



DICTIONARY

Vol. 2 for

#language_learning

#conflict_resolution

#peace_building

#reconciliation

SharedWor!ds

Shared words between Greek and Turkish

Volume 2



D I C T I O N A R Y

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Disclaimer

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Önsöz

Bu ikinci ciltte, Türkçe ve Modern Yunancanın ortak kelimelerine ilaveten, “SharedWords” projesi uyguladığı araştırmayı ufkunu genişleterek Kıbrıs Türkçesi ve Kıbrıs Rumcasının da ortak kelimelerine ve ayrıca bu birbirinden farklı dört dil çeşitliliğinin ortak ifadelerine de giriş yapıyor.

Bir önceki ciltte önemini belirttiğimiz gibi, bu proje birbirinden farklı iki amaç güdüyor: Birincisi, dil öğrenenler için bir eğitim ve öğretim aracı olarak hizmet vermek; ikincisi ve daha önemli ise, barış inşası, uzlaşma ve çatışma çözümü aracı olarak işlev görmek. Eğitsel bir araç olarak, dil öğrenenlere öğrenmeyi hedefledikleri dilde kelime hazinelerini ve ifadelerini geliştirmelerine, kendi dillerindeki kelime hazineleri ve ifadeleri vasıtası ile başarmalarına fazlasıyla yardımcı olma potansiyeline sahip. Dil öğrenenlerin, öğrenmeyi hedefledikleri dilin önemli miktardaki kelime hazinesine ve ifadelerine zaten sahip oldukları gerçekini sürpriz bir şekilde fark etmeleri, onların öğrenmeyi hedefledikleri dilde iletişim kurma becerilerini geliştirmelerini kolaylaştıracak, öğrenmeyi hedefledikleri dile ve o dili konuşan topluma karşı aidiyet duygusunu geliştirmelerini ve dil öğrenenler olarak özgüvenlerini geliştirmelerini sağlayacak. Dahası, öğrenmeyi hedefledikleri dildeki zaten bildikleri yeni kelimeler

ve yeni ifadeler dil öğrenenlerin hafızalarında zahmetsizce yerlerini alırken, kelimelerin ve ifadelerin açıklanmasında kullanılan çizimler ve resimler bu kelime hazinesi ve ifade öğrenme ve geliştirme amacını eğlenceli bir tecrübeye dönüştürecek.

Bu proje, farklı dillerdeki ortak kelimeleri ve ortak ifadeleri bu dilleri birbirine bağlayan ortak bir alan olarak tanıtırken, yalnızca dil öğrenimine yardımcı olmayı değil, ayrıca barışı ve bu dilleri konuşan toplumların birbirlerine yeniden yakınlaşmalarını da amaçlıyor. Sıklıkla, iki insan veya iki toplum arasındaki çatışma durumlarında, kendi aralarındaki farklılıklara vurgu yapma ve benzerliklerini yok sayma eğilimi vardır. Ortak kelimeler ve ortak ifadeler kapsamları ve önemleri tam olarak algılanamamış ortak kültürel unsurlardır. Bu araştırma, insanları, onları ayıran farklılıklarının yerine sahip oldukları ve onları bir araya getiren benzerliklerine odaklanmaları için cesaretlendirip motive edebilir.

“SharedWords” projesi amaçlarına ulaşmak için iki adet dil eğitimi ve barış inşası aracı geliştirdi: (i) “SharedWor!ds” internet sözlüğü ve internet oyunu (www.shared-worlds.com); ve (ii) “SharedWor!ds” olarak adlandırılan ve şu anda iki ciltten oluşan bu kitap. “SharedWor!ds” kelimesi, projenin felsefesi olarak, diğer dillerle ama özellikle Yunanca ve Kıbrıs Rumcası ile paylaştığımız ortak kelimelerin

paylaştığımız ortak dünyaları ortaya çıkarma potansiyeline sahip olduğundan dolayı “shared words” ve “shared worlds” kelimelerinin birleşiminden oluşuyor. Birbirinden farklı iki dilin ve bu dilleri konuşan toplumların ve insanların sahip olduğu benzerlikler çok şaşırtıcı olabiliyor. Bu sebepten dolayı “sharedworlds” kelimesindeki “l” harfi yerine “!” kullanıldı. Özette, “SharedWords” projesi farklı toplumlara, farklı etnik guruplara ve farklı lisanelere ait insanların gözlerini paylaştıkları kelimelere ve zihinlerini de paylaştıkları dünyalara açmayı amaçlıyor.

Πρόλογος

Σε αυτόν τον δεύτερο τόμο, πέρα από τις κοινές λέξεις ανάμεσα στην πρότυπη τουρκική και την κοινή νέα ελληνική, το πρόγραμμα “SharedWords” εισάγει κοινές λέξεις ανάμεσα στις αντίστοιχες διαλέκτους της Κύπρου. Επιπλέον, εισάγει κοινές εκφράσεις ανάμεσα στις πιο πάνω γλώσσες ή/και διαλέκτους.

Όπως τονίστηκε και στον προηγούμενο τόμο, στόχος αυτού του προγράμματος είναι να παράσχει εργαλεία που να χρησιμεύουν (α') ως εκπαιδευτικά εργαλεία για εκμάθηση των δύο αυτών γλωσσών ως ξένων και (β') ως εργαλεία για προώθηση της ειρήνης, της επαναπροσέγγισης και του διαλόγου. Ως ένα εκπαιδευτικό εργαλείο για την εκμάθηση ξένων γλωσσών έχει τη δυνατότητα να βοηθήσει σημαντικά τους μαθητές της ελληνικής και τουρκικής γλώσσας να επεκτείνουν το λεξιλόγιό τους στη γλώσσα που μαθαίνουν μέσω του λεξιλογίου της δικής τους γλώσσας. Η εκπληκτική διαπίστωση ότι οι μαθητές κατέχουν ήδη ένα σημαντικό μέρος του λεξιλογίου της γλώσσας που μαθαίνουν μπορεί να βελτιώσει τις επικοινωνιακές τους δεξιότητες σε αυτήν τη γλώσσα, να αυξήσει την εξοικείωση με τη γλώσσα και τους ομιλητές της, και να τονώσει την αυτοπεποίθησή τους κατά τη διαδικασία εκμάθησης της γλώσσας. Επιπλέον, η χρήση εικόνων για την παρουσίαση πληροφοριών (infographics) σε αυτό το

βιβλίο, μπορεί να κάνει την εκμάθηση του λεξιλογίου αυτού μια ευχάριστη και ενδιαφέρουσα εμπειρία, ενώ το καινούργιο λεξιλόγιο να αποθηκεύεται στη μνήμη σχεδόν χωρίς κόπο.

Με το να προβάλλει τις κοινές λέξεις και εκφράσεις ως το κοινό έδαφος ανάμεσα σε διαφορετικές γλώσσες, το πρόγραμμα αυτό στοχεύει όχι μόνο να βοηθήσει την εκμάθηση γλωσσών, αλλά και να συμβάλει στην προώθηση της επαναπροσέγγισης και της ειρήνης. Συνήθως, σε περιπτώσεις σύγκρουσης ανάμεσα σε δύο λαούς, οι εμπλεκόμενοι λαοί τείνουν να επικεντρώνονται στις διαφορές τους και να αγνοούν τις ομοιότητές τους. Το κοινό λεξιλόγιο ανάμεσα στις γλώσσες των δύο λαών είναι ένα τέτοιο κοινό πολιτιστικό στοιχείο, η έκταση του οποίου δεν είναι πολύ γνωστή στον κόσμο. Η έρευνα πάνω στις κοινές λέξεις μπορεί να ωθήσει τους λαούς να επικεντρωθούν στις ομοιότητές τους που τους φέρνουν κοντά, παρά στις διαφορές τους που τους κρατούν μακριά.

Για να επιτύχει τους στόχους του, το πρόγραμμα “SharedWords” έχει δημιουργήσει δύο εργαλεία: (α') το διαδικτυακό παιχνίδι “SharedWor!ds” και (β') αυτό το βιβλίο. Το όνομα “SharedWor!ds” είναι ένας συμφυρμός των φράσεων “shared words” και “shared worlds”, αφού η φιλοσοφία αυτού του προγράμματος είναι ότι οι κοινές μας λέξεις μπορούν να ανοίξουν τα μάτια στους κοινούς μας κόσμους.

Preface

In this second volume, in addition to the common words of Standard Turkish and Standard Modern Greek, “SharedWords” project introduces common words between Cypriot Turkish and Cypriot Greek, and also common expressions between these four linguistic varieties, something has broadened the horizons of the research conducted.

As highlighted in the previous volume, the goals of the project are twofold: firstly, to serve as an educational tool for language learners; and secondly and more importantly, to function as a peace-building, reconciliation, and conflict resolution tool. As an educational language learning tool, it has the potential to greatly assist language learners expand their vocabulary and phraseology in their target language by means of the vocabulary and phraseology of their own language. The surprising realisation that language learners already possess access to an important part of the target language’s vocabulary and phraseology will facilitate their communicative skills in that language, increase the sense of familiarity with the language and its speakers, and boost their confidence as language learners. Furthermore, the use of infographics in this book will make this vocabulary and phraseology learning goal a fun experience, while the new

vocabulary and phraseology will be almost effortlessly stored in the learners' memory.

