

Digging for *-ings*: A Survey of Selected (Pseudo)-Anglicisms in Dictionaries of Modern Greek*

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Abstract: Anglicisms, a type of lexical borrowing, occur when a language incorporates English lexical items into its vocabulary, either verbatim or transliterated. Pseudo-Anglicisms are also notable; these appear English due to their form but are not genuinely English. This paper examines the inclusion and treatment of Anglicisms and pseudo-Anglicisms in Modern Greek dictionaries, focusing on nouns that end in *-ing*, a suffix typical of English morphology. The methodology involves a macrostructural comparison of five Greek dictionaries to assess their inclusiveness in addressing this phenomenon. The microstructural analysis investigates the presence of Greek equivalents within the dictionaries. Findings are cross-checked against a corpus to determine which alternatives Greek native speakers are more familiar with. Additionally, the research explores elements such as the domains, and styles of the identified lexical items to reveal trends in their coinage and usage.

Keywords: NEOLOGY, NEOLOGISMS, ANGLICISMS, PSEUDO-ANGLICISMS, LEXICAL BORROWING, GREEK LEXICOGRAPHY, GREEK DICTIONARIES, CRITICAL LEXICOGRAPHY

Opsomming: Op soek na *-ing-gevalle*: 'n Opname van uitgesoekte (pseudo)-anglisismes in woordeboeke van Moderne Grieks. Anglisismes, 'n tipe leksikale ontlening, kom voor wanneer 'n taal Engelse leksikale items in sy woordeskat inkorporeer, hetsy woordeliks of getranslitereerd. Pseudo-anglisismes is ook opmerklik; hulle lyk vanweë hul vorm Engels, maar is nie werklik Engels nie. Hierdie artikel ondersoek die insluiting en hantering van anglisismes en pseudo-anglisismes in Moderne Griekse woordeboeke, en fokus op selfstandige naamwoorde wat eindig op *-ing*, 'n agtervoegsel kenmerkend van die Engelse morfologie. Die metodologie behels 'n makrostrukturele vergelyking van vyf Griekse woordeboeke om hul inklusiwiteit in die hantering van hierdie verskynsel te bepaal. In die mikrostruktuuranalise word die teenwoordigheid van Griekse ekwivalente in die woordeboeke ondersoek. Bevindinge word dubbel gekontroleer teen 'n korpus om te bepaal met watter alternatiewe Griekse moedertaalsprekers meer vertrou is. Daarbenewens word elemente soos die domeine en style van die geïdentifiseerde leksikale items ook ondersoek om tendense in hul skepping en gebruik te onthul.

* A version of this paper was presented at the 6th Globalex Workshop on Lexicography and Neology (GWLN-6), held on 3 July 2024 at the University of Pretoria, Hatfield Campus, Pretoria, South Africa.

Sleutelwoorde: NEOLOGIE, NEOLOGISMES, ANGLISISMES, PSEUDO-ANGLISISMES, LEKSIKALE ONTLENING, GRIEKSE LEKSIKOGRAFIE, GRIEKSE WOORDEBOEKE, KRITIESE LEKSIKOGRAFIE

1. Introduction

The emergence of Anglicisms and pseudo-Anglicisms in modern languages reflects the dynamic interplay between cultures and languages in a globalised world. The linguistic influence of English on other languages is also known as Anglicisation, and it is a worldwide phenomenon through which English has gradually become more influential over other languages. As a result, English is spoken either as a native or a second language by approximately 17,7% of the world's population (Figure 1). Additionally, proficiency in English is considered an asset in the global market context, leading to an increasing number of people who can use the language to some extent. Although the specific number is hard to calculate, it has been estimated at approximately two billion people globally, approximately one out of four people on the planet (Prior 2024). This percentage is particularly high in Greece, as an impressive 64,5% of the population reports having some knowledge of the English language (Hellenic Statistical Authority 2022).

