Nouns in use do not usually appear by themselves to form sentences. Let’s start with the following example:

(1)  Ο σκύλος κυνηγάει την γάτα.
     “The dog is after the cat.”

The nouns σκύλος and γάτα do not stand alone. Both are combined with a form of the definite article (see Unit 5.2 on page 68), as parts of a larger unit. Let’s now see the following sentence:

(2)  Ο μαύρος σκύλος κυνηγάει την άσπρη γάτα.
     “The black dog is after the white cat.”

What we have now are two even larger units. They consist of a noun in tandem with the definite article and an adjective. Here are two different units:

(3)  Ένας σκύλος κυνηγάει δύο γάτες.
     “A dog is after two cats.”

The first unit consists of a noun preceded by the indefinite article. The second unit consists of a noun preceded by a numeral.

What do these units have in common?

- The noun is an essential part of all such units. Other words, such as articles, adjectives or numerals, are not essential. To put it simply: You can remove an adjective and still have a meaningful unit. But if you remove the noun, you have nothing. In this sense the noun (either present or presumed) is the “head” of these units, and other words are considered to be “secondary”. They depend on this “head” noun to exist.
- These “secondary” words are in fact not secondary at all. They provide extra information about the noun, to make communication more effective. This sort of information may be abstract/non-descriptive (like in the case of articles) or concrete/descriptive (like in the case of adjectives).
- Inside these units, words appear in a certain order. Perhaps you have already noticed that the noun keeps the final position and other words precede it.

In this chapter I am going to deal with this kind of noun-dependent words that precede the
noun, providing extra information about it. We shall then focus on articles, numerals and adjectives. Pronouns represent a peculiar case of noun dependency, therefore they will be examined on their own, in Chapter 6.

Cats and Dogs
The examples of the introduction were taken from the animal kingdom, so let’s stay here for a while. Cats and dogs, perhaps the most common pets on the planet, are usually perceived as opposites (you must have heard that if you like cats, then you probably don’t like dogs, etc. etc.). Gender draws an interesting distinction among them. The term for male dogs (ο σκύλος) may also stand for the species “dog” regardless of sex, while the term for female cats (η γάτα) stands for the species “cat”.

5.1 The Grammar of Noun-Dependent Words
Articles, adjectives and other noun-dependent words have a lot in common:

• They are basically inflected words. For example, the Modern Greek adjective meaning “expensive” can be found in different forms:

(4) ακριβός / ακριβή / ακριβό

I believe it is easy to see the similarity of adjectives to verbs and nouns: The left part is invariable and bears lexical information (the adjective means “expensive”). The right part is variable and bears grammatical information. What sort of grammatical information? Considering that these words are part of a noun phrase (this is the technical term for phrases with a noun as their “head”) and provide extra information about the “head” noun, this sort of information is again about gender, number and case. Checking the adjective ακριβός in the previous example I can tell it’s a masculine and in the singular number, and that its case is the nominative.

Noun-dependent words are generally entered in dictionaries according to the masculine in the nominative singular. So “expensive” is represented as ακριβός, usually followed by the feminine and the neuter endings (For a real example press here http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/search.html?lq).

• The use of these forms again is not random. Noun-dependent words must follow the grammatical “profile” of the “head” noun. In other words, they must have the same number, gender, and case as the noun they depend on (in grammar terminology this is called agreement). Let’s take an example from a field you are familiar with: There is a specific definite
article for each gender category (5a) and there are more if you combine number (5b) and case (5c):

(5a) ο αναπτήρας, η ομπρέλα, το βιβλίο
(5b) η ομπρέλα, οι ομπρέλες
(5c) η ομπρέλα, την ομπρέλα

Having these in mind, let’s now take a closer look at each one of these categories.

### 5.2 The Definite and the Indefinite Articles

After chapters 2 and 3, I believe that the forms of the definite article must be quite familiar to you. If they are not, here is a table to help:

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<th>MASCULINE</th>
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<td>ACC.</td>
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<td>την</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLURAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>οι</td>
<td>οι</td>
<td>τα</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>τους</td>
<td>τις</td>
<td>τα</td>
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</table>

**Table 5.1: The Modern Greek Definite Article (Nominative and Accusative).**

In Modern Greek the indefinite article “a(n)” (ένας) is the same as the numeral “one” (ένας), a coincidence present in many languages (German, French, Spanish among them). What lies behind it, is simple reasoning: If I need a coffee, then it is one coffee I need, not two or three.

