



LUND
UNIVERSITY

Neologisms in Modern Greek:
Creation, Origin, Occurrence and Usage in
Modern Greek lexicons and corpora of the
21st century

Ilias Sfinias

Supervisors: Vassilios Sabatakakis & Vasiliki Simaki

Centre for Language and Literature, Lund University

MA in Language and Linguistics, Greek

SPVR01 Language and Linguistics: Degree Project – Master's (Two Years) Thesis, 30 credits

June 2024

Abstract

The creation of new words or expressions, known as *neologisms*, plays a crucial role in the evolution of language, reflecting societal changes, technological advancements, and cultural shifts. Their presence has become even more prominent in recent years due to the effects of globalization and the widespread influence of the English language. This thesis aims to investigate recent neologisms in Modern Greek, specifically examining their creation, origin, occurrence, and usage.

To achieve this, three distinct sources were utilized: *Journals* of Modern Greek scientific terminology in which neologisms are reported; a Modern Greek dictionary was consulted to determine whether these neologisms have been incorporated over time, to extract their meanings, and to see if the dictionary provides evidence of their origins; and English dictionaries were consulted to confirm the origin, adoption, and to compare the meanings of these neologisms. Lastly, a limited selection of neologisms, chosen based on their frequency and word formation process, was analysed using a Modern Greek corpus.

The analysis revealed that the majority of Modern Greek neologisms are nouns, primarily formed through compounding and to a lesser extent through derivation by adding various prefixes to existing words, such as βιο- (bio-), υπερ- (hyper-), and ευρω- (euro-) and their origin can frequently be traced to foreign languages, mainly English. Among these, ευρω- (euro-) showed the lowest rate of adoption in both Modern Greek and English dictionaries. The nine most frequent neologisms derived from these prefixes were used in the corpus analysis, which yielded diverse results. In terms of usage across different types of texts, some neologisms, like υπερσύνδεσμος (hyperlink) and βιοηθική (bioethics), showed widespread usage, while others, like βιοδείκτες (biomarkers) and ευρωψηφοδέλτιο (European ballot paper), were confined to medical and political texts, respectively.

Most neologisms aligned with the meanings provided by the lexicons, but some showed divergence, such as υπερήρωας (superhero), ευρωσύστημα (eurosystem), and ευρωομάδα (Eurogroup). The connotations of these neologisms also varied, with some, like βιοκαλλιεργητής (biofarmer), carrying positive connotations, while others, like ευρωσύστημα (eurosystem), were used predominantly in negative contexts.

Key words: neologisms, Modern Greek, dictionaries, corpus analysis

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who helped in the preparation of this thesis. First of all, to my two supervisors, Vassilios Sabatakakis and Vasiliki Simaki, for their invaluable guidance, support, and especially their patience throughout this thesis project. I am grateful for the time and effort they invested in mentoring me.

I would also like to thank Jordan Zlatev and Lund University for this wonderful Master's Programme. Furthermore, I also extend my gratitude to Åsa Wikström for always dealing with my numerous questions with great patience, thank you for all your help.

Finally, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my family for their support, encouragement and understanding throughout this journey.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Theoretical Background	3
2.1 Language Change	3
2.1.1 Understanding Language Change: Causes and Effects	3
2.1.2 Lexical changes in a language.....	4
2.2 Neologisms and neology.....	5
2.2.1 Definition of the terms	5
2.2.2 Criteria for Recognizing Lexical Neologisms.....	7
2.2.3 Typology of neologisms.....	9
3. Methods and materials.....	13
3.1 Overview of the journals and the selection of the neologisms	13
3.2 Cataloguing the neologisms	15
3.3 Selection of the Dictionaries	17
3.4 Selection of the Corpus and the Corpus analysis	18
4. Results	21
4.1 General overview of Neologisms	21
4.2 Neologisms created with Βιο- (Bio-)	25
4.2.1 Βιοηθικός, -ή, -ό (Bioethical).....	26
4.2.2 Βιοδείκτης (Biomarker)	29
4.2.3 Βιοκαλλιεργητής (Biological farmer)	32
4.3 Neologisms created with Υπερ- (Hyper-).....	36
4.3.1 Υπερήρωας (Superhero).....	37
4.3.2 Υπερκινητικότητα (Hyperactivity)	41
4.3.3 Υπερσύνδεσμος (Hyperlink)	45
4.4 Neologisms created with Ευρω- (Euro-)	48
4.4.1 Ευρωψηφοδέλτιο (European Ballot Paper).....	50

4.4.2	Ευρωσύστημα (Eurosistem)	54
4.4.3	Ευρωομάδα (Eurogroup).....	57
5.	Discussion.....	63
	RQ1: How are words reported as Modern Greek neologisms in the 21 st century created (RQ1a), what is their status in dictionaries (RQ1b) and their linguistic origin (RQ1c)?....	63
	RQ2: In a Modern Greek corpus, how are the most frequent neologisms, based on their first compound constituent/prefix, used in relation to their collocates (RQ2a)? More specifically, what is their meaning (RQ2b) and connotation (RQ2c), and in what types of texts are they found (RQ2d)?.....	68
6.	Conclusion	74
7.	References:	75
	Appendix A: Compilation of the neologisms extracted from the Journals	81
	Appendix B: Catalogue of neologisms with prefix βιο-	91
	Appendix C: Catalogue of neologisms with prefix υπερ-	95
	Appendix D: Catalogue of the neologisms with prefix ευρω-.....	99
	Appendix E. Collocate compilation of the 9 neologisms	101
	Appendix F: Additional Examples from the Corpus	138
	Appendix G: Examples of neologisms from the Journals	147

List of figures

Figure 1: Example of extracted neologism table	16
Figure 2: The Word Sketch function of Sketch engine. The collocates of υπερκινητικότητα (hyperactivity), their frequency, and LogDice score.	19
Figure 3: Example of the Sketch Engine tool of collocate Visualization	21
Figure 4: Total number of Neologisms across all Journals and part of speech classification.	22
Figure 5: Mechanisms of neologism creation.....	23
Figure 6: Most frequent collocates of βιοηθική.....	27
Figure 7: Most frequent collocates of βιοδείκτες	30
Figure 8: Most frequent collocates of βιοκαλλιεργητές.....	33
Figure 9: Most frequent collocates of υπερήρωα and υπερήρωες.....	39
Figure 10: Most frequent collocates of υπερκινητικότητα.....	42
Figure 11: Most frequent collocates of υπερσύνδεσμο.....	46
Figure 12: Most frequent collocates of ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	51
Figure 13: Most frequent collocates of ευρωσύστημα.....	54
Figure 14: Most frequent collocates of Ευρωομάδα and ευρωομάδα.....	58

List of tables

Table 1: Most common prefix/compounding constituent used to create compound neologisms	24
--	----

Abbreviations

MG	Modern Greek
UDMG	Utilitarian Dictionary of Modern Greek
EU	European Union

1. Introduction

Language is a dynamic system continually adapting its vocabulary to meet the evolving needs of its users. The emergence of new concepts, technologies, and cultural shifts necessitates the creation of new words, referred to as neologisms. These linguistic innovations not only enrich our vocabulary, but also stand as a testament to the ongoing evolution of human communication and thought.

Neologisms, akin to living entities, traverse diverse trajectories within a language. A plethora of these neologisms, often termed protologisms, linger in a state of anticipation, awaiting acknowledgment that may or may not materialize. Some fade into obscurity without garnering public acceptance, while others find niche usage within specialized domains (Epstein, 2012: 101). However, there exist certain neologisms that seamlessly integrate into everyday lexicon, enjoying widespread adoption, exemplified by terms like "smartphone" and "cryptocurrency".

The exploration of neologisms in Modern Greek (MG) remains a relatively under-explored area. Anastasiadi-Symeonidi's (1986) seminal study on neologisms delved into their typology and creation, laying foundational groundwork for subsequent studies. Recent studies on MG neologisms have emerged, Eleutheriadou (2018) examined neologisms coined by Greek writers during the Age of Enlightenment, while Lazarou (2018) attributed foreign language neologisms to MG and proposed ways for their translation. Stathopoulou's recent study (2022) classified neologisms stemming from the Covid-19 epidemic based on morphology and typology, whereas Michalopoulou (2022) compiled a corpus of political texts to categorize neologisms according to their political spectrum origins. Among notable recent contributions is Nikolaou's (2016) comprehensive investigation into MG adjective neologisms, her study offered a meticulous analysis focusing on adjectives, emphasizing morphology and classification over textual usage.

While many of these studies utilized corpora, their primary focus lay in the morphological aspects of neologisms, alongside classification and categorization. As far as my knowledge extends, there has not been a corpus-based investigation specifically delving into how neologisms are employed within MG texts, the contexts in which they appear, the alignment of their meanings in texts with those provided by dictionaries, and their connotations within

textual contexts. Moreover, although dictionaries are acknowledged as vital in the evolution of neologisms, previous studies have not verified whether these neologisms were eventually incorporated into them. In the study, I attempt to answer the following research questions:

RQ1: How are words reported as Modern Greek neologisms in the 21st century created (RQ1a), what is their status in dictionaries (RQ1b) and their linguistic origins (RQ1c)?

RQ2: In a Modern Greek corpus, how are the most frequent neologisms, based on their first compound constituent/prefix, used in relation to their collocates (RQ2a)? More specifically, what is their meaning (RQ2b) and connotation (RQ2c), and in what types of texts are they found (RQ2d)?

To address these questions three distinct materials were used. Firstly, the *Journals* of scientific terminology and neologisms from the Academy of Athens (Christophidou 2009, 2013 & 2015) are utilized to identify and extract the neologisms. Secondly, a MG dictionary is consulted, more specifically the Utilitarian Dictionary of Modern Greek¹ (UDMG) to investigate whether these neologisms are included in it, extract their meaning and observe if the dictionary provides evidence for their origin. Thirdly, English dictionaries are consulted to ascertain the origin, adoption and meaning of said neologisms that stem from the English language. Lastly, a limited selection of these neologisms chosen, based on their frequency, are subjected into a corpus analysis to examine their usage, types of texts they appear, meaning and connotation.

The thesis is structured as follows: Chapter 2 describes the theoretical background; Chapter 3 presents the methods and materials of the study; Chapter 4 reports the results of the study; Chapter 5 discusses the results; Chapter 6 concludes this study.

¹ Utilitarian Dictionary of Modern Greek online source: <https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php>

2. Theoretical Background

The following chapter will present the theoretical background. In 2.1, language change and its causes are presented, and 2.2 investigates what is a neologism and the criteria for their definition as well as language processes that create neologisms.

2.1 Language Change

2.1.1 Understanding Language Change: Causes and Effects

Everything in the world is in flux and language is no exception. Saussure noted that "time changes everything and there is no reason for language to deviate from this universal law." (1979: 77). Languages experience continuous evolution, with changes accumulating over generations. These transformations become more evident over time, sometimes leading to dramatic shifts from a language's earlier form (Charis 2001: 21). Words can acquire new meanings or completely lose their original ones. New vocabulary is introduced for various reasons, such as technological advancements or cultural exchange (Charis 2001: 5). Languages are constantly evolving, leading many to question the driving forces behind this ongoing process. While there is no single definitive answer to the phenomenon, linguists have identified various internal (intralingual) and external (extralingual) factors contributing to language change (Karatzola & Fliatouras 2004: 190).

Internal factors, originating within the language itself, encompass a range of theories. The *Naturalness theory* proposes a tendency for language structures to become progressively simpler or less complex over time (Bybee 2015: 237). Karatzola & Fliatouras (2004: 194-195), list examples of simplification changes such as ease of pronunciation, increased clarity and restructure of the sentences. Structural pressure is another factor. A change within one aspect of the language system can trigger further changes in other connected systems. This aligns with the view of structural linguistics, where a language is considered a set of interconnected systems, and a change in one system necessitates adjustments in others (Karatzola & Fliatouras 2004: 195-196).

The external factors that cause language change are primarily social, with some of the most important of these being the movement of populations and their interaction, the borrowing of

vocabulary and other linguistic elements, and the lexical fashion that from time to time urges the adoption of new words and structures and the abandonment of others. This phenomenon is called the *Substratum Theory*, which proposes that the majority of changes in a language come from foreign elements such as changes through immigration (Aitchison, 2002: 137). A similar phenomenon of language change is observed due to language contact of two populations, and it has been observed that there are language loans and changes on both sides (Aitchison, 2002: 7).

Language contact is a prime driver of language change. When speakers of different languages interact, they may borrow words from each other to bridge communication gaps. This phenomenon, lexical borrowing, has become increasingly prevalent due to globalization and technological advancements. New concepts and technologies necessitate the adoption of new words by languages (Karatzola & Fliatouras 2004: 199). Conversely, some words fall out of use and become obsolete as they become irrelevant to daily life, such as words from the agricultural domain that become outdated (Karatzola & Fliatouras 2004: 199).

2.1.2 Lexical changes in a language

Language changes occur at different rates, with some aspects being more susceptible than others. Lexical change happens more rapidly than phonological or grammatical change. In fact, lexical change happens rapidly enough according to Karatzola & Fliatouras (2004: 17) that people can be consciously aware of it. Throughout their lives, people can observe the influx of new words into the vocabulary and the decline in usage of others. The recent influx of new words related to the COVID-19 pandemic exemplifies this point. These new terms can be easily traced back to a specific historical event, highlighting the influence of external factors on vocabulary (Ivanov et al. 2023: 237).

This faster pace of lexical change is due partly to the unique role of vocabulary. Vocabulary bridges the gap between a language's internal structure and the ever-evolving world outside (extra-linguistic factors). New words are coined or adopted to reference new objects and concepts (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1986: 50-51). Conversely, words that fall out of use become less frequent (Setatos, 2001: 495). This constant addition and subtraction reflects the dynamic nature of the world around us.

There are three reasons for this discrepancy:

- For a phonological change to become established, it must first become widespread in spoken language, which is inherently variable (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1986: 48). This widespread adoption can only occur over a significant amount of time.
- Grammar is a complex system with established rules and structures. As Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1986: 49) notes, grammar is the "hardcore" of a language, making it more resistant to change. Official recognition of a grammatical change takes a long time.
- Phonological and grammatical changes are often impersonal, meaning speakers are not actively aware of them and they cannot be precisely dated. Lexical changes, on the other hand, can be more conscious and sometimes even dated, as new words are deliberately created or adopted.

In summary, the inherent variability of spoken language, the complexity of grammar, and the impersonal nature of phonological and grammatical changes all contribute to the slower pace of change in these areas compared to vocabulary.

Lastly, vocabulary, when compared to phonology and grammar, exhibits a greater degree of variation. This is primarily driven by factors causing lexical change, such as social, cultural, and technological influences (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1986: 50). These factors are considered "extra-linguistic" because they lie outside the core structure of the language itself.

This variability in vocabulary stands in contrast to grammar. When encountering an unfamiliar word, a speaker might simply not recognize it. No person can claim knowledge of the entire vocabulary, even from their mother language and speakers tend to acknowledge and accept that limitation. However, a native speaker can typically judge whether a sentence is grammatically correct or incorrect, regardless of their personal vocabulary. This highlights the rule-based and relatively uniform nature of grammar across speakers of the same language (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1986: 50-51). In essence, it is easier for a new word to be introduced, than to see changes in the grammar and that gives ground to the birth of neologisms.

2.2 Neologisms and neology

2.2.1 Definition of the terms

Languages, as previously mentioned, are like alive organisms and to stay alive they need to expand and transform to better describe an ever-evolving reality, and for that reason

neologisms play an integral role in supporting that "life" (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1986: 31). But what exactly are neologisms? The word neologism is of Greek origin and is a combination of two words "νέος" (new) & "λόγος" (speech). Neologisms or more specifically the phenomenon of neology was not realized in recent years. There have been multiple mentions of the phenomenon even in classical Greek and Roman writers. However, it was only recently that further research has been conducted on the phenomenon and the definition of neology has been further expanded (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1986: 23-25).

The UDMG defines the term neologism as the result of neology, a lexical unit that is inserted to the vocabulary of a language.² Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1986: 105) defines a neologism as "a novel lexical unit whose acceptance and dissemination within the linguistic community are underpinned by social dimensions." This underscores the intricate interplay between language evolution and societal dynamics, highlighting the multifaceted nature of neologistic phenomena. Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1986: 26) further elaborates on the definition given by the UDMG. She delineates the process of the birth of new lexical units, which she identifies as "neology". Conversely, the term "neologism" represents the end result of the neology phenomenon. For a neologism to exist, social acceptance and usage of the new lexical unit is needed (Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1986: 105). Newmark (1988: 140) defines neologisms as newly coined lexical units, noting that each language introduces approximately 3000 new words annually. However, many of these words have a brief lifespan, teetering between obscurity and acceptance.

Societal acceptance does not have to be universal, and as Bussmann (2006: 794) asserts, the newly formed linguistic expression must be recognized by the language community or a segment thereof to denote a new object or state of affairs. Despite numerous neologisms continually emerging in more closed language communities, unbeknownst to the general public, these new lexical units are still regarded as neologisms. Discussing the concept of neologism, Valeontis & Mantzari (2006: 9) specify that not every new term introduced into a language to denote a new concept can be considered a neologism. Consequently, they define neologism as "every new one-word lexical unit—simple or complex—which is formed and used for the first time in a language and may result from the composition of existing linguistic

² Utilitarian Dictionary of Modern Greek source:
https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

elements within the language or a combination of linguistic elements within the language with borrowed elements from other languages or older forms of the same language" (Valeontis & Mantzari, 2006: 9). Moreover, they clarify that in MG, "neologisms are new words that have never been literally used in the history of Greek or new words that have emerged from the composition of new ones or older linguistic elements of Greek" (2006: 10). It is clear from the aforementioned that certain criteria must be fulfilled before a lexical unit can be considered a neologism.

2.2.2 Criteria for Recognizing Lexical Neologisms

While the concept of neology is easy to grasp, defining exactly what constitutes a neologism can be more challenging, even though there have been attempts to set criteria in order for a new lexical unit to be recognized as a neologism. Cabre (1999: 205-206) argues that a single criterion is not enough, and a neologism should exhibit several characteristics:

1. Diachrony: a lexical unit that has been newly introduced.
2. Lexicography: a unit needs to not be recorded in dictionaries.
3. Systematic instability: the unit requires to have a certain morphological, graphic, phonetic or semantic instability.
4. Psychology: the unit needs to be recognized as a new word by native speakers.

Similar criteria have been set by Christophidou et al. (2012: 200-201), who work at the Research Centre of Scientific Terms and Neologisms of the Academy of Athens³, which periodically releases the *Journals of Scientific Terminology and Neologisms*.⁴ Christophidou et al. systematically collect and publish new neologisms that are actively used in MG, and they have delineated a set of criteria for a word to qualify as a neologism and to merit inclusion in the *Journal* (2012: 200-201):

1. The new word should not exist in the most widely accepted MG dictionaries. A new word that has been included in a dictionary and has entered the common vocabulary of the language is no longer a neologism in this sense.

³ Online website of the Research center: <http://www.academyofathens.gr/en/research/centers/scitermneo>

⁴ List of the Journals: <http://www.academyofathens.gr/en/research/centers/scitermneo/deltio>

2. Whether the neologism is encountered in the press and how frequent. On this point, the authors note that professional journalism is the primary source material for the Neologism Center. According to their working hypothesis, neologisms appearing in official communication organs with institutional roles in Greek society constitute more enduring formations, which have likely already permeated different types of texts in comparison to neologisms of social media platforms or so-called personal (amateur) journalism. Thus, when a neologism encountered in professional press, it means that the lexical unit has made the "jump" and is now more officially used and encountered.
3. The word must/should signify a broader and more enduring concept in terms of its content, rather than being opportunistic or personal, which relies more on the judgment of the linguists at the centre regarding whether the word should be included.
4. Lastly, the word must be encountered a certain number of times on the internet. However, it is worth noting that this final criterion is considered a quantitative tool that researchers may choose to overlook if they believe the word meets the other criteria.

Christophidou et al. (2012: 201) note that the Neologism Centre aims to include words that have not yet been included in dictionaries but demonstrate a high likelihood of being incorporated in the near future. These words are not only anticipated to be adopted by dictionaries, but also to become part of everyday discourse, as they appear to hold social significance and exhibit a notable quantitative and qualitative presence.

The neologism has to also fulfill several morphological criteria, in order to be considered as a lexical unit that has been created according to the language rules. These criteria are mentioned in Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1986: 91-92), they are based on the work of Kocourek, and refer to all the levels of lexical analysis of a unit:

- At phonological level, and in the written representation of a neologism, it should be in agreement with the phonological system of the language.
- At morphological level, a neologism must be included in the inflectional systems of the language system.
- At syntactical level, the neologism must have the characteristics of the grammatical category it belongs and must not have deficiencies.

- At lexical level, special importance must be given to lexical forms, in the model of their formation, in whether there is productivity in lexical morpheme (e.g. whether it can form derivatives), whether it originates from scientific vocabulary, from a social or geographical variety, and finally, to determine the origin of the term (e.g. loan).
- At semantic level, the neologism needs to be sufficiently reasoned, not show ambiguity in its meaning or have paronyms, have a single absolute meaning, and present, where possible, a systematic relationship with its hypernyms and hyponyms and finally to be easily remembered.

Lastly, it should be noted that even if a neologism fulfills all the aforementioned criteria, it does not mean that it will be adopted from the language community and that the word will enter the general vocabulary (Newmark 1988: 140). Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1986: 83) further explains that no linguistic expert or member of the public, who is a user of the neologism, can predict which neologisms will be successfully adopted and cannot even fully explain why some neologisms are adopted over others. That is because the adoption of a neologism is determined by a variety of forces that cannot easily be predicted such as social, economic, political etc. For that reason, a linguist should refrain from trying to make predictions, and instead focus on analyzing whether a neologism fulfills the aforementioned lexical criteria of the language.

2.2.3 Typology of neologisms

The creation of neologisms, as a result of language change (see 2.1.1), is done either internally or externally. Internally, a neologism can either be newly created by using (a) morpho-syntactical mechanisms within the language system, or (b) with the usage of already existing forms within the language, modifying them to create new words. The following typology is based on the works of Valeondis & Manzari (2006: 5-8), Crystal (2008), Bybee (2015 188-191), Papanastasiou (2001) and Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1997: 77-87).

1a) The first category consists of neologisms that were not part of the language before, they were formed using the internal mechanisms of the language:

- i) *Derivation*: the formation of a new word by adding one or more affixes to an already existing root or word, at either the front of the back of the root/word (Crystal 2008: 138-139). For example, Eng.: *help* + *ful* = *helpful*.

- ii) *Compounding*: the formation of a new word by combining already existing words or stems. For example, Eng.: *down* + *size* = *downsizing*.
- iii) *Blending*: a type of compound is a word blend or blending. During blending two lexical units that usually do not form a compounding word together are clipped and fused together, containing the meaning of both original words. (Crystal 2008: 56-57). These types of compound words are more often encountered in English rather than MG. For example, in English: *breakfast* + *lunch* = *brunch*.
- iv) *Abbreviation*: the shortening of words that is used to create shorter versions of frequently used words and easier to remember forms. The phenomenon of abbreviation is expressed through various means, such as abbreviations (e.g. et cetera > etc.) and acronyms (e.g. light amplification by simulated emission of radiation > laser).

1b) The second category contains neologisms created by modifying already existing forms within the language:

- i) *Conversion*: this category contains words used morpho-syntactically different but still retaining the same form. The most usual example of conversion is of an adjective being also used as a noun (which is quite common in MG) or a noun used as a verb (which does not exist in MG but is quite common in English). For example, Eng: *Google* (*noun*) > *Google* (*verb*).
- ii) *Semantic transfer within a special language or metaphor*: this mechanism describes the process through which a word from the general vocabulary is "transferred" to the vocabulary of a special language and acquires a new semantic meaning. For example, Eng: *save a person* > *save a file*.
- iii) *Retronymy*: this phenomenon occurs when a word of the common vocabulary expands, due to a new discovery or technological advancement, that uses an expansion of a common vocabulary word to be described or the old word needs to be renamed to differentiate itself from the new neologism. For example, *conventional weapons* after the discovery of nuclear weapons.

2) The external means of neologism creation are the following:

- i). *Direct borrowing*: the first category of borrowing is the direct borrowing which is defined as the full adoption of a word from another language, both of its form as well

as its meaning. The words are sometimes adopted to the morphological system of the adopted language while other times they are adopted as is.

ii). *Indirect borrowing*: contains loan words that are transferred from one language to the other but that retain either the signifier or the signified. Indirect borrowing can be split into the following categories:

- *Calque borrowing or loan translation*: is a term used to refer to a type of borrowing, where the morphemic constituents of the borrowed word or phrase are translated item by item into equivalent morphemes in the new language (Crystal 2008: 64). These loan translations that are inserted into the MG vocabulary are usually done by scholars, typically translators, and not ordinary users. These words can be created either through derivation or compounding from already existing forms of the language e.g. *videoconferencing* > *βιντεοδιάσκεψη*. They frequently include terms from science and technology and were first encountered in translated texts.
- *Reborrowing*: these are words that are borrowed from a language and later on they return to the language of origin as borrowed words. An example of this is the Greek word *μπράτσο* – *bratso* – for arm, which is derived from the Italian *braccio*, which comes from the latin *bracchium*, which is a loan from the ancient Greek word *βραχίων* – *brachion*.
- *Semantic loans*: this type of borrowing is similar to calques, but instead of borrowing the entire word only the meaning is borrowed (the signified), thus an already existing word acquires a new semantic meaning from the meaning that it had from language of origin. An example in MG is the word *ποντίκι* (*podiki*) *mouse*, which both describes the animal mouse, but also the mouse which is a component of a computer. The word acquired its secondary meaning from English.
- *Internationalisms*: words which can often be found in many languages with similar form and meaning, these words were borrowed by all languages from the same source. For many years, several of these newly created words used Latin and ancient Greek as their basis to be crafted, such as *television*.

Lastly, it is essential to differentiate between compounding and derivation, which are the most common methods of creating neologisms. According to the MG grammar of Triantafyllidis

(1996: 142), compounds are linguistic formations that occur (a) when "a word takes at the beginning an inseparable particle" and (b) when "two or more words are united into one." While (b) aligns with the contemporary definition of compounding, (a) has evolved in newer MG grammar, and now falls under derivation rather than compounding. According to Clairis & Babiniotis (2005: 76), derivation is the process of adding affixes to the stem of a word. When added in front of the stem, they are called prefixes and the process is termed prefixation, when added at the end, they are called suffixes and the process suffixation. They further add that these affixes should not be able to be encountered independently in a sentence.

Moreover, a unique aspect of word formation in MG involves derivation by adding lexical units to the word stem, typically of older Ancient Greek origin, which are not found independently in MG (Clairis & Babiniotis 2005: 77-79). These lexical units are differentiated from ordinary affixes and are instead called lexical prefixes and lexical suffixes, such as υδρο- (hydro-). Clairis & Babiniotis further note that these lexical units could also be considered as first or second compounding constituents, but because they show similarities to prefixes and suffixes, they included them in the process of derivation instead of compounding. As is evident, distinguishing if a neologism was created through compounding or derivation is challenging, as the two processes are often distinguished by a blurry line and often intermingle, which leads to confusion and disagreement even among linguists (Ralli 2013: 221-223).

3. Methods and materials

The first step of this study was the identification of contemporary neologisms and their extraction from existing sources. These neologisms were sourced from the *Journals of Scientific Terminology and Neologisms* (Christophidou 2009, 2013 & 2015), Academy of Athens. The *Journals* have been in publication from 1986 and continue to be released, with the latest volume, number 15, issued in 2020.

The methodology was established based on theoretical principles, particularly drawing from criteria defining lexical units as neologisms. These criteria entail four key considerations for a word to be deemed suitable for inclusion in the *Journals* (see 2.2.2).

The first and second of the criteria were deemed relevant for inclusion in this study. These entail the presence of neologisms in the press, which will be assessed through a corpus analysis, and the absence of neologisms in dictionaries. The third and fourth criterion will not be integrated into this study. The third criterion, regarding the significance of the word's content, is deemed irrelevant as neologisms are selected from the *Journals* rather than chosen from public texts or other sources. This criterion, which is important in the selection process of the *Journals*, does not apply to this study as the authors of the *Journals* have already fulfilled it. Similarly, the fourth criterion, concerning the quantitative presence of neologisms in online search engines, will not be utilized. While attempts were made to ascertain the quantitative occurrence of neologisms using Google as a research engine during the creation of catalogues and analysis, the results proved too inconsistent and inaccurate to draw meaningful conclusions. Many neologisms were either too uncommon or resembled other words, resulting in inaccurate search engine outcomes that precluded reliable identification of actual results. Additionally, Christophidou (2012: 201) describes this criterion as optional and subject to the linguist's judgment.

3.1 Overview of the journals and the selection of the neologisms

The neologisms used here were extracted from the following volumes of the *Journals of Scientific Terminology and Neologisms*: the double volume 9-10 (2009), volume 11 (2013) and volume 13 (2015). The selection of these volumes was based on several factors. Notably, not all volumes of the *Journals* contained collections of neologisms, but some featured research

articles by linguistic experts discussing neologisms instead. Volumes 12 (2013), 14 (2017), and the latest Volume, 15 (2020), fall into this category and were thus excluded from the study. Volume 8 (2004) was a special volume focusing on neologisms surrounding the Olympic Games. Therefore, due to its narrow focus, lack of breadth, and diachrony, it was deemed unsuitable for this study.

Another reason for selecting the aforementioned volumes was their release approximately 10 to 15 years before the execution of this study. This timeframe was considered significant for observing the degree of adoption of neologisms, as suggested by Karatzola & Fliatouras (2004: 17). They noted that lexical changes occur rapidly enough for people to be consciously aware of them. Therefore, it was believed that a timeframe of circa 15 years would be substantial for observing the degree of adoption of neologisms.

The *Journals* are structured into two primary sections: neologisms and scientific terminology. Within the neologism section, there are two subsections: unrecorded neologisms and translation recommendations for foreign neologisms. The focal point of this study lies within the first subchapter, which houses the unrecorded neologisms. These neologisms encompass MG terms fashioned through internal or external linguistic mechanisms, as elucidated in the theoretical framework. They represent words that, to some extent, have not yet been documented in dictionaries but find notable usage in both press and online platforms. Consequently, they hold considerable significance, as there exists a high likelihood of their eventual integration into common vernacular in the future.

The second subsection of the neologisms, which is not central to my study here and thus briefly described, encompasses foreign language neologisms, predominantly in English, which are utilized in MG but presented with Latin characters due to the absence of a proper MG translation or transliteration. While many of these neologisms are directly employed in their original form with Latin characters, there are a few instances where they are transcribed into Greek characters without undergoing any adaptation to suit the Greek language. To address this issue, the *Journal* proposed adaptations of these words in MG, both for those written with Latin characters and those transcribed into Greek characters (for examples see Appendix G).

Lastly, the second part of the *Journals* is the scientific terminology and contains the scientific term in English, its MG translation and a description of what the term means. These scientific terms were not the focus of this study.

3.2 Cataloguing the neologisms

Initially, all neologisms from the three volumes of the *Journals* (9-10, 11, 13) were identified, extracted, and catalogued. The sheer volume of neologisms found within these *Journals* exceeded the scope and time constraints of this study, totalling 1012 entries. Given this considerable number, it was necessary to narrow the focus to a more manageable subset of neologisms. Upon cataloguing these entries into a table, it became evident that the majority comprised compound words formed through the application of prefixes, with certain prefixes recurring more frequently than others. In light of this observation, it was decided to focus the study on the three most prevalent prefixes in neologism formation. However, an attempt is made to offer an overview of all the neologisms extracted by the *Journals*.

The neologisms were organized into three distinct catalogues/tables, categorized according to the three prefixes under study. Each table portrays various attributes from left to right (Figure 1): the *Journal* volume from which the neologism was sourced, the part of speech of the neologisms (noun, adjective, verb, etc.), whether the neologism was included in both the 2014 and 2023 versions of the UDMG, whether the neologism appears in a foreign language and the name of said language (along with the earliest known usage if available), the definition of the neologism, its inclusion in an English dictionary, and lastly the frequency of the neologism across different forms within the corpus (e.g., singular/plural) (see Appendices B, C and D).

