

Morphological annotation of Calabrian Greek (Greko)

(Research work with FLEx)

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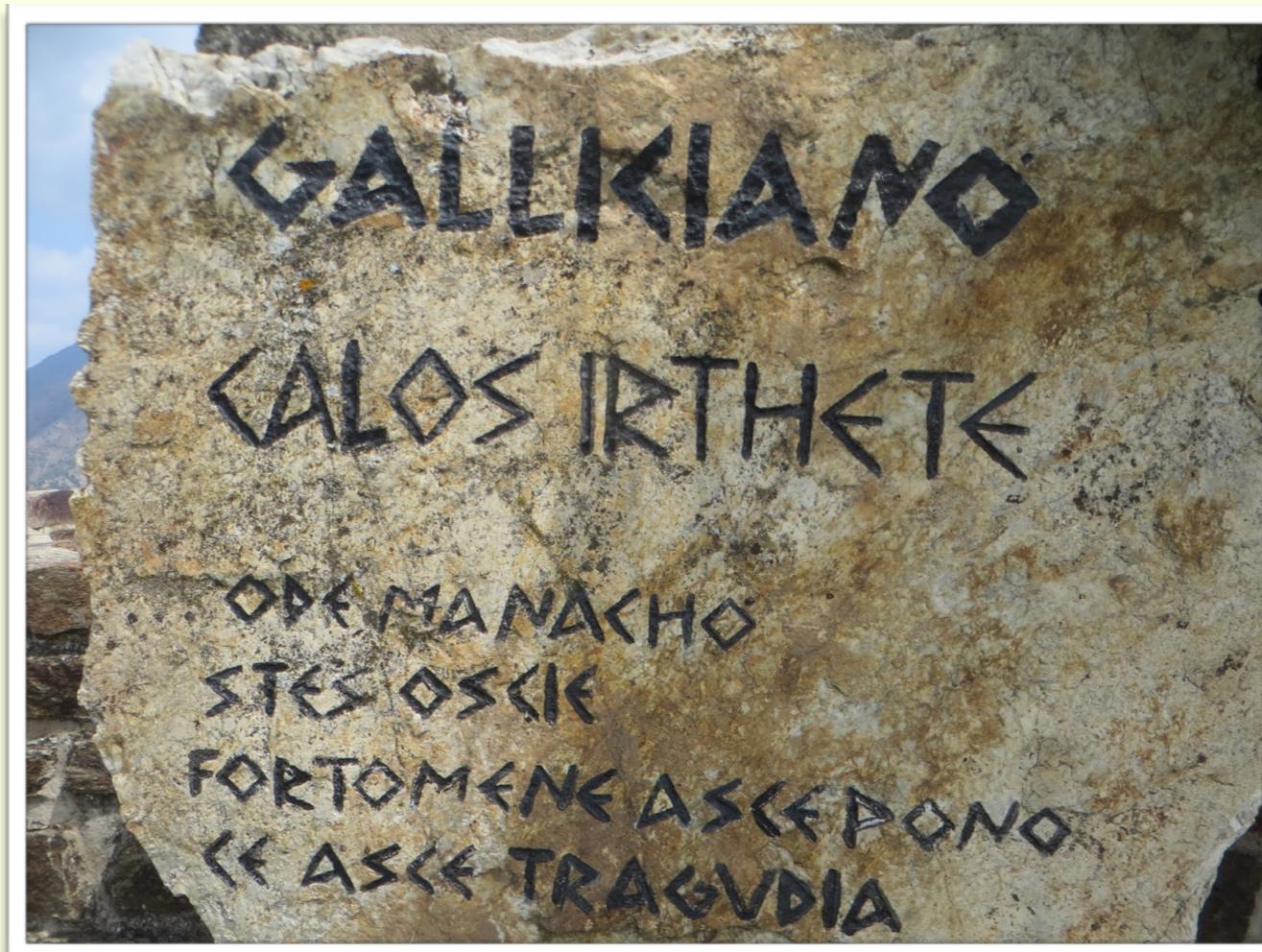
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1. Some background facts about Greko
2. The text corpus we used
3. Information about FLEx
4. Research I: Null Spatial Ps (Svetlana Berikashvili)
5. Research II: Usage of genitive constructions in Greko (Jan Steyer)
6. Some thoughts on working with FLEx
7. Literature
8. Discussion



„Welcome to Gallicianò, here alone
in the mountains, full of pain and
songs.“

[https://www.reportageonway.com/
2016/12/galliciano-condofuri-rc.html](https://www.reportageonway.com/2016/12/galliciano-condofuri-rc.html)

About Greko

in the Southern part of Italy are still spoken
two Greek dialects

in Puglia (Salento) Griko is spoken
in Calabria Greko is spoken

both varieties are mutually understandable

both languages are critically endangered
languages, each of them with only a few
hundred speakers



