## REVIEWS

## S. S. Charkianakis, Fireworks \& Sparrows: Selected Poems, translated by Vrasidas Karalis. Sydney: Primavera, 1994. 74pp.

Stylianos Charkianakis, who received the Academy of Athens prize for poetry in 1980, has so far published seventeen volumes of poetry in his native Greek. Selections from his first volume, translated by Peter Bien, appeared in various American journals, but Vrasidas Karalis' anthology of sixty-eight translated poems ranging from 1960 to 1991 is the first representative collection in book form, in English, of this prolific author's work.

Charkianakis' poems are refreshing because they avoid the excruciating contortions of so much contemporary verse and are never dedicated to incomprehensibility. They are equally refreshing in their willingness to speak with old-fashioned certitude about ethical issues, avoiding relativism on the one hand and intolerant rigidity on the other. An example is the poem unashamedly called "Integrity":

Whoever expresses himself in gestures only appears fragmented
a mutilated flute.
Our body however rests in plenitude speaking with all its limbs
and all scents
all colours all secretions;
and especially with inarticulate fears
epitomised in shame.
In addition, Charkianakis sings - with neither embarrassment nor sentimentality - the primal joy (and awe) of being alive. Witness "The timeless miracle":

Childhood has no age;
it is grace bestowed only on those
who resign from their age
and their generation
searching tirelessly
for the timeless miracle in every face;
aware that humans are the Light.

Of course it is no secret that Charkianakis is a priest; for two decades he has served the Greek Orthodox Church as its archbishop in Australia. His faith shines through these poems, whether directly, as in "For those who hate the light" -

For the great artist
there is no minor
or major work.
When a painter looks at his work
he sees his work;
when God wants you in life
He wants His work
and when He wants you in death
He wants His work.

- or indirectly, as in "Intensive care":

Poetry, brothers, is
neither song nor reflection.
Poetry is intensive care
over the bleeding Creation
and mostly recording
how life goes straight to death.
So too, his exile in the Antipodes rings out in various tones. "Keep left" does not suppress its anger:

Untimely is mourning
amid such vast melancholy;
you will be mocked by eucalypts
by their multitude
by their silence.
In such an ultimate desert
never complain of bereavement;
never speak of bitterness and tears
in the antipodes of the earth.
People here have problems
that are never resolved:
cyclones, sharks;
only the kangaroo
with its double stomach
reminds you of human measure.

The forbearance of "Expatriates" is more typical:
The artist outside his motherland
has chosen to be twice marginalised:
remote and ignored in his motherland stranger and suspect in his adopted country. But whoever experienced this double bereavement exercises his soul in silence;
the Muses' nectar tastes differently
when you taste it homeless under the dominion of all four winds.
It would be wrong, however, to pigeonhole Charkianakis as either a "religious poet" or a "diaspora poet" even though his training and practice as a priest surely condition his language (in a way that cannot be reproduced in English) and even though his separation from the Greek homeland surely adds tinges of nostalgia or bitterness here and there. His range is too broad for such narrowing. If he must be categorised, I would suggest the rubrics "poet of compassion" and "poet of awareness", for he repeatedly opens particular actions or artefacts to more universal feelings and meanings. Thus the three lines:

> Collecting shells on the beach
> you shake hands silently
> with the Invisible
are entitled "Deeper communication". And the grandiosely denominated "The ever-virginity of life" deals with humble footwear:

A torn shoe has its own story;
the love-affair with the road
the daily farewells
and the renewed meetings with the foot
but above all the distant memory
almost dissolved in the liquids of tanning
that one day this dyed hide
was a skin which suffered and felt cold.
These Englished poems are often simpler than the Greek originals, since the translator has wisely chosen not to mimic Charkianakis' erudite - even difficult - Greek. Of course, translation is always a losing proposition. Whatever one does, the result will probably not equal the original, and will assuredly not be an exact equivalent.

