

COMENIUS PROGRAM

**"DICTIONARY"
GREEK-ENGLISH**



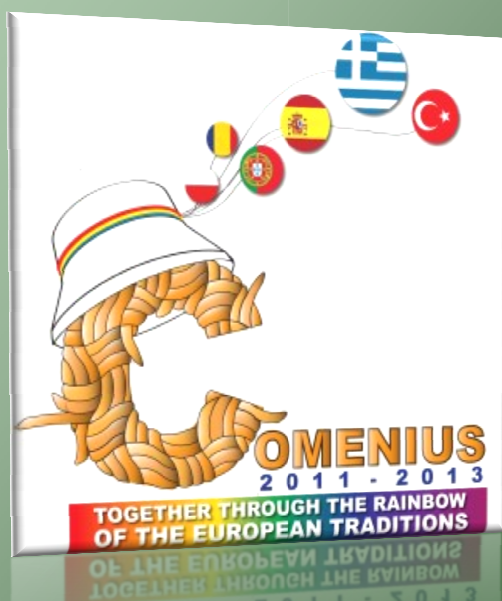
**HIGH SCHOOL
OF NEW GYNAIKOKASTRO KILKIS**



COMENIUS

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ

GREEK-ENGLISH COMENIUS DICTIONARY



Prologue

This dictionary is a product of the COMENIUS PROGRAM and is the result of collective effort of students and professors of the

HIGH SCHOOL

OF

NEW GYNAIKOKASTRO

(Greece, Prefecture of Kilkis)

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Α Alpha	Θ Thita	Ο Omikron	Χ Xi
Β Vita	Ι Iota	Π Pi	Ψ Psi
Γ Gama	Κ Kapa	Ρ Ro	Ω Omega
Δ Delta	Λ Lamda	Σ Si	
Ε Epsilo n	Μ Mi	Τ Taf	
Ζ Zita	Ν Ni	Υ Ipsilon	
Η Ita	Ξ Ksi	Φ Fi	

A

B

ΒΛΑΧΙΚΗ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ (Vlachiki Mousiki): Vlach Music

ΒΛΑΧΙΚΗ ΦΟΡΕΣΙΑ (Vlachiki Foresia) : Vlach Costume= Vlach costume has many variations in local costume. Their creation based on local habits and traditions of Vlach peoples. Vlach Costume is not divided into summer and winter. In fact these heavy hand clothes preferred by Vlach people all the seasons.

ΒΛΑΧΙΚΟΙ ΧΟΡΟΙ (Vlachikoi choroi): Vlach dances= traditional dances of Vlach people

Γ

ΓΑΛΑΤΟΠΙΤΑ (Galatopita) : Milk Pie = Pie with basic ingredient the milk. It's a traditional pie in the area of Macedonia.

ΓΕΝΙΤΣΑΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΠΟΥΛΑ (Genitsaros kai Bulla): Genitsaros and Bulla= This custom is represented in the period of Carnival. In the custom takes part only young men-unmarried. "Genitsaros", the proud man is the player with many silver in the chest, with the long "sword" and the "face" of wax. The main role played by "Bulla", a man who plays without ridicule, the woman in baggy dresses and the decorated face with tulle and flowers. The children are ahead of the crowd as they are an integral part of the happening. At the end of the procession follows the musicians with zournas and tabor. The custom begins the first Sunday of Carnival and last all day. On "Ash" or "Green Monday" they throw their "masks" and follow specified route. The crowd, as it's called in Greek "**ta mpouloukia**" passes of the neighboring houses, scatter joy and with all other people gathered in the square of the village. There have fun all together with traditional pies, sweets and plenty of wine.

ΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΚΑΣΤΡΕΙΑ (Gynaikokastreia): Gynaikokastreia = “Gynaikokastreia” is the traditional festival which implemented in the village of Gynaikokastro (Prefecture of Kilkis, Greece). From the 2nd to the 5th of August in the Palio Gynaikokastro the “**Gynaikokastreia**” are organized. In the frame of this event the children’s program “playing with the colours”, a popular lever, dishes and foods characteristic of Pontians, traditional dances, participation of dancing group from Greece and other countries.

