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# Evaluating Anglicisation in Modern Greek: a qualitative and quantitative survey

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*Spécialité : Lexico Terminologie*

Soutenue en visioconférence le 2 novembre 2020, par :

**Ouriana PAPADOPOULOU**

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### **L'anglicisation du grec moderne :**

*une étude qualitative et quantitative.*

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UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS  
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DIVISION OF LINGUISTICS



UNIVERSITY OF LYON  
DOCTORAL SCHOOL 3LA – LETTERS, LANGUAGES, LINGUISTICS AND  
LANGUAGE SCIENCES, ARTS  
DOCTORATE OF LEXICOLOGY, TERMINOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

Doctoral dissertation:

*Evaluating Anglicisation in Modern Greek: a qualitative  
and quantitative survey*

Rania Papadopoulou

Supervisors: G.J. Xydopoulos  
V. Renner

Patras, Greece  
2020



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ  
ΣΧΟΛΗ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ  
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ  
ΚΑΤΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΛΥΩΝ  
ΣΧΟΛΗ 3ΛΑ – ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ, ΓΛΩΣΣΕΣ, ΓΛΩΣΣΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΕΣ ΤΗΣ  
ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ, ΤΕΧΝΕΣ  
ΤΟΜΕΑΣ ΛΕΞΙΚΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ, ΤΕΡΜΙΝΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΗΣ

Διδακτορική διατριβή:

*Ο εξαγγελισμός της Νέας Ελληνικής: μία ποιοτική και  
ποσοτική μελέτη*

Ράνια Παπαδοπούλου

Επιβλέποντες: Γ.Ι. Ευδόπουλος  
V. Renner

Πάτρα, Ελλάδα  
2020



UNIVERSITÉ DE PATRAS  
ÉCOLE D'HUMANITÉS ET DES SCIENCES SOCIALES  
DÉPARTEMENT DE LA PHILOGIE  
DISCIPLINE DE LA LINGUISTIQUE



UNIVERSITÉ LUMIÈRE LYON 2  
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2020

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*To Florian*

## ABSTRACT

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The influence of English is evident on languages worldwide. English is considered a global language of communication and is used by a large number of speakers worldwide for their interactions. It is clear that English dominates many aspects of daily life, such as technology, science, the media and the Internet. All the influences observed on the languages of the world that are due to the influence of English fall under the notion of Anglicisation, that covers all levels of linguistic analysis.

In my dissertation I study the influence of English on Modern Greek (MG), which has been particularly strong during the last two to three decades. I aim to examine the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG taking into account the English influence at all levels of linguistic analysis, focusing particularly on the lexical, phraseological and morphosyntactic level. In particular, I examine newly imported English loanwords, such as *blóger* (< English blogger), phraseological patterns found in MG that are word-by-word translations of the equivalent English ones, such as *trofí gia sképsi* (< English food for thought), as well as morphosyntactic structures that calque the equivalent structures of English, such as a new form of pre-modified NPs where the pre-modifier is an uninflected English loanword, as for example, *pdf arxío* (< English pdf file), instead of *arxío pdf* ‘file pdf’.

In order to analyze my data, I use dictionaries and grammars for MG, as well as MG text corpora, the Hellenic National Corpus, and the Corpus of Greek Texts, the text corpora available through the Sketch Engine platform, but also the customized text corpus that I built exclusively for my data through Sketch Engine.

Regarding the newly imported English loanwords, I study the existence of the non-transliterated forms of these loanwords in MG and I compare the frequency of appearance of the transliterated and non-transliterated forms (e.g. the non-transliterated form *blogger* instead of the transliterated <μπλόγκερ> [blóger]). Moreover, I investigate the factors responsible for the existence and use of non-transliterated forms of the loanwords by examining their appearance in specialized vocabularies of MG, such as the vocabulary of sports and technology.

Regarding the phraseological patterns and morphosyntactic structures that calque the equivalent English ones, I compare the frequency of appearance of the calqued structure in MG to the frequency of appearance of the equivalent MG structure. Furthermore, I try to determine

the chronology of the insertion of English loanwords in MG, and finally, I draw some general conclusions, regarding Anglicisation in MG, based on the results of the research.

# ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

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## *Κεφάλαιο πρώτο: Εισαγωγή*

Στη διατριβή μου επιχειρώ να εξετάσω τις επιρροές της αγγλικής στη Νέα Ελληνική (εφεξής ΝΕ), οι οποίες είναι ιδιαίτερα έντονες κατά τις τελευταίες δύο με τρεις δεκαετίες. Σκοπός μου είναι να καταλήξω σε μια ολοκληρωμένη συγχρονική μελέτη σχετικά με το φαινόμενο του εξαγγλισμού της ΝΕ, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την αγγλική επιρροή σε όλα τα επίπεδα γλωσσικής ανάλυσης, εστιάζοντας ιδιαίτερα στο λεξικό, φρασεολογικό και μορφοσυντακτικό επίπεδο. Στόχος μου είναι να εξετάσω ένα χαρακτηριστικό δείγμα δανείων της αγγλικής τόσο ποιοτικά, όσο και ποσοτικά παρέχοντας στατιστικά αποτελέσματα.

Η επιρροή της αγγλικής είναι εμφανής σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο καθώς ολοένα και περισσότεροι ερευνητές εντοπίζουν αγγλικές επιρροές σε διάφορες γλώσσες. Θα λέγαμε πως υπάρχει μια γενικότερη τάση προς την καταγραφή και μελέτη αγγλικών δανείων ή αγγλισμών σε πολλές γλώσσες του κόσμου. Αυτή η γενικότερη τάση προς τη μελέτη της αγγλικής επιρροής σε συνδυασμό με τη συνεχή εισροή αγγλικών δανείων στη ΝΕ αποτέλεσε καθοριστικό παράγοντα για την ενασχόλησή μου με αυτό το ζήτημα. Ωστόσο, οι βιβλιογραφικές αναφορές για αυτό το φαινόμενο στα ΝΕ είναι περιορισμένες. Οι περισσότερες μελέτες αφορούν τον λεξιλογικό δανεισμό (Αναστασιάδη-Συμεωνίδη, 1994), ενώ η λέξη-προς-λέξη μετάφραση δομών αναφέρεται σποραδικά σε ορισμένες μελέτες (βλ. λ.χ. Mackridge, 1985; Πετρούνιας, 2007), χωρίς να έχει μελετηθεί συστηματικά. Με τη διατριβή μου επιχειρώ να καλύψω αυτό το βιβλιογραφικό κενό, στοχεύοντας σε μια ολοκληρωμένη μελέτη για το φαινόμενο του εξαγγλισμού της ΝΕ.

Αρχικά, στην έρευνά μου, εστιάζω στο φαινόμενο του εξαγγλισμού σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο, στην επιρροή που ασκεί η αγγλική σε διάφορες γλώσσες αλλά και στους λόγους για τους οποίους έχει καθιερωθεί ως διεθνής γλώσσα επικοινωνίας. Ακόμα, εστιάζω στη σχέση της αγγλικής με τη ΝΕ, εξετάζοντας επιρροές στο λεξικό, φρασεολογικό, μορφολογικό, συντακτικό και πραγματολογικό επίπεδο της ΝΕ.

Στην ανάλυσή μου επικεντρώνομαι σε νεοεισαχθέντα άμεσα δάνεια από την αγγλική, όπως για παράδειγμα *μπλόγκερ* (< αγγλ. blogger), φρασεολογικές δομές της ΝΕ που μεταφράζουν λέξη-προς-λέξη τις αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής, όπως για παράδειγμα *τροφή για σκέψη* (< αγγλ. food for thought,) αλλά και μορφοσυντακτικές δομές που μεταφράζουν

κατά λέξη αγγλικές δομές, όπως για παράδειγμα την εμφάνιση περιφραστικών επιρρημάτων αποτελούμενων από την ΠΦ με όρους (< αγγλ. in terms of) + ΟΦ στη γενική, για παράδειγμα, με όρους αξιοπρέπειας (< αγγλ. in terms of dignity).

Προκειμένου να εντοπίσω και να αναλύσω τα δεδομένα μου, χρησιμοποιώ λεξικά και γραμματικές της ΝΕ, τα σώματα κειμένων για τη ΝΕ, τον Εθνικό Θησαυρό της Ελληνικής Γλώσσας (ΕΘΕΓ), το Σώμα Ελληνικών Κειμένων (ΣΕΚ), τα διαθέσιμα, για τη ΝΕ, σώματα κειμένων μέσω της πλατφόρμας Sketch Engine, αλλά και το εξειδικευμένο σώμα κειμένων που δημιουργήσα αποκλειστικά για τα δεδομένα μου μέσω του Sketch Engine.

Σχετικά με τα νεοεισαχθέντα άμεσα δάνεια από την αγγλική, μελετώ την ύπαρξη μη μεταγεγραμμένων τύπων των δανείων στο νεοελληνικό αλφαβητικό σύστημα και συγκρίνω τη συχνότητα εμφάνισης του μεταγεγραμμένου και μη τύπου (π.χ. ο μη μεταγεγραμμένος τύπος *blogger* αντί του μεταγεγραμμένου τύπου *μπλόγκερ*). Ακόμα, αναλύω τους παράγοντες που συμβάλλουν στην εμφάνιση και χρήση των μη μεταγεγραμμένων τύπων των δανείων εξετάζοντας την εμφάνισή τους σε ειδικά λεξιλόγια.

Σε ό,τι αφορά τις φρασεολογικές δομές και τις μορφοσυντακτικές δομές που αποτελούν κατά λέξη μετάφραση των αντίστοιχων δομών της αγγλικής συγκρίνω τη συχνότητα εμφάνισης της μεταφρασμένης στα ΝΕ δομής με τη συχνότητα εμφάνισης της αντίστοιχης δομής στα ΝΕ. Ακόμα, επιχειρώ να προσδιορίσω τη χρονική περίοδο εισαγωγής των αγγλικών δανείων στα ΝΕ και τέλος, επιχειρώ να εξαγάγω γενικότερα συμπεράσματα, με βάση τα αποτελέσματα της έρευνας, σχετικά με τον εξαγγλισμό της ΝΕ.

### ***Κεφάλαιο δεύτερο: Το φαινόμενο του εξαγγλισμού***

Η αγγλική σήμερα θεωρείται παγκόσμια γλώσσα επικοινωνίας και χρησιμοποιείται από έναν μεγάλο αριθμό ομιλητών παγκοσμίως στις μεταξύ τους αλληλεπιδράσεις. Είναι φανερό πως η αγγλική κυριαρχεί σε πολλές εκφάνσεις της καθημερινής ζωής, όπως για παράδειγμα η τεχνολογία, η επιστήμη, τα μέσα μαζικής ενημέρωσης και το διαδίκτυο. Επιρροές της αγγλικής παρατηρούνται όχι μόνο σε γλώσσες της Ευρώπης αλλά και σε διάφορες γλώσσες ανά τον κόσμο.

Όλες αυτές οι επιρροές που παρατηρούνται στις γλώσσες παγκοσμίως και οφείλονται στην επίδραση της αγγλικής εμπίπτουν στο ευρύτερο φαινόμενο του «εξαγγλισμού». Έτσι, ο όρος *αγγλισμός* αναφέρεται σε ένα μεγάλο εύρος διεργασιών που παρατηρούνται στο λεξικό επίπεδο, όπως μεταφραστικά δάνεια, σημασιολογικά δάνεια, υβριδικές δομές και ψευδο-αγγλισμούς, στο φρασεολογικό επίπεδο, όπως φρασεολογικές δομές και ιδιωματισμούς, αλλά

και στο φωνολογικό, μορφολογικό, συντακτικό και πραγματολογικό επίπεδο (Pulcini *et al.*, 2012 : 5). Για παράδειγμα, αγγλικές επιρροές παρατηρούνται στο μορφολογικό επίπεδο της βουλγαρικής, με το αγγλικό επίθημα *-ing* να προσκολλάται σε βουλγαρικές ονομαστικές βάσεις, όπως για παράδειγμα *manastiring* ‘επίσκεψη σε μοναστήρια’ (< *manastir* ‘μοναστήρι’+ το αγγλικό επίθημα *-ing*) (Stamenov, 2015: 169-171). Ακόμα, επιρροές παρατηρούνται στο λεξικό επίπεδο της γαλλικής, για παράδειγμα άμεσα δάνεια όπως *sandwich* ‘σάντουιτς’ (< αγγλ. *sandwich*), μεταφραστικά δάνεια όπως *gratte-ciel* ‘ουρανοξύστης’ (< αγγλ. *skyscraper*) και σημασιολογικά δάνεια όπως το ρήμα *réaliser* ‘πραγματοποιώ’ (< αγγλ. *to realise*), στο οποίο στην ήδη υπάρχουσα σημασία «πραγματοποιώ, φέρω εις πέρας» προστέθηκε, λόγω της επιρροής από την αγγλική, η σημασία του «συνειδητοποιώ» (Walsh, 2014: 429). Επιπλέον, και το πραγματολογικό επίπεδο ορισμένων γλωσσών επηρεάζεται από την αγγλική. Για παράδειγμα στα ισπανικά συναντάται ο πραγματολογικός δείκτης *well* ‘λοιπόν’, στα φιλανδικά ο δείκτης ευγένειας *please* ‘παρακαλώ’ και στα νορβηγικά οι χαιρετισμοί *gudbai* (< αγγλ. *goodbye* ‘αντίο’) καθώς και τα επιφωνήματα *nå* (< αγγλ. *no* ‘όχι’) και *sjur* (< αγγλ. *sure* ‘σίγουρα’), μεταξύ άλλων (βλ. Andersen, 2014: 20).

Η κυριαρχία της αγγλικής γλώσσας έχει τις ρίζες της αρχικά στην εξάπλωση της βρετανικής αυτοκρατορίας καθώς και στο ότι η Αγγλία ήταν πρωτοπόρος σε ό,τι αφορά τα τεχνολογικά επιτεύγματα, τα οποία στη συνέχεια διαδόθηκαν και στον υπόλοιπο κόσμο. Στην κυριαρχία της αγγλικής παγκοσμίως συνέβαλε και η οικονομική κυριαρχία της Αγγλίας αλλά και των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών. Σήμερα η αγγλική κυριαρχεί στον τομέα της τεχνολογίας, στις επιστήμες και στην ακαδημαϊκή έρευνα, στην πληροφορική και το διαδίκτυο, την πολιτική, την εκπαίδευση, τα μέσα μαζικής ενημέρωσης και την κινηματογραφική και μουσική βιομηχανία (βλ. π.χ. Crystal, 2003: 29-30; 59-112).

Επιπλέον, η εξάπλωση της αγγλικής οφείλεται στη γλωσσική επαφή και κατ’ επέκταση στο φαινόμενο του δανεισμού. Όταν δύο γλωσσικά συστήματα βρίσκονται σε επαφή παρατηρείται δανεισμός γλωσσικών στοιχείων από το ένα σύστημα στο άλλο. Ο δανεισμός οφείλεται σε λόγους αναγκαιότητας, προκειμένου να κατονομαστεί ένα καινούριο αντικείμενο ή μια καινούρια ιδέα που προηγουμένως δεν υπήρχε στο γλωσσικό σύστημα. Ωστόσο σχετίζεται και με αντιλήψεις περί υψηλότερου γοήτρου της δότριας γλώσσας έναντι της λήπτριας γλώσσας. Συγκεκριμένα, οι ομιλητές ενός γλωσσικού συστήματος τείνουν να εισάγουν στοιχεία στη γλώσσα τους από ένα γλωσσικό σύστημα που θεωρείται πιο «ισχυρό» ή με μεγαλύτερο κύρος παρά το γεγονός ότι διαθέτουν ήδη έναν γηγενή όρο προκειμένου να ονομάσουν ένα συγκεκριμένο αντικείμενο ή μια ιδέα (βλ. μεταξύ άλλων Haspelmath, 2009: 46-49; Wilton & De Houwer, 2011: 1). Ο δανεισμός θεωρείται ως μία σημαντική πηγή νέων



λέξεων για μία γλώσσα, ωστόσο σε περιπτώσεις παρατεταμένης διγλωσσίας ή πολυγλωσσίας παρατηρείται και δανεισμός δομών.

### **Κεφάλαιο τρίτο: Το φαινόμενο του εξαγγλισμού στη ΝΕ**

Η ελληνική είναι μία γλώσσα με μακρά ιστορία κατά την οποία σημειώθηκαν αλλαγές στο λεξιλόγιο, τη μορφολογία αλλά και τη σύνταξη (Μπαμπινιώτης, 2002: 11-13). Σε ό,τι αφορά το λεξιλόγιο της ΝΕ σε αυτό υπάρχουν στοιχεία από την αρχαία ελληνική, π.χ. *οδός*, *δημοκρατία*. Ακόμα, υπάρχουν πολλά στοιχεία της *καθαρεύουσας*, η οποία κυριάρχησε στον ελληνικό χώρο ως το 1976, οπότε και καθιερώθηκε η δημοτική ΝΕ. Χαρακτηριστικό της καθαρεύουσας ήταν ότι αποσκοπούσε στη μίμηση της αρχαίας ελληνικής διατηρώντας τα κλιτικά της παραδείγματα και ένα μέρος του λεξιλογίου της (Χρηστίδης, 2005: 163). Έτσι στο λεξιλόγιο της ΝΕ υπάρχουν οι λεγόμενοι λόγιοι τύποι που συνυπάρχουν με τους ΝΕ τύπους, για παράδειγμα *πόλις* και *πόλη*, καθώς και οι λόγιες λέξεις που συνυπάρχουν με τις λέξεις της ΝΕ, για παράδειγμα *οστό* / *οστούν* και *κόκαλο* (Adrados, 2010: 490).

Επιπρόσθετα, στη ΝΕ υπάρχουν πολλές δάνειες λέξεις από την τουρκική, για παράδειγμα *τσάντα* (< τουρκ. *çanta*), την ιταλική, για παράδειγμα *κάλτσα* (< ιτ. *calze*), την αλβανική, όπως *λουλούδι* (< αλβ. *lule*), τα αραβικά, όπως *μαγαζί* (< αραβ. *matjar*) και άλλες (βλ. μεταξύ άλλων Adrados, 2010: 498-499). Η ΝΕ έχει ωστόσο δανειστεί μεγάλο αριθμό λέξεων από τη γαλλική, η οποία ήταν η κυρίαρχη δεύτερη γλώσσα στον ελληνικό χώρο κατά το μέσο του 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα και επηρέασε το λεξιλόγιο πολλών τομέων της καθημερινής ζωής, όπως για παράδειγμα της μόδας, π.χ. *ζιπ κιλότ* (< γαλλ. *jupe-culotte*), της μαγειρικής, π.χ. *φρικασέ* (< γαλλ. *fricassée*), του αθλητισμού, π.χ. *τερέν* (< γαλλ. *terrain*) και της τέχνης, π.χ. *ατελιέ* (< γαλλ. *atelier*) (βλ. μεταξύ άλλων Αναστασιάδη-Συμεωνίδη, 1994: 110-123).

Μετά το δεύτερο μισό του 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα η επιρροή της αγγλικής στη ΝΕ αρχίζει να γίνεται αισθητή πιθανότατα λόγω της αυξανόμενης κυριαρχίας των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών παγκοσμίως. Σταδιακά τα αγγλικά έγιναν η δεύτερη κυρίαρχη γλώσσα. Η αγγλική διδάσκεται στο σχολείο από νωρίς, πολλές φορές από την πρώτη δημοτικού και την ηλικία των έξι χρόνων. Η εκμάθηση της αγγλικής θεωρείται πολύ σημαντική στην ελληνική κοινωνία και για αυτό τον λόγο υπάρχουν ιδιωτικά κέντρα εκπαίδευσης ή φροντιστήρια τα οποία ειδικεύονται στην σε βάθος εκμάθηση της αγγλικής. Η κατοχή ενός πτυχίου ή τίτλου που πιστοποιεί τη γνώση της αγγλικής θεωρείται ιδιαίτερα σημαντική καθώς οδηγεί σε επαγγελματικές και εκπαιδευτικές ευκαιρίες.

Σήμερα η αγγλική επηρεάζει σχεδόν όλες τις εκφάνσεις της ελληνικής κοινωνίας και συνεπώς τα αγγλικά δάνεια είναι πολυάριθμα και αφορούν πολλούς τομείς. Έτσι εντοπίζονται δάνεια από την αγγλική που αφορούν τον αθλητισμό, π.χ. *γκολ* (< αγγλ. goal), τη διασκέδαση, π.χ. *μιούζικαλ* (< αγγλ. musical), τη μόδα και την ομορφιά, π.χ. *μπλέιζερ* (< αγγλ. blazer), *μείκαπ* (< αγγλ. make-up), το φαγητό, π.χ. *ντόνατς* (< αγγλ. doughnuts), την τεχνολογία, π.χ. *σόφτγουερ* (< αγγλ. software) αλλά και την καθημερινή ζωή, π.χ. *τσεκάπ* (< αγγλ. check-up) (βλ. μεταξύ άλλων Mackridge, 1985: 316-317). Ιδιαίτερα η ανάπτυξη του διαδικτύου και των μέσων κοινωνικής δικτύωσης ανέδειξαν στην επιφάνεια ένα «αγγλικής προέλευσης» ή «εξαγγλισμένο» λεξιλόγιο, όπως *μπλογκ* (< αγγλ. blog), *γουέμπσαιτ* (< αγγλ. website) και *τσατ* (< αγγλ. chat).

Σε ό,τι αφορά την ενσωμάτωση των δανείων, όταν αυτά εισέρχονται στο σύστημα της ΝΕ ενσωματώνονται φωνολογικά και μεταγράφονται σύμφωνα με το ΝΕ αλφαβητικό σύστημα. Ακόμα τους αποδίδεται γραμματικό γένος, αρσενικό ή θηλυκό εάν το δάνειο φέρει το χαρακτηριστικό [+έμφυχο] και ουδέτερο αν το δάνειο φέρει το χαρακτηριστικό [-έμφυχο]. Τέλος, κατά τη μορφολογική ενσωμάτωση αποδίδεται στο δάνειο ένα κλιτικό μόρφημα το οποίο το κατατάσσει σε μία από τις κλιτικές τάξεις της ΝΕ (Ράλλη, 2005: 116-122). Σε αντίθεση με τα δάνεια από γλώσσες όπως η τουρκική και η ιταλική, τα οποία είναι πλήρως ενσωματωμένα στο ΝΕ σύστημα, τα δάνεια από την αγγλική έχουν ενσωματωθεί φωνολογικά, ωστόσο δεν ακολουθούν τη μορφολογική ενσωμάτωση στη ΝΕ, καθώς δεν τους αποδίδεται κλιτικό μόρφημα. Τους αποδίδεται ωστόσο γραμματικό γένος και μεταγράφονται στο ΝΕ αλφαβητικό σύστημα. Όμως είναι αξιοσημείωτο πως τα νεοεισαχθέντα αγγλικά δάνεια εμφανίζονται μη μεταγεγραμμένα στο ΝΕ αλφαβητικό σύστημα, διατηρώντας την γραφή που έχουν στα αγγλικά.

Εκτός από άμεσα δάνεια από την αγγλική παρατηρούνται στη ΝΕ μεταφραστικά δάνεια, για παράδειγμα *τερματοφύλακας* (< αγγλ. goalkeeper), σημασιολογικά δάνεια, για παράδειγμα η λέξη *ποντίκι* στην οποία, στην ήδη υπάρχουσα σημασία «μικρό θηλαστικό ζώο» προστέθηκε λόγω της επιρροής από την αγγλική, η σημασία της «μικρής συσκευής συνδεδεμένης σε ηλεκτρονικό υπολογιστή». Ακόμα, παρατηρούνται και ψευδο-αγγλισμοί, δηλαδή λεξικές μονάδες που παρουσιάζουν ομοιότητες με αγγλικές λέξεις, ωστόσο δημιουργήθηκαν στο λεξιλόγιο της λήπτριας γλώσσας και είτε δεν απαντούν καθόλου στα αγγλικά, είτε χρησιμοποιούνται με διαφορετική σημασία (Bagasheva & Renner, 2015: 78). Για παράδειγμα ο ψευδο-αγγλισμός *μπάσκετ* (< αγγλ. basketball), αναφέρεται στο άθλημα του μπάσκετ (στα αγγλικά *μπάσκετμπολ*), ενώ η λέξη *basket* ‘καλάθι’ στα αγγλικά χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει ένα «σκεύος για τη μεταφορά αντικειμένων».

Επιρροές της αγγλικής στη ΝΕ σημειώνονται και στο φρασσεολογικό επίπεδο. Συγκεκριμένα παρατηρούνται φρασσεολογικές δομές που αποτελούν περιπτώσεις μεταφραστικού δανεισμού, καθώς μεταφράζουν λέξη προς λέξη τις αντίστοιχες φρασσεολογικές δομές της αγγλικής. Για παράδειγμα η φρασσεολογική δομή *σειρά αλυσιδωτών αντιδράσεων* μεταφράζει λέξη προς λέξη τη δομή της αγγλικής *series of chain reactions* (Mackridge, 1985: 360). Ομοίως, η νεοεισαχθείσα φρασσεολογική δομή *κλαίω πάνω από το χυμένο γάλα* φαίνεται πως αποτελεί (εσφαλμένη) κατά λέξη μετάφραση της αγγλικής φράσης *cry over spilt milk* (Papadopoulou, 2016: 23-24; Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, υπό δημοσίευση).

Επιπλέον, σε ό,τι αφορά το μορφολογικό επίπεδο, παρατηρείται η χρήση του κλιτικού αγγλικού επιθήματος *-s* προκειμένου να σχηματιστεί ο πληθυντικός των αγγλικών δανείων, όπως ακριβώς συμβαίνει στα αγγλικά. Έτσι, σημειώνονται δομές όπως *άουτφριτ-ς* (< αγγλ. outfits), *μπλογκ-ς* (< αγγλ. blogs) και *φόλοουερ-ς* (< αγγλ. followers). Μένοντας στο μορφολογικό επίπεδο, εκτός από το δανεισμό μορφημάτων, παρατηρείται και ο δανεισμός δομών από τα αγγλικά. Σήμερα στη ΝΕ παρατηρείται η εμφάνιση συμφυρμών, κυρίως σε ειδικά λεξιλόγια, λόγω της επιρροής της αγγλικής. Οι συμφυρμοί θεωρούνται φωνολογικές λέξεις και φέρουν ένα τόνο όπως για παράδειγμα *αεραγητό* (< αέρ(ας) + (φ)αγητό). Οι συμφυρμοί της ΝΕ μπορεί να είναι υποτακτικοί ή προσδιοριστικοί, όποτε η κεφαλή είναι στα δεξιά, ή παρατακτικοί, όπου δεν υπάρχει κεφαλή (Ralli & Xydopoulos, 2012: 38-39).

Ακόμα, στο συντακτικό επίπεδο της ΝΕ εμφανίζονται δομές που φαίνεται να έχουν επηρεαστεί από τις αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής. Για παράδειγμα, παρατηρείται η χρήση του επιρρήματος *πριν* στο τέλος της πρότασης, όπως συμβαίνει στα αγγλικά, δίνοντας δομές όπως *πολλά χρόνια πριν*, αντί για τη δομή *πριν πολλά χρόνια* (Πετρούνιας, 2007: 351-357). Επιπλέον, στις δευτερεύουσες προτάσεις οι ομιλητές τείνουν να προτάσσουν το υποκείμενο, μιμούμενοι την αγγλική σύνταξη, αντί για τη δομή ΡΥΑ της ΝΕ, δίνοντας δομές όπως *αυτό που η Μαρία ήθελε να πει*, όπου το υποκείμενο προηγείται του ρήματος, αντί για τη δομή *αυτό που ήθελε να πει η Μαρία*, όπου το υποκείμενο έπεται (Χάρης, 2003: 214-217).

Τέλος, επιρροές της αγγλικής εντοπίζονται και στο πραγματολογικό επίπεδο της ΝΕ, με την εμφάνιση πραγματολογικών δανείων. Παραδείγματα αποτελούν, μεταξύ άλλων, ο πραγματολογικός δείκτης *οκέι* (< αγγλ. okay), δείκτες ευγένειας, όπως *σόρι* (< αγγλ. sorry) και *θενκ γιου / θενκς* (< αγγλ. thank you/thanks), δείκτες παράκλησης, όπως *πλιζ* (< αγγλ. please) και χαιρετισμοί, όπως *μπάι* (< αγγλ. bye).

Στη διατριβή μου επικεντρώνομαι σε επιρροές της αγγλικής στο λεξικό, φρασσεολογικό και μορφοσυντακτικό επίπεδο της ΝΕ. Συγκεκριμένα εστιάζω σε νεοεισαχθέντα άμεσα δάνεια,

φρασεολογικές δομές που μεταφράζουν λέξη προς λέξη αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής αλλά και στην εμφάνιση δομών που ομοιάζουν στα φραστικά ρήματα της αγγλικής, την εμφάνιση ΟΦ με προ-τροποποιητή, μία νέα δομή περιφραστικών επιρρημάτων και περιπτώσεις ρημάτων με τροποποιημένη θεματική δομή λόγω της επιρροής από την αγγλική.

#### ***Κεφάλαιο τέταρτο: Μεθοδολογία***

Στην αρχή της έρευνάς μου πάνω στις επιρροές της αγγλικής στη ΝΕ για να εντοπίσω τα δεδομένα μου χρησιμοποίησα αναγκαστικά το διαδίκτυο, και συγκεκριμένα τη μηχανή αναζήτησης Google. Παρόλο που το Google δεν θεωρείται αξιόπιστη πηγή για την ποσοτική επεξεργασία δεδομένων, υπήρξε χρήσιμο στην εξαγωγή πρώιμων ποσοτικών συμπερασμάτων και παραδειγμάτων χρήσης. Ο εντοπισμός των δεδομένων μου στα σώματα κειμένων της ΝΕ (ΕΘΕΓ και ΣΕΚ) δεν επέφερε σημαντικά αποτελέσματα, καθώς αυτά τα ΣΚ περιέχουν περιορισμένο αριθμό κειμένων και κειμενικών ειδών. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, ο ΕΘΕΓ αποτελεί ένα γενικό ΣΚ και περιλαμβάνει 47 εκατομμύρια λέξεις. Τα κείμενα που περιέχονται σε αυτό προέρχονται κυρίως από εφημερίδες (61%), και ένα μικρότερο ποσοστό από βιβλία (9%) και περιοδικά (5%). Αξίζει να σημειωθεί ότι τα δεδομένα από το διαδίκτυο είναι ελάχιστα και τα προφορικά δεδομένα απουσιάζουν εντελώς. Το ΣΕΚ είναι επίσης ένα γενικό ΣΚ που αποτελείται από 30 εκατομμύρια λέξεις, ωστόσο η συλλογή κειμένων σταμάτησε το 2010. Τα κείμενα προέρχονται και εδώ ως επί το πλείστο από το γραπτό λόγο, από εφημερίδες (29%), βιβλία και περιοδικά (22% εξίσου), ενώ περιλαμβάνονται και προφορικά δεδομένα (10%). Ωστόσο, δεν περιλαμβάνονται δεδομένα από το διαδίκτυο.

Αυτά τα ΣΚ δεν μπορούσαν να εξυπηρετήσουν τους σκοπούς της έρευνάς, μου καθώς περιλαμβάνουν δεδομένα από το γραπτό και επίσημο λόγο, ενώ παραλείπονται δεδομένα προφορικού ανεπίσημου λόγου. Για τις ανάγκες της έρευνας ήταν σημαντική η πρόσβαση σε μεγάλα σε μέγεθος ΣΚ, τα οποία περιλαμβάνουν πρόσφατα δεδομένα από ανεπίσημες περιστάσεις επικοινωνίας.

Στη διατριβή μου εξετάζω τα δεδομένα μου μέσω της πλατφόρμας Sketch Engine η οποία δίνει στον χρήστη τη δυνατότητα πρόσβασης σε μεγάλα ΣΚ για τη ΝΕ βασισμένα στο διαδίκτυο, καθώς και εργαλεία για την επεξεργασία τους. Για τη ΝΕ περιλαμβάνονται δύο γενικά ΣΚ που καλύπτουν τις ανάγκες της παρούσας έρευνας: το Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC), το οποίο περιλαμβάνει 124 εκατομμύρια λέξεις, και το Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14), το οποίο αποτελείται από 1,6 δισεκατομμύρια λέξεις. Ιδιαίτερα, το elTenTen14, ανήκει στην οικογένεια ΣΚ TenTen, τα οποία περιλαμβάνουν μεγάλα ΣΚ, ως και 10

δισεκατομμύρια λέξεων, για διάφορες γλώσσες, όπως τα ισπανικά και τα κινέζικα. Το Sketch Engine επίσης δίνει τη δυνατότητα στον χρήστη να δημιουργήσει ΣΚ με βάση τις ανάγκες του, είτε «ανεβάζοντας» στην πλατφόρμα τα δικά του κείμενα, είτε δημιουργώντας το δικό του ΣΚ βασισμένο στο διαδίκτυο. Για τα ΣΚ που βασίζονται στο διαδίκτυο, ο χρήστης έχει τη δυνατότητα να εισαγάγει «λέξεις-κλειδιά», ηλεκτρονικές διευθύνσεις url, ή ολόκληρες ιστοσελίδες. Ακόμα, ο χρήστης έχει τη δυνατότητα να προσθέσει περισσότερα δεδομένα, ακολουθώντας την ίδια διαδικασία.

Αρχικός μου στόχος για την ανάλυση των δεδομένων μου ήταν η δημιουργία ενός διαχρονικού ΣΚ που θα περιλάμβανε γραπτά και προφορικά δεδομένα. Ωστόσο παρουσιάστηκαν δυσκολίες στην εξεύρεση διαχρονικών προφορικών δεδομένων και ως εκ τούτου η δημιουργία ενός τέτοιου ΣΚ δε μπορούσε να επιτευχθεί. Συνεπώς αποφάσισα να δημιουργήσω ένα ειδικό ΣΚ προσανατολισμένο αποκλειστικά στα δεδομένα μου, και συγκεκριμένα στα αγγλικά δάνεια, της ανάλυσής μου. Λόγω του ότι τα δεδομένα του GkWaC χρονολογούνται το 2007 και του eITenTen14 το 2014, θέλησα μέσω αυτού του ΣΚ να έχω μια συγχρονική εικόνα για την παρουσία των δεδομένων μου στο διαδίκτυο. Έτσι, χρησιμοποίησα το Sketch Engine, και τη δυνατότητα «λέξεις-κλειδιά» που διαθέτει, προκειμένου να δημιουργήσω ένα ΣΚ αποτελούμενο από 6,5 εκατομμύρια λέξεις, το Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19). Στόχος μου ήταν να επιβεβαιώσω πως τα υπό εξέταση δάνεια έχουν υψηλή συχνότητα εμφάνισης, αλλά κυρίως να επιβεβαιώσω ότι η συχνότητα εμφάνισης της μεταγεγραμμένης μορφής σε σύγκριση με την μη-μεταγεγραμμένη μορφή συμφωνεί με τα αποτελέσματα των ΣΚ GkWaC και eITenTen14.

Η συλλογή των δεδομένων μου, των νεοεισαχθέντων αγγλικών δανείων και των δομών που μεταφράζουν λέξη-προς-λέξη δομές της αγγλικής, έγινε κυρίως χειροκίνητα, συλλέγοντας λέξεις και δομές μέσα από τα μέσα μαζικής ενημέρωσης και κυρίως μέσα από την τηλεόραση και το διαδίκτυο. Ιδιαίτερα το διαδίκτυο αποτέλεσα μια πλούσια πηγή για τη συλλογή αγγλισμών, μέσα από τις διάφορες σελίδες των μέσων κοινωνικής δικτύωσης, τα blogs, κ.ά. Ακόμα, συνέλεξα τα δεδομένα μου μέσα από εφημερίδες, περιοδικά και την καθημερινή ομιλία. Συμβουλευτήκα επίσης λεξικά της ΝΕ, αλλά και το *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach, 2001). Ο κατάλογος με τους αγγλισμούς περιλαμβάνει 1.370 λέξεις και δομές και ανανεώνεται συνεχώς, καθώς νέοι αγγλισμοί εμφανίζονται ολοένα και περισσότερο στη ΝΕ.

Σχετικά με τα νεοεισαχθέντα δάνεια, εξέτασα αναλυτικά οκτώ (8) περιπτώσεις που σχετίζονται με το διαδίκτυο και κυρίως με την εξάπλωση των μέσων κοινωνικής δικτύωσης (π.χ. *μπλόγκερ* < αγγλ. blogger), την τηλεόραση (π.χ. *ριάλιτι σόου* < αγγλ. reality show) και την καθημερινή ζωή (π.χ. *χάπενινγκ* < αγγλ. happening). Κάποια από αυτά είναι παλαιότερα

δάνεια, βάσει πληροφοριών χρονολόγησης που δίνονται από το Λεξικό της Ακαδημίας Αθηνών (π.χ. *χάπενινγκ* < αγγλ. *happening*), ενώ άλλα είναι πιο πρόσφατα, καθώς δεν εμφανίζονται σε όλα τα υπό εξέταση λεξικά της ΝΕ (π.χ. *σέλφι* < αγγλ. *selfie*). Επέλεξα να παρουσιάσω και να αναλύσω τρία (3) αγγλικά δάνεια που παρουσιάζουν μεγάλη συχνότητα εμφάνισης, πάνω από 10.000 εμφανίσεις στο ΣΚ elTenTen14:

(i) *μπλόγκερ* < αγγλ. *blogger*

*κόνσεπτ* < αγγλ. *concept*

*μπάτζετ* < αγγλ. *budget*

καθώς και πέντε (5) αγγλικά δάνεια που παρουσιάζουν μικρή συχνότητα εμφάνισης, λιγότερες από 5.000 εμφανίσεις στο ΣΚ elTenTen14:

(ii) *μπακράουντ* < αγγλ. *background*

*χάπενινγκ* < αγγλ. *happening*

*χίπστερ* < αγγλ. *hipster*

*ριάλιτι σόου* < αγγλ. *reality show*

*σέλφι* < αγγλ. *selfie*

Απέφυγα να εξετάσω αγγλικά δάνεια τα οποία εμφανίζονταν συχνά στη μη μεταγεγραμμένη μορφή τους, μέσα σε μη συνεχές κείμενο, όπως για παράδειγμα σε τίτλους εφημερίδων (π.χ. *Deal News Online*) λόγω του ότι τα αποτελέσματα δε θα ήταν αντιπροσωπευτικά εξαιτίας των ειδικών κειμενικών χαρακτηριστικών των τίτλων.

Εξέτασα την εμφάνισή αυτών των δανείων στα ΝΕ λεξικά, το Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεοελληνικής (Ινστιτούτο Νεοελληνικών Σπουδών, 1998), το λεξικό της Ακαδημίας των Αθηνών (Χαραλαμπάκης, 2014), το Μεγάλο Ηλεκτρονικό Λεξικό Νεοελληνικής Γλώσσας (Πατάκης, 2019) και το Λεξικό της Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας (5<sup>η</sup> εκδ.) (Μπαμπινιώτης, 2019), καθώς και στο *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach, 2001). Με βάση αυτά τα λεξικά παρέχω πληροφορίες για τη σημασία τους, το γένος, την κλίση, καθώς και πιθανούς αντίστοιχους όρους της ΝΕ. Ακόμα έλεγξα την εμφάνισή τους στα ΣΚ για τη ΝΕ, τον ΕΘΕΓ, το ΣΕΚ, το GkWaC και το elTenTen14, καθώς και το Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19), το οποίο δημιούργησα μέσω του Sketch Engine για τις ανάγκες της έρευνάς μου. Με βάση αυτά τα ΣΚ δίνω στατιστικές πληροφορίες σχετικά με την εμφάνιση των αγγλισμών τόσο στη μεταγεγραμμένη (π.χ. *μπλόγκερ*), όσο και στη μη-μεταγεγραμμένη μορφή τους (π.χ. *blogger*).

Σε ό,τι αφορά τις φρασεολογικές δομές μεταφράζουν λέξη-προς λέξη τις αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής, επέλεξα να εξετάσω λεπτομερώς οχτώ (8) φράσεις που χρησιμοποιούνται συχνότερα στο διαδίκτυο, την τηλεόραση και την καθημερινή ομιλία (π.χ. *παίρνω το χρόνο μου* < αγγλ. *take my time*), ή ασυνήθιστες φράσεις (π.χ. *τελευταίο αλλά όχι έσχατο* < αγγλ. *last but not least*):

- (iii) *παίρνω το χρόνο μου* < αγγλ. *take my time*,  
*κλαίω πάνω από το χυμένο γάλα* < αγγλ. *cry over spilt milk*,  
*σκελετοί στη ντουλάπα* < αγγλ. *skeletons in the closet*,  
*τροφή για σκέψη* < αγγλ. *food for thought*,  
*καυτή πατάτα* < αγγλ. *hot potato*,  
*τελευταίο αλλά όχι έσχατο* < αγγλ. *last but not least*,  
*κρύβω κάτι κάτω από το χαλί* < αγγλ. *sweep something under the carpet/the rug*  
*πουλάει σαν ζεστό ψωμί* < αγγλ. *it sells like hot buns/cakes*.

Επέλεξα να μην αναλύσω φράσεις που η σημασία τους διαφέρει ανάλογα με το περιεχόμενο, όπως για παράδειγμα η φράση *στο τέλος της μέρας* (< αγγλ. *at the end of the day*), η οποία μπορεί να έχει συμπερασματική σημασία (ιδιωματική, λόγω της αγγλικής επιρροής) ή χρονική (κυριολεκτικά).

Έλεγα την εμφάνιση των εκφράσεων αυτών στα ΝΕ λεξικά και προσπάθησα να δώσω την αντίστοιχη φράση της ΝΕ με βάση δεδομένα από Αγγλοελληνικά λεξικά αλλά και στη μηχανή μετάφρασης Linguee.gr. Ακόμα, αναζήτησα τις φράσεις στα ΣΚ της ΝΕ, τον ΕΘΕΓ, το ΣΕΚ, το GkWaC και το eITenTen14, προκειμένου να εξαγάγω στατιστικά αποτελέσματα αλλά και να συγκρίνω τη συχνότητα εμφάνισης της μεταφρασμένης δομής σε σχέση με την αντίστοιχη δομή της ΝΕ.

Οι μορφοσυντακτικές δομές που μεταφράζουν λέξη-προς λέξη τις αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής, αφορούν:

- (iv) την εμφάνιση ρημάτων στη ΝΕ που παρουσιάζουν ομοιότητες με τα φραστικά ρήματα της αγγλικής
- (v) μία νέα περίπτωση προ-ονοματικών φράσεων,
- (vi) μία νέα περίπτωση περιφραστικών επιρρημάτων,
- (vii) ρήματα που παρουσιάζουν αλλαγή στη θεματική τους δομή λόγω της αγγλικής επίδρασης.

Για την ανάλυσή τους, μελέτησα την εμφάνισή τους σε Γραμματικές της ΝΕ (π.χ. Συνοπτική Γραμματική της Νέας Ελληνικής). Μελέτησα, τέλος, την εμφάνισή τους στο ΣΚ eITenTen14 προκειμένου να συγκρίνω τη συχνότητα εμφάνισης ανάμεσα στη μεταφρασμένη δομή και τη δομή της ΝΕ, όπου αυτό είναι δυνατό, αλλά και να εξαγάγω τις πιο συχνές συμφράσεις για ορισμένες δομές.

Τέλος, χρησιμοποίησα τα αποτελέσματα από μία έρευνα ερωτηματολογίου, την οποία διεξήγαγα το 2014, προκειμένου να ελέγξω την επίγνωση των ομιλητών της ΝΕ απέναντι σε νέες δομές που μεταφράζουν λέξη-προς-λέξη αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής. Τα αποτελέσματα βοηθούν συμπληρωματικά στη χρονολόγηση κάποιων δομών που μεταφράζουν λέξη-προς-λέξη αντίστοιχες αγγλικές δομές. Το ερωτηματολόγιο αποτελείται από 13 ζεύγη ερωτήσεων, όπου το πρώτο περιλάμβανε την μεταφρασμένη δομή και το δεύτερο την αντίστοιχη δομή της ΝΕ. Συμπληρώθηκε από 180 ομιλητές της ΝΕ, όλων των ηλικιών, που διαφοροποιούνταν ανάλογα με τον τόπο διαμονής, το επάγγελμα, τη γνώση αγγλικών και άλλων ξένων γλωσσών. Ωστόσο, σε ό,τι αφορά την ανάλυση των αποτελεσμάτων, μόνο η ηλικία φάνηκε να παίζει καθοριστικό ρόλο στην επιλογή ή όχι της επηρεασμένης από τα αγγλικά, δομής.

### ***Κεφάλαιο πέμπτο και έκτο: Ανάλυση των δεδομένων και συζήτηση***

Τα αποτελέσματα της έρευνας έδειξαν ότι τα αγγλικά νεοεισαχθέντα δάνεια παρουσιάζουν χαμηλό αριθμό εμφανίσεων στον ΕΘΕΓ και στο ΣΕΚ. Για παράδειγμα, τα *χίπστερ* και *σέλφι* δεν εμφανίζονται καθόλου σε αυτά, ενώ το *μπλόγκερ* δίνουν μόλις δύο εμφανίσεις στον ΕΘΕΓ. Για τις υπόλοιπες περιπτώσεις δανείων, οι εμφανίσεις κυμαίνονται μεταξύ 27 και 130 στον ΕΘΕΓ, και μεταξύ 12 και 34 στο ΣΕΚ. Σημαντικά υψηλότερα αποτελέσματα δίνονται στο GkWaC, με το *μπλόγκερ* να δίνει 4.561 εμφανίσεις. Ωστόσο τα *χίπστερ* και *σέλφι* έχουν και εδώ χαμηλό αριθμό εμφανίσεων, ενώ τα αποτελέσματα στο GWD19 είναι υψηλά για όλες τις περιπτώσεις των υπό εξέταση δανείων.

Από την άλλη πλευρά, τα αποτελέσματα του eITenTen14, είναι ιδιαίτερα υψηλά. Τα *μπλόγκερ*, *κόνσεπτ* και *μπάτζετ*, δίνουν 17.845, 15.968 και 14.011 εμφανίσεις αντίστοιχα. Είναι αξιοσημείωτο ότι τα *χίπστερ* και *σέλφι* που σημειώνουν χαμηλές ή μηδενικές εμφανίσεις στα ΕΘΕΓ, ΣΕΚ και GkWaC, στο eITenTen14 δίνουν 1.369 και 1.033 εμφανίσεις αντίστοιχα.

Αυτά τα δάνεια εμφανίζονται αρχικά σε ειδικά λεξιλόγια, όπως για παράδειγμα το λεξιλόγιο της τεχνολογίας, το λεξιλόγιο του διαδικτύου και το λεξιλόγιο των νέων και αφορούν ανεπίσημες περιστάσεις επικοινωνίας. Η συχνότητα εμφάνισης των αγγλικών δανείων στα ΣΚ



της ΝΕ, και ιδιαίτερα στα ΣΚ που βασίζονται στο διαδίκτυο, σε συνδυασμό με την εμφάνισή τους στα λεξικά της ΝΕ, δίνει κάποιες ενδιαφέρουσες ενδείξεις για τον βαθμό ενσωμάτωσής τους στη ΝΕ. Τα περισσότερα από τα αγγλικά δάνεια της έρευνάς μου εμφανίζονται στα ΣΚ της ΝΕ (και σημειώνουν υψηλό ποσοστό εμφάνισης ειδικά στο eITenTen14) αλλά και τα λεξικά της ΝΕ, υποδεικνύοντας ότι έχουν καθιερωθεί στο λεξιλόγιο της ΝΕ. Ωστόσο, το αγγλικό δάνειο *σέλφι*, εμφανίζεται μόνο στο Λεξικό της Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας (5<sup>η</sup> εκδ.) (Μπαμπινιώτης, 2019), οπότε πιθανότητα έχει θεωρείται ότι έχει καθιερωθεί πρόσφατα στο λεξιλόγιο της ΝΕ, ενώ το αγγλικό δάνειο *χίπστερ* δεν εμφανίζεται σε κανένα από τα ΝΕ λεξικά, υποδεικνύοντας ότι δεν αποτελεί ακόμα μέρος του γενικού λεξιλογίου της ΝΕ.

Αξιοσημείωτο είναι πως στην πλειοψηφία των περιπτώσεων, ο μη μεταγεγραμμένος τύπος του δανείου εμφανίζεται συχνότερα σε σύγκριση με τον μεταγεγραμμένο τύπο σε όλα τα ΣΚ. Για παράδειγμα, ο μη μεταγεγραμμένος τύπος των *μπλόγκερ*, *κόνσεπτ*, *μπακράουντ*, *χίπστερ* και *σέλφι*, δηλαδή *blogger*, *concept*, *background*, *hipster* και *selfie*, σημειώνει υψηλότερα ποσοστά εμφάνισης σε όλα τα ΣΚ, πιθανότατα λόγω του ότι είναι νέοι τύποι της ΝΕ που εμφανίζονται σε ειδικά λεξιλόγια. Σε ό,τι αφορά τις περιπτώσεις των *χάπενινγκ* και *ριάλτι σόου*, ο μεταγεγραμμένος τύπος υπερτερεί στον ΕΘΕΓ και το ΣΕΚ, ενώ ο μη-μεταγεγραμμένος τύπος *happening* και *reality show* εμφανίζεται συχνότερα στα βασισμένα στο διαδίκτυο ΣΚ. Το γεγονός αυτό υποδεικνύει πως σε επίσημα γραπτά κείμενα τα δάνεια αυτά είναι ενσωματωμένα στο ορθογραφικό σύστημα της ΝΕ, ενώ όταν χρησιμοποιούνται σε ανεπίσημες περιστάσεις επικοινωνίας, όπως το διαδίκτυο, διατηρούν τη μορφή που έχουν στα αγγλικά. Μόνο ο μεταγεγραμμένος τύπος του δανείου *μπάτζετ* παρουσιάζει υψηλότερα ποσοστά εμφάνισης σε όλα τα ΣΚ, καθώς ο όρος αυτός αποτελεί πλέον μέρος του γενικού λεξιλογίου και χρησιμοποιείται από ομιλητές όλων των ηλικιών με αποτέλεσμα την ορθογραφική του ενσωμάτωση στη ΝΕ.

Συνεπώς, οι μη-μεταγεγραμμένοι τύποι των αγγλικών δανείων εμφανίζονται αυτούσιοι μέσα στο ελληνικό κείμενο, δημιουργώντας υβριδικές δομές, όπως στο παράδειγμα:

(viii) Το **brunch** αποτελεί συνήθεια του σαββατοκύριακου.<sup>1</sup>

Ένας από τους κύριους λόγους για αυτό το φαινόμενο είναι πως τα αγγλικά δάνεια εισέρχονται μαζικά στη ΝΕ, και ως εκ τούτου δεν έχουν ενσωματωθεί πλήρως στο σύστημα

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iefimerida.gr/poli/brunch-sabbatokyriako-magazia-ektos-kentroy-athinas>.

της ΝΕ. Επιπλέον, η μεταγραφή του αγγλικού δανείου στη ΝΕ, ενδέχεται να μειώσει την αναγνωρισιμότητά του. Για παράδειγμα, η μεταγεγραμμένη μορφή του *blogger* στο ΝΕ αλφάβητο, αποδίδεται ως *μπλόγκερ*. Ο οπτικός του τύπος ωστόσο, δεν είναι γνωστή στο μέσο χρήστη και δεν του επιτρέπει να την αναγνωρίσει αμέσως. Ακόμα, οι ομιλητές της ΝΕ είναι εξοικειωμένοι με το λατινικό αλφάβητο, γεγονός που πιθανότατα σχετίζεται με τη μη-ενσωμάτωση των αγγλικών δανείων. Ιδιαίτερα, οι νέοι ομιλητές, υιοθετούν τα “Greeklish”, τη «λατινοποιημένη» μορφή της ΝΕ ορθογραφίας, τα οποία χρησιμοποιούνται στην ηλεκτρονική επικοινωνία (π.χ. ηλεκτρονικό ταχυδρομείο, μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης) (βλ. π.χ. Androutsopoulos, 2009: 221; Xydopoulos *et al.*, 2019: 406) Επίσης, το λατινικό αλφάβητο κυριαρχεί στη διαφήμιση, όπου χρησιμοποιούνται ξένα εμπορικά σήματα, σλόγκαν ή ακόμα και Greeklish. Σε πολλές πτυχές της καθημερινής ζωής, συνυπάρχουν οι ΝΕ λέξεις και οι μεταγραφές τους στο λατινικό αλφάβητο, όπως για παράδειγμα στις οδικές πινακίδες, όπου ο τύπος Αθήνα συνυπάρχει με το μεταγεγραμμένο στο λατινικό αλφάβητο τύπο *Athina*.

Οι μη μεταγεγραμμένοι τύποι των αγγλικών δανείων κυριαρχούν σε ειδικά αλλά και σε επηρεασμένα από την αγγλική λεξιλόγια, όπως της τεχνολογίας, του αθλητισμού και της μόδας. Η μελέτη του λεξιλογίου της τεχνολογίας δείχνει πως η μεταγραφή ή μη των δανείων σχετίζεται με την περίοδο εισαγωγής του στη ΝΕ. Ως εκ τούτου, λέξεις που εισήχθησαν πρόσφατα στη ΝΕ εμφανίζονται μη μεταγεγραμμένες, π.χ. *follower* αντί *φόλοουερ*, ενώ παλιότερα δάνεια εμφανίζονται μεταγεγραμμένα, π.χ. *μόνιτορ*. Ο ισχυρισμός αυτός υποστηρίζεται και από το λεξιλόγιο του αθλητισμού, όπου παλαιότερα δάνεια, όπως δάνεια που αφορούν το ποδόσφαιρο και το μπάσκετ εμφανίζονται μεταγεγραμμένα, π.χ. *σκόρερ*, ενώ πιο πρόσφατα δάνεια που αφορούν αθλήματα όπως το σκι και το σνόουμπορντ δεν έχουν υποστεί μεταγραφή στο ΝΕ αλφάβητο, π.χ. *free riding*. Αυτό οφείλεται στο γεγονός ότι το ποδόσφαιρο και το μπάσκετ είναι γνωστά και καθιερωμένα στην Ελλάδα, ενώ το σκι και το σνόουμπορντ έγιναν γνωστά τα τελευταία είκοσι με τριάντα χρόνια.

Σημαντικό ρόλο στη μη-μεταγραφή των αγγλικών δανείων φαίνεται να παίζει και το κοινωνικό κύρος. Για παράδειγμα, αθλήματα όπως το σκι και το σνόουμπορντ έχουν υψηλές οικονομικές απαιτήσεις και έτσι προτιμώνται από ομιλητές της ανώτερης κοινωνικής τάξης. Συνεπώς, οι ομιλητές αυτοί επιλέγουν να χρησιμοποιήσουν τους μη-μεταγεγραμμένους τύπους των δανείων προκειμένου να ενισχύσουν την ιδέα περί υψηλότερου γοήτρου τους. Οι μη-μεταγεγραμμένοι τύποι των δανείων είναι ευρέως διαδεδομένοι και στο λεξιλόγιο της μόδας. Οι χρήστες χρησιμοποιούν τους μη-μεταγεγραμμένους τύπους προκειμένου να θεωρηθεί πως είναι «στη μόδα» ή επαρκώς «ενημερωμένοι». Ακόμα, η εμφάνιση μη-μεταγεγραμμένων τύπων των δανείων στα περιοδικά ή στα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης στοχεύει να δείξει ότι τα

προτεινόμενα προϊόντα ή ιδέες είναι επηρεασμένα από την αγγλική και αμερικανική βιομηχανία της μόδας, είναι πιο μοντέρνα ή και καλύτερης ποιότητας από τα τοπικά προϊόντα και αποσκοπεί στο να τραβήξει το ενδιαφέρον των αγοραστών ή των αναγνωστών.

Σε ό,τι αφορά τις λέξη-προς-λέξη μεταφρασμένες φρασεολογικές δομές από την αγγλική, οι περισσότερες δεν εμφανίζονται στον ΕΘΕΓ και το ΣΕΚ, ενώ έχουν χαμηλές εμφανίσεις στο GkWaC. Ωστόσο, όλες εμφανίζονται στο eITenTen14, δίνοντας σημαντικά αποτελέσματα. Για παράδειγμα, οι φράσεις *τροφή για σκέψη* και *καυτή πατάτα*, σημειώνουν τον υψηλότερο αριθμό εμφανίσεων (1.654 φορές και 1.257 φορές αντίστοιχα), ενώ η φράση *κλαίω πάνω από το χυμένο γάλα* δίνει 162 εμφανίσεις. Το γεγονός ότι αυτές οι φράσεις δεν εμφανίζονται στα λεξικά σε συνδυασμό με την υψηλή τους εμφάνιση μόνο στο eITenTen14 δείχνει ότι πρόκειται για νέες δομές στη ΝΕ που εμφανίζονται μόνο σε ανεπίσημες περιστάσεις επικοινωνίας.

Συγκρίνοντας τις λέξη-προς-λέξη μεταφρασμένες φρασεολογικές δομές με τις αντίστοιχες δομές της ΝΕ, στις περισσότερες των περιπτώσεων η ΝΕ δομή υπερτερεί έναντι της μεταφρασμένης δομής. Ωστόσο, στις περιπτώσεις των *κρύβω κάτι κάτω από το χαλί*, *τροφή για σκέψη* και *καυτή πατάτα*, η μεταφρασμένη από την αγγλική φράση παρουσιάζει υψηλότερα ποσοστά εμφάνισης. Από αυτές, μόνο η *καυτή πατάτα* εμφανίζεται στα ΝΕ λεξικά, και επομένως, φαίνεται να έχει ενσωματωθεί στα ΝΕ. Οι άλλες δύο δομές πιθανότατα βρίσκονται σε διαδικασία ενσωμάτωσης στο ΝΕ σύστημα.

Φράσεις που αποτελούν λέξη-προς-λέξη μετάφραση φράσεων της αγγλικής πιθανότατα εισήλθαν στη ΝΕ μέσω ενός μηχανισμού «εσπευσμένου» μεταφραστικού δανεισμού». Συγκεκριμένα αποτελούν γρήγορες, βιαστικές και όχι προσεγμένες μεταφράσεις, οι οποίες πολλές φορές δεν γίνονται κατανοητές από τους ομιλητές της ΝΕ. Για παράδειγμα η φράση *σκελετοί στη ντουλάπα* έχει αδιαφανή ιδιωματική σημασία που δε μπορεί εύκολα να γίνει αντιληπτή από τους ομιλητές της ΝΕ. Αυτές οι μεταφράσεις διαδίδονται ταχύτατα και χωρίς ιδιαίτερο έλεγχο μέσω του διαδικτύου. Στην πλειοψηφία τους έχουν ιδιωματική σημασία στα αγγλικά, οπότε είναι αδύνατο να ενσωματωθούν εύκολα στη ΝΕ απλά με τη λέξη-προς-λέξη μετάφραση.

Σχετικά με τις μορφοσυντακτικές δομές που μεταφράζουν λέξη προς λέξη αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής, παρατηρούνται δομές που παρουσιάζουν ομοιότητες με τα φραστικά ρήματα της αγγλικής. Οι δομές αυτές αποτελούνται από το ρήμα και ένα τοπικό επίρρημα, π.χ. *πίσω, κάτω*. Έτσι, η δομή *παίρνω κάποιον πίσω* φαίνεται να μεταφράζει το φραστικό ρήμα της αγγλικής *call somebody back*, και χρησιμοποιείται αντί για το ΝΕ ρήμα *ζανατηλεφωνώ* ή τη δομή *τηλεφωνώ πάλι*, σε περιβάλλοντα σχετικά με μια τηλεφωνική συνομιλία, όπως

παρατηρείται στα αγγλικά. Ομοίως, η δομή *γράφω κάτι κάτω* φαίνεται να μεταφράζει το φραστικό ρήμα της αγγλικής *write something down* και χρησιμοποιείται αντί για το ρήμα της ΝΕ *γράφω* ή *σημειώνω*.

Μία ακόμα νέα δομή είναι η εμφάνιση ΟΦ με προτροποποιητές, οι οποίες μεταφράζουν αντίστοιχες δομές της αγγλικής. Ο προτροποποιητής είναι ένα ξενικό άκλιτο δάνειο, αγγλικής κυρίως προέλευσης, και σχηματίζει υβριδικές δομές του τύπου [ΟΦ ΟΦ<sub>ΑΚΛ</sub> Ο]. Για παράδειγμα έχουμε τις δομές *pdf αρχείο* και *wi-fi σύνδεση*, όπου τα αγγλικά δάνεια *pdf* και *wi-fi*, βρίσκονται σε προ-ονοματική θέση, αντί για τις αναμενόμενες δομές στη ΝΕ *αρχείο pdf*, *σύνδεση wi-fi*. Οι δομές στις οποίες ο προτροποποιητής είναι ένα ξενικό άκλιτο δάνειο έχουν περιορισμένες ή μηδενικές εμφανίσεις στα ΕΘΕΓ, ΣΕΚ και GkWaC, ενώ σημειώνουν αυξημένες εμφανίσεις στο eITenTen14. Ακόμα, στις περισσότερες περιπτώσεις η ΝΕ δομή επικρατεί έναντι της επηρεασμένης από τα αγγλικά δομής. Για παράδειγμα η δομή *pdf αρχείο* δίνει 533 εμφανίσεις στο eITenTen14, ενώ η ΝΕ δομή *αρχείο pdf* δίνει 1.386 εμφανίσεις. Αυτές οι δομές δεν ανήκουν στην κατηγορία των συνθέτων αλλά ούτε και των χαλαρών πολυλεκτικών συνθέτων καθώς δεν πληρούνται τα απαιτούμενα κριτήρια (βλ. Ράλλη, 2005: 200-203; 2007: 226-229).

Παρατηρείται επίσης η δομή *με όρους + ΟΦ στη γενική*, η οποία φαίνεται να μεταφράζει την αγγλική δομή *in terms of + NP*. Η φράση φαίνεται να έχει επιρρηματική σημασία και αντικαθιστά μονολεκτικά επιρρήματα της ΝΕ. Για παράδειγμα, η δομή *με όρους αξιοπρέπειας*, χρησιμοποιείται αντί του μονολεκτικού ΝΕ επιρρήματος *αξιοπρεπώς*.

Τέλος, δύο ρήματα της ΝΕ δείχνουν αλλαγή στη θεματική δομή τους λόγω της επίδρασης της αγγλικής. Το ρήμα *προμηθεύω*, αντί για δύο αντικείμενα στην αιτιατική, συντάσσεται με ένα αντικείμενο στην αιτιατική και μία ΠΦ με + ΟΦ στην αιτιατική, μεταφράζοντας την αγγλική δομή *provide with*. Ακόμα, το ρήμα *διαγιγνώσκομαι*, στην παθητική φωνή *διαγνώσθηκα* είναι αμετάβατο. Ωστόσο, παρατηρείται να παίρνει ως συμπλήρωμα μία ΠΦ με + ΟΦ στην αιτιατική, μεταφράζοντας τη δομή της αγγλικής *to be diagnosed with*. Η δομή *προμηθεύω ΠΦ με + ΟΦ στην αιτιατική*, δίνει 50 εμφανίσεις στον ΕΘΕΓ, 13 στο ΣΕΚ, 42 στο GkWaC και 2.192 στο eITenTen14. Από την άλλη, η δομή *διαγιγνώσκομαι + ΠΦ με + ΟΦ στην αιτιατική*, δεν εμφανίζεται καθόλου στον ΕΘΕΓ και το ΣΕΚ, ωστόσο δίνει 52 εμφανίσεις στο GkWaC και 3.072 στο eITenTen14.

Στην προσπάθειά μου να χρονολογήσω τα άμεσα αγγλικά δάνεια αλλά και τις λέξη-προς-λέξη μεταφρασμένες φρασεολογικές και μορφοσυντακτικές δομές του δείγματός μου, συνάντησα εμπόδια, καθώς δεν υπάρχουν διαχρονικά ΣΚ για τη ΝΕ. Ωστόσο, προσπάθησα να προσδιορίσω την περίοδο εισαγωγής τους στη ΝΕ με βάση, αφενός, χρονολογικές πληροφορίες από το λεξικό της Ακαδημίας των Αθηνών (Χαραλαμπίδης, 2014) και το

*Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach, 2001), και, αφετέρου, την εμφάνισή τους στα λεξικά και ΣΚ της ΝΕ. Η εμφάνιση ή μη εμφάνισή τους σε αυτά, αποτελεί ισχυρή ένδειξη ότι εισήλθαν στη ΝΕ κατά την περίοδο του 1990 και μετά. Εξαιρέσεις αποτελούν τα *χάπενινγκ* και *ριάλιτι σόου* τα οποία, σύμφωνα με τη χρονολόγηση του λεξικού της Ακαδημίας των Αθηνών (Χαραλαμπίκης, 2014) εισήλθαν το 1959 και το 1968 αντίστοιχα. Πιθανότατα αυτά εισήλθαν στη ΝΕ σε μια προγενέστερη περίοδο, χρησιμοποιούνται όμως ευρέως, με βάση την εμφάνισή τους στα ΝΕ ΣΚ, κατά τις τελευταίες δεκαετίες. Τα περισσότερα από τα δάνεια της έρευνας είναι λέξεις αρκετά παλιές στην αγγλική. Ωστόσο, παραδείγματα όπως το *blogger*, το οποίο εμφανίστηκε στα αγγλικά το 1999, εισήλθε αμέσως και στη ΝΕ. Αυτό αποτελεί ένδειξη πως δάνεια που αφορούν τις νέες τεχνολογίες, το διαδίκτυο, τη διασκέδαση και τη μόδα εισέρχονται στη ΝΕ ταυτόχρονα με την εμφάνισή τους στα αγγλικά, όπως για παράδειγμα, τα δάνεια *escape room* (το 2012) και *hashtag* (το 2007).

Οι λέξη-προς-λέξη μεταφρασμένες φρασεολογικές και μορφοσυντακτικές δομές, με βάση την εμφάνισή τους στα ΣΚ, φαίνεται πως εισήλθαν στη ΝΕ από το 2007 και έπειτα. Εξαιρεση αποτελεί η δομή *προμηθεύω με + ΟΦ στην αιτιατική*, η οποία φαίνεται να εισήλθε γύρω στο 1990, όμως αργότερα έγινε πιο διαδεδομένη. Το γεγονός ότι πρόκειται για νεοεισαχθείσες στη ΝΕ δομές επιβεβαιώνεται και από τα αποτελέσματα μιας έρευνας ερωτηματολογίου. Τα αποτελέσματα έδειξαν πως αυτές είναι δημοφιλείς και χρησιμοποιούνται από μικρότερες ηλικιακές ομάδες, ενώ οι μεγαλύτεροι φαίνεται να μην τις αναγνωρίζουν και να μην τις χρησιμοποιούν στην καθημερινότητά τους.

### **Κεφάλαιο έβδομο: Συμπεράσματα**

Η αγγλική φαίνεται να επηρεάζει τη ΝΕ όχι μόνο στο λεξιλόγιο, π.χ. *μπλόγκερ* (< αγγλ. *blogger*) αλλά τη φρασεολογία, π.χ. *τροφή για σκέψη* (< αγγλ. *food for thought*), τη μορφολογία, π.χ. τη χρήση του αγγλικού μορφήματος *-s* στον πληθυντικό και την εμφάνιση συμφυρμών, τη σύνταξη, π.χ. την εμφάνιση νέων ΟΦ με προ-τροποποιητή και την πραγματολογία, π.χ. δανεισμός αγγλικών πραγματολογικών δεικτών (*γιες*, *γέα*, *γεπ* < αγγλ. *yes*, *yeah*, *yeep*). Με βάση τα ευρήματα της έρευνας φαίνεται ότι υπάρχει αναμφισβήτητα μια ισχυρή ένδειξη εξαγγελισμού της ΝΕ, όπως παρατηρείται και σε άλλες ευρωπαϊκές γλώσσες.

# RÉSUMÉ

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## *Première chapitre : Introduction*

Dans cette thèse, j'essaie d'examiner les influences de l'anglais sur le grec moderne, qui sont devenues assez répandues, surtout au cours des deux à trois dernières décennies. Mon objectif est de présenter une étude complète et contemporaine de ce phénomène, en tenant compte de l'influence de l'anglais aux différents niveaux linguistiques du grec moderne, en me concentrant surtout sur le niveau lexical, le niveau phraséologique et le niveau morphosyntaxique. Mon objectif est d'examiner les emprunts d'anglais de l'étude à la fois qualitativement et quantitativement, en fournissant des résultats statistiques significatifs.

L'influence de l'anglais est évidente à l'échelle mondiale, et conduit à un nouveau champ d'étude traitant de l'anglicisation. En effet, de nombreux efforts sont faits pour étudier l'anglicisation des langues au niveau européen, mais aussi au niveau mondial. Cette tendance générale à étudier l'influence de l'anglais, ainsi que le fait que l'insertion d'éléments d'origine anglaise en grec moderne est continue et imparable, ont suscité mon intérêt pour une étude approfondie du phénomène et ont conduit à ma décision d'écrire cette thèse. Cependant, la littérature spécialisée concernant l'anglicisation du grec moderne est plutôt limitée. La plupart des études concernent l'emprunt lexical (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi, 1994), tandis que la traduction calquée des unités phraséologiques et des structures morphosyntaxiques n'est mentionnée qu'occasionnellement et n'est pas étudiée systématiquement (Mackridge, 1985 ; Petrounias, 2007). Dans cette thèse, j'ai donc l'intention de combler, dans la mesure du possible, cette lacune de la littérature, en fournissant une étude complète sur l'anglicisation du grec moderne.

