

Περίληψη για προφορική ανακοίνωση:

Η ανακοίνωση με τίτλο «**Μεταφράζοντας συμπεριληπτικά: Τεχνικές υπέρβασης του γλωσσικού σεξισμού σε ετερολειτουργικά κειμενικά είδη μέσω σωμάτων ελληνικών μεταφρασμένων κειμένων**» παρουσιάζει την υιοθέτηση, από τα μέλη της μεταφραστικής κοινότητας, των τεχνικών που εξυπηρετούν την ύπαρξη συμπεριληπτικής γλώσσας στα παραγόμενα μεταφράσματα. Εν ολίγοις, προβάλλονται οι τεχνικές δυαδικής αναφοράς και οι όροι ουδέτερης αναφοράς, ώστε να αναδειχθεί η μη-σεξιστική χρήση της ελληνικής γλώσσας κατά την απόδοση του πρωτότυπου ξενόγλωσσου λόγου. Μάλιστα, ο εντοπισμός της ενσωμάτωσης της συμπεριληπτικής γλώσσας στα μεταφραστικά προϊόντα πραγματοποιείται με την αξιοποίηση σωμάτων κειμένων, τα οποία περιλαμβάνουν κείμενα διαφορετικών κειμενικών ειδών, προκειμένου να παρατηρηθεί και να σχολιαστεί η ομοιότητα ή η διαφοροποίηση της διαχείρισης της συμπεριληπτικής γλώσσας στα ετερολειτουργικά είδη μεταφρασμένων κειμένων. Τα μεταφρασμένα αυτά κείμενα αντικατοπτρίζουν τις τρεις λειτουργίες της γλώσσας (πληροφοριακή, εκφραστική, προτρεπτική), καθώς εστιάζουν είτε στη μεταφορά του περιεχομένου (όπως τα διοικητικά κείμενα), είτε στη μετάδοση της αισθητικής μορφής (όπως τα λογοτεχνικά κείμενα), είτε στην πρόκληση της επιθυμητής αντίδρασης (όπως τα κείμενα WEB). Ειδικότερα, η διαδικασία εξαγωγής συμπερασμάτων σχετικά με τις τεχνικές της συμπεριληπτικής γλώσσας ανά κειμενικό είδος υλοποιείται με αφετηρία τόσο την αγγλική όσο και τη γαλλική εκδοχή του ξενόγλωσσου πρωτοτύπου, ώστε η διερεύνηση της απόδοσης του φύλου στα ελληνικά μεταφράσματα να λάβει υπόψη τον τρόπο γλωσσικής αποτύπωσης των ταυτοτήτων φύλου από άτομα με διαφορετικό εθνικό υπόβαθρο. Τέλος, στο πλαίσιο αξιοποίησης του λογισμικού διαχείρισης σωμάτων κειμένων και ανάλυσης κειμένου *Sketch Engine*, τα αποτελέσματα της επεξεργασίας των σωμάτων ελληνικών μεταφρασμένων κειμένων (ανεξαρτήτως της γλώσσας σύνταξης του πρωτοτύπου) προκύπτουν από την αναζήτηση με λέξεις-κλειδιά, οι οποίες προέρχονται από τους υφιστάμενους οδηγούς συμπεριληπτικής γλώσσας που έχουν εκπονηθεί τόσο σε ευρωπαϊκό όσο και σε εθνικό επίπεδο. Επομένως, η παρούσα ανακοίνωση καταδεικνύει τη συμβολή της συμπεριληπτικής μετάφρασης στην ισότιμη επικοινωνία όλων των ανθρώπων κατά την κατάρτιση στα ελληνικά κειμένων ετερολειτουργικών ειδών.

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Greek N-N combinations: a study on layered predication in the nominal domain

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Goal. Kolliakou's (2004) and Manolissou's (2000) work on Greek polydefinite DPs, together with a series of generative analyses of the phenomenon (Campos & Stavrou 2004; Panagiotidis & Marinis 2011; Alexiadou 2014; a.o.), put reduced (tenseless) predication within the Greek nominal domain under the spotlight. The present study uncovers the variable structural layering of this predication, drawing evidence from two types of N-N combinations:

I. First name + Family name combinations. Demonstrating higher flexibility than standard definite modified DPs, this combination can occur in either possible word order (1) while designating a single individual (Kripke 1980).

- (1) a. I Rea Papadhopulu. b. i Papadhopulu Rea.
the Rea.FIRST NAME Papadhopulu.FAMILY NAME the Papadhopulu.FAMILY NAME Rea.FIRST NAME
'Rea Papadhopulu'

This type of combination seems to be rather rigid in other respects. 'First name + Family name' combinations cannot be replaced by corresponding predicative sentences (3a), involve coordination with either the first or family name while denoting a single referent (4), or have any intervening material (5a). We propose that these combinations are best analyzed as a unique type of syntactic compounding (Ralli & Stavrou 1998). Building on Fabregas (2021), we assume that the names are related as mere roots at the narrow syntax level before the nominalizer and determiner merge. This, in turn, means that complex proper name formation in Greek is not really a predication but is closer to Higgins' (1973) identity.

II. Indefinite common noun + evaluative noun combinations. Similarly to standard indefinite modified DPs, these combinations also allow both word orders:

- (2) a. enas odhighos vlakas b. enas vlakas odhighos
a driver moron a moron driver
'a stupid driver' 'a driving moron'

Such combinations can be replaced by the corresponding predicative sentences (3b), allow coordination with both nouns (6) and intervening material between the two nouns (5b). Considering the above, 'indefinite common noun + evaluative noun' combinations seem to exemplify the equivalent of Higgins' (1973) predication in the nominal domain: two property-denoting NPs are related via a null Pred head before projecting their higher nominal structure.

Extensions. The mapping proposed here between N-N combinations and the equivalents of Higgins' (1973) identity and predication in the nominal domain raises the

question of whether counterparts of specificational and identificational copular sentences can also be found. We explore the possibility that these are paralleled by close appositions (7a) and proper name polydefinites (7b).

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Supplementary examples

- (3) a. #I Rea pu ine/onomazete Papadhopulu. b. enas odhighos pu itan vlakas
the Rea COMP is is.called Papadhopulu a driver COMP was moron
lit. ‘Rea that is called Papadhopulu’ ‘a driver who was stupid’
- (4) a. #O Petros ke Janis Papadhopulos b. #O Petros Papadhopulos ke Ioanu
the Petros and Janis Papadhopulos the Petros Papadhopulos and Ioanu
lit. ‘Petros and Janis Papadhopulos’ ‘Petros Papadhopulos and Ioanu’
- (5) a. #o Janis meghalos Papadhopulos b. enas odhighos meghalos vlakas
the Janis big Papadhopulos a driver big moron
lit. ‘John big Papadhopulos’ ‘a big moron driver’
- (6) a. enas simvulos ke tamias asteri b. enas simvulos kukli ke asteri

a consultant and treasurer star
lit. 'a star consultant and treasurer'

(7) a. i pestrofa to psari
the trout the fish
'the trout fish'

a consultant doll and star
lit. 'a doll(-like) and star consultant'

b. i Rea i Papadhopulu
the Rea the Papadhopulu
'Rea Papadhopulu'

Historical pragmatics has seen rapid development in recent years, especially in the study of Indo-European languages (Jucker 1995, Mosegaard Hansen & Visconti 2007, Jucker & Taavitsainen 2010, a.o.), although Greek data are usually not taken into consideration (see, however, Denizot & Spevak 2018 and Bentein 2017, 2019, 2020 for a few recent exceptions). This presentation aims to fill certain gaps in the analysis of pragmatic aspects of the history of Greek as a corpus language, specifically by examining the primary mechanisms used by the Late Koiné (particularly the non-literary papyrological sub-corpus) to encode deictic information, i.e., information whose referent identification requires knowledge of the extralinguistic context. The most common categories of context-dependent information that are grammaticalized or lexicalized through deictic expressions traditionally include person, space, and time. However, other types, such as social and discourse deixis, are also frequently mentioned (Fillmore 1997 [1971], Lyons 1977, and many others thereafter).

In the Greco-Roman documentary papyri, all these categories are adequately represented and frequent shifts in the deictic center of “conversational events” (e.g. private correspondence) are also observed. Such shifts re-enact the spatial and temporal orientation of these events, as well as the roles of the participants (see example 1), often with the parallel presence of other markers of orality (such as the quotative marker ὅτι in the same example).

The most characteristic case of this is the assignment of the temporal *origo* to the addressee (recipient), as seen in the so-called epistolary imperfect and aorist of the Koiné (Mandilaras 1973:136, 166; cf. Bentein 2019:137), see example (2).

The way the spatial continuum is divided is now bipolar: proximal deixis is lexicalized with the demonstrative (τ)οὔτος and distal deixis with ἐκεῖνος. This represents a speaker-anchored distance system, in which classical ὅδε has almost become obsolete and is replaced by (τ)οὔτος (cf. Manolissou 2001:120).

During the same period, we see the first instances of the second-person plural of politeness, encoding the social distance between speaker and addressee (social deixis, see (3)), as well as numerous references to previous or subsequent sections of discourse/text, especially in legal documents, e.g., καθὼς ἀνωτέρω εἶρηται (p.oxy. 6.940, 3) “as stated above” (textual deixis).

Examples

- (1) [τί] μοι πέμφις λέγων ὅτι ἔρχου ὧδε
what me.DAT send.2SG saying that come.IMP.2SG here
'Why are you writing to me saying "come here"?'
(O.Krok. 2.296, 24–26· 98–117 AD)

- (2) ἔρρωμα δὲ καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὑγίαιεν
I
am.well CON and I and Apollonios was.healthy.3SG
'I am well, and Apollonios is (literally was) also well.'
(P.Cairo Zen. 59251,1–2· 252 B.C.)

- (3) καὶ ἄλλοτε γεγράφηκ ὑμῖν... εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐποίησας...
α
and before wrote.1sg you.2PL if CON it did.2SG
'In the past I had written to you... If, however, you have (already) done it...'
(BGU 3.874· 4th–7th c. AD)

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Teaching strategies, L2 receptive vocabulary learning and working memory in Greek preschool EFL learners – a pilot study

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Abstract

In September 2020, a pilot program introducing English Language Teaching (ELT) was initiated in 58 state kindergartens in Greece. Limited information is available regarding this pilot program and the potential impact of early English instruction on the language and working memory (WM) of preschool students. The latter is of particular importance, as WM may be affected by language exposure and is itself predictor of later academic attainment. This is the first study that aims to shed light on the influence of ELT on this specific group of young learners. We aim to assess the impact of ELT on the L2 English vocabulary of Greek-speaking preschool students and examine the effect on their WM by comparing to a closely matched Greek monolingual control group. This study also documented the strategies employed when teaching L2 vocabulary to this group. A receptive vocabulary test, a non-verbal intelligence task and a WM task were administered to a group of Greek-speaking children who had been exposed to ELT for seven months, and to a control group of children with no ELT exposure that were matched on a range of background factors (age, socioeconomic status, non-verbal intelligence). Additionally, classroom observations were conducted to identify the teaching strategies used. Content analysis revealed two main categories of teaching strategies; those used when online teaching and those during face-to-face teaching. Children's language attainment was variable, with their English receptive vocabulary scores well below age-equivalent norms, in line with their limited exposure to the second language. Crucially, English learners outperformed their Greek monolingual counterparts in the WM task. Theoretical and pedagogical implications of findings are discussed.

Keywords: English as foreign language (EFL), kindergarten, teaching strategies, vocabulary, working memory, Greece

Νεολογισμοί της Νέας Ελληνικής: Σώμα Εποπτείας - Αυτόματη Ταξινόμηση Κειμενικών Ειδών
Χριστοφίδου Α., Αφεντουλίδου Β., Βαρλάμης Η., Γιαννακού Α.

Στην ανακοίνωση αρχικά θα παρουσιαστεί το ψηφιακό περιβάλλον ημιαυτόματης καταγραφής και κειμενικής κατηγοριοποίησης νεολογισμών της Ελληνικής, το οποίο αφορά στον εντοπισμό, τη γλωσσολογική/κειμενική ταξινόμηση και την παρακολούθηση στον χρόνο και στα περιβάλλοντα χρήσης, ελληνογενών και ξενόγλωσσων νεολογισμών βάσει ενός δυναμικού *Σώματος Εποπτείας Νεολογισμών*. Για την ανίχνευση των νεολογισμών πραγματοποιείται καθημερινά αυτοματοποιημένη συλλογή άρθρων από διαδικτυακές εκδόσεις 8 εφημερίδων ευρείας κυκλοφορίας. Τα δεδομένα συλλέγονται μέσω λογισμικού crawler και αναπαρίστανται στο πρότυπο *Text Encoding Initiative*. Στη συνέχεια, με τεχνικές επεξεργασίας φυσικής γλώσσας εξάγονται υποψήφιοι νεολογισμοί προς χειρωνακτική αποδελτίωση. Οι λεξικές μονάδες που εμπίπτουν σε συγκεκριμένα κριτήρια καταχωρίζονται σε βάση δεδομένων

Κύριος σκοπός της έρευνας είναι η ταξινόμηση των κειμένων εμφάνισης νεολογισμών ανά κειμενικό είδος (βάσει Χριστοφίδου, 2018). Ενδεικτικά κειμενικά είδη για τον δημοσιογραφικό λόγο: ενημερωτικό άρθρο, άρθρο γνώμης, ρεπορτάζ, προσωπική συνέντευξη κ.ά. Με αυτή την προσέγγιση καθίσταται δυνατόν να ερευνηθεί ο συσχετισμός ειδών νεολογισμού και κειμενικών ειδών εμφάνισης, ώστε να εξαχθούν συμπεράσματα για τη δυναμική της γλωσσικής χρήσης των νεολογισμών. Λόγω του όγκου των δεδομένων επιδιώχθηκε η χρήση της Μηχανικής Μάθησης και η ανάπτυξη εφαρμογής αυτόματης ταξινόμησης ανά κειμενικό είδος, σε συνέχεια της μελέτης για αυτόματη κειμενική ταξινόμηση ανά θεματική (βάσει GreekBERT) με ικανοποιητικά αποτελέσματα (Χριστοφίδου κ.ά., υπό δημ.).

