Greek loanwords in the English language

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ABSTRACT
The main aims of this study are a) to identify words of Greek origin in the English language and b) to classify the aforementioned words semantically. The present study deals with words of Greek origin which entered the English language in the twentieth century. The Concise Oxford Dictionary was used for this study. All the entries in this dictionary were read, and words of Greek origin were identified and recorded.

Numerous Greek words entered the English language in the fifteenth century (e.g. chaos, oligarchy, paradigm, paragraph, timocracy, and so on), in the sixteenth century (e.g. cachexia, catastrophe, comma, enigma, gnosis, onomastic, systole, and so on), in the seventeenth century (e.g. autocracy, autonomy, calligraphy, criterion, misogyny, oasis, stenography, theocracy, and so on), in the eighteenth century (e.g. cardia, derma, eczema, metalurgy, octopus, and so on), and in the nineteenth century (e.g. bradycardia, callisthenics, cataphatic, cosmopolis, chlorophyll, agronomy, akinesia, algomy, and so on).

What differentiates the Greek loanwords of the previous centuries and the twentieth century is the fact that words of Greek origin which entered the English language in the twentieth century are semantically scientific or technical words and not words for everyday speech. It can be argued that in English most learned, scientific, or technical words are formed on the morphologic basis of Latin or Greek'. Furthermore it can be pointed out that the Greek vocabulary has provided a mine to be exploited by all modern European languages, either by direct borrowing or via Latin.

Δάνειες Λέξεις από την Ελληνική στην Αγγλική Γλώσσα

Κυριακή Αλοϊζου

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ
Οι κύριοι στόχοι της μελέτης αυτής είναι αφ' ενός μεν να εντοπίσει λέξεις ελληνικής προέλευσης στην αγγλική γλώσσα, αφ' ετέρου δε να καταγραφούνται τις λέξεις αυτές σημασιολογικά. Η μελέτη επικεντρώνεται σε λέξεις ελληνικής προέλευσης που εισήλθαν στην αγγλική γλώσσα τον 20ο αιώνα. Το εργαλείο που χρησιμοποιήθηκε είναι το Concise Oxford Dictionary. Όλα τα λήμματα του λέξικου αυτού αναγνωρίστηκαν και λέξεις ελληνικής προέλευσης αναγνωρίστηκαν και καταγράφηκαν.

Αναφέρεται πως ελληνικές λέξεις ενσωματώθηκαν στην αγγλική γλώσσα τον 15ο αιώνα (λ.χ. chaos, oligarchy, paradigm, paragraph, timocracy, κ.ο.κ.), τον 16ο αιώνα (λ.χ. cachexia, catastrophe, comma, enigma, gnosis, onomastic, systole, κ.ο.κ.), τον 17ο αιώνα (λ.χ. autocracy, autonomy, calligraphy, criterion, misogyny, oasis, stenography, theocracy, κ.ο.κ.), τον 18ο αιώνα (λ.χ. cardia, derma, eczema, metalurgy, octopus, κ.ο.κ.), και τον 19ο αιώνα (λ.χ. bradycardia, callisthenics, cataphatic, cosmopolis, chlorophyll, agronomy, akinesia, algomy, κ.ο.κ.).

Αυτό που διαφοροποιεί τις ελληνικές δάνειες λέξεις των προηγούμενων αιώνων με εκείνες του 20ου αιώνα είναι το γεγονός ότι στη δεύτερη περίπτωση (20ου αιώνα) οι λέξεις είναι επιστημονικής και
τεχνικής ορολογίας και όχι λέξεις της καθομιλουμένης. Μπορούμε εύκολα να διαπιστώσουμε ότι στην αγγλική γλώσσα οι πιο περίπλοκες και επιστημονικές λέξεις σχηματίζονται στη μορφολογική βάση των ελληνικών ή των λατινικών. Επιπλέον μπορούμε να υποστηρίξουμε ότι η ελληνική γλώσσα αποτελεί μία ανεξάντλητη πηγή την οποία εκμεταλλεύτηκαν όλες οι σύγχρονες Ευρωπαϊκές γλώσσες είτε με απ’ ευθείας δάνεια είτε μέσω των Λατινικών.