Ma recherche examine d'abord le phénomène de l'anglicisation en général, en fournissant des exemples de l'influence de l'anglais sur plusieurs langues. Aussi, j'étudie les raisons qui ont conduit à ce que l'anglais soit considéré aujourd'hui comme une langue mondiale. Deuxièmement, je me concentre sur la relation entre l'anglais et le grec moderne, ayant comme but de démontrer l'influence de l'anglais au niveau lexical, phraséologique, morphologique, syntaxique et pragmatique du grec moderne.

Dans mon analyse, je me concentre sur les emprunts à l'anglais récemment apparus en grec moderne, comme par exemple *blóger* (< angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse'), les structures phraséologiques calquées du grec moderne qui traduisent mot à mot les structures

anglaises correspondantes, comme par exemple *trofi gia sképsi* (< angl. food for thought ‘matière à réflexion’), ainsi que des structures morphosyntaxiques calquées des structures anglaises correspondantes, comme par exemple le nouveau cas d’adverbes périphrastiques composés du syntagme prépositionnel *me órus* (< angl. in terms of ‘en termes de’), suivi d’un syntagme nominal au génitif, par exemple, *me órus aksioprépias* (< angl. in terms of dignity ‘en termes de dignité’).

Afin de collecter et d’analyser mes données, j’utilise des dictionnaires, des grammaires ainsi que des corpus de textes du grec moderne, à savoir le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque (Hellenic National Corpus), le Corpus des Textes Grecs (Corpus of Greek Texts), des corpus de texte disponibles pour le grec moderne sur la plateforme Sketch Engine, et aussi un corpus de textes spécialisés que j’ai créé exclusivement pour mes données à travers cette plateforme. En ce qui concerne les nouveaux emprunts directs de l’anglais, j’étudie l’existence de types d’emprunts non translittérés dans le système alphabétique du grec moderne et aussi je compare la fréquence des types translittérés et non translittérés (par exemple le type non-translittéré *blogger* ‘blogueur/bloggeuse’ au lieu du type translittéré en grec moderne <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] ‘blogueur/bloggeuse’). En plus, j’analyse les facteurs qui contribuent à l’émergence des types non-translittérés des emprunts anglais en examinant leur apparition dans des vocabulaires « spécialisés ». En ce qui concerne les unités phraséologiques et les structures morphosyntaxiques calquées, je compare la fréquence d’apparition des syntagmes ou des structures empruntées et influencées par l’anglais à celle des structures natives du grec moderne. J’essaie également de préciser la période chronologique de l’insertion des emprunts anglais en grec moderne et, pour conclure, sur la base de mes résultats, je tire plusieurs conclusions générales concernant l’anglicisation du grec moderne.

## ***Deuxième chapitre : Le phénomène de l’anglicisation***

L’anglais est aujourd’hui considéré comme une langue mondiale, une langue dominante, utilisée par un grand nombre des locuteurs pour leurs interactions. Il est présent sur plusieurs aspects de la vie quotidienne tels que la technologie, la science, les médias et Internet. Les influences de l’anglais sont nombreuses sur les langues non seulement un niveau européen, mais également au niveau mondial.

Toutes les influences présentes dans les langues du monde entier et qui sont dues à l’influence de l’anglais relèvent de la notion d’anglicisation. Ainsi, les anglicismes se réfèrent à un large éventail de phénomènes qui se retrouvent au niveau lexical, tels que les calques, les

emprunts sémantiques, les hybrides et les faux anglicismes, au niveau phraséologique, y compris les unités ou idiomes phraséologiques, mais aussi au niveau phonologique, morphologique, syntaxique et pragmatique (Pulcini *et al.*, 2012 : 5). Par exemple, des influences de l'anglais sont observées au niveau morphologique du bulgare, où le suffixe anglais *-ing* est attaché aux bases nominales bulgares, comme par exemple le type *manastiring* (< manastir 'monastère'+ le suffixe anglais *-ing*) (Stamenov, 2015 : 169-171). Des influences sont également observées au niveau lexical du français, par exemple des emprunts directs comme le *sandwich* (< angl. sandwich), des calques comme *gratte-ciel* (< angl. skyscraper), et des emprunts sémantiques tels que le verbe *réaliser* (< angl. to realise). Pour ce dernier, le nouveau sens « se rendre compte » a été ajouté sur le sens déjà existant (faire, effectuer) en raison de l'influence de l'anglais (Walsh, 2014 : 429). En plus, le niveau pragmatique de certaines langues est aussi influencé par l'anglais. Par exemple, en espagnol, le marqueur de discours *well* 'bien', en finnois, le marqueur de politesse *please* 's'il vous plaît', et en norvégien la salutation *gudbai* (< angl. goodbye 'au revoir') et les exclamations *nå* (< angl. no 'non') et *sjur* (< angl. sure 'sûr'), entre autres (cf. Andersen, 2014 : 20).

La domination de la langue anglaise a ses origines dans l'expansion de l'Empire britannique. L'Angleterre était également en première ligne en ce qui concerne la technologie et les innovations du 19ème siècle qui se sont ensuite propagées au reste du monde. La puissance économique de l'Angleterre et des États-Unis a aussi contribué à la domination de l'anglais dans le monde au 20ème siècle. Aujourd'hui, l'anglais domine dans les domaines de la technologie, la science, la recherche universitaire, les technologies de l'information, Internet, la politique, l'éducation, les médias et les industries du film et de la musique (cf. par exemple Crystal, 2003 : 29-30 ; 59-112).

De plus, la diffusion de l'anglais est due au contact linguistique et par extension au phénomène d'emprunt. Quand deux systèmes linguistiques sont en contact, des éléments linguistiques sont empruntés d'un système à un autre. L'emprunt est dû à la nécessité de nommer un nouvel objet ou une nouvelle idée qui n'existait pas auparavant dans le système linguistique. De plus, un facteur responsable de l'emprunt est la notion du prestige de la langue donneuse. En effet, les locuteurs d'un système linguistique ont tendance à insérer dans leur langue des éléments d'un autre système considéré comme plus « dominant » ou plus prestigieux, malgré le fait qu'il y a déjà dans la langue un terme natif pour nommer cet objet spécifique ou idée (cf. entre autres Haspelmath, 2009 : 46-49 ; Wilton & De Houwer, 2011 : 1). L'emprunt est considéré comme une source importante de nouveaux mots pour une langue,



mais en cas de bilinguisme ou de multilinguisme prolongé, l'emprunt de structures peut également être observé.

### ***Troisième chapitre : Le phénomène de l'anglicisation du grec moderne***

La langue grecque a une longue histoire de plus de quarante siècles, au cours de laquelle ont été attestés de nombreux changements dans son vocabulaire, sa morphologie et sa syntaxe (Babiniotis, 2002 : 11-13). Dans le vocabulaire du grec moderne, il existe des éléments du grec ancien, par exemple *odós* 'rue', *dimokratía* 'démocratie'. De plus le grec moderne a été influencé par une ancienne forme du grec, "la langue puriste" ou *katharevousa*, qui a dominé en Grèce jusqu'en 1976, où le grec moderne a été établi. La caractéristique principale de cette langue puriste est qu'elle a essayé d'imiter le grec ancien, en conservant ses paradigmes d'inflexion et une partie de son vocabulaire (Christidis, 2005 : 163). Ainsi, dans le vocabulaire du grec moderne, il existe des formes érudites qui coexistent avec les types du grec moderne, par exemple *pólis* 'ville' coexiste avec la forme du grec moderne *póli* 'ville', mais aussi des mots érudits qui coexistent avec ceux du grec moderne, par exemple *ostó* ou *ostún* 'os' coexiste avec le mot du grec moderne *kókalo* 'os' (Adrados, 2010 : 490).

En grec moderne, il y a beaucoup d'emprunts au turc, par exemple *tsáda* (< turc *çanta* 'sac'), à l'italien, par exemple *káltsa* (< it. *calze* 'chaussette'), à l'albanais, comme *lulúdi* (< alb. *lule* 'fleur') et à l'arabe, comme *mayazí* (< arab. *matjar* 'magasin') et autres (cf. par exemple, Adrados, 2010 : 498-499). Le grec moderne a cependant emprunté un plus grand nombre de mots du français, qui était la deuxième langue dominante en Grèce au milieu du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle et a influencé le vocabulaire de nombreux domaines de la vie quotidienne, comme la mode, par exemple *zip kilót* (< fr. *jupe-culotte*), la cuisine, par exemple *frikasé* (< fr. *fricassée*), les sports, par exemple *terén* (< fr. *terrain*) et l'art, par exemple *atelié* (< fr. *atelier*) (cf. par exemple, Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994 : 110-123).

Après la seconde moitié du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle, la domination de l'anglais sur le grec moderne et la société grecque est devenue plus intense, probablement en raison de la domination croissante des États-Unis. Progressivement, l'anglais est devenu la deuxième langue parlée dans le pays après le grec moderne. De plus, en Grèce, la connaissance de l'anglais est considérée comme cruciale. Son apprentissage commence parfois dès la première année du primaire, lorsque les enfants ont six ans. En dehors des écoles, il existe des écoles privées des langues qui offrent une éducation plus approfondie et plus intense en anglais. Avoir un diplôme qui certifie la

maîtrise de l'anglais est particulièrement important en Grèce car il offre des opportunités professionnelles et éducatives.

Aujourd'hui, l'anglais affecte presque tous les domaines de la société grecque. Par conséquent les emprunts à l'anglais sont nombreux, et tout particulièrement dans les domaines du sport (*gol* < angl. goal 'but'), du divertissement (*miúzikal* < angl. musical 'comédie musicale'), la mode et la beauté (*bléizer* < angl. blazer 'veste', *méikap* < angl. make-up 'maquillage'), la nourriture (*dónats* < angl. doughnuts 'donuts'), la technologie (*sóftyuér* < angl. software 'logiciel'), ainsi que la vie quotidienne (*supermárket* < angl. supermarket 'supermarché') (cf. par exemple Mackridge, 1985 : 316-317). En particulier, le développement d'Internet et des réseaux sociaux a engendré un nouveau vocabulaire d'origine anglaise, comme *blog* (< angl. blog 'blog'), *yuébsait* (< angl. website 'site internet') et *tsat* (< angl. chat 'chat').

Concernant l'adaptation générale des emprunts en grec moderne, ceux-ci sont adaptés selon le système phonologique de la langue receveuse. Étant donné que le grec moderne a un système orthographique différent de celui de l'anglais, les emprunts sont toujours translittérés. Lorsque les emprunts entrent dans le grec moderne, un genre grammatical leur est attribué. Les emprunts qui portent la caractéristique [+ animé] sont désignés comme masculins ou féminins, tandis que les emprunts qui portent la caractéristique [-animé] sont désignés comme neutres. Quand un emprunt est adapté à la morphologie du grec moderne, un suffixe flexionnel lui est attribué ; il le classe dans l'une des classes flexionnelles du grec moderne (Ralli, 2005 : 116-122). Contrairement aux emprunts aux langues telles que le turc et l'italien, qui sont entièrement adaptés au système du grec moderne, les emprunts à l'anglais sont adaptés au niveau phonologique, mais ne sont pas adaptés au niveau morphologique, car ils n'obtiennent pas de suffixe flexionnel. Cependant, un genre grammatical leur est attribué et ils sont translittérés dans le système alphabétique du grec moderne. Pourtant, les emprunts de l'anglais récemment apparus dans le grec moderne sont non-translittérés et par conséquent ils conservent leur forme anglaise originale.

En plus des emprunts directs de l'anglais, il y a aussi des calques, comme *termatoflakas* (< *térma* 'but' + *filakas* 'gardien' < angl. *goalkeeper* 'gardien de but') et des emprunts sémantiques tels que le nom *podíki* (< angl. mouse 'souris'). Pour ce dernier, le nouveau sens « appareil connecté à un ordinateur » a été ajouté sur le sens déjà existant (mammifère) en raison de l'influence de l'anglais. Il y a aussi des faux anglicismes. Ce sont des unités lexicales présentes dans le vocabulaire de la langue réceptrice et qui sont identiques ou quasi-identiques à un mot anglais. Cependant, bien qu'ils présentent des similitudes avec les mots anglais, ils n'existent pas du tout dans cette langue, ou bien ils existent avec des significations différentes

en anglais car ils ont été créés dans le vocabulaire de la langue réceptrice (Bagasheva & Renner, 2015 : 78). Par exemple, le faux anglicisme *básket* ‘basket-ball’ fait référence au sport du basket-ball, tandis que le mot *basket* ‘panier’ en anglais décrit un petit contenant utilisé pour transporter des choses.

Des influences de l'anglais sur le grec moderne sont également notées au niveau phraséologique. Plus précisément, il y a des unités phraséologiques en grec moderne qui semblent calquer les phrasèmes anglais équivalents. Par exemple, l'unité phraséologique *sirá alisiđotón adiđráseon* ‘série de réaction en chaîne’ calque le phrasème anglais *series of chain reaction* (Mackridge, 1985 : 360). De même, l'unité phraséologique récemment apparue *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘pleurer sur le lait renversé’ calque le phrasème anglais *cry over spilt milk* (Papadopoulou, 2016 : 23-24 ; Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, à paraître).

En outre, au niveau morphologique, l'utilisation du suffixe flexionnel *-s* de l'anglais est observée pour former le pluriel des emprunts anglais. Ainsi, des structures telles que *áutfit.s* (< angl. *oufits* ‘tenues’), *blog.s* (< angl. *blogs* ‘blogs’) et *fólouer.s* (< angl. *followers* ‘abonnés / abonnées’) sont observées. En restant au niveau morphologique, outre l'emprunt de morphèmes, des structures empruntées de l'anglais sont également observées. Aujourd'hui, en grec moderne, il y a l'émergence d'amalgames lexicaux, principalement dans les vocabulaires spécialisés, en raison de l'influence de l'anglais. Les amalgames sont considérés comme des mots phonologiques et ils portent un accent, comme par exemple *aerayitó* ‘nourriture servi en avion’ (< *aér(as)* ‘air’ + *(f)ayitó* ‘nourriture’). Les amalgames en grec moderne sont subordonnés ou attributifs avec la tête à droite, ou coordonnés et sans tête (Ralli & Xydopoulos, 2012 : 38-39).

De plus, au niveau syntaxique, il existe des structures qui semblent avoir été influencées par les structures correspondantes de l'anglais, comme par exemple le placement de l'adverbe *prin* ‘depuis’ à la fin de la clause comme en anglais : *polá xrónia prin*, au lieu de *prin polá xrónia* ‘depuis plusieurs années’ (Petrounias, 2007 : 351-357). Également, dans les propositions subordonnées, les locuteurs ont nouvellement tendance à mettre le sujet en premier lieu, imitant la syntaxe anglaise, au lieu d'utiliser l'ordre VSO du grec moderne, où le verbe précède le sujet, comme dans le cas suivant, *aftó pu i María íthele na pi* ‘ce que Marie voulait dire’, où le sujet *María* ‘Marie’ précède le verbe *íthele* ‘voulait’ dans la proposition subordonnée, au lieu de la structure *aftó pu íthele na pi i María* ‘ce que voulait dire Marie’, dans laquelle le sujet *María* ‘Marie’ suit le verbe *íthele* ‘voulait’ (Haris, 2003: 214-217).

Finalement, des influences anglaises se retrouvent aussi au niveau pragmatique du grec moderne, avec l'émergence d'emprunts pragmatiques. Les exemples incluent, entre autres, le

marqueur de discours *okéi* (< angl. okay ‘d’accord’), les marqueurs de politesse tels que *sóri* (< angl. sorry ‘désolé’) et *thénk yiu* ou *thénks* (< angl. thank you/thanks ‘merci’), les marqueurs de demande, comme *pliz* (< angl. please ‘s’il vous plaît’), et les salutations telles que *bái* (< angl. bye ‘au revoir’).

Dans cette thèse, je me concentre sur l’influence de l’anglais au niveau lexical, phraséologique et morphosyntaxique du grec moderne. Plus particulièrement, je me concentre sur les emprunts directs récemment apparus, les structures phraséologiques qui calquent les structures correspondantes de l’anglais, les structures en forme de verbes à particule, les groupes nominaux pré-modifiés (dont le pré-modificateur est un emprunt d’origine anglaise), le nouveau cas d’adverbes périphrastiques, et les verbes qui présentent une structure thématique altérée imitant la structure des verbes anglais équivalents.

#### ***Quatrième chapitre : Méthodologie***

Lors des premières étapes de ma recherche sur les influences de l’anglais sur le grec moderne, j’ai utilisé Internet, et en particulier le moteur de recherche Google, pour localiser mes données. Même si Google n’est pas considéré comme un outil et une source fiable pour l’analyse quantitative linguistique et le traitement des données, ma recherche via celui-ci a été menée afin d’obtenir des résultats préliminaires et des premières informations statistiques et de collecter des exemples d’utilisation. De plus, une tentative de localiser ces modèles dans les corpus de texte du grec moderne, le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque (Hellenic National Corpus) et le Corpus des Textes Grecs (Corpus of Greek Texts), n’a pas donné de résultats significatifs, car ces corpus comprennent un nombre assez limité de textes et de genres de texte. Plus précisément, le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque est un corpus de texte général et contient 47 millions de mots. Les textes qui y figurent proviennent principalement des journaux (61%), et en pourcentage plus faible, des livres (9%) et des magazines (5%). Il convient de noter que les données provenant d’Internet sont rares et que les données orales sont complètement absentes. Le Corpus des Textes Grecs est également un corpus de texte général, composé de 30 millions de mots, mais la collection de textes s’est arrêtée en 2010. Tout comme précédemment, ses textes proviennent principalement de la langue écrite, journaux (29%), livres (22%), magazines (22%), ainsi que des données orales (10%). Cependant, aucune donnée d’Internet n’est incluse.

Ces textes du corpus ne servent pas l’objectif de la présente recherche, car ils incluent des données de langue écrite et formelle, tandis que les données de langue informelle orale sont

omises. Aux fins de cette recherche, il est important d'avoir accès aux textes de corpus de grande taille, qui incluent des données récentes provenant de situations de communication informelles.

Dans cette thèse, j'examine en détail mes données au travers de la plateforme Sketch Engine. Sketch Engine permet d'accéder à de grands corpus de texte provenant d'Internet ainsi que d'outils pour les éditer. Pour le grec moderne, il y a deux corpus de texte généraux qui répondent aux besoins de cette recherche : le Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC), qui contient 124 millions de mots, et le Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14), qui se compose de 1,6 milliard de mots. En particulier, elTenTen14 appartient à la famille TenTen, qui comprend de grands corpus de texte, jusqu'à 10 milliards de mots, pour diverses langues, comme l'espagnol et le chinois. En outre, la plateforme Sketch Engine permet à l'utilisateur de créer un texte de corpus personnalisé en fonction de ses besoins, soit en mettant en ligne ses propres textes sur la plateforme, soit en créant son propre texte de corpus provenant d'Internet. Pour les textes de corpus provenant d'Internet, l'utilisateur a la possibilité de saisir des "mots clés", des URL ou des pages entières. L'utilisateur peut également ajouter plus de données en suivant la même procédure.

Mon objectif initial concernant l'analyse de mes données était de créer un corpus de texte diachronique qui comprendrait des données écrites et orales. Cependant, il y avait des difficultés à trouver des données orales diachroniques et, par conséquent, la création d'un tel corpus de textes n'a pas pu être réalisée. J'ai donc décidé de créer un corpus de textes uniquement basé sur les emprunts anglais analysés dans cette thèse, et plus particulièrement sur les emprunts anglais directs. Puisque les données du corpus de texte GkWaC sont datées de 2007 et celles du corpus de texte elTenTen14 de 2014, je voulais, au travers de Sketch Engine, avoir une vue générale de la présence de mes données en ligne. J'ai donc utilisé cette plateforme et sa fonction des "mots clés" pour créer un corpus de textes de 6.5 millions de mots, le Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19). Mon objectif était, dans un premier temps, de confirmer que les emprunts anglais en question ont une fréquence d'occurrence élevée, et ensuite de confirmer que la fréquence de la forme translittérée par rapport à la forme non translittérée est en accord avec les résultats sur les textes de corpus GkWaC et elTenTen14.

Concernant la collecte de données, des emprunts d'anglais récemment apparus et des structures qui traduisent mot à mot les structures équivalentes d'anglais, j'ai collecté mes données principalement manuellement, au travers des mass-médias, notamment la télévision et Internet. En particulier, Internet a été une riche source de collecte d'anglicismes via divers sites de réseaux sociaux, blogs, etc. J'ai collecté aussi mes données au travers des journaux,

magazines et discours quotidiens. J'ai également consulté des dictionnaires tels que le *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach, 2001), ainsi que divers dictionnaires pour le grec moderne. La liste d'anglicismes contient actuellement 1370 mots et structures et est constamment mise à jour à mesure que de nouveaux mots et structures apparaissent en grec moderne.

En ce qui concerne les nouveaux emprunts à l'anglais, j'ai choisi d'examiner en détail huit (8) exemples liés à internet et principalement à la diffusion des médias sociaux (par exemple *blóger* < angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse'), de la télévision (par exemple *riálití sóu* < angl. reality show 'télé réalité') et de la vie quotidienne (par exemple *xápening* < angl. happening 'évènement'). Certains d'entre eux, fournis par le Dictionnaire de l'Académie d'Athènes, sont considérés comme des emprunts plus anciens, sur la base des informations chronologiques de leur insertion en grec moderne (par exemple *xápening* < angl. happening 'évènement'). Tandis que d'autres sont de nouveaux éléments dans la langue, car ils n'apparaissent pas dans tous les dictionnaires (par exemple *sélfí* < angl. selfie 'selfie'). J'ai choisi de présenter et d'analyser trois (3) emprunts anglais qui ont une fréquence d'apparition élevée, de plus de 10.000 occurrences dans le corpus de texte elTenTen14 :

- (i) *blóger* < angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse'
- kónsept* < angl. concept 'concept'
- bátzet* < angl. budget 'budget'

ainsi que cinq (5) emprunts anglais qui ont une fréquence basse d'apparition, de moins de 5.000 occurrences dans le corpus de texte elTenTen14 :

- (ii) *bagráund* < angl. background 'context'
- xápening* < angl. happening 'évènement'
- xípster* < angl. hipster 'hipster'
- riálití sóu* < angl. reality show 'télé réalité'
- sélfí* < angl. selfie 'selfie'.

J'ai choisi de ne pas examiner les emprunts anglais qui apparaissent souvent sous leur forme non translittérée, dans un texte non continu, comme dans les titres des journaux (par exemple *Deal News Online*) et dont les résultats ne seraient pas représentatifs.

J'ai examiné leur présence dans différents dictionnaires du grec moderne, le Dictionnaire du Grec Moderne (Institute of Modern Greek Studies, 1998), le Dictionnaire de l'Académie d'Athènes (Charalampakis, 2014), le Grand Dictionnaire en Ligne du Grec Moderne (Patakis, 2019) et le Dictionnaire de la Langue Grecque Moderne (5<sup>ème</sup> ed.) (2019), ainsi que dans le *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach, 2001). Sur la base de ces dictionnaires, je fournis des informations sur leur signification, genre, inflexion, ainsi que les possibles termes correspondants en grec moderne. J'ai également vérifié leur présence dans les corpus de textes du grec moderne, le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque, le Corpus des Textes Grecs, le GkWaC et le eITenTen14, ainsi que dans le Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19), le corpus de textes provenant d'internet que j'ai construit via Sketch Engine pour les besoins de cette recherche. Sur la base de ces corpus, je fournis des résultats de fréquence en examinant leur apparence sous forme translittérée (<μπλόγκερ> [blóger] < angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse') et non translittérée (*logger*).

En ce qui concerne les structures phraséologiques calquées, j'ai choisi d'examiner huit (8) phrasèmes qui sont plus souvent utilisés sur internet, à la télévision et dans le langage courant (*pérno to xróno mu* < angl. take my time 'prendre mon temps') ou des phrasèmes inhabituelles et exceptionnelles (*teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* < angl. last but not least 'dernier mais non des moindres'). Les phrasèmes étudiés sont les suivants :

- (iii) *pérno to xróno mu* < angl. take my time 'prendre mon temps'
- kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* < angl. cry over spilt milk 'pleurer sur le lait renversé'
- skeletí sti dulápa* < angl. skeletons in the closet 'squelettes dans le placard'
- trofi gia sképsi* < angl. food for thought 'matière à réflexion'
- kaftí patáta* < angl. hot potato 'patate chaude'
- teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* < angl. last but not least 'dernier mais non des moindres'
- krívo káti káto apó to xalí* < angl. sweep something under the carpet/the rug 'balayer quelque chose sous le tapis'
- pulái san zestó psomí* < angl. it sells like hot buns/cakes 'se vendre comme des petits pains'.

J'ai choisi de ne pas analyser des phrasèmes dont la signification varie selon le contexte, comme pour *sto télos tis méras* (< angl. at the end of the day 'à la fin de la journée'), qui peut avoir une connotation concluante (idiomatique, due à l'influence de l'anglais), ou temporelle (au sens propre).

J'ai vérifié l'occurrence de ces expressions dans les dictionnaires du grec moderne et j'ai tenté de trouver le phrasème correspondant en grec moderne sur la base des données des dictionnaires anglais-grecs, ainsi que le site Linguee.gr. J'ai également cherché les phrasèmes dans les corpus de textes du grec moderne, le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque, le Corpus des Textes Grecs, le GkWaC et le eITenTen14, afin d'extraire des résultats statistiques et de comparer également la fréquence d'occurrence de la structure calquée avec la structure équivalente du grec moderne.

Les structures morphosyntaxiques retrouvées en grec moderne qui calquent des structures équivalentes anglaise sont les suivantes :

- (iv) des structures en forme de verbes à particule
- (v) des structures nominales pré-modifiées dont le pré-modificateur est un emprunt d'origine anglaise,
- (vi) un nouveau cas d'adverbes périphrastiques
- (vii) des verbes qui présentent une structure thématique altérée imitant la structure des verbes anglais équivalents à cause de l'influence anglaise

Pour leur analyse, j'ai consulté des grammaires du grec moderne (notamment la Grammaire Concise du grec moderne). Ensuite, j'ai étudié leur présence dans le corpus de textes eITenTen14 pour comparer la fréquence d'occurrence entre la structure calquée et la structure équivalente du grec moderne, quand cela était possible, mais aussi extrait les collocations les plus fréquentes concernant certaines structures.

Enfin, j'ai utilisé les résultats d'une enquête par questionnaire que j'ai menée en 2014 pour sonder la reconnaissance des locuteurs du grec moderne aux nouvelles structures calquant celles de l'anglais. Les résultats aident également à établir la chronologie de certaines structures attestées en grec moderne et qui calquent les structures anglaises équivalentes. Le questionnaire était composé de 13 paires de questions, la première contenant la structure calquée et la seconde la structure du grec moderne équivalente. Il a été complété par 180 locuteurs du grec moderne, de tout âge et de milieux différents (lieu de résidence, profession, connaissance de l'anglais et d'autres langues étrangères). Cependant, dans l'analyse des résultats, seul l'âge semble jouer un rôle déterminant dans la sélection ou non de la structure calquée de l'anglais.



## *Cinquième et sixième chapitre : L'analyse des données et discussion*

Les résultats de la recherche ont montré que les nouveaux emprunts anglais sont peu nombreux dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque (Hellenic National Corpus) et le Corpus des Textes Grecs (Corpus of Greek Texts). Par exemple, *xípster* (< angl. hipster 'hipster') et *sélfí* (< angl. selfie 'selfie') n'apparaissent pas du tout dans ces deux textes de corpus, tandis que le mot *blóger* (< angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse') apparaît 2 fois dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque, mais pas du tout dans le Corpus des Textes Grecs. Dans le reste des cas, on peut noter des scores entre 27 et 130 concernant le nombre d'occurrences dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque et 12 à 34 concernant le nombre d'occurrences dans le Corpus des Textes Grecs. Des résultats plus élevés sont donnés dans le corpus de texte GkWaC, par exemple *blóger* (< angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse') a le score le plus élevé de 4.561 occurrences. Encore une fois, *xípster* et *sélfí* donnent des résultats extrêmement faibles ou nuls. De plus, les résultats du GWD19 sont très élevés pour tous les emprunts anglais de la recherche.

D'un autre côté, les résultats de tous les emprunts anglais sont très élevés dans le corpus de texte elTenTen14. Les mots *blóger* (< angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse'), *kónsept* (< angl. concept 'concept') et *bátzet* (< angl. budget 'budget') apparaissent respectivement 17.845, 15.968 et 14.011 fois. Aussi, il est à noter que les emprunts *xípster* et *sélfí*, qui avaient des scores faibles ou nuls dans les corpus de textes précédents, affichent des résultats considérables dans le corpus de texte elTenTen14, respectivement 1.369 et 1.033 fois.

Ces emprunts apparaissent initialement dans des vocabulaires spécialisés, tels que le vocabulaire de la technologie, le vocabulaire d'Internet et le vocabulaire des jeunes, et concernent des situations de communication informelles. La fréquence d'apparition des emprunts anglais dans les corpus de textes du grec moderne, et en particulier dans les corpus de textes basés sur Internet, combinée à leur apparition dans les dictionnaires du grec moderne, donne des indications sur le degré de leur institutionnalisation. La plupart des emprunts anglais de la recherche apparaissent dans les corpus de textes du grec moderne (on note en particulier un fort pourcentage d'occurrences dans le corpus de texte elTenTen14), mais aussi dans les dictionnaires récents du grec moderne, indiquant qu'ils ont été institutionnalisés. Cependant, l'emprunt *sélfí* n'apparaît que dans le Dictionnaire de la Langue Grecque Moderne (Babiniotis, 2019) et il a donc probablement été récemment institutionnalisé, tandis que *xípster* n'apparaît dans aucun des dictionnaires du grec moderne, ce qui indique qu'il ne fait pas encore partie du vocabulaire général.

Il est à noter que, dans la plupart des cas, le type non-translittéré de l'emprunt apparaît plus souvent que le type translittéré dans tous les textes de corpus. Par exemple, le type non-translittéré des emprunts *blóger*, *kónsept*, *bagráund*, *xípster* et *sélfí* a des taux d'occurrence plus élevés dans tous les corpus de textes, probablement parce qu'ils constituent de nouveaux types qui apparaissent dans des vocabulaires spécialisés. Dans le cas *xápening* (< angl. happening 'événement') et *riálití sóu* (< angl. reality show 'télé réalité'), le type translittéré est supérieur dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque et le Corpus des Textes Grecs, tandis que le type non-translittéré est plus courant dans les textes de corpus basés sur Internet. Cela suggère que dans les textes écrits officiels, les emprunts sont adaptés au système de l'orthographe du grec moderne, tandis que lorsqu'ils sont utilisés dans des situations de communication informelles, comme sur Internet, ils conservent la forme qu'ils ont en anglais. Seul le type translittéré de l'emprunt *bátzet* (< angl. budget 'budget') a des taux d'occurrence plus élevés dans tous les textes de corpus, car ce terme fait partie du vocabulaire général et est utilisé par des locuteurs de tous âges, ce qui entraîne son ajustement orthographique au grec moderne.

Par conséquent, les types d'emprunts anglais non-translittérés apparaissent dans la même forme qu'en anglais dans le texte grec, en créant des structures hybrides, comme dans l'exemple suivant :

(viii) Το **brunch** αποτελεί συνήθεια του σαββατοκύριακου<sup>2</sup>  
to brunch apotelí siníthia tu savatokíriaku  
le brunch constitue<sub>3,SG</sub> habitude du weekend  
'le brunch constitue une habitude du weekend'

L'une des principales raisons de ce phénomène est que les emprunts anglais entrent en quantité dans le grec moderne et ne sont donc pas entièrement adaptés à son système. De plus, la translittération de l'emprunt anglais en grec moderne pourrait réduire sa reconnaissance. Par exemple, la forme translittérée du mot *blogger* dans l'alphabet du grec moderne est rendue par <μπλόγκερ> [blóger]. Cependant, sa forme visuelle n'est pas connue de l'utilisateur moyen et ne lui permet pas de la reconnaître immédiatement. De plus, les locuteurs du grec moderne sont familiers de l'alphabet latin, ce qui est probablement lié à la non-adaptation des emprunts anglais. En particulier, les jeunes locuteurs qui adoptent le "Greeklish", la forme "latinisée" de

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.iefimerida.gr/poli/brunch-sabbatokyriako-magazia-ektos-kentroy-athinas>.

l'orthographe du grec moderne, qui est utilisée dans la communication électronique (par exemple les courriers électroniques, les réseaux sociaux) (cf. par exemple, Androutsopoulos, 2009 : 221 ; Xydopoulos *et al.*, 2019 : 406). De plus, l'alphabet latin domine dans la publicité, les marques étrangères, les slogans où même le Greeklish est utilisé. Dans de nombreux aspects de la vie quotidienne, les mots du grec moderne et leurs translitérations dans l'alphabet latin coexistent, comme sur les panneaux de signalisation, où le type <Αθήνα> [Aθína] 'Athènes' coexiste avec *Athina*, le type translitéré dans l'alphabet latin.

Les types non-translitérés des emprunts anglais dominant dans les vocabulaires spécialisés qui sont aussi influencés par l'anglais, comme le vocabulaire de la technologie, des sports et de la mode. L'étude du vocabulaire de la technologie montre que la translitération ou non des emprunts est liée à la période de leur insertion en grec moderne. Par conséquent, les mots récemment introduits ne sont pas translitérés, par exemple *follower* 'abonné/abonnée', tandis que les emprunts plus anciens sont translitérés, par exemple <μόνιτορ> [mónitor] (< angl. monitor 'moniteur'). Cette affirmation est également étayée par le vocabulaire du sport, où des emprunts plus anciens, tels que ceux concernant le football et le basket, sont translitérés, par exemple <σκόρερ> [skórer] (< angl. scorer 'buteur'), tandis que les emprunts plus récents liés à des sports tels que le ski et le snowboard ne sont pas translitérés dans l'alphabet du grec moderne, par exemple *free riding*. Cela est dû au fait que le football et le basket sont bien connus et établis en Grèce, tandis que le ski et le snowboard sont populaires depuis seulement vingt à trente ans.

Le prestige social semble également jouer un rôle important dans la non-translitération des emprunts anglais. Par exemple, des sports tels que le ski et le snowboard sont préférés par les locuteurs de la classe sociale supérieure, car ils ont des exigences économiques importantes. Par conséquent, ces utilisateurs choisissent de ne pas translitérer les emprunts anglais afin d'améliorer leur idée de prestige et de statut supérieur. Les types d'emprunts non-translitérés sont également répandus dans le vocabulaire de la mode. Les locuteurs utilisent les types non translitérés pour être « à la mode » ou suffisamment « informés ». De plus, l'émergence d'emprunts non-translitérés dans les magazines ou les réseaux sociaux vise à montrer que les produits ou idées proposés sont influencés par l'industrie de la mode anglaise et américaine, et par conséquent ils sont plus modernes ou de meilleure qualité que les produits locaux visant en plus à attirer l'intérêt des acheteurs ou des lecteurs.

En ce qui concerne les structures phraséologiques calquées de l'anglais, la plupart d'entre elles n'apparaissent ni dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque, ni dans le Corpus des Textes Grecs et leurs occurrences sont faibles dans le corpus de texte GkWaC. Pourtant,

elles apparaissent toutes dans le corpus de textes eITenTen14, donnant des résultats significatifs. Par exemple, les phrasèmes *trofi gia sképsi* (< angl. food for thought ‘matière à réflexion’) et *kaftí patáta* (< angl. hot potato ‘patate chaude’) ont le plus grand nombre d’occurrences (respectivement 1.654 et 1.257), tandis que le phrasème *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* (< angl. cry over spilt milk ‘pleurer sur le lait renversé’), apparaît seulement 162 fois. Le fait que ces phrases n’apparaissent généralement pas dans les dictionnaires du grec moderne alors que leur présence est élevée dans le corpus de textes eITenTen14 indique qu’il s’agit de nouvelles structures qui apparaissent dans des situations de communication informelles.

En comparant les structures phraséologiques calquées avec les structures correspondantes du grec moderne, la structure du grec moderne est, dans la plupart des cas, plus fréquente que la structure calquée. Cependant, dans les exemples *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* (< angl. sweep something under the carpet/the rug ‘balayer quelque chose sous le tapis’), *trofi gia sképsi* (< angl. food for thought ‘matière à réflexion’) et *kaftí patáta* (< angl. hot potato ‘patate chaude’), le phrasème calqué a un taux d’occurrences plus élevé que le phrasème correspondant du grec moderne. Seul le phrasème *kaftí patáta* apparaît dans les dictionnaires et semble donc avoir été institutionnalisé. Les deux autres structures sont probablement en cours d’intégration.

Les structures phraséologiques calquées sont probablement entrées en grec moderne par le biais d’un mécanisme de "prêt de traduction hâtif". Plus précisément, ce sont des traductions rapides, hâtives et négligentes, qui ne sont souvent pas comprises par les locuteurs du grec moderne. Par exemple, la phrase *skeletí sti dulápa* (< angl. skeletons in the closet ‘squelettes dans le placard’) a une signification opaque qui ne peut pas être facilement perçue par les locuteurs du grec moderne. Ces traductions se propagent rapidement et sans beaucoup de contrôle sur Internet. La plupart d’entre elles ont une signification idiomatique en anglais, il est donc impossible de les intégrer dans grec moderne avec la traduction mot à mot.

En ce qui concerne les structures morphosyntaxiques calquées, il y en a certaines qui présentent des similitudes avec des structures en forme de verbes à particule anglaises. Ces structures se composent du verbe et d’un adverbe local, par exemple *píso* ‘en arrière’, *káto* ‘en bas’. Ainsi, la structure *pérno kápion píso* ‘rappeler quelqu’un’ semble calquer le verbe à particule anglais *call somebody back* ‘rappeler quelqu’un’, et est utilisé à la place du verbe grec moderne *ksanatílefonó* ‘rappeler’ ou de la structure *tílefonó páli* ‘appeler de nouveau’, dans des environnements au sujet d’une conversation téléphonique, comme en anglais. De même, la structure *yráfo káti káto* ‘écrire quelque chose’ semble calquer le verbe à particule anglais *write*

*something down* ‘écrire quelque chose’ et est utilisé à la place du verbe du grec moderne *γράφω* ‘écrire’ ou *συνιόνο* ‘noter’.

Un autre nouveau cas concerne les structures nominales pré-modifiées qui calquent les structures anglaises équivalentes. Le pré-modificateur est un emprunt étranger non fléchi, surtout d'origine anglaise, qui forme des structures hybrides du type [SN SN<sub>non fléchi</sub> N]. Par exemple, les structures nominales pré-modifiées *pdf αρχίο* ‘pdf fichier’ et *wi-fi σύνδεσι* ‘wi-fi connexion’, où les emprunts anglais, *pdf* et *wi-fi*, se retrouvent utilisés dans une position pré-nominale, au détriment des structures du grec moderne, *αρχίο pdf* ‘fichier pdf’, *σύνδεσι wi-fi* ‘connexion wi-fi’. De telles structures ont des occurrences limitées ou nulles dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque, le Corpus des Textes Grecs et le corpus de texte GkWaC, alors qu'elles ont des occurrences élevées dans le corpus de textes elTenTen14. Toutefois, dans la majorité des cas, la structure du grec moderne prédomine sur la structure calquée. Par exemple, la structure *pdf αρχίο* ‘pdf fichier’ apparaît 533 fois dans le corpus de textes elTenTen14, alors que la structure *αρχίο pdf* ‘fichier pdf’ apparaît 1.386 fois. Ces structures n'appartiennent ni à la catégorie des mots composés, ni dans la catégorie des phrasèmes, car elles ne répondent pas à des critères spécifiques (cf. Ralli, 2005 : 200-203 ; 2007 : 226-229).

On observe également la structure *με όρους* ‘en termes’ + *SN en génitif*, qui calque la structure anglaise *in terms of* ‘en termes de’ + *SN*. Cette structure semble avoir un sens adverbial et elle remplace des adverbes du grec moderne. Par exemple, la structure *με όρους ακσιοπρέπιαι* ‘en termes de dignité’ est utilisée à la place de l’adverbe *ακσιοπρεπός* ‘déceamment’.

Enfin, deux verbes du grec moderne présentent une structure thématique altérée imitant la structure des verbes anglais équivalents. Le verbe *promiθέvo* ‘fournir’, au lieu d’avoir deux compléments d’objets en accusatif, est compilé avec un objet en accusatif et un syntagme prépositionnel *me* ‘avec’ + *N en accusatif*, calquant la structure anglaise *provide with* ‘fournie avec’. De manière similaire, le verbe *διαγινόςkome* ‘se diagnostiquer’, à la voix passive, est intransitif, calquant la structure de l’anglais *to be diagnosed with* ‘être diagnostiqué avec’. La structure *promiθέvo* ‘fournir’+ *PP me* ‘avec’ + *N à l'accusatif*, apparaît 50 fois dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque, 13 fois dans le Corpus des Textes Grecs, 42 fois dans le GkWaC et 2.192 fois dans le elTenTen14. D’autre part, la structure *διαγινόςkome* ‘se diagnostiquer’+ *PP me* ‘avec’ + *N à l'accusatif* n’apparaît pas du tout dans le Trésor National de la Langue Grecque ou dans le Corpus des Textes Grecs, mais elle apparaît 52 fois dans GkWaC et 3.072 dans elTenTen14.

Dans ma tentative de dater les emprunts directs anglais, ainsi que les structures phraséologiques et morphosyntaxiques calquées de la recherche, j'ai rencontré des obstacles, car il n'y a pas de corpus de textes diachroniques pour le grec moderne. Cependant, j'ai essayé de déterminer la période de leur insertion en grec moderne sur la base des informations chronologiques du Dictionnaire de l'Académie d'Athènes (Charalampakis, 2014) et du *Dictionary of European Anglicisms* (Görlach, 2001), mais aussi via leur apparition dans les dictionnaires et les corpus de textes du grec moderne. Leur apparition ou non-apparition dans ces ouvrages indique qu'ils sont entrés en grec moderne au cours de la période 1990 et au-delà. Les exceptions sont les mots *xápening* (< angl. happening 'événement') et *riálití sóu* (< angl. reality show 'télé réalité'), qui, selon la datation du Dictionnaire de l'Académie d'Athènes (Charalampakis, 2014), sont entrées respectivement en 1959 et 1968. Ils ont été insérés en grec moderne dans une période antérieure, mais ils ont été largement utilisés au cours de ces dernières décennies, comme le montre leur apparition dans les corpus de texte du grec moderne. La plupart des emprunts recherchés sont des mots assez anciens en anglais. Cependant, des exemples tels que le *blogger* 'blogueur/bloggeuse', qui est apparu en anglais en 1999, est immédiatement entré dans la langue. Cela indique que les emprunts liés aux nouvelles technologies, à Internet, aux divertissements et la mode, sont entrés en grec moderne quasi-simultanément à leur apparition en anglais, comme, par exemple, les emprunts *escape room* 'chambre d'évasion' (2012) et *hashtag* 'hashtag' (2007).

Les structures phraséologiques et morphologiques calquées, au vu de leur apparition dans les corpus de textes, semblent être entrées en grec moderne à partir de 2007. Une exception est la structure *promiθévo* 'fournir'+ *PP me* 'avec' + *N à l'accusatif*, qui semble être entrée vers 1990, mais elle a ensuite été généralisée. Le fait qu'il s'agit de structures nouvellement introduites est également confirmé par les résultats de l'enquête par questionnaire. Ceux-ci indiquent que ces mots sont populaires et utilisés par les groupes d'âge plus jeunes, tandis que les plus âgés ne semblent pas les reconnaître et ne les utilisent pas dans leur vie quotidienne.

### ***Septième chapitre : Conclusion***

L'anglais semble influencer différents niveaux linguistiques du grec moderne, comme le vocabulaire, par exemple *blóger* (< angl. blogger 'blogueur/bloggeuse'), ou la phraséologie, par exemple *trofi yia sképsi* (< angl. food for thought 'matière à réflexion'). Mais c'est aussi le cas de la morphologie, par exemple l'utilisation du suffixe flexionnel -s de l'anglais pour former

le pluriel des emprunts anglais et l'émergence des amalgames. Et c'est enfin aussi le cas de la syntaxe, comme par exemple l'émergence de nouvelles structures nominales pré-modifiées, et de la pragmatique, par exemple l'émergence d'emprunts pragmatiques anglais (*γies, γέα, γep* < angl. yes, yeah, yep 'oui'). Sur la base des résultats de ma recherche, je considère qu'il existe sans aucun doute de fortes indications d'anglicisation assez marquée du grec moderne, comme cela a déjà pu être observé dans d'autres langues européennes.

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---

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# ABBREVIATIONS

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## *Dictionaries*

DAA:	Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (Charalampakis, 2014)
DEA:	Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach, 2001)
DMGL:	Dictionary of Modern Greek Language (Babinotis, 2019)
MGD:	Modern Greek Dictionary (Institute of Modern Greek Studies, 1998)
ODMG:	On-line Dictionary of Modern Greek (Patakis, 2019)

## *Text Corpora*

CGT:	Corpus of Greek Texts
elTenTen14:	Greek Web 2014
GkWaC:	Greek Web as Corpus
GWD19:	Greek Web Data 19
HNC:	Hellenic National Corpus

# TRANSCRIPTION SYMBOLS

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For the transcription in MG, I use a light phonetic transcription. The stress is put on top of the stressed vowel.

## *Consonants*

Symbol used	IPA symbol	Symbol used	IPA symbol
“k”	[c]	“δ”	[δ]
“k”	[k]	“d”	[d]
“x”	[x]	“l”	[l]
“x”	[ç]	“ʎ”	[ʎ]
“γ”	[j]	“m”	[m]
“γ”	[ɣ]	“n”	[n]
“g”	[g]	“r”	[r]
“g”	[ɟ]	“t”	[t]
“p”	[p]	“ts”	[ts]
“f”	[f]	“tz”	[dz]
“v”	[v]	“s”	[s]
“b”	[b]	“z”	[z]

## *Vowels*

Symbol used	IPA symbol
“a”	[a]
“i”	[i]
“e”	[e]
“o”	[o]
“u”	[u]

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **Introduction**



# 1. Introduction

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## *1.1 Topic and context*

In this dissertation I examine the influence of English on Modern Greek (hereinafter MG), which has become quite widespread especially during the past two decades. This dissertation represents the results of a long-term research on the influence of English on MG, which involved several stages. My research on English borrowings in MG started in 2014 while I was working on my undergraduate thesis whose main topic was the study of newly imported English-influenced phraseological units whose parts were calques of the equivalent English ones, as for example the phraseological unit *pérno to xróno mu* ‘take my time’ (< English take my time). At that stage I gathered my data manually through the television, the radio, the Press, the web, including social media accounts, blogs and online gaming, and of course the everyday interaction and communication. Through a questionnaire survey I confirmed the existence of such calqued phraseological units in MG and also the fact that they are mostly used by young speakers, since the older ones seem to not recognize them.

Subsequently, I noticed that word-by-word translation of English originated elements was not only observed in phraseological units, but in morphosyntactic structures too. The phenomenon of calquing of English phraseological units and morphosyntactic structures was the main topic of my MA thesis. Once again, the collection of my data was based on the mass media (television, radio, the Press), the web (social media accounts, blogs, online gaming) and the everyday interaction and communication. The majority of data collected then, has limited appearance in the MG dictionaries and the MG corpora, i.e. the Hellenic National Corpus and the Corpus of Greek Texts, since they mostly include formal texts, while web and oral data are excluded. However, I used the Google search engine in order to localize my data, get preliminary statistical results and examples of use whilst being fully aware that Google search engine was not a reliable tool for linguistic data processing.

In the years that followed, concerning my doctoral research, I observed a vast insertion of English loanwords in MG mostly related to the domains of technology, Internet, fashion and sports. These elements barely appear in older MG dictionaries (such as the Modern Greek Dictionary (Institute of Modern Greek Studies, 1998)) and the MG corpora. Interestingly, newly imported English loanwords appear non-transliterated within the MG text, maintaining

their original English orthographic form. It is worth noticing that MG does not use the Latin alphabet but has a unique alphabetic system consisting of solely Greek characters and so English loanwords are orthographically adapted to the Greek alphabet. Moreover, newly calqued phraseological units and structures appear continuously and seem to affect the MG system.

Summing up the results of my research so far, concerning my undergraduate and MA thesis as well as the first steps of my doctoral research, I found that the English borrowings under consideration are new elements for MG given the fact that they have limited appearance in the MG dictionaries and the MG corpora. Nevertheless, they mostly appear in informal communication settings, as the ones available online, since they all appear in the Google search engine. Moreover, the results of the questionnaire survey showed that they are preferred by young speakers of MG. Also, English loanwords emerge in highly English-influenced vocabularies and they appear either in their transliterated or non-transliterated form in MG.

Moreover, parts of my research were regularly presented at international conferences, as for example the *12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Greek Linguistics (ICGL12)* (September 2015), the *13<sup>th</sup> ESSE (European Society for the Study of English) Conference* (August 2016), the *13<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Greek Linguistics (ICGL13)* (September 2017), the *X International Conference on Corpus Linguistics* (May 2018), the *5<sup>th</sup> Patras International Conference of Graduate Students in Linguistics (PICGL5)* (May 2018) and the *14<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Greek Linguistics (ICGL14)* (September 2019).

The influence of English is evident globally, creating a trend in Anglicisation studies. Indeed, there are efforts being made to more closely monitor and investigate Anglicisation not only at a European level, but at the worldwide level too. Many scholars study the influence of English on a selection of languages around the globe regarding all linguistic levels. Also, there is an effort by GLAD (Global Anglicism Database Network) to create an A-Z Database concerning all lexical Anglicisms found in languages worldwide. The database will be completed in 2021 and will include European languages like French, Finnish and Dutch, but non-European languages too, such as Chinese and Japanese. I contribute for the Greek part of this endeavor, in collaboration with my co-supervisor George Xydopoulos, collecting and registering Anglicisms found in MG.

This general tendency towards studying the English influence as well as the fact that the insertion of English-originated elements in MG is continuous and unstoppable, aroused my interest in studying Anglicisation in MG more thoroughly and led to my decision to write this dissertation. However, the literature regarding Anglicisation in MG is rather limited. Most

studies concern borrowing of lexical items (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi, 1994), while calquing of phraseological units and morphosyntactic structures is mentioned only occasionally and is not studied systematically (Mackridge, 1985; 2016; Petrounias, 2007). In my dissertation I intend to bridge, as far as it is possible, this gap in the literature, providing a more integrated study about Anglicisation in MG.

## *1.2 Purpose of the study*

The purpose of this dissertation is to provide a complete and synchronic study regarding the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG. Given the fact that there are no contemporary studies regarding this phenomenon, I intend to examine the English influence in MG in depth taking into account all the levels of linguistic analysis, but focusing primarily, though, on the lexical and morphosyntactic levels. I attempt to examine the English borrowings under consideration qualitatively and quantitatively, describing their characteristics and also providing statistical results.

Firstly, I intend to examine the phenomenon of Anglicisation in general, providing examples of the English influence on several languages. Also, I study the reasons that led to English being considered a world language today. Secondly, I focus on the relation between English and MG, aiming to demonstrate the English influence on the lexical, phraseological, morphological, syntactic and pragmatic levels of MG.

In order to localize and study my data I introduce the use of new corpora that are available through the Sketch Engine platform, the Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC) and the Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14). What is more, through Sketch Engine, I build a web-based and custom-made specialized corpus based exclusively on the data under investigation in this dissertation. I use these corpora due to the fact that the existing MG corpora (the Hellenic National Corpus and the Corpus of Greek Texts) are not sufficiently helpful for my research. Through the MG corpora of Sketch Engine, I expect to localize and evaluate my data and get significant quantitative results and statistical information. Additionally, the study of my data through the web-based and custom-made specialized corpus of MG gives me the possibility to confirm the scores given by the existing corpora for MG, as well as to get results as synchronic as possible.

The main purpose of this research is to focus on newly imported English loanwords, calqued phraseological units and calqued morphosyntactic patterns that have been inserted in

MG during the last twenty to thirty years and get qualitative and quantitative results. As far as English loanwords are concerned, I intend to compare the frequency of appearance of the transliterated and the non-transliterated form of each term. Also, I aim to examine the factors that contribute to the emergence of the non-transliterated forms based mainly on their appearance in “specialized” vocabularies. Regarding calqued phraseological units and calqued morphosyntactic patterns I intend to compare the frequency of appearance of the borrowed and English-influenced phrases or patterns to the indigenous structure of MG. Furthermore, I expect to be able to give chronological information regarding the period of import of the English loanwords in MG. Finally, I intend, based on my findings, to draw some (preliminary) general conclusions regarding Anglicisation in MG.

### *1.3 Research questions*

Since the beginning of my research I have been engaged in the study of various research questions regarding the influence of English in MG. The fact that the existing literature regarding Anglicisation in MG is rather limited, led me to attempt to pose and answer a set of research questions as given below:

- *Why is Anglicisation such a widespread phenomenon nowadays affecting a range of languages worldwide? (see Chapter 2)*
- *How Anglicisms can be defined? (see Chapter 2)*
- *What is the relation between English and MG? (see Chapter 3)*
- *Does the English influence affect all linguistic levels in MG, i.e. phonological, lexical, morphological, syntactic and pragmatic levels? (see Chapter 3)*
- *Is there a way of measuring Anglicisation in MG, given the fact that English borrowings barely appear/have limited appearance in the MG dictionaries and corpora (the Hellenic National Corpus and the Corpus of Greek Texts)? (see Chapter 4)*
- *Can we get significant quantitative results about the appearance of English borrowings in MG through corpora? (see Chapter 4)*
- *What are the quantitative and qualitative results of newly imported English loanwords and of calqued phraseological and morphosyntactic patterns under consideration? (see Chapter 5)*

- *Do non-transliterated forms of the newly imported loanwords appear more often than transliterated ones? (see Chapter 6)*
- *What are the possible reasons of the emergence of non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords? (see Chapter 6)*
- *Do calqued phraseological structures appear more often than the equivalent indigenous structures of MG? (see Chapter 6)*
- *Can we determine the exact period of time when newly imported English loanwords and calqued phraseological units and morphosyntactic structures first appeared in MG? (see Chapter 6)*
- *Can we claim that MG is following the general tendency towards Anglicisation that is observed among many languages worldwide? (see Chapter 6)*

#### *1.4 Structure overview*

This dissertation consists of seven chapters. This chapter is an introduction, where I describe the topic and the context of this work and clarify its purpose. Also, I formulate the research questions and present an overview of the structure. In Chapter 2, I refer to the phenomenon of Anglicisation in the languages worldwide, while in Chapter 3, I focus on the Anglicisation in MG. In Chapter 4, I present my research methodology and in Chapter 5, I present my data in detail. In Chapter 6, I discuss the results and I draw conclusions regarding the data under consideration. Finally, in Chapter 7, I summarize my findings, I refer to the contribution of my study to the field of research about Anglicisation as well as to the restrictions and I make some suggestions for future research.

In particular, in Chapter 2, I discuss the phenomenon of Anglicisation, referring to the status of English as a world language today (see section 2.2). In section 2.3, I attempt to define Anglicisation giving examples of the English influence at all linguistic levels of some European languages (see sections 2.3.1-2.3.5), and in section 2.4, I examine the possible factors responsible for this phenomenon.

In Chapter 3, I focus on the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG. Firstly, in section 3.2, I refer to the status of MG and the influences that have been attested from other languages at different time periods (see section 3.2.1-3.2.5). In section 3.3, the focus of interest is the relation between English and MG while in section 3.4, I present the influences of English on

MG regarding the lexical (see section 3.4.1), phraseological (see section 3.4.2), morphological (see section 3.4.3), syntactic (see section 3.4.4) and pragmatic (see section 3.4.5) levels of MG.

In Chapter 4, I elaborate on the methodology that I followed. In section 4.2, I briefly present the theoretical framework of corpus linguistics, defining a text corpus, its characteristics (see section 4.2.1), types (see section 4.2.2) and tools (see section 4.2.3), while in section 4.3, I present the already existing corpora for MG. In section 4.4, I introduce the Sketch Engine platform, referring, among others, to the MG corpora available (see section 4.4.2), as well as on the process of building a text corpus (see section 4.4.3). In section 4.5, I develop the methodology that I followed during the processing of my data.

In Chapter 5, I present my data in detail providing both qualitative and quantitative results, based on the appearance of my data in MG dictionaries and in MG corpora. In particular, I analyze English loanwords (see section 5.2), phraseological units that are cases of loan translation (see section 5.3), as well as calqued morphosyntactic patterns (see section 5.4), including phrasal verb-like structures (see section 5.4.1), new pre-modified NPs (see section 5.4.2), a new structure of periphrastic adverbs (see section 5.4.3) and verbs with altered thematic structure (see section 5.4.4).

Chapter 6 includes an extensive discussion regarding the results of the research. In section 6.2, I focus on loanwords, in particular in their institutionalization in MG (see section 6.2.1). I also compare the quantitative results of the transliterated forms of the loanwords to the non-transliterated ones (see section 6.2.2), with the intention of determining the factors responsible for the emergence of the non-transliterated forms (see section 6.2.2.1), based on their most frequent environments of appearance (see section 6.2.2.2). In section 6.3, I focus on calqued structures, more specifically, I draw conclusions regarding the appearance of calqued phraseological units and I compare them to their indigenous MG equivalents (see section 6.3.1), I refer to the translation issue as a possible factor for their appearance (see section 6.3.2), and finally I discuss the appearance of calqued morphosyntactic structures (see section 6.3.3). Furthermore, in section 6.4, I attempt to determine the age of the data under consideration and the period of their import into MG (see sections 6.4.1 and 6.4.2), taking into account their appearance in the MG dictionaries and the MG corpora, as well as the results of a questionnaire survey (see section 6.4.3). Finally, in section 6.5, I make concluding remarks regarding Anglicisation in MG at all linguistic levels (see section 6.5.1), as well as attitudes by prescriptivists towards this phenomenon (see section 6.5.2).

Chapter 7 includes the conclusions of this research. In section 7.1, I make a summary of the findings by answering to the research questions formulated in section 1.3; I refer to the

intended contribution of this work to the field of research (see section 7.2) as well as to its limitations (see section 7.3). Finally, in section 7.4, I propound ideas for future research.

**Chapter 2**

**The phenomenon of Anglicisation in  
European languages**



## 2. The phenomenon of Anglicisation in European languages

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### 2.1 Introduction

English today is regarded as a world language, is present in many aspects of everyday life and influences many languages not only at the European, but at a worldwide level too. In this chapter I discuss the fact that English is the dominant language nowadays and try to seek the reasons for this dominance.

More specifically, in section 2.2, I refer to the status of English as a world language today and in section 2.3, I define Anglicisation, giving examples regarding the English influence on European languages. Finally, in section 2.4, I discuss the possible factors that are responsible for Anglicisation, referring among other things to language contact (see section 2.4.1).

### 2.2 The status of English as a world language nowadays

Nowadays, English is by far the most widespread second language spoken worldwide, as it is used by many (non-native) speakers when they need to interact with people outside their linguistic community (Hjarvard, 2004: 76). English can be characterised as a *world language* (Hjarvard, 2004: 76), a *global language* (Crystal, 2003), or a *lingua franca*<sup>3</sup> (Dor, 2004: 97; Gottlieb, 2005: 161; Van Parijs, 2004: 113, 2011: 9; Wilton and De Houwer, 2011: 1). During the past centuries, Latin and French were considered as *linguae francae* of different periods; however, nowadays, the *lingua franca* of our era is undoubtedly English.

English linguistic imperialism is related to how English tends to dominate other languages putting in the center of acting or understanding the world from the English perspective (Phillipson, 1992: 54). Undoubtedly, English through the past years has become

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<sup>3</sup> A *lingua franca* is a language widely used by speakers of different linguistic communities in order to facilitate communication between them (see e.g. Van Parijs, 2011: 9).

and will continue to become more *worldly* (a term first used by Pennycook (1994), and cited by Pakir (1999: 108)) in the sense that English will most probably maintain its dominant position in the historical, cultural, economic and political backgrounds. It is worth noticing that most Anglicisms found in European languages seem to be quite new since the first traces date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, where there is more written evidence about the evolution of societies in all domains (cultural, technological, etc.) than before (Görlach, 2003: 56). The strong influence of English worldwide is obvious as many languages do not only import individual linguistic elements and make them part of their vocabulary, but also, they adopt the pronunciation or some morphosyntactic patterns (Hjarvard, 2004: 77).

It is worth noticing that English today comes first in the preference of speakers around the world that wish to learn a second language (Van Parijs, 2011: 9-10). Hence English has a very large number of non-native speakers all around the globe, larger than any other language in the history has ever had (Van Parijs, 2011: 9-10, 22). Interestingly, concerning Europe, English is the first language that Europeans are most fluent being able to start a conversation<sup>4,5</sup>. In addition, English is the most popular foreign language in 19 of the 27 countries which are members of the European Union<sup>6,7</sup>.

As Phillipson (2006: 67) states, English is present in many European languages, and it brings along new ways of interaction between speakers of different linguistic systems. Influences of English on other languages, or Anglicisms (see section 2.3), exist in quite a large number of languages today, and in fact it is a phenomenon that is widely accepted despite puristic voices. English today is regarded as a powerful and prestigious language and the usage of Anglicisms is conceived as a modern and dynamic way to express oneself (Pulcini *et al.*, 2012: 16).

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<sup>4</sup> English is first with a percentage of 38%, then comes French with a percentage of 12%, German with a percentage of 11%, Spanish with a percentage of 7% and Russian with a percentage of 5%.

<sup>5</sup> Special Eurobarometer 386 (2012: 19).

<sup>6</sup> Special Eurobarometer 386 (2012: 20-21).

<sup>7</sup> Regarding Greece, English is the most widely spoken second language with 51%, French follows with 9% and German with 5%.

### 2.3 Defining Anglicisation

From a more theoretical standpoint, Bourdieu (2001), as cited by Phillipson (2006: 67), claims that Anglicisation or Englishisation is a symbolic way to show imperialism and dominance in the domain of language. As Phillipson (2001: 187; 2003; 2006: 67) points out, Englishisation is inherent to the idea of globalisation, is a reflection of a process of cultural Americanisation.

Anglicisms, as Wilton and De Houwer (2011: 2) state, are any imports of English into another language. In fact, they do not specify whether these imports concern only the lexical level or refer to other levels of linguistic analysis too.

A rather ambiguous definition of *Anglicism* is given by Sicherl (1999: 12), according to which, an Anglicism is an English loanword that is adapted and integrated following the rules of the system of the recipient language. According to Gottlieb (2005: 163), this definition is restricted to lexical items and other features like morphology and syntax seem to be excluded even though, nowadays, all types of English linguistic features are attested to be adopted.

Görlach (2003: 1-2) comments that the influence of English on languages worldwide can be detected at all linguistic levels, including phonology and syntax. He gives a definition of what counts as an Anglicism, which he followed in his work, the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (2001). An Anglicism is a single word or an idiom that is of English origin when it comes to its form, more specifically its spelling, its pronunciation and its morphology (or at least one of the three mentioned above); however, it is accepted as a part of the recipient's language vocabulary. From the definition given above, fully adapted English words that are not recognized by general users as English elements anymore are excluded, as for instance the German *Keks* (from *cake+s* 'biscuit').

According to Görlach (2003: 33-34) loanwords that can be characterized as Anglicisms must follow some criteria such as the existence of the Anglicisms in the vocabulary of the recipient language and the verification of their occurrence by native speakers and by their appearance in text corpora and dictionaries. Also, their formal characteristics, as well as any possible variations, the connotations with which they are found and the contexts in which they are used must be taken into consideration. Finally, it should be considered whether they are regarded as neologisms and whether there are any alternatives for these items.

Gottlieb (2005: 163) defines as an Anglicism any item found in a language that is adapted or adopted from English or influenced by the equivalent English items and that is thus used in intralingual communication in a language other than English.

Regarding the phenomenon of wide-scale Anglicization and the continuous spread of English influences, it becomes crucial that the term *Anglicism* should include a broader range of phenomena pointing to the Anglicization of the language. Starting from the lexical level, covering phenomena such as hybrids<sup>8</sup>, like the MG pattern *káno tsekín* ‘do check-in’ (< English check-in), where the first part of the structure is of MG origin and the second of English origin, calques<sup>9</sup>, like the French *gratte-ciel* ‘skyscraper’ (< English skyscraper), semantic loans<sup>10</sup>, like the MG *podiki* ‘mouse’ (< English mouse), where a new meaning of ‘a small device’ has been added to the original meaning of the word that described ‘a small animal’, and false Anglicisms<sup>11</sup>, such as the French *smok* (< smoking) (English tuxedo). The definition also applies to the phraseological level including phraseological units or idioms. The term can be even wider covering all instances of Anglicization at all levels of linguistic analysis such as phonology, syntax and morphology which have been caused by the influence of English (Pulcini *et al.*, 2012: 5).

Apart from Anglicisms, when examining the phenomenon of Anglicisation it is crucial to pay attention to false Anglicisms, which are lexical units that seem to be loanwords from English based on their appearance; however whether they do exist at all in English or they have a totally different meaning than in the recipient language (see Bagasheva and Renner, 2015: 78-79; Balteiro and Campos, 2012: 234-235), as for example, the French *smok* (< smoking) (English tuxedo) (Bagasheva and Renner, *op. cit.*).

In this dissertation, I regard as Anglicisms all phenomena that can be analysed as having undergone a process of “Anglicisation”. In particular, I will include therein phenomena that go beyond the lexical level, reaching the phraseological as well as the morphosyntactic level. In general, I consider as Anglicisms all the elements found at any linguistic level and which are of an English origin.

In the following sections, I present Anglicisms at the morphological, syntactic, lexical and pragmatic levels in a number of European languages. However, I will not present changes regarding the phonological level. When it comes to the pronunciation of Anglicisms, there is

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<sup>8</sup> Hybrid formations or hybrids are structures where the one part is an element of the recipient language and the other is of a foreign origin (see e.g. Baeskow (2004)).

<sup>9</sup> Calques or loan translations are further discussed in section 3.4.1.3.

<sup>10</sup> Semantic loans are further discussed in section 3.4.1.4.

<sup>11</sup> False Anglicisms are further discussed in section 3.4.1.5.

quite a lot of variation, since the phonological system of the recipient language can be very different from that of English. Consequently, the English sounds cannot be fully rendered by the recipient language (Görlach, 2003: 39-40).

### 2.3.1 Morphological level

As far as influences of English on the morphological level are concerned, Stamenov (2015: 164-176) for instance, reports the insertion of the English suffix *-ing*<sup>12</sup> into Bulgarian. The suffix has entered Bulgarian and is used productively. It is attached to nominal bases and the given result is an action noun (Stamenov, 2015: 169-171), as in the example in (1):

(1) noun base + *ing* → action noun

The noun base is an object and therefore the result of the pattern in (1) is an action noun that refers to an activity related to the object of the noun base, as in (2) and (3):

(2) *manastiring* < *manastir* ‘monastery’ + *ing*

(3) *balkoning* < *balkon* ‘balcony’ + *ing*.

Thus, the example in (2) indicates that the resulting noun has the meaning “the activity of visiting monasteries”, since the noun base is *manastir* ‘monastery’, and the example in (3) has the meaning “the activity of jumping from a balcony”<sup>13</sup>, resulting from its noun base *balkon* ‘balcony’<sup>14</sup>. The object denoted in the noun base can be relevant to the activity in several ways, like location (Stamenov, 2015: 170-171), as shown in the examples above.

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<sup>12</sup> The English suffix *-ing* is attested into MG too, giving structures such as *éping* ‘crawling’ < *érpo* ‘crawl’ + *ing* (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 94-95, Anastasiadi-Simeonidi and Fliatouras, 2019: 41).

<sup>13</sup> The term *balkoning* (introduced in Bulgarian in 2011), refers to an outdoor recreation of young people where they jump off seaside hotel balconies right into the swimming pool (Stamenov, 2015: 169).

<sup>14</sup> The word *balconing* exists also in Spanish <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/balconing>.

### 2.3.2 Syntactic level

McLaughlin (2013: 447-449) investigates the influences of English on the syntactic level in Italian. She analyses the pre-nominal position for adjectives recently noticed in Italian, that is probably the result of the English influence. In Italian, adjectives can be placed both in pre-nominal and post-nominal positions, whereas some adjectives are linked with fixed or variable positioning. One of the factors that determines the position of the latter might be language contact. An example of the English influence in Italian is shown in (4):

(4) *suprema corte* ‘High Court’ instead of *corte suprema* ‘Court High’<sup>15</sup>

In the fixed expression in (4) above the adjective is originally placed in a post-nominal position; however, it seems that the adjective has been moved to a pre-nominal position due to the influence from English mimicking “High Court”.

### 2.3.3 Lexical level

English influences on the world’s languages are more obvious at the lexical level. They include loanwords, as in (5), loan translations, as in (6), semantic loans, as in (7) (see sections 3.4.1.1, 3.4.1.3 and 3.4.1.4 respectively), loan renditions, as in (8)<sup>16</sup> and loan creations, as in (9)<sup>17</sup>. Walsh (2014: 429) gives examples of Anglicisms in the lexis of French<sup>18</sup>:

- (5) (a) *modérateur* < English moderator  
(b) *sandwich* < English sandwich
- (6) *gratte-ciel* < English skyscraper
- (7) *réaliser* < English to realise, a new meaning of ‘become aware of’ has been added to the original meaning of the word ‘to carry out (a project)’

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<sup>15</sup> This phrase is not purely syntactic. It constitutes a lexicalized syntactic phrase.