Journal	Volume	Part of speech	Neologisms	Dictionary 2013	Dictionary 2023	foreign language	meaning	Source	encounter on English dictionaries	corpus encounter rate	Encountered forms
1	9-10	noun	υπεραλίευση	YES	YES	eng. Overfishing 1885, fr. surpêche, 1987	intensive fishing resulting in the depletion or significant reduction of fish populations	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	918	υπεραλίευση: 917, υπεραλιεύσεις: 1
2	9-10	noun	υπερβακτήριο	YES	YES	eng. super bacteria	Biology - Medical term about bacteria highly resistant to existing antibiotics.	Academy of Athens Dictionary	none	25	υπερβακτήριο: 10, υπερβακτήρια: 15
3	9-10	noun	υπερδανεισμός	YES	YES	eng. overlending*, 1892	uncontrolled borrowing: ~ of the state/households	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	740	υπερδανεισμός: 279, υπερδανεισμοί: 454, υπερδανεισμούς: 7
4	9-10	noun	υπερδήμαρχος	YES	YES	eng. Supermayor ?	person responsible for the administration of a super-municipality	Academy of Athens Dictionary	none	24	υπερδήμαρχος: 16, υπερδήμαρχοι: 7, υπερδήμαρχους: 1
5	9-10	noun	υπερδόμηση	YES	YES	eng. Overbuilding*, 1945	excessive building, construction of buildings	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	33	υπερδόμηση: 33, υπερδομήσεις: 0
6	9-10	noun	υπερέκθεση	YES	YES	eng. overexposure*, 1856	exposure to harmful usually factors beyond the normal or permissible limit e.g. sun	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	506	υπερέκθεση: 504, υπερεκθέσεις: 2
7	9-10	noun	υπερεκμετάλλευση	YES	YES	eng. overexploitation, 1961, fr. surexploitation, 1968	reckless exploitation: of the soil/resources/nature	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	994	υπερεκμετάλλευση: 990, υπερεκμεταλλεύσεις: 4
8	9-10	noun	υπερεντατικοποίηση	YES	YES	eng. overworking*, 1530	excessive intensification, usually of work	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	62	υπερεντατικοποίηση: 62
9	9-10	noun	υπερκεράτωση	YES	YES	eng. hyperkeratosis, 1907, fr. hyperkératose	medical term: hypertrophy of the stratum corneum of the epidermis	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Collins	722	υπερκεράτωση: 417, υπερκερατώσεις: 305
10	9-10	noun	υπερκινητικότητα	YES	YES	eng. Hyperactivity, 1888*, fr. hyperkinésie	1. PSYCHOL-MED. behavior disorder usually of a child or teenager, which is characterized by increased distraction, strong impulsivity and hyperactivity and can affect their school performance. 2. strong mobility in a sector(MED.) of the intestine	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	2575	υπερκινητικότητα: 2575
11	9-10	noun	υπερκράτος	YES	YES	eng. superstate*, 1905	union of many states: European ~ (= the European Union).	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	159	υπερκράτος: 150, υπερκράτη: 9
12	9-10	noun	υπερόπλο	YES	YES	eng. Superweapon, 1914	very powerful state of the art weapon; anything that can be used in an extremely effective way or is very sophisticated: e.g. against cancer,	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Collins	1188	υπερόπλο: 845, υπερόπλα: 343
13	9-10	noun	υπερπεριφέρεια	YES	YES	eng. Super-regional adj. 1933	geographical unit that includes more than one region: ~ Attica.	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	36	υπερπεριφέρεια: 11, υπερπεριφέρειες: 25
14	9-10	noun	υπερσυμπιεστής	YES	YES	eng. supercharger, 1917	a compressor that supplies the cylinders of an internal combustion engine with air at a pressure higher than that of the environment in order to increase the power of the engine.	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	1064	υπερσυμπιεστής: 866, υπερσυμπιεστές: 198
15	9-10	noun	υπέρτιτλος	YES	YES	american eng. supertitle, 1965	title at the top of a form or at the beginning of a text: ~ article. Similar to header related to subtitle.	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	2026	υπέρτιτλο/ς: 1330, υπέρτιτλους: 696
16	9-10	noun	υπερτροφοδότης	YES	YES	eng. turbocharger, 1934	a type of supercharger that is driven by a turbine fed by the exhaust gas of an internal combustion engine.	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	606	υπερτροφοδότης/ς: 582, υπερτροφοδοτές: 24
17	9-10	noun	υπερτουργός	YES	YES	eng. Superminister*	a government minister who has authority over other ministers or departments	Academy of Athens Dictionary	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge / Collins	282	υπερτουργός/ς: 271, υπερτουργούς: 11

Figure 1: Example of extracted neologism table

3.3 Selection of the Dictionaries

The inclusion of a neologism in dictionaries is an important step in the "life" of a neologism (Epstein, 2012: 101) and constitutes one of the four criteria set by the *Journals* for a word to be considered a neologism. In total six dictionaries were used in this study.

Initially, the neologisms were examined using the 2023 edition of the UDMG along with the 2014 version of the same dictionary. The inclusion of both the 2014 and 2023 versions enables the tracking of neologism adoption not only within a single dictionary but also over a span of 10 years in the Greek language. This timeframe was considered adequate for potential changes to occur and observed. Additionally, UDMG was selected because it was not utilized by the authors of the *Journals*. The neologisms listed in the *Journals* were absent from three widely available dictionaries: Μείζον Φυτράκη (MLE 1997 & 2011), Λεξικό της Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας (LKN 2008 & 2012), and Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεοελληνικής (LNEL 1998). Therefore, the UDMG may contain neologisms not found in these dictionaries, making it futile to use them since the authors of the *Journals* have already consulted them. Lastly, the timing of this study aligns with the 2023 release of the UDMG. This online dictionary claims to feature "5500 neologisms which do not exist in any other MG dictionary, many of which are internationalizations in the form of translation loans."

A solely quantitative approach to neologisms would be insufficient, as noted by Christophidou et al (2012: 207), who advocate for the integration of qualitative methods alongside quantitative analysis. Therefore, this study also attempts to discern the origin of the neologisms under examination, albeit focusing solely on those formed with the three most prevalent prefixes. To trace this origin, I tried to ascertain whether these words are present in other languages, particularly English. To accomplish this, four commonly used online dictionaries were consulted: the Cambridge Online Dictionary⁵, the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary⁶, the Merriam-Webster Dictionary⁷, and the Collins Dictionary⁸. The selection of multiple dictionaries was deliberate, as the absence of a neologism in one dictionary might be compensated for by its inclusion in another. Moreover, certain dictionaries offer unique

⁵ Cambridge Online Dictionary: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

⁶ Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>

⁷ Merriam-Webster Dictionary: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

⁸ Collins Dictionary: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>

functionalities that others do not; for instance, the Merriam-Webster Dictionary provides valuable information regarding etymology. Following the tracing of the neologisms' origins and comparison with their Greek forms, a lexical and morphological analysis was undertaken. This analysis aimed to determine the type of neologisms, their morphological classification (e.g., verb, noun, adjective), their construction (e.g., compound words), and the identification of any discernible patterns in their formation.

3.4 Selection of the Corpus and the Corpus analysis

The second criterion from Christophidou et al (2012) pertains the incorporation of the neologisms in texts from the press. To address this criterion, a corpus was employed, specifically the Greek Web eTenTen 2019 (Jakubíček et al. 2013) corpus was utilized provided by Sketch Engine⁹ (Kilgarriff et al. 2014). The eTenTen belongs to the family of corpora called TenTen that are created by Sketch Engine using texts from the Web. The corpora are built by collecting only linguistically valuable web content (removing texts about advertisements, duplicate text, headers, navigation links etc.) and aims at having a large number of words, with the eTenTen having over 2 billion words (2,342,091,029)¹⁰. The texts are annotated and are mainly retrieved from news articles, thus fulfilling the criterion regarding the neologism's incorporation in press texts.

The analysis and access of the corpus were facilitated using the Sketch Engine¹¹ tool. Sketch engine is an advanced corpus tool that allows the user to access various corpora in many languages and perform a number of corpus-based tasks such as identify collocates, access the concordance lines, assemble frequency wordlists etc. Collocates are at the forefront of this study as collocation stands as a fundamental concept within corpus analysis. Sinclair (1991: 170) defined collocation as "the close proximity of two or more words within a text." Texts, more often than not, transcend mere randomness in word sequence and various factors come into play, influencing the likelihood of certain words co-occurring or clustering together (Stefanowitsch, 2020: 215). McCarthy, further characterizes collocation as a "marriage contract between words," stressing the varying degrees of affinity between them (1990: 12).

⁹ More information about the eTenTen corpus used in the thesis: <https://www.sketchengine.eu/eltenten-greek-corpus/>

¹⁰ More information about the TenTen corpora: <https://www.sketchengine.eu/documentation/tenten-corpora/>

¹¹ Sketch Engine: <https://www.sketchengine.eu>

A specific function of Sketch Engine that is used was *word sketch*. Word sketch (Figure 2) is a summary of a word's grammatical and collocational behavior presented in one page (Kilgarriff et al. 2014: 2). Users can view the frequency of the collocate as well as the *LogDice* score of the word. The typicality score (LogDice) indicates how strong the collocation is and is an improvement to the *Dice* score, which is an association score for collocates, (Rychlý 2008, 7). The higher the score, the stronger the collocation. A low score means that the words in the collocation also frequently combine with many other words.¹² Both the frequency and the score of a collocate were taken into account when conducting the analysis.

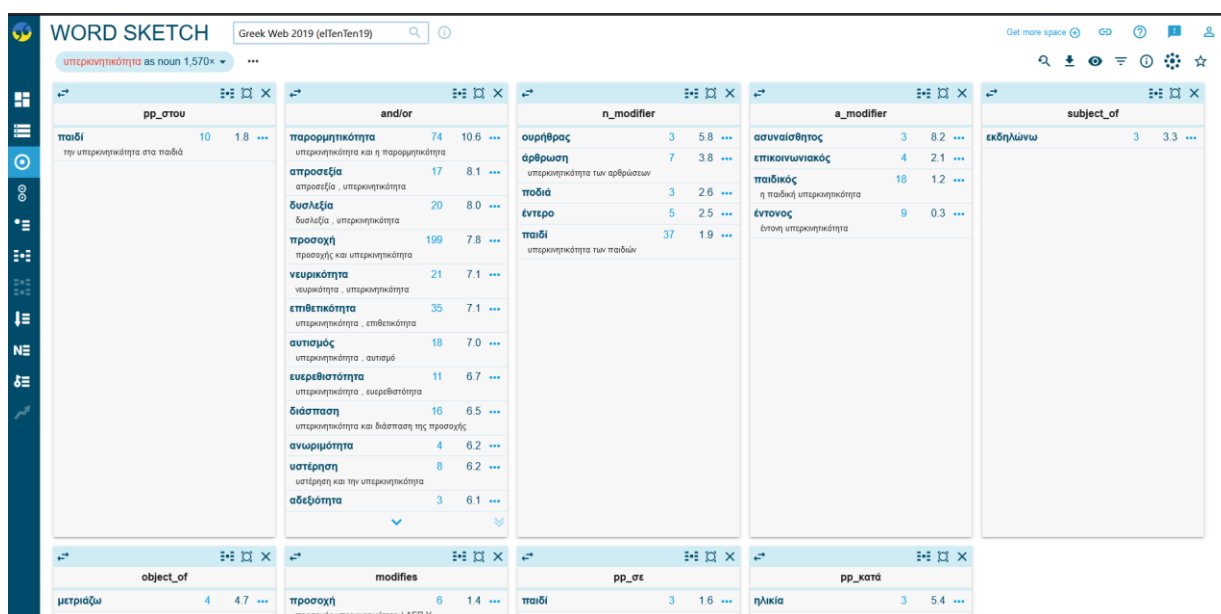


Figure 2: The Word Sketch function of Sketch engine. The collocates of *υπερκινητικότητα* (hyperactivity), their frequency and LogDice score.

Utilizing the corpus, a more comprehensive analysis of selected neologisms was conducted. Specifically, the analysis centres on the three most commonly used prefixes in compound word formation: *βιο-*/bio-, *υπερ-*/hyper-, and *ευρω-*/euro-. These three prefixes collectively contribute to 128 neologisms in the *Journals*, surpassing the capacity for detailed scrutiny. Consequently, it was deemed necessary to concentrate on the three most prevalent neologisms from each prefix group, totalling nine neologisms for an in-depth examination. These nine neologisms will also be given in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) on their respective sections.

¹² Information about LogDice: https://www.sketchengine.eu/my_keywords/logdice/

The corpus analysis of these nine selected neologisms includes an overview and then examines the most frequent collocates. This analysis delves into the predominant collocates and their respective categories to determine the usage of the neologisms in the sentence. In addition, the connotation associated with each neologism is assessed by examining the degree to which it is used in a positive or negative context, based on its collocates, and determining whether this positive or negative connotation transfers to the neologism itself. Furthermore, it investigates whether the meaning of the neologisms in the corpus aligns with their dictionary definitions and explores the types of texts in which these neologisms are most frequently employed. All these aspects are illustrated with examples from the corpus in MG, also translated in English by the author, with more examples are present in Appendix F. The complete list of the nine neologisms examined in the corpus analysis, alongside their most frequent collocates and corresponding scores, can be found in Appendix E. In cases where the results were ambiguous or particularly intriguing, the first 200 examples of the concordance lines were examined to gain deeper insights and clarify the findings. This approach enabled a thorough exploration and the identification of patterns or noteworthy occurrences in the data.

Another function utilized is the visualization of collocates. As depicted in Figure 2, understanding the most frequent collocates can be challenging for readers. To address this, Sketch Engine provides a tool that visualizes the 10 most frequent collocates of a word into a pie-chart¹³ (Figure 3). This visualization method¹³ is applied to each of the nine neologisms analysed within the corpus.

¹³ Information provided by Sketch engine about the visualization of the collocates figures:

- Distance from centre — typicality (score).
- Circle size — frequency.
- Circle colour indicates which segment (grammatical relation) they belong to. Sometimes circles may be placed outside their segment to visualize the other statistics correctly.
- Segment size indicates the size of the grammatical relation in relation to the other visualized relations, i.e. how many collocations it contains in total. (Not how many appear in the visualisation.)

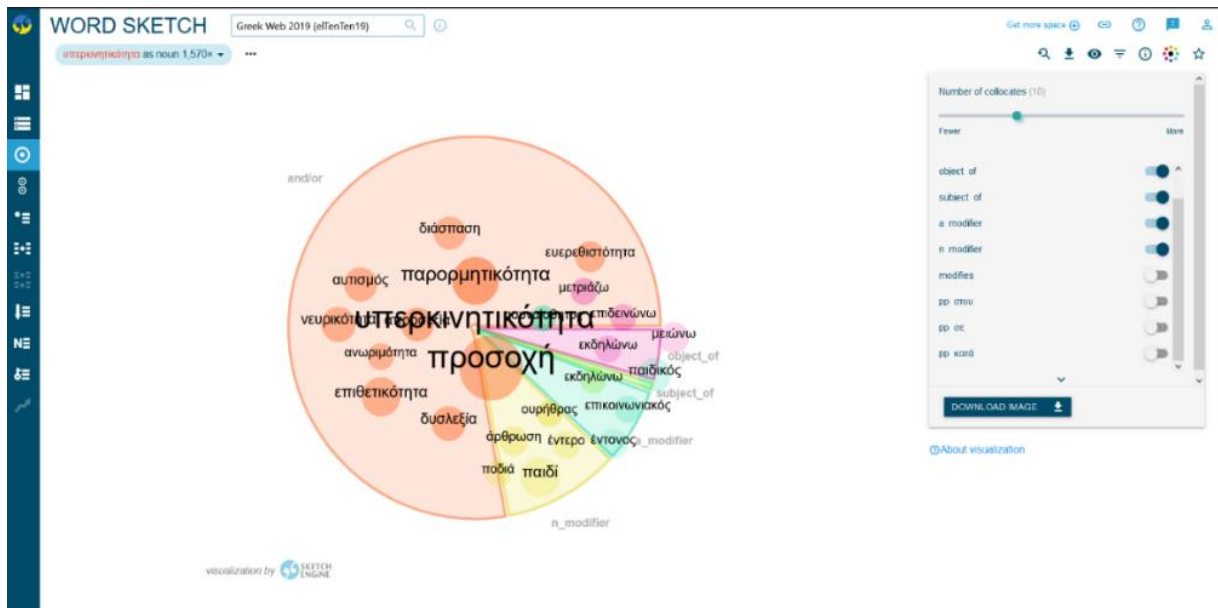


Figure 3: Example of the Sketch Engine tool of collocate Visualization

4. Results

The first section of this chapter offers an overview of the total number of neologisms, emphasizing their method of creation. Subsequent sections delve into the most commonly used prefixes for neologism formation. Initially, there is a comprehensive presentation of all neologisms associated with each prefix, followed by the detailed corpus analysis conducted on the three most frequently encountered neologisms for every prefix.

4.1 General overview of Neologisms

The initial step involved extracting neologisms from the *Journals*. A total of 1012 neologisms were extracted from the three *Journals*. The complete collection of neologisms can be found in Appendix A.

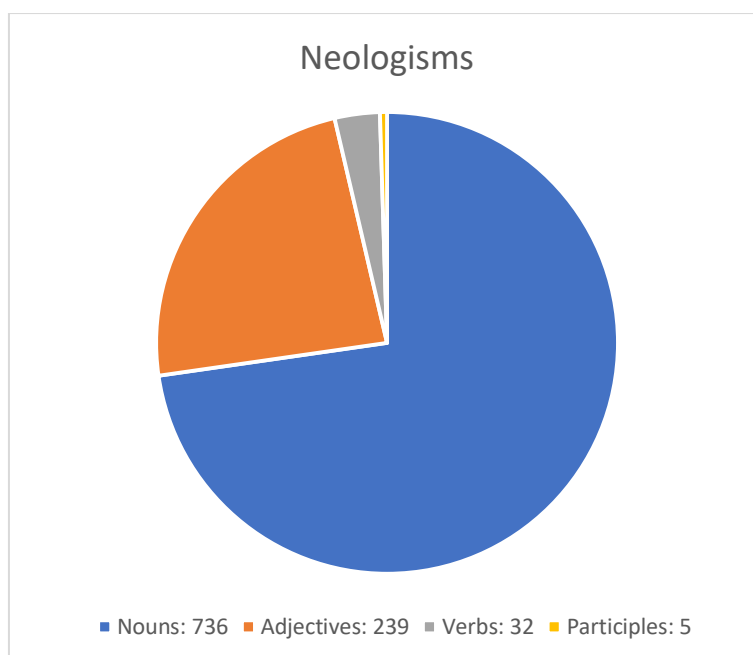


Figure 4: Total number of Neologisms across all Journals and part of speech classification

The majority of the words are nouns, accounting for 72.7% of all neologisms, followed by a significant number of adjectives, which accounted for 23.61%. In contrast, verbs and participles accounted for only 3.1% and 0.5%, respectively (Figure 4). This distribution indicates the tendency of change among different parts of speech, with verbs and participles being less prone to form neologisms.

The number of neologisms is large enough to prevent us from analysing each one in detail. However, by observing them, I can extract valuable data regarding their morphology and the processes involved in their creation. As mentioned in Chapter 3.1, the neologisms extracted from the *Journals* and utilized in this study are those assimilated into Greek morphology and rules, rather than direct borrowings, which were addressed in a separate chapter of the *Journals*, not within the focus of this study. While many of these neologisms may be calques or loan-translated words, they were not specifically identified as such, as it falls beyond the scope of this study. Instead, the focus lay on understanding the methods of their creation through the internal tools of word formation: derivation and compounding, which, as noted by Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1994: 36-37), are also utilized to translate/assimilate foreign words into MG.

The following categorization of the neologisms is based on the dictionary. UDMG provides information on whether a word is used as a compounding word part, and thus the neologism

was created through compounding, or whether it is a prefix or a suffix and the neologism was thus created through derivation. In the cases that the dictionary does not include the necessary information, the doctoral thesis of Nikolaou (2016: 153-162) and the grammar of Clairis & Babiniotis (2005: 76-94) were consulted, as both are relevant sources. Lastly, it should also be mentioned that, among the neologisms extracted, there was a small number of examples, five to be exact, consisting of two distinct words not connected with a hyphen. Ralli (2013: 243-268) makes a mention of such examples, describing them as phrases with properties similar to compound words and argues that they should often be considered as compound words. For this reason, the five examples will be counted as compound words.

Based on an analysis of the processes of neologism creation in the data extracted from the *Journals*, I arrived at the following results:

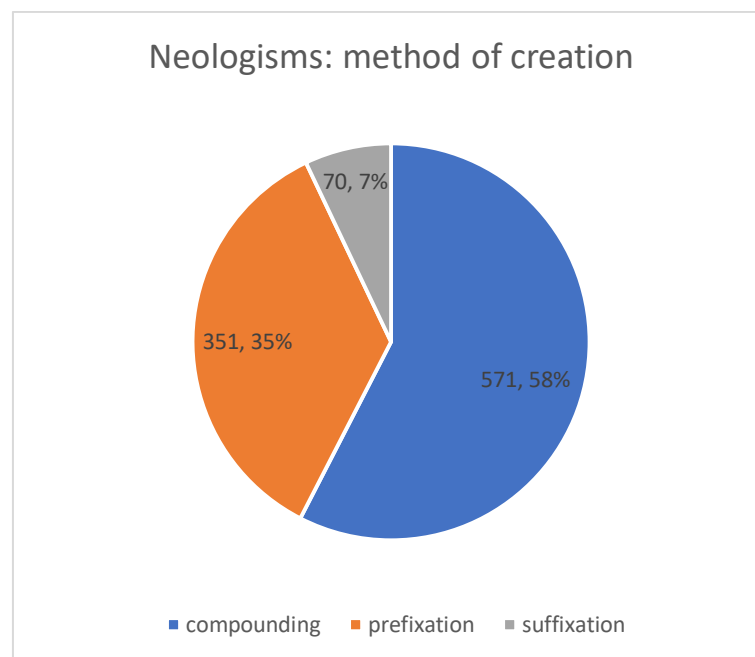


Figure 5: Mechanisms of neologism creation

As illustrated in Figure 5, the most common method of neologism creation is compounding, accounting for 571 (58%) of the cases, followed by prefixation, which accounts for 351 (35%) of the cases, and finally, suffixation, which accounts for 70 (7%).

It becomes evident that it is quite common for neologisms to be formed by using prefixes or compounding constituents, as shown in Table 1. Additionally, some prefixes are utilized to

form multiple neologisms. It is important to note that prefixes are occasionally observed within a neologism, as a compound neologism might be created by using two different prefixes. For example, the word *φιλοευρωπαϊστής* (europhile), contains two prefixes, "φίλο" (friend/friendly) and "ευρω" (euro). However, these instances will not be taken into account.

Neologism prefixes/compounding constituent	Frequency of Neologism prefix/compounding constituent
βιο-bio	47
υπερ-hyper	43
ευρω-euro	38
νανο-nano	29
φωτο-foto	24
μικρο-micro	22
αντι-anti	20
από-from	19
δια-to	18
φορο-tax	16

Table 1: The ten most common prefix/compounding constituent used to create compound neologisms

The data show that the majority of the neologisms are created by adding a prefix or compounding word to an already existing word (Table 1), and, therefore, the study focused on these prefixes and compounding word parts. Subsequent subchapters examine the three most common of these prefixes.

4.2 Neologisms created with Bio- (Bio-)

The most common prefix word for forming a neologism is βιο (bio-), accounting for 64 neologisms (6.3% of the total neologisms). Of these neologisms, 47 (73%) had βιο- as the first compounding form, out of which 33 (70.2%) were nouns, 13 (27.6%) adjectives and only one (2,1%) a verb. The entire list of neologisms created with the prefix βιο- can be seen in Appendix B.

UDMG defines βιο⁻¹⁴ as a compounding word, thus the words created by this word are considered compounds. The definition continues by assigning to βιο- three different meanings referring: 1. to the human life, 2. used in science referring to living organisms or as a whole, and lastly 3. in productive sectors related to the improvement of human life.

Bio- has a similar function in English usage as well. The dictionaries of Meriam-Webster,¹⁵ Cambridge¹⁶ and Collins¹⁷ all classify bio- as a prefix. Oxford's learner's dictionaries¹⁸ and Meriam-Webster provide an extra definition and list it as a combining form. Furthermore, the meaning is similar to the Greek one, defining bio- as a word connected with life, living things, and the study of these.

Based on the definition of internationalisms by Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (2000: 330) (see 2.2.3), I could classify bio- as a compounding word that is frequently used to create internationalisms. The form is defined as a clipped internationalism combining form in other languages as well, such as Polish (Konieczna 2012: 70). Bio- is often used in English to create compound words, typically with a scientific connotation or a meaning related to life. The aforementioned is further proven by the fact that these words tend to have the same meaning and similar form across different languages, for example the most typical word create with bio- is biology¹⁹

¹⁴ Utilitarian dictionary of the academy of Athens online source:

<https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php/anazitisi?st=%CE%B2%CE%B9%CF%8C>

¹⁵ Meriam Webster online source: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bio>

¹⁶ Cambridge online source: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/bio>

¹⁷ Collins online source: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/bio>

¹⁸ Oxford online source: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/bio?q=bio>

¹⁹ Utilitarian dictionary of the academy of Athens online source, biology is various languages:

https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

(English), βιολογία (Greek), biologie (German & French) etc. or an example from the extracted neologisms βιοασφάλεια (Greek), biosecurity (English), biosécurité (French).²⁰

In terms of the adoption in UDMG, 25 (53.1%) out of 47 neologisms have been incorporated in the 2014 version, while the other 22 (46.8%) have not. In the 2023 version of the UDMG only one more has been implemented, *βιομιμητική* (biomimetic), bringing the total of incorporated neologisms with bio to 26 (55.3%) and the not implemented down to 21 (44.6%).

Regarding the adoption rate of the English equivalents of these neologisms in English dictionaries, an increase is observed, with 34 (72.3%) being incorporated while 9 (19.1%) were not. This higher adoption rate in English can be attributed to the timing of introduction of some of these words into the English language. The aforementioned shows that the majority of these neologisms were initially coined in English and later introduced into MG. Many of these words have been in use in English for an extended period, while they are still considered neologisms in MG.

Following the general overview of the neologisms created with βιο- is the corpus analysis of the three most frequent neologisms of this category.

4.2.1 Βιοηθικός, -ή, -ό (Bioethical)

Βιοηθικός, -ή, -ό (/vi.o.iθi'kos, -ci, -ko/) - *Bioethical* is the most frequent neologism created with the word part βιο- in the corpus, with 1592 hits. This neologism is a compound word formed by two Greek-origin words, "βιο" (bio) and "ηθική" (ethics). Analysing this neologism poses a challenge as it is the only adjective among the nine neologisms to be analysed. Out of the 1592 hits in the corpus, the vast majority, 1417 refer to the female grammatical gender noun version of the neologism. Sketch Engine allows differentiation between when a word is used as an adjective or a noun. This feature reveals that *βιοηθική* more frequently functions as a noun in a sentence, with 1102 encounters compared to 272 hits of use as an adjective. Hence, it was decided to analyse the neologism when used as a noun, not only due to its more frequent usage in this position but also because it provides a larger volume of data.

²⁰ Utilitarian dictionary of the academy of Athens online source biosecurity in various languages : https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

sentence, bioethics might have a central role that is frequently linked with different fields and discussions.

Regarding the nouns there are few used with the neologism, with the only notable one being *βιοδίκαιο* (biolaw), as in (2):

- (2) ..., φαίνεται να γίνεται το πέρασμα από τη **βιοηθική** στο βιοδίκαιο...
..., the transition from **bioethics** to biolaw seems to be taking place...

Βιοδίκαιο (Biolaw) is another neologism by itself also created with the prefix βιο- and refers to the law and biosciences, thus linked to bioethics.

Βιοηθική has relatively few frequently occurring collocating adjectives, albeit they are noteworthy. These are in order of frequency: *ηθική* (ethics), *σύγχρονος* (modern), *κοσμικός* (secular), *ορθόδοξος* (orthodox) and *χριστιανικός* (Christian). By examining the concordance lines of the first collocate *σύγχρονος* I observe cases such (3):

- (3) "*Η ιατρική στο έργο του Αριστοτέλη και η σύγχρονη βιοηθική* "
"Medicine in Aristotle's work and modern **bioethics**"

Among other cases, (4)-(5) is strictly linked to religion and more specifically Christianity, to which bioethics seems to be of great interest:

- (4) ... και θρησκευολογική πλευρά με κύρια έμφαση στην ορθόδοξη χριστιανική **βιοηθική**.
... and religious point of view with a main emphasis on orthodox Christian **bioethics**.

- (5) Αυτή η κοσμική **βιοηθική** είναι συχνά εχθρική προς την Εκκλησία.

This secular **bioethics** is often hostile to the Church

In such examples, the Greek Christian Church's interest in bioethics is visible as well as its opposition toward modern bioethics, particularly concerning euthanasia. Instead, it supports a distinct form of bioethics known as *Χριστιανική Ορθόδοξη Βιοηθική* (Christian Orthodox Bioethics), which aligns more closely with their religious beliefs and, as demonstrated in (4), is rooted in principles.

The only notable verb collocate is *απασχολώ* (concern) in cases as (6).

(6) *Η ευθανασία απασχολεί την σύγχρονη βιοηθική, νομική, ιατρική, νοσηλευτική, αλλά και γενικότερα την κοινωνία διότι εγείρονται διάφορα θεμελιώδη ηθικά ζητήματα.*

Euthanasia concerns modern **bioethics**, law, medicine, nursing, but also society in general because it raises several fundamental ethical issues.

This collocate has a negative connotation and underscores that bioethics is a topic of extensive debate and deliberation regarding moral principles. Additionally, as previously mentioned, the association between bioethics and euthanasia appears frequently, indicating that this topic resonates not only within religious discourse but also within philosophical discussions.

While the inherent connotation of the neologism remains neutral, describing ethical inquiries concerning life, it often appears within a negative context within sentences. Interestingly, the individual collocates of the neologism do not inherently convey this negative usage, as evidenced in (5). Instead, the negative connotation becomes apparent when examining the concordance. It is important to note that while the neologism itself may not acquire these negative qualities, the surrounding sentence context often carries a negative tone. This negative usage of the neologism is predominantly observed in religious texts, particularly Christian texts, which express significant concerns regarding euthanasia, as illustrated in (6).

The meaning of the neologism in the corpus aligns with the dictionary definition. However, the most intriguing aspect of the neologism is the diversity of texts in which it is employed and the breadth of fields that express interest in it. Among all nine neologisms investigated in this study, *βιοηθική* demonstrates the widest usage, encompassing fields such as medicine, law, ethics, philosophy, and religion. The texts addressing this neologism are remarkably varied, reflecting its interdisciplinary nature. While the term's central focus lies within medicine, it extends across a range of scientific domains.

4.2.2 Βιοδείκτης (Biomarker)

Βιοδείκτης (/vi.o'ði.ktis/) - *Biomarker* is the second most frequent neologism, created with the prefix *βιο-*, with 1520 hits across its multiple forms, with the plural *βιοδείκτες* being the most

frequent with 996 hits, thus due to higher frequency the plural form will be analyzed. The neologism is not incorporated in UDMG and is the only neologism of the nine most common that are under examination missing from UDMG. The corresponding neologism in English biomarker is incorporated in Collins and Merriam-Webster²² dictionaries. Merriam-Webster lists the introduction of the word in English in 1973, so it can be assumed that the word was imported from English to the Greek language and is a calque.

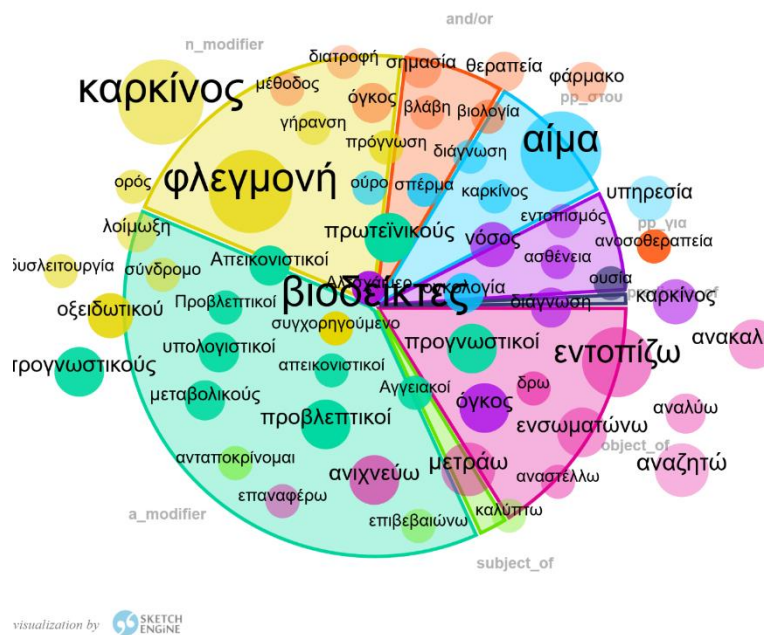


Figure 7: Most frequent collocates of βιοδείκτες

As illustrated in Figure 7, the neologism is quite balanced in its usage, having presence in all categories and used in a variety of ways and positions within a sentence.

The words the neologism often pairs, conjunctionally are few and exclusively medically related, with the most prominent being the following: *φάρμακο* (medicine), *θεραπεία* (therapy), *όγκος* (tumor), *σημασία* (importance), such as in (7):

(7) Τα εν δυνάμει φάρμακα και οι **βιοδείκτες** που πιθανόν θα ...

The potential drugs and **biomarkers** likely to ...

²² A distinctive biological or biologically derived indicator (such as a metabolite) of a process, event, or condition (such as aging, disease, or oil formation)

The only non-medically related word is *σημασία* (importance), which is used to signify the importance of the biomarkers in the sentence. Based on the corpus findings, *βιοδείκτες* is not often paired with other words in a sentence.