0 Introduction

"Kyrie. It is Zeus’ anathema on our epoch and the heresy of our economic method and policies that we should agonize the Scylla of nomismatic plethora and Charybdis of economic anaemia. It is not my idiosyncrasy to be ironic or sarcastic but my diagnosis would be that politicians are rather cryptoplethorists. … I apologize for having tyrannised you with my Hellenic phraseology. In my epilogue I emphasize my eulogy to the philoxenous autochthons of this cosmopolitan metropolis and my encomium to you, Kyrie, the stenographers."

This is the speech of Mr. Xenophon Zolotas, the general manager of The National Bank of Greece in the late 50’s when he addressed to the International Monetary Council in New York. His speech is full of words of Greek origin which have been incorporated in the English language. Numerous words entered the English language from the time of Old English up to the twentieth century.

1 Aims and scope

The main aims of this study are: a) to identify words of Greek origin in the English language and b) to classify the aforementioned words semantically.

The present study deals with words of Greek origin which entered the English language in the twentieth century. The Concise Oxford Dictionary [1] was used for this study. All the entries in this dictionary were read, and words of Greek origin were identified and recorded.

2 Method

The Concise Oxford Dictionary [1] is based on huge amounts of corpus material and other computerised evidence, including the 100-million word British National Corpus, and the citation database of the Oxford World Reading Programme, currently standing at around 48 million words. The editors in the preface underline the fact that “in the 10th edition specially created ‘word-formation’ panels have been included to illustrate the many ways in which new (and old) words are formed from other linguistic elements.”
3 Foreign loanwords in the English Language

McWhorter [2] states that the vast majority of our [the English] vocabulary originated in foreign languages. He argues that English lost most of its original vocabulary through three main lexical "earthquakes". When Vikings invaded and settled in the northern half of Britain in 787, they scattered about a thousand words of Old Norse into English. He argues that in the sentence "if I tell you that on a foggy Thursday a sly, dirty-necked, scowling outlaw, skulked into the bank with a knife, ransacked it, and crawled out the window seeming happy" every word came from these Vikings except a, into, the, with, it, and out.

In 1066, French speakers took over England for the next two hundred years. McWhorter argues that these French people where Vikings again, having taken over northwestern France and switched to French over the generations; their ancestry was why these French were called Normans- that is Norsemen. The volume of ordinary 'English' words that originated in France is stunning: air, coast, face, flower, joy, people, river, blue, easy, large, pure, chair, change, push, move, trip, wait, pain, music, park, toast, bar, tax, e.t.c..

McWhorter goes on to argue that the “Latinate” layer came after the withdrawal of the French, with the increasing use of English as language of learning- hence client, legal, intellect, pulp, exclude, necessary, interest, et alia.

McWhorter states that the English vocabulary is so shot through with foreign loanwords on all levels that there is no language whose basic vocabulary is mostly akin to ours. He states that there is an analogy between biology and language: plants derive crucial nutrients from the fungi in their roots that process nitrogen for them, for example. Thus life itself, as we know it, is thriving, evolving variations of symbiotic, rather than individual, life forms.

4 Results

Anatomy
agonist, from Gk agōnistēs, "contestant", from agōn "contest"; nephron, 1930s: from Gk nephros "kidney"; oligodendroglia, 1920s, from Gk oligo-"small"+dendro-"tree"+glia "glue"; splenomegaly: from splén-"spleen"+Gk megas, megal-"great".

Anthropology
eidos, 1930s, from Gk, lit. "form, type or idea"; pyknic, 1920s, from Gk puknos "thick"+-IC.

Archaeology
Chalcolithic, C20, from Gk khalkos "copper" + lithos "stone"+ - IC; orthostat, C20, from Gk orthostatēs, from orthos "straight or right"+status "standing".
Biology

