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**A CASE STUDY OF THE PRODUCTIVITY
OF THE PREFIX *CYBER*- IN ENGLISH
AND GREEK LEGAL LANGUAGES**

Abstract. The aim of the paper is to investigate the impact of the Greek language on modern legal languages in the United Kingdom and United States of America. The focus is placed on terms with the prefix *cyber*- of Greek origin that have recently enriched the English legal languages in connection with the fact that certain new phenomena (legal institutions) have been regulated by laws as a result of the development of new technologies. Therefore, the authors have investigated the occurrence of terms with the prefix *cyber*- in legislation and other legal texts. Apart from the analysis of borrowings in the English legal languages, the authors have also investigated the occurrence of equivalent terms in Greek and Cypriot legislation and other genres of legal texts. Furthermore, the analysis involved the investigation of the occurrence of terms with the analysed prefix *cyber*- in European Union legislation and terminological databases (mostly IATE) to find out whether the borrowings may become internationalisms of Greek origin. Furthermore, the authors have also investigated whether for those terms with a prefix of Greek origin there are synonyms in the languages under scrutiny of non-Greek origin.

Keywords: cyber-, legal terminology, borrowings from Greek, neologism, internationalization of terminology.

Introduction

The main aim of the paper is to analyse the impact of the Greek language on modern legal languages in the United Kingdom and United States of America. The authors' attention focuses on the prefix of Greek origin present in terms that have recently enriched the English legal languages in connection with the fact that certain new phenomena (legal institutions) have been regulated by laws as a result of the development of new tech-

nologies. The prefix *cyber-* has been chosen by the authors as it is recently used more and more frequently due to the rapid development of new types of crime and the evolution of new legal institutions. The researchers decided to investigate whether the terms under scrutiny occur in both legislation and other legal texts or whether they occur only in selected legal genres. Apart from the analysis of the occurrence of words with that prefix in the English (American, British, and EU varieties of), Greek (Greek, Cypriot, and EU varieties of) legal languages, the authors have also investigated the occurrence of synonymous terms in American, British, Greek, Cypriot, and EU legislation and other genres of legal texts to find out whether the same legal institutions have the same prefix in modern legal languages. Moreover, the analysis has involved the investigation of the occurrence of terms with the analysed prefix *cyber-* in European Union legislation and terminological databases (mostly IATE) in selected official EU languages to find out whether the borrowings may become internationalisms of Greek origin. It should be stressed here that the authors did not manage to establish the state of the art for the usage of some terms with the prefix *cyber-* in Cypriot legislation, thus the research is limited in that respect. The research does not intend to provide a quantitative analysis of the productivity of the prefix *cyber-*. The results of such quantitative analysis may be interesting but obtaining them requires gathering a wider corpus of research materials to provide reliable numbers.

Research material

The research material was composed of

1. the UK legislation retrieved from the website <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/>,
 2. the USA federal legislation retrieved from <https://www.congress.gov/>,
 3. the Greek legislation retrieved from <https://www.e-nomothesia.gr>,
 4. the Cypriot legislation retrieved from <http://www.cylaw.org>,
- as well as other legal texts specified below.

What is more, the authors referred to the IATE terminological database.

Research methods

The research methods included first and foremost a corpus linguistics search of legislation. The software ANTCONC was used for the selection of terms.

The second research method included the qualitative analysis of academic textbooks and articles on law (which have been listed in the References under the subheading source material even though they may not have been quoted in the article). The first group of terms have been selected for further investigation from Black's Law Dictionary (Garner 2004) as terminology that has already been in use at least in non-legislative language in the United States of America otherwise it would not be listed in the dictionary for lawyers. Next, the occurrence of terms in selected pieces of legislation was verified by corpus linguistics methodology. At the same time the productivity of the prefix *cyber-* was verified as well to check whether the list of terms may be broadened by some new lexical units. In order to find out whether the terms are

1. equivalents (their meanings converge to a sufficient degree to be used for the purpose of effective legal communication) or
2. false friends, also called *faux amis* from French (terms of the same origin but having meanings differing to such an extent that they no longer may be treated as sufficient equivalents)

the authors have juxtaposed their meanings in Greek and English paying attention to language varieties where applicable.

Finally, the IATE database was consulted to find out whether in other EU official languages terms with the prefix *cyber-* may be found. On the basis of the findings the authors have drawn conclusions presented in the last part of the paper.

Findings

The findings described in more detail below encompass the results of the research carried out by the authors in order to find out the impact of selected terms of Greek origin on modern legal languages in the scope stipulated above. First, the findings for the prefix *cyber-* will be elaborated on, second the final conclusions will be presented.

Impact of Greek on European languages in a nutshell

The influence of the Greek language on other languages is a long-term and multi-stage process. Its origins have to be found in ancient times, when Greece was conquered by the Romans and incorporated into the Roman Empire. However, the culturally advanced Greeks dominated the Romans in terms of culture and language. From the third century BC to the end of the second century after Christ, the Greek language was the language of

culture and trade throughout the Mediterranean. It is estimated that over 10,000 Greek words passed into Latin (Lewis & Short 1879).

