

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Upper Intermediate S1 #1 How Will You Do at a Greek Job Interview?

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INTRODUCTION

Eric: Hi everyone, and welcome to GreekPod101.com. This is Upper Intermediate Season 1 Lesson 1 - How Will You Do at a Greek Job Interview? Eric here.

Chrissi: Γεια σας. I'm Chrissi.

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn how to use Greek participles. The conversation takes place in the recruitment department of a cruise line operating in Greece.

Chrissi: It's between 26 year-old Katerina Giannidou (Κατερίνα Γιαννίδου) and 42 year-old recruiter Eleni Lambri (Ελένη Λάμπρη).

Eric: The speakers are not friends, so they'll be using formal Greek. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

LESSON CONVERSATION

Ελένη Λάμπρη: Δεσποινίς Γιαννίδου, θα ξεκινήσω πρώτα κάνοντας κάποιες ερωτήσεις ρουτίνας. Κατ' αρχάς σας πιάνει καθόλου ναυτία όταν βρίσκεστε σε πλοίο;

Κατερίνα Γιαννίδου: Όσες φορές βρέθηκα σε πλοίο δεν είχα ποτέ κανένα απολύτως πρόβλημα.

Ελένη Λάμπρη: Γνωρίζετε κολύμπι;

Κατερίνα Γιαννίδου: Ναι. Πήγαινα κολυμβητήριο όταν ήμουν μικρή.

Ελένη Λάμπρη: Πολύ καλά... Δεσποινίς Γιαννίδου, είμαι εντυπωσιασμένη από το βιογραφικό σας, μπορώ να πω.

: Έχετε πλούσια εμπειρία στα ξενοδοχειακά και μιλάτε απταίστως 5 γλώσσες.

: Τι σας ώθησε να κάνετε αίτηση για τη θέση της πλοιοσυνοδού;

Κατερίνα Γιαννίδου: Για να είμαι ειλικρινής, κυρία Λάμπρη, πάντα έβρισκα τα κρουαζιερόπλοια ιδιαίτερα συναρπαστικά.

: Τώρα τελευταία όμως, άρχισα να το σκέφτομαι πολύ πιο σοβαρά.

: Θα ήθελα πολύ να μου δοθεί η ευκαιρία να δοκιμαστώ πάνω σε αυτό, έτσι ώστε να αποκτήσω καινούριες εμπειρίες οι οποίες θα με βοηθήσουν να ωριμάσω περισσότερο ως άνθρωπος, αλλά και ως επαγγελματίας βεβαίως.

Ελένη Λάμπρη: Μάλιστα. Για τη συγκεκριμένη θέση οι συμβάσεις εργασίας έχουν οκτάμηνη ισχύ, ξεκινώντας τον Μάρτιο και λήγοντας τον Οκτώβριο. Είστε σύμφωνη με αυτό;

Κατερίνα Γιαννίδου: Ναι, είμαι.

Eric: Listen to the conversation with the English translation.

Eleni Lambri: Miss Giannidou, first I'll start by asking some routine questions. First of all, do you get any nausea when you are on a ship?

Katerina Giannidou: Of all the times I have been on a ship, I have never had any problems.

Eleni Lambri: Do you know how to swim?

Katerina Giannidou: Yes. I took swimming lessons as a child.

Eleni Lambri: Very well... Miss Giannidou, I must say I am impressed by your curriculum vitae.

: You have great experience in the hotel industry and you speak five languages fluently.

: What made you apply for a hostess job onboard a ship?

Katerina Giannidou: To be honest, Mrs. Lambri, I always thought cruise ships were particularly exciting.

: Recently, however, I started to think about it much more seriously.

: I would like to have the opportunity to test myself in that, so that I can have new experiences that will help me mature not only as a person, but as a professional as well.

Eleni Lambri: I see. For this particular position the employment contracts have an eight-month validity, starting from March and expiring in October. Are you in accordance with that?

Katerina Giannidou: Yes, I am.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Eric: It seems like the interview started smoothly for Katerina. Chrissi, can you tell us about the dress code for job interviews in Greece?

Chrissi: Well, it varies depending on the type of job and the interviewee's position in hierarchy.

Eric: So would it be a bit more casual for an artistic job, and more formal for a position in a bank?

Chrissi: Something like that. If you're not sure about the dress code, just stay away from jeans, T-shirts, and revealing clothes.