Για τον σκοπό αυτό αποφασίστηκε η συγκριτική αξιολόγηση ταξινομητών κειμένων που περιέχουν νεολογισμούς με βάση το κειμενικό είδος. Ήδη δημιουργείται σώμα εκπαίδευσης (στόχος: 4.000 κείμενα) και στη συνέχεια θα ακολουθηθούν δύο εναλλακτικές προσεγγίσεις ταξινόμησης. Η πρώτη θα χρησιμοποιήσει προεκπαιδευμένα γλωσσικά μοντέλα και συγκεκριμένα το GreekBERT (Koutsikakis et al., 2020) για την παραγωγή των κειμένων προς ταξινόμηση. Θα συνδυάσει τις αναπαραστάσεις αυτές με έναν απλό ταξινομητή (ένα πολυεπίπεδο νευρωνικό δίκτυο) τον οποίο θα εκπαιδεύσει, ώστε να ταξινομεί τα κείμενα στα σωστά κειμενικά είδη. Η δεύτερη θα αξιοποιήσει τη δύναμη των μεγάλων γλωσσικών μοντέλων και των διαλογικών εργαλείων που έχουν φτιαχτεί πάνω σε αυτά. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, θα χρησιμοποιήσει το GPT3.5 και το ChatGPT για να ταξινομήσει τα κείμενα με κατάλληλη εντολή (prompt), αλλά και το πρώτο ελληνικό LLM, το Meltēmi, για να επαναλάβει και να συγκρίνει τις επιδόσεις των δύο μοντέλων. Ως αποτέλεσμα, θα οριστεί μια μεθοδολογία για την κατηγοριοποίηση κειμένων που περιέχουν νεολογισμούς με βάση το κειμενικό είδος, η οποία βασίζεται στη λεπτομερή εκπαίδευση (fine-tuning) πάνω σε

προεκπαιδευμένα γλωσσικά μοντέλα. Η μεθοδολογία θα συμβάλει τα μέγιστα στη μελέτη της νεολογίας εν χρήσει, δηλαδή της νεολογίας ενταγμένης στο κειμενικό περιβάλλον.

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Fate as burden: etymology and semantics of οἶτος ‘fate’ and the origin of nominal compounds in °οιτα-/°οιτη-

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Most scholars agree that the noun οἶτος ‘fate’, used with a negative connotation by Homer and by later poets, is a deverbative formation in *-to-. However, the original verbal stem remains debated. Some trace the noun back to *h₁ej- ‘go’ (cf. Lat. *exitium*; Speyer 1906: 119–120; Brugmann 1916–1917: 244; Frisk 1960–1972: vol. II, 370–371; Chantraine 2009: 788). Others propose a connection with *h₁aj- ‘give’, ‘share’ (cf. αἶσα ‘part’; see Osthoff 1899: 209; Beekes 2010: 1063).

Upon reassessing the data, this paper suggests that the hypothesis linking οἶτος with the future οἶσομαι ‘I will carry’ provides a more convincing morphological and semantic explanation. Homeric οἶτος can be explained as a *nomen actionis* or *rei actae* (type μόρος ‘fate’) of the root *h₃ejt- ‘fetch’, ‘take along’, attested in several languages: cf. Luv. *hizzā(i)*- (Melchert 2007; Sasseville 2021: 87 and 511), Lat. *utor* and Gr. οἶσομαι (Tichy 2004). The semantic analysis of Homeric contexts supports this hypothesis, suggesting that the meaning of οἶτος was originally ‘burden’, from *h₃óit-o- (‘fetching and carrying away’). Additional semantic parallels can be drawn from abstract nouns derivatives from *b^her- ‘to carry’: cf. Lat. *fors* ‘fate’ (< *b^hr-ti-) and Gr. φερτρύς· ἄθλον. Θούριοι (Hesychius, φ 324 Hansen–Cunningham), from an original φερτύς (< *b^her-tu-).

Under this hypothesis, certain nominal compounds, such as Λαοίτας (epithet of Zeus and Poseidon attested at Olympia; cf. personal name Φερέλαος, Pi. Τύχα φερέπολις ‘upholding the city’ fr. 39), Δαμοίτας (personal name; cf. Φερέδαμος), etc., may go back to original verbal governing compounds in *-h₃óit-o- (type κουροτρόφος ‘rearing children’); cf. Cret. Ἄνδροιτος (Bechtel 1917: 8–9). Since the final -α/-η- is not inherited in these compounds, this paper suggests that the original forms eventually underwent adaptation to the innovative verbal governing compounds in -α/-η- (cf. Hom. λαοσσόος ‘stirring the men in arms’ vs. dor. ἵπποσσόας ‘stirring the horses’), while -τα- was reanalysed as a suffix, as shown by the feminine personal name Βίοιτις, Chyp. zo-wo-i-ti-se /Dzōwoitis/ (cf. Soph. φερέσβιος ‘life-bearing’).

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“Θα πούμε το νερό νεράκι;”:

Water crisis in Greece and Cyprus and the analysis of its media coverage

Scientists are sounding ever more ominous in their forecasts regarding the impact of the on-going climate change we are all witnessing and experiencing. Some countries are already exposed to extremely high water stress, among them Cyprus and Greece (Kuzma, Saccoccia & Chertock, 2023). For both countries the water shortages are of a vital significance, as 70% of fresh water in Cyprus and 85% in Greece is used for agriculture (Παναγιώτου, 2024, Γκρήγκοβιτς, 2024). Besides, both countries depend heavily on tourism and need enough water for the proper servicing of guests on an everyday basis in summers which lately have become drier, hotter and longer. No wonder the life-threatening water crisis causes huge anxiety among the population at large and presents a growing problem for governments and politicians generally. Unsurprisingly, this problem is now one of the most widely discussed in the respective national media.

This research investigates how the Greek and Cypriot media have presented and shaped the problem of water scarcity. The results of the media content analysis of both traditional newspaper texts and online publications in Greece and Cyprus with regard to the water crisis (2014-2025) show that the Greek media typically provide *ζοφερές προβλέψεις* “dark forecasts” and portray *εφιαλτικά σενάρια* “nightmarish scenarios” predicting *ανομβρία «ώρα μηδέν»* “a “crunch time” drought”, *υδατική ανασφάλεια* “water insecurity”, *μελλοντική τραγωδία*, “a future tragedy”, and even wars for water resources. They focus heavily on the negative consequences of the lack of water the Greeks face (e.g. inability to secure enough good quality agricultural products, delays in the supply of water for firefighters, the ever increasing burden of overtourism etc.), prioritizing the situation in Athens and other big cities and downplaying the disastrous situation on the islands. The planned government response is regularly presented alongside criticism by the opposition, which calls on the Greek authorities that *εθελουφλούν* “voluntarily turn a blind eye”, *να αφυπνιστούν έγκαιρα* «to wake up before it's too late». By contrast, the Cypriot media overall are more concerned with potential solutions, and so tend to describe the actions of the government rather neutrally, thereby aiming to give their audience hope that a complete disaster can be avoided by its prudent and timely intervention.

Taking into consideration that the problem of water scarcity already exists in Greece, the present research aims at sensitizing the audience about the reluctance of the Greek authorities comparing to the Cyprus authorities as far as the water crisis is concerned. In Greece they started to promote the terms of new culture of water consumption and speak about water as a commodity, but all this seems like να χορεύουν στην ταράτσα τον χορό της βροχής όπως κάνουν οι Ινδιάνοι “dancing a rain dance on the terrace as Indians do”, that is absolutely useless, but menacing.

Key words: water scarcity, water crisis, Greece, Cyprus, media content analysis, crisis discourse

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Clitic switch, logophoricity and idiomaticity

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1. In this talk I will discuss *clitic switch*, i.e. the availability of both direct object-indirect object (DO-IO, e.g. *to tis*) and indirect object-direct object (IO-DO e.g. *tis to*) clitic clusters in imperative and *-ondas* verb forms in Standard Modern Greek, in the light of some previously unnoticed interpretive effects. I argue that these effects indicate that the derivation of IO-DO clusters involves two v-heads in the thematic domain, which can feed both proclisis and enclisis, while the derivation of DO-IO orders involves just one v, which only feeds enclisis.

2. When a clitic cluster appears inside clausal complements of 'say'/'think'-verbs in Greek (and in many other languages), there is a clear dispreference for the bound reading of the direct object clitic, while the bound reading of the indirect object clitic is perfectly possible (1). The direct object clitic can be interpreted as bound when there is no indirect object clitic. One way to approach this restriction is to unify it with the strong Person Case Constraint (as in Bhatt and Šimík 2009, Michelioudakis 2012, Charnavel & Mateu 2015). Michelioudakis (2012) proposes that clitic clusters such as **tu me* violate the strong PCC because the applicative head Appl⁰ that licenses *tu* first matches *me* which is [+Participant] and the [uParticipant] probe of Appl⁰ is thus deactivated (see also Adger & Harbour 2007). Likewise, on a bound and *de se* reading of (1), *tis ton* involves a logophoric [+Participant] *ton* which prevents Appl⁰ from probing and licensing *tis*. Of course in the absence of *tis*, *ton* can be [+Participant], in fact [+Speaker], and bound by a logophoric operator which leads to its realization as 3rd person and its interpretation as co-indexed with *pro*. Charnavel & Mateu (2015) and Pancheva & Zubizarreta (2018) analyse the phenomenon along similar lines. Interestingly, in enclitic environments the abovementioned restriction disappears in DO-IO clusters, while still operative in IO-DO clusters (2).

3. **Analysis:** I propose that in enclisis subjects do not Agree with T (they agree with other heads, if at all), and the phi-set of T is available to probe and attract an internal argument clitic if present. Thus, even if a ditransitive vP only involves one v, there are still two probes and a clitic cluster is possible: v attracts the DO clitic and the v-DO complex moves as a unit above T (probably C_M), while the IO clitic alone is attracted by T, yielding the DO-IO order. In such derivations Appl⁰ does not probe in the usual way (its features may be present in v, if at all) and restrictions such as the one described above do not arise. In contrast, when the enclitic cluster is IO-DO, regardless of the presence of a phi-probe in T, two v-probes are still required in order to derive this order and this order can only be derived through successive attraction of the two object clitics by separate probes (DO by the lower v and IO by the higher v). This explains why DO-IO is not available in proclisis. I will also attempt to tie these differences between the two derivations with some semantic effects regarding the role of

clitic switch in the retention/loss of idiomatic readings in non-finite versions of idioms with clitics (3).

Examples:

(1) *pro* ipe oti tis ton sistisan (Greek)

pro.3S said.3S that her.DAT.CL him.ACC.CL introduced.3P

'She_i said that they introduced him to her_{i/k}' / 'He_j said that they introduced him_{k/*j} to her'

(2) a. mu ipe oti sistinondas tu ton

me.DAT.CL said.3S that recommending him.DAT.CL him.ACC.CL

tha ton voithusa poli

would. him.ACC.CL help.1S a lot

'He_i said that, by introducing him_{k/*i} to him_{i/j}, I'd help him_i a lot'

(3) b. mu ipe oti sistinondas ton tu

me.DAT.CL said.3S that recommending him.ACC.CL him.DAT.CL

tha ton voithusa poli

would. him.ACC.CL help.1S a lot

He_i said that, by introducing him_i to him_k (also: him_{k/} to him_i), I'd help him_i a lot'

(4) Su tin efera? E fer'tin tu/mu ki esi tin epomeni fora / E fere mu ti/fer'tu ti ki esi

literal/*idiomatic

literal/idiomatic

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Ethnolects for political authorities in Ancient Greek dialects: linguistic and political identities

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This paper purports to be a contribution to cognitive ethnolinguistics, and anthropological linguistics (Kristiansen, Dirven, 2008; Geeraerts, Kristiansen, & Peirsman, 2010; Kronenfeld, Bennardo, de Munck, Fischer, 2011) by studying the vocabulary of political institutional structures and officers (Musolff, 2021) in Ancient Greek dialects.

It is common knowledge that cultural conceptualizations may vary among ethnic groups and Greeks were no exception. Their political and legal thought and practice were different. It is interesting therefore to study how their diverge collective political identities were constructed and expressed linguistically in the form of a recognizable ethnolinguistic repertoire. In our modern times a state may have as its head a president, a prime minister, a chancellor, a king and a few other political bodies. The Greek autonomous city-states could have a seemingly unlimited list of political titles. These different terms may be seen as meaningful symbols of their collective identities and representations. This linguistic particularism firstly functions as a powerful self reinforcing mechanism of the cultural and political cohesion, unity and identity of each city. The sociocentric nature of the cities therefore creates and is thereby sustained by a linguistically coherent terminology which marks a sharp opposition to that of another city. The etymologies moreover of these terms confirm the conceptual links between language and culture, law, religion and politics, and reveal the great differences in cultural cognition which is of an anthropological nature and has direct sociolinguistic repercussions.

The cognitive and ethnographic approach (Benor, 2010) adopted here shows that ancient Greeks had no common political and accordingly linguistic stereotypes. The range of lexical varieties in the political vocabulary among intergroup speakers of ancient Greece probably do not suggest different worldviews of the same social reality, but reveal entirely different political and social concepts. Such terms were not mere lexical differences, but different ethnolects (Eckert, 2008a, 2008b) which moreover represent not minor dialectal variations but separate, ethnic linguistic varieties. These speakers who lived in different political systems despite sharing the same 'ethnic' language adopted and retained distinct linguistic features, as strong indicators of a divergent political identity and as an indexical delineation of their

'ethnicity'. Socio-cognitive representations therefore and their corresponding linguistic variants may be related to ideological values.

Key words: cognitive ethnolinguistics, dialects, ethnolects, political institutions.

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Grammar in fantasy play in L1-Greek Child Speech

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Fantasy (pretend/symbolic) play has been prominent in theories of child cognitive development (Piaget 1962, Vygotsky 1967, Pellegrini 1985, Leslie 1987, Lillard 1993, Francis & Gibson 2022). Most studies converge to the conclusion that children are able to distinguish pretence from reality during the 2nd year of life, but the cognitive processes involved at each developmental stage are debatable (Leslie 1987). Fantasy play is associated with language development (e.g. early literacy and metalinguistic awareness, see Pellegrini & Galda 1982, 1991, Pellegrini 1984, Orr & Geva 2015). Garvey & Kramer (1989) distinguish two communicative levels in symbolic play: i) **enactment**, *i.e. role-playing* and, ii) **emplotment**, *i.e. staging the scene*.

In this study, we investigate the grammar employed by L1 Greek children while setting up the scene and giving instructions to each other. Moreover, we inspect the relationship (if any) between children's engagement to the symbolic play and higher level on comprehension and production of counterfactual forms (*i.e. future_{PARTICLE}+past*, Iatridou 2000, von Stechow & Iatridou 2022).

