

Research Article

Panagiotis G. Krimpas*

Latinate terminology in Modern Greek: An “intruder” or an “asset”?

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Abstract: This article discusses Latinate Modern Greek (MG) terminology in the light of language planning, language contact, transliteration, registers, and speakers’ attitudes. It starts by describing sociolinguistic aspects of MG with respect to borrowing and proceeds with case studies of Latinate MG terms and their Greek-based synonyms from various science, arts, social, and technical fields. Focusing on phonological, morphological, semantic, and terminological issues such as semantic intra- and inter-linguistic transparency and consistency in the light of the long-standing cultural ties between Greece and the West, an updated approach to the form and utility of MG Latinate terms is attempted, aiming at influencing eventual language planning in Greek-speaking areas.

Keywords: academic discourse, borrowing, internationalisms, language contact, LSP, special language, terminology

1 Introduction

The language of academic research, virtually tantamount to what has been variously called the “scientific register” (Taavitsainen 2001), the “academic register” (Callies and Zaytseva 2013), or “the academic research register” (Luo and Hyland 2019) of a language, is a language for specific purposes (LSP) used in academic researchers and technical experts’ communication (journal articles, technical reports, etc.). In this article, the more inclusive term “academic and technical register” (ATR) will be used to describe the register under discussion.

In natural science research, English is dominant in most countries, including Greece and Cyprus. However, at least in Greece, in academic discourse Modern Greek (MG) is still dominant (Krimpas 2013), especially in humanities, law, and social science. But, given that MG is a lesser-used language, its ATR is rather recent, which explains why MG directly or indirectly borrows terminology from other languages. This article discusses the Latinate component of MG terminology, which largely comprises internationalisms (terms, appellations, and combining forms) mostly diffused through Romance (Italian, French) and Romance-influenced languages (English, German, Russian). Latinate terminology, although current in, e.g., conversational or journalistic settings, tends to be avoided in high-register written prose, including the ATR. Moreover, due to the multiple borrowing layers and changing prestige of donor languages within the Greek-speaking societies, Latinate etymological families appear inconsistent in terms of adaptation, transliteration, and productivity when compared with the respective word families in other European languages.

Most ATR items in any language are the product of language engineering, namely neology, neosemy, semantic loan, calque, and/or lexical borrowing, and MG is no exception (Valeontis and Krimpas 2014, 209–40).

* **Corresponding author: Panagiotis G. Krimpas**, Department of Languages, Literature and Culture of Black Sea Countries, Democritus University of Thrace, Komotini 69100, Rodopi, Greece, e-mail: pkrimpas@bscc.duth.gr

In European and European-influenced languages, the classical “standards” of Attic Greek (AG) and Latin (both Classical and learned) are traditional sources and/or provide the model for many terms and sublexical units, the so-called combining forms (Pulcini and Milani 2017, 177–9), working as a parallel vocabulary for the creation of mostly scientific and technical words (Coates 1999, 27).

Admittedly, AG and Latin lend themselves to term-building by analogy to pre-existing terms, being the first languages in Europe to develop LSP terminology. Through familiar linguistic paths, experts produce neological internationalisms easily understandable to peers of various ethnolinguistic backgrounds. For example, if one knows that the Latin medical term (*tunica*) *rētīna* (literally ‘a net-like tunic’) denotes ‘the area at the back of the eye that receives light and sends pictures of what the eye sees to the brain’ (The Cambridge English Dictionary) and the AG Hippocratic term *πάθος* [pátʰos] denotes ‘a disease,’ the term *retinopathy* is semantically and inter-linguistically transparent and easily adaptable and translatable to other languages in quite expectable forms: cf. French *rétinopathie*; German *Retinopathie*; Italian, Portuguese, and Catalan *retinopatía*; Spanish *retinopatía*; Russian and Bulgarian *ретинопатия*; Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Malay, and Indonesian *retinopati*, and so on.

Neo-classical terms are usually simple or compound endocentric and exocentric nouns – on the distinction, see e.g. Matthews (1981, 147–50) and Ralli (2013a, 181–5) – of high productivity. There is a tendency for Greek elements to be combined with Greek ones (e.g. *antilogarithm*), and for Latinate with Latinate ones (e.g. *superstructure*), although hybrids are numerous (e.g. *antistructure*).

2 The special (?) case of MG

Romance languages, being Latin-derived, are very tolerant towards Greek-based neo-classical borrowings, given that numerous Ancient Greek (Attic and Doric) lexical and sublexical elements were already an integral part of Latin. But also English and Maltese, two non-Romance, non-Hellenic languages, abound with both Latinate and AG-based borrowings due to heavy Romance influence. (Admittedly, English circles were once concerned about neo-classical over-borrowing and linguistic pretentiousness, the so-called “inkhorn controversy,” see more in McLaughlin 2011.) Other Germanic, as well as Slavic, Celtic, Albanian, and Finno-Ugric languages variously replace neoclassical internationalisms with native-based items (cf. Vočadlo 1926), ending up with doublets for the same concept, e.g. German *Zuckerkrankheit/Diabetes* (Pöckl 2008, 243), Norwegian *ønologi/vinvitenskap*.

Language has a marked symbolic power, so many lesser-used languages tend to “resist” to neo-classical borrowing in their pursuit of self-preservation (Pöckl 2008), while the democratic appeal for plain language and terminology transparent to any citizen is also involved in such language policies; cf. Icelandic *sjónhímnuskemmdir* ‘retinopathy’ (literally ‘sight membrane damage’), *sími* ‘telephone (literally ‘wire’) or Irish *uathoibríoch* ‘automatic’ (literally ‘self-operative’).

Internationalisms are numerous in MG ATR as well. Since the so-called MG Enlightenment (eighteenth to nineteenth century AD), Greek intellectuals, then immersed into French language and culture, brought into MG many borrowings and calques, including Greek- and Latin-based neo-classical terms. But since the liberation movement of Ottoman-conquered Greeks was oriented towards Ancient Greece, AG-based borrowings and calques were heavily favoured over Latinate borrowings, thus projecting the symbolic power of Greek as a link to an imagined glorious past. This practice is very much alive, cf. MG *αμφιβληστροειδοπάθεια* [amfivlistroiðo'paθia] ‘retinopathy’, based on the pre-existing Hellenistic Greek medical term *αμφιβληστροειδής χιτών* – roughly pronounced [amfivleſtroi'ðeſ çi'ton] in Hellenistic Greek¹ and adapted into MG as *αμφιβληστροειδής χιτώνας* [amfivlistroi'ðiſ çi'tonaſ]; the persistent desire for appropriation of Greek diachrony (see more in Markopoulos 2014, 77–80) and the chance to pay a tribute to Hellenistic Greek doctors obviously lie behind this choice.

¹ All Greek examples are given in monotonic orthography.