Map of the languages and dialects in Italy,
https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dialecti_e_lingue_in_Italia.png

About Greko

Greko and Griko speaking areas are remains of a former bigger Greek-speaking territory in Southern Italy

three theories about the history of the formation of Greko and Griko:

1. Greek varieties were consistently spoken in Southern Italy since the first Greek settlements of Magna Graecia - a theory represented mainly by Mosino
2. Greek varieties derived directly from the Magna Graecia period and were still spoken during the Roman Empire in a situation of multilingualism; Greek was largely ousted by Romance languages in Norman times (since 11th century CE), Greko and Griko are the remnants of this Greek from the Magna Graecia era, enriched by Byzantine influences - theory made by Rohlfs
3. The Greek of the Magna Graecia did not survive the Roman conquest. Greko and Griko derived from Byzantine Greek in the 6th century CE during Byzantine rule over Southern Italy. - theory represented by Morosi and others



Magna Graecia ancient colonies and their dialect groupings, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magna_Graecia#/media/File:Magna_Graecia_ancient_colonies_and_dialects-en.svg

About Greko

Greko was once spoken in the whole Aspromonte mountains and the coast line of Mèlito and Bova Marina

shrinking of the Greko-speaking territory since Norman era:

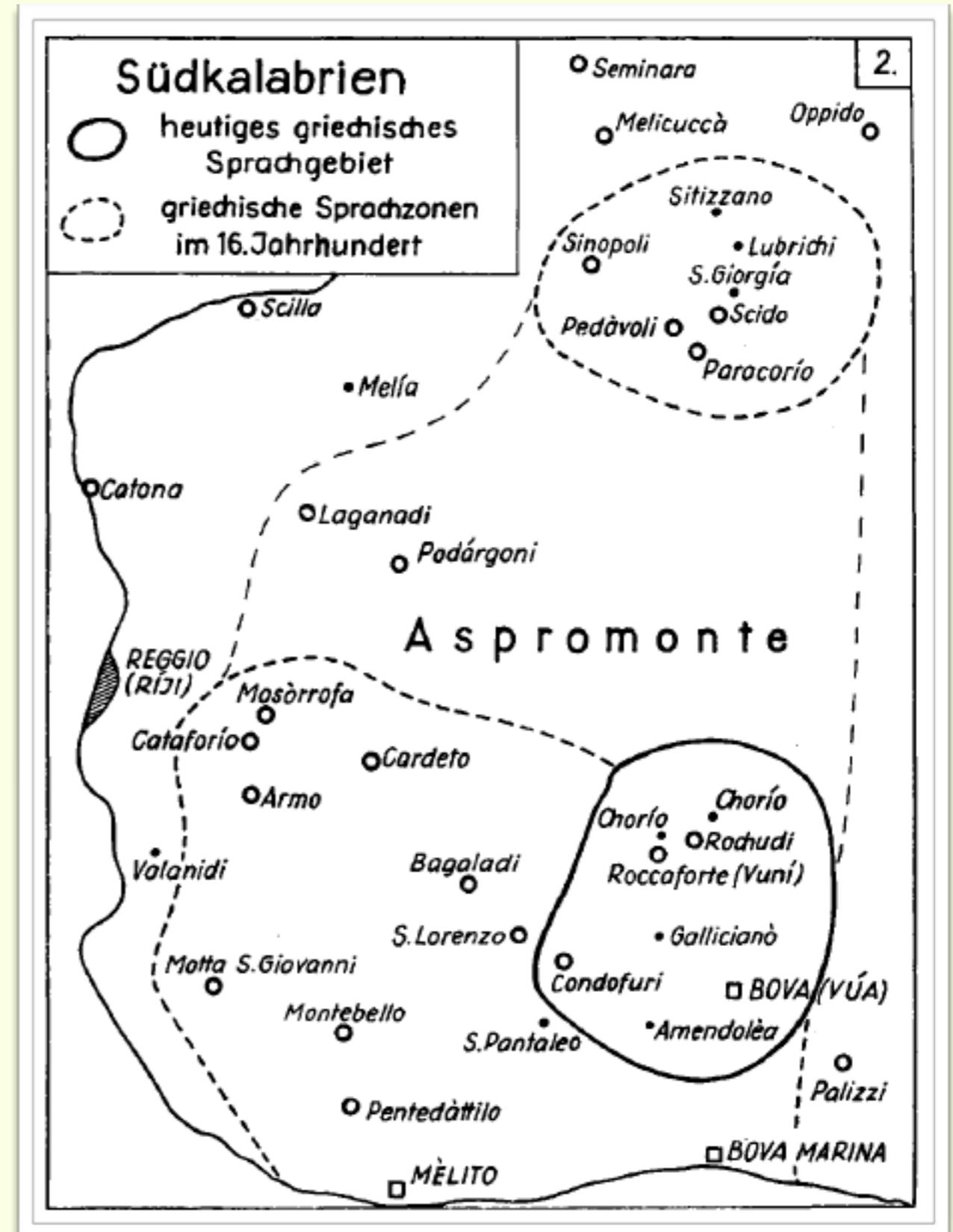
Romance languages were considered more prestigious, so Greek was used only in family and neighbourhood context

