The Phenomenon of Anglicisms: From Idiomatic MWEs to Morphosyntactic structures

Master Thesis submitted by
Rania Papadopoulou

Supervisor: George J. Xydopoulos, University of Patras

Patras, 2016
University of Patras

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Department of Philology

Field of Linguistics: MA Programme

The Phenomenon of Anglicisms: From Idiomatic MWEs to Morphosyntactic structures

Thesis Committee:

George J. Xydopoulos, University of Patras
Vincent Renner, Université Lyon Lumière 2
Theodore Markopoulos, University of Patras

Patras, October 2016
Abstract

English nowadays is the dominant language in technology, Internet, entertainment and in other domains of everyday life. As a result, English affects a high percentage of the languages worldwide. The influence that English has on Modern Greek (MG) during the past decades is undoubtedly massive. Influences are not attested only at the lexical level (e.g. ténis < Engl. tennis, dizáin < Engl. design) (see among others Anastasiadi-Simeonidi, 1994) but they also seem to reach idiomatic phraseology through calquing (e.g. kléo pánō apó to ximéno γάλα < Engl. cry over spilt milk). In some cases, though the emergence of new morphosyntactic patterns that were not previously remarked in the MG grammatical system is attested.

In the first chapter I examine the current status of the English language as a global language of communication. I try also to investigate the reasons why English is such a popular L2 for speakers all around the globe. Furthermore, I focus on Greek, and I cite influences attested in MG from other languages. Mainly I state changes on MG due to contact with Turkish, Italian, French and of course English. English nowadays is widespread among Greek speakers so I examine in detail the relation between the two languages and try to find out why English is so popular in Greece.

In the second chapter I examine the influences English has on MG regarding lexical borrowing. More specifically I consider cases of loans, loan translations and semantic loanwords giving several examples. Also, I refer to hybrid structures, a phenomenon pretty recent for MG. Finally, I focus on Anglicisms which is the main subject of this work.

In the third chapter I examine Anglicisms attested in MG. I divide Anglicisms into two categories: Anglicisms that are idiomatic Multiword Expressions (MWEs) and Anglicisms that bring changes on the MG grammatical system. Taking into account Anglicisms as idiomatic MWEs I attempt to give a definition of the term MWE, as long as a definition of idiomaticity. After having stated the methodology I have followed I present in detail the collected data giving all the necessary information. The analysis includes idiomatic MWEs that seem to mimic the equivalent English ones, in the general vocabulary as well as in the slang vocabulary of MG. Also I investigate patterns that seem to have been influenced
from their equivalent patterns found in English. Finally, I try to summarize the findings of my research and make some observations and remarks regarding the elements under test.
Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, George J. Xydopoulos, for his guidance and encouragement in carrying out this research. Also I want to thank him for our excellent cooperation all these years and for all the great opportunities he has given to me. I sincerely thank Professor Vincent Renner for his help and his useful advices during my stay in Lyon. I must express my profound gratitude to my family for supporting me and encourage me throughout my years of study and throughout the process of searching and writing this thesis. This accomplishment would have been impossible without them. Finally, I want to thank all my amazing friends who were always there for me, for cheering me up when I was disappointed and for teaching me how to “ride the waves” I was given.
# Table of Contents

Abstract .................................................................................................................. iii
Acknowledgements ................................................................................................. v

1. Introduction .......................................................................................................... 1

2. English as a global language of communication ................................................. 3
   2.1 English nowadays ............................................................................................ 3
   2.2 Why English .................................................................................................. 4
   2.3 The status of Greek ........................................................................................ 5
       2.3.1 Influences by other languages ............................................................... 5
       2.3.2 In relation to English ............................................................................ 8
   2.4 Summary ......................................................................................................... 10

3. The influence of English on MG ........................................................................... 11
   3.1 Loans ............................................................................................................. 11
   3.2 Loan translations (calques) ........................................................................... 12
   3.3 Semantic loanwords ...................................................................................... 13
   3.4 Hybrid structures ......................................................................................... 13
   3.5 Anglicisms ..................................................................................................... 15
   3.6 Summary ......................................................................................................... 16

4. Anglicisms in MG ................................................................................................. 17
   4.1 Anglicisms as idiomatic MWEs ...................................................................... 17
       4.1.1 Defining idiomaticity .............................................................................. 18
       4.1.2 Examples from bibliography .................................................................. 19
       4.1.3 Data analysis ......................................................................................... 21
           4.1.3.1 éxo skeletús stin dulápa mu .............................................................. 22
           4.1.3.2 kléo páno apó to ximéno γála ......................................................... 23
           4.1.3.3 kimáme me aftó/páno tu ................................................................. 24
           4.1.3.4 kratáo káti sto mialó mu ................................................................. 25
           4.1.3.5 krívo káti káto apó to xalí .............................................................. 26
Introduction

In this particular work I focus on the influence of English on MG and more specifically on the phenomenon of the Anglicisms, which has been attested in MG during the past decades. Anglicisms in MG are found not only at the lexical level, i.e. idiomatic MWEs, but they are also found in morphosyntactic structures.

This present work is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is about the dominance of English as a global language of communication. In the second chapter I focus on the influences English has on MG regarding the phenomenon of borrowing. The third chapter is about my personal research concerning Anglicisms found in MG.

More specifically in the first chapter I aim to present the current situation regarding English as a lingua franca of this day and age, i.e. a global language of communication used by the majority of speakers worldwide in order to make their communication easier (see section 2.1). Also, I try to investigate the reasons why English today has such a dominant place among speakers (see section 2.2). Furthermore, I refer to the status of Greek nowadays (see section 2.3). Before moving on to the influence that English has on MG (see section 2.3.2 and further), I state briefly influences that other languages had on MG during the past years (see section 2.3.1).

The second chapter is about the influence English has on MG regarding lexical borrowing. In particular I state cases of loans (see section 3.1), loan translations (see section 3.2), semantic loans (see section 3.3) as well as some hybrid structures (see section 3.4) that seem to have been recently imported into MG. Finally, I am referring to Anglicisms (see section 3.5), which is my central subject of research.

In the third chapter I present my own research regarding Anglicisms attested in MG. Anglicisms can either be regarded as idiomatic MWEs (see section 4.1) or they may cause changes in the MG grammatical system (see section 4.2). In the first part, I try to figure out what a MWE is, and define cases of idiomaticity (see section 4.1.1). I state some examples taken from the related bibliography (see section 4.1.2) and then I move on to presenting my own data (see sections 4.1.3 and 4.1.4). The same procedure is followed in the second part of
the chapter, which is about patterns that seem to bring about changes in the morphosyntax of the language. As before, I cite examples taken from the bibliography (see section 4.2.1) and then I analyze the patterns under consideration (see section 4.2.2). What follows is a concise discussion regarding the phenomena under examination (see section 4.3).

After that I attempt a summary of what has been discussed in this present work and as well as I point out issues that need further investigation. The section that includes all the used references follows the Appendix, which includes a wide catalog of all the idiomatic MWEs found in MG.
2. English as a global language of communication

English today is considered as the lingua franca of our era. It is used by a large number of speakers worldwide in order to make their communication, transactions or any other type of interface easier. In Greece English is the most popular L2 among Greek speakers. Although during the past years MG was strongly influenced by other languages, such as Turkish and French, now the language that has a strong impact on MG is undeniably English.

In the following sections I will present the current situation regarding the dominance of the English language on a global level (2.1) as well as the reasons why English is such a popular L2 for speakers all around the globe (2.2). Further on I will refer to the status of Greek (2.3) and more specifically to the influences by other languages (2.3.1) and of course I will focus on the impact English has on MG (2.3.2), which is the subject of the current work.

2.1 English nowadays

English nowadays is regarded as a global language of communication. The English colonization had as a result the spread of the English in distant places. Moreover, after the 2nd World War, the rising of the United States, especially in the domains of economics and politics constituted a considerable factor of the wide spread of English in a global level.

According to Crystal (2003: 3-4) a language becomes a global language of communication when it can be recognized in any country by natural speakers or not of the language. English today is not just a foreign language that someone could learn in order to enrich their knowledge or to be able to communicate with a restricted number of speakers. English is established as a language of communication in Europe and beyond, since it is used by an increasingly large amount of non-English speakers.

Despite the fact that other languages, such as Spanish, have actually more natural speakers than English, the latter was accepted as the language system used by speakers in order to communicate with others out of the borders of their linguistic community (Hjarvard (2004: 76)).
In reality English influences many of the world languages such as French (Wise, 1997), German (Barbour and Stevenson, 1990), Danish (Hjarvard, 2004) to a greater or a lesser extent.

2.2 Why English

As I have mentioned above, the establishment of English as global language of communication has its roots on the one hand on the British colonization and on the other hand on the power of the United States in the economy, politics, technology etc. However, the spread of English is due to various factors.

Following Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 137-139), Crystal (2003: 86-104), and Pulcini et al. (2012: 2-4) English constitutes the dominant language in politics and economy as well as business, Industry, international commerce, investments and science. Moreover, the evolution of technology and media contributed to the spread of English. The Press, the radio and the television on the first hand, had as result a direct and immediate contact with English newspapers, shows and transmissions. Hjarvard (2014: 75) states that the mass media conveys the English culture and is conducive to the Anglicization of the global way of living.

On the other hand, English is the dominant language in the music and movie Industry. Most of the movies that are broadcast worldwide as well as the majority of the songs played on the radios are of American or English origin. In some cases, though, people come in contact with English for the first time through movies or music (Crystal (2003: 86-104)). However, artists from all around the globe choose to give English titles and lyrics in their songs in order to mimic the American or English ones (Hjarvard (2004: 86-87)).

In addition, the massive evolution and spread of the Internet and the new technologies such as social networking, contributed to the spread of the English language. English is the most used language in the web world and the majority of websites are written in English (Hjarvard (2004: 86)).
### 2.3 The status of Greek

Many languages, either neighboring or not, have influenced Greek through the ages. Historical, political, and cultural factors as well as language contact contributed to the formation of MG. Language contact is in force when speakers of a linguistic community are able to handle more than one linguistic system. In other words, bilingualism triggers the contact as well as the mutual influence among languages. Language contact was and still is an ongoing phenomenon\(^1\) (see among others McMahon (2005: 285-286), Thomason (2005: 2)). Turkish, Italian, French and of course English, among others, are some of the languages that had affected MG.

The MG language was officially created after the revolution against the Turks in 1821. Inevitably, a great amount of Turkish or Albanian loanwords passed into MG. Afterwards due to the contact with the Italian and the French many foreign words entered the MG vocabulary. During the latter part of the 20\(^{th}\) century and later the main source of borrowing is English, which is affecting not only MG but also many other languages worldwide (see 2.1).

In the sections below I will present the relation of MG with other languages such as Turkish, Italian and French and I will cite briefly some influences attested in MG by these languages (2.3.1). In 2.3.2 I will focus on the relation between English and MG, which will lead to a better understanding of why English is the most popular L2 for MG speakers and why the influences attested nowadays are of a great extent.

### 2.3.1 Influences by other languages

After the fall of Constantinople in 1453 the Greeks came under the dominance of the Turks for a very long period of time, until the Greek revolution in 1821. During all these centuries a

---

\(^1\) Regarding the phenomenon of language contact see also Matras (2009), Siemund (2008) and Thomason (2001).
great amount of Turkish loanwords passed into MG (see examples in (1)) (Argyriadis (1990: 211)):

(1)  
(a) jakás, o < turkish *yaka «collar»
(b) jaúrti, to < Turkish *yogurt «yogurt»
(c) karpúzi, to < Turkish *karpuz «watermelon»
(d) kavγás, o < Turkish *kavga «fight»
(e) lekés, o < Turkish *leke «stain»
(f) bakális, o < Turkish *bakkal «grocer»
(g) xalvás, o < Turkish *helva «halvah»
(h) xatíri, to < Turkish *hatir «sake»

Influences are also observed from the Italian since they possessed Greek regions as well. Thus, the language contact was pretty intense. Italian loanwords in MG are recorded among others by Argyriadis (1990: 212):

(2)  
(a) varéli, to < Ital. *barile «barrel»
(b) vómva, i < Ital. *bomba «bomb»
(c) γántzos, o < Ital. *ganci «hook»
(d) etikéta, i < Ital. *etichetta «tag»
(e) káltsa, i < Ital. *calze «sock»
(f) kaprítso, to < Ital. *capriccio «caprice»
(g) katsaviói, to < Ital. *cacciavite «screwdriver»
(h) lukéto, to < Ital. *lucchetto «padlock»

However, during the 20th century two languages became the main source of borrowing for MG: French and English (Mackridge, 1985). The influence from both languages is indirect since they never co-existed in the same territory. However, their influence on MG is an outcome of the predominance of the French and the English culture (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 110-111)). As long as English is concerned, it will be further analyzed in 2.3.2.