By promoting shared words and shared expressions as common ground between different languages, this project aims not only at assisting language learning, but also at promoting peace and rapprochement between the speakers of the languages. Often, in cases of conflict between two peoples, they tend to focus on their differences and ignore their similarities. Shared vocabulary and phraseology are a common cultural element, the extent of which is often not fully realised. This research can encourage people to focus on their similarities that bring them together, rather than on differences that bring them apart.

To achieve its goals, "SharedWords" project has produced two educational and peace-building tools: (i) the "SharedWor!ds" online dictionary and game (www.shared-worlds.com); and (ii) this book, entitled "SharedWor!ds" —now in two volumes. The name "SharedWor!ds" is a portmanteau of the phrases "shared words" and "shared worlds", as it is the project's philosophy that shared words have the potential to reveal the worlds that we share. Realising how much there is in common between the two people can be very surprising —hence the use of the exclamation mark in the place of the letter "l" in the title. In a nutshell, the "SharedWords" project aims to open peoples' eyes to the words they share and their minds to the worlds they share.

Introduction – Εισαγωγή – Giriş

In the following sections, some essential information will be provided on the infographics presented, the conventions used in terminology and symbol usage, and finally on practical issues, such as index usage.

1. Infographics

For each pair of *common words* between Greek and Turkish, their etymological relation is presented through the use of infographics. Infographics are pictures that contain information. Apart from the etymological path of the words, their written representation is also presented for each step of the way, along with their phonetic transcription (and their meaning if necessary).

Finally, below each picture, a note for speakers of Turkish is included: as they are not familiar with either the Greek alphabet or the International Phonetic Alphabet, this note provides an approximate pronunciation of Greek words transcribed into the Turkish alphabet.

Due to space limitations, the names of the languages featuring in the infographics, the meaning of the words, as well as the above-mentioned notes, appear only in English.

In the case of *common phrases* between the two languages, etymology was not provided, as it was

not possible to provide the history of each word in the phrase. Thus, infographics presenting common expressions present just the expressions in the two languages without indicating whether there was any borrowing of the phrase from one language to the other. The meaning of the phrases is illustrated through images included in the infographics.

2. Target languages

This second volume does not focus exclusively on the official varieties of Modern Greek and Turkish, (namely “Standard Modern Greek” and “Standard Turkish” respectively); it expands in covering also the non-standard varieties (i.e. dialects) of those languages spoken in Cyprus, namely Cypriot Greek and Cypriot Turkish.

It should be noted that by illustrating the etymology of certain pairs of words in the infographics, no claim is made whatsoever as to whether there exist synonyms of the illustrated words in Greek or Turkish. For instance, in the case of the “gül” ~ «ρόδο» pair (p. 17), it is not claimed that “rose” is par excellence «ρόδο» in Greek; in reality the word «τριαντάφυλλο» is the most frequent word for “rose”, but, as it is not related to the illustrated words, it is not included. The infographics are merely the result of the observation that in each case there exists a pair of

related words between the two languages: thus, the etymology, pronunciation, and meaning of just those two words is illustrated.

2.1. Language terminology

As mentioned above, the names of the languages appearing in the infographics are in English. The two languages are referred to as “Turkish” and “Modern Greek”. The official varieties of these two languages are called “Standard Turkish” and “Standard Modern Greek” respectively. “Cypriot Greek” is the non-official variety (i.e. dialect) of Modern Greek used in Cyprus. Similarly, “Cypriot Turkish” stands for the non-official variety of Turkish used in Cyprus.

When a word is different between the official variety and the Cypriot variety of Modern Greek language, the terms “Standard Modern Greek” and “Cypriot Greek” are used respectively. Whenever a word is the same between the two varieties, the generic term “Modern Greek” is used.¹ Similarly, if a word is the same between Standard Turkish and Cypriot Turkish, the generic term “Turkish” is used in order to refer to both varieties.

¹ Even though, in actuality a language (e.g. Modern Greek), consists of its official varieties (Standard Modern Greek) and of *all* its non-official varieties (e.g. Cypriot Greek, Cretan Greek, Pontic Greek etc.).

It should be noted that these terms (e.g. “Standard Modern Greek” vs “Cypriot Greek”) are not used in order to refer to different official languages, but to different varieties within the same language (in this case “Modern Greek”).

3. Usage of the Indexes

If the reader wishes to find a certain Greek or Turkish word in the book, s/he can look it up in the Greek (p.79) and Turkish Index (p. 80) respectively. These indexes provide all illustrated words in alphabetical order together with the number of the page in which they appear.

4. Symbols used

In the infographics, several symbols are used with certain meaning:

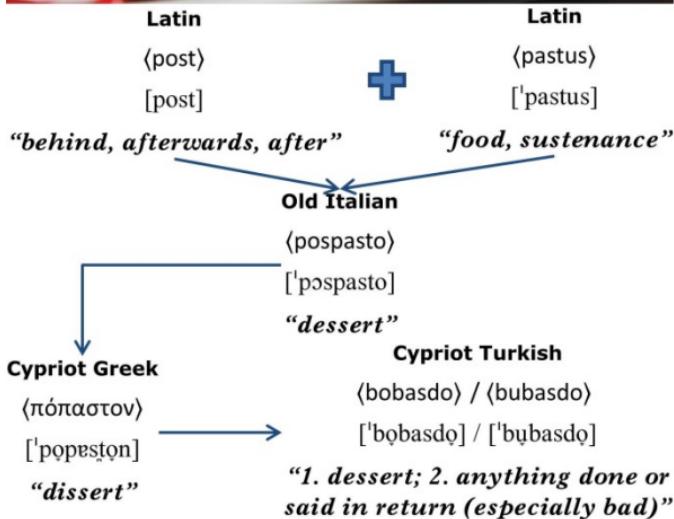
“→” Arrows show the direction of derivation between two phases in the etymology of words: e.g. “dalga → νταλκάς” means that the Greek word «νταλκάς» comes from Turkish “dalga”.

“()” Angle brackets are used to indicate the spelling in a given language: e.g. the word for “tea” is spelled as 〈茶〉 in Chinese, 〈شای〉 in Persian, 〈чай〉 in Russian, 〈çay〉 in Turkish, and 〈τσάι〉 in Standard Modern Greek.

- “[]” Square brackets are used to indicate the pronunciation of a word, by the use of the International Phonetic Alphabet: e.g. the word for “tea” is pronounced as [tʂʰá] in Chinese, [tʃʰɒ:j] in Persian, [tçaj] in Russian, [tʃʰaj] in Turkish, and [tsəj] in Standard Modern Greek. Some notes on the phonetic alphabet can be found in Appendix A (p. 73).
- “{ }” Curly brackets are used for the pronunciation note for the speakers of Turkish below each picture (see §1 above).
- “*” The asterisk indicates that the reported word has never been attested in any written source, but is rather a reconstructed form based on historical-comparative linguistics: e.g. the English word “rose” originates from the Proto-Indo-European word *⟨wrdho⟩.

Finally, the names of the linguistic varieties that appear in the infographics are presented in bold typeface: e.g. **Turkish**, **Standard Modern Greek**, **Cypriot Turkish**, **Persian**, etc. The meanings of the words are presented in bold and italic typeface: e.g. “**saddle**”, “**rose**”, “**cicada**” etc.

Bobasdo – Πόπαστον



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «πόπαστον» approximately as "bóbasdón".}

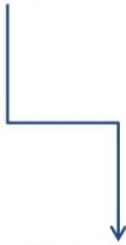
Dalga – Νταλκάς

Old Turkish

*⟨dal-⟩

[dal]

“*to shake*”



Modern Turkish

⟨dalga⟩

[daɫ'ga]

“1. *wave* → 2. *temporary love affair*”



Standard Modern Greek

⟨νταλγάκι⟩ / ⟨νταλκάς⟩

[dɛl'gasi] / [daɫ'kaʂ]

“*great desire, longing*”

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «νταλκάς» approximately as “dalgás”.}

Defter – Τεφτέρι

Ancient Greek

⟨διφθέρα⟩

[dipʰt̪éra:]

*“1. processed leather;
2. stationary, paper
used before papyrus.”*



Aramaic

⟨אַרְתָּפָתָ⟩ (diphterā)

[difte'ra:]

*“plague, table,
tablet for writing”*

Arabic

⟨دَفْتَر⟩ (daftar)

[da'ftar]

*“plague, table,
tablet for writing”*

Turkish

⟨defter⟩

[def'teɾ]

*“notebook, book
of sth., journal”*

Modern Greek

⟨τεφτέρι⟩ / ⟨δεφτέρι⟩

[te'ft̪eri] / [ðe'ft̪eri]

*“1. notebook; 2. archive of public
authority; chancery, logbook,
casebook, cashbook”*

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «τεφτέρι» approximately as “defdéri”.}

Egemen – Ηγεμόνας



Ancient Greek

〈ἡγεμών〉

[hē:gemó:n]

- “1. *guide*; 2. *emperor*;
3. *leader, general*”

Modern Greek

〈ηγεμόνας〉

[i:jē'mónas]