in 16th century CE Greek alphabet was replaced by the Latin one

there are many mutual language influences between the local Italian dialects and Greko

nowadays Greko is only used in five municipalities of the province:

- Bova Marina
- Bova
- Condofuri (mostly in Gallicianò)
- Ruchudi Nouvo
- Reggio Calabria



The atrophy of the Greko-speaking area in Calabria, Rohlfs 1964: XIII

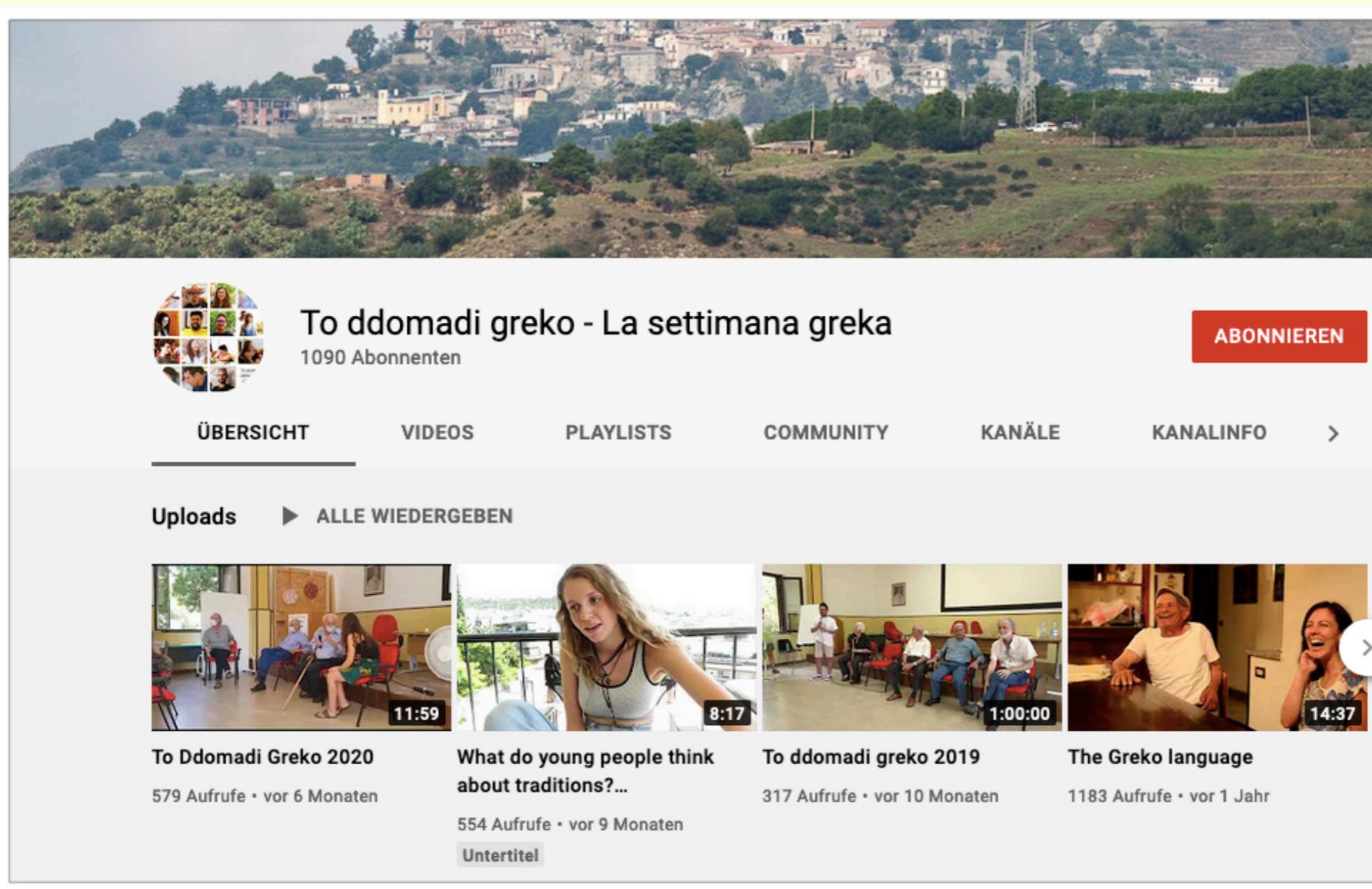
Factors of endangerment of the language:

- for a long time there was no contact to or exchange with the Greek mainland
- most Greko speakers lost their awareness of speaking an independent language, believing instead that they speak only a „weird“ local babbling
- emigration: as part of the economical underdeveloped Mezzogiorno many people tried since the end of the 19th century their fortune in the industrialised cities in the North of Italy or as immigrant workers in North America or Central Europe (France, Germany); even today there is still a very high unemployment rate among younger people (over 50% unemployment)
- heavy flooding disasters in 1953 and 1972 in the mountains caused damage of several villages; people had to abandon their villages and go to the coastal side of Bova Marina or to other, more distant regions of Italy
- Greko was not used in formal contexts (administration, school, etc.) and was limited to informal situations of communication
- especially during the fascist time there was an oppression of the Greek varieties and a nationalist tendency of Italization

But there are also positive factors for a revitalization of the language:

- in 1968 the first local association for Greko was founded
- contacts to Greek state authorities and cultural associations in Greece were established; these cultural contacts resulted in the visiting of Greece by local Greko-speaking people
- the exchange and communication inside such an internal Greek community changed the self-awareness of the Greko speakers and their look at their own language
- in 1999 the Italian state declared the protection of the historical linguistic minorities by law 482/1999
- in some villages road signs are bilingual (Italian - Greko)
- in Bova Marina was a permanent observatory for the language and culture of the Greko community established, as well as a regional Institute of Hellenophonic Studies
- the law 482/1999 promotes the presence of Hellenophones in schools, but in fact there is a lack of teacher who understand Greko; in the last years there were a few optional courses (parallel to normal school activities) for Greko in primary schools and also kindergartens (financed by EU funds)

About Greko



The screenshot shows the YouTube channel page for 'To ddomadi greko - La settimana greka'. At the top is a banner image of a hillside town. Below it is the channel's profile picture, a grid of small photos, and the channel name 'To ddomadi greko - La settimana greka' with 1090 subscribers. A red 'ABONNIEREN' button is on the right. Navigation tabs include 'ÜBERSICHT', 'VIDEOS', 'PLAYLISTS', 'COMMUNITY', 'KANÄLE', and 'KANALINFO'. Under 'Uploads', there are four video thumbnails with their titles, view counts, and upload dates:

Video Title	Duration	Views	Upload Date
To Ddomadi Greko 2020	11:59	579 Aufrufe	vor 6 Monaten
What do young people think about traditions?...	8:17	554 Aufrufe	vor 9 Monaten
To ddomadi greko 2019	1:00:00	317 Aufrufe	vor 10 Monaten
The Greko language	14:37	1183 Aufrufe	vor 1 Jahr

Youtube channel of
To ddomadi greko,
[https://
www.youtube.com/
channel/
UCi78kt_y5y9CLzUlo
yVTjnA](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCi78kt_y5y9CLzUlo yVTjnA)

Since a few years some young language activists and young linguists try to help revitalize the language by creating linguistic and didactic appropriate material for language acquisition.

They also use digital social media to make the language better known in society and to offer attractive learning opportunities.

2017 the Greko association *Jalò tu Vua* launched for example a crowd funding campaign to collect money for remunerating Greko teachers. The aim behind this campaign was to build up a long term job perspective for young Greko teachers in this structurally weak region of Italy.

If you are interested in the living language and culture of the Greko community, we recommend to visit the website of *Jalò tu Vua*: www.jalotuvua.com



Benvenuti in Jalò tu Vua - Calòs irtete ston Jalò tu Vua
Associazione Ellenofona dal 1972



To Ddomàdi Grèko Website

Il sito ufficiale della scuola estiva di lingua e cultura greco-calabra "To Ddomàdi Grèko" organizzato dall'Associazione Ellenofona "Jalò tu Vua"



App Grekopedia

L'Applicazione del Parco Culturale dei Greci di Calabria - Disponibile per Android su Google Play e prossimamente per IOS su App Store!



App Pèzonda

Disponibile su Google Play l'applicazione Android Pèzonda per la compilazione interattiva di Cruciverba in Greco di Calabria.