MG borrowed a huge amount of French loanwords during the last century. A possible reason for this phenomenon is that in the course of the first half of the 20th century the French
language was an international language (especially for the domain of diplomacy etc.). Consequently, French was the most widespread language in Greece among the other European languages. Also, it was considered as a language of prestige, the language of literature and elegance. Many educated people studied in French universities and a great number of French books or theatrical plays were translated into Greek. Moreover, French was taught in primary school until 1960 (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 110-115)).

French loanwords are attested in domains such as fashion, clothing and beauty (examples in 3(a)-(c)), vehicles (examples in 3(d)-(f)), entertainment and arts (examples in 3(g)-(i)), cooking and pastry (examples in 3(j)-(l)), decoration and furniture (examples in 3(m)-(o)) (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 115-123), Mackridge (1990: 433-434)):

(3)  
(a) asortí < French assorti «well-matched»
(b) kalsón, to < French caleçon «tights»
(c) paltó, to < French paletot «coat»

d) abrajáž, to < French embrayage «clutch»
e) parbríz, to < French pare-brise «indshield»
f) portbagáz, to < French porte-bagages «bootlid»

g) galerí, i < French gallerie «gallery»
h) premiéra, i < French première «premiere»
i) resitál, to < French récital «recital»

(j) besamél, i < French béchamel «bechamel»
k) gofréta, i < French gaufrette «wafer»
l) omeléta, i < French omelette «omelette»

(m) dekoratér, o < French décorateur «decorator»
n) labatér, to < French lampadaire «floor lamp»
o) sezlóng, i < French chaise-longue «deck chair»

---

2 Papadopoulos (1930: 3-33) cites an extensive list of gallicisms found in MG.
Apart from French loanwords in MG there are found idiomatic expressions that seem to have been translated directly from the French language:

(4) (a) pérno to proínó mu
     prendre le petit-déjeuner mon
     ‘have my breakfast’

(b) pérno to bánio mu
     prendre le bain mon
     ‘take my bath’

(c) katá pása piθanótita
     selon toute probabilité
     ‘in all probability’

Furthermore, influences in MG during the 20th century are attested due to German (5a) or Russian (5b) (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 22)).

(5) (a) delicatessen, to < Germ. Delikatessen «deli»

(b) vótka, i < Russ. вода «vodka»

2.3.2 In relation to English

English was one of the main sources of language borrowing for MG since the 20th century. Nowadays its influence is still in progress having impact in the MG vocabulary as long as the MG morphosyntax (see chapters 3 and 4).

Before moving on to examining the actual cases of the English influence on MG I will state briefly some of the predominant reasons why English is that widespread and popular among Greek speakers.

After the second half of the 20th century, the relation between English and Greek becomes more intense. The huge progress in the domain of technology, where English is the dominant language of communication, brought into MG a huge number of English loanwords that cannot be assimilated or translated in MG. As a result, the English loanwords enter MG in order to denominate the new technological achievements. What happens in the domain
technology is also observed in other domains of science as well, e.g. the loanword netrónio < Engl. neutron which comes from the domain of physics (Mackridge (1990: 432-433)).

Many educated people prefer at this point English or American Universities to continue their studies. Furthermore, the English literature is translated into MG, along with American films and songs, which are commonplace in Greek society. A general tendency towards English and American ways of living is the trend of this era (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 132-133)).

Nowadays the contact between English and MG is more intense than ever. English films, songs and TV series deluge the Greek society daily. Moreover, the appearance of the Internet in Greece approximately 20 years ago, and its wide spread some years later, contributed to the consolidation of the English language. New English terms regarding networking were inserted into MG as well as the gradual development of the social media brought in the surface a brand new «English originated» vocabulary which is necessary in order to facilitate the communication between the Internet users. The Internet came along with online gaming, which is very popular especially amongst young users. A special gaming vocabulary completely influenced by English turned up and started being the communication code between the Greek gamers. What is more, during the last few years the English language is being taught from the first grade of primary school as an L2. However nowadays the insertion of English teaching in the first grade of primary is being considered and in some schools is under experimental test. As a result, children come in contact with English from a very young age, they get used to the English vocabulary and syntax and as a result they tend to insert some words or even structures in their everyday life.

The presence of the English influence is present in domains such as sports (examples in 6 (a)-(b)), technology (examples in 6 (c)-(d)), entertainment (examples in 6 (e)-(f)), fashion, clothing and beauty (examples in (6g)), as well as cooking and pastry (mainly influences are noticed from the American culture) (examples in 6 (h)-(i)), (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 133-137), Mackridge (1990: 435-436)) and of course the Internet (examples in 6 (j)-(l)). The English language gave plenty of loanwords in MG regarding other aspects of everyday life (examples in (6m)):

(6) (a) gol, to < Engl. goal
2.4 Summary

In this chapter I examined the current status of the English language as a global language of communication (see section 2.1). Also I tried to investigate the reasons why English is such a popular L2 for speakers all around the globe (see section 2.2). Furthermore, I focused on Greek, and I reviewed influences attested on MG language from other languages. Mainly I stated changes in MG due to Turkish, Italian and French giving several examples (see section 2.3.1). In the following section (2.3.2) I examined in detail the relation between English and MG and I tried to figure out the reasons why English is so widespread among Greek speakers (see section 2.3.2). However, English has a great influence on MG today. The actual influences that English has on MG regarding lexical borrowing will be the main subject of the following chapter.
3. The influence of English on MG

As I have shown earlier, in 2.3.2, the contact between MG and English through the past decades is pretty intense. English is the most common and popular L2 for MG speakers. Speakers of MG use English during their everyday communication, on the Internet, including social media, blogs, gaming etc. and in other aspects of their lives. The widespread use of English inevitably has impact on the language. Thus, English has affected MG and, more and more elements of the English language are observed in MG.

In the sections below I refer to the influence of English on MG regarding lexical borrowing and more specifically loans (3.1), loan translations or calques (3.2), semantic loanwords (3.3), some hybrid structures (3.4), a pretty recent phenomenon, and finally I regard Anglicisms (3.5), which consists the main subject of my research.

3.1 Loans

Loans or loanwords enter the L1 (recipient language) from an L2 (donor or source language). Consequently, the borrowing element did not belong to the L1 but it was inserted in its vocabulary from a foreign language system and hereinafter it is consists an integral part of its lexicon3 (see among others Campbell (2004:63), Fromkin et al.(2008: 659-670)). However, the insertion of loans in a language contributes to the renewal of its vocabulary since it can become a source of new words (Fromkin et al. (2008: 659-670)).

Loans from English into MG can be either direct or indirect. In the case of direct loans, the source language (MG) borrows directly the form and the meaning of the borrowing element of the donor language (see among others Petrounias (2002: 29)). Examples of direct loans from English into MG are the following4:

---

3 Regarding the phenomenon of borrowing see among others Durkin (2009), Karantzola-Fliatouras (2004), McMahon (2005) and Papanastasiou (2016).
4 For more loanwords from English into MG see also 2.3.2.
3.2 Loan translations (calques)

Loan translations or calques are borrowed words or phrases that enter the vocabulary of the L2 after they had been literally and word-by-word translated using elements that already exist in the vocabulary of the language (see among others Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994: 35), Fromkin et al. (2008: 663), Xydopoulos (2008: 112), Papanastasiou (2016: 2)).

Petrounias (2002: 29-30) states that into the Greek language there are plenty of loan translations, which replace loanwords, since the latter were considered as an evidence of language poverty or language decay.

Loan translations can either be one-word formations (see examples in 8 (a)-(e)), or whole units (see examples in 8 (f)-(i)):

(8)   (a) aeroplanofóro, to < Engl. aircraft carrier
      (b) iperǒínami, i < Engl. superpower
      (c) metasximatistís, o < Engl. transformer
      (d) termatofíłakas, o < Engl. goalkeeper
      (e) uranokístis, o < Engl. skyscraper (Petrounias (2002: 29).
(f) filetikés ðiakrisis, i < Engl. *racial discriminations*
(g) óksini vroxí, i < Engl. *acid rain*
(h) píryos eléγxu, o < Engl. *control tower*
(i) plísi egefálu, i < Engl. *brain washing*

3.3 Semantic loanwords

Semantic loanwords are borrowed elements that carry the semantic meaning they had in the L1. In particular, semantic loanwords are words that enter the L2 after are translated using elements that already exist in the language. However, in such cases, the complete word is already part of the language’s vocabulary. Nevertheless, due to the influence of the foreign element its meaning is extended in order to include the borrowed meaning (see among others Karantzola-Fliatouras (2004: 182), Papanastasiou (2016: 2)).

An example of semantic borrowing from English into MG is the word *podíki* (= mouse).

(9) (a) *podíki* (= mouse): animal, a small mammal with short fur, a pointed face and a long tail.\(^5\)

Due to the English influence the MG word *podíki* (= mouse) got a new meaning:

(b) *podíki* < Engl. *mouse*: a small device that you move across a surface in order to move a cursor on the computer screen.\(^6\)

\(^5\) The definition comes from the Cambridge Dictionary available in [http://dictionary.cambridge.org](http://dictionary.cambridge.org)
\(^6\) The definition comes from the Cambridge Dictionary available in [http://dictionary.cambridge.org](http://dictionary.cambridge.org)
3.4 Hybrid structures

Hybrid structures are recently attested in MG. They consist of an English loanword and an element of a Greek origin. Hybrid structures can be either VPs or NPs. In both cases the noun comes from English and the verb (cases 10 (a)-(c)) or any other element (in case of (10d) a pronoun) is MG:

(10)  (a) íme se mud  (b) pérno to bas  (c) páo γia sóping
      I am in mood     take the bus     go for shopping
      ‘I’m in the mood’ ‘take the bus’ ‘go for shopping’

      (d) man mu
      man my
      ‘my man’

Hybrid structures are most common between young speakers of MG that use such phrases among the borders their linguistic community. They wish to differentiate from the speakers outside their community and to highlight the intimacy between the members involved. In some cases hybrid structures are used to demonstrate bantering or joking.

Hybrid structures are found in the slang vocabulary of MG as well (Christopoulou et al., 2016):

(11) (a) fak re < Engl. *fuck*
     (b) áde fak < Engl. *fuck*

Also in MG are observed collocations including the MG verb *káno* (= do) and an English loanword giving hybrid structures. In most cases the English loanword is a verb and consequently this might be a procedure of integrating verb loanwords of English origin into MG:
It is important to note that in MG is widespread the use of the MG verb káno (= do) as a light verb mimicking the equivalent English light verb do. It is used in several ways in the place of other MG verbs, creating new collocations:

\[
\begin{align*}
(12) & \quad (a) \text{káno klik/ láik/ ser} \\
& \quad \text{do click like share} \\
& \quad \text{‘click/like/share’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
(13) & \quad (a) \text{káno ta piáta} \quad \text{instead of} \quad \text{pléno ta piáta} \\
& \quad \text{do the dishes} \quad \text{wash the dishes} \\
& \quad \text{‘do the dishes’} \quad \text{‘wash the dishes’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
(13) & \quad (b) \text{káno ta níxia} \quad \text{instead of} \quad \text{váfo ta níxia} \\
& \quad \text{do the nails} \quad \text{paint the nails} \\
& \quad \text{‘do the nails’} \quad \text{‘paint the nails’}
\end{align*}
\]

3.5 Anglicisms

According to Görlach (2003: 1) “an anglicism is a word or idiom that is recognizably English in its form (spelling, pronunciation, morphology, or at least one of the three, but is accepted as an item in the vocabulary of the receptor language”.

