

GREEK PERSONAL NAMES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1 June 1962

Revised and Updated by

Anastasia Parianou

2007



(Above) Greece and its immediate neighbors

Below Map of contemporary Greece and neighbors



Evaluative Foreword

Greek Personal Names provides the reader with essential information about Greek names in a manner that is easily understood by the non-Greek speaker. The article is divided into two parts: Part I provides background information on the number of Greek speakers and recent transformations of the language. Part II focuses more exclusively on Modern Greek names.

Part I (The Greek Language), provides background information to the Greek language. It identifies the number of speakers of the Greek language dating back to 1959 as well as important changes within the language. (According to Eurostat, Greece's population has grown to 11,047,000 in 2004.) More importantly, though, there is a description of the conflict between καθαρεύουσα (*katharevousa*) and δημοτική (*dimotiki*), the so-called 'γλωσσικό ζήτημα' ('language question'). The Greek government solved this conflict when in 1976 it voted *dimotiki* as the official written and spoken language of Greece. In 1982, the monotonic system, which uses a single accent, was officially substituted for the polytonic system with its multiple accents.

Part II accurately and precisely describes the structure of Greek names and the tradition of name-giving in Modern Greece. Here as elsewhere, the examples are numerous and illustrative. For instance, the description correctly notes that children receive their grandparents' names, although recently there has been a tendency of giving fashionable names to Greek children, such as *Ariadne*, *Daphne*, *Maria Nefeli* (*Nefeli* is also popular by itself) for girls and *Alexandros*, *Konstantinos*, *Iason*, *Phoebus* for boys. Another interesting point in Greek names is that women no longer officially change their surname after marriage (as of 1983). Husband and wife preserve their respective surnames after marriage; only for social reasons do couples change their surnames and adopt their husband's/wife's surname or add their husband's/wife's surname to their own. For example, on the ID-card of a married Greek woman, one can find her husband's first and last name together with her parents' first names. In a Greek passport, only the father's first name is added to her first name and maiden surname. In the case of an adopted child (as of 1983), the child can - when it reaches the age of majority (age 18) - add his own family name to his adopted surname. If one of the two names is a double name, the first part of it will be used so to avoid that the child has more than two surnames. This is also true for a natural child: it cannot carry more than a double surname. Appendix G deals with the given names and the titles of courtesy, nobility and the military titles. They are correct and with a large number of examples.

In my opinion, the study "Greek Personal Names" is precise and well-documented. I would suggest that some new references be added, especially about the years 1976 (declaration of *dimotiki* as the official language), 1982 (introduction of monotonic system) and 1983 (legal information about name giving in the Greek civil code). (The indicative references below may prove helpful.) However, beyond these few criticisms, I feel that this report has done an excellent introductory job in understanding Greek names.

Footnotes in the original manuscript are indicated as regular footnotes. Editors' notes, footnotes, corrections and additions for this republication are indicated thus: {bows, curly brackets, or braces}.

References

Adrados, Francisco Rodriguez. *A history of the Greek language*. Leiden: Brill, 2005.

Bampiniotis, Georgios. *Synoptiki istoria tis hellinikis glossas* [Concise history of the Greek language]. Athens: Ellinika Grammata, 1998.

Bampiniotes, Georgios. *To lexiko tis neas hellinikis glossas* [The complete lexicon of Modern Greek]. Athens: Center of Lexicology, 1998. In Greek.

Triantaphyllidis, Manolis. *Neoelliniki grammatiki* [Modern Greek grammar]. Thessaloniki: Manolis Triantaphyllidis Foundation, 2000.

Taliadoros, Constantin. *Greek Civil Code*. Athens: Sakkoulas, 2000.

Anastasia Parianou

Assistant Professor

Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting (DFLTI)

Ionian University

Corfu, Greece

GREEK PERSONAL NAMES

Introduction

Part I. The Greek Language

- A. Number and Distribution of Speakers
- B. Description
- C. Writing, Pronunciation, and Transliteration
- D. Transliteration

Part II. Greek Personal Names

- A. Carding
- B. Structure
- C. Surnames
- D. Given Names
- E. Titles

APPENDIXES

- A. Transliteration Table for the Greek Language
- B. Russian–Miscellaneous Foreign Languages–English Transliteration Table
- C. Pronunciation Table
- D. Variant Transliterations of Greek Letters
- E. Surnames
- F. Given Names
- G. Titles
- H. A Brief Bibliography

- B. Transliteration Table
Russian-Hungarian-English

Part I. The Greek Language

A. Scope

At least 95 percent of the people of Greece (8,258,00, UN estimate of 1959) use Modern Greek as their mother tongue. It is the official language of Greece and also one of the official languages of the Republic of Cyprus. About 80 percent of the estimated 558,000 people of Cyprus speak the language. Minority groups in the United States, various countries of the Near East and Africa, and elsewhere speak Greek. The Greek-speaking community in Turkey, especially around Istanbul, is the largest in the Near East. There is a Greek community in Egypt, notably in Alexandria and also in Cairo. In lesser numbers, Greek speakers are found in Lebanon, Syria, the Sudan, the Congo area, and elsewhere.

B. Description

Before 1976: Two types of language used in modern Greece are often distinguished as the “pure” or “puristic” (καθαρεύουσα – *katharevousa*) and the “popular” (δημοτική – *dimotiki*). The puristic is the official language. It is used in Parliament, the courts, and the church and for some formal writing as well as for official communications. The popular is the language of everyday speech and usage among the majority of people. Unlike the puristic form, the popular idiom retains many foreign words that have been drawn during the course of later Greek history from Latin, the Romance languages, the Slav languages, Albanian, and most of all from Turkish, including some of its Arabic and Persian loanwords.

To call these two idioms separate “languages” is to overlook the trend of present day usage. The two forms are increasingly used in combination; for instance, both are found in the idiom used by most educated Greeks (which is called καθομιλουμένη– *kathomiloumeni*, meaning “spoken” language). It is reasonably accurate to state that Communist and leftist newspapers generally adhere to the popular idiom while a good many newspapers of other leanings fairly consistently use a modified puristic form, but it is also true that, in a single issue of a given

newspaper, the different idioms of both may be found, depending on the individual preferences of the writers.

C. Writing, Pronunciation, and Transliteration

1. *Writing*

a. *Alphabet*

There are 24 letters in the Greek alphabet. See Footnote 1 of Appendix A, Transliteration Table for the Greek Language.

b. *Use of Diacritics* (until 1982)

There are three accent marks in Greek writing and printing, but only two are regularly used. The three are:

- 1) the circumflex (~) used on either of the last two syllables;
e. g., Νοῦλα (Noula), Λαδᾶς (Ladas).
- 2) the acute (´), used on one of the last three syllables; e. g., Παπαδόπουλος (Παπαδόπουλος).
- 3) the grave (`), used instead of the acute on the last syllable of a word, if the word is not followed by punctuation, e.g., Κρητικός (Κριτικός).

Note: Most Greeks have come to make no distinction between the acute and the grave but use the acute almost indiscriminately for both.

There are two aspiration marks or “breathings”— the “smooth” (´) and the “rough” (`). They in no way affect pronunciation. One of these marks is used with an initial vowel followed by a consonant or with the second of two initial vowels used as a single speech unit.

{Editor’s note: Since 1982 only the acute diacritic is used in modern Greek language (Dimotiki, or monotonic system). So, the examples have to change as well: (Νοῦλα (Noula), Λαδᾶς (Ladas).}

c. *Punctuation*

Greek punctuation marks are used the same as in English except that the semicolon which is represented by a high period (·) and the interrogation mark which is represented by a semicolon (;).

d. *Use of Capitals*

All common nouns, adjectives, and pronouns are written with small letters, except when beginning a sentence. All proper names except names of languages and adjectives of nationality have initial capitals.

