves pose no danger, they can be uncomfortable for children and adults alike. In certain areas of Greece, it is impossible to be outdoors in early evening when mosquitoes are most active. Insect repellent is a good way to save yourself from being "eaten alive" while you try to enjoy your meal and our backpack always contains a tube of an over-the-counter medicine to relieve discomfort for bites.

### QUICK TIP 2

More emergency numbers:

In order to get help in Greece during emergencies you can call one of the following numbers that respond at all hours and in all languages:

- Tourist Police (010) 171
- Ambulance 166
- Road Assistance (010) 171
- Fire 199





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## Lesson 51: Allergies

Είμαι αλλεργικός στα φιστίκια

### LESSON NOTES

Whatever the reason for travelling to Greece, you won't leave the country without having met people. Therefore, it's necessary to learn how to introduce yourself and how to respond to people introducing themselves.

The best way to introduce ourselves is maybe by reviewing the parts of a conversation. As you know, we have a polite version, the one where we use the formal level of speech, and another one in which we can use the informal level.

Let's cover the formal version first.

In Greek, "How do you do?" is "ti kanete?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Ti ka-ne-te?" The first word "ti" means "how." Next, we have "kanete", which in English literally means, "you do", "ka-ne-te". All together, we have "ti kanete?" This literally means, "How do you do?"

After "ti kanete", we will cover "My name is..." and we will use my name this time. Therefore, "My name is Maria" is "me lene Maria". Let's break it down by syllable. "Me le-ne Ma-ri-a". The first word "me" means, "me," and we follow it with "lene", which in English is "call," "le-ne". To recap here, we have "me lene", which literally means, "I call myself". Then you have the name, in this case Maria. All together, we have "me lene maria", which literally means, "I call myself Maria."

After that, we will cover "Nice to meet you," which in Greek is "herome gia tin gnorimia". Let's break it down. "He-ro-me gia tin gno-ri-mi-a". The first word "herome" literally means "pleasure." "He-ro-me". Then you have "gia" ("of"), and finally you have "tin gnorimia", which in English is "the knowing." All together, we have "Herome gia tin gnorimia", which literally means, "pleasure of knowing you."

Let's look over the informal level now. It's very straightforward because you need to change just a few things.

"Ti kanete" ("How do you do?") becomes "Ti kanis" since you are now using the second person singular in place of the third person plural of the formal level. The second part doesn't change at all. In fact, we also have "Me lene Maria" in the informal level meaning, "My name is Maria."

In place of "Herome gia tin gnorimia" ("nice to meet you") in the informal level, instead we have "Harika poli!" "Harika" means, "pleasure," and as we know "poli" means, "much/a lot." This is simple and useful! "Harika poli".

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Είμαι αλλεργικός στα φιστίκια.	Ime alergikos sta fistikia.	I am allergic to peanuts.
Είμαι αλλεργικός στα αυγά.	Ime alergikos sta avga.	I am allergic to eggs.
Είμαι αλλεργικός στο γάλα.	Ime alergikos sto gala.	I am allergic to milk.
Έχω μια αλλεργική αντίδραση.	Eho mia alergiki andidrasi.	I am having an allergic reaction.

## QUICK TIP

### Car rental:

Renting a car in Greece is easy and inexpensive. You can pay anywhere from \$150-\$200 per week for an "economy" car that would allow you the freedom to travel anywhere you want. You can rent "mini" cars for as little as \$100-\$150 per week. Make sure that the price they quote you includes all taxes, insurance, and fees (such as airport fee.)

### Moped rental:

The most popular way for visitors to get around is by moped. You can rent one in just about any small town in Greece, and at about €10 per day, they are a bargain. To rent a moped usually one has to exhibit a driver's license (a Greek or international license is not required most of the time), pay the daily fee, and leave a passport as a guarantee that the moped will be returned.

## QUICK TIP 2

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or bicycle.

In Greek, "I would like to rent a car" is "Tha ithela na nikiaso ena aftokinito". Let's break it down by syllable. "Tha i-the-la na ni-kia-so e-na af-to-ki-ni-to". The first word "tha ithela" is one of the words we already covered in some previous lessons and it means, "I would like." Let's breakdown this word. "tha i-the-la". Next, we have "na nikiaso", which in English is "to rent." "Na ni-kia-so". To recap here, we have "tha ithela na nikiaso". Literally, this means, "I would like to rent." Let's look at the next word "ena", which means, "a." "e-na". Next is "aftokinito", which is the Greek word for "car." "af-to-ki-ni-to". All together, we have "Tha ithela na nikiaso ena aftokinito". Literally, this means, "I would like to rent a car."