However, Anglicisms may be less obvious than concrete loanwords. Following Pulcini et al. (2012: 5-6) Anglicisms include other forms of borrowing as well, such as adapted loans, hybrids, calques and semantic loans. What is more, the term Anglicism might include a wider range of phenomena regarding the Anglicization of the language. It can be used in order to refer to general influences due to English attested on the phonological, morphological, syntactic as well as phraseological level.

Gottlieb (2005: 163) as stated by Pulcini et al. (2012: 5) gives a more flexible definition regarding Anglicisms. He identifies an Anglicism as “any individual or systemic feature adapted or adopted from English, or inspired or boosted by English models, used in intralingual communication in a language other than English”.
Taking the definitions above into account I consider as Anglicisms phenomena that have undergone the English influence. More specifically I include phenomena found on the phraseological as well as on the morphological and syntactic level of MG. In particular, I assume that an Anglicism is an element found on the linguistic levels mentioned above which has entered the recipient language from English. What is more the imported element is literally translated, therefore calqued and it is used in the exact same way that it is used in the donor language.

3.6 Summary

In this chapter I examined the influences English has on MG regarding lexical borrowing. More specifically I considered cases of loans (see section 3.1), loan translations (see section 3.2) and semantic loanwords (see section 3.3) giving examples for each case. Also, I referred to hybrid structures (see section 3.4), a phenomenon pretty recent for MG. Finally, in 3.5 I stated the definitions of Görlach (2003), Gottlieb (2005) and Pulcini et al. (2012) regarding Anglicisms. Having taken into consideration the definitions above I made an attempt to give a definition regarding Anglicisms that would be appropriate for this current work. Anglicisms found in MG will be further analyzed in the following chapter.
4. Anglicisms in MG

In this chapter I will examine Anglicisms (as defined in 3.5) found in MG. I divide Anglicisms in MG into two large categories: a) Anglicisms that are idiomatic multiword expressions (idiomatic MWEs) (see 4.1 and further) and b) Anglicisms that cause changes on the MG grammatical system (see 4.2 and further).

In the first part I consider Anglicisms that are idiomatic MWEs. Firstly, I attempt to give some characteristics of a MWE expression (4.1) and secondly I attempt to define idiomaticity (4.1.1). After that I cite some examples of Anglicisms that have been recorded by other researchers (4.1.2). In 4.1.3 I present the data of my personal research and I attempt their analysis. I refer to the methodology I followed and then I present each structure separately giving its special characteristics. Finally, in 4.1.4 I present idiomatic MWEs that are found mainly in the slang vocabulary of MG.

In the second part I regard Anglicisms that bring about changes on the MG structural system. As a first approach I briefly discuss what a structural change is and then I state examples from bibliography considering structural changes in MG (4.2.1). In 4.2.2 I display the data of my analysis. I mention the methodology I followed and further on I present and analyze each structure giving its special characteristics.

The section 4.3 that follows summarizes the main points of the previous sections. Also, in this part I attempt to reach some first conclusions regarding Anglicisms in MG.

4.1 Idioms – Anglicisms as idiomatic MWEs

In this part I will focus on Anglicisms as idiomatic MWEs. First of all, I will try to give a definition of idiomaticity (4.1.1) and I will state several examples from bibliography (4.1.2). Then I will move further on to the analysis of my data in the general vocabulary (4.1.3) as well as in the slang vocabulary of MG (4.1.4). But above all, what is a multiword expression?
The term *multiword expression*\(^7\) (hereafter MWE) refers to a lexical item that crosses word boundaries. A MWE can be dissected into multiple simple words and it can be lexically, phonetically, morphosyntactically, semantically, and/or pragmatically idiosyncratic (Baldwin (2015), Baldwin & Kim (2010: 3), Sag et al. (2002), Salehi et al. (2014: 472)), e.g.:

\[\begin{align*}
(14) & \quad \text{(a) kick the bucket} \\
& \quad \text{(b) take a walk} \\
& \quad \text{(c) take advantage (of)} \\
& \quad \text{(d) fresh air}\end{align*}\]

MWEs can be compositional if their meaning comes easily from the constituent elements (15a) and non-compositional if their meaning does not arise from the component parts (15b) (Salehi et al. (2014: 472)):  

\[\begin{align*}
(15) & \quad \text{(a) stand up < rise to one’s feet} \\
& \quad \text{(b) strike up < to start playing}\end{align*}\]

In order to avoid possible confusions in this work I am not going to use terms such as *collocations*\(^8\) or *idioms* when referring to my data. I consider them in their majority MWEs. However, MWEs are schemas that display some kind of idiomaticity (Salehi et al. (2015: 977)).

\[\begin{align*}
4.1.1 \text{ Defining idiomaticity}
\end{align*}\]

Following Baldwin (2015) and Baldwin & Kim (2010: 4-6) a MWE can display a) lexical, b) phonetic, c) morphosyntactic, d) semantic and e) pragmatic idiomaticity:

\[^7\] The term *multiword expression* (MWE) is synonymous with terms such as *multiword unit*, *phraseological unit*, *fixed expression* etc. (Baldwin & Kim (2010: 1)).

\[^8\] According to Benson (1990), a collocation is “an arbitrary and recurrent word combination”, as stated by Baldwin & Kim (2010: 10).
Lexical idiomaticity is attested when one or more lexemes of the MWE cannot be used outside the boundaries of the MWE, e.g. *ad hominem*. In this example none of the components can be used alone in English words. In this case lexical idiomaticity is directly linked to morphosyntactic and semantic idiomaticity because the behavior of the MWE cannot be predicted due to the lack of lexical knowledge for its parts.

Phonetic idiomaticity is related to a specific manner of pronunciation of the component elements of the MWE, e.g. *cordon bleu*.

When the morphosyntax of each component element is different from the morphosyntax of the MWE, the MWE displays morphosyntactic idiomaticity, e.g. *by and large*. The example above is morphosyntactically idiomatic since it is adverbial in nature but it consists of an adverb and an adjective.

Semantic idiomaticity testifies that the meaning of the whole MWE does not necessarily arise from the meaning of each one of its components, e.g. *to blow hot and cold*. This specific MWE has the meaning of *to constantly change opinions* but this cannot occur from the constituent elements. Also, in the MWE there could be more than one semantic content that is not coded in its components, e.g. *bus driver*, where the driver can be a woman etc. (see also Salehi et al. (2015: 977)). Baldwin & Kim (2010: 5) assume that the notion of *figuration* is closely related to the notion of semantic idiomaticity. In this way the components of the MWE do have some metaphoric, hyperbolic or metonymic meaning apart from their literal one.

Finally, e) pragmatic idiomaticity shows that the MWE is linked with a fixed set of situations or a particular context, e.g. *all aboard*. The phrase is associated with a specific situation, i.e. the immediate departure of a train or ship.

4.1.2 Examples from bibliography

Mackridge (1990: 487) noticed structures in MG that are translations of the equivalent English phrases and were found mainly in the political and journalistic speech. Such phrases are:
(16) (a) i korifi tu payóvounu\textsubscript{GEN}
the tip of the iceberg
‘the tip of the iceberg’

(b) i oratí plevrá tu payóvounu\textsubscript{GEN}
The visible side of the iceberg
‘the visible side of the iceberg’

The examples above \textit{i korifi tu payóvounu}\textsuperscript{9} and \textit{i oratí plevrá tu payóvounu} are calques of the equivalent English phrases \textit{the tip of the iceberg} and \textit{the visible side of the iceberg}. Similarly:

(17) (a) alisiōtí adiôrasi
chain reaction
‘chain reaction’

(17) (b) sirá alisiōtón\textsubscript{GEN} adiôráseon\textsubscript{GEN}
series chain reactions
‘series of chain reactions’

The MG phrases \textit{alisiōtí adiôrasi} and \textit{sirá alisiōtón adiôráseon} seem to be translations of the English phrases \textit{chain reaction} and \textit{series of chain reactions} respectively.

Haris (2008: 154-155) and Petrounias (2007: 355) support the opinion that the Greek adverb \textit{makrán} has calqued the English phrase \textit{by far} and it is used in order to refer to something of a great difference. Likewise:

(18) (a) páli ke páli
again and again
‘again and again’

\textsuperscript{9} This idiom is considered as internationalism by some authors (Pulcini et al. (2012: 14)). According to Piirainen (2012) it is attested in forty-five European languages.
The Greek phrases páli ke páli or ksaná ke ksaná are translations of the English phrase again and again and are used instead of the Greek adverbs sinéxia or astamátita. Also:

(19) polí kaló γiα na íne alíθiα

‘too good to be true’

The Greek phrase polí kaló γiα na íne alíθiα calques the English phrase too good to be true. However, an indigenous phrase of MG could be íne tóso kaló pu òe borí na íne alíθiα (=it is that good that it can’t be true) (Haris (2008: 242)).

4.1.3 Data analysis

All the MWE’s that I examine and I present in (4.1.3.1 - 4.1.3.12 and in 4.1.4 concerning slang vocabulary) are ambiguous between a literal interpretation and an idiomatic one.

Before I move further on the data analysis I will refer to some methodological issues. I collected my sample of MWEs through Internet searches from blogs and social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.), chat rooms, gaming, news sites, TV, the Press and everyday colloquial speech from January 2015 until May 2016. I made a list of approximately sixty idiomatic MWEs that seem to have been influenced by English (all cases are found in the Appendix). I checked the appearance of these expressions in Google and I chose the phrases that were more frequent. After that I studied the formal characteristics of these expressions and I compared them with their genuine equivalent English expressions.

I checked their appearance in the MG dictionaries such as the Modern Greek Dictionary (http://www.greek-language.gr/) and the Dictionary of Modern Greek by George Babiniotis and I found that they were not listed as lemmas. After that I investigated their
emergence in MG corpora. More specifically I checked the Hellenic National Corpus (http://hnc.ilsp.gr) and the Corpus of Greek Texts (http://www.sek.edu.gr). At this point it is important to note that not all data appear in the MG corpora. Moreover, slang MWEs are not attested at all in the corpora. However, it is crucial to mention that MG corpora are not fully updated since they include a limited number of MG texts. As a result, I do not have access to a wide range of MG texts in order to check the existence of such newly imported elements, and consequently that could be considered as a weakness of this current work.

What is more I checked the appearance of such MWEs on the web through the search engine Google. Finally, I focused on Twitter and I tried to verify their existence in MG speech. What is more, from my online search further data came to the surface about the MWEs under consideration. This information includes the period of appearance of each structure on the web as well as useful elements about the contexts they occur in and their users in general.

Following Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos (2015) at the presentation of each MWE that follows I give the MWE that constitutes the Anglicism and the equivalent English one. Further on I state some semantic or morphosyntactic information when needed. I cite an example or examples of usage taken from the web and I attempt to figure out each MWEs special characteristics (e.g. the first appearance on the web, the contexts in which occurs etc.).

The same procedure was followed for the MWEs in the slang vocabulary of MG (4.1.4).

4.1.3.1 éxo skeletús stín dulápa mu

The phrase éxo skeletús stín dulápa mu is probably a word-by-word translation of the English equivalent phrase I have skeletons in my closet:

(20)  (a) éxo₁SG  skeletúsMASC,PL,ACC  stín  dulápaFEM,SG,ACC  mu
      have  skeletons  in  the  closet  my

‘I have skeletons in my closet’
The indigenous MG phrase is \textit{éxo kápio mistikó} (=I have a secret). The phrase shows that somebody has a secret that does not want to reveal. In some cases, in MG apart from the word \textit{dulápa} (=closet) the use of the word \textit{dulápia} (=cupboards) is noticed in the same context and of course with the same meaning.

It is attested in both the MG corpora, and both instances come from newspaper articles. The first instance dates back in 2005. The Google search engine gives approximately 1300 hits; the first one is from 2010. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives plenty of results as well, the first one dates back in 2010.

