

## Christ is Risen Eastern Orthodox Resurrection Paschal Greeting in Different Languages

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Happy Easter to All Orthodox Christians worldwide !

We are the the **bright week** - this is the week after The Feast of Feasts Resurrection of Christ. This year in 2020, we Orthodox Christians celebrated this feast on 19th, 20th and 21st of April. The

celebrations of the Feast of Christians and the Paschal joy continues for the whole week, so I found some time to quickly blog to share the Joy of the Resurrection of the Savior Jesus Christ who has freed all People from the Fear of the Death by Manifestating Death has been overtaken by Life Eternally.

Earlier years, I've blogged shortly on the [Christ is risen in many languages](#). But this time I decided to extend my previous blog by adding some more details on which are the Member Churches consisting the Christ body of Holy Orthodoxy, What is the Creed of Faith (Symbol of Faith) difference Between Orthodox Christians and Roman Catholics and why we're not catholics and do celebrate Easter on a different date from Roman Catholics. Finally I will post the Paschal Greeting translated to as many languages I could find.

In the Eastern Orthodox Christian world which is the True Church of Christ consists of 15 National Churches each traced back to the Holy Apostles of Christ, each of Churches is in eucharistic Communion with the other.

**Canonical Orthodox Christ Churches** as of year 2020 are the following:

- 1. Orthodox Church of Constantinople*
- 2. Orthodox Church of Alexandria*
- 3. Orthodox Church of Antiochia*
- 4. Jerusalem Patriarchal Orthodox Church*
- 5. Bulgarian Orthodox Church*
- 6. Georgian Orthodox Church*
- 7. Serbian Orthodox Church*
- 8. Russian Orthodox Church*
- 9. Romanian Orthodox Church*
- 10. Orthodox Church of Cyprus (archibishopship)*
- 11. Greek Orthodox Church*
- 12. Albanian Orthodox Church*
- 13. Polish Orthodox Church*
- 14. Orthodox Church of Chech Lands and Slovakia*
- 15. American Orthodox Church*

Historically Christ Church was one before the [Great Schism](#) that was perhaps the greatest tragedy of mankind after Christ's Crucifix it occured in 1054 A.D. About this saddening events, the manuscripts and contemporary saints says with this terrible event, the whole world shaken its basis. The result of the Bulla brought by Pope's messangers in Hagia Sophia Cathedral in Constantinople in the Holy Alter of the Church putting in document of official schism and the Church of the east condemning the Western Church Cuhrch action headed by the pope due to the false Creed of faith inclusion legallized by the pope with the so called 'Filioque' word formula that changed the original agreement of Church fathers decisions on the **First Ecumenical Council of Constantinople in 381 A.D.** (which by the way puts Anathemas on anyone who dares to change the **Creed of Faith as well change by the Popes in the well known ancient Baptism Formulas like oilment (receving the sign of the holy spirit during baptism).**

The historical number of Orthodox Churche dioceses were much more numerous but with the time and the hardships this are the only ones that left as official Churches, many dioceses were destroyed by the

Muslims Conquests and Roman Catholics orders like the Jesuits whose fight against orthodoxy has been severe in their attempt to make the whole world to turn to the pope, this is very well known by the many remains of Uniates around Europe, especially in nowadays Ukraine. There is a lot of nations like Chechz and Hungarians whose for many centuries confessed orthodoxy but due to the economic relations with the West and the conversion of their rulers (princes / Kings) etc. to Roman Catholicism has gradually converted their Eastern Churches to Roman Catholics.

The original **Nicean Creed (Nicaea-Constantinople) creed of faith** reads as this:

### **Nicean Creed of Faith ( Agreed on 381 Anno Domini in Emperor Constantine City of Byzantine Empire Constantinople)**

*We believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible.*

*And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, begotten of the Father before all worlds (æons), Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father;*

*by whom all things were made;*

*who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost and of the Virgin Mary, and was made man;*

*he was crucified for us under Pontius Pilate, and suffered, and was buried, and the third day he rose again, according to the Scriptures, and ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father;*

*from thence he shall come again, with glory, to judge the quick and the dead. ;*

*whose kingdom shall have no end.*

*\* And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father, who with the Father and the Son together is worshiped and glorified, who spake by the prophets.*

*In one Holy Catholic and apostolic Church; we acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins; we look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.*