actinomycete, 1920s, from Gk aktis, aktin- "ray"+mukētes, pl. of mukēs "fungus"; allelochemical, 1970s, from Gk allēl-"one another"+chemical; allopatic, 1940s, from Gk allo- "other"+Gk patra "fatherland"+ic; auxotroph, 1950s, from L. auxilium "help"+Gk trophos "feader"; axenic, 1940s, from a-"not"+Gk xenicos "alien, strange"+ic; axoneme, C20: from Gk axon "axis"+nēma "thread"; bacteriophage, 1920s, from bacterium+Gk phagein "eat"; bacteriostat, C20, from bacterium+Gk statos "standing"; centromere, 1920s, from L. centrum+Gk meros "part"; chlamydia, 1960s, from mod. L., from Gk khlamud- "cloak"; chromatin, C20, from Gk khrōma, khrōmat- "colour"; clone, C20, from Gk klōn "twig"; diakinesis, C20, from Gk dia-"through"+Gk kinesis "motion"; diplotene, 1920s, from Gk diplō "double"+Gk tainia "band"; eykaryote, 1960s, from EU-(Gk eu "well")+KARYO-(from Gk kareuon "nut")+ote; gnotobiotic, 1940s, from Gk gnōtos "known"+BIOTIC; kinetochore, C20, from KINETO-(from Gk kinitēs "movable")+Gk khōros "place"; leptotene, C20, from LEPTO-(from Gk leptos "fine, thin, delicate")+Gk tainia "band"; meme, 1970s, from Gk mimēma "that which is imitated", on the pattern of gene; micrurgy, 1920s, from MICRO-(from Gk mikros "small")+Gk – ourgia "work"; mitochondrion, C20, mod. L., from Gk mitos "thread"+khondrion (dimin. of khondros "granule"); morph, C20, from Gk morphē "form"; neuston, C20, via Ger, from Gk, neut. of neustos "swimming, on the pattern of plankton; neuston; C20, from Gk pakhus "thick" + tainia "band"; parabiosis, C20, Mod. L. from PARA-(from Gk para "beside, beyond")+Gk biōsis "mode of life"; prokaryote (also procaryote), 1960's, from L. pro+Gk kareuon "nut, kernel"+ote, as in zygote; rhizobium, 1920s, mod. L. RHIZO-(from Gk rhiza "root")+Gk bios "life"; schizont, C20, from SCHIZO-(from Gk schizein "to split")+-ONT; sympatric, C20, from SYM-(from Gr sun "with")+Gk patra "fatherland"+ic; synapophyse, 1960s, from SYN+APO+Gk morphē "form"; syngamy, 1904, from SYN+Gk gamos "marriage"; thigmotropism, C20, from Gk thigma "touch"+TROPISM; streptomycete, 1950s, from STREPTO-(from Gk streps "twisted")+Gk mukēs, mukēt- "fungus".

Biochemistry

actin, 1940, from Gk aktis, aktin- "ray"+IN; amphipathic, 1930s, from AMPLI-(of Gk origin)+Gk pathikos (from pathos "experience"); arachidonic acid, C20, from mod. L. arachis, arachid "peanut" from Gk arakh(os), -kis + -ONE+IC; biotin, 1930s, coined in Ger. From Gk bios "life"+-IN; bradykinin, 1940s, from Gk brados "short"+kinēsis "motion"+-IN; catalase, C20, from CATALYSIS (from Gk katalysis, from kataluein "dissolve")+-ASE; chalone, C20, from Gk khalon, khalaiæn "slacken", on the patern of hormone; ecdysone, 1950s, from Gk ektusis "shedding"+-ONE; enkephalin, 1970s, from Gk enkephalos "brain"+-IN; epitope,
1960s, from EPI-(from Gk epi "upon")+Gk topos "place"; ganglioside, 1940s, from GANGLION (from Gk ganglion "tumour")+-OSIDE; glucagon, 1920s, from Gk glukus "sweet"+agon "leading, bringing"; haptoglobin, 1940s, from Gk haptein "fasten"+(haemo)globin; heparin, C20, via late L. from Gk hèpar "liver" + - IN; inosine, C20, from Gk is, in- "fibre, muscle"+OSE+-INE (of L. origin); kinase, C20, from Gk kinein "to move" + - ASE; kinetin, 1950s, from Gk kinetos "movable" + - IN; kinin, 1950s, from Gk kinein "to move" + -IN; melatonin, 1950s, from Gk melas "black" + SEROTONIN; methionine, 1920s, from METHYL (from Gk methu "wine"+hulē "wood")+Gk theion "sulphur"; oestradiol, 1930s, from OESTRUS (from Gk oistros "gadfly or frenzy")+DI+-OL; oestrogen, 1920s, from OESTRUS (from Gk oistros "gadfly or frenzy")+GEN; oxytocin, 1920s, from Gk oxutokia "sudden delivery" (from oxus "sharp"+tokos "childbirth")+-IN; pantetheine, 1930s, from Gk pantothen "from every side" (with allusion to its widespread occurrence); porphyrin, C20, from Gk porphura "purple"+-IN; sialic acid, 1950s, from Gk sialon "saliva"+-IC; tocopherol, 1930s, from Gk tokos "offspring" + pherein "to bear"+-OL.