Eric: That's a good tip. Other than the dress code, do you have any interview tips that would be good for our listeners to know?

Chrissi: Make sure you arrive on time. When you arrive at the office for an interview, knock on the door and wait for an answer before you enter the room.

Eric: And smile as you enter the room, too.

Chrissi: That's right. Also, when you shake hands, do so firmly. During holiday observations, use holiday-related greetings.

Eric: And wait until you are offered a seat before sitting. Okay, let's move on to the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

Eric: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is...

Chrissi: ρουτίνα [natural native speed]

Eric: routine, daily grind

Chrissi: ρουτίνα [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: ρουτίνα [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: κολυμβητήριο [natural native speed]

Eric: natatorium

Chrissi: κολυμβητήριο [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: κολυμβητήριο [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: βιογραφικό [natural native speed]

Eric: curriculum vitae, résumé

Chrissi: βιογραφικό [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: βιογραφικό [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: ξενοδοχειακά [natural native speed]

Eric: hotel industry, hotel management

Chrissi: ξενοδοχειακά [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: ξενοδοχειακά [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: απτάιστως [natural native speed]

Eric: fluently

Chrissi: απτάιστως [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: απτάιστως [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: πλοιοσυνοδός [natural native speed]

Eric: host or hostess on board a ship

Chrissi: πλοιοσυνοδός [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: πλοιοσυνοδός [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: κρουαζιερόπλοιο [natural native speed]

Eric: cruise ship, cruise liner

Chrissi: κρουαζιερόπλοιο [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: κρουαζιερόπλοιο [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: ωριμάζω [natural native speed]

Eric: to ripen, to mature, to age (for wine)

Chrissi: ωριμάζω [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: ωριμάζω [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have...

Chrissi: ισχύς [natural native speed]

Eric: power, force, strength, potency, validity

Chrissi: ισχύς [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: ισχύς [natural native speed]

Eric: And last...

Chrissi: λήγω [natural native speed]

Eric: to expire, to end, to draw to a close

Chrissi: λήγω [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Chrissi: λήγω [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Eric: Let's take a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is...

Chrissi: ...κολυμβητήριο.

Eric: Which means "natatorium," or a building that's designed to have a pool in it. Does this neuter noun come from ancient Greek?

Chrissi: Yes it does! It derives from the verb κολυμβώ. In modern Greek, κολυμβώ has changed to κολυμπώ, meaning "to swim".

Eric: And what does its suffix mean?

Chrissi: The neuter suffix -τήριο signifies location. So, κολυμβώ plus -τήριο form the

word κολυμβητήριο.

Eric: A place where we swim, or a natatorium.

Chrissi: Listeners, please keep in mind that κολυμβητήριο has an athletic connotation.

Eric: That means we can't use this word to refer to the swimming pool of a hotel or a house.

Chrissi: That's right. In that case, you can use the feminine noun πισίνα to mean "swimming pool" instead.

Eric: Can you give us an example using this word? One that's a little bit complicated?

Chrissi: Sure. Τα κολυμβητήρια είναι μία καλή λύση για αυτούς που θέλουν να κολυμπάνε τον χειμώνα χωρίς να κρυώνουν.

Eric: "Natatoriums are a good solution for those who want to swim in the winter without getting cold." Okay, what's the next word?

Chrissi: Βιογραφικό.

Eric: "Curriculum vitae, résumé". This is a compound neuter noun.

Chrissi: We can break it down into two parts. The first part is the noun βίος, meaning "life" in ancient and modern Greek, and the second part comes from the verb γράφω, meaning "to write". So, βιογραφικό means "curriculum vitae" or "résumé".

Eric: Listeners, don't confuse this word with "biography" just because it sounds similar.

Chrissi: Yes, "biography" in Greek is βιογραφία.

Eric: There's also a longer version for résumé, right?

Chrissi: Yes. Sometimes, instead of βιογραφικό, it might also be referred to as βιογραφικό σημείωμα, with σημείωμα meaning “note”.

Eric: Can you give us an example using this word?

Chrissi: Sure. For example, you can say Στο ίντερνετ μπορεί κανείς να βρει πολλές οδηγίες και πρότυπα για τη δημιουργία ενός βιογραφικού.

Eric: “On the Internet one can find many instructions and templates for the creation of a curriculum vitae.” Okay, what's the next word?

Chrissi: Ισχύς.