Now we'll look at the words for other vehicles to open up your transportation options. In Greek, the word for scooter or moped is "mihanaki". Let's break it down by syllable. "mi-ha-na-ki". The phrase "I would like to rent a scooter/moped" is "Tha ithela na nikiaso ena mihanaki".

"Motorbike" in Greek is "motosicleta", "mo-to-si-cle-ta". The phrase "I would like to rent a motorbike" is "Tha ithela na nikiaso mia motosicleta".

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

In Greek, "When must I return it?" is "Pote prepi na to epistrepso?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Po-te pre-pi na to e-pi-stre-pso?" The first word "pote" means, "when." Let's break down this word. "po-te". Next, we have "prepi", which in English is "must I." "pre-pi". Then we have "epistrepso", which means, "return." "e-pi-stre-pso". All together, we have "Pote prepi na to epistrepso?" Literally, this means, "when must I return it?" "Pote prepi na to epistrepso?"

Finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Greece "Can I return it at (location)?" is "Boro na to epistrepso stin (location)?" Let's imagine you want to return it in Athens. We should have "Boro na to epistrepso stin Athina?" Let's break it down by syllable. "Bo-ro na to e-pi-stre-pso stin A-thi-na". The first word "boro" means, "can I." "bo-ro". Then we have "to", which in English is "it." Next, we have "na epistrepso", which we have just seen and it means, "return it." To recap here, we have "boro na to epistrepso". Literally, this means, "can I return it?" Let's look at the next word "stin," which literally means, "at," and finally we have the location "Athina" ("Athens"). All together, we have "Boro na to epistrepso stin Athina?"



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## Lesson 52: Introducing Yourself

Τι κάνετε

### LESSON NOTES

The water in Greece is safe to drink out of the tap. My family often drinks the water out of the tap, but we just as often buy bottled water, which comes in many sizes and is very inexpensive.

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Τι κάνετε.	Ti kanete?	How do you do?
Τι κάνεις.	Ti kanis?	How do you do?
Με λένε---	Me lene---	My name is...
Χαίρομαι για την γνωριμία.	Herome gia tin gnorimia.	Nice to meet you.
Χάρηκα πολύ.	Harika poli.	Nice to meet you.





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## Lesson 53: Renting a Car

Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω ένα αυτοκίνητο

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω ένα αυτοκίνητο.	Tha ithela na nikiaso ena aftokinito.	I would like to rent a car.
Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω ένα μηχανάκι.	Tha ithela na nikiaso ena mihanaki.	I would like to rent a scooter/moped.
Θα ήθελα να νοικιάσω μια μοτοσικλέτα.	Tha ithela na nikiaso mia motosicleta.	I would like to rent a motorbike.
Πότε πρέπει να το επιστρέψω.	Pote prepi na to epistrepso?	When must I return it?
Μπορώ να το επιστρέψω στην Αθήνα.	Boron a to epistrepso stin Athina?	Can I return it in Athens?

### QUICK TIP

The weather in Greece is fairly uniform throughout Greece. Due to its geographical position, the weather in Greece and the Greek Islands has mild winters and warm summers, cooled by different kinds of seasonal winds. The summers are characterized by sunshine and very little rainfall. Great summer holidays are guaranteed!

### QUICK TIP 2

DON'T FORGET SUNSCREEN!



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## Lesson 54: The Weather

Τι καιρό θα έχει αύριο

### LESSON NOTES

#### Car rental:

Renting a car in Greece is easy and inexpensive. You can pay anywhere from \$150-\$200 per week for an "economy" car that would allow you the freedom to travel anywhere you want. You can rent "mini" cars for as little as \$100-\$150 per week. Make sure that the price they quote you includes all taxes, insurance, and fees (such as airport fee.)

#### Moped rental:

The most popular way for visitors to get around is by moped. You can rent one in just about any small town in Greece, and at about €10 per day, they are a bargain. To rent a moped usually one has to exhibit a driver's license (a Greek or international license is not required most of the time), pay the daily fee, and leave a passport as a guarantee that the moped will be returned.