The Greek vocabulary, through Latin, passed into other European languages, whose users belonged to the Roman Empire. Some words have gone unchanged into Latin and then to other foreign languages, eg *ἐπιληψία*–*epilepsia*–*epilepsy*, *φιλοσοφία*–*philosophia*–*philosophy*, *ἱστορία*–*historia*–*history*. Much of Greek vocabulary appears in Latin with changed spelling, namely the Greek ending *-ος* is converted into Latin *-us*, e.g. *φιλόσοφος*–*philosophus*–*philosopher*, while the ending *-ον* is changed to *-um*, np. *θέατρον*–*theatrum*–*theater*. There are also words that initially do not seem to have a Greek origin, because they had a different meaning, e.g. the word *παραβολή*, which in ancient times meant ‘a comparison, a juxtaposition’, passed into Latin as *parable* in the meaning of ‘a parable’, especially in relation to Christ’s teaching, and nowadays occurs in French *parole*, Italian *parola*, Spanish *palabra* (Petrounias 2007). Another example is the word *κοιμητήριον*, which in Latin turned into a *coemeterium*, in French *cimetière*, in English *cemetery*, in Italian *cimitero* (Petrounias 2007).

The development of Christianity was another important stage influencing the spread of the Greek language. It is common knowledge that the Gospels were written in Greek; however, a significant part of the vocabulary they used did not exist in the languages of evangelized nations, hence the direct penetration of Greek vocabulary, for example such as *μάρτυρας*–*martyr*, *βάπτισμα*–*baptism*.

After the occupation of England by the Normans (1066–1362), another process of Greek vocabulary penetrating English took place (from French through Latin): for example, the word *center* passed into English through the French *centre*, which is a borrowing from the Latin *centrum*, derived from the ancient Greek *κέντρον* (Aristidis 2003, 159).

The next stage begins with the collapse of the Byzantine Empire and the influx of large numbers of educated people to Western Europe who escaped from the Turkish occupiers. The Byzantine scholars not only enriched Western intellectual thought, but also brought a huge number of manuscripts written in Greek, which, thanks to the development of printing techniques, were disseminated in a larger number (Diatsentos 2007). The interest in Greek language and culture was undoubtedly enlivened by the philosophies of the Renaissance. Another factor important during this period for the dissemination of the Greek language was the Reformation. In 1534, Martin Luther translated the Gospels directly from Greek into German. Because at that time individual regions of Germany used different dialects, Luther was forced to establish unified grammatical and syntactic

canons for the German language, basing them on ancient Greek. As a result, Luther is still considered not only a religious reformer but also a language reformer. The association of the Greek language with the reform movements resulted in a hostile attitude of the Catholic Church towards the language, which, under the terms of the Council of Trent, took measures to limit the usage of the Greek language (Diatsentos 2007). Another negative factor was the development of native languages, which significantly limited interest in the ancient languages. Researchers were beginning to return to Greek as science developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, using it to create a scientific nomenclature. The pioneer was Carl Von Linneus, whose work *Systema Naturae* (1734) contains a double naming of plants and animals, which he based on ancient Greek scholars.

Greek nomenclature appears in all scientific fields. Many words often have no equivalents in modern languages, such as *artery*, *aorta*, etc. If certain words have equivalents in a given modern language, e.g. *blindness*–*typhlosis*, *gout*–*podagra*, they are used in the commonly used language, while words derived from Greek are used in scientific language (Aristidis 2003, 157). In all scientific branches there are words that form the basis for creating new terminology, e.g. *-logy* (*dermatology*, *anthropology*, *ornithology*), *-pathy* (*dermatopathy*), *-phobia* (*agorophobia*), *-therapy* (*cryotherapy*), *-mania* (*hypomania*), *-graphy* (*angiography*), *-scope* (*microscope*). The new vocabulary is also created by means of characteristic Greek prefixes, such as: *amphi-* (*amphibious*), *ana-* (*anabolic*), *anti-* (*antibiotic*), *hypo-* (*hypodermic*), *poly-* (*polygamy*), *mono-* (*monopoly*), *hyper-* (*hypertension*), *tele-* (*telephone*), *micro-* (*microchip*), *macro-* (*macroeconomics*), *iso-* (*isotope*), *archeo-* (*archeologist*) etc.

The influence of the Greek language is also visible in the observance of the Greek grammar canons, for example, some Greek words in English retain the plural Greek grammar endings, e.g. *hepatitis*–*hepatitides*, *stoma*–*stomata*, *criterion*–*criteria*. New compound words are created in accordance with Greek grammar rules, e.g. *αγορά* + *φοβία* = *agorophobia*. We observe the great influence of the Greek language not only in the field of science, but also in everyday language. It is estimated that in modern languages there are about 500–700 keywords of Greek origin, without the existence of which communication could be almost impossible; we include such words as: *dialect*, *poetry*, *analysis*, *harmony*, *rhapsody*, *drama*, *logic*, *mystery*, *phenomenon*, *dialogue*, *crisis*, *dogma*, *angel*, etc. (Aristidis 2003, 157).

