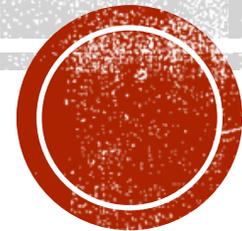# ARCHAIC ELEMENTS IN PONTIC DIALECT (AORIST)

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# OUTLINE

- Introduction, methods

- Comparative Analysis of verb system in AG, PG and MG

- Archaic features in the Aorist system

- Differences in PG spoken in Georgia

- Conclusions

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# INTRODUCTION

- PG has a lot of characteristics of AG

- PG is a conservative variety of Greek

- In verb system PG preserves a lot of the archaic elements, like

a) optative mood

b) TAM markings

c) ancient imperative

d) vocalic temporal augment

e) ancient aorist passive

f) Infinitive form etc.

# METHODS

- Eliciting from the multi-media corpus data

- Quantity of analysed data: 172 files, 8 informants

- Descriptive analysis

# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Has PG more features of AG in verb system, than those of Modern one or it simply has preserved some archaic elements?  (RQ-1)

- Is PG more closely to AG aorist system or to MG one? (RQ-2)

- Are there many differences in PG spoken in Georgia from PG generally?  (RQ-3)

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# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

| | AG | PG | MG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Person | 1st, 2nd, 3rd | 1st, 2nd, 3rd | 1st, 2nd, 3rd |
| Number | Singular, Plural, Dual | Singular, Plural | Singular, Plural |
| Mood | Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative | Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative | Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative |
| Tenses | Praesens, Imperfectum, Futurum, Aorist, Perfectum, Plusquamperfectum, Futurum Perfectum | Present, Imperfect, Future, Aorist, Present Perfect, Past Perfect and Future Perfect | Present, Imperfect, Future: Continuous and Immediate, Aorist, Present Perfect, Past Perfect and Future Perfect |
| Aspect | Imperfective, Perfective, Perfect | Imperfective, Perfective, Perfect | Imperfective, Perfective, Perfect |

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

|  | AG | PG | MG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Voice | Active, Passive, Medium | Acitive, Passive (morph. category)<br>Active, Passive, Medium (semantic category) | Acitive, Passive (morph. category)<br>Active, Passive, Medium (semantic category) |
| Infinitive | Active: -ein (PRS), -sein (FUT), -sai (PFV.PST), -kenai (PRF);<br>Medium: -esthai (PRS), -sesthai (FUT), -sasthai (PFV.PST), -sthai (PRF);<br>Passive: -esthai (PRS), -thesesthai (FUT), -thenai (PFV.PST), -sthai (PRF). | -ein, -s(ei)nai,-einai, -thenai, -tenai, -enai | no infinitive |

# RESULTS

- RQ-1: Has PG more features of AG in verb system, than those of Modern one or it simply has preserved some archaic elements?

  From the analysed verb system features

a) three categories seem to be closely to AG, namely: Mood, Tenses and Infinitive formation (though with some doubts regarding Optative Mood);

b) three categories seem to be closely to MG, namely: Number, Aspect and Voice;

c) as for the person markers, sometimes they are more closely to AG, e.g. in the forms like ήσαν (esan), εφοβέθεν (ethovethen) etc., sometimes they are more closely to MG, e.g. in the conjugation of the verb είμαι PR, etc.

So, we can't talk here about the priority of the AG or MG system.

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# AORIST

AG features that are characteristic to the PG aorist system

1. TA marking, which follows the phonetic rules of AG;

2. augment, which has the forms AG: syllabic and temporal;

3. a lot of archaic forms, like ἔγκα (enga), εξέβεν (ekseven), εγάπεσαν (egapesan), εγελάστην (ejelasten) etc.;

4. two aorist forms: 1st Aorist and 2nd Aorist;

5. the ancient imperative in -σον (-son);

6. the ancient Aorist Passive forms

# AORIST

1. The phonetic rules for the TA marking:

| | AG | PG | MG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vocal stem-endings | -sa is added to verb stem | -sa is added to verb stem | -sa is added to verb stem |
| Combined verbs | -sa causes the vowel change of the stem, e.g. *ηγάπησα (α>η)* | -sa causes the vowel change of the stem, e.g. *εγάπεσα (α>ε)* | -sa causes the vowel change of the stem *αγάπησα (α>η)* |
| Stop-plosive consonant endings | *γ, κ, χ – ξα* <br> *β, π, φ – ψα* <br> *δ, θ, τ – σα* | *γ, κ, χ – ξα* <br> *β, π, φ – ψα* <br> *δ, θ, τ – σα* | *γ, κ, χ – ξα* <br> *β, π, φ – ψα* <br> *δ, θ, τ – σα* |
| Liquid consonant endings | -s is omitted, e.g. *φαίνω – έφηνα* | -s with some **verbs is omitted** *στέλνω – έστειλα* *κρίνω – έκρισα* | -s is omitted, e.g. *στέλνω – έστειλα* |
| Verbs in -ωνω | do not exist | -sa is added | -sa is added |

