Developing a standard form of Modern Greek literary language was a crucial issue in the agenda of Greek intellectuals during the 17th/18th century. Rigas Veleselinis (Feraios) was the author not only of the widely known texts calling for a revolution against the Ottoman rule, but also of texts aiming both at educating and entertaining his readers, which are heavily influenced by the Enlightenment. These texts attest to the constant struggle between the high register ideal, adopted by proponents of the archaising language, and more vernacular forms, as well as to the influence of everyday dialectic usage and the necessity to introduce modern scientific or political terminology. Especially interesting is how foreign terms are handled and the extent to which borrowing and coinage strike a balance therein. Furthermore, it seems that prosodic form in contrast to prose imposes different demands on language (vocabulary and grammar) and thereby guides some of Rigas’ linguistic choices. Particularly clear is the difference in the amount of high-style linguistic elements incorporated (or tolerated) in Rigas’ texts which make popular literature or scientific knowledge accessible to a literate audience in comparison to those composed in the context of his activities as a revolutionary.