<sup>16</sup> When a part of a word or phrase is literally translated and the other part is freely translated or created in the recipient language (Walsh, 2014: 429).

<sup>17</sup> The creation of a new word in the recipient language in order to convey the meaning of a foreign word (Walsh, 2014: 429).

<sup>18</sup> For Anglicisms in French see also Saugera (2017).

- (8) *sac gonflable* < English airbag
- (9) *logiciel* < English software.

#### 2.3.4 Pragmatic level

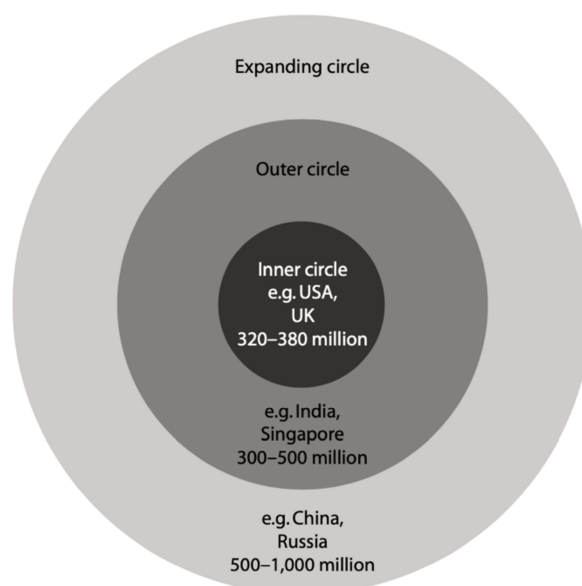
In addition to all the English influences at the different linguistic levels presented so far, the pragmatic level is also affected by English. Andersen (2014: 20) states, among others, that Spanish has borrowed the discourse marker *you know*, and Canadian French has borrowed the discourse markers *well, you know, of course, like* and *so*. Finnish also has borrowed the politeness marker *please* from English (Peterson, 2012; Peterson and Vaattovaara, 2014). Also, Andersen (2014: 20) refers to the types of pragmatic borrowing in Norwegian, including, among others, interjections (10), discourse markers (11), greetings (12), politeness markers (13), expletives (14) and vocatives (15) as shown below:

- (10) interjections: *nå* ‘no’, *sjur* ‘sure’ and oh boy
- (11) discourse markers: yeah right, what if
- (12) greetings: *gudbai* ‘goodbye’, bye-bye
- (13) politeness markers: thank you, sorry
- (14) expletives: what the fuck, *føkk* ‘fuck’
- (15) vocatives: man, dude, baby.

#### 2.4 Factors responsible for Anglicisation

According to Crystal (2003: 29-30, 59-60) the dominance of the English language is due to geographical and historical, as well as to social and cultural factors. Geographical and historical factors have to do with the colonial expansion of England after the 16<sup>th</sup> century that led English to be spoken in countries all over the globe and of course the fact that the English-speaking United States of America became prominent during the 20<sup>th</sup> century in domains such as politics and economics.

The spread of English around the globe can be described by Kachru's schema of the three egocentric circles (Kachru, 1988: 5).



*Image 1: Kachru's schema of the three egocentric cycles (Crystal, 2003: 61).*

According to this schema, the *inner circle* contains regions where English is the primary language, such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The *outer* or *extended circle* refers to countries, such as India and Singapore, where English plays an important role in many domains of life and mainly administration, and eventually is regarded as a second language. Finally, the *expanding* or *extending circle*<sup>19</sup> includes countries that were not colonized by the English Empire or the countries of the inner circle, and English is not regarded as a second language. However, speakers of countries that belong to the expanding or extending circle tend to learn English as a foreign language. Among others, Greece and Japan belong to the outer or extended circle.

More precisely, as Crystal (2003: 78-83) points out, the historical political dominance of English has been due to the expansion of the British Empire. England was also in the front line as far as technology and innovations are concerned, which later spread to the rest of the world. The economic power of England and the USA also contributed to the dominance of English worldwide. Moreover, nowadays, it seems that English-language film/cinema

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<sup>19</sup> The term expanding circle would probably reflect more precisely the current situation where English has become a global language (Crystal, 2003: 60).



productions are broadcast all over the world and they are becoming very popular, even though the countries they are broadcast in have their own local film productions. A similar situation seems to have occurred in English music too, since a huge number of English and American songs are transmitted via the radio in the countries around the globe as people are familiar and are able to recognize them and follow the lyrics (Crystal, 2003: 98-104). In addition, English is present in higher education, as academic research is written mainly in English in a lot of disciplines and courses are taught in English in many universities and colleges worldwide (Crystal, 2003: 112).

As far as the socio-cultural factors are concerned, they are related to the use of English by people in many domains. Today, English is present in aspects of everyday life such as technology, science, politics, informatics, the mass media (television, press, magazines and radio) and advertising, the music and the film industry, education, and the Internet including online computer games, social networks etc. (see Crystal, 2003: 29-30; Dor, 2004:100-106; Hjarvard, 2004: 78, 86-87; Phillipson, 1992: 59; Phillipson, 2001; Seidlhofer, 2011: 135-136).

#### 2.4.1 Language contact

The reason why English is so widespread today has its roots in language contact. When languages are in contact with other linguistic systems, they tend to borrow elements from one another (Crystal, 2011: 68). Usually, speakers tend to import into their language items from a language that is considered more prestigious or powerful, since the speakers of this specific language are regarded as superior in a variety of domains such as culture and economy (Wilton and De Houwer, 2011: 1). Language contact<sup>20</sup> is a continuous and unstoppable phenomenon that will continue to exist as long as speakers of different linguistic communities come in contact (Crystal, 2011: 68).

Language contact leads eventually to the phenomenon of borrowing, which refers either to the adoption or the adaptation of linguistic elements from one language to another (Burridge and Bergs, 2017: 39-40; Hock and Joseph, 1996: 14). Borrowing can be regarded as a considerable source for new words (Bybee, 2015: 191). However, extended bilingual or

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<sup>20</sup> For language contact, see also Matras (2009), Siemund (2008) and Thomason (2001).

multilingual contact among languages can lead to structural borrowing too (Hock and Joseph (1996: 14).

In situations of language contact, nouns are the most frequent linguistic elements of borrowing. Verbs or adjectives can be borrowed too, but to a lesser extent. Other grammatical categories, such as prepositions, articles and pronouns, are hardly borrowed (Poplack *et al.*, 1988, cited by Bybee (2015: 192)).

Languages borrow elements from one another, due to need or necessity reasons (loanwords by necessity or cultural borrowings), in order to name a new item or concept that was previously non-existent (Haspelmath, 2009: 46-49, Hoffer, 2002: 18-20). Usually, when a new idea, a new cultural item or a technological achievement, among others, enters a linguistic community, its foreign name comes along with the new idea or object (Hock and Joseph, 1996: 271). Also, a factor responsible for borrowing is the notion of prestige. There are cases where speakers borrow a word from another language despite the fact that they already have a native term in order to name this idea or item (core borrowing)<sup>21</sup>. This is linked with ideas of prestige about the donor language (Haspelmath, 2009: 46-49; Hoffer, 2002: 18-20; McMahon, 1994: 201-202). However, Hock and Joseph (1996: 272) illustrate that the notions of need and prestige are not that far from each other, regarding the fact that if there is an object or idea which is considered prestigious, the speakers of a linguistic community might feel the need to borrow it.

The use of loanwords coming from a language that is regarded dominant or prestigious is a way of showing that the speaker is in fashion and up to date (Hoffer, 2002: 18), which is what is happening with English nowadays, where many languages increasingly import English elements in their vocabulary.

Regarding structural borrowing they state that it is due to the intensity of contact between two language systems. This intensity depends on two factors: length of time and bilingualism. Intense structural borrowing occurs in long-term contact situations with extensive bilingualism (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 67-72). As Thomason and Kaufman (1988: 67) state following Weinreich (1953: 64-65), the extensive bilingualism of a linguistic community depends on an intense cultural pressure from another linguistic community. Thus, cultural

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<sup>21</sup> For core borrowing see Haspelmath (2009: 48-49).

pressure<sup>22</sup>, often expressed by political pressure, can lead to structural borrowing (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 67).

## 2.5 Summary

In this chapter I briefly discussed the phenomenon of Anglicisation in European languages. English is regarded as a world language and is the dominant language nowadays, used by a large number of speakers worldwide in their interactions (see section 2.2). It is evident that English is present in many aspects of everyday life such as technology, science, the mass media and the web. As a result, English influences many languages at a European but also on a worldwide level. Anglicisms refer to a wide range of phenomena that are found at the lexical level, such as hybrids, calques, semantic loanwords and false Anglicisms, at the phraseological level, including phraseological units or idioms, but also at the phonological, morphological, syntactic and pragmatic levels too (see section 2.3). In sections 2.3.1 to 2.3.4, I briefly presented instances of Anglicisation found at the morphological, syntactic, lexical and pragmatic levels of certain European languages, while in section 2.4, I discussed the reasons why English is a dominant language nowadays. Among others I referred to the dominance of England and the USA nowadays, as well as to language contact.

In the following chapter I will focus on Anglicisation in MG, referring, among others, to the relation between English and MG, as well as English influences found in the different linguistic levels of MG.

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<sup>22</sup> Term cultural pressure refers to the social factors that lead to the phenomenon of borrowing, such prestige or economic factors (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 77).

## **CHAPTER 3**

# **The phenomenon of Anglicisation in Modern Greek**

# 3. The phenomenon of Anglicisation in Modern Greek

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## 3.1 Introduction

In this chapter I will focus on the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG. In section 3.2, I will describe the status of MG discussing influences from other languages, and especially from older forms of Greek (see section 3.2.1), Turkish (see section 3.2.2), Italian (see section 3.2.3), French (see section 3.2.4) and other languages (see section 3.4.5), before focusing on the relation between English and MG in section 3.3. Furthermore, in section 3.4, I will present English influences attested at the lexical (see section 3.4.1), phraseological (see section 3.4.2), morphological (see section 3.4.3), syntactic (see section 3.4.4) and pragmatic (see section 3.4.5) levels of MG.

## 3.2 *The status of Modern Greek*

The Greek language has a long history of more than forty centuries, during which numerous changes in its vocabulary, morphology and syntax were attested (Babiniotis, 2002: 11-13). In this section, I focus on the vocabulary of MG and the influences that are attested from older forms of Greek, as well as from Turkish, Italian, French and other languages, before focusing on the relation between MG and English and the English influences found at all linguistic levels of MG.

### 3.2.1 Influences from older forms of Greek

Influences in MG are attested from Ancient Greek, that reached MG through diachronic borrowing (Petrounias, 2003: 26):

- (1) *dimokratía* ‘democracy’
- (2) *odós* ‘street, road’.

Furthermore, MG was influenced by the puristic form of Greek, the so-called *katharevousa*. However, before the establishment of standard MG as it is known nowadays in 1976, there was a controversy regarding the development of a written form of MG that would be the national language in education and the official language of the newly formed Greek state. This written form of the language should best reflect the relation between the modern Greeks and their ancestors, the ancient Greeks (Mackridge, 2009: 2, 80).

In particular, archaists and purists argued that the MG language should imitate Ancient Greek (mainly regarding vocabulary and morphology), in order to demonstrate the connection of MG-speaking people to their ancestors (Mackridge, 2009: 2). As Rotolo (1965: 56-57) states, cited by Mackridge (2009: 74), preserving the ancient language was seen as the best way to prove that they were meritorious and legitimate ancestors of the ancient Greeks. Moreover, they supported that the spoken language was full of idiomatic expressions, Turkish and Italian words, and therefore inappropriate to express the new ideas and the scientific terms of the European culture (Horrocks, 2006: 596-598).

On the other hand, vernacularists or *demoticists* supported that the written language should be closer to everyday language in order to show their connection and cultural descent from ancient Greeks. According to them, spoken language illustrated the connection with the antiquity in a better way, since it was the outcome of a long-term evolution, for over twenty-five centuries, of the Greek language dating back to the ancient years and up until the present day (Mackridge, 2009: 2; Rotolo, 1965: 56-57 (as cited by Mackridge, 2009: 74)). This controversy is widely known as the “Language issue” and has its roots at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Mackridge, 2009: 2, 80)<sup>1</sup>.

These two forms of MG created a situation of diglossia<sup>2</sup>. In order to bridge the two opposing views, Adamantios Korais suggested an “embellished” form of the spoken language, where foreign or vulgar elements were excluded. Therefore, the main characteristic of *katharevousa* was that it tried to mimic the Ancient Greek language, maintaining its inflectional paradigms and a part of its vocabulary. *Katharevousa* was dominant in Greece until 1976, when the demotic form was established as the national language and MG as it is known nowadays (Christidis, 2005: 163).

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<sup>1</sup> For the “Language issue” see also Argyriadis (1990) and Kordatos (1973).

<sup>2</sup> See Ferguson (1959).

Therefore, the vocabulary of MG attests learned types of words (or high forms of the words) that co-exist with the MG words (low forms of the words), as in the following examples (Adrados, 2010: 490):

- (3) *Polis* ‘city’ coexists the MG *póli* ‘city’
- (4) *Ellás* ‘Greece’ coexists with the MG *Elláda* ‘Greece’.

But also, different words that could be regarded as synonymous compared to the equivalent words of MG (Adrados, 2010: 490):

- (5) *Ostó* ‘bone’ or *ostún* ‘bone’ coexists with the MG *kókalo* ‘bone’.

### 3.2.2 Influences from Turkish

A huge number of Turkish loanwords are found in MG, especially because of the long-term contact between the two languages. Greeks were under the 400-year dominance by the Ottoman Turks after the fall of Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire in 1453, until 1821 (Argyriadis, 1990: 211). The first Turkish loanwords in Greek are attested in the works of Greek historians regarding the Fall of Constantinople and they mainly refer to proper names (anthroponyms and toponyms) and to the common vocabulary, however to a lesser extent (Simeonidis, 199: 176-177).

The Greek language spoken in different regions that were under the dominance of the Ottoman Turks, including the dialects of Cyprus and Crete, started to adopt a vocabulary influenced from Turkish (Horrocks, 2006: 542). The Greek language of the mainland and Asia Minor at this time was full of Turkish words, representing mainly political, social and religious terms. This phenomenon was more intense in Asia Minor in particular, where the Greek-speaking population were bilingual (Browning, 1972: 137-138).

Most of the Turkish loanwords concerned food as in examples (6) and (7), clothing as the example in (8), or social relations as the example in (9), and they are fully adapted to the MG grammatical system (Adrados, 2010: 498-499; Argyriadis, 1990: 211):

- (6) *kimás* < Turkish *kıyma* ‘minced meat’
- (7) *γιαúrτι* < Turkish *yogurt* ‘yogurt’
- (8) *tsáda* < Turkish *çanta* ‘bag’

- (9) *afédis* < Turkish *effendi* ‘master’

### 3.2.3 Influences from Italian

The Italian influence on Greece and MG language, dates back to Venetian-late Byzantine times (Swanson, 1958: 27) and lasted from the 15<sup>th</sup> century until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 112).

The Venetian empire controlled the Ionian Islands until its destruction by France in 1797. Venice also had control over the Ionian Islands for most of the period until 1797, as well as other areas of Greece during different times. For this reason, Venice attracted a large number of Greek immigrants over the centuries, many of whom participated in mercantile activities within Venetian territory, but also between the Venetian and other empires (Mackridge 2009: 32-35).

Venetian loanwords in MG are numerous and fully adapted into the MG grammatical system (Adrados, 2010: 498; Christidis, 2005: 160; Mackridge, 1985: 317):

- (10) *kaprítσιο* < Italian *capriccio* ‘caprice’  
(11) *kálsa* < Italian *calze* ‘sock’  
(12) *tarátsa* < Italian *terrazzo* ‘rooftop’  
(13) *padelóni* < Italian *pantaloni* ‘trousers’  
(14) *kapélo* < Italian *cappello* ‘hat’

### 3.2.4 Influences from French

Until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the dominant language of influence in Greece was French and it was regarded as a language of prestige (Petrounias, 2007: 351). Also, French was the language of diplomacy, national relations and culture (Christidis, 2005: 160-161). Paris was the intellectual center of Europe and an attraction pole for artists and scientists. In fact, many Greek scientists moved to France in order to study in French universities (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 111). What is more, a lot of French literature was translated into MG (Papadopoulos, 1930 (as cited by Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 112). French was the most popular second language in Greece and it was taught, firstly in private, and afterwards in public schools until 1960 (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 112-113). Therefore, the vocabulary of MG has borrowed a considerable number of French loanwords, in domains such as fashion and



beauty, as in examples (15) – (17), cooking and pastry, as in examples (18) and (19), decoration and furniture, as in examples (20) and (21), social life and entertainment, as in examples (22) – (24). Also, car, as in the examples (25) and (26), sports, as in the example (27) and arts, as in the examples (22) and (28) vocabulary were influenced by French too (Adrados, 2010: 499; Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 110-123; Mackridge, 1985: 3-14-315):

- (15) *zip kilót* < French jupe-culotte ‘panty skirt’
- (16) *kaskól* < French cache-col ‘scarf’
- (17) *makiyáz* < French maquillage ‘make-up’
- (18) *kupát* < French coupe-pâte ‘dough cutter’
- (19) *frikasé* < French fricassée ‘fricassee’
- (20) *skabó* < French escabeau ‘stool’
- (21) *sezlóng* < French chaise-longue ‘deck chair’
- (22) *galeri* < French galerie ‘gallery’
- (23) *likér* < French liqueur ‘liquor’
- (24) *sofér* < French chauffeur ‘driver’
- (25) *abrayáz* < French embrayage ‘clutch’
- (26) *parbríz* < French pare-brise ‘windscreen’
- (27) *terén* < French terrain ‘court’
- (28) *atelié* < French atelier ‘workshop’

The majority of the French loanwords are non-adapted and uninflected in the MG system; however, there are cases where they are fully adapted (Adrados, 2010: 499):

- (29) *pluralizmós* < French pluralisme ‘pluralism’
- (30) *blúza* < French blouse ‘top’
- (31) *γraváta* < French cravate ‘tie’
- (32) *gofréta* < French gaufrette ‘wafer’

The dominance and influence of French in MG started to decline after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, giving its place to English (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 131-133).

### 3.2.5 Influences from other languages

On top of the languages studied above, there are influences in MG from other languages too, like Romanian, Arabic, (Adrados, 2010: 498), Albanian, (Argyriadis: 1990: 211; Christidis, 2005: 160), and German (Mackridge, 1985: 317) as in the examples below:

- (33) *gavós* < Romanian *gavanos* ‘blind’
- (34) *karaváni* < Arabic *caravan* ‘caravan’
- (35) *mayazí* < Arabic *matjar* ‘shop’
- (36) *lulúdi* < Albanian *lule* ‘flower’
- (37) *krax* < German *Krach* ‘financial’ crash’

Fewer loanwords are attested from Spanish and Portuguese (Adrados, 2010: 499):

- (38) *kanívalos* < Spanish *caníbal* ‘cannibal’
- (39) *kóbra* < Portuguese *cobra* ‘cobra’\

### 3.3 *The relation between English and Modern Greek*

The English language was not always as well-known and widespread in Greece as it is nowadays. In 1935 English was the fourth spoken language in Greece after French, German and Italian (Mackridge, 2016: 466). From the beginning of the 1930s, though, the intellectual part of Greek society had become interested in the English literature and poetry and in 1937 English language and literature began to be taught at the University of Athens. However, a more extensive dominance of English in Greece happened a bit later, possibly during the 1970s, indeed later than in other countries, where it had started after 1945 (Mackridge, 2016: 466).

After the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the dominance of English on MG and the Greek society got more intense, probably due to the rising dominance of the USA. Gradually English became the second spoken language in Greece after MG. A considerable number of educated people preferred to travel abroad in order to study in English-speaking universities. Also, English and American literature, films and songs had steadily entered the Greek way of living (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 132-133; Mackridge, 1985: 432-433).

Nowadays, English is present in almost every aspect of life in the Greek society. In domains such as sports, technology, entertainment, fashion and beauty and of course the Internet (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi,1994: 133-137; Mackridge, 1990: 435-436). Notably the latter, and in particular, the evolution of social networking and online gaming introduced a new “English originated” vocabulary, such as *blog* (< English blog), *yuébsait* (<English website) and *tsat* (< English chat), in order to facilitate the communication of Internet users worldwide.

Moreover, in Greece, the knowledge of English is considered crucial. As Gass and Reed (2011: 32) point out, English is the key to get access to professions that are regarded as prestigious, such as that of lawyers or doctors, as well as to a variety of educational possibilities. English is taught in schools from an early age, in some cases the learning of English starts in the first year of primary school, when children are six years old. Apart from schools, there are private language schools for further and more intense education in English. Private language schools prepare students for English language tests offered by many English or American universities (e.g. the University of Cambridge, in the UK (e.g. Cambridge English: First (FCE) (B2), Cambridge English: Proficiency (CPE) (C2), and International English Language Testing System (IELTS)) and the University of Michigan in the USA (e.g. Examination for the Certificate of Competency in English (ECCE) (B2) and Examination for the Certificate of Proficiency in English (ECPE) (C2)). The possession of a title that verifies the knowledge of English is considered rather important for Greek society since it makes people better qualified in order to have access to a variety of professional and educational opportunities in the future (Gass and Reed, 2011: 32-33). Nowadays, it is also a fact that for Greeks the knowledge of English is of a great importance. In addition, the continuous change of the role of English worldwide demands the need of abilities related to communication rather than to a basic knowledge of grammar and vocabulary rules (Gass and Reed, 2011: 47).

The model of Preisler (1999a, 1999b), cited by Hjarvard (2004, 91-92), who considers the influences of English on Danish as influences “from above” and “from below”, can apply to MG too. Influences “from above” are related to the use of English in the official domains such as business and education, whereas influences “from below” are linked to the presence of English in the subcultures, as for example hippies. What is noticeable, though, is that the latter will gradually move upwards and become part of the vocabulary of the language. Hjarvard (*op. cit.*) proposes a lateral or frontal influence that is related to the fact that English is used “in the mainstream popular culture” too.

### 3.4 Influences of English on Modern Greek

Nowadays, a considerable amount of Anglicisms has entered MG as a result of borrowing. Borrowing is the process where linguistic elements are transferred from one language to another through contact (Hoffer, 2002: 1-21). The term *borrowing* is used here in a broad sense, as a general term to describe transfer or copying processes between different linguistic systems. The term can be also used metonymically when referring to a borrowed element (Haspelmath, 2009: 36-38). In the following sections I will examine the influence of English at the lexical level (see section 3.4.1), the phraseological level (see section 3.4.2), the morphological level (see section 3.4.3), the syntactic level (see section 3.4.4) and finally the pragmatic level (see section 3.4.5) of MG.

#### 3.4.1 Lexical level

##### 3.4.1.1 Loanwords

*Loans* or *loanwords* are elements that enter the recipient language from a foreign linguistic system, and they constitute part of its vocabulary (see e.g. Campbell, 2004:63; Fromkin *et al.*, 2008: 659-670). Haspelmath (2009: 36-37) defines as loanwords any words that at some historical point have entered the vocabulary of the recipient languages through the process of borrowing.

Loanwords can be either adapted or non-adapted. However, during the adaptation or non-adaptation of a loanword phonological changes may occur due to the different sound systems of different linguistic systems while, phonological adaptation might include some variation (Bybee, 2015: 193), as for example the phonological adaptation of the English loanword *xáburger* (< English hamburger):

(40) *xáburger* [ˈxabuɾɟer] < English hamburger vs. English pronunciation [ˈhæm,bɜ:(r)gə(r)]

Therefore, an adapted loanword is an English element that enters the recipient language following the orthographic and/or morphological rules of the language (Pulcini *et al.*, 2012: 7). In some cases, the grammatical adaptation of loanwords is necessary. In particular, languages

that have gender and inflection classes adapt the loanwords into the corresponding classes in order for them to be usable following the morphosyntactic rules of the language (Haspelmath, 2009: 42). A non-adapted loanword refers to an English element that enters the recipient language without any integration in its form so that it is as easily recognizable as in English (Pulcini *et al.*, 2012: 6-7).

However, the adaptation of the loanword may vary due to some factors such as the age of the loanword, the knowledge of the donor language by the speakers of the recipient community, as well as prestige perceptions regarding the donor language. If the loanword is recent and comes from a well-known language that is regarded dominant and prestigious, the speakers of the recipient language might choose not to adapt the orthographic form of the loanword, as well as to borrow some inflected types of the loanword (see section 3.4.3.1). Orthographic adaptation or transliteration is not necessary either if the speakers are familiar with the donor language's orthographic system (Haspelmath, 2009: 42).

English loanwords are found in the domains of sports, as in examples (41) and (42), entertainment, as in examples (43) and (44), business, as in the example (45), fashion/beauty, as in examples (47) and (48), food, as in examples (49) and (50), technology, as in examples (45) and (46) and aspects of everyday life, as in examples (51) and (52) (Mackridge, 1985: 316-317; Swanson, 1958), or they are related to a new way of living, as in examples (44), (45), (46) and (53) (Adrados, 2010: 499):

- (41) *gol* < English goal
- (42) *skor* < English score
- (43) *θríler* < English thriller
- (44) *miúzikal* < English musical
- (45) *kobiúter* < English computer
- (46) *sóftyuer* < English software
- (47) *bléizer* < English blazer
- (48) *méikap* < English make-up
- (49) *kétsap* < English ketchup
- (50) *dónats* < English doughnuts
- (51) *tsek ap* < English check-up
- (52) *súpermarket* < English supermarket
- (53) *tsek* < English check.

Such loanwords are phonologically adapted in the MG system and are transliterated (Adrados, 2010: 499). Nevertheless, the majority of them is not inflected in MG (see section 3.4.1.2). He also argues that there are efforts of replacing the English loanwords with equivalent MG terms, as in the following examples:

(54) *ipoloyistís* ‘computer’, instead of *kobiúter* < English computer

(55) *epitayí* ‘check’, instead of *tsek* < English check.

### 3.4.1.2 Adaptation of loanwords

According to Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 52), the majority of loanwords into MG are nouns and no verbs are attested. However, some foreign-originated loan verbs are found in MG. When a foreign loan verb enters MG, it takes the suffix *-áro* (Mirambel, 1978: 360-361) (see example in 56). In order to be assigned to one of the MG verbal inflectional classes (Ralli, 2005: 123-138). Otherwise, there are hybrid structures consisting of the light MG verb *káno* ‘do’ + the English borrowed verb, as shown in (57):

(56) *post.áro* ‘to publish something on a website or using social media’ < English to post

(57) *káno post* ‘to publish something on a website or using social media’ < English to post

Also, foreign borrowings when entering MG are phonologically adapted. Due to the fact that MG has a different spelling system, foreign loanwords are always transliterated:

(58) <*ασανσέρ*> [asansér] < French ascenseur ‘elevator’

According to Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 172) loanwords are transliterated into MG based on their pronunciation and following the MG spelling rules. However, nowadays, newly imported English loanwords appear orthographically non-adapted in MG and therefore they maintain their original English form.

Regarding morphology, when foreign borrowings enter MG, they are assigned a grammatical gender. Loanwords that carry the feature [+animate] are either marked as

masculine or feminine (59), whereas loanwords with the [-animate] feature are marked as neuter (60).

(59) *skórer* (m.) < English scorer

(60) *kobiúter* (n.) < English computer

When a foreign loanword is adapted into the MG morphology, it is assigned an inflectional suffix, it is assigned to one of the inflectional classes and it follows the rules of the MG inflectional system. According to Ralli (2005: 116-122), MG nouns are divided into eight different inflectional classes and each one of them has different inflectional paradigms.

Interestingly, the loanwords in MG from Turkish, Italian, Romanian, Albanian, Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese presented previously in sections 3.2.2-3.2.5, are fully adapted in the MG morphological system. English and German loanwords are non-adapted whereas French loanwords are found in some cases adapted, such as *γraváta* ‘tie’ (< French cravate), and in some cases non-adapted, like *sezlóng* ‘deck chair’ (< French chaise longue).

There are also cases where a loanword is found both in a non-adapted (61) and an adapted form (62) in MG regarding its morphology (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 52):

(61) *traktér* < French tracteur ‘tractor’

(62) *traktér.i* < French tracteur ‘tractor’

Regarding pluralization, loanwords can:

(a) take a zero inflectional morpheme, as the example in (63),

(b) transfer the inflectional plural morpheme they have in the donor language, as the example in (64),

(c) take a MG inflectional morpheme according to the inflectional class they are assigned to, as the example in (65) (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 57).

Interestingly, the case where foreign loanwords transfer their indigenous inflectional plural morpheme to the donor language is observed only in the case of English loanwords (see section 3.4.3.1).

(63) *film* (sg.) – *film.ø* (pl.) < English film

- (64) film (sg.) – film.s (pl.) < English film  
 (65) γραβάτ.α (sg.) – γραβάτ.ες (pl.) < French cravate ‘tie’

I assume that the adaptation in the morphological system of MG is related to the period of insertion of the loanword, as well as the degree of language contact. Loanwords from Turkish, Italian and Albanian, for instance, are rather old and consequently they are fully adapted to the MG morphological system. Considering French, non-adaptation might indicate that some French loanwords are more recent than others, or more possibly it reflects perceptions of prestige. As mentioned earlier, French was regarded as a prestigious language, so MG speakers might have maintained French loanwords in their original form in order to show higher prestige. Regarding German loanwords, the contact between German and MG is minimum. There are just a few German loanwords and therefore they are found in a morphologically non-adapted form. On the other hand, the influence of English on MG is strong. However, English loanwords are relatively new in MG and they have not undergone any morphological adaptation yet. Perceptions of prestige may apply in the case of English too.

### 3.4.1.3 Loan translations

*Loan translations* or *calques* are complex lexical items, either words or fixed phrasal expressions that have entered the vocabulary of the recipient language after they have been translated word-by-word using already existing elements of the recipient language<sup>3</sup> (see among others Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 35; Fromkin *et al.*, 2008: 663; Haspelmath, 2009: 39; Xydopoulos, 2008: 112):

- (66) *termatofílakas* < *térma* ‘goal’ + *filakas* ‘keeper’ < English goalkeeper  
 (67) *filetikés diakrísis* < *filetikés* ‘racial’ + *diakrísis* ‘discriminations’ < English racial discriminations

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<sup>3</sup> Haspelmath (2009: 39) classifies loan translations as cases of structural borrowing.



#### 3.4.1.4 Semantic loanwords

Semantic loanwords are words that already exist in the recipient language; their meaning, however, is extended to include the meaning they had in the donor language. In fact, semantic loanwords enter the recipient language after they have been translated using already existent elements of the language (see among others Karantzola and Fliatouras, 2004: 182; Papanastasiou, 2016: 2).

- (68) (a) *podiki* ‘mouse’: animal, a small mammal with short fur, a pointed face and a long tail<sup>4</sup>

Due to the influence from English the word *podiki* acquired an additional new meaning:

- (b) *podiki* ‘mouse’: a small device that you move across a surface in order to move a cursor on the computer screen<sup>5</sup>

#### 3.4.1.5 False Anglicisms

*False Anglicisms*, *pseudoanglicisms*<sup>6</sup> or *false friends*<sup>7</sup>, are lexical units found in the vocabulary of the receptor language and they are identical or quasi-identical to an English word. However, despite the similarities they have with the English words, they do not exist at all or they do exist but with different meanings in English since they were actually created in the vocabulary of the receptor language. Therefore, they have no meaning, or a different meaning, in English (Bagasheva and Renner, 2015: 78; Renner and Fernández-Domínguez, 2015: 147-148; Balteiro and Campos, 2012):

- (69) Bulgarian *comp* ‘computer’

- (70) French *babyfoot* ‘table soccer’.

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<sup>4</sup> From the Cambridge Dictionary available at <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>.

<sup>5</sup> From the Cambridge Dictionary available at <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>.

<sup>6</sup> About false Anglicisms see also Furiassi (2010) and Onysko (2007).

<sup>7</sup> See for example Chamizo Domínguez and Nerlich (2002).

The majority of false Anglicisms found in MG are formed through the procedure of compound ellipsis, as the examples in (71)–(73) or clipping, as the example in (74) (following Furiassi, 2010: 38-52):

- (71) *bómbler* ‘bomber jacket’
- (72) *béibi dol* ‘baby doll dress’
- (73) *extension* ‘hair extension’
- (74) *básket* ‘basketball’

The examples in (71), (73) and (74) do exist in English but they have a different meaning, whereas the example in (72), does not exist at all. The false Anglicism *bomber* in (71), refers to a type of jacket, whereas *bomber* in English defines a person who uses bombs or an aircraft that drops bombs. Similarly, the false Anglicism *extension* in (73) refers to a piece of hair that is added to one’s hair to make it longer, while the English term *extension* refers to the procedure of adding or continuing something. Finally, the false Anglicisms *básket* in (74) refers to the sport of basketball, whereas *basket* in English describes a small container used to carry things. This differentiation in meaning may cause problems to the communication between native and non-native English speakers.

### 3.4.2 Phraseological level

The categories analyzed in section 3.4.1 used to represent the most common borrowings from English in the recipient languages and in particular in MG. Nowadays, apart from influences at the lexical level, English tends to influence MG at the phraseological, morphological, syntactic and pragmatic level too.

#### 3.4.2.1 Defining phraseological units

Phraseological units are fixed expressions with semantic and syntactic stability that have specific idiomatic, pragmatic and morphosyntactic functions. In the category of phraseological units, we can find collocations, idioms, catch phrases, routine formulas and proverbs (Pulcini *et al.*, 2012: 13).

Fiedler (2012: 241) lists the main characteristics of phraseological units:

- (a) they are either word-groups or sentences, hence they have a polylexemic structure
- (b) they have semantic and syntactic stability
- (c) they tend to be reproduced by the speaker/writer and not created productively since they constitute fixed phrases
- (d) they may have different degrees of idiomaticity, i.e. they can be either opaque, so their meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of the constituent elements, or transparent, their meaning being predictable,
- (e) they serve multiple pragmatic functions.

In an attempt to classify phraseological units based on their semantic-structural function, Fiedler (2012: 241-242) gives the following categories:

- (a) phraseological nominations, e.g. *the elephant in the room*,
- (b) binomials, e.g. *up and down*,
- (c) stereotyped comparisons, e.g. *as dry as a bone*,
- (d) proverbs, e.g. *every cloud has a silver line*,
- (e) catch phrases, e.g. *speak softly and carry a big stick*,
- (f) routine formulae, e.g. *you're welcome*.

#### 3.4.2.2 Phraseological units or idiomatic multi word expressions (MWEs)?<sup>8</sup>

There are many terms used in the study of phraseology, such as *formulaic language*, as well as for the individual units of phraseology – *phrasemes*, *phrasal lexical items*, *fixed expressions* or *multiword lexical units* (Pirainen, 2012: 32).

In this dissertation, I use the terms *phraseology* and *phraseological unit*, since the first can be conceived as the entirety of multiword expressions of a language system, and includes elements that can go beyond the level of single words, but still not beyond the level of the sentence (Pirainen, 2012: 32).

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<sup>8</sup> I consider phraseological units and idiomatic multiword expressions (MWEs) identical since they share the same features, however, in this dissertation I use the term *phraseological units*.

Multiword expressions (MWEs) are more than one-word combinations that are lexically, phonetically, morphosyntactically, semantically and/or pragmatically idiomatic (Baldwin, 2015; Baldwin and Kim, 2010: 269-272; Salehi *et al.*, 2015: 977):

- *Lexical idiomaticity*: one or more elements of the MWE can be used only between the borders of the MWE and not outside them, e.g. in *ad hominem* none of the parts are not part of the English lexicon.
- *Phonetic idiomaticity*: the component elements of the MWE are pronounced in a specific way, e.g. *cordon bleu* [kɔʁdon blø]
- *Morphosyntactic idiomaticity*: the morphosyntax of the MWE is different from the morphosyntax of its constituent elements, e.g. *by and large* has an adverbial denotation, even though it is made up of an adverb and an adjective.
- *Semantic idiomaticity*: the meaning of the MWE does not arise from the meaning of the constituent elements, since there is an extra semantic meaning that is encoded in the MWE, e.g. *blow hot and cold* has the meaning “to constantly change opinion” that does not derive from the meaning of its parts.
- *Pragmatic idiomaticity*: the MWE is linked to a specific context, e.g. *all aboard* relates to a situation of an immediate departure of a train or a boat.

According to Piirainen (2012: 33-34) idioms have three main characteristics:

- (a) stability (or reproducibility)
- (b) idiomaticity
- (c) polylexicality.

*Stability* means that idioms are reproduced following mainly the same form and the same meaning and they are not created from the beginning using single words. Also, stability permits some kind of variability and therefore includes all variants linked to an idiom. The term *idiomaticity* shows that idioms in most cases have a semantic meaning that is irregular. Finally, *polylexicality* means that idioms are composed of more than one simple words.

All phraseological units presented in the following section present some kind of idiomaticity.

### 3.4.2.3 Phraseological units as cases of loan translation in Modern Greek

In this section I will present some phraseological units that seem to be cases of loan translations from English in MG. Mackridge (1985, 2016) gives an extensive list of phraseological units that seem to be word-by-word translations of the equivalent English expressions. For example, the expressions in (75) and in (76) are calques of the English phrases *the tip of the iceberg* (Mackridge, 1985: 359-360; 2016: 474) and *series of chain reactions* (Mackridge, 1985: 360) respectively:

(75) i korifi tu payóvunu<sup>9</sup>  
the tip of the iceberg  
'the tip of the iceberg'

(76) sirá alisiðotón adiðráseon  
series chain reactions  
'series of chain reactions'

Haris (2003: 154-155) also states that the expressions *páli ke páli* 'again and again' (77a) or *ksaná ke ksaná* 'again and again' (77b) are translations of the English expression *again and again* and are used instead of the Greek adverbs *sinéxia* 'continuously' or *astamátita* 'continuously':

(77) (a) páli ke páli  
again and again  
'again and again'

(b) ksaná ke ksaná  
again and again  
'again and again'

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<sup>9</sup> Equivalents of the phraseological unit *the tip of the iceberg* are found in 45 European and several non-European languages (Piirainen, 2012: 386-390).

Christidis (2005: 162) states that the expression *tréxo to prógrama* ‘to run the program’ (78) is a word-by-word translation of the English phrase *to run the program*. He also states that it is totally normal to observe such technology-related expressions in MG since a considerable amount of technology-related terms in MG is of English origin.

(78) tréxo to prógrama  
run the program  
‘to run the program’

The expression *pérno to xróno mu* ‘take my time’ seems to be calque of the English phrase *take (my) time*. The indigenous MG expressions are *metin isixía su/sas, éxis/éxete óso xróno xriázese/xriázeste* ‘take one’s time’. Usually the phrase is attested in the imperative, as for example, *páre to xróno su* ‘take your time’ (Mackridge, 2016: 473, Papadopoulou, 2016: 26-27; Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear).

(79) pérno to xróno mu  
take the time my  
‘take my time’

Sarantakos (2009a; 2009b; 2015) also lists several English phrases that have been inserted into MG after they had been word-by-word translated. He states for instance (Sarantakos, 2009a; 2015) the phrase *skeletí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’ that translates the English phrase *skeletons in the closet*<sup>10</sup>.

(80) skeletí sti dulápa  
skeletons in the closet  
‘skeletons in the closet’

In addition, phraseological units that seem to translate equivalent English phrases that are found in the slang vocabulary of MG too. For instance, the phraseological unit *vyéno apó ti dulápa* ‘come out of the closet’ seems to calque the English phrase *come out of the closet*. In

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<sup>10</sup> See also Mackridge (2016: 474-475) and Vamvakos (2009).

MG the equivalent verb could be the MG verb *ekdilónome* ‘express oneself’. The phrase is linked with situations where someone reveals that they are gay (Christopoulou *et al.*, 2017: 781).

- (81) *výeno*      *apó ti*      *dulápa*  
come out    from the    closet  
‘come out of the closet’

During the last couple of decades, a vast influx of such phraseological units that translate word-by-word the equivalent English phraseological units is attested in MG.

### 3.4.3 Morphological level

#### 3.4.3.1 Morpheme borrowing

As mentioned in section 3.4.1.2, when a foreign loanword enters MG, in the plural it takes a zero morpheme, or transfers the inflectional morpheme of the donor language, or takes a MG inflectional morpheme and therefore is assigned to one of the inflectional classes (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 57).

During the past years and due to the extended influence of English on MG, the use of the English inflectional *-s* suffix in order to form the plural of English loanwords has been attested. Due to the fact that English loanwords are not adapted in the morphology of MG and therefore are not inflected, as for example Turkish and Italian loanwords, they used to take the zero morpheme in the plural:

- (82) *gol* (sg.) ‘gol’ – *gol.ø* (pl.) ‘goals’

During the past years, however, it has been more and more frequently observed that English loanwords take the English inflectional *-s* suffix in the plural, forming therefore their

plural just like in English (see also Petrounias, 2007: 357). The use of the plural *-s* suffix is extended especially in newly imported English loanwords as in the examples<sup>11</sup>:

- (83) trend (sg.) ‘trend’ - trend.s (pl.) ‘trends’
- (84) áutfit (sg.) ‘outfit’ - áutfit.s (pl.) ‘outfits’
- (85) fólouer (sg.) ‘follower’ – fólouer.s (pl.) ‘followers’

The table below shows the frequency of use of some English loanwords in the plural. In the first row of each case the loanword takes the zero inflectional morpheme and in the second it takes the English inflectional *-s* suffix. The frequencies were taken from the Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14) corpus (available through Sketch Engine). For the results I took into consideration both the transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the loanwords.

English loanword in plural	Number of occurrences	Frequency (per million)
<b>sáit.ø</b> ‘sites’	2,816	1.08
<b>sáit.s</b> ‘sites’	17,244	8.7
<b>áutfit.ø</b> ‘outfits’	24	0.01
<b>áutfit.s</b> ‘outfits’	481	0.24
<b>blog.ø</b> ‘blogs’	3,337	1.7
<b>blog.s</b> ‘blogs’	22,855	11.66
<b>fólouer.ø</b> ‘followers’	23	0.01
<b>fólouer.s</b> ‘followers’	3,232	1.65

Table 1: Frequency results of the zero morpheme in the plural vs. English plural *-s*.

Table 1 shows that English loanwords taking a zero plural morpheme represent a considerably smaller number of occurrences compared to the English loanwords that take the *-s* suffix in the plural. For example, the loanword *blog* ‘blog’ in its plural form occurs 3,337 times (1.7 frequency per million) taking the zero plural morpheme and 22,855 times (11.66 frequency per million) taking the *-s* suffix in the plural. This can be an indication that the plural

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<sup>11</sup> MG phonotactics allow clusters such as [ts], [gz] and [dz], e.g. *trend.s* [tréndz] possibly explaining the appearance of the English *-s* suffix in the plural in MG.



-s suffix has entered MG, is assigned to English loanwords and, in particular, to newly imported ones in order to express the plural.

However, the inflectional -s suffix is not assigned to French loanwords. French loanwords in the plural always take a zero morpheme even though the plural inflectional French morpheme is -s just like English, as in (86) and (87). Also, it is by no means assigned in MG nouns like the example in (88):

- (86) *asansér* (sg.) < French ascenseur - \**asansér.s* (pl.) < French ascenseur ‘elevator’
- (87) *sezlóng* (sg.) < French chaise-longue – \**sezlóng.s* (pl.) < French chaise-longue ‘deck chair’
- (88) *vivlío* (sg.) ‘book’- \**vivlí.s* (pl.) ‘book’.

Interestingly the plural -s suffix is not assigned to English loanwords ending in -s, having an allomorphic plural, as in the examples in (89) and (90):

- (89) *býiúti boks* (sg.) – *býiúti boks.ø* (pl.) – \**býiúti bóksiz* (pl.) ‘beauty box’
- (90) *mats* (sg.) – *mats.ø* (pl.) - \**mátsiz* (pl.) ‘match’.

#### 3.4.3.2 Structural borrowing

When two languages are in contact, apart from lexical borrowing, cases of structural borrowing are attested too. Following Renner (2018: 2), structural borrowing in word-formation is a result of language contact and refers to the increase or decrease in frequency of use of a structure and also includes the new availability of a new structure, as for example affixation, clipping and word blending. Blends form an indigenous structure of English. They are the combination of two words (Fromkin *et al.*, 2005: 148-149; Xydopoulos, 2008: 210-212). The result is a complex word that does not retain the full phonemic and graphic form of the constituent word parts (Renner, 2019: 29), as in the example:

- (91) *smog* < smoke + fog

Nowadays lexical blending, a previously rare and dialectal structure in MG, has emerged due to the contact with English. What is interesting is that lexical blending is a new

structure that has recently emerged in several other languages too, such as Polish, Ukrainian, Serbian (Renner, 2018: 5-6) and Italian (Cacchiani, 2016), due to English influence. Following Ralli and Xydopoulos (2012: 36), a blend in MG is a result of a deliberate process and has similarities to compounds regarding form and headedness (see Ralli, 2005, 2007). In particular, MG compounds are phonological words carrying one stress, their constituent parts are usually stems forming a [stem stem] or [stem word] structural pattern (examples (92) and (93) respectively). In the examples in (92) and in (93) also, there is a compound marker *-o-* between the constituent parts that links the compound's constituent parts:

- (92) kuklóspito < kukl- + o + spit- [stem stem]  
 'doll house' < 'doll' 'house'
- (93) psarósupa < psar- + o + supa [stem word]  
 'fish soup' 'fish' 'soup'

Compounds can be either coordinative, subordinative or attributive. In coordinative compounds there is no head, as in (94), while in subordinative and attributive compounds there is right-headedness (see examples (92) and (93) above).

- (94) alatopípero < alat- + piper- [stem stem]  
 'salt and pepper' 'salt' 'pepper'

Blends are considered phonological words carrying one stress, despite the fact that each one of the constituent parts carries its own stress and they belong to the [stem word] pattern, as the examples in (95) and (96). However, unlike compounding, in blending the compound marker *-o-* is not attested. Just like the [stem word] compounds attested in MG, blends of this type maintain the stress on the second constituent part and follow its inflectional paradigm (Ralli and Xydopoulos, 2012: 37):

- (95) aerayító < aér(as) + (f)ayító  
 'food served on planes' 'air' 'food'
- (96) γιροίни < γίρ(os) + (ir)oiни  
 'doner-addiction' 'doner' 'heroine'

Also, blends can be of the form [noun noun], [adjective noun], [noun verb], [adverb verb], [verb verb] and [adjective adjective], just like compounds. The functional relation between the constituent parts can be either coordinative, subordinate or attributive, like compounds. In coordinative blend structures there is no headedness, as in (97), while in subordinate and attributive blends the head is on the right, as in (98) (Ralli and Xydopoulos, 2012: 38-39):

- |      |  |   |                           |   |                           |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| (97) | psidrós<br>‘tall and fat’                      | < | psi(lós)<br>‘tall’        | + | (xo)drós<br>‘fat’         |
| (98) | ipulegízo<br>‘approach in an insidious manner’ | < | ípulo(s)<br>‘insidiously’ | + | (pros)egízo<br>‘approach’ |

In MG this structure emerges only in specialized vocabularies and is not yet common in the general vocabulary. It mostly appears in the slang vocabulary of MG that is used mainly by young MG speakers.

#### 3.4.4 Syntactic level

Regarding the syntactic level of MG, Petrounias (2007) gives an extensive list of English influences found on the MG syntax. He also cites influences found of English on MG morphology and morphosyntax. It is worth noticing that Petrounias (*op.cit*) was the first to systematically present English influences beyond the lexical level of MG and to broach the issue of Anglicisation of MG morphosyntax despite the fact that the term and the meaning of *Anglicisation* may arise an issue of debate.

Petrounias (2007: 351-357) refers to several changes that seem to be influences from English. Among others he cites the placement of the MG adverb *prin* ‘ago’ at the end of the clause, just like in English (Petrounias: 2007: 352):

- (99) (a) polá xrónia *prin*  
many years ago
- (b) *prin* polá xrónia

ago many years

Furthermore, Petrounias (2007: 353) also observes the tendency in use of the gerund structure instead of the equivalent MG NP in the genitive imitating the English gerund structure<sup>12</sup>. In MG, gerunds are formed by adding the suffix *-ódas*, *-odas* to the verb. In the example in (100a) the gerund structure *maθénodas* is used instead of the indigenous equivalent MG NP in the genitive *i ekmáθisi* ‘learning’ (100b).

- (100) (a) *maθénodas ton ipoloyistí*  
learning the computer  
‘learning the computer’
- (b) *i ekmáθisi tu ipoloyistí<sub>GEN</sub>*  
the learning of the computer  
‘the computer learning’

The use of the gerund structure is found in the perfect tense too, giving structures such as *éxodas ftási* ‘having arrived’ or *éxodas pi*<sup>13</sup> ‘having said’ that are used instead of the MG subordinate clauses *afú éftasan* ‘after they arrived’ and *afú ípan* ‘after they said’ respectively (Mackridge, 1985: 119-120; Petrounias, 2007: 353).

Moreover, Haris (2003: 214-217) states that in subordinate clauses, speakers tend to put the subject in the first place imitating the English syntax, instead of using the VSO order, where the verb precedes the subject. In the example of a subordinate clause in (101a), the subject *María* ‘Mary’ precedes the verb *iθele* ‘wanted’ in the subordinate clause, instead of the structure in (101b), in which the subject *María* ‘Mary’ follows the verb *iθele* ‘wanted’. There are plenty of such examples in writing that seem to copy the English syntax even though MG language has a free word order.

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<sup>12</sup> Gerund structures are often found in headings, e.g. newspapers etc. (Petrounias, 2007: 353).

<sup>13</sup> The phrase *éxodas pi aftó* ‘having said that’ that translates the English equivalent phrase *having said that* is quite common in MG and is used instead of the MG equivalent phrases *katópin tútu* ‘after that’ or *me aftó to dedoméno* ‘with this fact’ (Vamvakos, 2009; Mackridge 2016: 473-474).

- (101) (a) aftó pu i María íthele na pi  
 this that the Mary wanted to say  
 ‘this that Mary wanted to say’
- (b) aftó pu íthele na pi i María  
 this that wanted to say the Mary  
 ‘this that Mary wanted to say’

Haris (2008: 155), Mackridge (2016: 473), Papadopoulou, (2016: 44) and Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos (to appear) observe the structure *pérno kápion píso* ‘call somebody back’ that seems to translate word-by-word the equivalent English PV *call somebody back* (102):

- (102) pérno kápion píso  
 call somebody back  
 ‘call sb. back’

Such recently attested structures in MG have similarities to English phrasal verbs (PVs) and might be an indication of the emergence of phrasal verb-like structures in MG (Papadopoulou, 2016: 39-45; Xydopoulos, 2019: 426-435; Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear).

A fairly recent phenomenon for MG is the class of the pre-modified nominal Noun Phrases (NPs) where the Noun is in a pre-nominal position, as in the English syntax (Petrounias, 2007: 351; Xydopoulos, 2005: 447; Xydopoulos, 2003:11, Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, 2016: 45-48). These newly attested NPs have the following form [NP<sub>UNINFLECTED</sub> N], where the NP is an uninflected loanword of English origin (usually a brand name) and the head noun N a native element, creating therefore hybrid structures (Papadopoulou, 2016; Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear; Xydopoulos, 2019: 427-428):

- (103) **spor** istoríes ‘sport stories’ instead of *istoríes spor*  
 (104) **tzaz** musikí ‘jazz music’ instead of *musikí tzaz*  
 (105) **rok** skiní ‘rock stage’ instead of *skiní rok*  
 (106) **vódafon** sínðesi ‘Vodafone connection’ instead of *sínðesi vódafon*  
 (107) **pdf** arxío ‘pdf file’ instead of *arxío pdf*

Finally, the newly attested structure in MG *me órus* ‘in terms’+ NP in the genitive seems to calque the English phrase *in terms of*<sup>14</sup> (Mackridge, 2016: 474) as the example in (108):

- (108) *me órus aksioprépias*  
in terms dignity  
‘in terms of dignity’

This new structure seems to have adverbial denotations, since it could be replaced by the MG one-word adverb *aksioprepós* ‘decently’, or a periphrastic adverbial structure, such as *se sxési me tin aksioprépia* ‘in relation to dignity’ or *os pros tin aksioprépia* ‘as for dignity’ leading us to assume that it constitutes a new case of periphrastic adverbs for MG (Papadopoulou, 2016: 49-52; Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, 2016; Xydopoulos, 2019: 431-432).

Phrasal verb-like structures, new pre-modified NPs and the new case of periphrastic adverbs will be further discussed in section 5.4.

### 3.4.5 Pragmatic level

The influence of English in MG is evident at the pragmatic level too. Following Andersen (2014: 18), pragmatic borrowings may express attitudes regarding the speaker, they can be, among others, discourse markers or markers of politeness.

In MG during the past years we can find several pragmatic borrowings from English, including discourse marker, interjections, politeness markers, request markers, greetings and vocatives, as in the following examples:

- (109) *okéi* < English okay  
(110) *γies, γέα, γep* < English yes, yeah, yep  
(111) *nóu, nop* < English no, nop  
(112) *sóri* < English sorry  
(113) *θένk γiu* or *θένks* < English thank you/thanks

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<sup>14</sup> Stated also by Vamvakos (2009).

- (114) *pliz* < English please
- (115) *xelóu, xái* or *xéi* < English hello, hi, hey
- (116) *síyiu* < English see you
- (117) *bái* < English bye
- (118) *béibi* < English baby.

### 3.5 Summary

In this chapter, I focused on the present-day relation between MG and English. In section 3.2, I referred to the status of MG and influences that are attested in the MG vocabulary from former forms of MG, Turkish, Italian, French and other languages, such as Arabic and Albanian. Moreover, in section 3.3, I discussed the relation between English and MG. English is the most popular second language for MG speakers and is present in many aspects of everyday life, such as technology, entertainment, and the Internet. Traces of the influence of English on MG are found at the lexical level, including loanwords (section 3.4.1.1), loan translations (section 3.4.1.3), semantic loanwords (section 3.4.1.4) and false anglicisms (section 3.4.1.5) as well as at the phraseological level of MG. In particular, new phraseological units that seem to calque the equivalent phraseological units of English are attested (section 3.4.2.3).

Influences of English are found at the morphological level of MG too, with, for instance, the plural suffix *-s* (section 3.4.3.1) and the emergence of blends, an indigenous structure of English (section 3.4.3.2). Also, at the syntactic level of MG, there are attested cases that seem to be cases of loan translation as well (section 3.4.4), since they seem to calque the equivalent English structures word-by-word. Finally, in section 3.4.5, I referred to English influences found at the pragmatic level of MG.

In the next chapter, I present the methodology that I followed for this research, in order to localize and get significant qualitative results for the loanwords, the calqued phraseological units and the calqued morphosyntactic structures under consideration.

# **CHAPTER 4**

## **Methodology**



## 4. Methodology

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### 4.1 Introduction

In this dissertation I focus on the phenomenon of Anglicisation of MG, and in particular, the study of newly imported English loanwords and cases of loan translation, i.e. phraseological units and morphosyntactic patterns that seem to be translated from equivalent English structures.

During the first steps of my research I used the web, and in particular, the Google search engine, in order to locate my data. Even if Google is not regarded as a reliable tool and source for linguistic quantitative analysis and data processing, my research through Google was conducted order to get some preliminary results and statistical information, as well as to collect natural examples of use. Moreover, an attempt to locate these patterns in MG text corpora, i.e. the *Hellenic National Corpus*<sup>1</sup> and the *Corpus of Greek Texts*<sup>2</sup>, did not yield significant results, since the existent corpora for MG include a rather limited number of texts<sup>3</sup> and text genres.

In this dissertation, I aim to examine in detail English loanwords, calqued phraseological units and calqued morphosyntactic patterns under consideration through the platform Sketch Engine<sup>4</sup>. Sketch Engine enables the access to large web-based corpora for MG and also provides the user with the ability to create custom-made corpora depending on specific needs and uses. The evaluation of my data through the platform Sketch Engine gives me the possibility to reach more accurate and significant conclusions for the data under consideration, such as getting useful quantitative information.

In this chapter I deal with methodological issues of the present work. In section 4.2, I will briefly develop the theoretical frame around the study of corpora, focusing, among others, on the characteristics of a corpus. Then, in section 4.3, I will refer to the existing corpora for MG and in section 4.4, I will present the Sketch Engine platform, the tool that gives the possibility of hosting large web-based corpora, as well as the capability to create custom-made

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <http://hnc.ilsp.gr>.

<sup>2</sup> Available at <http://www.sek.edu.gr>.

<sup>3</sup> The Hellenic National Corpus includes 47 million words and the Corpus of Greek Texts 30 million words.

<sup>4</sup> Available at <https://www.sketchengine.eu>.

corpora. In this section I will also mention the corpora related to MG that already exist in Sketch Engine, and I will describe the procedure of building a corpus of texts through this platform. In the final section, I will present the methodology that I follow in my data presentation and analysis (see Chapter 5), as well as the procedure of building a web-based text corpus for MG using the Sketch Engine platform.

## 4.2 *Defining a text corpus*

In this section I intend to briefly refer to text corpora and corpus linguistics. I am going to refer to basic features and aspects of a corpus as well as to different types of corpora and tools widely used in the text corpus processing. Before discussing the elements that define text corpora, let me give a definition of the subject matter.

Following Kennedy (1998: 3), Baker *et al.* (2006: 48-49) and Baker (2010: 5-6), the word *corpus*, which comes from the Latin word for ‘body’, is defined as a large collection of texts comprising thousands or millions of words and which is stored as computer files in an electronic database. The texts included in a corpus function as a standard reference since they are meant to be representative of a specific language or some parts of the language such as varieties or genres (Biber *et al.*, 1998: 246). A corpus is very useful for linguistic research, providing quantitative and qualitative information regarding a specific language (Baker *et al.*, 2006: 48-49).

Sinclair (1996: 4), defines a *corpus* as a collection of pieces of a language that can be used as a sample for this specific linguistic system, since they are selected by distinct linguistic criteria.

For Gries (2017: 7-8), a *corpus* is a collection of texts, either written or spoken, that are produced under natural communicative circumstances. This means that the texts that were compiled in the corpus were not initially meant to be part of it, but they were produced serving other purposes, such as informing readers of a newspaper. This collection of texts, which is machine-readable, is constructed to be representative and balanced regarding the linguistic system and the text genres, so as to serve linguistic analysis and research. The notions of representativeness and balance will be further discussed in the following section.

#### 4.2.1 Characteristics of a text corpus

A text corpus should be representative in order to reflect all the phenomena found in a linguistic system (Pantazara and Mantzari, 2015: 1). According to Baker (2010: 6) and Leech (1991: 27), as mentioned in Kennedy (1998: 62), a text corpus is representative when the resulting findings can be generalised for the whole language. However, Biber *et al.* (1998: 246-247) and Kennedy (1998: 62) underline that representativeness in a text corpus is a rather dubious task since the full extent of language variation is unknown and it is also not possible to ensure that all possible existing text genres are represented by sample of texts.

Moreover, a text corpus should be balanced, which means that not only should all parts of a variety be included in it, but the proportion of each part in the corpus should also reflect the equivalent proportion this part has in the variety, or its importance in the variety (Gries, 2017: 8). A balanced corpus should cover a variety of text genres found in a language gathered through a variety of sampling techniques (Kennedy, 1998: 20; Pantazara and Mantzari, 2015: 1), such as constructing catalogues of different texts that exist in a language and making samples for each one of them (Biber *et al.*, 1998: 247-248).

Atkins and Rundell (2008: 63-66), summarize the reasons why a representative and balanced text corpus is quite difficult to build. According to them, text corpora, in most cases, include a limited number of oral data, whereas in other cases oral data are totally excluded due to the fact that oral speech is laborious to gather and transcribe. In addition, it is quite frequently observed that in text corpora are mostly included texts from newspapers, since there is a superabundance of newspapers compared to other text genres. Last but not least, most text corpora built before the 2000s do not include text genres that are related to the Internet, such as texts from chatrooms and social networks.

Apart from representativeness, size plays a major role in the compilation and implementation of a text corpus. Size should not just be related to the number of words of each text corpus. As Biber *et al.* (1998: 248-249) claim, the size of a text corpus should not only be related to the number of texts belonging to different categories, but also to the number of samples from each text, as well as the number of words included in each sample. Firstly, there should be enough texts in order to achieve variation. Then, the number of samples is important since the characteristics of a text might show great variation, and finally, the number of words can provide a dependable number of features in a text. It is important to note that, especially for lexicographic studies, the text corpora should be large enough since many words and

collocations occur with low frequencies. Thus, a corpus for this kind of research should consist of millions of words, and in particular differentiated texts, in order to study the specific use of such patterns (Biber *et al.*, 1998: 249).

#### 4.2.2 Types of text corpora

There are various types of corpora such as general language or reference, specialised, parallel, monitor, synchronic and diachronic.

Text corpora could be general-language corpora or reference corpora and specialised corpora depending on the text genres they include. A *general language corpus* or a *reference corpus* is designed in order to be representative of the language and as a consequence to be a useful tool for any linguistic research (Gries, 2017: 9). Baker (2010: 12) states that a general corpus can be conceived as a prototypical corpus, including millions of words, and its texts represent all the contexts of the language, such as written, spoken, public or private. Usually, there is a variety of text genres as well as oral data, and a diversity in the medium of transmission (Pantazara and Mantzari, 2015: 2-6). Thus, general-language corpora provide a variety of texts and text genres for any linguistic research concerning, among others, the vocabulary, grammar or discourse structure of the language (Kennedy, 1998: 19-20). According to Teubert and Čermáková (2004: 118), general-language corpora include a language's general vocabulary and they constitute the main source for this kind of study. In addition, depending on their size, they facilitate the investigation not only of single words, but of collocations as well. The larger the size of the corpus, the better the examination and understanding of patterns like collocations. An example of a general corpus is the British National Corpus<sup>5</sup> (BNC) or the Bank of English Corpus (BEC).

A *specialized* or *specific corpus* is designed for specific research purposes (Kennedy, 1998: 20), when the aim of research is not the language in its whole, but a particular variety, register or genre or some specific phenomena (Gries, 2017: 9; Teubert and Čermáková, 2004: 119). Usually they are small, as in most cases they contain less than one million words (Teubert

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<sup>5</sup> Available at <https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc/>.

and Čermáková, *op.cit.*). In the category of specialized corpora there occur dialect corpora<sup>6</sup> and learners' corpora<sup>7</sup> too.

Furthermore, a *parallel* or *translation* corpus contains original texts in a specific language and the translations of these texts in one or several foreign languages. Reciprocal parallel corpora include the original texts, as well as the translated ones in all the languages they contain. Occasionally parallel corpora include only the translations of texts in different languages but do not contain the text in its original language. These kinds of corpora are used mostly by translators. However, when it comes to their wider use, it is crucial that they are aligned in a way that a unit of one language corresponds to its equivalent unit found in another language (Teubert and Čermáková, 2004: 122-123).

A *dynamic* or *monitor corpus*, according to Kennedy (1998: 22), is continuously being renewed. It consists of numerous texts that do not belong to specific varieties or genres and consequently the corpus is not balanced or structured. These corpora tend to be renewed regularly since new material replaces the already existent one in the corpus. Dynamic or monitor corpora are mainly used to examine language change over time. They are opposed to *static corpora*, which do not change their size and content overtime (Baker *et al.*, 2006: 64-65).

Finally, a *synchronic corpus* represents a language in a particular time, whereas a *diachronic corpus* displays the language over a period of time and permits the study of language change (Kennedy, 1998: 22, 38).

#### 4.2.3 Tools in text corpus processing and analysis

For the data processing and analysis of a text corpus there is a variety of methodological tools that facilitate the organization, the display and the extraction of conclusions for the subjects under investigation.

When the matter of issue is frequency, corpora give the possibility of frequency lists or word-list formation, which demonstrate the frequency of the word, i.e. how many times this

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<sup>6</sup> A *dialect corpus* is compiled in order to facilitate studies concerning a regional variation (Baker *et al.*, 2006: 56-57).

<sup>7</sup> A *learner corpus* is compiled of text produced by learners of a language. They are widely used in second language acquisition studies (Baker *et al.*, 2006: 103).

specific word appears in the corpus, most of the time giving percentages (Gries, 2017:12; Goutsos and Fragaki, 2015: 61-62). Most often, the frequency lists consist of a two-table column where the first column displays the words that occur in the corpus while the second one displays the percentages or the frequency with which they appear (Gries, 2017: 12).

Another widely used tool when studying corpora is concordances. The word appears within its linguistic context and the user most of the time is able to determine the results by regulating how many words are going to be demonstrated on the right and on the left of the requested word or phrase (Gries, 2017: 18-19; Goutsos and Fragaki, 2015: 67-68). Concordances permit qualitative analysis of the data as well as the detailed examination of individual cases. This tool is important in order to make claims about language variation before moving on to a frequency analysis. Furthermore, concordances not only allow us to identify the meaning of words by displaying the word in its context, but also make it possible to spot linguistic patterns, based on grammar, meaning, pragmatics or discourse (Baker, 2010: 21).

Related to concordances are (concordance) patterns, which demonstrate the most frequent single words that appear on the right and left of the given word without giving any context or any further information (Goutsos and Fragaki, 2015: 69-70).

Finally, keywords are a more frequently used tool when it comes to parallel corpora. By using keywords, the researcher is able to compare and contrast the frequency of words in two corpora and identify which one is statistically significant according to the values that have been pre-defined (Goutsos and Fragaki, 2015: 73-75).

### *4.3 The already existing Modern Greek corpora*

The first electronic corpora for MG were compiled around 1980 and they mostly cover literature works, such as those of the Cretan literature. The two wider corpora for MG, i.e. The Corpus of Greek Texts and the Hellenic National Corpus are relatively new, since they were compiled around 1990. Moreover, there is a text corpus<sup>8</sup> that mainly covers texts from the field of journalism, provided by the Portal for the Greek Language. In the following sections I will present in detail the characteristics of each one of the MG corpora.

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<sup>8</sup> Available at [https://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern\\_greek/tools/corpora/index.html](https://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/corpora/index.html).

### 4.3.1 The Corpus of Greek Texts

The Corpus of Greek Texts (hereinafter CGT) is accessible for free on <http://www.sek.edu.gr>. It is a general-language corpus that includes 30 million words, although data collection ceased in 2010. The provided texts mostly come from MG and to a lesser degree from Cypriot Greek (10%) (Goutsos, 2003: 4-5, 2010: 32; Goutsos and Fragaki, 2015: 49). The texts included are mainly from written MG, and in particular from newspapers, whereas there are texts from spoken MG too, however to a lesser extent (10%). The texts in CGT are not only classified according to whether they come from the written or spoken language. It was also taken into consideration the text genre (academic texts, informative texts, literature texts, interviews, public speeches, advertisements, etc.), the sub-genre (humanities, leisure, political sciences, etc.), the geographical variety (MG or Cypriot) and the medium of transmission (television, radio, newspapers, books, etc.). The main types of texts included in CGT are from newspapers (29%), books and magazines (22% equally) and oral face-to-face conversations (8%) (Goutsos and Fragaki, 2015: 52, CGT, 2018).

The search for a specific word can be done individually, by typing the keyword in the specific box, or using one of the criteria listed above, by selecting each criterion that applies to the specific needs. Right after the search, the word appears in its context in the form of contextual tables. There is no access to the whole text due to copyright issues. Each contextual table may include up to a thousand examples for each word.

Moreover, apart from the simple search of a keyword, the CGT provides the user with two more options regarding a word search, although they are still at a preliminary stage. More specifically the CGT gives the possibility to evaluate a word considering its context. Thus, for a specific word, there is a calculation of the frequencies of the previous and the next words (entropy). This calculation shows if the use of a word is “specific” or not, related to whether it is found in a high or low frequency environment. The CGT facilitates the creation of tree-form diagrams where, from an initial given keyword, the fifteen most frequent words that begin with this specific keyword are listed. Finally, statistical information for the hundred most common words found in CGT is provided.

### 4.3.2 The Hellenic National Corpus

The Hellenic National Corpus (hereinafter HNC) is accessible on <http://hnc.ilsp.gr> and is owned by the Institute for Language and Speech Processing<sup>9</sup>. The system provides the users with free access, although a subscription option is also available. Subscribed users have the advantage of access to the functions provided by the system, whereas for unsubscribed users, referred to as “visitors”, the access to the system is quite restricted. The latter are permitted, among other things, to access the corpus in its whole, excluding research in subsets of texts, and they are restricted regarding the result display of keywords, since the displayed occurrences cannot be more than five. On the contrary, the access for subscribed members includes word searches in subsets of texts (such as the means of transmission, the text genre and the writer) that can be easily accessible if the user had used them and saved them before, as well as the displayed results which can reach up to 2000.

The HNC is a general-language corpus that includes more than 47 million words and is increased regularly. The texts included are regarded as representative of the MG language and they date back to 1990. The information for the provided texts includes bibliographic references, as well as information of classification, such as the medium of transmission, their genre and their subject. Apart from the categories above, there are more subsets that are being gradually enriched as there are newly added texts in the corpus (HNC, 2018, Pantazara and Mantzari, 2015: 10). The classification regarding the medium of transmission for the texts provided by HNC is rather inadequate. As Goutsos (2010: 30) states, the HNC does not contain a systematic collection of various text genres. The majority of the texts come from newspapers (61%), while for a considerable number of texts (more than the 25%), there is no clear information/documentation provided regarding the medium in which they appear (e.g. television, radio, books, magazines). A small number of texts comes from books (9%) and magazines (5%), while a negligible amount (less than 0.5%) comes from the Internet. However, there are no texts coming from the spoken language. The classification of the texts referring to the text genres seems to be problematic too. Overall, more than half of the texts provided are marked as rather “informative” (51%), although there is a considerable number of texts characterised by the subgenre “other”, which shows in fact that the documentation is quite

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<sup>9</sup> Available at <http://www.ilsp.gr/en>.



incomplete. Regarding their subject, there is quite a lot of variety, since the included texts may be related to geography, science, art, health etc. (Goutsos and Fragaki, 2015: 52-54).

