

# THE SIGNIFICANCE AND INFLUENCE OF THE HELLENIC LANGUAGE

## *English texts with Greek words!!!*

*By Dr. John N. Kalaras  
Senior Professor, Chicago 1998*

*The following texts were written in 1998 by Dr. John N. Kalaras, Professor Emeritus, Quality Training Institute, Inc., Illinois Science & Technology Park, USA. Also, in the end, there is the prologue of a lecture of the Professor given in ANAPOLIS (USA), on 15 March 2000*

*The main characteristic of these texts is that all the words, except articles, syndetic and prepositions, are absolutely Greek words.*

### **MUSIC**

The Orchestras electrified the atmosphere, with musical organs like the harp, the lyre, the aulos and hydraulos. The chorus in the odium or theatre synchronized with the organs harmoniously.

Orchestrators synthesized musical poetry, satyr and comedy, in a melodic symphony. The rhythm and harmonious eurhythmy were unparalleled. Synthesis, synergy and symphony idealized every orchestrated episode. The magnetic atmosphere, the harmonic rhythm and the stereophonic echo generated magic.

### **DRAMA-THEATRE**

The genesis of classical drama was not symptomatic. A euphoria of charismatic and talented protagonists showed fantastic scenes of historic episodes. The prologue, the theme and the epilogue, comprised the trilogy of drama while synthesis, analysis and synopsis characterized the phraseology of the text.

The syntax and phraseology used by scholars, academicians and philosophers in their rhetoric, had many grammatical idioms and idiosyncrasies. The protagonists, periodically used pseudonyms. Anonymity was a syndrome that characterized the theatrical atmosphere. The panoramic fantasy, the mystique, the melody, the aesthetics, the use of cosmetic epithets, are characteristics of drama.

Even though the theatres were physically gigantic, there was no need for microphones, because the architecture and the acoustics would echo isometrically and crystal-clear. Many epistemologists of physics, aerodynamics, acoustics electronics, electromagnetics cannot analyze-explain the ideal and isometric acoustics of Hellenic theatres even today.

There were many categories of drama: classical drama, melodrama, satiric, epic, comedy, e.t.c. The syndrome of xenophobia or dyslexia was overcome by the pathos of the actors, who practiced methodically and emphatically. Acrobatics were also euphoric. There was a plethora of anecdotal themes, with which acrobats would electrify the ecstatic audience, with scenes from mythical and historical episodes.

Some theatric episodes were characterized as scandalous and blasphemous. Pornography, bigamy, hemophilia, nymphomania, polyandry, polygamy and heterosexuality were dramatized in a pedagogical way, so the mysticism about them would not cause phobia or anathema or taken as anomaly, but through logic, dialogue and analysis, the skepticism and the pathetic or cryptic mystery behind them, would be dispelled.

It is historically and chronologically proven, that theatre emphasized pedagogy, idealism and harmony. Paradoxically, it also energized patriotism, a phenomenon that symbolized ethicacy, character and charisma.

### **MEDICINE-PHARMACOLOGY**

Asclepius and Hippocrates the patriarchs of pharmacology, used botany as their methodology for therapy. Diagnosis, biopsy, prognosis and then therapy, were techniques used with every anomaly of the soma-body. Analysis and dialysis of protoplasts, neoplasms, and chromosomes are common methods.

Schizophrenia, melancholy, epilepsy, hysteria, psychopathy, are psychotic symptoms, analyzed via hypnosis and metempsychosis.

Anemia, atrophy, stomachic dyspepsia, pachydermy, dermatitis, laryngitis, hepatitis, meningitis are somatic anomalies analyzed biochemically.

Chronic anemia causes leukemia but radiology and chemotherapy can be the therapeutic techniques. The stethoscope was used for asthmatic patheses of the thorax.

Sclerosis, atrophy or dystrophy of the skeleton is analyzed by osteology, otitis by otology leprocy and psoriasis by dermatology, astigmatism and myopia by ophthalmology and of course the epistemology of genesis would be emphasized through embryology in gynecology. Pediatrics, podiatrists, orthopedics, orthodontists, pathologists, neurologists are very common titles.

Hypnotists use hypnosis and before a syringe is used hypodermically, anesthesiologists use anesthetics. An overdose of anesthetics could cause amnesia or paralysis. With neuratic patheses, electrolysis was used to energize the neuropathic or atrophic nerve.

## **THEOLOGY**

Theology analyzed a mosaic of Ecclesiastical themes. The thesis however that theology takes is very dogmatic. There is a diametric and astronomic antithesis between dogmatism and ideology. Dogmatism has mysticism, is autarchic, myopic, autocratic, cryptic and even schismatic, axiomatic and monolithic. Ideology, emphasizes dialogue, energizes a climate of logical and microscopic analysis of themes, philosophizes and produces euphoria of ideas and syllogisms.

Theology has many dogmatic mysticisms, which stigmatized certain chronological periods with panacea. A paradigm is the iconolatry which caused pandemonium and schism among the Patriarchs, Metropolitans and people.

An anarchist or blasphemous Christian could be stigmatized and anathematized. Anathema was a practical technique to exclude someone.

When a patriarchic throne was orphaned, the Ecumenical Synod would enthrone the new patriarch. Paradoxically, the selection method was democratic.

Monotheism and polytheism is also analyzed by theologians. Ecclesiastical hymns have poetic rhythm and melody that is why musical organs are allowed in liturgy.

