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The relation between subjunctive and infinitive in Old and Modern Albanian Gheg dialect

(Σάββατο 5 Νοεμβρίου, 18:30–19:00 / Saturday, November 5th, 18:30–19:00)

A function of the Albanian subjunctive in the form of a prospective subjunctive and especially the use of the subjunctive as a future tense is represented in the oldest known Albanian book, the so-called *The Missal*, by Gjon Buzuku (Gheg dialect, 1555), but disappeared in other subsequent works by other authors.

This is the first case when the subjunctive disappears to make place for a construction with an infinitive. In the following centuries, the position of the infinitive in the Gheg dialect has continuously increased. In the present time, the use of subjunctive in the Gheg dialect is very limited and almost all its functions derive from the infinitive.

The Missal by Gjon Buzuku contains not only early functions of the Gheg subjunctive but also some of its formal primitive features, such as early endings and the cases of the subjunctive not preceded by the article.

Bibliography

- Arapi, I. 2010. *Der Gebrauch von Infinitiv und Konjunktiv im Altalbanischen mit Ausblick auf das Rumänische*. Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovač.
- Frîncu, C. 1969. "Înlocuirea infinitivului prin construcții personale în limba română veche", *Anuarul de lingvistică și istorie literară* 20, 69–115.

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Loan verbs adaptation in Pontic Greek (spoken in Georgia)

(Πέμπτη 3 Νοεμβρίου, 19:30–20:00 / Thursday, November 3rd, 19:30–20:00)

The paper presents an empirical study on cross-linguistic influence of contact languages (Turkish and Russian) regarding the process of verb transference (including loanwords and loan blends) in Pontic

Greek. The presentation focuses on accommodation strategies of loan verbs, following the classification of Wichman & Wohlgemuth (2008) and the Loan Verb Integration Hierarchy proposed by Wohlgemuth (2009).

The study is based on corpus data, which are collected through several fieldwork periods in the Pontic-speaking community of Georgia (by Evgenia Kotanidi, Svetlana Berikashvili & Stavros Skopeteas 2005, 2014) and is part of the project *The Impact of Current Transformational Processes on Language and Ethnic Identity: Urum and Pontic Greeks in Georgia* at Bielefeld University, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation.

The claim is that Pontic Greek possesses different incorporation strategies to accommodate loan verbs from languages with concatenative (i.e. Turkish) and non-concatenative (i.e. Russian) morphology. The majority of the verbs in Pontic use different adaptation strategies, i.e. Indirect Insertion (IndI) for the adaptation of Turkish loan verbs by the means of the verbalizer *-ev* and Light Verb Strategy (LVS) for the integration of Russian loan verbs. Alongside, there are examples of the Direct Insertion (DI), namely infinitive forms from Russian, which should be discussed separately.

The main questions are why different strategies are used to accommodate verbs from different donor languages (immediate donor languages) involved in the transference process and, does typology of the donor language plays any crucial role in the integration process or not.

The novel contribution of this presentation is that (a) it presents data of an understudied variety of the Pontic dialect (as currently spoken in Georgia) and (b) it compares the morphological integration of verbs originating in concatenative languages with verbs originating in non-concatenative languages in order to disentangle the role of the source language in transference phenomena.

Bibliography

- Wichman, S. & J. Wohlgemuth. 2008. "Loan verbs in a typological perspective", in T. Stolz, D. Bakker & R. Salas Palomo (eds), *Aspects of Language Contact: New Theoretical, Methodological and Empirical Findings with Special Focus on Romanisation Processes*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 89–121.
- Wohlgemuth, J. 2009. *Typology of Verbal Borrowings*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

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Languages in contact in the Greek literature written on Romanian soil

(Σάββατο 5 Νοεμβρίου, 16:30–17:00 / Saturday, November 5th, 16:30–17:00)

The literature of Greek expression written on Romanian soil between the early 1700ies till roughly speaking 1822 is from the standpoint of languages in contact (and of course from many other perspectives) an important corpus comprising drama, prose-writing and poetry. The corpus is enlarged by a