Such terms, being neither MG nor AG or Latinate internationalisms, are not semantically transparent to either the average Greek-speaker or an international audience; thus, MG is special in comparison to both “internationalist” and “purist” languages, as it has a special genetic relationship with one of the neo-classical languages, namely AG (Petrounias 2001). But AG-based MG internationalisms have in fact been borrowed from and/or modelled on AG-based terms of influential Western European languages (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 2001, 67, Petrounias 2001, Horrocks 2010, 421); and, as for AG-based neologisms, they are either graphically ‘revived’ AG words or based on such words (‘pseudo-Atticisms’, see Krimpas 2019, 75–82). Even Greek linguists label AG-based internationalisms as *αντιδάνεια* [a(n)diˈðania] ‘backloans’, since they view diachronic and diatopic Greek as a single language (see more in Petrounias 2001, 25, Joseph 2009). Actual ‘backloans’ are usually not whole AG-based words, but their respective components, first assembled into neologisms in languages other than Greek.

Some AG-based internationalisms and neologisms are to MG-speaker’s ear as foreign as Latinate ones, which is why many of them have been adapted in unexpected, etymologically, and/or semantically incorrect ways in MG (see more in Krimpas and Chaika 2022).

Partly Greek-based terms are sometimes calqued by irrelevantly ‘reproducing’ their Greek part despite being a false friend of its AG source; an example is the hybrid *authentication* < (to) *authenticate* < *authentic*, going back (through French *authentique* < Latin *authenticus*) to AG *αὐθεντικός* (AG [auˈθentikós], MG [afθe(n)diˈkos]) ‘original, genuine, principal’ (Online Etymological Dictionary) and the Latinate *-ation* deverbal suffix; erroneously rendered into MG as *αυθεντικοποίηση* [afθe(n)dikoˈpiisi] (*Cyb*) in the sense of ‘verification of a user’s identity’, it literally reads as ‘to make someone genuine’: not quite a transparent term, indeed!

3 Greek intolerance for visible borrowing

MG speakers often face dilemmas about choosing a learned or an inherited form or structure. MG LSP and higher registers have been heavily influenced by the, once official but in fact artificial, incompletely standardised register called *καθαρεύουσα* [kaθaˈrevuʂa] ‘purist’, which graphically imitated the AG vocabulary and morphology but was phonemically pronounced MG-wise; moreover, it was full of French lexical and syntactic calques (Contossopoulos 1978, Petrounias 2001), normally imperceptible to the average Greek speaker. Due to a prolonged period of socio-political diglossia and the concomitant *γλωσσικό ζήτημα* [ɣloʂiˈko ˈzitima] ‘language issue’, ‘purist’ Greek exerted a strong influence on the then emerging Standard MG, still visible in higher registers (Banfi 2010, 160–6, Krimpas 2019, 57–61). Thus, Standard MG – perhaps more so than most standardised languages – is a partially engineered, mixed register, where purist, inherited, and hypercorrected forms compete at all language levels (Mackridge 1995, 50, Joseph 2011, Krimpas 2019); legal LSP is particularly affected by this process (Mattila 2006, 60–4). But MG ‘purism’ differs from, e.g. the abovementioned ‘inkhorn’ controversy, since the former tries to alter the average people’s language, while the latter was directed against the elites’ linguistic (and social) pretentiousness.

A characteristic feature of high-register Standard MG inherited by its ‘purist’ component is intolerance to perceptible borrowing (cf. Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 2001, Mackridge 1995, 53). This phobia for borrowing explains why, e.g., Greek judges and lawyers call a door *θύρα* [ˈθira] instead of *πόρτα* [ˈporta] (a Latin borrowing) or why Greek physicians call a neck *αυχένας* [aˈfçenas] instead of *σβέρκος* [ˈzverkos] (an Albanian borrowing). Interestingly, this prescriptive sociolinguistic stance has found its way into institutional texts, a suggestive example being the *Legislation Codification Guideline Manual* issued by the Secretariat General of the (Hellenic) Government, which explicitly suggests the avoidance of ‘foreign’ terms or words when their use is ‘not necessary’ (Secretariat General of the Government 2006, 14), without distinguishing between true foreignisms and assimilated loanwords.

Admittedly, although ‘unnecessary borrowing’ (Clark 2004) alone cannot induce structural borrowing and language change (Thomason and Kaufman 1988, 78), in prolonged situations of prestige imbalance language change is very possible (cf. McLaughlin 2011). What is more, when such change happens massively and in short time, it may lead to insecurity in language use and diminished systemic transparency; this is what I call *adverse language change* (Krimpas 2017a, 399, 411, Krimpas 2019, 76, 84, 113).

However, at least in MG, the risk of adverse language change has never been posed by the long contact with Latin's descendants Venetian and Italian, as they were phonologically, morphophonologically, and syntactically compatible with MG (due to shared retentions and contact-induced mutual convergence), but rather by English (Petrounias 2006, cf. Ralli 2013a, 248–67, 2013b, 193–4) and, to a lesser extent, French (due to its phonology that greatly differs from that of Greek); an example is the reversal of the noun modifier slot in English-influenced multiword terms, e.g. *MRNa* *εμβόλιο* ['emare,nei em'volio] (<MRNa-vaccine) instead of *εμβόλιο* *MRNa* [em'volio 'emare,nei]. Concerns over such issues are reflected in the linguistic correctness principle promoted by international and national standards (ISO 704:2022, 56, 59, ELOT 402:2010, 39, 40).

English-borrowed terminology is indeed omnipresent in MG LSP of finance, banking, informatics, fashion, and other modern-life subject fields, and is often used in the media and youth slang to show off 'coolness' and 'up-to-date-ness', a situation that is partly translation-induced and has indeed influenced MG phonology, semantics, morphology, and syntax (Petrounias 2006, 356–7). The fact that English borrowing is not anymore seen as socially undesirable, while borrowing from traditional sources is frowned upon is at least alarming.

4 Notes on adaptation of Latinate loanwords into MG

As argued by Dickey (2012, 68), "Latin loanwords were not confined to or even largely concentrated in a few peripheral areas of vocabulary; instead they were found in virtually all semantic areas including basic vocabulary." Indeed, extensive language contact and bilingualism in both Italy and Greece gradually promoted recognition of shared and equivalent patterns between Greek and Latin.

This is why Latin loanwords and proper names (such as names of Roman cities, emperors, philosophers, and Christian saints) were regularly adapted to the AG morpho(phono)logical and phonological system. Thus, Latin words and proper names such as *Aurēlius*, *centuriō* 'centurion', *custōdia* 'custody, guard', *praetor* 'praetor', and *Quintiliānus* became, respectively, *Αυρήλιος* [auré:lios] (gen.sing. *Αυρηλίου* [auré:liú:]), *κεντυρίων* [centyrí:ɲ] (gen.sing. *κεντυρίωνος* [centyrí:ɲos]), *κουστωδία* [ku:ʃtɔ:día:] (gen.sing. *κουστωδίας* [ku:ʃtɔ:día:ʃ]), *πραιτωρ* [práitɔ:r] (gen.sing. *πραιτορος* [práitoros]), and *Κοϊντιλιανός* [kointi:lia:nòʃ] (gen.sing. *Κοϊντιλιανού* [kointi:lia:nù:]). In all such cases, Greek, by recurring to some perceived inter-language, has approximated Latin morphology and pronunciation by using exclusively Greek graphs, endings, and sounds, a practice that will be hereinafter called *Hellenisation* for the purposes of this article and whose details are illustrated in Table A1 (Appendix I). Of course, MG pronunciation differs from that of AG, which is why, e.g., *Κοϊντιλιανός* and *Αυρήλιος* are pronounced, respectively, [koi(n)dilia'nos] and [a'vrilios]; however, this change does not affect the words' graphic shape, since MG applies historical rather phonetic orthography and even reads AG in MG pronunciation (Petrounias 2001).

