



The Classical Languages and Their Actual Contribution - The Case of German and Greek

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Abstract

This research investigates the mechanisms of lexical and linguistic interference arising from sustained cross-linguistic contact, focusing specifically on the diachronic influence of the Greek language upon the German lexicon. As a foundational classical tongue, Greek has exerted a profound impact on the linguistic landscape of German-speaking territories. Historically, this influence was mediated through a Latinate channel, which served as a primary conduit for the dissemination of Hellenic terminology. This study analyzes how Greek provided the essential conceptual vocabulary for advancements in the hard sciences, exemplified by terms such as mechanics, as well as the evolution of the humanities and the arts, represented by aesthetics. By examining these etymological trajectories, the research illuminates the enduring role of Greek in shaping the intellectual and academic nomenclature of modern German.

Keywords: Greek, German, word, term, field, linguistics, period, contact, interference

Introduction

Our initial interest began on how the two languages that share no common borders have a lot of common words, with the same meaning often semantic. The answer is to be found at the interval of the Greco-Roman period, led by Julius Caesar¹, who constitute the main foundation of this cultural dominance over other nations

¹ See Caesar, G. Jul, "De bello gallico", Athens: Grigoris, 2007, Edition:I, paragr. 29.

(around 58 before e.s.) that enabled the language contact of these two languages in this study¹.

As a result of the economic, social and cultural imposition, was formed the linguistic impact of Greco-Roman culture to the people of other tribes that they conquered. Many inscriptions in Greek in the whole area of Galatia, prove how present the recognition of the Greek in these areas has been, either as an indicator of its presence or as an indicator of the fact that once Greek was considered "lingua franca" that should definitely be spoken by high society classes², where Greek certainly conveyed to the conquered territories through a third language, so the emperor Caesar's Latin. This effect explains how words like: Apotheke (pharmacy) from gr. φαρμακείο, chirurg (surgeon) from gr. χειρουργός, catharsis (catharsis) - from gr. κάθαρση, kathode (discount) from gr. κάθοδος, are found in its dictionary.

Another period of contact between the barbarian tribes of central Europe and North and South (call barbarian tribes, because at that time the people that were not Roman were consideredj Barbarian) was The Migration Period (Völkerwanderung) circa 450 A.D. who managed to reach as far as the North Africa and reformed the boundaries of the peoples of the time affecting even their former invaders, still deeply in administrative shape, but however gradually moving over to the administrative and terminology terms that they found in their passage through the Roman civilization which prevailed for centuries in these areas. As a result, numerous prisoners and Roman monks that were assimilated into new society forms continued to convey automatically cultural elements of the Greco-Roman civilization also affecting Christianity of the barbarian tribes, but also by trasmitting to them words, as they possessed the power of knowledge in multiple areas and they were maritime traders, slaves, poets, scholars, philosophers, etc. where for the words and the terms used by them there were not equates to the German language and naturally the consequence was that these words would simply adjust their pronunciation. Horace (65-8 BC) said: *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit et artis intulit agresti Latio.*

The Gothic language initially as part of the wider family of the German language, from where then differed, reflects in its dimension, although written at IV AD century, a number of Greek vocabulary words transmitted into the German language. It is about a more or less restricted lexicon, because it is mainly the church vocabulary, but containing a lot of paradigm worth mentioning as p.sh.: (Old German) Pfarre - (ahd) Pfarre, paroecia - paroikia - παροικία³, etc.

¹ See Georgudakis, E. "Barbarian raids and the decline of the West" A2, Papazisi, Athens 2014, pg. 209.

² Wierschowski, L., "Fremde in Gallien- Gallier in der Fremde: Die Epigraphisch bezeugte Mobilitat", Stuttgart, Steiner 2001, pg. 448.

³ Wierschowski, L., "Fremde in Gallien- Gallier in der Fremde: Die Epigraphisch bezeugte Mobilitat", Stuttgart, Steiner 2001, pg. 448.

The Renaissance of the 15th and the 16th century made the German speaking countries educate their children in gymnasiums in old Greek because the translation of the Holy scriptures by Martin Luther (Martin Luther) brought the need to understand the meaning of these texts in their original language. The Holy scriptures brought through their translations into German, a variety of concepts, names, and phrases that gradually became part of the German language and were now mastered even by simple people who had no previous contact with classical education or more with the Hellenic civilization. Thus, under the influence of operation of high schools and courses that took place in them, the classical Greek language was introduced into the German dictionary until the 19th century.

This gave us the opportunity to find words such as: *akropolis, agora, ethos, amfibrachus, autochtoon, autochtonous, palindrome, diaspora, hybris, kosmos, pathos, schisma, cosmos, heureka, epos, delta, pi grek (in geometry), alfa en omega* (used metaphorically as an expression), etc. At the field of medicine, German borrowed more word from Greek. Some of them are: *diafragma, epidermis, epilepsie, herpes, astma, lepra, dosis, bronchiën, hymen, acne, aorta, clitoris, larynx, meniscus, eczeem, dermatitis, cirrose, oedeem, trauma, colostomy, therapeut, angiogram, leukocyt*, and many names names specialization as *pediatre, chirurg, psychiatrist, gynecolog, oncolog*, etc. Pharmaceuticals also contributed with its paradigms such as glucose, glycerine, kerosine, pepsine etc.