Botany
agamospermy, 1930s, from Gk agamos "unmarried" + sperma "seed"; apomixis, C20, from APO-(from Gk apo "from, away")+Gk mixis "mingling"; chamaephyte, C20, from Gk khamai "on the ground"+-PHYTE; coenocyte, C20, from Gk koinos "common"+-CYTE; nastic, C20, from Gk nastos "squeezed together" + -IC; macrocarpa, C20, mod. L., from MACRO-(from Gk makros "long, large")+Gk karpos "fruit"; sclerophyll, C20, from Gk sklēros "hard"+phullon "leaf".

Chemistry
actinium, C20, from Gk aktis, aktin- "ray"+-IUM; azeotrope, C20, from A-+Gk zein "to boil"+tropos "turning"; catalyst, C20, from CATALYSIS (from Gk katalusis, from kataluein "dissolve"); chromatography, 1930s, from CHROMATO-(from Gk khrōma, khrōmat- "colour") + GRAPHY (from Gk grapheia "writing"); deuterium, 1930s, mod. L., from Gk deuterós "second"; eicosapentaenoic acid, C20, from Gk eicosa- "twenty" + penta- "five" + -ENE + -OIC; enantiomer, 1930s, from Gk enantios "opposite"+ - MER; isotope, 1913, from ISO-(from Gk isos "equal")+Gk topos "place"; lipid, C20, from Fr. based on Gk lipos "fat"; lyophillic, C20, from Gk lubein "loosen, dissolve"+philos "loving"; monotropy, C20, from MONO-(from Gk monos "single")+Gk trope "turning"+-Y; tautomer, C20, blend of TAURO-(from Gk tauto "the same") + ISOMER; technetium, 1940s, mod. L. from Gk tekhnētos "artificial"; thixotropy, 1920s, from Gk thixis "touching"+tropē "turning"; tritium, 1930s, from mod. L., from Gk tritos "third".
Cosmology
anthropic principle, 1970s, anthropic from Gk anthrōpikos, anthrōpos “human being”.

Ecology
allelopathy, 1950s, from Gk allēl- “one another”+-PATHY (from Gk patheia “suffering, feeling”); biota, C20, mod. L. from Gk biotē “life”; biotope, 1920s, from Ger. Biotop, based on Gk topos “place”; hydric, C20, from HYDRO- (from Gk hudōr “water”)+-IC; mesic, 1920s, from Gk mesos “middle” +-IC; periphyton, 1960s, from Gk peri- “around”+ phuton “plant”; stenohaline, 1930s, from Gk stenos “narrow” + halinos “of salt”; xeric, 1920s, from XERO- (from Gk xēros “dry”)+-IC.

Economics-Mathematics-Statistics
econometrics, 1930s, from ECONOMY (via L., from Gk oikonomía “household management”, based on oikos “house”+ nemein “manage”), on the pattern of biometrics; ergodic, C20, from Ger, from Gk ergon “work”+ hodos “way”+-IC; kurtosis, C20, from Gk, kurtōsis “a bulging” from kurto “bulging, convex”; monopsony, 1930s, from MONO- (from Gk monos “single” + Gk opsōnein “buy provisions”)+-Y; oligopsony, 1940s, from OLIGO- (from Gk oligoi “few” + Gk opsōnein “buy provisions”)+-Y, on the pattern of monopsony.

Electronics
dynode, 1930s, from Gk dynamis “power”+ODE (from Gk hodos “way”); Heterodyne, C20, from HETERO-(from Gk heteros “other”)+-y (from Gk dynamis “power”).

Genetics
allelomorph, C20, from Gk allēl- “one another” + morphē “form”; disomy, C20, from DI-(from Gk dis “twice”)+-SOME (from Gk sōma “body”) + -Y; pleiotropy, 1930s, from Gk pleiōn “more” + tropē “turning”; polytene, 1930s, from POLY-(from Gk polus “much”)+Gk tainia “band”; telomere, 1940s, from Gk telos “end, part”.