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Τι καιρό θα έχει αύριο.	Ti kero tha ehome avrio?	What will the weather be tomorrow?
Θα βρέχει.	Tha vrehi.	It will rain.
Θα χιονίζει.	Tha hionizi.	It will snow.
Θα έχει ήλιο.	Tha ehi ilio.	It will be sunny.
Θα έχει αέρα.	Tha ehi aera.	It will be windy.

### QUICK TIP

The weather in Greece is fairly uniform throughout Greece. Due to its geographical position, the weather in Greece and the Greek Islands has mild winters and warm summers, cooled by different kinds of seasonal winds. The summers are characterized by sunshine and very little rainfall. Great summer holidays are guaranteed!

## QUICK TIP 2

Driving in Greece is not to be taken lightly. Greece has a very high accident rate compared to other European countries and much caution is advised. The most dangerous roads are the one lane roads that connect large cities and host large tractor trailers, small cars, older cars, and even smaller motorcycles, all driving at wide ranges of speed.



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## Lesson 55: What Time Is It?

Τι ώρα είναι

### LESSON NOTES

Banks are normally open between 8:00 AM and 2:00 PM from Monday to Thursday and from 8:00 AM until 1:30 PM on Fridays.

In Greek, "It's delicious" is "Ine nostimo". Let's break it down by syllable. "I-ne nos-ti-mo". The first word "ine" means, "it's." Next, we have "nostimo", which in English is "delicious." "nos-ti-mo". To recap, when describing something in Greek, you use the verb "to be," third person singular "ine", and then the adjective.

Now let's go over some other adjectives that you can use with the pattern we just introduced. Let's try hot, as in spicy. In Greek "It's hot" is "Ine pikandiko". The word for "hot" is "pikandiko". "pi-kan-di-ko".

If you are referring to the temperature instead, "it's hot" in Greek is "ine zesto". The word for "hot" in this case is "zesto". "zes-to". The opposite is "ine krio". Therefore, the word for "cold" in Greek is "krio". "kri-o".

Be careful! In Greek, we don't use the same pattern for temperature and weather. If you are referring to the weather in Greek, "it's hot" is "kani zesti". Let's break it down by syllable. "ka-ni zes-ti". Literally, this means, "it does hot." Therefore, "it's cold" in Greek would be "kani krio". "ka-ni kri-o". Literally, this means, "it does cold."

In Greek, "it's far" is "ine makria". The word for "far" is "makria". Let's break it down by syllable. "ma-kri-a". The opposite is "it's near." "ine konda". The word for "near" is "konda". "kon-da".

If you are talking about a person, there are some main adjectives we need to cover:

"tall" - "psilo psi-lo"

"short" - "hamilo ha-mi-lo"

"fat" - "hondro hon-dro"

"thin" - "lepto lep-to"

If you are talking about a girl, "she's beautiful" in Greek is "ine omorfi". On the other hand, if you are talking about a man, you would say "ine omorfos".

Now let's look at the negative. In Greek, "It's not hot" is "den kani zesti". Let's break it down by syllable. "den ka-ni ze-sti". We form the negation with "den "plus the pattern we have just seen, "kani zesti". All together, we have "den kani zesti".

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Τι ώρα είναι.	Ti ora ine?	What time is it?
Είναι τρις και είκοσι.	Ine tris ke ikosi.	It's 3:20.
Είναι πέντε παρά πέντε.	Ine pende para pende.	It's 5:55.
Είναι οκτώ και τριάντα τέσσερα.	Ine okto ke trianda tessera.	It's 8:34.
Μεσημέρι	Messimeri	midday
Μεσάνυχτα	Messanihta	midnight
Είναι δυο και τέταρτο.	Ine dio ke tetarto.	It's 2:15.

## QUICK TIP

It is hard to pinpoint the exact opening hours of shops in Athens. They are generally between 9:00 AM-6:00 PM, although this varies from shop to shop and sometimes daily also.



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## Lesson 56: What Time Does It Open?

Τι ώρα ανοίγει

### LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson, we'll cover some high-frequency adjectives to help you express yourself in various situations.

In Greek, "It's delicious" is "Ine nostimo". Let's break it down by syllable. "I-ne nos-ti-mo". The first word "ine" means, "it's." Next, we have "nostimo", which in English is "delicious." "nos-ti-mo". To recap, when describing something in Greek, you use the verb "to be," third person singular "ine", and then the adjective.

Now let's go over some other adjectives that you can use with the pattern we just introduced. Let's try hot, as in spicy. In Greek "It's hot" is "Ine pikandiko". The word for "hot" is "pikandiko". "pi-kan-di-ko".