Long-standing language contact between Greek and Latin continued well into the Proto-Romance and Romance period, when Greek and Romance were long interacting (Ralli 2019) to finally converge at all language levels (Banfi 2011, Krimpas 2017b, 44–5, 53–4); indeed, Venetian and Italian have greatly contributed to Greek (see e.g. Fanciullo 2008) as the latter has to Latin. Medieval Greek borrowed lots of Venetian and Italian terms of seafaring, agriculture, army, commerce, medicine, gastronomy, clothing, politics, administration, religion, plant and animal names, Christian and family names, toponyms, demonyms, most of them still in everyday use (but still avoided in higher registers), as well as some Venetian and Italian morphological (Ralli 2019) and (morpho)syntactic (Markopoulos 2014, 84–5, 92–8) structures, most of which are still active. Borrowing was facilitated also by shared traits, including a tendency to open syllables, /a e i o u/-type vowel systems, retention of Indo-European (historically) thematic endings in nouns, free syntax with subject–verb–object (SVO) basic type, etc. As with Latin, Italian and Venetian words were easily adapted and/or assimilated to Medieval and/or MG system, cf. Italian *maffioso* > MG *μαφιόζος* [ma'fɔzozos] (gen.sing. *μαφιόζου* [ma'fɔzɔzɔ]) 'gangsta, thug', Venetian *timonièr* > MG *τιμονιέρης* [timo'neris] (gen.sing. *τιμονιέρη* [timo'neri]) 'helmsman'; for a detailed account of such adaptation phenomena, see Ralli et al. (2015).

5 Inconsistencies in Latinate MG terminology: some case studies

To various extents, Hellenisation practices tend to be partially retained in MG. However, given the English and French interference, as well as the aforementioned unenthusiastic stance towards non-English looking MG loanwords, the form and etymological families of MG Latinate terms are more inconsistent and untended in comparison with both their AG-based rivals and their counterparts in other European languages.

A first source of inconsistency is the multiplicity of donor languages and periods of borrowing. English and, to a lesser degree, French mediation of Latinate terms is particularly problematic in this respect, since Greek speakers’ familiarisation with English and French phonology and orthography challenges the traditional, largely predictable Graeco-Latin (morpho)phonological correspondences (see Appendix I). Indeed, Latinate words borrowed into MG in the last two centuries tend to diverge from classical Graeco-Latin Hellenisation conventions.

The English Latinate term *media* (*Com*) has given MG *μίντια* [ˈmɪdɪa] instead of **μέδια* [ˈmeðɪa], even though the latter, apart from recalling its Greek cognate *μέσα* [ˈmeʂa] (nt.pl.), would also be consistent with an older rendering of the same Italo-Celtic stem, found in the toponym *Mediolānum* > Greek *Μεδιόλανα* (AG [medióla:na], MG [meðiˈolana]).

French *impressionisme* (*Art*) has been borrowed as both *μπρεσιονισμός* [i(m)breʂioniˈzmoʂ] (prevailing variant) and *εμπρεσιονισμός* [e(m)breʂioniˈzmoʂ], the latter approximating the sound of French *im-* before a consonant, i.e. [ɛ̃].

French *pacifisme* (*Pol*) (<*pacifier* ‘to make peace’ < Latin *pācificāre* ‘id.’ < *pāx/-cis* ‘peace’) ‘pacifism’ and Italian *fascismo* (*Pol*) (<Latin *fasces* [ˈfaʂceʂ] ‘bundle of rods containing an axe with the blade projecting’, literally pl. of *fasces* ‘bundle, e.g. of wood’) have given, respectively, MG *πασιφισμός* [paʂifiˈzmoʂ] and *φασισμός* [faʂiˈzmoʂ], both retaining the sibilantised Romance pronunciations of originally Latin *c /k/*. If MG LSP was consistent towards its Latinate component, the forms **πακιφισμός* [pacifiˈzmoʂ] and **φασκισμός* [faʂkiˈzmoʂ] would be expected, cf. English *bacitracin* (*Med*) < MG *βακιτρακίνη* [vacitraˈcini], or Latin *Scipiō* < AG *Σκιπίων* [ʂcipiō:n], MG *Σκιπίωνας* [ʂciˈpionaʂ].

The English Latinate term *forum* (*Pol, Inf*), recently borrowed into MG as *φόρουμ* [ˈforu:m], competes with the already existing, adapted Medieval Greek Latin borrowing *φόρο* [ˈforo] (nt.sing.) ‘a market’, which is consistent with the traditional morphophonological Hellenisation rules (Table A1, Appendix I, section Ib) and, of course, declinable, in contrast with *φόρουμ*, which, apart from its optional nom./acc.pl. *φόρα* [ˈfora], is otherwise indeclinable (or pluralising English-wise as *φόρουμς* [ˈforu:mz]).

Another source of inconsistency with respect to MG Latinate terms is the fact that the latter have often been variously replaced by calques or loan translations based on graphically revived AG words or compounds thereof, at least in higher registers; this results in doublets and triplets rather incompatible with the principles of terminological mononymy and transparency (ISO 704:2022, 56–8, 60) normally favoured in LSP registers. The following examples are sufficient to clearly illustrate the situation; they are accompanied by Google and Google Scholar search results just to give some preliminary information about their (co-) existence and popularity with average and expert users, since a complete study of use frequency would be of little benefit for this language planning-oriented article (G stands for Google, GS stands for Google Scholar; all results are based on a nom.sing. search and the numbers are as of 16 February 2023):

French *mercantilisme* (*Econ*) (<Medieval Latin *mercantile* ‘trading-’) gave MG *μερκαντιλισμός* [merkanˈdiliˈzmoʂ] (G 5,900, GS 145), a rendering that respects traditional phonological and morphological correspondences. However, its semantically oriented Greek-based synonyms *εμποροκρατία* [e(m)borokraˈtia] (G 2,150, GS 54), *εμποροκρατισμός* [e(m)borokratiˈzmoʂ] (G 303, GS 18), and *εμποριοκρατία* [e(m)boriokraˈtia] (G 214, GS 3), aspire to replace the Latinate term. However, the first two synonyms are not semantically accurate, as they read as ‘tradesmen’s dominance’ rather than ‘devotion (or excess devotion) to trade and commerce’. Moreover, the second one is also problematic as it recalls *κρατισμός* [kratiˈzmoʂ] ‘etatism, étatisme’, a rather unhappy semantic connection. The third synonym is a semantically more accurate Greek-based rendering, since it literally translates as ‘dominance of commerce’.