Geology
allochthonous, C20, from Gk allos “other” + Gk khthôn “earth”+-OUS; asthenosphere, C20, from Gk asthenēs “weak”+-SPHERE; batholith, C20, coined in Ger. from Gk bathos “depth”+-LITH (from Gk lithos “stone”); cataclasis, 1950s, from CATA-(from Gk kata “down”)+Gk klasis “breaking”; craton , 1930s, from Gk kratos “strength”; deuteric, C20, from DEYTERO-(second)+IC; diatreme, C20, from DIA-(from Gk dia “through”)+Gk trēma “perforation”; lopolith, C20, from Gk lopolith “basin” +LITH (from Gk lithos “stone”); migmatite, C20, from Gk magma, migmat- “mixture”+ITE; Proterozoic, C20, from Gk proteros “former”+ zōē “life”+-IC; speleothem, 1950s, from Gk spēlaion “cave” + thema “deposit”; tektite, C20, coindre in Ger.,
from Gk τέκτος “molten”+ITE; tephra, 1940s, from Gk, lit. “ash, ashes”.

**Linguistics-Grammar-Phonetics**

acrolect, 1960s, from Gk akron “sumit”+-LECT; allomorph, 1940s, from ALLO-(from Gk allos “other”)+MORPHEME (from Gk morphē “form”); allophone, 1930s, from ALLO-(from Gk allos “other”)+PHONE ME (from Gk phōnē, “sound, voice”); basilect, 1960s, from BASIS(via L. from Gk “stepping”)+lect; cataphora, 1970s, from CAT A- (from Gk kata “down”), on the pattern of anaphora; deixis, 1940s, from Gk, lit. “reference” from deiknunai “to show”; diglossia, 1950s, from Gk diglōssos “bilingual”; ergative, 1950s, from Gk, ergatēs “worker” +-IVE; graph, 1930s, from Gk graphē “writing”; idiolect, 1940s, from IDIO-(from Gk idios “own, distinct”)+-lect; isogloss, C20, from ISO- (from Gk isos “equal”) +Gk glōssa “tongue, word”; katharevousa, C20, mod. Gk, lit. “purified”; lexeme, 1940s, from LEXICON (from Gk lexikon, biblion “book of words”, from lexis “word”)+-EME; lexis, 1950s, from Gk, lit. “word”; monosemey, 1950s, from MONO-(from Gk monos “single”)+Gk sēma “sign”+-Y; onomasiology, C20, from Gk onomasia “term”+-LOGY (from Gk logos “word, discourse”); phatic, 1920s, from Gk phatos “spoken” or phatikos “affirming”; polysemey, C20, from POLY-(from Gk polus “much”)+Gk sēma “sign”; rhotic, 1960s, from Gk rhot-, stem of rho+-IC; sememe, C20, from SEME (from Gk sēma “sign”)+-EME; semiology, C20, from Gk sēmeion “sign” + LOGY (from Gk logos “word, discourse”); semiosis, C20, from Gk sēmeiosis “(inference from) a sign” ; tagmeme, 1930s, from Gk tagma “arrangement”+-EME.