“*ruler, sovereign.*”



Turkish

〈egemen〉

[e:jē'mæn]

“*prevailer, dominator.*”

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «ηγεμόνας» approximately as “iyemónas”.}

Gabira – Καπύρα



Ancient Greek

⟨καπυρός⟩

[kapyrós]

“dried by the air”

Cypriot Greek

⟨καπύρα⟩

[ke'pire]

“toast”

Cypriot Turkish

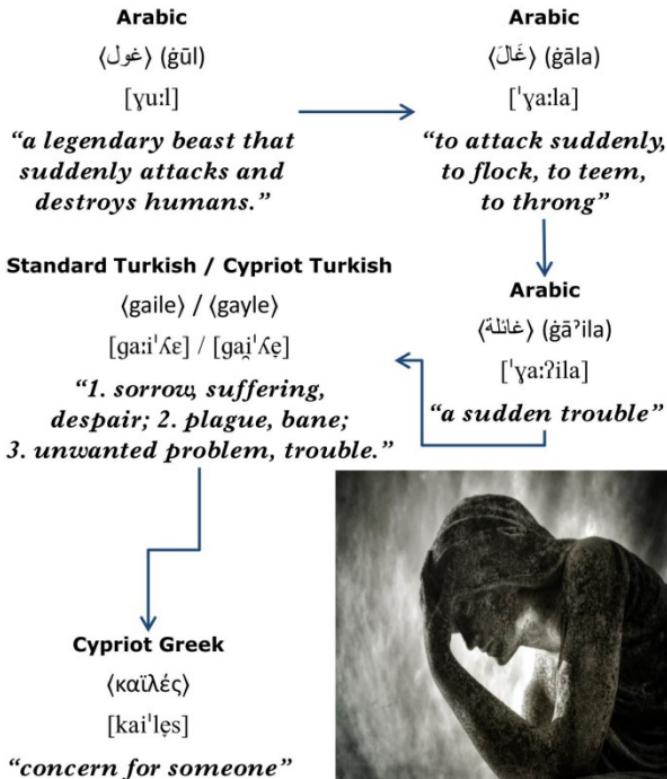
⟨gabira⟩

[ga'bira]

“toast”

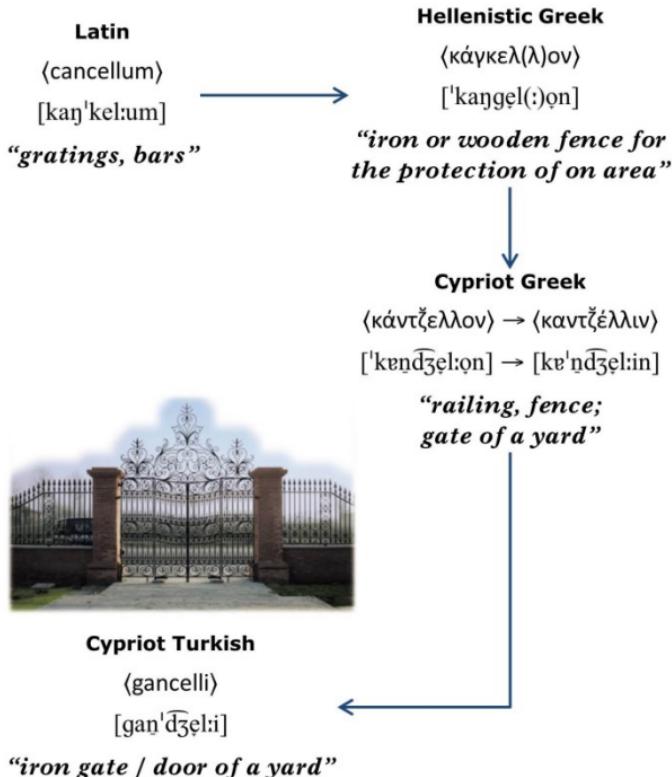
{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek
⟨καπύρα⟩ approximately as “gabíra”.}

Gaile – Καϊλές

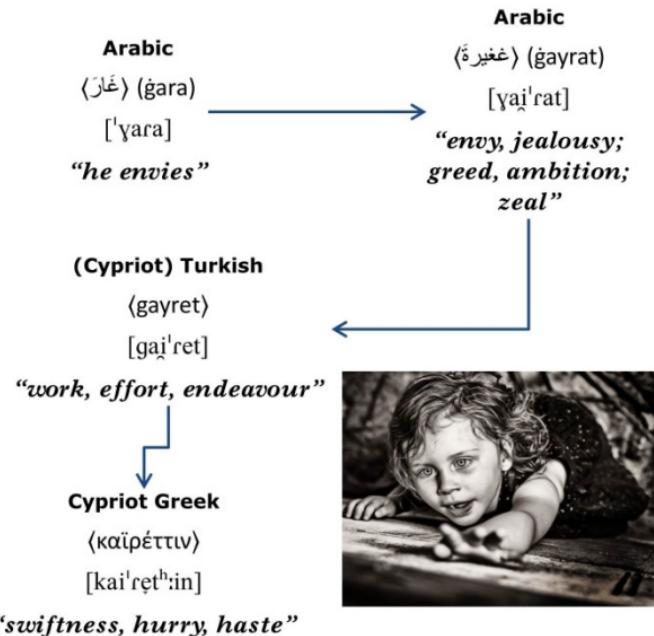


{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «καιλές» approximately as “gailés”}.

Gancelli – Καντζέλλιν



Gayret – Καϊρέττιν



Gayret et.

Κάμνε καϊρέττιν.

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «καϊρέττιν» as “gairéttin”.}

Gollifa – Κόλλυφα



Ancient Greek

⟨κόλλυβος⟩

[kól:ybós]

"small value coin"

Hellenistic Greek

⟨κόλλυβον⟩

['kól:ybón]

"small wheat cake"

Cypriot Turkish

⟨gollifa⟩

[' $\text{gōl}:i\text{fā}$]

"festive dessert made of wheat, almonds, sesame pomegranate, etc."

Cypriot Greek

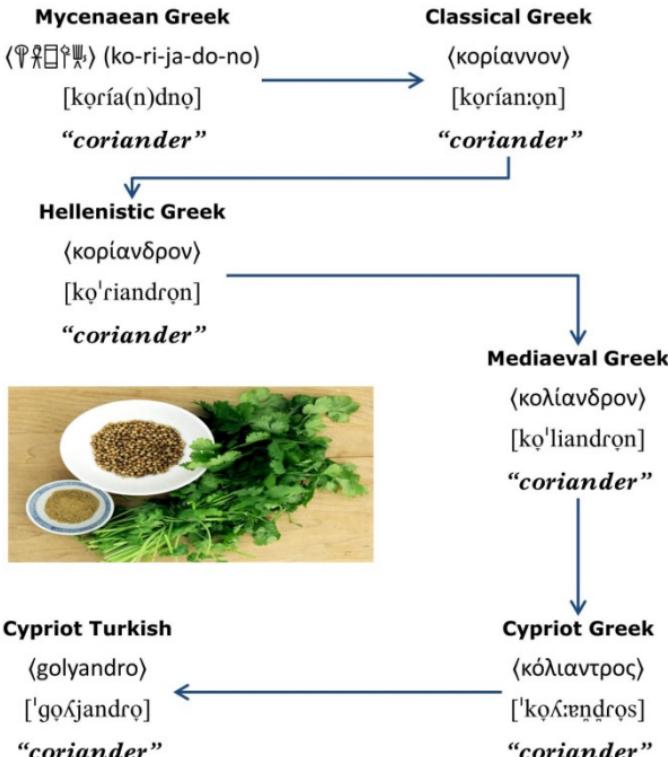
⟨κόλλυφα⟩

[' $\text{kōl}:i\text{fā}$]

"religious sweet meal made of wheat, almonds, sesame, pomegranate, etc. to commemorate a deceased loved one"

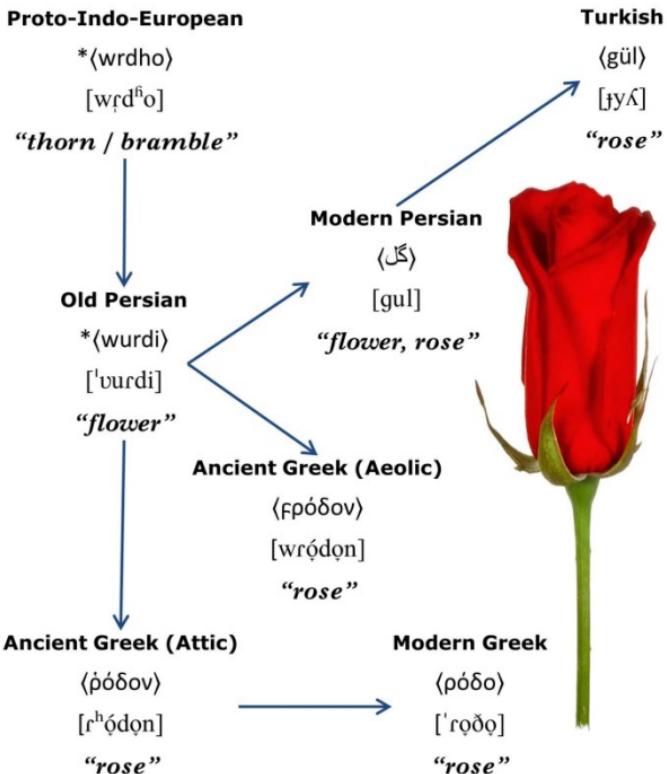
{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek ⟨κόλλυφα⟩ as "góllifa".}

Golyandro – Κόλιαντρος



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «κόλιαντρος» as “gólyandros”}.