Our study is based on novel naturalistic data from 5 children, aged 2;7-6;4, recorded weekly during the period of 6 months. Our data reveal frequent use of *future_{PARTICLE}+past* in symbolic play (see e.g. (1, 2, 5)). For instance, 16/25 instances of the *future_{PARTICLE}* in CHILD4 are used to set up the roles in symbolic play. Moreover, older children use the expression *kano oti* 'do that' (3, 6), which conveys pretence and to a certain extent the meaning of non-actuality, referring to counterfactual worlds. Furthermore, in line with the finding in Garvey & Kramer (1989), we notice that the rate of modal expressions is higher in emplotment contexts. Finally, we find an increased number of (indirect) directive speech acts for CHILDREN 2, 3, 4 (e.g. 4) compared to the overall percentage, indicating a high degree of modality in symbolic play (cf. Georgalidou 2008). Overall, our findings indicate that children already from the age of 2;7 use representations of counterfactual constructions in symbolic play before employing them in other counterfactual situations (see also Amsel & Smalley 2000, Buchsbaum et. Al. 2012, Beck & Guthrie 2011).

TABLE1: Examples of role-play instructions in spontaneous L1-Greek production

Group1: Policeman setting	
CHILD4 5;7	(1) ce θa mu 'les 'oti θa a'fti 'θa ne i pina'ciða and FUT me say.IMPRF.PRES.2SG that FUT this FUT be the sign 'and you will be telling me that this will be the sign.'

CHILD4 5;7	(2) 'tora θa pro 'sperases to droxo'nomo ce θa 'su leje stop now FUT pass.PRF.PAST.2SG the traffic policeman and FUT you say.IMPFR.PAST.3SG stop 'now you would pass in front of the traffic policeman and he would tell you stop.'
CHILD4 5;7	(3) θa kanis 'oti 'eçis bi'stoli 'colas FUT do. PRES.2SG that have. 2SG gun also 'you will pretend that you have a gun also!'
Group1: Pirate setting	
CHILD4 5;7	(4) a'pano sto 'plio 'na se. oçi na 'kaθese. 'ime karxa'rias on the ship SUBJ be.2SG not SUBJ seat.PRF.PRES.2SG be.1SG shark 'Be on the ship! Do not seat!... I'm a shark!'
CHILD3 5;7	(5) θa 'nomiza 'oti 'isun yor'yonos. FUT think. PAST.1SG that be.PAST.2SG mermaid-MALE 'I would think that you were a mermaid.'
CHILD4 5;7	(6) e'yo θa 'kano 'oti 'ime I 'aŋjira. I FUT do.PRES.1SG that be.PRES.1SG the anchor 'I will pretend I am the anchor.'
Group2: Teacher setting	
CHILD2 3;7	(7) ze θa me 'les NAME! za'skala! neg FUT me call. PRES.2SG NAME teacher 'You won't call me NAME. TEACHER!!'



FIGURE1: *Proportion of Speech Act Categories (Assertions, Questions, Directives, Indirect Directives) and Modality Categories in the naturalistic data of 5 children. Percentages on the y-axis represent the ratio of occurrences in each category over all utterances produced by the child; overlaid numbers represent the absolute count of occurrences.*

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Ja particle as a flavor-restrictor in Greek directive utterances

Despina Oikonomou

It is well-known that imperatives vary in their interpretation conveying different functions such as command, advice, request, permission (see e.g. Wilson & Sperber 1988). The desired interpretation can be restricted in various ways including linguistic (i.e. explicit modifiers) and extralinguistic factors (prosody, face expressions and gestures). In this talk, we focus on the particle *ja* in Greek which can combine only with *direct directive speech acts*, in particular *imperatives* and root subjunctives as illustrated in (1):

- (1) a. Ja des afto to grama. b. Ja na do afto to grama.
Ja see.IMP.2SG this the letter ja SUBJ see.1SG this the letter
'Take a look at this letter.' 'Let me see this letter.'

The particle 'ja' is described in the Triantafyllidis Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek as a particle which can express encouragement/interest or threat/disapproval. Giannakidou & Mari (to appear) argue that 'ja' weakens the strength of imperative. We treat 'ja' as a directive speech act particle, whose main function is to restrict the context in a way that the directive speech act cannot be understood as *permission*, *invitation* or *advice*, without excluding a command interpretation.

Building on Kaufmann (2012, 2016), one of the preconditions which ensure the performative character of imperatives is that they occur in a practical context, in which is a salient *decision problem* under discussion. Kaufmann (2012, 2016, 2022) argues that the decision problem always concerns the *addressee* (cf. Kaufmann 2020). We argue that the main function of 'ja' is to indicate that the decision problem concerns the *speaker* and *not the addressee*. From this analysis, certain properties of the *ja*-directives follow: i) *ja* needs to be adjacent to the imperative or the subjunctive form, suggesting that it is base generated at the *speech act layer*. As illustrated in (3) a fronted focus or contrastive topic cannot precede *ja* (3b), whereas a hanging topic (HT) is possible (3c). ii) *ja*-directives can never answer a *permission-seeking* or an advice-seeking question (4,5) or function as invitations (6). By contrast, 'ja' is always felicitous when the directive answers the speaker's decision problem (7).

Assuming that the imperative moves to C_{imp} (Rivero & Terzi 1995, Han 2000, a.o.), we take 'ja' to be located at Spec,CP, contributing the underlined restriction in (2b).

- (2) a. [_{CP} **ja** C_{dir}-Verb [_{AspP} [_{VP}]]]^c
b. In context c in which there is a Decision Problem Δ, for an individual *i* & *i is the speaker*, the prejacent *p* provides a solution to *p*.

We further discuss how the analysis explains the limited distribution of ‘ja’ with 1st person subjunctives, which are productive only with certain verbs (i.e. *see, hear, rest, sit, think*).

- (3) a. Ja anikse to parathiro. b. *To parathiro_{FOC} ja anikse. c. To parathiro_{HT}, ja anikse to.
 Ja open.IMP the window the window ja open.IMP the window ja open.IMP it
 Open the window!

- (4) A: (Boro) na fao ena sokolataki? / Den boro na apofasiso an prepi na fao
 Can SUBJ eat.1SG a chocolate / not can SUBJ decide.1SG IF MUST SUBJ EAT
 Can I eat a chocolate?

B: (#Ja) fae.

Ja eat

- (5) A: Ti na kano gia na me sighoresi i Ana?
 What SUBJ do.1SG for SUBJ me forgive.3SG the Ana
 What can/should I do so that Ana forgives me?

B: (#Ja) partin ena tilefono.

ja take-her a phone

Call her.

- (6) (#Ja) fae ena sokolataki. Tha su aresun!
 ja eat.IMP a chocolate fut you like
 ‘Eat a chocolate! You will like them!’

- (7) Ja fae ena sokolataki. Thelo na do an su aresun.
 Ja eat.IMP a chocolate want.1SG SUBJ see.1SG if you like
 ‘Eat a chocolate. I want to see if you like them.’

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**Γλωσσική ετερότητα και εναλλαγή γλωσσικών κωδίκων:
Η περίπτωση της σλαβομακεδονικής γλώσσας στην Εορδαία Κοζάνης**

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Η περιοχή της Εορδαίας που χαρακτηρίζεται από γλωσσική ετερότητα παρουσιάζει γλωσσική συνύπαρξη της ελληνικής και σλαβομακεδονικής γλώσσας κυρίως σε σλαβόφωνους/ες ομιλητές/τριες της τρίτης ηλικίας.

Η διγλωσσία που παρατηρείται στην περιοχή συμβάλλει στην ανάπτυξη μιας μοναδικής γλωσσικής ταυτότητας. Οι κάτοικοι συχνά επιλέγουν ποια γλώσσα θα χρησιμοποιήσουν, ανάλογα με τον συνομιλητή ή το κοινωνικό πλαίσιο. Σε οικογενειακά περιβάλλοντα, κατά τη διάρκεια των γλωσσικών τους συνομιλιών, είναι σύνηθες το γλωσσικό φαινόμενο της εναλλαγής κωδίκων [code switching].

Εξετάζεται ο φυσικός λόγος των δίγλωσσων κατοίκων και μελετώνται δίγλωσσες συνομιλίες στο πλαίσιο συνεντεύξεων, στις οποίες παρατηρείται το φαινόμενο της εναλλαγής γλωσσικών κωδίκων. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, διερευνάται ο τρόπος που οι ομιλήτριες/ομιλητές χρησιμοποιούν τη διευρυμένη γλωσσική τους ικανότητα για να οργανώσουν τον λόγο τους, να αφηγηθούν, να δημιουργήσουν και να κατασκευάσουν τοπικές ταυτότητες διγλωσσίας (Fishman [1965] 2000, Gafaranga 2007, Georgalidou, Kaili & Celtek 2010, Γεωργαλίδου 2012, 2014).

Η έρευνα επικεντρώνεται στην αφηγηματική διάσταση δίγλωσσων συνομιλιών ανάμεσα σε ομιλήτριες/ομιλητές της σλαβόφωνης κοινότητας, οι οποίες/οι εναλλάσσουν, αναμειγνύουν και εισάγουν στον προφορικό τους λόγο στοιχεία τόσο της τοπικής σλαβομακεδονικής ποικιλίας, όσο και της τοπικής ποικιλίας της ελληνικής. Γίνεται ανάλυση αφηγηματικών αποσπασμάτων, τα οποία οργανώνονται (και) μέσω της εναλλαγής κώδικα στο πλαίσιο της ανάλυσης του αφηγηματικού λόγου και της ανάλυσης συνομιλίας (Auer 1995: 116). Εξετάζεται, επομένως, η συνολική αφηγηματική οργάνωση καθώς και οι επιμέρους αλληλουχίες στο πλαίσιο δίγλωσσων συνομιλιακών επεισοδίων και η δυναμική κατασκευή πτυχών της δίγλωσσας ταυτότητας των ομιλητριών/τών.

Αναφορικά με τη διαγλωσσικότητα [translanguaging] ως μια εναλλακτική προσέγγιση στην εναλλαγή και μείξη κωδίκων μελετάται η χρήση γλωσσικών στοιχείων τόσο από την ελληνική όσο και από τη σλαβομακεδονική σε ένα ενιαίο γλωσσικό περιβάλλον δημιουργώντας ένα υπερποίκιλο γλωσσικό μωσαϊκό.

Λέξεις κλειδιά: σλαβομακεδονική, δίγλωσσες συνομιλίες, ανάλυση δίγλωσσου λόγου, κοινωνιογλωσσολογία

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Subjunctive Mood in Complement Clauses: the case of ‘*pistevo*’ (believe)

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The topic: Under one line of approaches to mood distribution in complement clauses, indicative/subjunctive is selected by the semantics of the matrix predicate (Farkas 1992; Giannakidou 1998; Giorgi & Pianesi 1997 a.o.). However, we observe systematic mood flexibility for many predicates within a single language (see Giannakidou & Mari 2021). This paper is concerned with the Greek doxastic verb *pistevo* (‘believe’). *Pistevo* behaves differently from other flexible predicates in terms of mood selection. I propose that this type of variability is best understood within a commitment-based approach (Portner & Rubinstein 2012).

The empirical picture: Epistemic and doxastic verbs are reported to govern the indicative across languages in affirmative cases (see Portner 2018). However, as Giannakidou (2015) points out, the Greek verb ‘*pistevo*’ (believe) can combine with both indicative and subjunctive, as in (1), unlike other doxastic verbs like *theoro* (‘consider’) and *nomizo* (‘think’). When *pistevo* is combined with subjunctive, it acquires a bouletic flavor in addition to its doxastic meaning, which is supported by the fact that the prejacent can only express desired situations (1b). However, the bouletic component does not arise under negation (2a) and in 2nd person direct questions (2b). The questions that arise are the following: a) How can we account for the subjunctive in (2)? and b) Why is *pistevo* coerced into a bouletic predicate in affirmative cases when used with subjunctive (1b)?

Analysis: Farkas & Portner’s (2023) Gradable Commitment Hypothesis (which builds on a commitment-based approach by Portner & Rubinstein 2012) suggests that for predicates exhibiting relaxed mood switch, the higher the commitment (and thus, the likelihood) of the attitude holder to the prejacent, the higher the tendency for indicative. The reverse order holds for the subjunctive. Regarding (2), I propose that negative and interrogative environments license lower commitment interpretation, and hence fit nicely into F&P’s (2023) hypothesis. For (1), I argue that the ‘preference’ meaning in (1b) arises if we assume that commitment is not at-issue (Portner & Rubinstein 2012); instead, a bouletic component becomes salient (Giannakidou 2015).

Open questions and future work: I also discuss other environments, in which *pistevo* + *SUBJ* is not possible, such as the antecedent of conditionals and root subjunctives and imperatives (3). Although negative and interrogative environments allow for the attitude holder to express lower commitment to the prejacent, as shown in (2), (3) poses an extra puzzle regarding the properties of *pistevo*. I will discuss these environments for *pistevo* + *SUBJ* as distinct cases since other flexible predicates (*onirevome* ‘to dream’, *skeftome* ‘to be

Example sentences:

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Σπύρος Α. Μοσχονάς

Αθανάσιος Χ. Μπούτουρας (1881 – 1925;)

Ξεκινώντας να γράφω μια συγκριτική μελέτη των Ιστοριών του γλωσσικού ζητήματος, έπεσα πάνω στην αινιγματική φυσιογνωμία του Αθανασίου Χ. Μπούτουρα, συγγραφέα μιας σύντομης *Επισκοπήσεως της ιστορίας του γλωσσικού ζητήματος* (1919). Λίγα γνωρίζουμε γι' αυτόν τον εξ αποστάσεως συνοδοιπόρο των «μεταρρυθμιστών» του εκπαιδευτικού δημοτικισμού. Δεν έχω βρει φωτογραφία του ούτε νεκρολογία. Έχοντας επισκεφτεί τέσσερα διαφορετικά ληξιαρχεία, κατάφερα μόνο να προσδιορίσω με κάποια βεβαιότητα τον τόπο (Μπάλτζια, νυν Μελισσοχώρι Ωραιοκαστρου) και το έτος γεννήσεώς του (1881).

Στην ανακοίνωση αυτή παρουσιάζω όσα βιογραφικά και εργογραφικά στοιχεία έχω καταφέρει να συλλέξω για τον Αθανάσιο Μπούτουρα του Χρήστου. Κάποια βιογραφικά στοιχεία τα αποκαλύπτει ο ίδιος στα δημοσιευμένα έργα του (λ.χ., στη *Στοιχειώδη Θεωρίαν του περί των φιλολογικών μας τάσεων*, 1911, σσ. 34-35): άλλα είναι γνωστά κυρίως από τα υπομνήματά του προς τη Φιλοσοφική Σχολή του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών (δύο φορές υποψήφιος, το 1915 για την έδρα Γλωσσολογίας και το 1918 για την έδρα Μεσαιωνικής και Νεωτέρας Ελληνικής Γλώσσης – απορρίφθηκε και τις δύο φορές), από τις κρίσεις της επιτροπείας και τα πρακτικά της Φιλοσοφικής Σχολής. Ενδιαφέροντα βιογραφικά στοιχεία προκύπτουν και από την αλληλογραφία των δημοτικιστών (Ψυχάρη, Πάλλη, Φωτιάδη, Δέλτα, Τριανταφυλλίδη). Στην εργογραφία του περιλαμβάνεται και μία από τις πιο outspoken κριτικές στον Κοντισμό και στον Μιστριωτισμό, αλλά και στον «δημοτικιστικό Μιστριωτισμό, όστις θέλει να εφαρμόση την 'καθαράν δημώδη'» (*Οι εθνικοί και γλωσσικοί εφιάλται*, 1911, σ. 41).