**Medicine**

achalasia, C20, from A-+Gk khalasis “loosening” + - IA; agnosia, C20, coined in Ger, from Gk agnōsia “ignorance”; amniocentesis, 1950s, from AMNION (from Gk amnion “caul”) +Gk kentēsis “prickling”; anaphlaxis, C20, mod. L. from Gk ana- “again”+ phulaxis “guarding”; atherosclerosis, C20, from Gk athērē “groats”+sklērōsis; bruxism, 1930s, from Gk brukhein “gnash the teeth”+-ISM; cardiomegaly, 1960s, from CARDIO-(from Gk kardia “heart”)+Gk megas, megal-“great”; cholangiography, 1930s, coined in Sp. from Gk khole “bile”+angeion “vessel” +graphia “writing”; dermabrasion, 1950s, from Gk derma, dermat- “skin”; deuteranopia, C20, from DEYTERO-“second”+AN-+OPIA (from Gk óps, óp- “eye, face”); diathermy, C20, from DIA-(from Gk dia “through”) +Gk thermon “heat”; dysplasia, 1930s, from DYS- (from Gk dus “bad”)+Gk plasis “formation”; dyspraxia C20, drom DYS- (from Gk dus “bad”)+Gk praxis “action”; endarterectomy, C20, from ENDO- (from Gk endon “within ”) + ARTERY (from Gk artēria)+ECTOMY (from Gk ektomē “excision”); enteral, C20, from Gk enteron “intestine”+-AL; geriatric, 1920s, from Gk gēras “old age” + iatros “doctor”, on the pattern of paediatric; haemopoiesis, C20, from HAEMO-(from Gk haima “blood”)+Gk poïēsis
"making"; iontophoresis, C20, from ION (from Gk, neut. pres. part of ienai “go”, on the pattern of electrophoresis; iridology, C20, from Gk iris, irid- “iris” + -LOGY (from Gk logos “word, discourse”); mastectomy, 1920s, from Gk mastos “breast”+ECTOMY (from Gk ektomē “excision”); neuroleptic, C20, from NEURO-(from Gk neuron “nerve, tendon”) + Gk λέπσις “seizing” + -IC; neutropenia, C20, from L. NEUTRAL + Gk penia “poverty, lack”; oncocerciasis, C20, from mod. L. Onchocerca (from Gk onkos “barb”+kerkos “tail”) + -IASIS; orthodontics, C20, from ORTHO-(from Gk orthos “straight, right”) + Gk odous, odont- “tooth”; palilalia, C20, from Fr., from Gk palin “again” + ialia “speech, chatter”; pancytopenia, C20, from PAN-(from Gk pan “all”) + CYTO-(from Gk kutos “vessel”) + Gk penia “lack”; parenteral, C20, from PARA-(from Gk para “beside, beyond”) + Gk enteron “intestine” + AL; periodontics, 1940s, from PERI-(from Gk peri “about, around”) + Gk odous, odont- “tooth” + -ICS; plasmapheresis, 1920s, from PLASMA (from Gk plasma, from plassein “to shape”) + Gk aphairesis “taking away”; podiatry, C20, from Gk pous, pod- “foot” + iatros “physician”; progeria, C20, mod. L. from Gk prógērōs “prematurely old”; pyoderma, 1930s, from Gk puo-(from puon “pus”) + derma “skin”; rabdomyolysis, 1950s, from Gk rabdos “rod” + MYO-+LYSIS; thalassæmia, 1930s, from Gk thalassa “sea” + -AEMIA (from Gk haema “blood”); thrombocytopenia, 1920s, from THROMBOCYTE + Gk penia “poverty”; toponym, 1930s, from Gk topos “place” + onoma “a name”; topes, 1940s, from Gk, lit. “place”; tritanopia, C20, from Gk tritos “third” + AN + -OPIA (from Gk ὀπς, ὀπ- “eye, face”); trypanosome, C20, from Gk trupanon “borer” + -SOME (from Gk σῶμα “body”).

Meteorology
anabatic, C20, from Gk anabatikos, from anabatēs “a person who ascends”; geostrophic, C20, from GEO-(from Gk γῆ “earth”) + Gk strophē “a turn”; isohel, C20, from ISO- (from Gk isos “equal”) + Gk hēlios “sun”; isopleth, C20, from Gk isoplēthēs “equal in quantity”, from Gk isos “equal” + plēthos “multitude, quantity”; okta, 1950s, alt. of OCTA-(from Gk októ “eight”).

Paleontology
ankylosaur, C20, from mod. L. Ankylosaurus, from Gk ankulus + sauros “lizard”; archosaur, 1930s, from Gk archos “chief” or arkhōn “ruler” + SAUR (from Gk sauros “lizard”); carnivorous, 1930s, from mod. L. from L. caro, carn- “flesh” + Gk sauros “lizard”; ceratopsian, C20, from mod. L. Ceratopsia (from Gk keras, kerat- “horn” + ops “face”) + AN; Chalicotherium, C20, from mod. L. Chalidcotheore (genus name), from Gk khali, khalik- “gravel” + thérion “wild animal”; coelurosaur, 1950s, from Gk koilos “hollow” + oura “tail” + sauros “lizard”; dromeosaur, 1970s, from mod. L. Dromaeosaurus, based on Gk dromaarios “swift-running” + sauros “lizard”; mesosaurus, 1950s, from Gk mesos “middle” + Gk sauros “lizard”; ornithischian, C20,
from mod. L. Ornithischia, from Gk ornis, omith- “bird”+iskhion “hip joint”; pelycosaur, C20, from Gk pelux, peluk- “bail”+ Gk sauros “lizard”; taphonomy, 1940s, from Gk taphos “grave”+-NOMY (from Gk nomos “law”); theropod, 1930s, from mod.L. Theropoda, from Gk thér “beast” + pous, pod- “foot”.