Prophets and Apostoles emphasized ethicacy, harmony and euthanasia.

## **PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY**

Some of the topics emphasized and analyzed in physics and chemistry were: thermodynamics, aerodynamics, biophysics, biology, biochemistry metallurgy, magnetism, static electricity etc.

Some of the techniques used are dialysis, electrolysis, and synthesis while some of the materials were asbestos oxygen, metal, magnets. Along with the chemists, geologists would analyze the sismogenic, the botanic and ecological phenomena.

## **MATHEMATICS TRIGONOMETRY & GEOMETRY**

Mathematic and geometric theorems and axioms, both practical and theoretic were analyzed by mathematicians. Alphanumeric systems with cryptic or mnemonic coding have been developed. Geometric schemes like the prism, the pyramid, the circle the parallelogram and other isometric schemes like the pentagon, hexagon, octagon are analyzed periodically. With diagrams, the periphery, the perimeter, the diameter and the dichotomy are studied.

Analogous is the study of astronomy and astrology, where tools like chronometers and telescopes could analyze the telemetry and telekinesis of stars and meteoric phenomena of the galaxy. This study generated the telepathy, the telephone, the telegram, the telegraph, e.t.c.

## **POLITICAL–ECONOMIC- SOCIETAL**

Economic systems basically symbolize the philosophy and the ideology of their party. In a democratic political system, ideology and dialogue characterize the basic methodology and strategy of the politicians. However, systems like monarchy tyranny, or oligarchy, are stigmatized with megaeconomic and social problems. When monarchs or tyrants were dethroned, they nostalgically agonized how to bring anarchy, so that they may be enthroned again. Their chronic egomania and megalomania, their apathy for philanthropy and their aenigmatic, problematic and pathetic logic, periodically stigmatized the political arena. Tyrants symbolize anarchy, phobia, panic, chronic epidemy and paralysis of the socioeconomic system.

The agora was the physical location where politicians, philosophers and scholars would analyze the problems generated by monarchy, tyranny and periodically aristocracy.

The basic methodology was dialogue, rhetoric or poetry. The dialogue was characterized by synthesis analysis, and synopsis, a systematic phenomenon in every epistemologist's phraseology.

The rhetoric was pragmatic, yet charismatic, characterized by harmony, magnetic fantasy and practical talent. Historians and chronographers have systematically shown that charismatic politicians electrified the odium or the agora with their rhetoric, in which they used cosmetic epithets, eclectic idioms, metaphors, paradigms and paradoxical phraseological idiosyncrasies.

Classical poets, satyrs, scholars and philosophers emphatically criticized the anemic tyrants for their catastrophic and scandaleous egomania. Paradoxically, inspite their idiosyncrasies, some tyrants, like Periandros the Corinthian, were charismatic, philanthropic and sympathetic to the economic problems and social climate. Some of them, who strategized their economics ethically and logically, created economic euphoria, which allowed architects to build odiums and theaters to practice music and drama, gymnasiums and stadiums to organize athleticism. Most of them, however, had the syndrome of apathy, autocracy, autarchy, empathy, were myopic and spasmodic egomaniacs, who antagonized everything that demonstrated an antithesis.

However, the climax of ideology, dialogue, epistemology, philosophy, logic and harmony, are practiced in a democratic system. Here you have the forum at the agora, where politics and socioeconomics are analyzed by politicians, academicians and scholars. Politicians antagonized the philosophers and scholars on ideology and practicality of economic systems and ideas. They both, however, emphasized ethicacy, ideology, logic and harmonious political atmosphere.

History has no parallel paradigm of a politician with character and charisma, like Pericles the Athenian, whose scholastic and stochastic dynamism, rhetoric, fantasy, energy and ideology characterized him as the ARCHITECT OF THE ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY.

ANAPOLIS, 15 MARCH 2000

## **PROLOGUE**

**The scope of my lecture is to generate a dynamic dialogue on organizational and economic systems and techniques. Basically, my methodology is characterized by dialogue, a systematic phenomenon with every academician or epistemologist.**

*I will systematically analyze the idiosyncrasies and the characteristics of the organizational systems practiced today.*

*The architecture of my analysis-strategy, is to systematic and pragmatic, yet paradoxically is characterized by enthusiasm and synchronization between theory and practice. The harmonic synergy of mathematical models and statistical techniques, has generated theorems and axioms practiced in capitalistic economic systems. My philosophy is logical, ethical and practical and has erected organizational models that have generated economic euphoria.*

*The magic esthetics of my tactic, is the plethora of Hellenic terminology in my phraseology.*

*The genesis of tragic economic problems generated in an economy are not symptomatic, in fact they are cyclical and periodic phenomena. Such phenomena stigmatize and traumatize the economic euphoria of the agora.*

**Economic systems basically symbolize the philosophy and ideology of the governing political party. The chronic and pathetic egomania and megalomania of certain governors, monarchs or tyrants, their apathy for philanthropy, their enigmatic and problematic logic, generated gigantic economic crises, which stigmatized and traumatized their political career. Such practices generate phobia, panic and periodically paralysis of the socioeconomic system.**

*The agora, during the archaic periods, was characterized as the physical parameters where philosophers, scholars, economists and epistemologists analyzed the problems generated by the political system.*

*The basic methodology was dialogue or rhetoric. Dialogue, in a diametric antithesis with the monologue, has magic, it is characterized by synthesis and analysis and a plethora of other lectic schemes*