At the sports field Greek led to the promotion of various sports words established in ancient Greece¹. Words such as *marathon, pentathlon, triathlon, decathlon etc.*

From the fields of arts we have words like *estetic, fotograaf, amfitheatre, bibliotheek, drama, komedie, museum, mysterie, myth, proza, retorica, diploma etc.*

In the field of religion we have the word as *clerus, kyrie-eleison, apocalyps, apostel, engel, evangelie, orthodox, patriarch, priester, synagoge etc.*

At the field of space science, the ancient Greek scholars had sanctioned this sector terminology with words that dominate as far as today like: *astrolog, astronomie, ellips, horizon, komeet, planet etc.*

The same happened with the German Martin Kraus (1607) and his works in German Turcograecia and Germanograecia where one can find numerous Greek words.

The development of science and their branches enabled the need terminological vocabulary with lexemes of neologisms from Greek, where it is known, medicine, philosophy, theology, pharmaceuticals, biology, flora and fauna, linguistics, arts and

¹ Here we can see how even centuries after the Olympic Games of ancient Greece, the same terms and designations continue to be used so far in different languages of the world.

many other fields kept their terms from the Greco-Roman civilization for their branding needs¹.

These were mainly the motives of entry of the Greek words in German, where beyond the continuous efforts of German linguists on the purification of their language started from the 18th century onward, they continued to be present as it appears in classic expression of texts translated into German, the toponym of the nouns with which even today many Germans baptized as p.sh.: Angela, Dionysius, Agatha, Stephan, Dorothea, Sophia, Andreas, Lydia, Melanie Peter Theodor Helena, Sebastian, Nikolaos, Irene², etc. Hektor. Toponyms as Kristianopol, Palaiocome, Neanderthal began settling in German cities because of the admiration that the German King Ludwig the first had for Greece and the Greek civilization whom beyond the fact that some buildings in Bavaria were built in the style of ancient Greece in 1825 his son, prince Otto, was sent as the first king of free Greece.

Browsing the German dictionary: "Duden, Deutsches Universal Wörterbuch." we note that technical³ terms are commonly found either adapted to the rules of German or completely left just as in borrowing language:: topos - from gr. τόπος, the word idiot gr. Old ιδιώτης del idiot, in German the word Krise comes from the Greek κρίση, the word *organ* emerges as *orgel* from Greek *όργανο*, der Dialekt from gr. διάλεκτος. Today in the German language, we face many of the Greek prefixes used in the technique words in German. Prefixes as *aero*, *neo*, *hyper*, *pneuma*, *tele*, *syn*, *kosmo*, *bio*, *astro*, *auto*, *anti*, *agro*, *elektro*, *homo*, *demo* etc., which have found their way into German through her contact with Latin as we explained above.

Not a few are composites with suffixes from Greek as:

- gram at the word hologramm from gr. ολόγραμμα⁴
- logie from gr. λογία.
- skop from gr. σκόπιον
- thik from gr.θήκη
- pathie from gr. πάθεια.
- id from gr. είδης.

Leaving somewhat aside borrowings starting from the 15th and the 16th century, we see that even today German tourists contacts with Greeks has made possible the

¹ For more read the Swedish author Carolus Linnaeus, "Psittacula alexandri", Linnaeus 1758

² For more refer to, Günther Steffen Henrich, "Von Kristianopol bis Kiritimati. Heutige Ortsnamen griechischer Etymologie außerhalb des griechischen Kernraumes", Ekkehard Stärk, Philologus nr. 141.

³ The word technique itself has its origin from the Greek, see, Babinioti J., "Ετυμολογικό Λεξικό της Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας", Κεντρο Λεξικολογίας, Athens 2010, pg. 1420.

⁴ Kaufman, Pons. "Kompaktwörterbuch", deutsch- neugriechisch, Stuttgart 1997, pg.384

entry of certain words in the modern period mainly culinary words like ph: *ouzo, souvlaki, retsina, tzatziki, moussaka, gyros* etc.

From the Linguistics and rhetoric we come across words as:

Epithet, idiotic, litotes, prolegomena, lexicon, por kemi edhe fjalë si: *etymologicon, hexameter, zeugma, oxymoron, polysyndeton*.

Interesting too are some of the expressions found in Emmanouil Geogudakis linguist studies that he mentions in one of his articles: *Das A und O, Unter der Ägide, Trojanisches Pferd, Danaidenfass, Gelegenheit beim Schopf packen, Kassandrarußen, Pyrrhussieg, Sisyphusarbeit, Zankapfel*. All these expressions exist today and will be so in the future in use in the German language, as all these centuries failed to change anything inside them.

Conclusions

The classical languages served as an inexhaustible treasure for today's terminology of many Western languages in this setting they gave their indisputable contribution in the German language. Numerous examples from different fields of life more than knowledge testify openly this phenomenon.

The contribution of classical languages in the field of lexicology not even today represents a linguistics problem to clear the language from the terms of classical sources, because these words have been completely assimilated, so that the users of Western languages where classical languages mainly find their space do not feel them as foreign. This distinction can manage only someone who is fluent in old and new Greek, and also in Latin. Most users perceive these words in the context of a functional individual and collective bilingualism and they can not distinguish them from the vocabulary of their native language.

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