Similarly, the nouns that modify the neologism or are linked with it through prepositions are medically related in context and meaning. Some of the most prominent of those nouns are the following: *καρκίνος* (cancer), *λοίμωξη* (infection), *φλεγμονή* (inflammation), etc., as seen in (8):

(8) *Και οι καλοήθειες νόσοι μπορεί να αυξήσουν τους βιοδείκτες του καρκίνου.*

Also benign diseases can raise cancer **biomarkers**.

The nouns are again medical in nature and focus on the type of health disorder the biomarkers are attempting to diagnose e.g. cancer, inflammation, tumors. Nouns focused heavily on prognosis of those diseases such as *διάγνωση* (diagnosis), *εντοπισμός* (detection) and *πρόγνωση* (prognosis) also appear as collocates.

The most prominent section of collocates associated with the neologism are the numerous adjectives used alongside *βιοδείκτες*. Some of the most frequent adjectives are the following: *καρδιακός* (cardiac), *μοριακός* (molecular), *καρκινικός* (cancerous), etc., as in (9):

(9) *Υπάρχουν μοριακοί βιοδείκτες για όγκους...*

Molecular **biomarkers** exist for tumors...

The frequency and variety of adjectives paired with the neologism demonstrate the existence of multiple types of *βιοδείκτες*. When referring to these biomarkers, it is necessary to specify the type by using the appropriate adjective. Consequently, in a sentence, the neologism shows a high probability to be accompanied by an adjective that indicates the specific type of biomarker being discussed, such as a protein biomarker or a cancerous biomarker.

The verb collocates are similarly medically related as well, with the most prominent being: *ανακαλύπτω/ανιχνεύω* (discover), *εντοπίζω* (detect), *αναζητώ* (search), *μετράω* (count), as in (10):

(10) Στα δείγματα αίματος των τελευταίων εντόπισαν μεταβολικούς **βιοδείκτες**.

They detected metabolic **biomarkers** in the blood samples of the latter.

In examining the verbs associated with the neologism, it can be observed that the majority are synonyms of "detect," which aligns with the prognostic nature of biomarkers. Additionally, a significant portion of the verbs pertain to analysing the results. Although these verb collocates may not inherently carry medical meaning, they are commonly utilized in a medical context.

While the neologism itself maintains a neutral connotation, its frequent association with various medical diseases results in its pairing with collocates that carry negative connotations, such as *καρκίνος* (cancer), *όγκος* (tumor), *βλάβη* (damage), *ασθένεια/νόσος* (disease), and others. While some of these collocates may have negative implications, they do not inherently render the term itself negative. A biomarker serves as a prognostic tool, similar to a medical test like a blood test or a CT scan. Although these tests may identify potential health issues, they do not cause the problems themselves; rather, biomarkers aid in diagnosis and future management. This is shown in examples such as (7), where biomarkers contribute to improved health outcomes through early prognosis and detection of various diseases.

Based on the collocates analysed, the examples from the corpus align with the definition of the neologism provided by the dictionary, as it is used to indicate and diagnose diseases. The collocate results affirm this, as *βιοδείκτες* is exclusively utilized with medical significance in the corpus, without any exceptions. Consequently, due to its medical connotation, the neologism is predominantly found in texts related to medicine, particularly those concerning prognostic medicine and the detection of various medical disorders. Furthermore, this reinforces the neologism's neutral connotation.

4.2.3 Βιοκαλλιεργητής (Biological farmer)

Βιοκαλλιεργητής (/vi.o.ka.li.er.ji'tis/) - *Biological farmer* is the third most frequent neologism created with the prefix βιο- with 1486 hits, with the singular form encountered 262 times and the plural βιοκαλλιεργητές 1076 times. Thus due to higher frequency the plural form will be analyzed. Βιοκαλλιεργητής does not seem to have an equivalent word in English, when using the search engine of Google to search for biofarmer, and no such word exists in the English dictionaries. Instead, organic farming or biological farming seems to be in use, having

its own Wikipedia page²³, which might be the origin of the MG neologism. These two terms are not present in the English dictionaries either. On the other hand, *βιοκαλλιεργητής* is incorporated in UDMG²⁴.

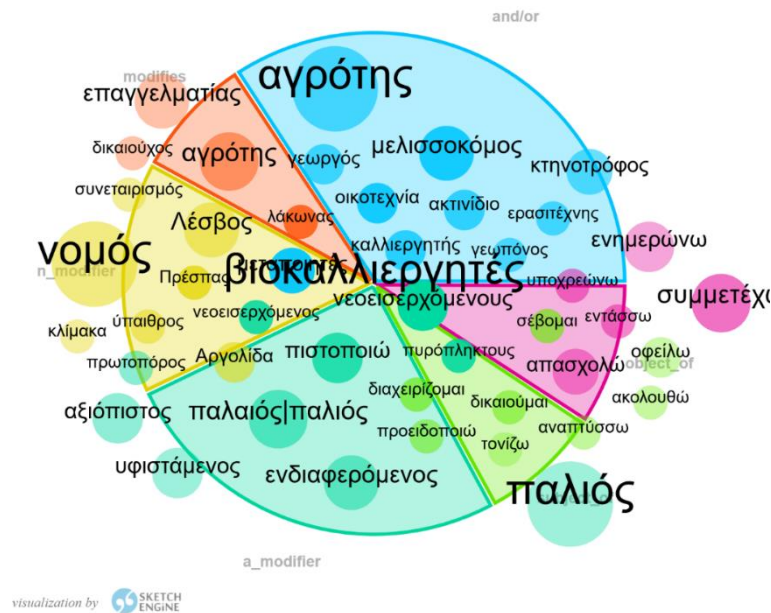


Figure 8: Most frequent collocates of *βιοκαλλιεργητές*

The largest category of collocates in *βιοκαλλιεργητές* consists of paired words with conjunctions or other connecting elements (Figure 8). This indicates that the neologism frequently appears in sentences alongside another word, where it does not necessarily hold the central role. The most common collocate paired with *βιοκαλλιεργητές* is *αγρότης* (farmer). The meaning of *αγρότης* is closely related to *βιοκαλλιεργητής*, as evidenced by examples from the concordance lines. At times, the meanings of the two words are fused, as seen in example (11), while in other instances, their meaning deviates through the use of collocates such as *συμβατικός* (conventional), as illustrated in example (12).

(11) *Εμείς οι 483 αγρότες βιοκαλλιεργητές της Π.Ε. Έβρου....*

We the 483 **organic farmers** of Evros PE...

²³ Online source Wikipedia entry: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organic_farming

²⁴ A person who primarily produces organically grown products

(12) Μια τέτοια κατάσταση θα καθιστούσε σχεδόν αδύνατο για τους **βιοκαλλιεργητές** και τους συμβατικούς αγρότες.

Such a situation would make it almost impossible for **organic farmers** and conventional farmers.

In example (12), the distinction becomes clearer, with the use of the distinctive term conventional, and *βιοκαλλιεργητές* is a sub-category within the broader category of farmers. The remaining collocates primarily describe professions related to agricultural production, such as *μελισσοκόμος* (apiarist/beekeeper), *γεωπόνος* (agronomist), and *κτηνοτρόφος* (breeder/cattleman). Others are associated with the production and sale of agricultural products, such as *παραγωγός* (producer), *συνεταιρισμός* (cooperative/association), *αγορά* (market), and *καταναλωτής* (consumer). This places *βιοκαλλιεργητές* with collocates associated with the primary sector of the economy.

Regarding the noun collocates the majority of them are names of various regions of Greece such as *Λέσβος* (Lesbos) and *Αργολίδα* (Argolis). The aforementioned is further exemplified by the most frequent noun collocate being *νομός* (prefecture). By observing the concordance lines, I found various articles written about *βιοκαλλιεργητές* of various prefectures of Greece, hence the high frequency rate.

The adjectival collocates of *βιοκαλλιεργητές* can be separated into two larger groups: those referring to veteran *βιοκαλλιεργητές* (*παλιός/παλαιός* – old, *έμπειρος* – experienced) and the newer *βιοκαλλιεργητές* or the people who are interested to become (*νεοεισερχόμενος*²⁵ – newcomer, *νέος* – new). The abundance of these collocate groups can be explained by observing the concordance lines where there are examples of two targeted laws that were introduced for newer and older *βιοκαλλιεργητές*. Example (13) demonstrates how the government distinguishes between new and established *βιοκαλλιεργητές*, shedding light on the increased frequency of encounters in the corpus.

(13) Στη Δράση 11.1.1 που αφορά τους νεοεισερχόμενους **βιοκαλλιεργητές** : 50 εκατ. €. Στη Δράση 11.2.1 που αφορά τους παλιούς **βιοκαλλιεργητές**: 156 εκατ. €.

²⁵ νεοεισερχόμενος is not an adjective but a participle which are often used in positions of adjectives as is these cases and will be considered as adjectives.

In Action 11.1.1 concerning the newly entrant **organic farmers**: €50 million. In Action 11.2.1 concerning veteran **organic farmers**: €156 million.

The most frequent verbs are the following three in order of frequency: *συμμετέχω* (participate), *ενημερώνω* (inform), *απασχολώ* (worry). These are verbs frequently used in news articles and that is the case with the neologism, as seen in (14):

(14) Στην αγορά αυτή συμμετέχουν αμιγώς **βιοκαλλιεργητές**....

Only **organic farmers** participate in this market...

The word is used in a positive way in many instances such as when paired with *φύση* (nature), *πρωτοπόρους* (pioneers), *έμπειροι* (experienced) and *αξιόπιστοι* (reliable). (15) includes *Πέλλα* (Pella), another prefecture of Greece, further proving the frequent regional context of the neologism.

(15) Επίσης, η Πέλλα διαθέτει πολλούς πρωτοπόρους **βιοκαλλιεργητές**.

Also, Pella has many pioneering **organic farmers**.

There are no indications of encountering negative collocates, except for the verb "worry" which was frequently found in news articles discussing biofarmers' concerns about various issues they face.

The meaning of the neologism aligns with the dictionary definition, referring to a farmer who produces biological products. Of particular interest is its usage, as *βιοκαλλιεργητές* seems to be predominantly used in news articles, primarily focusing on reports about government funding initiatives targeting farmers. These news articles typically cover local and regional news, as evidenced by the frequent appearance of prefecture names as collocates. The Greek government appears to have provided support to *βιοκαλλιεργητές* through various funding schemes, as reflected by the multiple news articles in the corpus about government funding. Another noteworthy distinction lies between old and new *βιοκαλλιεργητές*, with specific laws and funds targeting each group. Lastly, the neologism seems to be generally used with a positive connotation.

4.3 Neologisms created with Υπερ- (Hyper-)

The second most frequent prefix for forming compound neologisms in the dataset is υπερ- (iper - hyper-), contributing to 43 neologisms in total, constituting 4.2% of the overall neologisms. The majority were nouns (39, 90.6% of the words), 3 (6.9%) were adjectives and only 1 (2.3%) was a verb. The complete list of all neologisms beginning with the prefix υπερ- can be found in Appendix C.

Υπέρ (hyper) is a preposition that is commonly used as a prefix, leading to words formed through derivation. In the MG grammar υπέρ is categorized as a scholarly or dated preposition (Χατζησαββίδης and Χατζησαββίδου 2014: 102-103). This category comprises prepositions originating from Ancient Greek, typically used in specific styles and stereotyped expressions. Prepositions can function both syntactically and morphologically as prefixes to create compound words, with υπέρ being versatile in its usage.

UDMG describes it as a preposition used as a prefix and defines υπερ-²⁶ as follows: it indicates 1. a very large degree, 2. size beyond normal or usual 3. position or movement above, outside, beyond, 4. superiority, dominance. 5. support, protection.

The prefix υπερ- stands apart from the other two prefixes analysed in this study due to its broader scope. While its direct translation from Greek to English is "hyper," υπερ- encompasses not only English loanwords with the prefix "hyper-" but also English words with the prefixes "over," "above," and "super." This expanded usage is reflected in all four English dictionaries consulted (Cambridge²⁷, Oxford²⁸, Collins²⁹, and Merriam and Webster³⁰), which list hyper- also as a prefix. The meaning of hyper- in English dictionaries mirrors its Greek counterpart. Cambridge's dictionary defines it as having an excess of a quality, while Oxford's dictionary similarly notes a meaning of having more than normal or too much. Collins' and Merriam Webster's dictionaries mention a general excess. These last two dictionaries also list synonyms

²⁶ Utilitarian dictionary of the academy of Athens online source:

https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

²⁷ Cambridge online source: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hyper>

²⁸ Oxford online source: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/hyper_2?q=hyper-

²⁹ Collins online source: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/hyper>

³⁰ Merriam-Webster online source: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hyper->

of hyper- to be "above," "over," and "super,". Lastly, Collins' and Oxford's dictionaries mention the origin of the word from Greek, which is "huper."

Based on the theoretical background, I classified υπερ- as a prefix that is sometimes used to create internationalisms, but not to the same effect as βιο-. Words created with υπερ- as a prefix retain the same meaning of something in excess across languages, such as υπερκινητικός (Greek), hyperactive (English), hyperactif (French), hyperaktiv (German), etc. An example from the extracted neologisms is υπερκεράτωση (Greek), hyperkeratosis (English), hyperkératose (French).

However, hyper- is not as prevalent as βιο-, but has multiple synonymous prefixes that can be used instead, for instance, hypercritical could be translated as overly critical. These synonyms were noted in some English dictionaries. When these synonymous prefixes are introduced as loans in MG, they are translated with υπερ-, thus resulting in υπερ- being a much more common prefix in MG neologisms than in foreign languages.

The reverse also holds true: not only do words with the prefix "hyper-" from English transfer as neologisms to Modern Greek with υπερ-, but upon examining English words corresponding to MG neologisms, I observed that the majority use super- as the prefix. There are a few other prefixes that are less commonly used, such as ultra- in ultraorthodox (υπερορθόδοξος), turbo- in turbocharger (υπερτροφοδότης) and out- in outperform (υπεραποδίδω).

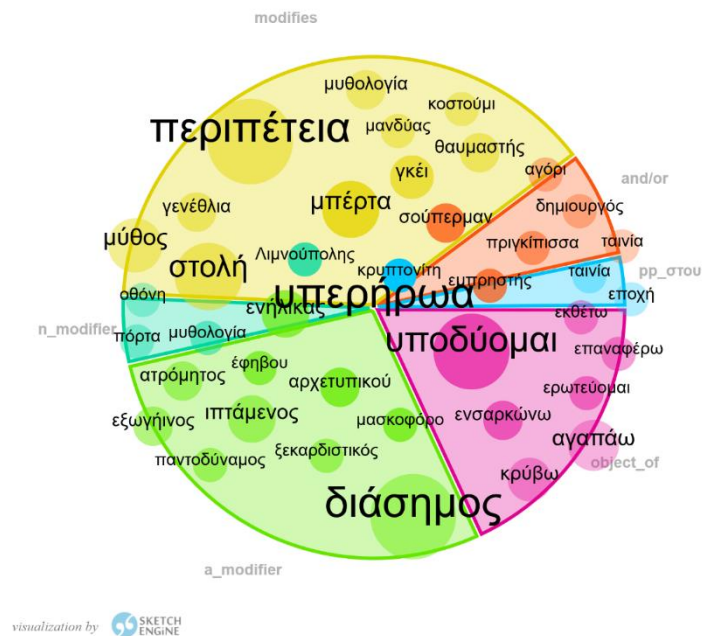
Out of the 43 neologisms, 28 (65.1%) have been incorporated to the 2014 UDMG, while 15 neologisms (34.8%) are absent. The 2023 UDMG incorporated one more neologism bringing the total to 29 (67.4%). In contrast, English dictionaries exhibit a higher adoption rate, with 36 neologisms (83.7%) being incorporated. This increased adoption rate in English dictionaries suggests that many of these terms were borrowed from English to MG.

Subsequent to the general overview of neologisms featuring the υπερ- prefix, the study delves into the analysis of the three most prevalent neologisms within this category: *υπερήρωας* (superhero), *υπερκινητικότητα* (hyperactivity), and *υπερσύνδεσμος* (hyperlink).

4.3.1 Υπερήρωας (Superhero)

Υπερήρωας (/i.pe'ri.ro.as/) – *Superhero* is the most frequent neologism featuring the prefix υπερ- in the corpus, with 4094 hits across its various forms. The plural form υπερήρωες constitutes the majority of these encounters, with 1877 instances, while the singular form υπερήρωας has 1126 occurrences. Given the relatively equal frequency of both forms and their comparable usage, the analysis will encompass both forms to explore potential differences. Sketch Engine's comparative lemma tool facilitated this investigation.

This neologism is catalogued in UDMG³¹ and in all four English dictionaries. While the meaning is similar, Merriam-Webster's³² dictionary also lists the following: also an exceptionally skilful or successful person. The same dictionary further lists the English version dating back to 1899, while UDMG lists "super-héros" as the French equivalent, dating to 1974. The existence of the term in English before the 20th century, contrasted with its classification as a neologism in Greek, suggests its importation from English to the Greek language. This neologism can be considered an internationalism, as it maintains a similar form and meaning across various languages, originating from the combination of the Latin "super" and the Greek-origin "hero".



³¹ a fictional character, usually of comics, who possesses supernatural powers and fights against evil

³² Merriam-Webster online source: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/superhero>

comics or mythology. Conversely, the plural form tends to describe superhero movies, particularly those from Marvel.

As for adjectives in both forms, the most frequent collocates include generic terms used to describe superheroes in general, such as *διάσημος* (famous), *δημοφιλής* (popular), and *γνωστός* (well-known). Additionally, adjectives are used to depict superheroes with various abilities, such as *ιπτάμενος* (flying), *μασκοφόρο* (masked), *χάλκινος* (bronze), *σκοτεινός* (dark), and *παντοδύναμος* (omnipotent). Notably, in the plural form, a common adjective is *μαρβελικούς* (Marvel-made), further indicating its association with Marvel superheroes from movies.

Regarding the verbs a common and prominent on both forms collocates is the verb *αγαπάω* (love), which is actually the participle *αγαπημένος* (favourite) that is used, as in (17):

(17) *Ο Spiderman είναι ένας από τους πιο αγαπημένους υπερήρωες, αφού κάτω από το κολάν κρύβεται ένας καθημερινός έφηβος που πρέπει να πάει σχολείο.*

Spiderman is one of the most beloved **superheroes**, since under the leggings hides an everyday teenager who has to go to school.

Sketch Engine though detects and lists the participle *αγαπημένος* (favourite) as a verb. Similarly, *μεταλλάζω* (mutate) is detected as the most frequent verb, but it is only used in its participle form, as seen in the phrase "σειρά ταινιών με θέμα τους μεταλλαγμένους υπερήρωες (X-Men)." In contrast, the most frequent verb in the singular form is *υποδύομαι* (impersonate), which does not appear in the plural form. This absence could be attributed to the challenge of naming both superhero names and actors' names in the same sentence, making it preferable to list them individually. Another noteworthy frequent verb is *βαριέμαι* (be bored).

The neologism appears to carry a positive connotation, as it is often linked with positive collocates such as *διάσημος* (famous), *ξεκαρδιστικός* (hilarious), and *ατρόμητος* (fearless). However, it is also associated with some predominantly negative collocates, such as *μοναχικός* (lonely) and *βαριέμαι* (bored), as in (18):

(18) *Ο δωδεκάχρονος Τζάστιν Γκρέι έχει βαρεθεί τους υπερήρωες και τα απίστευτα κατορθώματά τους.*

Twelve-year-old Justin Gray is tired of **superheroes** and their incredible feats.

In this context, *υπερήρωες* is used in a relatively negative context. Therefore, while the neologism generally carries a positive connotation, it can also be used negatively, albeit more rarely.

Regarding the types of texts in which the neologism is used, it is primarily found in news articles about upcoming fictional superhero movies, although not exclusively. Occasionally, the term is used to describe individuals as superheroes, as seen in (19):

(19) *Ημέρα αφιερωμένη στους **υπερήρωες** και στις **υπερρωίδες** μας: Πρωτοποριακό πρόγραμμα που εκπαιδεύει μικρά παιδιά να βοηθούν παππού και γιαγιά σε...*

A day dedicated to our **superheroes** and **superheroines**: Innovative program that trains young children to help grandparents in...

This usage of the neologism is significantly less common in the corpus compared to its usage in reference to comic superheroes in films. However, it's worth noting that the meaning of the neologism provided by UDMG may not fully capture its usage in contemporary language. While the dictionary suggests that *υπερήρωας* is exclusively used for fictional characters, it can also be employed metaphorically to describe real individuals and their achievements, although this usage is less prevalent. This meaning is mentioned on the Merriam-Webster dictionary, something that the UDMG lacks.

In summary, the analysis of collocates suggests that the singular form *υπερήρωας* has a broader and more general meaning, whereas the plural form *υπερήρωες* is predominantly utilized to describe movie superheroes, particularly those from Marvel films.

4.3.2 Υπερκινητικότητα (Hyperactivity)

Υπερκινητικότητα (/i.per.ci.ni.ti'ko.ti.ta/) – *Hyperactivity* is the second most commonly encountered neologism with 2594 hits in the corpus. The neologism is incorporated in UDMG³³. The English corresponding word is hyperactivity which exists since 1888 according

³³ 1. *Psychological-Medical behaviour disorder term, usually of a child or teenager, which is characterized by increased distraction, strong impulsivity and hyperactivity and can affect their school performance.* 2. *strong mobility in a sector e.g. of the intestine (MED.).*

to Merriam & Webster³⁴, while the French equivalent is hyperkinésie³⁵ with an unknown introduction age. The English word is also documented in all four dictionaries utilized in this study, indicating its widespread acceptance and usage. The historical introduction of the word in English in 1888, contrasted with its status as a neologism in MG, suggests its origin as a lexical loan rather than a native term. It appears that this neologism was likely introduced into MG from French, demonstrating characteristics of an internationalism formed through the combination of the MG prefix "υπερ-" (hyper-) and the Greek word *κίνηση* (movement). Remarkably, the meaning of "hyperactivity" remains consistent across English, MG, and French, further supporting its classification as an internationalism.

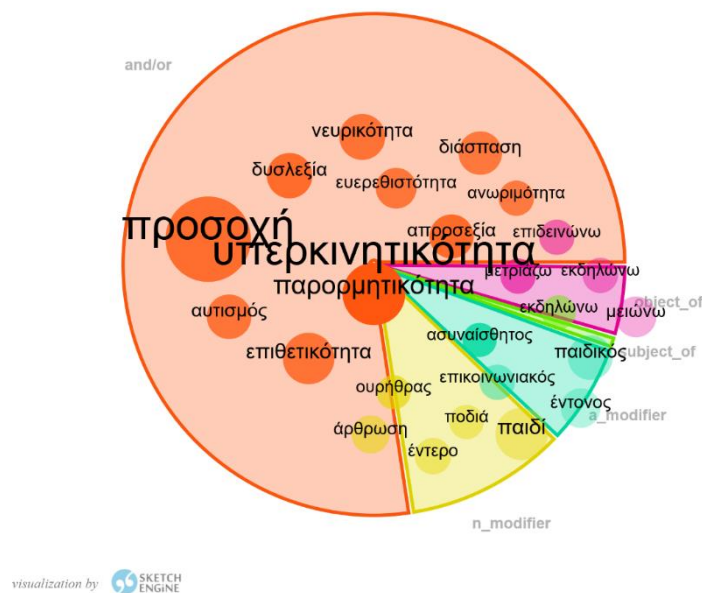


Figure 10: Most frequent collocates of *υπερκινητικότητα*.

Figure 10 illustrates the most common collocates associated with the neologism *υπερκινητικότητα* in the corpus. The word is frequently linked with medical terms such as *δυσλεξία* (dyslexia), *αυτισμός* (autism), *ουρήθρας* (urethra), and *έντερο* (intestine), which aligns with its definition provided by dictionaries. Additionally, words like *προσοχή* (attention) and *παρορμητικότητα* (impulsiveness) are common collocates, reflecting characteristics associated with individuals with hyperactivity.

³⁴ Merriam Webster online source: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/hyperactivity>

³⁵ Utilitarian dictionary of the academy of Athens online source: https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

The frequent association with terms related to children, such as *παιδί* (child) and *παιδικός* (childhood/childish/juvenile), suggests that *υπερκινητικότητα* is often used to describe children, consistent with its primary meaning indicated in the dictionary. However, there is a notable absence of collocates related to teenagers, despite being mentioned in the dictionary entry.

Compared to the other neologisms under investigation, *υπερκινητικότητα* has an unusual number of words it pairs with, conjunctionally or otherwise, as it is frequently encountered together with over 50 words, the majority of these collocates being other medical disorders such as autism or insomnia. This suggests that individuals with hyperactivity often experience co-occurring disorders, and *υπερκινητικότητα* is typically mentioned alongside other medical terms describing related conditions rather than in isolation, as seen in (20):

(20) *Τα παιδιά μπαμπάδων μεγάλης ηλικίας μπορεί να εμφανίσουν αυτισμό , υπερκινητικότητα, διπολική διαταραχή, σχιζοφρένεια, ή να κάνουν χρήση ουσιών.*

Children of older fathers may develop autism, **hyperactivity**, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or substance abuse.

When considering the modifiers of *υπερκινητικότητα*, the most common noun encountered is *παιδί* (child) with 37 instances, and the most frequent adjective is *παιδικός* (childish/juvenile) with 18 instances. This dominance of child-related terms underscores the tendency for *υπερκινητικότητα* to be associated with children. Other noun collocates include various body parts such as *πόδια* (feet) and *άρθρωση* (joints), further emphasizing the medical context of the neologism. Similarly, the adjectives used to modify *υπερκινητικότητα* either describe the type of hyperactivity (e.g., *ασυναίσθητος* - unconscious, *επικοινωνιακός* - communicative) or its intensity (e.g., *έντονος* - intense).

Among the verb collocates, three are related to the degree of *hyperactivity*: *μετριάζω* (mitigate), *επιδεινώνω* (worsen), and *μειώνω* (decrease), as seen in (21):

(21) *Το Mg μειώνει την υπερκινητικότητα , την αναταραχή ή την αϋπνία...*

Mg reduces hyperactivity, restlessness or insomnia...

In examining the verbs associated with *υπερκινητικότητα*, it becomes evident that they are predominantly used in medical texts addressing parents. These texts often offer suggestions and advice on how parents can mitigate hyperactivity or prevent exacerbation of symptoms. The verb *εκδηλώνω* (manifest), although not directly related to the degree of hyperactivity, is employed similarly in these contexts, as in (22):

(22) *Τα παιδιά που εκτίθενται στο τσιγάρο κινδυνεύουν να εκδηλώσουν **υπερκινητικότητα** και προβλήματα συμπεριφοράς.*

Children exposed to cigarettes are at risk of manifesting **hyperactivity** and behavioral problems.

The neologism is again used in a medical context, informing the public, usually addressing the parents, on what causes hyperactivity. An interesting example of the verb *εκδηλώνω* is (23), with hyperactivity used in a medical context, but this time describing the effect it has on animals:

(23) *...τα πειραματόζωα εκδήλωσαν έντονη **υπερκινητικότητα** ...*
... the animals exhibited intense mania-like **hyperactivity**...

The term *υπερκινητικότητα* is predominantly employed within a medical context, thereby imbuing it with a primarily negative connotation. This negativity is further underscored by its frequent association with terms describing disorders, such as *δυσλεξία* (dyslexia), *αυτισμός* (autism), and *επιθετικότητα* (aggressiveness). The prefix *υπερ-* conveys a sense of excess from the norm, implying an undesirable state of heightened activity. While there are instances where the term shifts to a positive connotation, such as in economic or military contexts, the overwhelming majority of uses within medical discourse maintain a negative connotation.

Given its focus as a medical term, the contexts in which *υπερκινητικότητα* appears are typically medically oriented. However, there are exceptions where the term is employed to denote hyperactivity in various sectors, such as economics, military operations, films, or even astrological predictions of hyperactivity based on zodiac signs, as in (24):

(24) *Η χρηματιστηριακή **υπερκινητικότητα** υποδηλώνει ότι θεσμικοί, ξένοι όπως χθες η Citigroup με 2,4 εκατ τεμάχια, αλλά και παλαιοί παραδοσιακοί μέτοχοι.*

Stock market **hyperactivity** suggests that institutional, foreign like Citigroup yesterday with 2.4 million units, but also old traditional shareholders.

While there are instances where *υπερκινητικότητα* is used out of the medical context, these examples are rare. Out of the 200 concordance lines examined, only 6 instances were found where *υπερκινητικότητα* was employed in a non-medical context. Interestingly, in these exceptional cases, the term typically carries a positive connotation, contrasting with its predominantly negative connotation within medical discourse.

4.3.3 Υπερσύνδεσμος (Hyperlink)

Υπερσύνδεσμος (/i.per'sin.ðe.zmos/) - *Hyperlink* is the third most common neologism with 2590 occurrences across its various forms. This term is widely recognized, appearing in all four English dictionaries and in UDMG³⁶. Both UDMG and Merriam-Webster list the date of the term's coinage as 1988. The fact that it was coined in English in 1988 while still considered a neologism in MG suggests that it was borrowed from English. The word was formed using the prefix "υπερ-" (hyper-) in both Greek and English. While the singular forms are more common, Sketch Engine did not provide results for the nominative case of the neologism. Consequently, data will be extracted using the accusative form, *υπερσύνδεσμο*.

³⁶ A distinct component of electronic text, such as a word or image, which, when selected with the mouse, facilitates navigation to other documents or web pages, thereby enabling the interconnectedness of information.

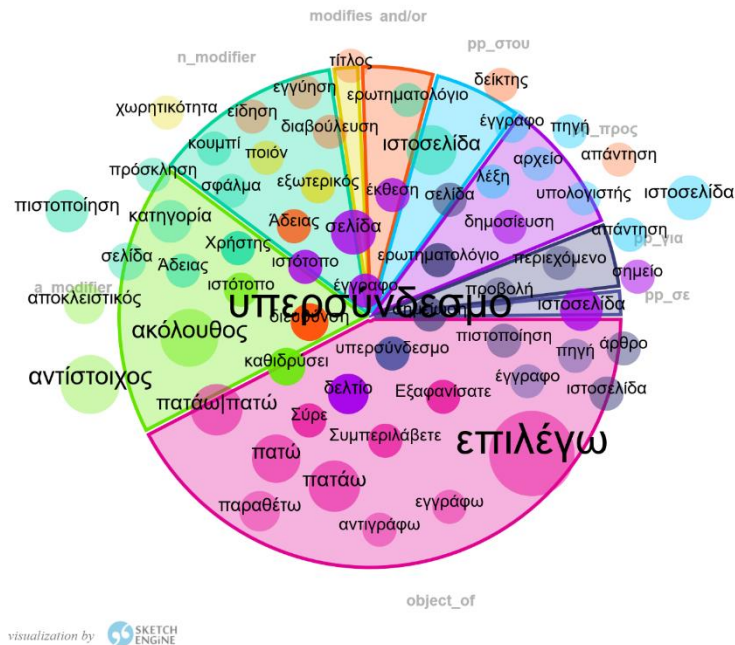


Figure 11: Most frequent collocates of υπερσύνδεσμο

As depicted in Figure 11, the neologism does not seem to be paired with other words frequently. The most frequent word it pairs with is *διεύθυνση* (address) but even then, the frequency is too low to extract any results. An example of the word in context is provided in (25):

(25) *Κείμενο που αρχίζει με "http:" ή κείμενο που περιέχει το σύμβολο "@" μετατρέπεται αυτόματα από το σύστημα σε υπερσύνδεσμο ή διεύθυνση ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου αντίστοιχα.*

Text starting with "http:" or text containing the "@" symbol is automatically converted by the system to a **hyperlink** or email address respectively.

Similar are the results with non-conjunctive noun collocates. The most frequent is *ιστοσελίδα* (web page) as in (26), which is not surprising given the meaning of the neologism. They are encountered in various ways, either they act as modifier to *υπερσύνδεσμο*, or they collocate together with various prepositions such as *προς* (to) or *για* (for). The only other frequent noun collocate is *κατηγορία* (category), which is used in an instructive way towards the reader.

(26) Αυτό το λήμμα αφορά στον **υπερσύνδεσμο** ιστοσελίδας.

This entry refers to the website **hyperlink**.

The neologism boasts very few but quite frequent adjective collocates, these are: *ακόλουθος* (following) and *αντίστοιχος* (corresponding), as in (27):

(27) ... *πρέπει να επιλέξετε τον ακόλουθο υπερσύνδεσμο και στην συνέχεια να επιλέξετε "single sign on".*

... you must select the following **hyperlink** and then select "single sign on".

By examining the concordance lines of these adjectives, the instructive nature of some examples is observed, instructing the user on what to do to follow the hyperlink. This can also be observed on other less frequent adjectives such as *αποκλειστικό* (exclusive), as in (28):

(28) *Θα χρησιμοποιήσετε τον αποκλειστικό υπερσύνδεσμο, που σας αποστέλλει...*

You will use the exclusive **hyperlink** sent to you...