The **Western Church** head Bishop the Pope and local priests due to some historical regions of Spain and other parts of Western Europe's aim to fight heresies included the word Latin word **Filioque in above translated text (Word which is translated as "And from the Son")** in above starred line 'And in te Holy Ghost, The Lord Giver of Life who proceedeth from the Father' become 'And in the Holy Ghost, The Lord Giver of Life who proceedeth from the Father (Filioque) = and from the Son.' this was acceptable for the Eastern Churches until the moment when this **Confession of Faith** has been



legalized for the Whole Western Church with a decree so called pope '**Bulla**' with which it become the official confession of faith for the whole Catholic Church. The Eastern Church of course was following the accepted **Canon** rules from the first Ecumenical Council in 381 A.D. and rejected to accept the definition of the Pope at first in the Face of [Saint Patriarch Photios I of Constantinople \(year 810 - 893\)](#) and become official in 1054 by the rule of **Pope Leo** whose legates tried to claim Headship of the Pope over the whole Church and questioned the title of the Constantinople Ecumenical **Patriarch Michael I Cerularius**.

Along with the chages of the Creed of Faith the West, the years during centuries **VII** and **IX** centuries has already put a lot of differences in the East and West Church along doctrinal, theological, linguistic, political, and geographical lines so the split was a reflection of all this. The Latin Church was much more power hungry and more progressive for its time and authoritarian, trying to combine the Worldly power with the Spiritual one given by the line of Apostoles from Christ Ceasarism-Papism, where the **Eastern Church was governed in the ancient model of the Worldly power in face of Eastern Roman empire Emperor and the Patriarch who was a governor of the Spiritual power**. The schism was worsened also by the many Latin raids in the Eastern Empire Christian brothers and the sacking of Constantinople in **8-13 April year 1204**. Of course both Western and Eastern Roman Empire had an appetite for a conquest over the other and often this has lead the secular rulers on both sides to try to manipulate activities of the spiritual leaders of both to work for their interests, but the schism would never occur if the spiritual establishment of the Church which are the **Holy Canons (decision of the Ecumenical Councils)** were not breached by the Western Church.

**One of this breaches of the Ancient canons is the Celebration of Eastern Pascha which says the Christian Pascha should never coincide with Jewish Pascha.** However in the Western Church this rule was breached and nowadays The Eastern (The Day of the Resurrection of Christ) in the Roman Catholic Church (Western Church) coincides most of the years with Jewish Pascha (both **Roman Catholics and the executors of Christ who never accepted him the Jews celebrate together ... a sad fact**).

Nowadays most of the **Ancient Churches of the East** together with the Eastern Orthodox Churches, who are confessing the Faith of Christ such as it was handed by the Saint Fathers has a very specific ancient way of confession of faith similar to the **Creed of Faith** which was a very common short ancient way to confess the faith when two Christians met it is perhaps originating from the times of the **Heresies in the 1st century right after the Christ Crucifix, when the pupil of Christ used it to confirm the Glorious and unexplainable Miracle of the Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ from the Death in Real Body in the 3rd day from the Grave in the Cave where his body was buried**.



**The Greeting Formula is the well known in the Eastern Orthodox Churches such as in Bulgaria / Greece / Russia / Serbia etc. Christ is Risen.**

On every easter Almost everyone in the Orthodox Christian Countires greats everyone else both in homes on the street at work or anywhere relatives friends and even unfamiliar people who has to do business deeds with the immersely **joyful greeting**.

??????? / CHRIST IS RISEN !!!!!

**Then the greeted Person answers back**

??????? / TRULY HE IS RISEN (INDEED HE IS RISEN) !!!!!!!

In the Orthodox Churches, believers do greet themselves with this heartfelt joyful greeting for the whole 40 days after the Feast of Resurrection of Christ.

In Russia, Ukrain, Belarus and the surrounding Slavonic lands there is this tradition that the greeting is repeated 3 times as an interaction between person A and person B, for example.

Person A (3 times) greets:

??????? ??????? = CHRIST IS RISEN !!!

Person B (3 times) answers:

??????? ??????? = TRULY HE IS RISEN !!!





Below is a good list with Paschal Resurrection Greeting in multiple languages, for those who has curious polyglot minds who want to learn few words in different languages.