French *libéralisme* (*Pol, Econ*) (< Latin *liberālis* ‘noble, generous; pertaining to a free person’ < *liber* ‘free’) gave MG *λιμπεραλισμός* [liberali'zmos] (G 3,390, GS 9), almost totally replaced by the Greek-based synonym *φιλελευθερισμός* [fileleftheri'zmos], literally ‘love for freedom’ (G 194,000, GS 380). A native term for *liberalism* is nearly unique among European languages, with Icelandic *frjálshyggja* and Estonian *vabameelsus* being notable exceptions (although Estonian has *liberalism* as well). But in terms of consistency with traditional Hellenisation rules, the term *λιμπεραλισμός* is not without issues, since the expected form would be **λιβεραλισμός* [liverali'zmos], given that Latin [b] normally corresponds to MG β [v] (originally pronounced [b] in AG). Romanisation of *λιβεραλισμός* according to ISO 843:1997 and ELOT 743:2001 would give *limperialismós*, which appears to make less readily recognisable an otherwise interlinguistically transparent internationalism.

French *structuralisme* (*Pol; Art, Ling*) gave MG *στρουκτουραλισμός* [strukturali'zmos] (G 7,120, GS 186), consistent with traditional Hellenisation conventions. However, this term is increasingly being replaced by its Greek-based synonym *δομισμός* [ðomi'zmos] (G 19,500, GS 418), while the Greek-based synonym *δομολειτουργισμός* [ðomoliturji'zmos] (G 1,790, GS 80) also exists. The first synonym is an incomplete calque of the French one, made up of learned Greek *δομή* [ðo'mi] ‘structure’ and *-ισμός* [i'zmos] ‘-ism’ with no rendering of the adjectival *-al-* element, which, if taken into account, results in the rare (although etymo-semantically more accurate) form *δομικισμός* [ðomici'zmos] (G 393, GS 1). The second synonym is a concept-oriented compound made up of learned Greek *δομή* [ðo'mi] ‘structure’ and *λειτουργία* [litur'jia] ‘function’ plus the *-ισμός* ‘-ism’ suffix.

The Russian Latinate term *κοηστροκτιβιζμ* ‘constructivism’ (*Soc*) (<Latin *constrūctiō* ‘construction, building’ < *construere* ‘to construct, assemble, build’) gave MG *κοηστροκτιβισμός* [konstruktivi'zmos] (G 33,600, GS 1,370). However, there are also two Greek-based synonyms, namely *εποικοδομητισμός* [epikoðomi'ti'zmos] (G 23,300, GS 676) and *εποικοδομισμός* [epikoðomi'zmos] (G 10,400, GS 682), both based on the learned verb *εποικοδομώ* [epikoðo'mo] ‘to build upon’. These synonyms are not very successful, since the *con-* element of Latin *constrūctiō* denotes an ‘assemblage’ rather than ‘accumulation’. (I wonder whether they suggest a certain stance of the Greek education system towards knowledge, viewing it as a pile-up of pieces of information rather than as a functional combination thereof.)

The English, German, and French Latinate terms *determinism*, *déterminisme*, and *Determinismus* (*Phil, Rel*) (<Latin *determināre* ‘to enclose, bound, set limits to’) gave MG *ντετερμινισμός* [determini'zmos] (G 33,900, GS 491), rivalled by the Greek-based synonym *αιτιοκρατία* [etiokra'tia] (literally ‘dominance of cause’) (G 20,100, GS 362), made up of the learned items *αιτία* [e'tia] ‘cause’ and *-κρατία* [kra'tia] ‘-cracy, dominance of’. In terms of Hellenisation conventions, the Latinate term is not without issues, as its initial *ντ-* [d] and *-ε-* [e] betray its recent date in MG, since one would otherwise expect **δητερμινισμός* [ðitermini'zmos], cf. Latin *dēnarius* > AG *δηνάριον* [de:ná:rión], MG *δηνάριο* [ði'nario]. But *αιτιοκρατία* does not cover all meanings of the source term, which means both ‘doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation’ and ‘doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers’; moreover, it collides with the Greek-based rendering of French *causalisme* ‘causalism’ (*Phil*), which has similarly been rendered as *αιτιοκρατία*.

French *réalisme* (*Phil, Pol, Art; Art*) (<Latin *reālis* ‘real, true’ < *rēs* ‘thing’) gave MG *ρεαλισμός* [reali'zmos] (G 284,000, GS 2,820), but the competing term *πραγματισμός* [praxmati'zmos] (<learned Greek *πράγμα* [ˈpraxma] ‘thing’ < AG *πρᾶγμα* [prān̄ma]) (G 35,100, GS 17,100) is also current, although much less used. The Latinate term is compatible with traditional Hellenisation conventions. The second is problematic as it collides with the homonymous MG rendering of French *pragmatisme* ‘pragmatism’.

French *surréalisme* (*Art*) (<Latin *super* ‘over, above, on top of’ + *reālis*) gave MG *σουρ(ρ)εαλισμός* [sʰureali'zmos] (with single ρ: G 434,000, GS 290; with double ρ: G 17,500, GS 59), with its almost obsolete variant *συρ(ρ)εαλισμός* [sʰireali'zmos] (with single ρ: G 26, GS 1; with double ρ: G 731, GS 7), approximating the French *u* [y]-sound (and shape). Due to the simplified MG orthography of the last three decades, the double-ρ forms are now considered obsolete. On the other hand, a widely used hybrid synonym is *υπερρεαλισμός* [ipereali'zmos] (G 89,200, GS 345), which prefixes *ὑπέρ* (AG [hypér], MG [i'per]), the Greek equivalent and cognate of (the somewhat obscure) Latin *super*, to the Latinate stem. If French mediation were not taken into account, the expected form would be rather **σουπερρεαλισμός* [supereali'zmos], cf. *supernova* (*Astr*) > *σουπερνόβα* [sʰuper'nova].

The English Latinate term *compressor* (*Mech*) (<Latin *compressum*, supine of *comprimere* ‘to compress’) gave MG *κομπρέσ(σ)ορας* [ko(m)'breʝoras] (with single *σ*: G 82,600, GS 18; with double *σ*: G 16,500, GS 7), but this Latinate term, not current in higher registers, has almost completely been replaced by the Greek calque *συμπιεστής* [si(m)bie'ʝtis] (G 565,000, GS 1,460). In this case, the Greek-based term is absolutely transparent even to average Greek speakers, given that the learned verb from which it derives, *συμπιέζω* [si(m)bi'ezo] ‘to compress’, is also used in the general language. However, the Latin-based term is more transparent from an interlinguistic point of view and forms an etymological family with the rather conversational Latinate MG term *κομπρέσ(σ)α* [ko(m)'breʝa] (*Med*) ‘a compress’.