2. *Pronunciation*

If one sees Greek names written, he can usually tell how to pronounce them, but being able to pronounce them is no guarantee of ability to spell them. This is especially true in the case of certain vowels where one sound may be used to represent as many as six Greek letters or combinations of letters. The following list shows how these vowel sounds are represented.

<i>Sound</i>	<i>Greek letters</i>	<i>Examples</i>	"i"
as in machine	ι, η, υ, ει, οι, υι Μίλτος (the latter rarely, if ever, encountered in personal names)	Μίτος Τέλης Σπύρος Κλειώ Οικονόμου Οικονομου	Τελίς Σπυρος Κλειό
"e" as in Fred	ε and αι	Αικατερίνη	Αικατερίνι
"o" as in corporal	ο and ω	Αντώνιος	Αντονίος

For a guide to the pronunciation of each of the Greek letters, see the *Pronunciation Table* presented in Appendix C.

3. *Transliteration*

The standard table for the transliteration of the Greek language is presented in Appendix A. Since the transliteration of Greek names is often made by those not bound by this standard, variant forms occur. The letters commonly involved in such differences are listed and illustrated in Appendix D, *Variant Transliterations of Greek Letters*. (In various places throughout this study, the abbreviations *std.* and *var.* are used to identify standard transliteration and variant transliteration, respectively.)

When Russian names appear in Greek texts, the *Russian—Miscellaneous Foreign Languages—English Transliteration Table*, Appendix B, should be used. Whenever the Russian letters are given, transliteration should be directly from Russian to English.

Part II. Greek Personal Names

A. Carding

Word order for carding Greek personal names is the same as for English.

B. Structure

1. A child's given name (X) is nearly always a grandparent's name. The first-born son often receives the paternal grandfather's name, and the first daughter often receives the maternal grandmother's name. A child is practically never named for a living parent. Two baptismal names were customary in the past, but now only one is the rule. The trend is again going to two baptismal names. This happens because many couples usually do not want more than one child (mostly for economic reasons), so they want to give both their parents' names to the child.

2. A father's family name is the surname (P) of all his children and his given name written in the genitive (possessive) case is the middle name (Mn) of all his children. (But see para. 5 below on female names after marriage.) In unofficial reference, a middle name may be omitted, represented by an initial, or otherwise abbreviated.

3. In listing names in a telephone directory or other unofficial list, a comma is not usually placed after the surname; for example,

Ioannis Georgiou ALYSSANDRATOS

X Mn P

and

Konstandina Ioannou PLESSA

X Mn P

would be listed as

ALYSSANDRATOS Ioannis (ALYSSANDRATOS Ioannis Georgiou—or G.
or Geor.)

and

PLESSA Konstandina (or PLESSA Konstandina Ioannous—or I.)

4. Official records used the order of any other list but use a formal style, distinguished by the writing of the middle name in full preceded by *tou* (genitive case of the masculine definite article; for example,

ALYSSANDRATOS Ioannis tou Georgiou

(literally Ioannis of Georgios ALYSSANDRATOS, but understood as Ioannis ALYSSANDRATOS, son of Georgios ALYSSANDRATOS)

and

PLESSA Konstandina tou Ioannou

(similarly understood as Konstandina PLESSA, daughter of Ioannis PLESSAS)

5. Before 1983: On marriage, a woman dropped the given name of her father (genitive case) that she has had as a middle name and added the given name of her husband (also genitive case). She also dropped her father's surname and adopted her husband's using the genitive case. Thus,

Maria GeorgiouKALERGI (Maria, daughter of George KALERGIS) on

X Mn P

marrying Ioannis SALAMOS becomes Maria Ioannou SALAMOU (Maria, wife of Ioannis SALAMOS).

If later divorced she would revert to her maiden name. If widowed, her name was unchanged.

Sometimes a woman, especially if prominent in her own right or a member of an illustrious family, would retain her maiden name but join her husband's surname to it, thus forming a hyphenated compound surname. Thus,

Maria KANAKI, on marrying Stavros DIAMANTOGLOU*

might use the name

Maria Stavrou KANAKI-DIAMANTOGLOU

* As evidenced by the ending *-oglou*, DIAMANTOGLOU is a Turkish surname that came into Greece.

A compound surname is not confined to this origin. It may involve the addition of an area or an estate name or even an adopted surname. An illustration of the last named alternative is seen in the name of the Foreign Minister, Evangelos AVEROFF-TOSITSAS. Mr AVEROFF added TOSITSAS to honor a friend of the family who died heirless and, with the name, came a considerable fortune to be used in the development of the town and area where Mr. TOSITSAS had lived.

Indexing for compound surnames is under the whole surname; for example:

KANAKI-DIAMANTOGLU, Mary Stavrou /Mrs./
AVEROFF-TOSITSAS, Evangelos /Mr./

{Editorial note: Another interesting point in Greek names is that women no longer officially change their surname after marriage (as from 1983). Husband and wife preserve their respective surnames after marriage; only for social reasons do couples change their surnames and adopt their husband's/wife's surname or add their husband's/wife's surname to their own. For example, on the ID-card of a married Greek woman, one can find her husband's first and last name together with her parents' first names. In a Greek passport, only the father's first name is added to her first name and maiden surname.}

6. An illegitimate child uses his mother's surname, unless his father confers his name upon the child and the mother and child agree and the documents are properly notarized.

7. An adopted child takes the name of his adopter but has the privilege of adding his own family name if he so desires.

C. Surnames

Appendix E presents examples of Greek surnames transliterated into English according to the standard table in Appendix A. The following comments provide a

limited analysis of the formation of Greek surnames with a few references to distinctive traits of Cypriot names.

1. Surnames and given names appearing in context rather than as signatures or as they appear in a list are inflected, as are the articles or terms of address that precede them, according to case, gender, and number. Translated (and transliterated) into English, a name is rendered in the nominative case, regardless of how it is used in the sentence. The feminine counterparts of masculine surnames ending in -OS, -AS, and -IS will be -OU, -A, and -I and feminine names reflect the difference in their English versions.

2. The majority of Greek names were patronymic names. A few were the simple genitive case of the father's given name, ending in -OU. For this reason, there are some family names identical with middle names with the same endings, but rarely do the identical forms appear in one individual's name. A very large number were formed by adding suffixes, or prefixes, or both to a given name, and a good number are descriptive words, drawn from geographic location, profession, trade, or occupation, physical qualities, or traits of character or disposition. Patronymic names formed in different ways are clearly the largest source. Illustrations of these various sources follow.

a. Surnames ending in -άδης, -ADIS and -ίδης, -IDIS (meaning "son of"), added to the given name of a man's father, are as distinctively Greek as the patronymic forms ending in -OU.

Αναστασιάδης	ANASTASIADIS
Αγγελίδης	ANGELIDIS
Κωνσταντινίδης	KONSTANDINIDIS

The same given name may have taken either of these courses on its way to becoming a surname, as the examples below show:

Γεωργίου GEORGIΟΥ	Γεωργιάδης GEORGIADIS
-------------------	-----------------------

Ιωάννου IOANNOU

Ιωαννίδης IOANNIDIS

Νικολάου NIKOLAOU

Νικολαΐδης NIKOLAIDIS

b. Another type of patronymic name, now a surname, was formed by adding to the given name of one's father diminutive endings -άκης, -AKIS, -ούτσος, -OUTSOS and -πουλος, -POULOS (a very popular suffix). These suffixes developed meaning "little", "dear", then "young", and later on, "son."