Actual screenshot of the webpage
www.jalotuvua.com

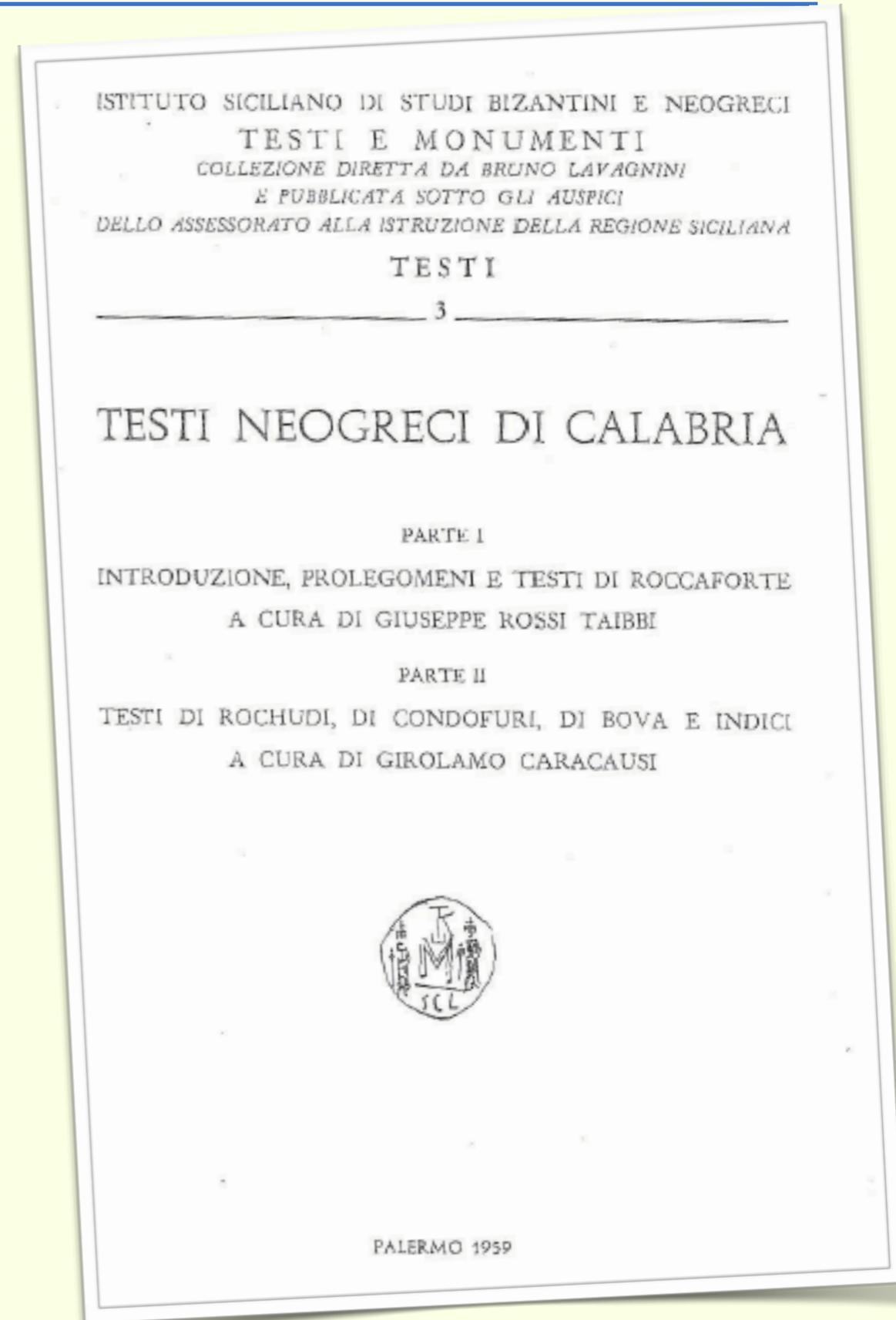
academic interest in Greko has existed since 1821 as Karl Witte wrote an article about this language

the decades of 1860 to 1890 were the period when academics began to collect a huge amount of traditional poems and songs in Greko

one result of this lively collecting activity is the corpus of the „*Testi Neogreci di Calabria*“ that was first published in 1959

this large collection contains songs, poems, proverbs, fairy tales from Roccaforte, Condofuri, Rochudi, Bova, Cardeto

we used extracts of the „*Testi Neogreci di Calabria*“ as corpus for our own linguistic research questions regarding Greko



Title page of the *Testi Neogreci di Calabria*, edition from 1959

For our annotation work and the morphological analysis we used the Fieldworks Language Explorer (FLEx) in its Version 9.0 (<https://software.sil.org/fieldworks/>).

FLEx was developed by SIL International (formerly Summer Institute of Linguistics) and is available for Windows and Linux systems. (Unfortunately not for MacOS, in this case using a virtual machine is recommended by SIL.)

The software is designed to facilitate the entry and analysis of linguistic (and anthropological) information. In fact, FLEx is a collection of different software tools that are internally coordinated and interact with each other.