Ενδεχομένως η ταπεινή καταγωγή του, ο εκλεκτισμός, ο κάπως ελιτίστικος επιστημονισμός του, η εριστικότητα του, η ρήξη του με το Πανεπιστήμιο, η κριτική του στις γλωσσικές ιδεολογίες καθαρευουσιάνων και δημοτικιστών, τις οποίες αντιμετώπιζε ως προ-επιστημονικές δοξασίες, η ανυποχώρητη στάση του απέναντι στην Κοινή Γνώμη του στέρησαν την ακαδημαϊκή καριέρα και δεν του επέτρεψαν να δικτυωθεί στον κύκλο των δημοτικιστών. Ο Χατζιδάκις τον αποκήρυξε, ενώ ο Τριανταφυλλίδης (*Αλληλογραφία*, σ. 220) τον θεωρούσε «χρησιμότατο για 'ελεύθερο σκοπευτή' σε κλεφτοπόλεμο», αλλά όχι ικανό για «ομαδική ενέργεια».

Πράγματι, ο Αθανάσιος Χ. Μπούτουρας αποτελεί περιθωριακή μορφή στην ιστορία του γλωσσικού ζητήματος. Όμως, όσο περισσότερα μαθαίνουμε για τον απόβλητο αυτόν τόσο καλύτερα κατανοούμε τις κοινωνικές και ιδεολογικές προϋποθέσεις υπό τις οποίες συντελέστηκε η δικτύωση όσων πρωταγωνίστησαν στο γλωσσικό ζήτημα. Από τη θέση του περιθωρίου στην οποία βρέθηκε ο Μπούτουρας μπορούμε να δούμε καθαρότερα όσα διαδραματίζονταν στο προσκήνιο.

Exploring Future-Shifted Interpretation in the Absence of Future Tense

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Abstract

In the present paper, I study the expression of future-shifted interpretation without the explicit use of the future tense in the sequence “main clause-*oti* subordinate clause”. To investigate this, I utilise a corpus-based approach. First, I retrieved data from the *Hellenic National Corpus* (<http://hnc.ilsp.gr>). After data wrangling and semasio-syntactic annotation, I constructed a corpus of approximately 50,000 words that includes syntactically and semantically annotated sequences. Key verbs examined include: *leo* (say), *anakoinono* (announce), *anangelo* (announce), *yposchomai* (promise), *dilono* (declare), *ypostirizo* (support/claim), *provlepo* (predict). Following this, I perform an exploratory data analysis on the *oti* corpus to uncover patterns and insights. The data is annotated and presented using *ellexis* (<http://ellexis.gr>).

The analysis is grounded in a corpus-based study where verbs such as *anakoinono* and *anangelo* allow for a posterior interpretation in relation to the main verb when used in the tense – grammatical aspect combination: present imperfective – present imperfective. The occurrence of future-shifted interpretation also depends on the lexical aspect of the main verb. Consider the sentence “O prothypourgos anangellei oti egkatalepei ti thesi tou” (The Prime Minister announces that he is stepping down from his position) in the following context, where the verb *anangelo* conveys an event expected to occur in the future. This assumption is further tested using temporal markers as tense diagnostics.

Context: The Prime Minister has announced his decision to step down, a move expected in the coming days that signals a major shift in the political landscape.

The importance of incorporating contextual and lexical factors, alongside morphosyntactic markers, to fully account for temporal interpretations is highlighted. Systematizing such conclusions can be applied in computational implementations, aiding in the development of resources for Greek. Understanding such issues in computational environments is crucial, as even the most advanced Large Language Models (LLMs) often overgeneralise the behavior of verbs like *anakoinono* and assume that other verbs, such as *ypostirizo*, function in the same way. However, *ypostirizo* serves as a counterexample in this study. Consider the sentence “*Ypostirizei oti pairnei tin apofasi avrio” (He claims that he is making the decision tomorrow) which is not grammatically accepted in Greek. This example is sourced from ChatGPT-4o.

This study points out the significance of deriving patterns and behaviors that can be utilised in computational applications, as exemplified by LLM’s overgeneralization that can lead to misinterpretations of verb behaviors in different contexts. In this study, we also

analyse data from LLMs and attempt to validate the accuracy of their interpretations in relation to the findings of the current research.

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Reading skills in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and children with
Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

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Abstract

Reading is the ability to read text, process it and understand its meaning, relying on two, interconnected abilities: word reading (being able to decode the symbols on the page) and language comprehension (being able to understand the meaning of the words and sentences). This study aims to highlight potential differences in reading skills between 10 Greek elementary students, 5 students with ADHD and 5 students with ASD matched on gender, IQ level and chronological age. For the purpose of the study, a test standardized in the Greek language was administered to all participants. The test consisted of 12 tasks assessing reading comprehension, decoding, morphology and reading fluency. The results of the study showed that the differences between children with ADHD and children with ASD were statistically significant in three out of the twelve tasks. More specifically, children with ADHD performed higher than children with ASD in all tasks but their performance was statistically significant higher only in the tasks examining decoding and reading comprehension. Our findings confirm previous research mainly conducted in the English language, however, since there is paucity of research in Greek, a language with numerous morphological and syntactical variations, more research is needed in order to replicate our findings and elucidate the difficulties children with ADHD and ASD face in reading in the Greek language.

Key words: ASD, ADHD, reading, decoding, morphology, syntax

Title: The role of multisensory deficits and language anxiety in L2 reading fluency of students with dyslexia.

Abstract:

Developmental Dyslexia is a learning disorder characterized by difficulty with the accuracy and fluency of word reading. It impacts language-related skills and affects 5–10% of school-aged children in UK (Peterson & Pennington, 2012). Yet, a universal agreement has not been reached on the causes of dyslexia. In explaining this, various multisensory deficits have been identified, including abnormal eye movements and attention span deficits (Premeti et al., 2022; Stein & Walsh, 1997) as well as auditory perceptual difficulties and the double deficit theory (Flanagan et al., 2024; Wimmer et al., 2000). Substantial progress has been made in dyslexia and first language (L1) acquisition field but research on second language (L2) learning and the emotional experiences of dyslexic L2 learners remains scarce. The present study examined how multisensory deficits, and language anxiety influence L2 reading competence of dyslexic readers. Forty L1 Greek students with dyslexia (10-12 years old) were participated in a multisensory training (visual and auditory stimuli). Training comprised of five trials and lasted for 45' per student. Half of the sample were tested on the visual task, and half on the auditory task. Both groups were compared to a control group. The training programme included two L2 English reading tasks as pre-test and post-test measurements to test improvement after training. After the training, an interview explored students' language anxiety in relation to L2 reading. Repeated measures ANOVA revealed significant improvement in the categories of identification errors and punctuation errors after the visual stimuli. Language anxiety was highly reported among participants and a link with phonological errors was identified. Students would make errors because of their anxiety but anxiety would also increase their determination to read better. Overall, the study showed that although dyslexic students experience reading difficulties, visual-specific intervention is likely to improve their reading fluency. The study offers new recommendations for supporting dyslexic students as frequently overlooked group within L2 research.

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Η ενίσχυση και ο μετριασμός στον ρευστό ρατσισμό:
Αναλύοντας μαθητικά κείμενα για τους/τις πρόσφυγες/ισσες

Νικολέττα Παναγάκη
Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών

Ως αντίδραση σε ρατσιστικά φαινόμενα, όπως οι φρικαλεότητες των ναζί, οι διακρίσεις εις βάρος των μαύρων, η παραβίαση των δικαιωμάτων των μεταναστών/τριών-προσφύγων/ισσών και κάθε είδους διάκριση και κατάχρηση εξουσίας, αναδύθηκε ο αντιρατσισμός. Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, ο αντιρατσιστικός λόγος στοχεύει στην αντίσταση ενάντια σε κάθε είδους διάκριση και κατάχρηση εξουσίας. Μέσω του αντιρατσιστικού λόγου, ασκούνται πιέσεις ώστε να περιοριστούν τα φαινόμενα ρατσισμού σε κοινωνικό και θεσμικό επίπεδο, επιχειρείται η αποφυσικοποίηση των ανισοτήτων και επιδιώκεται η αποδόμηση των στερεοτύπων μέσω της εκπαίδευσης. Αν και ο αντιρατσιστικός λόγος διαδίδεται όλο και περισσότερο, ρατσιστικές πρακτικές εξακολουθούν να λαμβάνουν χώρα σε ποικίλα πλειονοτικά περιβάλλοντα, όπως, μεταξύ άλλων, η εκπαίδευση (van Dijk 2021). Έτσι, συχνά παρατηρείται η συνύπαρξη του ρατσιστικού με τον αντιρατσιστικό λόγο που δημιουργεί ένα νέο αμφίσημο είδος ρατσισμού, τον *ρευστό ρατσισμό* (liquid racism, Weaver 2011). Ο ρευστός ρατσισμός προωθεί συγκαλυμμένα τον ρατσισμό, ελίσσεται και προσαρμόζεται ενισχύοντας με διάφορους τρόπους τη γλωσσική και πολιτισμική ομοιογένεια (βλ. Αρχάκης 2020: 60-61).

Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τα παραπάνω, στην παρούσα εισήγηση το ενδιαφέρον μου εστιάζεται στο σύγχρονο ελληνικό σχολείο και στόχος μου είναι να μελετήσω κατά πόσο οι μαθητές/τριες Ε' και ΣΤ' τάξης αναπαράγουν τον ρευστό ρατσισμό αναφορικά με τους/τις νεοεισερχόμενους/ες πρόσφυγες/ισσες. Αξιοποιώντας εργαλεία των *Κριτικών Σπουδών Λόγου* και συγκεκριμένα τη *Λογοϊστορική Προσέγγιση* (Reisigl & Wodak 2016), επιδιώκω να εξετάσω με ποιο τρόπο οι *στρατηγικές ενίσχυσης και μετριασμού*, μεταξύ άλλων στρατηγικών λόγου, συμβάλλουν στη διαμόρφωση αμφισημιών που φυσικοποιούν τον ρευστό ρατσισμό.

Από την ανάλυση διαπίστωσα ότι οι μαθητές/τριες αναπαράγουν σε μεγάλο βαθμό τον ρευστό ρατσισμό όταν τοποθετούνται υπέρ των προσφύγων/ισσών. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, χρησιμοποιούν στρατηγικές ενίσχυσης, από τη μία, για να δώσουν έμφαση στην προβληματικοποίηση και/ή στη θυματοποίηση των προσφύγων/ισσών και, από την άλλη, για να υπογραμμίσουν την επιβολή του αντιρατσιστικού λόγου όχι ως συνειδητής επιλογής, αλλά ως επιβεβλημένης συνθήκης. Επιπλέον, οι μαθητές/τριες χρησιμοποιούν στρατηγικές μετριασμού είτε για να δικαιολογήσουν τις ρατσιστικές πρακτικές εις βάρος των προσφύγων/ισσών είτε για να μετριάσουν τις κατά τα άλλα αντιρατσιστικές δηλώσεις υπέρ των προσφύγων/ισσών. Τα παραπάνω ευρήματα μπορούν να συμβάλουν στη

συνειδητοποίηση του υπόρρητου τρόπου με τον οποίο η ενίσχυση και ο μετριασμός εξυπηρετούν τον ρευστό ρατσισμό και να αναδείξει την αναγκαιότητα αναστοχασμού πάνω σε τέτοιου είδους παραδείγματα.

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Chiara Monaco

The Aeolodoric Theory: between ideology and 'language planning'

This paper explores an influential 19th-century theory, called Aeolodoric theory, which posits that Modern Greek emerged from the ancient Aeolic and Doric dialects, suggesting that the linguistic features of Modern Spoken Greek have existed since antiquity. The theory, which took the form of a grammar entitled *The Grammar of Aeolodoric*, framed Modern Greek not as an independent language system but as a collection of linguistic "survivals" from a prestigious ancient past. While previous studies (e.g., Calizopoulou-Papagiorgou 1991, 2011) have examined the theory's legacy and its influence on later perspectives -particularly through its emphasis on archaisms (e.g., Hatzidakis 1881, Thumb 1912, Trintafillidis 1938, and Tsopanaki)- its role as a bridge between ancient linguistic thought and modern approaches, as well as its contribution to legitimizing certain vernacular features, has largely been overlooked.

This paper analyzes how the Aeolodoric theory addressed the prestige of Modern Greek and sought to legitimize vernacular forms by grounding them in ancient dialects. This dual and seemingly contradictory approach reflects the ambivalence of the time and the complex understanding of the relationship between Ancient and Modern Greek, as conceptualized by participants in the early Modern Greek language debate. Two key elements will be explored: First, the Grammar of Aeolodoric was the earliest to legitimize certain forms of Modern Greek. For example, although the future form θα γράψω had been attested long before the compilation of this grammar and was discussed in other vernacular grammars (Manolessou 2012), this grammar was the first to present it as the sole future form of Modern Greek. Second, it retains certain archaic features, such as the so-called Aeolic accusative in -αῖς (e.g., καλαῖς in place of καλές in Modern Greek), which persisted in more recent vernacular grammars written by Greeks. This study will investigate how the grammar reconciled these two aspects and its influence on contemporary language.

By examining the ideological and linguistic foundations of the Aeolodoric theory, this paper assesses its impact not only on the ideological debates surrounding the prestige of Modern Greek but also on actual language usage. The analysis of the linguistic phenomena described in the grammar provides valuable insights into the formation of the vernacular language, the balance between spoken and archaic forms, and how Greek grammarians addressed key features of Modern Greek. These findings shed light on speakers' perceptions of linguistic innovations and the role of grammar in shaping language evolution.

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Η δίωξη λόγω μαγείας ως μέρος του αιτήματος διεθνούς προστασίας και ασύλου: στα σύνορα του πολιτισμικού και του πολιτικού

Το ζήτημα της μαγείας στον λόγο των αιτούντων/αιτουσών άσυλο, ιδιαιτέρως στους/στις καταγόμενους/ες από την υποσαχάρια Αφρική, αναδύεται συχνά, είτε ως μέρος των αφηγήσεών τους χωρίς να είναι άμεσα συνυφασμένο με το αίτημα προστασίας είτε ενίοτε ως κεντρικό τους αίτημα για την αναζήτηση ασύλου, χωρίς ωστόσο πάντοτε να φτάνει ως τέτοιο στον φάκελο που κατατίθεται για το άσυλο. Αφορά τους/τις αιτούντες/αιτούσες άσυλο που έχουν υποστεί βία και συχνά απειλή ζωής είτε ως στόχοι της κακόβουλης μαγείας είτε έχοντας κατηγορηθεί οι ίδιοι ως μάγοι-μάγισσες (Geschiere 1997, Beneduce 2018, Luongo 2020).