Παπαδάκης PAPADAKIS

Παπαδόπουλος PAPAPOULOS

Μαρκάκης MARKAKIS

Μαρκόπουλος MARKOPOULOS

Στεφανάκης STEFANAKIS

Στεφανόπουλος STEFANOPOULOS

Ανδρούτσος ANDROUTSOS

(Names with these endings are often associated with particular geographical areas. See 3a and 3b, below.)

c. Some surnames derive from place names, often combined with suffixes such as -ιανός, -IANOS; -ικός, -IKOS; and -ίτης, -ITIS as in:

Αλατσατιανός

ALATSATIANOS (from Alatsata)

Κρητικός

KRITIKOS (from Crete)

Ζαραφωνίτης

ZARAFONITIS (from Lakonia)

d. Surnames deriving from trades, professions, and occupations

often end in -άς, -AS (denoting "seller of" or "dealer in"); for example:

Βουτυράς BOUTYRAS (Butter Seller)

Κανατάς KANATAS (Potter)

Συκαράς SYKARAS (Fig Seller)

Τροχιστράς TROKHISTRAS (Grinder)

e. Nicknames of various kinds have become surnames. Some have been formed by adding a suffix or prefix meaning big (-ας, AS; -αρος, -AROS; ακας-, AKAS) or little (Κοντο-, KONTO-) to a given name, as in:

Γεωργάς GEORGAS (Big George)

Γιάνναρος GIANNAROS (Big John)

Γιαννάκας GIANNAKAS (Big John)
Κοντογιάννος KONTOGIANNOS (Little John)

Some nicknames that have been perpetuated as family names consist of descriptions of personal characteristics; for instance,

Ασπρομάτης ASPROMMATIS (“white-eyed”)
Εξαδάκτυλος EXADAKTYLOS (“six-fingered”)
Στραβόλεμος TRAVOLEMOS (“crooked-necked”)
Τεσσερομάτης TESSEROMMATIS (“four-eyed”)

f. Some surnames have resulted from the prefixing to a given name of honorific prefixes such as those below.

(1) Γερο-, GERO-, from γέρος (old man) as in:

Γεροδήμος GERODIMOS
Γερονίκος GERONIKOS
Γερονόμος GERONOMOS

(2) Καλο-, or Καλλι-, KALO- or KALLI-, from καλός, kalos (good) as in:

Καλόγερος KALOGEROS
Καλλιόπουλος KALLIOPOULOS

(3) Χατζη-, KHATZI- (std.) or HATZI- (var.) from the Arabic “hajj”, i.e., one who has visited Mecca. Before a Greek surname, this prefix indicates that the bearer is a descendant of someone who has visited the Holy Land; as in Χατζηκυριάκου
KHATZIKYRIAKOU (or HATZIKYRIAKOU)

(4) Μαστρο-, MASTRO-, from μάστορης mastoris (artist or master) as in:

Μαστρογιάννης MASTROGIANNIS

Μαστρομιχάλης MASTROMIKHALIS

(5) Παπα-, PAPA, from παπάς papas (priest) as Παπακωνσταντίνου,
PAPAKONSTANDINOU.

g. Other prefixes besides KHATZI- or HATZI- (above) that came into the language through Turkish (and often its Arabic and Persian loanwords) include:

1) Δελη-, DELI-, from δελής delis, referring originally to a rapidly charging Turkish cavalry soldier of the 18th century and later associated with the Greek word τρελλός, trellos, meaning crazy or a madman, as in DELIGANNIDES (literally, son of the madman, John).

2) Καρα-, KARA-, Turkish for “black” as in KARAGEORGIOS. (Cf. Μαυρο-, MAVRO-, Greek for “black”, as in MAVROGIANNIS).

h. Epithets of a religious nature are the source of yet other modern surnames, for example:

Χριστόδουλος KHRISTODOULOS (Servant of Christ)

Χριστόφιλος KHRISTOFILOS (Friend or lover of Christ)

3. Each suffix listed below may indicate that a person or one of his male ancestors was born in or came from the place or area named.

a. -ακης, -ακις - AKISS—the island of Crete.

Κατράκης KATRAKIS

Νικολακάκις NIKOLAKAKIS

Παπαδρακάκις PAPADRAKAKIS

b. -πουλος, POULOS—the Peloponnesus

Κανελλόπουλος KANELLOPOULOS

Παπαδόπουλος PAPADOPOULOS

Σπυρόπουλος SPYROPOULOS

c. -άκος, -AKOS—Sparta.

Μαυράκος MAVRAKOS

d. -έας, -EAS—around Sparta.

Μανέας MANEAS

e. -έλλης, -ELLIS—the island of Mytilini (Lesbos).

Στεφανέλλης STEFANELLIS

f. -άτος, -έτος, -ATOS, -ETOS—one of the Ionian Islands.

Νικολέτος NIKOLETOS

Στεφανάτος STEFANATOS

g. -ογλου, -OGLOU—northern northern Greece (Macedonia or Thrace) or Turkey.

Διαμαντόγλου DIAMANTOGLOU

h. -λής, -LIS—Turkey.

Τσαγκλής TSANGLIS

4. Especially in Cyprus, surnames composed of the prefix Χατζη-* (KHATZI- or HATZI-) plus a given name, e.g., Χατζηκυριάκος (KHATZIKYRIAKOS or HATZIKYRIAKOS), are sometimes found used as given names.

Χατζηκυριάκος Σταυρίδης Khatzikyriakos STAVRIDIS

(or Hatzikyriakos STAVRIDIS)

Χατζησταύρος Χατζησταύρου Khatzistavros KHATZISTAVROU

(or Hatzistavros HATZISTAVROU)

5. Some Cypriot names begin with a double consonant.

Γεώργιος Ττοκαρίδης Georgios TTOKARIDIS

Θεόδωρος Κκίλου Theodoros KKILOU

6. In both Greece and Cyprus, some Greeks have the same given name and surname, the latter being in the possessive (genitive) case.

Κωνσταντίνος Κωνσταντίνου Konstandinos KONSTANDINOU

Γεώργιος Γεωργίου Georgios GEORGIU

Νικόλαος Νικολάου Nikolaus NIKOLAOU

D. Given Names

1. Appendix F presents a list of Greek given names with abbreviations and variants (which include popular or demotic forms, diminutives and other variations) with English transliterations according to the standard table (Appendix A) and, for

each name, the English counterpart where there is one.

2. The endings of masculine names are so varied that generalization is not very helpful. Some common endings are *-os*, *-as*, and *-is*. Demotic forms are not used for every name. Feminine given names may end in *-o*, *-a*, and *-i*, but most of them end in *-a*.

Some feminine given names are counterparts of masculine given names.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Γεώργιος, Georgios (demotic: Γιώργος, Giorgos)	Γεωργία, Georgia
Δημήτριος, Dimitrios (demotic: Δημήτρης, Dimitris)	Δήμητρα, Dimitra
Λεωνίδας, Leonidas (no demotic form is known)	Λεωνίδα, Leonida (not often used)
Ιωάννης, Ioannis (demotic: Γιάννης, Giannis)	Ιωάννα, Ioanna

3. Many given names are the names of saints of the Greek Orthodox Church or of Biblical personages. Some are derived from ancient Greek literature and mythology.

Μιχαήλ	Mikhail (Michael)
Αβραάμ	Avraam (Abraham)
Σοφοκλής	Sofoklis (Sophocles)
Σωκράτης	Sokratis (Socrates)
Παυσανίας	Pavsanias (Pausanias)
Αγαμέμνων	Agamemnon (Agamemnon)

4. Since Greeks are sometimes named after a locally venerated patron saint, some given names suggest place of origin as in the following.