We can also see the influence in phraseological units, e.g. *under the aegis*, or *in the arms of Morpheus* and in vocabulary from history or mythology, for example words such as *mentor*, *nestor*, *nemesis*, which in ancient Greek

referred to specific characters, whereas in modern languages they have acquired a broader, symbolic meaning, e.g. Mentor was a friend of Odysseus, to whom he entrusted the education of his son, when he himself went to Troy).

Another problem is the return of vocabulary from ancient Greek to the Modern Greek language. Some of the originally Greek words went to European languages via Latin and then returned in modified form, e.g. ancient Greek *βαλανείον*, in Latin became *balneum*, transforming into Italian *bagno* which returned to Modern Greek as *μπάνιο* (Triandafillidis 2008). Others, which for centuries have not been in use, have returned to the Modern Greek language through other modern languages, especially French and English, e.g. *δημοκρατία*, *αριστοκρατία*, but often with a modified sense. Another group consists of words of Greek origin, created on the basis of ancient words in modern languages, which, however, never existed in ancient Greek, e.g. *ακουστική*, *καρδιολογία*, *οικολογία*, *τηλέφωνο*, *θερμόμετρο*.

Impact of Greek on the English language in a nutshell

The impact of Greek on the English language was mostly indirect via Latin and French. The first wave of borrowings from the Greek language presumably entered the English lexicon together with Christianity. Baugh and Cable (1993, 82) claim that in 7th century AD there were clergymen who were fluent in Latin and Greek. As the majority of schools were established in “the monasteries and larger churches”, the conditions were favourable for neologisms. The second important period for borrowing Greek words was the Renaissance when “the renewed study of Greek led to the introduction of some Greek words at first hand” (Baugh and Cable 1993, 219). What is more,

the Renaissance also saw the rise of what we might call ‘technical’ dictionaries, opening the signification of words which pertained to specific fields of early modern knowledge. The proliferation of foreign loanwords and neologisms in the period owes a great deal, in fact, to the effort to translate Latin, Greek, French, Arabic and other foreign terms in disciplines which had long been dominated by those languages (Mugglestone 2006, 233).

Mellinkoff (1963, 142) shares this opinion concerning the impact of Latin and Greek in the period of the Renaissance in respect to legal language. Nevertheless, he also quotes Coke who expressed the opinion that “the ancient Britains” used the Greek language to write down laws and justified it claiming that it had been done to keep the communication exclusive and unavailable to common people (Mellinkoff 1963, 37).

Productivity of the prefix *cyber-*

The prefix *cyber-* has been derived from the Greek verb κυβερνάω-ώ, which in ancient Greek meant “to be an independent helmsman, to lead, to rule”. The history of the occurrence of the prefix in legal terminology is of interest. This is due to the fact that it was somewhat revived in 1948 by N. Wiener who coined the English term *cybernetics* from the Greek κυβερνητική. The archaic form of κυβερνώ has survived to this day in the Cypriot language *ku-me-re-nai*. The Latin word *gubernare*, which has passed into many modern languages, including the English *govern*, is a borrowing from the Greek language as well (Babiniotis, 2002, 968).

The term started being used though the meaning of the prefix started evolving with the development of the field of science called *cybernetics*. The surprising turn in its semantic evolution happened in 1984 under the influence of mass culture. William Gibson, a science fiction writer, coined the term and used it in one of his short stories which first appeared in 1984. In his *Necromancer*, presenting a vision of a global network of computers connecting people and information, he used the prefix *cyber-* as related to digital reality (Babiniotis, 2002, 968). In one interview he explains that he considered a variety of terms, but the one with the prefix *cyber-* sounded very technical and scientific and that was the reason why he used it without paying much attention to the meaning of the term in Greek. From that moment onwards the English language starts being enriched with a number of terms in various languages for special purposes with the prefix *cyber-* used as denoting ‘digital, computer-related, Internet-related’. The interesting aspect of the usage of the prefix is whilst it is of Greek origin, in fact the presence of terms with that prefix in law and many other fields are the result of the impact of English as the lingua franca on other European languages, including the Greek one. Therefore, legal terminology with the prefix *cyber-* present in modern Greek is in fact borrowed from the English language, frequently under the influence of EU legislation.

Several legal terms will thus be analysed with the prefix and their meanings under scrutiny. The terms have been extracted from Black’s Law Dictionary edited by Garner (2004). Next, the terms were searched in legislation.

Below is the list of terms with the prefix *cyber-* extracted from Black’s Law Dictionary edited by Garner (2004) which served as a benchmark for further analysis:

1. cybercrime (Garner 2004, 414);
2. cyberlaw (Garner 2004, 414) also called cyberspace law;
3. cyberpatent (Garner 2004, 414);

4. cyberpayment (Garner 2004, 414);
5. cyberpiracy (Garner 2004, 414);
6. cyberstalking (Garner 2004, 415);
7. cybersquatting (Garner 2004, 414);
8. cyberterrorism (Garner 2004, 415);
9. cybertheft (Garner 2004, 415).