FLEx enables semi-automated analysis, as well as an automated creation of a lexicon and a grammar sketch.

Automated resp. semi-automated features of FLEx are for instance:

- automatically generated dictionary created from the lexical entries
- automatically generated concordance of words within the text corpus
- automated interlinearization of text corpora with morphological parser
- automatically generated grammar sketch derived from grammar rules
- assisting with morphological parsing
- creating charts of the grammatical structure of the text

FLEx can handle different languages and different character sets.

Size: 964 words

Genres:

Poems (197 words)

Proverbs (231 words)

Fairy-tales (536 words)

Canti di Bova, 9, p. 313.

❖ Dictionary

Morpheme types:

- ▶ stems
- ▶ suffixes
(derivational, inflectional)
- ▶ prefixes
- ▶ clitics
(proclitics, enclitics)
- ▶ particles

Headword	Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Inf...
Show All	Show All	Show All	Show All
-è	è	F.PL.NOM	adj:case
èch	èch	have	Verb
ecìn	ecìn	3SG	Pronoun
Efraim	Efraim	Efraim	Noun
-eggw	eggw		v > v
egitsyàn	egitsyàn	Egyptian	Adjective
egò	egò	1SG:NOM	Pronoun
embèn	embèn	enter	Verb
èna	èna	INDEF:M.SG.NOM	Determiner
ène	ène	be:3SG/PL	Verb
esù	esù	2SG:NOM	Pronoun
etùt	etùt	that	Pronoun
fàt	fàt	work	Noun
fàtti	fàtti		
fay	fay	food	Noun (N)
fègg	fègg	go	Verb
fil	fil	friend	Noun (M)
gàtt	gàtt	cat:F.SG.NOM/GEN/ACC	Noun

❖ Dictionary

Entries

Headword	Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Inf...
regàlet	regàlet	gift	Verb
s =	s	in	Adposition
-s	s	M.SG.NOM	n:
san	san	when	Adverb
scidd	scidd	dog	Noun
se	se	in	Adposition
sekùnd	sekùnd	second	Adjective
sèrv	sèrv	need	Verb
spit	spit	house	Noun (N)

Entry	
s = <i>adp</i> in	
Lexeme Form	Lan s
Morph Type	proclitic
Citation Form	Lan
Complex Forms	
Components	
Note	Eng
Messages	
Sense 1	
Gloss	Eng in

Headword	Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Inf...
-e _s	e	F.SG.NOM/ACC F.SG.NOM/ACC	adj:case pro-form:case
è-	è		v:augment
-è	è	F.PL.NOM	adj:case
èch	èch	have	Verb
ecìn	ecìn	3SG	Pronoun
Efraim	Efraim	Efraim	Noun
-eggw	eggw		v > v
egitsyàn	egitsyàn	Egyptian	Adjective
egò	egò	1SG:NOM	Pronoun
embèn	embèn	enter	Verb
èna	èna	INDEF:M.SG.NOM	Determiner
ène	ène	be:3SG/PL	Verb
esù	esù	2SG:NOM	Pronoun
etùt	etùt	that	Pronoun
fât	fât	work	Noun

Entry	
-eggw v > v sfx	
Lexeme Form	Lan eggw
Morph Type	suffix
Citation Form	Lan
Complex Forms	
Components	
Note	Eng
Messages	
Sense 1	
Gloss	Eng
Definition	Eng
Grammatical Info.	Verb > Verb
Example	
Semantic Domains	
Lexical Relations	
Variants	
Allomorphs	

❖ Dictionary

Information included:

- ▶ Part of Speech
- ▶ Inflection Features
- ▶ Inflection Classes
- ▶ Stem Allomorphs

The screenshot shows a dictionary interface with two main panels. The left panel, titled 'Entries', contains a table with columns for Headword, Lexeme Form, Glosses, and Grammatical Inf.. The right panel, titled 'Entry', shows details for the selected entry 'agàp'.

Headword	Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Inf..
Show All	Show All	Show All	Show All
-a	a	N.PL.NOM/ACC	adj:case
addimmon	addimmon	forget	Verb
affanno	affanno	unexpectedly	Adverb
afinn	afinn	leave	Verb
agàp	agàp	love	Noun (F)
agapisi	agapisi	love	Noun (F)
-am	am	N.SG.NOM/ACC	n:case
àn =	àn	from	Adposition
anig	anig	open	Verb
apànu	apànu	above	Adverb
arciðyavòl	arciðyavòl	devil	Noun (M)
àzze	àzze	from	Adposition
àθrop	àθrop	man	Noun (M)
bàtrend	bàtrend	father	Noun (M)
biskatür	biskatür		
bòrt	bòrt		
bràma	bràma	thing:N.SG.NOM/ACC	Noun (N)
burri	burri	morning	Adverb