Γεράσιμος	Gerasimos, a saint venerated in Cephalonia.
Σπυρίδων	Spyridon, a saint venerated in Corfu.

5. In addition to their patronymic and geographical force when used in surnames, the diminutive suffixes still retain their diminutive or endearing meaning (“small one” or “dear one”) when used in given names. Some of these suffixes are:

-άκης (-akis), as in Γιωργάκης (Giorgakis)	from Γεώργιος (Georgios)
-άκι (-aki), as in Ελενάκι (Elenaki)	from Ελένη (Eleni)
-ούλης (oulis), as in Γεωργούλης (Georgoulis)	from Γεώργιος (Georgios)
-ούλα (-oula), as in Φωτεινούλα (Fotinoula)	from Φωτεινή (Fotini)
-ούλι (-ouli), as in Φωτεινούλι (Fotinouli)	from Φωτεινή (Fotini)
-ίτσα (-itsa), as in Ελενίτσα (Elenitsa)	from Ελένη (Eleni)

6. Some Greeks, especially in Cyprus and in the United States, prefer and often adopt the English counterpart of their given names. When working from translated names and not having knowledge of individual practices, it is a sound rule to list both the English transliteration and the English counterpart of Greek given names as illustrated in:

PAPADOPOULOS, Ioannis (John)

STEFANOTIS, Georgios (George)

E. Titles

Presented in Appendix G. are the following lists of titles:

1. Titles used in general address (Mr., Mrs., Miss., Messrs., Mesdames, Misses)
2. Titles of nobility
3. Titles of Cabinet Ministers
4. Other governmental, organizational, and occupational titles
5. Military titles

APPENDIX A.

TRANSLITERATION TABLE FOR THE GREEK LANGUAGE

A	α	a	Ν	ν	n	αι	ai
B	β	v	Ξ	ξ	x	ει	ei
Γ	γ	g	Ο	ο	o	οι	oi
Δ	δ	d	Π	π	p	υι	yi
E	ε	e	Ρ	ρ	r	αυ	av
Z	ζ	z	Σ	σ	s	ευ	ev
				ς (final)			
H	η	i	Τ	τ	t	ηυ	iv
Θ	θ	th	Υ	υ	y	<u>ου</u>	<u>ou</u> ²
I	ι	i	Φ	φ	f	γγ	ng
K	κ	k	Χ	χ	kh	γκ	ng; initially, g
Λ	λ	l	Ψ	ψ	ps	μπ	mb; initially, b
M	μ	m	<u>Ω</u>	<u>ω</u>	<u>o</u> ¹	<u>ντ</u>	<u>nd; initially, d</u> ³

¹The above 24 letters (7 vowels and 17 consonants) constitute the Greek alphabet.

²The above 8 double vowel letters constitute single speech units in each case. For variant translations, see Appendix D.

³In addition to these double consonant letters, there are two others, the τσ and τζ transliterated ts and tz respectively. See Appendix D for variant transliterations.

Appendix B. Transliteration Table

Russian–Miscellaneous Foreign Languages–English

<i>Russian</i>	<i>Albanian</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Rumanian</i>	<i>Turkish</i>	
<i>B.G.N</i>						
А	a	Α	a	a	a	
Б	b	Β	b	b	b	
В	v	Β	v	v(f) ¹⁶	v	
Г	g	Γ ⁵	gh	g(gh) ¹⁰	g	
Д	d	Δ ⁶	d	d	d	
Е	e(je) ¹	Ε	e,ie	e, ie	e(ye) ¹⁷ e(ye) ²¹	
Ё	jo	Γιο, Ιο	iò	io	yo	ë(yë) ²²
Ж	zh	Ζ	sh	j(g,ge,gi) ¹¹	j(c) ¹⁸ zh	
З	z	Ζ	z	z	z	
И	i	Ι, Η, Ι, η	i	i	y	i
Й	j	Ι	i	i	y	y
К	k	Κ	k	k, c(ch) ¹²	k	
Л	ll	Λ	l	l	l	
М	m	Μπ ⁴	m	m	m	
Н	n	Ν	n	n	n	
О	o	Ο	o	o	o	
П	p	Π	p	p	p	
Р	r	Ρ	r	r	r	
С	s	Σ	s	s	s	
Т, Ш, т, ш	t	Τ	t	t	t	
У	u	Ο	u	u	u	
Ф	f	Φ	f	f	f	
Х	h, kh ²	Χ	kh	h	h	kh
Ц	c	Τσ	ts	t	ts	ts
Ч	ç	Τσ	ci	(c,ci,ce) ¹³	ç	ch
Ш	sh	Σ	sh	s	s	sh
Щ	shç	Σ	shci	(sc,sci,sce) ¹⁴	ç	shch

Ъ	ъ								”
Ь	ь	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı**	ı19		y
Ы	ы	j ³					ı15		,
Э	э	e	E,A		è	e,ä	e		e
Ю	ю	ju	Γιου,lou			iu	iu		yu(ü) ²⁰ yu
Я	я	ja	Για,la		ia	ia,ea	ya		ya

Adjectival Endings

singular	ый	ij	ıı		ii	iy	yy
	ий	ij	ıı,ııı		ii	iy	iy
plural	ые	ije	ıε		ııe	ıye	ıye
	ие	ije	ıε,ıεε		ııe	ıye	ıye

**Also written й (medially) in expatriate publications, which may not observe the 1953 spelling reform of the Rumanian Communist Government, in material prior to 1953 generally, and occasionally through lapse in current Rumanian usage.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 “je” used initially, after vowels (a, e, ë, i, o, y, ы, э, ю, я) and after ъ and ъ; elsewhere “e.”

2 “h” normally used, although “kh” is occasionally used

3 Sometimes omitted entirely.

4 When used initially.

5 When used initially.

6 When used initially.

7 “ς” used in final position; “σ” used elsewhere.

8 “ς” used in final position; “σ” used elsewhere.

9 “ς” used in final position; “σ” used elsewhere.

10 “gh” used before “e” or “ı”; “g” used elsewhere.

11 “g” used for the Russian digraph “dj” before “e” or “ı”; “ge” and “gi” used for the

- digraph before “a”, “o” and “u”.
- 12 “ch” used before “e” or “i”; “k” or “c” used elsewhere.
- 13 “c” used before “e” or “i”; “ci” and “ce” before “a”, “o” and “u”; “ci” in the final position.
- 14 “c” used before “e” or “i”; “ci” before “a”, “o” and “u”.
- 15 “i” used after consonants and in the final position; sometimes omitted entirely.
- 16 “v” and “f” normally used interchangeably, although “f” used in final position in place names of non-Russian origin.
- 17 “ye” used initially, after vowels (а, е, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, я) and after ъ and ъ; elsewhere “e.”
- 18 “c” used for the Russian digraph “дж”.
- 19 Turkish undotted letter “i”.
- 20 “ü” used in place names of non-Russian origin, particularly German and Turkish names; “yu” used elsewhere.
- 21 “ye” used initially, after and after the vowels а,е, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, я) and after ъ and ъ; elsewhere “e”.
- 22 “yë” used initially, after and after the vowels а,е, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, я) and after ъ and ъ; elsewhere “ë”.

GENERAL: This table and other tables to be issued in the future are designed to facilitate the direct conversion to the B.G.N. system of such Russian place names as appear in transliterated form in other languages. In order to achieve uniformity, it is of utmost importance that foreign transliterations from the Russian be converted to the B.G.N. system, even though the original transliteration uses the Roman alphabet. This tables gives foreign language transliterations of the Russian, which can then be directly equated to the B.G.N. system.