This instructive nature is observed on the verbs as well, which serve as the largest collocate group of the neologism, as depicted in Figure 11. By far the most frequent verb used along with the neologism is *επιλέγω* (select), as in (29):

(29) *Ο χρήστης αφού επιλέξει τον υπερσύνδεσμο "Αποσύνδεση", ένα μήνυμα πως έχει αποσυνδεθεί με επιτυχία του εμφανίζεται.*

After the user selects the "Logout" **hyperlink**, a message that he has successfully logged out is displayed.

Other frequent verbs include *χρησιμοποιώ* (use), *ακολουθώ* (follow), *πατάω* (press/click), *επισκέπτομαι* (visit). The verbs are being used in an instructive way telling the user what they have to do in order to navigate the site, as in (30):

(30) *Πατήστε τον υπερσύνδεσμο που ακολουθεί..*

Click the **hyperlink** below...

The frequent usage of the imperative mood underscores the instructive nature of the verbs, essentially "commanding" the user on what they need to do. This mood is also evident through the frequent usage of *πρέπει* (must) in the sentences, encountered 24 times when examining the 200-top concordance lines of the neologism.

The connotation of the neologism appears to be entirely neutral. The meaning of the neologism in the corpus perfectly aligns with the definition provided by the dictionary. One intriguing aspect of the neologism and its analysis is the frequency with the purpose of giving instructions. Some of the most frequent collocates, such as *ακόλουθος* (following) and *αντίστοιχος* (corresponding), seem to guide the reader in a specific direction, or a specific action that is required. The writers seem to guide the users within the text, giving detailed instructions when further actions are required from the users.

Due to the neutral nature of the neologism, it is used in a wide range of texts and articles. Hyperlinks are ubiquitous on the internet and are encountered across various contexts. There is no evidence to suggest that hyperlinks are exclusively associated with a particular sector, as they are found in diverse content across the corpus.

4.4 Neologisms created with Ευρω- (Euro-)

The third most common word for forming a neologism is Ευρω- (euro-), accounting for 42 (4.1%) neologisms, with 38 (3.7%) of them having it as the first compounding constituent. Most of these forms are nouns (37, 97.3%) and only one (2.6%) was an adjective. The hyphen denotes that euro- has a prefix role rather than the meaning of euro which indicates the European currency. The entire list with all neologisms starting with the prefix ευρω- can be seen in Appendix D.

UDMG has the following definition³⁷: ευρω- and more rarely ευρ- is a prefix of words that refer: 1. to Europe as a geographical entity either literally or in a more general way, 2. to the EU, 3. To the European economical functions or euro, the European currency.

Euro- appears to have similar meanings and function in English as well. It appears on all four dictionaries used, classified as a prefix in Cambridge's³⁸ and Collins³⁹, and as a compounding

³⁷ Dictionary of the academy of Athens online source:

https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

³⁸ Cambridge online source: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/euro>

³⁹ Collins online source: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/euro>

form in Oxford's learners⁴⁰ and Merriam-Webster⁴¹, acknowledging the function of euro- to form compound words. Regarding the meaning all dictionaries agree that it is a prefix used to form compound words that are related either to Europe or the EU.

Ευρω- (euro-) is a clipped, combining form and an internationalism (Konieczna 2012: 70) that is used to create more compound words. It is clear that euro- is an abbreviation of Europe – Ευρώπη. A word used to form the compound neologism is almost never clipped, only euro- is clipped from Europe such as *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem), *ευρωκρίση* (eurocrisis), etc. It can be argued that euro- is also a word blending, perhaps a partial blending, blends typically involve the clipping of both words forming a compound, resulting in a new word that may be unrecognizable from its components. Linguists have not agreed on a concrete definition of word blending, as some authors argue that clipping of one source of word is enough to qualify for a word blending, while others disagree (Renner, Maniez & Arnaud 2012: 2-3). This contention is beyond the study's scope, but I agree that euro- is a clipped form and shows signs of word blending.

A small fraction of the neologisms with ευρώ- has been implemented in UDMG. Specifically, out of the 38 words, only 6 (15.7%) were incorporated into the 2014 edition. This number has seen a slight increase in the 2023 edition, with 8 (21%) additional neologisms incorporated. The adoption rate in English dictionaries is similarly notably low, with only two (5.2%) of the neologisms appearing in such references.

Before continuing, some context regarding the 2008 Greek economic crisis is in order. This crisis placed the country at the forefront of the European financial turmoil, resulting in significant repercussions. The implementation of severe austerity measures led a considerable portion of the Greek population to attribute blame to external actors, particularly the EU and Germany. This sentiment peaked in June 2010, with 30% of Greeks attributing blame to external factors (Capelos & Exadaktylos 2015: 65). Media portrayal further fuelled this perception, often depicting Germany as the dominant force within the EU, leading to a decline in trust in EU institutions among Greeks (Capelos & Exadaktylos 2015: 63). Consequently, it is anticipated that neologisms featuring the prefix ευρω- may be closely tied to the crisis and

⁴⁰ Oxford online source: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/euro_3?q=euro-

⁴¹ Merriam-Webster online source: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/euro->

thus carry negative connotations. Furthermore, the prevalence of ευρώ- prefixed neologisms in Greek, coupled with their limited presence in English and low incorporation into dictionaries, may be attributed to the economic crisis and its profound impact on Greek society and discourse.

A portion of the neologisms, 6 words to be exact (16%), directly reference the Greek economic crisis of 2008, evident in terms such as *ευρωκρίση* (eurocrisis) and *ευρωδιάσωση* (eurorescue). Additionally, many other neologisms indirectly allude to the crisis, as seen in terms like *ευρωμηχανισμός* (euromechanism), *ευρωπρόεδρος* (europresident), and *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem). Given these findings, along with the low adoption rates of ευρώ- neologisms in English dictionaries, it's likely that some of these terms were not imported from English but rather endogenously created in Greek. This aligns with the idea that lexical changes often stem from extra-linguistic factors, as discussed in 3.3.

Moreover, a subset of neologisms, 4 words (9%), carries a negative connotation towards the EU and its institutions. Examples include *ευρωμονόδρομος* (euro-one-way), *ευρωοικοδόμημα* (eurobuilding, metaphorically referring to the EU as a structure), *ευρωφανατισμός* (euro-fanaticism), and *ευρωενωσιακός* (euro-unitarian, referring to someone who supports the EU). Instances from the corpus exemplify this negative sentiment, such as rejecting "Euro-fanaticism" and critiquing integration into the EU's imperialist strategy for education. These findings suggest a critical view of the EU and its policies within certain segments of Greek discourse. These words are not the focus of this corpus analysis as they were not frequent enough. Instead, the focus is placed on the most frequent neologisms encountered within the corpus created with the prefix ευρώ-. These are in order of frequency: *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* (European ballot paper), *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem) and *ευρωομάδα* (eurogroup).

4.4.1 Ευρωψηφοδέλτιο (European Ballot Paper)

Ευρωψηφοδέλτιο (/e.vro.psi.fo'ðel.ti.o/) - *European ballot paper*, is the most frequently encountered neologism with the prefix Ευρω- in the corpus with a frequency of 2875 hits. The neologism is incorporated in UDMG⁴². The neologism does not have a corresponding word in English, instead the full phrase "European ballot paper" is used. Consequently,

⁴² Defined as a political term: *ballot paper for the European elections*.

Ευρωψηφοδέλτιο does not appear in any of the English dictionaries examined in this study. The UDMG does not offer additional insights into the origin of this term.

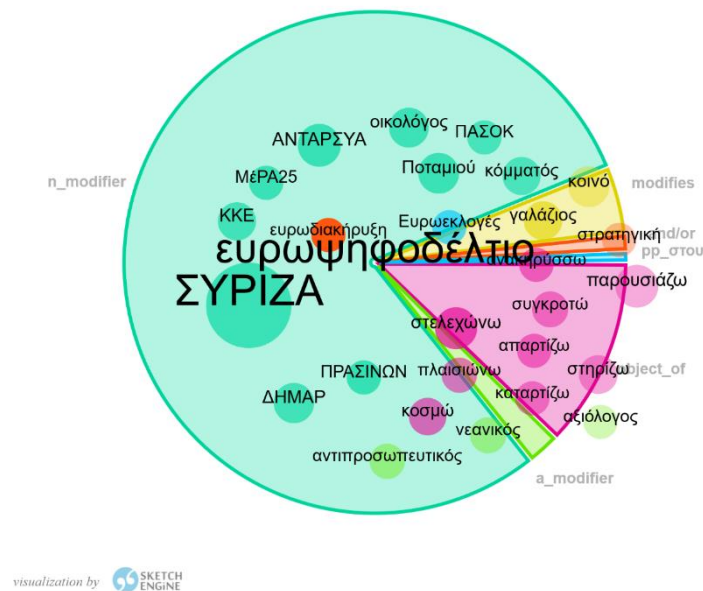


Figure 12: Most frequent collocates of ευρωψηφοδέλτιο

As depicted in Figure 11, *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* does not exhibit a significant number of co-occurring words, either linked by a comma or the conjunction *και* (and), unlike previously analyzed neologisms, such as *υπερκινητικότητα*. This observation suggests that *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* likely holds a central or leading role in the sentence, functioning primarily as a noun. Examples of words found in conjunction with *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* include *ευρωδιακήρυξη* (euro declaration) and *στρατηγική* (strategy). However, their frequency is notably low, each appearing only twice in the corpus, which limits the ability to draw definitive conclusions.

On the contrary, the neologism *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* more frequently is modified by other nouns within sentences, as evident from the data. The majority of words that modify it are names of Greek political parties, with *Σύριζα* (Syriza) being the most frequent, followed by *ΠΑΣΟΚ* (PASOK), *ΚΚΕ*, and others, as seen in (31):

(31) *Τη στήριξή του στο ευρωψηφοδέλτιο του ΣΥΡΙΖΑ...*

His support for the SYRIZA **European ballot paper...**

There are some parties missing from Figure 12, such as the currently governing Greek party *Νέα Δημοκρατία* (New Democracy). This absence is due to parties comprised of two words not being prominently displayed in the results. Sketch Engine prioritizes single collocates over two-word collocates, and since both *Νέα* (New) and *Δημοκρατία* (Democracy) are flagged as generic words with insufficient LogDice score, they do not appear high enough to be included in the figure. However, upon examining the concordance lines, I identified 103 instances of the collocate *Δημοκρατία* (Democracy), all of which refer to *Νέα Δημοκρατία* (New Democracy), the currently governing party. With 103 encounters as a collocate on the corpus, *Δημοκρατία* is the second most frequent collocate after *ΣΥΡΙΖΑ*, as in (32):

(32) Το μυστήριο λύθηκε και το πρόσωπο έκπληξη στο *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* της *Νέας Δημοκρατίας*...

The mystery has been solved and the surprise face on the New Democracy **European ballot paper**...

The noun collocates of *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* that are not names of political parties include *κόμμα/κόμματος* (party) and *ευρωεκλογών* (European elections).

When it comes to adjectives used with the neologism, the examples are relatively few. A number of these adjectives are used by parties to advertise their representatives and attempt to give their choices of the representatives a positive connotation. Examples include *Νεανικό* (young), *αντιπροσωπευτικό* (representative), and *αξιόλογο* (remarkable).

The most prevalent adjective collocate is *γαλάζιο* (blue), mostly used as a reference to the party *Νέα Δημοκρατία* (New Democracy), given the party's emblematic blue colour, as in (33).

(33) Το πρόσωπο που θα τεθεί επικεφαλής του *γαλάζιου ευρωψηφοδελτίου*, παραμένει ο *μεγάλος γρίφος* για τα στελέχη της *Ν.Δ.*

The person who will be put in charge of the blue **European ballot** remains the big puzzle for the N.D. executives.

The predominant verb collocates associated with the neologism are synonymous with 'present' or 'comprise,' including terms like *συγκροτώ* (compose), *στελεχώνω* (staff), and *παρουσιάζω*

(present). These verbs typically describe the process of assembling the list of candidates for the European ballot papers.

There are no discernible patterns or exceptions in the verb collocates. Of particular interest is the frequent use of the verb *κοσμώ* (adorn or grace). This verb carries a very positive connotation, indicating that individuals feel honoured to be included on a party's ballot paper, as seen in (34)-(35):

(34) *τον καλλιτέχνη που πριν πέντε χρόνια κοσμούσε το ευρωψηφοδέλτιο του κόμματος.*
the artist who five years ago adorned the party's **Euro ballot paper**.

(35) *όταν επιλέγεται τιμητικά να κοσμήσει το ευρωψηφοδέλτιο της ΝΔ.*
when he is honorably chosen to adorn the ND **Euro-ballot**.

The term *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* does not appear to exhibit a positive or negative connotation, it is inherently neutral, merely serving to describe ballot papers for the European Parliament and its candidates. While there are instances in the concordance lines where *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* is associated with words like *φασίστας* (fascist), as seen in (36), the negative context of these words does not extend to *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* itself, as they refer to the candidates rather than the neologism directly. An exception to this neutrality is the aforementioned verb *κοσμώ*, but the instances of its use are too few to significantly alter the neutral nature of the term.

(36) *να χτυπηθεί ο πάσης φύσεως φασισμός και να ενισχυθεί το ευρωψηφοδέλτιο του ΣΥΡΙΖΑ*
to attack fascism of all kinds and to strengthen the SYRIZA **Euro-ballot**

Due to its definition, *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* is exclusively encountered in political texts. Upon examining the 200-top concordance lines, no instance was found where *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* was used in a non-political context. Based on its occurrences in the corpus, it appears that the neologism aligns fully with the meaning provided by the Greek dictionary.

In summary, *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* is a strictly political term, prominently featured in sentences and predominantly used as a word modified by various nouns associated with political parties. Its connotation is inherently neutral, with rare instances of positive usage.

4.4.2 Ευρωσύστημα (Eurosysteem)

Ευρωσύστημα (/e.vro'si.sti.ma/) - Eurosysteem ranks as the second most frequent neologism with the prefix 'ευρω-' in the corpus, with 1576 hits. The neologism is incorporated in UDMG⁴³, but is absent from the English dictionaries. However, the English term 'eurosysteem' is present on the official website of the European Central Bank⁴⁴, indicating its usage beyond the Greek context. Therefore, it is likely not a neologism of Greek origin but rather a term created by the EU to describe some of its institutions.

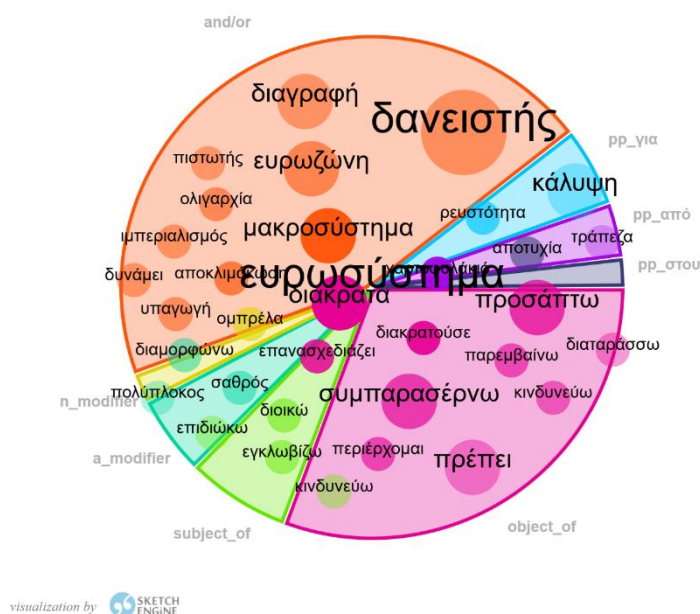


Figure 13: Most frequent collocates of ευρωσύστημα

Before delving into the analysis of the neologism *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosysteem/euroestablishment), it is important to note its connection to the Greek economic crisis, as described in 5.4. The term refers to the system of central banks of countries using the euro currency and thus linked to the Greek economic crisis. This contextual background suggests that the neologism likely entered the vocabulary in response to these circumstances.

⁴³ Political-economic term: the system of central banks of countries using the euro currency, which includes the European Central Bank and the national central banks of the eurozone member states.

⁴⁴ European Central Bank online source: <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/orga/escb/html/index.en.html>

Given this backdrop, the neologism *ευρωσύστημα* often carries a distinctly negative connotation in the corpus.

Unlike the previous neologism analyzed with the prefix "ευρω-", *ευρωσύστημα* frequently appears in the corpus in conjunction with other words, as shown in Figure 13. The most frequent words it is used with are, as expected, *τράπεζα* (bank) and *αγορά* (market). The word 'bank' is the most frequent, referring to the European Central Bank, which aligns with the meaning given by the dictionary.

The majority of the words that *ευρωσύστημα* co-occurs with are negative with some of the most prominent being the following: *ολιγαρχία* (oligarchy), *ιμπεριαλισμός* (imperialism), *αποτυχία* (failure), *πείνα* (hunger) etc., as in (37):

(37) *Να επιμένει στη ρήξη με τον ιμπεριαλισμό και το **ευρωσύστημα**.*

To insist on breaking with imperialism and the **Eurosystem**.

The neologism also pairs with more neutral words such as *ευρωζώνη* (eurozone), *μηχανισμός* (mechanism), etc., but the pairing with negative words is overwhelmingly dominant.

On the other hand, the neologism has a limited presence of adjectives that describe it, with only two: *σαθρός* (rotten) and *πολύπλοκος* (complicated). Both examples of the adjectives are used with a heavily negative connotation, especially the example with 'rotten', as in (38).

(38) *Το μόνο που μπορεί να βοηθήσει είναι δομικές παρεμβάσεις στο σαθρό **ευρωσύστημα**.*

The only thing that can help is structural interventions in the rotten **Eurosystem**.

Similar results can be observed with the verb collocates, with many of them also having negative connotation, such as *κινδυνεύω* (endanger), *διαταράσσω* (disturb), *εγκλωβίζω* (trap), etc., and more neutral ones such as *διοικώ* (command), *επιδιώκω* (pursue), etc., as in (39):

(39) *Ωστόσο, λόγω αυτής της διαφοράς, όποια και αν είναι, το **ευρωσύστημα** κινδυνεύει να διαλυθεί.*

However, because of this difference, whatever it is, the **Eurosystem** is in danger of breaking up.

Of course, there are neutral verbs such as *συγκροτώ* (comprise), *συνηθίζω* (accustom), etc., but they certainly are the minority. Even though some of the verbs are of neutral connotation, when their in-text context usage is observed, it seems they are still used in a negative context, as in (40):

(40) ...κράτησης μεταναστών, αποκαλούμενα *hot-spots* σύμφωνα με τους "χαριτωμένους" νεολογισμούς που μας έχει συνηθίσει το **ευρωσύστημα**, δεν αποτελούν παρά σύγχρονα στρατόπεδα συγκέντρωσης.

...detention of immigrants, called hot-spots according to the "cute" neologisms that the **Eurosystem** has accustomed us to, are nothing more than modern concentration camps.

I conclude that while the neologism on its own has a neutral connotation, describing an EU institution, in MG it is very often used with a negative connotation paired with negative collocates due to its association to the economic crisis. It would be interesting to observe the collocate and the connotation of the word in a corpus in a language other than MG, to see if the negative connotation is a common feature.

Lastly, regarding the findings for the meaning, the examples of the corpus align with the meaning given by UDMG, with the word referring to the economic meaning of the word. But, when observing the concordance lines, a secondary different meaning of the word rose. The neologism is occasionally used to refer to the entire EU as an establishment not in a strictly economic context but more in a political one, as in (41) and (42):

(41) Δημοψήφισμα ο Ορμπάν. Μπορεί να του προσάπτει το **ευρωσύστημα** διάφορους χαρακτηρισμούς, περί εθνικιστή και άλλες βαρύγδουπες εκφράσεις

Referendum Orban. The **Eurosystem** may accuse him of various characterizations, of nationalist and other vulgar expressions

(42) Ήταν, όμως, απαισιόδοξος στην πρόβλεψη της άποψης του. Το Brexit, το **ευρωσύστημα** και η παγκόσμια μόχλευση.

He arrived, however, pessimistic in his prediction of opinion. Brexit, the **Eurosystem** and global leverage.

These examples are the minority and in the majority of cases, the neologism retains the meaning given by the dictionary. Speculation on why this second meaning exists, could suggest that the word's meaning is not always obvious or clear.

4.4.3 Ευρωομάδα (Eurogroup)

Ευρωομάδα (/e.vro.o'ma.ða/) - *Eurogroup* is the third most frequent neologism encountered in the corpus with 1351 hits, with 1216 being in the singular form. Eurogroup is one of the few neologisms that were not incorporated in the 2014 UDMG but were incorporated in the 2023 version. UDMG provides the following definition for the word: *eurogroup, group of the euro*, which by itself is not very clear and the dictionary points the user to transition to γιούρογκρουπ (giourogroup) instead which is the English word Eurogroup but transliterated with Greek characters. There it gives the following definition: *informal body made up of the ministers of economy and finance of the eurozone member states*, and lists *ευρωομάδα* as a synonym. The word Γιούρογκρουπ appears frequently on the corpus with 1426 hits, which is higher than *ευρωομάδα*, and it would be interesting to compare the meaning of these two words, but that is beyond the scope of this thesis.

The neologism is not encountered in any of the English dictionaries. *Ευρωομάδα* is almost certainly not of Greek origin, and the word Eurogroup can be seen in the official website of the European Council⁴⁵, where there is a description of the body as defined by UDMG.

While analyzing the concordance lines, important differences were observed between the capitalized version of the neologism *Ευρωομάδα* and the non-capitalized version *ευρωομάδα*, and for that reason, the analysis includes both forms.

⁴⁵ Eurogroup in European Council website: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/eurogroup/>

The MEPs, the Socialists, the Greek **eurogroup** of the Socialists, are a dynamic group of young people

More precisely, the usage of *ευρωομάδα* more often describes the parliament groups rather than the assembly of the ministers of finance of the Eurozone. Quite frequently, the neologism is used to refer to The Left in the European Parliament which is a left-wing political alliance. On the other hand, the capitalized form *Ευρωομάδα* seems to refer more often to the ministers of Finance but not exclusively.

The capitalized form of the neologism is paired more often conjunctionally with other words than the non-capitalized form, with the most frequent being *συμβούλιο* (council), *επιτροπή* (commission) and *θεσμοί* (institutions). By examining the concordance lines of these three most frequent collocates, I observed that when it co-occurs with *συμβούλιο* (council), it refers to the Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) of the EU, with *επιτροπή* (commission), it refers to the European Commission and with *θεσμοί* (institutions), it refers to various EU institutions. In these cases, the neologism refers to the assembly of financial ministers of the eurozone. There are frequent collocates, though, such as *Σύριζα* (SYRIZA) that co-occurs with the capitalized version of *Ευρωομάδα*, and they refer to the Left parties' coalition in the European Parliament, as in (44).

(44) *το οποίο διοργανώνουν ο ΣΥΡΙΖΑ και η **Ευρωομάδα** της Αριστεράς GUE/NGL.*

which is organized by SYRIZA and the **Eurogroup** of the Left GUE/NGL.

On the other hand, the non-capitalized form *ευρωομάδα* refers to EU parliament parties, with the most frequent collocates being *κόμμα* (party), *ΣΥΡΙΖΑ* (SYRIZA), *σοσιαλιστής* (socialist), as in (45):

(45) *Το Ευρωπαϊκό Λαϊκό Κόμμα , η **ευρωομάδα** στην οποία συμμετέχει η ΝΔ*

The European People's Party, the **eurogroup** in which the ND participates

The collocate *κόμμα* (party) mainly refers to another EU parliament party (European People's Party), while *σοσιαλιστής* refers to another EU party (S&D or Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats). But, even in the non-capitalized form, there are examples that refer to the

body of financial ministers with frequent collocates such as *διαπραγματεύση* (negotiation), as in (46):

(46) *Της επερχόμενες διαπραγματεύσεις, η **ευρωομάδα** πρέπει να προσέξει να διαφυλάξει την αξιοπιστία της.*

In the upcoming negotiations, the **eurogroup** must be careful to preserve its credibility.

Regarding the nouns, similar results are observed. The most frequent nouns that modify *ευρωομάδα* are the following in order: *Αριστερά* (Left), *σοσιαλιστής* (socialist), *ΣΥΡΙΖΑ*. All these are nouns that the neologism is paired with, and, when examining the concordance lines, similar results as before can be observed. By examining the sources of these collocates, it can be observed that the majority of these collocates appear on Greek left-wing websites such as: *efsyn.gr*, *avgi.gr* and *syn.gr*. On the non-capitalized form of the neologism, another collocate *ακροδεξιά* (far-right) appears, as in (47):

(47) *Η **ευρωομάδα** των Ακροδεξιών κι εθνικολαϊκιστικών κομμάτων στο Ευρωκοινοβούλιο...*

The **eurogroup** of far-right and nationalist populist parties in the European Parliament...

This collocate refers to the far-right party of the EU parliament formerly known as Europe of Nations and Freedom (ENF), and this collocate is not the capitalized form. This collocate seems to also appear in left-wing Greek websites, such as: *left.gr*. This collocate is not used in a negative connotation, though, as all examples in the corpus refer to the party's change of name.

The frequency of the adjective and verb collocates used with the neologism is very low and thus not considered for further analysis.

The connotation of the neologism surprisingly appears neutral. By examining random concordance lines, examples are found where the neologism has a negative connotation, as in (48):

(48) *Η **Ευρωομάδα** στερείται θεσμικής υπάρξεως και χαρακτηρίζεται από έλλειμμα δημοκρατικότητας και πλεόνασμα αδιαφάνειας.*

The **Eurogroup** lacks institutional existence and is characterized by a lack of democracy and an excess of opacity.

These examples are considered as exceptions. The Eurogroup played an important role in the Greek economic crisis, thus there was an expectation of a negative connotation. Perhaps the negative connotation lies with the word *Γιούρογκρουπ*, which seems to be used exclusively for the assembly of the financial ministers of the eurozone and does not appear to have other meanings. However, this form was not the focus of this study.

The various meanings and uses of this neologism in MG is interesting. The neologism's definition given by the dictionary is not entirely clear, and the results proved equally divisive. Therefore, I decided to examine the 200-top concordance lines to gain more insights. Based on that, a key distinction emerges through the capitalization of the neologism. When the first letter of *ευρωμάδα* is written in lowercase, the neologism tends to refer to the political groups in the European Parliament. Only 5 examples out of the 200 referred to the assembly of the finance ministers of the eurozone. Conversely, when the neologism (*Ευρωομάδα*) is capitalized, it tends to refer to the assembly of the ministers instead, as 111 out of the 200 examples used the neologism in that way. The confusion might be shared by the writers as well, as often in the corpus; the word *Ευρωομάδα* is followed by the word Eurogroup, usually in parentheses, as in (49). This phenomenon can only be observed when the neologism describes the ministers of the Eurogroup.

(49) *Άλλωστε, η Ομάδα Εργασίας της Ευρωζώνης θα προετοιμάσει την ατζέντα για την Ευρωομάδα (Eurogroup) της 5ης Μαΐου...*

After all, the Eurozone Working Group will prepare the agenda for the **Eurogroup** on May 5...

Such examples suggest that *Ευρωομάδα* has two quite different meanings in MG. I believe, similarly to *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem), that this confusion, again, stems from the vagueness of the term, as Eurogroup could refer to any group within the EU. This confusion does not seem to exist in English in which Eurogroup has one meaning, that of the assembly of the financial ministers, based on the official website of the EU⁴⁶, but it would be interesting to investigate

⁴⁶ Eurogroup in European Council website: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/eurogroup/>

the term in other languages. It is also intriguing how the *ευρω-* prefix in *ευρωομάδα* is derived from two fairly different sources. When *ευρωομάδα* refers to the political parties of the EU parliament, *ευρω-* derives from the EU, while when *ευρωομάδα* refers to the assembly of the financial ministers of the eurozone, it derives from Euro (the currency) or Eurozone.

5. Discussion

RQ1: How are words reported as Modern Greek neologisms in the 21st century created (RQ1a), what is their status in dictionaries (RQ1b) and their linguistic origin (RQ1c)?

Before delving deeper into the morphology of neologisms, I would like to address the distinction between derivation and compounding in their creation, as well as a relative ambiguity that surfaced during the composition of this thesis. The ambiguity between derivation and compounding is not a novel observation, as noted by Clairis & Babiniotis (2005: 77) and Ralli (2013: 221). However, what is particularly striking is the extent to which the boundary between compounding and derivation blurs in MG. As indicated, the classification of neologisms was primarily based on UDMG. According to this, ευρώ⁴⁷ (euro) is categorized as a prefix, suggesting that neologisms formed with this word part undergo the process of derivation, specifically prefixation. Conversely, the Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek⁴⁸ (LKN) (one of the dictionaries the *Journals* of neologisms based their search on) classifies ευρώ⁴⁹ as a compound word constituent. Consequently, according to this dictionary, neologisms created with ευρώ- are deemed to result from the process of compounding. Similar discrepancies emerge with the suffix -λόγος (-logos), commonly employed in scientific and medical terminology, as seen in terms like cardiologist and archaeology. UDMG categorizes -λόγος as a suffix⁵⁰, implying that neologisms formed with this word part undergo derivation, specifically suffixation. In contrast, the Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek designates it as a compounding word part⁵¹. These discrepancies extend to various other word parts, such as ποιώ- and -ποίηση, further highlighting the complexity and ambiguity surrounding the categorization of neologisms in MG morphology.

⁴⁷ Ευρω- Utilitarian Dictionary of Modern Greek online source:

https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

⁴⁸ Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek online access (LKN): https://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/index.html

⁴⁹ Ευρω- Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek online source:

https://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/search.html?lq=%22%CE%B5%CF%85%CF%81%CF%89-%22&dq=

⁵⁰ -λόγος Utilitarian Dictionary of Modern Greek online source:

https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&catid=2

⁵¹ -λόγος Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek online source:

https://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/search.html?lq=%22-%CE%BB%CF%8C%CE%B3%CE%BF%CF%82+1%22&dq=

The discrepancy in characterizing word parts among MG dictionaries highlights the considerable ambiguity surrounding the distinction between derivation and compounding processes and makes a classification a challenging endeavour. This observation underscores the complexity and ambiguity inherent in outlining these linguistic phenomena. Consequently, any classification of neologisms must be understood as contingent upon the resources utilized by the author, with the acknowledgment that alternative sources might yield divergent results. An argument could be made that there is a need for a clearer differentiation in MG morphology between derivation and compounding, or perhaps the recognition of a fusion between these concepts in certain instances. Based upon this premise, the presentation of morphological patterns underlying neologism creation and the answering of RQ1 in this thesis primarily draws upon UDMG. However, it is imperative to acknowledge that had a different MG dictionary been employed, the morphological patterns identified might have diverged accordingly.

In relation to **RQ1a**, upon analysing the data extracted from the *Journals*, it becomes evident that the majority of neologisms resulted from the process of compounding, precisely 58% of the neologisms, while derivation was at 42%. This finding aligns with previous research indicating compounding as one of the primary methods for neologism creation, as discussed in 3.3 by various researchers (Valeondis & Manzari 2006: 5-8, Crystal 2008, Bybee 2015: 188-191, and Anastasiadi-Symeonidi 1997: 77-87). Similar results were observed in a study on neologisms coined during the Covid-19 pandemic, where 69% of the neologisms were compound words (Akut 2020: 5-6). In her research on MG adjective neologisms, Nikolaou (2016: 13, 168) found derivation to be the dominant method for adjective formation, as she identified 322 adjectives created through derivation, compared to 229 formed by compounding. On the other hand, Nikolaou's findings regarding the prevalence of derivation differ from those of my study, the findings could be attributed either that that adjectives tend to be created through derivation more often than compounding, or it could depend on the sources used to reach this conclusion. Michalopoulou (2022: 97), who investigated neologisms in political texts, found that neologisms created through derivation occur slightly more often than compounding.

Regarding the different parts of speech, neologisms tend to be nouns (72.7% of all neologisms found on the *Journals*), followed by adjectives (23.61%), while neologism verbs and participles are much rarer (only 3.1% and 0.5% respectively). The dominance of nouns in neologisms is

not surprising, and Nikolaou (2016: 17-18) claims, in her research on MG adjective neologisms, that adjective neologisms take twice the time to be adopted compared to noun neologisms. Similar were the results of Eleftheridou (2019: 187), who investigated neologisms from Greek writers during the Age of Enlightenment; even though the majority of the writers were from the 18th and 19th century, the results were similar, with nouns forming the majority of the neologisms, followed by adjectives, verbs and participles. In a more recent study, Akut (2020: 6) investigated newly coined neologisms due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and similarly found that the majority of the neologisms were nouns. The results were also similar with that of Michalopoulou (2022: 74) who investigated neologisms encountered in political texts. The majority of the neologisms in Michalopoulou's study were nouns, while absolute numbers were not provided, noun neologisms were four times more frequently encountered compared to adjectives, with verbs comprising the minority of her findings.