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<th>MASCULINE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINGULAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>ένας</td>
<td>μία / μια</td>
<td>ένα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>έναν</td>
<td>μία / μια</td>
<td>ένα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5.2: The Modern Greek Indefinite Article (Nominative and Accusative).**

The Modern Greek indefinite article has no plural forms (compare to Spanish and German, which do have one). When such forms are necessary, other indefinite words (like the pronoun κάποιος, “someone”) do the job instead.
The two articles (definite and indefinite) provide abstract information that radically affects the reading of the “head” noun. Let’s start with the following sentences:

(6a) Οι σκύλοι έχουν μεγάλα δόντια.
    “(-) Dogs have big teeth.”

(6b) Ο σκύλος είναι σαρκοφάγο ζώο.
    “The dog is a carnivorous animal.” (=Dogs are carnivorous animals.)

In these sentences the “head” noun refers to all dogs. But let’s see the following sentence:

(7) Ο σκύλος γαβγίζει στην πόρτα.
    “The dog is barking at the door.”

Now the “head” noun does not refer to all dogs, but to a very specific dog. This dog may be specific for several reasons. Perhaps it is the only dog around. Perhaps it is the dog of the house. Perhaps it was just a dog that became part of the picture because it had previously been mentioned.

I believe it is clear from examples 6 and 7 that the definite article affects the scope of reference of the “head” noun. In this sense, nouns preceded by the definite article are related either to generic (“all”) or specific (“this”) reference.

The indefinite article moves along similar lines. Let’s see the following sentences:

(8a) Ένας σκύλος τρέχει πάνω από 20 χιλιόμετρα την ώρα.
    “A dog can run faster than 20 kms/hour.” (=Dogs can run faster than 20 kms/hour.)

(8b) Ένας σκύλος γαβγίζει στην πόρτα.
    “A dog is barking at the door.”

Sentence 8a represents another version of generic reference. Any dog can run faster than 20 kms per hour. Sentence 8b represents another version of specific reference (now it is some unknown dog, not a specific dog, which is barking at the door).

Both articles then may be related to generic and specific reference, but in a different way: All is not exactly any, as this is not exactly some. We could then say that the definite article imposes a definite reading of the “head” noun, either generic or specific. The indefinite article in its turn imposes an indefinite reading of the “head” noun, either generic or specific.
These distinctions are important as general guidelines to help you deal with the definite and the indefinite articles in Modern Greek. It will be hard, especially for people whose mother tongue has no such articles. What you should have in mind is this:

- The definite article is strongly related to generic definiteness. It is then obligatory in all sorts of generic statements (compare to English):

(9a) Μου αρέσει ο καφές.  
“I like (-) coffee.”

(9b) Οι γάτες μισούν το νερό.  
“(−) Cats hate (-) water.”

The definite article is strongly related to specific definiteness, too. This fact explains why it is obligatory with proper nouns (par excellence specific nouns, referring to unique entities). Compare again to English:

(10a) ο Πέτρος, η Μαρία  
“(−) Peter”, “(−) Mary”

(10b) η Γαλλία, η Αθήνα, τα Χριστούγεννα  
“(−) France”, “(−) Athens”, “(−) Christmas”

This fact also explains why the definite article is obligatory with words specifying a noun, like demonstrative or possessive pronouns (see Units 6.2 on page 85 and 10.2.3 on page 144):

(11a) Αυτό το βιβλίο είναι ακριβό.  
“This (-) book is expensive.”

(11b) Ψάχνω το βιβλίο μου.  
“I am looking for (-) my book.”
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- The indefinite article is less strongly related to indefiniteness, either generic or specific. Syntax seems to play an important role here. If the definite article depends on a noun in the subject position, it is obligatory in its generic use. In its specific use, though, it may be replaced by other indefinite words, like κάποιος.