* United States Board on Geographic Names

Appendix C. Greek Pronunciation Table

<i>Greek Pronunciation</i>	<i>Greek Pronunciation</i>
A α as <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>	N ν as <i>n</i> in <i>Nancy</i>
B β as <i>v</i> in <i>Victor</i>	Ξ ξ as <i>x</i> in <i>wax</i>
Γ γ See Note 1	Ο ο as <i>o</i> in <i>corporal</i>
Δ δ as <i>th</i> in <i>this</i>	Π π as <i>p</i> in <i>paper</i>
E ε as <i>e</i> in <i>Fred</i>	Ρ ρ slightly trilled as in <i>rose</i>
Z ζ as <i>z</i> in <i>zebra</i>	Σ σ as <i>s</i> in <i>see</i> , but as <i>z</i> before
H η as <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i>	voiced consonants (β, γ, δ, μ, ν)
Θ θ as <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i>	Τ τ as <i>t</i> in <i>Tom</i>
Ι ι as <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i>	Υ υ as <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i>
Κ κ as <i>k</i> in <i>king</i>	Φ φ as <i>f</i> in <i>Fred</i>
Λ λ as <i>l</i> in <i>lot</i>	Χ χ See Note 2
Μ μ as <i>m</i> in <i>Mark</i>	Ψ ψ as <i>ps</i> in <i>lips</i>
	Ω ω as <i>o</i> in <i>corporal</i>

1. Before the front vowels (vowel sounds *i* and *e*, the “ ” resembles the consonant sound of “*y*” in such words as “*year, yes, or yellow.*” Before the back vowels (vowel sounds *a, o, and ou*), “ Γ ” has no equivalent sound in English. One makes it by pronouncing the English “*g*” but without letting the back of the tongue touch the palate.

2. Before front vowels the “*X*” resembles the English sound of “*h*” as in the word “*hue.*” Before back vowels the “*X*” resembles the English “*h*” in such words as “*harm*” or “*horn,*” but with more friction.

Appendix D. Variant Transliterations of Greek Letters

The Greek letters or combinations of letters for which variant transliterations are usually encountered are listed below, with both standard and variant forms and examples.

<i>Greek</i>	<i>Standard Transliteration</i>	<i>Variant Transliteration</i>
Β β Βασίλειος	V Vasileios	B Basileios
Γ γ Γεώργιος Gheorghios, Yeoryios	G	Gh or Y (when the Γ is followed by ε,ι,η,υ,οι,ει) Georgios
Δ δ Δήμητρα	D Dimitra	Dh (when the Δ is followed by ε,ι,η,υ,οι,ει) Dhimitra
Η η Δημητριάδης	I Dimitriadis	E Demetriades
Κ κ Καραμανλής	K Karamanlis	C Caramanlis
Φ φ Στεφανόπουλος	F Stefanopoulos	Ph Stephanopoulos
Χ χ Χριστόφορος Χαράλαμπος	Kh Khristoros Kharalambos	Ch or H Christoforos Charalambos Haralambos
Χατζηδάκης	Khatzidakis	Hatzidakis*

ΑΙ αι	Ai	E
Αικατερίνη	Aikaterini	Ekaterini
ΑΥ αυ	Av	Af (when followed by the consonants θ,κ,ξ,π,σ,τ,φ,χ,ψ),
Αυθεντόπουλος	Avthendopoulos	Afthendopoulos
ΓΚ γκ	Ng (medially)	G or Nk
Παγκράτη{ς}	Pangrati{s}	Pankrati{s}
{The original CIA text gave the feminine form Παγκράτη (Pangrati/Pankrati). Since all the other examples use the male form, we think it is appropriate to show the male form Παγκράτης (Pangratis/Pankratis) in this example as well.}		
Γουγκούσης	Goungousis	Gougousis
{The way to write the name is with an 'η' and not with an 'ι'.}		
ΕΙ ει	Ei	I
Αριστείδη	Aristeidis	Aristidis
ΕΥ ευ	Ev	Ef (when followed by the consonants θ,κ,ξ,π, σ,τ,φ,χ,ψ)
Ελευθέριος	Elevtherios	Eleftherios (same as in the example above)

*The X in the prefix Χατζη- (derived from an Arabic word, usually romanized as *Haji*) is nearly always transliterated as H; thus Hatzidakis is normally preferable to Khatzidakis.

<i>Greek</i>	<i>Standard Transliteration</i>	<i>Variant Transliteration</i>
ΗΥ ηυ	Iv	If (when followed by the consonants θ,κ,ξ,π,σ,τ,φ,χ,ψ) (rare in modern Greek)
ΙΑ ια Ιακωβίδης	Ia Iakovidis	Ja Jakovidis
ΙΟΥ ιου Ιουλία	Iou Ioulia	Ju Julia
ΙΩ ιω Ιωακείμ	Io Ioakeim	Jo Joachim
ΜΠ μπ Σταμπάτος Ζορμπάς	Mb (medially) Stambatos Zormbas	Mp or B Stampatos Zorbas
ΝΤ ντ Τσιγάντες Ανταλής	Nd (medially) Tsigandes Andalis	Nt or D Tsigantes Adalis
ΟΙ οι Οικονόμου	Oi Oikonomou	I or E Ikonomou Ekonomou
ΟΥ ου Ουρανία	Ou Ourania	U Urania
ΤΖ τς Τζουβάς	Tz Tzouvas Khatzipanos	Dj or Dz Djouvas Χατζηπάνος Hadzipanos

ΤΣ τς	Ts	Ch
Τσάκωνας	Tsakonas	Chakonas

Appendix E. Surnames

<i>Greek Surname</i>	<i>English Transliteration</i>
Αδαμόπουλος	ADAMOPOULOS
Αλεξίου	ALEXIOU
Αναγνωστόπουλος	ANAGNOSTOPOULOS
Αναστασίου	ANASTASIOU
Αντωνόπουλος	ANDONOPOULOS
Αγγελόπουλος	ANGELOPOULOS
Αποστολόπουλος	APOSTOLOPOULOS
Διαμαντόπουλος	DIAMANDOPOULOS
Δημητρακόπουλος	DIMITRAKOPOULOS
Δημητριάδης	DIMITRIADIS
Ελενθεριάδης	ELEVTHERIADIS
Ευσταθιάδης	EVSTATHIADIS
Φωτιάδης	FOTIADIS
Γεωργιάδης	GEORGIADIS
Γεωργίου	GEORGIU
Γιαννακόπουλος	GIANNAKOPOULOS
Γούναρης	GOUNARIS
Γρηγοριάδης	GRIGORIADIS
Ιατρίδης	IATRIDIS
Ηλιάδης	ILIADIS
Ηλιόπουλος	ILIOPOULOS
Ιωαννίδης	IOANNIDIS
Ιωάννου	IOANNOU
Κανελλόπουλος	KANELLOPOULOS
Καραγιάννης	KARAGIANNIS

Greek Personal Names

29

Χαραλαμπίδης	KHARALAMBIDIS
Χατζηνικολάου	KHATZINIKOLAOU
Χριστοδούλου	KHRISTODOULOU
Χριστόπουλος	KHRISTOPOULOS
Κόκκινος	KOKKINOS
Κοντός	KONDOS
Κωνσταντινίδης	KONSTANDINIDIS
Κωνσταντίνου	KONSTANDINOU
Κωστόπουλος	KOSTOPOULOS
Κρητικός	KRITIKOS
Κυριακόπουλος	KYRIAKOPOULOS
Κυριακού	KYRIAKOU
Λαδάς	LADAS
Λαμπρόπουλος	LAMBROPOULOS
Λογοθέτης	LOGOTHETIS
Μακρής	MAKRIS
Μαυρίδης	MAVRIDIS
Μιχαηλίδης	MIKHAILIDIS
Νικολαΐδης	NIKOLAIDIS
Νικολάου	NIKOLAOU
Νικολόπουλος	NIKOLOPOULOS