Η παρούσα ομιλία θα εξετάσει τις στάσεις επαγγελματιών και συγκεκριμένα δικηγόρων και επαγγελματιών ψυχικής υγείας, που εργάζονται με πρόσφυγες, σε σχέση με το σύνθετο αυτό ζήτημα της επίκλησης της μαγείας ως αιτίας δίωξης και βίας εις βάρος των ανθρώπων αυτών και ως λόγου για αίτημα ασύλου.

Ποιο ρόλο μπορεί να παίξει στην ψυχοθεραπεία το άνοιγμα στο υπερφυσικό αφήγημα ως αιτία του πόνου και του τραύματος (Schoretsanitis & Riza 2024); Ποιο ρόλο μπορεί αυτό το αφήγημα να παίξει στη συγκρότηση του αιτήματος ασύλου; Για παράδειγμα, η αναδιατύπωση του υπερφυσικού αφηγήματος με όρους αφήγησης έμφυλης βίας, παιδικής κακοποίησης, πατριαρχικής βίας και μισογυνισμού, φαίνεται να είναι μια συχνή προσέγγιση στη διαχείριση του αιτήματος ασύλου (Lawrence 2018), με την σκέψη ότι αυτά έχουν μεγαλύτερη αξιοπιστία για τους χειριστές του ασύλου, οι οποίοι δεν έχουν την κατάρτιση ούτε ευαισθητοποίηση για τέτοια θέματα ώστε να έχουν μια συμπεριληπτική αντιμετώπιση, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την πολιτισμική ποικιλομορφία (Luongo 2020).

Χρησιμοποιώντας το θεωρητικό πλαίσιο της γλωσσικής ανθρωπολογίας και μέσα από την Ανάλυση Λόγου συνεντεύξεων δικηγόρων και επαγγελματιών ψυχικής υγείας που εργάζονται με πρόσφυγες, σε συνδυασμό με τις σημειώσεις από παρακολούθηση συνεδριών επαγγελματιών και προσφύγων, κατά την εθνογραφική έρευνα πεδίου που διεξάγω, θα εξεταστούν οι στάσεις των επαγγελματιών απέναντι στο σύνθετο αυτό ζήτημα ασύλου-μαγείας. Θα συζητηθούν επίσης ζητήματα που ανακύπτουν σε σχέση με τον δυτικό λόγο και την ‘αποικιοκρατικού’ χαρακτήρα πρόσληψη του μη-δυτικού λόγου (Lawrance 2018), σε σχέση με τον κυρίαρχο λόγο της μοντερνικότητας και τους καλυμμένους αλλά υπαρκτούς «μη ορθολογικούς» λόγους και όψεις της (Beneduce 2018, Lawrance 2018), μέσα από τα οποία

εντέλει αναδεικνύεται το ζήτημα της μαγείας ως πολιτικό ίσως περισσότερο από ό,τι η πολιτισμική του αφετηρία.

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Arguments from Diachrony and Dialectology regarding the Analysis of Finite Complementation in Modern Greek

BRIAN D. JOSEPH

It is well known that Modern Greek subordinate clauses, including control structures (see (1)), subject clauses (2), object clauses (3), and various adverbial clauses (4), allow only verbs with full marking for the person and number of the subject, as well as voice and aspect, and in some instances, tense too. Moreover, this situation clearly is a change away from Ancient Greek subordination, in that the ancient language allowed the use of infinitives in such contexts, i.e. verbal forms marked for voice and aspect but not for person and/or number. In all of the constructions in (1)-(4). Ancient Greek would have used infinitives:

For the most part, not surprisingly, analysts over the years have treated the Modern Greek situation as showing that only finite verbs can occur in complement structures, again thus recognizing a change in the syntax of the verbal system between Ancient and Modern Greek, namely the loss of the infinitive and its replacement by finite verbal forms.

However, Miller 2002 argues that the ostensible finite complement-clause verbs that occur in control structures in Modern Greek are actually to be analyzed as personal infinitives, analogous to those found in Portuguese. That is, for Miller, whose analysis has never been challenged or refuted, the categorial status of the complement verb is unchanged between Ancient and Modern Greek, and the difference between these two stages of the language lies in a change in the ability of the infinitive to support person and number marking.

Miller's analysis fails on morphological grounds in that the Modern Greek subordinate verb forms like those in (1)-(4) are not composed of an infinitive + person/number endings but rather are aspectual stem + endings (e.g. $\phi\upsilon\gamma-$ + $-\omega$ / $\zeta\eta\sigma-$ + $-\omega$). However, further and even stronger counter-arguments can be given. I thus offer here these further arguments against Miller, using data from the historical development within Greek of deliberative questions with infinitives and subjunctives and from Modern Greek dialectology.

In particular it is clear that the same form, an inflected, i.e. finite, subjunctive in Ancient Greek occurs in deliberative questions, both independent ones with an implicit (understood) controlling verb such as ASK (see (5a)), and dependent ones with the overt controlling verb $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ (see (5b)) and these correspond to Modern Greek subordinate verbs in the same deliberative structures with $\nu\alpha$ + a finite verb (see (5cd)). Similar facts can be seen in temporal clauses with $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$ 'before'. The structural continuity over time evident here shows these modern verbs to be indeed finite; treating them as Miller does misses the parallelism.

From a dialectological perspective too, Miller's analysis also fails. Sitaridou 2014 shows that Romeyka, a Pontic dialect still spoken in eastern Turkey, actually has inflected infinitives clearly built on inherited infinitives with past-tense personal endings added, e.g. *ipina* (i.e., INF $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu-$ + 1SG $-\alpha$), thus quite unlike Miller's putative standard Greek "inflected infinitives".

EXAMPLE SENTENCES AND REFERENCES

- (1) Control clauses: Προσπάθησα **να φύγω** από δουλειά νωρίς.
'I tried to leave work early'
- (2) Subject clauses: Θα μ' αρέσει να επισκεφτώ την Αγγλία.
'To visit England will please me'
- (3) Object clauses: Υποσχέθηκα **να φύγω** από δουλειά νωρίς.
'I promised to leave work early'
- (4) a. Purpose clauses: Τρώγω για **να ζήσω**
'I eat in order to live'
- b. Result clauses: Έφυγα νωρίς ώστε **να φτάσω** σπίτι στην ώρα
'I left early so as to arrive home on time'
- (5) a. AGrk: Τι ποιήσω
what do.SUBJ.1SG
'What am I to do?' (= what (that).I.do)
- b. MGrk: Τι να κάνω
what that do.1SG
'What am I to do?' (= what that I.do)
- c. AGrk: Τι θέλετε ποιήσω
what want.2PL do.SUBJ.1SG
'What do you want me to do?' (= what do you want (that).I.do)
- d. MGrk: Τι θέλετε να κάνω
what want.2PL do.SUBJ.1SG
'What do you want me to do?' (= what do.you.want that-I.do)

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Ancient and Modern Perspectives on Doric Dialect: Between Linguistics and Ideology

This paper explores the unique linguistic status of the Doric dialect from both ancient and modern perspectives, emphasizing its influence on the study of Greek dialectology. Contemporary scholars are particularly fascinated by Doric due to its wide geographic variation, its resilience through the Hellenistic period and into the modern Tsakonian dialect, and its prominent use in literary genres. This prominence has shaped the description of certain features as inherently Doric, such as the so-called Doric *alpha* (Cassio 2016: *passim*). Scholarly interest in Doric is further accompanied by an ideological dimension that underscores the special role of the dialect throughout the history of Greek. In the 19th-century debate over the origins of Modern Greek, Doric held a significant place. Modern Greek was often perceived as “mostly Doric and in part Aeolic” (see Christopoulos’ *The Grammar of Aeolodoric*), based on the assumption that it derived primarily from the Peloponnesian dialect (see Mackridge 2009). This theory, likely driven by a desire to contrast it with Attic (the dialect traditionally associated with Ancient Greek), echoes ancient linguistic theories that positioned Doric as a central and often dominant dialect. In ancient metalinguistic texts, Doric was uniquely subject to geographic subdivisions and frequently opposed to the Ionic-Attic group in a contrastive relationship (e.g. Doric $\bar{\alpha}$ interpreted as an evolution from the Attic-Ionic η), while also being commonly employed in literary characterizations (see Colvin 1999; Willi 2012).

This paper aims to compare both ancient and modern perceptions of Doric with its actual linguistic use, addressing persistent “false myths” about the dialect. We will explore how these perceptions evolved over time, focusing on factors such as literary usage, opposition to the Ionic-Attic dialect group, and specific dialectal features that appear to have shaped the understanding of Doric. Two features that have received particular attention in metalinguistic sources will be central to this analysis: a-stem genitives in $-\alpha$ and $-\bar{\alpha}\nu$ (φύσει Δωρικά, Tribulato 2021: 367) and *Severior* compensatory lengthening in o-stem genitives (see Abbenes 1996). Why did these features attract so much attention? Was it because they diverged significantly from “the norm” and lacked shared or “koinoi” elements? Did they hold the same status of “dialect stereotypes” in metalinguistic sources, even if they had quite a different distribution in primary sources? To answer these questions, we will compare metalinguistic sources (primarily Imperial and Byzantine grammatical treatises, e.g. Apollonius Dyscolus and Gregory of Corinth) with literary evidence, examining how these two types of sources influenced each other and analysing why and how certain dialectal traits came to be regarded as particularly representative of the dialect. This analysis highlights

Doric's enduring influence in the history of Greek and draws parallels with the linguistic dominance of Attic over time.

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Indexical Fields and Ancient Greek Dialects: Epigrams as a case study

In a recent analysis of sociolinguistic variation, Eckert (2008: 454) asserts that “the meanings of variables are not precise or fixed but rather constitute a field of potential meanings – an indexical field, or constellation of ideologically related meanings, any one of which can be activated in the situated use of the variable.” Building on this framework, I propose that the concept of indexical fields (Bentein 2019) provides valuable insights into the usage and meaning of dialect variation and mixture in Ancient Greek. As a case study, I provide the first dialect analysis of Hellenistic inscribed epigrams from two neighbouring regions, Asia Minor Ionia (56 inscriptions) and Rhodes (39 inscriptions), and I identify patterns of dialectal variation and their connection to local contexts. Epigrams are particularly suited to this analysis since previous research indicates that local dialects can be traced in the local poetic production (Alonso Déniz 2018; Dobias-Lalou 2018). My findings demonstrate that dialect features acquired both broad cultural meanings and local meanings within specific communities of practice. In both regions, epigrams reveal dialectal variation that aligns with genre-specific patterns, such as the presence of Ionic and Doric features, often mixed (Gutzwiller 2014; Coughlan 2016). However, the frequency, co-occurrence patterns, and distribution of Doric and Ionic in the two areas show that they indexed different meanings. In Rhodes, Doric features are more prevalent (e.g., Doric $\bar{\alpha}$ appears in 64% of epigrams versus 50% in Asia Minor), correspond to features resilient to Koine Greek (e.g. a-stem genitives in - α and - $\bar{\alpha}\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, - $\tau\iota$ /- $\nu\tau\iota$ verb endings, $\pi\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}\kappa\alpha$, cf. Bubeník 1989), and are frequently found in epigrams featuring Rhodians (14/21); this indicates an association with local identity and pride. Conversely, Ionic features are scattered across epigrams and are likely employed for their “poetic” quality; Ionic η is attested in funerary epigrams only, reflecting an association with the genres of Epic and Elegy. In contrast, Asia Minor Ionia displays a higher frequency of Ionic features (e.g., Ionic η is present in 84% of epigrams versus 46% in Rhodes) and other epic-Ionic traits (0.8 per verse versus 0.6 in Rhodes). While Ionic features were not resilient to Koine in the area, their usage is linked to the Homeric tradition, central to the local cultural identity (Staab 2018). Doric features in this region are rare and mostly drawn from literary Doric (e.g., $\tau\epsilon\bar{\upsilon}$ and $\tau\acute{o}\kappa\alpha$); Doric $\bar{\alpha}$ often appears in epigrams for statesmen or victors, which suggests that it was used to signal a certain military superiority rather than Doric ethnicity, as in Rhodes. I finally argue that some of these meanings align with and anticipate interpretations found in later literary exegesis, discussed in Tribulato (2019). I further reflect on the wider implications of applying the framework of indexicalities to the relationship between dialect features and literary genres and their diachronic shift.

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The indicative beyond assertion: factors affecting its use in describing non-facts

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It is interesting to note that general discussions of Mood distinctions do not discuss the content of the Indicative in any detail (e.g. Palmer 2001; Rothstein & Thieroff 2010). Yet, a general notion of the Indicative as the expression of zero-modality, factivity, actuality, assertion etc. has been taken for granted in many descriptions of Mood across languages, not excluding Greek, as shown for example in the description of Holton et al. (2012: 266), according to whom “the indicative is normally used for describing facts”. The paper deals with those instances that seem to evade this definition, i.e. cases in which unambiguous indicative verb forms are used to describe non-facts.

Given the great diversity of apparent counterexamples to this generalization, a first step calls for a classification of the relevant data in terms of distinct factors, whether morpho-syntactic or discourse-driven.

A major factor involves the distinction between main and subordinate clauses; it has often been noted in both traditional and more recent descriptions that the true value of Mood distinctions is shown in their main clause occurrences (as is obvious in the case of imperatives, directive subjunctives, prohibitives etc.). In this sense, it may appear that indeed the indicative is rightly seen as the mood of assertion and actuality. However, it is not the case that actuality, assertion etc. are necessarily linked with main clause uses or that, by contrast, subordination necessarily correlates with non-actuality (as is obviously the case in most of the uses of causative and adversative subordinate clauses – e.g. clauses introduced by *epiōi/jati* or *eno/molonoti* in Greek). It is easily shown that the use of Indicative to refer to information that the speaker considers true is not restricted to main clauses. Moreover, the types of the relevant subordinate clauses seem to be consistent with cross-linguistic expectations.