During word search the user may apply up to three criteria, each of them can be a word, a lemma (e.g. noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.) or a combination of these two. The results are given in concordances. Also, there is statistical information provided regarding frequency, for words and lemmas. There is access to the hundred most frequently used words and lemmas too (HNC, 2018).

#### 4.3.3 Text Corpora provided by the Portal for the Greek language

The Text Corpora provided by the portal for the Greek Language are specialised and are reached on the webpage of the Centre for the Greek Language (<https://www.greek-language.gr>). They include corpora of two Greek newspapers, namely *Ta Nea* ‘The News’ and *Makedonia* ‘Macedonia’. There is also a corpus regarding educational books for both students and tutors provided by the Institute of Educational Policy, concerning the Gymnasium and Lyceum. The search for a word can be restricted to one of the corpora above, or a parallel search can be carried out between the three given corpora.

In particular, the corpus of the newspaper *Ta Nea* ‘The News’ includes two million words. The search may be referring to a single word or a lemma. The results may display either the context of the keyword or the whole phrase in which it is found. Also, the context of the keywords is presented in three levels, that of the sentence, paragraph and text. There is a possibility for the user to carry out a search based on the thematic units (such as shows and economy) covered by the newspaper as well as the genre (among others theatre/music critique, political reportage and interview).

The corpus of the newspaper *Makedonia* ‘Macedonia’ includes three million words. The keyword search procedure and result display are similar to *Ta Nea* ‘The News’ presented above. There is a classification concerning thematic units and text genres, but unlike *Ta Nea* ‘The News’, there is a larger variety not only of thematic units (such as politics and international affairs) but also of text genres (among others book/movie presentation and personal narration) too.

The corpus including educational books of the Institute of Educational Policy for students and for tutors of the Secondary school includes two million words. Once again, the keyword procedure and result display are similar to those described before regarding the two newspapers. However, in this case, the thematic units are the schoolbooks of each year of

secondary school (e.g. ancient history of the first grade of secondary school). Also, there is a variation in classification regarding the text genre (among others essay and novel), while there is a classification regarding the text type (e.g. description and narration).

#### *4.4 The Sketch Engine platform*

The electronic corpora presented so far do not seem to cover the needs of the present research. The texts they include come mainly from the written language, while spoken language appears to be practically excluded. Moreover, as the majority of the texts comes from newspapers or books the written language is formal. The spoken language is not taken into account while there are no oral data, such as every-day, informal conversations, comments on blogs and social media networks elicited from the Internet. Moreover, they are not quite representative while their data do not cover the last ten to fifteen years. What is crucial for my research is the access to spoken language as well as informal texts since the phraseological units and morphosyntactic structures under consideration are not widely located in formal texts, but they emerge in informal communication circumstances and rather often in blogs, forums and social network pages found on the web. A tool that gives access to a wide range of texts covering not only the written but the spoken language as well, covering a period that dates back to the 1990s and up to the present day, is needed. Sketch Engine is the platform that provides the user with the necessary tools in order to process data that emerge in informal communication circumstances.

In the following section, I will present the Sketch Engine platform, its characteristics and functions, whereas in section 4.4.2, I will present the already existent corpora for MG found in the platform. Moreover, I will refer to the functionality that the system offers the user in order to build a personalized and custom-made corpus of texts (see section 4.4.3).

##### 4.4.1 What is Sketch Engine?

Sketch Engine is available online through its interface (<https://www.sketchengine.eu>). The platform is accessible via subscription and gives the user the ability to build text corpora, as well as some access to a wide list of various corpora for many languages. According to Kilgarriff *et al.* (2014: 8) Sketch Engine is related to the software, as well as the web service. Both include a large number of pre-loaded and ready-for-use corpora and convenient tools in

order to build, install and manage one's custom-made corpus. Its objective is to cover all the world's large languages (meaning languages with a large number of speakers) as well as any other languages that are requested by specific users (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2014: 17).

Sketch Engine took its name from the function of word sketches. Word sketches are one-page automatic and corpus-based summaries that display the grammatical as well as the collocational behavior of a word. Sketch Engine is therefore a corpus tool that can take as input a corpus of any language and then the system creates word sketches for each word of the language (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2004: 105; Kilgarriff, 2013: 82-83; Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2014: 8). Word sketches were firstly formulated for the compilation of the Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners in 1999. Ever since they constitute a tool of Sketch Engine and they are available for fifteen languages (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2010: 372).

Word sketches give the possibility of looking into the grammatical relations in which each word participates, by providing a list of collocates of each grammatical relation. For instance, for a verb, there are different lists for the subject, the objects, the conjoined verbs (e.g. stand and deliver), modifying adverbs, prepositions and prepositional objects. The researcher is able to click on each one of the collocates in order to see the concordances of the word, in other words, the corpus contexts in which the word and its collocates appear together (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2004: 107-108).

Sketch Engine does not provide the process of lemmatization, that is determining for each word what the corresponding lemma is. However, Sketch Engine can still be applied to word forms and give results, even though no lemmatization is available. Additionally, Part of speech (POS) tagging is not provided by Sketch Engine either. However, tagsets and taggers exist for several languages and nevertheless Sketch Engine takes on tagged input (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2004: 108-109).

Except for word sketches, Sketch Engine provides the user with other possibilities too, such as a corpus-based thesaurus and 'sketch differences'. The Thesaurus aims to display patterns across groups of words, in the form of a set of 'nearest neighbors' for each word, whereas sketch differences take into consideration two semantically related words and they display the characteristics they share as well as the ones in which they differ (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2004: 105, 112-113).

Sketch Engine gives the possibility of concordances too. This tool gives the possibility of searching a word or phrase in a corpus and it is displayed in its context. Sketch Engine also allows to search parallel corpora and thus, there is the possibility of parallel concordance, where the user is able to get example translations of a word or phrase in context.

#### 4.4.2 The Modern Greek corpora of Sketch Engine

The Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC) is a general-language corpus that consists mainly of texts downloaded from the web. It includes 124 million words. The texts were downloaded via the WebBootCat tool provided by Sketch Engine, following a list of URLs from a list of Greek words collated by the publisher Patakis<sup>10</sup> in 2007. The tokenization<sup>11</sup> and the part of speech tagging<sup>12</sup> (POS) is based on the NeuroLingo Collection Analyzer<sup>13</sup> and gives information such as word, lemma, tag and morph. GkWaC provides documents that are identified by their id and include information about their urls, genre, year and epoch of publishing.

Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14) is a general-language corpus consisting of texts taken from the web. It includes approximately 1.6 billion words. This corpus is part of the TenTen corpus family that is a collection of web corpora built according to the same criteria and following the same method, which can ensure a quality result corpus text as well as the possibility to compare corpora. The target size in these corpora is more than 10 billion words. More than 30 TenTen corpora for different languages, such as Spanish, Chinese and Japanese, are available via Sketch Engine.

The corpora that follow are provided through Sketch Engine and are parallel corpora. The EUR-Lex Greek 2/2016 contains 581 million words. It is part of the EUR-Lex multilingual corpus of the official languages of the European Union; however, it is not tagged yet. The EUR-Lex corpus has been created from html files found in the EUR-Lex<sup>14</sup> database. The corpus covers a variety of subjects and consequently is a useful tool as well as a general source in order to find translation examples in many European languages. A selection of its documents has been translated into all languages of the European Union; nevertheless, languages that became part of the European Union later are represented by smaller corpora corresponding to the length of their membership. The documents of the EUR-Lex multilingual corpus are intersected at the paragraph level. Thus, the user is able to look up a matching paragraph

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.patakis.gr>.

<sup>11</sup> Tokenization is the automatic process of separating text into tokens (Sketch Engine, 2018).

<sup>12</sup> POS tagging is a process of annotating each token with a tag carrying information about the part of speech and often also morphological and grammatical information such as number, gender, case, tense etc. (Sketch Engine, 2018).

<sup>13</sup> Available at <http://www.neurolingo.gr>.

<sup>14</sup> Available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>.

containing the translation. However, most of the time, the paragraphs correlate with sentences and consequently the user can search either for sentences or for short paragraphs.

The EUR-Lex judgments Greek12/2016 is part of the EUR-Lex judgments corpus and contains 35 million words. The EUR-Lex judgments corpus is a multilingual corpus containing all the official languages of the European Union. This corpus is based on judgments by order of the Court of Justice and is consequently a subset of the EUR-Lex corpus. The corpus gives the user the ability to look for translation examples concerning the field of justice in European languages, excluding Irish. The EUR-Lex judgments Greek12/2016 corpus contains similar information such as the EUR-Lex corpus presented above, but also it contains further information referring to the parts of judgments, such as the title and the summary of the judgment, the subject of the case, etc. However, the availability of this information differs according to the year of the judgment.

The EUROPARL7 Greek is a parallel corpus concerning European Parliament Proceedings and includes 38 million words. The Europarl Corpus is created from the European Parliament Proceedings and includes 21 European languages. The texts of the corpus are from January 2007 to November 2011. The EUROPARL7 corpus for Greek was expanded in 2010 and 2012 and was POS-tagged and lemmatized in 2017.

The OPUS 2 Greek is an open-source parallel corpus. The OPUS 2 collection involves forty languages, including Greek among them, providing a corpus of more than one million words. The corpus gives the possibility to search bilingual and multilingual data in a variety of languages and analyse them through the tools provided by Sketch Engine, such as concordances, word lists, etc.

Finally, there is the DGT Greek corpus, which is the Greek corpus of DGT-Translation Memory. It consists of 51 million words; however, it is not tagged yet. DGT-Translation Memory is a database of aligned sentences of legislative documents in the European Union consisting of 24 languages. The aligned texts come from a large translation memory DGT<sup>15</sup> published by the European Commission, whereas the individual corpora have been processed by the tools provided by Sketch Engine.

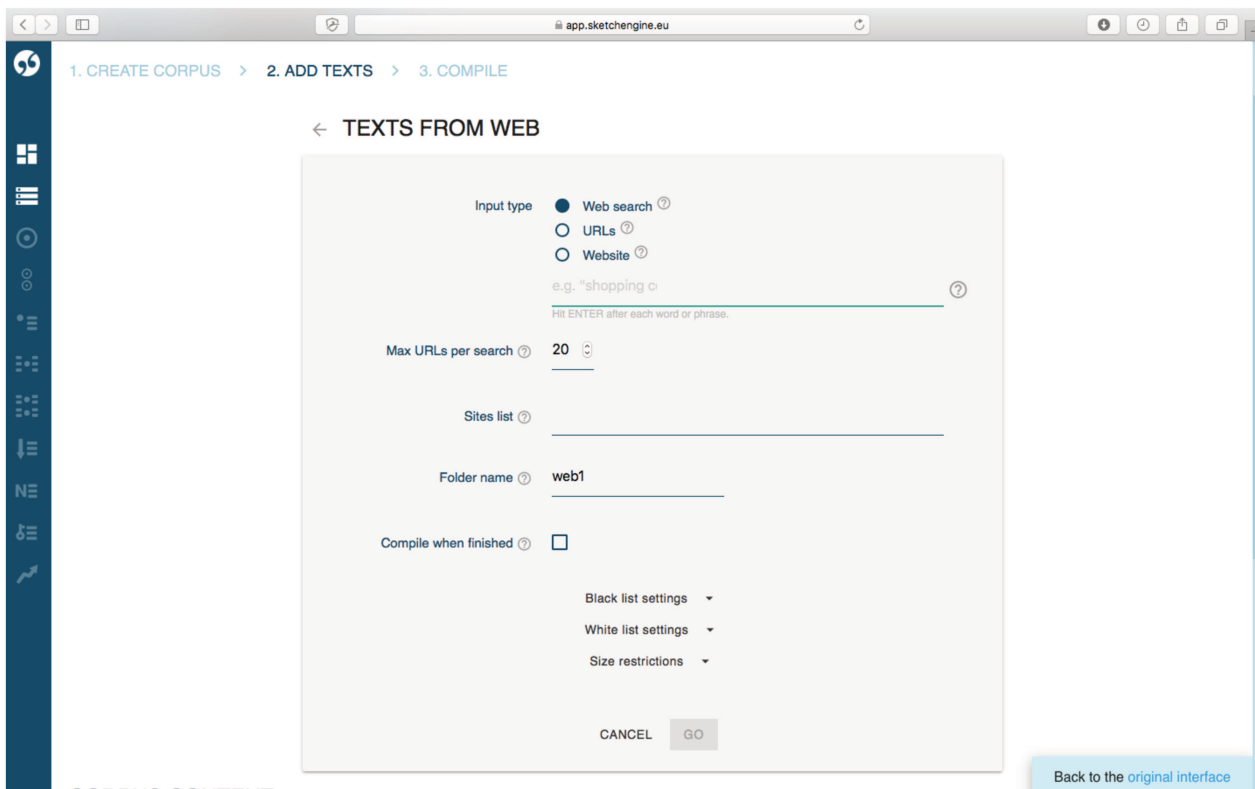
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<sup>15</sup> Available at <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/language-technologies/dgt-translation-memory>.

### 4.4.3 Building a text corpus through Sketch Engine

A user via Sketch Engine is able to use the existing pre-loaded corpora found in the platform; they also have the possibility of uploading, creating, processing, and exploring their own custom-made corpora (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2014: 27). Following Kilgarriff *et al.* (2014: 27), when a user already owns a corpus, they can easily upload it on the system through a web interface. The documents should have one of the following formats (.doc, .html, .pdf, .txt, .tmx) or they can be compressed and/or archived (.zip, .gz, .bz2, .tar). The system converts all these types of text into plain text (.txt). In cases where the data is annotated, such as with POS tags or lemmas, it is crucial to be in the Sketch Engine's input format. After this procedure, the user is able to manage and process the corpus, such as adding or deleting data and of course they can use all the functions provided by Sketch Engine for their research.

As far as the creation of a corpus is concerned, the procedure is straightforward enough. The user should name the corpus, choose its language and add a short description if necessary. As a second step, they can build a corpus from the web or upload their own files. For the latter, they have to upload the documents to the system, or just paste the specific text. When they wish to build a corpus from the web, they have the possibility of choosing whether they will insert specific 'seed words', URLs, or websites as presented below:



The screenshot displays the Sketch Engine web interface at [app.sketchengine.eu](http://app.sketchengine.eu). The navigation bar shows three steps: 1. CREATE CORPUS, 2. ADD TEXTS, and 3. COMPILE. The current page is titled "TEXTS FROM WEB". The form contains the following fields and options:

- Input type:** Radio buttons for "Web search" (selected), "URLs", and "Website".
- Search input:** A text field with the placeholder "e.g. 'shopping c'" and a question mark icon. Below it, a note says "Hit ENTER after each word or phrase."
- Max URLs per search:** A numeric input field set to "20".
- Sites list:** An empty text input field.
- Folder name:** A text input field containing "web1".
- Compile when finished:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Settings:** Three dropdown menus for "Black list settings", "White list settings", and "Size restrictions".
- Buttons:** "CANCEL" and "GO" buttons at the bottom.

A "Back to the original interface" button is visible in the bottom right corner of the form area.

*Image 1: Building a corpus through the web.*

For ‘web search’, it is necessary to input between 2 and 30 words and phrases that define the topic of the corpus. The words will be randomly selected and groups of 3 will be sent to the Bing search engine. After that, the web pages that Bing returns will be downloaded and processed into a corpus. For the second option, the user provides the system with a list of URLs, while for the third option, the whole website will be downloaded. There is a limitation of 2000 pages maximum per website. After the webpages are downloaded the next step is the compilation of the corpus. After it has been completed the corpus is ready to use. The user has the option to add more texts, following the same procedure as described above, or go directly to the corpus dashboard, where they can find all the possibilities that the system provides in order to process and analyse the corpus data.

When it comes to building a corpus from the web, Sketch Engine also provides the WebBootCaT tool, which is related to the initial idea of BootCaT. As stated by Baroni and Bernardini (2004), cited by Kilgarriff *et al.* (2014: 27), BootCaT enables creating a corpus having a bunch of seed words as its starting point. After that the system makes ‘sets of three’ out of the seed words and sends each one of them as a query to a search engine. The web pages found by the search engine are collected by the system and the corpus is created (Kilgarriff *et al.*, 2014: 27).

Below I present an example of using the WebBootCaT tool, in order to show the creation of a corpus for the phraseological unit *min kles páno apó to ximéno γάλα* ‘don’t cry over spilt milk’. In the interface of the image that follows, the user can name the corpus, they can choose its language and select the input type between seed words, URLs and websites. In this example I chose the option of seed words, by inserting the words *kles* ‘cry’<sup>2ND, SG</sup> <κλαις>, *ximéno* ‘spilt’ <χυμένο> and *γάλα* ‘milk’ <γάλα> (see also Papadopoulou, 2019: 514-515):



Image 2: Creating a corpus through WebBootCat.

WebBootCaT searches the web for the given seed words and in the next step a list of all the websites containing them appears (see Image 3). Users are able to choose which websites they are going to include or not in their corpus by clicking on the box on the left.



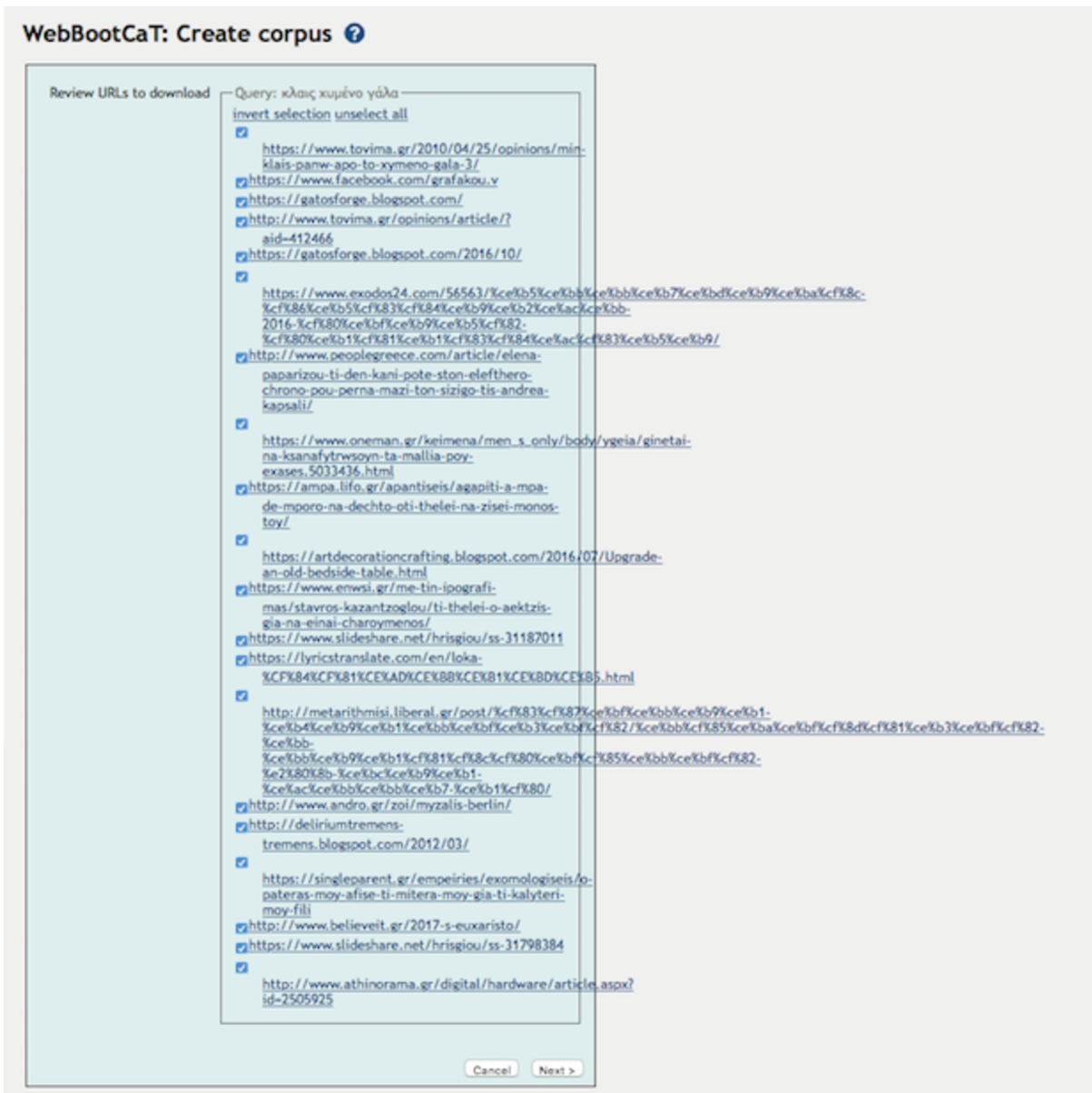


Image 3: The list of websites provided by WebBootCaT.

After that, the system downloads the data until the procedure is finished. The system gives information to the user regarding the number of files that have been successfully processed, the size of the downloaded data, the number of retrieved words, the elapsed time, etc. Moreover, there is information concerning errors during the procedure, such as data that the system is unable to retrieve, the invalid content-type, a file size out of range and so on and so forth, as shown in the image below:

**Web based Corpus for Modern Greek: WebBootCaT: Finished!**

100%

Successfully processed files	16	Errors	4
Files remaining	0	- unable to retrieve	2
Data downloaded	3516 kB	- invalid content-type	0
Words retrieved	30,584	- file size out of range	0
Words per file (avg)	1,911	- cleaned file size out of range	2
Time elapsed	1:47	- keywords filter applied	0
Estimated time remaining	0:00	- unable to convert to text	0
Average file processing time	5.4 s	- duplicate	0

✓ OK

*Image 4: Final step in the creation of a corpus through WebBootCaT.*

The corpus is ready to use. The user can always add new data either following the same procedure or adding new files. They can search and process the corpus with the tools that are provided by Sketch Engine.

#### *4.5 Methodology of data processing*

In this section I will refer to the procedure I follow for the analysis of my data, which is presented in the following chapter. To begin with, I am going to present an in-depth analysis of Anglicisms and, in particular, of newly imported English loanwords, phraseological units and morphosyntactic patterns attested in MG and that seem to be a word-by-word translation of the equivalent English ones.

As mentioned before, during my research I collected my data, i.e. newly imported loanwords and calqued morphosyntactic patterns, mostly manually, through the mass media and especially the television and the Internet. Internet was indeed a valuable source for extracting Anglicisms since in social media accounts and blogs and forums<sup>16</sup> there was a plethora of English borrowings. I also gathered Anglicisms through newspapers, magazines and everyday colloquial speech. What is more, I consulted the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (Görlach, 2001), as well as MG dictionaries. The list of my Anglicisms is being

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<sup>16</sup> Useful for the location of calqued phraseological patterns were, among others, the blogs and forums Slang.gr available at <https://www.slang.gr>, Translatum.gr, available at <https://www.translatum.gr>, Lexilogia.gr available at <https://lexilogia.gr/home/> and Lesxi tou Vivliou available at <https://www.xn--qxae7au.gr/forum/index.php>.

renewed constantly since new Anglicisms are found. For the time being my list of Anglicisms includes 1,370 Anglicisms, the majority are loanwords, a many are loan translations, there are some semantic loanwords, false Anglicisms, hybrid structures and calqued phraseological units (see Appendix A).

Regarding newly imported English loanwords I chose to examine eight examples of English loanwords related to the Internet and mostly to the evolution and mass spread of blogs and social media (e.g. *blóger* (< English blogger), the television (e.g. *riáliti sóu* (< English reality show) and everyday life (e.g. *xápening* (< English happening)). Some of them are considered older loanwords, based on the chronological information of their insertion into MG provided by the Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (Charalampakis, 2014) (e.g. *xápening* (< English happening), while others are brand new elements in MG since they do not appear in all the MG Dictionaries (e.g. *sélfí* (< English selfie)). I chose to present and analyse three English loanwords that have high frequency of appearance (more than 10,000 occurrences) in the elTenTen14:

- (1) (a) *blóger* ‘blogger’
- (b) *kónsept* ‘concept’
- (c) *bátzet* ‘budget’

Along with five loanwords that have low frequency of appearance (less than 5,000 occurrences) in the elTenTen14:

- (2) (a) *bagráund* ‘background’
- (b) *xápening* ‘happening’
- (c) *xípster* ‘hipster’
- (d) *riáliti sóu* ‘reality show’
- (e) *sélfí* ‘selfie’

I did not choose to analyse loanwords that appear in their non-transliterated form within fixed headlines, titles or phrases in the eTenTen14 corpus, such as *event*<sup>17</sup> or *online*<sup>18</sup>, in order to have results as representative as possible.

For the presentation and analysis of the newly imported English loanwords, I checked their appearance in four MG dictionaries, namely the Modern Greek Dictionary (MGD) (Institute of Modern Greek Language, 1998), the dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA) (Charalampakis, 2014), the On-line Dictionary of Modern Greek (ODMG) (Patakis, 2019) and the Dictionary of Modern Greek language (DMGL) (5<sup>th</sup> edition) (Babiniotis, 2019). I checked their appearance in the Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA) (Görlach, 2001). Based on these dictionaries I provide information regarding their meaning, their gender and inflection and possible equivalent MG terms.

Moreover, I checked their appearance in the MG corpora: The Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT), the Hellenic National Corpus (HNC), the Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC) and the Greek Web 2014 (eTenTen14) (the last two are available through the Sketch Engine platform) and the Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19), the custom-made web-based corpus I have built via Sketch Engine for the needs of this research (see section 4.5.1.2). Based on these corpora I will provide frequency results regarding the data under investigation examining their appearance in both transliterated (e.g. <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] <English blogger) and non-transliterated forms (*blogger*) in MG. Also, when possible I examine the frequency of the English loanword in comparison to the indigenous MG term when available.

As far as calqued phraseological units are concerned, I chose to investigate eight examples that constitute the most frequently used calqued phrases (based mostly on my empirical intuition) that are often used in the Internet, the television and everyday speech (e.g. *pérno to xróno mu* (< English take my time)) or some striking and unusual examples (e.g. *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* (< English last but not least)):

- (3) (a) *pérno to xróno mu* ‘take my time’
- (b) *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’
- (c) *skeletí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’
- (d) *trofí gia sképsi* ‘food for thought’

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<sup>17</sup> For example, *GREEK FOOD BLOG EVENT @FRIDAYS, HYDRA'S TRAIL EVENT* or *TEDxAthens event*.

<sup>18</sup> For example, *περιοδικό Ithaca Online* ‘magazine Ithaca Online’, *Deal News Online*.

- (e) *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’
- (f) *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’
- (g) *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’
- (h) *puláí san zestó psomí* ‘it sells like hot buns/cakes’

I did not choose to analyse calqued phraseological units that have different interpretations in different contexts, such as *sto telos tis méras*<sup>19</sup> (< English at the end of the day) in order to have results as representative as possible.

Furthermore, I checked their appearance in the MG dictionaries, in the MG dictionaries, the Modern Greek Dictionary (MGD) (Institute of Modern Greek Language, 1998), the dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA) (Charalampakis, 2014), the On-line Dictionary of Modern Greek (ODMG) (Patakis, 2019) and the Dictionary of Modern Greek language (DMGL) (5<sup>th</sup> edition) (Babinotis, 2019) but they are barely listed in lemmas. For their presentation and analysis, I consulted the Cambridge dictionary<sup>20</sup>. In order to determine the possible equivalent MG phrases, we consulted English-Greek dictionaries (e.g. the English-Greek dictionary of Fytrakis) and the translation engine Linguee.gr<sup>21</sup>.

For all the data under consideration, I checked their appearance in the existing MG corpora, the Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT), the Hellenic National Corpus (HNC), and the Text Corpora provided by the portal for the Greek Language, as well as the Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC) and the Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14) both provided by Sketch Engine. I also compared the frequency of appearance of the calqued phraseological unit compared to the equivalent calqued phraseological unit in MG.

Finally, I studied newly attested morphosyntactic structures that seem to calque the equivalent structures of English. In particular, I examined phrasal verb-like structures, a new case of pre-modified NPs, a new case of periphrastic adverbs (already analysed in section 3.4.3.2), as well as MG verbs that present altered thematic structure due to the English influence. For their presentation and analysis, I checked MG grammars, like the Concise Grammar of Modern Greek by Klairis and Babinotis (2011) and the Basic Grammar of

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<sup>19</sup> The phraseological unit *sto telos tis méras* (< English at the end of the day) is found in (idiomatic) contexts where it calques the equivalent English phrase and therefore it has a conclusive connotation, but it is also found in its literal chronological use indicating time that is 23:59 p.m.

<sup>20</sup> Available at <https://dictionary.cambridge.org>.

<sup>21</sup> Available at <https://www.linguee.gr>.

Contemporary Modern Greek by Holton, Mackridge and Philippaki-Warburton (2005) and the Basic Grammar of Greek<sup>22</sup> provided by the Institute for Language and Speech Processing. I studied their characteristics and I checked frequency results regarding the competition between the new anglicized form and the original native one when possible, as well as the most frequent collocations for some patterns under consideration based on the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14) corpus.

Finally, I used the results from a questionnaire survey conducted in 2014 to test the awareness of MG speakers against new structures that translate word-for-word corresponding English structures. The results additionally help to the chronology of some structures that calque the equivalent English ones. The questionnaire (see Appendix B) consisted of 13 pairs of questions, the first of which included the calqued structure and the second the equivalent structure of MG. It was completed by 180 speakers of MG, of all ages, who differed depending on the place of residence, profession, knowledge of English and other foreign languages. However, in terms of the analysis of the results, only age seemed to play a decisive role in the choice or not of the English-influenced structure.

#### 4.5.1 Building a web-based corpus of Modern Greek texts through Sketch Engine

In this section I will focus on how I built a corpus of MG texts that is based mainly on the Internet. In the first section I will discuss issues concerning the web used as corpus, and in the second section I will concentrate on the procedure of designing and implementing the web-based corpus of MG texts through the platform Sketch Engine. In particular, I will refer to the procedure of getting access to Sketch Engine, as well as the tools that I am going to use in order to build the corpus.

##### 4.5.1.1 Using the web as a corpus

Contemporary linguistic research gradually abandons the traditional methods of data collection and construction of text corpora and tends to the Internet when constructing a text corpus. In fact, nowadays, the Internet displays a huge variety of electronic texts and text genres and more

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<sup>22</sup> Available at [http://www.ilsp.gr/files/Basic\\_Greek\\_Grammar.pdf](http://www.ilsp.gr/files/Basic_Greek_Grammar.pdf).

and more researchers turn to the web in order to construct text corpora. Kilgarriff and Grefenstette (2003: 333, 345) compare the web to a “linguists’ playground”, pointing out that it consists of an important source for linguistic research since it is extremely wide, or it is the only way to get data for the type of language someone is interested in or even because it is free of charge and easily accessible with the click of a mouse. However, the collection of data from the Internet may be a laborious work, due to the fact that the web includes a huge number of unedited texts that require cautious processing (Pantazara and Mantzari, 2015: 10).

The web as a corpus is undoubtedly enormous. Kilgarriff and Grefenstette (2003: 337) point to the research of Lawrence and Giles (1999) that mentions that at that time there were 800 million indexable web pages on the Internet. After several calculations, they estimated that the size was six terabytes of text available at that time. Four years later, in 2003, this number had increased to 20 terabytes of available text from directly accessible web pages. The estimation is that there are two thousand billion words for Latin-alphabet languages (Kilgarriff and Grefenstette, 2003: 337). If that was the case in 2003, let us imagine the size of the web nowadays, fifteen years later. Undoubtedly the number of words is colossal.

Kilgarriff and Grefenstette (2003: 337) state that the web is multilingual, citing the research of Xu (2000), who assessed that 71% of the pages found on the web are written in English, whereas with lower percentages follow Japanese (6.8%), German (5.1%), French (1.8%), and Chinese (1.5%).

McEnery and Hardie (2012: 7-8) state that the web provides a variety and wealth of data that can be processed in order to get suitable corpora that will be useful for the study of a variety of phenomena found in a linguistic system. They compare the concept of using the web as corpus to the idea of monitor corpora, since it includes a large amount of data that may increase regularly in order to study phenomena that appear in the language. However, they underline the disadvantages of using the web as corpus, maintain that the web is unlike other corpora, is full of prepared and carefully edited texts that could be characterised as “casually prepared” material. Additionally, the texts found on the web are not divided into genres and consequently considerable processing is required in order to differentiate them and classify them into genres. Sometimes, texts found on the web might contain various errors bringing unsatisfactory results to the surface.

#### 4.5.1.2 Design and implementation of the web-based corpus of MG texts

As discussed earlier in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, the existing corpora for MG are insufficient for the needs of this research since they are rather small in size (the Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT) includes 30 million words and the Hellenic National Corpus (HNC) includes 47 million words) and they include a limited number of texts and text genres, mostly from the formal written language, since web and oral data texts are excluded. This issue was solved through the use of large web-based corpora available through Sketch Engine, the Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC) (which includes 124 million words) and the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14) (which includes 1.6 billion words). However, all these corpora are mostly synchronic, and so they do not provide chronological information for the data under consideration.

My initial goal was to build a large diachronic corpus of MG texts through Sketch Engine, based on written and spoken data. However, I faced difficulties in collecting spoken diachronic data. An idea was to include scripts from old Greek movies dating from 1940 and later. But in my attempt to find this kind of spoken material I faced obstacles since none of the film companies was willing to share the movies' scripts. The idea of building a diachronic corpus at this point seemed impractical and I chose to make such an attempt as part of a larger project for the future, since a big amount of old Greek movies needs to be transcribed<sup>23</sup>.

Consequently, I decided to build a custom-made and web-based specialized corpus of MG texts based on my data, and specifically the English loanwords that I am going to analyze in this work. Since the data of the Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC) date back to 2007 and the data of the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14) date back to 2014, I decided to build such a corpus in order to have an up-to-date picture of the appearance of the data under consideration on the web. Given the fact that Google could not be used since it is regarded as an unreliable tool to extract frequency results, I decided to check the appearance of my data today on the web through Sketch Engine and the possibility that gives the user to build corpora by searching specific “seed words” on the web. My goal was to confirm that the data under consideration display a high frequency of appearance, but most importantly, to confirm that the frequency of

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<sup>23</sup> There was an effort made by the University of Athens to create a diachronic corpus of MG texts of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Greek Corpus 20 (<http://greekcorpus20.phil.uoa.gr/greek-corpus-20.html>). That diachronic text corpus would include 20 million words and it would be incorporated in the Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT). However, it is not yet available through its interface <http://greekcorpus20.sek.edu.gr/login?next=%2F>.



appearance of the transliterated compared to the non-transliterated forms of the loanwords agrees with the results taken from the Web as Corpus (GkWaC) and the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14) corpus.

However, access to Sketch Engine is not free. The user, apart from the access to the system and the one million tokens they have available to build their corpus, have to pay an extra amount of money for every supplementary million of tokens if they wish to extend or enlarge their corpus. The ELEXIS<sup>24</sup> project 2018-2022, which is funded by the European Union, permits academic institutions of the EU to gain cost-free access to Sketch Engine that applies only to non-commercial use. I subscribed to Sketch Engine on June 2018 and got one-year access to the system having one million words for a corpus built at my disposal. The fees were covered by CRTT (Centre for Research in Terminology and Translation), the research group of the University of Lyon, where I have been a member since November 2016. In October 2018, I gained access to a larger number of millions of words, provided by the University of Patras, that allowed me to access Sketch Engine through the ELEXIS project. This gave me the possibility to attempt the construction of an extended customised and web-based corpus of MG texts, since the millions of words that I now have at my disposal form a considerably larger corpus.

In the images below I present the step-by-step procedure of creating a specialized and custom-made corpus of MG web texts that is focusing on my data:

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<sup>24</sup> ELEXIS is a project funded by the H2020 EU research program. Its goal is to set up and provide a European lexicographic infrastructure and foster research and cooperation in lexicography and natural language processing. More about ELEXIS is available on its webpage; <https://elex.is>.

Build your own private corpus from texts on the web or from your own documents.

The screenshot shows a form for creating a corpus. The fields are as follows:

Name	Greek Web Data 19
Corpus type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Single language corpus <input type="radio"/> Multilingual corpus
Language	Greek
Description	Specialised Corpus on MG web data 2019

Storage used: 639,628 of 15,000,000 words (4%)

*Image 5: Steps in building the customised web-based corpus Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19).*

In this first step, I gave the name, I selected that it will be a single language corpus, I chose Greek as the language of interest, meaning the search engine will elicit data from Greek websites, avoiding the danger to search in foreign websites. This option allows the user to put not only words transliterated in MG, but non-transliterated words too as an input of “seed words” in the following step. As a next step I chose to build my corpus with texts from the web.

Input type  Web search <sup>?</sup>  
 URLs <sup>?</sup>  
 Website <sup>?</sup>

μπλόγκερ × μπλογκερ × blogger × κόνσεπτ × <sup>?</sup>  
κονσεπτ × concept × σέλφι × σελφι ×  
selfie ×

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Number of Bing searches: 84

Folder name <sup>?</sup> **web1**

Web search settings ▲

Max URLs per search <sup>?</sup> 100

Sites list <sup>?</sup>

Black list settings ▼  
White list settings ▼  
Size restrictions ▼

Compile when finished <sup>?</sup>

Image 6: Entering “seed words”.

In this window I chose web search by inputting “seed words”. In each search one can input up to thirty seed words. I input transliterated forms of the English loanwords with different possible written forms, for example <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] (< English blogger) and <μπλογκερ> [blóger] (< English blogger), with and without the stress. Also, I input non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords, like *blogger*.

As a next step the system generates a list of webpages to download. One can choose specific webpages for the creation of their corpus. I chose all the websites found. After that the system downloads the data and the corpus is built. In order to make the corpus bigger and add more data the procedure needs to be repeated. I repeated the procedure several times and I built a corpus of 6.5 million words. The results will be presented in Chapter 5.

## *4.6 Summary*

In this chapter I discussed issues related to the methodology that I followed in my research. In particular, in Section 4.2, I gave a brief theoretical framework for corpus linguistics, defining what a corpus is, stating its main characteristics (section 4.2.1), types (section 4.2.2) and tools (section 4.2.3) used in a corpus analysis. In Section 4.3, I presented the main corpora for MG, the Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT), the Hellenic National Corpus (HNC) and the Text Corpora provided by the Portal of Greek Language, stating their main features and aspects.

For the needs of this work, I suggested the investigation of Anglicisms found in MG through the software Sketch Engine (section 4.4.1), which includes, among others, large general corpora for MG (GkWac, eTenTen14) and the possibility to build custom-made corpora. In section 4.4.2 I presented the MG corpora of Sketch Engine and in the section 4.4.3 I referred to the possibility of building a corpus and the essential steps for its construction. Also, in section 4.5, the focus of interest was the methodology of processing and presenting my data. I discussed issues related to the fact of using the web as a corpus (section 4.5.1.1) and I presented the followed steps in order to build a specialized custom made and web-based corpus of MG texts through Sketch Engine (section 4.5.1.2). The data analysis and presentation will be particularly displayed in the following chapter.

# **CHAPTER 5**

## **Presentation of data sample**

# 5. Presentation of data sample

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## 5.1 Introduction

In this chapter I present the data of my survey from a qualitative and quantitative perspective. More specifically, I discuss direct newly imported loanwords from English (see section 5.2), phraseological units that are calques of equivalent English units (see section 5.3) and some morphosyntactic structures that seem to have been influenced by English (see section 5.4) lately attested in the MG vocabulary. Particularly, in the following sections, I give the characteristics of each loanword or structure under consideration based on MG dictionaries and Grammars. I also attempt a quantitative approach, through the MG corpora, and the corpora provided via Sketch Engine. Through this analysis, I will extract useful information about the data under investigation, such as their appearance and adaptation in the MG vocabulary and grammatical system.

## 5.2 Loanwords

In this section I am going to present and analyse some English loanwords found in the vocabulary of MG. They have entered MG while maintaining the meaning they had in English. Regarding morphology, the analysed English loanwords are assigned a grammatical gender when entering MG. If they carry the [+ animate] feature, they are assigned masculine or feminine gender (1), and when they carry the [- animate] feature, they are assigned neuter gender (2). In all cases, the imported forms lack inflection.

- (1) *blóger* (m.)/(f.) < English blogger
- (2) *xápening* (n.) < English happening

As far as the orthographic system is concerned, English loanwords are normally transliterated in the MG alphabetical system. What is crucial, though, is that during the past years there have been attested cases of English loanwords that appear in MG in both their transliterated and non-transliterated form (3).

(3) <κόνσεπτ> [kónsept] (< English concept) vs. *concept*

In the sections that follow (5.2.1 – 5.2.8), I present each Anglicism in detail. Particularly, I state information about their appearance in the MG dictionaries (MGD, DAA, ODMG and DMGL) as well as the DEA (Görlach, 2001). Furthermore, for each Anglicism, I provide grammatical information regarding the part of speech, the gender and inflection, its pronunciation following the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). I give also the definition(s) of each Anglicism based on the dictionaries mentioned above, and finally the possible equivalent term or terms in MG.

What is more, I check the appearance of both the transliterated and the non-transliterated form of the Anglicism in the MG corpora (HNC and the CGT) as well as the already existent MG corpora provided via Sketch Engine, (elTenTen14 and GkWaC), and the specialised custom made and web-based Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19) corpus, and display their frequency scores. Finally, I give examples of use for all the data under consideration.

### 5.2.1 The case of *blóger* ‘blogger’

The loanword *blóger* <μπλόγκερ> ‘**blogger**’, [blóger], is a noun, it can be either masculine or feminine, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the -s suffix in plural. It has the meaning of a person who writes their ideas, opinions and experiences in a blog on the Internet so other people can read them. In MG forms such as *blogerás* ‘blogger (m.)’ and *blogerí* ‘blogger (f.) (web slang) are attested. An equivalent term for the Anglicism *blóger* ‘blogger’ is *istolóγos* ‘blogger’<sup>1</sup>. However, the proposed equivalent MG term does not appear at all in the MG corpora.

As shown in Table 1, the word *blóger* <μπλόγκερ> ‘blogger’ is listed in the most recent dictionaries of MG but not in the MGD or the DEA (Görlach, 2001). The DAA is the only one that states the chronology of the first appearance that the term was inserted into MG in 1999.

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<sup>1</sup> Term given by the DMGL, the DEA and the ODMG.

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✓	-	blogger
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✓	1999	administrator of blog
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✓	-	blogger
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✘	-	-

Table 1. Appearance of the Anglicism *blóger* <μπλόγκερ> 'blogger' in dictionaries.

The following table displays the frequency of appearance of *blóger* <μπλόγκερ> 'blogger' in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated form:

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences			Frequency (per million)		
	<μπλόγκερ>	blogger	Total	<μπλόγκερ>	blogger	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	2	0	2	0	-	0
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	1,503	3,058	<b>4,561</b>	10.08	20.52	<b>30.6</b>
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	4,781	13,064	<b>17,845</b>	2.44	6.67	<b>9.11</b>
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	184	305	<b>489</b>	21.99	39.03	<b>61.02</b>

Table 2. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *blóger* <μπλόγκερ> 'blogger' in the MG corpora.

As we see, there are only two instances of *blóger* 'blogger' in the HNC, while in the CGT there are no results at all. On the contrary we get significant results from the web-based corpora. Especially, in the elTenTen14 the transliterated form <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] 'blogger' appears 4,781 times, while the non-transliterated form *blogger*, appears 13,064 times, giving a total of 17,845 number of occurrences and a frequency of 9.11 per million. An example of use is given in (4):



- (4) διαβάζω τις αναρτήσεις μιας Ελληνίδας μπλόγκερ<sup>2</sup>  
 PRO διαβάzo tis anartísis mias ellinídas blóger  
 I read<sub>1SG</sub> the posts of one Greek blogger  
 ‘I read the last posts of one of my favorite Greek bloggers’

### 5.2.2 The case of *kónspet* ‘concept’

The loanword *kónsept* <κόνσεπτ> ‘concept’ [kónsept], is a neuter noun, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the -s suffix in plural. It expresses a principle or idea. In MG, there exist the equivalent terms *ιδέα* ‘idea’ and *ένια* ‘sense, concept’.

As shown in Table 3, the word *kónsept* <κόνσεπτ> ‘concept’ appears only in the recent dictionaries of DMGL, DAA and ODMG, which can lead to the assumption that it has entered MG later than 2001, which is the time of publication of the DEA (Görlach, 2001).

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✗	-	-
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✓	-	idea, concept
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✓	-	idea, concept
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✓	-	1. idea, concept or thought 2. (as adj.) that has a unique characteristic
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✗	-	-

Table 3. Appearance of the Anglicism *kónsept* <κόνσεπτ> ‘concept’ in the dictionaries.

The following table displays the frequency of appearance of *kónsept* <κόνσεπτ> ‘concept’ in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated form:

<sup>2</sup> <https://apotingonia.wordpress.com/page/5/>.

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences			Frequency (per million)		
	<κόνσεπτ>	concept	Total	<κόνσεπτ>	concept	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	9	46	<b>55</b>	0.2	1	<b>1.2</b>
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	18	<b>18</b>	-	0.6	<b>0.6</b>
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	72	719	<b>791</b>	0.48	4.82	<b>5.3</b>
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	1,192	14,776	<b>15,968</b>	0.62	7.54	<b>8.16</b>
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	266	454	<b>720</b>	34.04	58.1	<b>92.14</b>

Table 4. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *kónsept* <κόνσεπτ> ‘concept’ in the MG corpora.

As we can see, the Anglicism has limited appearance in the HNC and the CGT while in the latter it appears only in its non-transliterated form. However, it displays high number of occurrences in the web-based corpora. In particular, in the elTenTen14, *kónsept* ‘concept’ appears 15,968 times in total, giving a frequency of 8.16 per million. An example of use is given in (5).

- (5) παρουσίασε το κόνσεπτ της στον ελληνικό  
PRO parusíase to kónsept tis ston elinikó  
she present<sub>3S,GPAST</sub> the concept her in the Greek  
τελικό και κέρδισε το εισιτήριο για το Παρίσι<sup>3</sup>.  
telikó ke PRO kérdisē to isitírio gia to parísi  
final and she win<sub>3SGPAST</sub> the ticket for the Paris  
‘She presented her concept in the Greek final and she won the ticket to Paris.’

### 5.2.3 The case of *bátzet* ‘budget’

The loanword *bátzet* <μπάτζετ> ‘budget’, [bádzet] is a neuter noun, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the -s suffix in plural. It has the meaning of (a) a plan to estimate and show the

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.neakriti.gr/article/ellada-nea/1043527/foitites-ekproswpoy-n-tin-ellada-se-pagkosmio-diagnwismo-marketingk/>.

money that a person or an organization will earn and how much they will either need or have the possibility to spend or (b) the available amount of money someone has available to spend. In MG, the equivalent term could be the term *proipologizmós* ‘budget’<sup>4</sup>.

As shown in Table 5, the loanword *bátzet* <μπάτζετ> ‘budget’ appears in the DMGL and the DAA. Also, it does exist in the DEA too (Görlach, 2001), in which it is mentioned that the Anglicism first appeared in MG during the 1990s.

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✓	-	budget
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✓	-	an estimate of income and expenditure
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✘		-
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✓	1990s	1. money needed or available for a person or project 2. national revenue and expenditure 3. an estimate or plan of expenditure in relation to income

Table 5. Appearance of the Anglicism *bátzet* <μπάτζετ> ‘budget’ in dictionaries.

The following table displays the frequency of appearance of *bátzet* <μπάτζετ> ‘budget’ in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated form:

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences			Frequency (per million)		
	<μπάτζετ>	budget	Total	<μπάτζετ>	budget	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	38	17	<b>55</b>	0.8	0.4	<b>1.2</b>
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	6	6	<b>12</b>	0.2	0.2	<b>0.4</b>
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	308	288	<b>596</b>	2.06	1.93	<b>3.99</b>
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	7,636	6,375	<b>14,011</b>	3.92	3.25	<b>7.17</b>
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	67	88	<b>155</b>	8.57	11.26	<b>19.83</b>

Table 6. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *bátzet* <μπάτζετ> ‘budget’ in the MG corpora.

<sup>4</sup> The term is proposed by the DMGL (2019).

As we see the word *bátzet* ‘budget’ appears only a few times in the HNC and the CGT and the number of appearances of both forms is barely the same. Something similar is happening in the GkWaC too, as there is only a slight difference in the frequency of the two forms. On the contrary, in the elTenTen14 corpus, the transliterated form <μπάτζετ> [bátzet] ‘budget’ appears 7,636 times, while the non-transliterated form *budget* appears 6,375 times, giving a total of 14,011 appearances and a frequency of 7.17 per million. However, there is no significant difference between the transliterated and non-transliterated form of the loanword in the GWD19. An example of use is given in (6):

- (6) Το μπάτζετ του φιλμ δεν επιτρέπει μία ταινία με θεαματικές  
to bátzet tu film den epitrépi mía tenía me theamatikés  
The budget of the film not allow a movie with spectacular  
εκρήξεις<sup>5</sup>.  
ekríksis  
explosions  
‘The film budget does not allow (the realization of) a movie with spectacular  
explosions’

#### 5.2.4 The case of *bagráund* ‘background’

The loanword *bagráund* <μπαγκράουντ> ‘background’ [bagràund], is a neuter noun, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the -s suffix in plural. It has the meaning of (a) everything that can be seen behind the main scene or people in a picture, (b) the conditions already existing before an event and helping to explain the reason why it happened, (c) family and experience of education, living conditions and money and (d) sounds that are heard behind louder sounds.

As far as definition in (a) is concerned, the MG term *fódo* ‘background’ can be regarded as an equivalent term, whereas for the definitions in (b) and (c) the MG term *ipónaθro* ‘background’ could be used. However, there is no MG term that seems to match the definition in (d) and be used in the place of the English term.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://flix.gr/news/you-are-a-terrorist-treiler-gia-to-shadow-dancer-t.html>.

As shown in Table 7, the loanword *bagráund* <μπαγκράουντ> ‘background’ appears in all MG Dictionaries, except the MGD. It is also found in the DEA (Görlach, 2001), in which it is mentioned that the Anglicism first appeared in MG during the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✓	-	the behind of an image / background
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✓	-	the behind of an image / background
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✓	-	1. what appears on the behind 2. sounds behind louder sounds 3. general environment or circumstances that an event takes place 4. knowledge, experience etc. that form someone’s personality
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✓	end of 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1. part of a scene/picture/description that serves as a setting to the chief figures or objects and foreground. 2. a person’s family, education, etc.

Table 7. Appearance of the Anglicism *bagráund* <μπαγκράουντ> ‘background’ in dictionaries.

The following table displays the frequency of appearance of *bagráund* <μπαγκράουντ> ‘background’ in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated form:

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences			Frequency (per million)		
	<μπα(κ)(γ)κράουντ>	background	Total	<μπα(κ)(γ)κράουντ>	background	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	3	24	27	0.01	0.05	0.06
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	1	15	16	0	0.05	0.05
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	45	430	475	0.2	2.88	3.08
Greek Web 2014 (eTenTen14)	234	4,076	4,310	0.12	2.08	2.2
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	50	340	390	6.4	43.51	49.9

Table 8. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *bagráund* <μπαγκράουντ> ‘background’ in the MG corpora.

As we can see, in the HNC and the CGT corpora, the occurrences of the Anglicism are rather limited. In the GkWaC corpus and the GWD19 corpus *baground* <μπαγκράουντ> ‘background’ gives considerable results, while in elTenTen14 corpus it gives a total of 4,310 appearances and a frequency of 2.2 per million. An example of use is given in (4):

- (4) Η τηλεόραση μονίμως παίζει στο μπαγκράουντ στο σπίτι<sup>6</sup>.  
 I tileórasi monímos pézi sto background sto spíti  
 the television permanently plays at the background at the home  
 ‘The television always functions at the background at home.’

### 5.2.5 The case of *xápening* ‘happening’

The loanword *xápening* <χάπενινγκ> ‘happening’ [xápening], is a neuter noun, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the *-s* suffix in plural. Its meaning has to do with (a) an outdoor event, (b) an improvised performance and (c) an unexpected event. In MG, the equivalent native term could be *ipéθria ekdílosi* ‘outdoor event’.

As shown in Table 9, the loanword *xápening* <χάπενινγκ> ‘happening’ appears in all MG dictionaries except from the MGD. It appears also in the DEA (Görlach, 2001). The DAA states that the loanword first appeared in MG in 1959.

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✗	-	-
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✓	-	(unexpected) event
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✓	1959	event, usually taking place outdoors
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✓	-	improvised and usually prototype entertaining event / every unexpected event
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✓	-	1. an improvised performance 2. a multimedia art form

Table 9. Appearance of the Anglicism *xápening* <χάπενινγκ> ‘happening’ in dictionaries.

<sup>6</sup> <http://tongue-in-cheek.tumblr.com/archive/2010/5>.

The following table displays the frequency of appearance of *xápening* <χάπενινγκ> ‘happening’ in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated form:

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences			Frequency (per million)		
	<χάπενινγκ>	happening	Total	<χάπενινγκ>	happening	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	104	26	<b>130</b>	2.2	0.5	<b>2.7</b>
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	20	12	<b>32</b>	0.67	0.39	<b>1.06</b>
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	73	193	<b>266</b>	0.49	1.29	<b>1.78</b>
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	949	2,129	<b>3,078</b>	0.49	1.08	<b>1.57</b>
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	55	105	<b>160</b>	7.04	13.44	<b>20.48</b>

Table 10. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *xápening* <χάπενινγκ> ‘happening’ in the MG corpora.

As we can see, the transliterated form of the Anglicism is more frequent than the non-transliterated form in the HNC, whereas in the CGT the number of appearances of both forms is barely the same. In the GkWaC and the GWD19 the non-transliterated form *happening* dominates too. In the elTenTen14 corpus the transliterated form <χάπενινγκ> [*xápening*] ‘happening’ appears 949 times, while the non-transliterated form *happening* appears 2,129 times, giving a total of 3,078 tokens. An example of use is given in (7):

- (7) Θα τραγουδήσουν σε μουσικό χάπενινγκ σε κεντρική πλατεία  
 PRO θα τραγουδίσουν<sub>3,PL,FUT</sub> se musikó xápening se kedrikí platía  
 They will sing at musical happening at central square  
 της πόλης<sup>7</sup>.  
 tis pólis  
 of the city  
 ‘They will sing at a musical happening at a central square of the city.’

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.thebest.gr/article/250757->.

## 5.2.6 The case of *xípster* ‘hipster’

The loanword *xípster* <χίπστερ> ‘hipster’ [çípster], is a noun, it can be either masculine or feminine, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the -s suffix in plural. It describes a person who is influenced by the latest ideas and fashion. In MG, there is no equivalent term for the Anglicism *xípster* ‘hipster’. However, there are instances of *xípster* ‘hipster’ taking the inflectional suffix -ás or -i<sup>8</sup>: *xípster.ás* ‘hipster’, [çipsterás], *xípstér.i*, ‘hipster’, [çipstéri].

*Xípster* <χίπστερ> ‘hipster’ has been transliterated in MG either by following the alphabetical and phonological system of MG or not. In other words, the Anglicism *hipster* is transliterated into <χίπστερ> ‘hipster’, where there is a pure transliteration, but it also transliterated alternatively in <χίψτερ> ‘hipster’ following the phonological rules of MG, where the sound [ps] is conveyed by the letter <ψ>. In <χίπστερ> ‘hipster’ there is clearly a letter-to letter correspondence in the transliteration of the word in order to resemble to the English *hipster*<sup>9</sup>.

As shown in Table 11, the word *xípster* <χίπστερ> ‘hipster’ does not appear in the MG Dictionaries or in the DEA (Görlach, 2001) for MG.

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✘	-	-
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✘	-	-

Table 11. Appearance of the Anglicism *xípster* <χίπστερ> ‘hipster’ in dictionaries.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.slang.gr/lemma/18099-xipsteras-xipsteri>.

<sup>9</sup> There are cases though where the uninflected *xípster* ‘hipster’ is used as a pre-modifier, presented in section 3.4.3.2, and will be further analysed in section 5.4, as *xípster esθetikí* ‘the hipster aesthetics’ and *xípster tási* ‘the hipster trend’.



The following table displays the frequency of appearance of *xípster* <χίπστερ>/<χίψτερ> ‘hipster’ in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated forms:

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences				Frequency (per million)			
	<χίψτερ>	<χίπστερ>	hipster	Total	<χίψτερ>	<χίπστερ>	hipster	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	-	1	2	<b>3</b>	-	0	0.01	<b>0.01</b>
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	59	524	786	<b>1,369</b>	0.05	0.27	0.4	<b>0.72</b>
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	10	108	186	<b>304</b>	1.28	13.82	16.45	<b>31.55</b>

Table 12. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *xípster* <χίπστερ>/<χίψτερ> ‘hipster’ in the MG corpora.

As shown in the table above, the loanword *xípster* ‘hipster’ has no instances of appearance in the HNC and the CGT and almost zero appearances in the GkWaC. On the other hand, in the elTenTen14 the transliterated forms <χίψτερ> ‘hipster’ and <χίπστερ> ‘hipster’ appear 59 and 524 times respectively while the non-transliterated form *hipster* appears 786 times giving a total frequency of 0.72 per million. We get the same picture from the GWD19; the non-transliterated form is more frequent than the transliterated one. An example of use is given in (8):

- (8) Οι στενές γραβάτες έχουν επανέλθει στη μόδα λόγω ... χίπστερ  
 oi stenés gravátes éxun epanélthi sti móda lógo hípster <sup>10</sup>  
 the narrow ties have come back to the fashion due to hipster  
 ‘Narrow ties have come back to fashion due to hipsters.’

<sup>10</sup> <https://provocateur.gr/archive/818/deste-thn-hellip-o-odhgos-ths-teleias-grabatas-kai-binteo-gia-na-th-desete>.

### 5.2.7 The case of *riálití sóu* ‘reality show’

The loanword *riálití sóu* <ριάλιτι σόου> ‘reality show’ [riálití sóu], is a neuter noun, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the -s suffix in plural. It is related to a television program about ordinary people who are filmed in real situations or they expose their personal life and problems. In MG, the proposed equivalent term is *θέαμα καθιμερινότητας* ‘reality show’<sup>11</sup>.

As shown in Table 13 the loanword *riálití sóu* ‘reality show’ appears in all examined dictionaries. Especially, in the DEA (Görlach, 2001) is mentioned that the Anglicism first appeared in MG during the end of the 1990s.

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✓	-	A TV show where ordinary people talk for their personal problems.
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✓	-	TV show that exposes personal problems
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✓	-	TV emission where participants face situations of everyday life
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✓	-	A TV emission or game
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✓	1990s	TV in documentary style, often with gruesome detail.

Table 13. Appearance of the Anglicism *riálití sóu* <ριάλιτι σόου> ‘reality show’ in dictionaries.

The following table displays the frequency of occurrence of *riálití sóu* <ριάλιτι σόου> ‘reality show’ in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated form:

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences			Frequency (per million)		
	<ριάλιτι σόου>	reality show	Total	<ριάλιτι σόου>	reality show	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	44	9	53	0.03	0.01	0.04
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	10	24	34	0.03	0.07	0.1
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWac)	37	70	107	0.24	0.2	0.44
Greek Web 2014 (eTenTen14)	418	743	1,161	0.22	0.38	0.6
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	107	190	297	13.69	24.31	38

<sup>11</sup> Term proposed by the DMGL (2019).

Table 14. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *riálití sóu* <ριάλιτι σόου> ‘reality show’ in the MG corpora.

As we can see, there is a limited number of appearances in the HNC, and the CGT for both the transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the Anglicism. On the other hand, in the elTenTen14 the transliterated form <ριάλιτι σόου> [riálití sóu] ‘reality show’ appears 418 times, while the non-transliterated form *reality show* appears 743 times, giving a total of 1,161 appearances and a frequency of 0.6 per million. Similarly, in the GWD19 corpus the transliterated form is more frequent than the non-transliterated one. An example of use is given in (9):

- (9) Ο ποδοσφαιριστής συμμετείχε σε ριάλιτι σόου της Τουρκίας  
 ο ποδοςferistís simetíxe se riálti sóu tis Turkías  
 the footballer participate<sub>3,SG,PAST</sub> in reality show of the Turkey  
 με θέμα το ποδοσφαιρικό ταλέντο<sup>12</sup>.  
 me théma to podosferikó talédo  
 with subject the football talent

‘The footballer participated in a Turkish reality show that concerned the football talent.’

### 5.2.8 The case of *sélfí* ‘selfie’

The loanword *sélfí* <σέλφι> ‘selfie’ [sélfí], is a feminine/neuter noun, it is uninflected in MG and it takes the *-s* suffix in plural. It is used to refer to a photograph that someone takes of themselves. The photograph is usually published through the social media. The MG term proposed for the Anglicism *sélfí* ‘selfie’ is *aftofotografísi* ‘selfie’ or *aftofotografia* ‘selfie’<sup>13</sup>. However, neither of the proposed terms appears in the MG corpora.

As shown in Table 15, the loanword *sélfí* <σέλφι> ‘selfie’ appears only in the DMGL. It does not either appear in the DEA (Görlach, 2001), which indicates that the concept *selfie* entered the European languages after 2001 and it may be linked with the evolution of technology, and more specifically the appearance of new electronic devices, such as laptops and smartphones and of course the rapid evolution of the Internet and social media.

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.football-academies.gr/academies-world.html?start=56>.

<sup>13</sup> Term proposed by the DMGL (2019).

Dictionary	Appearance	Chronology	Definition
MG Dictionary (MGD)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of MG Language (DMGL)	✓	-	The photo someone takes of themselves
Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (DAA)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of Patakis (ODMG)	✘	-	-
Dictionary of European Anglicisms (DEA)	✘	-	-

Table 15. Appearance of the Anglicism *sélfi* <σέλφι> ‘selfie’ in dictionaries.

The following table displays the frequency of appearance of *sélfi* <σέλφι> ‘selfie’ in the MG corpora in both its transliterated and non-transliterated form:

MG Corpus	Number of occurrences			Frequency (per million)		
	<σέλφι>	selfie	Total	<σέλφι>	selfie	Total
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	36	997	<b>1,033</b>	0.04	0.50	<b>0.54</b>
Greek Web Data 19 (GWD19)	460	515	<b>975</b>	58.87	65.9	<b>124.7</b>

Table 16. Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *sélfi* <σέλφι> ‘selfie’ in the MG corpora.

As we can see, in the HNC, the CGT and the GkWaC the Anglicism does not appear at all. On the contrary, in the elTenTen14 corpus the transliterated form <σέλφι> [sélfi] ‘selfie’ appears 36 times, while the non-transliterated form *selfie* appears 997 times, giving a total of 1,033 appearances and a frequency of 0.54 per million. In the GWD19 corpus the results between the transliterated and non-transliterated form do not show much difference. An example of use is given in (10):

- (10) Τράβηξε μία σέλφι φωτογραφία μαζί με διάσημους σταρ.<sup>14</sup>  
 PRO trávikse<sub>3,SG,PAST</sub> μία sélfi fotoɣrafía mazí me diásimus star  
 She took a selfie photo together with famous star  
 ‘She took a selfie photo together with famous stars.’

### 5.2.9 Pragmatic borrowings

In an attempt to measure the appearance of some of the English pragmatic markers found in MG mentioned in section 3.4.5, I consulted the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14) corpus (available through Sketch Engine). However, I only display the frequency results without any extended investigation. These results enhance the argument about Anglicisation in MG, since pragmatic borrowings are found too. However, further study is needed in order to reach safer conclusions.

For the results I took into consideration the transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the loanwords. Regarding *okéi* (< English okay), I took into consideration the abbreviation *ok* too. Occurrences and frequency of *nóu*, *nop* < English no, nop, and *xelóu*, *xái* < English hello, hi, were difficult to calculate due to the appearance of *no* in expressions, like *no problem*, *no comments*, etc. and the appearance of hello and hi in expressions such as *hello kitty* and *hi tech* respectively. Similarly, occurrences and frequency of *pliz* (< English please) could not be elicited due to expressions such as *please click here* that are found in websites. The results are presented in Table 17 below:

English borrowed pragmatic marker	Number of occurrences	Frequency (per million)
<b>okéi</b> ‘okay’	6,612	30.91
<b>γies</b> ‘yes’, <b>γέα</b> ‘yeah’, <b>γep</b> , ‘yep’	4,430	2.16
<b>sóri</b> ‘sorry’	4,496	2.3
<b>θénk yiu</b> , <b>θénks</b> ‘thank you/thanks’	2,334	1.19
<b>xelóu</b> ‘hello’, <b>xái</b> ‘hi’ <b>xéi</b> ‘hey’		

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.flowmagazine.gr>.

<b>síyiu</b> ‘see you’	358	0.19
<b>bái</b> ‘bye’	1,884	0.6

Table 17: Frequency results of English pragmatic markers in MG.

The results shown in Table 17 confirm that English pragmatic markers have entered MG. In some cases, though, like *okéi*, *γies*, *γέα*, *γep* and *sóri*, they display a considerable number of occurrences. The discourse marker *okéi* (< English okay) is quite popular and is found in the spoken and written language. In the eITenTen14 corpus, it appears 6,612 times. It is also worth noting that the discourse marker *okéi* (< English okay) is one of the most common Anglicisms globally (Andersen, 2014: 18).

All the other cases examined are used mostly by younger MG speakers. In particular, they use the pragmatic markers *γies*, *γέα*, *γep* (< English yes, yeah, yep), *nóu*, *nop* (< English no, nop), *síyiu* (< English see you), *bái* (< English bye) and *béibi* (< English baby) in order to be more “cool” or “trendy”.

Regarding the cases of *sóri* (< English sorry), *θένk γiu* or *θένks* (< English thank you/thanks) and *pliz* (< English please), young speakers use them not only to be cool and in fashion. Such English loanwords seem to carry less pragmatic weight than their MG equivalents *signómi* ‘sorry’, *εφχαριστό* ‘thank you’ and *παράκαλό* ‘please’, respectively. In fact, English borrowings are not strongly charged positively or negatively. They are rather neutral in comparison with the equivalent MG terms.

### 5.3 Phraseological patterns as cases of loan translation

In this section I am going to discuss phraseological patterns attested in MG that seem to be calques of the equivalent phraseological patterns of English. These new patterns enter MG vocabulary after they have been translated word-by-word using elements already existent in MG, as for example *i korífi tu payóvunu* (< English the tip of the iceberg), as previously discussed in section 3.4.2.3. Therefore, they are all cases of loan translation.

In the sections that follow (5.3.1-5.3.8), I am going to present and analyse phraseological units recently attested in MG that seem to be calques of the equivalent phraseological patterns found in English. Only one of them appears in the DAA (*kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ (section 5.3.5)). More specifically, for each calqued phraseological unit under consideration, I am going to present its qualitative characteristics, such as its meaning, the

equivalent calqued phrase of English and the equivalent indigenous phrase in MG. Also, I am going to present frequency results for each Anglicised pattern under consideration, compare its frequency of appearance to the indigenous phrase found in MG, and give a natural example of use. For the quantitative analysis, I am going to check its frequency in the MG corpora, the HNC, the CGT, the GkWaC and the eITenTen14.

### 5.3.1 The case of *pérno to xróno mu* ‘take my time’

The phraseological unit *pérno to xróno mu* ‘take my time’ is possibly a translation of the English phrase *take my time*. In MG, equivalent phrases could be *me tin isixía su* ‘take your time’, *éxis óso xróno xriázese* ‘you have as much time as you need’.

The phrase does not appear in the MG Dictionaries; there are, however, phraseological patterns in MG consisting of the verb *pérno* ‘take’ and the noun *xrónos* ‘time’, such as *pérni xróno* ‘it takes time’, or phrases such as *de mas pérni o xrónos* ‘we don’t have much time’.

Frequency results concerning the MG corpora are displayed in the following table:

MG Corpus	pérno to xróno mu ‘take my time’	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	-	-
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	6	0.03
Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14)	476	0.23

Table 18: Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *pérno to xróno mu* ‘take my time’ in the MG corpora.

The calqued phraseological unit barely appears in the HNC, CGT and GkWaC. However, it displays considerable results in the eITenTen14 corpus, since it appears 476 times with a frequency 0.23 per million.

The phrase is attested more often in the imperative, the subjunctive and the present tense, whereas it is less frequent in the past and the future tense. Figure 1 shows the number of appearances of the lemmatised phrase in the tenses and the form of the verb in the eITenTen14 corpus.