(12a) Ἐνα παιδί πρέπει να ακούει τους γονείς του
    (GENERIC)
    “A child should listen to its parents.”
    (=Children should listen to their parents.)

(12b) Ἐνας φίλος / Κάποιος φίλος λέει ότι...
    (SPECIFIC)
    “A friend / Some friend says that…”

Let’s see what happens when the indefinite article depends on a noun in the object position.

(13a) Ψάχνω μια / κάποια δουλειά για το πρωί.
    (SPECIFIC)
    “I am looking for a morning job.”

(13b) Ψάχνω μια δουλειά.
    (GENERIC)
    “I am looking for a job.”

Sentence 13a is specific. If I am looking for a morning job, some job will be OK for me. Sentence 13b on the contrary is generic. If I am an unemployed person, then any job will do. But let’s look at the following sentence:

(14) Ψάχνω (-) δουλειά.

Now the indefinite article is dropped to form a periphrasis (a Greek word again), whose meaning is slightly different. This sentence focuses on the point that I am looking for a job, and not for an apartment or a dog. What is clear now is that I am a “job-seeker”, an unemployed person. This sort of connotation is the basis for hundreds of everyday expressions like the following:

(15a) Πίνω (-) καφέ το πρωί.
    “I have a(-) coffee in the morning.”

(15b) Διαβάζω (-) εφημερίδα.
    “I read the paper.”

(15c) Συνήθως φοράω (-) παντελόνι και (-) μπλούζακι.
    “I usually wear (-) trousers and a t-shirt.”

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(15d) Έχω (-) μεγάλη μύτη.
     “I’ve got a big nose.”

The point in the above sentences is that I am a “coffee-lover” (as in 15a), a “paper-reader” (as in 15b), I am a person wearing trousers and t-shirts (as in 15c) or that my nose is big (as in 15d). This fact brings such sentences close to predicate structures such as the following, where (once again) the indefinite article is dropped:

(16a) Ο Πέτρος είναι (-) γιατρός.
     “Peter is a doctor.”

(16b) Ο Μαξ είναι (-) σκύλος, όχι (-) γάτα.
     “Max is a dog, not a cat.”

Friends and Partners
Modern Greek people, especially teenagers, refer to their partner using the noun φίλος/φίλη (“male friend” / “female friend”) with the definite article. If they refer to a simple friend of theirs, they use the same noun, but this time with the indefinite article:

(Ia) Μένω με τον φίλο μου.
     “I live with my boyfriend.”

(Ib) Μένω με έναν φίλο μου.
     “I live with a friend of mine.”

This is a very clear instance of the difference between the definite and the indefinite article. A boyfriend in this respect seems to be a very specific (or should I say special?) friend, a unique friend. On the contrary, a friend is just a friend among other friends.

The difference is far from clear-cut, and frankly there are instances where it is hard (even for natives) to tell if someone refers to her/his partner or to a friend of hers/his. In order to avoid misunderstandings, try not to use this term to refer to your partner, and choose another way (I am sure your teenage Greek friends will be far greater help than me in this field).

5.3 Numerals and More
The Modern Greek numeral system is purely decimal, with bigger units preceding smaller ones. The number 172, for example, is:

(17) 100   70   2
     εκατόν   (-) εβδομήντα   δύο
     “one hundred and seventy two”
The numeral system looks very much like the English one, so there are few things to be said here. Just make sure you know the basics from 1 to 100 (press here for numbers 1-100: http://www.foundalis.com/lan/grknum.htm).

The vast majority of numerals are not inflected, so they remain the same regardless of the actual gender or case of the “head” noun:

(18a) δύο χάρτες (MASCULINE)  
“two maps”

(18b) δύο καρέκλες (FEMININE)  
“two chairs”

(18c) δύο βιβλία (NEUTER)  
“two books”

But rules always have an exception, and here we have three: Numerals 1, 3, and 4 are inflected words. Numeral 1 is identical to the indefinite article, so go to Table 5.2 on page 68 to see how it goes. Numerals 3 and 4 have the same form for masculine and feminine and a different one for neuter (and, of course, they have only plural).

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<td>τρεις</td>
<td>τρία</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>τρεις</td>
<td>τρεις</td>
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Table 5.4: The Numeral τρεις/τρία (Nominative and Accusative).