Cybercrime

In Greece there is the term *κυβερνοέγκλημα* ‘cybercrime’, but there are also the following terms used: *έγκλημα στον κυβερνοχώρο* ‘crime in cyberspace’, *ηλεκτρονικό έγκλημα* ‘electronic crime’. Greek law specifies the following computer-related crimes: illegal copying of secret data (370B Greek Criminal Code), illegal use or access to programs (370C Greek Criminal Code), computer fraud (386A Greek Criminal Code). Although the articles mentioned have a very wide range and do not contain the term *cybercrime*, they also apply to crimes committed using the Internet (cybercrimes). The word *κυβεροέγκλημα* ‘cybercrime’, however, appears in the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (in Greek: Σύμβαση του Συμβουλίου της Ευρώπης για την καταπολέμηση του εγκλήματος στον Κυβερνοχώρο) and defines the punishable offenses committed using the Internet.

In Cypriot legislation, the word *cybercrime* does not appear. The crimes committed using the Internet are defined as: *ηλεκτρονικό έγκλημα* ‘electronic crime’, *έγκλημα μέσω διαδικτύου* ‘crime via the Internet’. The term *έγκλημα μέσω διαδικτύου* ‘crime via the Internet’ appears in the Convention on Cybercrime: Ο περί της Σύμβασης κατά του Εγκλήματος μέσω του Διαδικτύου (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 2004 (22 (III) / 2004).

The following Greek terms are listed in the IATE database: *ηλεκτρονικό έγκλημα* ‘electronic crime’, *εγκληματικότητα στον κυβερνοχώρο* ‘criminality in cyberspace’, *έγκλημα στον τομέα της πληροφορικής* ‘crime in the domain of information technology’.

In the UK there is the term *computer misuse offence*. The term was introduced into legislation in 1990 by the enactment of The Computer Misuse Act 1990. The term cybercrime is thus used in legislation. It may also be found in the names of institutions combating such activities e.g. National Cyber Crime Unit and the Metropolitan Police Cyber Crime Unit. The term *cybercrime* may be found in the following pieces of legislation:

1. The Police (Descriptions of Service) Order 2012,
2. The Supply and Appropriation (Main Estimates) Act 2016 (in which also the terms *cyber security* and *cybercrime prevention* may be found).

But in UK legislation we may also find the terms *cybercrime*, *cyber-crime prevention* and *cyber security* in other pieces of legislation (cf. Appropriation (No. 3) Act 2010; The Technology Strategy Board (Transfer of Property etc.) Order 2007; Supply and Appropriation (Main Estimates) Act 2016).

In the English language *cybercrime* is also often called a *computer crime*. In the IATE database we may also find a wide array of the following synonymous terms such as *computer crime*, *e-crime*, *digital crime*, *computer-related crime*.

There is a special fund which provides funding called the National Cyber Security Programme. The term in the EU lect is written jointly: *cyber-crime*, whereas in the UK legislation it is written as a compound composed of an adjective *cyber* and noun *crime* that is to say: *cybercrime*. Therefore, *cyber* is no longer a prefix but it is an adjective pre-modifying the noun. In the American lect, similarly as in the EU lect, *cyber* is a prefix which is joined with the word without a hyphen. The following English terms are listed in the IATE database: *e-crime*, *cybercrime*, *digital crime*, *computer crime*, *computer-related crime*.

Thus, it may be assumed that the prefix *cyber-* has entered mass culture including science fiction and visual media (e.g. the US TV series *CSI Cyber*). The impact of mass culture consequently led to the usage of the prefix in legal language. Consequently nowadays it has pervaded into the language of judiciary and circum-judicial language and even legislators use it.

The term *cybercrime* is also used by Interpol (<https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime>) where two types of such crimes are distinguished, that is to say:

Advanced cybercrime (or high-tech crime) – sophisticated attacks against computer hardware and software;

Cyber-enabled crime – many ‘traditional’ crimes have taken a new turn with the advent of the Internet, such as crimes against children, financial crimes and even terrorism. (<https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime>)

Analogously, the term is used by Europol (<https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas-and-trends/crime-areas/cybercrime>).

The US government established a special body of the FBI called the Cyber Division (<https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/cyber>)¹. The legislation worth mentioning includes: 18 U.S. Code § 1030 – Fraud and related activity in connection with computers in which no term with the prefix *cyber* is used.

But in the US legislation titled Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA) of 2015 the terms *cyberspace*, *cybersecurity*, *cyberattack*, *cyber threat*, *cybercrime*, *cybercriminal*, *cyber incident*, *cyber behavior* and *cyber issues* are used. In the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014 the following terms are used: *cybersecurity*, *cyberspace*, *cyber risks*, *cyberattacks*, *cyber threats*, *cyber vulnerabilities*, *cyber professionals*, *cyber forensics*, *offensive and defensive cyber operations*, *cyber safety*, *cyber ethics*.