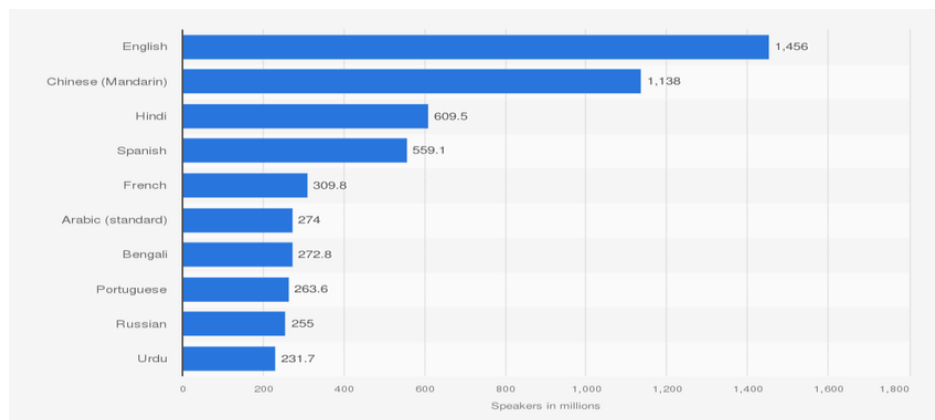


Figure 1: The most spoken languages worldwide in 2023 by number of speakers in millions (Statista 2023)

As lexical borrowing reflects the influence of one language system over another, these phenomena echo the predominance of English. Well-established as the lingua franca across numerous countries, peoples, and cultures, English has become a leading exporter of neologisms and a regular starting point for lexical innovation. This paper examines how selected dictionaries of Modern Greek have treated

Anglicisms and pseudo-Anglicisms, specifically focusing on nouns formed with the *-ing* suffix, a typical English formation. Rather than discussing the processes behind the incorporation of these linguistic borrowings by editorial teams, this survey adopts a critical lexicography perspective, focusing on how these borrowings are reflected in existing lexicographic resources.

2. Background

2.1 Collocation analysis: Syntagmatic level

Anglicisms are lexical items borrowed from English and integrated into the lexicon of another language. These borrowings can manifest across various linguistic levels, such as phonology, grammar, morphology, and vocabulary. The global prominence of English, rooted in historical, social, and technological developments, has led to an influx of Anglicisms in numerous languages, including Greek. The rise of Anglicisms on an international level has been particularly notable in key domains that have established common, globally used vocabularies. Such domains are predominantly the following: international business, with terms like *μίτινγκ* ('meeting') or *πρότζεκτ* ('project'); technology, with lexical items related to computers and the internet, such as the word *κομπιούτερ* ('computer') itself, or *σέλφι* ('selfie'); and the media landscape, which often propagates Anglicisms through popular culture and trends. Furthermore, recent studies in neology reveal a tendency towards the incorporation of new terms in the lexicon of some languages in the context of crises-related discourse (cf. Michalopoulou 2022; Storjohann 2024). Notable examples include the continuing climate crisis, the Ukraine war crisis, and the COVID-19 crisis. Indeed, the pandemic stands out as an example of the rapid introduction of novel lexical items into everyday language around the world. In the case of Greek, this has resulted in the incorporation of Anglicisms such as *λοκντάουν* ('lockdown') and *ράπιντ τεστ* ('rapid test'), as well as pseudo-Anglicisms such as 'click away' (not usually transliterated) to denote a newly-introduced method of contactless purchasing.

It is not uncommon for Anglicisms to carry significant social and political implications, influencing language policies in various nations. For instance, the Académie Française, in keeping with its role as the linguistic guardian of France, has regularly warned the nation against the increasing use of English in both the public and private sectors, arguing that it may lead to communication problems and challenge social cohesion (AFP in Paris 2022). Moving from institutional warnings to legal measures, the Italian government proposed a law in 2023 against "the growing Anglomania", anticipating fines of up to €100 000 for the use of foreign vocabulary in official communications of the Italian state (Carbonaro 2023). Along similar lines, the Russian government declared a ban on the use of foreign words by officials when performing their duties, allowing for the use of some "foreign words which do not have widely used corresponding equivalents in Russian" (Reuters 2023). Although no similar official measures have been taken

in the Greek context, lexical borrowing is often stigmatised as a danger to the integrity of the Greek language (cf. Anastassiades-Symeonides 2001).