Gül – Ρόδο



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «ρόδο» as “ródo”.}

Gulumbra – Κουλούμπρα



Cypriot Turkish

(gulumbra)

[gu'lumbra]

"kohlrabi"



Ancient Greek

(κράμβη)

[krámbē:]

**"Brassica oleracea
(var. *capitata f. alba*)
= cabbage"**

Arabic

(كُرْنَب) (kurunb)

[ku'rūnb]

"cabbage"

Cypriot Greek

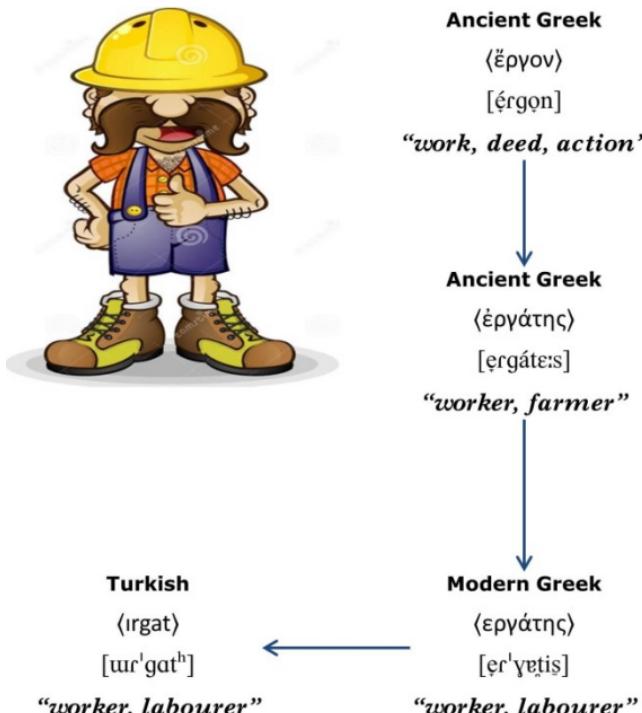
(κουλούμπρα)

[ku'lumbra]

**"Brassica oleracea
var. *gongylodes*
= kohlrabi"**

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «κουλούμπρα» approximately as "gulúmbra".}

Irgat – Εργάτης



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «εργάτης» approximately as “ergádis”.}

İnsaf – Νισάφι

Arabic

〈النِسَافٌ〉 (inṣāf)

[in'sā:f]

“justice,

moderation in judgement”

Turkish

〈insaf〉

[in'sa:f]



“*Justice based on
pity, conscience
or judgement*”

E, νισάφι πια!

E, insaf artık!

Standard Modern Greek

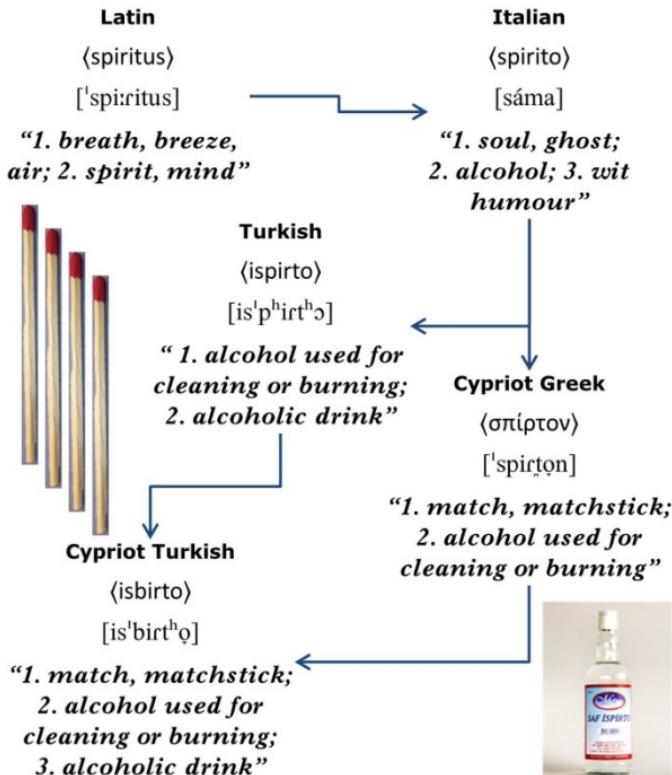
〈νισάφι〉

[ni'səfi]

“(have) mercy,
compassion!;
enough is enough!”

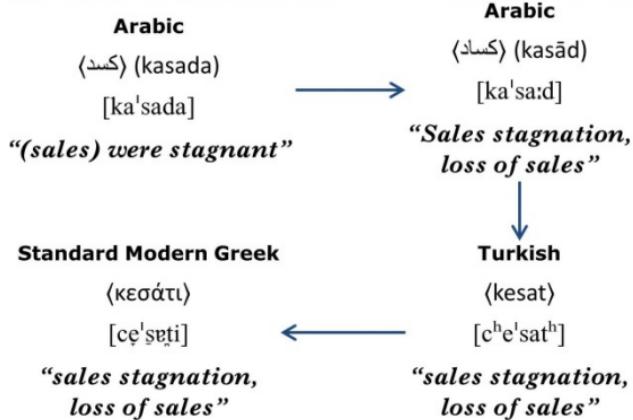
{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «νισάφι» approximately as “nisáfi”.}

İsbirto – Σπίρτον



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «σπίρτον» as “spírdon”.}

Kesat – Κεσάτι



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «κεσάτι» approximately as “gesádi”.}

Lakırdı – Λακιρντί



Cypriot Turkish / Standard Turkish

⟨lakırdı⟩

[takʰur'du]

*“Conversation,
speech, talk
(onomatopoeia
from *lak/lakır*)”*

Cypriot Greek

⟨λακκιρτίν⟩

[laçʰi'ɾtin]

“conversation, talk”

Standard Modern Greek

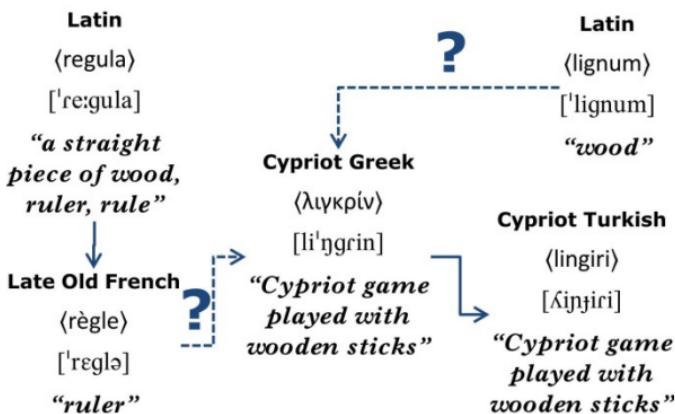
⟨λακιρντί⟩ / ⟨λακριντί⟩

[laçiɾ'di] / [laçri'ɾdi]

*“loquacious discussion,
chatting”*

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «λακιρντί» approximately as “lagirdi”.}

Lingiri – Λιγκρίν



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «λιγκρίν» approximately as "lingrín".}

Mannos – Μαννός

Ancient Greek

⟨μανός⟩

[manós]

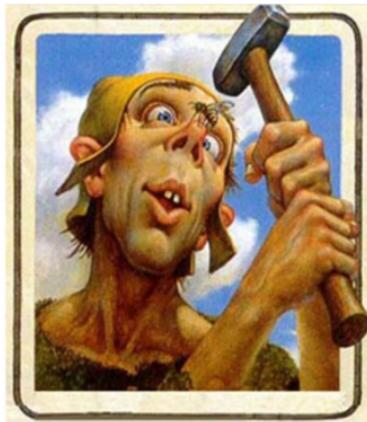
*"loose or open
in texture; rare"*

Mediaeval Greek

⟨μανός⟩

[me'nɔs]

*"loose, sluggish;
mentally ill"*



Cypriot Turkish

⟨mannos⟩

[ma'nɔs]