Translators are caught between the demand for literal accuracy and the temptation to depart from the original in order to achieve a viable equivalent in the target language. In my own attempt to render Charkianakis' first volume, I was often less literal than Karalis. Take, for example, our two versions of the short poem "Eлıтv́ $\mu \beta ı$ ":
$\Sigma к \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \tau о ́ \varsigma ~ о р \varphi \alpha ́ v i \alpha \varsigma ~$
$\xi \varepsilon \rho o ́ ~ \sigma \varphi о v \gamma \gamma \alpha ́ \rho ı ~ \sigma \tau \eta ~ Ө \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha \sigma \sigma \alpha$
$\alpha \gamma \omega v i ́ \alpha \alpha \gamma$ íov
$\varepsilon \mu \pi \varepsilon i \rho i ́ \alpha \lambda \eta \sigma \tau \circ v ์$.

| (Karalis) | (Bien) |
| :--- | :--- |
| A skeleton of orphanhood | Orphan's privation |
| a sponge dry in the sea | lifeless sponge in the ocean |
| with the saint's agony | saint's vexation |
| a thief's |  |

My "privation/vexation" tries to echo the rhyme in $\alpha \gamma$ íov/ $\lambda \eta \sigma \tau 0$, at the price of a blatant departure from $\sigma \kappa \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \tau o ́ \varsigma$. My "savoir-faire" tries to show the result of the bandit's "experience." The Karalis version is clearly closer to the original, word for word. But the reverse occurs in our versions of "Av 1 í $\pi \rho o \lambda o ́ \gamma o v "$ ", where I am more literal:

> A $\frac{0}{\tau} \tau 0 \chi \omega ́ \mu \alpha \omega \varsigma \tau \eta \varphi \omega \tau \imath \alpha ́$
> ó $\lambda \alpha \sigma 0 \cup \tau \alpha \tau \alpha \xi i \delta 1 \alpha$
> $\tau \alpha$ óveıp $\alpha$ боv $\pi \rho \alpha ́ \sigma ı \nu \alpha \kappa ı \eta$
> $\theta \lambda i ́ \psi \eta$ бov $\lambda \alpha \chi \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha$
> $v^{\prime} \alpha v \theta^{\prime} \zeta \circ v v \varepsilon \sigma \tau \alpha \chi \varepsilon \rho 1 \alpha \sigma 0 v$
> $\tau^{\prime} \alpha \pi$ ок $\alpha i ́ \delta 1 \alpha$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { к } \alpha \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha \text {. }
\end{aligned}
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## (Karalis)

Between earth and fire
all your journeys;
your dreams green
your sadness nothing but yearning
for what is burnt to sprout again
in your hands:
to accept a curse as a word of
blessing.
(Bien)
On all your journeys from soil to fire
may your dreams be green, your sorrows a desire
that embers will bloom in your hands
and curses be welcomed as blessings.

These comparisons show merely that each poem is a separate adventure for the translator, who may elect to be more literal in some cases and less in others. What really matters is that the English versions possess their own power, which Karalis' certainly do. They invite us to share the vision of this poetry of compassion and awareness that, thanks to the poet's creative hands, succeeds in fashioning tender sprouts from what is burnt.

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## Artemis Leontis, Topographies of Hellenism: mapping the homeland. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1995. xi + 257pp.

In Topographies of Hellenism: mapping the homeland, Artemis Leontis carefully raises the question of place in the context of the question of Hellenism, and specifically in terms of a literary criticism which impinges upon questions of identity, insofar as these are expressed as an exigency in the work of Greek writers. Leontis, if one is to reduce the scope of her argument to what is at stake in her work, essentially argues how the topos of literary discourse, aesthetic criticism and literary writing is mapped, localised and fixed through defining the identity of the Neohellene. The work of Greek writers hints at an abode where, according to the myths of their culture and literary tradition, Hellenism could be appropriated and subsequently defined anew. Leontis avers that the work of Greek writers, particularly from the 1930s onward, is topographical in essence, and attests that an interest in topos, or as we will see the entopic, is an attempt to ground the polytropic identity of the Neohellene.

How we think topos is inextricably tied to how we write about topos, that is, to what Leontis understands as topography. Properly
speaking, the component words $\tau$ ó $\pi \circ \varsigma$ and $\gamma \rho \alpha \dot{\varphi} \varphi \varepsilon \tau$, literally refer to the "writing of place", however the nature of such a writing is essentially heterogeneous - it cannot be linguistically circumvented. Topography involves two forms of writing, the descriptive (as in literary and historical discourse), and a form of geomorphic representation using conventional graphic signs (landmarks, borders, lines of flight etc.).

