



This is an educational **Language Trail** created by teachers and students from Geniko Lykeio Diapolitismikis Ekpaidevsis Evosmou, Thessaloniki, Greece, exploiting the educational dynamics of a digital application with millions of users worldwide, the **Geocaching.com** app

It is part of the Erasmus+ project entitled “GEOCACHING MINDS ON THE MOVE”.

The trail is a language trail through flavours and markets of our city designed for our guests, both students and teachers, from 6 European countries (Italy, France, Poland, Lithuania, Portugal and Spain) to help them exploit features of the Greek language.

“Spread the Word”

A LANGUAGE TRAIL THROUGH FLAVOURS AND MARKETS

“The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.” *LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN*

The coexistence and interaction of people from different cultures has an impact, not only on every day practices like the culinary identity of a region, but also on the language itself. The linguistic term used to describe this cultural exchange is called *word loaning*. Being a unique mosaic of different cultures and civilizations, Thessaloniki’s multicultural and multilingual history is reflected in its cuisine and food culture.

Trying to figure out the complexity of the city’s multicultural identity, we will follow a linguistic trail starting from the Port-Limani to Ladadika, Loudoudadika, Kapani and Modiano markets and crossing Aristotelous Square and Egnatia Street we will reach Athonos Square in order to discover as Geocachers how yesterday relates to today. Our compass in this trail will be language and marketplaces where words travelled and cultures merged with each other.



We have chosen the Port of Thessaloniki as a starting point of our geocaching language trail since it functions as a major gateway for the interaction of cultures and a contact place for people of Europe with people from other parts of the world. Our aim is to explore the city’s cultural diversity mainly through its multicultural culinary tradition that has influenced the language itself.

People never stop travelling and so do words. Therefore, the importance of language learning is crucial in order to understand each other better. Interesting language facts will be explored in this trail. The Greek language has been operating as an effective digester of Eastern and Western language loans, which have been incorporated in its everyday usage. At the same time we will discover how words of the Greek Language have passed into the European languages. The truth is that more than 40.000 Greek words are used today in the English language. In other words you will also realize that *you speak Greek, you just don’t know it!*

According to linguists, *“There are no “higher” and “lower” languages, better and worse languages; there are only different people who express themselves differently. (....)”*.

The challenge of multilingualism and the role of the Greek language on other European languages

by Georgios Babiniotis, a Greek linguist and philologist

The European Union is, by definition, a contact place of more cultures and more languages, the languages spoken by its member states. The main challenge for the citizens of the United Europe, the most characteristic and the most intellectual one, is the challenge of multilingualism, the challenge of linguistic polymorphy; that is the challenge for the European citizens to learn more languages, so that they can know, understand and appreciate the civilization and the mentality of the nations they live together with, they co-operate with, and they take decisions together on a great number of issues. “.... What we call European Civilization is a total of values, principles, concepts, beliefs and forms of the culture that have resulted from the contribution –greater or lesser, earlier or later in time– of all the European countries and all its nations. Historically, a crucial part of this contribution is due to the classical languages, Greek and Latin...

The Greek Language –to refer to some historical facts– is spoken in Greece, without interruption for more than forty centuries. It is spoken at least since 2000 B.C. and written since the fifteenth century B.C. (texts on tablets of linear syllabic writing B). For 28 centuries, since the 8th century B.C., Greek is written with the same alphabet, “the Greek alphabet”, the first real alphabetical writing, starting from Homer’s epics and the first Greek inscriptions of the eighth century B.C. till the texts of present-day Greek. (....)

What has happened with the Greek language as a historical-cultural event, the one which attributes a special character to this language, is that with the turn towards classical learning that took place in Europe especially during the Renaissance (14th to 17th centuries) Europe came to know, to study and be influenced by the great Greek thinkers of ancient times: philosophers (Plato, Aristotle,and others, as well as Stoics), poets (Homer ...), tragedians (Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes), historians (Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Pausanias), physicians (Hippocrates, Galenos), orators (Demosthenes, Isocrates) other writers (Plutarch,and others), grammarians (Dionysius, Apollonius and others). The above are among those great spirits of human thought that have marked with their works the way of thinking in Europe since, for centuries, their works were part of the general education of the young in European schools. Basic concepts, with which human thought functions, ideas, concepts, institutions, values, attitudes, and so on, have gone through the texts of the great writers and established themselves in European languages through the words used by the Greeks. (....)