*"stupid, silly,
dumb, foolish"*

Cypriot Greek

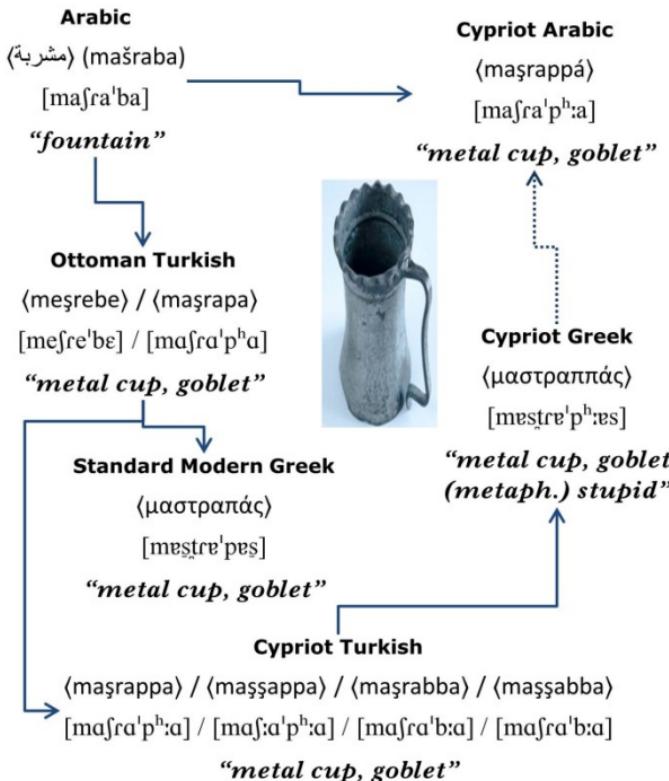
⟨μαννός⟩

[me'nɔs]

*"stupid, silly,
dumb, foolish"*

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «μαννός» approximately as "mannós".}

Maşrappa – Μαστραππάς



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «μαστραππάς» approximately as "mastrappás".}

Mavroyerimo – Μαυρογέρημος



Cypriot Greek

⟨έρημος⟩

[erim̩os]

“desert – deserted”

Cypriot Greek

⟨μαύρος⟩

['mavros]

“black”

Cypriot Greek

⟨γέρημος⟩

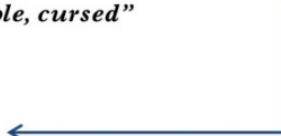
['jerim̩os]

*“poor thing!
(deserving sympathy),
miserable, cursed”*

Cypriot Greek

⟨μαυρογέρημος⟩

[mavro'jerim̩os]

*“pitiful, cursed,
troublesome”*

Cypriot Turkish

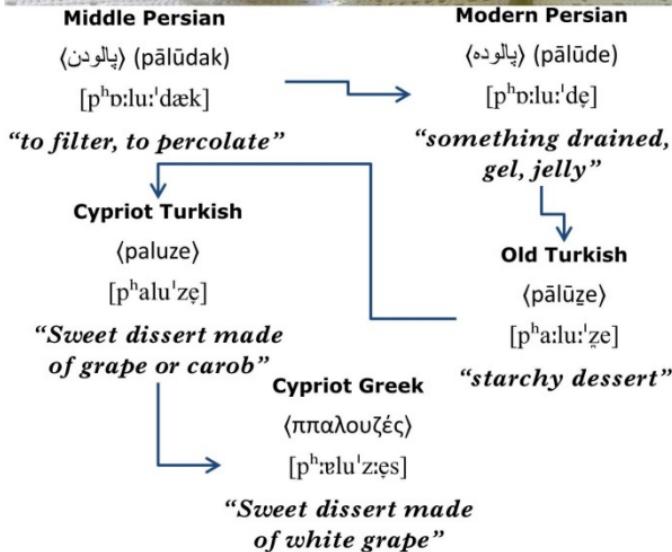
(mavroyerimo)

[mavro'jerim̩o]

“troublesome, useless”

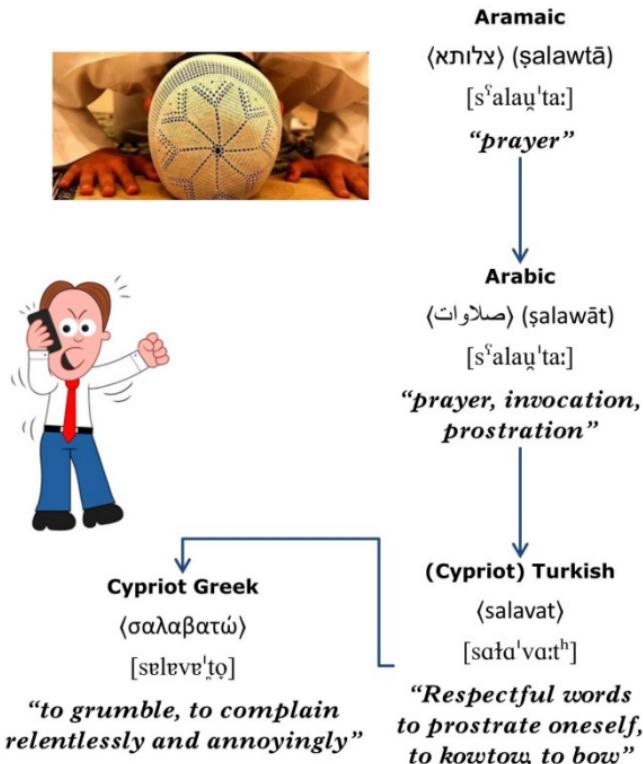
{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «μαυρογέρημος» approximately as “mavroyérimos”}.

Paluze – Ππαλουζές



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «ππαλουζές» approximately as “paluzzés”.}

Salavat – Σαλαβατώ



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «σαλαβατώ» approximately as “salavadó”.}

Semer – Σαμάρι



Ancient Greek

⟨σάττω⟩

[sátːɔ:]

“1. to load, pack,
package; 2. to equip”



Ancient Greek

⟨σάμα⟩

[sáma]

“1. cover, mantle,
cloak; 2. sheath,
saddle, packsaddle”

Mediaeval Greek

⟨σαγμάριον⟩

[saɣ'marion]

“saddle, packsaddle”

Modern Greek

⟨σαμάρι⟩

[se'mari]

“saddle, packsaddle”

Turkish

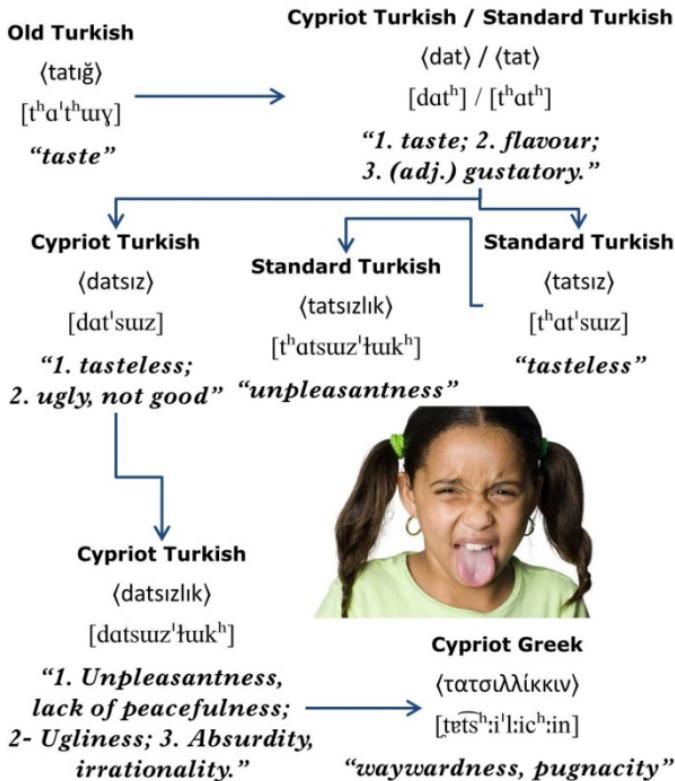
⟨semər⟩

[se'mær̥]

“saddle, packsaddle”

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Standard Modern Greek «σαμάρι» approximately as “samári”.}

Tatsızlık – Τατσιλλίκκιν



{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek
 «τατσιλλίκκιν» as “datsillíkkin”.}

Ulan – Ολάν

Old Turkish

$\langle \text{oğul} \rangle$
 $[o'ȝut]$

“kid”



Old Turkish

$\langle -an \rangle$
 $[\text{an}]$

“archaic
plural suffix”



Old Turkish

$\langle \text{oğ(u)lan} \rangle$
 $[\text{oȝ(u)'tan}]$

“kids”

(Cypriot) Turkish

$\langle \text{olan} \rangle / \langle \text{ulan} \rangle$
 $[\text{o'tan}] / [\text{u'tan}]$

“(exclamation) ‘man!’”
*It is said when one
wants to keep distance
or to remind that
one is worthy of respect.”*

Modern Turkish

$\langle \text{oğlan} \rangle$
 $[\text{o'ȝtan}]$

“male kid”



Cypriot Greek

$\langle \text{ολάν} \rangle$
 $[\text{o'len}]$

“exclamation of frustration
(like ‘man!’ in English)”

Husol (sus ol) olan!
Oύσσου ολάν!

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «ολάν» approximately as “olán”.}

Ziligurti – Ζίλικουρτιν

Cypriot Greek

⟨ζίλικουρτιν⟩

[^{zil}'liku^{tin}]

**“1. animal disease;
2. shut up!”**



Cypriot Turkish

⟨zilihurti⟩

[^{zih}'lihur'ti]

“shut up!”