Leontis' monograph has a double purpose: (1) to survey some influential topographies which defined Hellenism in terms of its geographical topos; and (2) to intervene strategically at particular points in these topographical investments and tactically incite "interruptions" (p. 20), thus exposing the figurative and tropic elements which are rhetorically at work within topographies. In this way Leontis divulges the malleability of the topos of Hellas. If we sustain a metaphor of "ground" (on which knowledge and truth bases itself and leaves its mark), then this understanding of topos in terms of its malleability (and the way it becomes "fluid and negotiable", p. 83) gives us an interesting insight into what Leontis sees as not only the constant reshaping of the topos of Hellas, but also how it attains philosophical significance as ground.

Leontis' topology reveals the twofold sense of the signifier "Hellas", i.e., both in terms of the physical topos it represents, and in terms of its ideality. The ideological ramifications of the topographies she cites bear heavily upon every endeavour to situate, localise or ground thinking or writing. Before taking into account what I feel to be a most noteworthy first chapter, which appraises Leontis' "topological approach", I shall briefly consider chapters two to six, as they constitute her methodological application of a topological analysis.

In her first survey in chapter two, Leontis considers the impressions of travel writers and visitors to the Acropolis and other ancient cultural topoi which according to her were represented as countersites or heterotopias. Romantic discourse and other European topographies distinguished these ancient topoi (the most formidable example being the Acropolis) from the normative and social topoi of habitation. According to Leontis this facilitated the ideal mapping of an originary site, "a place of origin within western societies' collective imaginings" (p. 44).

From chapter three onward, Leontis' most original and incisive readings are presented. Here one discovers the force and persistent character of her rigorous and faithful analysis of well known Greek texts. In chapter three, she ponders on the linguistic genealogy of the word topos within the political and literary discourse of Greek writers, where it is a privileged term for "invoking the self presence of Hellenism" (p. 69). The formulaic usage of topos to literally refer to a physically inhabited territory (including the lost topoi represented in "Byzantine inspired maps of the Hellenic nation", p. 71) took on a figurative and metaphysical meaning as the twentieth century progressed. Writers began to emphasise the "transcendental" significance of topos. As a result an aesthetic nationalism was generated in the writings of Theotokas, Lorentzatos and Nikolareizis. Such a philosophical hypostatisation of topos, according to Leontis, is subject to a programme of irredentism "which generated successive visions of a restored topos of Hellenism" (p. 76). This begins, according to Leontis, with the work of late nineteenth century writers such as Psiharis and Dragumis.

In chapter four, by appropriating the architect Doxiadis' term entopia, Leontis evaluates how the national, social and aesthetic solidify "entopos" (in place). She highlights the influence of a "mainstream Neohellenic modernism" (p. 115) which delivered the Neohellene from a sense of dystopia, of feeling "out of place". In entopia there is a proprietal identification with the Helladic topos, a belonging to one's topos (of being ntopios). This interest in entopia resonates in Yianopoulos' "aesthetic principle of autochthony" (p. 115). Yianopoulos' "aesthetics" has a developed sense of propriety and autochthony - the "native" is naturally lauded. Konstandinos Tsatsos' Прıv тo $\xi_{\varepsilon \kappa i v \eta \mu \alpha ~(B e f o r e ~ S e t t i n g ~ o u t) ~ e x p o s e s ~ a ~ p r e s c r i p t i v e ~ a n d ~}^{\text {a }}$ mandatory form of this kind of native aesthetic. According to Tsatsos, the creative act, which involves a conscious topothetisis (positioning or placement), allows the author to identify the context of his work with the geographical and cultural uniqueness of his topos. Again the metaphor of ground is employed as the artist becomes rooted, grounded in place (entopos). The entopic preoccupies the generation of the 30s, and two principle figures of that generation are considered by Leontis, Seferis and Elytis.