The National Cybersecurity Protection Advancement Act of 2015 contains the following terms with the prefix or adjective *cyber*: *cybersecurity purpose*, *cybersecurity risk*, *cybersecurity purpose*, *cybersecurity incident*, *cyber threat*, *cybersecurity protection*, *cybersecurity collaboration*, *cybersecurity awareness campaign*, *cybersecurity recruitment and retention*, *cybersecurity emergency*, *cybersecurity technology research and development efforts* and compound nouns with the above such as *cyber threat indicators and defensive measures*, *cyber threat indicators*, *cyber incident response plan*, etc.

Cyberlaw

The term *cyberlaw* is becoming more and more common. It is defined as –

The field of law dealing with the Internet, encompassing cases, statutes, regulations, and disputes that affect people and businesses interacting through computers. Cyberlaw addresses issues of online speech and business because of the nature of the medium, including intellectual-property rights, free speech, privacy, e-commerce, and safety, as well as questions of jurisdiction. – Also termed cyberspace law. “Much of the hoopla about ‘cyberspace law’ relates more to climbing the steep learning curve of [the Internet’s] technological complexities than to changes in fundamental legal principles. To the extent there was ‘new’ law, it was almost entirely case-by-case development, in accordance with accepted and well-understood basic legal principles, albeit applied to new technology and new circumstances.” Jay Dratler Jr., *Cyberlaw* § 1.01, at 1–3 (2001). (Garner 2004, 414)

In general the term *cyberlaw* belongs to the non-legislative lect. In the titles of specific acts in Great Britain and USA the term is not used. In the IATE database the term *cyberlaw* has not been found.

In Greece the terms used are *Δίκαιο του Κυβερνοχώρου* ‘cyberspace law’ and *Κυβερνοδίκαιο* ‘cyberlaw’. These terms do not appear in Greek legislation, but appear in various information publications on legal regulations regarding crimes committed using computers and the Internet. In the Cypriot legislation the term used as we can see from the title of the Convention on Cybercrime is *Εγκλήματος μέσω του Διαδικτύου* literally ‘crime

via the Internet’ (Ο περί της Σύμβασης κατά του Εγκλήματος μέσω του Διαδικτύου (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 2004 (22 (III) / 2004), but in informative publications we may find the following term *νόμος για την κυβερνοχώρο* ‘cyberspace law’ (ikypros.com/?p=140545).

Cyberpatent

The next term under scrutiny is a *cyberpatent* which is used next to its synonym which is an *Internet patent* defined as:

A type of utility patent granted on an invention that combines business methods and software programs for Internet applications. – Also termed cyberpatent. (Garner 2004, 1157, cf also Garner 2004, 414)

The term *cyberpatent* is used more and more frequently and it appears in claims against persons infringing patent rights. Nevertheless, it is not used in UK and USA legislation directly. In the IATE database the term *cyberpatent* has not been found.

The equivalent of the term *cyberpatent* does not exist in either the Greek or Cypriot legal languages. At the website of an Internet blog (kranosgr.blogspot.gr), though, we may find the following term *ηλεκτρονική πατέντα* ‘electronic patent’.

Cyberpayment

The term *cyberpayment* is defined in the following way:

A transfer of money over the Internet, usu. through a payment service. – Also termed Internet payment (Garner 2004, 414)

The term *cyberpayment* appeared together with electronic bank cards. In 1995 the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the U.S. Department of the Treasury published a report titled “Exploring the World of Cyberpayments: An Introductory Survey” in which the term was used. The term again is not yet used in legislation, though it may be found in books devoted to various subjects including terrorism (cf. Prasad 2016). The synonymous term which may be encountered in the UK is an *electronic payment* (cf. 2017 No. 752 Financial Services And Markets. The Payment Services Regulations 2017, section 100). That statutory instrument also provides a definition for the term “remote payment transaction” which “means a payment transaction initiated through the Internet or otherwise initiated through a device that can be used for distance communication”. Additionally, the term *electronic money* is used in the text as well. The term *electronic money* is also

used in 2011 No. 99 Financial Services And Markets. The Electronic Money Regulations 2011.

In the USA the terms *mobile payment* and *electronic payment* are used as well (cf. The U.S. Regulatory Landscape for Mobile Payments; Payment systems in the United States).

In the IATE database the term *cyberpayment* has not been found.