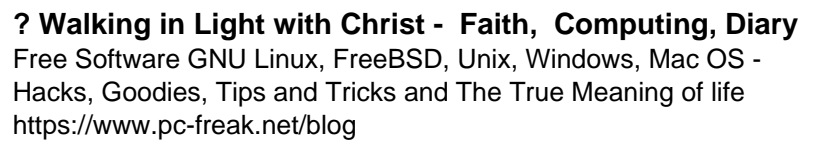
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8 / 19



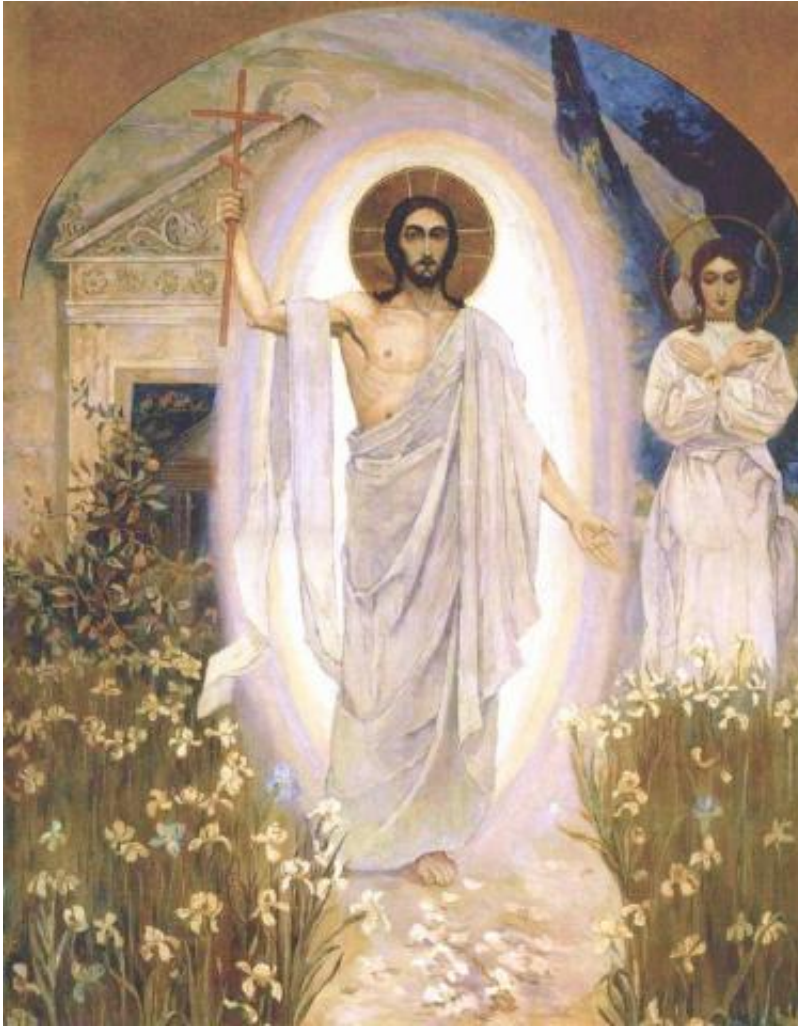


Slavic languages



\*\*\*\*\* (Khalima karyas i mowki; Oshayal e Retnuckayane Klerinod'; literally 'Christ is done! Christ is the resurrection of Christ!')





## Germanic languages

## Anglic languages

Scots: Christ has risen! Wee can see his ain self

English: Christ is risen! He is risen indeed! O Christ is risen! Truly, he is risen!

Old English: Crist is risen! He is risen! He is risen!



Maltese English: *Christ is arisen? Arise he unto?*

Dutch: *Kristus is opgestaan? Sundryly Rise or Opstanden?*

West Frisian: *Kristus is opstien? Wia is er opstien?*

German: *Christus ist auferstanden? Er ist auferstiegen? auferstanden? or Dies Deus ist auferstanden? Er ist auferstiegen? auferstanden?*

Islandic: *Kristur er upprisen? Risen or renneslaga upprisen?*

Faroese: *Kristur er upprisen? Risen or renneslaga upprisen?*

Low Dutch: *risen*

Dutch: *Christus is opgestaan? Hij is weerlijk opgestaan? (Dutchlands) or Christus is weerlijk? Hij is weerlijk weerlijk? (Belgium)*

Afrikaans: *Christus het opgestaan? Hy het weerlijk opgestaan?*

Norwegian

Belarus: *Kristus er uprizen? Risen or renneslaga upprisen?*

Slovak: *Kristus er uprizen? Risen or renneslaga upprisen?*

Slovene: *Kristus dr uprizen? Risen dr renneslaga upprizen?*

Swedish

Irish: *risen*

Latin: *Christus resurrexit? Resurrexit unde?*

Romanian: *risen*

Armenian: *Christus aris? Dr aris aris?*



Croquis: Christe ressuscite! Veritablement tu ressuscites!