Lastly, clipping/abbreviation/word blending (depending on the linguist's interpretation as noted by Renner, Maniez & Arnaud 2012: 2-3) was identified as another method for forming neologisms, particularly noticeable in neologisms created with the prefix *ευρώ-*. The prefix *ευρω-* in Greek, or *euro-* in English, are both used to create compounds through word blending, as previously mentioned in 3.3. In this case, the prefix *ευρω-* is a clipped form of *Ευρώπη*, and *euro-* a clipped form of *Europe*. These compound words are clipped in order to provide an abbreviated version of, usually, a European institution into a single word. For instance, instead of expressing *Ευρωπαϊκός μηχανισμός σταθερότητας* (European Stability Mechanism), the neologism *ευρωμηχανισμός* (euromechanism) is utilized. Similarly, in English, "European arrest warrant" can be replaced with "eurowarrant." Consequently, I can discern another motive behind the usage and formation of neologisms: novel compound words are employed to substitute multi-word phrases. This practice occurs informally, where the original words are abbreviated and clipped for brevity. On the other hand, this abbreviation could result in a neologism with an ambitious meaning e.g, *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem), something that will be discussed later.

Answering **RQ1b**, the literature review unequivocally indicated that the inclusion of a neologism in a dictionary stands as a fundamental criterion in determining its classification as such (Cabre, 1999: 205, Christophidou et al., 2012: 200-201, Anastasiadi-Symeonidi, 1986: 91, Nikolaou, 2016: 94). Hence, it was important to ascertain whether the neologisms under investigation have been incorporated into contemporary dictionaries.

The results show that neologisms have varying degrees of incorporation rates in modern dictionaries. The following incorporation rates are for the three prefixes words that were analyzed βιο-, υπερ- and ευρώ- in UDMG. In the 2014 version, of the three prefixes, υπερ- showed the highest adoption rate in the Greek dictionary with 28 of the 43 (65.1%) neologisms being incorporated, followed by βιο- with 25 of the 47 (53.1%) neologisms, and, lastly, ευρώ- had only 6 of the 32 (15.7%) neologisms incorporated. In the 2023 version, minimal incorporation was observed with only one word being incorporated from both υπερ- and βιο- reaching 29 of the 43 (67.4%) incorporation and 26 of the 47 (55.3%), respectively, while ευρώ- had 2 neologisms incorporated reaching 8 of the 38 (21%) neologisms being incorporated. Comparatively in the English dictionaries the adoption rate was 34 of 43 (72.3%) for bio-, 36 of 43 (83.7%) for hyper-, and only 2 of 38 (5.2%) for euro-. The adoption rate of neologisms from bio- and hyper- was much higher in English which could be explained by the origin of these neologisms.

Considering the integration of the neologisms in the dictionary, it is essential to take into consideration that the neologisms extracted from the *Journals* were absent from MG dictionaries utilized by the *Journal's* authors.⁵² Therefore, the incorporation of neologisms into UDMG holds significance, as an important number of neologisms has been integrated are not present in contemporary MG dictionaries. Although changes in the adoption between the 2014 and 2023 versions are minimal, they still represent a degree of assimilation and serve as evidence of the life of neologisms, as described by Epstein (2012: 101) as akin to living entities navigating diverse trajectories within a language.

Regarding **RQ1c** and the origins of these neologisms, a substantial portion of them are borrowed from foreign languages, primarily English. For instance, out of the neologisms formed with the prefix υπερ-, 37 out of 43 (86%) were imported, while for βιο-, 39 out of 47 (83%) were borrowed. These neologisms are predominantly calques and internationalisms originating from foreign languages, often English, and subsequently integrated into MG. This high rate of borrowing from English aligns with previous findings that show that the English language holds the reins of influence in MG, as it does in other modern European languages

⁵² Μείζον Φυτράκη (MLE 1997 & 2011), Λεξικό της Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας (LNEΛ 2008 & 2012), and Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεολληνικής (LKN 1998)

(Nikolaou, 2016: 212, Stathopoulou, 2022: 52, Tzima, 2016: 9, Michalopoulou, 2022: 92, Lazarou, 2018: 39).

Furthermore, while these neologisms are borrowed, they undergo adaptation to MG morphology and phonetics. Many of them seamlessly blend into the MG lexicon, making it challenging to discern their origins without consulting dictionaries. These morphological characteristics align with the criteria outlined by Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1986: 91-92), based on Kocourek's work, regarding the parameters that neologisms must satisfy in order to be considered neologisms. Though, it should be noted that all three prefixes for neologism creation under investigation in this study, are of Greek origin which probably contributes on the ease of adoption of said neologisms in MG.

Conversely, neologisms formed with the prefix *ευρω-* exhibit significant differences from those created with the other two prefixes. However, data and documentation for these neologisms are severely limited in both MG and English dictionaries, making it challenging to assert their origins with certainty. Many of these words though, such as *ευρωένταλμα* (eurowarrant), *ευρωομάδα* (eurogroup), *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem), among others, appear to have been initially coined and utilized by the EU before being adopted into MG. Nonetheless, tracing the origins of the majority of these words proves to be more elusive.

Despite their origin, the case of the prefix *ευρω-* and its high frequency supports the assertions made by Anastasiadi-Symeonidi (1986: 50-51) (2.1.2), regarding the predominantly extralinguistic origins of lexical change and neologism formation. Greece's accession to the EU necessitated the creation of new vocabulary to articulate concepts related to the EU and its institutions. This is evidenced by the multitude of MG neologisms specifically tailored to describe the European Parliament elections, such as *ευρωδημοψήφισμα* (euro-referendum), *ευρωκάλη* (euro-ballot box), *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* (euro-ballot paper), and *ευρωλίστες* (eurolist). Notably, these terms lack equivalents in English and appear to have been internally generated to elucidate the nuances of EU parliamentary elections to the Greek populace. Moreover, a significant portion of *ευρω-* neologisms (16.6%) directly or indirectly reference the 2008 economic crisis, further underscoring the necessity for new vocabulary to articulate emerging socio-economic realities. Thus, these neologisms point us to two different extra-lingual events that caused their creation: Greece's accession to the EU and the economic crisis of 2008.

This observation highlights how extra-linguistic events directly influence the genesis of neologisms, offering further insight into the mechanisms of neologism formation. Societal shifts prompt the creation of new words to describe evolving realities, as exemplified by the establishment of the EU and its institutions. Similarly, the global COVID-19 pandemic spurred the emergence of numerous neologisms across various languages, reflecting the need to articulate novel circumstances (Akut, 2020: 6, Stathopoulou 2022: 7-8). Thus, the impetus for new neologisms often stems from societal transformations that necessitate linguistic adaptation, a phenomenon occurring beyond the confines of linguistic structures.

Furthermore, we can speculate on another factor contributing to the prevalence of *ερω-* neologisms in MG compared to English. In English, the abbreviated form of the European Union is "EU" (/ˌiː ˈjuː/ in IPA). In MG, however, "European Union" is expressed as "Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση" or "EE" rendering the abbreviation "EE" unsuitable for pronunciation due to the repetition of the same phoneme. Consequently, an alternative abbreviation was necessary, leading to the adoption of the prefix *ερω-*, which seamlessly integrates with other words in MG, as is evident by the frequency of said prefix in the data. Furthermore, the prefix *ερω-* is of Greek origin, which as mentioned before, might contribute to the ease of adoption of said neologisms.

In conclusion, the "*ερω-*" prefix exemplifies how external events and practical considerations can shape language evolution. It also highlights the internal, community-driven aspects of neologism creation, enriching the vocabulary to express new concepts and realities.

RQ2: In a Modern Greek corpus, how are the most frequent neologisms, based on their first compound constituent/prefix, used in relation to their collocates (RQ2a)? More specifically, what is their meaning (RQ2b) and connotation (RQ2c), and in what types of texts are they found (RQ2d)?

The core pillars investigated by RQ2 were the position the neologisms had in the text investigated through their collocates (RQ3a), the meaning (RQ3b), context/types of texts (RQ3c) and lastly the connotation (RQ3d) of the nine most frequent neologisms while used in texts from a corpus.

(RQ2a) Usage: The data provided by Sketch Engine facilitated the investigation of the usage of neologisms in a MG corpus and enabled the identification of patterns. The utilization of

neologisms within sentences exhibited variability, with some being more versatile in their usage and position within the sentence, while others were more limited and tended to occupy similar positions. Among the neologisms displaying limited usage, *ευρωομάδα* (Eurogroup) and *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* (European ballot paper) stood out. In the majority of cases, these neologisms appeared as nouns modified by other nouns, typically denoting a political party.

Another neologism with limited usage in sentences was *υπερκινητικότητα* (hyperactivity), which predominantly was linked conjunctionally with other nouns, particularly those related to health disorders. This could suggest a correlation between hyperactivity and a heightened propensity for other health issues. Neologisms such as *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem) and *βιοηθική* (bioethics) also exhibited a significant degree of conjunction, although not to the extent of hyperactivity.

A neologism frequently positioned as the object in a sentence was *υπερσύνδεσμος* (hyperlink). This was primarily due to the numerous instructive verb collocates that directed action toward the neologism, and these verbs were often in the imperative mood. Another neologism that showed a tendency to have the position of the object is *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem).

Conversely, some of the most diverse neologisms in terms of usage included *υπερήρωα/ες* (superhero/es), *βιοκαλλιεργητές* (biological farmers), and *βιοδείκτες* (biomarkers). It is noteworthy that neologisms were rarely employed as sentence subjects. The neologisms most frequently utilized as subjects were *βιοηθική* (bioethics) and *βιοκαλλιεργητές* (biological farmers), yet even these were only used as subjects in approximately 10% of cases.

In conclusion, neologisms, in general, exhibited considerable diversity in their usage within texts, with some exceptions, notably *υπερκινητικότητα* (hyperactivity), *υπερσύνδεσμος* (hyperlink), *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* (European ballot paper), and *ευρωομάδα* (Eurogroup), which displayed specific usage patterns in certain positions. Notably, the usage of these neologisms as sentence subjects was absent across all examples. While it could be argued that neologisms formed with the word part "ευρω-" tended to function as nouns modified by other nouns, this observation is based on only two examples, thus limiting the generalizability of the results.

(RQ2b) Meaning: The majority of neologisms aligned with the definitions provided by dictionaries, albeit with a few exceptions namely: *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem), *ευρωομάδα*

(Eurogroup), and to a lesser extent *υπερήρωας* (superhero). Both *ευρωσύστημα* and *ευρωομάδα* exhibited deviations from their dictionary definitions. While *ευρωσύστημα* typically denotes the systems of the central banks of the currency Euro members it was occasionally encountered in the corpus referring to the EU in its entirety, often with a political rather than strictly economic context and sometimes carrying a negative connotation. The meaning of *Ευρωομάδα's* was also contentious, as it was used interchangeably to denote political parties within the European Parliament and the group of Eurozone economics ministers. This semantic ambiguity was not confined to the corpus but was also evident in the UDMG, where the entry for the neologism provided an insufficient meaning. The ambiguity surrounding the meanings of *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem) and *ευρωομάδα* (Eurogroup) can be attributed to the inherent vagueness of these terms. Both "system" and "group" fail to clearly convey their intended meanings to readers without prior knowledge of the terms. Furthermore, the compound constituent *ευρω-* (euro) in both cases refers not only to the EU, but also to the currency, and both terms refer to institutions of the Eurozone, which might also contribute to the confusion. It is noteworthy that neither of these words originated from MG, they are official terms utilized by the EU. Therefore, it would be intriguing to examine their usage in an English corpus to ascertain whether similar confusion over their meanings exists in the English discourse.

Additionally, *υπερήρωας* (superhero) displayed some ambiguity in its absolute meaning as provided by the dictionary. While it typically describes fictional characters, the corpus analysis shows that it is also used to describe real-life individuals who perform superhuman actions, albeit less frequently. This secondary meaning was mentioned in the Merriam-Webster dictionary while the UDMG lacked it, which I believe is an omission of the latter. Given that these are neologisms, it is reasonable to expect traces of ambiguity and alternative usages, or that dictionary definitions may not be absolute, allowing for deviations in both meaning and usage. In conclusion, meaning remains an issue with certain neologisms, either due to multiple meanings or inherent vagueness, which may confuse readers unfamiliar with their true definitions and lead to incorrect usage in contexts.

(RQ2c) Connotation of the neologisms: Firstly, it is noteworthy that none of the words examined in the corpus analysis possessed an inherent negative connotation on their own, unlike other terms present in the data such as *ευρωκρίση* (eurocrisis) or *ευροφανατισμός* (eurofanatism), which are neologisms that inherently carry negative connotations, such as crisis and fanaticism. While it could be argued that *υπερκινητικότητα* (hyperactivity) holds a degree of

inherent negativity due to its association with excessive activity, the connotation of this neologism was shaped by its context of usage and surrounding collocates. While most collocates of *υπερκινητικότητα* were negative, instances in the corpus demonstrated positive connotations, particularly when hyperactivity was referenced in contexts beyond its usual medical connotation, such as in discussions related to the stock market. Thus, the meaning was linked to the connotation, and a change in the meaning meant a change in the connotation. Similarly, *βιοδείκτης* (biomarker) was associated with words that carry negative connotation, such as cancer, tumor etc., but since the term itself refers to a medical exam, such collocates are expected and do not transfer their negative qualities to the neologism itself.

One neologism frequently employed with a positive connotation is *βιοκαλλιεργητές* (biofarmers), reflecting the positive societal perception of biological products. Notably, this term exhibited no instances of negative connotation. Similarly, *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* (European ballot papers) was employed positively, as evidenced by examples highlighting the honour associated with being a candidate on such ballot papers. *Υπερήρωας* (superhero) was also used in a positive way especially when referring to real people who did something extraordinary, again showing a link between a change of meaning to a change in the connotation.

Conversely, *ευρωσύστημα* (eurosystem) was used with a predominantly negative connotation, unsurprisingly given its association with EU institutions related to the Greek economic crisis. Furthermore, *βιοηθική* (bioethics) was employed negatively in some contexts, particularly in religious texts opposing euthanasia, but not only, as it was used with a negative connotation also in philosophical texts. The connotations associated with the rest of the neologisms were generally neutral, with occasional instances of negative connotation, for example *ευρωομάδα* (Eurogroup).

Overall, the results regarding connotation were diverse, with each neologism displaying unique usage and connotational nuances. The most neutral neologism in connotation was *υπερσύνδεσμος* (hyperlink) which is not surprisingly based on its meaning and usage. It is notable that words created with the prefix *ευρω-* tended to have more negative connotations, as they are often linked to the Greek economic crisis and various European institutions. Conversely, *βιοκαλλιεργητής* (biofarmer) emerged as one of the most positively connotated words, aligning with the positive societal perception of biological products. The positive connotation of *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* (European ballot papers), despite being a neologism created

with the prefix *ευρω-*, was unexpected and underscores the distinctiveness of each neologism in terms of connotation and usage. It could be argued, though, that *ευρωψηφοδέλτιο* enjoyed a positive connotation because it is a word associated with a European institution (the European Parliament), yet not related to the Greek economic crisis.

(RQ2d) Context/types of texts: The findings regarding the contexts and textual categories in which neologisms were employed revealed a diverse and nuanced landscape, contingent upon each specific neologism. Certain neologisms were exclusively deployed within particular contexts. For example, *βιοδείκτης* (biomarker) was exclusively used within medical texts, while *βιοκαλλιεργητής* (biological farmer) only appeared in news articles focusing on agricultural practices, particularly those concerning regional news. Similarly, the usage of *υπερήρωας* (superhero) and *υπερκινητικότητα* (hyperactivity) was relatively confined to specific text types. The former was mainly featured in news articles related to superhero movies and comics, whereas the latter was predominantly found in texts with medical contexts.

Interestingly, both *υπερήρωας* and *υπερκινητικότητα* appeared in texts where their meanings deviated from their typical usage. When *υπερήρωας* referred to real individuals, it appeared in relevant news articles, similarly, when *υπερκινητικότητα* denoted hyperactivity outside of a medical context (e.g., hyperactivity of the stock exchange), it also appeared in different text categories. However, it is important to note that the presence of multiple meanings for a neologism does not necessarily imply its appearance in varied text types. As evidenced, both *βιοηθική* (bioethics) and *υπερσύνδεσμος* (hyperlink), were featured in a wide array of text categories despite maintaining a singular meaning without deviation.

In general, the neologisms created with the prefix *ευρω-* were exclusively employed within political and economic contexts. Furthermore, many instances of these neologisms occurred on articles by Greek news sites with a clear political alignment, such as: *efsyn.gr*, *avgi.gr* and *syn.gr*. The distinguishing feature of these neologisms is that they describe EU institutions, and as a result it inherently limits variations in context and usage.

Conversely, neologisms such as *βιοηθική* (bioethics) and *υπερσύνδεσμος* (hyperlink) exhibited the broadest range of usage within the words under investigation. The ubiquity of *υπερσύνδεσμος* needs little elaboration given its familiarity in the realm of internet usage, the intriguing aspect of this neologism lies in its instructional context and usage. Similarly, the

versatility of *βιοηθική* (bioethics) was striking. This neologism piqued the interest of diverse fields including medicine, law, ethics, philosophy, and religion. Notably, religious texts, especially Christian texts, demonstrated a particular fascination with *βιοηθική*, especially in discussions surrounding euthanasia. Some examples even portrayed bioethics as intrinsically antagonistic toward Christianity and suggested that a new form and meaning of the word should exist with Christian bioethics. Once again, the results showcased a wide spectrum of contextual usage among neologisms, with some exhibiting specificity and consistency, while others traversed multiple fields of knowledge.

In conclusion, it could be argued that the findings from RQ3 and the corpus analysis demonstrate the diversity and unpredictability of neologisms. It emphasizes that no neologism should be assumed to have a fixed meaning, context of usage, or connotation without thorough examination of its usage in texts.

6. Conclusion

This study investigated neologisms in MG. More specifically, this study attempted to shed light on various facets of neologisms in MG, with a particular focus on their formation, adoption, and usage patterns. The analysis revealed that the majority of MG neologisms arise through compounding processes, predominantly utilizing prefixes/compounding word parts. These newly coined terms, primarily nouns, reflect the dynamic nature of language, adapting to societal and cultural shifts, especially in response to extralinguistic events such as the Greek economic crisis of 2008.

Furthermore, the study underscores the influence of foreign languages, particularly English, in the formation of MG neologisms. While many neologisms are adapted to MG morphology and phonetics, their integration into dictionaries varies. Moreover, corpus-based analyses unveiled diverse usage patterns of neologisms in textual contexts, with many adhering to dictionary definitions, but exceptions were observed, particularly concerning terms with ambiguous meanings.

Future research could focus specifically on neologisms formed with the *ευρώ-* / euro- prefix in MG. Such research could explore these neologisms both pre and post the 2008 economic crisis, analysing any shifts in their meanings, connotations, and usage patterns that may have occurred. This endeavour could employ corpus-based methodologies, potentially leveraging the database maintained by the Academy of Athens, the same source used in this thesis.

Overall, this study underscores the dynamic nature of language evolution and the intricate interplay between linguistic and extralinguistic factors in shaping neologisms. By delving into these linguistic phenomena, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of language dynamics and offers insights into the societal and cultural influences on lexical innovation in MG. Neologisms are a fascinating integral aspect of language, they have existed as long as languages have existed and will always exist, and hopefully more studies in the future will shed more light in this aspect of the language.

7. References:

Akut, K. (2020). *Morphological Analysis of the Neologisms during the Covid-19 Pandemic*. In International Journal of English Studies (IJELS). 2:3.

Anastasiadi-Symeonidi, A. (1986). *Η Νεολογία στην Κοινή Ελληνική*, Doctoral thesis, *Επιστημονική Επετηρίδα της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής του Αριστοτελείου Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης*, Παράρτημα 65, Θεσσαλονίκη.

Anastasiadi-Symeonidi, A. (1997). *Διαδικασίες κατά τη δημιουργία των όρων*, Πρακτικά του 1ου Συνεδρίου *Ελληνική Γλώσσα και Ορολογία*, Αθήνα, ΕΛΕΤΟ, 77-87.

Anastasiadi-Symeonidi, A (2000). *Δάνεια της Νεοελληνικής*. Στο Κοπιδάκης, Μ. Ζ. (ed.). (2000). *Ιστορία της Ελληνικής Γλώσσας* (3η έκδοση). Αθήνα: Ελληνικό Λογοτεχνικό και Ιστορικό Αρχείο, σελ. 332-333.

Anastasiadi-Symeonidi, A. (2001), «*Αναβαπτισμός*», Πρακτικά του 3ου Συνεδρίου *Ελληνική Γλώσσα και Ορολογία*, Αθήνα, ΕΛΕΤΟ, 63-77. Retrieved from: http://www.eleto.gr/download/Conferences/3rd%20Conference/3rd_05-Anastasiadi-SymeonidiAnna_V02.pdf.

Aitchison, J. (2012). *Language Change. Progress or Decay?* 4th edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Babiniotis, G. (2002). *Συνοπτική ιστορία της ελληνικής γλώσσας*. Αθήνα: ΑΘΗΝΑ.

Bybee, J. (2015). *Language Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Cabre M. Teresa. (1999). *Terminology: Theory, methods and applications*, transl. DeCesaris, J.A., Amsterdam-Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Charis, G. (ed.) (2001). *Δέκα μύθοι για την ελληνική γλώσσα*. Αθήνα: Πατάκης.

Chatzisavidis, S. & Chatzisavidou, A. (2014). *Γραμματική Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας Α', Β', Γ' Γυμνασίου*. Υπουργείο Παιδείας, Έρευνας και Θρησκευμάτων Ινστιτούτο Εκπαιδευτική Πολιτικής: Ινστιτούτο Τεχνολογίας Υπολογιστών και Εκδόσεων «Διόφαντος»

Christophidou, A., Afentoulidou, V., Karamasimos, A. and Dimitropoulou, E. (ed.) (2012). *Ηλεκτρονικό Πρόγραμμα ΝΕΟΔΗΜΙΑ. Προκλήσεις και δίκτυο-λύσεις*. Στο Δελτίο Επιστημονικής Ορολογίας και Νεολογισμών (volume 12). Αθήνα: Ακαδημία Αθηνών, σελ. 198-243. Retrieved online from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/295911988_Elektroniko_programma_Neologismon_kai_Orologias_NEODEMIA_Prokleseis_kai_Diktyo-lyseis

Christophidou, A. (ed.). (2009a). *Δελτίο Επιστημονικής Ορολογίας και Νεολογισμών*, Volume 9-10, Αθήνα: Ακαδημία Αθηνών.

Christophidou, A. (ed.). (2012b). *Δελτίο Επιστημονικής Ορολογίας και Νεολογισμών*, Volume 11, Αθήνα: Ακαδημία Αθηνών.

Christophidou, A. (ed.). (2015c). *Δελτίο Επιστημονικής Ορολογίας και Νεολογισμών*, Volume 13, Αθήνα: Ακαδημία Αθηνών.

Clairis, Ch. & Babiniotis, G. (2004). *Γραμματική της Νέας Ελληνικής*. Αθήνα: Ελληνικά Γράμματα.

Crystal, D. (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* 6th Edion. Blackwell Publishing: Oxford.

Eleftheriadou, E. (2019). *Νεολογισμοί σε κείμενα Ελληνικών Διαφωτιστών*. Master's thesis, Τμήμα Ιστορικής και Βαλκανικής Γλωσσολογίας, Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο: Θεσσαλονίκη.

Elisa Mattiello, "Blends." Chap. 4 (pp. 111–140) of *Extra-grammatical Morphology in English: Abbreviations, Blends, Reduplicatives, and Related Phenomena* (Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2013).

Epstein, M. (2012). *The transformative humanities A manifesto*. Bloomberg: London.

Ivanov, A., Nikonova, Z., Frolova, N., & Muratbayeva, I. (2023). *Linguistic potential of COVID-19 neologisms in the metaphoric language of socio-political discourse*. *Communication and the Public*, 8(3), 237-253. Online source: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/20570473231186475>

Jakubíček, M., Kilgarriff, A., Kovář, V., Rychlý, P., & Suchomel, V. (2013). The TenTen corpus family. In *7th International Corpus Linguistics Conference CL* (pp. 125-127).

Karatzola, E. & Fliatouras A. (2004). *Γλωσσική αλλαγή*. Αθήνα: Νήσος.

Karyotis, G. & Gerodimos, R. (2015). *The Politics of Extreme Austerity: Greece in the Eurozone Crisis*. Palgrave: London.

Kilgarriff A., Baisa V., Bušta J., Jakubíček M., Kovář V., Michelfeit J., Rychlý P. & Suchomel V. (2014). *The Sketch Engine: ten years on*. *Lexicography*, 1: 7-36.

Kocourek, R. (1982). *La langue française de la technique et de la science*. Βισμπάντεν, Brandletter Verlag.

Konieczna, E. (2012). Lexical blending in Polish: A result of the internationalization of Slavic languages. in *Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives on Lexical Blending*, Berlin: De-Gruyter, pp. 51-72.

Lazarou, K. (2018). *Η διαχείριση νεολογισμών και τεχνικών όρων στη μετάφραση: Αποδίδοντας ξενόγλωσσους νεολογισμούς στη νεοελληνική*. Master's thesis, Τμήμα Ιταλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας, Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο: Θεσσαλονίκη.

McCarthy, M. (1990). *Vocabulary*. Oxford University Press.

Michaolopoulou, E. (2022). *Κατασκευή ηλεκτρονικού σωματοκειμενικού λεξικού νεολογισμών των κρίσεων (οικονομικών, κοινωνικοπολιτικών, υγειονομικών) της περιόδου 2015-2020*. Master's thesis. Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου Σχολή Ανθρωπιστικών Επιστημών.

Τμήμα Φιλολογίας: Καλαμάτα. Retrieved online from:
https://amitos.library.uop.gr/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/6547/Michalopoulou_1013201904009.pdf?sequence=1

Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of Translation*. London: Prentice.

Nikolaou, G. (2016). *Τα νεολογικά επίθετα της κοινής νεοελληνικής*. Doctoral thesis. Τμήμα Φιλολογίας – Τομέας Γλωσσολογίας. Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης.

Papanastasiou, G. (2001). *Γλωσσικός Δανεισμός*. Πύλη για την Ελληνική Γλώσσα. Accessible Online from: https://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/studies/guide/thema_a7/index.html

Ralli, A. (2013). *Compounding in Modern Greek*. Dordrecht: Springer.

Renner, V., Maniez, F. & Arnaud, P. (ed.). (2012). *Introduction: A bird's-eye view of lexical blending*. in *Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives on Lexical Blending*, Berlin: De-Gruyter, pp. 1-11.

Saussure, F. de. (1979). *Μαθήματα Γενικής Γλωσσολογίας*. (transl. F. D. Apostolopoulos.) Αθήνα: Παπαζήσης.

Setatos, M. (2001). *Η σημασιακή αλλαγή*. In Christidis, A-F. (ed.). (2001). *Ιστορία της ελληνικής γλώσσας: από τις αρχές έως την ύστερη αρχαιότητα*. Θεσσαλονίκη: Κέντρο Ελληνική Γλώσσα & Ινστιτούτο Νεοελληνικών Σπουδών [Ίδρυμα Μανόλη Τριανταφυλλίδη], σελ. 495-501.

Sinclair, J. (2004). *Trust the Text*. London: Routledge.

Stathopoulou, K. (2022). *Το λεξιλόγιο της πανδημίας του νέου κορονοϊού (covid-19): Περιγραφή και ταξινόμηση των νεολογισμών της νέας ελληνικής*. Master's Thesis. Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου. Τμήμα Παιδαγωγικής Εκπαίδευσης: Ρόδος. Retrieved online from: <https://hellanicus.lib.aegean.gr/bitstream/handle/11610/24570/%CE%9C%CE%94%CE%95%20%CE%A3%CE%A4%CE%91%CE%98%CE%9F%CE%A0%CE%9F%CE%A5%CE%9B%CE%9F%CE%A5%20%CE%9A%CE%A9%CE%9D%CE%A3%CE%A4%CE%91%CE>

[E%9D%CE%A4%CE%99%CE%9D%CE%9F%CE%A5%20%CE%91%CE%9C%2043820
20036.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://www.eleto.gr/download/BooksAndArticles/HAU-Conference2006-ValeontisMantzari_GR.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

Stefanowitsch, A. (2020). *Corpus linguistics A guide to the methodology*. BoD–Books on Demand.

Valeondis, K. & Manzari, E. (2006), «*Η γλωσσική διάσταση της Ορολογίας: Αρχές και μέθοδοι σχηματισμού των όρων*», 1st Athens International Conference on Translation and Interpretation. Translation: Between Art and Social Science. Retrieved online from: https://www.eleto.gr/download/BooksAndArticles/HAU-Conference2006-ValeontisMantzari_GR.pdf

Dictionaries:

Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). Cambridge Dictionary Online. Retrieved from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Longman. (n.d.). Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online. Retrieved from <https://www.ldoceonline.com/>

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

Oxford University Press. (n.d.). Oxford Learner's Dictionary. Retrieved from <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>

LKN. *Λεξικό της Κοινής Νεοελληνικής*. (1998), Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης, Ινστιτούτο Νεοελληνικών Σπουδών, Θεσσαλονίκη: ίδρυμα Τριανταφυλλίδη.

MLE. *Μείζον Ελληνικό Λεξικό*. (1997 & 2011), Τεγόπουλου - Φυτράκη, Αθήνα: Αρμονία.

LNEL. *Λεξικό της Νέας Ελληνικής Γλώσσας*. (2008). Μπαμπινιώτης, Γ. Αθήνα: Κέντρο Λεξικολογίας, [3η έκδοση]

UDMG. *Χρηστικό Λεξικό της Νεοελληνικής Γλώσσας*. (2014). Charalampakis, Chr. G. (ed.).
Αθήνα: Ακαδημία Αθηνών.