The 'Entry' panel for 'agàp' shows the following details:

- Note: Eng
- Messages: +
- Sense 1: Eng love
- Gloss: Eng love
- Definition: Eng
- Grammatical Info.: Noun (F)f
- Example:
- Semantic Domains:
- Lexical Relations:
- Variants:
- Allomorphs:
- Grammatical Info. Details:
 - Category Info.: Noun
 - Inflection Class: feminine
 - Inflection Features: [nagr:[gen:f]]
- Publication Settings: Publish Entry In Main Dictionary

If they ...	then use ...
have no semantic differences (i.e. have the same meaning), have non-phonologically motivated shape differences, and are not involved in (syntactic) agreement	inflection class
have semantic differences (i.e. actually have different meaning)	inflection features
are involved in (syntactic) agreement	inflection features
are really declension classes or conjugation classes	inflection classes
are noun classes or gender	inflection features

Null Spatial Ps

❖ Dictionary

Stem Allomorphs
synthetic approach

Headword	Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Inf.
Show All	Show All	Show All	Show All
òl	òl	all	Adjective
-onda	onda	PTCP.PRS	Verb
pà	pà	go	Verb
pappù	pappù	granfather	Noun (M)
parà	parà	except	Adposition
pas	pas		
pàsa	pàsa	every	Pronoun
patrùn	patrùn	master	Noun (M)
pett	pett	fall	Verb
piskatùr	piskatùr	fisherman	Noun (M)
pìstem	pìstem	faith	Noun (N)
piy	piy	go	Verb
plem	plem	more	Adverb
podd	podd	many	Adjective

Entry Show Hidden Fields

pappù n granfather

Sense 1 [Insert Example](#) [Insert Sense](#)

Gloss: Eng **granfather**
Eng grandfather

Grammatical Info.: Noun (M)m

Variants

Allomorphs

Stem Allomorph: Lan pappù

Morph Type: stem

Stem Name: non-neuter extended

Calabrian Greek - FieldWorks Language Explorer

File Send/Receive Edit View Data Insert Format Tools Parser Window Help

English Default Paragraph

Headword	Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Inf.
Show All	Show All	Show All	Show All
-e ₄	e	PST.3.SG	v:INFL
è-	è		v:augment
-è	è	F.PL.NOM	adj:case
èch	èch	have	Verb
ecin	ecin	3SG	Pronoun
Efracim	Efracim	Efracim	Noun
-eggw	eggw		v > v
egitsyàn	egitsyàn	Egyptian	Adjective
egò	egò	1SG:NOM	Pronoun
embèn	embèn	enter	Verb
èna	èna	INDEF:M.SG.NOM	Determiner
ène	ène	be:3SG/PL	Verb
fay	fay	food	Noun ()

Entry Show Hidden Fields

embèn v enter

Publish Sense In: Main Dictionary

Variants

Allomorphs

Stem Allomorph: Lan embic

Is Abstract Form:

Morph Type: stem

Stem Name: perfective

Grammatical Info. Details

Category Info.: Verb

Noun

masculine

[nagr:[gen:m]]

❖ Grammar

Stem Allomorphs

synthetic approach

This screenshot shows the 'Category (or Part of Speech)...' dialog box for the 'Noun' category. The 'Features' section is expanded, showing 'Inflectable Features' with the value 'noun agreement(gender, number, case)'. The 'Stem Names' section is also expanded, showing three entries:

Stem Name	Value
Eng masc extended	
Eng M-EXT	
Eng Examples: filo, thiò	

This screenshot shows the 'Category (or Part of Speech)...' dialog box for the 'Verb' category. The 'Stem Names' section is expanded, showing three entries:

Stem Name	Value
Eng passive perfective	
Eng PASS.PFV	
Eng estàθi	

The 'Feature Sets' section is also expanded, showing three entries:

Feature Set	Value
[asp:pfv voice:pass]	
Eng perfective	
Eng PFV	
Eng ivra	

This screenshot shows the 'Category (or Part of Speech)...' dialog box for the 'non-neuter extended' category. The 'Feature Sets' section is expanded, showing three entries:

Feature Set	Value
[nagr:[case:nom gen:m num:sg]]	
Eng neuter-extended	
Eng N-EXT	
Eng Example: fàtti	

❖ Grammar

Inflection Templates

Category (or Part of Speech)... Show Hidden Fields

- Adjective
- Adposition
- Adverb
- Coordinating connective
- Determiner
- Noun
- Particle
- Pro-form
 - Pronoun
- Verb

Affix Templates

Template Name: Eng masculine
 Description: Eng M
 Active:
 Table:

STEM	-case.M
	-i ₂ M.SG.GEN
	-o ₃ M.PL.GEN
	-i ₁ M.PL.NOM
	-u ₄ M.SG.GEN
	-ð ₁ M.SG.NOM/ACC
	-u ₁ M.PL.ACC
	-i ₄ M.SG.NOM/ACC
	-ù M.SG.GEN
	-o ₄ M.SG.NOM/ACC

Note: To edit the template table: right-click on STEM, on a slot name, or on a morpheme.