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek «ζίλικουρτιν» approximately as “zilihurdin”.}

Ziziro – Ζίζιρος



Cypriot Greek

⟨Ζίζιρος⟩

['z:iz:iros]

"1. cicada;

2. A traditional game."



Zi-zizi

Cypriot Turkish

⟨ziz(z)iro⟩ / ⟨zirziro⟩

[[']ziz(:)iro] / [[']zirzirō]

"cicada"

{Speakers of Turkish can pronounce Cypriot Greek
⟨Ζίζιρος⟩ approximately as "zízziros".}

Αç ayı oynamaz – Νηστικό αρκούδι δεν χορεύει



Aç ayı oynamaz.

Νηστικό αρκούδι δεν χορεύει.

Akıı keser – Κόφκει ο νους του/της



Κόβει το μυαλό του/της.

Κόφκει ο νους του/της.

Akıı keser.



Aklımı gösteririm – Δείχνω τον νουν μου

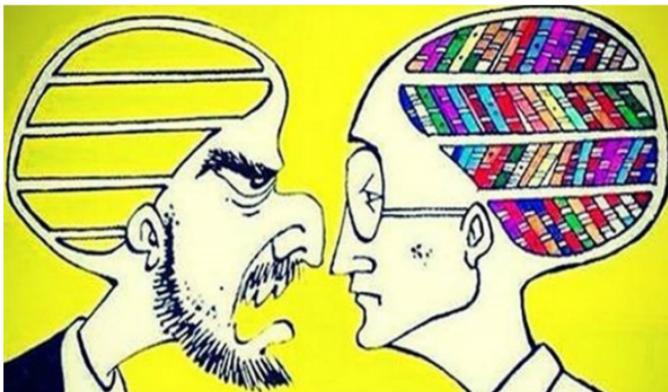


Δείχνω τον νουν μου

Aklımı gösteririm



Avaracı popaz dirileri gömer – Αθκειασερός παπάς θάφκει τζαι ζωντανούς



Αθκειασερός παπάς θάφκει τζαι ζωντανούς

Avaracı popaz (papaz) dirileri gömer

Bir adım ileri, iki adım geri – Ἐνα βήμα μπρος και δύο πίσω



Bir adım ileri, iki adım geri.

Ἐνα βήμα μπρος και δύο πίσω.

Bir kulağından girer, diğerinden çıkar – Από το ένα αφτί μπαίνει,
κι από τ' άλλο βγαίνει



Από το ένα αφτί μπαίνει, κι από τ' άλλο βγαίνει.

Bir kulağından girer, diğerinden çıkar.

Go in one ear and out the other.

Βάλλε που το έναν τζαι φκάλλε που το άλλον.

Birisinin izinden yürüyor – Βαδίζει στ' αχνάρια κάποιου/κάποιας



Βαδίζει στ' αχνάρια κάποιου/κάποιας

Birisinin izinden yürüyor

Birisinin kirli çamaşırlarını ortaya çıkarmak – Βγάζω τα áπλυτα στη φόρα



Βγάζω τα áπλυτα [κάποιου/ας] στη φόρα

Birisinin kirli çamaşırlarını ortaya çıkarmak

Böl ve yönet – Διαίρει και βασίλευε



Διαίρει και βασίλευε

Böl ve yönet

Divide et impera

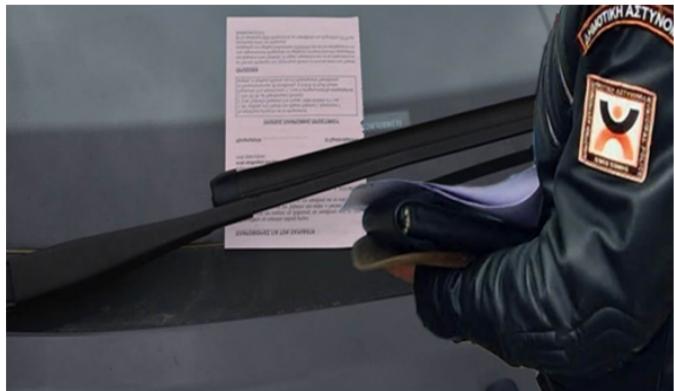
Böyle baş böyle tıras – Έτσι κκελλέ έτσι ξιουράφιν θέλει



'Ετσι κκελλέ έτσι ξιουράφιν θέλει

Böyle baş böyle tıras

Ceza yedim – Έφαγα πρόστιμο



Ceza yedim ☺
Έφαγα πρόστιμο ☺



Çok duy az inan – Άκουε πολλά τζαι πίστευκε λλία



Çok duy az inan

Άκουε πολλά τζαι πίστευκε λλία

Dişlerini göstermek – Δείχνω τα δόντια



Dişlerini göstermek.

Δείχνω τα δόντια.

Duymayan uydurur – Απőν ακούει ταιρκάζει



Duymayan uydurur

Απőν ακούει ταιρκάζει

Sağır duymaz, uydurur

Ellerine sağlık – Γεια στα χέρια σου



Γεια στα χέρια σου



Ellerine sağlık



Gidikla da güleyim – Γαργάλησέ με να γελάσω



Gidikla da güleyim

Γαργάλησέ με να γελάσω

Günah keçisi – Αποδιοπομπαίος τράγος



Αποδιοπομπαίος τράγος

Günah keçisi

Scapegoat

**İçti içti, eşşek oldu – Πιε πιε,
εγίνην γάρος!**



Πιε πιε, εγίνην γάρος!

İçti içti, eşşek oldu

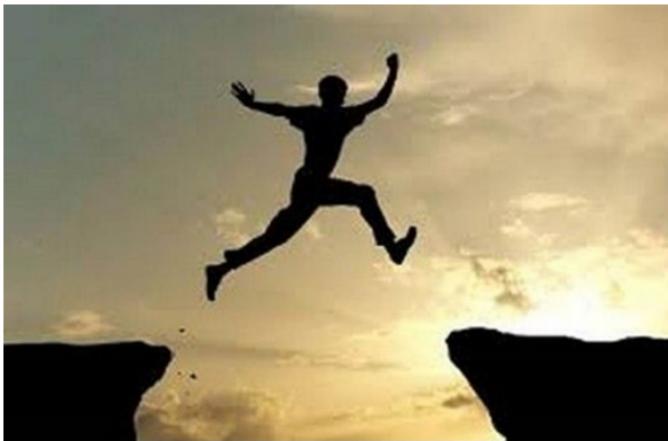
**İki karpuz bir koltuğa sığmaz –
Δεν χωράνε δυο καρπούζια σε
μια μασχάλη**



Δεν χωράνε δυο καρπούζια σε μια μασχάλη.

İki karpuz bir koltuğa sığmaz.

İşte hendek işte deve – Ιδού η Ρόδος, ιδού και το πήδημα



İşte hendek işte deve

Iδού η Ρόδος, ιδού και το πήδημα

Aύτου γάρ και ‘Ρόδος και πήδημα

Kraldan daha kralcı – Βασιλικότερος του βασιλέως



Βασιλικότερος του βασιλέως

Kraldan daha kralcı

Kuş uçtu! – Το πουλάκι πέταξε!



Guş uşdu!

To πουλλίν επέτασεν!

Kuş uçtu!

To πουλάκι πέταξε!

Kuyruğunu bacaklarının arasına aldı – Ἐβαλε την ουρά στα σκέλια



Kuyruğunu bacaklarının arasına aldı.

'Εβαλε την ουρά στα σκέλια.

Öküzungunu yedi – Εφάμεν τον βούν τζ' έμεινεν ο νούρος

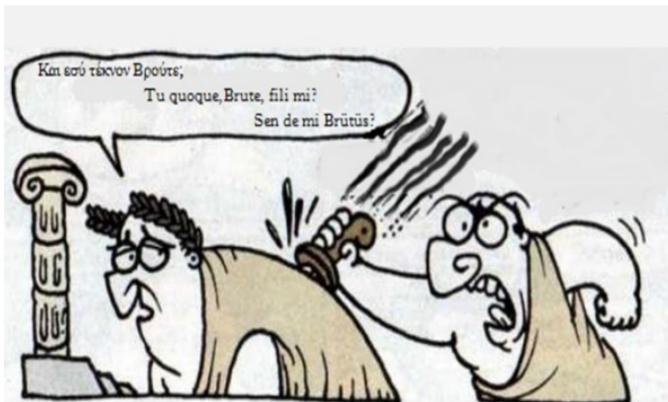


Εφάμεν τον βούν τζ' έμεινεν ο νούρος

Φάγαμε τον γάιδαρο / το βόδι κι έμεινε η ουρά

Öküzungunu yedi –

Sen de mi Brütüs? – Καὶ εσύ τέκνον Βρούτε;



Et tu Brute?

Καὶ εσύ τέκνον Βρούτε;

Sen de mi Brütüs?

Sezar'ın hakkı Sezar'a – Ἀπόδοτε οὖν τὰ Καίσαρος Καίσαρι



Ἀπόδοτε οὖν τὰ Καίσαρος Καίσαρι
καὶ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τῷ θεῷ.

Sezar'ın hakkı Sezar'a,
Tanrı'nın hakkı Tanrı'ya.