If you are referring to the temperature instead, "it's hot" in Greek is "ine zesto". The word for "hot" in this case is "zesto". "zes-to". The opposite is "ine krio". Therefore, the word for "cold" in Greek is "krio". "kri-o".

Be careful! In Greek, we don't use the same pattern for temperature and weather. If you are referring to the weather in Greek, "it's hot" is "kani zesti". Let's break it down by syllable. "ka-ni zes-ti". Literally, this means, "it does hot." Therefore, "it's cold" in Greek would be "kani krio". "ka-ni kri-o". Literally, this means, "it does cold."

In Greek, "it's far" is "ine makria". The word for "far" is "makria". Let's break it down by syllable. "ma-kri-a". The opposite is "it's near." "ine konda". The word for "near" is "konda". "kon-da".

If you are talking about a person, there are some main adjectives we need to cover:

"tall" - "psilo psi-lo"

"short" - "hamilo ha-mi-lo"

"fat" - "hondro hon-dro"

"thin" - "lepto lep-to"

If you are talking about a girl, "she's beautiful" in Greek is "ine omorfi". On the other hand, if you are talking about a man, you would say "ine omorfos".

Now let's look at the negative. In Greek, "It's not hot" is "den kani zesti". Let's break it down by syllable. "den ka-ni ze-sti". We form the negation with "den "plus the pattern we have just seen, "kani zesti". All together, we have "den kani zesti".

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Τι ώρα ανοίγει.	Ti ora anigi?	What time does it open?
Τι ώρα κλίνει.	Ti ora klini?	What time does it close?
Τι ώρα κλείνετε.	Ti ora servirete proino?	What time is the breakfast served?
Τι ώρα αρχίζει το πρόγραμμα.	Ti ora arhizi to show?	What time does the show start?
Τι ώρα φεύγει το τρένο.	Ti ora fevgi to treno?	What time does the train leave?
Τι ώρα φτάνουμε.	Ti ora ftanoume?	What time do we arrive?

## QUICK TIP

The atmosphere of most taverns (especially the ones the locals frequent) is most festive into the wee hours of the morning with loud conversations that relegate the Greek music to a background role. Children run everywhere, cigarette smoke mixes with the aromas of tasty dishes, small cats under tables search for scraps, and much beer and wine flows happily from glass to mouth.

## QUICK TIP 2

Greece Time is in the Eastern European Time Zone. Eastern European Standard Time (EET) is two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+2).



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## Lesson 57: I Like It!

Μου αρέσει---

### LESSON NOTES

No matter where you are, you will always have some place to be! Today we'll look at a question that will give you the tools to ask how much time you have left to get there. We'll also give you the tools to understand the answer!

In Greek, "What time is it?" is "Ti ora ine?" Let's break it down by syllable. "ti ora i-ne". The first word "ti" means, "what." Let's breakdown this word. "ti". Next, we have "ora", which in English is "hours." "ora". Then we have "ine", which literally means, "is it." All together, we have "Ti ora ine?" Literally, this means, "What time is it?"

Let's go over hours here. "Hours" in Greek is "ora". However, you will never hear this word while asking for the time. When talking about (hours) o'clock you just have to say the number and that's it.

(one time no repetition)

1 o'clock - "mia"

2 o'clock - "dio"

3 o'clock - "tris"

4 o'clock - "tesseris"

5 o'clock - "pende"

6 o'clock - "eksi"

7 o'clock - "epta"

8 o'clock - "okto"

9 o'clock - "enia"

10 o'clock - "deka"

11 o'clock - "endeika"

12 o'clock - "dodeka"



Let's cover how to answer the question "Ti ora ine" in Greek now! First, you have the answer "ine..." and then the time. Let's try with six o'clock. "It's six o'clock" in Greek is "ine eksi". Let's break it down by syllable. "i-ne e-ksi." The first word "ine" means, "it is." "i-ne". Then you have the time, which is the number "eksi", ("six o'clock"). "e-ksi". All together, we have "ine eksi".

Let's go over minutes now. "Minutes" in Greek is "lepta". Let's break it down by syllable. "lep-ta". In Greek, first you say the number for "hours" followed by the conjunction "ke", and then the number for "minutes" for the minutes "past" the hour. For the minutes "to" the hour, you say "para".