2.2 Incorporation patterns in written Greek

This study focuses on a particular type of Anglicism, namely the incorporation of nouns ending in *-ing* into Greek vocabulary, which is a common suffix of English morphology but does not traditionally appear in Greek. English loanwords appear in written Greek with varying orthographic representations. They may either be adopted verbatim, spelled out in the Latin alphabet, or may be transliterated into the Greek alphabet (see Figure 2). It is also often the case that both forms appear in language corpora over the same period of time, possibly reflecting an uncertainty about how to best integrate these terms into Greek. These inconsistencies remain in practice, resulting in a hybrid approach to incorporating new terms that reflects ongoing debates about language purity and adaptation.



Figure 2: Verbatim incorporation, transliteration, and dual presentation of three Anglicisms in Modern Greek: *woke* (left), *sandwich* (center), and *CD* (right). [Picture left: <https://metabook.gr/books/ardin-teukhos-128-fevroyarios-martios-2024-542477> (added graphics author); Picture middle: own photo and added graphics author; Picture right: https://vendora.gr/items/de1o00/cd-sinti-programata-afthentika.html?srsId=AfmBOoroubcT9RjaDA8XQKSfyXcTnCoJIA_Ot8aRBUAUfTWOC5MGg3pK (added graphics author)]

When lexical borrowings are incorporated into Greek, the general rule is that their spelling should be kept in the simplest possible form, according to official school grammar textbooks. Following these guidelines, the *ng* consonant cluster in loanwords is to be transliterated as *γκ*, resulting in the loss of the *n* sound in Greek (Triandaphyllidis et al. 1941: 428). However, there is no consensus regarding this rule's application either in general language corpora or in dictionaries.

2.3 Pseudo-Anglicisms

In addition to genuine Anglicisms, the Greek language also features pseudo-Anglicisms, or false Anglicisms. These are words that seem English but do not

exist in the same form or meaning in English. As creations of Greek vocabulary, these terms either have no equivalent in English or carry different meanings from similar-looking English words. Although these are not really loanwords, they still reflect the impact of English on Greek. Well-known examples include *ερκοντίσιον* ('air-condition' meaning 'air-conditioning'), or *μπάσκετ* ('basket' meaning 'basketball') and other shortened forms of sports terms. The earlier-mentioned *click away* (not usually transliterated), is a different type of pseudo-Anglicism coined during the COVID-19 pandemic to describe a specific contactless purchasing method. This latter example particularly highlights the creative linguistic processes at play within Greek, as it demonstrates how new terms can be created with shifted meanings and specialised usage.

3. The study

3.1 Object of study

The present study focuses on *-ing* nouns, which are formed from the present participle and gerund forms of verbs, and how these are represented in Greek lexicography. This morphological feature is characteristic of English and has been observed in the vocabulary of other languages where such formations are not typically native. For instance, Harris (2010: 19) and Šabec (2018: 70) identify loanwords ending in *-ing* as one of the most frequently reported Anglicisms in French and Slovenian respectively. Similarly, *-ing* formations have been pinpointed as characteristic forms of Anglicisms in Greek by authors such as Xydopoulos (2019: 433). The suffix is also known to produce several pseudo-Anglicisms such as the ones reported by Stamenov (2015: 169-171) in Bulgarian by adding *-ing* to native words like *manastiring* ('monastery visit', derived from *manastir* 'monastery') and *balkoning* ('jumping off a balcony', from *balkon* 'balcony'). The variant *balconing* also exists in Spanish, as do several more *-ing* pseudo-Anglicisms: *edredoning*, *kitchening*, *puenting*, and *sofing* (Sánchez Fajardo 2018: 336).

3.2 Methodology

In order to explore the inclusion and presentation of *-ing* formations in current Greek lexicography, five dictionaries were selected for analysis. These encompass three professionally edited works and two crowd-sourced lexicons. As expected, the professional dictionaries provide a structured approach to lexicography, while the crowd-sourced entries reflect a more spontaneous, though variable, inclusion of neologisms. The lexicographic works that were used are the following:

- *Practical Dictionary of Modern Greek*¹ (HLNG 2014), an institutional work by the Academy of Athens published in print and available online.