What becomes an elaborate central theme in chapter four is thematically coterminous with the subject matter of the final two chapters where Leontis appraises the work of the Nobel laureates George Seferis and Odysseus Elytis, and explores how the Hellenic tradition (i.e., native tradition) actually invests their modern logos. Leontis is able to evoke what both these writers would have liked to extricate from literary history and the topos of tradition. In devising the metaphysics of "landscape" and the importance of populism, they redefined Hellenism according to its "bright physical illumination in the Hellenic topio" (p. 99), thus making present for the Neohellenes the mythology and tradition of the ancient past. In both Seferis and Elytis one finds the exigency of transcending history even whilst assuming the historical. Leontis' work implicitly presents itself as the ideal place for the classic debate on whether literature occupies an independent domain (as de Man argues), but avows, without dangerously simplifying this debate, that the work of these writers is intricately bound to the question of history (even as they attempt to think beyond historicism). Leontis perceives in Seferis and Elytis an interdiction against the problem of belatedness, as they approach the topos of tradition and open it to the experience of their contemporaries.

Though we can only examine Leontis' book with a minimum of probity, it is certain that her "topology" is a clear-sighted abnegation of any possible historical or literary revisionism. Leontis is aware that any revisionist work would reconstitute itself as yet another topography. Her topology complicates such a unilateral approach. Her criticism engages intricately with an alternation between what the topographies produce (the logos of Hellenism) and what the place, the topos of Hellas, induces in the form of the discourse or the logos of cited authors in every reinvention of Hellenism. Any proffered summary would fail to illustrate adequately the operation of this alternation. Leontis' topological approach discloses the rhetorical turns of the aforementioned topographies, or, to use J. Hillis-Miller's term, their "topotropography" (see J. Hillis-Miller's Topographies, p. 4), which figuratively maps a topos according to its aesthetic (artistic, architectural), figurative (literary, metaphorical), descriptive (historical, archaeological) and geopolitical (scientific) delineations. Leontis' book is an excellent and informative study and elucidation of a topological criticism. The
efficacy of her topological approach lies in the critical topos she reveals. This highlights the critical proximity between logos and topos, if only because of the chiasmic logic of topology. Leontis stresses clearly that "Topology is not a new orthodoxy but a way to reflect on what we know" (p. 23), it accentuates how a notion of topos makes knowledge immanent and yet shows how knowledge circumscribes or conceptually maps a place.

Chapter one instates Leontis' topology or topological approach, and in order to catch a glimpse of what Leontis' work attempts to posit, it is necessary to treat her concerns as a topologist and her topology carefully. For as complicated as it may seem in a first reading, what follows from it, and how it enters her discourse, is truly engaging, both for Greek Studies and other discourses (Cultural Studies, to cite her example, pp. 36-9). The necessity of the reader's understanding her topological approach cannot be emphasised firmly enough. Topology, to quote Leontis:
[...] follows two directions of thought. It studies how a place makes power and knowledge. And it seeks to determine how knowledge and power seize that place. In general, topology scrutinizes the complex interaction between the conceptual map, the logos, and place, the topos. It considers both how the logos constructs its plane of activity and how the topos makes meaning possible by providing landmarks, monuments, lines of connection, lines of flight, and barriers that facilitate or hinder representation.

Topology further aims to situate the knowledge it generates within the topos it occupies. While it develops a logos about place, its comprehension of that place is not linear but chiasmic. The chiasmus is that folding rhetorical trope that inseparably intertwines two phrases of thought through deft reversal. Examples can be dizzying. Knowledge of a site becomes the site of knowledge. The citation of a site shapes the site of citation. The topos of logos nourishes a logos about the topos [...] Topology enters the perpetual exchange between intersecting terms: the topos and the logos, the place of citation and the citation of place. In this exchange, the
logos of topology never fully occupies the topos, even as the topos of topology does not exercise complete control over the logos (pp. 23-4).
What unfolds from this "chiasmic reading" is certainly one of the most riveting aspects of Leontis' work. She highlights the isonomy of topos and logos, she stresses the impossibility of a logos-ground (or occupation of topos) and at the same time also stresses the impossibility of a topos which is not an ultimately acculturating ground for discourse. This chiasmic reading appropriately articulates the difference between the topos-logos schema.