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<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>τέσσερις</td>
<td>τέσσερις</td>
<td>τέσσερα</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>τέσσερις</td>
<td>τέσσερις</td>
<td>τέσσερα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.5: The Numeral τέσσερις/τέσσερα (Nominative and Accusative).
**What Time Is It?**

The basic question about clock time in Modern Greek is this:

(II) Τι ώρα είναι;  
“What time is it?”

Telling the time in Modern Greek involves the following routines: Hours come first, minutes come second. The Modern Greek words for “past” and “to” are και and παρά respectively. “Quarter” is τέταρτο and “half” is μισή. Having these in mind, let’s answer the question (note that the verb and the expression “o’clock” are usually omitted):

(IIIa) 05.00 Είναι πέντε η ώρα. / Είναι πέντε. / Πέντε.
(IIIb) 05.10 Είναι πέντε και δέκα. / Πέντε και δέκα.
(IIIc) 05.15 Πέντε και τέταρτο.
(IIId) 05.30 Πέντε και μισή.
(IIIE) 05.45 Έξι παρά τέταρτο.

Hours in Modern Greek are feminine (η ώρα). This is why we use μία, τρεις and τέσσερις instead of ένα, τρία and τέσσερα.

(IVa) 13.05 Μία και πέντε.
(IVb) 15.00 Τρεις.
(IVe) 16.20 Τέσσερις και δέκα.

The abbreviations a.m./p.m. are π.μ./μ.μ. respectively (yes, the Modern Greek π.μ. corresponds to the English a.m.). They are used in writing but not in speaking. Instead, people use periods of the day (such as morning or evening) to specify time:

(Va) 05.00 Πέντε το πρωί.
(Vb) 17.00 Πέντε το απόγευμα.

Numerals express precise quantity. What about imprecise quantity? As in other languages, here there are some special words (called general quantifiers, or simply quantifiers) to do the job. For levels A1-A2 you need to know only two basic quantifiers, and here they are:

- Large quantity is expressed by πολύς, which is equal to much, a lot of, many.
- Small quantity is expressed by λίγος, which equals to (a) few, (a) little.

For absolute beginners like you, this is one of the happiest moments of the Modern Greek language. So, forget about countable or uncountable nouns, forget about sentence types and enjoy quantification!
(19a) Δεν έχω πολλά λεφτά.  
“I don’t have much money.”

(19b) Έχω πολλούς καλούς φίλους.  
“I have many good friends.”

(19c) Έχω πολλούς φίλους.  
“I have a lot of friends.”

In order to make this happy moment even happier, I must tell you that relevant adverbs derive directly from these quantifiers:

(VIa) Είναι πολύ έξυπνος.  
“She/He is very clever.”

(VIb) Σε αγαπάω πάρα πολύ.  
“I love you very much.”

(VIc) Τρώω πολύ.  
“I eat a lot.”

The only problem in this field is form. The quantifier λίγος is inflected like an ordinary adjective (see Table 5.7 on page 76), but the quantifier πολύς is irregular. Here is a table to help:

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<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>πολύς</td>
<td>πολλή</td>
<td>πολύ</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
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<td>πολλή</td>
<td>πολύ</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>πολλοί</td>
<td>πολλές</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>πολλούς</td>
<td>πολλές</td>
<td>πολλά</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.6: The Quantifier πολύς/πολλή/πολύ (Nominative and Accusative).

A few words now about syntax: Numerals and quantifiers come right after the definite article and generally precede ordinary adjectives. In this respect Modern Greek does not differ radically from English:

(20a) οι δύο ακριβοί χάρτες  
“the two expensive maps”
5.4 Adjectives

Basic Modern Greek adjectives follow two main inflectional models. The only difference between them is the ending of the feminine (-α vs. -η). I will not engage in a detailed explanation and leave it for levels B1-B2; I will give you some practical guidance instead: Focus on the masculine of the adjectives ακριβός ("expensive") and νέος ("young"). If the final sound of the stem is a consonant (ακριβός), the feminine ends in -ή (see Table 5.7). If the final sound is a vowel (νέος), the feminine ends in -α (see Table 5.8).