I will now try to give some samples of concepts and corresponding words of the Greek Language that have passed into the European languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and so on).

Let ’s start with **Ευρώπη (Europe)**. The name of Europe derives from the Greek name of a mythological figure. The most likely etymology of the word is “the one who has “big eyes” (εὐρεῖς ὤπας). From the name of Europe is derived the name of the European currency euro (from the first two syllables of the name). The name euro is printed on the paper euro in its Greek form ΕΥΡΩ.

A field where Greek ideas passed with Greek words into European languages is that of politics, institutions and ideology. Let's take the word **democracy**: It 's a Greek word, which derives from δῆμος (people) and κράτος (power); it means literally "the power of the people", the authority of the many, of the citizens; in contrast with αριστοκρατία (the power of the elite) which was, in the final analysis, "the power of the few"(....)

The basis of democracy was **διάλογος (dialogue)** from the verb διαλέγομαι (discuss matters with others, seeking the truth). (....)

From the field of education, I would mention selectively, **σχολή (school)**, original meaning "free time" which, in Ancient Athens was used –that was the important thing!– for discussions regarding knowledge and the training of the intellect). From this word we get the Latin and Italian schola, the Spanish escuela, the English school, the French école, the German Schule and so on. (....)

Let us not forget the words **αθλητής (athlete / athletics)**, deriving from αθλούμαι (train) < ἄθλον (prize) with the original meaning of "compete with others for victory, for distinction, for getting the prize"). Let us also note that the highest distinction for an athlete was victory at the *Ολυμπιακούς Αγώνες* (the Olympic Games), a highly prestigious panhellenic competition, held in ancient Olympia, whose main characteristic was that wars or conflicts among the city-states should cease during the games and peace should prevail!

From the field of nature and sciences: φύση nature/φυσικός (physics, physician, physiotherapy, physiology), οίκος home (eco-nomy, eco-logy, ecosystem), βίος life (bio-logy, bio-graphy, bio-physics, bio-chemistry, bio-ethics), cosmology world, cosmopolitan, cosmogony (κόσμος), σφαίρα (sphere, atmosphere, biosphere), εποχή epoch (εποχή), period (περίοδος), photograph (φως, φωτός), botany (βοτάνη), anthropology (άνθρωπος), zoology (ζώο), oxygen (οξυγόνο), hydrogen (υδρογόνο).

A great number of Greek words have passed from the science field to **everyday lifestyle**. Examples: theory (θεωρία), practice (πρακτική), empirical (εμπειρικός), logic (λογική), system (σύστημα), method (μέθοδος), category (κατηγορία), hierarchy (ιεραρχία), hypothesis (υπόθεση), analysis-synthesis (ανάλυσις-σύνθεσις), criteria (κριτήρια), problem (πρόβλημα)(....)

Ladies and Gentlemen, the aim of my talk has not been to show that the Greek language is superior to all other languages! As a linguist, I always stress the need for multilingualism and the value of all the languages as cultural magnitudes. I focus on the fact that what we call European Civilization is a total of values, principles, concepts, beliefs and forms of the culture that have resulted from the contribution –greater or lesser, earlier or later in time– of all the European countries and all its nations. Historically, a crucial part of this contribution is due to the classical languages, Greek and Latin (....)

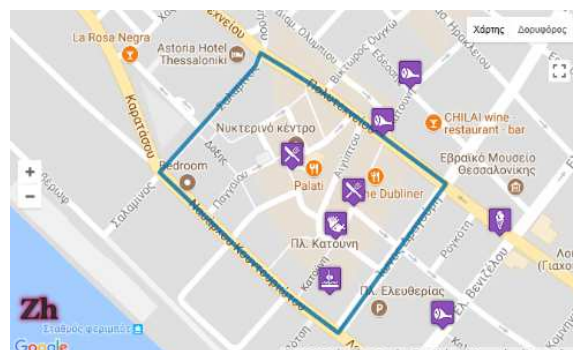
All European languages should be made better known to more people, inside and outside Europe. Besides and beyond the geographical boundaries of Europe lie the cultural boundaries of Europe for which we should always think the words of Ludwig Wittgenstein:

The limits of our language mean the limits of our world.