Topology, for Leontis, seems to designate a chiasmic interaction within the differential milieu of cited topographies only to unveil how Hellenism is historically represented in terms of topos. It is this renewed Hellenism (or its various topographical formulations) which reveals itself in Leontis' own discourse, and which dislocates the retraced topoi of established topographies, thus allowing Leontis to proclaim a topos for criticism - for her logos to literally "take place". This critical topos however scrutinises and reveals the koinoi topoi, the commonplaces where communication or dialogue (whether as propaganda or criticism) take place. For Leontis "Hellas itself is still a commonplace" (p.38) where there is a communicational contesting of "shared ground" (p. 218).

Topology concedes what traditional academic discourse never acknowledges, that is, the topos of its logos. Discourse seems to have advanced on a utopian or privileged ground, whereas Leontis' Topographies of Hellenism argues that discourse issues from these "commonplaces" or koinoi topoi, and topology is one way of reconsidering the consensual presuppositions of a discursive "commonplace". Leontis' insight is that the "commonplaces" revealed by a topological study would allow for a comprehensive re-evaluation of our knowledge about topoi and how the topos of discourse can resist peremptory forms of discursive delimitation. Leontis is aware that there is no closure within a reinvested topography of Hellenism. Topology reveals that there is no finite topographical production. The appropriation of topos, its very concept, is constantly renegotiated. As the afterword "Changing Topographies" indicates, Hellenism can no longer be thought of only according to the traditional topographies.

Artemis Leontis in fact avers that one (the "topologist"?) must be wholly attentive to the ineluctable topographies of the future, as they reshape the malleable topos of Hellas.

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## Christos Tsiolkas, Loaded. Melbourne: Vintage Press, 1995. 170pp.

Christos Tsiolkas' Loaded burst on to the literary scene causing controversy and widespread discussion among reviewers and readers due to its confrontational subject matter which challenged many taboos.

Thirty-two year old Tsiolkas' first novel, Loaded, chronicles twenty-four hours in the life of Ari, a nineteen year old unemployed son of Greek migrants, as he roams the four suburban compass points of Melbourne looking for a good time, mainly in the form of drugs and sex. Ari pursues pleasure with a total disregard for anything, because there is nothing else. And what there is, is not worth pursuing. The dignity of labour and the economic achievement that go with it is seen through the experience of Ari's family as nothing but exploitation. "Why work," he asks, "in a brain-dead job to make your rich boss richer?"

Loaded is very much a Melbourne book - the city's recent history being woven into the life of Ari and his family. It is widely believed that Melbourne is the largest Greek-speaking city outside of Greece. The reason for the large number of Greek migrants in Melbourne is that this is where the factories were, this is where there was work. Migration was necessary for economic reasons, and this was the New World for thousands of Greeks who poured into the production lines of thousands of factories. In Ari's lifetime all this has vanished, and the migrant dream of prospering in the new land has gone with it. "They don't need labour any more."

The frustration and seething resentment of broken dreams is played out within Ari's family and among his friends in differing ways: the older wogs refuse to accept their failure and take it out on their children, and their children just want to escape. With no possibility of escape available to them, they do drugs.

There is no attempt to romanticise the migrant experience. The myth of community among diaspora Greeks is revealed for its shallowness and its snobbery when Ari describes the rich relatives from the wealthy Eastern suburbs, who look down on his family with disdain and denial for not attaining the same measure of material success:

Ethnicity is a scam, a bullshit, a piece of crock. The fortresses of the rich wogs on the hill are there not to keep the Australezo out, but to refuse entry to the uneducated-long-haired-bleached-blonde-no money wog (p. 67).
A few years ago, I heard the author of The Mule's Foal, Fotini Epanomitis, speak at a writers' festival in Perth. She described letters she had received from Greeks who were unhappy and angry with the way she had represented "her people" in her novel. The anger of the letter writers stems from the expectation that a writer of Greek background writing about Greeks has a responsibility to present the community in a positive light. This attitude derives from experiencing racism as a minority in a culture against which you are constantly being defined and defining yourself; and in which you want to prove yourself in terms of the values and rules of the mainstream culture.

Books like The Mule's Foal about superstitious villagers, and Tsiolkas' Loaded, whose protagonist is a Greek poofter, are not about well-balanced high-achieving Greeks whose success the GreekAustralian community likes to parade to us at every opportunity. In fact Loaded questions the worth of these role models and attacks the hypocrisy embedded in the pursuit of the respectable life, where meaning is derived from a career, lots of money, and a marriage which is also pursued for financial benefits.