Basic Modern Greek adjectives do not have their own morphology. Their inflection follows major categories of Modern Greek nouns. The adjectives ακριβός and νέος of our example are exactly like masculine nouns in -ός (δρόμος). Ακριβή and νέα are identical to feminine nouns in -η or -α (ζώνη, ὥρα). Finally, ακριβό and νέο are based on neuter nouns in -ο (βιβλίο). Therefore, you don’t really have to learn anything new here. All you have to do is refresh your knowledge of nouns (see Tables 3.1 on page 36 and 3.4 on page 44) and/or check the following tables:

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<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>ακριβός</td>
<td>ακριβή</td>
<td>ακριβό</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>ακριβό</td>
<td>ακριβή</td>
<td>ακριβό</td>
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<td>PLURAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>ακριβοί</td>
<td>ακριβές</td>
<td>ακριβά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>ακριβούς</td>
<td>ακριβές</td>
<td>ακριβά</td>
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Table 5.7: The Nominative and the Accusative for Adjectives Ending in -ός/-ή/-ό.

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<th>MASCULINE</th>
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<td>SINGULAR</td>
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<td>NOM.</td>
<td>νέος</td>
<td>νέα</td>
<td>νέο</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>νέο</td>
<td>νέα</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOM.</td>
<td>νεόι</td>
<td>νεόες</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC.</td>
<td>νεόους</td>
<td>νεόες</td>
<td>νέα</td>
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Table 5.8: The Nominative and the Accusative for Adjectives Ending in -ός/-ά/-ό.
What is crucial about adjectives is not form but use. Like other noun-dependent words adjectives must follow the grammatical “profile” of the “head” noun. In grammar terminology, they must “agree” with the “head” noun in gender (as in 21a), number (as in 21b) and case (as in 21c):

(21a) ο ακριβός χάρτης / η ακριβή ζώνη / το ακριβό βιβλίο
(21b) o ακριβός χάρτης / οι ακριβοί χάρτες
(21c) o ακριβός χάρτης / τον ακριβό χάρτη

Like many other rules, the rule of agreement looks very nice and clear in theory, but not that nice and clear in practice. As absolute beginners, you will most probably make several mistakes before you can really master this rule. Don’t get disappointed, it has happened to everyone before you.

- Adjectives must follow the noun’s number, gender and case, not their actual endings.
  (VIIa) ακριβός φακός  
  “expensive torch”
  (VIIb) ακριβός αναπτήρας 
  “expensive lighter”
  (VIIc) ακριβός χάρτης 
  “expensive map”

- Adjectives provide information about nouns not only directly, but also indirectly via a verb (usually είμαι, “to be”), again following the rule of agreement. This is another instance of predication (see Unit 3.2.2 on page 39).
  (VIII) Ο χάρτης είναι ακριβός. 
  “The map is expensive.”

Now, a few words about the position of adjectives. Generally, an adjective must immediately precede the noun, which means that it must be closer to it than other words like articles, pronouns (see Chapter 6 on page 82) or numerals:

(22a) Θέλω τον ακριβό χάρτη. 
  “I want the expensive map.”

(22b) Θέλω έναν ακριβό χάρτη. 
  “I want an expensive map.”
(22c) Θέλω αυτόν τον ακριβό χάρτη.
“I want this expensive map.”

(22d) Θέλω δύο ακριβούς χάρτες.
“I want two expensive maps.”

What if there are more than one adjectives? If you compare to your own language or English, I believe you’ll find more similarities than dissimilarities:

(23a) Θέλω ένα ωραίο ζεστό τσάι.
“I want a nice hot tea.”

(23b) Ξέρω ένα καινούριο γαλλικό εστιατόριο.
“I know a new French restaurant.”

In Modern Greek sentences 23a and 23b sound much better than the following:

(24a) Θέλω ένα ζεστό ωραίο τσάι.
“I want a hot nice tea.”

(24b) Ξέρω ένα γαλλικό καινούριο εστιατόριο.
“I know a French new restaurant.”

Check the following sentence:

(IX) Δεν μου αρέσει το κόκκινο αυτοκίνητο. Προτιμώ το μαύρο (-).
“I don’t like the red car. I prefer the black one.”