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- *Modern Greek Dictionary*² (LKN 1998), another institutional dictionary by the Centre for the Greek Language available in both print and online formats.
 - *Big Electronic Dictionary of Modern Greek*³ (MILNEG), an online dictionary by a commercial publisher that is regularly updated.
 - *Slang.gr*⁴, an online, crowdsourced dictionary of Greek slang.
 - *Wiktionary*⁵, the Greek version of the online, crowdsourced lexicographic project run by the Wikimedia Foundation.

The first step of this study involved the identification of those *-ing* formations that appear as transliterated entries in the above five dictionaries by searching their electronic versions using wildcards. From the resulting list, proper nouns were excluded unless they are also used in a metaphorical sense (e.g., *Browning*, a type of machine gun designed by the company of the same name) as were words that are not participle or gerund forms (such as *darling*, *ring*, or *string*). These findings were then categorised as either Anglicisms or pseudo-Anglicisms (by checking their existence and use in English) and analysed according to their orthographic representation. Next, the five dictionaries were compared regarding their treatment of this particular type of formation to determine whether any patterns emerge based on dictionary typology. Finally, the findings were cross-checked against the Greek Web 2019 (elTenTen19) corpus⁶ to determine which alternatives Greek native speakers are more familiar with. The searches were based on the *-ing* affix in the Sketch Engine text analysis software in both possible transliterations, i.e., either as *-ιγκ /ιg/* or as *-ιγκ /ιg/*. Again, proper nouns as well as words that are not participle or gerund forms were located and excluded from the results.

3.3 Findings and discussion

The analysis of the selected dictionaries revealed varied approaches to the inclusion and treatment of *-ing* nouns. All the items included in the five dictionaries, along with their variant forms, are listed in the Appendix. From a macrostructural perspective, LKN contains 20 lexical items, HLNG includes 51, MILNEG 60, *Wiktionary* 33, and *Slang.gr* 28. Table 1 provides an overview of these contents, showing the total number of lexical items ending in *-ing* included in each dictionary, and highlights which of these are Anglicisms and which are pseudo-Anglicisms.

While some dictionaries are more inclusive, others capture only a small subset of this type of vocabulary, such as LKN. This can be attributed to the fact that LKN was originally a paper dictionary, which faced severe space limitations. In contrast, ongoing projects tend to be more comprehensive in documenting these items — whether through professional lexicography (e.g., MILNEG) or voluntary crowdsourcing (e.g., *Wiktionary* and *Slang.gr*). The HLNG emphasises the incorporation of loanwords and other neologisms in the dictionary's front matter.

As expected, the majority of *-ing* entries across most dictionaries are Anglicisms, while pseudo-Anglicisms are less common, though their presence is significant in *Slang.gr*, where they dominate. Indeed, it is not unusual for a slang dictionary to include lemmas not typically found in general language dictionaries, often with a tendency toward more humorous and imaginative constructions, as pseudo-Anglicisms often are. As Furiassi and Gottlieb (2015: 24) mention, based on an earlier study by Gottlieb (2009), "jocular derivation" is a distinct type of pseudo-Anglicisms.

Table 1: Findings in the dictionaries' macrostructure

Title/Findings	LKN	HLNG	MILNEG	Wiktionary	Slang.gr
Total of <i>-ing</i> items	20	51	60	33	28
Anglicisms	19	50	57	30	7
Pseudo-Anglicisms	1	1	3	3	21

The *-ing* entries vary across dictionaries in terms of their orthographic representation. While many words conform to the simplification rules of the official Greek grammar, numerous alternative spellings influenced by the original English lexical items are also noted. Therefore, the suffix was either transliterated as *-ιγκ /ιγ/* (62 instances overall) or as *-ινγκ /ιη/* (190 instances), depending on the editorial policy of each dictionary. Orthographic variants were added sporadically rather than exhaustively. For example, windsurfing only has one variant in each of the four dictionaries in which it appears as an entry (either *γούντ σέρφινγκ* or *γούντ σέρφινγκ*), whereas parking has multiple variants across different dictionaries (these being *πάρκινγκ*, *πάρκιν*, or *πάρκινγκ*). It could be argued that the existence of multiple spellings of an entry may be attributed to the high frequency of this lemma, although this assumption is not supported by the available literature. Interestingly, none of the lexical items ending in *-ing* has entry status in all five dictionaries.