More importantly, a number of main clause uses of the Indicative seem to express modality, non-actuality etc. in more or less systematic ways, that will be identified and classified. Again, cross-linguistic assumptions regarding the interaction of T-A-M categories and the properties of particular predicates can account for most of the non-assertive or ‘modal’ uses of main clause indicatives. These include cases that can be described as epistemic (as in (1)), evidential/quotative (as in (2)), mirative (as in (3)), directive (as in (4)) and conditional/potential (as in (5)). Regarding subordinate clause uses which may involve non-actuality (or even counterfactuality), some ‘constructional’ approach may appear to be

called for, again taking into account well-established predictions regarding particular cases, such as conditionals (as in (5)) or dubitatives (as in (6)).

Overall, the exact conditions which allow for an Indicative verb to describe non-facts (or allow speakers to refer to situations without commitment to their actuality) will be identified, calling for a modification of the common perception of the Indicative prototype.

Examples:

- (1) *θα kimate ke ðen mas akui* 'S/he must be asleep and cannot hear us.'
- (2) *exi, lei, pola lefta* 'S/he has, allegedly, a lot of money.'
- (3) *ðen kseri pu vriskete?!* 'S/he doesn't know where s/he is?!'
- (4) *trexume tora!* 'Let's run now!'
- (5) *an ixan xrimata, tha pandrevondan* 'If they had money, they would get married.'
- (6) *anarotieme an/mipos perase* 'I wonder whether s/he has passed.'

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Linguistics meets arithmetic: The grammar of numbers in Greek

Vassilios Spyropoulos & George Tsoulas

In this paper we investigate the grammar of number terms in Greek, focusing on the form and the distribution of their “abstract” and “enumerating” (following Wu’s 2024 terminology) functions. Cross-linguistically, numerals have been reported to have two main functions (Greenberg 1978, Rothstein 2017, Wągiel & Caha 2021, Wu 2024, a.o.): (a) the “enumerating” (alternatively “concrete-counting” or “object-counting”) function is used when enumerating the entities designated by the noun, and (b) the “abstract” (alternatively “singular term” or “abstract-counting”), refers to an abstract mathematical entity and is used in counting, arithmetical operations, room numbers, decimal numbers, years, phone numbers, fractions, etc. Whereas languages like English utilize the same numeral form for both functions, other languages have distinct forms for each function, namely, one “absolute” for the “abstract” function and one “contextual” for the enumerating function. Greek is among these languages; however, this differentiation does not exist for all numbers but for some:

	ABSOLUTE	CONTEXTUAL		
		MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1	ena	enas	mia	ena
2	ōio	ōio	ōio	ōio
3	tria	tris	tris	tria
4	tesera	teseris	teseris	tesera
5	pente	pente	pente	pente
...
200	ōjakosia	ōjakosi	ōjakoses	ōjakosia
300	triakosia	triakosi	triakoses	triakosia
...
1000	xilia	xilii	xilies	xilia
2000	ōio xiliaðes	ōio xiliaðes	ōio xiliaðes	ōio xiliaðes
3000	tris xiliaðes	tris xiliaðes	tris xiliaðes	tris xiliaðes

Greek seems to obviate Greenberg’s (1978) universal generalization #51 “The existence of a separate absolute form for a particular numerical value implies its existence for the next lower value”, since 2 with the same numeral forms lies in between 1 and 3 which have two numeral forms. Significantly, there are various approaches regarding the morphosyntactic

shape and the distribution of the relevant forms. Greenberg (1978) states that the two forms are regulated by their “use” implying the morphosyntactic contexts. Wu (2024) based on evidence from Mandarin claims that they two forms are suppletive, i.e. they expone the same morphosyntactic structure and their distribution is regulated by morphophonology depending on the phonological manifestation of the relevant morphosyntactic context; crucially the “absolute” form is the elsewhere exponent. Wągiel & Caha (2021) offer a typology of numeral forms and propose that the contextual form can be syncretic with, suppletive to, or morphologically more complex than the absolute form. We will discuss Greek data with respect these approaches to both the morphosyntactic shapes as well as the distribution of the numeral forms. First, based on the morphological make-up of the relevant forms and the observation that the absolute form is the same as the neuter contextual form we will claim that, indeed, the contextual form is more complex than the absolute, but not in terms of the morphological shape, but regarding the specification of the relevant morphological exponents. Second, the distribution of the absolute vs. the contextual form seems not to be regulated by morphophonological reasons, i.e., by means of the phonological exponence of the relevant context, but rather by the morphosyntactic content of this context. In relation to this, we will discuss arithmetic operations and the form numerals take in these operations. We focus on multiplication which uses /i/ or the two numbers in juxtaposition. We will propose that /i/ in this case is the plural definite determiner revealing an underlying structure best expressed using Kayne's (2005 et seq.) device of empty nouns realizing syntactically active semantic features. The proposed structure is roughly (1):

(1) [dyo [FORES/TIMES]][i [pente] [MONADES/UNITS]]

Furthermore, in this environment the contextual form is used instead of the expected absolute as the structure predicts. Based on these observations, we will propose full morphosyntactic structures of numerical expressions in Greek, which involve the same morphosyntactic environment for both the absolute and contextual forms and accommodates their relevant morphological complexity by means of the exponence of number and gender, and we will attribute their distributional pattern in terms of the morphosyntactic exponence (the content) of this environment.

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G-RAG: A Retrieval Augmented Educational Assistant for Greek

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Generative AI, particularly Large Language Models (LLMs), has a profound impact across various domains, including the humanities and fine arts, applied sciences, and software engineering. A common approach to leveraging an LLM is developing a conversational assistant that provides guidance through dialogue-based interaction with users. Applications such as GitHub Copilot are already prevalent in the market. The benefits of these applications extend into education, where publishers are creating smart assistants for university and school textbooks to facilitate learning and enhance accessibility for the public.

Another area of interest is Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG), which aims to reduce the costs associated with fine-tuning foundation models or training LLMs from scratch. By combining Information Retrieval (IR) methods, such as search engines and advanced data representation structures like knowledge graphs, along with vector semantics and linear algebra, RAG pipelines seek to equip foundation models with context awareness, thereby minimizing the likelihood of hallucinations and incorrect answers.

This study focuses on developing and evaluating G-RAG: a Retrieval Augmented educational assistant for the Greek language. The development process involves three main steps. First, we will select, compile, and preprocess a representative Greek language corpus, primarily consisting of educational textbooks and encyclopedic sources. We will explore open-source options and various methods for parsing, chunking, and normalizing the data.

The second step entails creating a highly functional search engine (Retriever component) for Greek, alongside selecting or training an efficient embedding model. We will examine both keyword and vector search options, as well as hybrid search methods. The Retriever component will be enhanced through keyword extraction techniques, such as named entity recognition.

The final step involves extensive testing of the combined Retriever and LLM synthesizer (Generator component) on a wide range of questions of varying difficulty, supported by empirical analysis and quantitative performance metrics. The application will also be demonstrated through a user-friendly interface that allows users to input natural language prompts.

Working with and for Greek Language resources in Postgraduate Degrees at the University of the Aegean

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Language resources undoubtedly help with the preservation of endangered languages. In this context, incorporating language resources into postgraduate degrees, on one hand, effectively bridges the gap between the theoretical study of language and its practical applications and, on the other hand, students, by developing new Resources or enhancing existing ones, advance research in the field. To effectively incorporate language resources into Postgraduate Programmes, courses should encourage students to engage in projects that involve the creation, enhancement, annotation or application of language resources. We have applied this reasoning to specific courses within three Postgraduate Programmes that lead to Master of Arts (MA) Degrees (90 ECTS) at the *School of Humanities* at the *University of the Aegean*: the Interdepartmental Programme "Analysis and Teaching of First and Second/Foreign Language" offered by the *Department of Mediterranean Studies: Archaeology, Linguistics, International Relations* and the *Department of Primary Education*, the "Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean" and the "Ancient Theatre: Educational & Literary Approaches" both offered by the *Department of Mediterranean Studies: Archaeology, Linguistics, International Relations*.

Within the syllabus of the course "Corpus Applications in Language Teaching" of the MA Programme "Analysis and Teaching of First and Second/Foreign Language", students are introduced to language resources, focusing on Corpora for Teaching and Learner Corpora. Students are asked to contribute to the construction of a Greek Learner Corpus for students of Greek as their first language or a Greek Learner Corpus for students of Greek as their second or foreign language, as well as to perform part-of-speech tagging of the transcribed language material. Another assignment offers students a choice between incorporating language resources into a language teaching scenario or exploring a research issue. Students of the MA Programme "Ancient Theatre: Educational & Literary Approaches" who take the course "Processing the Language of Ancient Drama" are introduced to language resources for the study of Ancient Greek Drama. Students have contributed to the construction of the *Corpus of Ancient Greek Dramaturgy*, which has been uploaded to the National Infrastructure for Language Resources & Technologies *CLARIN:EL*, and they are also involved in the part-of-speech tagging of Ancient Greek Drama. Moreover, they explore a research issue on Ancient Greek Drama that involves corpus processing methodology. Students of the MA Programme "Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean" who take the course "Digital Language Resources for Archaeognostic Sciences" learn about the necessity of language resources for contemporary Archaeognostic and Archaeological Sciences. Students perform part-of-speech tagging on texts in Ancient Greek and write a report on a research subject of their choice, incorporating the construction, processing or application of language resources. In all the aforementioned courses, a hands-on presentation of the National Infrastructure for language resources & Technologies *CLARIN:EL* and the Research Infrastructure Network for

the Humanities *DARIAH-GR* is given. Several diploma theses that incorporate language resources have been successfully completed in all three MA Programmes.

Νεολογισμοί της Νέας Ελληνικής: Σώμα Εποπτείας και Αυτόματη Ταξινόμηση Κειμενικών Ειδών

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Ακαδημία Αθηνών & Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο

Στο πρώτο μέρος της ανακοίνωσης θα γίνει η παρουσίαση του ψηφιακού περιβάλλοντος ημιαυτόματης καταγραφής και κειμενικής κατηγοριοποίησης νεολογισμών της Ελληνικής, το οποίο αφορά στον εντοπισμό, τη γλωσσολογική/κειμενική ταξινόμηση και την παρακολούθηση στον χρόνο και στα περιβάλλοντα χρήσης, ελληνογενών και ξενόγλωσσων νεολογισμών βάσει ενός δυναμικού Σώματος Εποπτείας Νεολογισμών. Για την ανίχνευση των νεολογισμών πραγματοποιείται καθημερινά με αυτοματοποιημένο τρόπο συλλογή άρθρων από διαδικτυακές εκδόσεις 8 εφημερίδων μεγάλης κυκλοφορίας. Τα δεδομένα συλλέγονται μέσω λογισμικού crawler και αποθηκεύονται σε μια σχεσιακή βάση δεδομένων. Στη συνέχεια, εφαρμόζονται τεχνικές αυτόματης επεξεργασίας φυσικής γλώσσας και εξάγονται υποψήφιοι νεολογισμοί προς χειρωνακτική αποδελτίωση. Οι λεξικές μονάδες που εμπίπτουν σε συγκεκριμένα κριτήρια καταχωρίζονται στη βάση δεδομένων

Κύριος σκοπός της έρευνας που βρίσκεται εν εξελίξει είναι η οργάνωση/ταξινόμηση των κειμένων εμφάνισης νεολογισμών ανά κειμενικό είδος, όπως αυτό ορίζεται στη μελέτη Χριστοφίδου 2018. Ενδεικτικά κειμενικά είδη για τον δημοσιογραφικό λόγο: ενημερωτικό άρθρο, άρθρο γνώμης, ρεπορτάζ, προσωπική συνέντευξη, επιστολή φορέα κ.ά. Με αυτή την προσέγγιση θα καταστεί δυνατόν να ερευνηθεί ο συσχετισμός ειδών νεολογισμού και κειμενικών ειδών εμφάνισης ώστε να υπάρξουν συμπεράσματα ως προς τη δυναμική της γλωσσικής χρήσης των νεολογισμών.

Λόγω του όγκου των δεδομένων θα επιδιώξουμε τη χρήση της Μηχανικής Μάθησης ώστε να αποκτήσουμε εργαλείο αυτόματης ταξινόμησης ανά κειμενικό είδος σε συνέχεια της μελέτης για αυτόματη κειμενική ταξινόμηση ανά θεματική κατηγορία (βάσει GreekBERT) με ικανοποιητικά αποτελέσματα (Χριστοφίδου κ.ά. υπό δημοσίευση).

Για τον σκοπό αυτό αποφασίστηκε η συγκριτική αξιολόγηση ταξινομητών κειμένων που περιέχουν νεολογισμούς με βάση το κειμενικό είδος. Ήδη δημιουργούμε ένα σώμα κειμένων (στόχος: 4.000 κείμενα) το οποίο επισημειώνεται από ανθρώπους επισημειωτές και στη συνέχεια θα ακολουθηθούν δύο εναλλακτικές προσεγγίσεις ταξινόμησης. Η πρώτη προσέγγιση θα χρησιμοποιήσει προεκπαιδευμένα γλωσσικά μοντέλα και

συγκεκριμένα το GreekBERT (Koutsikakis et al. 2020) για να παράξει αναπαραστάσεις των κειμένων προς ταξινόμηση. Θα συνδυάσει τις αναπαραστάσεις αυτές με έναν απλό ταξινομητή (ένα πολυεπίπεδο νευρωνικό δίκτυο) τον οποίο θα εκπαιδεύσει ώστε να ταξινομεί τα κείμενα στα σωστά κειμενικά είδη. Η δεύτερη προσέγγιση θα αξιοποιήσει τη δύναμη των μεγάλων γλωσσικών μοντέλων και των διαλογικών εργαλείων που έχουν φτιαχτεί πάνω σε αυτά. Πιο συγκεκριμένα θα χρησιμοποιήσει το GPT3.5 και το chatGPT για να ταξινομήσει τα κείμενα με κατάλληλη εντολή (prompt), αλλά και το πρώτο ελληνικό LLM το Meltemi (<https://digi.gov.gr/meltemi-ena-megalo-glossiko-montelo-gia-ta-ellinika-aro-to-iel-athina/>) για να επαναλάβει και να συγκρίνει τις επιδόσεις των δύο μοντέλων.

Ως αποτέλεσμα, θα οριστεί μια μεθοδολογία για την κατηγοριοποίηση κειμένων που περιέχουν νεολογισμούς με βάση το κειμενικό είδος, η οποία βασίζεται στην λεπτομερή εκπαίδευση (fine-tuning) πάνω σε προεκπαιδευμένα γλωσσικά μοντέλα. Η μεθοδολογία θα συμβάλει τα μέγιστα στη μελέτη της νεολογίας εν χρήσει, δηλαδή της ενταγμένης νεολογίας στο κειμενικό της περιβάλλον.