Finché: Le Christ est ressuscité! En vérité il est ressuscité! Oh Le Christ est ressuscité! Vraiment il est ressuscité!

Galician: Cristo ressuscite! Os verdadeiros ressuscite!

Italian: Cristo è risorto! È veramente risorto!

Portuguese: Cristo ressuscitou! Em verdade ressuscitou! ou Cristo ressuscitou! Resuscitou verdadeiramente!

Armenian: Le Christ est ressuscité! En vérité est ressuscité!

Romanian: Învierea a lui! Adevărat a înviat!

Romans: *Crīstus est crucifixus? In verba, ut ei crucifixeris?*

Indians: *Crīstus est crucifixus? Ahem, est crucifixus!*

Scillians: *Crīstus crucifixus est? Pūblius crucifixus est?*

Spaniards: *¿Crīstus crucifijo? ¿En verba? crucifijo?*

Whites: *Is Crīst a nigger? Is a nigger pūblius?*

## Baltic languages

Lithuanians: *Krištas (jei) angliškas? Pūblius (jei) angliškas?*

Lithuanians: *Krištas prūsų? Pūblius prūsų?*

## Celtic languages

## Goidelic languages

Old Irish: *Ardríocht Chrí? Ardríocht Bliuine, ar dríocht?*

Irish: *Bliuine Chrí ardríocht? Go dríocht, ar ar dríocht?*

Manx: *Yoo Crreee Eeene? Yoo Bliuine Eeene Goidelick?*

Scottish Gaelic: *The Críod an Bliuine? Go dríocht, Bliuine ar an Bliuine?*

## Brythonic languages

Breton: *Disennet eo Kriac'h E velenec? Disennet eo?*

Cornish: *Thou Crreee Bannec? En vee Bliuine Bannec?*



## Indo-Iranian languages

15 / 19







Alut: Kikimang Kijigilak? Kijigilak? Kijigilak?

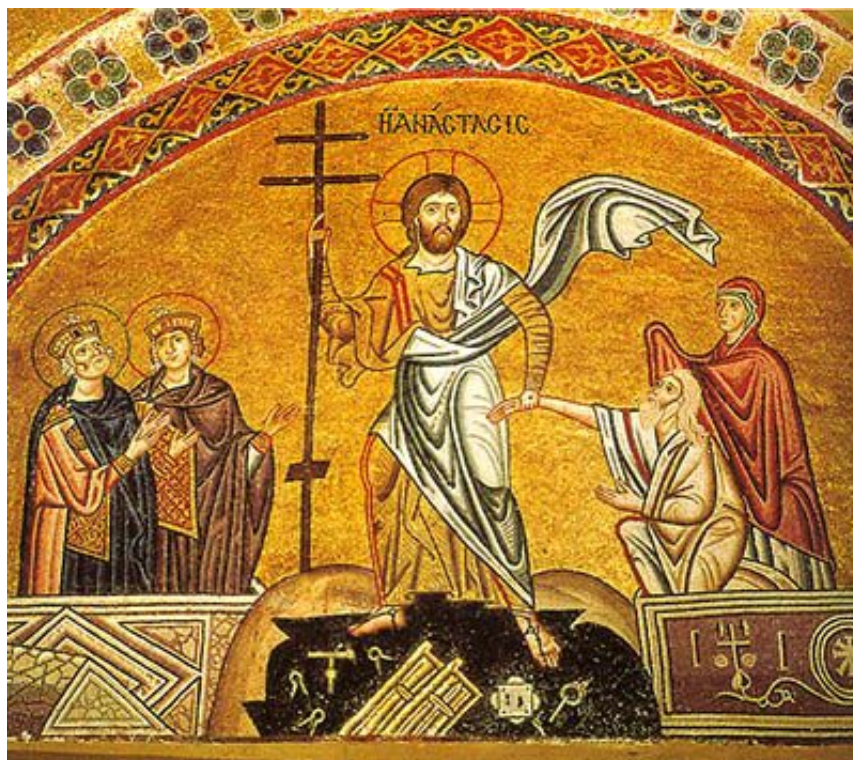
Pukil: Guk? Yagil: Kikimang Kijigilak? Kijigilak? Kijigilak?

Gukil: Yagil: Kikimang Kijigilak? Kijigilak? Kijigilak?

## Mayan languages

Tukil: Kikimang Kijigilak? Kijigilak? Kijigilak?

Tukil: Kikimang Kijigilak? Kijigilak? Kijigilak?



## Austronesian languages