Eric: Meaning “power,” “force”, “strength”, “potency”, or “validity.”

Chrissi: Listeners, ισχύς is a feminine noun, even though it has an -ύς ending, which we can see in Greek masculine adjectives. There is no plural for this word.

Eric: Is there anything special about how it is declined?

Chrissi: Ισχύς is actually a remnant of ancient Greek, so its declension follows an archaic pattern: η ισχύς, της ισχύος, την ισχύ, ισχύ.

Eric: Can you give us an example using this word?

Chrissi: Of course: Η αγοραστική ισχύς της χώρας αυτής έχει μειωθεί με την κρίση των τελευταίων ετών.

Eric: “The purchasing power of this country has decreased with the crisis of the recent years.” Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Eric: In this lesson you'll learn how to use Greek participles.

Chrissi: Participles in Greek are called μετοχές and are similar to gerunds and participles in English.

Eric: Greek verbs usually have two participles.

Chrissi: Right. The active voice participle in the present tense, called ενεργητική μετοχή or ενεστωτική μετοχή, and the passive voice participle, called παθητική μετοχή.

Eric: The active voice participles show how exactly the action of the main verb of a sentence takes place, showing "manner" or even "time". In English, active voice participles are usually rendered as gerunds, that answer the question "how?".

Chrissi: Active voice participles are not conjugated and are formed by adding the unaccented ending -οντας with όμικρον or an accented -ώντας with ωμέγα to the present tense stem of a verb.

Eric: OK. But, how do you know which ending to use for each verb?

Chrissi: Well, it depends on the verb conjugation. The verbs of the first conjugation, or conjugation A, get the unaccented ending -οντας with όμικρον.

Eric: For example?

Chrissi: Let's take the verb κάνω, which means "to do". The present tense stem is κάν-. All you need to do here is add -οντας after it.

Eric: So, altogether we will have...

Chrissi: ...κάνοντας, meaning "doing".

Eric: And another example?

Chrissi: The verb πλένω, meaning "to wash". The active voice participle will be πλένοντας, meaning "washing."

Eric: That sounds easy! What happens to the verbs of the second conjugation, or conjugation B?

Chrissi: Those verbs get the accented ending -ώντας with ωμέγα.

Eric: Can you give us some examples?

Chrissi: OK. For example, θεωρώ means "to consider" or "to regard". The present tense stem is θεωρ-. Just add the accented -ώντας and you will get θεωρώντας, meaning "considering".

Eric: Chrissi, can you give us some sample sentences using active voice participles?

Chrissi: Sure. For example: Περπατάω τραγουδώντας.

Eric: "I walk singing." Next?

Chrissi: Έφυγε έχοντας μόνο μια βαλίτσα μαζί του.

Eric: "He left having only one suitcase with him." Ok, now let's move to the passive voice participles.

Chrissi: Here, things are different. All passive voice participles end in -μενος, which can be accented (-μένος) or not. They behave just like -ος, -η, -ο adjectives, meaning they have three genders and are inflected.

Eric: Greek passive voice participles are usually rendered in English as present or past participles or adjectives.

Chrissi: Listeners, keep in mind that verbs that are found only in the active voice may form a passive voice participle.

Eric: Can you give us some general examples?

Chrissi: For example: Ο αέρας είναι μολυσμένος.

Eric: "The air is polluted."

Chrissi: Or Βρεγμένα ρούχα.

Eric: "Wet clothes." The passive voice participles may exist in two different tenses.

Chrissi: The perfect tense and the present tense.

Eric: The perfect tense passive voice participle shows that the action of the verb that the participle is derived from has affected the subject of a sentence in the past.

Chrissi: And the present tense passive voice participle shows that the action of the verb that the participle is derived from is affecting the subject of a sentence in the present time.

Eric: Do all verbs form both of these passive participles?

Chrissi: Not all. Most verbs form their passive participle in perfect tense or παρακείμενος. This is then called μετοχή του παθητικού παρακειμένου, but a very small group of verbs form their passive participle also or only in present tense, or ενεστώτας. That's called μετοχή του παθητικού ενεστώτα.

Eric: I see. Listeners, you can find more information about Greek participles in the lesson notes.

Chrissi: Please study them carefully as we will be examining participles in full detail in

the next few lessons.

OUTRO

Eric: Okay, that's all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we'll see you next time! Bye!

Chrissi: Για χαρά!