For example, "It's 3:20" in Greek is "tris ke ikosi". "It's 5:55" in Greek is "pende para pende". Here we are literally saying "five to five." "It's 8:34" in Greek is "ohto ke trianda tessera".

Even Greek has words for the set times of the day:

"Midday" in Greek is "mesimeri".

"Midnight" is "mesanihta".

Lastly, "quarter" in Greek is "tetarto". Therefore, "It's 2:15" in Greek can also be "Dio ke tetarto".

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Μου αρέσει---	Mou aresi---	I like it.
Μου αρέσει πολύ.	Mou aresi poli.	I really like it.
Μου αρέσει πάρα πολύ.	Mou αρέσει πάρα πολύ.	I like it very much.
Δεν μου αρέσει.	Den mou aresi.	I don't like it.

## QUICK TIP

The Greek people don't live by the clock. The Greeks also have a different opinion about when it's morning, afternoon, and evening. You say good morning until 12:00. If you have agreed to meet in the "afternoon," the earliest time meant by this will be 6:00 PM! In Greece, the evening meal begins no earlier than 9:00 PM. Also, no one will think anything of it if you telephone at 10:00 in the evening. However, siesta time (between 3:00 PM and 5:00 PM) is held as sacred. During the siesta, it is very unpopular to disturb someone.



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## Lesson 58: Adjectives

Είναι νόστιμο

### LESSON NOTES

The Greek people don't live by the clock. The Greeks also have a different opinion about when it's morning, afternoon, and evening. You say good morning until 12:00. If you have agreed to meet in the "afternoon," the earliest time meant by this will be 6:00 PM! In Greece, the evening meal begins no earlier than 9:00 PM. Also, no one will think anything of it if you telephone at 10:00 in the evening. However, siesta time (between 3:00 PM and 5:00 PM) is held as sacred. During the siesta, it is very unpopular to disturb someone.

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Είναι νόστιμο.	Ine nostimo.	It's delicious.
Είναι πικάντικο.	Ine pikandiko.	It's hot.
Είναι ζεστό.	Ine zesto.	It's hot.
Είναι κρύο.	Ine krio.	It's cold.
Κάνη ζεστή.	Kani zesti.	It's hot.
Κάνη κρύο.	Kani krio.	It's cold.
Είναι μακριά.	Ine makria.	It's far.
Είναι κοντά.	Ine konda.	It's near.
Δεν κάνη ζέστη.	Den kani zesti.	It's not hot.

### QUICK TIP

The atmosphere of most taverns (especially the ones the locals frequent) is most festive into the wee hours of the morning with loud conversations that relegate the Greek music to a background role. Children run everywhere, cigarette smoke mixes with the aromas of tasty dishes, small cats under tables search for scraps, and much beer and wine flows happily from glass to mouth.

### QUICK TIP 2

It is hard to pinpoint the exact opening hours of shops in Athens. They are generally between 9:00 AM-6:00 PM, although this varies from shop to shop and sometimes daily also.



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## Lesson 59: Nationality

Είμαι Αμερικανός

### LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson, we'll cover a phrase you will be able to use in all those moments in which you are introducing yourself or even your friends and you are talking about your own country and the place you come from.

First, let's review how to introduce ourselves. In Greek, "My name is Michael" is "Me lene Michael". Let's break it down by syllable. "Me le-ne Michael". Here we have "Me", which means, "I'm" and "lene", which means, "call." To recap, we have "me lene".

Now let's go and cover how to say where you're from! In Greek, "I'm American" is "Ime Amerikanos". The first word "ime" means, "I am." Next, we have "amerikanos", which in English is "American." To recap here, we have just two words: a verb "ime" and an adjective "amerikanos". All together, we have "ime Amerikanos", meaning, "I am American."

In Greek, "I'm Spanish" is "Ime Ispanos". As you can see, the verb doesn't change. You always have "ime" ("I am"). Then the only thing that changes is the nationality. Therefore, you have "Ispanos" in place of "Amerikanos".

This phrase is the way you answer the question, "Apo pou ise?" In English, this means, "where do you come from?" Let's break it down by syllable. "A-po po-u i-se?" The first word "apo" means, "of." "a-po". Then you have "pou", which in English is "where." To recap here we have "apo pou", which literally means, "of where." Now let's look at the next word "ise", which means, "are." All together, we have "Apo pou ise?" This literally means, "of where are you?" We translate it as "where do you come from?"