\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{ta kómata éxun skeletús stin dulápa tus}
\end{enumerate}
\begin{flushleft}
the parties have skeletons in the closet their
\end{flushleft}
\begin{flushleft}
‘parties have skeletons in their closet’
\end{flushleft}

\[4.1.3.2\text{ kléo páno apó to ximéno γála}\]

The expression \textit{kléo páno apó to ximéno γála} seems to calque the English expression \textit{cry over spilt milk}:

\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{(a) kléo\textsubscript{1SG} páno apó to ximéno\textsubscript{NEUT,SG,ACC} γála\textsubscript{NEUT,SG,ACC}}
\end{enumerate}
\begin{flushleft}
cry over from the spilt milk
\end{flushleft}
\begin{flushleft}
‘cry over spilt milk’
\end{flushleft}

The indigenous MG phrase is \textit{δε boró na káno típota γία na alákso tin katástasi} (=I cannot do anything to change the situation). The phrase shows that there is no need to worry or be unhappy about a situation that cannot be changed. Usually it is found in the imperative form \textit{min klés páno apó to ximéno γála} (= don’t cry over spilt milk).

It is attested only in one corpus, the \textit{Hellenic National Corpus} and all instances come from newspaper articles. The first instance dates back to 1997, an indication that it is quite old. The Google search engine gives approximately 1500 hits; the first one is from 2005. All
instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives plenty of results as well, the first one dates back in 2009.

(b) o Saradéas éleye páda “poté min kles páno apó to
the Saradeas was saying always never not cry over from the

ximéno γála
spilt milk
‘Saradeas always used to say, “never cry over spilt milk”

[April 2013, Source]

4.1.3.3 kimáme me aftó/páno tu

The MWE kimáme me aftó/páno tu possibly translates its English equivalent sleep on it:

(22) (a₁) kimáme₁SG me aftó₁NEUT,SG,ACC
sleep with it
‘sleep on it’

(aᵢ) kimáme₁SG páno₁NEUT,SG,GEN
tu sleep on it
‘sleep on it’

The indigenous MG verb is skéftome (= think). The phrase shows that someone will take some time in order to think and decide about a situation. Usually it is attested in future tense, e.g. θα kimiθó me aftó/páno tu (= I’ll sleep).

It is not attested in any of the MG corpora. Furthermore, Google hits as well as Twitter results are difficult to be estimated.

(b) o Nikos ípe káti enōiaférōn γía tu álbum
the Nick said something interesting about the album
The expression `kratáo káti sto mialó mu` seems to copy the English expression `keep something in my mind`:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(a) kratáo}_{1SG} \quad káti \quad sto \quad mialó_{NEUT,SG,ACC} \quad mu \\
&\text{keep} \quad \text{something} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{mind} \quad \text{my}
\end{align*}
\]

‘I keep something in my mind’

The indigenous MG phrase is `éxo káti sto mialó mu/sto nu mu/thimáme` (= have something in mind, remember). The phrase shows that someone will take some time in order to think and decide about a situation. Usually it is attested in imperative, e.g. `kráta to sto mialó su` (= keep that in mind).

It is not attested in any of the MG corpora. However, Google search engine gives approximately 8000 hits; the first one is from 2010. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives plenty of results as well, the first one dates back in 2012.

\[
\begin{align*}
&(b) \quad ta \quad kratá \quad sto \quad mialó \quad mu \quad ke \quad prospaθó \quad na \quad min \quad káno \quad ta \quad ïôia \\
&\text{them} \quad \text{hold} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{mind} \quad \text{my} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{try} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{not} \quad \text{make} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{same} \quad \text{mistakes}
\end{align*}
\]

‘I keep them in mind and I try not to make the same mistakes’
4.1.3.5 krívo káti káto apó to xalí

The idiomatic MWE krívo káti káto apó to xalí presumably translates the equivalent English MWE sweep something under the carpet/the rug:

(24) (a) krívo$_{1}$SG káti káto apó to xalí$_{\text{NEUT,SG,ACC}}$

sweep something under from the carpet

‘I sweep something under the carpet/the rug’

The equivalent MG phrase is krívo káti για na min to adimetopíso (= I hide something cause I don’t want to face it).

It is attested only in one corpus, the Corpus of Greek Texts and all instances come from newspaper articles. The Google search engine gives approximately 15000 hits, which show that the phrase is quite well-known and frequent in use; the first one is from 2008. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives plenty of results as well, the first one dates back in 2012.

(b) δε θέλο na krívo ta provlímata káto apó to xalí

not want to sweep the problems under from the carpet

‘I don’t want to sweep the problems under the carpet’

[July 2016, Source]

4.1.3.6 pérno to xróno mu

The phrase pérno to xróno mu seems to be word-by-word translation of the English phrase take (my) time:

(25) (a) pérno$_{1}$SG to xróno$_{\text{MASC,SG,ACC}}$ mu

take the time my

‘I take my time’
The indigenous MG phrases are *me tin isixia su/sas, éxis/éxete óso xróno xriázese/xriázeste* (= take your time). Usually the phrase is attested in the imperative, e.g. *páre to xróno su* (= take your time).

It is attested only in one corpus, the *Corpus of Greek Texts* and all instances come from newspaper articles. The Google search engine gives approximately 17000 hits, which show that the phrase is quite well-known and frequent in use; the first one is from 2009. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives plenty of results as well, the first one dates back in 2015.

(b) *páre to xróno su ke prospáθise na iremísís*

*take the time yours and try to relax*

‘take your time and try to relax’

[September 2016, Source]

4.1.3.7 pulái san zestó psomí

The MWE *pulái san zestó psomí* presumably translates the equivalent English one *it sells like hot buns*:

(26) (a) *puláisG san zestóNEUT,SG,ACC psomiNEUT,SG,ACC*

*sells like hot bun*

‘It sells like hot buns’

The indigenous MG phrase is *káti éxi zítisi* (= something is on demand).

It is attested only in one corpus, the *Hellenic National Corpus* and all instances come from newspaper articles. The first instance dates back in 2005. The Google search engine gives approximately 30000 hits, which show that the phrase is quite common and frequent in use; the first one is from 2007. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives plenty of results as well, the first one dates back in 2013.
4.1.3.8 “skéftome ékso apó to kutí”

The expression “skéftome ékso apó to kutí” probably calques the English expression think outside the box:

(27)  (a) skéftome_{ISG} ékso apó to kutí_{NEUT,SG,ACC}

think outside of the box

‘I think outside the box’

The indigenous MG phrase is skéftome me διμιουργικό τρόπο (= think in a creative way).

It is not attested in any of the MG corpora. The Google search engine gives approximately 70000 hits, which show that the phrase is quite common and frequent in use; the first one is from 2011. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives plenty of results as well, the first one dates back in 2014.

(b) fadastíte to γαλιλέο na mi skeftótan ékso apó to kutí

imagine the Galilean to not think out of the box

‘imagine Galilean not thinking outside the box’

[May 2013, Source]

4.1.3.9 spáo ti rutína

The MWE spáo ti rutína seems to translate word by word the English MWE break the habit:

(28)  (a) spáo_{ISG} ti rutína_{FEM,SG,ACC}
break the habit

‘I break the habit’

The indigenous MG phrase is stamatáo na káno káti epòôino ke enoxlitikó (= stop doing something bad or harmful).

It is attested only in one corpus, the Corpus of Greek Texts and all instances come from newspaper articles. The Google search engine gives approximately 1000 hits; the first one is from 2005. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives some results, the first one dates back in 2014.

(b) spáo ti rutína me mia proíní bíra
break the habit with a morning beer

‘I break the habit with a morning beer’

[July 2011, Source]

4.1.3.10 sto télos tis méras

The phrase sto télos tis méras probably copies the English phrase at the end of the day:

(29)  (a) sto télosNEUT,SG,ACC tis mérasFEM,SG,GEN
at the end of the day

‘at the end of the day’

The indigenous MG phrases are teliká or stin teliki (= finally).

It is attested only in one corpus, the Corpus of Greek Texts and all instances come from newspaper articles. However, Google hits as well as Twitter results are difficult to be estimated\(^\text{10}\).

(b) sto télos tis méras metráne ta érγa ke óxi ta lója

\(^{10}\) The frequency is difficult to be estimated due to the fact that the phrase has two meanings in MG.
at end of the day count the facts and not the words
‘at the end of the day, there are the facts that count and not the words’

[July 2015, Source]

4.1.3.11 tin áli méra

The expression *tin áli méra* possibly translates the English expression *the other day*:

![Image of text]

The indigenous MG phrases are *tis proáles/kápies meres prin* (= some days ago).

It is not attested in any of the MG corpora. Also Google hits as well as Twitter results are difficult to be estimated\(^{11}\).

![Image of text]

4.1.3.12 trofi γia sképsi

The MWE *trofi γia sképsi* seems to calque the equivalent English one *food for thought*:

![Image of text]

\(^{11}\) The frequency is difficult to be estimated due to the fact that the phrase has two meanings in MG.
food for thought
‘food for thought’

The indigenous MG verb is skéftome (= think).

It is attested only in one corpus, the Corpus of Greek Texts and all instances come from newspaper articles. The Google search engine gives approximately 140000 hits, which show that the phrase is quite famous and frequent in use; the first one is from 2005. All instances come from blogs of several interests and newspapers. Twitter gives some results, the first one dates back in 2013.

(b) εὖοι ἐνε ἀκαπέδε ῥίτα π̣υ θα συ δόσυν τροφ ὑα σκέψι

here are fifteen sayings that will you give food for thought
‘here are fifteen sayings that will give you food for thought’

[August 2016, Source]

4.1.4 Idiomatic structures in slang vocabulary of MG

Anglicisms that are MWEs are attested also in the slang vocabulary of MG. They seem to calque their equivalent MWEs of English slang. Following Christopoulou et al. (to appear) I divided the slang MWEs of MG that seem to be calques of English into two categories: a) MWEs that contain a slang word although they do not display a taboo meaning and b) MWEs that don’t include a slang word, even though they refer to a taboo meaning (all of the cases are presented in the Appendix).

None of the MWEs found in the slang vocabulary of MG was attested in the MG corpora as well as in Twitter. Thus I focus in the presentation of the data regarding the search engine Google.

4.1.4.1 Idiomatic MWEs that contain a slang word
In the first part I am going to present indicative cases of slang MWEs that are of English origin and which contain slang word but their meaning is not considered as taboo (Christopoulou et al. (to appear)) (all of the cases are presented in the Appendix):

• **íðia skatá ḏiaforetikí méra**

The expression íðia skatá ḏiaforetikí méra seems to translate the English expression *same shit different day*.

(32) (a) íðia<sub>NEUT,PL,NOM</sub> skatá<sub>NEUT,PL,NOM</sub> ḏiaforetikí<sub>FEM,PL,NOM</sub> méra<sub>FEM,PL,NOM</sub>

same shit different day

‘same shit different day’

The indigenous MG phrases are *ta íðia ke ta ídia/ mia apó ta íðia* (= same old same old). It is used in a particular context in order to show the speaker’s indignation about a situation that doesn’t change. The Google search engine gives approximately 50 hits; the first one dates back in 2005.