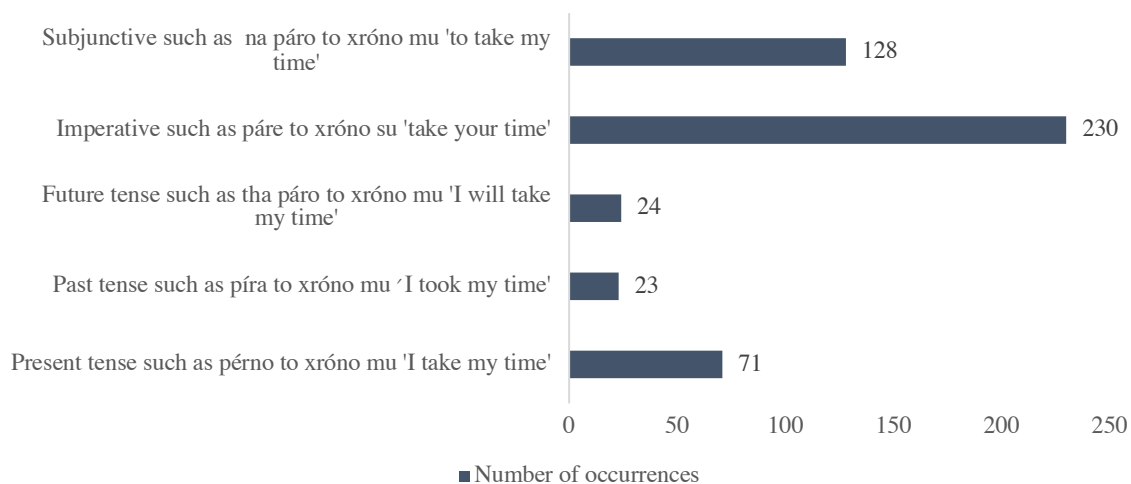


Figure 1: The appearance of *pérono to xróno mu* 'take my time' in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

The phrase appears in the present tense 71 times with an approximate frequency of 0.03 per million, in the past tense 23 times and in the future tense 24 times, with an estimated frequency of 0.02 per million. The phrase appears in the imperative and the subjunctive 230 times and 128 times respectively, giving an estimated frequency of 0.11 and 0.06 per million respectively.

The fact that the phrase displays high results in the imperative and the subjunctive leads to the assumption that it appears in advice or suggestion related contexts. In English the phraseological unit *take my time* is more frequently attested in the imperative and the subjunctive too, and it is also related with the same environments which might make borrowing more plausible.

Figure 2 shows the distribution in the elTenTen14 corpus of the imperative form *páre to xróno su/párte to xróno sas* 'take your time' compared to the indigenous MG phrase *me tin isixía su/me tin isixía sas* 'take your time'.

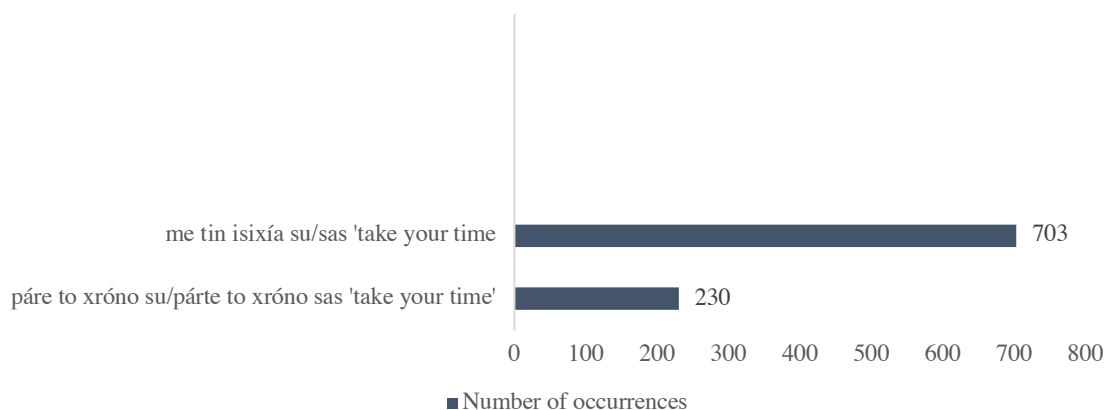




Figure 2: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrase in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

As we can see, the phrase *páre to xróno su/párte to xróno sas* ‘take your time’ appears 230 times in the corpus, with a frequency of 0.11 per million. On the contrary, the indigenous MG phrase appears 703 times, with a frequency of 0.36 per million. In (11) there is an example of use of the pattern under consideration:

- (11) Πάρτε το χρόνο σας χαλαρώστε και σκεφτείτε  
 PRO páрте to xróno sas PRO xalaróste ke PRO skeftíte  
 you take<sub>2PL,IMP</sub> the time your relax<sub>2PL,IMP</sub> and you think<sub>2PL,IMP</sub>  
 την απάντησή σας<sup>15</sup>  
 tin apádisi sas  
 the answer your  
 ‘take your time, relax and think your answer.’

### 5.3.2 The case of *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’

The phraseological unit *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ possibly translates the English phrase *cry over spilt/spilled milk*. The equivalent MG phrase could be *de boró na káno típota gia na alákso tin katástasi* ‘I cannot do anything to change the situation’ or *ó,ti éyine, éyine* ‘what is done is done’.

More frequently, the phrase is attested in the imperative, *min kles páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘don’t cry over spilt milk’ and is usually found in advice- and consolation- related contexts. In this particular phraseological unit, we observe an erroneous and not word-by-word translation regarding the English adverb *over* which is translated having a locative meaning (*páno apó* ‘over from’) instead of a causative meaning that could be translated as *kléo gia to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’. The phrase is usually attested in the imperative, *min kles páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘don’t cry over spilt milk’.

However, the phrase can also be found as *kléo páno sto ximéno yála* ‘cry on the spilt milk’, where the PP *sto ximéno yála* ‘at the spilt milk’ has replaced the PP *apó to ximéno yála*

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.tsemperlidou.gr/i-social/technology-science/tropoi-gia-na-antimetwpisete-tous-armitikous-anthrwπους-sto-internet>.

‘from the spilt milk’. Also, the phrase has been reformed as *kléo páno apó tin kardára me to ximéno yála* ‘cry over the churn with the spilt milk’. However, what is remarkable, though, is that the VP *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ is attested as an NP where the head noun is the derivative of the verb *kléo* ‘cry’, giving the pattern *to kláma páno apó ximéno yála* ‘the cry over spilt milk’. The fact that (slightly) transformed versions of the phrase and derivative NPs are found may be an indication that the phrase has entered MG lexis. All the possible versions of the phrase are related to consolation and advice related contexts, to situations that cannot be undone, so there is no worth being sad, upset or sorry for something that has already happened and cannot longer be changed. The following table shows the appearance of the phraseological unit in the MG corpora:

MG Corpus	kléo páno apó to ximéno yála ‘cry over spilt milk’	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	-	-
Corpus of Greek Texts	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	2	-
Greek Web 2014 (eTenTen14)	162	0.07

Table 19: Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ in the MG corpora.

The calqued phraseological unit *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ appears only 162 times in the eTenTen14 corpus with a frequency of 0.07 per million.

Figure 3 below shows the distribution in the corpus of the imperative form of the Anglicised expression *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ compared to the indigenous MG phrase *ó,ti éyine, éyine* ‘what is done is done’.

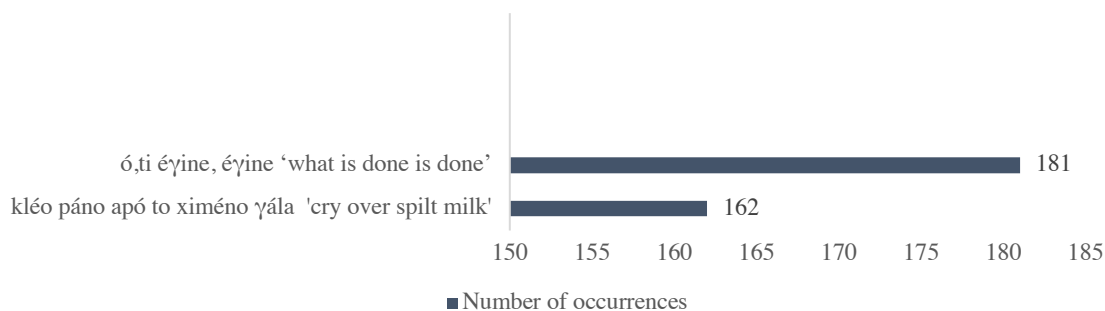


Figure 3: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrase in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

*Kléo páno από το χιμένο γάλα* 'cry over spilt milk' appears 162 times in the corpus, giving a frequency of 0.07 per million. On the other hand, the indigenous MG phrase appears 181 times, having a frequency of 0.09 per million. In (12) there is an example of use of the pattern under consideration.

- (12) Δεν έχει νόημα να κλαίμε πάνω από το χυμένο γάλα αλλά  
 den éxi nóima na PRO kléme<sub>1,PL</sub> páno από το χιμένο γάλα alá  
 not has sense to we cry over from the spilt milk but  
 να αναλάβει ο καθένας τις δεσμεύσεις του.<sup>16</sup>  
 na analávi o kathénas tis desméfsis tu  
 to undertake the each one the commitments theirs  
 'It does not make sense to cry over spilt milk, but each one should undertake their commitments'

### 5.3.3 The case of *skeletí sti dulápa* 'skeletons in the closet'

The phraseological unit *skeletí sti dulápa* 'skeletons in the closet' is probably a translation of the English phrase *skeletons in the closet*. Its indigenous equivalent in MG could be the word *mistikó* 'secret'.

More frequently the phrase appears with the MG verbs *έχο* 'have', *κρίνο* 'hide' and *kuvaláo* 'carry', as in *έχο skeletús sti dulápa* 'I have skeletons in the closet', *κρίνο skeletús sti*

<sup>16</sup> <https://libere.wordpress.com/2009/10/22/τέσσερις-προτάσεις-μπακογιάννη-για-τ/>.

*dulápa* ‘I hide skeletons in the closet’ and *kuvaláo skeletús sti dulápa* ‘carry skeletons in the closet’. The case *kriménus skeletús sti dulápa* ‘hidden skeletons in the closet’ is attested too. What is more, the phrase can be preceded by a MG adjective that modifies it and agrees with the head noun *skeletós* ‘skeleton’ in number, gender and form, such as *diáforos* ‘various’, *polís* ‘many’ and *mistikós* ‘secret’. Also, the phrase has been reformed into *skeletí sta dulápia* ‘skeletons in the cupboards’. The fact that (slightly) transformed versions of the phrase are found may be an indication that the phrase has entered MG lexis. All the attested versions of the phrase are related to secret or hidden, sometimes shameful, information that cannot be revealed. The table that follows shows the appearance of the phraseological unit in the MG corpora:

MG Corpus	skeletí stin dulápa ‘skeletons in the closet’	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	-	-
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	4	0.03
Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14)	148	0.08

Table 20: Frequency of appearance of the Anglicism *skeletí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’ in the MG corpora.

The phraseological unit barely appears in the GkWaC while it appears 148 times in the eITenTen14 with a frequency 0.08 per million.

Figure 4 below shows the distribution in the corpus of *skeletí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’ compared to the indigenous MG phrase *éxo kápio mistikó* ‘I have some secrets’ or *éxo éna mistikó* ‘I have a secret’.

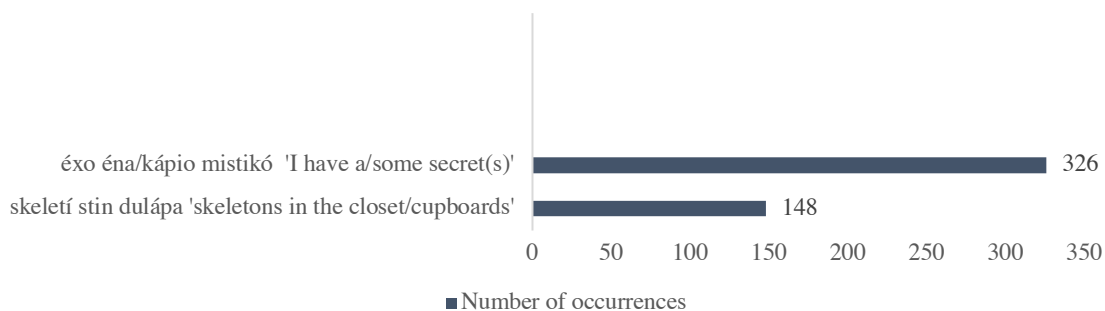


Figure 4: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrase in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

*Skeletí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’ appears 148 times in the corpus, giving a frequency of 0.1 per million. On the other hand, the indigenous MG phrase appears 326 times, having a frequency of 0.17 per million. In (13) there is an example of use of the pattern under consideration.

- (13) Εγώ τουλάχιστον το δημοσιοποίησα και δεν έκρυψα ποτέ  
 εγώ tuláxiston to dimosiopíisa ke den ékripsa poté  
 I at least it publish<sub>1SG,PAST</sub> and not hide<sub>1SG,PAST</sub> never  
 σκελετούς στην ντουλάπα μου<sup>17</sup>  
 skeletús stin dulápa mu  
 skeletons in the closet my  
 ‘At least I published it and never hid skeletons in my closet’

### 5.3.4 The case of *trofi gia sképsi* ‘food for thought’

The phraseological unit *trofi gia sképsi* ‘food for thought’ is probably a translation of the English phrase *food for thought*. The indigenous possible equivalent phrase in MG is *aformí gia provlimatizmó* ‘motive for reflection’.

The phrase in most of the cases appears in the given form *trofi gia sképsi* ‘food for thought’; there are, however, cases where the PP *gia sképsi* ‘for thought’ appears in the plural, as in *trofi gia sképsis* ‘food for thoughts’. Table 20 shows the appearance of the phraseological unit in the MG corpora:

<sup>17</sup><http://www.scubadive.gr/forum/showthread.php?s=2bea549e70868660ee3d0e1e742d9384&mode=hybrid&t=3453>.

MG Corpus	trofi γia sképsi 'food for thought'	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	-	-
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	7	0.02
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	90	0.6
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	1,654	0.84

Table 21: The appearance of the phrase *trofi γia sképsi* 'food for thought' in the MG corpora.

The phraseological unit *trofi γia sképsi* 'food for thought' does not appear in the HNC, while in the CGT and the GkWaC it gives low scores. However, in the elTenTen14 corpus, it appears 1,654 times with a frequency of 0.84 per million.

Figure 5 shows the distribution in the corpus of *trofi γia sképsi* 'food for thought' compared to the indigenous MG phrase *aformí γia provlimatizmó* 'motive for reflection'.

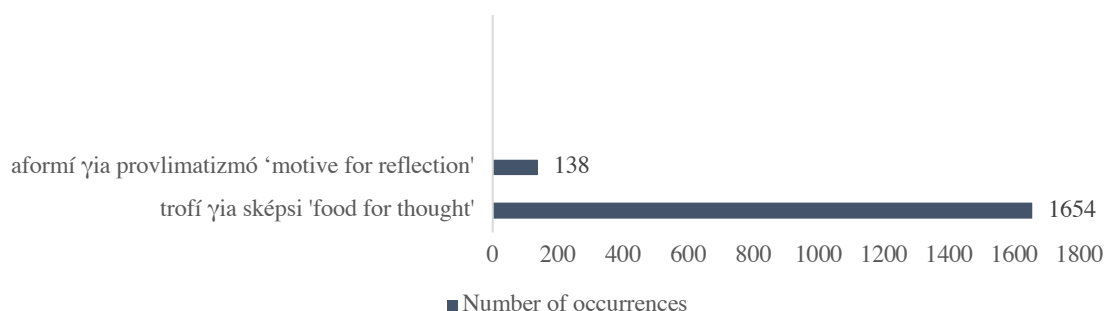


Figure 5: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrase in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

*Trofi γia sképsi* 'food for thought' appears 1,654 times in the corpus, having a frequency of 0.84 per million. On the other hand, the indigenous MG phrase appears only 138 times, with a frequency of 0.05 per million. As we can see, the phrase *trofi γia sképsi* 'motive for reflection' seems to have prevailed in the MG vocabulary. An example of use is given in (14).

- (14) Η μισάωρη ομιλία του αποτέλεσε τροφή για σκέψη<sup>18</sup>  
 I misáori omilía tu apotélese trofí gia sképsi  
 the half-hour speech his constitute<sub>3SG, PAST</sub> food for thought  
 ‘His half-hour speech was food for thought’

### 5.3.5 The case of *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’

The phraseological unit *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ possibly translates the English phrase *hot potato*. The indigenous possible equivalent phrases in MG could be *kaftó théma/zítima* ‘hot issue’, *amfileyómeno théma/zítima* ‘controversial issue’ or *théma/zítima pros apofiyí* ‘an issue to be avoided’. This phrase appears in the DEA (chronology of appearance 1952) and is characterised as a phrase of the spoken language.

The phrase *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ is found in the plural too, as *kaftés patátes* ‘hot potatoes’, as well as in the accusative form that happens to be the same as the nominative. The phrase is related with contexts concerning issues of a high importance that are difficult to deal with. Table 21 displays the frequency results of the phraseological unit *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ in the MG corpora.

MG Corpus	kaftí patáta ‘hot potato’	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	-	-
Corpus of Greek Texts	2	0.06
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	33	0.22
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	1,257	0.65

Table 22: The appearance of the phrase *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ in the MG corpora.

*Kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ does not appear at all in the HNC and in the GkWaC it gives low scores. In the elTenTen14 corpus it appears 1,257 times with a frequency 0.65 per million.

<sup>18</sup> [https://www.e-dromos.gr/index.php?option=com\\_k2&view=item&id=13844:αφιέρωμα-μήνυμα-του-αντιπροέδρου-της-βολιβίας-αλβάρο-γκαρσία-λινέρα-στην-ευρωπαϊκή-αριστερά&Itemid=70](https://www.e-dromos.gr/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=13844:αφιέρωμα-μήνυμα-του-αντιπροέδρου-της-βολιβίας-αλβάρο-γκαρσία-λινέρα-στην-ευρωπαϊκή-αριστερά&Itemid=70).

Figure 6 shows the distribution of *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ compared to the indigenous MG phrases *kaftó théma/zítima* ‘hot issue’ *amfileyómeno théma/zítima* ‘controversial issue’ or *théma/zítima pros apofiγí* ‘an issue to be avoided’ in the elTenTen14 corpus:

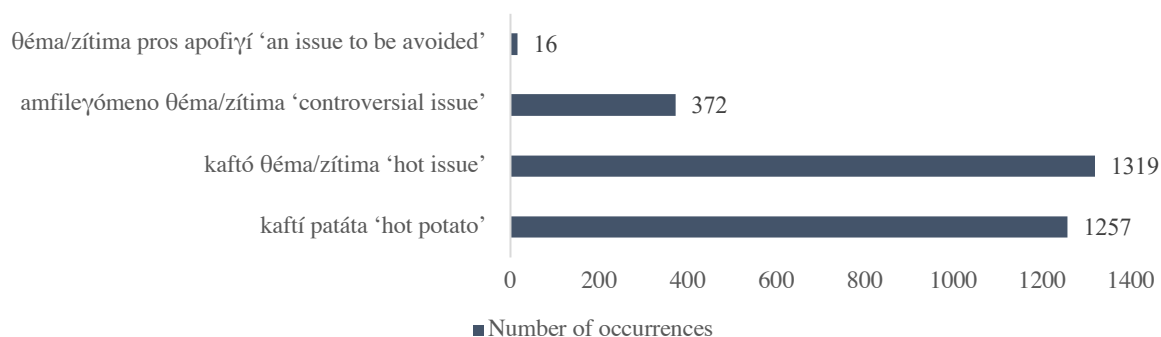


Figure 6: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrases in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

*Kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ appears 1,257 times in the corpus, having a frequency of 0.65 per million, and seems to compete the indigenous equivalent MG phrases *kaftó théma/zítima* ‘hot issue’, in terms of frequency of appearance, since *kaftó théma/zítima* ‘hot issue’ appears 1,319 times, having a frequency of 0.67 per million. However, the indigenous MG phrase *théma/zítima pros apofiγí* ‘an issue to be avoided’ appears only 16 times in the corpus. An example of use is given in (15).

- (15) Η οικονομική κατάσταση της χώρας θα αποτελέσει καυτή  
 I ikonomikí katástasi tis chóras tha apotelési kaftí  
 the economic situation of the country will constitute hot  
 πατάτα<sup>19</sup>.  
 potato  
 ‘Hot potato will be the country’s economic situation’

<sup>19</sup> [https://sysp.gr/?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=4388%3Aft-----&catid=158%3A2012-03-01-12-44-45](https://sysp.gr/?option=com_content&view=article&id=4388%3Aft-----&catid=158%3A2012-03-01-12-44-45).



### 5.3.6 The case of *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’

The phraseological unit *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ possibly translates the English phrase *last but not least*. The indigenous possible equivalent phrases in MG could be *eksísu simadikó* ‘equally important’. It is used to refer to an event last in sequence but still of a great importance. The table below shows the appearance of the phraseological unit in the MG corpora:

MG Corpus	teleftéo alá óxi ésxato ‘last but not least’	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	4	0.01
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	4	0.03
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	57	0.03

Table 23: The appearance of the phrase *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ in the MG corpora.

The phraseological unit *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ appears 4 times in the HNC and the GkWaC whereas it appears 57 times in the eltenTen14 corpus with a frequency of 0.03 per million.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of the calqued phraseological unit *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ compared to its indigenous equivalent MG phrase be *eksísu simadikó* ‘equally important’:

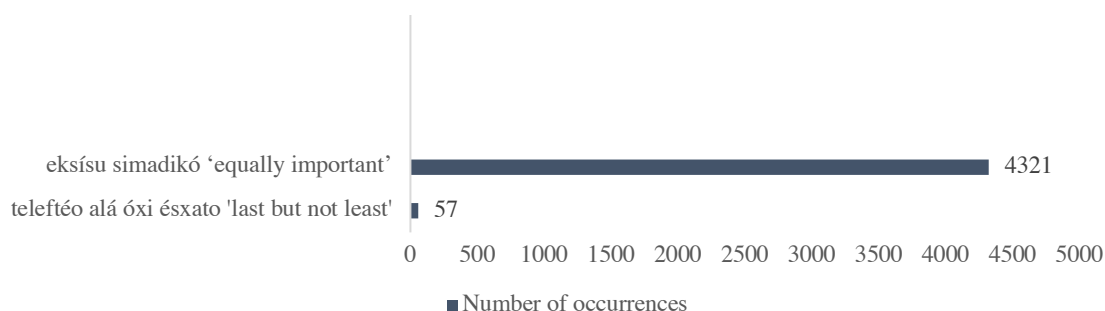


Figure 7: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrase in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

As shown in the figure above, the phrase *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ appears only 57 times in the elTenTen14 corpus, whereas the indigenous phrase *eksísu simadikó* ‘equally important’ appears 4,321 times with a frequency of 2.2 per million. An example of use is given in (16):

- (16) Και τελευταίο αλλά όχι έσχατο το βιβλίο του ιστορικού  
 Ke teleftéo alá óxi ésxato to vivlío tu istorikú  
 and last but not least the book of the historian  
 που μελέτησα<sup>20</sup>  
 pu PRO melétisa  
 that I read<sub>1,SG,PAST</sub>  
 ‘last but not least the historian’s book that I read’

### 5.3.7 The case of *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/rug’

The phraseological unit *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’ possibly translates the English phrase *sweep something under the carpet/rug*. The indigenous possible equivalent phrases in MG could be *kukulóno (to próvlíma)* ‘cover up (the problem)’ *krívo káti gia na min to adimetopíso* ‘hide something in order not to deal with it’. In MG the phrase is also attested as *spróxno káti káto apó to xalí* ‘push something under the carpet’, *vázo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘put something under the carpet’ or *skepázo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘cover something under the carpet’. The fact that (slightly) transformed versions of the phrase and derivative NPs are found may be an indication that the phrase has entered MG lexis. The phrase is linked with an uncomfortable situation that someone avoids dealing with. Table 23 shows the appearance of the phraseological unit in the MG corpora:

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.politeianet.gr/books/hesse-hermann-nobel-1946-kaktos-o-teleutaios-europaios-18375>.

MG Corpus	krívo káti káto apó to xalí ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	33	0.09
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	7	0.02
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC)	70	0.05
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	657	0.34

Table 24: The appearance of the phrase *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’ in the MG corpora.

The phraseological unit *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’ has limited appearance in the CGT, whereas it appears 33 and 70 times respectively in the HNC and the GkWaC. In the elTenTen14 corpus it appears 657 times with a frequency 0.34 per million.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the calqued phraseological unit *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’ compared to its indigenous equivalent MG phrase *be kukulóno (to próvlima)* ‘cover up (the problem)’:

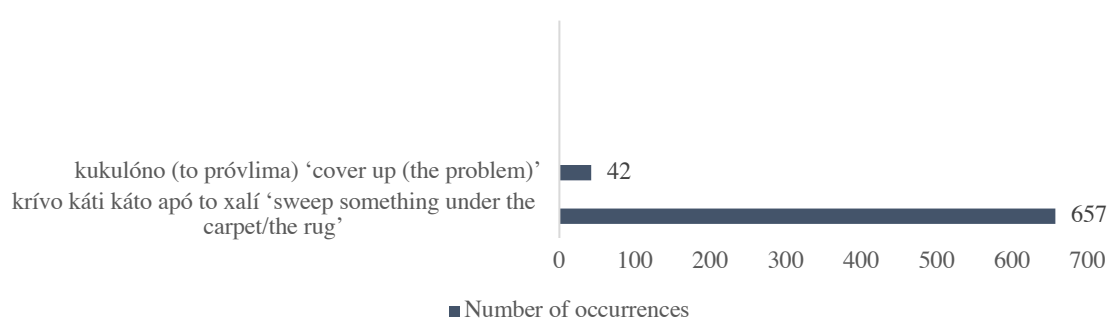


Figure 8: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrase in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

As shown Figure 8, the phrase *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’ appears 657 times in the elTenTen14 corpus, whereas the indigenous phrase

*kukulóno (to próvlima)* ‘cover up (the problem)’ appears only 42 times. An example of use is given in (17):

- (17) Καιρός να σταματήσουμε να κρύβουμε τα προβλήματα  
 Kerós na PRO stamatísume na PRO krívume ta provlímata  
 Time to we stop<sub>1,PL</sub> to we hide<sub>1,PL</sub> the problems  
 κάτω από το χαλί<sup>21</sup>  
 káto apó to xalí  
 under from the carpet  
 ‘It’s time we stop sweeping the problems under the carpet’

### 5.3.8. The case of *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’

The phraseological unit *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ possibly translates the English phrase *sells like hot cakes/buns*. The indigenous possible equivalent phrases in MG could be *gínome anárpastos* ‘to be in high demand’. Table 24 shows the appearance of the phraseological unit in the MG corpora:

MG Corpus	pulái san zestó psomí ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’	
	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
Hellenic National Corpus (HNC)	2	-
Corpus of Greek Texts (CGT)	-	-
Greek Web as Corpus (GkWac)	4	0.03
Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14)	37	0.03

Table 25: The appearance of the phrase *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ in the MG corpora.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.rodiaki.gr/article/422719/kairos-na-stamathsoyme-na-kryboyme-ta-problhmata-katw-apo-to-xalish-rodod>.

The phraseological unit *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ does not appear at all in the CGT, while it barely appears in the HNC and the GkWaC. However, it appears 37 times in the eITenTen14 corpus.

Figure 9 shows the distribution of the calqued phraseological unit *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ compared to its indigenous equivalent MG phrase *be γίνome anárpastos* ‘to be in high demand’ in the eITenTen14 corpus:

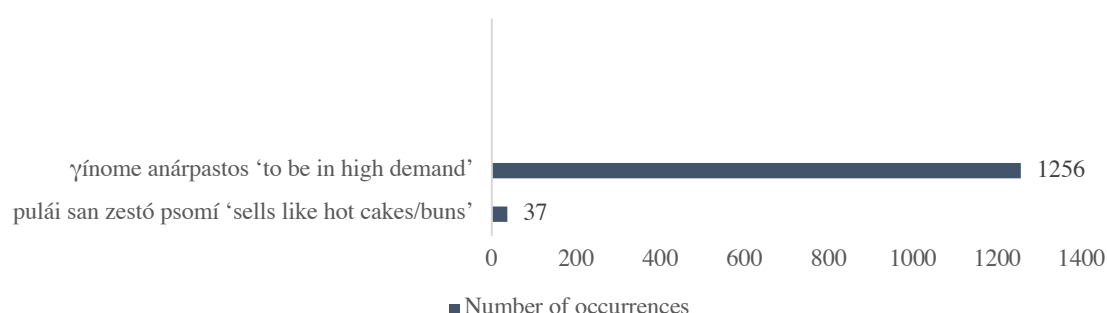


Figure 9: The appearance of the Anglicised vs. the indigenous MG phrase in the Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14).

The calqued phraseological unit *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ appears only 37 times in the eITenTen14 corpus, whereas the possible equivalent MG phrase *γίνome anárpastos* ‘to be in high demand’ appears 1,256 times. An example of use is given in (18):

- (18) Το τηλέφωνο που πουλάει σαν ζεστό ψωμί<sup>22</sup>  
 Το tiléfono pu pulái san zestó psomí  
 the phone that sells like hot buns  
 ‘The phone that sells like hot buns’

#### 5.4 Morphosyntactic patterns as cases of loan translation

In this section I discuss morphosyntactic structures recently attested in MG that seem to be calques of morphosyntactic structures of English. More specifically, in sections, 5.4.1 to 5.4.4,

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vpKWJ\\_\\_MO4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vpKWJ__MO4).

I present phenomena found in the MG morphosyntax that seem to have undergone English influence. Especially, I discuss phrasal verb-like structures attested in MG (see section 5.4.1), a new case of pre-nominal NPs (see section 5.4.2), a new case of periphrastic adverbs found in MG (see section 5.4.3) and some MG verbs with altered thematic structure that mimic the structure of the equivalent English ones (see section 5.4.4).

In particular, for each of the patterns under consideration I present their qualitative characteristics and grammatical information based on MG grammars, such as the Concise Grammar of Modern Greek by Klairis and Babiniotis (2011), the Basic Grammar of Contemporary Modern Greek by Holton, Mackridge and Philippaki-Warburton (2005) and the Basic Grammar of Greek<sup>23</sup> by the Institute for Language and Speech Processing.

Regarding the appearance of the patterns under consideration in the MG corpora, i.e. the Hellenic National Corpus and the Corpus of Greek Texts, the results that occur are not significant or zero. In addition, these corpora do not provide frequencies for collocations and consequently the display of frequency results is practically impossible. However, I present quantitative results, where possible, based on the Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14) corpus for MG provided by Sketch Engine. Also, I compare the frequencies of the Anglicised pattern to the equivalent pattern in MG where possible, and give information about the collocations, along with examples of use.

#### 5.4.1 Phrasal verb-like structures

Phrasal verbs (PVs) are considered indigenous structures of English. *Phrasal verbs* or *verb-particle constructions* or *particle verbs* are constructed of a verb and a particle which is mainly an intransitive preposition as in (19); nevertheless, it can also be a verb as in (20) or an adjective as in (21):

- (19) take off
- (20) let go
- (21) cut short.

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<sup>23</sup> Available at [http://www.ilsp.gr/files/Basic\\_Greek\\_Grammar.pdf](http://www.ilsp.gr/files/Basic_Greek_Grammar.pdf).

Phrasal verbs can be either transitive or intransitive. Transitive PVs occur in either joined or split word order when the object is not pronominal, as in the examples in (22) and (23), or only in the split word order when the object is pronominal, as in examples in (24) and (25) (Baldwin & Kim, 2010: 279-280):

- (22) Kim put on the sweater.
- (23) Kim put the sweater on.
- (24) Kim polished it off.
- (25) \*Kim polished off it.

In their majority, PVs are semantically idiomatic since their meaning cannot be derived from the meanings of their components, like the example in (26):

- (26) look after: take care, beware

During the past years a new structure that has similarities with the English phrasal verbs (PVs) has been attested in MG. In MG such structures consist of a verb and a particle, mainly a locative one, e.g. *píso* ‘back’, *páno* ‘on’, *ékso* ‘out’. Some PVs are transparent since the meaning of the PV can be deduced from the meaning of its constituent parts, for example, *gráfo káto* ‘write down’ (< English list, register). Nevertheless, there are cases where the meaning of the PV is opaque in MG as the meaning of the PV does not arise from the meaning of its components, as in *zitáo ékso* ‘ask out’ (< English ask out). All incidences of PVs found on MG are transitive (Papadopoulou, 2016; Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear; Xydopoulos, 2019: 425-426):

In MG, there are instances of verbs followed by a particle, which is mainly a locative adverb, e.g. *káto* ‘down’, *ékso* ‘out’, *píso* ‘back’. Most of the time, they display semantic idiomaticity, as in the examples in (27):

- (27) (a) *vázo káto*  
           *put<sub>1SG</sub> down*  
           ‘to give in, to surrender’

- (b)   ρίχνο     έκσο  
           throw<sub>1SG</sub> out  
           ‘to have fun’
- (c)   δίνο     πίσο  
           give<sub>1SG</sub> back  
           ‘to give back’

Structures that display similarities with the equivalent PVs of English appear to have entered MG fairly recently. Such structures are the case of *pérno píso* ‘call back’ (see section 5.4.1.1) and *γράφο κάτο* ‘write down’ (see section 5.4.1.2).

#### 5.4.1.1 The case of *pérno píso* ‘call back’

The PV-like structure *pérno píso* ‘call back’ seems to have translated the English PV *call (someone) back* (Haris, 2008: 155). The equivalent MG verb is *τηλεφονό* ‘call’ or *ksanapérno* ‘call again, call back’ (Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear).

The structure appears to have an opaque meaning, since its meaning does not derive from its constituent parts. It appears in the same contexts as its English equivalent, i.e. contexts relevant to a phone conversation. It is worth noticing that the pattern consists of the verb *pérno* ‘take’ and an adverb *píso* ‘back’. The collocation of these two gives the pattern *pérno píso* ‘take back’, which has the meaning of *taking something back* either literally or metaphorically, as for example *she took back her words*. The MG pattern seems to calque the English PV and its meaning only in specific situations or a specific context, which in our case is a telephone-related context, presenting pragmatic idiomaticity. According to Baldwin and Kim (2010: 6), pragmatic idiomaticity is linked only with a specific context, for example the phrase *all aboard* is linked with the immediate departure of a train or ship.

The lexical pattern *pérno píso* ‘call back’ is attested mostly in the future tense as in *θα σε páro píso* ‘I’ll call you back’, but it can also be attested in the past tenses, e.g. *me píre píso* ‘they called me back’ or the imperative, e.g. *pár’ton píso* ‘call him back’. Frequency results were not easily accessible due to the variation regarding the meanings of the pattern. However, an example of use is given in (28).



- (28)            θα σε πάρω πίσω να σου τα πω αναλυτικά<sup>24</sup>  
 PRO θα σε πάρω πίσω να σου τα πω αναλυτικά  
 I will you call back to you them tell in detail  
 ‘I will call you back to tell you all in detail’

#### 5.4.1.2 The case of *γράφω κάτω* ‘write down’

The PV-like structure *γράφω κάτω* ‘write down’ is probably a translation of the English PV *write something down*. The equivalent MG verb is *γράφω* ‘write’ or *simióno* ‘note’ (Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear).

The structure appears to be transparent, or more accurately semi-transparent, since its meaning can be partly derived from the constituent parts. It appears in the same contexts as its English equivalent, i.e. concepts related with register, listing, or noting something on a paper. The pattern already existed in MG but is always followed by the PP *από* ‘from’ + noun in the accusative, in order to demonstrate *where* exactly something needs to be written, as for example *γράψε το κάτω από την παράγραφο* ‘write this under the paragraph’. In MG, the verb *γράφω* ‘write’ itself was used to convey the meaning of list or register. Nowadays, due to the English influence, the particle *κάτω* ‘down’ collocates with the verb, giving the pattern *γράφω κάτω* ‘write down’, calquing the equivalent phrasal verb structure of English and carrying exactly the same meaning.

The lexical pattern *γράφω κάτω* ‘write down’ is found mostly in the imperative as in *γράψε το κάτω* ‘write this down’. Frequency results were not easily accessible due to the variation due to the different forms of the pattern. However, an example of use is given in (29):

- (29)            γράψε            κάτω όλες τις οδηγίες<sup>25</sup>  
 PRO γράψε            κάτω όλες τις οδηγίες

<sup>24</sup> <http://tyxaios.blogspot.com/2008/08/blog-post.html>.

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.dearmom.gr/woman/sxeseis/syntrofikotita-sex/item/144-h-prwth-vradini-eksodos-meta-th-genna>.

you write<sub>2SG, IMP</sub> down all the instructions

‘Write down all the instructions’

#### 5.4.2 New pre-modified NPs

Apart from phrasal verb-like patterns, a newly imported structure into MG is the class of pre-modified nominative NPs that seem to have copied the equivalent structure of NPs in English.

In MG, the default NP structure includes a post-modifier in the genitive [<sub>NP</sub> N <sub>NP<sub>GEN</sub></sub>], as in the example in (30), where the NP *i avlí* ‘the yard’ is the head noun and the NP *tu sxolíu* ‘of the school’ is the post-modifier in the genitive. Earlier, in the puristic phase of MG, this structure was possible with a pre-modifier in the genitive followed by a head noun on the right [<sub>GEN</sub> <sub>NP<sub>GEN</sub></sub> N]. Therefore, in (31), the head noun is *Ierónimos* ‘Ieronimos’ and the pre-modifier in the genitive is the NP *o Athinon* ‘of Athens’ (Xydopoulos, 2005: 447; Xydopoulos, 2003:11).

(30) *i avlí tu sxolíu<sub>GEN</sub>*  
the yard of the school  
‘the yard of the school’

(31) *o Athinón<sub>GEN</sub> Ierónimos*  
the Athens Ieronimos  
‘Ieronimos of Athens’

Nowadays, due to influence from English, there are also nominal modifiers of the type [uninflected foreign loanword + head noun] attested in MG (Petrounias, 2007: 351, Xydopoulos, 2003: 11, Xydopoulos, 2005: 447)<sup>26</sup>. In all cases found and examined, the pre-nominal modifier is an uninflected foreign loanword (and in most cases a brand name), of

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<sup>26</sup> Petrounias (2007: 351), observes the pre-modified NP structures *taz musikí* ‘jazz music’ instead of *musikí taz* and *rok skiní* ‘rock stage’ instead of *skiní rok*. In these examples the pre-modified structure appears more frequently than the equivalent genuine structure of MG, which shows a tendency for the English loanwords *taz* ‘jazz’ and *rok* ‘rock’ to be placed in a pre-nominal position, in such structures.

English origin, usually given in its original English form, that creates hybrid structures of the type [NP<sub>UNINFLECTED</sub> N] (Xydopoulos, 2019: 427; Papadopoulou, 2016: 45-48). Table 25 shows cases of pre-modified hybrid NPs attested in MG, where the pre-modifier is an English loanword, next to the default MG structures and displays the number of occurrences of the structures under discussion in the MG corpora. The pre-modifier of English origin is given in bold.

Pre-modified NPs vs default MG structures		HNC		CGT		GkWaC		eITenTen14	
		Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.
a.	<b>pdf</b> αρχίο ‘pdf file’	3	0.01	-	-	31	0.21	533	0.27
	αρχίο pdf ‘file pdf’	10	0.02	-	-	92	0.62	1,386	0.7
b.	<b>wi-fi</b> σύνδεσι ‘wi-fi connection’	-	-	-	-	1	0.01	152	0.08
	σύνδεσι wi-fi ‘connection wi-fi’	-	-	-	-	1	0.01	343	0.18
c.	<b>Facebook</b> λογαριαζμός ‘Facebook account’	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	0.05
	λογαριαζμός Facebook ‘account Facebook’	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	0.09
d.	<b>usb</b> στικάκι ‘usb stick’	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	0.02
	στικάκι usb ‘stick usb’	-	-	-	-	1	0.01	38	0.02
e.	<b>street style</b> εμφάνισι ‘street style look’	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	0.02
	εμφάνισι street style ‘look street style’	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f.	<b>Bluetooth</b> ακουστικά ‘Bluetooth headphones’	-	-	-	-	5	0.03	25	0.01
	ακουστικά Bluetooth ‘headphones Bluetooth’	-	-	-	-	9	0.06	46	0.02

Table 26: Pre-modified hybrid NPs vs. default MG structures: number of occurrences in the MG corpora.

As we can see, the structures (a) to (f) have very low or zero appearance in the HNC, the CGT and the GkWaC corpora. However, they appear in the eITenTen14 corpus, giving significant results. More specifically, in the examples (a), (b), (c) and (f), the genuine structure of MG, *αρχίο pdf* ‘pdf file’, *σύνδεσι wi-fi* ‘wi-fi connection’, *λογαριαζμός Facebook* ‘Facebook account’ and *ακουστικά Bluetooth* ‘Bluetooth headphones’, seems to be a lot more frequent than the anglicised one, *pdf αρχίο* ‘pdf file’, *wi-fi σύνδεσι* ‘wi-fi connection’, *Facebook λογαριαζμός*

‘Facebook account’ and *Bluetooth akustiká* ‘Bluetooth headphones’ respectively. In example (d), the two structures *usb stikáki* ‘usb stick’ and *stikáki usb* ‘usb stick’ display nearly equal number of appearances. Only in example (e), the pre-modified hybrid NP *street style emfánisi* ‘street style look’ appears in the corpus whereas the default MG structure *emfánisi street style* ‘street style look’ gives zero results.

Figure 10 shows the frequency per million of the patterns under investigation in the eITenTen14 corpus.

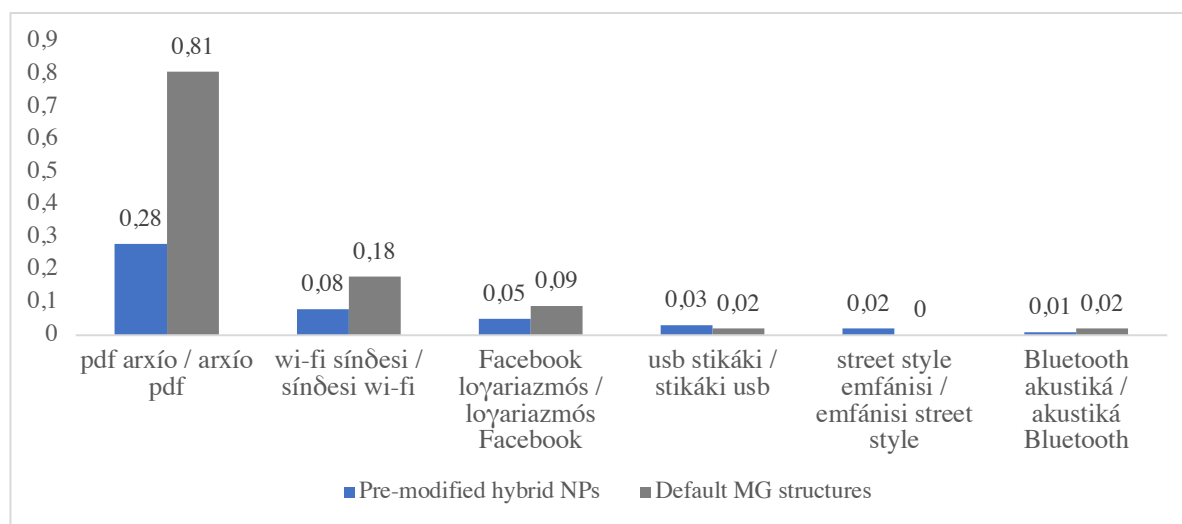


Figure 10: Pre-modified hybrid NPs vs. default MG structures: frequency per million in the Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14).

In all cases of new pre-modified NPs examined, the pre-modifier is an uninflected English loanword that maintains its original English form. English loanwords such as *pdf*, *wi-fi*, *Facebook*, *usb* and *Bluetooth*, cannot be adjectives since they constitute English brand names. They are often found in MG in a pre-nominal position maintaining their original English form, and therefore creating hybrid structures.

Pre-modified NPs like the ones presented in Table 26 (see page 116), have similarities to English right headed [word word] compounds as the example in (32):

(32) post office

It could be assumed that such pre-modified NPs fall into the category of right headed compounds, where the first element is of foreign origin (usually of English), and the second of MG origin. In the example *pdf arxío* ‘pdf file’ for instance, the first element (*pdf*) is English, and the second, which is also the head of the structure, (*arxío* ‘file’) is MG. As already

mentioned in section 3.4.3.2, following Ralli (2007: 22-34; 2005: 164-171), MG compounds have special characteristics that are not met in the cases examined. Among other things, they are considered phonological words carrying one stress and there is a compound marker *-o-* that links the compound's constituent parts.

Pre-modified NP structures could not be characterised as loose compounds either. Loose compounds in MG have the structure  $[_N \text{ ADJ } N]$  or  $[_N \text{ N } N_{\text{GEN}}]$  (Ralli, 2007: 226-229), that does not apply in the structure  $[_{NP} NP_{\text{UNINFLECTED}} \text{ N}]$  of the pre-modified NPs under consideration. Additionally, the criteria regarding MG loose compounds (Ralli, 2005: 200-203; 2007: 226-229), are not satisfied in any of the cases presented in Table 26 (see page 116). According to Ralli (*op. cit.*) in loose compounds the constituent parts are not syntactically autonomous, and they cannot be modified independently<sup>27</sup> (see example in (33a)). There are also no elements that come between the constituent parts (see example in (33b)), the structure  $[_N \text{ ADJ } N]$  or  $[_N \text{ N } N_{\text{GEN}}]$  cannot be modified (see example in (33c)) and the article is not repeated (see example in (33d)).

- (33) (a) éna meýálo pdf arxío  
 a large pdf file  
 'a large pdf file'
- (b) to pdf, pu mu éðoses, arxío  
 the pdf that me you give<sub>2SG,PAST</sub> file  
 'the pdf, that you gave me, file'
- (c) to arxío pdf  
 the file pdf  
 'the pdf file'
- (d) to pdf to arxío  
 the pdf the file  
 'the pdf the file'

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<sup>27</sup> See also Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1996: 99).

The fact that the constituent parts of such pre-modified structures can be combined with other elements, along with the fact that the criteria of loose compounds in MG are not applied, is an indication that these structures fall into the category of NPs.

Finally, such pre-modified NP structures are not regarded as “special NPs”. Special NPs in MG are [word word] structures that present left headedness (Ralli, 2007: 250-251) as in the example (34), where the NP *plío* ‘ship’ is the head and is found on the left:

- (34) *plío fádazma*  
 ship ghost  
 ‘ghost ship’

Consequently, pre-modified structures such as *pdf arxío* ‘pdf file’ are not special NPs since they present right headedness, unlike special NP structures that are left headed and are not lexicalized.

Taking the above into consideration, I assume that such pre-modified structures are syntactic objects and have entered the MG grammatical system due to the English influence and have created a new case of pre-nominal hybrid NPs, where the pre-modifier is an uninflected loanword of English origin and most of the times, a brand name.

#### 5.4.3 New structure of periphrastic adverbs

In MG, adverbs are one-word formations that derive from their equivalent adjectives by adding the suffix *-á* when the adjective is of vernacular origin, as in (35a), or by adding the suffix *-ós* when the adjective is of learned origin, as in (35b) (Holton *et al.*, 2005: 183).

- (35) (a) *var.ís*<sub>ADJ,MASC, SG, NOM</sub> > *vari.á*  
 heavy heavily
- (b) *aefprep.ís*<sub>ADJ,MASC, SG, NOM</sub> > *efprep.ós*  
 decent decently

In MG, all adverbs can be also formed periphrastically with the PP *apó ápopsi* ‘from a specific point of view’ + derivative N in the genitive, as in (36a), with the relational PP *se sxési me* ‘in relation to’ + derivative N in the accusative, as in (36b) or with the PP *os pros* ‘as to’ + derivative N in the accusative, as in (36c):

- (36) (a) από άpopsi aksioprépías  
 from view dignity<sub>N,FEM,SG,GEN</sub>  
 ‘in terms of dignity’
- (b) se sxési me tin aksioprépia  
 in relation with the dignity<sub>N,FEM,SG,ACC</sub>  
 ‘in terms of dignity’
- (c) os pros tin aksioprépia  
 as to the dignity<sub>N,FEM,SG,ACC</sub>  
 ‘in terms of dignity’

Lately, in MG, morphosyntactic patterns that seem to have adverbial denotation and have been influenced by English have been attested. These patterns are formed by the prepositional phrase (PP) *me órus* ‘in terms’, followed by a NP in the genitive that seems to be a calque of the English structure, *in terms of* + NP. In MG, the periphrastic adverbial structure *me órus* ‘in terms’ + NP replaces one-word adverbs that are compatible with the meaning “terms” (Papadopoulou, 2016: 49-52; Xydopoulos, 2019: 431-432). An example of use is given in (37):

- (37) Πρώτο βήμα είναι η αντιμετώπιση της μετανάστευσης  
 próto víma íne i adimetópsi tis metanástefsis  
 first step is<sub>3SG</sub> the treatment of the immigration<sub>GEN</sub>  
 με όρους αξιοπρέπεια<sup>28</sup>  
 me órus aksioprépías

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<sup>28</sup> <http://kourakis.gr/syriza/Εκλογικό-πρόγραμμα-του-ΣΥΡΙΖΑ>.

with terms dignity<sub>GEN</sub>

‘First step is the treatment of immigration in terms of dignity’

Table 26 displays some examples of the form *me órus* ‘in terms’ + *NP in the genitive* as they were elicited from the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14) corpus, their number of appearances in the corpus, as well as their frequency scores per million.

Pattern of the form <i>me órus</i> ‘in terms’ + <i>NP in the genitive</i>	Nb of occurrences	Frequency (per million)
<b>me órus diafánias</b> ‘in terms of transparency’	171	0.09
<b>me órus aksioprépias</b> ‘in terms of dignity’	73	0.04
<b>me órus dimokratías</b> ‘in terms of democracy’	70	0.04
<b>me órus piótitas</b> ‘in terms of quality’	70	0.04
<b>me órus isxíos</b> ‘in terms of power’	65	0.03
<b>me órus isótitas</b> ‘in terms of equality’	56	0.03
<b>me órus iθikís</b> ‘in terms of morality’	40	0.02
<b>me órus epikinonías</b> ‘in terms of communication’	39	0.02
<b>me órus adayonismú</b> ‘in terms of competition’	38	0.02
<b>me órus sevasmú</b> ‘in terms of respect’	38	0.02

Table 27: The pattern *me órus* ‘in terms’ + *NP in the genitive* and its distribution in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

As shown in Table 26, the examples *me órus diafánias* ‘in terms of transparency’, *me órus aksioprépias* ‘in terms of dignity’, *me órus dimokratías* ‘in terms of democracy’ and *me órus piótitas* ‘in terms of quality’ are quite frequent in the elTenTen14 corpus. The rest of the examples have a significant number of appearances. All the examples in the table show that the English pattern *in terms of* has entered MG through translation and is used rather frequently. Numerous lexical patterns of that form are attested, such as *me órus realismú* ‘in terms of realism’ or *me órus aksiopistías* ‘in terms of reliability’, which have a lower number of appearances and frequency score in the corpus. This fact can lead us to assume that there are



new patterns entering MG language, they are productive and are being gradually assimilated in its phraseology.

#### 5.4.4 Verbs with an altered thematic structure

In this section, I present two MG verbs with an altered thematic structure due to English influence. In section 5.4.4.1, I discuss the case of the MG verb *promithévo* ‘provide’ and in section 5.4.4.2, the case of the MG verb *diagignóskome* ‘to be diagnosed’.

##### 5.4.4.1 The case of *promithévo* ‘provide’

The MG verb *promithévo* ‘provide’ has the meaning of “provide” or “supply”. Usually, it takes two NPs in the accusative as complements where the first one realizes the goal role and the other the theme role. In the example (38), the NP *tin etería* ‘the company’ is the goal, whereas the NP *adalaktiká* ‘spare parts’ is the theme.

- (38) ο Πέτρος promithévi tin etería adalaktiká  
the Peter provide<sub>3SG</sub> the company<sub>ACC</sub> spare parts<sub>ACC</sub>  
‘Peter provides the company with spare parts’

Nowadays, due to the influence of English, the thematic structure of the verb *promithévo* ‘provide’ appears to have changed, mimicking the structure of the English pattern *provide with*. Consequently, the thematic roles of the MG verb *promithévo* ‘provide’ are saturated as an NP in the accusative, which realizes the goal, and a PP headed by the preposition *me* ‘with’ + noun in the accusative, realizing the theme role (Xydopoulos, 2004: 526)<sup>29</sup>. Thus, the example in (38) can also be found as the example in (39):

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<sup>29</sup> Possibly the structure *promithévo me* ‘provide with’ is formed due to analogy formation to the MG structure *fortóno me* ‘load with’.

- (39) ο Πέτρος promithévi tin etería me adalaktiká  
 the Peter provide<sub>3SG</sub> the company<sub>ACC</sub> with spare parts<sub>ACC</sub>  
 ‘Peter provides the company with spare parts’

Table 28 shows the distribution of the pattern *promithévo me* ‘provide with’ in the MG corpora:

Verb with altered thematic structure	Total number of occurrences			
	HNC	CGT	GkWac	elTenTen14
<i>promithévo</i> ‘provide’ + PP <i>me</i> ‘with’ + noun in the accusative	50	13	42	2,192

Table 28: Occurrences of the pattern *promithévo me* ‘provide with’ in the MG corpora.

The pattern *promithévo me* ‘provide with’ has limited appearance in the HNC, the CGT and the GkWac. However, it appears 2,192 times in the elTenTen14 corpus, giving a frequency of 1.12 per million.

The function of word sketches provided via Sketch Engine enables us to look into the grammatical relations of the verb *promithévo* ‘provide’, extracting information about its collocations, as well as statistical results. Table 29 displays the most frequent collocates of the pattern *promithévo me* ‘provide with’, and their number of occurrences, as they were extracted through Sketch Engine and the function of word sketches. An example of use is given in (40).

Most frequent complements of <i>promithévo me</i> ‘provide with’+ noun in the acc.	Nb of occurrences
<i>óplo</i> ‘gun’, <i>ilikó</i> ‘material’	100-107
<i>proión</i> ‘product’	82
<i>neró</i> ‘water’	55
<i>káfsima</i> ‘fuels’, <i>trófima</i> ‘food’, <i>enérghia</i> ‘energy’, <i>eksoplismós</i> ‘equipment’, <i>aéριο</i> ‘gas’	40-45
<i>fármako</i> ‘medicine’, <i>petréleo</i> ‘oil’, <i>posótita</i> ‘quantity’	30-39
<i>égrafo</i> ‘document’, <i>ídos</i> ‘item’, <i>trópos</i> ‘form’	20-29

Table 29: The most frequent complements of *promithévo me* ‘provide with’ + noun in the acc. in the Greek Web 2014 (elTenTen14).

- (40) Προμηθεύει με προϊόντα πολλές χώρες στο  
 PRO promithévi me proiódá polés chóres sto

he provide<sub>3,SG</sub> with products many<sub>PL,ACC</sub> country<sub>PL,ACC</sub> at the  
 εξωτερικό<sup>30</sup>  
 eksoterikó  
 abroad  
 ‘He provides with products many countries abroad’

#### 5.4.4.2 The case of *diagynóskome* ‘to be diagnosed’

The MG verb *diagynóskome* ‘to be diagnosed’ has the meaning of “be diagnosed”. It is found usually in the passive form *diagnóthika* ‘to be diagnosed’ and it is intransitive as in (41).

(41) *diagnóthike* karkínos sto stíthos tis  
 was diagnosed<sub>3SG, PASS</sub> cancer<sub>NOM</sub> at the breast<sub>ACC</sub> her  
 ‘She was diagnosed with breast cancer’

Lately, due to the influence from English, the thematic structure of the verb *diagynóskome* ‘to be diagnosed’ has changed, mimicking the English pattern *to be diagnosed with*. The MG verb is no longer intransitive, but it takes as complement a PP headed by the preposition *me* ‘with’ + noun in the accusative, as in (42).

(42) *diagnóthike* me karkíno sto stíthos tis  
 PRO was diagnosed<sub>3SG, PASS</sub> with cancer<sub>ACC</sub> at the breast<sub>ACC</sub> her  
 ‘She was diagnosed with breast cancer’

Table 30 shows the distribution of the pattern *diagynóskome me* ‘to be diagnosed with’ in the MG corpora.

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<sup>30</sup> <http://www.ioniki.com/gr/index.php?l=4>.

Verb with altered thematic structure	Total number of occurrences			
	HNC	CGT	GkWaC	eITenTen14
<i>διαγνώσκω</i> ‘provide’ + PP <i>με</i> ‘with’ + noun in the accusative	-	-	52	3,079

Table 30: Occurrences of the pattern *διαγιγνώσκω με* ‘to be diagnosed with’ in the MG corpora.

The pattern *διαγιγνώσκω με* ‘to be diagnosed with’ does not appear in the HNC and the CGT and it gives only 52 number of occurrences in the GkWaC. However, it appears 3,079 times in the eITenTen14 corpus, giving a frequency of 1.57 per million.

Word sketches provided via Sketch Engine give us the possibility to look into the grammatical relations of the verb *διαγιγνώσκω* ‘to be diagnosed’, extracting information about its collocations, as well as statistical results. Table 31 displays the most frequent collocates of the pattern *διαγνώσθηκε με* ‘was diagnosed with’, and their number of appearances, as they were extracted through Sketch Engine and the function of word sketches. An example of use is given in (43).

Most frequent complements of <i>διαγνώσθηκε με</i> ‘was diagnosed with’+ noun in the acc.	Nb of occurrences
<i>karkínos</i> ‘cancer’	976
<i>nósos</i> ‘disease’, <i>διabítis</i> ‘diabetes’, <i>διataraxí</i> ‘disorder’	100-150
<i>aftismós</i> ‘autism’, <i>síndromo</i> ‘syndrome’	80-99
<i>katáθlipsi</i> ‘depression’, <i>asθένia</i> ‘illness’, <i>ógos</i> ‘tumor’	50-79
<i>lefxemía</i> ‘leukaemia’, <i>sxizofrénia</i> ‘schizophrenia’, <i>iós</i> ‘virus’, <i>ánia</i> ‘dementia’	30-49

Table 31: The most frequent complements of *διαγνώσθηκε με* ‘was diagnosed with’+ noun in the acc. in the Greek Web 2014 (eITenTen14).

- (43) Οι συμμετέχοντες στη μελέτη διαγνώσθηκαν με  
i simetéxodes sti meléti diagνώstikan me  
the participants<sub>NOM</sub> in the study were diagnosed<sub>3PL,PASS</sub> with  
διαβήτη<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> <http://forum.sugarfree.gr>.

διavíti

diabetes<sub>ACC</sub>

‘The participants in the study were diagnosed with diabetes’

The change of the thematic structure of these MG verbs is strong evidence that the MG verbs alter their genuine thematic structure, creating new lexical patterns that seem to have been influenced from their English equivalents.

### 5.5 *Summary*

In this section, I presented newly attested English loanwords, calqued phraseological units and calqued morphosyntactic structures found in MG. English influences MG directly, since English loanwords are inserted constantly into the MG vocabulary, but indirectly too, since calqued phraseological units and morphosyntactic structures of English are found in the MG system.

I presented my data through their appearance in the HNC, the CGT, the two corpora concerning MG, available through the Sketch Engine platform, the GkWaC and the eITenTen14, as well as the specialized custom-made and web-based corpus of MG, the GWD19 that I built through Sketch Engine for the needs of this research. I consulted also several dictionaries, the MGD, the DMGL, the DAA and the ODMG, the DEA (Görlach, 2001), as well as grammars of MG.

The English loanwords under consideration in their majority are related to the domains of technology and the Internet, the evolution of the media and the newest trends in fashion coming from the American and English society. These loanwords usually come into MG maintaining their original written form, and they are not therefore adapted into the MG alphabetical system. Some calqued phraseological units have entered MG recently and they translate the equivalent English phrases word-by-word. Although in some cases they display high frequency scores, they are, however, used less frequently than the indigenous equivalent MG phrases. A possible reason for this phenomenon is the period of their insertion into MG. I assume that such phraseological units are rather new in MG and therefore they are not yet adapted in the MG system (see section 6.4.2). What is remarkable, though, is that these calqued phraseological units are more recognizable from younger age groups speakers (as will be shown in section 6.4.3).

The English-influenced morphosyntactic patterns seem to bring changes to the MG grammatical system and probably indicate a tendency towards Anglicisation that is observed in all European languages, but also in languages beyond Europe (e.g. Pulcini *et al.*, 2012: 1-2). The results presented so far, will be discussed in the following chapter.

# **CHAPTER 6**

## **General discussion**

## 6. General discussion

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### 6.1 Introduction

In Chapter 5, I presented the data of my survey from a quantitative perspective. In particular, I introduced newly imported direct English loanwords, calqued phraseological units as well as calqued morphosyntactic structures attested in MG that seem to be word-by-word translations from English.

In this chapter, I analyse and discuss the findings previously presented and draw conclusions regarding my study. More specifically, in section 6.2, I discuss the results concerning English loanwords found in MG and I particularly discuss the institutionalization of newly imported English loanwords (see section 6.2.1) as well as the appearance of transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the Anglicisms in the MG spelling system (see section 6.2.2). Anglicisms appear in MG vocabulary maintaining the spelling form they have in English, e.g. *blogger*, or they appear transliterated in the MG spelling, e.g. <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] (< English blogger). I attempt to analyse the possible factors related to this phenomenon (see section 6.2.2.1), as for example the fact that MG speakers are familiar with writing in “Greeklish”, that constitutes a “Latinised” form of MG spelling (see section 6.2.2.1.2). What is more, I attempt to specify the environments of communication in which non-transliterated instances of the Anglicisms occur (see section 6.2.2.2).

In section 6.3, I discuss the findings regarding the calqued structures and, more specifically, the calqued phraseological units (see section 6.3.1) and the calqued morphosyntactic patterns (see section 6.3.3). Especially, for the calqued phraseological units, I point out translation issues regarding their word-by-word translation (see section 6.3.2).

In section 6.4, I refer to the age of the studied Anglicisms, of loanwords (see section 6.4.1) and calqued structures (see section 6.4.2), based on MG corpora and dictionaries which were studied in the previous chapter, taking into account the lack of diachronic data. I present also results from a questionnaire survey (see section 6.4.3) held as part of a previous research concerning exclusively the appearance of calqued patterns in MG and their recognisability by different age groups of MG speakers. In this presentation, I make some remarks regarding the period of import of such calqued patterns in MG.



In section 6.5, I make general remarks regarding Anglicisation in MG (section 6.5.1). Finally, in section 6.5.2, I discuss general attitudes towards Anglicisation viewed through the perspective of language change.

## 6.2 *Loanwords*

In this section, I make a qualitative approach to the quantitative results of English loanwords presented in Chapter 5. The majority of English loanwords which have been already presented seem to have been inserted into MG quite recently, and in particular in the last two or three decades. In section 6.2.1, I briefly discuss the institutionalisation of English loanwords in MG, while in section 6.2.2, I focus on the appearance of transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords.

### 6.2.1 Institutionalisation of loanwords in Modern Greek

Newly imported English loanwords appear to be adapted or non-adapted in the MG system. When adapted, they follow the orthographic rules of MG; however, when non-adapted they maintain their English form. Despite the fact that English loanwords enter MG having been assigned a grammatical gender (masculine, feminine or neuter), they do not appear to follow the MG inflectional system, since inflectional morphemes are totally absent. For instance, the loanword *kónsept* ‘concept’ (< English concept) enters MG while being assigned the grammatical gender of neuter. However, it does not take the inflectional morpheme *-i* (see example in (1a)) for the singular and *-ia* for the plural (see example in (1b)) as would be expected according to the MG inflectional system, as in for example the case of the neuter MG noun *spíti* ‘house’ (see examples in (2)):

- (1) (a) \*konsépt -i ‘concept’  
(b) \*konsépt -ia ‘concepts’
- (2) (a) spít -i ‘house’  
(b) spít -ia ‘houses’

However, the most common inflectional morpheme that appears attached to them in MG, is the English inflectional morpheme *-s* for plural. Thus, the English inflectional plural morpheme *-s* comes along with the English loanword (see section 3.4.3.1):

(3) *kónsept.s* ‘concepts’

The results of the MG corpora analytically presented in Chapter 5 are summed up in Table 1, which displays the total number of occurrences of the English loanwords in the five studied MG corpora, the HNC, the CGT, the GkWaC, the eITenTen14 and the GWD19:

Anglicism	HNC		CGT		GkWaC		eITenTen14		GWD19	
	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.
<b>blóger</b> ‘blogger’	2	-	-	-	4,561	30.6	17,845	9.11	489	61.02
<b>kónsept</b> ‘concept’	55	1.2	18	0.6	791	5.3	15,968	8.16	720	92.14
<b>bátzet</b> ‘budget’	55	1.2	12	0.4	596	3.99	14,011	7.17	155	19.83
<b>bagráund</b> ‘background’	27	0.06	16	0.05	475	3.08	4,310	2.2	390	49.9
<b>xápening</b> ‘happening’	130	2.7	32	1.06	266	1.78	3,078	1.57	160	20.48
<b>xípster</b> ‘hipster’	-	-	-	-	3	0.01	1,369	0.72	304	31.55
<b>riáliti sóu</b> ‘reality show’	51	-	34	0.4	107	0.44	1,161	0.6	297	38
<b>sélfi</b> ‘selfie’	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,033	0.54	975	124.7

*Table 1: Total number of occurrences in the MG corpora.*

Table 1 shows the appearance of the English loanwords under consideration in the MG corpora. In particular, all the loanwords appear to have extremely low or zero scores in the HNC and the CGT, while higher results are given in the GkWaC corpus and the GWD19 corpus. On the other hand, the results of all the English loanwords are very high in the eITenTen14 corpus.

The frequency of occurrences of English loanwords in the MG corpora, and especially, the web-based ones, along with their appearance in the MG dictionaries, is an indication regarding their degree of institutionalisation in MG. Such loanwords first occur in “specialized” vocabularies of MG, as the vocabulary of the web (e.g. *blóger* ‘blogger’), the vocabulary of new technology (e.g. *sélfí* ‘selfie’), and of course the vocabulary of young people (e.g. *xípster* ‘hipster’). In some cases, they are institutionalised in the general vocabulary of MG, they are included in the MG dictionaries and are widely used by MG speakers.

Therefore, English loanwords such as *blóger* ‘blogger’, *kónsept* ‘concept’ and *bátzet* ‘budget’, present high frequency of appearance in the web-based MG corpora, and in particular the eITenTen14 corpus. The fact that they also appear in the recent MG dictionaries (e.g. the DMGL and the DAA), confirms that they are institutionalised in the MG general vocabulary.

Similarly, the loanwords *bagráund* ‘background’, *xápening* ‘happening’ and *riálití sóu* ‘reality show’ have low appearance in the HNC and the CGT, but they have significant results in the GkWaC, the eITenTen14 and the GWD19 corpus. *Xápening* ‘happening’ and *riálití sóu* ‘reality show’ appear in all MG dictionaries, while *bagráund* ‘background’ is not included only in the MGD. Therefore, such loanwords have also been institutionalised in MG vocabulary. However, the loanwords *sélfí* ‘selfie’ and *xípster* ‘hipster’ occur only in the eITenTen14 corpus and the GWD19 corpus. *Sélfí* ‘selfie’ appears only in the DMGL which indicates that it has just gone through the process of institutionalization in MG, while *xípster* ‘hipster’ does not appear in any of the MG dictionaries, meaning that it has not been institutionalised yet in the general vocabulary of MG.

The results given in Table 1, are also an indication that the English loanwords under consideration appear in informal circumstances of communication, since they have very limited or zero appearance in the HNC corpus and the CGT corpus. As stated in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, HNC corpus and the CGT corpus include mostly texts concerning formal while a rather negligible amount of texts comes from the web and from spoken MG.

However, the majority of the data under investigation appears in the GkWaC corpus and all of them in the eITenTen14 corpus and the GWD19 corpus, confirming that they occur in informal circumstances of communication, as those which are found online. In fact, as previously stated, these corpora, both available through the Sketch Engine platform, mainly consist of texts downloaded from the web.

The difference in frequency scores regarding the GkWaC corpus and the eITenTen14 corpus with the latter displaying noticeably higher frequency scores than the first one, given the fact that they are both web-based, can be explained by two factors: first, the eITenTen14

corpus is considerably larger than the GkWaC corpus. The eITenTen14 corpus consists of 1.6 billion words, almost ten times as much as the GkWaC corpus which counts 124 million words. Thus, it is possible that a higher number of English loanwords occurs in the eITenTen14 corpus. Secondly and most importantly, the GkWaC corpus dates back to 2007, whereas the eITenTen14 corpus dates back in 2014. Presumably during these years, the rapid evolution of the Internet including the evolution of blogs and social media has favored the emergence of English loanwords on the web.

Nevertheless, there are not yet any available MG corpora concerning exclusively spoken language so as to extract accurate results concerning the appearance of the English loanwords in spoken MG. However, corpora based exclusively on the web, such as the GkWaC and the eITenTen14 corpora, can be regarded as sources closer to the spoken language. In fact, the Internet is widely available in Greece, since 76.5% of people have access to the Internet from home (according to the Hellenic Statistical Authority). Interestingly, 73.4% of Greek Internet users are said to use the web to participate in social media pages, blogs and forums, indicating that a lot of the texts found online can be a more “orally” oriented form of written language. This argument is enhanced by Johannessen and Guevara (2011: 127), who state that although the web includes mostly written texts, in fact it contains elements such as colloquial elements and vocabulary attested in the oral language.

Therefore, the sample of English loanwords under investigation occurs in informal communication settings, such as those which are available online. Assumptions regarding the time of import of the loanwords will be presented in section 6.4.

### 6.2.2 Transliterated vs. non-transliterated forms of the loanwords

Nowadays, newly imported English loanwords appear non-adapted in the MG spelling system and therefore they maintain their original English form.

Taking a closer look at the loanwords under consideration, it is remarkable that in the majority of the cases, the non-transliterated forms of the loanwords are more frequent than the transliterated forms in all studied corpora. Table 2 displays the results regarding the appearance of the English loanwords at large in their transliterated and non-transliterated form in the MG corpora. The numbers given in grey demonstrate the form of the loanword (transliterated or non-transliterated) that prevails.