Retrieved from:

<http://www.babiniotis.gr/wmt/webpages/index.php?lid=2&pid=7&apprec=23>

1. Ladadika District



“**Ladadika**” district is the name of a historic district and a landmark area of the city of Thessaloniki. Following the most popular shopping street of **Thessaloniki**, **Tsimiski Avenue**, right after **Platia Eleftherias (Freedom Plaza)**, you will discover, a beautiful walkable area which is one of the favorite destinations for both local and tourist visitors and the city’s college community. **Ladadika** is one of the hot spots of **Thessaloniki** when it comes to entertainment. The colorful buildings are two-story with wide, rectangular windows and, along with the paved alleys, they exhale the spirit of old Thessaloniki. Here the old merges with the new.

The word **Ladadika** literally means *the shops that sell oil and its products*. The area used to be the central market and bazaar of the city during the ottoman occupation or even earlier. It was also known as "Egyptian Market". It hosted numerous shops and stores but since the Great Fire of 1917 and afterwards, it began to decline and some decades later only the oil selling shops remained open. This was until the late '70s when the area was fully abandoned. In 1985 it was declared a historical monument by the Ministry of Culture; the entire area was protected by law in order to preserve its original style and character. Ladadika soon came back to life, when small taverns, bars and restaurants opened and reoccupied the once abandoned and now renovated old buildings and welcomed the locals and tourists of all ages.

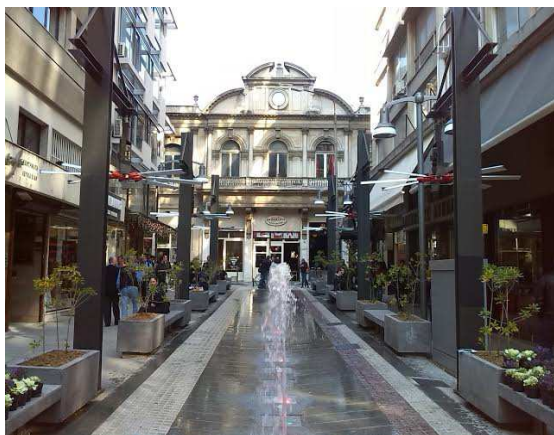
TASKS

1. [GO TO THE CACHE ON GEOCACHING.COM,](#) **GC7FV3P**
2. **ANSWER THE QUESTION: Do you know the origin and meaning of the word “*taverna*”?**
Useful links: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taverna>
<http://www.inthessaloniki.com/el/fagito/ana-perioxi/ladadika>



3. **TAKE A SELFIE IN FRONT OF A TAVERNA AND POST IT ON YOUR LOG**

2. THE SQUARE OF COMMERCE - The "seven-way square"



"Plaza di sile kalentzos" was the place where the Jews, merchants of cheese, coffees and spices, used to name the Square of Commerce, because seven streets ended up there. In 1900, before the incorporation of Thessaloniki into the national core, there were branches of large banks and brokerage offices operating with funds secured by the rich commercial movement of the Balkans. In today's bustling area of Syngrou and formerly the center of *Frangomachalas*, there is the Malakopi Stoa- a traditional shopping mall. On its front, the clock stopped at 11.06, at the time of the great earthquake of Thessaloniki in 1978. The building was built in 1906 by the architect Vitalianos Pozelli to house the Bank of Thessaloniki.

Square of the Stock Exchange. Here is the most important urban planning bailout in recent years: the **bioclimatic upgrade** of the so-called *Frangomachalas* where shops with textiles and spices used to thrive in the past, but still struggle to survive nowadays. With the development of innovative interventions (stone floors, fans, water curtains, water formations, development of rooftops on a total area of 2,000 square meters), the ultimate goal is to ensure "green" features, ie a 1.9 degree Celsius reduction in its maximum temperature area.