(b) to móno pu boró na skeftó íne íðia skatá ḏiaforetikí méra

the only that can to think is same shit different day

‘the only thing I can think is about it is same shit different day’

[March 2013, Source]

• **ta skatá simvénun**

The MWE *ta skatá simvénun* probably calques the English slang MWE *shit happens*. The phrase denotes that unpredictable events may always happen and also there are bad and unpleasant situations that people cannot change.
The indigenous MG phrase is *simvénun aftá* (= such things do happen). The phrase denotes that unpredictable events may always happen and also there are bad and unpleasant situations that people cannot change. The Google search engine gives approximately 150 hits; the first one dates back in 2005.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(b) } ta \text{ skatá } \text{simvénun } ke \text{ tipota } \ddot{o} \text{en } \ddot{e} \text{xí } \text{simasia} \\
&\quad \text{the shit happen and nothing not has importance} \\
&\quad \text{‘shit happens and nothing matters’}
\end{align*}
\]

[September 2011, Source]

*filáo ton kólo kápiu*

The phrase *filáo ton kólo kápiu* presumably translates the English phrase *kiss sb’s ass*.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(a) filáo }_{\text{1SG}} \text{ ton } \text{kólo}_{\text{MASC,SG,ACC}} \text{ kápiu}_{\text{GEN}} \\
&\quad \text{kiss the ass sb’s} \\
&\quad \text{‘kiss sb’s ass’}
\end{align*}
\]

The indigenous MG phrase is *filáo katuriménes poðíes* (= to praise someone more than is reasonable). It is used in specific contexts in order to show that one person fawns over another. Also it denotes that the speaker uses all means to succeed. The Google search engine gives approximately 50 hits; the first one dates back in 2010.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(b) } \ddot{o} \text{e } \text{filisa } \text{ton } \text{kólo } \text{kanenós } \ddot{o} \text{ste } \text{na } \text{bo } \text{sto } \ddot{o} \text{imósio} \\
&\quad \text{not kissed the ass nobody’s so that to enter to the state} \\
&\quad \text{‘I didn’t kiss anybody’s ass in order to enter the state’}
\end{align*}
\]

[September 2011, Source]
The question form \( xézun \text{ i arkúðes sto doásos? } \) seems to be word by word translation of the English \textit{do bears shit in the woods?}.

\[
(35) \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{(a) } xézun_{3\text{PL}} \text{ i arkúðes}_{\text{FEM,PL,NOM}} \text{ sto } doásos_{\text{NEUT,SG,ACC}}; \\
\text{shit the bears in the woods} \\
\text{‘do bears shit in the woods?’}
\end{array}
\]

The indigenous MG phrase is \( \thetaéli \text{ ke érótima? } (=\text{you don’t have to question that}). \) This is a rhetorical question\(^{12} \), i.e. the context is about a specific fixed situation that cannot change. The Google search engine gives approximately 700 hits; the first one dates back in 2008.

\[
(35) \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{(b) } díni \text{ i óísi ópla stus fasístes? xézun \text{ i arkúðes sto doásos?} } \\
\text{gives the West weapons to the fascists shit the bears in the woods} \\
\text{‘Does the West give weapons to the fascists? Do bears shit in the woods?’}
\end{array}
\]

[February 2015, \textbf{Source}]

All the MWEs attested above do contain slang words (\textit{skatá} (=shit), \textit{kólos} (=ass), \textit{xézun} (=shit)) however their meaning is not considered as taboo.

\textbf{4.1.4.2 Idiomatic MWEs that convey a taboo meaning}

In the second part I am going to present indicative cases of slang MWEs that are of English origin and which do not contain a slang word; nevertheless, they do convey a taboo meaning (Christopoulou et al. (to appear)) (all of the cases are presented in the Appendix):

---

\(^{12}\) Likewise the rhetorical question \( íne \text{ o pápas katholikós? } \) found in the general vocabulary of MG seems to copy the equivalent question of English \textit{Is the Pope Catholic?}. \
• \textit{vγένο apó ti dulápa}

The MWE \textit{vγένο apó ti dulápa} seems to be a word by word translation of the English MWE \textit{come out of the closet}.

\begin{verbatim}(36) (a) vγένο\textsubscript{1SG} apó ti dulápa\textsubscript{FEM,SG,ACC} get out the closet ‘come out of the closet’\end{verbatim}

The indigenous MG verb is \textit{ekδιλόνομε} (= reveal that I am homosexual). It is used in contexts when someone announces that they are attracted to people of the same sex. The Google search engine gives approximately 50 hits; the first one dates back in 2011.

\begin{verbatim}(b) piós òiásimos i0opiós vγίκε apó ti dulápa? who famous actor came out the closet ‘Which celebrity came out of the closet?’\end{verbatim}

[October 2011, \textbf{Source}]

• \textit{kάνo narkotiká}

The expression \textit{kάνo narkotiká} probably calques the English expression \textit{do drugs}.

\begin{verbatim}(37) (a) kάνo\textsubscript{1SG} narkotiká\textsubscript{NEUT,PL,ACC} do drugs ‘do drugs’\end{verbatim}

The indigenous MG phrase is \textit{pέρno narkotiká} (= take drugs). It is used in specific contexts in order to show that someone is a drug user. The Google search engine gives approximately 10000 hits, which shows that the phrase is quite famous and common; the first one dates back in 2009.
All MWEs attested above don’t contain slang words however their meaning is taboo since it is linked with situations that are considered taboo for the Greek society, e.g., homosexuality and the use of drugs.

4.2 Changes on MG structure

In this section I am going to cite changes attested in the structure of MG due to the influence from English. First of all, I will give examples taken from the related bibliography (4.2.1) and further on I will present the data of my analysis (4.2.2).

But what can be characterized as a structural change? Generally, as a structural change can be considered the introduction of a structure that previously did not exist in a specific language system. Structural changes include changes on the levels of morphology and syntax. In particular, changes may be attested in word formation patterns, in word formation processes, in the emergence of new morphological models et cetera.

All collected data regarding MG (4.2.2) seem to have been influenced by English regarding the domain of morphosyntax.

4.2.1 Examples from bibliography

Concerning structural changes in MG, Petrounias (2007: 353) underlines a tendency to use gerund structures in MG imitating the English syntax, instead of the equivalent MG noun or a subordinate clause. In MG gerunds are formed by adding the suffix -ontas/-óntas to the verb.

(38) (a) maθénodas ton ipoloγísti instead of
learning the computer
‘learning the computer’

(b) i ekmáðisi tu ipolóγistíGEN
the learning of the computer
‘the learning of the computer’

He also states the use of the present perfect tense instead of the past simple, the past continuous or the present, imitating the English structure:

(39) (a) ópos éxun kániPAST PERF,3PL γia polá xrónia instead of
as (they) have done for many years

‘as they have done for many years’

(b) ópos kánunPRES,3PL γia polá xrónia
as (they) do for many years

‘as they do for many years’

Subordinate clauses in MG usually have a VS structure, where the Subject follows the Verb as in the example in (40a):

(40) (a) aftó pu íθele i María
this that wanted the Mary

‘this that Mary wanted’

Haris (2008: 212-217) argues that in MG subordinate clauses speakers tend to use SV structures, where the Subject precedes the Verb, imitating the English syntax as in (40b):

(b) aftó pu i María íθele
this that the Mary wanted

‘this that Mary wanted’

In English it’s compulsory that the Verb follows the Subject in order to refer to the agent due to the lack of inflectional morphology of the language. On the contrary, inflectional cases
of MG distinguish the Subject and the Object allowing the Verb to precede the Subject. In cases of emphasis, where the agent needs to be stressed, structures like in (40b) are acceptable.

4.2.2 Data analysis

I collected my sample of patterns attested in MG and seem to have been influenced by English, through Internet searches from blogs and social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.), chat rooms, gaming, news sites, TV, the Press and everyday colloquial speech from January 2015 until May 2016. I studied the formal characteristics of these patterns (such as morphological, syntactic etc.) and I compared them with their genuine equivalent patterns in English.

In order to check the appearance of such patterns in MG I consulted some MG dictionaries, where needed, such as the Modern Greek Dictionary (http://www.greek-language.gr/) and the Dictionary of Modern Greek by George Babiniotis as well as MG grammars, such as the one of Holton, Mackridge and Filippaki-Warburton (2005) and the one of Klairis and Babiniotis (2011).

Also I checked the emergence of such patterns in MG corpora. More specifically I checked the Hellenic National Corpus (http://hnc.ilsp.gr) and the Corpus of Greek Texts (http://www.sek.edu.gr). However, none of my patterns under test appears in the corpora. Finally, I checked the appearance of such patterns on the web through the search engine Google. Once again I have to point out that MG corpora are not fully updated since they include a limited number of MG texts. As a result, I do not have access to a wide range of MG texts in order to check the existence of such newly imported elements, and consequently that could be considered as a weakness of this current work.

In the following units (4.2.3.1 – 4.2.3.6) I present in detail patterns found in MG that seem to mimic the equivalent English ones. At the presentation of each pattern I give its special characteristics. More specifically I focus on the emergence of Phrasal Verbs (PVs) in MG (4.2.3.1), the re-emergence of pre-modified NPs (4.2.3.2), new cases of periphrastic adverbs (4.2.3.3), the emergence of the category postposition (4.2.3.4), some changes in the
themetic structure of MG verbs (4.2.3.5) and finally the emergence of causative form structures (4.2.3.6).

4.2.2.1 Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs (from now on PVs) are indigenous structures of the English language. A PV is a combination of a verb and a particle, which could either be a proposition (41a) or an adverb (41b):

(41)  (a) grow up  
      (b) look after

The meaning of the PV in some cases can be extrapolated from the meaning of its components e.g. grow up < become an adult. But in their majority PVs consist of idiomatic structures, since the meaning that arises does not come from the meaning of its constituents, e.g. look after < take care, beware.

English PVs can be transitive (examples in 42 (a)-(c)) or intransitive (see example in (42d)). In case of transitive structures, the Object can follow the particle e.g. look after (see example in (42a)), or it can be placed between the Verb and the particle, e.g. call (sb) back (see example in (42b)). When the Object is a personal pronoun it can only be placed between the Verb and the particle (see example in (42c)):

(42)  (a) He looks after his father.  
      (b) She called Nick back a few hours ago.  
      (c) She called me back a few hours ago.  
      (d) My children are growing up.  

*He looks his father after.  
* She called back Nick a few hours ago  
*She called back me a few hours ago.

Baldwin & Kim (2010: 9-15) and Sag et al. (2002) consider PVs as MWEs since they consist of more than one lexeme. According to the definition of idiomaticity in 4.1.1, PVs from the perspective of MWEs are not lexically and phonetically idiomatic. What is more they do not display morphosyntactic idiomaticity. Even in the cases where the elements of the PV are separated due to the occurrence of an object, this can be considered as a property of
transitive verbs in general. They are not associated with specific contexts, which means that they lack pragmatic idiomaticity as well. However they display semantic idiomaticity since the total meaning of the PV cannot be predicted from its components. As long as they display idiomaticity they are considered as MWEs.

Nevertheless, at this point I am not focusing on analyzing PVs attested in MG from the perspective of MWEs. PVs in MG are newly imported structures that bring about changes on the MG grammatical system. Following the idiomaticity theory of PVs as MWEs in English, PVs in MG do not present lexical, phonetic, morphosyntactic or pragmatic idiomaticity. In fact they display only semantic idiomaticity since their meaning does not always arise easily from the constituent parts.

In MG structures such PVs didn’t exist until recently (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2015, 2016). PVs in MG consist of a verb and a particle, which is usually a locative adverb, e.g. ékso (=out) (43a), káto (=down) (43b), píso (=back) (43c):

(43) (a) zitáo ékso  (b) γráfo káto  (c) pérho píso
    ask out  write down  call back
    ‘ask out’ ‘write down’ ‘call back’

Some Greek PVs are transparent since the meaning of the PV can be calculated from the meaning of its constituents, e.g. γráfo káto < list, register. However there are cases where the meaning of the PV is opaque as the meaning of the PV does not arise from the meaning of each component, e.g. zitáo ékso < ask out.

All incidences of PVs found on MG are transitive (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos 2015, 2016). The Object, which is a NP, can be placed before the verb (44a), or after the particle (44b) or even between the Verb and the Particle (44c), without changing the meaning of the PV or without causing ungrammaticality.:

(44) (a) to Níko θa píro1SG píso
    the Nick will call back
    ‘I will call Nick back’

(b) θa píro1SG píso to Níko
will call back the Nick
‘I will call Nick back’

(c) θa páro1SG to Niko píso
will call the Nick back
‘I will call Nick back’

It is important to note that pronouns in PVs can be placed between the verb and the particle in the case of present tense (44d) or between the auxiliary θa (= will) and the verb (44e) or before the verb in the case of past tenses (44f):

(d) páreIMP,2SG ton píso
call him back
‘call him back’

(e) θa ton páro píso
will him call back
‘I will call him back’

(f) ton íxapastperf,1sg pári píso
him had called back
‘I had called him back’

The following table displays a total comparative distribution between English and MG as far as the position of the object is concerned. In English PVs, the object (noun or pronoun) can only be placed between the verb and the particle. On the contrary in MG SVO structures, the object can be placed either between the verb and the particle or even after the particle (rows 1 and 4) (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016):
Table 1: Comparative distribution in English and MG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>MODERN GREEK (IN SVO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (1) *Peter will call back Nick | o Pétros θa pári\textsubscript{FUT,3SG} písō to Níko \begin{tabular}{l}
the Peter will call \hspace{1em} back the Nick \vspace{1em} \\
‘Peter will call back Nick’
\end{tabular} |
| (2) Peter will call Nick back | o Pétros θa pári\textsubscript{FUT,3SG} to Níko písō \begin{tabular}{l}
the Peter will call \hspace{1em} the Nick back \vspace{1em} \\
‘Peter will call back Nick’
\end{tabular} |
| (3) Peter will call him back | o Pétros θa pári\textsubscript{FUT,3SG} aftón písō \begin{tabular}{l}
the Peter will call \hspace{1em} him back \vspace{1em} \\
‘Peter will call him back’
\end{tabular} |
| (4) *Peter will call back him | o Pétros θa pári\textsubscript{FUT,3SG} písō aftón \begin{tabular}{l}
the Peter will call \hspace{1em} back him \vspace{1em} \\
‘Peter will call him back’
\end{tabular} |
| (5) Call him back | páre ton písō \begin{tabular}{l}
call him back \vspace{1em} \\
‘call him back’
\end{tabular} |

Below I register the most common PVs attested in MG:

- \textit{γράfo (káti) káto}

  The PV \textit{γράfo (káti) káto} probably translates the English structure \textit{write (something) down}:

  (45) (a) γράfo (káti) káto

  \[
  \begin{align*}
  \text{write} & \quad \text{(something) down} \\
  \text{‘write down’}
  \end{align*}
  \]

  The indigenous MG verb is \textit{γράfo} (= write), \textit{simióno} (= note).