Δ

ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΗ/ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΑΚΗ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ (DIMOTIKI/ PARADOSIAKI MOUSIKI) : FOLK OR TRADITIONAL MUSIC = Music of people (Dimotiki mousiki) as it usually called, includes all the songs, rhythms and purposes of Greece Areas. These compositions in the vast majority of authors are unknown, have life more than a century and their roots go back to the Byzantine period and seniority

ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΦΕΣΤΙΒΑΛ ΚΟΥΚΛΟΘΕΑΤΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΟΜΙΜΑΣ ΚΙΛΚΙΣ (Diethnes Festival Kouklotheatrou kai pantomimas Kilkis): International Puppet Show and pantomimes festival in Kilkis= An International Festival which is implemented in Kilkis and it’s very known. It’s about the feast that aggregates dolls, puppets, actors and music from the entire world in the town of Kilkis. It is realised from the 4th until 12th October, with the participation of troupes from many European countries. The Festival is organised by the Organisation of Culture of the Kilkis Municipality.

Ε

ΕΘΙΜΑ (ETHIMA): CUSTOMES

ΕΙΔΗ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΑΚΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ (HDOI PARADOSIAKIS HELLENIK IS MOUSIKIS): KIND OF TRADITIONAL GREEK MUSIC = Every Greek place, according to habitants, has its own musical tradition.

ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ (EKDILOSIS): FESTIVALS

Z

ΖΑΧΑΡΟΥΛΑ (Zacharoula): Zacharoula= fame traditional dance of Vlach. It danced mainly in separate circles with pairs

ΖΙΠΚΑ (Zipka): Zipka= Pontian costume for men. This costume consists of woven shirt, short vest, wide trousers, head cover, low and leather shoes, thick leather belt with many pockets and knife

ΖΙΠΟΥΝΑ ή ΖΟΥΠΟΥΝΑ (Zipouna or Zoupouna): Zipouna= Pontian costume for women. This costume consists of very wide trousers, long dress, hat, precious jewelry etc

H

Θ

Θεοτόκεια (Theotokeia) : Theotokia = "Theotokia" called the ten days events organized on the occasion of the celebration of the Assumption of Virgin Mary in Goumenissa (Goumenissa is a town of the wide area of Kilkis). Photograph, folkloric, wooden sculpture and embroidery fairs are realised, as well as dancing, wrestling, theatrical, cycling, rock concerts, popular evenings, fireworks, ping-pong, sighting, popular evenings and football games, walking.

I

K

ΚΟΛΝΤΕ ή ΚΟΛΙΝΤΕ (Kolnde or kolinde): Kolnde= It is celebrated the Christmas eve in the villages Polypetro and Griva (villages in the Prefecture of Kilkis), with lighting of fire, food and dance. They share the ash of the fire for good chance.

ΚΟΤΣΑΡΙ (Kotsari): Kotsari = traditional Pontiac dance of Kars region. Dancers caught by their shoulders

ΚΟΥΡΜΠΑΝΙ (Kourbani) : Kourbani = It is the offer of bloody sacrifice to the godhood, to render honour to a Saint asking for some return for the individual or the community that makes the offers (health, protection of cultivations). It is an ancient custom, in which a lot of elements survive coming from the ancient Greek sacrifice and influenced from Judaic and mainly Christian adoration habits. **Kourbani** celebrated in villages: – Polykastro: the first Monday afterwards the Saint George, boiled veal with its brewis– Toumpa: May the 2nd, day of Saint Athanassios with lambs and hulled grain– Griva: Day of Ascension, with lambs and green onions

Λ

Μ

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΗ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ (Makedoniki Mousiki): Macedonian Folk Music

The musical instruments used by folk musicians before the 1st World War were bagpipes, tambouras, flutes and drums. Gradually the used instruments changed and added in Macedonia music the violin and the clarinet and then the famous brass (cornet, trombone) and later the accordion.

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΗ ΦΟΡΕΣΙΑ (Macedoniki Foresia) : Macedonian Costume= Macedonian costume has wide variety of the elements of Byzantine heritage and the effects of other's countries. Common feature of women's and men's costume is the shirt, whose origin dates back to the ancient Greek tunic. There are many colors, embroideries, scarves, belts and many accessories.

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΚΟΙ ΧΟΡΟΙ (Macedonikoi choroi): Macedonian Dances= Traditional dances of Macedonia

ΜΑΚΡΙΑ ΓΑΪΔΟΥΡΑ (Makria Gaidoura): Long Donkey = A game which played with two groups. Each group has 5–6 players. The first group sits down and almost the other group jump one to one on the back of the children of the first team. If the first group didn't fall down, then win. If dropped, the second group wins.

ΜΗΛΑ (Ta mila): The apples = "Mila" is a game which played with a ball, with more than four children. Kids are divided into two groups and stand facing each other at certain distance. In the middle stand other children. The groups

of children that are at the end throw the ball and try to hit children in the center. One child is hit when the ball hit. Children that are at the center trying to avoid the blows struck because whatever comes out. But when a child is the center of the group and managed to catch the ball in the air, then wins “an apple” which means that gets one advantage (or “life”) and can play one more time.