The equivalent of the English term *cyberpayment* in the Greek legal language is the term *ηλεκτρονική πληρωμή* literally meaning ‘electronic payment’. In the Greek language there are also two more terms denoting electronic means of payments, that is to say: *ηλεκτρονικό χρήμα* ‘electronic money’ and *δικτυακό χρήμα* ‘Internet money’ (source: <http://oceanis.lib.puas.gr/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/3388/ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΟ%20ΧΡΗΜΑ%20ΚΑΙ%20ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΕΣ%20ΣΥΝΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ.pdf?sequence=1>)

The term *ηλεκτρονική πληρωμή* ‘electronic payment’ is also used in Cyprus and, as in Greece, it denotes bank payments via payment cards, credit cards, etc. The term may be found in: ΟΔΗΓΙΑ (ΕΕ) 2015/2366 ΤΟΥ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟΫ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ της 25 ης Νοεμβρίου 2015 σχετικά με υπηρεσίες πληρωμών στην εσωτερική αγορά, την τροποποίηση των οδηγιών 2002/65/ΕΚ, 2009/110/ΕΚ και 2013/36/ΕΕ και του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) αριθ. 1093/2010 και την κατάργηση της οδηγίας 2007/64/ΕΚ.

Thus it must be concluded again that words with the prefix *cyber-* belong to the non-legislative lect.

Cyberpiracy and cybersquatting

The term *cyberpiracy* is defined in the following way:

The act of registering a well-known name or mark (or one that is confusingly similar) as a website’s domain name, usu. for the purpose of deriving revenue. • One form of cyberpiracy is cybersquatting. Another is using a similar name or mark to mislead consumers. For example, a site called Nikee.com that sold Nikee-branded athletic shoes and sporting goods would draw customers away from the famous Nike brand. [Cases: Trade Regulation 350.1. C.J.S. Trade-Marks, Trade-Names, and Unfair Competition § 119.] – cyberpirate, n. (Garner 2004, 414)

The term *cyberpiracy* is used in newspaper articles (cf. *How cyber piracy affects...* 2003). It should be stressed here that the federal US law titled Trademark Cyberpiracy Prevention Act was also enacted in 1999. The term is used sometimes as a synonym to the term *cybersquatting*.

The term *cybersquatting* means:

The act of reserving a domain name on the Internet, esp. a name that would be associated with a company's trademark, and then seeking to profit by selling or licensing the name to the company that has an interest in being identified with it. The practice was banned by federal law in 1999. See ANTICYBERSQUATTING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT. [Cases: Telecommunications 461.15. C.J.S. Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television § 221.] (Garner 2004, 414)

In the US as early as 1999 a bill was proposed, titled Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act of 1999 ((ACPA), 15 USC § 1125(D)).

In the UK the present legislation referring to the issue in question is the Digital Economy Act 2017. There are no terms with the prefix *cyber-* used in the Act: the adjectives used are *digital*, *Internet*, and *electronic*. Thus, it must be concluded that in the UK the terms belong to non-legislative lect.

The term *cybersquatting* has been found in IATE also with synonyms *domain squatting*, *net squatting*, and *abusive registration of the domain name*.

In the Greek language the term used is *διαδικτυακή πειρατεία* 'Internet piracy'. The Greek term *διαδικτυακή πειρατεία* 'Internet piracy' refers to the unlawful disposal and sale of works of intellectual property, bypassing the necessary rights of use. It does not exist in Greek legislation.

Cybersquatting is called in the Greek language *Κυβερνοκατάληψη*. It is used in the EU lexicon and may be found in the following text: Επιτροπή των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων Βρυξέλλες, 11.4.2000 Com(2000) 202 Τελικό Ανακοίνωση της Επιτροπής στο Συμβούλιο και το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο. Η Οργάνωση και Διαχείριση του Διαδικτύου. Ζητήματα Διεθνούς και Ευρωπαϊκής Πολιτικής 1998–2000 (the Commission of the European Communities Brussels, 11.4.2000 COM(2000) 202 final Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament. The Organisation and Management of the Internet International and European Policy Issues 1998–2000). The term *ηλεκτρονική πειρατεία* 'electronic piracy' occurs in translations of EU documents in the Cypriot Greek variety: Έκθεση αξιολόγησης σχετικά με τον έβδομο γύρο αμοιβαίων αξιολογήσεων «Η πρακτική εφαρμογή και λειτουργία των ευρωπαϊκών πολιτικών για την πρόληψη και την καταπολέμηση του εγκλήματος στον κυβερνοχώρο» – Έκθεση για την Κύπρο) and in Greece: Πρασινό Βιβλίο για το Ευρωπαϊκό Πρόγραμμα Προστασίας των Υποδομών Ζωτικής Σημασίας (EPCIP) [Green Paper on a European Programme For Critical Infrastructure Protection COM(2005)576.

The term *κυβερνοκατάληψη* 'cybersquatting' may be found on the following website devoted to registration of internet domains in Cyprus: www.nic.cy/Greek/kanones-gr.htm (Country Code TLD Registrar for.CY).

Cyberstalking

Cyberstalking is

The act of threatening, harassing, or annoying someone through multiple e-mail messages, as through the Internet, esp. with the intent of placing the recipient in fear that an illegal act or an injury will be inflicted on the recipient or a member of the recipient's family or household. (Garner 2004, 415)

In both the USA and UK the term is not used in legislation, though *cyberstalking* is penalized under provisions on stalking. There are however, some states that have cyberstalking legislation enacted in the USA. It is also used in legal academic books and articles on the Internet. The term *cyberstalking* has been found in IATE also with synonyms *online stalking* and *Internet stalking*.