  (b) γράψε to káto γιατί \θélo na to \θímáse

  \[
  \begin{align*}
  \text{write it down because want to} & \quad \text{that remember} \\
  \text{‘write it down cause I want you to remember that’}
  \end{align*}
  \]

  [June 2009, \textit{Source}]
• zitáo (kápion) ékso

The PV zitáo (kápion) ékso seems to calque the English equivalent ask (somebody) out:

(46) (a) zitáo (kápion) ékso
ask (somebody) out
‘ask out’

The equivalent MG phrase is zitáo apó kápion na výúme (= ask someone on a date).

(b) xtes zítisa tin Katerína ékso
yesterday asked the Catherine out
‘yesterday I asked Catherine out’

[July 2012, Source]

• pérho (kápion) ékso

The PV pérho (kápion) ékso is possibly a translation of the English structure take (somebody) out:

(47) (a) pérho (kápion) ékso
take (somebody) out
‘take out’

The equivalent MG structure is výázo ékso (= take out).

(b) ἢα se páro ékso apópse
will you take out tonight
‘I said I will take you out tonight’

[August 2013, Source]
• *pérho (kápion) póso*

The PV *pérho (kápion) póso* seems to translate the English phrasal verb *call (somebody) back* (Haris (2008: 155)):

(48) (a) *pérho  (kápion)  póso*
    call  (somebody)  back  
    ‘call back’

The equivalent MG verb is *tileò* (= call), *ksanápéro* (= call again, call back).

(b) *θá se  póro  póso  se  óekapédé leptá*
    will you  call  back  in  fifteen  minutes  
    ‘I’ll call you back in fifteen minutes’

[May 2016, Source]

• *ðulévo póno se (káti)*

This is a particular case of PV since it takes as a complement a PP that consists of the preposition *se* (= to) plus a NP whilst the PV’s attested above take a NP as a complement. What is more, the complement must necessarily follow the particle while formations like the example below are ungrammatical:

(49) (a) *ðulévo  se  káti  póno*
    work  to  sth  on  

Nevertheless, I consider the formation above a PV of MG since it consists of a verb and a particle, which is a locative adverb, * póno* (= on) and it takes a complement likewise the other cases of PV I examined. The only difference is that the complement is a PP instead of a NP and it must necessarily follow the particle. The PV *ðulévo póno se káti* probably translates the English PV *work on something*. 
(b) δυλέvo páno se káti
work on to something
‘work on something’

The indigenous MG verbs are δυλέvo (= work), skéftome (= think).

(c) δυλέvo páno se tría néa prótzekt
work on to three new project
‘I work on three new projects’
[July 2016, Source]

4.2.2.2 Pre-modified NPs

Pre-modified NPs are also new to MG, since a non-genitive NP appears in the prenominal position mimicking the English syntax. More specifically, in MG the NP structure used to be as follows: either a post-modifier in the genitive (see example in (50a)) or a pre-modifier in the genitive plus the head noun (see example in (50b)) (Xydopoulos (2003:11)):

(50) (a) to símvóleonOM tu spitiúNEUT,SG,GEN
the contract of the house
‘the house’s contract’

(b) o ΑθινόnGEN Ierónimos
the Athens Ieronimos
‘Ieronimos of Athens’

In English the equivalent structure of the NP has the following form: [determiner + modifier + head noun] as in the example in (51):

(51) the delicious food

What is remarkable is that nowadays nouns become pre-nominal modifiers imitating the English structure of the NP (Petrounias (2007: 351), Xydopoulos (2003:11), Xydopoulos
(2005)). Most of the times the pre-nominal modifier is an uninflected loanword, usually of English origin, that creates hybrid structures (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos (2015, 2016)). The examples below present the new pre-modified NPs that are influenced from English next to the default MG structures:

(52) (a) to áifon kinitó instead of to kinitó áifon
    the iphone cellphone instead of the cellphone iphone

(b) o frédo kafés instead of o kafés frédo
    the freddo coffee instead of the coffee freddo

(c) i rok skiní instead of i skiní rok
    the rock stage instead of the stage rock

(d) i spor istoríes instead of i istoríes spor
    the sport stories instead of the stories sport

(e) i tabú léksi instead of i léksi tabú
    the taboo word instead of the word taboo

(f) i tzaz musikí instead of i musikí tzaz
    the jazz music instead of the music jazz

(g) i vódafon sínôesi instead of i sínôesi vódafon
    the Vodafone connection instead of the connection Vodafone

The following diagram (taken from Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016), shows the frequency of appearance of the two competitive NP structures through the search engine Google. The yellow columns represent the new pre-modified NPs while the purple columns display the MG default structures:
Table 2: New re-modified NPs vs. default post-modified NPs (Google hits)

The results presented in the diagram show a tendency of use of the structures under discussion. The default structures of MG display, in most cases, higher results than the pre-modified NPs, however the latter also show noticeable results. This can lead us to the assumption that pre-modified NPs have entered the MG grammatical system and they are in competition with the default MG structures. Only in two cases, that of *i rok skiní* and *i tzaz musiki* the results are higher when it comes to the use of the pre-modified NP which enables us to assume that it has prevailed.

Also at this point it is important to note that in MG, cases such as *to áifon kinitó* and *o frédo kafés* are appearing as elliptical NPs getting *to áifon* or *o frédo* where the loanword has become the head of the NP (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016).

Petrounias (2007: 351) underlines that in pre-modified NPs in MG are found cases where the pre-modifier is a pronoun (example in (53)) or a cardinal number (example in (54)):

(53) *i pu anaforikés protásis*  
the wh-relative clauses
Such patterns could be considered for being NN constructions since they consist of two nouns. It can be assumed that they are similar to the English compound nouns e.g. *post office*, *car park*, *full moon*, where the head is on the right.

However, in MG patterns such as *i rõk skiní*, *i tzaz musíki* etc. do not constitute compound nouns since in MG compounds have some main characteristics like: one stress, semantic opacity, they may consist of words or themes, they have a thematic or linking vowel between the compound parts (Ralli (2005: 164-203), 2007).

In MG such structures are characterized as special NPs. They constitute [word word] structures and their constituents are subordinative with the head on the left (Ralli, 2005, 2007) as in (55):

(54)  

\[ i \text{ tríá éØusa}^{13} \]

the three room

(55) (a) léksi kliōí (b) plío fádazma

word key   ship ghost

‘key word’  ‘ghost ship’

However, structures like *frédo kafés*, *tzaz musíki* etc. display similarities with the equivalent [word word] nominal English compounds. More specifically they constitute NN structures where the first noun is English and the second MG. They also display right headedness, e.g. in the construction *tzaz musíki*, the noun *musíki* is the head. Such structures tend to behave indeed like the English nominal [word word] compounds. Thus, one could assume that in MG appear gradually structures that resemble to the English noun compounds and are right-headed due to the English influence.

This NN compound hypothesis could be supported only if these constructions showed clear signs of lexicalization found in loose compounds. I examined all the cases presented above and concluded that they all maintain their phrasal structure in syntactic, morphological and semantic terms (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016).

---

13 Pre-modified NP’s where the pre-modifier is a cardinal number are not attested in English (Petroúnias (2007: 351)).
4.2.2.3 Periphrastic adverbs

Traditionally in MG adverbs are one-word formations that derive from their equivalent adjectives by adding the suffix -á or -ós. (Holton et al. (2005: 183)). The formation of the adverb is relevant to the characteristic [+learned] or [+vernacular] of the derivative adjective. More specifically, the suffix –á is attached to bases that carry the characteristic [+vernacular] (see example in (56a)), whereas the suffix -ós is attached to [+learned] bases (see example in (56b)). Some adverbs are formed by adding both suffixes. However in this case the adverb ending in -á is used in informal environments whereas the adverb ending in -ós is used mostly in formal contexts.

(56) (a) var – ísADJ,MASC,SG,NOM < vari – á
heavy heavily

(b) aksioprep – ísADJ,MASC,SG,NOM < aksioprep – ós
dignified decently

Traditionally in MG almost all adverbs are formed periphrastically by the PP apó ápopsi (= from a specific point of view) + derivative NP in the genitive, e.g.:

(57) apó ápopsi aksioprépiasGEN
from view dignity
‘in terms of dignity’

Or alternatively they are formed by the relational PP se sxési me (= in relation to) + derivative NP in the accusative, e.g.:

(58) se sxési me tin aksioprépiaACC
in relation with the dignity
‘in terms of dignity’
Recently in MG are attested multiword structures, \( \textit{me órus} + \text{NP in the genitive} \), that have adverbial denotations and seem to calque the English structure \( \textit{in terms of} + \text{NP} \):

(59) \( \textit{me órus} + \text{NP}_{\text{GEN}} \)

in terms + NP

‘in terms of + NP’

It is important to note that periphrastic adverbs seem to replace only one word \textit{learned} adverbs of MG. However not all learned adverbs do this, but only those that are compatible with the meaning of “terms” (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2015, 2016):

(60) (a) \( \textit{me órus aksioprépias}_{\text{GEN}} \) instead of \( \textit{aksioprep} – \text{ós} \)

in terms dignity decently

‘in terms of dignity’

(b) \( \textit{me órus evγénias}_{\text{GEN}} \) instead of \( \textit{evγen} – \text{ós} \)

in terms kindness kindly

‘in terms of kindness’

(c) \( \textit{me órus efprépias}_{\text{GEN}} \) instead of \( \textit{efprep} – \text{ós} \)

in terms decency decently

‘in terms of decency’

(d) \( \textit{me órus ilikrínias}_{\text{GEN}} \) instead of \( \textit{ilikrin} – \text{ós} \)

in terms sincerity sincerely

‘in terms of sincerity’

(e) \( \textit{me órus epiikias}_{\text{GEN}} \) instead of \( \textit{epiik} – \text{ós} \)

in terms indulgence leniently

‘in terms of indulgence’

(f) \( \textit{me órus efkolías}_{\text{GEN}} \) instead of \( \textit{éfkol} – \text{a} \)

in terms convenience easily
‘in terms of convenience’

\[(g) \text{me \ órus \ váθus \ instead of \ vaθi \ –á}\]

‘in terms of deepness’

The diagram below shows an attempt to measure the Internet results through Google regarding the periphrastic adverbs under test.

![Diagram showing Internet results](image)

Table 3: New periphrastic adverbs in MG (Google hits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Google Hits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me órus aksioprépias</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me órus evénias</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me órus épépias</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me órus ililénias</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me órus epiδíkas</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me órus ephikias</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me órus epikias</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me órus váθus</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the first case, \textit{me órus aksioprépias}, where the frequency is quite high, the rest of the paradigms have considerable results and give us the indication that they are newly imported structures, which have entered the MG grammatical system. However a more detailed investigation is necessary in order to reach safer conclusions.