The English Latinate term *cursor* (*Inf*) (<Lat. *cursor* ‘a runner’ < *currere* ‘to run’) gave the conversational MG term *κέρσορας* ['ceʝoras] (G 76,400, GS 638). Its *έ* [e] approximates the English than the Latin pronunciation of *u* (the latter being ['kuʝor]). On the other hand, its Greek-based semantic equivalent *δρομέας* [ðro'meas] (G 542,000, GS 2,200, but obviously reflecting also the meanings ‘a runner (person)’ and ‘a glider’; also an office equipment brand name) is more widely used in higher registers. Eventual Romanisation of the Latinate term (*kérsoras*) would blur its internationally easily recognisable Latin source. A traditional Hellenisation would result in **κούρσορας* ['kuʝoras], the expected MG evolution of the well-documented Hellenistic and Medieval Greek Latinate word *κούρσωρ* ['kuʝor], denoting *inter alia* ‘a runner; messenger, herald’, which forms an etymological family with MG *κούρσα* ['kuʝa] ‘a run; (*old-fashioned slang*) a car’.

Apart from the aforementioned representative (although randomly chosen) examples, there are lots of other Latinate MG terms from almost any academic thematic area (examples are given in Table A2, Appendix II), despite their being usually rivalled/replaced by learned Greek-based calques, semantic loans, and graphically ‘revived’ AG words.

6 Conclusions

Latinate terminology entering MG mostly from English and French in the last two centuries has challenged the centuries-long conventions of Hellenising Latin borrowings. This obscures the regular graphic and/or (morpho)phonological correspondences of same-etymology Latinate items usually seen in other European and European-influenced languages. A consequence of this is the low attractiveness of Latinate terminology to *de facto* language planners in Greece and Cyprus. In a sociolinguistic context, phobic stances towards loanwords, ultra-nationalist and isolationist ideologies are also important factors that discourage the high-register use of Latinate MG terminology. However, many Latinate terms are rather popular with MG speakers, despite that others have been virtually replaced by Greek-based ones, at least in higher registers. Phobia towards even easily adaptable loanwords in higher registers is at least strange, when non-adaptable English foreignisms (e.g. in financial or banking LSP) abound in such registers. Through adequate language planning, MG Latinate ATR could be made more homogeneous along the lines of already ‘tested’ traditional Hellenisation conventions (comparable to the ones through which Greek-based terminology is regularly adapted to Latin-script and Cyrillic-script languages) and possibly so supplemented as to make up more complete and productive etymological and semantic families; thus, MG would count with a wide range of fully productive and inter-linguistically functional Latinate terminology, aiming not necessarily at replacing Greek-based one but rather: a) at offering a model for consistently adapting new Latinate borrowings as an alternative to the model of recourse to purist Greek calques and/or graphically revived AG items; and b) at being used as the preferred synonyms in e.g. multi-lingual concept-oriented communication settings, where the pursuit of translation- and interpreting-friendly terminology, itself of paramount importance for conceptual safety and terminological consistency, co-exists with the respect for diversity and inclusion rather than with the uncritical use of English terms. The above discussion – preliminary as it may be in some aspects – suggests that Latinate MG terms are not an intruder but definitely an academic and cultural asset that needs more attention. To this end, the Appendices to this article provide an extra tool for further relevant research.

Abbreviations

acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
<i>AF</i>	any field
AG	Attic Greek
<i>Art</i>	<i>Art(s)</i>
<i>Astr</i>	<i>Astr(onomy)</i>
ATR	academic and technical register
<i>Biol</i>	<i>Biol(ogy)</i>
<i>Bus</i>	<i>Bus(iness)</i>
<i>Chem</i>	<i>Chem(istry)</i>
<i>Com</i>	<i>Com(munications)</i>
<i>Cyb</i>	<i>Cyb(ernetics)</i>
<i>Econ</i>	<i>Econ(omics)</i>
En.	English
Fr.	French
G	Google (results)
GS	Google Scholar (results)
ELOT	Hellenic Standardization Organization
gen.	genitive
Ger.	German
f.	feminine
<i>Inf</i>	<i>Inf(ormatics)</i>
It.	Italian
<i>Ling</i>	<i>Ling(uistics)</i>
LSP	language for specific purposes
m.	masculine
<i>Mech</i>	<i>Mech(anics)</i>
<i>Med</i>	<i>Med(icine)</i>
<i>Met</i>	<i>Met(rics)</i>
MG	MG
<i>Mus</i>	<i>Mus(ic)</i>
n.	noun
nt.	neuter
nom.	nominative
obs.	obsolete
<i>Phil</i>	<i>Phil(osophy)</i>
<i>Phys</i>	<i>Phys(ics)</i>
pl.	plural
<i>Pol</i>	<i>Pol(itics)</i>
<i>Psy</i>	<i>Psy(chology)</i>
<i>Rel</i>	<i>Rel(igion)</i>
Rus.	Russian
<i>Sci</i>	<i>Sci(ence)</i>
sing.	singular
Soc	Soc(iology)
SVO	subject–verb–object
<i>The</i>	<i>The(ater)</i>

