

Greetings and Learning Names

Being Social in Greek

A lesson for the *Paideia* web-app
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Your First Real Conversations

- Saying "Hello!"
 - *Χαιρε!*
 - Greeting one person
 - *Χαιρετε!*
 - Greeting more than one
- A verb meaning "rejoice" or "celebrate"
 - Invitation to "rejoice" that you have met
 - By 1st century a stereotyped expression



Your First Real Conversations

- So if someone in the town says "*Χαίρε!*"
 - Answer "*Χαίρε!*" in return
 - Showing good manners!
- Can add the person's name
 - *Χαιρε, Ἀλεξανδρος.*
- Can add the particle *ὦ*
 - *Χαιρε, ὦ Ἀλεξανδρος.*



Introducing Yourself

- With a verbless clause

Το ὄνομα μου Ἰαν.



Introducing Yourself

- With a verbless clause

Το ὄνομα μου Ἰαν.



Introducing Yourself

- With a verbless clause

Το ὄνομα μου **is** 'Ιαν.

The diagram illustrates the structure of the verbless clause 'Το ὄνομα μου is 'Ιαν.'. It features three main components: the subject 'Το ὄνομα' (The name), the possessive pronoun 'μου' (my), and the predicate 'is 'Ιαν.' (is Ian). The subject 'Το ὄνομα' is underlined in blue. A blue curved arrow points from 'Το ὄνομα' to 'is', and another blue curved arrow points from 'μου' to 'is'. A green curved arrow points from 'Το ὄνομα' to 'μου'. The word 'is' is highlighted in bold yellow, and 'Ιαν.' is in blue. The entire phrase is followed by a period.



Introducing Yourself

- You can mix up the word order
 - Subject and complement *tend* to stay separate

’Ιαν το ὄνομα μου;

Μου το ὄνομα ’Ιαν;

’Ιαν το μου ὄνομα;

Το ὄνομα μου ’Ιαν;



Introducing Yourself

- You can mix up the word order
 - Subject and complement *tend* to stay separate

Μου 'Ιαν το όνομα.



Asking Someone's Name

- Your first question with τί
 - You *do* need the acute accent on τί
 - Don't forget the Greek question mark

Τί το όνομα σου;



Asking Someone's Name

- Your first question with τί
 - You *do* need the acute accent on τί
 - Don't forget the Greek question mark

Τί |is| το όνομα σου;



Asking Someone's Name

- Again, word order is flexible

Τί το όνομα σου;

Σου το όνομα τί;

Τί το σου όνομα;

Το όνομα σου τί;



Typing Tips

- Typing an acute accent
 - Usually a “dead key”
 - ; or : then the letter
- Typing a Greek question mark
 - Usually the “q” key
 - May need to press “space” for it to appear