Greek Surname *English Transliteration*

Νομικός	NOMIKOS
Οικονομίδης	OIKONOMIDIS
Οικονομόπουλος	OIKONOMOPOULOS
Οικονόμου	OIKONOMOU
Παναγιωτίδης	PANAGIOTIDIS
Παπαδόπουλος	PAPADOPOULOS
Ράλλης	RALLIS

Ρούσσος	ROUSSOS
Σακελλαρίου	SAKELLARIOU
Σιδέρης	SIDERIS
Σπυρόπουλος	SPYROPOULOS
Σταματιάδης	STAMATIADIS
Σταυρόπουλος	STAVROPOULOS
Στεφανόπουλος	STEFANOPOULOS
Θεοδωρόπουλος	THEODOROPOULOS
Θεοδώρου	THEODOROU
Τριανταφύλλου	TRIANDAFYLLOU
Βασιλείου	VASILEIOU
Βογιατζής	VOGIATZIS
Ξανθόπουλος	XANTHOPOULOS
Ξένος	XENOS
Ζαχαριάδης	ZAKHARIADIS
Ζερβός	ZERVOS
Ζωγράφος	ZOGRAFOS

Appendix F. Given Names

1. *Masculine* (alphabetized by English)

<i>Name (Abbr.); Variations</i>	<i>English transliteration–English counterpart</i>
Αγαμέμνων	Agamemnon
Αγάπιος	Agapios
Αγησίλαος	Agisilaos
Αιμίλιος	Aimilios–Emilius
Αχιλλεύς	Akhilleus–Achilles

Αλέξανδρος ; (Αλέξ.); Αλέκος	Alexandros (Alex.); Alekos–Alexander (Alex.)
Αναστάσιος (Αναστ.); Αναστάσης, Τάσσος	Anastasios (Anast.); Anastasis, Tassos
Αντώνιος (Αντ.); Αντώνης, Τώνης, Τόνης (Ανδρ.);	Andonios (And.) Andonis, Tonis–Anthony (Tony) Ανδρέας Andreas (Andr.)–Andrew
Απόστολος (Αποσ.)	Apostolos (Apos.)
Αριστείδης (Αριστειδ.)	Aristeidis (Aristeid.)
Αριστοτέλης; Τέλης	Aristotelis; Telis–Aristotle
Αθανάσιος (Αθ.); Θανάσης; Θάνος	Athanasios (Ath.); Thanasis, Thanos–Arthur
Αβραάμ	Avraam–Abraham
Δανιήλ	Daniil–Daniel
Δημήτριος (Δημ.); Τάκης, Μήτσος Μίμης, Δήμος	Dimitrios, (Dim.); Takis, Mitsos, Mimis, Dimos–James
Διονύσιος (Διον.); Νιόνιος	Dionysios (Dion.) Nionios
Εφραίμιος	Efraimios
Ελευθέριος* (Ελευθ.); Λευθήρης, Λευτέρης, Λεφτέρης	Elevtherios (Elevth.); Leftheris, Lefteris, Lefteris
Εμμανουήλ (Εμμ.); Μανώλης, Μανόλης, Μάνος	Emmanouil (Emm.); Manolis, Manos–Emmanuel (Manny)
Επαμεινώνδας	Epameinondas
Ερρίκος	Errikos
Ευάγγελος (Ευαγ.); Άγγελος,	Evangelos (Evan.); Angelos, Stress is on the ‘A.’
Βαγγέλης, Βάγγος	Vangelis, Vangos–Angelo
Ευγένιος	Evgenios–Eugene
Ευστράτιος; Στρατής	Evstratios; Stratis

*There are three ways of writing this name: 'Λευθέρης', 'Λευτέρης', 'Λεφτέρης'. The first corresponds to 'Leftheris', the second and third to 'Lefteris'. That is why 'Lefteris' appears twice in the listing. 'Λεφθήρης' (attention: the name is pronounced 'Leftheris' with different spelling than the other types of 'Leftheris'). This surname is only found on the island of Kythira in the Ionian Sea.

Φιλήμων	Filimon
Φώτιος, Φώτης	Fotios; Fotis
Φρίξος	Frixos
Γαβριήλ	Gavriil–Gabriel
Γεώργιος, (Γεωρ.); Γιώργης	Georgios (Geor.); Giorgis
Γιώργος, Γώγος	Giorgos, Gogos–George
Γεράσιμος (Γερ.)	Gerasimos (Ger.)
Γρηγόριος (Γρηγ.) Γρηγόρης	Grigorios (Grig.); Grigoris– Gregory
Ιάκωβος	Iakovos–Jacob
Ηλίας (Ηλ.)	Ilias (Il.)–Elias
Ιωάννης (Ιωαν.); Γιάννης, Γιάννος	Ioannis (Ioan.); Giannis, Giannos–John
Ιπποκράτης	Ippokratis–Hippocrates

Name (Abbr.); Variations

English transliteration–English counterpart

Χαράλαμπος (Χαραλ.); Λάμπρος, Μπάμπης. Χαμπής	Kharalambos (Kharal.); Lambos, Bambis, Khambis– Harold
Χαρίλαος (Χαρ.)	Kharilaos (Khar.)–Charles
Χριστόφορος, Χρίστος (Χρ.)	Khristoforos; Khristos (Khr.)– Christopher
Κωνσταντίνος (Κων.); Κώστας, Ντίνος, Κωστής, Κώτσος	Konstandinos (Kon.); Kostas, Dinos, Kostis, Kotsos–Constantine, (Costa, Gus)
Κυριάκος	Kyriakos
Λάζαρος	Lazaros–Lazarus
Λεωνίδας (Λεων.)	Leonidas (Leon.)–Leo
Λουκάς	Loukas–Luke
Μαργαρίτης	Margaritis

Μάριος	Marios–Marius
Μάρκος	Markos–Mark
Ματθαίος	Matthaios–Matthew
Μενέλαος, Μένιος	Menelaos; Menios–Menelaus
Μιχαήλ (Μιχ.); Μάκης, Μιχάλης, Μίχος	Mikhail (Mikh.); Makis, Mikhalis, Mikhos–Michael, Mike
Μιλτιάδης; Μίλτος	Miltiadis; Miltos
Νεόφυτος	Neofytos
Νικηφόρος	Nikiforos
Νικόλαος (Νικ.); Νίκος	Nikolaos (Nik.); Nikos–Nicholas (Nick)
Οδυσσεύς	Odyssevs–Odysseus
Όθων	Othon
Παναγιώτης (Παναγ.) Πάνος, Τάκης	Panagiotis (Panag.): Panos, Takis– Peter
Πανταζής	Pandazis
Παύλος	Pavlos–Paul
Παυσανίας	Pavsanias–Pausanias
Περικλής	Periklis–Pericles
Πέτρος (Πετρ.)	Petros (Petr.)–Peter
Προκόπιος; Προκόπης	Prokopios; Prokopis
Σάββας	Savvas
Σοφοκλής; Σόφος	Sofoklis; Sofos–Sophocles
Σωκράτης	Sokratis–Socrates
Σόλων	Solon
Σπυρίδων (Σπ.); Σπύρος	Spyridon (Sp.); Spyros
Σταμάτιος; Σταμάτης	Stamatios; Stamatis
Σταύρος (Σταύ.)	Stavros (Stav.)
Στέφανος (Στέφ.); Στέφος	Stefanos (Stef.); Stefos–Stephen
Θεμιστοκλής (Θεμιστ.); Θέμης	Themistoklis (Themist.); Themis
Θεόδωρος (Θεο.); Θεοδωρής	Theodoros (Theo.); Thodoris–Theodore
Θεοδόσιος, Θεοδόσης	Theodosios; Theodosis–Theodosius
Θωμάς	Thomas