When Ari fails his final year at school, the anger and shame of his parents is responded to with derision by Ari's friend Johnny:

So he's not going to be an accountant. How many fucking accountants does the Greek community need? (p. 102).

Ari thinks his friend Joe's imminent marriage and briefcase job mean selling out to a dead life of "rules and regulations" which will change him for good.

And now he's just waiting for the right bid and I know what it is. Once his parents and her parents offer a house or at least a hefty deposit, the deal will be clinched. The marriage will be arranged. Joe will have joined the other side, just another respectable wog with a mortgage. I look at him drawing on the joint and I turn away and make circles in the air with the smoke. Coward, I whisper. But he doesn't hear me (p. 89).
Loaded is a welcome publication not only because it is the voice of a wog. It is the voice of the urban dispossessed and the marginalised young which is rarely heard in novels. The nihilism of the book does not come from the juvenile rebelliousness characteristic of "grunge" fiction - a category to which the book was quickly relegated to by the Literary Establishment. It is nihilistic because every possible avenue has been utterly exhausted. Undoubtedly, Loaded is an angry book and an honest one. Parts of it made me flinch. Other parts had me arguing with the narrator. I can't remember the last time I had such a reaction reading a novel.

Tsiolkas is a brave writer who needs to be encouraged and supported. His is an informed and challenging attitude which forces us to sit up and snap out of our complacency.

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Н П. Тбока入íסov бпиعıю́vєı $\chi \alpha \rho \alpha к \tau \eta \rho ı \sigma \tau ı к \alpha ́: ~$












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|  | $\Delta \varepsilon \sigma \pi 0 \imath v i ¢ / K \cup p i ́ \alpha ~$ | Kupía |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A $\gamma \gamma \lambda \lambda \ll \alpha$ | Miss/Mrs | Ms |
| $\Gamma \alpha \lambda \lambda ı \kappa \alpha<$ | Mademoiselle/Madame | Madame |
| І $\sigma \pi \alpha \cup \cup \kappa \alpha ́$ | Senorita/Senora | Senora |















 $\varepsilon \kappa \pi \alpha i ́ \delta \varepsilon v \sigma \eta \varsigma, ~ \eta ́ \delta \eta \alpha \pi o ́ \tau 1 \varsigma \pi \rho \omega ́ \tau \varepsilon \varsigma \beta \alpha \theta \mu i ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \tau \eta \varsigma, \sigma \tau \eta \nu \varepsilon \delta \rho \alpha i ́ \omega \sigma \eta \tau \eta \varsigma$


 $\gamma v \omega \sigma \tau \iota \kappa \alpha ́ \beta \imath \beta \lambda i ́ \alpha ~ \tau о v ~ \delta \eta \mu о \tau \iota к о и ́ ~ \sigma \chi о \lambda \varepsilon i ́ o v: ~ \imath \delta \varepsilon о \lambda о \gamma ı к о ́ \varsigma ~ \pi \varepsilon \imath \theta \alpha v \alpha-$












 $\varepsilon \xi \alpha ́ \alpha \rho \tau \eta \sigma \eta \alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau о \cup \varsigma \alpha<\alpha \delta \rho \varepsilon \varsigma$. Eív $\alpha, \pi \alpha v \varepsilon ́ \mu о \rho \varphi \varepsilon \varsigma$, Ђovv $\sigma \tau \eta \nu \alpha v \varepsilon ́ \chi \varepsilon 1 \alpha$,





 $\eta \lambda$ ıкías.
 $\delta \eta \mu o ́ \sigma i \alpha \varsigma \zeta \omega \eta ́ s ~ \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ \tau \eta ~ \varphi \omega \vee \eta ́ ~ \alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau o ~ " v \pi о \delta \varepsilon \varepsilon ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho o " ~ \varphi v ́ \lambda o, ~$


$\chi \alpha ́ \rho \eta, \chi \rho \eta \sigma 1 \mu о \pi о$ ои́ $\mu \varepsilon$ то $\alpha \rho \sigma \varepsilon \nu \imath \kappa o ́ ~ \gamma \varepsilon ́ v o \varsigma ~(" о \imath ~ к \alpha \theta \eta \gamma \eta \tau \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ", ~ " о 七 ~$