**Philosophy**

alethic, 1950s, from Gk alètheia “truth”+-IC; anthroposophy, C20, from ANTHROPO-(from Gk anthropōs “human being”)+Gk sophia “wisdom”; deontic, C20, from Gk, deont- “being right” (from dei “it is right”)+-IC; holism, 1920s, from HOLO-(from Gk holos “whole”)+-ISM (via L. from Gk -ismos); ontic, 1940s, from Gk on, ont- “being”+-IC; pataphysics. 1940s, from Gk ta epi ta metaphusika, lit. “the works imposed on the metaphysics”, introduced by the Fr. Absurdist writer Alfred Jarry.

**Physics**

baryon, 1950s, from Gk barus “heavy”+-ON; electrophoresis, C20, from ELECTRO- (from Gk elektron, “amber”) + Gk phorēsis “being carried”; enthalpy, 1920s, from Gk enthalpein, from en- “within”+ thalpein “to heat”; handron, 1960s, from Gk hadros “balky”+-ON; hodoscope, C20, from Gk hodos “way” + -SCOPE (from Gk skopein “examine, look at”); hyperon, 1960s, from HYPER-(from Gk huper “over, beyond”)+-ON; lepton, 1940s, from Gk leptos “small”+-ON; meson, 1930s, from Meso- (from Gk mesos “middle”)+-ON; phonon, 1930s, from Gk phōn “sound”, on the pattern of photon; phonon, C20, from Gk phōs, phōt- “light”, on the pattern of electron; proton, 1920s, from Gk protos “first”; rheology, 1920s, from Gk rheos “stream”+-LOGY (from Gk logos “word, discourse”); spinthariscope, C20, formed irregularly from Gk spintharis “spark” + - SCOPE (from Gk skopein “examine, look at”).

**Physiology**
allogeneic, 1960s, from ALLO- (from Gk allos “other”)+ Gk genea “race, stock”+-IC; antidromic, C20, from ANTI-+Gk dromos “running”+-IC; apocrine, C20, from APO-(from Gk apo “from, away”)+Gk krinein “to separate”; apoptosis, 1970s, from Gk apoptōsis “falling off”; atherogenic, 1950s, from Gk athērōma+-GENIC (from Gk genēs “born”); cholinergic, 1930s, from CHOLINE (from Gk kholē “bile”) +Gk ergon “work”+-IC; ectomorph, 1940s, ECTO-(from Gk ektoς “outside”) + - MORPH (from Gk morphē “form”); endocrine, C20, from ENDO-(from Gk endon “within”) +Gk krinein “sift”; endomorph, 1940s, from ENDO-(from Gk endon “within”) + -MORPH(from Gk morphē “form”); epicritic, C20, from Gk epikritikos “giving judgement over”+-IC; exocrine, C20 from EXO-(from Gk exō “outside”) +Gk krinein “sift”; hapten, C20, from Gk haptein “fasten”; histiocyte, C20, from Gk histion (dimin. of histos histos
“tissue, web”) + -CYTE; hormone, C20, from Gk hormôn, pres. part of horman “set in motion”; mesomorph, 1920s, MESO- (from Gk mesos “middle”) + - MORPH (from Gk morphê “form”); natriuresis, 1950s, from NATRON (of Fr. origin)+Gk ourêsis “urination”; orthodomic, 1940s, from ORTHO – (from Gk orthos “straight, right”)+Gk dromos “running” + - IC; paracrine, 1970s, from PARA-(from Gk para “beside, beyond”)+Gk krinein “to separate”; scotopic, C20, from Gk skotos “darkness” + -OPIA (from Gk ὁπα, ὅπ - “eye, face”) + -IC; xenogeneic, 1960s, from XENO-(from Gk xenos “stranger”) + Gk genea “race, stock” + -IC.