UDMG. *Χρηστικό Λεξικό της Νεοελληνικής Γλώσσας*. (2023). Charalampakis, Chr. G. (ed.).
Αθήνα: Ακαδημία Αθηνών. Retrieved from:
<https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/index.php>

Appendix A: Compilation of the neologisms extracted from the Journals

1. αγγειοίδημα	339.φοροέσοδο	676.υποκλάδος
2. αγροτοσυνδικαλιστής	340.φοροκλίμακα	677.υποπολυβόλο
3. αερανάρτηση	341.φοροκυνηγητό	678.υποτιμολόγηση
4. αεροβιομηχανία	342.φορομεταρρύθμιση	679.υψομετρητής*
5. αεροσταθμός	343.φοροπαγίδα	680.φαρμακοεπαγρύπνηση
6. αερόψυξη	344.φυτοοιστρογόνο	681.φερεμόνη
7. αλλομεταμόσχευση	345.φωνητική τηλεφωνία>φωνητική τηλεπικοινωνία	682.φιλοευρωπαϊστής
8. αμφιβληστροειδοπάθεια	346.φωτιστική ρύπανση>φωτορύπανση	683.φοροεισαγγελέας
9. αναδιαπραγμάτευση	347.φωτοδημοσιογραφία	684.φοροκάρτα
10. ανθρακόνημα	348.φωτοδίοδος	685.φορονομοσχέδιο
11. ανθρωποδύναμη	349.φωτονική	686.φοροπαράβαση
12. ανοσοανεπάρκεια	350.φωτοπηξία	687.φτωχοποίηση
13. ανοσοκύτταρο	351.φωτοσήμανση	688.φωτοκαρκινογένεση
14. αντιγήρανση	352.φωτότυπος	689.φωτομαρτυρία
15. αντιπαγκοσμιοποίηση	353.φωτοχάρτης	690.φωτοπροστασία
16. αντιπύρ	354.φωτοχαρτογράφηση	691.φωτοχημιοθεραπεία
17. αντιρύπανση	355.χαλυβδόφυλλο	692.ψηφιακοποίηση>ψηφιοποίηση
18. αντιφασισμός	356.χειρομορφή	693.ψυχοδομή
19. αξιολόγιο	357.χημειοπροφύλαξη	694.αγροτοδασικός, -ή, -ό
20. απένταξη	358.χιόνωση	695.αγροτοσυνδικαλιστικός, -ή, -ό
21. αποσυλοποίηση>αποασύλωση	359.χρηματοροή	696.αδειοδοτικός, -ή, -ό
22. αποδαιμονοποίηση>αποδαιμόνιση	360.χρονοαπόσταση	697.αμεσοδημοκρατικός, -ή, -ό
23. αποεπένδυση	361.χρονοεισιτήριο	698.ανέμπνευστος, -η, -ο
24. αποεπιβίβαση>από/επιβίβαση	362.χρονοθυρίδα	699.αντιδημοφιλής, -ής, -ές
25. αποναρκοθέτηση	363.χρονομηχανή	700.αντιδικονομικός, -ή, -ό
26. αποπαγοποίηση>αποπάγωση	364.χρονοναύλωση	701.αντιεπαγγελματικός, -ή, -ό
27. αποφορολόγηση	365.χρονοσήμανση	702.αντισυστημικός, -ή, -ό
28. αρχιπροπονητής	366.ψευτοφάρμακο>ψευδοφάρμακο	703.βιοφαρμακευτικός, -ή, -ό
29. αστρόσκονη	367.ψευδοχρώμα	704.γεωχωρικός, -ή, -ό
30. αστροφωτογραφία	368.ωοληψία	705.διαγαλαξιακός, -ή, -ό
31. ασφαλοτάπητας	369.αεριοκίνητος, -η, -ο	706.διαπαραταξιακός, -ή, -ό
32. ατομοκεντρισμός	370.αθηρογόνος, -ος/-α, -ο	707.δυσπροσπέλαστος, -η, -ο*
33. αυστηροποίηση	371.ακουολογικός, -ή, -ό	708.εθνικολογιστικός/εθνολογιστικός, -ή, -ό

34. αυτοανοσία	372.αμφοτερόπλευρος, -η, -ο	709.εθνικοπατριωτικός/εθνοπατριωτικός, -ή, -ό
35. αυτοβοήθεια	373.αναστοχαστικός, -ή, -ό	710.εθνομηδενιστικός, -ή, -ό
36. αυτοκινητοπομπή	374.ανθρωποβόρος, -ος/-α, -ο	711.εμβιομηχανικός, -ή, -ό
37. αυτομεταμόσχευση	375.αντιβακτηριακός, -ή, -ό	712.εμμονικός, -ή, -ό
38. αυτοπεραίωση	376.αντιμεταναστευτικός, -ή, -ό	713.εμπροσθοβαρής, -ής, -ές
39. βηματόμετρο	377.αντιετροϊκός, -ή, -ό	714.ενδοομιλικός, -ή, -ό
40. βιντεοεγκατάσταση	378.αντιρυπογόνος, -ος/-α, -ο	715.ενδοσυνεδριακός, -ή, -ό
41. βιντεοπροβολέας	379.αρχαιοβοτανικός, -ή, -ό	716.εξετασιοκεντρικός, -ή, -ό
42. βιντεοπροβολή	380.αρχαιοζωολογικός, -ή, -ό	717.επικοινωνήσιμος, -η, -ο
43. βιντεοσυνεδρίαση	381.αρχηγοκεντρικός, -ή, -ό	718.ηχοεντοπιστικός, -ή, -ό
44. βιοαντιδραστήρας	382.αυτόλογος, -ος/-η, -ο	719.ιατροβιολογικός, -ή, -ό
45. βιοαποκατάσταση	383.αφαλατικός, -ή, -ό	720.ιατρονοσηλευτικός, -ή, -ό
46. βιοασφάλεια	384.βιοηθικός, -ή, -ό	721.κρατικιστικός, -ή, -ό
47. βιοεξυγίανση	385.βιοκεντρικός, -ή, -ό	722.μονοπρόσωπος, -η, -ο*
48. βιοεπιστήμη	386.βιομετρικός, -ή, -ό	723.μουσειογραφικός, -ή, -ό*
49. βιοκαταναλωτής	387.βιοσυσσωρεύσιμος, -η, -ο	724.νευροεπιστημονικός, -ή, -ό
50. βιομεμβράνη	388.βιοσωματικός, -ή, -ό	725.νευροχημικός, -ή, -ό
51. βιομηχανοστάσιο	389.βιοτεχνητός, -ή, -ό	726.νομικοτεχνικός>νομοτεχνικός, -ή, -ό
52. βιοπεριβάλλον	390.βλαστοκυτταρικός, -ή, -ό	727.οικογενειοκρατικός, -ή, -ό
53. βιοπλαστικό	391.γευσιγνωστικός, -ή, -ό	728.ομοιοεπαγγελματικός, -ή, -ό
54. βιοπροϊόν	392.γεωπαθητικός, -ή, -ό	729.οπαδικός, -ή, -ό
55. βιοσταθεροποίηση	393.δασμοφορολογικός, -ή, -ό	730.παραεπιστημονικός, -ή, -ό
56. βιοσυσσώρευση	394.δασοκτόνος, -ος/-α, -ο	731.παραφαρμακευτικός, -ή, -ό
57. βιοτοξίνη	395.δεικτοβαρής, -ής, -ές	732.παραχωρησιούχος, -ος, ο
58. βιοτρέπεζα	396.δημοψηφισματικός, -ή, -ό	733.πολιτικοϊδεολογικός, -ή, -ό
59. βιοτρομοκράτης	397.διαγενεακός, -ή, -ό	734.πολύδυμος, -η, -ο
60. βιοτρομοκρατία	398.διαγωνιδιακός, -ή, -ό	735.πολυμερικός, -ή, -ό
61. βλαστοκύστη	399.διαθρησκευτικός, -ή, -ό	736.πρακτορειακός, -ή, -ό
62. βραχυθεραπεία	400.διακαναλικός, -ή, -ό	737.πρεβιοτικός, -ή, -ό
63. γεωπάрко	401.δικαιοκρατικός, -ή, -ό	738.προϊοντικός, -ή, -ό
64. γεώτοπος	402.εδαφοβελτιωτικός, -ή, -ό	739.προσυμπτωματικός, -ή, -ό
65. γεωύφασμα	403.εθνοθρησκευτικός, -ή, -ό	740.υπερορθόδοξος, -η, -ο*
66. γηροκόμος	404.εμπορολογιστικός, -ή, -ό	741.φιλοπεριβαλλοντικός, -ή, -ό
67. γλωσσοκεντρισμός	405.ενδογενεακός, -ή, -ό	742.φωτοειδησεογραφικός, -ή, -ό
68. γονεϊκότητα	406.ενδοεταιρικός, -ή, -ό	743.φωτοηλεκτρονικός, -ή, -ό
69. δασεργάτης	407.ενδοκράνιος, -ος/-α, -ο	

70. δασμοφοροδιαφυγή	408.ενεργοβόρος>ενεργειοβόρος, -ος/-α, -ο	744.ψευδοπατριωτικός, -ή, -ό*
71. δασοκτονία	409.εντυπωσιοθηρικός, -ή, -ό	745.αναπρογραμματίζω, -ομαι
72. δασολόγιο	410.εξαρτησιογόνος, -ος/-α, -ο	746.απονομιμοποιώ
73. δελφινόμαχια	411.εξουσιολάγνος, -ος/-α, -ο	747.αυτοπαγιδεύομαι
74. δημοσιοϋπαλληλία	412.εξωηλιακός, -ή, -ό	748.αυτοπυροβολούμαι*
75. διαδοχολογία	413.εξωλογιστικός, -ή, -ό	749.δεικτοδοτώ
76. διαδραστική τηλεόραση	414.εξωχρηματιστηριακός, -ή, -ό	750.επαναπροκηρύσσω
77. διαλειτουργικότητα	415.επεμβατικός, -ή, -ό	751.καταστροφολογώ
78. διαντίδραση	416.επικόρυφος, -η, -ο	752.κτηματογραφώ, ούμαι*
79. διαστημοδρόμιο	417.επιτεύξιμος, -η, -ο	753.τιτλοδοτώ*
80. διαστημοσυσκευή	418.επιφανειοδραστικός, -ή, -ό	754.νεοεισερχόμενος, -η, -ο
81. διαφοροδιάγνωση	419.εργοβιογραφικός, -ή, -ό	755.νεοπροσλαμβανόμενος, -η, -ο
82. δικαιοκατανομή	420.ετερόπλευρος, -η, -ο	756.αγροβιοτεχνολογία*
83. δισκοκήλη	421.ευριστικός, -ή, -ό	757.αεριοκίνηση
84. δυσσαπορρόφηση	422.ηλεκτρενεργός, -ή, -ό	758.αεροπονία*
85. εδαφοκάλυψη	423.ηλεκτροϋδραυλικός, -ή, -ό	759.αεροσήραγγα*
86. εθνοποίηση	424.ημιξερικός, -ή, -ό>ημίξηρος, -η, -ο	760.αεροστεγανότητα*
87. ειδογένεση	425.θερμογραφικός, -ή, -ό	761.αλλεργιολογία*
88. εικονόγραμμα	426.θερμοευαίσθητος, -η, -ο	762.ανθρωποαριθμός
89. εικονόσημο	427.θρομβογόνος, -ος/-α, -ο	763.ανορθολογικότητα*
90. έκπλυμα	428.θυσιαστικός, -ή, -ό	764.ανοσοενισχυτικό
91. ελαστικοποίηση	429.ιστοσυμβατός, -ή, -ό	765.αντικουνουπικό
92. εμβρυομεταφορά	430.καρκινογενετικός, -ή, -ό	766.αντιπεριφέρεια
93. εμπορευσιμότητα	431.κλεπτοκρατικός, -ή, -ό	767.αντιψυχωτικό
94. εναλλακτής	432.κοστοβόρος, -ος/-α, -ο	768.αορατότητα
95. ενεργοποιητής	433.κοστολογικός, -ή, -ό	769.απόφωτο
96. ενιαιοποίηση	434.κρατικοκεντρικός, -ή, -ό	770.αποχωμάτωση
97. εντατήρας	435.λιγνιτικός, -ή, -ό	771.αριθμοδείκτης*
98. εντομοπαγίδα	436.λιθανθρακικός, -ή, -ό	772.αριθμοποίηση
99. εξωπλανήτης	437.λιθολογικός, -ή, -ό	773.αριστεροσύνη
100.επαγγελματοβιοτέχνης	438.μακροθρεπτικός, -ή, -ό	774.ασκησιολόγιο
101.επαιναμάτωση	439.μανιταρόφιλος, -η, -ο	775.αστροπαρατήρηση*
102.επικόμιστρο	440.μερισματοφόρος, -ος/-α, -ο	776.αυτοαξιολόγηση*
103.επιμεταλλωτήριο	441.μεσομακροπρόθεσμος, -η, -ο	777.αυτοδιάγνωση*
104.επιστολική ψήφος	442.μεσοσταθμικός, -ή, -ό	778.βαθυκράτος
105.εργοθεραπευτής	443.μεταμοσχευτικός, -ή, -ό	779.βηματοδότηση*

106.ετεροαναφορά	444.μικροθρεπτικός, -ή, -ό	780.βιντεογράφος
107.ευελκτοποίηση>ελαστικοποίηση	445.μικροσωματιδιακός, -ή, -ό	781.βιντεοκλήση*
108.ευρωάμυνα	446.μονομετοχικός, -ή, -ό	782.βιοαισθητήρας*
109.ευρωανάπτυξη	447.μονοπύθμενος, -η, -ο	783.βιοδείκτης
110.ευρωαπόφαση	448.μονοωογενής, -ής, -ές	784.βιοδιάβρωση
111.ευρωδημοψήφισμα	449.νανοτεχνολογικός, -ή, -ό	785.βιοεπιτήρηση
112.ευρωένταλμα	450.νευρωνικός, -ή, -ό	786.βιοηλεκτρονική
113.ευρωεξαγωγές	451.νεφροτοξικός, -ή, -ό	787.βιοϊσοδυναμία*
114.ευρωκάλπη	452.ογκοκατασταλτικός, -ή, -ό	788.βιολειτουργία
115.ευρωκαταδίκη	453.οινοτουριστικός, -ή, -ό	789.βιομιμητική
116.ευρωλεπτό	454.ομοφοβικός, -ή, -ό	790.βιοοικονομία
117.ευρωμετοχή	455.οστεοπορωτικός, -ή, -ό	791.βιοπαιδαγωγική
118.ευρωμονόδρομος	456.πετοφοβικός, -ή, -ό	792.γεωπληροφορική*
119.ευρωοδηγία	457.πληθυσμιογραφικός, -ή, -ό>πληθυσμογραφικός, -ή, -ό	793.γεωσκόπηση
120.ευρωομάδα	458.πλημμεληματικός, -ή, -ό	794.γηριατρείο
121.ευρωπαρατηρητήριο	459.πολυεστιακός, -ή, -ό	795.δασοβιοκοινότητα
122.ευρωπληθωρισμός	460.πολυθρησκευτικός, -ή, -ό	796.δημοκρατορία
123.ευρωπολίτης	461.πολυκαναλικός, -ή, -ό	797.δικτυοκήπιο
124.ευρωπορεία	462.πολυπολικός, -ή, -ό	798.δρομολογητής*
125.ευρωπρόστιμο	463.πολυτασιακός, -ή, -ό	799.εγκληματογένεση
126.ευρωπροσφυγή	464.πολυτεχνικός, -ή, -ό	800.εκβρασμός
127.ευρωπρωτοδικείο	465.πολυφασματικός, -ή, -ό	801.εκνομία
128.ευρωσυνθήκη	466.προσοδοθηρικός, -ή, -ό	802.εναλλαξιμότητα*
129.ζαχαρουργείο	467.προσυνταξιοδοτικός, -ή, -ό	803.εντομοπροστασία
130.ηλεκτροδιέγερση	468.σταθεροκινητός, -ή, -ό	804.επαναγορά*
131.ηπατοτοξικότητα	469.συνωμοσιολογικός, -ή, -ό	805.επανάλεγχος*
132.ηχομέτρηση	470.τετρατάχυτος, -η, -ο	806.επιταχυνσιόμετρο*
133.θεματικό πάρκο	471.τραπεζοασφαλιστικός, -ή, -ό	807.ετεροαξιολόγηση
134.θερμοβαρική (βόμβα)	472.τρίτεκνος, -η, -ο	808.ευρωεταίρος
135.θηροφύλακας	473.τροφιμογενής, -ής, -ές	809.ευρωηγέτης
136.θρομβοεμβολή	474.υγρόψυκτος, -η, -ο	810.ευρωλίστα
137.θυματοποίηση	475.υδροβόρος, -ος/-α, -ο	811.ευρωοικοδόμημα
138.ινοσανίδα	476.υδρογονοκίνητος, -η, -ο	812.ευρωσύστημα*
139.ινσουλινοθεραπεία	477.υδροενεργητικός, -ή, -ό	813.ευρωφανατισμός
140.ιπποθεραπεία	478.υπερρευστός, -ή, -ό	814.ζιζανιοκτονία
141.ιριδοσκόπηση		815.ηλεκτροβελονισμός*

<p>142.ισλαμοφοβία 143.ισοσταθμιστής 144.ιστοσυμβατότητα 145.ιχθυοαπόθεμα>ιχθυαπόθεμα 146.ιχθυοκαλλιεργητής 147.ιχθυοπανίδα 148.ιχνηλασιμότητα 149.καθεστωτισμός 150.καλωδιωτή (γέφυρα) 151.καπνοαπαγόρευση 152.καρδιοπροστασία 153.καρτανανώστης 154.κλαδόπλεγμα 155.κλεπτοκρατία 156.κοιλοπλαστική 157.κομποστοποίηση 158.κορμόδεμα 159.κορμόπλεγμα 160.κορμόφραγμα 161.κοσμηματοτεχνία 162.κρεατοπαραγωγή 163.κρυοσυντήρηση 164.κτηματόσημο 165.κυβερνητισμός 166.κυβερνοέγκλημα>δικτυοέγκλημα 167.κυβερνοπόλεμος>δικτυοπόλεμος 168.κυβερνοτρομοκρατία>δικτυοτρομοκρατία 169.κυβερνοχρήμα>δικτυοχρήμα 170.λαθροεπιβίβαση 171.λεωφοροπειρατεία>λεωφορειοπειρατεία 172.λιθολογία 173.λιμνοδεξαμενή 174.λιπασματοποίηση 175.λογιστικοποίηση 176.μαγνητοαντίσταση 177.μακροενοικίαση</p>	<p>479.υπερστερεός, -ή, -ό 480.υποθερμιδικός, -ή, -ό 481.υποποτάμιος, -α, -ο 482.υποσαχάριος, -α, -ο 483.φαντασιστικός, -ή, -ό 484.φαρμακοανθεκτικός, -ή, -ό 485.φυλοσύνδετος, -η, -ο 486.φωτοκαταλυτικός, -ή, -ό 487.φωτονικός, -ή, -ό 488.φωτοσταθερός, -ή, -ό 489.χημειοπροφυλακτικός, -ή, -ό 490.ψυχοενεργός, -ός/-ή, -ό 491.ωμοφαγικός, -ή, -ό 492.απεντάσσω 493.αυτοϊώμαι 494.βιοσυσσωρεύω 495.διακτινίζω 496.ενιαιοποιώ 497.ετεροαπασχολούμαι 498.ετησιοποιώ 499.ηχορυπαίνω 500.ιδιοχρησιμοποιώ 501.νεκροτομώ 502.στοχοπροσηλώνομαι 503.τηλεχειρίζομαι 504.υπεραποδίδω 505.υποαποδίδω 506.φοροεκπίπτω 507.ετησιοποιημένος, -η, -ο 508.ινσουλινοεξαρτώμενος, -η, -ο 509.στοχοπροσηλωμένος, -η, -ο 510.αγοραιοποίηση 511.αγροκαύσιμο 512.αγροτοκτηνοτρόφος 513.αδειοδοτικό 514.αεροπυρόσβεση</p>	<p>816.ηλιοέγκαυμα 817.ηλιοθερμικό* 818.ηλιοφυσική 819.ημεροχρονολογία 820.ημετεροκρατία 821.ηχοαπορρόφηση* 822.θεατροποίηση 823.θεατρούπολη 824.ιπποφαές* 825.καρκινοπάθεια* 826.καρτούχος 827.καταγγελισμός 828.καταθετήριο* 829.κηποθέατρο 830.κηποτέχνης* 831.κληρονόμηση* 832.κλιματολόγος* 833.κοιλοδοκός* 834.κοσμολόγος 835.κρατικοδικαιτισμός 836.κυβερνησιμότητα* 837.κυβερνοάμυνα 838.κυβερνοεγκληματίας 839.κυματοσυνάρτηση* 840.λαθολογία 841.λεξιπλασία* 842.λογοπαθολόγος* 843.λογοπλάστης 844.λυκοσυμμαχία* 845.μαρτυροποίηση 846.μεγαλοκατάστημα 847.μεταδεδομένο* 848.μεταϋλικό 849.μετενέργεια* 850.μικροαποταμιευτής 851.μικροβιόκοσμος</p>
--	--	--

<p>178.μακρύκοκκο (ρύζι) 179.μαστοπλαστική 180.μεγαλοφειλέτης 181.μερισματοπόδοση 182.μεταβιβαστής 183.μεταδρομολόγηση 184.μεταλλαξιγένεση 185.μετοχοδάνειο 186.μετοχολόγιο 187.μετρησιμότητα 188.μηχανάνθρωπος 189.μηχανόσημο 190.μικροαρχιτεκτονική 191.μικροβαρύτητα 192.μικροβιοκτονία 193.μικρογονιμοποίηση 194.μικροεγληματικότητα 195.μικροπίστωση 196.μικροσωματίδιο 197.μικροτεχνολογία 198.μιμίδιο 199.μονογονεϊκότητα 200.μονοθεραπεία 201.μοντελοποίηση 202.μυδοκαλλιέργεια 203.νανοδομή 204.νανοεπιστήμη 205.νανοϊατρική 206.νανοκαλώδιο 207.νανοκινητήρας 208.νανοκλίμακα 209.νανομηχανή 210.νανομηχανική 211.νανομόριο 212.νανορομπότ 213.νανορομποτική</p>	<p>515.αμεσοδημοκρατία 516.αναπρογραμματισμός 517.αναπτυξιολόγος 518.ανατιμολόγηση 519.αντιπεριφερειάρχης 520.αντυληροφόρηση 521.αποανάπτυξη 522.απομείωση* 523.απονεμητής, -τρια* 524.απονίτρωση* 525.απονομιμοποίηση 526.αποσχολιοποίηση/αποσχολείωση 527.αποχρέωση* 528.αριθμολαχείο 529.αρχισυνδικαλιστής 530.αστροβιολόγος 531.αστροφωτογράφος 532.αυτοβελτίωση* 533.αυτοδιεύθυνση 534.αυτοεξάριση 535.αυτοθέσμιση 536.αυτοοργάνωση 537.αυτοσυναίσθηση* 538.βιβλιοαγορά 539.βιοεκτυπωτής 540.βιοεργογραφία 541.βιοκαλλιεργητής 542.βιοκάρβουνο 543.βιοξήρανση 544.βιοσυμβατότητα 545.βυθοπλάνο 546.γεωεπιστήμη 547.γεωπεριβάλλον 548.γεωτεχνολογία 549.γιγατόνος 550.διπλοσπορά</p>	<p>852.μικροβίωμα 853.μικροδάνειο* 854.μικροδανειολήπτης 855.μικροεπενδυτής* 856.μικροκοινωνία 857.μικρομόριο/ -α* 858.μικροομολογιούχος 859.μισανθρωπισμός 860.μοτοπορεία 861.μουσειοπαιδαγωγός* 862.μουσικοθεατρικό 863.νανοβιονική 864.νανοβιοτεχνολογία* 865.νανοδιάταξη/ -εις 866.νανοεπικάλυψη 867.νανοκρύσταλλος* 868.νανοσύστημα 869.ναρκέμπορος 870.νεροβολή 871.νευροαπεικόνιση 872.νευροπροστασία* 873.νεφελοποιητής* 874.νησιωτικότητα* 875.οικοπάрко 876.οικοπεριοχή 877.οικοφασισμός* 878.ολιγάρχης* 879.παγοκάλυψη* 880.παθοβιολογία 881.παραγγελιοληψία* 882.παραδικαστήριο 883.παραολυμπιονίκης 884.παρεμβατικότητα 885.παρουσιολόγιο* 886.πελατοκρατία 887.περιβαλλοντιστής*</p>
---	---	---

<p>214.νανοσυσκευή 215.νανοσωλήνας 216.νανοσωματίδιο 217.νανοτρόφιμο 218.νανοϋλικό 219.νανοφάρμακο 220.νευροεπιστήμη 221.νευροεπιστήμονας 222.νευροηθική 223.νευροτεχνολογία 224.νεφροτοξικότητα 225.νιτρορύπανση 226.νοηματιστής 227.οικοβοηθός 228.οικοϊστορία 229.οικομετανάστης 230.οικοτοξικότητα 231.οικοτρομοκρατής 232.οικοτρομοκρατία 233.ολογραφική τηλεόραση 234.ομοφοβία 235.οξίνιση 236.οριογραμμή 237.ορνιθοπανίδα 238.οροθετικότητα 239.οροφωγραφία 240.παιχνιδομηχανή 241.πεζοδιάβαση 242.πελματογράφημα 243.περιοδοντολόγος 244.περιφερειοποίηση 245.πετοφοβία 246.πετρελαιοδολάριο 247.πετρελαιοθήρας 248.πετρελαιοπιθανή (περιοχή) 249.πλανητολόγος</p>	<p>551.δυσαριθμησία 552.δυσορθογραφία 553.εισιτηριοδιαφυγή 554.εισφοροκλοπή 555.εμβιομηχανική 556.εορταγορά 557.επανακαταμέτρηση 558.επανάκριση 559.επαναπροκήρυξη 560.επαναρύθμιση 561.επανασχεδιασμός 562.επαναχρησιμοποίηση/επανάχρηση 563.επανάερξη 564.εργαλειοποίηση 565.εργόσημο 566.ευρεκπομπή 567.ευρωατλαντισμός 568.ευρωδάνειο 569.ευρωδιάσωση 570.ευρώενταξη 571.ευρωκρίση 572.ευρωμηχανισμός 573.ευρωπεριφέρεια 574.ευρωπρόεδρος 575.ευρωταμείο 576.ευρωψηφοδέλτιο 577.ηλιόσφαιρα* 578.θαλασσοκαλλιέργεια 579.θεαματικοποίηση>θεαματοποίηση 580.θεσμολαγνεία 581.ιδεολογικοποίηση 582.κειμενογραφία 583.κοιλαδογέφυρα 584.κομματοκρατία* 585.κουκλοθίασος 586.κυβερνοασφάλεια>δικτυοασφάλεια</p>	<p>888.πλευσιμότητα* 889.πλουτονομία 890.πολυσυσκευασία 891.πολυχρηστικότητα* 892.προκράτηση* 893.προσαρμογέας* 894.πρωτασφάλιση 895.πρωτασφάλιστρο/ -α 896.πυραυλοκινητήρας* 897.πυροστρόβιλος 898.πυροφυλάκιο* 899.ραδιομέγαρο 900.ραδιοναυτίλος* 901.σιδερογορθιά* 902.σοσιαλκρατισμός 903.στοιχηματισμός* 904.συνδεσιμότητα* 905.συνεπεξεργαστής* 906.σχιστολιθικό αέριο* 907.ταχυσύνδεσμος 908.τεχνοφασισμός 909.τηλεδημοκρατία* 910.τιποτολογία* 911.τιτλοδοσία 912.τομεοποίηση 913.τοπόσημο* 914.τροχοδρόμος 915.τροχοσανίδα 916.υγραεριοκίνηση* 917.υδατοστεγανότητα* 918.υλισμικό* 919.υπασφάλιση* 920.υπεργαία 921.υπερεπίτροπος 922.υπερμικρόβιο 923.υπερτιτλισμός</p>
---	--	--

<p>250.πληροφοριόδρομος 251.πλοίο-ψυγείο 252.ποδοπτέριση 253.πολυβιβλιοπωλείο 254.πολυϊδιοκτησία 255.πολυλειτουργικότητα 256.πολυμετοχικότητα 257.πολυμηχανή 258.πολυτηλέφωνο 259.προαστιακός 260.προαυλισμός 261.προκράτηση 262.προσαπογείωση>προσ/απογείωση 263.προσοδοθήρας 264.προσοδοθηρία 265.προσοντολόγιο 266.προσπελασιμότητα 267.ραδιοεκπομπή 268.ραδιοεντοπισμός 269.ραδιοερασιτεχνισμός 270.ραδιοσήμα 271.ραδιοφάσμα 272.ριβόσωμα 273.ρινοίος 274.σπαστικότητα 275.σπηλαιογραφία 276.σπηλαίωση 277.σταυροθηρία 278.στεγάνωση 279.στερεοδιάταξη 280.συγκρισμότητα 281.συμβασιοποίηση 282.συμβολαιοποίηση 283.συμβολόμετρο 284.συνδιαχειριστής 285.συνωμοσιολόγος</p>	<p>587.κυβερνοεπίθεση>δικτυοεπίθεση 588.λαθροδιακίνηση 589.λαθροδιακινήτης, -τρια 590.λασποροή 591.λογοπαθολογία 592.λοιμωξιολόγος 593.μακροεπίπεδο 594.μακροκλίμακα 595.μεγαλοστέλεχος 596.μεγασεισμός 597.μελανοκύταρο* 598.μεταπρατισμός 599.μετέφηβος 600.μετρολαγνεία 601.μικροεπίπεδο 602.μικροκλίμακα 603.νανοηλεκτρονική 604.νανοκάψουλα 605.νανόκοσμος 606.νανομετρολογία 607.νευροχημικός 608.νευροχημικό 609.νεφοκάλυψη 610.νομοτεχνικός 611.ομφαλοσκοπισμός 612.οπαδισμός 613.ορθολογικοποίηση>εξορθολογισμός 614.ορθορεξία 615.ορθοφωτοχάρτης 616.παιγνιοθεραπεία 617.παιγνιοθεραπευτής, -τρια 618.παιδοκαρδιολόγος 619.παιδοκαρδιοχειρουργική 620.παιδονευρολόγος 621.παραεπιστήμη 622.παρακάμερα</p>	<p>924.υποστελέχωση* 925.υποχρεωτικότητα* 926.φιλιαναγνωσία* 927.φοροείσπραξη 928.φοροκίνητρο 929.φυτοφράχτης* 930.φυτοχημικό 931.φωτοαλλεργία* 932.φωτοερμηνεία* 933.φωτοθερμόλυση* 934.φωτορεαλισμός* 935.φωτορεαλιστής 936.χειροπετσέτα* 937.χιονοκάλυψη* 938.ψυχοτρονική* 939.ωρομέτρηση* 940.αγορακεντρικός, -ή, -ό 941.ανοϊκός, -ή, -ό 942.ανοσοενισχυτικός, -ή, -ό 943.αντικουνουπικός, -ή, -ό 944.αντιψυχωτικός, -ή, -ό 945.αποδομητικός, -ή, -ό 946.αριστερόφρων, -ων, -ον 947.αστικοδημοκρατικός, -ή, -ό 948.βαριατρικός, -ή, -ό* 949.βιοενεργός, -ή, -ό* 950.βιοηλεκτρονικός, -ή, -ό 951.βιολειτουργικός, -ή, -ό 952.βιομιμητικός, -ή, -ό* 953.βιοπαιδαγωγικός, -ή, -ό 954.βιοπροσθετικός, -ή, -ό 955.γεωσύγχρονος, -η, -ο 956.διαθρησκευτικός, -ή, -ό* 957.διατοπικός, -ή, -ό* 958.διαχειρίσιμος, -η, -ο* 959.διεπαγγελματικός, -ή, -ό*</p>
---	--	--

<p>286.σχεδιομελέτη 287.ταινιόδρομος 288.τελομερές 289.τεχνοφοβία 290.τηλεδημοσιογράφος 291.τηλεδίκη 292.τηλεδιοίκηση 293.τηλεμερίδιο 294.τηλεμετάδοση 295.τηλεμεταφορά 296.τηλεοπτικοποίηση 297.τηλεσυζήτηση 298.τηλεψηφοφορία 299.τηλεψηφοφόρος 300.τοξικοεξάρτηση 301.τραπεζοασφάλεια 302.τρομοπόλεμος 303.υβριδικό αυτοκίνητο 304.υδατοδρόμιο 305.υδρογονοκαύσιμο 306.υδρονέφωση 307.υδροπάρκο 308.υδροσπορά 309.υδροφορέας 310.υδρόψυξη 311.υπεραλίευση 312.υπερβακτήριο 313.υπερδανεισμός 314.υπερδήμαρχος 315.υπερδόμηση 316.υπερέκθεση 317.υπερεκμετάλλευση 318.υπερεντατικοποίηση 319.υπερκεράτωση 320.υπερκινητικότητα 321.υπερκράτος</p>	<p>623.παρατοποθέτηση 624.παραχωρησιούχος 625.πεζοφάναρο 626.ποδηλατοπορία 627.ποδηλατούπολη 628.ποδοθεραπευτής 629.πολυαναπηρία 630.πολυχάπι 631.προδάσος 632.προεδρολογία 633.προεπεξεργασία 634.προέφηβος 635.προσφυγοποίηση 636.πυρηνόξυλο 637.πυροφύλαξη 638.στερεοπαροχή 639.στρατοχωροφυλακή* 640.συναρμοδιότητα 641.συνδημιουργός* 642.συνδιαμορφωτής 643.συνοριοφυλακή>συνοροφυλακή 644.σωματικότητα* 645.τεχνικοποίηση 646.τηλεειδοποιητής 647.τηλεπαίκτης 648.τηλεπαρουσία 649.τηλεποπτεία 650.τηλεσυμβουλευτική 651.τηλεφροντίδα 652.τιμονιέρα* 653.τριτοκοσμικότητα 654.υβριδικότητα 655.υγιεινιστής, -τρια 656.υγροηλεκτρισμός 657.υδατοδεξαμενή* 658.υδρογονοκίνηση</p>	<p>960.διευρωπαϊκός, -ή, -ό* 961.δικαιοπολιτικός, -ή, -ό 962.διομότιμος, -η, -ο 963.εγγυοδοτικός, -ή, -ό* 964.εθνοφυλετικός, -ή, -ό* 965.εμβρυονικός, -ή, -ό 966.ενδονοσοκομειακός, -ή, -ό* 967.ενδοϋπηρεσιακός, -ή, -ό* 968.εξωαστικός, -ή, -ό* 969.εξωγηπεδικός, -ή, -ό* 970.εξωπολιτικός, -ή, -ό 971.εξωτραπεζικός, -ή, -ό* 972.επιδραστικός, -ή, -ό* 973.ευρωενωσιακός, -ή, -ό 974.εφαρμοστικός, -ή, -ό* 975.ηλιοθερμικός, -ή, -ό* 976.ηχοφωτεινός, -ή, -ό 977.ιατροπαιδαγωγικός, -ή, -ό 978.κεφαλαιοποιητικός, -ή, -ό* 979.κομματικοδίαιτος, -η, -ο* 980.κτηριοδομικός, -ή, -ό* 981.μεσοχρόνιος, -α, -ο 982.μικροβιοφοβικός, -ή, -ό 983.μουσικοθεατρικός, -ή, -ό* 984.νανοβιονικός, -ή, -ό 985.νεοπλουτίστης, -ή, -ό* 986.οικοσυστημικός, -ή, -ό* 987.ομόσταυλος, -η, -ο* 988.παγχρωματικός, -ή, -ό 989.παθογενετικός, -ή, -ό 990.πεντάστερος, -η, -ο 991.προδιαγνωστικός, -ή, -ό 992.πυροθερμικός, -ή, -ό 993.στρατιωτικοπολιτικός, -ή, -ό 994.συγκροτησιακός, -ή, -ό 995.σύμμορφος, -η, -ο</p>
---	---	---