Anglicisms Transliterated/non- transliterated form		HNC		CGT		GkWaC		elTenTen14		GWD19	
		Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.
a.	<μπλόγκερ> 'blogger' (blóger)	2	0	-	-	1,503	10.08	4,781	2.44	184	21.99
	<b>blogger</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,058</b>	20.52	<b>13,064</b>	6.67	<b>305</b>	39.03
b.	<κόνσεπτ> 'concept' (kónsept)	9	0.2	-	-	72	0.48	1,192	0.62	266	34.04
	<b>concept</b>	<b>46</b>	1	<b>18</b>	0.6	<b>719</b>	4.82	<b>14,776</b>	7.54	<b>454</b>	58.1
c.	<μπάτζετ> 'budget' (bátzet)	38	0.8	6	0.2	308	2.06	7,636	3.92	67	8.57
	<b>budget</b>	17	0.4	6	0.2	288	1.93	6,375	3.25	<b>88</b>	11.26
d.	<μπακράουντ> 'background' (bagráund)	3	0.01	1	0	45	0.2	234	0.12	50	6.4
	<b>background</b>	<b>24</b>	0.05	<b>15</b>	0.05	<b>430</b>	2.88	<b>4,076</b>	2.08	<b>340</b>	43.51
e.	<χάπενινγκ> 'happening' (xápening)	104	2.2	20	0.67	73	0.49	949	0.49	55	7.04
	<b>happening</b>	26	0.5	12	0.39	<b>193</b>	1.29	<b>2,129</b>	1.08	<b>105</b>	13.44
f.	<χίπστερ> 'hipster' (xípster)	-	-	-	-	1	0	583	0.32	118	15.1
	<b>hipster</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	0.01	<b>786</b>	0.4	<b>186</b>	16.45
g.	<ριάλιτι σόου> 'reality show' (riálití sóu)	44	0.03	10	0.03	37	0.24	418	0.22	107	13.69
	<b>reality show</b>	9	0.01	<b>24</b>	0.07	<b>70</b>	0.2	<b>743</b>	0.38	<b>190</b>	24.31
h.	<σέλφι> 'selfie' (sélfi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	0.04	460	58.87
	<b>selfie</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>997</b>	0.5	<b>515</b>	65.9

Table 2: Appearance of the transliterated and non-transliterated forms in the MG Corpora.

Table 2 shows the appearance of transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords in the MG corpora. English loanwords like <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] 'blogger', <κόνσεπτ> [kónsept] 'concept', <μπακράουντ> [bagráund] 'background' and <σέλφι> [sélfi] 'selfie' display a higher number of occurrences in their non-transliterated than in their transliterated form in the GkWaC, the elTenTen14 and the GWD19 corpora. All three loanwords are rather new to MG (as it will be shown in section 6.4). Chronological information is available only for the loanword <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] 'blogger', which was inserted in 1999

(as stated in the DEA). The other three cases, <κόνσεπτ> [kónsept] ‘concept’, <μπαγκράουντ> [bagráund] ‘background’ and <σέλφι> [sélfi] ‘selfie’ were presumably inserted in MG during the 2000s. These terms are used to describe new ideas, inserted from the English and American culture, and previously non-existent in Greece. <Μπλόγκερ> [blóger] ‘blogger’ was introduced with the evolution of the Internet, as well as <σέλφι> [sélfi] ‘selfie’ with the evolution of smartphones. <Μπαγκράουντ> [bagráund] ‘background’ is related to computers and technology in general. Also, <κόνσεπτ> [kónsept] ‘concept’ is used to describe “new ideas”. The fact that these terms are found mostly transliterated may be related with the late period of their insertion into MG, but also with the fact that they are related with specialized vocabularies, e.g. the vocabulary of technology and the vocabulary of young people.

Regarding the cases of <χάπενινγκ> [xápening] ‘happening’ and <ριάλιτι σόου> [riálití sóú] ‘reality show’, the transliterated forms are more frequent in the HNC and the CGT whereas the non-transliterated forms are more frequent in the web-based corpora. The DEA states that <χάπενινγκ> [xápening] ‘happening’ first appeared in MG in 1959, while <ριάλιτι σόου> [riálití sóú] ‘reality show’ did in 1968. Therefore, these loanwords are quite old. The fact that they appear in the HNC and the CGT in their transliterated form indicates that in the formal written language they are adapted to the MG orthographic system. However, their appearance in the web in their non-transliterated form shows that probably users of the web (and mostly young speakers) choose to maintain the original form of these loanwords.

Furthermore, the transliterated form of the loanword <μπάτζετ> [bátzet] ‘budget’ prevails in almost all corpora, despite the fact that the loanword is quite new (see section 6.4). A possible explanation for this phenomenon is that the loanword <μπάτζετ> [bátzet] ‘budget’ is not a technical term or a part of a specialised vocabulary anymore but is part of the general vocabulary since more and more people of all ages are using it. Finally, in the case of <χίπστερ> [xípster] ‘hipster’, the transliterated and the non-transliterated forms compete with one another. The loanword has appeared in the vocabulary of the youth, characterizing a specific style of person and life; it seems, however, to steadily pass to the general vocabulary of MG.

The fact that English loanwords are strongly present in the MG vocabulary, maintaining in many instances their original English form within the MG text, is supported by the following examples where the English loanwords appears non-transliterated:

- (4) Το είδα στη σελίδα της αγαπημένης μου *blogger*<sup>1</sup>.  
 to PRO ίδα sti selída tis agariménis mu blogger  
 it I see<sub>1,SG,PAST</sub> at the page of the favourite my blogger  
 ‘I saw it on the page of my favorite blogger’
- (5) Το *trend* που έχει γίνει *viral* σε Ευρώπη και Αμερική<sup>2</sup>  
 to trend pu éxi gíni viral se Evrópi ke Amerikí  
 the trend that it-has<sub>3,SG</sub> become viral in Europe and America  
 ‘The trend that has become viral in Europe and the U.S.A’
- (6) Το *brunch* αποτελεί συνήθεια του σαββατοκύριακου<sup>3</sup>  
 to brunch apotelí siníthia tu savatokíriaku  
 the brunch constitute<sub>3,SG</sub> habit of the weekend  
 ‘Brunch constitutes a weekend habit’

As shown in the examples (4) to (6), the English loanwords appear non-transliterated in the MG text, creating hybrid spelling, since they appear in their original spelling form within the MG spelled text environment. One of the main possible reasons for this phenomenon is the fact that English borrowings are new elements (as will be shown in section 6.4) that are massively and continuously imported into MG from English and as a result they are not yet fully adapted to the MG system. Despite the fact that they are phonologically adapted, their morphological form is invariable.

Regarding orthographic adaptation, Haspelmath (2009: 42) states that it is not necessary if the speakers are familiar with the donor language’s orthographic system. However, in MG, this is not the case since it uses a different alphabet than English<sup>4</sup>. So reasonably someone would expect that the English loanwords would automatically appear transliterated once entering MG, following the rules of its spelling system. However, this is not the case since non-

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<sup>1</sup> <https://craftybox.co/2019/10/24/aytos-einai-o-tropos-gia-na-ftiaxeis-mystikes-magikes-zografies/>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.faysbook.gr/moda/tips-trends/co-ords-to-trend-poy-echei-idi-ginei-viral-se-eyropi-kai-ameriki-tips-gia-na-to-akoloythiseis-ki-esy/>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.iefimerida.gr/poli/brunch-sabbatokyriako-magazia-ektos-kentroy-athinas>

<sup>4</sup> The majority of Greeks knows the Latin alphabet, even if they do not necessarily master any foreign language, as will be discussed in section 6.2.2.1.

transliterated forms of the loanwords under investigation are rather common, indicating that MG speakers have the tendency to maintain and use their English orthographic form.

Non-transliterated forms of the loanwords seem to occur in specialized and English-influenced vocabularies of MG, as will be further discussed in section 6.2.2.2. This explains the fact that instances of English loanwords appear more frequently in their non-transliterated form. Instances such as *blogger*, *selfie* and *concept* belong to the specialized vocabularies of technology or the language of the youth. On the other hand, in terms such as *xápening* ‘happening’, *riálití sóu* ‘reality show’ the transliterated form is more frequent than the non-transliterated one, or the two forms have almost equal results. This might be linked to the fact that these terms are more common, and they appear in MG dictionaries and therefore they occur in the general vocabulary of MG.

#### 6.2.2.1 Additional factors that contribute to the emergence of non-transliterated forms

In following sections, I state factors that favor the appearance of the non-transliterated forms of English loanwords in the MG system. In section 6.2.2.1.1, I discuss MG spelling issues, while in section 6.2.2.1.2, I refer to the case of “Greeklish”.

##### 6.2.2.1.1 Modern Greek spelling issues

The spelling of MG is based mainly on the orthography of Ancient Greek (Papanastasiou, 2008: 183). Therefore, it is not always simple to ascribe foreign loanwords into MG and the procedure seems rather problematic.

Papanastasiou (2008: 410-411), studying the transliteration of foreign proper nouns in MG, states that it was related with “puristic” perspectives that were dominant in the Greek territory. When a foreign name was inserted into MG, based on the puristic form of MG in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was transliterated taking into account its written form rather than its pronunciation. Its transliteration also into MG spelling was based on correspondences that Latin names used to be transcribed in Ancient Greek (Papanastasiou, 2008: 410-411).

- (7) (a) Lat. <b> - Greek <β>
- (b) Lat. <d> - Greek <δ>
- (c) Lat. <g> - Greek <γ>



And not based on the existent actual phonological correspondences, as for example:

- (8) (a) [b] – Greek <μπ>
- (b) [d] – Greek <ντ>
- (c) [g] – Greek <γκ>

Therefore, based on correspondences given in (7), proper nouns were transliterated as in the example in (9). In extreme cases though, there were transcriptions like the example in (10) that are not used anymore.

- (9) <Βαλτιμόρη> [valtimóri] < English *Baltimore* instead of <Μπαλτιμόρη> [baltimóri]
- (10) <Σακεσπήριος> [sacespírios] < English *Shakespeare* instead of <Σαίξπηρ> or <Σέξπιρ> [sékspir]

Regarding the transcription in MG of any foreign loanword, the different phonetic system of the donor language has to be taken into account. Also, there is an effort to ascribe as much as possible the sounds with the already existing sounds of the language (Papanastasiou, 2008: 413).

- (11) <Σαμπολιόν> [sabolión] < French Champollion

Moreover, there are issues regarding the orthographic transcription of names. Should they be transliterated following the simple rules of MG or should they resemble the orthographic original form of the word? Among others, Babiniotis (1997) supported that the transliteration of foreign names in MG should lead to their original foreign form. However, in the following years a simpler system to transliterate foreign names was proposed, following the phonetic rules of MG. Therefore, there are attested double written forms, where one is following the puristic form (see examples in (12a) and (13a)) and the other the simple form of MG (see examples in (12b) and (13b)) (Papanastasiou, 2008: 415-419)

- (12) (a) <Ρουσσώ> ‘Rousseau’
- (b) <Ρουσό> ‘Rousseau’
- (13) (a) <Γκαίτε> ‘Goethe’

(b) <Γκέτε> ‘Goethe’

As shown above, regarding the transliteration of names into MG, it can be deduced that the transliteration of a foreign loanword is rather problematic due to the different phonemic system of MG and its different alphabet. Papanastasiou (2008: 412-413) proposes some rules in order to simplify the transliteration of proper nouns. However, it is not always possible to apply such rules. The foreign name has to be transliterated in spoken MG, and its pronunciation has to be given orthographically in the MG spelling system.

MG speakers are constantly facing transliteration issues. However, how can one transliterate a newly imported English loanword? Should they transliterate it based on the pronunciation, like <μπλόγκερ> [blóger] ‘blogger’? Should Latin-based writing will help with its recognition, as in <βλόγερ> [vlóyer] ‘blogger’? Would it be more easily recognizable in this way? Or considering the case of *happening*: should someone transliterate it following its English pronunciation, <χάπενιν> [xápenin] ‘happening’, or its pronunciation in MG, <χάπενιγκ> [xápening] ‘happening’? In fact, answers to these questions are difficult to be given, since there are no norms imposed and strictly followed and also there could be (free) variation among MG speakers.

#### 6.2.2.1.2 The case of “Greeklish”

Greek speakers, in their majority, are rather familiar with the Latin alphabet, which is possibly related to the non-transliteration of the English loanwords in the MG spelling system. Especially, young MG speakers adopt a “Latinised” form of MG spelling, “Greeklish”, in order to communicate between them mostly through new electronic media (such as e-mails, chatrooms, social networks). Therefore, the knowledge and the familiarisation with Greeklish, may be responsible for the late or even the non-adaptation of the newly imported English loanwords into the MG spelling system.

Almost all Greek speakers are familiar with the Latin script in many instances of everyday life, as for example in advertising, where foreign brand names, slogans or even Greeklish, are widely used. Also, in many other aspects of everyday life, Greek words and their transliterations coexist, as for example in road signs, where for the capital city <Αθήνα> [Aθína] ‘Athens’, there is the transliterated, in the Latin alphabet, form *Athina* ‘Athens’.

“Greeklish” was created in MG in a period of globalization, the emergence of new technologies and the Internet (Xydopoulos *et al.*, 2019: 406). According to Androutsopoulos (2009: 221) Greeklish or Latin-alphabet Greek, is the writing form of representation of MG using the Latin script. It is regarded as hybrid writing and technologically constructed, so it is differentiated from the standard MG spelling (Tzortzatou *et al.*, 2018: 227-228). Greeklish was developed due to the evolution of the Internet and became very popular amongst Greeks during the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In more technical terms, during the first years of the Internet a Greek script was not provided by the ASCII code<sup>5</sup>, thus the use of the Latin alphabet was essential when writing on the web (Spilioti, 2009: 393-394). More specifically, it was developed as a feature of the Greek-speaking web community back then in order to facilitate communication between them. Interestingly, despite the fact that today the evolution of technology and the Internet does not require the use of Greeklish in web-based writing, this form of communication still widely used. In particular, during the 1990s the Greek alphabet was provided by the Unicode coding system; its use, however, is still very popular nowadays, especially in social media (Xydopoulos *et al.*, 2019: 406). Greeklish is still essential when Greeks are abroad, in order to facilitate communication, when computers do not provide Greek fonts (Androutsopoulos, 2009: 221). An example of Greeklish is given in (14a) (taken from Androutsopoulos (*op.cit.*)) and its transliteration in MG spelling in (14b):

- (14) (a) Oi perissoteroi xrhstes sthn ellada exoun pleon th dynatothta na grafoun me ellhnikous xarakthres
- (b) Οι περισσότεροι χρήστες στην Ελλάδα έχουν πλέον τη δυνατότητα να γράφουν με ελληνικούς χαρακτήρες  
'most users in Greece have now the possibility to write in Greek characters'

When writing in Greeklish, the appearance of the loanword in its non-transliterated form does not seem awkward or strange. What is noticeable, though, is when speakers use the MG alphabet in writing and suddenly, they switch their writing into the Latin script. This

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<sup>5</sup> ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) refers to the set of basic codes in order to convert characters into a coded form on computers' keyboards (Spilioti, 2009: 394).

switching action demands the change of the input code on the keyboard of their computer, smart-phone or tablet, showing that it is a deliberate and intentional process. MG speakers are conscious that they are using the Latin alphabet, they deliberately choose the Latin script to transcribe an English loanword that could be transliterated into the MG spelling system.

In cases where the English loanword appears non-transliterated in the MG texts, maintaining its original form (examples presented in section 6.2.2<sup>6</sup>), there is no sense of irony, joking or even symbolic connotations. Possible reasons for this deliberate change from Greek to Latin script are related, as mentioned briefly before, to the age of the loanword and its adaptation to the MG system, but most importantly they are linked to perceptions of prestige regarding the donor language, in this case English. Speakers intend to show their knowledge of English or their cosmopolitan character, assuming that since they use loanwords coming from a prestigious language, they become automatically more prestigious themselves.

#### 6.2.2.2 Environments of appearance of the non-transliterated forms

Non-transliterated forms of English loanwords are rather common nowadays. Non-transliterated forms of the loanwords emerge in “specialised” vocabularies, such as the vocabulary of sports (see section 6.2.2.2.1), the vocabulary of technology, concerning mainly the evolution of computers and the web (e.g. social media and blogs) (see section 6.2.2.2.2) and the vocabulary of fashion (see section 6.2.2.2.3), where the English influence is rather strong.

##### 6.2.2.2.1 The vocabulary of sports

A large number of English loanwords can be found in the sports vocabulary, such as the vocabulary of football, basketball, tennis, handball, skiing and snowboarding given in their transliterated or non-transliterated form. However, a closer examination of the vocabulary of football and basketball on the one hand and of skiing and snowboarding on the other hand shows that there is a difference in using transliterated and non-transliterated forms. Table 3

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<sup>6</sup> Such as: Το *trend* που έχει γίνει *viral* σε Ευρώπη και Αμερική [to trend pu éxi gíni viral se Evrópi ke Amerikí] ‘the trend that has become viral in Europe and the U.S.A’.

shows the frequency of appearance of the transliterated to the non-transliterated forms of the loanwords concerning football, basketball, skiing and snowboarding in the HNC and the eITenTen14<sup>7</sup>:

Anglicisms non- transliterated/transliterated form		HNC		eITenTen14	
		Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
a.	<b>snowboard</b>	3	0	1,492	0.76
	<σνόουμπορντ> [snóubord]	3	0	206	0.11
b.	<b>carving</b>	-	-	139	0.07
	<κάρβινγκ> [kárving]	-	-	-	-
c.	<b>crevasse</b>	-	-	15	0.01
	<κρεβάς> [krevás]	-	-	8	0.01
d.	<b>free riding</b>	-	-	22	0.02
	<φρι ράιντινγκ> [fri raiding]	-	-	-	-
e.	<b>rebound</b>	-	-	448	0.23
	<ριμπάουντ> [ribáund]	817	1.7	17,725	9.04
f.	<b>time out</b>	-	-	696	0.36
	<τάιμ άουτ> [táim áut]	-	-	1,901	0.97
g.	<b>playmaker</b>	-	-	507	0.26
	<πλέι μέικερ> [pléi méiker]	3	0	1,563	0.8
h.	<b>jump ball</b>	-	-	24	0.01
	<τζάμπολ> [tzábol]	119	0.25	1,224	0.62
i.	<b>referee</b>	-	-	113	0.06
	<ρέφερι> [réferi]	333	0.7	3,126	1.59
j.	<b>goalkeeper</b>	-	-	160	0.08
	<γκολκίπερ> [golkíper]	395	0.8	7,839	4
k.	<b>goal</b>	11	0.02	10,311	5.26
	<γκολ> [gol]	7,255	15.3	204,048	104.11

<sup>7</sup> These findings are part of a research that was going to be presented in the PICGL5 conference in May of 2020. The conference was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.	scorer	-	-	156	0.08
	<σκόρερ> [skórer]	954	2	23,718	12.1

Table 3: Transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the Anglicisms in the MG corpora.

As far as football and basketball are concerned, the majority of the English loanwords appear transliterated in the MG spelling system, giving instances such as <σκόρερ> [skórer] ‘scorer’, <γκολκίπερ> [golkíper] ‘goalkeeper’, <ριμπάουντ> [ribáund] ‘rebound’ and <πλέι μέικερ> [pléi méiker] ‘play maker’. Interestingly, however, in sports like skiing and snowboarding the majority of the terms appear in a non-transliterated form, maintaining their original English form. For instance, transliterated forms of the terms *snowboard*, *carving* and *free riding* have limited or zero appearance in the MG, while the non-transliterated forms clearly prevail. More specifically, *carving* and *free riding* do not appear at all in their transliterated form <κάρβινγκ> [kárving] ‘carving’ and <φρι ράιντινγκ> [fri raiding] ‘free riding’ respectively, in the MG corpora, while the transliterated form for *snowboard*, <σνόουμπορντ> [snóubord] ‘snowboard’ occurs 206 times in the elTenTen14 corpus and the non-transliterated form occurs 1,492 times, showing a clear tendency of using the original English forms of the loanwords concerning ski and snowboard.

Therefore, the non-transliterated form appears in its original form within the MG text, as in the example:

- (15) Φέτος το χειμώνα έμαθα τα βασικά του *snowboard*<sup>8</sup>  
fétos to ximóna PRO έμαθα ta vasiká tu snowboard  
this the winter I learn<sub>1,SG,PAST</sub> the basics of the snowboard  
‘This winter I learned the basics of snowboarding’

A possible reason for the non-transliteration of English loanwords is the period of insertion of each sport in Greek society. Greeks first came in contact with football and basketball rather early, during the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, whereas skiing and snowboarding became well-known during the last three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, football and basketball loanwords are well-established terms in the MG

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<sup>8</sup> Available at <https://dkalo.wordpress.com/2013/08/05/bucketlist-of-an-unemployed-person/>.

vocabulary, while skiing and snowboarding terms are new and not yet fully adapted in the MG system. The transliteration also of the Anglicism, might reduce its recognisability. For instance, the MG spelling for snowboard, <σνόουμπορντ> [snóubord] ‘snowboard’ (the sport and the object), does not reflect its English pronunciation and spelling and therefore the original English term is preferred. As a result, with skiing- and snowboarding-related texts and contexts, the appearance of non-transliterated terms is attested within the Greek text, as in the example in (15).

Another factor that might be relevant to the use of the transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords regarding sports is related to prestige. Football and basketball are very popular among Greeks and almost everyone is familiar with them regardless of their status and the social class they belong to. In addition, they are easily accessible and not expensive to play or watch. On the contrary, skiing and snowboarding are preferred by speakers of the upper class, since they demand special and, in some cases, expensive equipment. Such sports also demand high travelling and lodging expenses, since people have to travel in order for them to find the ideal conditions for each sport. Speakers that practice sports like skiing and snowboarding, are more familiar with English and consequently English spelling and vocabulary. As a result, there is no need to adapt, translate or transliterate the relevant terms into MG. Upper-class speakers borrow terms from English, a linguistic system of high prestige for Greeks nowadays, and they use them in their non-transliterated form so as to maintain and enhance their idea of higher status.

#### 6.2.2.2.2 The vocabulary of technology

Technology-related, and especially web-related vocabulary in MG, is rich in non-transliterated English loanwords that have entered MG maintaining their English original form. Loanwords such as *blogger*, *hashtag*, *selfie* or *smart phone* are only some examples of English loanwords that are related to the evolution of the Internet (including social media) and the technology that came alongside in the Greek society.

Table 4 shows the frequency of appearance of the transliterated to the non-transliterated forms of six loanwords concerning technology and the web in the HNC and the eITenTen14. Loanwords in (a) to (c) are older in MG, while loanwords in (d) to (f) seem to have been recently imported. More specifically, *mónitor* ‘monitor’ (< English monitor) in (a), entered MG in 1931 (information provided by the DAA) and *xáker* ‘hacker’ (< English hacker) in (b),

in 1983 (information provided by the DAA). For *kobiúter* ‘computer’ (<English computer) in (c) there is no chronological evidence; however, it is listed as an English loanword by Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994). The loanwords in (d) to (f) do not appear in MG dictionaries, and consequently are new to MG.

Anglicisms non- transliterated/transliterated form		HNC		elTenTen14	
		Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million	Nb of occurrences	Frequency per million
a.	<b>computer</b>	186	3.6	5,351	2.73
	<κομπιούτερ> [kobiúter]	600	11.8	5,176	2.55
b.	<b>monitor</b>	66	1.3	2,775	1.42
	<μόνιτορ> [mónitor]	184	3.6	1,764	0.9
c.	<b>hacker</b>	15	0.3	1,451	0.74
	<χάκερ> [xáker]	45	0.9	3,818	1.95
d.	<b>smartphone</b>	11	0.2	17,184	8.77
	<σμαρτφόουν> [smartfóoun]	-	-	11	0.01
e.	<b>hashtag</b>	204	4	1,351	0.67
	<χάσταγκ> [xástag]	-	-	32	0.02
f.	<b>follower</b>	-	-	326	0.17
	<φόλουερ> [fólouer]	-	-	10	0.01

Table 4: Transliterated and non-transliterated forms of the Anglicisms in the MG corpora.

The transliteration of English loanwords regarding technology, might be relevant, as in the vocabulary of sports, to the age of the import of the loanword into MG. The transliterated form <κομπιούτερ> [kobiúter] ‘computer’, <μόνιτορ> [mónitor] ‘monitor’ and <χάκερ> [xáker] ‘hacker’ are more frequent in the HNC corpus, than the non-transliterated forms. In the elTenTen14 corpus, the transliterated form <χάκερ> [xáker] ‘hacker’ prevails, the transliterated and the non-transliterated form <κομπιούτερ> [kobiúter] ‘computer’ seem to compete one another, while the non-transliterated form *monitor* prevails. The fact that older loanwords give higher frequency of appearance in their transliterated form in the HNC corpus, is an indication that they are institutionalised and adapted in the MG spelling system.

On the other hand, in the cases of <σμαρτφόουν> [smartfóoun] ‘smartphone’, <χάσταγκ> [xástag] ‘hashtag’ and <φόλουερ> [fólouer] ‘follower’, the non-transliterated



form prevails in both corpora, and in all cases has a significant difference. For instance, the non-transliterated *smartphone* appears 17,184 times in the elTenTen14 corpus, with a frequency of 8.77 per million, while the transliterated <σμαρτφούν> [smartfoun] ‘smartphone’ barely appears 11 times, with a frequency of 0.01 per million. Therefore, the non-transliterated form appears in its original form within the MG text, as in the examples (16) and (17):

- (16) Η Samsung είναι η πρώτη εταιρεία που έφερε στην αγορά  
 Η Samsung íne í próti etería pu éfere stin αγορά  
 The Samsung is the first company that brought<sub>3,SG,PAST</sub> to the market  
 τα κυρτά *smartphones*<sup>9</sup>  
 ta kirtá smartphones  
 the curved smartphones  
 ‘Samsung is the first company that brought curved smartphones to the market’

- (17) Ανέβασε φωτογραφία με *hashtag* και κέρδισε<sup>10</sup>  
 PRO anévase fotoγرافia me hashtag ke PRO kérdisē  
 You upload<sub>IMP</sub> photo with hashtag and you win<sub>IMP</sub>  
 ‘Upload a photo with a hashtag and win’

The fact that English loanwords such as <σμαρτφούν> [smartfoun] ‘smartphone’, <χάσταγκ> [xástag] ‘hashtag’ and <φόλουερ> [fólouer] ‘follower’ have limited or zero appearances in the HNC corpus, compared to the elTenTen14, along with the fact that they do not appear in the MG dictionaries, indicates that they are new to MG and yet not fully adapted to MG system. They also emerge in specialised vocabularies, that of new technologies and the web, and in their majority, they appear in informal communication settings. Moreover, they are mostly used by young speakers, that are familiar with English and they prefer to maintain the English form of loanwords in order to be cool or trendy. Finally, the transliteration of such

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<sup>9</sup><https://www.iefimerida.gr/news/146656/το-νέο-κυρτό-και-πανέμορφο-smartphone-της-1g-δείχνει-το-μέλλον-των-«έξυπνων»-συσκευών-ει>.

<sup>10</sup> <https://mad.tv/diagonismos-kane-boomerang-hashtag-aussiemadhairday-ke-kerdise-mad-vma-prosklisis-ke-aussie-summer-kits/>.

English loanwords might reduce their recognisability. For instance, the MG spelling for <χάσταγκ> [xástag] ‘hashtag’, does not reflect its English spelling form and pronunciation and therefore the original English term is preferred.

#### 6.2.2.2.3 The vocabulary of fashion

As far as the vocabulary of fashion is concerned, it is nowadays widely influenced by English, since there is a large amount of English terms that enter MG fashion vocabulary, maintaining their original form.

Balteiro and Campos (2012: 239-240), state the reasons why Anglicisms enter the language of fashion. These can be linked with the widespread use of Anglicisms in general. Anglicisms (and false Anglicisms) are inserted in languages worldwide due to the following factors: the dominance of English and the notion that speaking in English is “in fashion”, the existence of lexical gaps in the recipient languages, prestige factors that surround the English language (see also section 1.1), language economy factors, more specifically the need for a language to use shorter forms for words, taken from English, e.g. “top” instead of *camiseta corta* in Spanish, and finally for reasons of homogenisation, in order to make international communication easier.

Moreover, Balteiro and Campos (2012: 240) in a research regarding false Anglicisms in the Spanish vocabulary of fashion, state that the existence of numerous Anglicisms and false Anglicisms in the fashion vocabulary gives an idea of being “up to date”. Speakers use fashion Anglicisms in order to be attractive, cool and trendy and of course in order to differentiate from speakers that are not in fashion. Interestingly, fashion Anglicisms appear non-adapted within the Spanish text. The English loanwords *outfit* and *t-shirt* are morphologically non-adapted, but therefore adapted in the terms of spelling, since Spanish and English share the same alphabetical system.

- (18) su original *outfit* compuesto por *t-shirt* con *print* de Minnie Mouse<sup>11</sup>  
her original outfit consist<sub>3,SG</sub> by t-shirt with print of Minnie Mouse  
‘Her original outfit consists of a t-shirt with a Minnie Mouse print’

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<sup>11</sup> Example taken from Balteiro and Campos (2012: 240).

MG fashion Anglicisms appear non-transliterated within the MG text too. As in Spanish, MG speakers choose the non-transliterated form in order to be “up to date”, cool and trendy. Especially, the use in original English form is quite intense in fashion-related blogs and social media accounts as in the examples:

(19) Τα *must-have* κομμάτια για ένα φθινοπωρινό *look!*<sup>12</sup>  
 ta must-have komátia gia éna fthinoporinó look  
 the must-have pieces for an autumn look  
 ‘Must-have pieces for an autumn look’

(20) Η εκκεντρική τάση στα *jackets* που αγαπούν τα *fashion girls*<sup>13</sup>  
 i ekedrikí tási sta jackets pu agapún ta fashion girls  
 the eccentric trend in jackets that love<sub>3,PL</sub> the fashion girls  
 ‘The eccentric trend in jackets that fashion girls love’

In the examples above, the English loanwords *must-have*, *look*, *jackets* and *fashion girls* appear in their original English form in the MG text. The non-transliterated forms of English loanwords related to fashion found in blogs and social media accounts aim to enhance the customers’ trust that the promoted ideas are modern, the products are fashionable and of a better quality (Xydopoulos and Papadopoulou, 2018: 180-181). In all cases, they aim to demonstrate that they follow the latest international fashion trends and that they are totally influenced by the American and English fashion industry and culture. Notably, the non-transliterated loanwords *must-have*, in example (19), and *fashion girls* in example (20), show that the proposed ideas or products follow the latest fashion trends and also are chosen and promoted by the experts of the field. It is therefore implied that if customers follow such ideas and trends or purchase the proposed items it would have a positive impact on their image.

It is noticeable, though, that in many Greek fashion e-shops the English terms are used almost exclusively, and most of the times in their non-transliterated form instead of the

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.instagram.com/p/BZdRC28FJUS/?taken-by=pinkwomanofficial>.

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.marieclaire.gr/fashion/street-style/ekkentriki-tasi-sta-jacket-pou-agapoun-ta-fashion-girls/>.

equivalent MG terms or even the transliterated terms in the MG spelling (Papadopoulou, 2019: 282; Xydopoulos and Papadopoulou, 2018: 180-181). For instance, the loanword *leggings* appears in Greek online shops in its original English form, instead of the equivalent established term *kolán* ‘leggings’ or its transliteration in the MG spelling system as <λέγκινγκς> [légings] ‘leggings’. The use of non-transliterated forms of English loanwords in Greek online shops possibly aims to attract customers’ interest since products having English names might be considered modern, stylish and in fashion and probably of a better quality than products made in Greece (Xydopoulos and Papadopoulou, 2018: 179-180).

### 6.3 Calqued structures

In this section, I focus on calqued structures attested in MG that seem to be translating the equivalent structures of English word-by-word. In section 6.3.1, I am going to discuss calqued phraseological units, focusing on some translation issues (see section 6.3.2), while in section 6.3.3, I refer to calqued morphosyntactic structures.

#### 6.3.1 Calqued phraseological units

In this section, I discuss the results concerning the calqued phraseological units presented in section 5.3. The results of the MG corpora presented analytically in the previous chapter are summed up in Table 5, which displays the total number of occurrences of the calqued phraseological units in the studied MG corpora, the HNC, the CGT, the GkWaC and the eITenTen14.

Calqued phraseological units	HNC		CGT		GkWaC		eITenTen14	
	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.	Occ.	Fr.
<b>pérno to xróno mu</b> ‘take my time’	-	-	-	-	6	0.03	230	0.23
<b>kléo páno apó to ximéno yála</b> ‘cry over spilt milk’	-	-	-	-	2	-	162	0.07

<b>sketetí sti dulápa</b> 'skeletons in the closet'	-	-	-	-	4	0.03	148	0.08
<b>trofi gia sképsi</b> 'food for thought'	-	-	7	0.02	90	0.6	1,654	0.84
<b>kaftí patáta</b> 'hot potato'	-	-	2	0.06	33	0.22	1,257	0.65
<b>teleftéo alá óxi ésxato</b> 'last but not least'	4	0.01	-	-	4	0.03	57	0.03
<b>krívo káti káto apó to xalí</b> 'sweep something under the carpet/the rug'	33	0.09	7	0.02	70	0.05	657	0.09
<b>pulái san zestó psomí</b> 'sells like hot cakes/buns'	2	-	-	-	4	0.03	37	0.03

Table 5: Occurrences of the calqued phraseological units in the MG corpora.

Most calqued phraseological units under investigation have extremely low or no occurrences in the HNC and the CGT corpora, while they barely appear in the GkWaC corpus. However, they all appear in the elTenTen14 corpus, giving in most cases considerable results. What is more they do not appear in any of the MG dictionaries. Only one of the presented examples, *kaftí patáta* 'hot potato' appears in the DMGL and the DAA<sup>14</sup> and therefore can be regarded as a part of the general vocabulary of MG.

The results from the web-based corpora from Sketch Engine, and particularly in the elTenTen14 corpus, confirm the existence of such calqued phraseological units in MG, since in their majority they give considerable scores. The fact that they do not appear in the HNC and the CGT corpora, but they appear however in the GkWaC corpus and especially the elTenTen14 corpus, indicates that they are new elements for MG. This argument is enhanced by their non-appearance in MG dictionaries. Therefore, they constitute neologisms that appear in "specialised" vocabularies. Following Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1986: 53-57), neologisms

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<sup>14</sup> The DAA provides chronological information for the insertion of *kaftí patáta* 'hot potato' into MG, which has entered MG in 1952.

emerge in informal communication settings, they are used by speakers of the same group and they can potentially enter the general vocabulary.

Moreover, the results given in Table 5, confirm that English calqued phraseological units, like the English loanwords under investigation, appear in informal circumstances of communication. As already stated, the HNC and the CGT include mostly texts from formal environments, such as texts from newspapers, books and magazines, while spoken and web data are totally absent. On the other hand, the MG corpora available through the Sketch Engine platform include exclusively texts taken from the web. Therefore, such phraseological units arise in informal environments of communication, like those which are available online. Furthermore, in the examined cases, almost all the phraseological units under consideration emerge in the vocabulary of young speakers of MG based on the results of the questionnaire survey (see section 6.4.3).

An interesting comparison can be made between the calqued phraseological units and the indigenous equivalent phrases of MG in order to draw remarks on the institutionalisation of the phraseological units under investigation over their indigenous equivalents in the MG system. Figure 1 displays the number of occurrences of the calqued phraseological unit to its MG equivalent, based on elTenTen14.

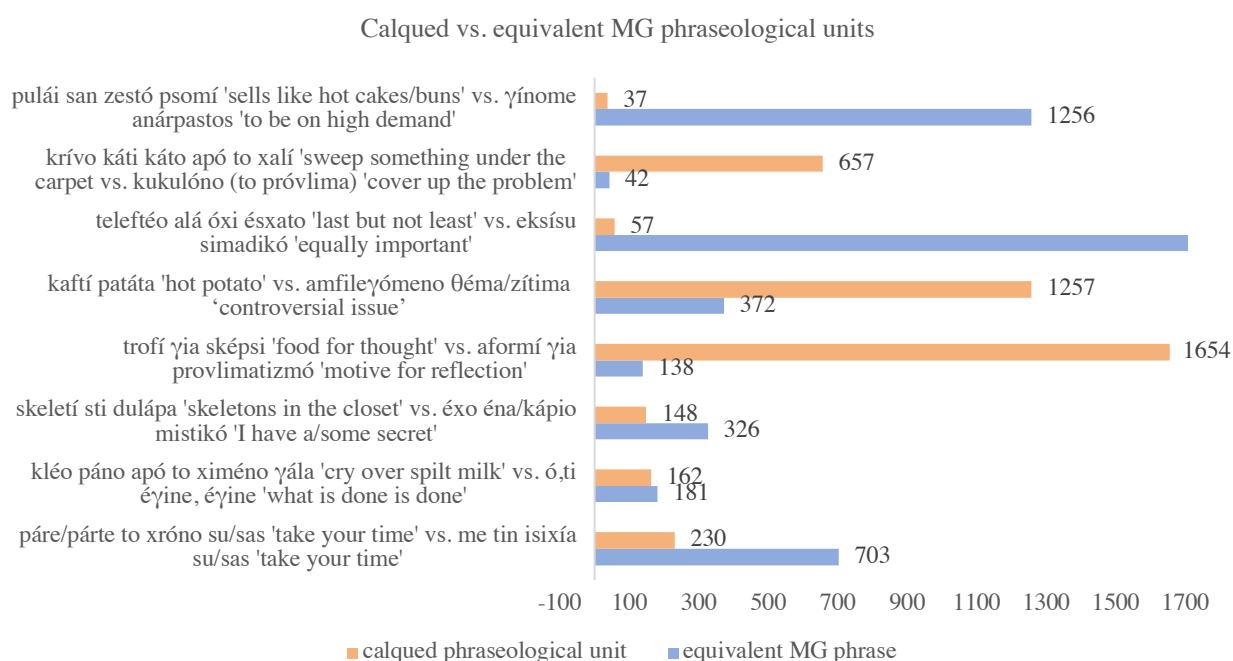


Figure 1: Calqued vs. equivalent MG phraseological units.

As shown in the diagram, the calqued phraseological units *páre to xróno su/párte to xróno sas* ‘take your time’, *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ and *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ are less frequent than their equivalent MG phrases. This shows that the phraseological units under investigation are not institutionalised over their equivalent phrases in the MG system.

Regarding the phraseological units *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ and *sketetí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’ the English calque and the equivalent MG phrase seem to compete with one another, but the MG phrase slightly predominates. This fact probably indicates that they are going through the process of institutionalisation in MG phraseology.

However, in the cases of *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’, *trofí yia sképsi* ‘food for thought’ and *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ the calqued phrase prevails. In particular, only the case of *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ appears in the MG dictionaries, and is therefore institutionalised in MG. On the other hand, *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/the rug’ and *trofí yia sképsi* ‘food for thought’ are presumably going through the process of institutionalization in MG.

### 6.3.2 The translation issue

In the case of English calqued phraseological units inserted into MG (analysed in section 5.3) phraseological units with idiomatic meanings tend to massively enter the language, after having been translated word-by-word. It seems that they are inserted into MG through a mechanism of “rushed” loan translation. In particular, they constitute cases of a rushed, hasty and sloppy word-by-word translation. The result of this process is a translation that is not easily, if at all, comprehensible by MG speakers. For instance, cases like *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ and *sketetí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’ have an opaque and obscure meaning that cannot be easily deduced by MG speakers. In particular, in the case of *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’, the translation is inaccurate and not word-by-word, since the English preposition *over* is translated having a locative meaning (*páno apó* ‘over from’) instead of a causative meaning (see section (5.3.2)). This fact supports the rapid and hasty nature of such translations. English phrases are rapidly and uncontrollably diffused through the web. The majority of the inserted phraseological units have idiomatic meanings in English, so it is impossible for them to be naturally adapted into the target language by just translating them word-by-word.

This phenomenon of a rushed translation might have its roots in the fact that in MG the majority audio-visual programs, coming from abroad, such as films or series, are subtitled. Given the fact that Greece has a rather limited film industry, compared to countries such as France or Spain that have a larger film production, MG speakers come in contact with plenty of subtitled films, in their majority of English origin (Dimitropoulou *et al.*, 2010: 2). Dimitropoulou *et al.* (2010: 8-9) also observe that young speakers of MG are used to read subtitles and that their vocabulary has similarities to the vocabulary found in the subtitles of films or series. Possibly translators, in their effort to translate the large amount of films and series that are inserted in the Greek society fast, they translate word-by-word English expressions and phrases without always searching for equivalent indigenous MG phrases. Thus, this appearance of calqued phraseological units in the Greek subtitles may unconsciously be transferred in the vocabulary of young speakers.

In some cases, calqued phraseological units, such as *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’, are attested in the press and journalistic speech. Following Martí Solano (2012: 209-210), it can be hypothesized that journalists, reporters, TV and radio presenters are usually responsible for the insertion of calqued phraseological units as well as for their establishment. Firstly, journalists are usually familiar with English and therefore they might translate word-by-word English phrases appearing in international news. Secondly, a common journalistic practice is to put the foreign element into inverted commas. These elements – when uttered by English-speaking people – are rendered in the second language respecting the phraseology of the donor language (Martí Solano, 2012: 210). The fact that calqued phraseological units appear in journalistic speech is supported also by Mackridge (1985), who noticed the appearance of English calqued phraseological units such as *i korifí tu payóvunu* ‘the tip of the iceberg’ in MG.

### 6.3.3 Calqued morphosyntactic structures

In chapter 5, I presented cases of morphosyntactic structures attested in MG that seem to have appeared due to the English influence, since they calque equivalent structures of English. First, I discussed MG structures that consist of a verb and a particle, i.e. a preposition or an adverb and they therefore resemble to English phrasal verbs. Such structures are *pérno (kápion) píso* ‘call (somebody) back’ and *gráfo (káti) káto* ‘write (something) down’ that are used instead of the MG structures *tilefonó* ‘call’/*tilefonó páli* ‘call again’ and *simióno* ‘note’ respectively. Such structures are used in MG as calques of the equivalent English phrasal verbs in order to convey the same meaning they have in English and therefore they are related with specific situations



and contexts. This is an indication that new PV-like structures have entered MG, and, in some cases, they are idiomatic (e.g. *pérno (kápion) píso* ‘call (somebody) back’ has the meaning of *calling somebody back*, instead of *taking something back*, which is its literal translation).

Furthermore, in MG nowadays, there are found new cases of pre-nominal NPs that calque the equivalent NPs of English. In such structures, the modifier is an uninflected foreign loanword (and in most cases a brand name) of English origin, is in a pre-nominal position, just like in English, that creates hybrid structures, e.g. *pdf arxío* ‘pdf file’ instead of *arxío pdf* ‘pdf file’ and *usb stikáki* ‘usb stick’ instead of *stikáki usb* ‘usb stick’. The fact that all of the pre-nominal NPs examined have limited or zero results in the HNC, CGT and GkWaC corpora, indicates that they are new to MG. They have been presumably emerged in MG at the same time as the English pre-modifiers, like *pdf*, *usb* and *Facebook* were introduced to the Greek society. Therefore, MG speakers were directly calquing English structures like *pdf file*, *usb stick* and *Facebook account*, creating a new, pre-nominal and hybrid structure of an NP.

Adverbial multiword structures are also attested in MG due to the English influence. They are formed by a PP *me órus* ‘in terms’ + NP in the genitive that seem to calque the English structure *in terms of* + NP and are used instead of one-word MG adverbs. Such structures are barely or not at all attested in the HNC, the CGT and the GkWaC corpora, but they appear in the eITenTen14 corpus, giving in some cases notable results, indicating that they constitute a rather new structure for MG.

Finally, English has affected the thematic structure of at least two MG verbs. The MG verb *promiθέvo* ‘provide’ is found taking as a complement a PP headed by the preposition *me* ‘with’ + noun in the accusative, calquing the structure of the English pattern *provide with*. Similarly, the thematic structure of the MG verb *diagiynóskome* ‘to be diagnosed’ has changed, since it now takes as a complement a PP headed by the preposition *me* ‘with’ + noun in the accusative, mimicking the English pattern *to be diagnosed with*. These verbs alter their genuine thematic structure, creating new lexical patterns that seem to calque the equivalent thematic structure of English verbs. However, the appearance of the structure *promiθέvo me* ‘provide with’ appears in the MG corpora and the MG dictionaries indicates that the structure is institutionalised in the MG system. On the other hand, the structure *diagiynóskome me* ‘to be diagnosed with’ does not appear in the HNC and the CGT corpora, it has limited appearance in the GkWaC corpus, and gives significant results in the eITenTen14 corpus. Moreover, it does not appear in MG dictionaries, indicating that it is rather new, and is yet not institutionalised in MG.

## 6.4 Age of the studied Anglicisms

In this section, I try to determine the period of import into MG of the Anglicisms which I have already analysed. Given the fact that there are no diachronic corpora available for MG, in order to be able to specify the exact period of import for each element, I make some deductions concerning the age of the Anglicisms based mainly on their appearance in MG dictionaries and MG corpora. In section 6.4.1, I discuss the age of English loanwords, while in section 6.4.2, I refer to the chronology of calqued structures. In section 6.4.3, I present the results of a questionnaire survey regarding the recognisability of such units by MG speakers.

### 6.4.1 Appearance of English loanwords

The appearance of English loanwords into MG is rather problematic, since there are no diachronic corpora for MG in order to determine the period of their insertion. Moreover, MG corpora do not provide exact chronological information and dictionaries give such information only for a limited number of English loanwords. Nevertheless, I will try to deduce chronological data through the appearance of English loanwords in the MG corpora and MG dictionaries, and also through the chronological information provided by the DAA and the DEA (Görlach, 2001). Table 6 sums up the appearance of English loanwords in the examined dictionaries:

English loanword	Appearance in the Dictionaries				
	MG Dictionary (1998)	Dictionary of Standard MG (2019) <sup>15</sup>	Dictionary by the Academy of Athens (2014)	Dictionary of Patakis (2019)	Dictionary of European Anglicisms (2001)
<b>blóger</b> ‘blogger’	-	✓	✓ (1999)	✓	-
<b>kónsept</b> ‘concept’	-	✓	✓	-	-
<b>bátzet</b> ‘budget’	-	✓	✓	-	✓ (1990s)
<b>bagráund</b> ‘background’	-	✓	✓	✓	✓ (late 1990s)

<sup>15</sup> In the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (in 2005) of the DMGL, English loanwords were not included.

<b>xápening</b> 'happening'	✓	✓	✓ (1959)	✓	✓ (1990s)
<b>xípster</b> 'hipster'	-	-	-	-	-
<b>riáliti sóu</b> 'reality show'	✓	✓	✓ (1968)	✓	✓ (late 1990s)
<b>sélfí</b> 'selfie'	-	✓	-	-	-

Table 6: Appearance of English loanwords in the Dictionaries.

The non-appearance of the English loanwords in the MGD (1998), and their appearance on the other hand in the DMGL (2019) as well as their appearance in the DAA (2014), confirms the fact that they are newly imported elements that have been inserted into MG after the 1990s. Exception cases are the loanwords *xápening* 'happening' and *riáliti sóu* 'reality show'. According to the DAA they were inserted in MG in 1959 and 1968. Nevertheless, the DEA places their insertion into MG during the 1990s. In fact, they may have been inserted at an earlier period of time, however, they were massively used during the last decades, based on their appearance in the MG corpora.

*Blóger* 'blogger' first entered MG in 1999, and *bátzet* 'budget' first appeared in MG during the 1990s. *Bagráund* 'background' appeared, according to the DEA (Görlach, 2001), during the last years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This fact indicates that these English loanwords were inserted into MG after the 1990s, so they are less than thirty years old. They, however, have been widespread and established after 2000. This statement is enhanced by their appearance in the MG corpora too. Their low appearance in the HNC, CGT and GkWaC corpora shows that they were present in MG during the 1990s but also their strong presence in the eTenTen14 corpus (2014) confirms that they became more popular after 2010.

The loanword *sélfí* 'selfie' appears only in the DMGL, which means that it is rather new. New is also the loanword *xípster* 'hipster', which does not appear in any of the dictionaries. This fact indicates that *sélfí* 'selfie' and *xípster* 'hipster' are the newest loanwords in the sample, since they presumably were inserted into MG after 2010. This is also supported by their non-appearance in HNC, CGT and especially the GkWaC corpus, which dates back to 2007, and on the other hand by their strong presence in the eTenTen14 corpus (2014).

Table 7 gives chronological information<sup>16</sup> about the loanwords under consideration in English.

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<sup>16</sup> Chronological information was drawn from <https://www.merriam-webster.com>.

English loanword	Appearance in English
<b>blóger</b> ‘blogger’	1999
<b>kónsept</b> ‘concept’	1556
<b>bátzet</b> ‘budget’	15 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>bakráund</b> ‘background’	1672
<b>xápening</b> ‘happening’	15 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>xípster</b> ‘hipster’	1940
<b>riáliti sóu</b> ‘reality show’	~1960
<b>sélfí</b> ‘selfie’	2002

Table 7: Appearance of the loanwords in English.

As we can see, the majority of loanwords under consideration are rather old words in English. However, in the case of *blogger*, which first appeared in English in 1999, we observe that it has been simultaneously inserted into MG. Similarly, the loanword *reality show*, appears to enter MG just a few years after its first appearance in English, probably by showing American-style TV programs on Greek television stations. Moreover, *selfie* first appeared in English in 2002, it has been inserted however in Greece some years later, between 2010 and 2014. In fact, the use of the word *selfie* became more popular in English in 2012 with an increase of 17,000%<sup>17</sup> mainly due to the evolution and popularity of smartphones and tablets. Therefore, the insertion of the loanword *selfie* in MG should have taken place the same period when its use became that widespread in English. This is a strong evidence that English loanwords concerning domains such as new technology, gadgets, the web and entertainment, enter MG almost at the same time that they appear in English. Some more new words in English are given in the examples in (21), along with chronological information. Such examples are very recent in MG too, since they are not included in MG dictionaries and they appear only in the elTenTen14corpus.

- (21) (a) vlog/vlogger: 2002  
(b) hashtag: 2007  
(c) escape room: 2012

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<sup>17</sup> Information given by the Oxford Dictionary.

We can assume that new terms that appear in English due to the evolution of technology and the web, as well as entertainment and fashion, among others, enter MG almost simultaneously. Consequently, there is a vast and continuous insertion into MG of new loanwords related to such domains. These loanwords are not adapted and therefore they are found in their original, non-transliterated form in MG.

#### 6.4.2 Appearance of calqued structures

As far as phraseological units are concerned, the determination of their period of appearance in MG is rather complicated since, in their majority, they do not appear in the MG dictionaries. However, assumptions can be made regarding their age by examining their appearance in the MG corpora. Their almost complete absence in the HNC, CGT and GkWaC corpora implies that they were inserted probably around 2007, when they first appeared in the GkWaC corpus. The following years they became more popular, giving considerable results in the eITenTen14 corpus.

Likewise, the morphosyntactic patterns under investigation do not appear in the MG dictionaries or grammars; therefore, the exact period of their import is difficult to estimate. Some assumptions can be made based on their appearance in the MG corpora. Pre-nominal NPs have limited or zero frequency in the HNC and the CGT corpora. However, they appear in the GkWaC corpus and they get high scores in the eITenTen14 corpus. Therefore, such NPs seem to appear in MG around 2007, when they start to have significant results in the GkWaC corpus (2007).

Structures of the form PP *me órus* ‘in terms’ + NP in the genitive with adverbial meaning do not occur at all in the HNC, CGT and GkWaC corpora; nevertheless, they do appear in the eITenTen14 corpus, which indicates that they were likely inserted between 2010 and 2014. The structure *promiθévo* ‘provide’ + PP *me* ‘with’ + noun in the accusative appears in all MG corpora, having limited results in the HNC, CGT and GkWaC corpora, but considerable results in the eITenTen14 corpus. This structure was probably imported in the 1990s and gradually became more popular.

The structure *diayígnóskome* ‘to be diagnosed’ + PP *me* ‘with’ + noun in the accusative does not appear at all in the HNC and the CGT corpora; it however appears in the GkWaC corpus and gets high scores in the eITenTen14 corpus. Presumably the structure first appeared in MG around 2007. However, assumptions like this are difficult to be made since other factors,

like the size of the corpus, should be taken into account. EITenTen14 is considerably larger than GkWaC, and therefore includes a very vast number of texts, where such cases are more likely to appear. Finally, the phrasal verb-like structures *pérno kápion píso* ‘call somebody back’ and *gráfo káti káto* ‘write something down’ were part of the questionnaire survey aiming to test whether MG speakers recognize them and use them in their everyday communication. The results are presented in the following section.

#### 6.4.3 Questionnaire survey results

The questionnaire survey was held in 2014 order to examine the awareness of MG speakers of different age groups towards English calqued phraseological units. The questionnaire consisted of thirteen pairs of choices: the first part included the calqued phraseological unit and the second one the equivalent phrase in MG. The questionnaire was completed by 180 male and female speakers of MG, aged from 15 to over 65 years old, differentiated according to the region of residence, their educational level, their occupation and knowledge of English and other foreign languages (identified according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages). In the data analysis only the age of the informants seemed to play a significant role in the selection or non-selection of the English calqued phraseological unit. The other variables, such as gender, region of origin, educational and social background and the knowledge of English, did not seem to be crucial regarding the use of the data under investigation (Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear).

The results of the survey showed that these English-influenced patterns are more popular among young MG speakers, since the older ones do not seem to recognize them and use them in their everyday communication and therefore, they emerge in informal environments of communication (Papadopoulou, 2014, Papadopoulou and Xydopoulos, to appear). This is supported by the results given in the figures below.

Figures 2 to 5 show the selection of the phraseological units *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’, *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’, *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ and *krívo káti káto apó to xali* ‘sweep something under the carpet/rug’ by different age groups:

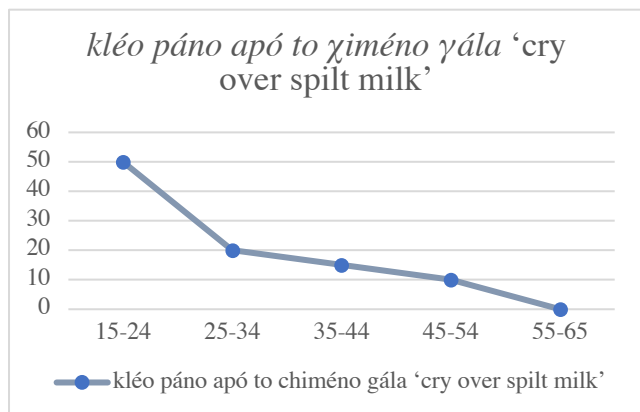


Figure 2: *κλέο πάνο από το χιμένο γάλα* 'cry over spilt milk'

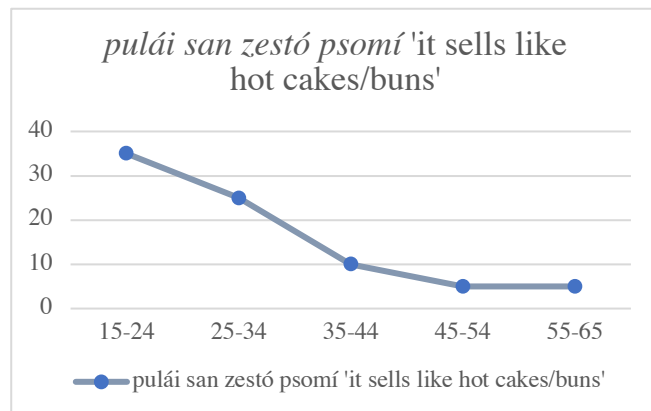


Figure 3: *πυλάι σαν ζεστό ψωμί* 'sells like hot cakes/buns'

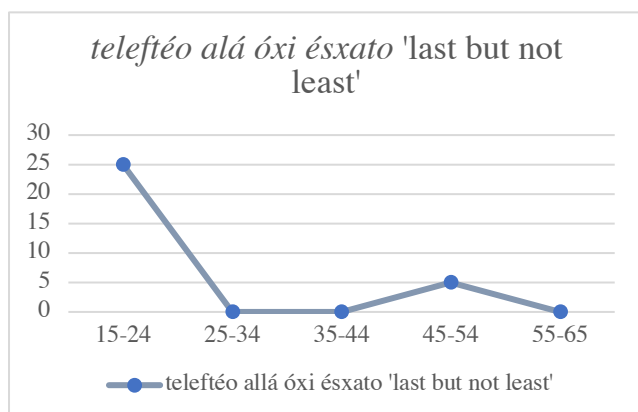


Figure 4: *τελετέο allá όχι έσxato* 'last but not least'

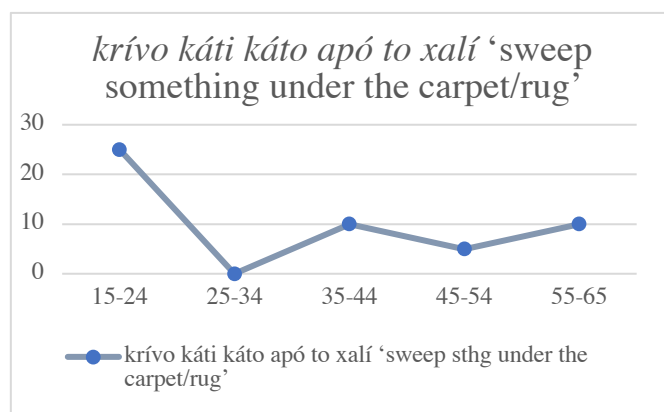


Figure 5: *κρίvo káti káto από to xalί* 'sweep sth under the carpet/rug'

Figures 6 and 7 below show the selection of the phrasal verb-like structures *πέrho kápion píso* 'call somebody back' and *γράφo káti káto* 'write something down' by different age groups:

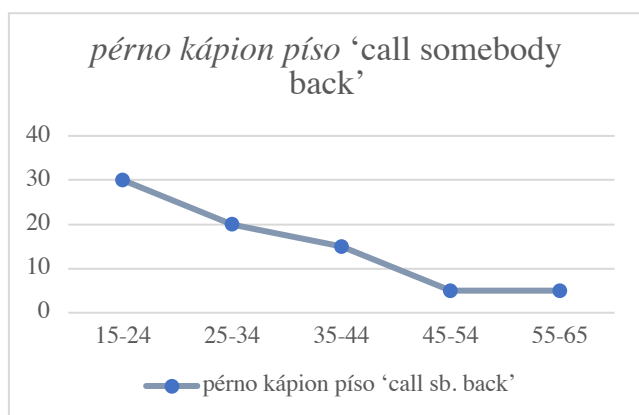


Figure 6: *πέrho kápion píso* 'call somebody back'

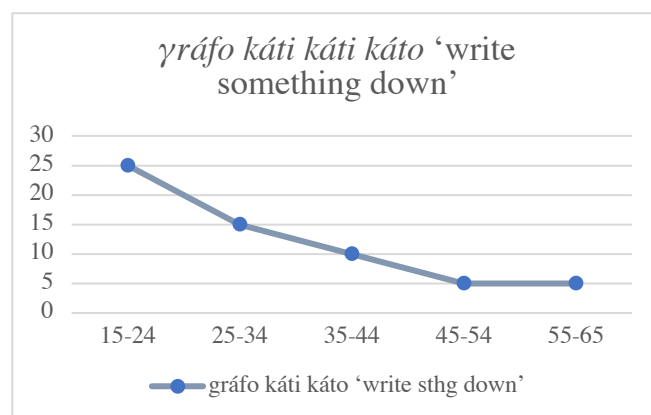


Figure 7: *γράφo káti káto* 'write something down'

As we can see, the calqued phraseological units *kléo páno apó to ximéno γála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ and *pulái san zestó psomí* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ are used mostly by young speakers of the 15-24 age group, whereas older speakers, aged from 45 to 65 years old, do not recognize them since the results are extremely low. Similarly, for the phrases *teleftéo alá óxi ésxato* ‘last but not least’ and *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* ‘sweep something under the carpet/rug’. Also, similar results display all the calqued phraseological units of the questionnaire survey. Likewise, the phrasal verb-like structures *pérno kápion píso* ‘call somebody back’ and *γράφo káti káto* ‘write something down’ have been chosen by young speakers aged 15-24, while they seem to be unknown to speakers of older age groups (45-65 years old).

## 6.5 Anglicisation in MG: some general remarks

### 6.5.1 Anglicisation in linguistic levels

Nowadays the influence of English on MG is vast due to the dominance of English in domains such as sports, technology, entertainment, fashion and the web (see e.g. Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994: 132-133; Mackridge, 1985: 432-433). The majority of MG speakers are familiar with English, since they learn English as a second language in school from a rather early age (sometimes 5 or 6 years old). English is present in everyday life, through the web and especially social media, but also in films and music. English is regarded as a language of a high status and prestige among MG speakers; therefore, they intend to borrow and use English elements in their everyday communication.

Nowadays, it seems that there is strong inclination for Anglicization in MG (see e.g. Mackridge, 2016; Petrounias, 2007). Following the relevant literature (e.g. Görlach, 2003; Pulcini *et al.*, 2012), the term *Anglicisation* covers a wide range of phenomena caused by the influence of English. The influence of English on MG can be seen on many levels of linguistic analysis; therefore, it can be presumed that MG is following the general tendency towards Anglicisation as observed among other European languages. Likewise, Petrounias (2007) describes English influences on the morphosyntactic level of MG referring to its Anglicisation. The tendency for MG towards Anglicisation is confirmed by all the cases examined in this dissertation. However, the term *Anglicisation* might cause negative connotations pointing to a



decay of MG. In this work, this term has been used as an “umbrella” term in order to describe phenomena that fall into the influence of the English language.

English influences the lexical, phraseological, morphological and syntactic levels of MG. As far as the lexical level is concerned, one can find a considerable number of borrowings, loanwords, e.g. *kobiúter* ‘computer’ (< English computer), loan translations, e.g. *uranoksístis* ‘skyscraper’ (< English skyscraper) and semantic loanwords, e.g. *podiki* ‘mouse’ (< English mouse (tech.)). In particular, newly imported loanwords typically appear in MG in a non-transliterated form, maintaining their original English form, e.g. *concept*, creating hybrid spelling. Also, at the phraseological level, one can find phraseological units that seem to translate the equivalent English units word-by-word, e.g. *trofi gia sképsi* ‘food for thought’ (< English food for thought).

Regarding morphology, the insertion of the plural inflectional *-s* suffix, which is added to English loanwords in order to demonstrate the plural, e.g. *kónsept.s* ‘concepts’, is attested. Also, blending is a rather new process in MG, giving instances such as *aerayitó* < *aer(as)* ‘air’ and *(f)agitó* ‘food’ (Ralli and Xydopoulos, 2012), possibly being influenced by English.

Regarding the morphosyntactic level of MG, there are plenty of cases that seem to have been influenced by English. In this work, I highlighted the existence of several additional changes on the morphosyntax of MG that are due to the English influence, such as, among others, the appearance of phrasal verb-like structures, e.g. *pérno kápion píso* ‘call somebody back’ (< English call somebody back), and the appearance of pre-modified nominal NPs where the modifier is in a pre-nominal position, as in English.

Finally, as far as the pragmatic level is concerned, there are several pragmatic English borrowings into MG, such as interjections, such as *γies*, *γέα*, *γep* (< English yes, yeah, yep), politeness markers, like *θénk yiu* or *θénks* (< English thank you/thanks) and greetings, like *síyiu* (< English see you).

### 6.5.2 Attitudes towards Anglicisation of Modern Greek

The phenomenon of borrowing from one language to another is an issue that has always caused a multitude of reactions. Especially nowadays, the dominance of the English language and the influence it has on many languages, European and non-European, is a matter of great debate (see among others Philippon, 2006).

As far as MG is concerned, some speakers express extreme opinions that MG could be lost due to the English influence. Especially prescriptivists have a very negative attitude towards linguistic change. They are against borrowing from another linguistic system, and especially English, which is the main source of borrowing today. According to Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1994: 209-210), they condemn any change as a threat. Linguistic change and therefore borrowing implies for them a national decay and the corruption of the Greek language. This phenomenon is probably linked to the nostalgia of earlier times.

According to Christidis (2005: 162) borrowing does not pose a threat for the languages. On the contrary, it is a way that leads to the enrichment of their vocabulary. In fact, many speakers, especially the young ones, turn to borrowing in order to seek and obtain elements to express themselves. Regarding MG, he comments on the use of the MG term *kilikío* ‘bar’ instead of the widely used English borrowing *bar* (< English bar). He says that MG speakers should not use the MG term *kilikío* ‘bar’ only because they think that in this way the language is “saved” and preserved from the English influence. He also states that using an equivalent term for an English loanword is not always easy and convenient - as for example the proposed MG term *tileomiótipo* ‘fax’ for the English loanword *faks* (< English fax). The proposed term is rather long and not that easy to remember compared to the English borrowed term. Coming back to the English loanword *bar* (< English bar) it is preferred to the equivalent MG term *kilikío* ‘bar’ since it best describes the kind of entertainment it is connected to. However, the MG term *kilikío* ‘bar’ has not disappeared, but its use is restricted to a specific place where you can get food and drinks (especially in schools or hospitals) (Christidis, 2005: 162-163). Haris (2003: 390-393) highlights the fear of some people concerning a general Anglicisation, which exceeds language boundaries and is extended to all areas of daily life. This fear is further exacerbated by the habits of young people, who speak and express themselves in English.

Regarding MG, there is no possible scenario in which it will disappear due to the English influence since there is not attested mass migration of MG speakers towards English-speaking countries. A language like MG, which has native speakers and is taught in schools, does not face any danger of disappearing (Christidis, 2005: 165-166).

## 6.6 Summary

In this chapter I discussed the results of the research regarding newly imported English loanwords, calqued phraseological units and calqued morphosyntactic structures. In section

6.2, I discussed that newly imported English loanwords appear in informal circumstances of communication. They are not adapted to the MG morphology and in most of the cases they are not adapted to the MG orthographical system either, since non-transliterated English loanwords appear within the MG text creating hybrid spelling (section 6.2.2). I also examined possible reasons for this phenomenon, such as MG spelling issues (section 6.2.2.1.1) and the case of “Greeklish” (section 6.2.2.1.2). Also, in section 6.2.2.2, I studied the environments of appearance of the non-transliterated forms. Their appearance might be relevant to the period of insertion of the loanword, as well as to the idea of prestige.

In section 6.3, I discussed the results of the calqued phraseological units and calqued phraseological structures. Calqued phraseological units are new patterns to MG, they are mostly used by young speakers and they occur in informal communication settings. Their vast insertion into MG might be due to a mechanism of a rushed loan translation. As far as calqued morphosyntactic structures are concerned, they are new to MG too, and they seem to bring changes to the MG system.

Moreover, in section 6.4, I intended to determine the age of the studied English loanwords (section 6.4.1) and calqued structures (section 6.4.2) based on their appearance in the MG dictionaries and MG corpora, as well as to the results of a questionnaire survey (section 6.4.3). Finally, in section 6.5, I referred to the Anglicisation of MG regarding all linguistic levels (section 6.5.1) and I discussed some attitudes towards the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG (section 6.5.2).

# **CHAPTER 7**

## **Conclusion**

# 7. Conclusion

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## 7.1 *Summary of the findings*

In this dissertation I carried out a complete presentation and analysis of the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG. The English influence is observed in many languages worldwide, and in MG too. English dominance in domains such as industry, technology, web, entertainment, fashion and sports, has as a result a vast and continuous insertion of newly imported elements and structures in MG. My intention was to examine Anglicisation at all linguistic levels of MG, focusing primarily on the lexical, phraseological and morphosyntactic levels. I examined my data through web-based corpora for MG available through the Sketch Engine platform since the already studied MG and Google search engine were insufficient for this research. The study of my data through the MG corpora of Sketch Engine, as well as through the custom-made corpus of MG gave significant results, since the majority of my data appear in informal communication settings. I presented and analyzed my data by providing qualitative information and statistical results. In particular, I gave quantitative information regarding the appearance of the loanwords and the calqued phraseological morphosyntactic structures in all MG corpora, I compared the frequency of appearance of the transliterated forms of the loanwords to the non-transliterated ones, as well as the frequency of appearance of the calqued phraseological morphosyntactic structures to the indigenous structures of MG. Finally, I drew conclusions regarding my data, focusing, among other things, on the emergence of non-transliterated forms of the loanwords within the MG text, the environments of their appearance, as well as the period of their insertion into MG.

In section 1.3, I broached my research questions, which I discussed, and I attempted to answer in each chapter. Let us now see these questions together with a summary of the answers, as they were formed throughout the chapters of this dissertation.

- ***Why is Anglicisation such a widespread phenomenon nowadays affecting a range of languages worldwide? (see Chapter 2)***

English is regarded as a world language today and it is spoken as a second language by many speakers of different linguistic communities all around the globe. Anglicisation has its roots in the historical political English dominance that started to expand with the British

Empire. Afterwards, the technological progress of England and its economic power together with the economic power of the USA played a significant role in the dominance of English. Today, English is present in education, in the television and movie industries, music, technology, fashion, and almost every aspect of everyday life. Also, English dominance is due to language contact. When English comes in contact with other linguistic communities the latter tend to borrow English elements either due to necessity, in case where there is a gap for a newly imported item or idea, or due to perceptions of prestige regarding English.