What is more the structure \textit{me órus} can take as a complement \textit{a NP in the genitive} that does not derive by the equivalent adverb:
4.2.2.4 *Prin* (*ago*) as a postposition

The preposition *prin* (= *ago*) in MG denotes the time. Usually it takes as a complement a) a NP in the accusative or alternatively a PP consisting of the preposition *apo* (= *from*) plus the noun in the accusative (62a), b) a personal pronoun or alternatively a PP consisting of the preposition *apo* (= *from*) plus the personal pronoun (62b) or c) a subordinate clause (62c).

(62) (a) **prin** (apó) íkosi xrónia

    ago (from) twenty years

    ‘twenty years ago’

    (b) írθε3SG **prin** apó eména

    came before from me

    ‘he came before me’

    (c) éfayε3SG proínó **prin** pái3SG sti ðuliá

    ate breakfast before go to the work

    ‘he had breakfast before he went to the work’

In English the adverb *ago* is used in order to refer to a period of time. Generally it is used after an expression of time and it is placed at the end of the clause.

Likewise, the Greek preposition *prin* seems to have been influenced by the English adverb *ago*, when it comes to the case a) (Petrounias (2007:352)). In particular, in the cases where *prin* takes as a complement only a NP (the PP case is excluded) in order to express the time, it can be placed after the NP like a postposition, exactly like the English *ago*\(^{14}\) (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016):

\(^{14}\) *Prin* (=*ago*) is an element with long history so diachronic data are necessary.
Changes due to the English influence are attested on the thematic structure of MG verbs. Thematic structure changes refer to what the verb takes as a complement, e.g. NP or PP.

- **The verb promiθévo**

The MG verb promiθévo (=provide someone with something, supply\(^{15}\)) takes as complements two NP’s in the accusative; the one realizes the goal role and the other the theme role as in the example in (64a).

(64) (a) o Pétros promiθévi tin etería\(_{ACC}\) (goal) adalaktiká\(_{ACC}\) (theme)  
the  Peter provides the company spare parts

‘Peter provides the company with spare parts’

Nowadays due to the influence of English, the thematic structure of the verb promiθévo has changed mimicking the structure of its English equivalent, provide. The English verb provide takes as complements an NP and a PP headed by the preposition with plus a noun. Likewise, the thematic roles of the MG verb promiθévo are saturated as an NP in the accusative and a PP headed by the preposition me (= with) plus a noun in the accusative. (Xydopoulos (2004:526), Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016). Thus the example in (64a) becomes as follows:

---

\(^{15}\) The definition comes from the Dictionary of Modern Greek.
The verb *epikinonó*

The MG verb *epikinonó* (= communicate) according to the Modern Greek Dictionary has the following meanings a) convey a message, information etc., b) have the possibility to move or transfer to another place and c) have an emotional relation with sb and understand their feelings etc. The verb *epikinonó* can either be intransitive (65a), or take a PP as complement (65b):

(65)  

(a) θα *epikinónise*₁PL **ávrio**  
will communicate tomorrow  
‘we will communicate tomorrow’

(b) na *epikinónisis* **me ti mitéra su ávrio**  
to communicate with the mother your tomorrow  
‘You should communicate with your mother tomorrow’

Recently the thematic structure of the verb *epikinonó* has changed due to the influence of its English equivalent, *communicate*. That change is observed when it comes to the definition a) given above, i.e. when someone needs to transfer or convey information etc. The MG verb is turned into ditransitive that is from an 1-place to a 3-place predicate taking two complements, an NP in the accusative and a PP (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016) as in the following example:

(c) *epikínónise*₃SG **ti néa politikí tis eterías**₃GEN **stus ipalílus**₃ACC  
communicated the new policy of the company to the employees  
‘he communicated the new company policy to the employees’
• the verb διαγνόσκομαι

The MG verb διαγνόσκομαι is more common in the passive as διαγνόσθικα (= to be diagnosed). The verb is intransitive, as in the example:

(66) (a) διαγνόσθικα καρκίνος στο στήθος της
was diagnosed cancer at the breast her
‘she was diagnosed with breast cancer’

Recently the thematic structure of the verb διαγνόσθικα has changed due to the influence of its English equivalent, diagnose. The verb is turned into transitive, changed from an 1-place to a 2-place predicate taking as complement, a PP headed by the preposition me (= with) plus a noun in the accusative (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016) as in the example in (66b):

(b) PRO διαγνόσθικα με καρκίνο στο στήθος
she was diagnosed with cancer at the breast
‘she was diagnosed with breast cancer’

4.2.2.6 Causative form structures

Causative form structures are indigenous structures of English and they indicate that someone else did something for another person. They follow a specific word order:

(67) Subject + Verb have/get + Object + past participle

The word order above is compulsory since a differentiation would cause a change in the meaning:

(68) (a) I have my hair cut < someone else cut my hair for me

16 The verb diagnose is from Greek origin. Probably this constitutes a case of reborrowing.
(b) I have cut my hair < I cut my hair

In MG the past few years a structure similar to the English causative form structure is noticed. Particularly, these structures are formed as in (69):

(69) (a) the verb éxo (= have) + Object in the accusative + verb in past participle

(b) éxo₁SG ta maliá₅₆₇NEUT₅₆₇PL₅₆₇ACC mu vamén₅₆₇NEUT₅₆₇PL₅₆₇ACC

have the hair my dyed

‘I have my hair dyed’ or ‘I have dyed my hair’

Traditionally in MG the structure above was as follows:

(70) (a) the verb éxo (= have) + verb in past participle + object in the accusative

(b) éxo₁SG vamén₅₆₇NEUT₅₆₇PL₅₆₇ACC ta maliá₅₆₇NEUT₅₆₇PL₅₆₇ACC mu

have dyed the hair my

‘I have my hair dyed’ or ‘I have dyed my hair’

It is important to note at this point that the past participle in MG takes the suffixes -menos, -meni, -meno, for the masculine, the feminine and the neutral respectively, and it is used as an adjective, i.e. there is an agreement between the past participle and the identified noun concerning gender, number and case.

In MG the change in the word order of this specific structure does not necessarily imply a change of its meaning. In other words, in English the different word order leads to a different meaning, the example in (68a) has the meaning that someone else did something for another person whereas the example in (68b) entails that someone did something himself. Thus, in MG the example in (69b) can either carry the meaning that I dyed my hair myself OR someone else dyed my hair for me. So the meaning in MG is revolved through pragmatics and the particular context involved (Papadopoulou & Xydopoulos, 2016).

I assume that the structure éxo (= have) + Object in the accusative + verb in past participle is probably affected by the English causative structure Subject + Verb have/get +
Object + past participle. Why English? Since the MG structure seems to calque the equivalent
English one and since English’s influence on MG has been massive during the past decades
as I presented earlier (in 2.3.2). Data from the Internet enhance this assumption since on
Google there are found examples of “MG causative forms” that date back to a few years ago
(2009-2016). Indicatively I cite some examples:

(71)  

(a) éxo₁SG ta rúxaₙₑᵤₜ,ₙₐₗ,₃₅ ACC pliménaₙₑᵤₜ,ₙₐₗ,₃₅ ACC apó exθés
have the clothes washed since yesterday
‘I have the clothes washed since yesterday’

[January 2012, Source]

(b) na éxo₁SG ta rúxaₙₑᵤₜ,ₙₐₗ,₃₅ siðomeréna apó ti mamá
      to have the clothes ironed by the mun
‘to have the clothes ironed by mum’

[March 2015, Source]

Usually in MG this structure is followed by a PP apó (= by) + a noun in the accusative in order to define the agent as in the example in (71b).

4.3 Discussion

In 4.1 I examined some idiomatic MWEs, newly imported in MG. They are cases of lexical
borrowing since they seem to be word-by-word translations of the equivalent English
idiomatic MWEs. These expressions do not seem to cause structural changes on the MG
grammatical system. As I have shown in 4.1.4 idiomatic MWEs are found in the MG slang
vocabulary as well.

They are considered idiomatic since they fulfill the criteria of semantic and pragmatic
idiomaticity I stated in 4.1.1. They all display semantic idiomaticity since the meaning of the
idiomatic MWE does not come from the meaning of each component. Also some of them
present pragmatic idiomaticity whereas they are used in specific contexts of communication. There are cases as well where they may display morphosyntactic idiomaticity, since the morphosyntax of each of the components is different from the morphosyntax of the MWE. Finally, they don’t display lexical or phonetic idiomaticity.

The MWEs I examined in 4.1.3 first appeared in the vocabulary of young speakers; subsequently however a part of them seem to have entered the general vocabulary of MG. Some MWEs are in equal distribution with the competitive homosemous MG phrases, whereas others tend to prevail. Moreover some MWE’s present higher frequency than others, e.g. the MWE krivo káti káto apóto xali < sweep something under the carpet is more frequent than the MWE kimáme me aftó/páno tu < sleep on it. This can be related to the “age” of the MWE, since some MWEs entered the MG language earlier than others, or to the extent of opacity of the MWE, e.g. the MWE éxo skeletús stin dulápa mu < I have skeletons in my closet is less frequent than the MWE trofi γia sképsi < food for thought. The meaning of the first phrase is less transparent since it does not arise easily from the meaning of its components while in the second case it is easier for the speaker to understand the meaning when taking its components under consideration.

The slang MWEs I presented in 4.1.4 are used mostly in informal environments of communication. In their majority they come from the vocabulary of young people. Some of the Anglicisms attested in the slang vocabulary of MG are used in higher frequency than their equivalent MG phrases, evidence that they tend to prevail whereas some others have already been incorporated in MG. The existence of Anglicisms in the slang vocabulary of MG is a strong evidence of its gradual Anglicization17 (Christopoulou et al. (to appear)).

The fact that all the idiomatic phrases that I took into consideration do not appear in the MG Dictionaries constitutes evidence that they are new in the system of MG or some of them are still used in informal environments. However the fact that they are attested in MG corpora and as well as the Internet, and especially on blogs and social networks (e.g. Twitter), confirms that they have entered the MG language and tend to prevail.

---

17 About the influence of English on the slang vocabulary of MG see among others (Anastasiadi-Simeonidi (1994), Charalampakis (1999), Christopoulou (2014), Christopoulou & Xydopoulos (2015)).
As far as structural changes in the MG grammatical system are concerned, I reported cases of changes in 4.2.2 that the structural system of MG seems to undergo due to the influence of English. Among others, I tested the emergence of PVs in MG, a structure that did not exist through the past decades, changes on the structure of the NP, a new case of periphrastic adverbs, the use of prin (= ago) as a postposition, changes observed in the thematic structure of some MG verbs, as well as the emergence of causative form structures in MG.

PVs and causative form structures are indigenous patterns of English, previously non-existent in MG and they show clearly that English massively influences MG. The rest of the cases regard MG structures that have been changed due to English.

The emergence of expressions and structures in MG that seem to calque the equivalent English ones, is strong evidence that the system of MG undergoes changes due to the influence of English. As I have presented in the previous chapters, the influence of English on MG is massive. English is present in the Internet, technology, entertainment and of course the language. MG speakers use English elements in their everyday communication and life in general.

The language contact is very widespread since MG speakers come into contact with English from a very young age. The English language teaching starts sometimes at a very young age, the age of five or six years old. As a consequence, children are taught both language systems at the same time. Language contact and bilingualism could be considered as factors that enable the import of English elements in MG. This is enhanced by the fact that the majority of Twitter users that used Anglicisms in their tweets wrote posts in both languages, Greek and English, switching codes depending on the circumstances of communication.

Moreover, the import of Anglicisms in MG, i.e. of phrases or structures that seem to calque the equivalent phrases or structures of English may have its roots in bad translation issues. Particularly errors that the translator may have made while translating movies, TV series or books. The result of an unsuccessful translation may have been repeated and gradually passed into the MG vocabulary.
4.4 Summary

In this chapter I examined Anglicisms attested in MG. First of all, I divided Anglicisms into two categories: Anglicisms that are idiomatic MWEs and Anglicisms that bring changes on the MG grammatical system.