Table 2: The ten most frequent orthographic alternatives in the corpus

English equivalent	<i>-ινγκ /ιη/</i>	Frequency	<i>-ιγκ /ιγ/</i>	Frequency
marketing	μάρκετινγκ	34 853	μάρκετιγκ	508
parking	πάρκινγκ	20 416	πάρκινγκ	773
camping	κάμπινγκ	15 091	κάμπιγκ	588
doping	ντόπινγκ	5 686	ντόπιγκ	132

lifting	λίφτινγκ	2 777	λίφτιγκ	89
meeting	μίτινγκ	2 143	μίτιγκ	36
modeling	μόντελινγκ	2 125	μόντελιγκ	96
casting	κάστινγκ	1 346	κάστιγκ	17
jogging	τζόκινγκ	1 303	τζόκιγκ	32
scouting	σκάουτινγκ	1 262	σκάουτιγκ	35

The process of cross-checking the findings against the Greek Web 2019 (eITenTen19) corpus produced some revealing results. The overwhelming majority of instances ending in *-ing* are spelled according to their English equivalents despite the orthographic rules of the official grammar schoolbooks. Although not all 975 results produced by searching the corpus can be listed here, a small sample containing the ten most frequent items is shown in Table 2. Although some of the dictionaries, most notably LKN,⁷ adhere to these rules as part of their editorial policy and exclusively transliterate the *-ing* suffix as *-ιγκ* /*ig*/ rather than *-ινγκ* /*in*/, corpus findings prove that most Greek speakers are more familiar with the latter form, which coincides with the English spelling and pronunciation. This is indeed attested in the majority of the entries across the other four dictionaries, which seem to have followed a more descriptive approach in dealing with orthography.

As mentioned, the vast majority of pseudo-Anglicisms appear in *Slang.gr*, following this type of dictionary's tendency toward more jocular content. The analysis indicates that military life, particularly maintenance duties, is one of the most frequent domains for pseudo-Anglicisms in the dictionaries. Such entries include *τσάπινγκ* "the act of removing weeds with a hoe" (derived from *τσάπα* 'hoe') and *γόπινγκ* "the act of removing discarded cigarette butts to clean up an area" (from *γόπα* 'cigarette butt'). This trend highlights a particular socio-linguistic environment, as it is very common for a new army recruit to be assigned tedious chores like cleaning up military areas by removing unwanted items. Another prominent domain for pseudo-Anglicisms is sexual relationships, with entries such as *γύπινγκ* and *μπήχτινγκ* both denoting "predatory behaviour by a man".

4. Conclusion

This study has examined the treatment of *-ing* formations in five Greek dictionaries, revealing significant variations in their documentation and representation of Anglicisms and pseudo-Anglicisms. The findings highlight several key patterns in Modern Greek lexicography. Firstly, there is considerable variation

in the inclusiveness of dictionaries regarding *-ing* entries, ranging from LKN's conservative approach (20 entries) to MILNEG's more comprehensive coverage (60 entries). Secondly, while Anglicisms dominate in most dictionaries, *Slang.gr* stands out for its high proportion of pseudo-Anglicisms, reflecting its specialised role in documenting more informal and creative language use.

The orthographic representation of these terms presents a notable disconnect between prescriptive rules and actual usage. While official grammar guidelines recommend simplifying the *-ing* suffix to *-ιγκ /ιγ/*, corpus evidence reveals that Greek speakers predominantly prefer *-ιγκ /ιγ/*, maintaining closer alignment with English spelling and pronunciation. This preference is reflected in most of the examined dictionaries, except LKN, which strictly adheres to official guidelines.

The analysis of pseudo-Anglicisms reveals particular sociolinguistic patterns, especially in military contexts and informal registers. These formations demonstrate the creative capacity of Greek speakers to adapt English morphological patterns for their own expressive needs. This study contributes to the understanding of how Modern Greek lexicography approaches the documentation of Anglicisms and pseudo-Anglicisms, while also highlighting the dynamic relationship between prescriptive norms and actual language use in the context of English influence on Modern Greek.