In order to create such elliptical sentences in Modern Greek, you simply remove the noun (I mean you don’t need one to support the adjective).
Comparison
People often need to make comparisons. Someone may be taller or shorter than another person, cars may be faster or slower than other cars, prices may be higher or lower etc. This fact makes comparison one of the basic fields for absolute beginners. And here are the basics of comparison:

(X) Ο Πέτρος είναι πιο ψηλός από τον Κώστα.
   “Peter is taller than Kostas.”

In order to form the comparative (“taller than”), all you need is the comparative adverb πιο (“more”) before the adjective and the preposition από (in this case “than”) after it. Keep in mind that as an adverb, πιο is not affected by agreement rules. Great news, right?

In order to form the superlative (“the tallest of”), all you have to do is add the definite article before the comparative πιο and some version of “all” after the preposition από (but this last part is not obligatory).

(XI) Ο Πέτρος είναι ο πιο ψηλός (από όλους).
   “Peter is the tallest (of all).”

What about sameness? Here is a typical sentence:

(XII) Ο Πέτρος είναι το ίδιο ψηλός με τον Κώστα.
   “Peter is as tall as Costas.”

Phone Numbers
Modern Greek people have a whim about phone numbers: Instead of spelling out each number separately, they usually join some of them in groups of two or three, following a metrical pattern. Thus a phone number like the following

(XIII) 6978124715

could be

(XIV) 6-9-78-124-7-15

or even

(XV) 6-97-8-12-47-15

These short poems are something you definitely must avoid if you want to get someone’s phone number correctly. You can stop her/him by saying something polite like Ένα ένα, παρακαλώ, δεν μιλάω πολύ ελληνικά ακόμα (“One by one, please, I don’t speak Modern Greek fluently yet”).
SUMMARY

Chapter 5 deals with noun-dependent words (such as articles, adjectives or numerals) that precede the noun providing extra information about it. As with nouns and verbs, the introduction of the above categories is again structured on the axis form/use, with a focus on agreement, which shapes the form of these words in order to match the grammatical profile of the “head” noun.

KEY WORDS

noun phrase, “head” noun, noun-dependent words, agreement, article, definite/indefinite, generic/specific, numeral, quantifier, adjective, modify/modifier

EXERCISES

1. Let’s talk about colours:

- Basic colours in Modern Greek (with the exception of “light blue”) come like ordinary adjectives.

- Secondary colours (with the exception of “dark blue”) come basically in one form, therefore are not inflected.
Having these in mind, fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. Τα λεμόνια είναι _________
   a. κίτρινα  
   b. κόκκινα  
   c. ροζ

2. Οι ζέβρες είναι _________
   a. άσπρες και μαύρες  
   b. άσπρες και κίτρινες  
   c. ροζ και μαύρες

3. Οι ελέφαντες είναι _________
   a. πορτοκαλί  
   b. μπλε  
   c. γκρι

4. Οι ντομάτες είναι _________
   a. άσπρες  
   b. γαλάζιες  
   c. κόκκινες

5. Η ασπίρινη είναι _________
   a. μοβ  
   b. πράσινη  
   c. άσπρη

6. Τα καρότα είναι _________
   a. καφέ  
   b. πορτοκαλί  
   c. ροζ

2. Match the description of an animal with the appropriate animal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Animal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Είναι άσπρο και μαύρο. Είναι από την Ασία.</td>
<td>a. Το γουρούνι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Είναι άσπρη και μαύρη. Είναι από την Αφρική.</td>
<td>b. Ο κροκόδειλος.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Είναι άσπρος και μαύρος.</td>
<td>c. Το καναρίνι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Είναι ροζ. Ζει στο νερό.</td>
<td>d. Η τίγρη.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Είναι ροζ. Τρώει πολύ!</td>
<td>e. Η ζέβρα.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Είναι κίτρινο.</td>
<td>f. Το φλαμίνγκο.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Είναι κίτρινη και μαύρη.</td>
<td>g. Ο πιγκουίνος.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Είναι πράσινος και ζει στο νερό.</td>
<td>h. Το πάντα.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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