

# 28

## Words within words:

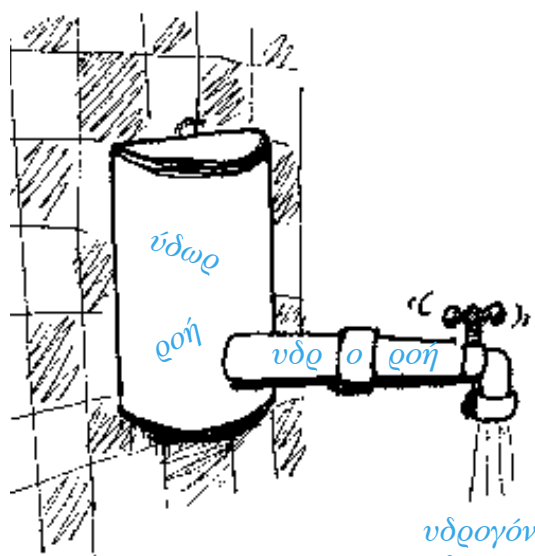
## Σύνθεση (Compounds)

Compound words are very common in Modern Greek. They are combinations of two or more words. Compounds may belong to nouns, verbs or adverbs.



*Καλοπερνάνε κάθε καλοκαίρι στο νησί.  
Περνάνε μερόνυχτα ολόκληρα μέσα στην  
ψαρόβαρκα*

The following tables illustrate the main combination types found in Greek compounds:



*υδρογόνο  
υδροχόος  
υδροθεραπεία  
υδρομασάζ*

□ + □ = □  
αυλή + πόρτα = αυλόπορτα

◇ + ◇ = ◇  
στενός + μακρύς = στενόμακρος

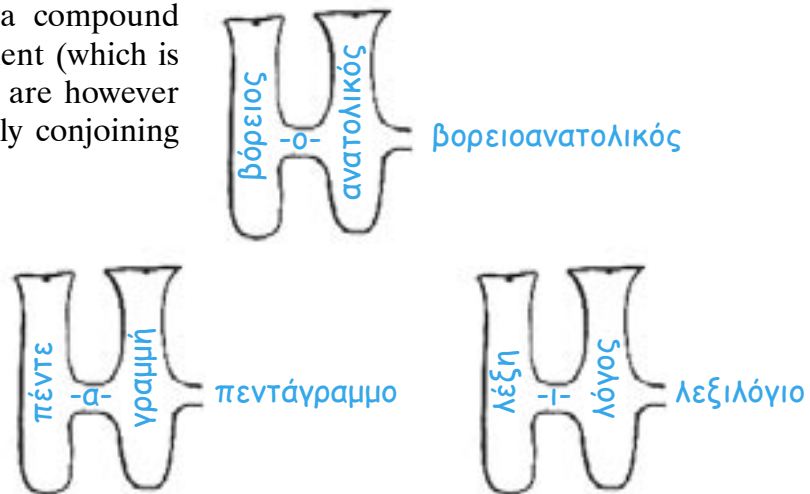
○ + ○ = ○  
ανοίγω + κλείνω = ανοιγοκλείνω

☆ + ○ = ○  
ξανά + λέω = ξαναλέω

☆ + □ = □  
πολύ + κατοικία = πολυκατοικία

☾ + ☆ = ☆  
προ + πέρσι = πρόπερσι

Between the two stems of a compound there appears a binding element (which is usually the vowel -o-). There are however compounds formed by directly conjoining the two stems.



Depending on the compound type, the compound stem often has different properties from the stem which originally served as its second member:

*η βροχή > το πρωτοβρόχι*  
(gender and declension pattern different)  
*τρῶω / έ-φαγ-α > χορτοφάγος*  
(part of speech different)

The compound, which is formed, may have different declension pattern, gender or belong to different part of speech.

One can also find new types of compounds, the members of which are not stems, but words. Such compounds can be formed by:



## Stress of the compounds

- Usually the stress of the compound word lies on the third syllable from the end.

ψαρό**βαρκα**  
3 2 1

παλι**όφιλος**  
3 2 1

Neuter compounds in /i/ are always stressed on the penultimate (second syllable from the end) while those in /o/ are stressed on the antepenultimate.

τρι**φύλλι**  
2 1

τριαν**τάφυλλο**  
3 2 1

καλο**καίρι**  
2 1

κατακα**λόκαιρο**  
3 2 1

# ACTIVITIES

1. Try to find which word is the second member in the compounds below:

- |               |                |                    |       |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| τριγώνο       | <i>η γωνία</i> | 2. πρωτοβρόχι      | _____ |
| 1. φτωχόσπιτο | _____          | 3. κρουαζιερόπλοιο | _____ |

2. Circle the two parts of the compound word as in the example

Η κουκουβάγια δεν είναι σαν όλα τα πουλιά. Είναι νυχτο πούλι *το πουλί*

1. Έριξε μια ματιά στο πρωτοσέλιδο της εφημερίδας \_\_\_\_\_
2. Η φωνή από το megάφωνο ακουγόταν βραχνή \_\_\_\_\_
3. Μένω σε ένα διώροφο σπίτι \_\_\_\_\_
4. Μονολογούσε και έλεγε: Αχ και να έπεφτε στα χέρια μου! \_\_\_\_\_
5. Αυτό το Σαββατοκύριακο έχω πάρτι \_\_\_\_\_

3. Combine the two columns and form new words as in the example

- |            |   |        |   |                     |
|------------|---|--------|---|---------------------|
| 1. πάγος   | → | θύελλα | → | _____               |
| 2. άσχημος | → | βουνό  | → | <i>το παγόβουνο</i> |
| 3. χιόνι   | → | μαύρος | → | _____               |
| 4. λάδι    | → | παπί   | → | _____               |
| 5. άσπρος  | → | λεμόνι | → | _____               |
| 6. χαρτί   | → | χτυπά  | → | _____               |
| 7. καρδιά  | → | κουτί  | → | _____               |

4. Form compounds and order the menu for your friends