Greek Personal Names

34

Τηλέμαχος

Tilemakhos–Telemachus

Τριαντάφυλλος

Triandafyllos

Βασίλειος (Βασ.); Βάσσοσ

Vasileios (Vas.); Vassos–William

Ξενοφών; Ξένος

Xenofon; Xenos–Xenophon

Ζαχαρίας

Zakharias

Ζήσης

Zisis

1. *Feminine* (alphabetized by English)*Name; Variations**English transliteration – English counterpart*

Αγαθή	Agathi–Agatha
Αικατερίνη; Κατίνα	Aikaterini; Katina–Katherine
Αλεξάνδρα; Αλέκα, Ρίτσα	Alexandra; Aleka; Ritsa–Alexandra
Αλίκη	Alike–Alice
Αντωνία	Andonia–Antonia
Ανδρομάχη; Μάχη	Andromakhi; Makhi–Andromache
Ανδρούλα	Androula
Αγγελική; Αγγέλα	Angeliki; Angela–Angelica, Angela
Άννα; Νούλα	Anna; Noula
Ασπασία	Aspasia
Αθηνά	Athina–Athena
Δέσποινα; Δέσπω	Despoina; Despo
Δήμητρα	Dimitra
Ειρήνη; Νίτσα, Ρένα	Eirini; Nitsa; Rena–Irene
Ελένη	Eleni–Helen
Ελευθερία	Elevtheria–Eleftheria
Έλλη	Elli–Hella
Ευαγγελία; Λία, Λίτσα, Αγγέλα	Evangelia; Lia; Litsa; Angela– Evangeline
Φωτεινή; Φωτούλα, Τούλα	Foteini; Fotoula; Toula
Γεωργία	Georgia
Ιωάννα	Ioanna–Joanna
Ισμήνη	Ismini
Χριστίνα; Τίνα	Khristina; Tina–Christina, Tina
Χρυσάνθη	Krysanthi
Κλεοπάτρα; Κλειώ;	Kleopatra; Kleio–Cleopatra, Cleo
Κωνσταντίνα; Ντίνα; Τίνα	Konstandina; Dina; Tina– Constandina, Dina, Tina
Μαγδαληνή	Magdalini–Magdalene

Greek Personal Names

36

Μαργαρίτα; Μαργαρώ	Margarita; Margaro–Marguerite
Μαρία; Μαριώ, Μαρούλα; Ρούλα, Μαρίκα	Maria; Mario; Maroula; Roula; Marika–Mary, Maria
Παναγιώτα; Πότα; Πίτσα; Πόπη, Τούλα	Panagiota; Pota; Pitsa; Popi; Toula
Πηνελόπη; Πόπη, Πιπίτσα	Pinelopi; Popi; Pipitsa–Penelope
Σοφία	Sofia
Στέλλα	Stella
Βασιλική, Κούλα	Vasiliki; Koula–Bessie
Ζωή	Zoi–Zoe

Appendix G. Titles

1. Titles Used in General Address

<i>Title (Abbrev.) Vocative</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>English Term</i>
Κύριος (κ.), Κύριε	Kyrios (k.), Kyrie	Mr.
Κύριοι (κ.κ.), Κύριοι	Kyrioi (k.k.) Kyrioi	Messrs.
Κυρία (κα.), Κυρία	Kyria (ka.), Kyria	Mrs.
Κυριαί (και.), Κυριαί	Kyriai (kai.), Kyriai	Mesdames
{Current: Κυρίες (κες.), Κυρίες}		
Δεσποινίς* (δνις), Δεσποινίς	Despoinis (dnis.), Despoinis	Miss
{Current: Δεσποινίς (δνις) Δεσποινίδα (δίδα)}	Despoinida	Miss
Δεσποινίδες (δ/ιδες), Δεσποινίδες	Despoinides (d/ides)	Misses {

Example: (κ.κ. Γεωργίου και Νικολάου)
(k.k. GEORGIΟΥ kai NIKOLAΟΥ)
Messrs. GEORGIΟΥ and NIKOLAΟΥ)

Note: The abbreviation ε. α. (εν αποστρατεία, en apostrateia) after a title means “retired”; for example,

(Στρατηγός ε.α. Ιωάννης Καλέργης)

(Stratigos e.a. Ioannis KALERGIS)

means

General Ioannis KALERGIS, retired.

*{The current (and former) version of the plural form of Miss is Δεσποινίδες (δ/ιδες), Despoinides (d/ides). It has not changed. As a form of address, the singular form of Miss has not changed. (For example, you say: “How are you today, Miss X”. (Here Miss corresponds to Δεσποινίς (δνις), Despoinis (dnis.),) Only in sentences referring to this or that Miss X or Y the singular form changes from Δεσποινίς (δνις), to Δεσποινίδα (δίδα). (For example: “Do you know if Miss X is here today?” Here you put Δεσποινίδα (δίδα) Despoinida (dida).}

2. Titles of Nobility

The members of the royal family of Greece are referred to as follows:

{Greece no longer has a king, queen, princes, or princesses. If there were any, they would be as follows:}

Η Αυτού Μεγαλειότης I Avtu Megaleiotis	His Majesty (the King)
Η Αυτής Μεγαλειότης I Avtis Megaleiotis	Her Majesty (the Queen)
Η Αυτού Βασιλική Υψηλότης I Avtu Vasiliki Ypsilotis	His Royal Highness (the Prince)
Η Αυτής Βασιλική Υψηλότης I Avtis Vasiliki Ypsilotis	Her Royal Highness (the Princess)

The form Μεγαλειότητα (Megaleiotate), meaning “Your Majesty,” is used when addressing the king directly.

The form Μεγαλειοτάτη (Megaleiotati), meaning “Your Majesty,” is used when addressing the queen directly.

The form Υψηλότητα (Ypsilotate), meaning “Your Highness,” is used when addressing a prince directly.

The form Υψηλοτάτη (Υpsilotati), meaning “Your Highness,” is used when addressing a princess directly.

3. Titles of Cabinet Ministers *

Πρωθυπουργός Prothypourgos	Prime Minister
Υπουργός Προεδρίας (της) Κυβερνήσεως Υπουργος Proedrias (tis) Kyverniseos {Current form: Κυβέρνησης (Kyvernisis) is (dimotiki).}	Minister of the Prime Ministry
Υπουργός Εξωτερικών Υπουργος Exoterikon	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Υπουργός Συντονισμού Υπουργος Syntonismou	Minister of Coordination
Υπουργός Συγκοινωνιών και Δημοσίων Έργων Υπουργος Syngoiononion kai Dimosion Ergon	Minister of Communication and Public Works
Υπουργός Εργασίας Υπουργος Ergasias	Minister of Labor
Υπουργός Εσωτερικών Υπουργος Esoterikon	Minister of Interior
Υπουργός Οικονομικών Υπουργος Oikonomikon	Minister of Finance

Greek Personal Names

39

Υπουργός Δικαιοσύνης

Minister of Justice

Υπουργος Δικαιосυνis

Υπουργός Κοινωνικής Πρόνοιας

Minister of Social Welfare

Υπουργος Κοινωνικis Pronoias

Υπουργός Εθνικής Παιδείας

Minister of National Education

και Θρησκευμάτων

Υπουργος Ethnikis Paideias kai

and Religious Affairs

Thriskevmaton

Υπουργός Γεωργίας

Minister of Agriculture

Υπουργος Georgias

Υπουργός Βιομηχανίας

Minister of Industry

Υπουργος Viomikhanias

Υπουργός Εμπορίου

Minister of Commerce

Υπουργος Emporiou

Υπουργός Εμπορικής Ναυτιλίας

Minister of Merchant Marine

Υπουργος Emborikis Naftilias

Υπουργός Εθνικής Άμυνας

Minister of National Defense

Υπουργος Ethnikis Amynas

{former form: Υπουργός Εθνικής Αμύνης}

*'Υπουργείον (Υπουργειον) is the word for Ministry.