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Appendix I

Table A1: Basic Hellenisation of Latin

Latin examples	AG and traditional Hellenisation-oriented MG (examples of Hellenised Latin proper names and current Latinate words)	English-/French-influenced and/or orthographically simplified MG renderings in current Latinate terms/appellations (see in combination with Appendix II)
Ia: Basic Hellenisation		
a [a] Antōnius	α [a] MG [a] or [ɛ] Αντώνιος	
ā [a:] Donātus	α [a:], MG [a] or [ɛ] Δονάτος	
b [b] bacillus	β [b], MG [v] βάκιλλος	μπ [(m)b] ρεπουμπλικανός
c [k] bacillus	κ [k], before front vowels [c] βάκιλλος	σ [s] πασιφισμός
d [d] Donātus	δ [d], MG [ð] Δονάτος	ντ [(n)d] μίντια
e [ɛ] Cicerō	ε [ɛ] or [ɛ̃] Κικέρων	ι [i] μίντια
ē [e:] dēnarius	η [ɛ:], MG [i] δηνάριο(v)	ε [ɛ] or [ɛ̃] ντετερμινισμός
f [f] Fēlix	φ [p ^h], MG [f] Φήλιξ	
g [g] Gallus, Germānus	γ [g], MG [ɣ], before front vowels [j] Γάλλος, Γερμανός	γκ [(η)g], τζ [dz] αγκιτάτορας, ατζέντα
h [h] Hadriānus	In polytonic Greek orthography, this graph corresponds to a <i>spiritus asper</i> (pronounced [h]) word-initially and to nothing elsewhere; in MG it is silent whether written or not Αδριανός	χ [x], before front vowels [ɛ] νχιλιζμός
i [i] bacillus	ι [i] βάκιλλος	
ī [i] Cōnstāntīnus	ι [i:], MG [i] Κωνσταντίνος	
(j) [j] Jūlius, juniperus	ι [i], MG [i], before vowels also [j] Ιούλιος, γιουνίπερος	τζ [dz] προτζέκτορας
l [l], before/i/[l] bacillus, Licinius	λ [l], MG also [ɣ] before /i/ βάκιλλος, Λικίνιος	
m [m] but, before a pause and in some other positions, it just nasalised the preceding vowel maurus	μ [m] μαύρος	
n [n] supernova	ν [n], MG also [ɲ] before /i/ σουπερνόβα	
o [ɔ] supernova	ο [o], MG also [ɔ̃] σουπερνόβα	
ō [o:] Antōnius	ω [ɔ:], MG [o] or [ɔ̃] Αντώνιος	ο [o] or [ɔ̃] νεποτισμός
p [p] patricius	π [p] πατρίκιος	
r [r] Cicerō	ρ [r] or [r̃] Κικέρων	
s [s] Sēquana	σ/ς [s], before voiced consonants [z] Σηκουάνας	
t [t] Titus	τ [t] Τίτος	
u [ʊ] centuriō, Urbānus	υ [y] (in older loanwords) or ου [o:] or [u:] MG [i], [u] κεντυρίων (MG κεντυρίωνας), Ουρβανός	ε [ɛ] or [ɛ̃] κέρσορας
ū [u:] Brūtus	ου [o:] or [u:] MG [u] Βρούτος	
(v) [w] Valentīnus	ου [o:] or [u:] MG mostly β [v] Ουαλεντίνος, Βαλεντίνος	β [v] βιταμίνη
x [kɣ] Maximus	ξ [kɣ] Μάξιμος	
y (in Greek-based items) Ypsilandra	υ [y], MG [i] Υψιλάνδρα	γίου [jɥ] Γιούκα
z [dz] (in Greek-based items) zōnārius	ζ [d͡z]/[zd], MG [z] ζωνάριος	
ae [aɛ̃] or [ɛ̃] Aemilius	αι [ai] or [aɛ̃], MG [ɛ] or [ɛ̃] Αιμίλιος	ε [ɛ] or [ɛ̃] πρελούδιο
au [aɥ] Faustus	αυ [aɥ], MG [av], before unvoiced consonants [af] Φαύστος	αου [au] Ο, ο [o] or [ɔ̃] Ω, ω [o] or [ɔ̃] παουπερισμός, ποπερισμός, πωπερισμός ε [ɛ] νετρόνιο

(Continued)

Table A1: Continued

Latin examples	AG and traditional Hellenisation-oriented MG (examples of Hellenised Latin proper names and current Latinate words)	English-/French-influenced and/or orthographically simplified MG renderings in current Latinate terms/appellations (see in combination with Appendix II)
eu [eu] (mostly in Greek-based items) Eurōpa	ευ [eu], MG [ev], before unvoiced consonants [ef] Ευρώπη	
oe [oɛ] or [e:] foederātus	οι [oi] or [oɛ], later also [y], MG [i] φοιδεράτος	φεντεραλισμός, φεδεραλισμός
mb Umbria	μβ [mb], MG (learned) [mv] ¹ Ουμβρία	μπ [(m)b] κομπιναιζόν, κομπινεζόν
mp imperātōr	μπ [mp], MG [(m)b] ιμπεράτωρ	
nc conclāve	γκ [ŋk], MG [(ŋ)g] κογκλάβιον	νκ [ŋk] κογκλάβιο
nd calendae	νδ [nd], MG (learned) [nð] ¹ καλένδαι, καλένδες	ντ [(n)d] ρεφερέντουμ
ng Longīnus	γγ [ŋg], MG [(ŋ)g] Λογγίνος	γκ, νγκ [(ŋ)g] Λογκίνος, Λονγκίνος
nt mantīlium/mantēlium	ντ [nt], MG [(n)d] μαντίλιον, μαντήλιον	νδ [nð] μανδήλι(ον)
ps sōlipsisismus	ψ [ps] σολιψισμός	
qu Sēquāna	κου [ko:] or [ku:], MG [ku] or [kw] Σηκουάνας	κβ [kv] κβάντο (German influenced)
qui [kʰi] Aquisgrānum, Aquila	κυϊ [kʰi] or κυ [ky], MG [ci] Ακυίσγρανο (v), Ακύλας	
Special case: Luc- Lūcius	Λευκ- [leuk/c-], Λουκ- [lu:k/c-] MG [lefk/c-] Λεύκιος, Λούκιος	
Special case: Publ- Publius	Ποπλ [ropɫ-], Πουβλ- [publ-], MG [pυnl-] Πόπλιος, Πούβλιος	Πουμπλ [publ-] Πούμπλιος
Special case: Quint- Quintus	Κοϊ [koi-] Κόιντος	κουϊ [kui-], [kwi-] κβι [kvi-] Κουϊντος, (rare) Κβίντος (German influenced)
Ib: Basic morpho(phon)ological adaptation		
-a (m./f.) Seneca; Jūlia, Agrippīna	-ας (m.) Σενέκας, -α ορ -η Ιουλία, Αγριππίνα/Αγριππίνη (f.); MG mostly -α (f.) Αγριππίνα	
-ālis/-e Jūvenālis, Pasquālis, manuāle; pasquālis (adj.), sexuālis	-άλης (noun) Ιουβενάλης, Πασχάλης, μανουάλι(-ο/-ον); -αλινός/-ή/-ό(v) πασχαλινός; -αλικός/-ή/-ό(v) σεξουαλικός	
-ānus/-a/-um Grātiānus	-ανός/-ή/-ό(v) Γρατιανός	
-āns Constāns	-ας Κώνστας; MG -αντας Κώνσταντας	
-culus/-a/-um baculum	-κλος/-α/-ο(v) βάκλον	
-ellus/-a/-um Marcellus, Marcella, Coccinella, sacellum	-ελλος, -έλλα/-έλλη, -ελλο(v) Μάρκελλος, Μαρκέλλα, Κοκκινέλλη, σάκελλον	
-er Silvester	-ρος Σίλβεστρος, Σιλουέστρος	
-eus/-a/-um Caesareus	-ειος/-α/-ο(v)– Καισάρειος	
-ēns Clēmēns, Valēns	-ης Κλήμης, Ουάλης; MG -εντας Κλήμεντας, Ουάλεντας	
-ēnsis/-e castrēnsis	-ήσιος/-ία/-ιο(v) καστρήσιος	-ίσιος Καστρίσιος
-icus/-a/-um Gallicus	-ικός/-ή/-ό(v) Γαλλικός	
-illus/-a/-um bacillus, Priscilla, myrtillum	-ιλλος/-ίλλα ορ -ίλλη/-ίλλο(v) βάκιλλος, Πρισκίλλα, μύρτιλλο(v)	-ιλος, -ιλο(v) βάκιλος, μύρτιλο
-(i)ō (m./f.) Scipiō/-nis; legiō/-nis	-(i)ων (m.) Σκιπίων, Κάτων, -(ε)ών (f.) λεγιών, λεγεών; MG -(i)ωνας (m.) Σκιπίωνας, Κάτωνας, -(ε)ών(α) (f.) λεγεώνα	
-ius/-a/-um Aemilius, Aemilia	-ιος/-ία/-ιο(v) Αιμίλιος, Αιμιλία	
-īlis/-e Aprīlis	-ιος/-ιο(v) Απρίλιος, μαντίλιο(v), MG also -ης/-ι Απρίλης, μαντίλι	