 $\alpha \pi$ кк $\alpha \alpha ́ \sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \eta$ $\alpha v \tau \eta \varsigma ~ \tau \eta \varsigma ~ \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma ı к \eta ́ s ~ \alpha \delta i к i ́ \alpha \varsigma: ~$
 $\lambda \varepsilon \xi \eta \mu \alpha ́ \tau \omega v \mu \varepsilon \forall \eta \lambda \cup \kappa \varepsilon ́ \varsigma \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \eta \xi^{\xi} \varepsilon 1 \varsigma \omega \varsigma ~ \imath \sigma o \delta v ́ v \alpha \mu \circ$ ，$\varepsilon \varphi \alpha \rho-$





 $\theta \alpha \pi \rho о \sigma \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon ı ~ \delta v \nu \alpha \tau o ́ \tau \eta \tau \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \varepsilon \pi i \lambda о \gamma \eta ́ s ~ v \varepsilon ́ \omega v ~ \rho o ́ \lambda \omega \nu ~ \sigma \tau \alpha ~ \delta v ́ o ~$ $\varphi v ́ \lambda \alpha, \chi \omega \rho i ́ s ~ v \alpha \tau \alpha \pi \varepsilon \rho ı \rho i ́ \zeta \varepsilon \imath \sigma \varepsilon \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha ́ \alpha \alpha \imath \xi \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon \rho \alpha \sigma \mu \varepsilon ́ v \alpha$ $\mu \circ \vee \tau \varepsilon ́ \lambda \alpha$（ $\sigma \varepsilon \lambda .40$ ）．


## ミтєрео́тvтои

М $\alpha \mu \alpha ́$
「ıаүıó
Noıкокиро́
$\Delta \alpha \sigma \kappa \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha$
K $\alpha$ Ө $\alpha$ рí $\tau \rho ı \alpha$


## $\Sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon o ́ \tau v \pi \eta ~ \chi \rho \eta ́ \sigma \eta$

Oч $\mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \tau \eta \varsigma ~ \tau р i ́ \tau \eta \varsigma ~ \tau \alpha ́ \xi \eta \varsigma ~$ $\pi \dot{\eta} \gamma \alpha v \varepsilon \kappa \delta \rho о \mu \dot{\eta}$ ．

Oı к $\alpha \theta \eta \gamma \eta \tau \varepsilon ́ \varsigma \alpha \pi \varepsilon \rho \gamma о$ v́v．

## Evol $\lambda \lambda \alpha \kappa \tau 1 к о$ í

$\Delta ı \varepsilon$ Өи́vт $\rho ı \alpha$
Epүó $\tau \rho 1 \alpha$
（ๆ）Подıтıко́s
（ๆ）Eлtхєıр $\eta \mu \alpha i ́ \alpha s$
Елıбкєvó $\sigma \tau \rho \imath \alpha$

## Evaג $\lambda \alpha \kappa \tau \iota \kappa \eta ́ ~ \chi \rho \eta ́ \sigma \eta ~$

 $\tau \eta \varsigma \tau \rho i ́ \tau \eta \varsigma \tau \alpha ́ \xi \eta \varsigma \varsigma \pi \dot{\gamma} \gamma \alpha \nu / \mathrm{H}$ трі́тๆ $兀 \alpha ́ \xi \eta \pi \eta \prime \gamma \varepsilon / \varepsilon \kappa \delta \rho о \mu \eta$ ．
 $\alpha \pi \varepsilon \rho \gamma о$ v́v．／To סıбんктıкó $\pi \rho о \sigma \omega \pi \iota \kappa o ́ \alpha \pi \varepsilon \rho \gamma \varepsilon i ́$.