# AORIST

2. Syllabic and temporal augment

|  | AG | PG | MG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Syllabic augment before consonant stems | -ε<br>e.g.<br>λύω – έλυσα,<br>παιδεύω – επαίδευσα | -ε<br>e.g.<br>φιλώ – εφίλεσα ,<br>φανερώνω - εφανέρωσα | -ε<br>e.g.<br>γράφω – έγραψα,<br>παρακαλώ – παρακάλεσα<br>(stress carrier) |
| Temporal augment used with vowel stems | generally -η<br><br>(α>η, ε>η, ι>ι, ο>ω, υ>υ...)<br>e.g.<br>άγω – ήγον,<br>οπλίζω – ώπλιζον | generally –ε<br><br>(α>ε, ε>ε, ι>ι, ο>ω, υ>υ...)<br>e.g.<br>αραεύω – εράεψα<br>ονοματίζω – ωνομάτισα | - |

# AORIST

3. A lot of archaic forms, like *ἔγκα* (enga), *εξέβεν* (ekseven) etc.

These verbs form their Aorist from the ancient aorist stems, as it was characteristic to AG to have different stems for different tenses.

e.g.     *φέρω – ἔγκα*

        *εβγαίνω – εξέβα*

        *εβγάλλω – εξέγκα*

        *εμπαίνω – εσέβα* etc.

This was a reason of distinguishing of two Aorists in PG; thus, these verbs are included into the 2nd Aorist.

# AORIST

4. Two Aorist forms: 1st and 2nd

| | AG | | PG | | MG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Aorist | -(σ)α | -(σ)αμεν | -σα | -σαμεν, -σαμε, -σαμες, -σαμ' | -σα | -σαμε |
| | -(σ)ας | -(σ)ατε | -σες | -σετε, -σετεν, -σετιν, -σετινε | -σες | -σατε |
| | -(σ)ε | -(σ)αν | -σε, -σεν | -σαν, -σανε | -σε | -σαν |
| 2nd Aorist | -ον | -ομεν | -α | -αμεν, -αμε, -αμες, -αμ' | - | |
| | -ες | -ετε | -ες | -ετε, -ετεν, -ετιν, -ετινε | | |
| | -ε | -ον | -ε, -εν | -αν, -ανε | | |
| Irregular | | | | | from other stem | |

# AORIST

5. The Ancient Imperative in -(s)on

| | AG | | PG | | MG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sigmatic | -son *ακούσον* | -sete | -son *ακούσον* | -ste, -sten -sete, -seten | -se *άκουσε* | -ste |
| Asigmatic | -on *βάλον* | -ete | -on *βάλον* | -ete | -e *βάλε* | -te |

# AORIST

6. The Ancient Aorist Passive forms

| marker | AG | PG | MG |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *-θη/-θε*<br>*εφοβήθη* | *-θε*<br>*εφοβέθε* | *-θη + -κα* (PRF marker)<br>*φοβήθηκε* |

7. The verbs on -mi

| | AG | PG | MG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aorist | form Aorist from the simple stem | other verbs forms are substituted | no verbs on -mi, some verbs from AG are transformed |

# RESULTS

- RQ-2: Is PG more closely to AG aorist system or to MG one?

  From the analysed material in PG

a) there are three undoubtedly features of the AG Aorist system, namely: temporal augment, ancient imperative and ancient Aorist passive;

b) there seems to be a lot of archaic forms in PG in Aorist, but some of such forms are used in SG as well, like εἴδα, εἴπα... (formed from the 2nd Aorist), cf. in PG εὔρα, ἔγκα..., though their number in SG is not so large;

c) two Aorist forms distinguished in PG are disputable;

d) as for the phonetic rules, they are the same in AG and MG.

In the Aorist system PG seems to be closely to AG.