Βιβλιογραφικές αναφορές

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Διαχρονικό Σώμα Ελληνικών Κειμένων του 19ου αιώνα:

Από τον Κάλχα στον Κολοκοτρώνη

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Εθνικό και Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

Η εισήγηση αφορά τη δημιουργία, με βάση τις αρχές της γλωσσολογίας σωμάτων κειμένων (Γούτσος & Φραγκάκη 2015), ενός διαχρονικού σώματος ελληνικών κειμένων του 19^{ου} αιώνα, σχεδιασμένου για γλωσσική έρευνα. Παρότι υπάρχει αρκετή βιβλιογραφία για τις γλωσσικές στάσεις απέναντι στην ελληνική του 19ου αιώνα, που επικεντρώνεται στο «γλωσσικό ζήτημα», περισσότερα από 200 χρόνια μετά την Επανάσταση του 1821 δεν γνωρίζουμε πολλά για τη γλώσσα που χρησιμοποιούσαν οι Έλληνες και οι Ελληνίδες κατά την περίοδο πριν και μετά τη δημιουργία του σύγχρονου ελληνικού κράτους. Αντίθετα, για τον 20^ο αιώνα υπάρχουν αρκετοί γλωσσικοί πόροι, που περιλαμβάνουν το *Διαχρονικό Σώμα Ελληνικών Κειμένων του 20^{ου} αιώνα* (Greek Corpus 20, Γούτσος & Φραγκάκη 2014, Goutsos et al. 2017) και το *Σώμα Ελληνικών Κειμένων* (ΣΕΚ, Γούτσος 2003, Goutsos 2010), με βάση τα οποία έχει σχεδιαστεί το *Διαχρονικό Σώμα Ελληνικών Κειμένων του 19ου αιώνα*, με απώτερο στόχο τη δημιουργία του μεγαλύτερου διαθέσιμου διαχρονικού σώματος κειμένων της ελληνικής (1800-2010).

Ένα από τα βασικά προβλήματα στη δημιουργία διαχρονικών σωμάτων κειμένων για τα ελληνικά είναι η έλλειψη μιας αξιόπιστης εφαρμογής για την οπτική αναγνώριση των πολυτονικών χαρακτήρων στους οποίους έχει τυπωθεί το μεγαλύτερο μέρος των κειμένων στα ελληνικά και όλα τα κείμενα του 19ου αιώνα. Για τον λόγο αυτό, αναπτύχθηκε το πρόγραμμα *Κάλχας* (βλ. <https://github.com/kperi/Kalchas>), το οποίο στηρίζεται στην εφαρμογή μεθόδων μηχανικής μάθησης και προσφέρει μια αποτελεσματική απάντηση στο πρόβλημα της οπτικής αναγνώρισης χαρακτήρων για ελληνικές πολυτονικές γραμματοσειρές, δίνοντας έτσι τη δυνατότητα για εύκολη και μαζική ψηφιοποίηση παλαιότερων ελληνικών κειμένων. Πρόκειται για ένα απαραίτητο έργο υποδομής, που αποτελεί αναγκαιότητα ύψιστης προτεραιότητας για την ελληνική ερευνητική κοινότητα και αναμένεται να προσφέρει σημαντική ώθηση στις ελληνικές ανθρωπιστικές ψηφιακές σπουδές. Το πρόγραμμα αυτό θα ενσωματωθεί σε μια διαδικτυακή εφαρμογή για την αναγνώριση πολυτονικών χαρακτήρων που θα διαθέτει αποτελεσματικότητα (ακριβή αποτελέσματα με μικρό ποσοστό λαθών), εμβέλεια (το μεγαλύτερο δυνατό εύρος πολυτονικών γραμματοσειρών που έχουν χρησιμοποιηθεί στην ελληνική τυπογραφία), διασυστηματικότητα (ικανότητα να προσαρμόζεται σε μια ποικιλία κειμενικών πηγών και σε διαφορετικά λειτουργικά συστήματα), διαθεσιμότητα (ελεύθερα διαθέσιμο εργαλείο γλωσσικής τεχνολογίας ανοικτού κώδικα) και επεκτασιμότητα.

Στην ανακοίνωσή μας παρουσιάζουμε:

α) το υπόβαθρο των ζητημάτων που σχετίζονται με τη δημιουργία ενός διαχρονικού σώματος κειμένων της ελληνικής του 19^{ου} αιώνα (διαθεσιμότητα γλωσσικών δεδομένων, ποικιλία κειμενικών ειδών, αντιπροσωπευτικότητα γλωσσικών δεδομένων, ευρύτερα κοινωνιογλωσσικά ζητήματα κ.λπ.),

β) τη δημιουργία του *Κάλχα* για την οπτική αναγνώριση χαρακτήρων έντυπων ελληνικών κειμένων του 19^{ου} αιώνα σε πολυτονικό σύστημα με τεχνικές μηχανικής μάθησης, και

γ) τη δημιουργία ενός πιλοτικού σώματος κειμένων περίπου 500.000 λέξεων ως βάσης για το *Διαχρονικό Σώμα Ελληνικών Κειμένων του 19ου αιώνα* και την προκαταρκτική ανάλυσή του με στόχο την εξαγωγή συμπερασμάτων για τη γλωσσική αλλαγή κατά τη διάρκεια των τριών τελευταίων αιώνων στα ελληνικά.

δ) Την εφαρμογή του *Κάλχα* σε μεγάλης κλίμακας δεδομένα διαθέσιμα στο διαδίκτυο και σε ψηφιακές βιβλιοθήκες, όπως για παράδειγμα η Ψηφιακή Βιβλιοθήκη της Βουλής

(<https://library.parliament.gr/%CE%A8%CE%B7%CF%86%CE%B9%CE%B1%CE%BA%CE%AE-%CE%92%CE%B9%CE%B2%CE%BB%CE%B9%CE%BF%CE%B8%CE%AE%CE%BA%CE%B7>) και η Εθνική Βιβλιοθήκη της Ελλάδος (<http://efimeris.nlg.gr/ns/main.html>)

Ορολογικοί πόροι της νέας ελληνικής και πρότυπα ορολογίας ISO

Η παρουσία της ελληνικής γλώσσας στο σύγχρονο τεχνολογικό τοπίο προϋποθέτει την ύπαρξη υψηλής ποιότητας γλωσσικών δεδομένων κατάλληλα δομημένων για την ανάπτυξη, εκπαίδευση και αξιολόγηση των μεγάλων γλωσσικών μοντέλων και των μοντέλων μηχανικής μάθησης που επιτάσσουν οι εξελίξεις στη γλωσσική τεχνολογία και την τεχνητή νοημοσύνη. Τα γλωσσικά αυτά δεδομένα αφορούν, εκτός από τη γενική γλώσσα, και ένα πλήθος ειδικών γλωσσών, καθεμία με συγκεκριμένη ορολογία που προσιδιάζει στο εκάστοτε θεματικό πεδίο. Τα διεθνή πρότυπα που συντάσσονται από την τεχνική επιτροπή για τη γλώσσα και την ορολογία ISO TC 37 είναι ιδιαίτερα σημαντικά για την τυποποίηση και την εναρμόνιση της ορολογικής εργασίας καθώς και για τον σχεδιασμό, την ανάπτυξη, τη διαχείριση και την επαναχρησιμοποίηση ορολογικών πόρων και εργαλείων σύμφωνα με κοινά αποδεκτές αρχές και προδιαγραφές. Ειδικότερα, υπάρχουν πρότυπα όπως το ISO 1951 για την παράσταση και παρουσίαση λημμάτων στα λεξικά (σήμερα σε αναθεώρηση), η σειρά προτύπων ISO 24613 που ορίζουν το Πλαίσιο Γλωσσικής Σήμανσης LMF (Lexical Markup Framework) για την παράσταση δεδομένων σε μονόγλωσσους και πολύγλωσσους λεξικούς πόρους, το ISO 16642 που ορίζει το Πλαίσιο Ορολογικής Σήμανσης TMF (Terminology Markup Framework) για την παράσταση των συλλογών ορολογικών δεδομένων, η σειρά προτύπων ISO 12620 που ορίζουν τις κατηγορίες δεδομένων και την τεκμηρίωσή τους σε ανοιχτά αποθετήρια, το ISO 30042 που ορίζει το μορφότυπο TBX (Terminology Exchange Format) ειδικά σχεδιασμένο για την ανταλλαγή πολύγλωσσων ορολογικών δεδομένων κ.ά.

Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, στόχος της παρούσας ανακοίνωσης είναι η παρουσίαση των βασικότερων προτύπων που προδιαγράφουν τις κατευθυντήριες οδηγίες για την ανάπτυξη και διαχείριση ορολογικών πόρων σύμφωνα με τις αρχές FAIR και Ανοικτής Επιστήμης (βλ. ενδεικτικά Warburton & Wright 2020, Costa, Roche & Salgado 2022, Fišer & Witt 2022, Vezzani, Di Nunzio & Costa 2023) και η διερεύνηση εφαρμογής οδηγιών όπως οι παραπάνω σε ορολογικούς πόρους για την ελληνική γλώσσα (μονόγλωσσους ή πολύγλωσσους). Το υλικό της έρευνας θα αντληθεί από ανοιχτά αποθετήρια γλωσσικών πόρων (π.χ. CLARIN-EL, Eurotermbank), καθώς και από συλλογές ορολογικών πόρων και βάσεων όρων της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Ορολογίας (ΕΛΕΤΟ) και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ΕΕ). Θα επιχειρηθεί να καταγραφούν οι διαθέσιμοι ορολογικοί πόροι και να εξεταστούν οι λειτουργίες και οι δυνατότητες που παρέχουν σε σχέση με τις οδηγίες αυτές, ως προς τη δομή, το περιεχόμενο, την τεκμηρίωση και την περιγραφή των μεταδεδομένων, τη διαλειτουργικότητα και τη σύνδεση με άλλες εφαρμογές. Θα διερευνηθούν, επίσης, τυχόν προβλήματα και

ελλείψεις στη δημιουργία και διαθεσιμότητα ορολογικών πόρων που ακολουθούν πρότυπες οδηγίες.

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Annotating a Noun Compound Type and Token Idiomaticity (NCTTI) dataset for Modern Greek

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Multiword Expressions (MWEs) are word combinations that present lexical, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic idiosyncrasies (Baldwin and Kim, 2010) their main distinguishing property being that they convey meanings beyond those derived from their individual components. In this respect, they pose unique challenges to natural language processing (NLP) tasks – especially those that rely on semantic interpretation of textual data, such as machine translation, sentiment analysis, and many others. Idiomatic MWEs, which convey non-compositional meanings (e.g., "kick the bucket" meaning "to die"), require specialized approaches for accurate detection and interpretation. However, one prominent feature of MWEs is the fact that they can be attested to convey a literal (i.e., compositional) besides a non-literal or idiomatic meaning (Savary et al., 2019) leading thus to a phenomenon called literal-idiomatic ambiguity (Savary et al. 2018; Savary et al., 2019). From another perspective, MWEs—particularly nominal ones—often convey a meaning in which the components either do not contribute their individual meanings to the overall expression or only one component contributes meaningfully.

The afore-mentioned ambiguity can be addressed through methods that either directly assess the extent to which an expression is built from the meanings of its individual components or indirectly through language-specific characteristics of MWEs associated with idiomaticity, such as determiner variability and morphological flexibility (Codeiro et al., 2019).

The paper presents a novel bilingual dataset for the Modern Greek language that seeks to model the idiomaticity of nominal MWEs. The dataset comprises 280 English nominal compounds with idiomaticity and compositionality judgements and two usage examples. It has been developed by the [Natural Language Processing research group](#) of the University of Sheffield. Now, it also comprises the translations of the English nominal compounds into Modern Greek as well as two original usage examples of the Modern Greek translations (retrieved with Google searches). The Modern Greek translational equivalents have been assigned the idiomaticity judgements C(ompositional)/N(on)C(ompositional) by five linguists who worked separately. The inter-annotator agreement was measured with the Fleiss' Kappa Coefficient that allows for many annotators and takes chance agreement into account. The score obtained was 0.8.

This bilingual dataset is used to evaluate the quality of translations of nominal MWEs for the pair Modern Greek-English with large language models, such as the ChatGPT with and without prompting.

In the paper, after presenting previous work aimed at modelling the idiomaticity of MWEs focusing on nominal compounds, we will present the Greek dataset on idiomaticity of nominal compounds, and the methodological underpinnings of its creation, curation and annotation. Also, we will present and discuss the translation experiments that are carried out with Large Language Models.

Keywords: nominal compounds, compositionality prediction models; distributional semantics, human judgement, inter-annotator agreement.

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Gradable adjective semantics is “*os epi to pliston*” crucial to ambiguity resolution

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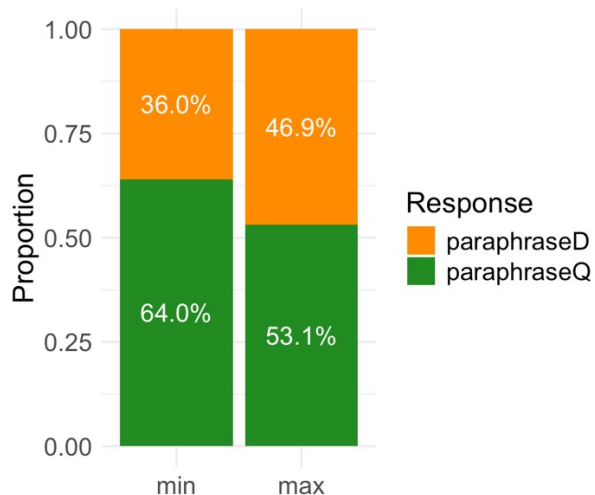
When combined with plural subject DPs, quantificational adverbs like *mostly* trigger the Quantificational Variability Effect (QVE; [1], [2])—an ambiguity where *mostly* quantifies over different domains. With gradable predicates (see (1)), *mostly* can quantify over degrees (e.g., of cleanliness), yielding a degree interpretation (1a), or over individuals (e.g., dishes), yielding a quantity interpretation (1b). [3] found that ambiguity resolution depends on the standard degree invoked by gradable predicates ([4], [5]). When the standard was a maximum (max) (1), a degree interpretation (1a) was preferred (57.2%), while, when it was a minimum (min) (cf. (2)), a quantity interpretation (2b) was favored (60.1%). [3] argued that *mostly* selects a quantificational domain based on local constituents, making degree interpretations more local and preferred. The opposite preference with min-standard adjectives (2) was attributed to their indeterminate, non-zero degree combined with the meaning of *mostly*, rendering degree interpretations implausible and prompting the adoption of a plausible interpretation, i.e., (2b).