'Υπουργεῖον is the former word for Ministry (before dimotiki and the monotonic system took over). The current form is Υπουργείο (Υπουργειο).

4. Other Governmental, Organizational, and Occupational Titles

These and similar titles, usually abbreviated, are often placed after names in telephone directories and other such listings.

<i>Title (Abbrev.)</i>	<i>English Term</i>
<i>Transliteration</i>	
Πρέσβης Presvis	Ambassador
Πρεσβευτής Presveftis (Pres.)	Ambassador of another type such as UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador
Υποδιευθυντής (Υποδ/ντής) Ypodievthyndis (Ypod/tis)	Assistant Manager or Assistant Director
Τμηματάρχης (Τμημ/χης) Tmimatarkhis (Tmim/khis)	Branch Chief
Πολιτικός Μηχανικός (Πολ.Μηχ) Politikos Mikhanikos (Pol. Mikh)	Civil Engineer
Πρόξενος(Προξ.) Proxenos (Prox.)	Consul
Σύμβουλος (Συμβ.) Symvoulos (Symv.)	Counselor
Βουλευτής (Βουλευ.) Voulevtis (Voulev.)	Deputy
Διοικητής (Δ/τής) Dioikitis (D/tis)	Director or Manager

Έπαρχος Eparkhos	Eparkh (governor of a district)
Κυβερνήτης (Κυβερ/της) Kyvernitis	Governor
Βιομήχανος (Βιομ/νος) Viomikhanos	Industrialist
Επιθεωρητής (Επιθεω/τής) Epitheoritis (Epitheo/tis)	Inspector
Δικαστής (Δικ/στής) Dikastis (Dik/stis)	Judge
Δικηγόρος (Δικηγ.) Dikigoros (Dikig.)	Lawyer
Διευθυντής (Δ/ντής) or Διοικητής (Δ/τής) Dienthyndis (D/ntis) or Dioikitis (D/tis)	Manager, Commander, or Governor
Δήμαρχος Dimarkhos	Mayor
<i>Title (Abbrev.)</i> <i>Transliteration</i>	<i>English Term</i> (Cont'd)
Νομάρχης Nomarkhis	Nomarkh (governor of a province)
Αξιωματικός (Αξ/κός) Axiomatikos (Ax/kos)	Officer

Πρόεδρος (Πρόεδ.) Proedros (Proed.)	President or Chairman
Ιδιωτικός (Ιδιωτ.) Υπάλληλος Idiotikos (Idiot.) Ypallilos	Private employee
Καθηγητής (Καθηγ.) Kathigitis (Kathig.)	Professor
Αντιπρόσωπος Andiprosopos	Representative
Γραμματεύς Grammatevs (Gram.) {Modern usage: Γραμματέας Grammateas }	Secretary
Γενικός Γραμματεύς (Γεν. Γραμ.) Genikos Grammatevs (Gen. Gram.) { Γενικός Γραμματέας (Γεν. Γραμ.) Genikos Grammateas }	Secretary General
Προϊστάμενος Proistamenos	Supervisor
Ταμίας Tamias (Tam.)	Treasurer
Αντιπρόεδρος (Αντιπρ.) Andiproedros	Vice-President

5. Military Titles

*Army**Greek Rank**U. S. Equivalent**Transliteration*

Στρατάρχης

Marshal

Stratarkhis

Αρχιστράτηγος

Commander in Chief

Arkhistratigos

Στρατηγός

General

Stratigos

Αντιστράτηγος

Lieutenant General

Andistratigos

Υποστράτηγος

Major General

Ypostratigos

Ταξίαρχος

Brigadier General

Taxiarkhos

{Former form: Ταξiάρχης

Taxiarkhis}

Συνταγματάρχης

Colonel

Syntagmatarkhis

Αντισυνταγματάρχης

Lieutenant Colonel

Andisyntagmatarkhis

Ταγματάρχης

Major

Tagmatarkhis

Λοχαγός Lokhagos	Captain
Υπολοχαγός Υρολοκhagos	First Lieutenant
Ανθυπολοχαγός Anthypolokhagos	Second Lieutenant
Ανθυπασπιστής Anthypaspistis	Warrant Officer
<i>Navy</i> <i>Greek Rank</i> <i>Transliteration</i>	<i>U. S. Equivalent</i>
Ναύαρχος Navarkhos	Admiral
Αντιναύαρχος Andinavarkhos	Vice-Admiral
Υποναύαρχος Υρονavarkhos	Rear-Admiral
Αρχιπλοίαρχος Arkiploiarkhos	Commodore
Πλοίαρχος Ploiarkhos	Captain
Αντιπλοίαρχος Andiploiarkhos	Commander

Greek Personal Names

45

Πλωτάρχης
Plotarkhis
Lieutenant Commander

Υποπλοίαρχος
Υποπλοιάρχος
Lieutenant

Ανθυποπλοίαρχος
Anthypoploiarkhos
Lieutenant (jg)

Σημαιοφόρος
Simaioforos
Ensign

Αρχικελευστής
Arkhikelevstis
Warrant Officer

Air***Greek Rank******U. S. Equivalent******Transliteration***

Αντιπτέραρχος
Andipterarkhos
Lieutenant General

Major General

Υποπτέραρχος
Υροpterarkhos

Αρχισμήναρχος
Arkhisminarkhos
Brigadier General

Σμήναρχος
Sminarkhos
Colonel

Αντισμήναρχος
Andisminarkhos
Lieutenant Colonel

Επισμηναγός	Major	Episminagos
Σμηναγός Sminagos	Captain	
Υποσμηναγός Υποσminagos	First Lieutenant	
Ανθυποσμηναγός Anthyposminagos	Second Lieutenant	
Αρχισμηνίας Arkhisminias	Warrant Officer	

Appendix H. A Brief Bibliography

Alatis, James E. "The Americanization of Greek names," master's thesis, Ohio State University, 1953, published in part in *Names: Journal of the American Name Society*, 3(3), 137-156, 1955.

Bachtin, Nicholas. *Introduction to the study of Modern Greek*. Cambridge, England: F. Jukes, Birmingham, 1935.

Cohen, Marcel, & Meillet, Antoine. *Les langues du monde*. Paris: Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, 1952.

Dimitrakos, Dimitrios V. *Neon orthografikon erminevtikon lexicon* [New orthographic Interpretive Dictionary]. Athens: Pergaminai Press, 1957.

Gennadios, Ioannis. *Paratiriseis tines peri tis kath'imas glossis* [A few observations on our language]. Athens, 1907.

Mirambel, André. *Introduction au grec moderne*. Paris: G. P. Maisonneuve, 1948.

Petrakis, Karl. *A handbook of the Modern Greek spoken language*. Ann Arbor, MI.: George Wahr, 1942.

Semenov, Anatolii F. *The Greek language and its evolution*. London: George Allen, and Unwin Ltd., 1936.

Stamnopoulos, Ioannis. *Tou gianne stamnopoulou voltes onomatologikes* [Onomatological discourses]. Athens, 1929.

Swanson, Donald. *Vocabulary of modern spoken Greek*. Athens, 1959.