ΜΟΜΩΓΕΡΟΙ ή ΜΟΜΩΕΡΙΑ (Momogeroi or Momoeria): Momogeroi or Momoeria= It is a custom which celebrated during the period between the New Year’s Day and the Epiphany, in Iliolousto, in Agios Markos, in Neo Gynaikokastro, and in Filyria. It is a custom celebrated by the Greek tribe of Pontioi. Actually, it concerns of a traditional popular theatre, that is to say masquerades and performances related to the period of the “twelve days”. In the dialect spoken by the Pontioi the word Momoeros is exclusively used in this special case of the “twelve days” masquerades and, incidentally, in order to declare the concept of the tricky person. It concerns to a complicated performance with a court, satiric “dere-bey” and the justice, comical lamentations, rapine of a young girl, bride’s murder, groom’s resurrection, marriage and childbirth. All these happenings are gathered together with dances, songs, vulgarisms and obscene movements having as final aim the fertility of the ground and the dissuasion of the ill. The “torvatzis” (a man holding a nosebag) participates in stable as well, gathering the offers of the spectators.

ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ (MOUSIKI): MUSIC

N

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O

Π

ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΑΚΑ ΠΑΙΧΝΙΔΙΑ/ΑΘΛΗΜΑΤΑ (PARADOSIAKA PAIHNIDIA-ATHLIMATA): TRADITIONAL GAMES/SPORTS

ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΑΚΕΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΝΔΥΜΑΣΙΕΣ (Paradosiakes ellinikes endymasies)

: TRADITIONAL GREEK CLOTHES

ΠΟΝΤΙΑΚΗ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ (Pontiaki mousiki): Pontiac Music = The language which used in Pontiac Songs is the Pontic dialect. Greek language, with rich expressiveness. In Pontiac music used stringed instruments, such as lyre, wind instruments (flute) and percussion instruments (tabor). The music tells of Pontian life, bravery, joy and sorrow, hope and passion of Pontians people.

ΠΟΝΤΙΑΚΟΙ ΧΟΡΟΙ (Pontiacoi choroι) : Pontiac Dances= Traditional dances of Pontiac people.

ΠΟΥΣΕΝΤΝΙΤΣΑ ή ΓΟΝΑΤΙΣΤΟΣ (Pousentnitsa or Gonatistos): Pousentnitsa or Dance on the knees = A very known traditional dance in Macedonia. This is a free male dance only for men. It took its name from knees-seat that performing dancers. It has very original and impressive figures on the air.

P

ΡΑΪΚΟ (Raiko) : Raiko = traditional fame dance in Macedonia. This dance is quick enough and danced by men and women

Σ

ΣΥΓΚΑΘΙΣΤΟΣ (Sygkathistos) : Sygkathistos = a vlach dance for traditional weddings

ΣΥΡΤΟΣ (Sirtos) : Sirtos = traditional fame dance in Macedonia. This dance has many kinds and variations by region.

T

ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΑΚΙ (Telephonaki) : Telephone = A game which played with many children. Players sit in a row in a straight line. The first finds a word and tells to the ear of the second without listen others. This word should preferably be difficult or has many syllables. The second repeats the third that he heard or understood, the third tells the word to the fourth and so on. When reach the

last turn, the child shouts the word that heard loud and if the word is the same that had told the first then **the phone works normally. But if the word is distorted that means that the phone *is broken*.** Usually the word is distorted and the funny of the game is that each child has to repeat what heard. The games continue and the child who comes first in the series suggests his own word.

TIK (Tik) : Tik =traditional Pontiac fame dance with 10 steps

ΤΣΑΜΙΚΟ (Tsamiko): Tsamiko= very fame vlach dance with slow rhythm. Many years ago this dance was danced only by men. Nowadays it danced by men and women

Υ

Φ

ΦΑΓΗΤΑ (PHAGITA): FOOD

ΦΑΣΟΛΑΔΑ (Fasolada) : Bean Soup = The bean soup is the traditional dish of Greece. The main ingredient is beans but it has also many vegetables like celery, carrots etc. “Fasolada” serves in the most important festivals of Greece like a gift in the existence audience.

Χ

Χάβιτζ (Havits): Havits = A traditional food of Pontiac people which seems like a cream

ΧΟΡΟΙ (CHOROI): DANCES

Ψ

Ω