Be careful because in many cases the adjective for nationality can change according to the gender. Therefore, if the person who speaks is a girl, "I'm American" will be "Ime Amerikana" and "Ime Ispanida".

If you are introducing a friend to someone, the verb changes. Therefore, "He's American" in Greek is "Ine Amerikanos". The adjective doesn't change but the verb does. You have "ine", which means, "is" in place of "ime" ("I am"). All together, we have "Ine Amerikanos". "She's American" would be "Ine Amerikana".

## PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Με λένε Μιχάλη.	Me lene Michael.	My name is Michael.
Είμαι Αμερικανός/Αμερικανή.	Ime Amerikanos/ Amerikani.	I'm American.
Είμαι Ισπανός/Ισπανίδα.	Ime Ispanos/ Ispanida.	I'm Spanish.
Από πού είστε;	Apo pou ise?	Where do you come from?
Είναι Αμερικανός.	Ine Amerikanos.	He's American.

## QUICK TIP

In Greece the public holidays are New Years Day (January 1st), Epiphany (January 6th), Shrove Monday (the first Monday during Lent), Independence Day (March 25th), Good Friday and Easter (March/April), Labor Day (May 1st), Day of the Holy Spirit (June 16th), Assumption (August 15th), Ochi Day (October 28th), and Christmas (December 25th/26th).

## QUICK TIP 2

Greek Easter, the country's most important religious festival, arrives accompanied by the smells of spring, the rebirth of nature, and the flower-carpeted ground.



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## Lesson 60: Congratulations!

Συγχαρητήρια!

### LESSON NOTES

Today we are going to introduce you to some phrases that are ideal for special occasions that you can use with Greek speakers anywhere in the world! Whether you are sending an e-mail across the globe or saying it in person, the following phrases for celebratory events will allow you to express your sentiments in Greek. In Greece, the custom of exchanging regards and good wishes is very important. Usually Greeks shake each other's hands and kiss each other's cheeks.

In Greek, "Congratulations" is "Sinharitiria". Let's break it down by syllable. "Sin-ha-ri-ti-ri-a". This word literally means, "congratulations" and we use it in many special occasions such as a career move, after passing an exam, at a wedding, and so on.

"Happy birthday" in Greek is "Hronia pola". Let's break it down by syllable. "Hro-ni-a po-la". The first word "hronia" means, "years." Let's break down this word. "hro-ni-a". Next, we have "pola", which in English is "many." "po-la". All together, we have "hronia pola". Literally, this means, "many years."

Now let's see what we say specifically in other different events that are very straightforward.

"Happy New Year" in Greek is "Kali Hronia". Let's break it down by syllable. "Ka-li Hro-ni-a". The first word is "kali" and it means, "good." The second word is "hronia" and it means, "year." "hronia", "hro-ni-a". All together, we have "Kali hronia." This literally means "good year."

"Merry Christmas" is "Kala hristougena". Let's break it down by syllable. "Ka-la hri-sto-u-ge-na". As you can see, the first word is always "kala" ("good"), and then here you have "hristougena," which means, "Christmas." "hri-sto-u-ge-na".

"Happy Easter" is "Hristos anesti". Let's break it down by syllable. "Hri-stos a-ne-sti". This time we have "Hristos" ("Christ"), followed by "anesti", which means "Easter" is risen. All together, we have "hristos anesti".

### PHRASES

Greek	Romanization	English
Συγχαρητήρια!	Sinharitiria!	Congratulations!
Χρόνια Πολλά!	Hronia pola!	Happy birthday!

Greek	Romanization	English
Καλή Χρονιά!	Kali Hronia!	Happy New Year!
Καλά Χριστούγεννα!	Kala Hristougena!	Merry Christmas!
Χριστός Ανέστη!	Hristos Anesti!	Happy Easter!

#### QUICK TIP

In Greece the public holidays are New Years Day (January 1st), Epiphany (January 6th), Shrove Monday (the first Monday during Lent), Independence Day (March 25th), Good Friday and Easter (March/April), Labor Day (May 1st), Day of the Holy Spirit (June 16th), Assumption (August 15th), Ochi Day (October 28th), and Christmas (December 25th/26th).

#### QUICK TIP 2

If you want to see the inside of a Greek Church or monastery, you must be properly dressed. It's considered rude to enter a church if your shoulders and knees aren't covered. This rule goes for both men and women. If you as a tourist want to be polite in the country you're visiting, have this in mind.



## Survival Phrases - Greek (Part 2 end)



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