**Psychiatry-Psychology-Psychoanalysis**

ailurophobia, C20, from Gk ailuros “cat” + -PHOBIA (from Gk); algolagnia, C20, from Ger., from Gr algos “pain” + lagneia “lust”; anaclitic, 1920s, from Gk anaklitos “for reclining”; arachnophobia, 1920s, mod. L. from Gk arakhnê “spider” + -PHOBIA (from Gk); autism, C20, from Gk autos “self” + -ISM; cathexis, 1920s, from Gk katheixis “retention”, translating a Ger. term coined by Freud; cyclothymia, 1920s, from CYCLO-(from Gk kuklos “circle”); dysgraphia, 1930s, from DYS- (from Gk dus “bad, difficult”)+Gk – grapheia “writing”; echiopaxia, C20, mod. L., from Gk ἐκχώ “echo” + praxis “action”; eidetic, 1920s, coined in Ger, from Gk eidêti̯kos, from eidos “form”; hypnopompic, C20, from Gk hupnos “sleep” + pómê “sending away” + -IC; nyctophobia, C20, from Gk nux, nukt- “night” + -PHOBIA (from Gk); psychedelic, 1950s, from PSYCHE (from Gk psukhê “breath, life, soul”) + Gk délos “clear, manifest” + -IC; schizophrenia, C20, mod. L. from Gk skhizein “to split” + phrê̱n “mind”; triskaidekaphobia, C20, from Gk treiskaideka “thirteen” + -PHOBIA (from Gk).

**Theology**

dianetics, 1950s, from Gk diánê̱tikos “relating to thought” + -ICS; eschaton, 1930s, from Gk eskhâton “last”; kairos, C20, from Gk, lit. “opportunity”; koinonia, C20, from Gk koinônìa “fellowship”.

**Zoology**

diapsid, C20, from mod. L. Diapsida (name of a subclass), from DI- + Gk apsis, apsid- “arch”; digenean, 1960s, from mod. L., from Gk di- “twice” + genea “generation, race” + -AN; monogenean, 1960s, from mod. L. Monogenea (from Gk monos “single” + genea “generation”) + -AN; pheromone, 1950s, from Gk pherein “convey” + HORMONE (of Gk origin); philopatric, 1940s, from PHILO-(from Gk philos “loving”) + Gk patra “fatherland” + -IC; phoresy, 1920s, from Fr., from Gk phorê̱sis “being carried”; protostome, 1950s, from PROTO-(from Gk protos “first”) + Gk stoma “mouth”; sparid, 1960s, from mod. L. Sparidae, via L. from Gk sparos “sea bream”; tagma, C20, from Gk, lit. “something arranged”, from tassein “set in order.”
5 Discussion
Numerous Greek words entered the English language in the fifteenth century (e.g. chaos, oligarchy, paradigm, paragraph, timocracy, and so on), in the sixteenth century (e.g. cachexia, catastrophe, comma, enigma, gnosis, onomastico, systole, and so on), in the seventeenth century (e.g. autocracy, autonomy, calligraphy, criterion, misogyny, oasis, stenography, theocracy, and so on), in the eighteenth century (e.g. cardia, derma, eczema, metalurgy, octopus, and so on), and in the nineteenth century (e.g. bradycardia, callisthenics, cataphatic, cosmopolis, chlorophyll, agronomy, akinesia, allogamy, and so on).

What differentiates the Greek loanwords of the previous centuries and the twentieth century is the fact that words of Greek origin which entered the English language in the twentieth century are semantically scientific or technical words and not words for everyday speech. Marchand [3] argues that “in English, French, and German, to give three principal European languages, most learnt, scientific, or technical words are formed on the morphologic basis of Latin or Greek”. Asher (1994a:1495) also points out that “[the Greek vocabulary] has provided a mine to be exploited by all modern European languages, either by direct borrowing or via Latin”.

6 References

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How the English language changed from being the speech of a few small tribes to becoming the major language of the Earth and in the process itself changed radically is the subject of this book. Whatever language we speak—English, Chinese, Hindi, Swahili, or Arapaho—helps to define us personally and identify the community we belong to. Greek loanwords

3 Short study of words of Greek origin in newspaper English
3.1 Style and Greek loanwords in English
3.2 Choice of data
3.3 Method for selecting data
3.4 Tabulation of data
3.5 Distribution of Greek loanwords as illustrated by the figures

4 Conclusions

Bibliography

Introduction

This dissertation is intended to study some aspects of Greek loanwords in English and, particularly, the distribution of these words in newspaper English. It is divided into four chapters. The first chapter deals with lexical borrowing in general. If the language is a prestigious one, the bilingual will use the loanwords to display the social status which his personality reveals. Thus, we have the learned borrowings e.g. from Latin in English, from English in Indian languages.