322.υπερόπλο	659.υδροσυλλογή	996.συνεστιακός, -ή, -ό
323.υπερπεριφέρεια	660.υλοενέργεια	997.σχιστολιθικός, -ή, -ό*
324.υπερσυμπιεστής	661.υπεράντληση	998.τραπεζοκεντρικός, -ή, -ό*
325.υπέρτιτλος	662.υπερβιβλίο	999.υδρομετεωρολογικός, -ή, -ό*
326.υπερτροφοδότης	663.υπερδεσμός>υπερσύνδεσμος	1000. υλισμικός, -ή, -ό*
327.υπερτυουργός	664.υπερδραστηριότητα	1001. φιλοευρωπαϊκός, -ή, -ό*
328.υπερχοληστερολαιμία	665.υπερεισαγγελέας	1002. φυτοχημικός, -ή, -ό
329.υπερχορδή	666.υπερεξειδίκευση	1003. φωτορεαλιστικός, -ή, -ό*
330.υπερχρηματιστήριο	667.υπερσυζήτηση	1004. ψυχοτρονικός, -ή, -ό*
331.υπογειοποίηση>υπογείωση	668.υπερήρωας	1005. αιμοδοτώ*
332.υποθρεψία	669.υπερκατάστημα	1006. αριστοποιώ
333.υφαλμύριση	670.υπερκυβέρνηση	1007. ασυλοποιώ
334.φιλοπτωχία	671.υπερμέσο	1008. θεατροποιώ
335.φοροέκπτωση	672.υπερπρόσληψη	1009. σημειοδοτώ
336.φοροελάφρυνση	673.υπερπτήση	1010. τσιμεντοποιώ*
337.φοροελεγκτής	674.υπερυπνία	1011. υπαλληλοποιώ
338.φοροεπιδρομή	675.υπερφαγία*	1012. φτωχοποιώ*

Appendix B: Catalogue of neologisms with prefix βιο-

Neologisms	Incorporated in 2023 Dictionary	Corresponding word in foreign languages	encounter on English dictionaries	corpus encounter rate
βιοαντιδραστήρας	YES	eng. bioreactor, 1974, fr. bioréacteur, 1982	Merriam Webster/Collins	655
βιοαποκατάσταση	YES	eng. bioremediation, 1986	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	28
βιοασφάλεια	YES	eng. biosafety, 1969, biosecurity, 1973, fr. biosécurité, 1990	Merriam Webster/Oxford/Cambridge/Collins	185
βιοεξυγίανση	NO	eng. Bioremediation 1986	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	31
βιοεπιστήμη	YES	eng. biosciences, 1941, fr. ~, 1982, germ. Biowissenschaften	Merriam Webster/Oxford/Cambridge/Collins	357
βιοκαταναλωτής	YES	eng. Bioconsumer	none	39
βιομεμβράνη	YES	eng. biofilm, 1975	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	154
βιομηχανοστάσιο	YES	eng. Industrial installation* In Greek the word industry has the prefix bio- something that does not occur in English	n/a	341
βιοπεριβάλλον	NO	Bioenviroment exists but not oftenly used, instead ecosystem or biosystem is used.	none (bioenviromental exists as an adjective in Merriam Webster dictionary but not as a noun)	18
βιοπλαστικό	NO	eng. Bioplastic 1989	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	150
βιοπροϊόν	NO	eng. Bioproduct	Collins	22

βιοσταθεροποίηση	YES	eng. biostabilization	none	22
βιοσυσσώρευση	YES	eng. bioaccumulation, 1956, fr. Bioaccumulation	Merriam Webster/Collins	262
βιοτοξίνη	YES	eng. biotoxin, 1898	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	68
βιοτράπεζα	YES	eng. biobank	Merriam Webster/Oxford/Cambridge/Collins	102
βιοτρομοκράτης	NO	eng. Bioterrorist 1987	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	9
βιοτρομοκρατία	YES	eng. bioterrorism, 1987, fr. bioterrorisme, 1998	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	81
βιοηθικός, -ή, -ό	YES	eng. bioethical, 1974	Merriam Webster/Collins	1592
βιοκεντρικός, -ή, -ό	YES	fr. biocentrique, eng. Biocentral 1882	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	31
βιομετρικός, -ή, -ό	YES	fr. biométrique, eng. biometrical, 1901	Merriam Webster/Collins	805
βιοσυσσωρεύσιμος, -η, -ο	YES	eng. Bioaccumulative 1956	Merriam Webster/Collins	116
βιοσωματικός, -ή, -ό	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	75
βιοτεχνητός, -ή, -ό	NO	eng. Bioartificial	Collins	4
βιοσυσσωρεύω	YES	eng. Bioaccumulate 1956	Merriam Webster/Collins	4
βιοεκτυπώτης	NO	eng. Bioprinter	Collins	37
βιοεργογραφία	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	23
βιοκαλλιεργητής	YES	In English biofarmer does not seem to be oftenly used, they are referred instead as biologocial farmers or organic farmers	n/a	1486

βιοκάρβουνο	NO	eng. Biochar 1995	Merriam Webster/Collins	23
βιοξήρανση	YES	eng. Biodrying	none	45
βιοσυμβατότητα	YES	eng. biocompatibility, 1968, fr. biocompatibilité	Merriam Webster/Collins	164
βιοφαρμακευτικός, -ή, -ό	YES	eng. biopharmaceutical, 1971	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	313
βιοαισθητήρας*	YES	eng. biosensor, 1961	Merriam Webster/Collins	212
βιοδείκτης	NO	eng. Biomarker 1973	Merriam Webster/Cambridge/Collins	1520
βιοδιάβρωση	NO	eng. biocorrosion	Collins	8
βιοεπιτήρηση	NO	eng. biosurveillance	Collins	4
βιοηλεκτρονική	NO	eng. bioelectronics	Merriam Webster/Collins	38
βιοϊσοδυναμία	YES	eng. Bioequivalence 1977, fr. bioéquivalence	Merriam Webster/Collins	110
βιολειτουργία	NO	eng. Biofunction	none	1
βιομιμητική	YES	eng. biomimetics, 1970	Merriam Webster/Collins	227
βιοοικονομία	NO	eng. bioeconomy	none	388
βιοπαιδαγωγική	NO	eng. biopedagogy	none	18
βιοενεργός, -ή, -ό	YES	eng. bioactive, 1938	Merriam Webster/Collins	311
βιοηλεκτρονικός, -ή, -ό	NO	eng. bioelectronic	Merriam Webster/Collins	41
βιολειτουργικός, -ή, -ό	NO	eng. biofunctional	none	59
βιομιμητικός, -ή, -ό*	YES	eng. biomimetic, 1960	Merriam Webster/Collins	361

βιοπαιδαγωγικός, - ή, -ό	NO	eng. Biopedagogical	none	18
βιοπροσθετικός, -ή, -ό	NO	eng. Bioprosthetic	Merriam Webster	67

Appendix C: Catalogue of neologisms with prefix υπερ-

Neologisms	Incorporated in 2023 Dictionary	Corresponding word in foreign languages	encounter on English dictionaries	corpus encounter rate
υπεραλίευση	YES	eng. Overfishing 1885, fr. surpêche, 1987	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	930
υπερβακτήριο	YES	eng. super bacteria	none	32
υπερδανεισμός	YES	eng. overlending*, 1892	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	749
υπερδήμαρχος	YES	eng. Supermayor ?	none	25
υπερδόμηση	YES	eng. Overbuilding*, 1945	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	35
υπερέκθεση	YES	eng. overexposure*, 1856	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	543
υπερεκμετάλλευση	YES	eng. overexploitation, 1961, fr. surexploitation, 1968	cambridge dictionary/merriam webster	1027
υπερεντατικοποίηση	YES	eng. overworking*, 1530	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	62
υπερκεράτωση	YES	eng. hyperkeratosis, 1907, fr. hyperkératose	Merriam Webster/ Collins	722
υπερκινητικότητα	YES	eng. Hyperactivity, 1888*, fr. hyperkinésie	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	2594
υπερκράτος	YES	eng. superstate*, 1905	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	191
υπερόπλο	YES	eng. Superweapon, 1914	Merriam Webster/ Collins	1280

υπερπεριφέρεια	YES	eng. Super-regional adj. 1933	cambridge dictionary/merriam webster	47
υπερσυμπιεστής	YES	eng. supercharger, 1917	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	1064
υπέρτιτλος	YES	american eng. supertitle, 1965	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	2026
υπερτροφοδότης	YES	eng. turbocharger, 1934	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	606
υπερυπουργός	YES	eng. Superminister*	merriam webster/cambridge / Collins	324
υπερχοληστερολαιμία	YES	eng. Hypercholesterolemia 1916, fr. hypercholestérolémie, 1912	merriam webster / Collins	990
υπερχορδή	YES	eng. superstring theory, 1982] [< eng. superstring, 1975	Merriam Webster/ Collins	78
υπερχρηματιστήριο	NO	eng. Super stock market?	none	0
υπερρευστός, -ή, -ό	YES	eng. Superfluid*, 1938	Merriam Webster/ Collins	34
υπερστερεός, -ή, -ό	NO	eng. Supersolid	none	0
υπεραποδίδω	YES	eng. outperform, 1960	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	301
υπεράντληση	NO	eng. Overpumping, 1871	Merriam Webster/ Collins	407
υπερβιβλίο	YES	eng. hyperbook, 1995	none	6
υπερδεσμός>υπερσύνδεσμος	YES	eng. hyperlink, 1988	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	2590
υπερδραστηριότητα	YES	fr. hyperactivité, 1900, eng. Hyperactivity 1888	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	762
υπερεισαγγελέας	NO	eng. Super-judge?	none	2

υπερεξειδίκευση	NO	eng. overspecialization, 1872 /super-specialization (1900)	merriam webster/cambridge/ Collins	67
υπερζήτηση	NO	eng. Overdemanding 1949	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	5
υπερήρωας	YES	eng. superhero, 1899, fr. super-héros, 1974	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	4094
υπερκατάστημα	NO	eng. superstore, 1915	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	247
υπερκυβέρνηση	NO	eng. supergovernment, 1911 (MW) / super-government (CA)	meriam webster/cambridge/ Collins	69
υπερμέσο	YES	eng. hypermedia*, 1965	meriam webster/cambridge/ Collins	130
υπερπρόσληψη	NO	eng. overhiring	none	48
υπερπτήση	YES	fr. survol, 1911, eng. overflight, 1950	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Oxford dictionary/ Collins	1280
υπερυπνία	YES	eng. Hypersomnia 1863, fr. hypersomnie, 1927	Merriam Webster/ Cambridge/ Collins	179
υπερφαγία	YES	fr. hyperphagie, 1912, πβ. eng. hyperphagia, 1941	Merriam Webster/ Collins	1381
υπερορθόδοξος, -η, -ο	NO	eng. ultraorthodox, 1830	Merriam Webster/ Collins	102
υπεργαία	NO	eng. Super-Earth	Collins dictionary	75
υπερεπίτροπος	NO	eng. Super-commissioner ?	none	10
υπερμικρόβιο	NO	eng. superbug, 1945	meriam webster/cambridge/oxford/ Collins	24
υπερτιτλισμός	NO	eng. supertitle, 1965	meriam webster / cambridge/ Collins	27

		* denotes that while the meaning existed in the dictionary of the Academy of Athens it did not list the English word, the word was taken through the English dictionaries		
		? Denotes that the word was not found in the English dictionaries and I am not certain for the English word of the Greek neologism		

Appendix D: Catalogue of the neologisms with prefix ευρω-

Neologisms	Incorporated in 2023 Dictionary	Corresponding word in foreign languages	encounter on English dictionaries	corpus encounter rate
ευρωάμυνα	NO	Eng. Eurodefense	n/a	9
ευρωανάπτυξη	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English, growth within the Eurozone is used instead.	n/a	3
ευρωπαϊκόφαση	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English, eurodecision exists but only very rarely, a decision of the European Union is used instead	n/a	7
ευρωδημοψήφισμα	NO	There is no similar English word for this neologism	n/a	8
ευρωένταλμα	NO	Eng. Eurowarrant	none	25
ευρωεξαγωγές	NO	The word euroexport exists in English but does not seem to share the same meaning with Greek	n/a	1
ευρωκάλη	YES	There is no similar English word for this neologism instead it is referred as the European parliament elections	n/a	435
ευρωκαταδίκη	NO	There is no similar English word for this neologism	n/a	77
ευρωλεπτό	YES	Eng. Euro-cent	Merriam Webster	110
ευρωμετοχή	NO	Eng. Eurostock	Cambridge	1
ευρωμονόδρομος	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	172
ευρωοδηγία	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English, European directive is used instead	n/a	1
ευρωομάδα	YES	Eng. eurogroup	none	1351

ευρωπαϊκο παρατηρητήριο	NO	The word euroobservatory does not seem to be used instead the full name European Observatory is in use	n/a	3
ευρωπαϊκός πληθωρισμός	NO	Euroinflation exists but very rarely is used	n/a	6
ευρωπαϊκός πολίτης	NO	Eng. Eurocitizen	none	30
ευρωπαϊκή πορεία	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	33
ευρωπαϊκό πρόστιμο	NO	The word eurofine does not seem to be used instead the full word European fines is in use	n/a	40
ευρωπαϊκή προσφυγή	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	1
ευρωπαϊκό δικαστήριο	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	0
ευρωπαϊκή συνθήκη	NO	The word eurotreaty does not seem to be used instead it is referred as European treaty or EU treaty	n/a	114
ευρωπαϊκός ατλαντισμός	YES	Eng. Euro-Atlanticism	none	178
ευρωπαϊκό δάνειο	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	4
ευρωπαϊκή διάσωση	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	20
ευρωπαϊκή ένταξη	NO	There is no word with a meaning similar to this neologism in English	n/a	4
ευρωπαϊκή κρίση	NO	Eng. Euro-crisis	none	346
ευρωπαϊκός μηχανισμός	YES	Eng. Euromechanism/European mechanism	none	30
ευρωπαϊκή περιφέρεια	YES	Eng. Euroregion	none	85
ευρωπαϊκός πρόεδρος	NO	A similar word does not exist and the full Presidents of the European Union Institutions is used instead	n/a	2
ευρωπαϊκό ταμείο	NO	While the term Eurofund exists it is rarely used	n/a	5
ευρωπαϊκό ψηφιοδελτίο	YES	There is no similar word in English	n/a	2875

ευρωεταίρος	NO	Europartners exists in English but is not used with the same meaning as in Greek	n/a	17
ευρωηγέτης	NO	Eng. Euro-leader	none	13
ευρωλίστα	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English, eurolist exists but does not share a similar meaning with the Greek neologism	n/a	153
ευρωοικοδόμημα	NO	This neologism does not seem to have a similar English version	n/a	15
ευρωσύστημα	YES	Eng. Eurosystem, fr. Eurosysteme	none	1576
ευρωφανατισμός	NO	Eng. Euro-fanaticism	none	1
ευρωενωσιακός, -ή, -ό	NO	Does not seem to have a similar word in English	n/a	383

Appendix E. Collocate compilation of the 9 neologisms

1. Collocates of Βιοηθική – Bioethics as a noun

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
βιοηθική	object_of		33	5.7
		που απασχολούν	2	10.87
		απασχολώ	6	1.88
		διέπω	2	1.43
		σκέφτομαι	3	1.4
βιοηθική	subject_of		102	17.62
		επέχω	2	7.15
		επιχειρώ	2	1.5
		εφαρμόζω	2	1.48

		επηρεάζω	2	1.3
βιοηθική	a_modifier		68	11.74
		κοσμικός	13	3.94
		ορθόδοξος	9	1.65
		χριστιανικός	3	0.51
		σύγχρονος	17	0.24
βιοηθική	and/or		246	42.49
		τεχνοηθική	3	8.6
		κλωνοποίηση	5	7.81
		βιοηθικής	2	7.09
		βιοηθική	2	7.05
			3	6.35
		βιοτεχνολογία	7	5.85
		δεοντολογία	4	4.6
		ψυχανάλυση	2	4.52
		έμβρυο	3	4.41
		βιολογία	6	4.14
		υπόσταση	3	4.14
		οικολογία	4	3.88
		ηθική	5	3.65
		ακοή	2	3.55
		παγκοσμιοποίηση	2	3.04
		ιατρική	2	2.93
		μέριμνα	3	2.88
		φιλοσοφία	7	2.5
		δίκαιο	8	2.36
		πληροφορική	4	1.89
		κλάδος	3	1.73
		δικαίωμα	11	1.71

		σειρά	3	1.7
		ψυχολογία	2	1.67
		διαδίκτυο	2	1.59
		δεδομένο	5	1.54
		διάγνωση	2	1.47
		βουλή	2	1.28
		έννοια	2	1.08
		θέμα	4	0.77
		θρησκεία	2	0.68
		πνεύμα	2	0.43
		ευθύνη	2	0.36
		επιστήμη	3	0.35
		περιβάλλον	6	0.28
βιοηθική	pp_σου		20	3.45
		βιοδίκαιο	5	12.68
		εποχή	2	0.47

2. Collocates of Βιοδείκτες – Biomarkers

corpus	preloaded/eltenten19_tt3			
subcorpus	-			
Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
βιοδείκτες	object_of		124	17.44
		ανιχνεύω	5	3.62
		δρω	2	3.07
		εντοπίζω	11	2.47

		μετράω	6	1.95
		επαναφέρω	2	1.81
		αναστέλλω	2	1.69
		ενσωματώνω	5	1.51
		ανακαλύπτω	5	1.11
		αναλύω	3	1.09
		αναζητώ	6	0.44
		εξετάζω	3	0.18
		επηρεάζω	5	0.15
βιοδείκτες	subject_of		64	9
		ανταποκρίνομαι	2	2.66
		επιβεβαιώνω	2	1.47
		καλύπτω	2	0.98
βιοδείκτες	a_modifier		332	46.69
		προβλεπτικοί	5	8.72
		πρωτεϊνικούς	5	8.65
		Απεικονιστικοί	3	8.18
		προγνωστικούς	5	7.92
		υπολογιστικοί	3	7.87
		προγνωστικοί	5	7.77
		Αγγειακοί	2	7.59
		μεταβολικούς	3	7.56

	Προβλεπτικοί	2	7.54
	απεικονιστικοί	2	7.54
	προβλεπτικούς	2	7.48
	επιγενετικούς	2	7.42
	Καρκινικοί	2	7.35
	υπολογιστικούς	2	6.82
	δερματικούς	2	6.39
	αυξάνω	9	5.37
	καθιερώνω	2	4.85
	μοριακός	11	3.84
	φλεγμονώδης	4	3.69
	καρκινικός	4	3.02
	καρδιακός	14	2.93
	ασταθής	2	2.91
	διαγνωστικός	5	2.32
	αξιόπιστος	6	1.88
	κλινικός	2	1.26
	πρώιμος	3	1.1
	ακριβής	2	0.39
	ορισμένος	12	0.33
	γενετικός	2	0.31
	πιθανός	6	0.28

		συστηματικός	2	0.03
βιοδείκτες	n_modifier		141	19.83
		συγχορηγούμενο	2	8.82
		οξειδωτικού	4	7.24
		φλεγμονή	16	5.72
		πρόγνωση	2	4.77
		δυσλειτουργία	2	3.26
		ορός	2	3.23
		καρκίνος	17	3.05
		σύνδρομο	2	2.6
		γήρανση	2	2.58
		λοίμωξη	3	2.47
		ασθένεια	6	2.13
		νόσος	8	2.07
		βλάβη	4	1.76
βιοδείκτες	and/or		77	10.83
		ανοσοθεραπεία	2	7.45
		βιολογία	2	2.58
		όγκος	3	1.93
		σημασία	3	1.56
		βλάβη	2	1.41
		φάρμακο	3	1.07

		θεραπεία	3	1.04
		μέθοδος	2	0.96
		διατροφή	2	0.35
βιοδείκτες	pp_στου		48	6.75
		ογκολογία	3	6.51
		σπέρμα	2	6.08
		ούρο	2	4.09
		αίμα	15	3.78
		καρκίνος	2	3.5
		διάγνωση	2	3.39
		υπηρεσία	4	0.8
βιοδείκτες	pp_για		42	5.91
		Αλτσχάιμερ	2	7.61
		όγκος	5	6.12
		νόσος	4	4.49
		διάγνωση	3	3.78
		ασθένεια	2	3.66
		καρκίνος	4	3.31
		εντοπισμός	2	2.12
βιοδείκτες	predicate_of		7	0.98
		ουσία	2	4.95
corpus	preloaded/eltenten19_tt3			

subcorpus	-			
Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
βιοδείκτες	object_of		124	17.44
		ανιχνεύω	5	3.62
		δρω	2	3.07
		εντοπίζω	11	2.47
		μετράω	6	1.95
		επαναφέρω	2	1.81
		αναστέλλω	2	1.69
		ενσωματώνω	5	1.51
		ανακαλύπτω	5	1.11
		αναλύω	3	1.09
		αναζητώ	6	0.44
		εξετάζω	3	0.18
		επηρεάζω	5	0.15
βιοδείκτες	subject_of		64	9
		ανταποκρίνομαι	2	2.66
		επιβεβαιώνω	2	1.47
		καλύπτω	2	0.98
βιοδείκτες	a_modifier		332	46.69
		προβλεπτικοί	5	8.72
		πρωτεϊνικούς	5	8.65

		Απεικονιστικοί	3	8.18
		προγνωστικούς	5	7.92
		υπολογιστικοί	3	7.87
		προγνωστικοί	5	7.77
		Αγγειακοί	2	7.59
		μεταβολικούς	3	7.56
		Προβλεπτικοί	2	7.54
		απεικονιστικοί	2	7.54
		προβλεπτικούς	2	7.48
		επιγενετικούς	2	7.42
		Καρκινικοί	2	7.35
		υπολογιστικούς	2	6.82
		δερματικούς	2	6.39
		αυξάνω	9	5.37
		καθιερώνω	2	4.85
		μοριακός	11	3.84
		φλεγμονώδης	4	3.69
		καρκινικός	4	3.02
		καρδιακός	14	2.93
		ασταθής	2	2.91
		διαγνωστικός	5	2.32
		αξιόπιστος	6	1.88

		κλινικός	2	1.26
		πρώιμος	3	1.1
		ακριβής	2	0.39
		ορισμένος	12	0.33
		γενετικός	2	0.31
		πιθανός	6	0.28
		συστηματικός	2	0.03
βιοδείκτες	n_modifier		141	19.83
		συγχορηγούμενο	2	8.82
		οξειδωτικού	4	7.24
		φλεγμονή	16	5.72
		πρόγνωση	2	4.77
		δυσλειτουργία	2	3.26
		ορός	2	3.23
		καρκίνος	17	3.05
		σύνδρομο	2	2.6
		γήρανση	2	2.58
		λοίμωξη	3	2.47
		ασθένεια	6	2.13
		νόσος	8	2.07
		βλάβη	4	1.76
βιοδείκτες	and/or		77	10.83

		ανοσοθεραπεία	2	7.45
		βιολογία	2	2.58
		όγκος	3	1.93
		σημασία	3	1.56
		βλάβη	2	1.41
		φάρμακο	3	1.07
		θεραπεία	3	1.04
		μέθοδος	2	0.96
		διατροφή	2	0.35
βιοδείκτες	pp_στου		48	6.75
		ογκολογία	3	6.51
		σπέρμα	2	6.08
		ούρο	2	4.09
		αίμα	15	3.78
		καρκίνος	2	3.5
		διάγνωση	2	3.39
		υπηρεσία	4	0.8
βιοδείκτες	pp_για		42	5.91
		Αλτσχάιμερ	2	7.61
		όγκος	5	6.12
		νόσος	4	4.49
		διάγνωση	3	3.78

		ασθένεια	2	3.66
		καρκίνος	4	3.31
		εντοπισμός	2	2.12
βιοδείκτες	predicate_of		7	0.98
		ουσία	2	4.95
Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
βιοδείκτες	object_of		124	17.44
		ανιχνεύω	5	3.62
		δρω	2	3.07
		εντοπίζω	11	2.47
		μετράω	6	1.95
		επαναφέρω	2	1.81
		αναστέλλω	2	1.69
		ενσωματώνω	5	1.51
		ανακαλύπτω	5	1.11
		αναλύω	3	1.09
		αναζητώ	6	0.44
		εξετάζω	3	0.18
		επηρεάζω	5	0.15
βιοδείκτες	subject_of		64	9
		ανταποκρίνομαι	2	2.66
		επιβεβαιώνω	2	1.47
		καλύπτω	2	0.98
βιοδείκτες	a_modifier		332	46.69
		προβλεπτικοί	5	8.72
		πρωτεϊνικούς	5	8.65
		Απεικονιστικοί	3	8.18

		προγνωστικούς	5	7.92
		υπολογιστικοί	3	7.87
		προγνωστικοί	5	7.77
		Αγγειακοί	2	7.59
		μεταβολικούς	3	7.56
		Προβλεπτικοί	2	7.54
		απεικονιστικοί	2	7.54
		προβλεπτικούς	2	7.48
		επιγενετικούς	2	7.42
		Καρκινικοί	2	7.35
		υπολογιστικούς	2	6.82
		δερματικούς	2	6.39
		αυξάνω	9	5.37
		καθιερώνω	2	4.85
		μοριακός	11	3.84
		φλεγμονώδης	4	3.69
		καρκινικός	4	3.02
		καρδιακός	14	2.93
		ασταθής	2	2.91
		διαγνωστικός	5	2.32
		αξιόπιστος	6	1.88
		κλινικός	2	1.26
		πρώιμος	3	1.1
		ακριβής	2	0.39
		ορισμένος	12	0.33
		γενετικός	2	0.31
		πιθανός	6	0.28
		συστηματικός	2	0.03
βιοδείκτες	n_modifier		141	19.83

		συγχορηγούμενο	2	8.82
		οξειδωτικού	4	7.24
		φλεγμονή	16	5.72
		πρόγνωση	2	4.77
		δυσλειτουργία	2	3.26
		ορός	2	3.23
		καρκίνος	17	3.05
		σύνδρομο	2	2.6
		γήρανση	2	2.58
		λοιμωξη	3	2.47
		ασθένεια	6	2.13
		νόσος	8	2.07
		βλάβη	4	1.76
βιοδείκτες	and/or		77	10.83
		ανοσοθεραπεία	2	7.45
		βιολογία	2	2.58
		όγκος	3	1.93
		σημασία	3	1.56
		βλάβη	2	1.41
		φάρμακο	3	1.07
		θεραπεία	3	1.04
		μέθοδος	2	0.96
		διατροφή	2	0.35
βιοδείκτες	pp_στου		48	6.75
		ογκολογία	3	6.51
		σπέρμα	2	6.08
		ούρο	2	4.09
		αίμα	15	3.78
		καρκίνος	2	3.5

		διάγνωση	2	3.39
		υπηρεσία	4	0.8
βιοδείκτες	pp_για		42	5.91
		Αλτσχάιμερ	2	7.61
		όγκος	5	6.12
		νόσος	4	4.49
		διάγνωση	3	3.78
		ασθένεια	2	3.66
		καρκίνος	4	3.31
		εντοπισμός	2	2.12
βιοδείκτες	predicate_of		7	0.98
		ουσία	2	4.95

3. Collocates of Βιοκαλλιεργητές – Biofarmers

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
βιοκαλλιεργητές	object_of		66	9.02
		συμμετέχω	7	3.14
		υποχρεώνω	2	2.15
		εντάσσω	2	2.11
		απασχολώ	4	1.29
		ενημερώνω	5	0.67
βιοκαλλιεργητές	subject_of		98	13.39
		σέβομαι	2	4.14
		διαχειρίζομαι	2	4.06
		δικαιούμαι	2	2.69
		προειδοποιώ	2	2.66
		αναπτύσσω	2	1.1

		ακολουθώ	2	0.8
		οφείλω	3	0.45
		τονίζω	2	0
βιοκαλλιεργητές	a_modifier		146	19.95
		νεοεισερχόμενους	5	8.28
		πυρόπληκτους	2	6.96
		νεοεισερχόμενος	2	6.74
		πιστοποιώ	5	5.81
		παλαιός παλιός	7	3.23
		ενδιαφερόμενος	6	2.47
		πρωτοπόρος	2	1.84
		αξιόπιστος	5	1.62
		υφιστάμενος	5	0.98
		παλιός	16	0.88
		έμπειρος	2	0.1
βιοκαλλιεργητές	n_modifier		85	11.61
		Πρέσπας	2	5.56
		Αργολίδα	3	3.15
		νομός	16	2.28
		ύπαιθρος	2	2.22
		Λέσβος	6	2.18
		συνεταιρισμός	2	1.29
		κλίμακα	2	1.02
βιοκαλλιεργητές	modifies		35	4.78
		λάκωνας	2	6.6
		αγρότης	7	2.66
		επαγγελματίας	6	0.74
		δικαιούχος	2	0.66
βιοκαλλιεργητές	and/or		150	20.49

		μεταποιητές	4	7.6
		οικοτεχνία	3	6.95
		μελισσοκόμος	6	6.94
		καλλιεργητής	3	5.65
		ακτινίδιο	3	5.15
		γεωργός	3	4.33
		ερασιτέχνης	2	4.03
		αγρότης	16	3.9
		γεωπόνος	2	3.62
		κτηνοτρόφος	4	3.3
		παραγωγός	9	3.1
		συνεταιρισμός	3	2.97
		καταναλωτής	5	2.64
		ποικιλία	3	2.56
		επιστήμων	3	1.39
		παράδειγμα	2	0.23
		φύση	2	0.15
		αγορά	3	0.04
βιοκαλλιεργητές	pp_στου		18	2.46
		δράση	2	1.22
		νομός	2	1.01
βιοκαλλιεργητές	pp_για		10	1.37
		έτος	2	0.45
βιοκαλλιεργητές	pp_από		9	1.23
		περιοχή	2	0.72

4. Collocates of Υπερκινητικότητα – Hyperactivity

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
υπερκινητικότητα	object_of		101	6.43
		μετριάζω	4	4.71
		επιδεινώνω	4	3.48
		εκδηλώνω	4	2
		μειώνω	11	0.62
υπερκινητικότητα	subject_of		83	5.29
		εκδηλώνω	3	3.25
υπερκινητικότητα	a_modifier		115	7.32
		ασυναίσθητος	3	8.15
		επικοινωνιακός	4	2.07
		παιδικός	18	1.23
		έντονος	9	0.27
υπερκινητικότητα	n_modifier		105	6.69
		ουρήθρας	3	5.75
		άρθρωση	7	3.84
		ποδιά	3	2.57
		έντερο	5	2.52
		παιδί	37	1.86
υπερκινητικότητα	modifies		32	2.04
		προσοχή	6	1.42
υπερκινητικότητα	and/or		1061	67.58
		παρορμητικότητα	74	10.62
		απροσεξία	17	8.14
		δυσλεξία	20	8.03
		προσοχή	199	7.83
		νευρικότητα	21	7.08
		επιθετικότητα	35	7.07
		αυτισμός	18	7.04

	ευερεθιστότητα	11	6.71
	διάσπαση	16	6.47
	ανωριμότητα	4	6.18
	υστέρηση	8	6.16
	αδεξιότητα	3	6.1
	δυσθυμία	3	6
	υπερδιέγερση	3	5.96
	διέγερση	8	5.75
	ερύθημα	3	5.41
	έξαρση	7	5.4
	λήθαργος	3	5.36
	διαταραχή	34	5.31
	φοβία	9	5.26
	δυσκολία	38	5.06
	υπνηλία	4	4.99
	αϋπνία	7	4.98
	εκνευρισμός	5	4.96
	ταχυκαρδία	4	4.96
	συγκέντρωση	30	4.85
	ευφορία	3	4.63
	ανορεξία	4	4.61
	μανία	3	4.38
	σπασμός	3	4.25
	αλλεργία	5	4.22
	συμπεριφορά	36	4.14
	ανησυχία	14	4.1
	όρεξη	8	4.06
	άρνηση	5	4.06
	ζάλη	3	4.05

		κατάθλιψη	12	3.97
		σύνδρομο	4	3.68
		άγχος	16	3.5
		ενθουσιασμός	6	3.41
		θυμός	5	3.04
		παχυσαρκία	3	2.79
		ύπνος	3	2.61
		καθυστέρηση	3	2.19
		διαβήτης	3	2.1
		ένταση	6	1.9
		προσωπικότητα	3	1.7
		συναίσθημα	4	1.35
		υποχρέωση	3	1.06
		αύξηση	3	0.8
		κρίση	4	0.66
		δραστηριότητα	4	0.45
		κίνηση	3	0.38
		πρόβλημα	4	0.25
		παιδί	7	0.18
υπερκινητικότητα	pp_στου		26	1.66
		παιδί	10	1.76
υπερκινητικότητα	pp_σε		11	0.7
		παιδί	3	1.58
υπερκινητικότητα	pp_κατά		4	0.25
		ηλικία	3	5.42

5. Collocates of Υπερήρωα and Υπερήρωες – Superhero and Superheroes

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
υπερήρωα	object_of		125	13.12
		υποδύομαι	16	5.56
		ενσαρκώνω	3	4.02
		ερωτεύομαι	2	2.95
		επαναφέρω	2	1.81
		εκθέτω	2	1.66
		κρύβω	4	1.02
		αγαπάω	6	0.48
υπερήρωα	a_modifier		273	28.65
		αρχετυπικού	3	7.92
		μασκοφόρο	2	7.28
		έφηβου	2	6.52
		ενήλικας	5	6.3
		ξεκαρδιστικός	2	4.01
		παντοδύναμος	2	3.84
		ιπτάμενος	5	3.78
		εξωγήινος	3	3.55
		ατρόμητος	3	3.45
		διάσημος	21	2.86
		χαρτένιος	3	2.82
		τυφλός	4	2.58
		χρωματιστός	2	2.48
		θρυλικός	4	2.13
		πανίσχυρος	2	2.04
		δημοφιλής	9	1.95
		μικροσκοπικός	2	1.79
		μυθικός	2	1.67
		χάλκινος	2	1.51