Endnotes

1. <https://christikolexiko.academyofathens.gr/>
2. https://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/
3. <http://lexicon-neohel.patakis.gr/el/lexikon>
4. <https://www.slang.gr/>
5. https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Main_Page
6. elTenTen19, offered by Sketch Engine (<https://www.sketchengine.eu/>), contains 2,782,299,354 tokens downloaded in December 2019, and January 2020.
7. It is explicitly stated in the Introduction to the dictionary (p. ιγ) that the official rules have been followed.

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Appendix

The following table includes all the *-ing* entries that were found in the five dictionaries under analysis, except for entries that consist of proper nouns without a metaphorical meaning or that do not fall under the present participle or gerund forms (such as *ring* or *string*). Items in *italics> are pseudo-Anglicisms, while those in **bold** have alternative (jocular) senses to the ones of their English equivalents.*

LKN	HLNG	MILNEG	Wiktionary	Slang.gr	Meaning
		<i>αντιγόπινγκ</i>		<i>αντιγόπινγκ</i> <i>κοντρόλ</i>	removing discarded cigarette butts from an area
	αντιντάμπινγκ	αντιντάμπινγκ αντιντάμπινγκ			anti-dumping
	αντιντόπινγκ	αντιντόπινγκ αντιντόπινγκ			antidoping
				άουτινγκ	outing
	γιότινγκ	γιότινγκ	γιότινγκ γιώτινγκ		yachting
			γκλάμπινγκ		glamping
				<i>γλείφτινγκ</i>	coaxing
			<i>γόπινγκ</i>	<i>γόπινγκ</i>	removing discarded cigarette butts from an area
γούντ σέρφινγκ	γούντ σέρφινγκ	γούντ σέρφινγκ	γούντ σέρφινγκ		windsurfing
				<i>γύπινγκ</i>	predatory behavior by a man
				<i>επιτάφινγκ</i>	moving from one Epitaphios liturgy to another
				<i>έρπινγκ</i>	crawling
ζάπινγκ	ζάπινγκ ζάπινγκ	ζάπινγκ ζάπινγκ	ζάπινγκ		channel zapping
				<i>κάλινγκ</i>	collecting empty bullet cases after shooting practice
κάμπινγκ	κάμπινγκ κάμπινγκ	κάμπινγκ κάμπινγκ			camping
		κάρτινγκ			karting
	κάστινγκ	κάστινγκ	κάστινγκ		casting
		κέρλινγκ	κέρλινγκ		curling
κέτεριγκ	κέτεριγκ	κέτεριγκ κέτεριγκ	κέιτεριγκ		catering

	κικ μπόξινγκ	κικ μπόξινγκ			kick boxing
	κλάμπινγκ	κλάμπινγκ κλάμπινγκ			clubbing
κλίρινγκ	κλίρινγκ	κλήρινγκ κλίρινγκ κλίρινγκ	κλήρινγκ κλίρινγκ		clearing
	κοκούνινγκ	κοκούνινγκ κοκούνινγκ			cocooning
	κουίσλινγκ κουίσλινγκ κουίσλινγκ	Κουίσλινγκ Κουίσλινγκ			Quisling
	λήζινγκ λίζινγκ	λίζινγκ λίζινγκ	λήζινγκ λίζινγκ		leasing
λίφτινγκ	λίφτινγκ λίφτινγκ	λίφτινγκ λίφτινγκ	λίφτινγκ		face-lift
				λούφινγκ	loafing
μάρκετινγκ	μάρκετινγκ μάρκετινγκ	μάρκετινγκ μάρκετινγκ	μάρκετινγκ		marketing
μίτινγκ	μίτινγκ	μίτινγκ μίτινγκ	μήτινγκ μίτινγκ		meeting
μόντελινγκ	μόντελινγκ	μόντελινγκ μόντελινγκ			modelling
				μουνγουόκινγκ	moon-walking
				μπήχτινγκ	predatory behavior by a man
	μπλόγκιν μπλόγκινγκ	μπλόγκιν μπλόγκινγκ			blogging
μπόντι μπίντινγκ	μπόντι μπίντινγκ	μπόντι μπίντινγκ μπόντι μπίντινγκ			body-building
μπόουλινγκ		μπόουλινγκ μπόουλινγκ		μπόουλινγκ	bowling (also bullying)
	μπούλινγκ	μπούλινγκ	μπούλινγκ		bullying
Μπράουνινγκ		Μπράουνινγκ			Browning
			μπρέικ ντάνσινγκ		break-dancing
		μπρεϊνστόρμιγκ			brain-storming
	μπρίφινγκ	μπρίφιν μπρίφινγκ			briefing
				μπύρινγκ	beer drinking
ντάμπινγκ		ντάμπινγκ	ντάμπινγκ		dumping (also dubbing)
	ντάνσινγκ		ντάνσινγκ		dancing
ντόπινγκ	ντόπινγκ ντόπινγκ	ντόπινγκ	ντόπινγκ		doping
	ντρέσινγκ ντρέσινγκ	ντρέσινγκ	ντρέσινγκ		dressing
πάρκινγκ πάρκιν	πάρκινγκ πάρκιν πάρκινγκ	πάρκινγκ πάρκιν πάρκινγκ	πάρκινγκ		parking