(Continued)

Table A1: *Continued*

Latin examples	AG and traditional Hellenisation-oriented MG (examples of Hellenised Latin proper names and current Latinate words)	English-/French-influenced and/or orthographically simplified MG renderings in current Latinate terms/appellations (see in combination with Appendix II)
-īnus/-a/-um Jūstīnus; tridentīnus	-ίνος/-α or -η/-ο(ν) (n.) Ιουστίνος; -ινός/-ή/-ό(ν) (adj.) τριδεντινός	
-or	-ωρ, MG –ορας	
-ulus/-a/-um Rōmulus; Garrulus	-ύλος/-α or -η/-ο(ν) Ρωμύλος; MG also -ουλος/-α/-ο Γάρ(ρ)ουλος	
-ullus/-a/-um Catullus	-ούλλος/-α or -η/-ο(ν) Κάτουλλος	-ουλος/-α or -η/-ο Κάτουλος
-um pīsum	-ο(ν) πίσο(ν)	-ουμ μάξιμουμ
-us Mārcus	-ος Μάρκος	

¹Although μβ and νδ are graphically preferable to, respectively, μπ and νδ on etymological and transliteration grounds, their learned MG, non-inherited respective pronunciations [mv] and [nð] are problematic, cf. Krimpas (2019, 90–2).

Appendix II

Table A2: Examples of Latinate MG internationalisms

Latinate stems	Thematic area	Current MG Latinate terms and term families	MG terminology adapted to Graeco-Latin tradition (extant and/or engineerable variants)
actu(-āli)- (>Fr./En. actual-)	<i>Phil</i>	ακτουαλισμός/-τής ¹	
ag(-enda) (>En. agenda)	<i>Pol</i>	ατζέντα (as f.sing.)	*αγένδα (as nt.pl.)
agitāt(-ōr) (>Rus. агитатор)	<i>Pol</i>	αγκιτάτορας	*αγκιτάτορας
alternāt(-īv)- (>Rus. альтернатива, Fr. alternative)	<i>Phil</i>	αλτερνατίβα	
altrui- (Fr.)	<i>Phil</i>	αλτρουϊσμός/-τής,	
anim- (En.)	<i>Rel</i>	ανιμισμός/-τής	
atav- (En.)	<i>Biol</i>	αταβισμός/-τής	
baculum (>En.)	<i>Biol</i>	βάκλον	
bonus (>En.)	<i>Econ</i>	μπόνους	*βόνος
casu- (En.)	<i>Phil</i>	καζουϊσμός/-τής	*κασουϊσμός/-τής
cēns-	<i>Pol</i>	κήνσορας	
compan- (>It. compagna, accompagnamento)	<i>Mus</i>	κομπανία, ακομπανιαμέντο	
compress- (>It. compressa; >En. compressor)	<i>Med; Mech</i>	κομπρέσ(σ)α; κομπρέσ(σ)ορας	κομπρέσσα, κομπρέσσορας
con + clāvi- (<It. conclave)	<i>Rel</i>	κονκλάβιο, κογκλάβιο	κογκλάβιο, *κογκλαίιο
constrūct(-īv)- (Fr.)	<i>Art, Ling</i>	κονστρουκτιβισμός/-τής	
crēsc- (<It. crescendo)	<i>Mus</i>	κρεσέντο	*κρήσκενδο
curs(-ōr) (>En. cursor)	<i>Inf</i>	κέρσορας	*κούρσορας
dētermin- (>Fr. détermin-)	<i>Rel</i>	ντετερμινισμός/-τής	*δητερμινισμός/-τής
Deus (>Fr. dé-isme)	<i>Rel</i>	ντεϊσμός/-τής, δεϊσμός/-τής	δεϊσμός/-τής
dictāt(-ōr)	<i>Pol</i>	δικτάτορας, δικτατορία	
direct(-īva) (>Rus. директива)	<i>Pol</i>	νιρεκτίβα	*διρεκτίβα
ēdict-	<i>Pol</i>	έδικτο, ήδικτο	ήδικτο
express(-iōn)- (>Fr. expression-)	<i>Art</i>	εξπρές, εξπρεσιονισμός/-τής	*εξπρεσιωνισμός/-τής
extrēm- (>Fr. extrém-)	<i>Pol, Soc</i>	εξτρεμισμός/-τής	
fanat- (Fr.)	<i>Pol, Soc</i>	φανατικός, φανατισμός	
fasci- (It.)	<i>Pol</i>	φασισμός, φασίστας	*φασκισμός/-τής
fēmin- (>Fr. féminin-)	<i>Soc</i>	φεμινισμός/-τής	*φημινισμός/-τής
fest(-īv-āli)- (>Fr. festival-)	<i>The, Mus</i>	φεστιβάλ	*φεστιβάλ(ο)
foeder(-āli)- (>Fr. fédéral-)	<i>Pol</i>	φεντεραλισμός/-τής aka φεδεραλισμός/-τής	*φοιδεραλισμός/-τής
form(-āli)- (>Fr. formal-)	<i>Phil, Art, Sci, Law</i>	φορμαλισμός/-τής	
forum (En.)	<i>Pol</i>	φόρουμ, φόρο	φόρο
fruct(-ōsa) (En.)	<i>Chem</i>	φρουκτόζη	*φρουκτώση
imperīāli- (>Fr. impériāli-)	<i>Pol</i>	ιμπεριαλισμός/-τής	
impress(-iōn)- (>Fr. impression-)	<i>Art</i>	ιμπρεσιονισμός/-τής aka εμπρεσιονισμός/-τής	*ιμπρεσιωνισμός/-τής
institūt-	<i>Pol, Sci</i>	ινστιτούτο	
instruct(-or) (>Rus. инструктор, En. instructor)	<i>Pol</i>	ινστρούκτορας, ινστρούχτορας, (rare) ινστράκτορας	ινστρούκτορας
insul(-īna) (En./Fr.)	<i>Med</i>	ινσουλίνη	
intellig(-entia) (>Rus. интеллигенция)	<i>Pol, Soc</i>	ιντελλιγκέντσια	*ιντελλιγέντσια

(Continued)