We put forward the **hypothesis** that if variable preferences in sentences like (1)-(2) are determined by the semantics of gradable predicates, the same pattern should occur in other languages with the max-/min-standard adjective distinction. To test this, we conducted a similar paraphrase selection **study** in Modern Greek, where research on gradable adjectives is limited. In prior work (Authors, 2024), we examined the modification of gradable adjectives by *kata kirio logho*, as an equivalent of English *mostly*, replicating [3]’s finding of variable preferences based on adjective semantics. In the present study, we test *os epi to pliston*, which shares a core meaning with *mostly* and *kata kirio logho*. While lexically complex like the latter, it is more literary and has a lower frequency (10,58 vs. 5,28 per million tokens; [6]).

Data (see figure) from 146 MG native speakers (132 female, 11 male, 2 non-disclosed, 1 non-binary, $M_{age}=34.95$) indicated that the preferred paraphrase for items like (3) was a quantity paraphrase (3b) at 53.1%, while the degree paraphrase (3a) was selected at 46.9% (no significant difference, $p=0.501$). For items like (4), the quantity paraphrase (4b) was preferred at 64% (\neq 36% for degree paraphrases, $p=0.003$). A mixed-effects logistic regression **analysis** revealed a significant effect of adjective type ($p<0.01$), with lower odds of selecting a quantity paraphrase for max-standard compared to min-standard adjectives. We attribute the high rate of quantity paraphrases for max-standard adjectives to the literary nature of *os epi to pliston* and the fact that quantity paraphrases were always presented first (no randomization), which may have led participants to favor the 1st choice. While this suggests a strategy in participant behavior, we still observe a significant effect of adjective type, aligning with Frazier et al. (2008) and our previous results for *kata kirio logho*. We **conclude** that QVE ambiguities are independent of the lexical complexity, frequency or

colloquialism of the adverb, suggesting that the influence of adjective semantics on QVE is a cross-linguistic phenomenon.

- (1) *The dishes were mostly clean.* **Maximum-standard absolute adjective**
 - a. degree interpretation: 'the dishes were clean to a large degree'
 - b. quantity interpretation: 'most of the dishes were clean'
- (2) *The dishes were mostly dirty.* **Minimum-standard absolute adjective**
 - a. degree interpretation: 'the dishes were dirty to a large degree'
 - b. quantity interpretation: 'most of the dishes were dirty'
- (3) *Ta `pjiata `itan os e`pi to `pliston kaθa`ra.* **Maximum-standard absolute adjective**
 - a. degree paraphrase (paraphraseD): 'Ta `pçata `itan kaθa`ra se me`yalos vaθ`mo'
 - b. quantity paraphrase (paraphraseQ): 'Ta peri`sotera `pçata `itan kaθa`ra'
- (4) *Ta `pjiata `itan os e`pi to `pliston `vromika.* **Minimum-standard absolute adjective**
 - a. degree paraphrase (paraphraseD): 'Ta `pçata `itan `vromika se me`yalos vaθ`mo'
 - b. quantity paraphrase (paraphraseQ): 'Ta peri`sotera `pçata `itan `vromika'



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Future tense and middle voice in Ancient Greek: a preferential relationship? The case of the sigmatic future and the future perfect

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This paper addresses the question of the relationship between the middle voice and the future tense in Ancient Greek. Specifically, the connection between the sigmatic future, the future perfect and the middle voice is investigated (Chantraine 1927, 1942; Wackernagel 1928).

In Ancient Greek the middle voice encoded the affectedness of the subject (Gonda 1960; Benveniste 1966). Therefore, according to this approach, the middle voice might be considered the unmarked voice in both the sigmatic future and the future perfect, due to the volitional of the sigmatic future (Magnien 2012) and stative function of the future perfect (Orlandini/Pocchetti 2017; Willi 2018).

However, other studies (Benedetti 2002; Kurzová 1993; Romagno 2002; 2005) have shown that the middle voice must be considered a marker of unaccusativity. Moreover, it was demonstrated that both the original unaccusative values of the *media tantum* group and the oppositional values of middle voice were selected according to the semantic properties of verbs (Romagno 2010, 2021).

So, this study analyses the possibility that also in the sigmatic future and in the future perfect the lexical properties of verbs determine the selection of middle voice just like in the other tenses. In particular, the verbs which show a sigmatic future and a future perfect are classified and analysed according to their actional and lexical properties, with the aim of clarifying whether these verbs are included in the *media tantum* group or, rather, encode the values that have been attributed to the oppositional middle.

The corpus of this study consists of the sigmatic future forms attested in both *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (Gehring 1970). On the contrary, the future perfect forms are analysed from the Homeric Greek (Gehring 1970) to the Hellenistic era (TLG).

The results of this study show that: 1) the distribution of sigmatic future and future perfect does not follow the *media tantum* pattern; 2) these futures do not show the original unagentive value of the middle, but – rather – the values that are typical of oppositional middle; 3) the selection of middle voice in the sigmatic future is related to the counterfactual nature of the future, whereas the selection of middle voice in the future perfect is related to the intransitive nature of resultative constructions (see Nedjalkov/Jaxontov 1988).

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What can we learn from a diachronic corpus of re-translated texts?
A corpus-based study on the diachrony of pleonastic object pronouns in Greek

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The starting point of the study is the hypothesis discussed in the traditional literature that the Greek Septuagint reflects an ongoing change in transitivity (cf., for instance, Moulton & Turner 1963): (i) Pleonastic object pronouns in the Greek Septuagint are the result of the contact between Greek and other languages, primarily Hebrew (cf. Ex. 1, which can be attested without the object pronoun in Ancient Greek; cf., among others, Janse 2002, George 2010). (ii) Cognate objects are also frequently encountered in the Septuagint (cf. Ex. 2) – in parallel with the tendency of usage of pleonastic pronouns. (iii) The unavailability of referential null objects in later (post-Koiné) Greek is also considered to have been affected by the contact with Hebrew.

We present data from an electronic, diachronic database containing information on the argument structure of (selected) verbs focusing on genealogical characteristics and changes attributed to language contact. This information is extracted from annotated texts from various periods of Greek, with a focus on re-translations in different periods of the history of Greek (for example, re-translations of biblical texts and of Classical Greek texts).

Our corpus study shows that one should distinguish between a significant increase in the frequency of 3rd-person, but not 1st- and 2nd-person, personal pronouns in the Septuagint – in contrast to Ancient Greek texts. Furthermore, the Septuagint shows a preference for pronouns or even nouns and adverbs with semantic features that are transferred from Hebrew. For instance, the demonstrative adverb *ekeî* can be examined as an indicative example: it follows a relative pronoun or a similar phrase to repeat the previously mentioned DP (cf. Ex. 3). In contrast to the traditional view outlined in the literature, we argue against a direct relationship between the characteristics of transfer from Hebrew in the Greek Septuagint and the relevant change in transitivity. We propose a more complex correlation between the relevant change in later Greek and the contact with Hebrew as reflected in the Greek Septuagint. We base our discussion of the proposed relationship on principles of change (Feature Economy Principle; van Gelderen 2008 – and elsewhere) and on processes of language transfer as observed in L2 acquisition or L1 attrition (Interpretability Hypothesis; Tsimpli 2003 – and elsewhere). Accordingly, we will show that a mixed primary input for L1 in the community means that speakers may transfer resumptive pronouns from other

languages but also try to minimize the semantic features of the derivation when they acquire their language following the principles of internal change.

- (1) *kai anéstē Kain epì Abel tòn*
 and rose-up.3SG Cain.NOM against Abel.ACC ART.ACC
adelphòn autoû kai apékteinē autón.
 brother.ACC 3SG.GEN and killed.3SG 3SG.ACC
 'And Cain rose up against Abel, his brother, and killed him.' (Ge.4:8)
- (2) *ploutései ploûton mégan.*
 enrich.FUT.3SG richness.ACC big.ACC
 '[...] (he) will become much richer (than all the others).' (Dan.11:2)
- (3) *epì tòn oikiôn en haîs humeîs*
 on ART.GEN.PL house.GEN.PL.F in REL.DAT.PL.F NOM.2PL
este ekeî
 be.2PL there
 '[The blood shall be a sign for you] on the houses where you are (there).' (Ex.12:13)

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Μαρία Μιχάλη
Μεταδιδακτορική ερευνήτρια του Τμήματος Εκπαίδευσης και Αγωγής στην
Προσχολική Ηλικία (ΤΕΑΠΗ) του Εθνικού Καποδιστριακού Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών

Αναπαραστάσεις ουκρανών προσφύγων/ισσών στην τηλεοπτική ειδησεογραφία

Στις 24 Φεβρουαρίου 2022, η Ρωσία εισέβαλε στην Ουκρανία αναγκάζοντας μεγάλο μέρος του ουκρανικού πληθυσμού να εγκαταλείψει τη χώρα και να μετακινηθεί σε εδάφη της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης αναζητώντας ασφάλεια. Οι αντιδράσεις των χωρών υποδοχής, όπως αυτές αναπαραστάθηκαν στον δημόσιο λόγο των ΜΜΕ, ήταν, κατά κύριο λόγο, θετικές απέναντι στους/στις ουκρανούς/ές πρόσφυγες/ισσες, διαφοροποιούμενες αισθητά από τον τρόπο αντιμετώπισης προσφύγων/ισσών που προέρχονται από χώρες εκτός Ευρώπης. Στο πλαίσιο αυτό, η παρούσα εργασία εξετάζει γλωσσικές αναπαραστάσεις ουκρανών προσφύγων/ισσών σε τηλεοπτικά ρεπορτάζ μετά τη ρωσική εισβολή, διερευνώντας ταυτόχρονα τους λόγους (ρατσιστικό/αντιρατσιστικό) από τους οποίους αυτές αντλούνται. Το θεωρητικό πλαίσιο εντάσσεται στην Κριτική Ανάλυση Λόγου (ΚΑΛ), με έμφαση στις στρατηγικές της λογοϊστορικής προσέγγισης των Reisigl & Wodak (2001). Παρότι, βάσει του κυρίαρχου δημόσιου λόγου των ΜΜΕ και της θετικής στάσης των χωρών υποδοχής, αναμενόταν κυρίως αντιρατσιστικές τοποθετήσεις, η ανάλυση αποκαλύπτει μια πιο σύνθετη εικόνα: τη συνύπαρξη ρατσιστικών και αντιρατσιστικών στοιχείων, γεγονός που καθιστά τα κείμενα δείγματα ρευστού ρατσισμού (Weaver, 2016· Αρχάκης, Καραχάλιου & Τσάκωνα, 2023).

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Ταξινόμηση των παραγωγικών επιθημάτων και εφαρμογές (β')

Περίληψη

Προτείνονται δύο ταξινομήσεις των παραγωγικών επιθημάτων με δύο κριτήρια: (α) σύμφωνα με τη χρήση τους, δηλ. αν χρησιμοποιούνται στο γενικό λεξιλόγιο ή στην ορολογία ειδικών λεξιλογίων: γλωσσολογίας (*φών-ημα*), ιατρικής (*μελάν-ωμα*), τεχνών και τεχνικών, λ.χ. αθλητισμού (*βαδ-ιστής*), ή του λαϊκού πολιτισμού (*τυροκομ-ιό*), ή, τέλος, σε κοινωνιολέκτους, όπως των νέων, των ναρκομανών, των στρατιωτών (*σειρ-ούμπα*) κ.ά.· (β) κατά το είδος της σημασίας του τερματικού συστατικού τους, για να αναδυθούν οι ταυτοτικές διαφορές μεταξύ των ποικίλων συστατικών και να φανεί η σύνδεσή τους με τη μορφολογία, το λεξιλόγιο ή τη σύνταξη. Το συστατικό αυτό μπορεί να είναι ένα β' συνθετικό (*λαχανό-κηπος*), ένα σύμφυμα/ επιθηματοειδές (*ουρο-λόγος*), ένα παραγωγικό επίθημα (*ω-άριο*) ή ένα κλιτικό (*πόννο-ς*). Τέλος, πέρα από το θεωρητικό ενδιαφέρον των ταξινομήσεων, στην ενότητα για τις εφαρμογές θα συνδεθεί η χρησιμότητα των ταξινομήσεων με τη λεξικογραφία και τη διδακτική.

Η έρευνα αυτή αποτελεί συνέχεια της έρευνας (Αναστασιάδη-Συμεωνίδη υπό έκδοση), όπου είχα προτείνει άλλες δύο ταξινομήσεις με δύο διαφορετικά κριτήρια: 1. σύμφωνα με το πραγματολογικό κριτήριο της λογιότητας, αν δηλ. ένα επίθημα ανήκει ή όχι στη [+λόγια ζώνη], λ.χ. υποκοριστικά στη [-λόγια] ζώνη: *παιδ-άκι*, *φουστ-ίτσα*, στη [+λόγια] ζώνη: *οικ-ίσκος*, *οζ-ίδιο*· και 2. δειγματοληπτικά, σύμφωνα με εννοιολογικές κατηγορίες, π.χ. ΟΡΓΑΝΟ: *-τήρας/-τήρι/-τήριο* (*ανεμιστήρας* / *ξυπνητήρι* / *αριθμητήριο*), *-τρα/-τρο* (*κουδουνίστρα* / *σήμαντρο*).

Δεν έχει προταθεί όσο γνωρίζω ταξινόμηση των παραγωγικών επιθημάτων της ΝΕ με τα προτεινόμενα κριτήρια. Συνήθως οι γραμματικές (Τριανταφυλλίδης κ.ά., 1941, Κλαίρης & Μπαμπινιώτης, 2005) παρουσιάζουν τα επιθήματα ανάλογα με τον Κανόνα Κατασκευής, π.χ. επιθήματα που κατασκευάζουν επίθετα από βάση που ανήκει στην κατηγορία του ουσιαστικού: *-ερός* (*βροχερός*), *-ινος* (*βρόχινος*), *-ινός* (*βραδινός*), *-ιάτικος* (*βραδιάτικος*), *-ίσιος* (*βουνίσιος*) κτλ. Διαφοροποίηση παρατηρείται στα επιθήματα που κατασκευάζουν μεταρρηματικά ουσιαστικά ή επίθετα, για τα οποία δίνονται οι εννοιολογικές κατηγορίες των παραγώγων: «δράστης» για το *-της/-τής* (*κλέφτης/μαθητής*), «ενέργεια» ή «αποτέλεσμα της ενέργειας» για το *-ση* (*βεβαίωση*), «όργανο» για το *-τήρας* (*ανεμιστήρας*), καθώς και για ορισμένες κατηγορίες μετονοματικών ουσιαστικών όπως τα «υποκοριστικά»: *-άκι* (*παιδάκι*), τα «τοπικά»: *-άδικο* (*φωτοτυπάδικο*), τα «περιεκτικά»: *-ώνας* (*αμπελώνας*) κτλ.

Λέξεις-κλειδιά

ορολογικά επιθήματα, επιστημονικά επιθήματα, λεξικογραφία, διδακτική

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