				πευκοβελόνιγκ	removing fallen pine needles
				πέφτινγκ	flirting
πίλιγκ	πίλιγκ πίλινγκ	πίλινγκ			peeling
	πίρσινγκ	πίρσινγκ			piercing
				πούτσινγκ	lazing about
	πρέσιγκ πρέσινγκ	πρέσιγκ πρέσινγκ	πρέσινγκ		pressing
				πύλινγκ	guard duty at the gate
	ράνκινγκ				ranking
	ράφτινγκ	ράφτινγκ	ράφτινγκ	ράφτινγκ	rafting (also sewing)
	ρόμινγκ ρόουμινγκ				roaming
				σάπινγκ	brain rotting
	σέξιτινγκ		σέξιτινγκ		sexting
σέρφιγκ	σέρφινγκ	σέρφινγκ	σέρφινγκ		surfing
		σκαϊντάβινγκ			skydiving
	σκάουτινγκ	σκάουτινγκ			scouting
				σκόπινγκ	guard duty
	σόπινγκ	σόπινγκ			shopping
		σορτ σέλινγκ			short-selling
				σούρσινγκ	lazing around
	σπάμινγκ	σπάμινγκ			spamming
			σπάρινγκ		sparring
		σπόνσορινγκ			sponsoring
	στάιλινγκ	στάιλινγκ			styling
	στρέτσινγκ	στρέτσινγκ			stretching
			στρίκινγκ		streaking
		στρίμινγκ			streaming
	τάμινγκ	τάμιγκ τάμινγκ			timing
τάκλιν	τάκλιν τάκλινγκ	τάκλιν τάκλινγκ			tackling
		τελεμάρκετινγκ τελεμάρκετιγκ τηλεμάρκετινγκ τηλεμάρκετιγκ	τηλεμάρκετινγκ		telemarketing
τζόκιγκ	τζόκιγκ τζόκιν τζόκινγκ	τζόγκιν τζόγκινγκ τζόκιν τζόκινγκ	τζόγκινγκ		jogging
	τράβελινγκ	τράβελινγκ	τράβελινγκ		travelling
	τράφικινγκ	τράφικινγκ	τράφικινγκ		trafficking
	τρέκινγκ	τρέκινγκ			trekking
		τσάπιγκ τσάπινγκ	τσάπινγκ	τσάπινγκ	removing weeds with a hoe
	τσάτινγκ	τσάτινγκ			chatting
	τσιρλίτινγκ	τσιρλίτινγκ			cheerleading
	φάκτορινγκ				factoring

				φάνγκερλινγκ	fangirling
			φέρινγκ		fairing
				φήλινγκ	feeling
				φίδινγκ	lazing around
				φίστινγκ	fisting
	φραντσάιζινγκ	φραντσάιζινγκ φραντσάιζινγκ			franchising
				φύλλινγκ	removing fallen leaves
	χάκινγκ	χάκινγκ			hacking
		χάντλινγκ			handling
χάπενινγκ	χάπενινγκ	χάπενινγκ	χάπενινγκ		happening
				ψώλινγκ	brain rotting