Tencere yuvarlandı kapağını buldu – Κύλησε ο τέντζερης και βρήκε το καπάκι



Tepeden tırnağa kadar – Από την κορυφή ως τα νύχια

Tepeden tırnağa kadar

De la tête aux pieds



De pies a cabeza

Από την κορυφή ως τα νύχια

Yaktım kavurdum kendini – Έκαψα τζ' εκαούρτισα κάποιον/αν

Standard Turkish

⟨kavurmak⟩

[k^havur'mak]

“1. to scorch, burn, fry,
sear; 2. to rage, ravage”

**Cypriot Turkish**

⟨gavurmak⟩

[gavur'mak]

“1. to scorch, burn, fry,
sear; 2. to rage, ravage”

Cypriot Greek

⟨καουρτίζω⟩

[keu'^ɾrtízɔ]

“to burn, to overcook”

Έκαψα τζ' εκαούρτισα κάποιον/αν.

Yagdım gavurdum genni.

Yaktım kavurdum kendini.

Yemek buldun ye – Άμα βρεις φαΐ φάε

Άμα βρεις φαΐ φάε.



Αν βρεις ξύλο φύγε.



Yemek buldun ye.

Dayak buldun kaç.

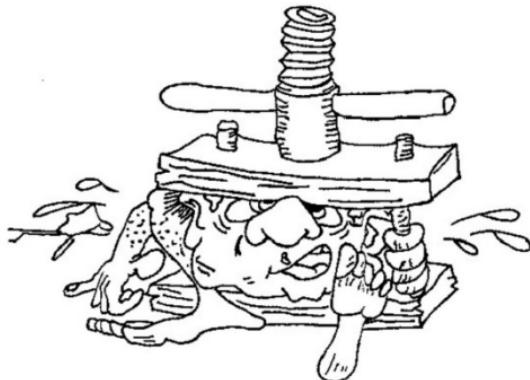
Yıldızı parladı – Έλαμψε το άστρο του/της



Yıldızı parladı

Έλαμψε το άστρο του/της

Yumurta göte dayandı – Έφτασε το αβγό στον κώλο



Yumurta göte dayandı

Έφτασε το αβγό στον κώλο

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- (26) Ulan – Ολάν
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- (30) Aklı keser – Κόφκει ο νους του/της
<http://www.leverage-pr.com/leverage-pr-acquired-caliber-corporate-advisers/>
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<http://klyker.com/they-should-be-dead-by-now/>
<http://funnypicsonly.com/funny-pictures-people-bike#>

- (32) Avaracı popaz dirileri gömer – Αθκειασερός παπάς θάφκει τζαι ζωντανούς
<https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-harshest-reality-in-the-world-that-you-may-have-to-come-to-terms-with>
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N/A
- (34) Bir kulağından girer, diğerinden çıkar – Από το ένα αφτί μπαίνει, κι από τ' άλλο βγαίνει
<http://www.boredpanda.com/satirical-illustrations-addiction-technology/>
- (35) Birisinin izinden yürüyor – Βαδίζει στ' αχνάρια κάποιου/ κάποιας
<http://wondrlust.com/action/baby-ballet/>
- (36) Birisinin kirli çamaşırlarını ortaya çıkarmak – Βγάζω τα άπλυτα στη φόρα
<http://6abc.com/society/scorned-lover-spray-paints-hope-she-was-worth-it-on-expensive-range-rover/1323619/>
- (37) Böl ve yönet – Διαιρέι και βασίλευε
<https://rescuingjudas.com/2016/11/>
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<https://www.wittyfeed.com/story/11463/women-are-going-crazy-over-shaving-their-faces>
- (39) Ceza yedim – Έφαγα πρόστιμο
<http://www.3djuegos.com/foros/tema/20576376/0/sugerencia-para-el-juego/>
- (40) Çok duy az inan – Άκουε πολλά τζαι πίστευκε λλία
http://www.clipartpanda.com/clipart_images/file-type-61210433
- (41) Dişlerini göstermek – Δείχνω τα δόντια
https://www.zazzle.com/angry_dog_postcard-239177436103743237
- (42) Duymayan uydurur – Απόν ακούει ταιρκάζει
http://www.clipartpanda.com/clipart_images/439722-royalty-free-rf-clip-17027751
<http://allstarsax8.com/printable/old-radio-coloring-pages.html>

- (43) Ellerine sağlık – Γεια στα χέρια σου
<http://facialexercisesguide.com/332/take-this-anti-aging-test-to-see-how-fast-your-body-is-aging/>
- (44) Gıdıklı da güleyim – Γαργάλησέ με να γελάσω
https://www.connectingsingles.com/forum_0_140645_1/photo_caption_challenge_one_very_angry_baby.htm
- (45) Günah keçisi – Αποδιοπομπαίος τράγος
<http://thejerusalemconnection.us/blog/2012/07/05/kairos-usas-scapegoat-for-palestinian-suffering/>
- (46) İcti içti, eşek oldu – Πιε πιε, εγίνην γάρος!
<http://rehberlikoykuleri.blogcu.com/adam-ol-baban-gibi-esek-olma/7424274>
- (47) İki karpuz bir koltuğa siğmaz – Δεν χωράνε δυο καρπούζια σε μια μασχάλη
<http://www.nkfu.com/iki-karpuz-bir-koltuga-sigmaz-resimli-atasozleri-ve-anlamlari/>
- (48) İşte hendek işte deve – Ιδού η Ρόδος, ιδού και το πήδημα
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Appendix A - Some of the phonetic symbols used

It is quite difficult to know how to pronounce a word written in a given language, if the writing system of that language is not known. For instance, someone who knows only the writing system of English may have no idea how to pronounce the word for “tea” in Chinese 〈茶〉, Persian 〈چای〉, Russian 〈чай〉, Turkish 〈çay〉, or Standard Modern Greek 〈τσάι〉. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) solves this problem by providing symbols that correspond to sounds in a way that each symbol represents only one sound and each sound is represented by only one symbol.

The use of the IPA can shed light on the pronunciation of words even within the same language. For instance, in Turkish the words for “snow” and “profit” are —nowadays— written the same: 〈kar〉; however, the former is pronounced as [kʰaɾ], while the latter as [cʰaɾ] (which used to be written as 〈kâr〉 in the past). In Greek, the word 〈λόγια〉 can be pronounced as either ['lojɪa] (meaning “words”) or ['lojɪə] (meaning “learned”-FEMININE). Similarly, in English the verb 〈read〉 may be read as [ri:d] (present tense) or [ɹed] (past tense).

For these reasons, the use of the IPA is extremely useful especially in this book, wherein many languages (each one with its own writing system) are illustrated. However, the reader may need to become familiar with the symbols of IPA in order to be able to read it. Therefore, the most usual IPA symbols that come up in this book will be presented in this appendix. In each case, the characteristics of the sound will be given, along with examples in a couple of languages. For the examples used, the following abbreviations will be employed: ST = Standard Turkish; CyTr = Cypriot Turkish; SMG = Standard Modern Greek; CyGr = Cypriot Greek; DE = German; EN = English (Received Pronunciation); FR = French (France).

Vowels

- [ɑ] Open back unrounded vowel: EN ⟨car⟩ = [k^ha:(ɹ)]; ST ⟨kar⟩ “snow” = [k^haɹ̩].
- [ɐ] Near-open central vowel: SMG ⟨Μαρία⟩ “Mary” = [mɐ'riɐ]; DE ⟨oder⟩ “or” = [o:dɐ].
- [a] Open front unrounded vowel: ST ⟨kâr⟩ “profit” = [c^haɹ̩].
- [æ] Near-open front unrounded vowel: ST ⟨ben⟩ “I” = [baen]; EN ⟨cat⟩ = [k^hæt].
- [ɛ] Open-mid front unrounded vowel: ST ⟨ile⟩ “with” = [iʎɛ]; FR ⟨fait⟩ “does” = [fe].
- [œ] Open front rounded vowel: ST ⟨banliyö⟩ “suburb” = [banʎi:jœ]; FR ⟨jeune⟩ “young” = [ʒœn].

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- [e] (Close-)mid front unrounded vowel: SMG ⟨Ελενα⟩ “Helen” = [ɛlēnə]; ST ⟨el⟩ “hand” = [eʌ]; FR ⟨fée⟩ “fairy” = [fe].
- [ø] (Close-)mid front rounded vowel: CyTr ⟨dönmek⟩ “return” = [døn'mec^h]; FR ⟨jeûne⟩ “fast!” = [ʒøn].
- [i] Near-close near-front unrounded vowel: ST ⟨eski⟩ “old” = [es'c^hi]; EN ⟨bit⟩ = [bit].
- [Y] Near-close near-front rounded vowel: ST ⟨kötü⟩ “bad” = [c^hø't^hY]; DE ⟨schützen⟩ “protect” = [ʃytsn̩].
- [ɪ] Close front unrounded vowel: ST/CyTr ⟨iş⟩ “job” = [iʃ] SMG ⟨τύχη⟩ “luck” = ['tiçi]; EN ⟨beat⟩ = [bi:t].
- [y] Close front rounded vowel: CyTr ⟨kötü⟩ “bad” = [c^hø't^hy]; ST/CyTr ⟨gül⟩ “rose” = [fyʌ]; FR ⟨tu⟩ “you” = [ty]; DE ⟨über⟩ “above” = [ÿ:be].
- [u] Close back rounded vowel: ST/CyTr ⟨uçak⟩ “aeroplane” = [u'tʃ^hak^h]; SMG/CyGr ⟨ακούω⟩ “I hear” = [r'kuɔ]; EN ⟨fool⟩ = [fu:t].
- [ɯ] Close back unrounded vowel: ST/CyTr ⟨ırgat⟩ “worker” = [ur'gat^h].
- [ʊ] Near-close near-back vowel: ST ⟨bu⟩ “this” = [bu]; EN ⟨full⟩ = [fʊt].
- [o] (Close-)mid back rounded vowel: DE ⟨oder⟩ “or” = ['o:de]; ST ⟨oda⟩ “room” = [o'da]; SMG/CyGr ⟨πονώ⟩ “I am in pain” = [po'nɔ]; FR ⟨rauque⟩ “hoarse” = [ro:k].
- [ɔ] Open-mid back rounded vowel: ST ⟨banyo⟩ “bathroom” = ['banjɔ]; FR ⟨roc⟩ “rock” = [rɔ:k].