		φανταστικός	3	1.29
		ρεαλιστικός	2	1.03
		ομώνυμος	3	0.78
		σκοτεινός	3	0.53
		γνωστός	12	0.34
		κινηματογραφικός	3	0.19
		αγαπητός	2	0.18
υπερήρωα	n_modifier		36	3.78
		Λιμνούπολης	2	7.73
		μυθολογία	2	3.54
		πόρτα	2	1.96
		οθόνη	2	0.89
υπερήρωα	modifies		371	38.93
		μπέρτα	8	8.35
		γκέι	4	5.93
		στολή	12	3.73
		περιπέτεια	21	3.42
		θαυμαστής	3	3.18
		γενέθλια	3	3.15
		μανδύας	2	2.82
		κοστούμι	2	2.36
		μύθος	7	2.3
		μυθολογία	3	2.25
		φιγούρα	3	1.78
		εκδοχή	8	1.7
		εαυτός	3	1.68
		πρωταγωνιστής	3	1.04
		καριέρα	2	0.99
		προέλευση	4	0.99

		ρόλος	22	0.69
		σύμβολο	3	0.46
		βοηθός	2	0.45
		εχθρός	2	0.4
		δημιουργός	2	0.29
		ψυχή	2	0
υπερήρωα	and/or		67	7.03
		σούπερμαν	3	7.45
		εμπρηστής	2	7.05
		πριγκίπισσα	2	4.2
		αγόρι	2	1.73
		δημιουργός	2	1.53
		ταινία	2	0.41
υπερήρωα	pp_με		26	2.73
		μπέρτα	2	8.94
		δύναμη	4	1.93
		χέρι	3	1.66
		προσοχή	2	1.45
υπερήρωα	pp_στου		22	2.31
		κρυπτονίτη	2	11.24
		ταινία	2	0.97
		εποχή	2	0.47
υπερήρωα	pp_σε		6	0.63
		ρόλος	2	2.45

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
υπερήρωες	object_of		98	9.14
		μεταλλάζω	6	7.15

		βαριέμαι	4	4.68
		ντύνω	2	2.69
		κυνηγάω	3	1.97
		αγαπάω	13	1.59
		λατρεύω	2	1.43
υπερήρωες	subject_of		67	6.25
		μοιάζω	3	1.6
υπερήρωες	a_modifier		294	27.43
		μαρβελικούς	2	7.79
		εξωγήινος	3	3.55
		ευρωπαϊούς	2	3.54
		χαρτένιος	4	3.23
		ατρόμητος	2	2.87
		διάσημος	15	2.37
		πολύχρωμος	3	1.92
		μοναχικός	2	1.65
		εμβληματικός	2	1.54
		γνωστός	18	0.93
		δημοφιλής	4	0.77
		φανταστικός	2	0.71
		κινηματογραφικός	4	0.61
		υπόλοιπος	15	0.58
		τρομερός	2	0.56
		αληθινός	4	0.55
		κορυφαίος	6	0.07
υπερήρωες	n_modifier		86	8.02
		Μαρβέλ	2	9.49
		Μάρβελ	2	7.37
		κόμικ	3	4.36

		σύμπαν	5	2.99
		καθημερινότητα	2	1.13
		πλανήτης	4	1.13
		φαντασία	2	1.12
		καλοκαίρι	2	0.67
		χρονιά	3	0.2
		γη	4	0.1
υπερήρωες	modifies		51	4.76
		μάτσο	3	6.09
		κόμικ	3	4.27
		έφηβος	2	2.87
		κεφάλι	3	1.88
		πρωταγωνιστής	3	1.05
		γυναίκα	8	0.3
υπερήρωες	and/or		118	11.01
		Τζεντάι	2	8.38
		κατορθώματά	2	7.84
		παπί	2	6.81
		σούπερμαν	2	6.74
		ζόμπι	2	6.08
		εγκληματίας	2	4.22
		πριγκίπισσα	2	4.18
		μαχητής	2	4.14
		μάγος	2	3.5
		τέρας	2	3.48
		ήρωας	6	3.34
		αφίσα	2	2.82
		φαντασία	2	0.94
υπερήρωες	pp_στου		21	1.96

		κόμικς	3	6.73
		σινεμά	2	3.28
		δεκαετία	2	1.98
		πλανήτης	2	1.65
		γη	2	0.81
		πραγματικότητα	2	0.4
υπερήρωες	pp_με		19	1.77
		συναίσθημα	2	3.55
υπερήρωες	pp_από		10	0.93
		σύμπαν	6	7.43

6. Collocates of Υπερσύνδεσμο – Hyperlink

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
υπερσύνδεσμο	object_of		171	27.19
		Εξαφανίσατε	1	7.56
		Σύρε	1	7.25
		Συμπεριλάβετε	1	6.48
		πατάω	9	3.86
		πατώ	7	3.65
		πατάω πατώ	9	3.39
		επιλέγω	48	2.85
		εγγράφω	1	1.98
		αντιγράφω	1	1.79
		παραθέτω	3	1.55
		ενεργοποιώ	1	1.18
		πιέζω	2	1.03

		επεξεργάζομαι	1	0.55
		ακολουθώ	14	0.5
		εισάγω	2	0.48
		επισκέπτομαι	6	0.42
		χρησιμοποιώ	16	0.2
		καταργώ	1	0.07
		βάζω βάλλω	2	0.06
υπερσύνδεσμο	a_modifier		70	11.13
		καθιδρύσει	2	9.83
		ισότοπο	1	6.49
		ακόλουθος	14	1.99
		αντίστοιχος	15	0.56
		αποκλειστικός	3	0.33
υπερσύνδεσμο	n_modifier		31	4.93
		Χρήστης	1	7.08
		Άδειας	1	2.86
		ιστοσελίδα	8	2.33
		ερωτηματολόγιο	1	2.08
		κουμπί	1	2.05
		πιστοποίηση	4	1.83
		σφάλμα	1	1.4
		σελίδα	2	0.8
		κατηγορία	4	0.8
		πρόσκληση	1	0.78
υπερσύνδεσμο	modifies		5	0.79
		εξωτερικός	1	5.97
		ποιόν	1	3.51
		χωρητικότητα	1	0.06
υπερσύνδεσμο	and/or		11	1.75

		διευθύνη	2	11.83
		Άδειας	1	8.15
		διαβούλευση	1	1.59
		δείκτης	1	1.24
		εγγύηση	1	1.13
		είδηση	1	1
		απάντηση	1	0.15
		τίτλος	1	0.06
υπερσύνδεσμο	pp_στου		18	2.86
		λέξη	1	2.54
		απάντηση	1	2.2
		έγγραφο	1	1.8
		πηγή	1	1.21
		ιστοσελίδα	5	1.21
		υπολογιστής	1	0.61
		αρχείο	1	0.54
υπερσύνδεσμο	pp_προς		17	2.7
		δελτίο	3	11.77
		έγγραφο	1	9.19
		ιστότοπο	1	9.04
		σελίδα	5	8.79
		ιστοσελίδα	4	8.47
		έκθεση	1	7.51
		δημοσίευση	1	4.44
		σημείο	1	3.9
υπερσύνδεσμο	pp_για		8	1.27
		ερωτηματολόγιο	1	7.86
		σημείωση	1	6.14
		σελίδα	1	4.05

		ιστοσελίδα	1	3.47
		πιστοποίηση	1	2.94
		άρθρο	1	2.9
		περιεχόμενο	1	2.19
		προβολή	1	1.51
υπερσύνδεσμο	pp_με		6	0.95
		συμβουλή	1	4.03
		πλήκτρο	1	3.77
		λέξη	1	0.96
		υλικό	1	0.22
υπερσύνδεσμο	pp_από		5	0.79
		μπάρα	1	6.03
		ιστότοπο	1	4.62
		ποσότητα	1	3.55
		παράθυρο	1	2.06
		ιστοσελίδα	1	1.89
υπερσύνδεσμο	pp_σε		3	0.48
		υπερσύνδεσμο	1	10.47
		έγγραφο	1	2.59
		πηγή	1	2.5

7. Collocates of Ευρωψηφοδέλτιο – European ballot paper

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	object_of		121	7.71
		στελεχώνω	15	5.78
		κοστώ	6	4.12

		πλαισιώνω	3	3.31
		ανακηρύσσω	2	3.17
		απαρτίζω	2	3
		συγκροτώ	4	2.18
		καταρτίζω	2	2.14
		στηρίζω	8	0.96
		παρουσιάζω	17	0.63
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	a_modifier		53	3.38
		αντιπροσωπευτικός	3	2.04
		νεανικός	4	1.74
		αξιόλογος	2	0.16
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	η_modifier		670	42.68
		ΠΡΑΣΙΝΩΝ	2	6.1
		ΑΝΤΑΡΣΥΑ	17	5.91
		Ποταμιού	12	5.76
		ΣΥΡΙΖΑ	304	5.62
		ΜΕΡΑ25	2	5.6
		οικολόγος	10	5.45
		ΚΚΕ	7	5.08
		ΔΗΜΑΡ	11	5.05
		ΠΑΣΟΚ	2	4.57
		κόμματός	7	4.33
		ελιά	14	4.27
		ΑΝΕΛ	4	4.22
		κόμμα	94	3.94
		δημοκρατία	80	3.48
		ευρωεκλογών	2	3.4
		Χρυσής	11	3.12
		Μακρόν	2	3.05

		ευρωβουλευτής	2	2.97
		ΣΥΝ	2	2.91
		κίνημα	16	2.71
		νίκη	4	2.23
		παράταξη	3	1.37
		ελευθερία	5	1.33
		λύση	3	0.9
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	modifies		24	1.53
		γαλάζιος	8	4.9
		κοινό	12	1.4
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	and/or		39	2.48
		ευρωδιακήρυξη	2	10.54
		στρατηγική	2	1.24
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	pp_με		14	0.89
		συμμετοχή	2	0.46
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	pp_στου		5	0.32
		Ευρωεκλογές	2	5.29
ευρωψηφοδέλτιο	pp_λόγω		4	0.25
		λαγός	2	12.83

8. Collocates of ευρωσύστημα – eurosystem

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
ευρωσύστημα	object_of		36	7.41
		διακρατά	2	10.11
		διακρατούσε	1	9.32
		επανασχεδιάζει	1	8.05
		προσάπτω	2	6.46

		συμπαρασέρνω	2	5.62
		περιέρχομαι	1	4.79
		παρεμβαίνω	1	4.47
		κινδυνεύω	1	3.34
		πρέπει	2	1.59
		διαταράσσω	1	1.43
		φορτώνω	1	1.21
		κατέχω	4	1.19
		συγκροτώ	2	1.18
		συνηθίζω	1	0.91
		χορηγώ	1	0.32
		ακυρώνω	1	0.31
ευρωσύστημα	subject_of		14	2.88
		διοικώ	1	3.67
		εγκλωβίζω	1	3.18
		κινδυνεύω	1	1.59
		επιδιώκω	1	1.18
ευρωσύστημα	a_modifier		9	1.85
		σαθρός	1	3.01
		διαμορφώνω	1	2.68
		πολύπλοκος	1	0.31
ευρωσύστημα	n_modifier		4	0.82
		ομπρέλα	1	4.6
ευρωσύστημα	and/or		58	11.93
		μακροσύστημα	2	10.04
		αποκλιμάκωση	1	5.74
		ευρωζώνη	2	4.69
		ολιγαρχία	1	4.06
		υπαγωγή	1	3.56

		δανειστής	4	3.4
		δυνάμει	1	3.15
		ιμπεριαλισμός	1	3.12
		διαγραφή	2	2.91
		πιστωτής	1	2.55
		απαλλαγή	1	2.29
		τράπεζα	11	2.25
		λιτότης	1	2.04
		καπιταλισμός	1	1.95
		μνημόνιο	3	1.65
		έλλειψη	2	1.46
		αβεβαιότητα	1	1.29
		πείνα	1	1.02
		κυριαρχία	1	0.94
		ισορροπία	1	0.52
		μηχανισμός	1	0.5
		περιορισμός	1	0.06
		αγορά	3	0.04
ευρωσύστημα	pp_σε		5	1.03
		€	2	4.2
ευρωσύστημα	pp_με		4	0.82
		εξάλειψη	1	6.54
		έλεγχος	1	2.02
ευρωσύστημα	pp_για		3	0.62
		ρευστότητα	1	5.45
		κάλυψη	2	0.8
ευρωσύστημα	pp_από		2	0.41
		χαρτοφυλάκιό	1	9.53
		τράπεζα	1	0.11

ευρωσύστημα	pp_σου		2	0.41
		αποτυχία	1	4.13
ευρωσύστημα	pp_μέσω		1	0.21
		σύστημα	1	2.08

9. Collocates of Ευρωομάδα & ευρωομάδα – Eurogroup & eurogroup

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
Ευρωομάδα	object_of		24	3.41
		συναποτελώ	1	4.89
		παροτρύνω	2	3.58
		διαβεβαιώνω	1	2.38
		ενημερώνω	7	1.15
		ενδιαφέρω	1	1
		εκλέγω	1	0.83
		καλώ	7	0.71
Ευρωομάδα	a_modifier		8	1.14
		ΕλλάδαΗ	1	10.3
		ή	1	3.27
		σοσιαλδημοκρατικός	1	1.75
Ευρωομάδα	n_modifier		253	35.99
		Αριστεράς-Ελλάδα	1	7.01
		Αριστεράς	199	6.82
		ΣΥΡΙΖΑ-Προοδευτική	1	5.75
		ΕΛΚ	2	5.67
		σοσιαλιστής	12	5.64
		σοσιαλδημοκράτης	3	4.5
		ΣΥ	1	3.08

		Άμεσης	1	2.59
		ΣΥΡΙΖΑ	22	1.83
		Ιούνιος	2	1.46
		Δεκέμβριος	1	0.58
		Μάιος	1	0.09
Ευρωμάδα	and/or		66	9.39
		Χουντής	1	7.27
		κράτη-μέλη	1	4.63
		ευρωκοινοβούλιο	1	3.83
		ατζέντα	1	3.57
		Κομισιόν	2	3.43
		σύσκεψη	1	2.77
		Βρυξέλλες	2	2.58
		δέσμευση	3	2.28
		πρωτόκολλο	1	2.23
		θεσμός	6	2.19
		ανάρτηση	1	1.78
		συμβούλιο	8	1.76
		ΣΥΡΙΖΑ	4	1.68
		επιτροπή	6	1.45
		Φιλανδία	1	1.27
		πλευρά	2	1.21
		κοινοβούλιο	2	0.94
		συμφωνία	2	0.88
		αξιολόγηση	2	0.12
		κανόνας	1	0.09
		διάταξη	1	0.04
Ευρωμάδα	pp_στου		9	1.28
		Λουξεμβούργο	1	3.48

		μεταρρύθμιση	1	2.88
		δήλωση	1	0.5
		συνεδρίαση	1	0.23
Ευρωμάδα	pp_για		6	0.85
		πόρισμα	2	6.83
		Κύπρος	1	2.65
		μεταρρύθμιση	1	1.72
		δραστηριότητα	1	0.83

Keyword	Gramrel	Collocate	Freq	Score
ευρωμάδα	object_of		28	5.65
		συγκροτώ	3	1.77
		εκπροσωπώ	3	1.24
		πείθω	2	0.88
ευρωμάδα	a_modifier		65	13.1
		ακροδεξιά	4	4.23
		φιλελεύθερος	2	1.35
		έμπειρος	2	0.1
		αριστερός	4	0.06
ευρωμάδα	n_modifier		255	51.41
		Ακροδεξιών	3	8.5
		ΕΛΚ	9	7.83
		σοσιαλιστής	35	7.18
		ευρωσκεπτικιστών	2	6.66
		Αριστεράς	127	6.17
		Σαλβίνι	4	6.05
		σοσιαλδημοκράτης	4	4.92

		αριστεράς	8	3.45
		ΣΥΡΙΖΑ	30	2.28
		κόμμα	10	0.71
		έθνος	2	0.17
ευρωμάδα	modifies		5	1.01
		ακροδεξιά	3	5.87
ευρωμάδα	and/or		41	8.27
		Χουντή	2	8.57
		Στρασβούργο	2	5.78
		σοσιαλιστής	3	4.21
		διαπραγμάτευση	2	1.88
		ΣΥΡΙΖΑ	3	1.27
		κόμμα	4	0.87
ευρωμάδα	pp_με		8	1.61
		ομογάλακτους	2	11.91
		ευρωβουλευτής	2	6.59

Appendix F: Additional Examples from the Corpus

1. Βιοηθικός (Bioethical)

1) *Το φυσικό δίκαιο έχει τις ρίζες του στην κλασική αρχαιότητα και έχει διαμορφώσει τη βιοηθική και το δίκαιο του σύγχρονου δυτικού κόσμου.*

"Natural law has its roots in classical antiquity and has shaped the bioethics and law of the modern Western world. "

2) *Ο συγγραφέας διαμέσου του έργου του επιχειρεί να μεταδώσει στον αναγνώστη "Το ερευνητικό και συγγραφικό έργο της επικεντρώνεται στην ηθική και κοινωνική φιλοσοφία, τη βιοηθική, την επιστημολογία, τη φιλοσοφία της γλώσσας και του νου. "*

The author through their work tries to convey to the reader "Her research and writing work focuses on moral and social philosophy, bioethics, epistemology, philosophy of language and mind."

3) *Στην εποχή της βιοτεχνολογίας, η βιοηθική θέτει κρίσιμα αιτήματα γύρω από το τι οφείλουμε να σεβόμαστε στις διαπροσωπικές και κοινωνικές σχέσεις μας.*

In the age of biotechnology, bioethics makes critical demands about what we must respect in our interpersonal and social relationships.

4) *Αυτή η κοσμική βιοηθική είναι συχνά εχθρική προς την Εκκλησία.*

This secular bioethics is often hostile to the Church.

5) *Το βιβλίο παρουσιάζει το σύγχρονο προβληματισμό για την ευθανασία από φιλοσοφική νομική και θρησκευολογική πλευρά με κύρια έμφαση στην ορθόδοξη χριστιανική βιοηθική.*

The book presents the contemporary reflection on euthanasia from a philosophical, legal and religious point of view with a main emphasis on orthodox Christian bioethics.

2. Βιοδείκτης (Biomarker)

1) *Οι βιοδείκτες και η σημασία τους στην θεραπευτική αντιμετώπιση.*

Biomarkers and their importance in therapeutic management

2) *Δείκτες όγκου ή βιοδείκτες είναι ουσίες που βρίσκονται σε υψηλότερες από τις κανονικές ποσότητες στο αίμα.*

Tumor markers or biomarkers are substances found in higher than normal amounts in the blood.

3) *Πρόκειται για μία μέθοδο που αναλύει συγκεκριμένους βιοδείκτες στο αίμα οι οποίοι φαίνεται να διαφέρουν στους υγιείς και όσους πάσχουν από την νόσο.*

It is a method that analyzes specific biomarkers in the blood that appear to differ between healthy and those with the disease.

4) *Οι βιοδείκτες της φλεγμονής είναι ουσίες που παράγονται κατά τη διάρκεια της φλεγμονώδους διαδικασίας και μπορούν να ανιχνευθούν.*

Biomarkers of inflammation are substances produced during the inflammatory process that can be detected.

5) *Το τεστ ανιχνεύει συνδυασμένα τόσο το DNA του όγκου, όσο και ορισμένους πρωτεϊνικούς βιοδείκτες του καρκίνου στο αίμα του ασθενού.*

The test detects a combination of both tumour DNA and certain protein biomarkers of cancer in the patient's blood.

6) *Στους καρδιακούς βιοδείκτες που αυξάνονται με την άσκηση περιλαμβάνεται και η νευροορμόνη NT-proBNT και αντανακλά το καρδιακό stress.*

Cardiac biomarkers that increase with exercise include the neurohormone NT-proBNT and reflect cardiac stress.

7) *Οι ερευνητές μέτρησαν διάφορους βιοδείκτες της υγείας της καρδιάς.*

The researchers measured various biomarkers of heart health.

8) *Αναζητώντας βιοδείκτες και θεραπεία για τις νευροεκφυλιστικές παθήσεις και ειδικά για τα σύνδρομα Πάρκινσον.*

Searching for biomarkers and treatment for neurodegenerative diseases and especially for Parkinson's syndromes.

3. Βιοκαλλιεργητής (Biofarmer)

1) *Η Διεύθυνση Αγροτικής Οικονομίας της Περιφέρειας Βορείου Αιγαίου ενημερώνει τους βιοκαλλιεργητές της Λέσβου και της Λήμνου.*

The Directorate of Agricultural Economy of the North Aegean Region informs the organic farmers of Lesbos and Lemnos.

2) *Ένα ακόμη ζήτημα που απασχολεί τους βιοκαλλιεργητές είναι το τι θα συμβεί με τις ενισχύσεις μετά το πέρας της πενταετίας.*

Another issue that concerns organic farmers is what will happen to the aid after the five-year period.

3) *Με σεβασμό στη σοφία της φύσης, οι βιοκαλλιεργητές συνδυάζοντας την παράδοση με τη σύγχρονη γνώση, χρησιμοποιούν μόνο φυσικά λιπάσματα.*

With respect to the wisdom of nature, organic farmers, combining tradition with modern knowledge, use only natural fertilizers.

4) Να υποστηριχτούν οι πιστοποιημένοι και αξιόπιστοι βιοκαλλιεργητές και οι νέοι αγρότες.

To support certified and reliable organic growers and new farmers.

4. Υπερήρωας (Super-hero)

1) για να ζητήσει βοήθεια από μας υπερήρωες του πλανήτη και στον τελικό αγώνα μας κατά του D'Ken βρήκε συμμάχους της μας X-Men.

To seek help from the superheroes of the planet and in her final fight against D'Ken found her allies the X-Men.

2) Οι δηλώσεις του προκάλεσαν μας αντιδράσεις πολλών ηθοποιών που υποδύονται υπερήρωες του σύμπαντος της Marvel.

His statements provoked the reactions of many actors who play superheroes of the Marvel universe.

3) που έχουν μόνο θείους και όχι γονείς, με αρραβωνιασμένα ζευγάρια που δεν παντρεύονται ποτέ, με εργένηδες, μοναχικούς υπερήρωες και μάγους...

who only have uncles and no parents, with engaged couples who never marry, with bachelors, lonely superheroes and wizards...

4) η άνυδρη έρημος, η έλλειψη σκιάς, σ' ένα τοπίο που εναλλάσσεται συνεχώς ήταν οι μεγαλύτεροι εχθροί του Λέσβιου υπερήρωα που της τίμησε διασχίζοντας ολόκληρη την ήπειρο με την Ελληνική σημαία στο στήθος του.

The arid desert, the lack of shade, in a constantly changing landscape were the greatest enemies of the Lesbian superhero who honored us by crossing the entire continent with the Greek flag on his chest.

5. Υπερκινητικότητα (Hyperactivity)

1) Έχει εκπαιδευτεί σε θέμα της ελλειμματική προσοχή, υπερκινητικότητα, κατάθλιψη κατά την παιδική ηλικία και αντιμετώπιση.
She has been trained in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, childhood depression and coping.

2) Της είναι γνωστό, τα παιδιά με μαθησιακές δυσκολίες, υπερκινητικότητα, δυσλεξία και διάσπαση προσοχής.
As is known to her, children with learning difficulties, hyperactivity, dyslexia, and distraction.

3) Ορισμένες τροφές επιδεινώνουν την υπερκινητικότητα στα παιδιά. Αυτά περιλαμβάνουν τα τρόφιμα που έχουν υπερβολική ζάχαρη.
Certain foods aggravate hyperactivity in children. These include foods that have too much sugar.

4) Οι επιστήμονες, λοιπόν, κατέληξαν στο συμπέρασμα ότι μπορούμε να μετριάσουμε την υπερκινητικότητα του παιδιού της με την κατάλληλη διατροφή. Τι να προτιμούμε; - Φρέσκα φρούτα και λαχανικά..
Scientists have therefore come to the conclusion that we can mitigate our child's hyperactivity with proper nutrition. What should we prefer? – Fresh fruits and vegetables.

5) Η υπερκινητικότητα των Γερμανών της 117 Μερραρχίας των Κυνηγών που έδρευε στην Κόρινθο, με σκοπό τον πλήρη αφανισμό του 6^{ου} Συντάγματος.

The hypermobility of the Germans of the 117th Hunter Division based in Corinth, with the aim of completely annihilating the 6th Regiment.

6) *Oliver Stone: Η διαρκής κίνηση των εικόνων Συχνά η υπερκινητικότητα –η διαρκής και αέναη κίνηση – συνιστά ένα από τα στοιχεία του χαρακτήρα της δημιουργού.*

Oliver Stone: The constant movement of images Hypermobility – constant and perpetual movement – is often one of the elements of a creator's character.

7) Δίνει δυναμισμό και ένταση, δυνατή φωνή, έντονο βλέμμα και υπερκινητικότητα. Τις φορές τα άτομα με ωροσκόπο κριό έχουν μια επιρρέπεια σε ατυχήματα λόγω της υπερβολικής ταχύτητας.

Gives dynamism and intensity, loud voice, intense gaze and hyperactivity. Many times people with Aries ascendant are prone to accidents due to excessive speed.

6. Υπερσύνδεσμος (Hyperlink)

1) *Ακόμη, ακολουθώντας τον υπερσύνδεσμο σας την επίσημη ιστοσελίδα σας UNICEF.*

Also, following the hyperlink to the official UNICEF website.

2) *Κοντά σ' αυτήν την περιγραφή θα βρείτε έναν υπερσύνδεσμο για μια ιστοσελίδα στην οποία δίνονται σύνδεσμοι για έναν αρκετά μεγάλο αριθμό αρχείων.*

Near this description you will find a hyperlink to a web page that links to a fairly large number of files.

3) *για να κατεβάσει το κάθε ένα αρχείο ip, θα πρέπει να κάνει δεξί κλικ στον αντίστοιχο υπερσύνδεσμο και να επιλέξει «αποθήκευση ως».*

To download each ip file, he should right click on the corresponding hyperlink and select "save as."

4) *Εάν ακολουθήσετε τον αντίστοιχο υπερσύνδεσμο σας τη σελίδα προϊόντος που έχετε επιλέξει στο διαδικτυακό κατάστημα του εμπόρου*

If you follow the corresponding hyperlink to the selected product page in the merchant's online store

5) *Πατώντας τον υπερσύνδεσμο πραγματοποιείται μετάβαση στα στοιχεία επικοινωνίας του μαθητή.*

Clicking on the hyperlink will take you to the student's contact information.

6) *Για την ενεργοποίηση του λογαριασμού σας, θα πρέπει να ακολουθήσετε τον υπερσύνδεσμο που σας έχει αποσταλεί*

To activate your account, you must follow the hyperlink sent to you

7) *Έχοντας ενεργοποιημένη την προβολή πλήρους οθόνης, χρησιμοποιήστε τον κατάλληλο υπερσύνδεσμο για να εμφανίσετε την ιστοσελίδα*

With full screen view enabled, use the appropriate hyperlink to display the web page.

7. Ευρωψηφοδέλτιο (European Ballot Paper)

1) *Έχοντας ανοικτά τα ζητήματα, του προγράμματος ΣΥΝ και ΣΥΡΙΖΑ, την κατάταξη στο ευρωψηφοδέλτιο, την προγραμματική ευρωδιακήρυξη του ΣΥΡΙΖΑ.*

With open issues regarding the SYRIZA and SYRIZA programs, the ranking on the European ballot, and the programmatic Euro-declaration of SYRIZA.

2) *τη ΔΗΜΑΡ τόσο για το ευρωψηφοδέλτιο των επικείμενων ευρωεκλογών.*

DIMAR, both for the European ballot for the upcoming European elections.

3) *Ίσως είμαστε το πιο νεανικό ευρωψηφοδέλτιο*

Perhaps we are the youngest European ballot

4) *Δεν είδαμε να τον βγάζουν από το ευρωψηφοδέλτιο λόγω φλερτ με έναν φασίστα*

We didn't see him removed from the Euro ballot for flirting with a fascist

8. Ευρωσύστημα (Eurosystem)

- 1) *ρήξη με το ευρωσύστημα και την εγχώρια ολιγαρχία (κατάργηση μνημονίων, διαγραφή χρέους, εθνικοποίηση τραπεζών, παραγωγική ανόρθωση*
break with the Eurosystem and the domestic oligarchy (abolition of memoranda, debt cancellation, nationalization of banks, productive recovery
- 2) *κλείνει αυτομάτως η στρόφιγγα των μετρητών από το ευρωσύστημα και πείνα επέρχεται και λιμοκτονία.*
the cash tap is automatically closed by the Eurosystem and starvation and starvation occurs.
- 3) *ανεβάζει κατακόρυφα τα επίπεδα αβεβαιότητας σε μια χαοτική αγορά και σ' ένα πολύπλοκο ευρωσύστημα.*
skyrockets the levels of uncertainty in a chaotic market and a complex Eurosystem.
- 4) *το μακροσύστημα και το ευρωσύστημα έχουν εγκλωβιστεί*
the macrosystem and the Eurosystem are locked in
- 5) *Και τούτο λαμβάνει χώρα παρά το γεγονός ότι το ευρωσύστημα διοικείται μέσω διοικητικών πράξεων.*
And this takes place despite the fact that the Eurosystem is managed through administrative acts.
- 6) *Αυτό είναι κρίσιμο μόνον όταν η Ευρωπαϊκή Κεντρική Τράπεζα και το ευρωσύστημα το θεωρούν χρήσιμο.*

This is only relevant when the European Central Bank and the Eurosystem consider it useful.

9. Ευρωομάδα (Eurogroup)

1) *Την τουρκική προκλητικότητα και την παράνομη – όπως τη χαρακτηρίζει- συμφωνία Τουρκίας -Λιβύης, καταδικάζει η Ευρωομάδα της Αριστεράς (GUE/NGL)*

The Eurogroup of the Left (GUE/NGL) condemns the Turkish provocation and the illegal - as it characterizes - the Turkey-Libya agreement

2) *υπό την προϋπόθεση θετικής αξιολόγησης της υλοποίησης του προγράμματος από τους θεσμούς και την Ευρωομάδα.*

subject to a positive evaluation of the implementation of the program by the institutions and the Eurogroup.

3) *εποπτικών τελών στο Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο, το Συμβούλιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και την Ευρωομάδα.*

supervisory fees to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission and the Eurogroup.

4) *εκτός από την ευρωομάδα της Αριστεράς, και η ευρωομάδα των Σοσιαλιστών και η ευρωομάδα των Πρασίνων, αλλά ακόμη και μεμονωμένοι ευρωβουλευτές από τους Φιλελεύθερους, τους Συντηρητικούς.*

in addition to the Eurogroup of the Left, and the Eurogroup of the Socialists and the Eurogroup of the Greens, but even individual MEPs from the Liberals, the Conservatives.

5) *Σημειώνεται ότι η πρόταση για πρόωγη εξόφληση μέρους του δανείου του ΔΝΤ θα αποσταλεί και στην Ευρωομάδα (Eurogroup), καθώς χρειάζεται και η έγκριση ορισμένων κοινοβουλίων κρατών-μελών της ευρωζώνης.*

It is noted that the proposal for early repayment of part of the IMF loan will also be sent to the Eurogroup, as it also needs the approval of some parliaments of the eurozone member states.

6) μέτρα και το ποσό είναι δυνατόν να εκταμιευθεί τη Δευτέρα 7 Ιουλίου, ημέρα κατά την οποία θα συνεδριάσει η Ευρωομάδα (Eurogroup), με αντικείμενο, μεταξύ άλλων, την πρόοδο στην υλοποίηση των μνημονιακών υποχρεώσεων της Ελλάδας.

measures and the amount can be disbursed on Monday, July 7, the day on which the Eurogroup will meet, with the object, among other things, of the progress in the implementation of Greece's memorandum obligations

Appendix G: Examples of neologisms from the Journals

Examples from the double-volume journal 9-10 include:

- "airplex" translated as 'polichoros technis' (πολυχώρος τέχνης)
- "injection" rendered as 'ilektronikos psekasmos' (ηλεκτρονικός ψεκασμός)
- "e-commerce" suggested as 'diktioemporio' (δικτυοεμπόριο)

Examples of foreign words transcribed into MG characters:

- άγκορμαν (anchor-man) > κεντρικός παρουσιαστής – 'kedrikos parusiastis'
- πορτφόλιο (portfolio) > φάκελος 'fakelos' (τίτλων 'titlon', δεδομένων 'dedomenon' κ.λ.π.)
- τουρ οπερέιτορ (tour operator) > τουριστικός πράκτορας 'turistikos praktoras'