Table A2: Continued

Latinat stems	Thematic area	Current MG Latinat terms and term families	MG terminology adapted to Graeco-Latin tradition (extant and/or engineerable variants)
interlūdi- (>It. interludio)	<i>Mus, The</i>	ιντερλούδιο, ιντερλούντιο	ιντερλούδιο
intermedi- (>It. intermedio, intermezzo)	<i>Mus, The</i>	ιντερμέδιο, ιντερμέντιο, ιντερμέτζο	ιντερμέδιο
invert- (En.)	<i>Chem</i>	ιμβερτοσάκχαρο, ινβερτοσάκχαρο	*ινουερτοσάκχαρο, ιμβερτοσάκχαρο
lact(-ōsa) (En.)	<i>Chem</i>	λακτόζη	*λακτώση
līberāli- (>Fr. libérali-)	<i>Pol, Econ</i>	λιμπεραλισμός/-τής	*λιβεραλισμός/-τής
lib(-īdō) (Ger.)	<i>Med</i>	λίμπιντο	*λιβιδώ, *λιβιδόνα
manu(-āle)	<i>Rel</i>	μανουάλι(-ο/-ον)	
maximum, maxim(-āli)- (>Fr. maximali-, En. maxi)	<i>AF; Phil, Pol</i>	μάξιμουμ; μαξιμαλισμός/-τής	*μάξιμο
medium (It.), media (En.)	<i>Psy; Com</i>	μέντιουμ; μίντια	*μέδιο, *μέδια (nt.pl.)
mercant(-īli)- (>Fr. mercantili-)	<i>Econ, Pol</i>	μερκαντιλισμός/-τής	
milit(-āri)- (>Fr. militari-)	<i>Pol</i>	μιλιταρισμός/-τής	
minimum, minim(-āli)- (>Fr. minimali-, En. mini)	<i>AF; Art, Phil</i>	μίνιμουμ; μινιμαλισμός/-τής	*μίνιμο
modern- (Fr.)	<i>Art, Phil, Soc</i>	μοντερνισμός/-τής, (obs.) μοδερνισμός/-τής	μοδερνισμός/-τής
mōr(-āli)- (>Fr. moral-)	<i>Phil, Rel</i>	μοραλισμός/-τής	*μωραλισμός/-τής
nāt(-īv)- (>En. nativ-)	<i>Pol</i>	νατιβισμός/-τής	
neg(āt-īv)- (>En. negativ-)	<i>Psy</i>	νεγκατιβισμός/-τής	*νεγατιβισμός/-τής
nepōt- (>Fr. nepot-)	<i>Pol</i>	νεποτισμός/-τής	*νεπωτισμός/-τής
neutr- (>Fr. neutron)	<i>Phys</i>	νετρόνιο	νευτρώνιο, νεουτρώνιο
nihil- (Fr.)	<i>Phil</i>	νιχλισμός/-τής	νιλισμός/-τής
offic(-iāli)-	<i>Rel, Pol</i>	οφ(φ)ίκιο, οφ(φ)ικιάλιος, οφίτσιο	οφφίκιο, οφφικιάλιος
patent- (>It. patente)	<i>Law</i>	πατέντα	
pauper- (Fr.)	<i>Econ, Soc</i>	παουπερισμός/-τής, ποπερισμός/-τής, πωπερισμός/-τής	*παυπερισμός/-τής, παουπερισμός/-τής
persōn(-a, -āli)- (>Fr. personn-)	<i>The, Psy; Phil; Com</i>	περσόνα; περσοναλισμός/-τής; τηλεπερσόνα	*περσόνα; *περσοναλισμός/-τής; *τηλεπερσόνα
plūr(-āli)- (>Fr. plural-)	<i>AF, Pol, Soc</i>	πλουραλισμός	
pos(-it-īv)- (>Fr. positiv-)	<i>Phil, Pol, Sci, Rel, Law</i>	ποζιτιβισμός/-τής, ποσιτιβισμός/-τής	ποσιτιβισμός/-τής
praelūdi- (>It. preludio)	<i>Mus, The</i>	πρελούδιο, πρελούντιο, πραιλούδιο	πραιλούδιο
prōject- (>En. project/-)	<i>Mech; Bus</i>	προτζέκτορας; πρότζεκτ	*πρωιέκτορας, *πρωιέκτο, *πρώιεκτο
public(-iān)-	<i>Law</i>	πουβλικιανή (αγωγή), ποπλικιανή (αγωγή), πουμπλικιανή (αγωγή)	ποπλικιανή (αγωγή) (now obsolete), πουβλικιανή (αγωγή)
pūr(-itā)- (>Fr. pur-; En. puritan-)	<i>Art, Ling; Rel</i>	πουρισμός/-τής; πουριτανός, πουριτανισμός	
quantum	<i>Phys</i>	κβάντο	*κουάντο
re(-āli)- (>Fr. réali-)	<i>Phil, Pol, Art; Art</i>	ρεαλισμός/-τής; υπερρεαλισμός/- τής aka σ(ο)υρ(ρ)ρεαλισμός/-τής	υπερρεαλισμός/-τής, σουπερρεαλισμός/-τής
referendum (Fr.)	<i>Pol</i>	ρεφερέντουμ	*ρεφερένδο
republic(-ān)- (>En. republican/-)	<i>Pol</i>	ρεπουμπλικανός/-ανός, ρεπουμπλικανισμός	*ρεπουβλικανός, *ρεπουβλικανισμός
retrospect(-īva) (>En. retrospective)	<i>Art</i>	ρετροσπεκτίβα	
sect(-āri)- (>Fr. sectari-)	<i>Rel, Pol</i>	σεκταρισμός/-τής aka σεχταρισμός/-τής	σεκταρισμός, σεκταριστής, σεκταριστικός
sex/u(-āli)- (>En. sex, sexual-)	<i>Biol; Soc; Med</i>	σεξ; σεξισμός/-τής; σεξουαλικότητα, σεξουαλισμός	*σέξος, *σέξο

(Continued)

Table A2: Continued

Latinate stems	Thematic area	Current MG Latinate terms and term families	MG terminology adapted to Graeco-Latin tradition (extant and/or engineerable variants)
sōlus + ipse (>Fr. solips-)	<i>Phil</i>	σολιψισμός/-τής	*σωλιψισμός/-τής
structūr(-a, -āli)- (>Rus. стpуκтуpa, Fr. structural-)	<i>Pol; Art, Ling</i>	στρουκτούρα; στρουκτουραλισμός/-τής	
studi(-ō) (>It. studio > En.)	<i>Mus, Art</i>	στούντιο	*στούδιο
super- + nov(-us/-a/-um) (>En. supernova)	<i>Astr</i>	σουπερνόβα	
titul(-āri)-	<i>Rel</i>	τιτουλάριος	
ūncia	<i>Met</i>	ουγκιά, ουγγιά	ουγκιά
vic(-āri)- (>It. vicario)	<i>Rel</i>	βικάριος	*ουϊκάριος, βικάριος

¹For space limitations, the -isme/-iste suffixes of the English and French source words are omitted in the first column, as are the derivative adjective in -ιστικός/-ή/-ό in the third column.