In Greek, *cyberstalking* is called *έμμονη διαδικτυακή παρενοχλητική παρακολούθηση* 'persistent web-based tracking'. The word *cyberstalking* does not appear in Greek and Cypriot law, but there is the word *παρενοχλητική παρακολούθηση* 'stalking' that is used in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence where it is defined as: intentional, repeated intimidation of another person, causing them to fear for their own safety. The convention was ratified by Greece and Cyprus in the Greek language version titled: Σύμβαση του Συμβουλίου της Ευρώπης για την πρόληψη και την καταπολέμηση της βίας κατά των γυναικών και της ενδοοικογενειακής βίας (Σειρά Συνθηκών Συμβουλίου της Ευρώπης, CETS Αριθ.210, Κωνσταντινούπολη, 11.5.2011). Analogously in Cyprus the convention was adopted and it is titled Ο περί της Σύμβασης του Συμβουλίου της Ευρώπης για την Πρόληψη και την Καταπολέμηση της Βίας κατά των Γυναικών και της Ενδοοικογενειακής Βίας (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 2017 εκδίδεται με δημοσίευση στην Επίσημη Εφημερίδα της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 52 του Συντάγματος.

In the IATE database the term used is *επίμονη παρακολούθηση μέσω διαδικτύου* 'persistent tracking via the Internet'.

Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism is defined in the following way

Terrorism committed by using a computer to make unlawful attacks and threats of attack against computers, networks, and electronically stored information, and actually causing the target to fear or experience harm. (Garner 2004, 1513)

The term *cyberterrorism* is not used in the UK legislation, though it is penalized under criminal law provisions. Hyponymic terms are used in the form of specific crimes, or a hypernym *terrorism* is used. In contrast, in US legislation the term is already in use e.g. the Cyberterrorism Preparedness Act of 2001. Nevertheless, in both American and British English varieties the term is popular in the genres of newspaper articles, TV news and various types of reports. The term *cyberterrorism* has been found in IATE.

The term used in the Greek language is *κυβερνοτρομοκρατία* ‘cyberterrorism’ or *ηλεκτρονική τρομοκρατία* ‘electronic terrorism’. The term *κυβερνοτρομοκρατία* is also used in Cyprus. Those terms are not used in legislation. They only occur in newspapers and magazines and on websites in articles and entries devoted to counteracting and combating cybercrime.

In the IATE database the term used is *κυβερνοτρομοκρατία* ‘cyberterrorism’, *τρομοκρατία στον κυβερνοχώρο* ‘terrorism in cyberspace’.

Cybertheft

Cybertheft, according to Black’s Law Dictionary, is:

The act of using an online computer service, such as one on the Internet, to steal someone else’s property or to interfere with someone else’s use and enjoyment of property. • Examples of cybertheft are hacking into a bank’s computer records to wrongfully credit one account and debit another, and interfering with a copyright by wrongfully sending protected material over the Internet. [Cases: Telecommunications 461.15. C.J.S. Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television § 221.] TRADEMARK CYBERPIRACY PREVENTION ACT Trademark Cyberpiracy Prevention Act. See ANTICYBERSQUATTING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT. (Garner 2004, 415)

The term is not used in UK legislation explicitly. It is one of many types of possible cybercrimes. But in US legislation it appears in the Deter Cyber Theft Act 2013. Thus it is not used in the British legislative text, but it is used at present in the American legislative text. The term *cybertheft* has not been found in IATE.

In the Greek language the terms used are *ηλεκτρονική κλοπή* ‘electronic theft’ or *κλοπή μέσω του διαδικτύου* ‘theft via the Internet’. The terms *ηλεκτρονική κλοπή* and *κλοπή μέσω του διαδικτύου* are not used in Cyprus. Such crimes are in general referred to as crimes via the Internet or fraud via the Internet: *απάτη μέσω διαδικτύου*. The terms are not used in Greek and Cypriot legislation but are used in information materials.

In the IATE database the term is not used.

Concluding remarks

To sum up, all nine terms extracted from Black's Law dictionary, that is to say:

1. cybercrime (Garner 2004, 414);
2. cyberlaw (Garner 2004, 414) also called cyberspace law;
3. cyberpatent (Garner 2004, 414);
4. cyberpayment (Garner 2004, 414);
5. cyberpiracy (Garner 2004, 414);
6. cyberstalking (Garner 2004, 415);
7. cybersquatting (Garner 2004, 414);
8. cyberterrorism (Garner 2004, 415);
9. cybertheft (Garner 2004, 415).

have been found in both American and British texts. Not all of them occur in legislation. Nevertheless they are definitely becoming more and more popular. They are used in the names of various institutions combating computer crimes, to create new collocations and constitute component parts of compound nouns. All those factors suggest that the prefix *cyber-* and the adjective *cyber* for reasons of language economy are going to permanently enrich legal languages.