Consonants

- [m] Voiced bilabial nasal: SMG ⟨μόνος⟩ “alone” = ['mɔnɔs]; ST ⟨ama⟩ “but” = [a'ma].

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- [n] Voiced alveolar nasal: SMG ⟨μόνος⟩ “alone” = ['mónos]; ST ⟨ne⟩ “what” = [nɛ].
- [ŋ] Voiced (alveolo-)palatal nasal: SMG ⟨μπάνιο⟩ “bathroom” = ['bəŋŋɔ] (but ST ⟨banyo⟩ “bathroom” = ['banjɔ]).
- [ɳ] Voiced velar nasal: SMG ⟨άγχος⟩ “anxiety” = ['aŋχɔs]; ST ⟨banka⟩ “bank” = ['baŋkʰa]; EN ⟨doing⟩ = ['du:mŋ].
- [p] Voiceless bilabial stop: SMG ⟨πόνος⟩ “pain” = ['pónos]; ST ⟨iplik⟩ “thread” = [ip'kicʰ].
- [b] Voiced bilabial stop: SMG ⟨μπαίνω⟩ “I enter” = ['bəŋɔ]; ST ⟨bu⟩ “this” = [bu].
- [t] Voiceless (denti-)alveolar plosive: SMG ⟨τόνος⟩ “tone” = ['tónos]; ST ⟨etnik⟩ “ethnic” = [et'nicʰ].
- [d] Voiced (denti-)alveolar plosive: SMG ⟨ντους⟩ “shower” = [dus]; ST ⟨dil⟩ “language” = [dił].
- [k] Voiceless velar plosive: SMG ⟨κώνος⟩ “cone” = ['kónos]; ST ⟨bakla⟩ “broad beans” = [bak'la].
- [g] Voiced velar plosive: SMG ⟨γκάζι⟩ “gas” = ['gəzı]; ST ⟨gaz⟩ “gas” = [gaz].
- [c] Voiceless palatal plosive: SMG ⟨και⟩ “and” = [ce]; ST ⟨eksi⟩ “minus” = [ec'si].
- [ɟ] Voiced palatal plosive: SMG ⟨γκέτο⟩ “ghetto” = [ɟeṭo]; ST ⟨gün⟩ “day” = [ɟyn].
- [ts] Voiceless alveolar affricate: SMG ⟨τσάντα⟩ “bag” = ['tsánda]; DE ⟨zehn⟩ “ten” = [tse:n].
- [dʒ] Voiced alveolar affricate: SMG ⟨τζάζ⟩ “jazz” = [dʒeaz].
- [tʃ] Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate: CyGr ⟨τζαι⟩ “and” = [tʃe]; ST ⟨içmek⟩ “to drink” = [itʃ'mecʰ].
- [dʒ] Voiced palato-alveolar affricate: CyGr ⟨ντζίζω⟩ “I touch” = [ndʒizɔ]; ST ⟨caz⟩ “jazz” = [dʒaz].

- [s] Voiceless alveolar sibilant: SMG ⟨σώζω⟩ “I save” = ['sɔzɔ]; ST ⟨su⟩ “water” = [su].
- [z] Voiced alveolar sibilant: SMG ⟨ζόρι⟩ “force” = ['zɔri]; ST ⟨zor⟩ “difficult” = [zɔf].
- [ʃ] Voiceless palato-alveolar sibilant: CyGr ⟨>Show⟩ “show” = ['ʃou]; ST ⟨ʃu⟩ “that” = [ʃu].
- [ʒ] Voiced palato-alveolar sibilant: CyGr ⟨μαχαζίά⟩ “shops” = [məχa'ʒia]; ST ⟨garaj⟩ “garage” = [ga'raʒ].
- [f] Voiceless labiodental fricative: SMG ⟨φόνος⟩ “murder” = ['fɔnɔs]; ST ⟨lif⟩ “fibre” = [xi:f].
- [v] Voiced labiodental fricative: SMG ⟨βάζο⟩ “vase” = ['vazɔ]; ST ⟨cetvel⟩ “ruler” = [dʒet'vel].
- [v̑] Voiced labiodental approximant: ST ⟨valiz⟩ “luggage” = [va'kiz].
- [θ] Voiceless interdental fricative: SMG ⟨θεός⟩ “god” = [θe'ɔs]; EN ⟨thin⟩ = [θin].
- [ð] Voiced interdental fricative: SMG ⟨δώρο⟩ “gift” = ['ðɔrɔ]; EN ⟨they⟩ = ['ðei].
- [χ] Voiceless velar fricative: SMG ⟨χωνί⟩ “sieve” = [χo'ni]; DE ⟨Buch⟩ “book” = [bu:x].
- [ç] Voiceless palatal fricative: SMG ⟨χιόνι⟩ “snow” = ['çoni]; DE ⟨ich⟩ “I” = [iç].
- [h] Voiceless glottal fricative: ST ⟨hava⟩ “weather” = [ha'vɔ]; EN ⟨horse⟩ = [hɔ:s].
- [y] Voiced velar fricative: SMG ⟨γάτα⟩ “cat” = ['yate].
- [j] Voiced palatal fricative: SMG ⟨αγιάζι⟩ “dry cold” = [e'jezi].
- [j̑] Voiced palatal approximant: ST ⟨ayaz⟩ “dry cold” = [a'jaz]; EN ⟨yes⟩ = [jes]; FR ⟨yeux⟩ “eyes” = [jø].
- [ɾ] Voiced alveolar tap: ST ⟨renk⟩ “colour” = [reŋcʰ]; SMG ⟨ρωτώ⟩ “I ask” = [ɾɔ'tɔ].

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- [r] Voiced alveolar trill: ST ⟨hürriyet⟩ “freedom” = [hyri:i'jet^h]; CyGr ⟨καρόπτον⟩ “carrot” = [ke'r:ɔ:t^h:ɔn].
 - [l] Voiced alveolar lateral approximant: SMG ⟨λόγος⟩ “reason” = ['lo:gos]; EN ⟨light⟩ = [laɪt].
 - [ɫ] Voiced velarized alveolar lateral approximant: ST ⟨olmak⟩ “to be” = [oɫ'mak^h]; EN ⟨bell⟩ = [beɫ]; Thessaloniki Greek ⟨αλλά⟩ “but” = [e'ɫɫa].
 - [ʎ] Voiced palatal lateral approximant: ST ⟨ile⟩ “with” = [i'ʎɛ]; SMG ⟨ελιά⟩ “olive” = [eʎi:a].

Other symbols

- ['] Stress mark: it shows the main stress in a word. It is placed before the stressed syllable: e.g. ST ⟨misir⟩ “maize” = [mu'siɾ̥] vs ST ⟨Mísir⟩ “Egypt” = ['muisiɾ̥]; SMG ⟨νόμος⟩ “law” = ['nɔ:mɔs] vs SMG ⟨νομός⟩ “county” = [nɔ'mɔs].
- [˘] Tie bar: it shows that two sounds are pronounced as one. For example SMG ⟨κουτσή⟩ “lame-FEM” = [ku̇tsi] (consisting of 4 sounds and syllabified as [ku.'tsi]) vs ST ⟨kutsi⟩ “sacred” = [k^hut'si] (consisting of 5 sounds and syllabified as [k^hut.'si]).
- [:] Long mark: it shows that the preceding sound is long. For example ST ⟨hukuchen⟩ “legally” = [hu'k^hu:c^hæn] vs ST ⟨hukuk⟩ “law” = [hu'k^huk^h]; ST ⟨elli⟩ “fifty” = [e'ʎi:] vs ST ⟨eli⟩ “his hand” = [e'ʎi]; CyGr ⟨πήσσω⟩ “I coagulate” = ['pis:ɔ] vs CyGr ⟨πίσω⟩ “back” = ['pisɔ].
- [ʰ] Aspiration mark: it shows that the preceding sound is aspirated. For example ST ⟨iki⟩ “two” = [i'c^hi] vs ST ⟨eksi⟩ “minus” = [eç'si]; CyGr ⟨πίττα⟩ “pita” = ['pit^h:a] vs CyGr ⟨πίτα⟩ “spray!” = ['pit^ha]; EN ⟨pot⟩ = [p^hɒt] vs EN ⟨spot⟩ = [spɒt].

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