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# PG Spoken in Georgia

From the AG features that are characteristic to the PG aorist system

1. TA marking, which follows the phonetic rules of AG is the same in PG spoken in Georgia as well, the only difference is in the verbs with liquid consonant stem ending, where the marker -s is always omitted, e.g.

*τ΄άλογο επέμνεν μέσα*

t'aloɣo          epem'n-en                      mesa

The horse      remained:PFV-PAST.3SG      inside (between in context)

The horse remained inside

(Skopeteas et al. 2014: Text:VL, speaker:B01)

# PG SPOKEN IN GEORGIA

2. Augment is syllabic and temporal, and is not a stress carrier as it's in MG. There is no difference in use of temporal augment in PG spoken in Georgia,

e.g.

*εραέψανε που μπορούνε να ζούνε*

erae-ps-ane                    pu      mborune      na      zune

looked for-PFV-PAST.3.PL    where  can            PRT     (they)live

They looked for (the place) where (they) could live.

(Kotanidi et al. 2014: Text:AN, speaker:B03)

# PG SPOKEN IN GEORGIA

2. Though in the cases of temporal augment in the verbs beginning with o, as PG in Georgia is spoken variety, it's indistinguishable which o is used as augment.

e.g.

*ωνόμασαν Νέο-Χαραμπά*

onoma-s-an                          Neo-Xaramba

called-PFV-PST.3.PL           Neo-Xaramba

(They) called (it) Neo-Xaramba

(Kotanidi et al. 2014: Text:AN, speaker:B02)

# PG Spoken in Georgia

3. The same archaic forms which form their Aorist from the ancient aorist stems, exist in PG spoken in Georgia as well

e.g.

*έγκεν τα καρτόφια*

| eŋ-en | | ta | kartofæ |
|---|---|---|---|
| brought:PFV.PAST.-3.PL | | DEF | potatoes |

(He) brought potatoes.

(Berikashvili et al. 2014: Text:TR, speaker:B03)

# PG spoken in Georgia

4. The forms of the so called 2$^{nd}$ Aorist are also productively used in PG spoken in Georgia, as well

e.g.

*εύρανε έναν, τον Κωνσταντίνο*

| evr-ane | | enan, | ton | Konstantino |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| found:PF.-PAST.3.PL | | one | DEF | Konstantine |

(They) found one, Konstantine

(Kotanidi et al. 2014: Text:Cl, speaker:B03)

# PG Spoken in Georgia

5. The forms of Ancient Imperative are common to PG spoken in Georgia.

e.g.

*Ἄλικ, φέρον ας χουλένω σε λόμπιας*

Alik, fer-on                                   as        xuleno          se        lobias

Alik, bring-PFV.IMP.2SG    PRT      warm up          you      beans

Alik, bring haricot beans and I'll warm up them for you.

(Berikashvili et al. 2014: Text:FM, speaker:B02)

# PG SPOKEN IN GEORGIA

6. The Ancient Aorist Passive forms are also used in PG spoken in Georgia.

e.g.

*ο ένας επήγεν σην άρμια σην Γερμανία και εχάθεν*

O  enas epiγen sin  armia sin  γermania ke   exa-th-en

DEF one   went to  army  to   Germany  and got lost:-PASS.PFV.PST.-3SG.

The one went to the army to Germany and got lost.

(Skopeteas et al. 2014: Text:AN, speaker:B01)

# RESULTS

▪ RQ-3: Are there many differences in PG spoken in Georgia from PG generally?

      From the PG corpus media data analysed

a)   there are not many differences in PG spoken in Georgia from PG generally;

b)   the only difference is in liquid ending verbs, but it's common in PG as well (as it was already outlined, there are parallel forms);

c)   from the audio files we cannot judge which vowel is used as augment (in case of verbs beginning with o).

So, PG spoken in Georgia in Aorist System doesn't differ from PG generally.

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# CONCLUSIONS

- From the analyzed data we can conclude that PG in formation of the Aorist forms is more closely connected to AG, than to Modern one. This is obvious from the five factors analyzed above: a) use of augment; b) large number of archaic forms, so called irregular verbs in PG; c) distinguishing of the 2 Aorist forms (though as we claimed there is no need of it with regard to conjugation system); d) use of the ancient imperative in *-(σ)ον* (-(s)on); and e) the ancient aorist passive forms.

- Based on the corpus-data collected from native-speaking informants we can observe also that there is no difference among the PG and PG spoken in Georgia, only in some cases (namely in the case of the augment we cannot talk about temporal augment regarding words with o, or diphthongs) some differences are noted, but they are not crucial.