Finally, there are many factors affecting legal languages including technological progress. Due to the current rapid development of IT, numerous countries, for instance, have had to introduce new types of crimes such as *cybercrime* (including hacking, etc. being a result of IT progress), new methods of document generation, transmission, and authorization (e.g. documents generated from banking electronic systems which do not require signatures and seals to be considered authentic; in many legal systems so-called electronic signatures have been introduced as well). With the emergence of such new concepts the need arises to find language signs to name them. The terms for crimes with the prefix *cyber-* as well as their synonymous counterparts provide an interesting insight into the development of the language of the law.

Initially borrowings from Greek pervaded into many languages via Latin. At present, however, we are witnessing a contrary situation in which the Greek language is explored by

1. scientists and scholars
2. writers
3. other discourse participants

who do not speak that language, to create terms which sound scientific and refined. As far as special purpose languages are concerned, scientists

and scholars pay attention to the meaning of Greek words when coining new terms in the form of assimilated borrowings. However, other participants in the discourse such as writers of short stories, screenplays, or novels sometimes explore the language without paying attention to the meaning of borrowed terms.

What is more, one cannot ignore the fact that meanings of terms evolve and as a result of such processes (taking place in an evolutionary way and a revolutionary one as well) the connection to the initial, original meaning may be lost. The evolution is also visible in the grammatical function of *cyber* which initially was solely used as a prefix and right now is used both as a prefix and as an adjective.

As can be clearly seen from the examples provided above, Greek, which is the language from which the prefix *cyber-* is borrowed, is not the source language of the terms under scrutiny but it is simply an inspiration. Thus, Greek terms with the prefix *κυβερ-* belong mostly to the non-legislative lect. What is more, they have entered the Greek language as borrowings from English in the form of calques or loanblends. Therefore, the presence of legal terms with the prefix *κυβερ-* is the result of the English language having the status of lingua franca in international LSP communication. Additionally, the impact of the role of the English language in the European Union as the source language of many legal texts is also clearly visible.

It may even be claimed that the Greek language, due to its centuries-long prestigious nature associated with ancient Greek scholarly achievements, is being explored in new fields such as law. It should be remembered that the majority of borrowings from Greek in European languages for special purposes in fact belong to the language of medicine. The languages of philosophy and politics have also been affected. But the language of law has not been affected significantly. In fact, in the domain of law it was the Latin language that pervaded into other European languages as a result of the impact of codifications of Justinian onto European legal systems and the Napoleonic Codes. That is why it is interesting to see the new wave of interest in the Greek language as a source for signs naming new legal concepts. The impact of pop culture (which in fact popularized the prefix *κυβερ-*) on the language of the law is also of significant interest as it shows the power of the media in creating language usage not only in everyday life but also in professional settings.

To sum up, the Greek language has been enriched by borrowings from the English language with Greek prefixes. Those Greek prefixes pervade into the Greek language with the new meaning acquired by them in an English

speaking environment. The question thus arises whether in the case of the Greek language the prefix *κυβερ-* used in non-legal contexts and the prefix *κυβερ-* which has pervaded into Greek legal language, can be treated as a case of polysemy or whether it should be treated as homonymy. The prefixes are homophones and homographs but their meanings are different to such an extent and for such reasons that it seems hardly possible to claim that the sign *κυβερ-* has multiple meanings (senses) related in any way by contiguity of meaning within some specific semantic field. It is rather the instance of using an already existing sign (having a well determined etymology) and giving it a completely new meaning not related in any way with the initial sense.

The popularity of the prefix *cyber-* is definitely growing. The increasing number of terms with the prefix in legislation and other legal and circum-legal genres of texts within the last 20 years suggest that the number of lexical units with that prefix is going to be growing constantly. What is more, the fact that initially it was used as a prefix and now has gained the grammatical status of an adjective also indicates the growing communicative significance of that unit carrying the semantic meaning ‘related to computers, related to the Internet’. Also for reasons of language economy, the brevity of units with *cyber*, both as an adjective and prefix, may encourage users to favour *cyber* over other possible synonymous alternatives; in comparison there are more descriptive phrases with *computer-related*, or *Internet-related*, or longer phrases (in respect to the number of letters) with the adjectives *digital* and *electronic*. Furthermore, the prefix *cyber-* is becoming more and more internationalized as the analysis of the EU legislation in various language versions indicates.

N O T E

¹ It is worth noting that the Australian Government established a special agency called the Australian Cyber Security Centre (<https://www.acsc.gov.au/about.html>), Cybercrime Act 2001 [amended by the Cybercrime Legislation Amendment Act, 2012 (No. 120 of 2012) (<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2004A00937>), in which the term is used in the title of the Act. In the provisions referring to crimes the term computer offence is used. In the Telecommunication (Interception and Access) Act No. 114 of 1979 as amended in 2014 (http://www.abc.net.au/mediawatch/transcripts/1505_1979.pdf) the terms cyber-crime and cybercrime offences may be found.

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