– ***How Anglicisms can be defined? (see Section 2.3)***

English borrowings are widely known as *Anglicisms*. Occasionally there were several definitions expressed regarding *Anglicisms*; however, the definition that I adopted for this work is quite broad. It refers to English influences and are found in all levels of linguistic analysis, thus pointing to the Anglicisation of the language (see Pulcini *et al.*, 2012: 5). It is crucial to note that the term *Anglicism* is used as an “umbrella term” in order to describe phenomena that have undergone the English influence, without any evaluative or negative connotations. Anglicisms can be found at all linguistic levels of European languages.

– ***What is the relation between English and MG? (see Section 3.3)***

MG has occasionally been influenced by other languages, such as Turkish, Italian and French. Especially, during the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the dominant language of influence in Greece was French; however, in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the dominant language of influence became English. Nowadays English is the most popular second language in Greece and is present in almost every aspect of everyday life. English has a strong presence in education, since children learn English as a second language very early, at the age of six years old or younger. English is also present in domains such as technology, sports, fashion, entertainment, and of course the web (blogs, social networks, online gaming etc.).

– ***Does the English influence affect all linguistic levels in MG, i.e. phonological, lexical, morphological, syntactic and pragmatic levels? (see Section 3.4)***

The influences of English on MG are attested at almost all levels of linguistic analysis, the lexical, morphological, phraseological, syntactic and pragmatic levels of MG. Regarding the lexical level, there are loanwords such as *blóger* (< English blogger), loan translations like *termatofilakas* (< English goalkeeper), semantic loanwords such as *podiki* (< English mouse) and false Anglicisms like *bléizer* (< English blazer jacket). As far as the phraseological level is concerned, there are attested phraseological units in MG that seem to translate word-by-word the equivalent phraseological units of English. Cases of calqued phraseological units are the phrases *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* (< English cry over spilt milk) and *krívo káti káto apó to xalí* (< English sweep something under the carpet/rug). Regarding morphology, there is the insertion of the English suffix *-s* that is assigned to English loanwords when in plural, despite the fact that MG has specific plural markers. Therefore, there are cases like *blóger.s* (< English bloggers) where the plural suffix *-s* comes along with the English loanword. Apart from morpheme borrowing, structural borrowing is attested too. Blending, which is quite widespread in English, is also found in MG, giving structures such as *aerayitó* (aér(as) + (f)ayitó). When it comes to syntax there are several cases showing that the MG syntax has undergone the English influence, such as the use of the adverb *prin* ‘ago’ at the end of the clause, or new cases of periphrastic adverbs formed with the PP *me órus* ‘in terms’ followed by an NP in the genitive, calquing the English equivalent structure *in terms of* as the example *me órus aksioprépias* ‘in terms of dignity’. Finally, regarding the pragmatic level, there is the use of English pragmatic markers in everyday colloquial speech, such as *thénks* (< English thanks), *bái* (< English bye), *sóri* (< English sorry). What is remarkable is that such pragmatic markers appear in written language too, especially in social media accounts or forums, either transliterated or non-transliterated in the MG alphabet.

- ***Can we get significant quantitative results about the appearance of English borrowings in MG through the existing corpora? (see Section 4.3)***

The available corpora for MG are the CGT and the HNC that are general-language corpora, and the corpus provided by the Portal for the Greek Language that includes mostly journalistic texts. I tried to localise my data in the first two corpora, i.e. the CGT and the HNC; however, I did not get significant results. The CGT includes 30 million words, while the HNC includes 47 million words. Both corpora include mostly formal texts, while web and oral data are excluded. These two corpora did not cover the needs of this research, regarding the appearance of English

borrowings, since they include texts mainly from the written and formal language. English borrowings, however, seem to emerge in informal circumstances of communication.

- ***Is there a way of measuring Anglicisation in MG, given the fact that English borrowings barely appear in the MG dictionaries and corpora (the Hellenic National Corpus and the Corpus of Greek Texts)? (see Sections 4.4 and 4.5)***

In this work I introduced MG web-based corpora available through the Sketch Engine platform. Sketch Engine is a software that gives the user the ability to build their own corpora, and also provides a wide range of corpora for many languages, as well as various tools regarding data processing. Sketch Engine gives access to several corpora for MG, two general language corpora, the GkWaC and the eITenTen14, as well as five parallel corpora. GkWaC includes 124 million words, while eITenTen14 includes 1.6 billion words, both consisting of texts downloaded from the web and therefore including both formal (e.g. online newspapers), but also informal (e.g. blogs) texts too. What is significant is that Sketch Engine gives the user the ability of building a text corpus either by uploading their own texts to the system, or by downloading texts from the web.

In order to analyze my data, I built a specialized corpus consisting of 6.5 million words via the Sketch Engine platform. My goal was to have a synchronic image of the appearance of my data on the web, without the use of Google search engine. Since the MG corpora of Sketch Engine were built in 2007 (GkWaC) and 2014 (eITenTen14), a custom-made and web-based corpus including data up to 2019, was the most feasible option in order to confirm the tendency already observed through the GkWaC and the eITenTen14. I built a custom-made and web-based corpus using the feature of “seed words” of Sketch Engine. As “seed words” I put all English loanwords examined in Chapter 5 of this dissertation.

- ***What are the qualitative and quantitative results of newly imported English loanwords and of calqued phraseological and morphosyntactic patterns under consideration? (see Chapter 5)***

As far as loanwords are concerned, all the loanwords appear to have extremely low or zero scores in the HNC and the CGT. However, they all have a high number of occurrences in the MG corpora of Sketch Engine, and especially the eITenTen14 corpus, confirming that they are



new elements for MG and that they appear in informal circumstances of communication, as the ones available on the web. For instance, *blóger* ‘blogger’, *kónsept* ‘concept’ and *bátzet* ‘budget’ have the highest scores, occurring 17,845, 15,968 and 14,011 times respectively. It is notable, though, that the loanwords *xípster* ‘hipster’ and *sélfí* ‘selfie’ that had low or zero scores in the HNC, CGT and GkWaC, display considerable results in the elTenTen14 corpus, occurring 1,369 and 1,033 times respectively.

Regarding calqued phraseological units, in MG there are attested new cases of phraseological units, carrying idiomatic features that translate word-by-word the equivalent phraseological units of English, like the case of *trofí yia sképsi* (< English food for thought). These phraseological units barely appear in the MG dictionaries. They have extremely low or no occurrences in the HNC and the CGT corpora, while they barely appear in the GkWaC corpus. However, they all appear in the elTenTen14 corpus, giving in most cases considerable results. For instance, *trofí yia sképsi* ‘food for thought’ occurs 1,654 times and *kaftí patáta* ‘hot potato’ follows with 1,257 number of occurrences. The phraseological units *kléo páno apó to ximéno yála* ‘cry over spilt milk’ and *sketetí sti dulápa* ‘skeletons in the closet’ occur 162 and 148 times respectively, and finally *pulái san zestó psomi* ‘sells like hot cakes/buns’ occurs 37 times. Such phraseological units in MG that emerge in informal communication settings, as the ones available online. Their vast insertion in MG is due to a mechanism of a “rushed” loan translation, resulting in an opaque and obscure meaning that is not always comprehensible by MG speakers, e.g. *skeletí sti doulápa* (< English skeletons in the closet).

Cases of word-by-word translation are observed in the morphosyntax of MG too. I examined phrasal verb-like structures, new cases of pre-modified NPs, a new structure of periphrastic adverbs and verbs with altered thematic structure. In all cases the morphosyntactic patterns attested in MG calque the equivalent patterns of English. All these cases are a strong indication that apart from the lexical and phraseological level of MG, English influence affects the morphosyntax of MG too.

Phrasal verb-like structures are new to MG and they calque the equivalent PVs of English, such as *pérno kápion píso* (< English call somebody back). These structures convey the same meaning they have in English and they are related to specific situations and contexts. Also, new cases of pre-modified NPs where the pre-modifier is an English uninflected loanword are attested. For instance, in the structure *pdf arxío* ‘pdf file’, the pre-modifier *pdf* is an English loanword and is found in a prenominal position modifying the indigenous MG structure of the NP where the modifier is in a post nominal position, e.g. *arxío pdf* ‘pdf file’. There is also a new case of periphrastic adverbs which is formed by a PP *me órus* ‘in terms’ +

NP in the genitive that seem to calque the English structure *in terms of + NP*, e.g. *me órus aksioprépias* ‘in terms of dignity’ (< English in terms of dignity). Finally, English affects the structure of some MG verbs. For instance, the MG verb *promithévo* ‘provide’ has altered its thematic structure, calquing the structure of the English pattern *provide with*. All the structures under consideration are new to MG since they barely appear in the HNC, the CGT and the GkWaC corpora, but they all appear in the elTenTen14 corpus of Sketch Engine.

- ***Do non-transliterated forms of the newly imported loanwords appear more often than transliterated ones? (see Section 6.2.2)***

It is striking that the non-transliterated form often has higher scores of appearances compared to its transliterated form in almost all studied MG corpora. This fact indicates that the loanwords under investigation are not adapted in the MG system, also in terms of spelling. In the majority of the cases, they appear non-transliterated, maintaining their original English spelling within the MG text, creating instances of hybrid spelling.

- ***What are the possible reasons of the emergence of non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords? (see Section 6.2.2)***

The emergence of non-transliterated forms of the loanwords possibly has its roots in MG spelling issues. More precisely, MG has a unique alphabetical system consisting of solely MG characters and in many cases, it is quite complicated to transliterate non-adapted foreign loanwords into MG. What is more, the use of “Greeklsh”, a Latinized form of MG spelling, has eventually familiarized MG speakers with the Latin alphabet, resulting in the late or even the non-adaptation of newly imported loanwords into the MG system. Non-transliterated forms of the newly imported English loanwords emerge in “specialized” vocabularies of MG, such as the vocabulary of sports, technology and fashion. A closer investigation of the English loanwords in each one of the three “specialized” vocabularies allowed me to reach conclusions regarding the use of non-transliterated forms of the loanwords.

Firstly, the adaptation or not of a loanword, also in terms of spelling, is related to the period of its insertion in MG. Taking evidence from the vocabulary of sports, it is observed that English loanwords related to the sports of skiing and snowboarding appear to be non-adapted and therefore non-transliterated compared to English loanwords concerning football

and basketball, where transliterated form is more frequent. Older English loanwords appear transliterated in the MG alphabet, while newly imported elements are maintaining their original English form. This can be supported by evidence from the vocabulary of technology too, where older English loanwords such as <μόνιτορ> *monitor* (<English monitor) appear transliterated while newly imported English loanwords such as *smártfoun* (< English smartphone), appear most of the times non-adapted. Regarding the vocabulary of fashion, the appearance of non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords within the MG text aims to attract customers' interest and enhance their trust showing that the proposed items or ideas are English originated, follow the latest trends and therefore are in fashion and the suggested products are of a better quality. Prestige seems to play an important role in the use of transliterated or non-transliterated forms of the English loanwords. English is regarded as a language of high prestige among the Greek society, and therefore MG speakers are deliberately choosing non-transliterated forms in order to show their knowledge of English as well as to enhance an idea of a higher status.

- ***Do calqued phraseological structures appear more often than the indigenous equivalent structures of MG? (see Section 6.3.1)***

In most of the cases, the newly imported phraseological units display equal or higher frequency results compared to their indigenous equivalent MG phrases, pointing out that they are presumably going through the process of institutionalization in MG. However, only in the case of *kaftí patáta* 'hot potato' appears in the MG dictionaries, and is therefore institutionalised in MG.

- ***Can we determine the exact period of time when newly imported English loanwords and calqued phraseological units and morphosyntactic structures first appeared in MG? (see Section 6.4)***

In Chapter 6, I attempted to give chronological information about the data under investigation, based on their appearance in the MG dictionaries and the MG corpora, as well as on the questionnaire survey held in 2014. Regarding English loanwords, I tried to deduce the period of their insertion based on the information provided through the DAA (Charalampakis, 2014) and the DEA (Görlach, 2001), as well as through their appearance in the MG corpora, despite the fact that none of the studied corpora provides exact chronological information. The majority

of newly imported English loanwords seem to have entered MG during the 1990s, however they became more popular around 2010 (evidence supported by their appearance in the MG corpora). Moreover, precise chronological information cannot be given regarding the calqued phraseological units and the calqued morphosyntactic structures, since they do not appear in the MG dictionaries. The majority of them seem to appear in MG around 2007, when they first appeared on the Greek Web as Corpus (GkWaC). Considering calqued phraseological units this evidence is supported by the questionnaire survey too.

- ***Can we claim that MG is following the general tendency towards Anglicisation that is observed among many languages worldwide? (see Section 6.5.1)***

As has been shown throughout the chapters of this dissertation, English influences all levels of linguistic analysis of MG, the lexical, phraseological, morphosyntactic and pragmatic levels. Therefore, MG appears to be following the general tendency towards Anglicisation that is observed among many other European languages.

## *7.2 Contribution of the study*

The phenomenon of Anglicisation is observed not only among European languages, but in languages all around the globe influencing all levels of linguistic analysis. In this dissertation I examined English influence that point to the Anglicisation of MG. Therefore, I provided a full presentation and analysis of the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG not only at the lexical level, but also at the phraseological and morphosyntactic level too. Most studies regarding borrowing in MG focus on the vocabulary, and especially on the standard vocabulary of MG where lexicographical references are available. In this dissertation I studied English influences that emerge in specialized vocabularies of MG and in informal circumstances of communication, such as the vocabulary of fashion and sports.

In order to analyze my data, I introduced web-based corpora for MG available through the Sketch Engine platform. I showed also a way to build custom-made web-based corpora in order to localize data that appear in informal communication settings. Moreover, for the first time in this work the issue of chronology of the English borrowings found in MG was raised. In particular, I tried to determine their period of insertion in MG based on their appearance in the MG dictionaries and the MG corpora, which however, can be debatable due to the lack of

diachronic data. Finally, in this dissertation I studied the emergence of non-transliterated forms of the newly imported English loanwords, an issue never studied before, and I attempted to give explanations for this phenomenon. Newly imported English loanwords enter MG maintaining their original form without being transliterated in the MG spelling system. Therefore, MG speakers nowadays tend to adopt not only the loanword but its English spelling too, creating hybrid spelling.

### *7.3 Limitations of the study*

In this dissertation I studied the phenomenon of Anglicisation at all linguistic levels of MG, trying to bridge the gap in the literature regarding this phenomenon. In my analysis I examined English borrowings qualitatively, but also by providing quantitative results by examining their appearance in MG corpora as well as the specialized custom-made web-based corpus of MG texts that I created through the Sketch Engine platform. A drawback of this current work, however, is the lack of diachronic data that would provide precise chronological information and would make the issue of the period of the insertion of English borrowings in MG is crystal-clear.

In addition, the existing corpora for MG, which I used in my analysis, are not fully representative. The Corpus of Greek Texts and the Hellenic National Corpus are quite small in size, the CGT includes 30 million words, whereas the HNC includes 47 million words. Both corpora include mostly formal texts, coming from the written language, while oral and web data are excluded. On the other hand, the GkWaC and the elTenTen14 corpora, both available through the platform Sketch Engine, are considerably larger in size, including 124 million words and 1.6 billion words respectively. Both corpora include exclusively web data, without taking into account spoken data too. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that the language used on the web has similarities with the spoken language, so they were a useful source in order to localise my data that emerge mostly in informal circumstances of communication.

The ideal scenario for this study would have been to have at my disposal a large diachronic corpus of MG texts dating back at least to the beginning of the 1940s until the present day, including written and oral data from formal and informal communication settings. In my attempt to create a diachronic corpus of MG texts, I faced difficulties regarding the collection of diachronic oral data (as mentioned in Chapter 3). The building of such a diachronic corpus for MG seems to be better suited as part of a bigger project that I will try to

accomplish in the future. Nevertheless, using Sketch Engine I created a custom-made and web-based corpus of MG based on the data examined in this research. The use of this corpus as well as the MG corpora mentioned above helped me to localise my data and get significant quantitative results, something I had been unable to do during my research so far.

In addition, there are no available dictionaries for MG regarding neologisms. All new elements enter general dictionaries once they are institutionalised in MG system, after they cease to be neologisms. This fact intensified the issue of localization of the new items in written sources. Especially for calqued phraseological units that constitute neologisms for MG, there are no lexicographic sources that can provide information for the data under examination. Thus, my analysis was based mostly on occasional references in the literature and on their appearance in the MG corpora.

#### *7.4 Future research*

The phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG is recent and therefore there are new English borrowings that constantly enter MG. In this dissertation I tried to approach phenomena related to the Anglicisation of MG found mainly at its lexical and morphosyntactic levels. However, there are issues that I did not manage to deal with in this current work, because of the lack of chronological evidence or the lack of sufficient data, as for example a more detailed analysis regarding the pragmatic level of MG. All levels of linguistic analysis of MG, including the lexical and morphosyntactic level that were examined in this work, can be further analyzed chiefly through a diachronic corpus of MG so as to reach safer conclusions regarding the period of their insertion in MG.

In future work, I plan to build a custom-made diachronic corpus of MG through Sketch Engine, including mostly oral data, as for example data from scripts of old Greek movies, aiming to study the diachrony of the loanwords in general. Also, since new English borrowings appear in MG constantly, I intend to create an online database of all Anglicisms found in MG, including English influences in all linguistic levels. This database will be open to the public, so as MG speakers will be able to access and register a word, phrase or structure that is of English origin. This database will permit to have a complete picture of the phenomenon of Anglicisation in MG, and it will also give the possibility for further research, as for example

the possibility to determine the linguistic areas or the “specialized” vocabularies that are more vulnerable than others to English influence.

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## A. APPENDIX

### List of Anglicisms in Modern Greek:

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
<b>A</b>					
abstract	άμπστρακτ	ábstrakt	['abstrakt]	unadapted	N
acid rain	όξινη βροχή	óksini vroxí	['oksini vro'çi]	loan trsl.	N
adaptor/adapter	αντάπτορας	adáptoras	[ad'aptoras]	adapted	N
aerial photograph	αεροφωτογραφία	aerofotografía	[aerofotogra'fia]	loan trsl.	N
aerial photography	αεροφωτογράφιση	aerofotografísi	[aerofoto'grafisi]	loan trsl.	N
aerobic	αεροβικός	aerovikós	[aerovi'kos]	adapted	Adj.
aerobics	αερόμπικ	aeróbik	[ae'robik]	unadapted	N
aerotherapy	αεροθεραπεία	aerotherapía	[aerothera'pia]	adapted	N
afro	άφρο	áfro	['afro]	unadapted	Adj.
aftershave	άφτερ σέιβ	áfter séiv	['after 'seiv]	unadapted	N
after sun	άφτερ σαν	áfter san	['áftersan]	unadapted	N
again and again	πάλι και πάλι	páli ke páli	['pali ce 'pali]	loan trsl.	Phr.
again and again	ξανά και ξανά	ksaná ke ksaná	[ksa'na ce ksa'na]	loan trsl.	Phr.
AIDS	έιτζ	éitz	['eidz]	unadapted	N
airbag	αερόσακος	aerósakos	[ae'rosakos]	loan trsl.	N
air ball	έρμπολ	érbol	['erbol]	unadapted	N
air bath	αερόλουτρο	aerólutro	[ae'rolutro]	loan trsl.	N
airbus	έρμπας	érbas	['erbas]	unadapted	N
aircondition	ερκοντίσιον	erkodísiön	[erko'disçön]	unadapted	N
aircooled	αερόψυκτος	aerópsiktos	[ae'ropsiktos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
air corridor	αεροδιάδρομος	aeroδιáδromos	[aeroði'aðromos]	loan trsl.	N
aircraft builder	αεροναυπηγός	aeronafpiγός	[aeronafpi'γos]	loan trsl.	N
airline	αερογραμμή	aeroγραμί	[aeroγpa'mi]	loan trsl.	N
air piracy	αεροπειρατεία	aeropiratía	[aeropira'tia]	loan trsl.	N
air pirate	αεροπειρατής	aeropiratis	[aeropira'tis]	loan trsl.	N
air police	αερονομία	aeronomía	[aerono'mia]	loan trsl.	N
airship	αερόπλοιο	aeróplio	[ae'roplio]	loan trsl.	N
airspace	αεροδιαστημικός	aeroδιastimikós	[aeroδιastimi'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
airtaxi	αεροταξί	aerotaksi	[aerota'ksi]	loan trsl.	N
air transport	αερομεταφορά	aerometafóra	[aerometafo'ra]	loan trsl.	N
air transport	αερομεταφορέας	aerometafóreas	[aerometafo'reas]	loan trsl.	N
all right	ολράιτ	olráit	[ol'rait]	unadapted	interjection
amphisexual	αμφισεξουαλικός	amfiseksualikós	[amfiseksuali'kos]	adapted	Adj.
anacoda	ανακόντα	anakóda	[ana'koda]	unadapted	N



Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
animal print	άνιμαλ πριντ	ánimal print	['animal print]	unadapted	N
ankle boot	ανκλ μπουτ	ánkkl but	['ankl but]	unadapted	N
antiaircraft	αντιαεροπορικός	adiaeroporikós	[adiaeropori'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antiallergic	αντιαλλεργικός	adialeryikós	[adialeryi'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antianemic	αντιαναιμικός	adianemikós	[adianemi'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antiarrhythmic	αντιαρρυθμικός	adiariθmikós	[adiariθmi'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antibiotic	αντιβιοτικός	adiviotikós	[adivioti'kos]	adapted	Adj.
antibiosis	αντιβίωση	adiviosi	[adi'viosi]	adapted	N
antidepressant	αντικαταθλιπτικός	adikataθliptikós	[adikataθlipti'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antifeminism	αντιφεμινισμός	adifeminizmós	[adifemini'zmos]	adapted	N
antifeminist	αντιφεμινιστής	adifeministís	[adifemini'stis]	adapted	N
antifreeze	αντιψυκτικός	adipsiktikós	[adipsikti'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antinuclear	αντιπυρηνικός	adipirinikós	[adipirini'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antiscientific	αντιεπιστημονικός	adiepistimonikós	[adiepistimoni'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antismoking	αντικαπνιστικός	adikapnistikós	[adikapnisti'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antiterrorist	αντιτρομοκρατικός	aditromokratikós	[aditromokrati'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antitrust	αντιτράστ	aditrást	[andi'trast]	unadapted	Adj.
antitrust	αντιμονοπωλιακός	adimonopoliakós	[adimonopolia'kos]	loan trsl.	N
antiwar	αντιπολεμικός	adipolemikós	[adipolemi'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
antiworld	αντικόσμος	adikósmos	[adi'kozmos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
at the back of your mind	στο πίσω μέρος του μυαλού σου	sto píso méros tu mialú su	[sto 'piso 'meros tu mɲa'lu su]	loan trsl.	
at the end of the day	στο τέλος της μέρας	sto télos tis méras	[sto 'telos tis 'meras]	loan trsl.	
audiovisual	οπτικοακουστικός	optikoakustikós	[optikoakusti'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
audition	οντισιόν	odisión	[odisi'on]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
autocross	οτοκρός	otokrós	[oto'kros]	unadapted	N
automatism	αυτοματισμός	aftomatizmós	[aftomati'zmos]	adapted	N
autostop	οτοστόπ	otostóp	[oto'stop]	unadapted	N
<b>B</b>					
baby	μπέιμπι	béibi	['beibi]	unadapted	interjection
baby doll dress	μπέιμπι ντολ	béibi dol	['beibi dol]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
baby face	μπέιμπι φέις	béibi féis	['beibi 'feis]	unadapted	N
baby sitter	μπέιμπι σίτερ	béibi síter	['beibi 'siter]	unadapted	N
baby sitting	μπέιμπι σίτινγκ	béibi síting	['beibi 'siting]	unadapted	N
back	μπακ	bak	[bak]	unadapted	N
background	μπακράουντ	bakgráund	[bak'gráund]	unadapted	N
backpack	μπάκπακ	bákpak	['bakpak]	unadapted	N
backstage	μπακστέιτζ	bakstéitz	[bak'steidz]	unadapted	N
back up	μπάκαπ	bákap	['bakap]	unadapted	N

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bacon	μπέικον	béikon	['beikon]	unadapted	N
badge	μπατζ	batz	[badz]	unadapted	N
badminton	μπάντιντον	bádminton	['badminton]	unadapted	N
baking powder	μπέικιν πάουντερ	béikin páuder	['beikin 'pauder]	unadapted	N
banana	μπανάνα	banána	[ba'nana]	unadapted	N
band	μπάντα	báda	['bada]	adapted	N
bandanna	μπαντάνα	badána	[ba'dana]	adapted	N
bar	μπαρ	bar	[bar]	unadapted	N
barbecue	μπάρμπεκιου	bárbekiu	['barbecu]	unadapted	N
barman	μπάρμαν	báрман	['barman]	unadapted	N
bartender	μπαρτέντερ	barténder	[bar'tender]	unadapted	N
barwoman	μπαργούμαν	baryúman	[bar'ɣuman]	unadapted	N
baseball	μπέιζμπολ	béizbol	['beizbol]	unadapted	N
basketball	μπάσκετ	básket	['basket]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
basket	καλάθι	kaláθi	[ka'laθi]	loan trsl.	N
bazar	μπαζάρ	bazár	[ba'zar]	unadapted	N
bazooka	μπαζούκα	bazúka	[ba'zuka]	unadapted	N
(to) be all ears	είμαι όλος αυτιά	íme ólos aftçá	['ime 'olos a'ftça]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) be all yours	είμαι όλος δικός σου	íme ólos dikós su	['ime 'olos di'kos su]	loan trsl.	Phr.
beach bar	μπιτς μπαρ	bits bar	[bits'bar]	unadapted	N
beach bar	μπιτσόμπαρο	bitsóbaro	[bits'o'baro]	adapted	N
beach volleyball	μπιτς βόλεϊ	bits vólei	[bits 'volei]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
beat	μπιτ	bit	[bit]	unadapted	N
beauty box	μπιούτι μποξ	býuti boks	['bɣuti boks]	unadapted	N
belt bag	μπελτ μπαγκ	belt bag	['belt bag]	unadapted	N
best of	μπεστόφ	bestóf	[best'of]	unadapted	N
best seller	μπεστ σέλερ	best séler	[best'seler]	unadapted	N
beyond me	με ξεπερνάει	me ksepernái	[me kseper'nai]	loan trsl.	Phr.
big bang	μπιγκ μπανγκ	big bang	[big bang]	unadapted	N
bikers	μπάικερς	báikers	['baicers]	unadapted	
bikini	μικίνι	bikíni	[bi'cini]	unadapted	N
bingo	μπίνγκο	bíngo	['bingo]	unadapted	interjection
bioacoustics	βιοακουστική	vioakustikí	[vioakusti'ci]	loan trsl.	N
biodegrade	βιοδιασπά	viodiaspó	[viodia'spo]	loan trsl.	V
biofeedback	βιοανατροφοδότηση	vioanatrofo'dotisi	[vioanatrofo'dotisi]	loan trsl.	N
biogas	βιοαέριο	vioaério	[vioa'erio]	loan trsl.	N
bionic	βιονικός	vionikós	[vioni'kos]	adapted	Adj.
biosecurity	βιοασφάλεια	vioasfália	[vioa'sfalia]	loan trsl.	N
bitter	μπίτερ	bíter	['biter]	unadapted	Adj.
black box	μαύρο κουτί	mávro kutí	['mavro ku'ti]	loan trsl.	N

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blackjack	μπλάκτζακ	bláktzak	['blakdzak]	unadapted	N
blackout	μπλακάουτ	blakáut	['blakaut]	unadapted	N
blazer	μπλέιζερ	bléizer	['bleizer]	unadapted	N
blender	μπλέντερ	bléder	['bleder]	unadapted	N
blind date	ραντεβού στα τυφλά	radevú sta tiflá	[rade'vu sta ti'fla]	loan trsl.	N
blog	μπλογκ	blog	[bloj]	unadapted	N
logger	μπλόγκερ	blóger	['blojer]	unadapted	N
block	μπλοκ	blok	[blok]	unadapted	N
block	μπλοκάρω	blokáro	[blo'karo]	adapted	V
blue-chip	μπλουτσίπ	blutsíp	[blu'tsip]	unadapted	N
blue jeans	μπλουτζίν	blutzín	['bludzin]	unadapted	N
blusher	μπλάσερ	bláser	['blaser]	unadapted	N
blueberries	μπλούμπερι	blúberi	[bluberi]	unadapted	N
boarding card	κάρτα επιβίβασης	kárta epivívasis	['karta epi'vivasis]	loan trsl.	N
boarding pass	μπόρντινγκ πας	bórding pas	['bordinj pas]	unadapted	N
body	μπόντι	bódi	['bodi]	unadapted	N
body art	μπόντι αρτ	bódi art	['bodi 'art]	unadapted	N
body builder	μπόντι μπίλντερ	bódi bílder	['bodi 'bilder]	unadapted	N
body builder	μποντιμπιλντεράς	bodibilderás	['bodi bilde'ras]	adapted	N
body building	μπόντι μπίλντινγκ	bódi bílding	['bodi 'bilding]	unadapted	N
bodycon	μπόντικον	bódikon	['bodikon]	unadapted	Adj.
bodyguard	μπόντιγκαρντ	bódigard	['bodigard]	unadapted	N
body lotion	μπόντι λόσιον	bódi lósion	['bodi 'losjon]	unadapted	N
body lotion	κρέμα σώματος	kréma sómatos	['krema 'somas]	loan trsl.	N
body shaming	μπόντι σέιμινγκ	bódi séiming	['bodi 'seiming]	unadapted	N
bodysuit	κορμάκι	kormáki	[ko'rmaki]	loan trsl.	N
bodysuit	μπόντι	bódi	['bodi]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
boiler	μπόιλερ	bóiler	['boiler]	unadapted	N
boho	μπόχο	bóxo	['boxo]	unadapted	Adj.
bomber	μπόμπερ	bómbber	['bomber]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
booking	κάνω μπουκινγκ	káno búking	['kano 'bucing]	hybrid	V
boomerang	μπούμερανγκ	búmerang	['bumerang]	unadapted	N
booster	μπούστερ	búster	[buster]	unadapted	N
bootcut	μπούτκατ	bútkat	['butkat]	unadapted	N
botox	μπότοξ	bótoks	['botoks]	unadapted	N
bowl	μπολ	bol	[bol]	unadapted	N
bowling	μπόουλινγκ	bóuling	['bouling]	unadapted	N
box	μποξ	boks	[boks]	unadapted	N
boxer	μποξέρ	boksér	[bo'kser]	unadapted	N
bralet	μπραλέτ	bralét	[bra'let]	unadapted	N

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brand	μπραντ	brand	['brand]	unadapted	N
break	μπρέικ	bréik	['breik]	unadapted	N
(to) break the habit	σπάω τη συνήθεια	spáo ti siníthia	['spao ti si'niθia]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) break the ice	σπάω τον πάγο	spáo ton págo	['spao ton 'pago]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) break the routine	σπάω τη ρουτίνα	spáo ti rutína	['spao ti ru'tina]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) break the rules	σπάω τους κανόνες	spáo tus kanónes	['spao tus ka'nones]	loan trsl.	Phr.
bridge	μπριτζ	birtz	['britz]	unadapted	N
bronzer	μπρόνζερ	brónzer	['bronzer]	unadapted	N
brunch	μπράντζ	brántz	['brants]	unadapted	N
budget	μπάτζετ	bátzet	['badzet]	unadapted	N
bulldog	μπουλντόγκ	buldóg	[bul'dog]	unadapted	N
bullshit	μπούλσιτ	búlsit	['bulsit]	unadapted	N
bullying	μπούλινγκ	búling	['buling]	unadapted	N
bungalow	μπάνγκαλου	bángalou	['banjalou]	unadapted	N
burger	μπέργκερ	bérger	['berjer]	unadapted	N
burrito	μπουρίτο	burító	[bu'rito]	unadapted	N
buisiness	μπίζνες	bíznes	['biznes]	unadapted	N
buisiness class	μπίζνες κλας	bíznes klas	['biznes klas]	unadapted	N
buisiness man	μπίζνεζμαν	bíznesman	['biznesman]	unadapted	N
buisiness woman	μπίζνες γούμαν	bíznes γúman	['biznes 'guman]	unadapted	N
busy	μπίζι	bízi	['bizi]	unadapted	Adj.
butler	μπάτλερ	bátler	['batler]	unadapted	N
buy time	αγοράζω χρόνο	bái táim	['bai 'taim]	loan trsl.	Phr.
bye	μπάι	bái	['bai]	unadapted	interjection
by night	μπάι νάιτ	bái náit	['bai 'nait]	unadapted	Adv.
by the way	μπάι δε γουέι	bái	['bai δε γu'ei]	unadapted	other
byte	μπάιτ	báit	['bait]	unadapted	N
<b>C</b>					
cabana	καμπάνα	kabána	[ka'bana]	adapted	N
cake	κέικ	kéik	['ceik]	unadapted	N
call sb. back	παίρνω κάποιον πίσω	pérno kápion píso	['perno 'kapçon 'piso]	loan trsl.	Phr.
call girl	κολ γκερλ	kol gérl	['koljerl]	unadapted	N
camera	κάμερα	kámera	['kamera]	adapted	N
cameraman	κάμεραμαν	kámeraman	['kameraman]	unadapted	N
camping	κάμπινγκ	kábing	['kabing]	unadapted	N
campus	κάμπους	kámpus	['kampus]	unadapted	N
cancel	κάνσελ	kánsel	['kansel]	unadapted	N
canoe	κανό	kanó	[ka'no]	unadapted	N
caption	κάπσιον	kápsion	['kapsjon]	unadapted	N
cardigan	κάρντιγκαν	kárdigan	['kardigan]	unadapted	N

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cartoon	καρτούν	kartún	[ka'rtun]	unadapted	N
carve	καρβάρω	karváro	[kar'varo]	adapted	V
carving	κάρβινγκ	kárving	['karving]	unadapted	N
case study	κέις στάντι	kéis stádi	['ceis 'stadi]	unadapted	N
cash and carry	κας εντ κάρι	kas end kári	[kas end 'kari]	unadapted	Phr.
cashew	κάσιου	kásiu	['kasiu]	unadapted	N
cashmere	καζμίρ	kazmír	[ka'zmir]	unadapted	N
cast	καστ	kast	[kast]	unadapted	N
casting	κάστινγκ	kásting	['kasting]	unadapted	N
casual	κάζουαλ	kázual	['kazual]	unadapted	Adj.
catwalk	κάτγουοκ	kátyuok	['katyuok]	unadapted	N
CD	σιντί	sidí	[si'di]	unadapted	N
CD player	σίντι πλέιερ	sidi pléier	[si'di 'pleier]	unadapted	N
CD-ROM	σίντι ρομ	sidi rom	['sidi rom]	unadapted	N
celebrity	σελέμπριτι	selébriti	[se'lebriti]	unadapted	N
cellophane	σελοφάν	selofán	[selo'fan]	unadapted	N
cent	σεντς	sents	[sents]	adapted	N
centre back	σέντερ μπακ	séder bak	['seder bak]	unadapted	N
centre forward	σέντερ φορ	séder for	['seder for]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
centre half	σέντερ χαφ	séder xaf	['seder xaf]	unadapted	N
centre half	κεντρικός μέσος	kedrikós mésos	[cedri'kos 'mesos]	loan trsl.	N
challenge	τσάλεντζ	tsálenz	['tsalenz]	unadapted	N
chart	τσαρτ	tsart	[tsart]	unadapted	N
chauvinist	σοβινιστής	sovinistís	[sovini'stis]	adapted	N
chauvinistic	σοβινιστικός	sovinistikós	[sovinisti'kos]	adapted	Adj.
check	τσεκάρω	tsekáro	[tse'karo]	adapted	verb
check	κάνω τσεκ	káno tsek	['kano tsek]	hybrid	V
check	τσεκ	tsek	[tsek]	unadapted	N
check	τσεκάρισμα	tsekárizma	[tse'karizma]	adapted	N
check-in	τσεκίν	tsekín	[tse'cin]	unadapted	N
check-in	κάνω τσεκίν	káno tsekín	['kano tse'cin]	hybrid	verb
check-out	κάνω τσεκάουτ	káno tsekáut	['kano tse'kaut]	hybrid	verb
check-up	τσεκάπ	tsekáp	[tse'kap]	unadapted	N
cheddar	τσένταρ	tsédar	['tsedar]	unadapted	N
cheerleader	τσιρλίντερ	tsirlíder	[tsir'lider]	unadapted	N
cheeseburger	τσιζμπεργκερ	tsízberger	['tsizberjer]	unadapted	N
cheesecake	τσιζκέικ	tsizkéik	['tsizceik]	unadapted	N
cheque	τσεκ	tsek	[tsek]	unadapted	N
chip	τσιπ	tsip	[tsip]	unadapted	N
chips	τσιπς	tsips	[tsips]	unadapted	N
choker	τσόκερ	tsóker	['tsocer]	unadapted	N

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classic	κλάσικ	klásik	['klasik]	unadapted	N
classic	κλασικός	klasikós	[klasi'kos]	adapted	Adj.
classicist	κλασικιστής	klasikistís	[klasici'stis]	adapted	Adj.
clip	κλιπ	klip	[klips]	unadapted	N
clown	κλόουν	klóoun	['kloun]	unadapted	N
club	κλαμπ	klab	[klab]	unadapted	N
club	κλομπ	klob	[klob]	unadapted	N
clutch (bag)	κλατς	klats	[klats]	unadapted	N
coach	κούουτς	kóouts	['kouts]	unadapted	N
coaching	κούουτσινγκ	kóoutsing	['koutsing]	unadapted	N
cocktail	κοκτέιλ	koktéil	['kokteil]	unadapted	N
cocktail bar	κοκτέιλ μπαρ	kokltéil bar	['kokteil bar]	unadapted	N
cocktail dress	κοκτέιλ φόρεμα	koktéil fórema	['kokteil 'forema]	hybrid	N
cocktail party	κοκτέιλ πάρτι	koktéil párti	['kokteil 'parti]	unadapted	N
co-driver	συνοδηγός	sinodigós	[sinodi'gos]	loan trsl.	N
college	κολέγιο	koléγιο	[ko'lejio]	adapted	N
collie	κόλεϊ	kólei	['kolei]	unadapted	N
comeback	καμπάκ	kambák	[kam'bak]	unadapted	N
come out of the closet	βγαίνω από τη ντουλάπα	vyéno a'po ti dulápa	['vjeno a'po ti du'lapa]	loan trsl.	Phr.
comic	κόμικ	kómik	['komik]	unadapted	N
commando	κομάντο	komádo	[ko'mando]	unadapted	N
compact	κόμπακτ	kómpakt	['kompakt]	unadapted	Adj.
computer	κομπιούτερ	kobyúter	[kob'juter]	unadapted	N
complex	κόμπλεξ	kóbleks	['kobleks]	unadapted	N
concealer	κονσίλερ	konsíler	[kon'siler]	unadapted	N
concept	κόνσεπτ	kónsept	['konsept]	unadapted	N
conditioner	κοντίσιονερ	kodíisioner	[ko'disjioner]	unadapted	N
connection	κονέξιον	konéksion	[ko'neksjion]	unadapted	N
container	κοντέινερ	kontéiner	[kon'teiner]	unadapted	N
contouring	κοντούρινγκ	kontúring	[kon'turing]	unadapted	N
contribution	συνεισφορά	sinisforá	[sinisfo'ra]	semantic loan	N
control	κοντρόλ	kodról	[ko'drol]	unadapted	N
control (v.)	κοντρολάρω	kodroláro	[kodro'laro]	adapted	V
cool	κούλ	kul	[kul]	unadapted	Adj.
cool	κούλ	kul	[kul]	unadapted	interjection
copyright	κοπιράιτ	kopiráit	[kopi'rait]	unadapted	N
corn beef	κορν μπιφ	korn bif	[korn bif]	unadapted	N
cornflakes	κορνφλέιξ	kornfléiks	[korn'fleiks]	unadapted	N
cornflour	κορνφλάουερ	kornfláuer	['kornflauer]	unadapted	N
cornflour	άνθος αραβοσίτου	ánthos aravositú	['anθος aravo'situ]	loan trsl.	N

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corner	κόρνερ	kórner	['kɔrner]	unadapted	N
corner area	περιοχή του κόρνερ	perioxí tu kórner	[perio'çi tu 'kɔrner]	hybrid	N
cortisone	κορτιζόνη	kortizóni	[korti'zoni]	adapted	N
cosy	κόζι	kózi	['kozi]	unadapted	Adj.
cottage cheese	κότατζ τσιζ	kótats tsiz	['kotadz tsiz]	unadapted	N
cover	κάβερ	kárver	['kaver]	unadapted	N
cowboy	καουμπόι	kaubói	['kauboi]	unadapted	N
crack	κρακ	krak	[krak]	unadapted	N
cracker	κράκερ	kráker	['kracer]	unadapted	N
crash	κρασάρω	krasáro	[kra'saro]	adapted	V
credit card	πιστωτική κάρτα	pistotikí kárta	pistoti'ki 'karta]	loan trsl.	N
crevasse	κρεβάς	krevás	[kre'vas]	unadapted	N
cricket	κρίκετ	kríket	['kricet]	unadapted	N
crop top	κροπ τοπ	krop top	[krop top]	unadapted	N
crossword	σταυρόλεξο	stavrólekso	[sta'vrolekso]	loan trsl.	N
crush	κρας	kras	[kras]	unadapted	N
(to) cry over spilt milk	κλαίω πάνω από το χυμένο γάλα	kléo páno ápó to ximéno gála	['kleo 'pano a'po to çi'meno 'gala]	loan trsl.	Phr.
cupcake	κάπκεικ	kapkéik	['kapceik]	unadapted	N
curry	κάρι	kári	['kari]	unadapted	N
cursor	κέρσορας	kérsoras	['cersoras]	adapted	N
cute	κιουτ	kiút	[cut]	unadapted	Adj.
<b>D</b>					
daddy	νάντι	dádi	['dadi]	unadapted	N
daddy	νάντης	dádis	['dadis]	adapted	N
dance floor	νάνς φλορ	dans flor	['dans flor]	unadapted	N
darling	νάρλινγκ	dárling	['darliŋ]	unadapted	N
dashboard	ντας μπορντ	das bord	['dasbord]	unadapted	N
data	ντάτα	dáta	['data]	unadapted	N
data	δεδομένα	dedoména	[dedo'mena]	loan trsl.	N
data bank	τράπεζα δεδομένων	trápeza dedoménon	['trapeza dedo'menon]	loan trsl.	N
data base	ντάτα μπέιζ	dáta béiz	['data 'beiz]	unadapted	N
data base	βάση δεδομένων	vási dedoménon	['vasi dedo'menon]	loan trsl.	N
deadline	ντεντλάιν	dedláin	[ded'lain]	unadapted	N
deal	ντιλ	díl	[dil]	unadapted	N
dealer	ντίλερ	díler	['diler]	unadapted	N
dear all	αγαπητοί όλοι	agapití óli	[agapi'ti 'oli]	loan trsl.	Phr.
debit card	ντέμπιτ	débit	['debit]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
debit card	χρεωστική κάρτα	xreostikí kárta	[xreosti'ci 'karta]	loan trsl.	N
deck	ντεκ	dek	[dek]	unadapted	N
decoder	ντικόντερ	dikóder	[di'koder]	unadapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
decoder	αποκωδικοποιητής	apokodikopiitís	[apokodikopii'tis]	loan trsl.	N
decoding	ντικόντινγκ	dikódíng	[di'koding]	unadapted	N
defender	αμυντικός	amidikós	[amidi'kos]	loan trsl.	N
delete	ντιλίτ	dílít	[di'lit]	unadapted	N
delete	κάνω ντιλίτ	káno dílít	['kano di'lit]	hybrid	verb
delivery	ντελίβερι	delíveri	[de'liveri]	unadapted	N
delivery boy	ντελιβεράς	deliverás	[delive'ras]	adapted	N
demo-tape	ντέμο	démo	['demo]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
denim	ντένιμ	dénim	['denim]	unadapted	N
denim jacket	ντένιμ τζάκετ	dénim tzáket	['denim 'dzacet]	unadapted	N
derby	ντέρμπι	dérbi	['derbi]	unadapted	N
design	ντιζάιν	dizáin	[di'zain]	unadapted	N
designer	ντιζάινερ	dizáiner	[di'zainer]	unadapted	N
designer	σχεδιαστής	sxedias'tís	[sçedia'stis]	loan trsl.	N
designer	σχεδιάστρια	sxediástria	[sçedi'astria]	loan trsl.	N
desktop	ντέσκοπ	désktop	['desktop]	unadapted	N
desktop	επιφάνεια εργασίας	epifánia erasías	[epi'fania erya'sias]	loan trsl.	N
detective	ντεντέκτιβ	dedéktiv	[de'dektiv]	unadapted	N
digital	ντίτζιταλ	dítzital	['didzital]	unadapted	Adj.
dinner	ντίνερ	díner	['diner]	unadapted	N
dip	ντιπ	dip	[dip]	unadapted	N
disk	ντισκ	disk	[disk]	unadapted	N
disk jockey	ντισκ τζόκεϊ	disk tzókei	[disk 'dzocei]	unadapted	N
disco	ντίσκο	dísko	['disko]	unadapted	N
discount	ντισκάουντ	diskáunt	[dis'kaunt]	unadapted	N
display	ντισπλέι	displéi	[dis'plei]	unadapted	N
DJ	ντιτζέι	dítzéi	[di'dzei]	unadapted	other
DNA	ντιενέι	dienéi	[die'nei]	unadapted	other
dock	ντοκ	dok	[dok]	unadapted	N
(to) do drugs	κάνω ναρκωτικά	káno narkotiká	['kano narkoti'ka]	loan trsl.	V
do it yourself	ντου ιτ γιορσέλφ	du it γiorsélf	[du it jor'self]	unadapted	Phr.
do it yourself	φτιάξ'το μόνος σου	ftiáksto mónos su	['ftjaksto 'monos su]	loan trsl.	Phr.
dollar	δολλάριο	doláριο	[do'larío]	adapted	N
doughnut	ντόνατ	dónat	['donat]	unadapted	N
door to door	ντορ του ντορ	dont γυóri	[dor tu dor]	unadapted	Adv.
door to door	πόρτα πόρτα	pórta pórta	['porta 'porta]	loan trsl.	Adv.
dope	ντοπ	dop	[dop]	unadapted	N
dope	ντοπάρω	dopáρο	[do'paro]	adapted	V
doping	ντοπάρισμα	dopárizma	[do'parizma]	adapted	N
do's and don'ts	ντουζ και ντοντς	duz ke donts	[duz ce donts]	hybrid	Phr.
double	νταμπλ	dabl	[dabl]	unadapted	N
double trouble	νταμπλ τραμπλ	dabl trabl	[dabl trabl]	unadapted	Phr.



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down	είμαι ντάουν	íme dáun	['ime 'daun]	hybrid	V
Down's syndrome	σύνδρομο Ντάουν	síndromo dáun	['sinðromo 'daun]	adapted	N
downtown	ντάουν τάουν	dáun táun	['daun 'taun]	unadapted	Adv.
draft	ντραφτ	draft	[draft]	unadapted	N
drag queen	ντραγκ κουίν	drag kuín	[drag ku'in]	unadapted	N
dream team	ντριμ τιμ	drim tim	[drim tim]	unadapted	N
dress code	ντρες κόουντ	dres kóud	[dres 'koud]	unadapted	N
dressing	ντρέσινγκ	drésing	['dresing]	unadapted	N
dressing room	ντρέσινγκ ρουμ	drésing rum	['dresing rum]	unadapted	N
dribble (v.)	ντριμπλάρω	dribláro	[dri'blaro]	adapted	V
dribble	ντρίμπλα	dribla	['dribla]	adapted	N
dribbler	ντρίμπλερ	dríbler	['dribler]	unadapted	N
drive-in	ντράιβ ιν	dráiv in	['draiv in]	unadapted	N
disk drive	ντράιβ	dráiv	['draiv]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
drone	ντρόουν	dróun	['droun]	unadapted	N
drop goal	ντροπ γκολ	drop gol	[drop gol]	unadapted	N
drop-kick	ντροπ κικ	drop kik	[drop cik]	unadapted	N
drop shot	ντροπ σοτ	drop sot	[drop sot]	unadapted	N
drugs	ντραγκς	dragz	[dragz]	unadapted	N
drums	ντραμς	drams	[drams]	unadapted	N
drummer	ντράμερ	drámer	['dramer]	unadapted	N
duckface	ντάκφεϊς	dakféis	['dakfeis]	unadapted	N
dumping	ντάμπινγκ	dámbing	['damping]	unadapted	N
duty-free	ντιούτι φρι	diúti fri	['djuti fri]	unadapted	N

## E

eat sb's dust	τρώω τη σκόνη κάποιου	troo ti skóni kápiu	['troo ti 'skoni 'kapçu]	loan trsl.	Phr.
easy rider	ίζι ράιντερ	ízi ráider	['izi 'raider]	unadapted	N
economy class	οικονομική θέση	íkonomikí thési	[íkonomi'ci 'thesi]	loan trsl.	N
ecstasy	έκσταση	ékstasi	['ekstasi]	unadapted	N
editing	έντινινγκ	éditing	['editing]	unadapted	N
editor	έντιτορ	éditor	['editor]	unadapted	N
editorial	εντιτόριαλ	editórial	[edi'torial]	unadapted	N
electric	ηλεκτρικός	ilektrikós	[ilektri'kos]	adapted	Adj.
electricity	ηλεκτρισμός	ilektrizmós	[ilektri'zmos]	adapted	N
electric soldering	ηλεκτροκόλληση	ilektrokólisi	[ilekthro'kolisi]	loan trsl.	N
electrify	εξηλεκτρίζω	eksilektrízo	[eksilek'trizo]	loan trsl.	V
electrode	ηλεκτρόδιο	ilektródio	[ilek'troðio]	adapted	N
electrodynamic	ηλεκτροδυναμική	ilektroðinamikí	[ilekthroðinami'ci]	adapted	N
electrodynaometre	ηλεκτροδυναμόμετρο	ilektroðinamómetro	[ilekthroðinam'ometro]	adapted	N
electrolyte	ηλεκτρολύτης	ilektrólitis	[ilekthro'litis]	adapted	N
electromagnet	ηλεκτρομαγνήτης	ilektromagnítis	[ilektromay'nitis]	adapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
electromagnetism	ηλεκτρομαγνητισμός	ilektromagnitizmós	[ilektromagniti'zmos]	adapted	N
electromechanics	ηλεκτρομηχανική	ilektromixanikí	[ilektromixani'ci]	adapted	N
electroshock	ηλεκτροσόκ	ilektrosók	[ilektro'sok]	unadapted	N
electroshock	ηλεκτροπληξία	ilektropliksía	[ilektropli'ksia]	loan trsl.	N
e-mail	ιμείλ	iméil	[i'meil]	unadapted	N
energy drink	ένερτζι ντρινκ	énertzi drink	['enerdzi drink]	unadapted	N
enter	έντερ	éter	['enter]	unadapted	N
epic	έπικ	épiik	['epiik]	unadapted	Adj.
essay	έσει	ései	['esei]	unadapted	N
ethnic	έθνικ	éθnik	['eθnik]	unadapted	Adj.
euro dollar	ευροδολάριο	evrodoláριο	[evrodo'lario]	adapted	N
event	ιβέντ	ivént	[iv'ent]	unadapted	N
exit poll	έγκζιτ πολ	égzit pol	['egzit pol]	unadapted	N
export	κάνω εξαπóρτ	káno éxport	['kano eks'port]	hybrid	V
express	εξπρές	exprés	[eks'pres]	unadapted	Adj.
extension	επέκταση	epéktasi	[e'pektasi]	semantic loan	N
extreme	εξτρίμ	ekstrím	[eks'trim]	unadapted	Adj.
eyeliner	αϊλάινερ	ailáiner	[ai'lainer]	unadapted	N
<b>F</b>					
face-lifting	λίφτινγκ	lífting	['lífting]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
face to face	φείς του φείς	féis tu féis	['feis tu 'feis]	unadapted	other
face to face	πρόσωπο με πρόσωπο	prósopo me prósoo	['prosopo me 'prosopo]	loan trsl.	other
fact	φακτ	fakt	[fakt]	unadapted	N
fail	φείλ	féil	['feil]	unadapted	N
fair play	φερ πλέι	fer pléi	[fer 'plei]	unadapted	N
fake	φείκ	féik	['feik]	unadapted	Adj.
fan	φαν	fan	[fan]	unadapted	N
fan club	φαν κλαμπ	fan klab	[fan klab]	unadapted	N
farm	φάρμα	fárma	['farma]	adapted	N
far west	φαρ ουέστ	far uést	[far u'est]	unadapted	N
fashion	φάσιον	fásion	['fasjon]	unadapted	N
fashion icon	φάσιον áικον	fásion áikon	['fasjon 'aikon]	unadapted	N
fashionista	φασιονίστα	fasionísta	[fasço'nista]	unadapted	N
fashion victim	φάσιον βίκτιμ	fásion víktim	['fasjon 'viktim]	unadapted	N
fast food	φαστ φουντ	fast fud	[fast fud]	unadapted	N
fast food	φαστφουντάδικο	fastfudáδiko	[fastfu'daðiko]	adapted	N
fax	φαξ	faks	[faks]	unadapted	N
feedback	φίντμπακ	fídbak	['fídbak]	unadapted	N
feeling	φίλινγκ	fíling	['fíling]	unadapted	N
ferry-boat	φέρι μποτ	féri bot	['feri bot]	unadapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
fifty-fifty	πενήντα-πενήντα	penída penída	[pe'nida pe'nida]	loan trsl.	Adv.
fifty-fifty	φίφτι φίφτι	fifti fifti	['fifti 'fifti]	unadapted	Adv.
film	φιλμ	film	[film]	unadapted	N
film	φιλμάρισμα	filmárizma	[fil'marizma]	adapted	N
film	φιλμάρω	filmáro	[fil'maro]	adapted	V
filofax	φάιλοφαξ	fáilofaks	['failofaks]	unadapted	N
first lady	πρώτη κυρία	próti kiría	['proti ci'ria]	loan trsl.	N
first priority	πρώτη προτεραιότητα	próti protereótita	['proti protere'otita]	loan trsl.	N
fit	φιτ	fit	[fit]	unadapted	Adj.
fix	φιξάρω	fiksáro	[fi'ksaro]	adapted	V
flamingo	φλαμίγκο	flamíngo	[fla'miŋgo]	unadapted	N
flange	φλάτζα	flátza	['fladza]	adapted	N
flat	φλατ	flat	[flat]	unadapted	N
flash	φλας	flas	[flas]	unadapted	N
flash	φλασάκι	flasáki	[fla'saci]	adapted	N
flashback	φλάσμπακ	flásbak	['flasbak]	unadapted	N
flatform	φλάτφορμ	flátform	['flatform]	unadapted	N
fleece	φλις	flis	[flis]	unadapted	N
flight recorder	φλάιτ ρικórντερ	fláit rikórder	['flait ri'korder]	unadapted	N
flip	φλιπάρω	flipáro	[fli'paro]	adapted	V
flipper	φλίπερ	flíper	['fliper]	unadapted	N
flipper	φλιπεράκι	fliperáki	[flipe'raci]	adapted	N
flirt	φλερτ	flert	[flert]	unadapted	N
flirt	φλερτάρω	flertáro	[fler'taro]	adapted	V
floppy disk	φλόπι ντισκ	flópi disk	['flopi disk]	unadapted	N
floral	φλοράλ	florál	[flo'ral]	unadapted	N
folklore	φολκλόρ	folklór	[folk'lor]	unadapted	N
follower	φόλουερ	follower	['folouer]	unadapted	N
follow-up	φόλου απ	fólou ap	['folou ap]	unadapted	N
food for thought	τροφή για σκέψη	trofi gia sképsi	[tro'fi ja 'scepsi]	loan trsl.	Phr.
football	ποδόσφαιρο	podósfero	[po'dosfero]	loan trsl.	N
forehand	φόρχαντ	fórchand	['forchand]	unadapted	N
format	φόρματ	fórmát	['format]	unadapted	N
forum	φόρουμ	fórum	['forum]	unadapted	N
forward	φόργουαρντ	fórɣuard	['forɣuard]	unadapted	N
foul	φάουλ	fául	['faul]	unadapted	N
franchising	φραντσαίζ	frantsáiz	[fran'tsaiz]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
freak	φρικ	frik	[frik]	unadapted	N
freak	φρικιό	frikió	[fri'co]	adapted	N
freak (out)	φρικάρω	frikáro	[fri'karo]	adapted	V
freelancer	φριλάνσερ	frilánsēr	[fri'lanser]	unadapted	N
free riding	φρι ράιντινγκ	fri ráiding	[fri 'raiding]	unadapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
freestyle	φριστάιλ	fristáil	[fri'stail]	unadapted	N
friends with benefits	φρεντζ γουίθ μπένεφιτζ	frends γυίθ bénéfices	['frends γυιθ 'benefits]	unadapted	Phr.
frisbee	φρίζμπι	frízbi	['frizbi]	unadapted	N
frozen yogurt	φρόουζεν γιόγκουρτ	fróuzen γιόgort	['frouzen 'jogort]	unadapted	N
fructose	φρουκτόζη	fruktózi	[fru'ktozi]	adapted	N
fruit cure	φρουτοθεραπεία	frutotherapía	[frutoθera'pia]	loan trsl.	N
fruit juice	φρουτοχυμός	frutoximós	[frutoçi'mos]	loan trsl.	N
fruit salad	φρουτοσαλάτα	frutosaláta	[frutosa'lata]	loan trsl.	N
fuck	φακ	fak	[fak]	unadapted	interjection
full	φουλ	ful	[ful]	unadapted	Adj.
full	φουλάρω	fuláro	[fu'laro]	adapted	V
full	φουλαριστός	fularistós	[fulari'stos]	adapted	Adj.
full house	φουλ χάουζ	ful xáuz	[ful 'xauz]	unadapted	N
full-time	φουλ τάιμ	ful táim	[ful'taim]	unadapted	Adv.
funky	φάνκι	fánkí	['fanci]	unadapted	Adj.
<b>G</b>					
gadget	γκάτζετ	gátzet	['gadget]	unadapted	N
gallon	γαλόني	galóni	[ya'loni]	adapted	N
gallup poll	γκάλοπ	gálop	['galop]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
game	γκέιμ	géim	['jeim]	unadapted	N
gamer	γκέιμερ	géimer	['jeimer]	unadapted	N
Game Boy	γκέιμ μπόι	géim bói	['jeim 'boi]	unadapted	N
gangster	γκάνγκστερ	gángster	['gangster]	unadapted	N
gangsterism	γκανγκστερισμός	gangsterismós	[gangsteri'zmos]	adapted	N
gardenia	γαρδένια	gardénia	[yar'deɲa]	adapted	N
garden party	γκάρντεν πάρτι	gárden párti	['garden 'parti]	unadapted	N
gate	γκέιτ	géit	['jeit]	unadapted	N
gay	γκέι	géi	['jei]	unadapted	N
gel	τζελ	tzel	[dzɛl]	unadapted	N
gentleman	τζέντλεμαν	tzéntleman	['dzedleman]	unadapted	N
gentlemen's agreement	συμφωνία κυρίων	simfonia kiríon	[simfo'nia ci'rion]	loan trsl.	N
gin	τζιν	tzin	[dzin]	unadapted	N
gin fizz	τζιν φιζ	tzin fiz	[dzin fiz]	unadapted	N
ginger	τζίντζερ	tzíntzer	['dzindzer]	unadapted	N
ginger ale	τζίντζερ έιλ	tzíntzer éil	['dzindzer 'eil]	unadapted	N
gin tonic	τζιν τόνικ	tzin tónik	[dzin 'tonik]	unadapted	N
girlie	γκέρλι	gérli	['jerli]	unadapted	Adj.
glamour	γκλάμουρ	glámour	['glamur]	unadapted	N
glamour	γκλαμουριά	glamuriá	[glamu'rja]	adapted	N
glamour	γκλαμουράτος	glamurátos	[glamu'ratos]	adapted	Adj.

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glitter	γκλίτερ	glíter	[ˈglitɛr]	unadapted	N
globe-trotter	κοσμογυρισμένος	kosmogirisménos	[kozmoʝiriˈzmenos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
glossy	γκλόσι	glósi	[ˈglosi]	unadapted	Adj.
goal	γκολ	gol	[gol]	unadapted	N
goal	τέρμα	térma	[ˈterma]	semantic loan	N
goal	γκολτζής	goltzís	[golˈdzis]	adapted	N
goal average	διαφορά τερμάτων	diáforá termáton	[ðjafɔˈra terˈmaton]	loan trsl.	N
goal keeper	γκολκίπερ	golkipér	[golˈcipɛr]	unadapted	N
goal keeper	τερματοφύλακας	termatofilakas	[termatoˈfilakas]	loan trsl.	N
go-cart	καρτ	kart	[kart]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
golf	γκολφ	golf	[gɔlf]	unadapted	N
good-bye	γκουντ μπάι	goud báí	[ɡudˈbai]	unadapted	interjection
good old days	παλιές καλές μέρες	paliés kalés méres	[paˈles kaˈles ˈmerɛs]	loan trsl.	Phr.
gospel	γκόσπελ	góspel	[ˈgɔspɛl]	unadapted	N
goth	γκοθ	goθ	[goθ]	unadapted	N
goth	γκοθάς	goθás	[goˈθas]	adapted	N
goth	γκοθού	goθού	[goˈθu]	adapted	N
grader	γκρέιντερ	gréider	[ˈgreider]	unadapted	N
grand slam	γκραντ σλαμ	grand slam	[grand slam]	unadapted	N
grapefruit	γκρέιπφρουτ	gréipfrout	[ˈgreipfrut]	unadapted	N
graphics	γραφικά	ɣrafiká	[ɣrafiˈka]	adapted	N
gremlin	γκρέμλιν	grémlin	[ˈgremlin]	unadapted	N
grill	γκριλ	gril	[gril]	unadapted	N
groom	γκρουμ	groum	[grum]	unadapted	N
groupie	γκρούπι	groupi	[ˈgrupi]	unadapted	N
group sex	ομαδικό σεξ	omaðikó seks	[omaðiˈko seks]	hybrid	N
grunge	γκραντζ	grántz	[grandz]	unadapted	N
guest	γκεστ	gest	[ɟɛst]	unadapted	N
guest star	γκεστ σταρ	gest star	[ɟɛst star]	unadapted	N

## H

hack	χακάρω	xakáro	[xaˈkaro]	adapted	verb
hacker	χάκερ	xáker	[ˈxacer]	unadapted	N
hair extension	εκστένσιον	eksténsion	[eˈkstɛnsjon]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
hairstyling	χερστάιλινγκ	xerstáiling	[çɛrˈstailing]	unadapted	N
hairstylist	χερστάιλιστ	xerstáilist	[çɛrˈstailist]	unadapted	N
hair trend	χέρ τρεντ	xér trend	[ˈçɛr trend]	unadapted	N
half	χαφ	xaf	[xaf]	unadapted	N
half-time	ημίχρονο	imíxrono	[iˈmixrono]	loan trsl.	N
hall	χολ	xol	[xol]	unadapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
hamburger	χάμπουργκερ	xábourger	['xabuɾɟer]	unadapted	N
handbag	χάντμπαγκ	xándbag	['xandbag]	unadapted	N
handbag	τσάντα χειρός	tsáda xirós	['tsada çi'ros]	loan trsl.	N
handball	χάντμπολ	xádbol	['xadbol]	unadapted	N
handball	χειροσφαίριση	xirosférisi	[çi'ro'sferisi]	adapted	N
handbrake	χειρόφρενο	xirófreno	[çi'rofreno]	loan trsl.	N
handicap	χάντικαπ	xándikap	['xandikap]	unadapted	N
handling	χάντλινγκ	xándling	['xandling]	unadapted	N
handmade	χάντμειντ	xándmeid	['xandmeid]	unadapted	Adj.
handmade	χειροποίητος	xiropiítos	[çi'ro'piitos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
handout	χαντάουτ	xandáout	[xand'au]	unadapted	N
hands free	χάντσφρι	xándsfri	['xandzfri]	unadapted	N
hands up	ψηλά τα χέρια	psilá ta xéria	[psi'la ta 'çerja]	loan trsl.	Phr.
hangover	χανγκόβερ	xangóver	[xang'over]	unadapted	N
happening	χάπενινγκ	xápening	['xapening]	unadapted	N
happy end	χάπι εντ	xápi end	['xapi end]	unadapted	N
happy hour	χάπι άουερ	xápi áouer	['xapi 'auer]	unadapted	N
hard copy	χαρντ κόπι	xárd kópi	['xard 'kopi]	unadapted	N
hard copy	εκτυπωμένο αντίγραφο	ektipoméno adígrafo	[ektipo'meno a'di'grafo]	loan trsl.	N
hard core	χαρντ κορ	xard kor	[xard kor]	unadapted	Adj.
hard disk	σκληρός δίσκος	sklirós dískos	[skli'ros 'diskos]	loan trsl.	N
hard porno	σκληρό πορνό	skliró pornó	[skli'ro por'no]	loan trsl.	N
hard rock	χαρντ ροκ	xard rok	[xard rok]	unadapted	N
hardware	χάρντγουερ	xárdɟuer	['xardɟuer]	unadapted	N
hat-trick	χάτ τρικ	xat trik	[xat trik]	unadapted	N
(to) have second thoughts	έχω δεύτερες σκέψεις	éxo défteres sképsis	['exo 'ðefteres 'sçepsis]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) have skeletons in the closet	έχω σκελετούς στη ντουλάπα	éxo skeletús sti dulápa	['exo scele'tus sti du'lapa]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) have the feeling	έχω την αίσθηση	éxo tin éstisi	['exo tin 'esθisi]	loan trsl.	Phr.
headpiece	χέντις	xédpis	['çedpis]	unadapted	N
heavy metal	χέβι μέταλ	xévi métal	['çevi 'metal]	unadapted	N
hello	χελούου	xelóu	[xe'lou]	unadapted	interjection
hey	χέι	xéi	['çei]	unadapted	interjection
hi	χάι	xái	['xai]	unadapted	interjection
high	χάι	xái	['xai]	unadapted	Adj.
high life	χάι λάιφ	xái láif	['xai 'laif]	unadapted	N
highlight	χάιλαϊτ	xáilait	['xailait]	unadapted	N
high society	χάι σοσάιети	xái sosáieti	['xai so'saieti]	unadapted	N
high society	υψηλή κοινωνία	ipsilí kinonía	[ipsi'li cino'nia]	loan trsl.	N
high-tech	χάιτεκ	xáitek	['xaitek]	unadapted	Adj.
hijacker	αεροπειρατής	aepopirátis	[aeropira'tis]	loan trsl.	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
hint	χιντ	xint	[çint]	unadapted	N
hip hop	χιπ χοπ	xíp xop	[çip xop]	unadapted	N
hippie	χίπι	xípi	['çipi]	unadapted	N
hippie	χίπιης	xípīs	['çipis]	adapted	N
hippie	χίπισσα	xípisa	['çipisa]	adapted	N
hippie	χίπικος	xípikos	['çipikos]	adapted	Adj.
hipster	χίπστερ	xípster	['çipster]	unadapted	N
hipster	χιπτεράς	xipsterás	[çipste'ras]	adapted	N
histogram	ιστόγραμμα	istógrama	[i'stoɣrama]	adapted	N
hit	χιτ	xit	[çit]	unadapted	N
hit list	χιτ λιστ	xit list	[çit list]	unadapted	N
hobby	χόμπι	xóbi	['xobi]	unadapted	N
hobby-room	χόμπι ρουμ	xóbi roum	['xobi rum]	unadapted	N
hockey	χόκεϊ	xókei	['xocei]	unadapted	N
(to) hold this thought	κρατάω συτή τη σκέψη	kratáo aftí ti sképsi	[kra'tao a'fti ti 'scepsi]	loan trsl.	Phr.
holocaust	ολοκαύτωμα	olokáftoma	[olo'kaftoma]	loan trsl.	N
home page	χομ πέιτζ	xom péitz	[xom 'peidz]	unadapted	N
hooligan	χούλιγκαν	xúligan	['xuligan]	unadapted	N
hooligan	χουλιγκάνος	xuligános	[xuli'ganos]	adapted	N
hooliganism	χουλιγκανισμός	xuliganizmós	[xuligani'zmos]	adapted	N
horror film	ταινία τρόμου	tenía trómu	[te'nia 'tromu]	loan trsl.	N
horse power	ιπποδύναμη	ipo'dínami	[ipo'dinami]	loan trsl.	N
hostel	χόστελ	xóstel	['xostel]	unadapted	N
hot	χοτ	xot	[xot]	unadapted	Adj.
hot dog	χοτ ντογκ	xot dog	[xot dog]	unadapted	N
hotline	χοτ λάιν	xot láin	[xot'lain]	unadapted	N
hot potato	καυτή πατάτα	kaftí patáta	[ka'fti pa'tata]	loan trsl.	Phr.
hotspot	χότσποτ	xótspot	['xotspot]	unadapted	N
hot trend	χοτ τρεντ	xot trend	[xot trend]	unadapted	other
house (music)	χάουζ	xáuz	['xauz]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
hovercraft	χόβερκραφτ	xóverkraft	['xoverkraft]	unadapted	N
hula hoop	χούλα χοπ	xúla xup	['xula xup]	unadapted	N
humour	χιούμορ	xiúmor	['çumor]	unadapted	N
humorist	χιουμορίστας	xiumorístas	[çumo'ristas]	adapted	N
humoristic	χιουμοριστικός	xiumoristikós	[çumoristi'kos]	adapted	Adj.
<b>I</b>					
ice hockey	χόκεϊ επί πάγου	xókei epí págu	['xocei e'pi 'paɣu]	loan trsl.	N
iconic	αϊκόνικ	aikónik	[ai'konik]	unadapted	Adj.
idol	άιντολ	áidol	['aidol]	unadapted	N

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if I were in your shoes	αν ήμουν στα παούτσια σου	an ímun sta papútsia su	[an ímun sta papútsça su]	loan trsl.	Phr.
igloo	ιγκλού	íglú	[i'glu]	unadapted	N
image	ίματζ	ímatz	['imadz]	unadapted	N
image maker	ίματζ μέικερ	ímatz méiker	['imadz 'meicer]	unadapted	N
impact	ίμπακτ	ímpakt	[impakt]	unadapted	N
import	κάνω μπόρτ	káno impórt	['kano im'port]	hybrid	V
in	ιν	in	[in]	unadapted	Adj.
influencer	ινφλουένσερ	influénser	[influ'enser]	unadapted	N
info	ίνφο	info	['info]	unadapted	N
infotainment	ινφοτέινμεντ	infotéinment	[info'teinment]	unadapted	N
inch	ίντσα	íntsa	['intsa]	adapted	N
in concert	ιν κόνσερτ	in kónsert	[in 'konsert]	unadapted	Adv.
indie	ίντι	ídi	['indi]	unadapted	N
input	κάνω ίνπουτ	káno input	['kano 'input]	hybrid	V
intelligence quotient	δείκτης νοημοσύνης	díktis noimosínis	['diktis noimo'sinis]	loan trsl.	N
intensive care	εντατική φροντίδα	edatíki frodída	[edati'ci fro'dída]	loan trsl.	N
interface	ίντερφείζ	interféis	['interfeis]	unadapted	N
internet	ίντερνετ	ínternet	['idernet]	unadapted	N
internet	διαδίκτιο	διαδίκτιο	[dia'diktio]	loan trsl.	N
interview	ίντερβγιου	íntervgiu	['intervju]	unadapted	N
in the middle of nowhere	στη μέση του πουθενά	sti mési tu puθενά	[sti 'mesi tu puθε'na]	loan trsl.	Phr.
irish coffee	άιρις κόφι	áiris kófi	['airis 'kofí]	unadapted	N
it's not sb.'s day	δεν είναι η μέρα κάποιου	den íne i méra kápu	[den 'ine i 'mera 'kapçu]	loan trsl.	Phr.
<b>J</b>					
jacket	τζάκετ	tzáket	['dzacet]	unadapted	N
jackpot	τζακπότ	tzakpót	[dzak'pot]	unadapted	N
jam	τζαμάρω	tzamáro	[dza'maro]	adapted	V
jamboree	τζάμπορι	tzábori	['dzabori]	unadapted	N
jam session	τζαμ σέσιον	tzam séSION	[dzam 'sesjon]	unadapted	N
jazz	τζαζ	tzaz	[dzaz]	unadapted	N
jazz	τζαζ	tzaz	[dzaz]	unadapted	Adj.
jazz	τζαζέβω	tzazévo	[dza'zevo]	adapted	V
jazz	τζαζίστας	tzazístas	[dza'zistas]	adapted	N
jazz band	τζαζ μπαντ	tzaz band	[dzaz band]	unadapted	N
jeans	τζιν	tzin	[dzin]	unadapted	N
jeep	τζιπ	tzip	[dzip]	unadapted	N
jeep	τζιπάκι	tzipáki	[dzi'paki]	adapted	N
jersey	τζέρσεϊ	tzérsei	['dzersei]	unadapted	N
jet	τζετ	tzet	[dzet]	unadapted	N



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jet lag	τζετ λαγκ	tzet lag	[dzet lag]	unadapted	N
jet set	τζετ σετ	tzet set	[dzet set]	unadapted	N
jet ski	τζετ σκι	tzet ski	[dzet ski]	unadapted	N
jive	τζάιβ	tzáiv	['dzaiv]	unadapted	N
jockey	τζόκεϊ	tzókei	['dzocei]	unadapted	N
jockey cap	τζόκεϊ	tzókei	['dzocei]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
jogging	τζόκινγκ	tzóking	['dzociŋg]	unadapted	N
joint	τζόιντ	tzóint	['dzoint]	unadapted	N
joker	τζόκερ	tzóker	['dzocer]	unadapted	N
joule	τζάουλ	tzáoul	['dzaul]	unadapted	N
joystick	τζόιστικ	tzóistik	['dzoistik]	unadapted	N
judo	τζούντο	tzúdo	['dzudo]	unadapted	N
juicy	τζούσι	tzúsi	['dzusi]	unadapted	Adj.
jukebox	τζούκμποξ	tzúkbooks	['dzukbooks]	unadapted	N
jumbo	τζάμπο	tzábo	['dzabo]	unadapted	N
jumbo jet	τζάμπο τζετ	tzábo tzet	['dzabo dzet]	unadapted	N
jump ball	τζάμπολ	tzábol	['dzabol]	unadapted	N
jumper	τζάμπερ	tzámper	['dzamper]	unadapted	N
jumpsuit	τζάμπσουτ	tzámput	['dzampsut]	unadapted	N
junk food	τζανκ φουντ	tzank fud	[dzank fud]	unadapted	N
junkie	τζάνκι	tzánki	['dzanci]	unadapted	N
<b>K</b>					
kalashnikov	καλάσνικοφ	kalásnikof	[ka'laznikof]	unadapted	N
kamikaze	καμικάζι	kamikázi	[kami'kazi]	unadapted	N
kangaroo	καγκουρό	kaguró	[kagu'ro]	unadapted	N
karaoke	καραόκε	karaóke	[kara'oce]	unadapted	N
karma	κάρμα	kárma	['karma]	unadapted	N
karmic	καρμικός	karmikós	[karmi'kos]	adapted	Adj.
kayak	καγιάκ	kayiák	[ka'jak]	unadapted	N
keep calm	κιπ καλμ	kip kalm	[cip kalm]	unadapted	Phr.
(to) keep sth. in mind	κρατάω κάτι στο μυαλό	kratáo káti sto mialó	[kra'tao 'kati sto mɲa'lo]	loan trsl.	Phr.
kerosene	κηροζίνη	kirozini	[ciro'zini]	adapted	N
ketchup	κέτσαπ	kétsap	['cetsap]	unadapted	N
keyboard	κίμπορντ	kíbord	['cibord]	unadapted	N
keybord	κιμπορντίστας	kibordístas	[cibor'distas]	adapted	N
key man	άνθρωπος κλειδί	ánthropoos klidí	['anθropos kli'di]	loan trsl.	N
key-number	κλειδάριθμος	kliðáριθmos	[kli'dariθmos]	loan trsl.	N
key word	λέξη κλειδί	léksi klidí	['leksi kli'di]	loan trsl.	N
khaki	χακί	xakí	[xa'ci]	unadapted	N
khaki	χακί	xakí	[xa'ci]	unadapted	Adj.