Coordinates: 40°38'12"N 22°56'19"E

The meaning of the words "Europe" and "euro"



Nowadays, the modern European currency used for all commercial transactions is the **euro**, which derives from the word **Europe** (in Greek: **Ευρώπη**). The name euro is printed on the paper euro in its Greek form ΕΥΡΩ while the name of Europe derives from the Greek name of a mythological figure. In Greek mythology, Europa, the daughter of a Phoenician king, was seduced by the god Zeus, in the shape of a bull, who carried her away to Crete. The story inspired the ancient Greeks to use "Europe" s a geographical term. The most likely etymology of the word is "the one who has "big eyes" (εὐρεῖς ὄψας).

TASKS

1. [GO TO THE CACHE ON GEOCAGING.COM](#) **GC7FV40**
2. **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

A) What is special about the Square of Stock Exchange & Commerce that contrasts it with its remnants from the so-called *Frangomachalas* neighbourhood?

- Unscramble the words to find the answer: **citaoibmcli eduparg**

B) All the commercial transactions in Greece are carried out in *euro* since 2001.

- Where do **Europe** and its currency, **euro**, take their names from?
 - Have you heard of the myth «The abduction of Europa»?
- Your team guide holds the answer.

3. **TAKE A CHARACTERISTIC PICTURE OF THE AREA AND POST IT ON YOUR LOG**

3. Louloudadika District



Louloudadika is a small area of the historic city center including the streets of Komnion, Frangon and Vas. Herakliou, which takes its name from the old outdoor florists that were there. Unfortunately only 4 continue to run today. In the '50s there were 11 shops selling all sorts of flowers and their fame reached to the provincial cities.

In the same neighborhood there is also the old Ottoman bath *Yahudi Hamami* built in the 16th century and the name (Yahudi = Hebrew) comes from the fact that this area had a lot of Jewish shops. It was a scandalous place in its time as a bath for both men and women. But in the fire of 1917 it lost its stately splendor, having sustained various damages. Recently, the restoration was completed and now the old Hamam hosts various cultural activities such as the Biennale, photography exhibitions, etc.

Today, in the cobbled area of Louloudadika, there are food shops, restaurants and cafés and it is very close to the compelling Modiano Market. Take a walk around this small neighborhood, which lacks the hubbub of the city, and take some time to think about how the old communities of Thessaloniki, Christians, Muslims and Jews, like it or not, would meet and interact in this neighborhood. It's a neighborhood that you can overlook if you don't know about it, but it's one of the neighborhoods where the modern history of the city was written and the memories are still alive and present.

Coordinates: 40°38'4"N 22°56'26"E

TASKS

1. **THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS:** The meaning and symbolism of flowers is common among European Languages. Some of them even share the same name, as a characteristic example of *word loaning*. What is the equivalent name of these flowers in your language?
2. Can you guess the meaning of these flowers' names? Useful links:
<http://thelanguageofflowers.com/> <https://www.teleflora.com/meaning-of-flowers>



<i>Greek</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Lithuanian</i>
<i>Narcissus:</i>						
<i>Anthurium:</i>						
<i>Anemone :</i>						
<i>Amaryllis :</i>						
<i>Camelia :</i>						
<i>Chrysanthemum:</i>						
<i>Freesia :</i>						
<i>Hyacinth :</i>						
<i>Menexes-violeta :</i>						
<i>Tulipa :</i>						

- GO TO THE CACHE. Take a picture of the above chart filled in all languages (you may have real flowers in the background) and uploaded it in your log.

4. Markets – “Agores”



Agora Modiano

<http://www.inthessaloniki.com/el/agora/agora-modiano>

Perhaps one of the most authentic experiences any food lover could get in Thessaloniki is visiting the city's historic open markets. The atmosphere, the people and the local delicacies will reward you!

