LATIN, GREEK AND ENGLISH BLEND INTO PRESENT-DAY BUSINESS TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:
The study of the historical sources of the English language provides an appropriate understanding picture of the business English language development. Trade contributed the coining of new language value-addings of the local languages, but Latin and Greek have proved, by far, the most important vocabulary donor in English, from Early Middle Ages till modern times. The present account makes reference to the matter by the historical and anthropological approach which stand proof for the linguistic phenomenon that made business English the lingua franca of the modern-day world trade.

Key words
Business English franca, Latin and Greek source, language development, globalization

The English language is ever-changing, ever-evolving. English language has developed more words than any other language in the world. It is the reason that more people speak English than any other language as it turned into the communication instrument of the global-economic society. Statistics provides synthetic information about the historical sources of improvement of the English language although uncertainties are still prevailing on vocabulary and language structure origins.

An appropriate understanding picture is produced based on anthropological-linguistic research carried out on the stages of business English language development. Although the geographical discoveries and trade contributed to the coining of new language value-addings of the local languages, Latin and Greek have proved, by far, the most important vocabulary donor in English, from Early Middle Ages stage of language development till modern times.

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1Branch of anthropology ; interdisciplinary study of the language and social life; it originates from the endeavor to document endangered languages, and has grown to encompass almost any aspect of language structure and its social implications.
The present account makes reference to the matter by the historical, anthropological and linguistic approach which stand proof for the socio-professional phenomenon that made business English *lingua franca* of the modern-day world trade.

**Facts and figures**
Otto Jespersen\(^2\), in his book *Growth and Structure of the English Language* names English language as being a “chain of borrowings” from conquerors who were unable to completely impose their languages to the natives of the British isles...

One of the four originals of Magna Carta\(^3\), surviving in Salisbury Cathedral, issued in 1215, is a proof of the referential Latin and Greek contribution not only to the formation of the English language, but also to the modern-day business English, as a *lingua franca*. The 63 clauses written in Latin on vellum (calf-skin) contain about 3,500 abbreviated and full Latin words. The following chart shows the estimated percentages of foreign contribution to the English language. It proves the most important contribution is Latin followed by French which is also a Latin origin language\(^4\). It makes also to understand the linguistic phenomena which that English language passed through: while the vocabulary is mainly based on Latin origin culture and civilization, its grammar structure has developed a Germanic modular structure. The following statistics provides numerical self speaking information on the vocabulary historical sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Germanic languages</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^3\) Latin for *Great Charter*, also called *Magna Carta Libertatum* or *The Great Charter of the Liberties of England*; originally issued in Latin and translated into vernacular French; the first document forced onto a king of England in an attempt to limit his powers by law and protect the barons’ privileges.

Latin has implemented naturally those characteristics needed by the developing English language making it able to adapt linguistically to the knowledge and understanding of the Roman Empire social and economic standards and consistency. The openness of Latin permitted the infusion of the linguistic and cultural Greek elements before having been imposed as an official language to the native Celts when the Roman Empire conquered the Albion\(^5\) islands. Nevertheless, the commercial, military and then religious and intellectual contacts with the Roman Empire were carried out long before the Anglo-Saxons invade England. The several hundred Latin words, found in the various Old Germanic languages testify to the relationship of the Germanic peoples with the Roman Empire before their conquest. When Julius Caesar conquered Gaul, the Roman merchants took their way into the Anglo-Saxon territory, even into Scandinavia. The newly adopted words from Latin in Old English and Germanic languages indicate new concepts of social organization and professions that the Germans already acquired from the contact with the Roman civilization of a higher rank. Besides agriculture, their social experience was covered by trade: ambers, furs, slaves and certain raw materials, mainly tin, for the products of Roman handicrafts, articles of utility and adornment became subject of business and linguistic development.

The Anglo-Saxon dictionary was improved with Latin words representing social development, occupational business, town and military organization and war. These are reflected in the Latin vocabulary which was primarily borrowed in Old English for immediate use. After the Romans abandoned the conquered territory trade continued to be carried on between the Roman Empire and the native inhabitants of the British isles.

The process of language modern stabilization and standardization reached its peak in Renaissance\(^6\) time when Latin and Greek contribution turned

\(^5\) Albion (ancient Greek: Ἀλβίων); the oldest known name of the island of Great Britain; still used poetically to refer to the island. The name for Scotland in the Celtic languages is related to Albion: Alba in Scottish Gaelic, Albauin in Irish, Nalbin in Manx and Alban in Welsh/Cornish/Breton. The Latinized name Albania and then Anglicized Albany, was once alternative names for Scotland. New Albion and Albionoria ("Albion of the North") were suggested as possible names of Canada.

\(^6\) cultural movement that profoundly affected European intellectual life in the early modern period produced mainly due to the fall of Constantinople in 1453; its influence
into a qualitative linguistic phenomenon which set stage for the modern
day English franca used nowadays by over 60% of the world population as
their official\textsuperscript{7} or working language\textsuperscript{8}.