In 4.1 I considered Anglicisms as idiomatic MWEs. I gave a definition of a MWE, following among others Baldwin (2015) and Sag et al. (2002) (see section 4.1), as long as a definition of idiomacticity according to Baldwin (2015) and Baldwin & Kim (2010) (see section 4.1.1). MG idiomatic MWEs that seem to have been influenced from English have been recorded by other researchers such as Mackridge (1990), Haris (2008) and Petrounias (2007). Examples found in the related bibliography are presented in 4.1.2. Furthermore, in 4.1.3 I developed the methodology that I followed during my research. In sections 4.1.3.1 – 4.1.3.12 I presented in detail each idiomatic MWE that seem to have been influenced from English giving all the information needed. In 4.1.4 I mentioned idiomatic MWEs influenced from English that are attested in the slang vocabulary of MG.

In 4.2, I examine structures influenced by the equivalent English ones that seem to change the morphosyntax of MG. As before, I stated examples taken from the related bibliography following Haris (2008) and Petrounias (2007). In 4.2.2 I developed the methodology that I followed during my research. In sections 4.2.2.1 – 4.2.2.6 I presented in detail patterns found in MG that seem to mimic the equivalent English ones. Such patterns are the emergence of PVs in MG (4.2.3.1), the re-emergence of pre-modified NPs (4.2.3.2), new cases of periphrastic adverbs (4.2.3.3), the emergence of the category postposition (4.2.3.4), some changes in the thematic structure of MG verbs (4.2.3.5) and finally the emergence of causative form structures (4.2.3.6). In 4.3 I tried to summarize the findings of my research and make some observations regarding the elements under test.
5. Conclusions

It is undeniable that in this day and age the English language is a global language of communication. Languages worldwide are influenced by English to a greater or a lesser extent since they tend to borrow apart from single words or loanwords, phrases, idioms as long as patterns and constructions. According to Crystal (2016: 68-70) borrowing is one of the most common tendencies of the last century and it will undeniably continue in the following decades.

In this work I focused on the influence of English on MG, and especially on Anglicisms, i.e. idiomatic MWEs or patterns that seem to mimic the equivalent English ones.

More specifically the first chapter was about the dominance of the English language on a global level. Nowadays English has become a global language of communication and it is the most popular L2 among speakers worldwide. This is due to the English colonization and undoubtedly due to the power of the United States in domains such the economy, technology, Industry etc. Also, I tried to investigate the reasons why the use of English is so widespread. English is the dominant language in politics, science, new technologies, the music and the movie Industry and of course the Internet. Especially the rapid development of the latter brought to the surface hundreds of new English terms concerning social media, gaming et cetera, that have been adopted by users all over the world.

What is more, I examined influences attested in MG from other languages. Turkish and Italian affected MG, mainly due to the language contact, which was pretty intense. As a result someone can find in MG loanwords such as kavgás, o < Turkish kavgá “fight”, or vómva, i < Ital. bomba “bomb”, that are of Turkish and Italian origin respectively. However MG was strongly influenced by French and English too (notably after the 20th century), despite the fact that these languages never co-existed in the same territory. As far as French is concerned, it was considered as a language of prestige and elegance. Consequently, many French loanwords are found in domains such as fashion and clothing, vehicles, cooking and pastry, entertainment et cetera.
Nevertheless, French gave way to English, which was supposed to be one of the main sources of borrowing in MG until today. English loanwords are found in the vocabulary of sports, technology, entertainment, fashion and of course the web. Nowadays the contact between English and MG has been enhanced due to the insertion of English movies, TV series and songs, as well as due to the development of the Internet. Finally, young speakers learn English from a very young age since it has been inserted into the first grades of primary school.

The relation between English and MG as far as borrowing is concerned, is better illustrated in the following chapter. In MG are attested loanwords, loan translations, semantic loanwords and hybrid structures due to the English influence. More specifically, loanwords are elements, previously non-existent in the L1, and in most cases they maintain the form and the meaning they had in the source language, e.g. ténis < Engl. tennis. Loan translations are words that have been imported into the language after they have been literally translated using the already existent elements of the L1, e.g. uranoksístis < Engl. skyscraper. In addition, semantic loanwords also use elements of the recipient language. Though, their meaning is extended in order to include the borrowing meaning. For example a new meaning has been added to the word podíki (= mouse), i.e. an electronic device. Hybrid structures are more common among young speakers and they consist of a MG element and an element of English origin, e.g. íme se mud < Engl. I am in the mood.

Regarding Anglicisms, according to the given definitions, they are not just loanwords but they may include other forms of borrowing, such as calques and hybrid structures, or cover a wide range of phenomena on all linguistic levels. I consider as Anglicisms phenomena found on the phraseological, morphological and syntactic level regarding elements that have entered MG and they have been fully translated and used in the exact same way as in English.

Anglicisms in MG are examined in detail in the third chapter of this work. I divided Anglicisms attested in MG into two categories: Anglicisms that are considered as idiomatic MWEs and Anglicisms that cause changes into the MG grammatical system.

As far as idiomatic MWEs are concerned, they constitute lexical items that cross word boundaries. They can be decomposed into multiple words and they can be lexically,
phonetically, morphosyntactically, semantically and/or pragmatically idiomatically. Changes on the structure a language are observed when a newly imported structure, previously nonexistent in the language, occurs. For both phenomena I used as guidance the related bibliography concerning the influence of English on MG regarding phraseology and as well as structural changes (see among others (Mackridge, (1990), Petrounias (2007)).

Regarding my own research on idiomatic MWEs and on structural changes, I collected my data through Internet search, TV, radio, the Press and everyday speech. I studied the formal characteristics of all the structures and I compared them with the equivalent English ones as long as with the genuine equivalents in MG. All structures do not appear in MG Dictionaries, but some of them appear in MG corpora. However, they give notable results in the search engine Google and as well as in Twitter.

The same procedure was followed for idiomatic MWEs found in the slang vocabulary of MG. In this case Anglicisms are divided into two groups: the first one includes MWEs that contain a slang word and the second one comprises MWEs that do not contain a slang word but they convey a meaning considered as taboo.

Concerning idiomatic MWEs influenced from English, I concluded that they all (both found in the general vocabulary and the slang vocabulary of MG) display semantic idiomaticity, but only some of them display pragmatic and morphosyntactic idiomaticity. Referring to structural changes I recorded cases of structures that are brand-new for MG, such as the emergence of PVs and the causative form structures that are both indigenous English patterns. What is more, I stated cases of new pre-modified NPs found in MG, a new case of periphrastic adverbs, the use of prin (= ago) as a postposition, as well as changes on the thematic structure of some MG verbs.

The majority of the changes seem to occur in the vocabulary of young speakers. Nevertheless, some of them have entered the general vocabulary of MG. A part of the changes is still at an early stage of incorporation into the MG system, some others are in equal distribution with the homosemous MG phrases and structures and others tend to prevail. However, the phenomenon of the Anglicization of MG is still in an early stage and more detailed research needs to be done in order to draw more concrete conclusions.
As a next step of my study I will attempt to build my own corpus of MG texts in order to reach safer results regarding the fact whether these idiomatic MWEs or the changes attested in the morphosyntax of MG come directly from English, mainly through loan translation or from other languages. Furthermore, having built the corpus of MG texts, I wish to extract qualitative and quantitative results concerning the data under test. In a first step, I aim to look into the actual period of time when these expressions and patterns first appeared into MG. Secondly, I plan to measure and compare the frequency of appearance and use of the calqued expressions and structures compared to the indigenous ones. Finally, I intend to investigate in detail all the various systemic and non-systemic factors for these changes attested in MG due to the influence from the English language.
References


1 November 2003. 1-12.


Dictionaries & Grammars


## APPENDIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anglicisms Attested in MG</th>
<th>Equivalent English Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>αγοράζω χρόνο</td>
<td>I buy myself time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ímun sta papútsia su</td>
<td>If I were in your shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γινόμενε to xaláki tis pórtas</td>
<td>become doormat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δεν ένει μέρα κάπιο</td>
<td>it’s not sb’s day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαβάζω ανάμεσα στις γράμμες</td>
<td>read between the lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίνο kefálí (slang)</td>
<td>give head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>έμε ólos αφτιά</td>
<td>I’m all ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εφαριστό για to τίποτα</td>
<td>thanks for nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éxο δέφτερες σκέψις</td>
<td>I have second thoughts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éxο σκελετύσ στιν δυλάπα μου</td>
<td>I have skeletons in my closet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φιλάω το κόλο κάπιο (slang)</td>
<td>kiss sb's ass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φτιάξω το μέρα κάπιο</td>
<td>make sb's day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η κοριθή το παγόνυν</td>
<td>the tip of the iceberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ηνε το παπάς καθολίκος?</td>
<td>Is the Pope Catholic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θα ζίσω με αφτό</td>
<td>I’ll live with that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κάθε σκιλί εξι το μέρα του</td>
<td>every dog has its/his day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καλόσίρθουστο κλάβ</td>
<td>welcome to the club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κάνο ναρκοτικά (slang)</td>
<td>I do drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κάνο xρίματα</td>
<td>make money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καftί patáta</td>
<td>hot potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κιμάμε με αφτό/κιμαμέ πάνω του</td>
<td>sleep on it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κλέω πάνω από το xίμενο γάλα</td>
<td>cry over spilt milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κρατάω από το σκέψι</td>
<td>hold that thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κρατάω κάτι στο μιαλό (μου)</td>
<td>keep something in (my) mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κριβό κάτι κάτω από το xάλι</td>
<td>sweep something under the carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>με κσεπερμάι</td>
<td>it’s beyond me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>με σκοτόνι / με σκότόνις</td>
<td>It’s killing me / you’re killing me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μυ φλιγάς στο σκάτο (slang)</td>
<td>kick the shit out of me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>περνάω το πίατο/τι σάλατα</td>
<td>pass the plate/the salad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGLICISMS ATTESTED IN MG</td>
<td>EQUIVALENT ENGLISH PHRASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>péρνο φωτογραφία</td>
<td>take a photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>péρνο κεφάλι (slang)</td>
<td>get head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>péρνο το κόλο μυ (slang)</td>
<td>get off my ass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>péρνο το χρόνο μυ</td>
<td>take my time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιάνο το λεοφορίο</td>
<td>catch the bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρότι προτερεότητα</td>
<td>first priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πυλαί σαν ζεστό ψομί</td>
<td>it sells like hot cakes/buns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σε αλά νέα</td>
<td>on other news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σκατά στα μύτρα συ (slang)</td>
<td>shit on your/the face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σκέφτομε εκσο από το κυτί</td>
<td>think outside the box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σπάο τι ρυτίνα</td>
<td>break the habit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σπάο τον πάγο</td>
<td>break the ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σπάο τος κανόνες</td>
<td>break the rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στο πίσο μέρος το μιάλυ (μυ)</td>
<td>at the back of my mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στο τέλος της μέρα</td>
<td>at the end of the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τα ίδια παλιά σκατά/ τα ίδια παλιόσκατα (slang)</td>
<td>same old shit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τα ίδια σκατά (παλί) (diaforetikí méra) (slang)</td>
<td>same shit (different day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τα σκατά σιμβένυν (slang)</td>
<td>shit happens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τελετέω αλά οξί χάσταο</td>
<td>last but not least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τί γαμιέτε? (slang)</td>
<td>what the fuck?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τινάλι μέρα</td>
<td>the other day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>το αγάπη;</td>
<td>I love it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>το νέλπνα νέ ήρξετε</td>
<td>I (can) see that coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τραβώ το χαλί κάτο από τα πόδια κάπιυ</td>
<td>pull the rug from under sb’s feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τρόο τι σκόνι κάπιυ (slang)</td>
<td>eat sb's dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τρόο σκατά (slang)</td>
<td>eat shit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τρόφι για σκέψη</td>
<td>food for thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γγάζο τα κάστανα (κάπιυ) από τι φοτία</td>
<td>pull (sb’s) chestnuts out of the fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γγένο από τι δωλάπα (slang)</td>
<td>come out of the closet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGLICISMS ATTESTED IN MG</td>
<td>EQUIVALENT ENGLISH PHRASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlépo ti enoís</td>
<td>I see what you mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlépo to simío su</td>
<td>I see your point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xézun i arkúðes sto ὄσος?</td>
<td>Do bears shit/poo in the woods?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>