－$\eta \alpha \nu \tau \imath \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \eta \tau \eta \varsigma ~ \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon о ́ \tau v \pi \eta \varsigma ~ ı \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ \rho \chi \eta \sigma \eta \varsigma, \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha ́$

 Av七óvıos к $\alpha ı \eta$ K $\lambda$ عол $\alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \rho \alpha$＂，＂о $\mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \eta ́ s ~ к \alpha i \eta ~ \mu \alpha \theta \eta ́ \tau \rho ı \alpha ", ~ " ~ \eta ~$ $\delta \alpha \sigma \kappa \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha \kappa \alpha \imath$ о $\delta \alpha ́ \sigma \kappa \alpha \lambda$ оऽ＂

 $\pi \rho \alpha ́ \xi \eta " \alpha \nu \tau i ́ " \alpha \nu \delta \rho \alpha \gamma \alpha ́ \theta \eta \mu \alpha ", " \sigma \tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \chi \dot{\rho} \nu \omega " \alpha \nu \tau i ́$


1）K $К \imath \tau \iota к \eta ́ \pi \rho о \sigma \varepsilon ́ \gamma \gamma ı \sigma \eta ~ \tau \eta \varsigma \gamma \lambda \omega ́ \sigma \sigma \alpha \varsigma \sigma \tau \alpha \varepsilon \pi i ́ \pi \varepsilon \delta \alpha \tau \eta \varsigma$

 $\gamma \varepsilon \nu ı \kappa \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \alpha \nu \alpha \varphi о \rho \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~(~ \mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \eta \varsigma / \tau \rho ı \alpha)$ ．
 үعроитоко́рп，$\delta \varepsilon \sigma \pi о \iota v i ́ \varsigma)$.
4）$K \alpha \theta_{1} \varepsilon \rho \omega \sigma \eta$ к $\alpha \imath v o v ́ \rho i \omega v$ ó $\rho \omega v \pi o v \varepsilon \kappa \varphi \rho \alpha ́ \zeta o v v \tau \eta$



 （ $\left.\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \alpha \alpha \pi o ́ ~ \sigma v \zeta \eta \tau \eta \jmath^{\sigma} \sigma 1 \varsigma ~ \kappa \alpha \imath ~ \sigma \varepsilon \mu \imath v \alpha ́ \rho ı \alpha\right)$ ）．
 $\delta i \alpha \delta ı \kappa \alpha \sigma i \varepsilon \varsigma ~ к \alpha \theta_{0}$ рı $\sigma \mu$ ои́ $\tau \eta \varsigma \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \alpha \varsigma$.
7）$X \rho \eta ́ \sigma \eta ~ \varepsilon v \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \kappa \tau 1 \kappa \omega ́ v ~ \rho o ́ \lambda \omega v / \pi \rho о \tau v ́ \pi \omega v \gamma 1 \alpha \tau \alpha \delta v ́ o ~ \varphi v ́ \lambda \alpha$ $\sigma \tau \eta \vee \varepsilon \kappa \pi \alpha i ́ \delta \varepsilon v \sigma \eta$（ $\pi . \chi ., \eta \pi v \rho о \sigma \beta \varepsilon \sigma \tau i ́ v \alpha, \eta \psi v \chi \alpha v \alpha \lambda v ́ \tau \rho ı \alpha$, о $\pi \alpha \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha \varsigma, ~$ о $\vee \eta \pi \tau \alpha \gamma \omega \gamma o ́ \varsigma)$.
8）Xри́бๆ $\gamma \vee \nu \alpha i \kappa \varepsilon i ́ \omega v ~ \mu о р \varphi \dot{\omega v ~} \sigma \tau \alpha$ MME $\omega \varsigma ̧ \alpha \nu \tau ı \pi \rho о \sigma \omega-$





 $\mu \eta \chi \alpha \nu \eta ́ s ~ \Theta \varepsilon \alpha ́ ", ~ " \eta ~ \delta ı \varepsilon v \theta v ́ v \tau \rho ı \alpha "(\sigma \varepsilon \lambda .50)$.

 $\tau \eta \vee \varepsilon \pi \imath \sigma \tilde{\mu} \mu \propto \vee \sigma \eta$ ó ót:







甲є๐кгєร. (бغл. 52)










 $\pi \rho \alpha \gamma \mu \alpha \tau \iota \kappa о ́ \tau \eta \tau \alpha \varsigma$.
$\Delta \dot{q} \mu \eta \tau \rho \alpha$ Kоккıví̊ov
Victorian Department of Education