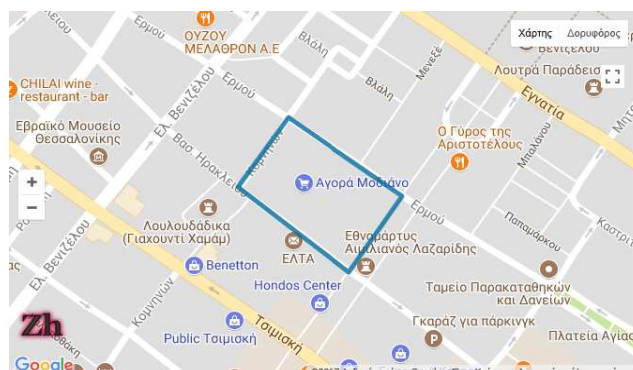
Modiano is one of the most traditional markets of **Thessaloniki**. It is located in the heart of the city and it has been part of the Thessalonians' life

for about 80 years. Its construction started in 1922 and finished in 1930 by architect **Eli Modiano**. Coming from a renowned Jewish (Sephardic) family of Thessaloniki, Eli was the son of the banker Jacob (Yako) Modiano. He studied architecture in Paris, France and returned to Thessaloniki where he created some of the city's most important buildings, including the Modiano Market.

A Food Lover's Paradise

Coordinates: 40.6349° N 22.9418° E

Most of the shops in **Modiano** market are food stores that sell spices, cheese, fish, meat, delicatessen products and so on. The **scents of spices and fresh coffee** is one of the first things you'll notice, and possibly one of the strongest impressions! Among them, a fair number of small tavernas, restaurants and bars are also hosted here. A walk in **Modiano** will make you feel the spirit and scents of the old city of **Thessaloniki** as it truly is a living piece of history. A part of the city that reminds us of the eastern legacy of Thessaloniki, a part of the city's soul that still exists in food and flavors.





Thessaloniki is a crossroads of flavors. Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Turks, French and Hebrews are only a few of the different cultures that left their heritage in Thessaloniki's gastronomy. The coexistence of these communities resulted in a multitude of dishes, since the city cuisine borrowed techniques, ideas, products and moods.

TASKS

1. GO TO THE MODIANO MARKET.
2. These words related to Thessaloniki's traditional food are examples of this multicultural heritage. Can you guess their origin? TICK IN THE BOXES

	Turkish	Italian	French	Jewish	Russian
Bougatsa					
mezes					
gialantzi					
hors d'oeuvre					
kebap					
salata					
bon filet					
pilafi					
baklavas					
keftes					
caramel					
Haminados Eggs					
kataifi					
pasta					
ntountourmas					
piroski					
Kazan dipi					

Useful link:

- <https://thessaloniki.gr/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Food-Stories-1-GR-ENG.pdf>



3. POST A PHOTO WITH THE ABOVE CHART (WITH TICKS) IN YOUR LOG IN GEOCAGHING.COM

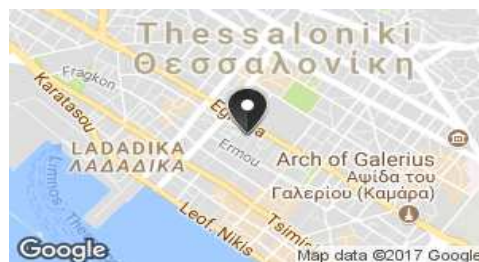


Agora Kapani

<http://www.kapani.gr/index.php/el/history>

Kapani is the oldest open public market of Thessaloniki, located in the heart of the traditional city center. Market shops include fresh produce, spices, olives, fish, meat, traditional coffee shops, bakeries, sweets and loukoumi shops, tavernas, meze (small plates) restaurants, clothes and more. The streets, shops and restaurants are regularly




full of both city residents and tourists throughout the year. Much of the market is on pedestrian streets, and several are covered. Many of the shops have been family owned for two or three generations. Kapani is formally named Agora Vlali. The name "Kapani" comes from the Turkish phrase Oun-Kapan, meaning *flour or grains market*. It is located between Aristotelous Square, the city center's main plaza, the port, the Ladadika neighborhood of restaurants and live music venues, and city center's Jewish quarter.



COORDINATES: 40°38'9"N 22°56'32"E

TASKS

1. GO TO KAPANI
2. What are the most distinctive sweet products that relate to the Turkish influence in the city's culinary culture? NAME THEM!!