The emergence of modern science and technology in the 18-19th century
mainly on the British isles, created an unprecedented demand of
terminology that could not be supplied from the native language resources.
A clear-cut meaning and an immediate intelligibility of the terminology
were needed by both speakers of Romance and Germanic languages alike.
English language was again in need of the Greek and Latin lexicon
resources when the modern expansion of sciences began to facilitate the
interchange and advancement of science.

Soon, the phenomenon of the language development took a further step by
its second American stage in the 20th century: the great continuous
historical openness and flexibility of the English language for new
developments made English a language of “unprecedented possibilities for
mutual understanding” [Crystal, 1997]

\textbf{Latin and Greek language sources}

\begin{itemize}
  \item was felt in literature, philosophy, art, music, politics, science, religion, and other aspects of intellectual inquiry and was based on the rediscovery of Greek and Latin culture
  \item involved in public administration or government; The word has been recorded since the Middle English period, first seen in 1314, originating from Old French (official) and Latin (officialis)
  \item also \textit{procedural language}; a language with the formal status of communication instrument, used for the daily correspondence and conversation, negotiations since the organization members originate from various differing language backgrounds
\end{itemize}

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word stem</th>
<th>Derived English terms</th>
<th>Romanian</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin corpus (genitive corporis); fraus, fraudis; f, fraudem);</td>
<td>frame; body, system, structure, community, corporation; incorporation; corporate</td>
<td>frauda corporatie, corpus</td>
<td>- mid 15th century: legally authorized entity; act/process to form a corporate body; - the act of founding a corporate body [Ambrose Bierce, 1885]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin grossus m (feminine grossa; neuter grossum);</td>
<td>Gross income conform, conformance, conformant, conformity,</td>
<td>Venit brut</td>
<td>- measure of weight equal to one-eighth of a dram (early 15c.) - Sense of &quot;total profit&quot; (opposed to net) is from 1520s - shape, fashion,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Greek</td>
<td>forma, formal, informal, informatie, conformitate, conform</td>
<td></td>
<td>appearance, outward form, contour, figure - Attested in early 14century) - 1600: (plural) &quot;things that are formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin fiscus (fisci; fiscalis); m,</td>
<td>Money basket made of twigs, purse, treasury (public treasury); confiscate</td>
<td>Fisc; fiscal; confisca</td>
<td>- pertaining to public revenue; - belonging to the state treasury (1550)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The awareness of vocabulary etymological sources makes business English franca communication and information effective. The search for the Latin and Greek sources of the specific business vocabulary makes language competence contribute to the career successfulness and professional domain development. It is also the search for the vocabulary similarities in the native language that contribute to the development of the native applied language and to the domain itself.

Exploitation of classical Latin and Greek lexical items occasioned the manufacture of a great number of business English vocabulary. The following samples will show the corresponding etymological development of specific business vocabulary family from Latin and Greek. They also stand proof for the same origin and linguistic history of Romanian language. The annex makes reference only to the business vocabulary derived from Latin and Greek and their supposed etymological stories. The development of communicative competence, articulated with the direct access to knowledge and understanding make part of the linguistic political strategies for the competitive selection of human resources and against brain drain and contributes to the “key European values of democracy, equality, transparency and competitiveness”.

Latin and Greek origin vocabulary in Business English

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Day business terminology. *Violeta Negrea violeta.negrea@gmail.com ABSTRACT: The study of the historical sources of the English language provides an appropriate understanding picture of the business English language development. Trade contributed the coining of new language value-addings of the local languages, but Latin and Greek have proved, by far, the most important vocabulary donor in English, from Early Middle Ages till modern times. Key words Business English franca, Latin and Greek source, language development, globalization. The English language is ever-changing, ever-evolving. English language has developed more words than any other language in the world. Many Latin words came into English during the Adoption of Christianity in the 6-th century. At this time the Latin alphabet was borrowed which ousted the Runic alphabet. These borrowings are usually called classical borrowings. Here belong Latin words: alter, cross, dean. 3. The third period of Latin includes words which came into English due to two historical events: the Norman conquest in 1066 and the Renaissance or the Revival of Learning. Some words came into English through French but some were taken directly from Latin (major, minor, intelligent, permanent). 4. The Latest Stratum of Latin Words. The words of this period are mainly abstract and scientific words (nylon, molecular, vaccine, phenomenon, vacuum). The present day English vocabulary, especially its terminological layers, is constantly enriched by words made up of morphemes of latin and Greek origin such as words with the morphemes -tron used chiefly in the field of electronics, e.g. mesotron, cyclotron, etc.; tele-, e.g. telecast, telelecture, telediagnosis, -in, e.g. protein, penicillin; -scope, e.g. iconoscope, oscilloscope; meta-, e.g. The number of loan words in the English language is indeed so high that many foreign scholars (L.P. Smith, H. Bradley and others) were inclined to reduce the study of the English vocabulary to the discussion of its etymology, taking it for granted that the development of English was mainly due to borrowings.