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kick-boxing	κικ μπόξινγκ	kik bóksing	[cik 'boksing]	unadapted	N
killer	κίλερ	kíler	['ciler]	unadapted	N
kilobyte	κιλομπάιτ	kilobáit	[cilo'bait]	unadapted	N
kilohertz	κιλοχέρτζ	kiloxértz	[cilo'çerdz]	unadapted	N
kilt	κιλτ	kilt	[cilt]	unadapted	N
king size	κινγκ σάιζ	king sáiz	[cing 'saiz]	unadapted	Adj.
kinky	κίνκι	kínki	['cinci]	unadapted	Adj.
kit	κιτ	kit	[cit]	unadapted	N
kiwi	κίουι	kíui	['ciui]	unadapted	N
klaxon	κλάξον	klákson	['klakson]	unadapted	N
knockout	νοκ άουτ	nok áut	[nok 'aut]	unadapted	N
know-how	νόου χάου	nóu xáu	['nou 'xau]	unadapted	N
koala	κοάλα	koála	[ko'ala]	unadapted	N
kumquat	κουμκουάτ	kumkuát	[kumku'at]	unadapted	N
<b>L</b>					
label	λέιμπελ	léibel	['leibel]	unadapted	N
lady	λαίδη	léði	['leði]	adapted	N
lager	λάγκερ	láger	['lager]	unadapted	N
lambada	λαμπάντα	labáda	[la'bada]	unadapted	N
landrover	λάντ ρόβερ	land róver	[land 'rover]	unadapted	N
laptop	λάπτοπ	láptop	['laptop]	unadapted	N
large	λάρτζ	lártz	['lardz]	unadapted	Adj.
laser	λείζερ	léizer	['leizer]	unadapted	N
last but not least	τελευταίος αλλά όχι έσχατος	teleftéos alá óxi ésxatos	[tele'fteos a'la 'oçi 'esxatos]	loan trsl.	Phr.
last minute	λαστ μίνιτ	last mínit	[last 'minít]	unadapted	Adj.
latex	λάτεξ	lateks	['lateks]	unadapted	N
latin	λάτιν	látin	['latin]	unadapted	N
latin lover	λάτιν λάβερ	látin láver	['latin 'laver]	unadapted	N
latin lover	λατίνος εραστής	latínos erastís	[la'tinos era'stis]	loan trsl.	N
lawn tennis	λον τένις	lon ténis	[lon 'tenis]	unadapted	N
lawn tennis	τένις στο χόρτο	ténis sto xórto	['tenis sto 'xorto]	loan trsl.	N
layer	λείερ	léier	['leier]	unadapted	N
layout	λεί άουτ	léi áut	['lei 'aut]	unadapted	N
lay-up	λεί απ	léi ap	['lei ap]	unadapted	N
leader	λίντερ	líder	['lider]	unadapted	N
leasing	λίζινγκ	lízing	['lizing]	unadapted	N
leather	λέδερ	léder	['leder]	unadapted	N
LED	λεντ	led	[led]	unadapted	N
legalism	λεγκαλισμός	legalismós	[legali'zmos]	adapted	N
leggings	λέγκινγκς	légings	['lejings]	unadapted	N
lemming	λέμινγκ	léming	['leming]	unadapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
lemon grass	λέμον γκρας	lémon gras	['lemongras]	unadapted	N
lemon pie	λέμον πάι	lémon pái	['lemon 'pai]	unadapted	N
lemon pie	λεμονόπιτα	lemonópita	[lemo'nopita]	loan trsl.	N
level	λέβελ	lével	['level]	unadapted	N
libero	λίμπερο	libero	['libero]	unadapted	N
life-boat	σωσίβια λέμβος	sosívia lémvos	[so'sivia 'lemvos]	loan trsl.	N
lifestyle	λάιφ στάιλ	láif stáil	['laif 'stail]	unadapted	N
lifestyle drugs	φάρμακα λάιφ στάιλ	fármaka láif stáil	['farmaka 'laif 'stail]	hybrid	N
lift	λιφτ	lift	[lift]	unadapted	N
liftback	λίφτμπακ	líftbak	['liftbak]	unadapted	N
lifting	λίφτινγκ	lífting	['lifting]	unadapted	N
lift pass	λιφτ πας	lift pas	[lift pas]	unadapted	N
light	λάιτ	láit	['lait]	unadapted	Adj.
light	αραχτός και λάιτ	araxtós kai láit	[ara'xtos ce 'lait]	hybrid	Phr.
light show	λάιτ σόου	láit sóu	['lait 'sou]	unadapted	N
lilliputian	λιλιπούτειος	lilipútios	[lili'putios]	adapted	Adj.
lime	λάιμ	láim	['laim]	unadapted	N
limit down	λίμιτ ντάουν	límit dáun	['limit 'daun]	unadapted	N
limited	λίμιτιντ	límitid	['limitid]	unadapted	Adj.
limited edition	λίμιτιντ εντίσιον	límitid edísiun	['limitid e'disjən]	unadapted	N
limited edition	περιορισμένη έκδοση	periorizméni ékdosi	[periori'zmeni 'ekdosi]	unadapted	N
limit up	λίμιτ απ	límit ap	['limit ap]	unadapted	N
linesman	λάινσμαν	láinsman	['lainsman]	unadapted	N
line-up	λάιν απ	láin ap	['lain ap]	unadapted	N
link	λινκ	link	[link]	unadapted	N
lipgloss	λιπ γκλος	lip glos	[lip glos]	unadapted	N
lipodissolve	λιποδιάλυση	lipodiálisi	[lipod'jalisi]	loan trsl.	N
lipodissolving	λιποδιαλυτικός,-ή,-ό	lipodialitikós	[lipodjaliti'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
lipofilling	λιποπρόσθεση	lipoprósthesi	[lipo'prosthesi]	loan trsl.	N
liposculpture	λιπογλυπτική	lipoglyptikí	[lipoglypti'ci]	loan trsl.	N
lipstick	λίπστικ	lipstik	['lipstik]	unadapted	N
live	λάιβ	láiv	['laiv]	unadapted	Adj.
live	ζωντανός,-ή,-ό	zodanos	[zoda'nos]	semantic loan	Adj.
(to) live with that	ζω με αυτό	zo me aftó	[zo me a'fto]	loan trsl.	Phr.
living room	λίβινγκ ρουμ	líving rum	['living rum]	unadapted	N
loafers	λόφερς	lófers	['lofers]	unadapted	N
lobby	λόμπι	lóbi	['lobi]	unadapted	N
lobbyist	λομπίστας	lobístas	[lo'bistas]	adapted	N
lockout	λοκ άουτ	lok áut	['lok 'aut]	unadapted	N
loft	λοφτ	loft	[loft]	unadapted	N
log in	κάνω λογκ ιν	káno log in	['kano log in]	hybrid	Verb
logo	λόγκο	lógo	['logo]	unadapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
log on	κάνω λογκ ον	káno log on	['kano log on]	hybrid	V
log off	κάνω λογκ οφ	káno log off	['kano log of]	hybrid	V
log out	κάνω λογκ άουτ	káno log áut	['kano log 'aut]	hybrid	V
long drink	λονγκ ντρινκ	long drink	[long drink]	unadapted	N
look	λουκ	luk	[luk]	unadapted	N
looping	λούπινγκ	lúping	['luping]	unadapted	N
lord	λόρδος	lórdos	['lorðos]	adapted	N
loser	λούζερ	lúzer	['luzer]	unadapted	N
love story	λαβ στόρι	lav stóri	[lav 'stori]	unadapted	N
low budget	λόου μπάτζετ	lóu bátzet	['lou 'badzet]	unadapted	Adj.
lunch	λαντς	lants	[lants]	unadapted	N
lunch break	λαντς μπρέικ	lants bréik	[lants 'breik]	unadapted	N
lynching	λιντσάρισμα	lín-tsárisma	[lin'tsarizma]	adapted	N
lynch	λιντσάρω	lín-tsáro	[lin'tsaro]	adapted	V
lyrics	λίρικς	líriks	['liriks]	unadapted	N
lyrics	στίχοι	stíxi	['stiçi]	semantic loan	N
<b>M</b>					
macroenvironment	μακροπεριβάλλον	makroperiválon	[makroperi'valon]	loan trsl.	N
macrostructure	μακροδομή	makrodomí	[makroðo'mi]	loan trsl.	N
made in	μείντ ιν	méid in	['meid in]	unadapted	other
magenta	ματζέντα	matzéda	[ma'dzeda]	unadapted	N
magnetoresistance	μαγνητοαντίσταση	magnitoadístasi	[magnitoa'dístasi]	loan trsl.	N
mailbox	μείλμποξ	méilboks	['meilboks]	unadapted	N
mainstream	μείνστριμ	méinstrim	['meinstrim]	unadapted	Adj.
(to) make clear	κάνω καθαρό	káno kaθaró	['kano kaθa'ro]	loan trsl.	V
(to) make money	κάνω χρήματα	káno xrímata	['kano 'xrimata]	loan trsl.	V
(to) make (sb's) day	φτιάχνω τη μέρα κάποιου	ftiáxno ti méra kápiu	['ftiaxno ti 'mera 'kapçu]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) make the difference	κάνω τη διαφορά	káno ti diaforá	['kano ti ðjafo'ra]	loan trsl.	Phr.
make-up	μείκαπ	méikap	['meikap]	unadapted	N
make-up artist	μείκαπ άρτιστ	méikap ártist	['meikap 'artist]	unadapted	N
malicious call	κακόβουλη κλήση	kakóvuli klísi	[ka'kovuli 'klisi]	loan trsl.	N
malt	μαλτ	malt	[malt]	unadapted	N
manage	μανατζάρω	manatzáro	[mana'dzaro]	adapted	verb
management	μάνατζμεντ	mánatzment	['manadzment]	unadapted	N
manager	μάνατζερ	mánatzer	['manadzer]	unadapted	N
mango	μάνγκο	màngo	['mango]	unadapted	N
maniac	μανιακός,-ή	maniakós	[mania'kos]	adapted	Adj.
manual	μάνιουαλ	mánual	['maɲual]	unadapted	N
man-to-man	μαν-του-μαν	man tu man	[man tu man]	unadapted	N

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marijuana	μαριχουάνα	marixuána	[marixu'ana]	adapted	N
market	μάρκετ	márket	['marcet]	unadapted	N
marketing	μάρκετινγκ	márketing	['marceting]	unadapted	N
marketing	μαρκετίστας	marketístas	[marce'tistas]	adapted	N
mass media	μέσα μαζικής ενημέρωσης	mésa mazikiís enimerósis	['mesa mazi'cis eni'merosis]	loan trsl.	N
master	μάστερ	máster	['master]	unadapted	N
Master of Arts	μάστερ	máster	['master]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
master class	μάστερ κλας	máster klas	['master klas]	unadapted	N
master plan	μάστερ πλαν	máster plan	['master plan]	unadapted	N
match	ματς	mats	[mats]	unadapted	N
match	κάνω ματς	káno mats	['kano mats]	hybrid	V
matching	ματσάρισμα	matsárisma	[ma'tsarizma]	adapted	N
matchball	μάτσμπολ	mátsbol	['matsbol]	unadapted	N
matchbox	μάτσμποξ	mátsboks	['matsboks]	unadapted	N
match point	ματς πόνιτ	máts póint	['mats 'point]	unadapted	N
maxi	μάξι	máksi	['maksɪ]	unadapted	Adj.
maxwell	μάξγουελ	máksɣuel	['maksɣuel]	unadapted	N
means of transport	μέσα μεταφοράς	mésa metaforás	['mesa metafo'ras]	loan trsl.	N
media	μίντια	mídia	['midia]	unadapted	N
medium	μίντιουμ	mídiuμ	['midium]	unadapted	Adj.
meeting	μίτινγκ	mítinɣ	['mitinɣ]	unadapted	N
megabit	μεγαμπίτ	meɣabít	[meɣa'bit]	unadapted	N
megabyte	μεγαμπάιτ	meɣabáit	[meɣa'bait]	unadapted	N
megahertz	μεγκαχέρτζ	megaχértz	[mega'çerdz]	unadapted	N
megapixel	μεγαπιξελ	meɣapíksel	[meɣa'piksel]	unadapted	N
merchandising	μερτσαντάιζινγκ	mertsandáizing	[mertsan'daizing]	unadapted	N
metacognition	μεταγνώση	metaɣnósi	[meta'ɣnosi]	loan trsl.	N
metacognitive	μεταγνωστικός,-ή,-ό	metaɣnostikós	[metaɣnosti'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
metadata	μεταδεδομένα	metaðeðoména	[metaðeðo'mena]	loan trsl.	N
metalanguage	μεταγλώσσα	metaɣlósa	[meta'ɣlosa]	loan trsl.	N
metalinguistic	μεταγλωσσικός,-ή,-ό	metaɣlosikós	[metaɣlosi'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
metallic	μεταλλικός,-ή,-ό	metalikós	[metali'kos]	semantic loan	Adj.
metrosexual	μετροσέξουαλ	metroséxual	[metro'seksual]	unadapted	N
microcamera	μικροκάμερα	mikrokámara	[mikro'kamera]	adapted	N
microcassette	μικροκασέτα	mikrokaséta	[mikroka'seta]	adapted	N
microchip	μικροτσιπ	mikrotsíp	[mikro'tsip]	unadapted	N
microcode	μικροκώδικας	mikrokóðikas	[mikro'koðikas]	loan trsl.	N
microcomputer	μικροϋπολογιστής	mikroiɣoloyistís	[mikroiɣolɔjI'stis]	loan trsl.	N
microelement	μικροστοιχείο	mikrostixío	[mikrosti'çio]	loan trsl.	N
microenvironment	μικροπεριβάλλον	mikroperiválon	[mikroperi'valon]	loan trsl.	N

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microfilm	μικροφίλμ	mikrofilm	[mikro'film]	unadapted	N
microprogramming	μικροπρογραμματισμός	mikroproqramatismós	[mikroproqramati'zmos]	loan trsl.	N
microrobot	μικρορομπότ	mikrorobót	[mikroro'bot]	unadapted	N
microrobotics	μικρορομποτική	mikrorobotikí	[mikroroboti'ci]	adapted	N
micro-scale	μικροκλίμακα	mikroklímaka	[mikro'klimaka]	loan trsl.	N
microstructure	μικροδομή	mikrodomí	[mikrodo'mi]	loan trsl.	N
microtechnology	μικροτεχνολογία	mikrotexnología	[mikrotexnolo'jia]	loan trsl.	N
micro-text	μικροκείμενο	mikrokímeno	[mikro'cimeno]	loan trsl.	N
microwatt	μικροβάτ	mikrovát	[mikro'vat]	unadapted	N
microwave oven	φούρνος μικροκυμάτων	fúrnos mikrokimáton	['furnos mikroci'maton]	loan trsl.	N
microwaves	μικροκύματα	mikrokímata	[mikro'cimata]	loan trsl.	N
midi	μίντι	mídi	['midi]	unadapted	Adj.
mid-engine	κεντρομήχανος	kedromíxanos	[cedro'mixanos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
milady	μιλαιδη	milédi	[mi'leði]	unadapted	N
milord	μιλόρδος	milórδος	mi'lorðos]	adapted	N
milkshake	μιλκσέικ	milkséik	[milk'seik]	unadapted	N
millennium	μιλένιουμ	milénium	[mi'lenium]	unadapted	N
minibus	μίνιμπας	mínibas	['minibas]	unadapted	N
mini golf	μίνι γκολφ	míni golf	['mini golf]	unadapted	N
minimal art	μινιμαλιστική τέχνη	minimalistikí téxni	[minimalisti'ci 'texni]	loan trsl.	N
minimalism	μινιμαλισμός	minimalismós	[minimali'zmos]	adapted	N
minimal art	μίνιμαλ	minimal	['minimal]	pseudo-Anglicism	Adj.
minimarket	μίνι μάρκετ	mini márket	['mini 'marcet]	unadapted	N
mini	μίνι	míni	['mini]	unadapted	Adj.
miniskirt	μίνι φούστα	míni fústa	['mini 'fusta]	hybrid	N
minivan	μίνι βαν	míni van	['mini van]	unadapted	N
mirroring	κατοπτρισμός	katoptrismós	[katoptri'zmos]	semantic loan	N
miss	μης	mis	[mis]	unadapted	N
mix	μιξάρω	miksáro	[mi'ksaro]	adapted	V
mix	κάνω μιξ	káno miks	['kano miks]	hybrid	V
mixed grill	μιξ γκριλ	miks gril	[miks gril]	unadapted	N
mixer	μίξερ	míkser	['mikser]	unadapted	N
mixing	μιξάρισμα	miksárisma	[mi'ksarizma]	adapted	N
mobile phone	κινητό τηλέφωνο	kinitó tiléfono	[cini'to ti'lefono]	loan trsl.	N
model	μόντελ	módel	['model]	unadapted	N
modelling	μόντελινγκ	módeling	['modeling]	unadapted	N
modem	μόντεμ	módem	['modem]	unadapted	N
moderator	μοντερέιτορ	moderéitor	[mode'reitor]	unadapted	N
moneymaker	μάνει μέικερ	mánei méiker	['manei 'meicer]	unadapted	N

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monitor	μόνιτορ	mónitor	['monitor]	unadapted	N
monokini	μονοκίνι	monokíni	[mono'cini]	unadapted	N
monorail	μονορέιλ	monoréil	[mono'reil]	unadapted	N
mood	μουντ	mud	[mud]	unadapted	N
motel	μοτέλ	motél	[mo'tel]	unadapted	N
motor bicycle	μοτοποδήλατο	motopodílato	[motopo'dilato}	hybrid	N
motor cultivator	μοτοκαλλιεργητής	motokalieryitís	[motokalierjI'tis]	hybrid	N
motorship	μότορσιπ	mótorsip	['motorsip]	unadapted	N
mountain bike	μάουντεν μπάικ	máunten báik	['maunten 'baik]	unadapted	N
mouse	μάους	máus	['maus]	unadapted	N
mouse	ποντίκι	podíki	[po'dici]	semantic loan	N
mousepad	μάουспаnτ	máuspad	['mauspad]	unadapted	N
mud therapy	λασποθεραπεία	laspoθεραπεία	[laspoθερα'pia]	loan trsl.	N
muffin	μάφιν	máfin	['mafin]	unadapted	N
muesli	μούσλι	múzli	['muzli]	unadapted	N
mule	μιούλ	miúl	[mpul]	unadapted	N
multicultural	μουλτικάλτσουραλ	multikáltsural	[multi'kaltсурal]	unadapted	Adj.
multicultural	μούλτι κούλτι	múlti kúlti	['multi 'kulti]	unadapted	N
multicultural	πολυπολιτισμικός	polipolitismikós	[polipolitizmi'kos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
multimedia	μουλτιμίντια	multimídia	[multi'midia]	unadapted	N
multimedia	πολυμέσα	poliméσα	[poli'mesa]	loan trsl.	N
multiple-choice	πολλαπλής επιλογής	polaplís epilogís	[pola'plis epilo'jis]	loan trsl.	N
multiplex	μούλτιπλεξ	múltipleks	['multipleks]	unadapted	N
musical	μιούζικαλ	miúzikal	['mpuzikal]	unadapted	N
music hall	μιούζικ χολ	miúzik xol	['mpuzik xol]	unadapted	N
must	μασς	mast	[mast]	unadapted	Adj.
must-have	μαστ χαβ	mast xav	[mast xav]	unadapted	Phr.
mute	μιούτ	miút	[mput]	unadapted	N
<b>N</b>					
native speaker	νέιτιβ σπικερ	néitiv spíker	['neitiv 'spicer]	unadapted	N
native speaker	φυσικός ομιλητής	fisikós omilitís	[fisi'kos omili'tis]	loan trsl.	N
natural disaster	φυσική καταστροφή	fisikí katasrtofi	[fisi'ci kata'strofi]	loan trsl.	N
navy	νέιβι	néivi	['neivi]	unadapted	Adj.
nerd	νερντ	nerd	[nerd]	unadapted	N
netbook	νέτμπουκ	nétbuk	['netbuk]	unadapted	N
network	δίκτυο	díktio	['diktio]	semantic loan	N
new collection	νιου κολέξιον	niu koléksion	[niu ko'leksion]	unadapted	N
newcomer	νιουκάμερ	niukámer	[niu'kamer]	unadapted	N
newsletter	νιουζλέτερ	niuzléter	['niuzleter]	unadapted	N
new age	νιού είτζ	niu éitz	['niu 'eidz]	unadapted	N

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new wave	νιού γουέιβ	niu γυέιβ	[ˈniu ɣuˈeiv]	unadapted	N
night club	νάιτ κλαμπ	náit klab	[ˈnait klab]	unadapted	N
night life	νάιτ λάιφ	náit láif	[ˈnait ˈlaif]	unadapted	N
night life	νυχτερινή ζωή	nixteriní zoí	[nixteriˈni zoˈi]	loan trsl.	N
niqab	νικάμπ	nikáb	[niˈkab]	unadapted	N
no	νόου	νού	[ˈnou]	u	interjection
nobelist	νομπελίστας	nobelístas	[nobeˈlistas]	adapted	N
no comments	νόου κόμεντς	νού κόμεντς	[ˈnou ˈkomentʃ]	unadapted	other
no comments	ουδέν σχόλιο	ουδέν sxólío	[uðˈen ˈsxolío]	loan trsl.	other
non-profit (organisation)	μη κερδοσκοπικός (οργανισμός)	mi kerðoskopikós (organizμός)	[mi kerðoskopiˈkos organiˈzmos]	loan trsl.	N
non-stop	νον στοπ	non stop	[non stop]	unadapted	Adv.
noob	νουμπάς	nubás	[nuˈbas]	adapted	N
noodles	νούντλς	nudls	[ˈnudls]	unadapted	N
nope	νοπ	nope	[nope]	unadapted	interjection
no problem	νόου πρόμπλεμ	νού πρόblem	[ˈnou ˈproblem]	unadapted	Phr.
normalization	κανονικοποίηση	kanonikopíisi	[kanonikoˈpiisi]	loan trsl.	N
normalize	κανονικοπιώ	kanonikopió	[kanonikopiˈo]	loan trsl.	V
notebook	νούτμπουκ	nóutbuk	[ˈnoutbuk]	unadapted	N
notepad	νούτπαντ	nóutpad	[ˈnoutpad]	unadapted	N
nylon	νάιλον	náilon	[ˈnailon]	unadapted	N
<b>O</b>					
off	οφ	of	[of]	unadapted	Adj.
offbeat	όφμπιτ	ófbit	[ˈofbit]	unadapted	Adj.
offline	οφλάιν	ofláin	[ofˈlain]	unadapted	Adj.
off-piste	εκτός πίστας	ektós pístas	[eˈktos ˈpistas]	loan trsl.	Phr.
offset	όφσετ	ófset	[ˈofset]	unadapted	N
offshore	οφσόρ	ofsór	[ofˈsor]	unadapted	N
offside goal	οφσάιντ γκολ	ofsáid gol	[ofˈsaid gol]	hybrid	N
off the record	οφ δε ρέκορντ	of de rékord	[of de ˈrekord]	unadapted	Phr.
okay	οκεί	okéi	[oˈcei]	unadapted	interjection
oldie	όλντι	óldi	[ˈoldi]	unadapted	N
old-fashioned	ολντ φάσιοντ	óld fásiond	[old ˈfasɔnd]	unadapted	Adj.
old-fashioned	παλιομοδίτικος	paliomoðítikos	[paˈlomoˈðitikos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
old-timer	ολντ τάιμερ	old táimer	[oldˈtaimer]	unadapted	N
omg	ομιτζί	omitzi	[omiˈdzi]	unadapted	interjection
one-man-show	ουάν μαν σόου	uán man sóu	[uˈan man ˈsou]	unadapted	N
one-night stand	ουάν νάιτ σταντ	uán náit stand	[uˈan ˈnait stand]	unadapted	N
one size	ουάν σάιζ	uán saíz	[uˈan ˈsaiz]	unadapted	N
online	ονλάιν	onláin	[onˈlain]	unadapted	Adj.
on the rocks	ον δε ροκς	on dhe roks	[on de roks]	unadapted	Phr.
open	όπεν	ópen	[ˈopen]	unadapted	Adj.



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open air	όπεν ερ	ópen er	['open er]	unadapted	Adj.
opening	όπενινγκ	ópening	['opening]	unadapted	N
optical disc	οπτικός δίσκος	optikós dískos	[opti'kos 'diskos]	loan trsl.	N
organizer	οργαναίζερ	organáizer	[orga'naizer]	unadapted	N
oscar	όσκαρ	óskar	['oskar]	unadapted borrowing	N
outfit	άουτφит	áutfit	['autfit]	unadapted	N
over	όβερ	óver	['over]	unadapted	Adv.
overdose	οβερντόους	overdóuz	[over'douz]	unadapted	N
overdrive	οβερντράιβ	overdraiv	[over'draiv]	unadapted	N
oversized	οβερσαίζντ	oversáizd	[over'saizd]	unadapted	Adj.
<b>P</b>					
paintball	πέιντμπολ	péintbol	['peintbol]	unadapted	N
pancake	πάνκεικ	pánkeik	['panceik]	unadapted	N
panel	πάνελ	pánel	['panel]	unadapted	N
panel	πανελίστας	panelístas	[pane'listas]	adapted	N
park	πάρκο	párko	['parko]	unadapted	N
park	παρκάρο	parkáro	[pa'rkaro]	adapted	V
park	παρκαδόρος	parkadóros	[parka'doros]	adapted	N
parka	παρκά	parká	[pa'rka]	unadapted	N
parking meter	παρκόμετρο	parkómetro	[par'kometro]	loan trsl.	N
part time	παρτ τάιμ	part táim	[part 'taim]	unadapted	Adj.
party	πάρτι	párti	['parti]	unadapted	N
pass	πάσα	pása	['pasa]	adapted	N
pass	πασάρο	pasáro	[pa'saro]	adapted	V
password	πάσγουορντ	pásyuord	['pasyuord]	unadapted	N
pattern	πάτερν	pátern	['patern]	unadapted	N
pc	πισί	pisí	[pi'si]	unadapted	N
peep-toe	πιπτόου	piptóu	[pip'tou]	unadapted	N
penalty	πέναλτι	pénalti	['penalti]	unadapted	N
pick-up	πικάπ	pikáp	[pi'kap]	unadapted	N
picnic	πικνίκ	pikník	[pik'nik]	unadapted	N
piece of cake	πις οφ κέικ	pis of kéik	[pis of 'ceik]	unadapted	other
piercing	πίρσινγκ	pírsing	['pírsing]	unadapted	N
PIN	πιν	pin	[pin]	unadapted	N
ping-pong	πινγκ πονγκ	pingpóng	[ping'pong]	unadapted	N
pin-up	πίναπ	pínap	['pinap]	unadapted	Adj.
pin-up girl	πίναπ γκερλ	pínap gerl	['pinap jerl]	unadapted	N
piste	πίστα	písta	['pista]	adapted	N
pivot	πίβοτ	pívot	['pivot]	unadapted	N
playback	πλέιμπακ	pléibak	['pleibak]	unadapted	N
playboy	πλέι μπόι	pléi bói	['plei 'boi]	unadapted	N

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player	πλέιερ	pléier	['pleier]	unadapted	N
playmaker	πλέι μέικερ	pléi méiker	['plei 'meiker]	unadapted	N
please	πλιζ	pliz	[pliz]	unadapted	interjection
pocket book	βιβλίο τσέπης	vivlío tsépis	[vi'vlio 'tsepis]	loan trsl.	N
point	πόιντ	róint	['point]	unadapted	N
to the point	του δε πόιντ	tu δε róint	[tu δε 'point]	unadapted	other
polo	πόλο	rólo	['polo]	unadapted	N
pop	ποπ	pop	[pop]	unadapted	N
pop art	ποπ αρτ	pop art	[pop art]	unadapted	N
pose	πόζα	róza	['poza]	adapted	N
pose	ποζάρω	pozáro	[po'zaro]	adapted	V
post	ποστ	post	[post]	unadapted	N
post	ποστάρισμα	postárizma	[po'starizma]	adapted	N
post	ποστάρω	postáro	[po'staro]	adapted	V
post	κάνω ποστ	káno post	['kano post]	hybrid	V
poster	πόστερ	róster	['poster]	unadapted	N
power bank	πάουερ μπανκ	páuer bank	['pauer bank]	unadapted	N
prime time	πράιμ τάιμ	práim táim	['praim 'taim]	unadapted	N
program	πρόγραμμα	prógrama	['programa]	adapted	N
project manager	πρότζεκτ μάνατζερ	prótzekt mánatzer	['prodzekt 'manadzer]	unadapted	N
promote	προμοτάρω	promotáro	[promo'taro]	adapted	V
promoting	προμοτάρισμα	promotárizma	[promo'tarizma]	adapted	N
phsyco	σάικο	sáiko	['saiko]	unadapted	N
phsycopath	ψυχοπαθής	psixopaθís	[psixopa'θis]	adapted	N
public relations	δημόσιες σχέσεις	dimósies sxésis	[di'mosies 'sxesis]	loan trsl.	N
pullover	πουλόβερ	pulóver	[pu'lover]	unadapted	N
pull sb.'s chestnuts out of the fire	βγάζω τα κάστανα κάποιου από τη φωτιά	vγázō ta kástana kápiu apó ti fotiá	['vγazo ta 'kastana 'kapɥu a'po ti fo'tɕa]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) pull the rug from under sb.'s feet	τραβάω το χαλί κάτω από τα πόδια κάποιου	traváo to xalí káto apó ta róδια kápiu	[tra'vao to xa'li 'kato a'po ta 'roðja 'kapɥu]	loan trsl.	Phr.
push-up	πουσάπ	pusáp	[pu'sap]	unadapted	N
puzzle	παζλ	pázl	[pazl]	unadapted	N
pyjamas	πιτζάμα	pitzáma	[pi'tzama]	adapted	N
<b>Q</b>					
quizz	κουίζ	kuíz	[ku'iz]	unadapted	N
quote	κουόουτ	kuóout	[ku'out]	unadapted	N
<b>R</b>					
racial discriminations	φυλετικές διακρίσεις	filetikés diakrísis	[fileti'ces dia'krisis]	loan trsl.	N
racket	ρακέτα	rakéta	[ra'ceta]	adapted	N
radar	ραντάρ	radar	[ra'dar]	unadapted	N
rafting	ράφτινγκ	ráfting	['rafting]	unadapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
rally	ράλι	ráli	['rali]	unadapted	N
rallyst	ραλίστας	ralístas	[ra'listas]	adapted	N
ramp	ράμπα	rába	['raba]	adapted	N
ranch	ράντζο	rántzo	['randzo]	adapted	N
random sample	τυχαίο δείγμα	tixéo dígma	[ti'çeo 'dígma]	loan trsl.	N
ranking	ράνκινγκ	ránking	['rancing]	unadapted	N
rap	ραπ	rap	[rap]	unadapted	N
rapper	ράπερ	ráper	['raper]	unadapted	N
rave	ρέιβ	réiv	['reiv]	unadapted	N
rave	ρειβάς	reivás	[rei'vas]	adapted	N
raver	ρέιβερ	réiver	['reiver]	unadapted	N
rave party	ρέιβ πάρτι	réiv párti	['reiv 'parti]	unadapted	N
read between the lines	διαβάζω ανάμεσα στους γραμμές	diavázo anámesa stis gramés	[ðja'vazo a'namesa stis gra'mes]	loan trsl.	Phr.
reality show	ριάλιτι σόου	riáliiti sóu	[ri'aliti 'sou]	unadapted	N
reality	ριάλιτι	riáliiti	[ri'aliti]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
real time	ρίαλ τάιμ	riál táim	['rial 'taim]	unadapted	N
real time	πραγματικός χρόνος	pragmatikós xronos	[pragmati'kos 'xronos]	loan trsl.	N
rebound	ριμπάουντ	ribáund	[ri'baund]	unadapted	N
recordman	ρικόρντμαν	rikórdman	[ri'kordman]	unadapted	N
recycle	ανακυκλώνω	anakiklóno	[anaci'klono]	loan trsl.	V
recycling	ανακύκλωση	anakíklosi	[ana'ciklosi]	loan trsl.	N
referee	ρεφερί	referí	[refe'ri]	unadapted	N
reggae	ρέγκε	rége	['reje]	unadapted	N
relax	ριλαξάρω	rilaksáro	[rila'ksaro]	adapted	V
remake	ριμέικ	riméik	[ri'meik]	unadapted	N
remix	ρεμίξ	remíks	[re'miks]	unadapted	N
remix	ρεμιξάρω	remiksáro	[remi'ksaro]	adapted	V
reporter	ρεπόρτερ	repórter	[re'porter]	unadapted	N
review	ριβγιού	riivgiú	[ri'vju]	unadapted	N
ringtone	ρινγκτόουν	ringtóun	['ringtoun]	unadapted	N
risk	ρίσκο	rísko	['risko]	unadapted	N
risk	ρισκάρω	riskáro	[ri'skaro]	adapted	V
roaming	ρόαμινγκ	róaming	['roaming]	unadapted	N
rock	ροκ	rok	[rok]	unadapted	N
rock	ροκάς	rokás	[ro'kas]	adapted	N
rock and roll	ροκ εν ρολ	rok en rol	[rok en rol]	unadapted	N
roof garden	ρουφ γκάρντεν	ruf gárden	[ruf 'garden]	unadapted	N
room service	ρουμ σέρβις	rum sérvis	[rum 'servis]	unadapted	N
rugby	ράγκμπι	rágbi	['ragbi]	unadapted	N
(to) run the program	τρέχω το πρόγραμμα	tréxo to prógrama	['trexo to 'programa]	loan trsl.	Phr.

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<b>S</b>					
safari	σαφάρι	safári	[sa'fari]	unadapted	N
safe	σείφ	séif	['seif]	unadapted	Adj.
sales manager	διευθυντής πωλήσεων	diefθidís políseon	[diefθi'dis po'liseon]	loan trsl.	N
samba	σάμπα	sába	['saba]	unadapted	N
samurai	σαμουράι	samurái	[samu'rai]	unadapted	N
sandwich	σάντουιτς	sáduits	['saduits]	unadapted	N
sauna	σάουνα	sáuna	['sauna]	adapted	N
scan	σκανάρω	skanáro	[ska'naro]	adapted	V
scanner	σκάνερ	skáner	['skaner]	unadapted	N
schuss	σας	sas	[sas]	unadapted	N
science fiction	επιστημονική φαντασία	epistimonikí fadasía	[epistimoni'ci fada'sia]	loan trsl.	N
scone	σκόουν	skóoun	['skoun]	unadapted	N
score	σκορ	skor	[skor]	unadapted	N
score	σκοράρω	skoráro	[sko'raro]	adapted	V
scorer	σκόρερ	skórer	['skorer]	unadapted	N
script	σκριπτ	skript	[skript]	unadapted	N
scrub	σκραμπ	skrab	[skrab]	unadapted	N
search	κάνω σερτς	káno sérts	['kano 'serts]	hybrid	V
second-hand	σέκοντχαντ	sékondxand	['sekond 'xand]	unadapted	Adj.
second-hand	δεύτερο χέρι	déftero xéri	['deftero 'çeri]	loan trsl.	Adj.
security	σεκιούριτι	sekiúriti	[se'curiti]	unadapted	N
security	σεκιουριτάς	sekiuritás	[securi'tas]	adapted	N
(to) see it coming	το βλέπω να έρχεται	to vlépo na érxete	[to 'vlepo na 'erçete]	loan trsl.	Phr.
see-through	σιθρού	siθrú	[si'θru]	unadapted	N
see you	σι γιου	sígiu	['siyu]	unadapted	interjection
self-admiration	αυτοθαυμασμός	aftoθavmazmós	[aftoθavma'zmos]	loan trsl.	N
self-cleaning	αυτοκαθαρισμός	aftokaθarizmós	[aftokaθari'zmos]	loan trsl.	N
self-destruction	αυτοκαταστροφή	aftokatastrofi	[aftokatastro'fi]	loan trsl.	N
self-financing	αυτοχρηματοδότηση	aftoxrimatoδótisi	[aftoxrimato'dotisi]	loan trsl.	N
selfie	σέλφι	sélfí	['selfi]	unadapted	N
self-limitation	αυτοπεριορισμός	aftoperiorizmós	[aftoperiori'zmos]	loan trsl.	N
self-luminous	αυτόφωτος	aftófotos	[a'ftofotos]	loan trsl.	N
self-preservation	αυτοσυντήρηση	aftosidirisi	[aftosi'dirisi]	loan trsl.	N
self-protection	αυτοπροστασία	aftoprostasía	[aftoprosta'sia]	loan trsl.	N
self-respect	αυτοσεβασμός	aftosevazmós	[aftoseva'zmos]	loan trsl.	N
self-sacrifice	αυτοθυσία	aftoθisia	[aftoθi'sia]	loan trsl.	N
self-satisfaction	αυτοϊκανοποίηση	aftoikanoπίisi	[aftoikano'piisi]	loan trsl.	N
self-service	σελφ σέρβις	self sérvís	[self 'servis]	unadapted	N
self-sticking	αυτοκόλλητος	aftokólitos	[afto'kolitos]	loan trsl.	N
(to) sell like hot cakes/buns	πουλάει σαν ζεστό ψωμί	pulái san zestó psomí	[pu'lai san ze'sto pso'mi]	loan trsl.	Phr.

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sequel	σίκουελ	síkuel	['síkuel]	unadapted	N
serial	σίριαλ	sírial	['sírial]	unadapted	N
series of chain reactions	σειρά αλυσιδωτών αντιδράσεων	sirá alisidotón adidrásion	[si'ra alisido'ton adi'draseon]	loan trsl.	Phr.
server	σέρβερ	sérver	['server]	unadapted	N
service	σέρβις	sérvis	['servis]	unadapted	N
set	σετ	set	[set]	unadapted	N
sex	σεξ	seks	[seks]	unadapted	N
sex-appeal	σεξαπίλ	seksapíl	[seksa'pil]	unadapted	N
sex shop	σεξ σοπ	seks sop	[seks sop]	unadapted	N
sexiness	σέξινες	séksines	['seksines]	unadapted	N
sex symbol	σεξ σίμπολ	seks símbol	[seks 'simbol]	unadapted	N
sex symbol	σύμβολο του σεξ	símvolo tu seks	['simvolo tu seks]	loan trsl.	N
sexy	σέξι	séksi	['seksi]	unadapted	Adj.
shaker	σέικερ	séiker	['seicer]	unadapted	N
shocking	σόκιν	sókin	['sokin]	unadapted	Adj.
shoot	σουτ	sut	[sut]	unadapted	N
shop	κάνω σόπινγκ	káno sóping	[kano 'soping]	hybrid	V
shopping	σόπινγκ	sóping	['soping]	unadapted	N
shopping center	εμπορικό κέντρο	eborikó kédro	[ebori'ko 'cedro]	loan trsl.	N
shorts	σορτς	sórts	[sorts]	unadapted	N
shot	σουτ	sut	[sut]	unadapted	N
shoot	σουτάρω	sutáro	[su'taro]	adapted	V
show	σόου	sóu	['sou]	unadapted	N
showbiz	σόουμπιζ	sóubiz	['soubiz]	unadapted	N
show buissiness	σόου μπίζνες	sóu bíznes	[s'ou 'biznes]	unadapted	N
show man	σόου μαν	sóu man	['sou man]	unadapted	N
single	σίνγκλ	síngl	['singl]	unadapted	N
site	σάιτ	sáit	['sait]	unadapted	N
skate	σκέιτ	skéit	['sceit]	unadapted	N
skate	κάνω σκέιτ	káno skéit	['kano 'sceit]	hybrid	V
skateboard	σκέιτμπορντ	skéitbord	['sceitbord]	unadapted	N
ski	σκι	ski	[sci]	unadapted	N
skiing	σκι	ski	[sci]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
skinny	σκίνι	skíni	['scini]	unadapted	Adj.
skyscraper	ουρανοξύστης	uranoksístis	[urano'ksistis]	loan trsl.	N
slang	σλανγκ	slang	[slang]	unadapted	N
slalom	σλάλομ	sláлом	slalom]	unadapted	N
(to) sleep on it	κοιμάμαι πάνω του	kimáme páno tu	[ci'mame 'pano tu]	loan trsl.	Phr.
sleeping bag	σλίπιν μπαγκ	slípning bag	['sliping bag]	unadapted	N
slide	σλάιντ	sláid	['slaid]	unadapted	N
slogan	σλόγκαν	slógan	['slogan]	unadapted	N

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smartphone	σμάρτφοουν	smártfoun	['smartfoun]	unadapted	N
smartphone	έξυπνο τηλέφωνο	éksipno tiléfono	['ekspipno ti'lefono]	loan trsl.	N
snack	σνακ	snak	[snak]	unadapted	N
sneakers	σνίκερς	sníkers	['snickers]	unadapted	N
snif	σνιφάρω	snifáro	[sni'faro]	adapted	V
snob	σνομπ	snob	[snob]	unadapted	N
snowboard	σνόουμπορντ	snóubord	['snoubord]	unadapted	N
snowboard	χιονοσανίδα	xionosanída	[çonosana'niða]	loan trsl.	N
snowboarding	σνοουμπόρντινγκ	snoubórding	[snou'bording]	unadapted	N
smoking jacket	σμόκιν	smókin	['smocin]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
social media	σόσιαλ μίντια	sóisial mídia	['sosal 'midia]	unadapted	N
social media	μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης	mésa kinonikís diktíosis	['mesa cinoni'cis dik'tiosis]	loan trsl.	N
software	σόφτγουερ	sóftγuer	['softγuer]	unadapted	N
solarium	σολάριουμ	solárium	[so'larium]	unadapted	N
sorry	σόρι	sóri	['sori]	unadapted	interjection
sound-track	σάουντρακ	sáundtrak	['saundtrak]	unadapted	N
soya	σόγια	sóγια	['sojia]	adapted	N
speaker	σπίκερ	spíker	['spicker]	unadapted	N
special	σπέσιαλ	spésial	['spesial]	unadapted	Adj.
speed	σπινάρω	spidáro	[spi'daro]	adapted	V
spin	σπινάρω	spináro	[spi'naro]	adapted	V
spoiler	σπόιλερ	spóiler	['spoiler]	unadapted	N
sponsor	σπόνσορας	spónsoras	['sponsoras]	adapted	N
sport	σπορ	spor	[spor]	unadapted	N
sportsman	σπόρτσμαν	spórtsman	['sportsman]	unadapted	N
sportswoman	σπορτσογούμαν	sportsγúman	[spots'γuman]	unadapted	N
spot	σποτ	spot	[spot]	unadapted	N
spray	σπρέι	spréi	['sprei]	unadapted	N
sprint	σπριντ	sprid	[sprid]	unadapted	N
sprinter	σπρίντερ	spríder	['sprider]	unadapted	N
stalker	στόκερ	stóker	['stocer]	unadapted	N
standard	στάνταρ	stádar	['stadar]	unadapted	Adj.
star	σταρ	star	[star]	unadapted	N
status	στάτους	státus	['status]	unadapted	N
stereo	στέρεο	stéreo	['stereo]	unadapted	N
stereophony	στερεοφωνία	stereofonía	[stereofo'nia]	adapted	N
stick	στικ	stik	[stik]	unadapted	N
stock	στοκ	stok	[stok]	unadapted	N
stop	στοπ	stop	[stop]	unadapted	interjection
strapless	στράπλες	stráples	['straples]	unadapted	N
stress	στρες	stres	[stres]	unadapted	N

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stress	στρεσάρω	stresáro	[stre'saro]	adapted	verb
stripper	στρίπερ	stríper	['striper]	unadapted	N
strip tease	στριπτίζ	striptíz	[strip'tiz]	unadapted	N
street style	στριτ στάιλ	strit stáil	[strit 'stail]	unadapted	N
studio	στούντιο	stúdio	['studio]	unadapted	N
style	στιλ	stil	[stil]	unadapted	N
styling	στάιλινγκ	stáiling	['stailing]	unadapted	N
stylish	στάιλις	stáilis	['stailis]	unadapted	Adj.
stylist	στιλίστας	stilístas	[sti'listas]	adapted	N
stylist	στιλίστρια	stilístria	[sti'listria]	adapted	N
suede	σουέντ	suéd	[su'ed]	unadapted	N
super	σούπερ	súper	['super]	unadapted	Adj.
superman	σούπερμαν	súperman	['superman]	unadapted	N
supermarket	σουπερμάρκετ	supermárket	[super'marcet]	unadapted	N
superwoman	σουπεργούμαν	superγúman	[super'γuman]	unadapted	N
surf	σερφάρω	serfáro	[ser'faro]	unadapted	V
surf	κάνω σερφ	káno serf	['kano serf]	hybrid	V
surfer	σέρφερ	sérfer	['serfer]	unadapted	N
surfing	σέρφινγκ	sérfing	['serfing]	unadapted	N
surprise party	σερπραίζ πάρτι	serpraíz párti	[sar'praiz 'parti]	unadapted	N
surprise party	πάρτι έκπληξη	párti ékpliksi	['parti 'ekpliksi]	hybrid	N
suspense	σασπένς	saspéns	[sa'spens]	unadapted	N
sweater	σουέτερ	suéter	[su'eter]	unadapted	N
(to) sweep sth. under the carpet	κρύβω κάτω από το χαλί	krívo káto apó to xalí	['krivo 'kato a'po to xa'li]	loan trsl.	Phr.
swing	σουίγκ	suíng	[su'ing]	unadapted	N
<b>T</b>					
tabloid	ταμπλόιντ	tablóid	['tabloid]	unadapted	N
tackle	τάκλιν	táklin	['takling]	adapted	N
tag	κάνω ταγκ	káno tag	['kano tag]	hybrid	V
tag	ταγκάρω	tagáro	[ta'garo]	adapted	V
(to) take my time	παίρνω το χρόνο μου	pérno to xróno mu	['perno to 'xrono mu]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) take photo	παίρνω φωτογραφία	pérno fotografia	['perno fotogra'fia]	loan trsl.	Phr.
talent show	τάλεντ σόου	tálent sóu	['talent 'sou]	unadapted	N
talk show	τοκ σόου	tok sóu	[tok 'sou]	unadapted	N
tank	τανκ	tank	[tank]	unadapted	N
tanker	τάνκερ	tánker	['tancer]	unadapted	N
target group	τάργκετ γκρουπ	tárgjet grup	['tarjet grup]	unadapted	N
team	τιμ	tim	[tim]	unadapted	N
team work	ομαδική δουλειά	omaðikí du'liá	[omaði'ci du'la]	loan trsl.	N
techno	τέκνο	tékno	['tekno]	unadapted	N
teenager	τινέιτζερ	tinéitzer	[ti'neidzer]	unadapted	N

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telemarketing	τηλεμάρκετινγκ	tilemárketing	[tile'marceŋg]	unadapted	N
telemonitoring	τηλεπαρακολούθηση	tileparakolúthisi	[tileparako'luθisi]	loan trsl.	N
teleportation	τηλεμεταφορά	tilemetaforá	[tilemetafo'ra]	loan trsl.	N
tennis	τένις	ténis	['tenis]	unadapted	N
test	τεστ	test	[test]	unadapted	N
test	τεστάρω	test	[te'starɔ]	adapted	V
test	τεστάρισμα	testárizma	[te'starizma]	adapted	N
thank you	θένκ γιου	θένκ γιου	['θenk ju]	unadapted	interjection
thanks	θένκς	θένκς	['θenks]	unadapted	interjection
the other day	την άλλη μέρα	tin áli méra	[tin 'ali 'mera]	loan trsl.	Phr.
(to) think outside the box	σκέφτομαι έξω από το κουτί	skéftome ékso apó to kutí	['sceftome 'ekso a'po to ku'ti]	loan trsl.	Phr.
thriller	θρίλερ	θρίλερ	['θriler]	unadapted	N
time out	τάιμ άουτ	táim áut	['taim 'aut]	unadapted	N
timing	τάιμινγκ	táiming	['taiming]	unadapted	N
tip	τιπ	tip	[tip]	unadapted	N
tip of the iceberg	κορυφή του παγόβουνου	korifi tu pagónunu	[kori'fi tu pa'ɣonunu]	loan trsl.	Phr.
toner	τόνερ	tóner	['toner]	unadapted	N
top	τοπ	top	[top]	unadapted	Adj.
topic	τόπικ	tópik	['topik]	unadapted	N
topless	τόπλες	tóples	['toples]	unadapted	Adj.
top model	τοπ μόντελ	top módel	[top 'model]	unadapted	N
top ten	τοπ τεν	top ten	[top ten]	unadapted	N
tourism	τουρισμός	turizmós	[turi'zmos]	adapted	N
tourist	τουρίστας	turístas	[tu'ristas]	adapted	N
tourist	τουρίστρια	turístria	[tu'ristria]	adapted	N
trailer	τρέιλερ	τρέιλερ	['treiler]	unadapted	N
tram	τραμ	tram	[tram]	unadapted	N
traverse	τραβέρσα	travérsa	[tra'versa]	adapted	N
trend	τρεντ	trend	[trend]	unadapted	N
trendy	τρέντι	tréndi	['trendi]	unadapted	Adj.
trolleybus	τρόλει	trólei	['trolei]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
T-shirt	τίσερτ	tísert	['tisert]	unadapted	N
tweed	τουίντ	tuíd	[tu'id]	unadapted	N
twist	τουίστ	tuíst	[tu'ist]	unadapted	N
tunner	τούνελ	túnel	['tunel]	unadapted	N
<b>U</b>					
UFO	ούφο	úfo	['ufo]	unadapted	N
underground	αντεργκράουντ	adergráund	[ader'graund]	unadapted	N
unisex	γιούνισεξ	jíuniseks	['juniseks]	unadapted	N
update	απντέιτ	apdéit	[ap'deit]	unadapted	N



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update	κάνω απντέιτ	káno apdéit	['kano ap'deit]	hybrid	V
ups and downs	απς εντ ντάουνς	aps end dáuns	[aps emd 'dauns]	unadapted	Phr.
up to date	απ του ντέιτ	ap tu déit	[ap tu 'deit]	unadapted	Adj.
user	γιούζερ	giúzer	['juzer]	unadapted	N
<b>V</b>					
van	βαν	van	[van]	unadapted	N
video	βίντεο	vídeo	['video]	unadapted	N
video art	βίντεο αρτ	vídeo art	['videoart]	unadapted	N
video art	βιντεοτέχνη	videotéxni	[video'texni]	hybrid	N
video-call	βιντεοκλήση	videoklísi	[video'klisi]	hybrid	N
video camera	βιντεοκάμερα	videokámera	[video'kamera]	unadapted	N
video cassette	βιντεοκασέτα	videokaséta	[videoka'seta]	adapted	N
video clip	βίντεο κλιπ	vídeo klip	['video klip]	unadapted	N
video club	βίντεοκλαμπ	videoklab	['videoklab]	unadapted	N
video game	βίντεο γκέιμ	vídeo géim	['video 'jeim]	unadapted	N
video game	βιντεοπαιχνίδι	videopexnídi	[videopex'niði]	hybrid	N
videography	βιντεογραφία	videografía	[video'gra'fia]	adapted	N
video installation	βιντεοεγκατάσταση	videoegatástasi	[videoega'tastasi]	hybrid	N
video projector	βιντεοπροβολέας	videoprovoléas	[videoprovo'leas]	hybrid	N
video projection	βιντεοπροβολή	videoprovolí	[videoprovo'li]	hybrid	N
video recorder	βίντεο	vídeo	['video]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
video recording	βιντεοεγγραφή	videoegrafi	[videoegra'fi]	hybrid	N
video surveillance	βιντεοεπιτήρηση	videoepitírisi	[videoepi'tirisi]	hybrid	N
videotape	βιντεοταινία	videotenía	[videote'nia]	hybrid	N
videowall	βίντεογουολ	vídeoyuol	['videoyuol]	unadapted	N
videowall	βιντεοοθόνη	videooθóni	[videooθ'oni]	hybrid	N
viral	βάιραλ	váiral	['vairal]	unadapted	Adj.
visiting professor	επισκέπτης καθηγητής	episképtis kathigētis	[epi'sceptis kathiji'tis]	loan trsl.	N
volleyball	βόλει	vólei	['volei]	pseudo-Anglicism	N
volleyball	βολεϊμπολίστας	voleibolístas	[voleibo'listas]	adapted	N
volleyball	βολεϊμπολίστρια	voleibolistria	[voleibo'listria]	adapted	N
voucher	βάουτσερ	váutser	['vautser]	unadapted	N
<b>W</b>					
walkie-talkie	γούκι τόκι	γυόκι τόκι	[yu'oci 'toci]	unadapted	N
wall-paper	γουλπέιπερ	γυólpeiper	[yu'olpeiper]	unadapted	N
water polo	γούοτερ πόλο	γυóter pólo	[yu'oter 'polo]	unadapted	N
waterproof	γούοτερπρουφ	γυóterpruf	[yu'oterpruf]	unadapted	Adj.
waterproof	αδιάβροχος	adiávroxos	[adi'avroxos]	loan trsl.	Adj.
wax	βαξ	vaks	[vaks]	unadapted	N
wax	βαξάρισμα	vaksárizma	[va'ksarizma]	adapted	N

Anglicism	MG Form	Transliteration	Pronunciation	Type of Borrowing	POS
wax	βαζάρω	vaksáro	[va'ksaro]	adapted	V
website	γουμεψαιτ	γυέψαιτ	[γυ'epsait]	unadapted	N
weekend	γούικεντ	γυίκεντ	[γυ'icend]	unadapted	N
weekend vibes	γούικεντ βάιμπς	γυίκεντ váibs	[γυ'icend 'vaibs]	unadapted	other
welcome back	καλωσήρθες πίσω	γυέλκαστ βακ	[γυ'elkast bak]	loan trsl.	Phr.
welcome to the club	καλωσήρθες στο κλαμπ	γυέλκαστ το δε κλαμπ	[γυ'elkast to de klab]	hybrid	Phr.
whatever	ό,τι να 'ναι	ότι na ne	['oti 'nane]	loan trsl.	interjection
when it comes to	όταν έρχεται (σε αυτό το θέμα)	όταν έρχετσε	['otan 'erçete]	loan trsl.	Phr.
wishkey	ουίσκι	υίσκι	[u'isci]	unadapted	N
windsurf	γούντ σερφ	γυίντ σερφ	[γυ'ind serf]	unadapted	N
windsurfer	γούντ σέρφερ	γυίντ σέρφερ	[γυ'ind 'serfing]	unadapted	N
windsurfing	γούντ σέρφινγκ	γυίντ σέρφινγκ	[γυ'ind 'serfing]	unadapted	N
workaholic	γουορκαχόλικ	γυορκαχόλικ	[γυορκα'xolik]	unadapted	N
work on sth.	δουλέω πάνω σε κάτι	δυλένο πάνο σε κάτι	[δy'levo 'pano se 'kati]	loan trsl.	Phr.
workout	γυόρκαουτ	γυόρκαουτ	[γυ'orkaut]	unadapted	N
workshop	γυόρκσοπ	γυόρκσοπ	[γυ'orksop]	unadapted	N
wow	ουάου	υάου	[u'au]	unadapted	interjection
write sth. down	γράφω κάτι κάτω	γράφο κάτι κάτω	['grafɔ 'kati 'kato]	loan trsl.	Phr.
<b>X</b>					
<b>Y</b>					
yacht	γιωτ	γιότ	[jɔt]	unadapted	N
yeah	γιέα	γιέα	[jea]	unadapted	interjection
yep	γιεπ	γιεπ	[jep]	unadapted	interjection
yes	γιες	γιές	[jes]	unadapted	interjection
youth hostel	ξενόνας νεότητας	ksenónas neótitas	[kse'nonas ne'otitas]	loan trsl.	N
youtuber	γιουτιούμπερ	γιυτιύμπερ	[jy'ty'çuber]	unadapted	N
<b>Z</b>					
zapping	ζάπινγκ	ζάπινγκ	['zaping]	unadapted	N
zip	ζιπ	ζιπ	[zip]	unadapted	N
zip	ζιπάρο	ζιπάρο	[zi'paro]	adapted	V
zombie	ζόμπι	ζόμπι	['zobi]	unadapted	N
zoom	ζουμ	zum	[zum]	unadapted	N
zoom	ζουμάρισμα	zumárizma	[zu'marizma]	adapted	N
zoom	ζουμάρω	zumáro	[zu'maro]	adapted	V
zoom	κάνω ζουμ	κάνω zum	['kano zum]	hybrid	V

## B. APPENDIX

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### ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΟ

#### Questionnaire

Το ερωτηματολόγιο αυτό δημιουργήθηκε στα πλαίσια έρευνας που διεξάγεται στο τμήμα Φιλολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών. Θα μας ήταν ιδιαίτερα χρήσιμο αν αφιερώνατε λίγα λεπτά για να το συμπληρώσετε. Για να είναι αξιόπιστα τα αποτελέσματα της έρευνάς μας, είναι σημαντικό να απαντήσετε σε **ΟΛΕΣ** τις ερωτήσεις. Οι απαντήσεις σας είναι απολύτως εμπιστευτικές και θα χρησιμοποιηθούν μόνο για ακαδημαϊκούς σκοπούς.

*This questionnaire was developed as part of a research conducted in the Department of Philology of the University of Patras. We would be very helpful if you took a few minutes to complete it. In order to have reliable results of our research, it is important to answer **ALL** questions. Your answers are completely confidential and will only be used for academic purposes.*

Φύλο :    A                     Θ   
Sex        M                                F

Ηλικία : 15-17     18-20     21-24     25-29     30-34     35-39   
Age                                    40-44     45-49     50-54     55+

Μόρφωση :                    Γυμνάσιο                                        Λύκειο                      
Education                    Secondary school                    High school

   Πανεπιστήμιο/ΤΕΙ                                        Μεταπτυχιακό                      
   University                    Master's degree

   Διδακτορικό                                        Άλλο .....  
   PhD                    Other

Επάγγελμα : .....  
Profession

Τόπος διαμονής : .....  
Place of residence

Γλώσσες : Ελληνικά  Γαλλικά  Γερμανικά   
*Languages Greek French German*

Αγγλικά  Ιταλικά  Άλλη .....  
*English Italian Other*

Συμπληρώστε με ✕ τη μία από τις δύο εκδοχές της φράσης ή του διαλόγου που χρησιμοποιείτε στην καθημερινή σας ομιλία. Μη συμπληρώνετε με βάση αυτό που θεωρείτε «Σωστό» ή «Λάθος» αλλά με βάση αυτό που χρησιμοποιείτε :

*Fill in with ✕ one of the two versions of the phrase or dialogue you use in your daily speech. Don't chose based on what you consider "Right" or "Wrong" but based on what you actually would use:*

<p>1. A) -Σου είπε ο Γιάννης για το πρόβλημά του;          -Ναι, πολύ φοβάμαι πως θα πρέπει να ζήσει με αυτό.   <i>- Did John tell you about his problem?          - Yes, I am afraid that he will have to live with it.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>B) -Σου είπε ο Γιάννης για το πρόβλημά του;          -Ναι, πολύ φοβάμαι πως θα πρέπει να το δεχτεί.   <i>-Did John tell you about his problem?          -Yes, I am afraid that he will have to accept it.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>2. A) Θα ρωτήσω και θα σε πάρω πίσω να σου πω!   <i>I'll ask and I will call you back!</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>B) Θα ρωτήσω και θα σε ξαναπάρω να σου πω!   <i>I'll ask and I will call you again!</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>3. A) -Νομίζω πως δεν θα τα καταφέρω να τελειώσω την εργασία που μου αναθέσατε.          -Έχεις όσο χρόνο χρειάζεσαι, ούτως ή άλλως η παρουσίαση θα γίνει την άλλη εβδομάδα.   <i>- I think I will not be able to finish the project on time.          - You have as much time as you need, the presentation will take</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>B) -Νομίζω πως δεν θα τα καταφέρω να τελειώσω την εργασία που μου αναθέσατε.          -Πάρε το χρόνο σου, ούτως ή άλλως η παρουσίαση θα γίνει την άλλη εβδομάδα.   <i>- I think I will not be able to finish the project on time.          -Take your time, the presentation will take place next week.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>place next week.</i>			
4. A) Γράψ'το κάτω γιατί θέλω να το θυμάσαι.  <i>Write it down because I want you to remember it.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Σημείωσε το γιατί θέλω να το θυμάσαι.  <i>Note it because I want you to remember it.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. A) Στο τέλος της μέρας είναι δική σου η απόφαση και κανενός άλλου.  <i>At the end of the day is your decision and nobody else's.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Στην τελική είναι δική σου η απόφαση και κανενός άλλου.  <i>After all, is your decision and nobody else's.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. A) Θα το σκεφτώ και θα σου ανακοινώσω την απόφασή μου αύριο.  <i>I'll think about it and I will tell you my decision tomorrow.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Θα κοιμηθώ με αυτό και θα σου ανακοινώσω την απόφασή μου αύριο.  <i>I'll sleep on it and I will tell you my decision tomorrow.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. A) Δεν ωφελεί να κλαις πάνω απ' το χυμένο γάλα, πρέπει να το αντιμετωπίσεις!  <i>It's no good to cry over spilt milk, you have to deal with it!</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Δεν ωφελεί να σκέφτεσαι ότι δεν μπορεί να αλλάξει τίποτα, πρέπει να το αντιμετωπίσεις!  <i>It's no good to think that nothing can change, you have to deal with it!</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. A) Το τελευταίο cd αυτού του συγκροτήματος πουλιέται υπερβολικά γρήγορα.  <i>The last cd of this band is selling too fast.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Το τελευταίο cd αυτού του συγκροτήματος πουλάει σαν ζεστό ψωμί.  <i>The last cd of this band sells like hot buns.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. A) Έκρυψε τα προβλήματα κάτω από το χαλί για να μην τα αντιμετωπίσει.  <i>He swept the problems under the rug so he wouldn't face them.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Κουκούλωσε τα προβλήματα για να μην τα αντιμετωπίσει.  <i>He hid the problems so he wouldn't face them.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>10. A) Τελευταίο αλλά όχι έσχατο είναι και το πρόβλημα της Μαρίας.</p> <p><i>Last but not least is Maria's problem.</i></p>	□	<p>B) Εξίσου σημαντικό είναι και το πρόβλημα της Μαρίας.</p> <p><i>Equally important is Maria's problem.</i></p>	□
<p>11. A) Πήρα το θάρρος τελικά και ζήτησα την Κατερίνα έξω.</p> <p><i>I finally got the courage and I asked Catherine out.</i></p>	□	<p>Πήρα το θάρρος τελικά και ζήτησα από την Κατερίνα να βγούμε.</p> <p><i>I finally got the courage and asked Catherine to go out.</i></p>	□
<p>12. A) Είδα τη Μαρία τις προάλλες στην αγορά, καθώς ψώνιζα.</p> <p><i>I saw Mary recently in the market as I was shopping.</i></p>	□	<p>B) Είδα τη Μαρία την άλλη μέρα στην αγορά, καθώς ψώνιζα.</p> <p><i>I saw Mary the other day in the market as I was shopping.</i></p>	□