 <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	 <p>.....</p>	 <p>.....</p>	 <p>.....</p>
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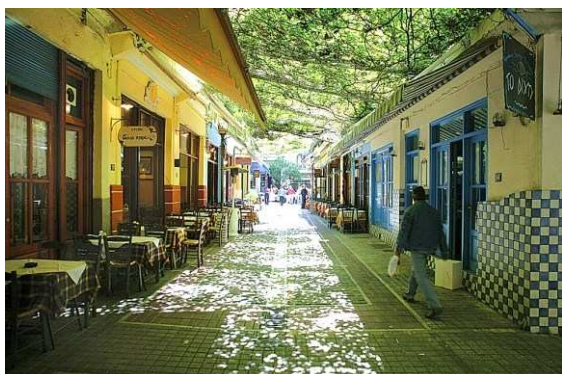


Search in the following links to help you:

<http://greekproducts.com/greekproducts/loukoumi/>

<http://greece.greekreporter.com/2013/11/09/koulouri-of-thessaloniki-history-of-the-greek-energy-snack/>

5. Athonos Square <http://www.inthessaloniki.com/el/fagito/ana-perioxi/athonos-plateia>



Athonos Square is one of the most vibrant and interesting areas of **Thessaloniki**. It is located just before **Aristotelous Plaza** within a small distance about 200m west of the church of **Agia Sofia (Holy Wisdom)** thus lying in the heart of the city centre.

A historic plaza full of music and scents

The place is considered one of the best places to eat and a favourite destination for both locals, college students and tourist visitors. There are several taverns

specialized in Greek traditional cuisine and recipes, while several Balkan and Eastern flavours and influences are quite obvious as well. This pretty much depicts the city's identity and history, as **Thessaloniki** was the crossroad of several different civilizations each one representing a different food culture and philosophy. The majority of the taverns and restaurants are beautifully decorated and some include live Greek traditional music. The environment is usually warm and friendly. Prices are generally considered reasonable and the service is accurate. If you visit the area during the day you will discover some traditional small shops that offer spices, food products, handmade straw items and small furniture made with care. For many decades the entire area was one of the busiest commercial destinations of the city.



Make your own combination of salads and other smaller but less expensive tempting dishes. Try as many different flavours as possible! The dessert is usually provided free of charge everywhere.

Coordinates: 40.6229837,22.9286648,6302

TASKS

1. [GO TO THE CACHE](#) GC7FV3G
2. TAKE THE FINAL TEST (NEXT PAGE)
3. POST A PHOTO OF THE FILLED CHART ON YOU LOG

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZdX6J1EXz7gZMw3lHokmo-cXibD5N9lK_73i7eQsNcc

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1ZdX6J1EXz7gZMw3lHokmo-cXibD5N9lK_73i7eQsNcc/prefill

Is it all Greek to you?

“...All European languages should be made better known to more people, inside and outside Europe. Besides and beyond the geographical boundaries of Europe lie the cultural boundaries of Europe for which we should always think the words of Ludwig Wittgenstein: ***The limits of our language mean the limits of our world.***” by G. Babiniotis, a Greek linguist and philologist



A great number of concepts and corresponding words of the Greek Language have passed into the European languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and so on). A field where Greek ideas passed with Greek words into European languages is that of politics, institutions and ideology. Let's take the word **democracy**: It 's a Greek word, which derives from δῆμος (people) and κράτος (power); it means literally “*the power of the people*”. Other words like **dialogue** (διάλογος), **school** (σχολή), **athlete** (αθλητής) or mainly from the field of nature and science have influenced European languages.

GREEK	Italian	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Polish	Lithuanian
theory (θεωρία)						
practice (πρακτική)						
logic (λογική)						
system (σύστημα)						
method (μέθοδος)						
category (κατηγορία)						
photograph (φωτογραφία),						
anthropology (ανθρωπολογία,						
zoology (ζωολογία,ζώο)						
oxygen (οξυγόνο),						
problem (πρόβλημα)						
home (οίκος, eco-nomy, eco-logy)						
life (βίος, bio-logy)						

So, you speak Greek, you just don't know it!