Requires more derivation:

Template Name: Eng feminine
 Description: Eng F
 Active:
 Table:

STEM	-case.F
	-e ₃ F.SG.NOM/ACC
	-a ₁ F.SG.NOM/ACC
	-i ₆ F.SG.NOM/ACC

Category (or Part of Speech)...

- Adjective
- Adposition
- Adverb
- Coordinating connective
- Determiner
- Noun
- Particle
- Pro-form
 - Pronoun
- Verb

Affix Templates

Template Name: Eng past
 Description: Eng PST
 Active:
 Table:

(augment)-	STEM	-INFL.PST
i-		-i ₃ PFV.PST.3.SG
è-		-e ₃ IPFV.PST.3.SG
e-		-a ₄ PST.1.SG
		-e ₄ PST.3.SG
		-a ₃ IPFV.PST.1.SG
		-a ₂ PFV.PST.1.SG

Note: To edit the template table: right-click on STEM, on a slot name, or on a morpheme.

Requires more derivation:

Template Name: Eng passive past
 Description: Eng PASS.PST
 Active:
 Table:

(augment)-	STEM	-INFL.PASS.PST
i-		-i ₃ PASS.PFV.PST.3.SG

❖ Grammar

Grammar Sketch

The screenshot shows the FieldWorks Language Explorer interface for Calabrian Greek. The main window displays a grammar sketch titled "A Sketch of Calabrian Greek Morphology". The title is centered and followed by two lines of italicized text: "[Insert investigators' names here]" and "[Insert affiliation here]". Below this, the word "fake" is centered. A horizontal line separates the title from the "Contents" section. The "Contents" section is a bulleted list of links to various parts of the grammar sketch:

- [1 Introduction](#)
- [2 Phonemes](#)
- [3 Morpheme types](#)
- [4 Word categories](#)
- [5 Inflection](#)
- [6 Derivation](#)
- [7 Clitics](#)
- [8 Compounding](#)
- [9 Morpho-syntactic Feature System](#)
- [10 Allomorphy](#)
- [11 Natural Classes](#)
- [12 Residue](#)
- [A Calabrian Greek morphemes by type](#)
- [B Calabrian Greek morphemes by category](#)

At the bottom left of the main window, the text "1 Introduction" is displayed. The left sidebar contains a "Grammar" section with a list of items: Category Edit, Categories Browse, Compound Rules, Phonemes, Phonological Features, Bulk Edit Phoneme Features, Natural Classes, Environments, Phonological Rules, Ad hoc Rules, Inflection Features, Exception "Features", Grammar Sketch, and Problems. Below the Grammar section are other sections: Lexicon, Texts & Words, Grammar (highlighted), Notebook, and Lists. The top menu bar includes File, Send/Receive, Edit, View, Data, Insert, Format, Tools, Parser, Window, and Help. A toolbar with various icons and a language dropdown set to "English" is also visible.

❖ Texts

Information included:

- ▶ Metadata
- ▶ Baseline

Text	
Title	Lan 02 Eng [24, 25, 26, 75, 102, 103, 104]
Info Baseline Gloss Analyze Tagging Print View Text Chart	
Title	Lan 02 Eng [24, 25, 26, 75, 102, 103, 104]
Abbreviation	Lan Eng
Source	Lan <u>I stòrya tu Gosèppi ebrèu</u> Eng
Text is a translation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Genres	Prose
Comment	Lan Eng
Date Created	Tuesday, May 25, 2021 6:42 PM
Date Modified	Friday, June 11, 2021 5:21 PM

Text	
Title	Lan 02 Eng [24, 25, 26, 75, 102, 103, 104]
Info Baseline Gloss Analyze Tagging Print View Text Chart	
<p>Ce o Θiò ito me ton Gosèppi; ce ito àthropo ti ipiye kànnonda kalò; ce estàθi sto spiti tu patrùnitu o egitsyàno.</p> <p>Ce o patrùnitu ivre ti o Θiò ito meθètu. ce ti o Θiò evlòyiddze sta χèryatu òlo pòsso ecino èkanne. Ya tùto o Gosèppi embici stin agàpitu, ce ton esèrveggwe; ce ton èkame pròto atts' òlo to spitindu, ce tò dice sta χèrya òlo pòsso ixe.</p> <p>Ce pùccati ecino Egitsyàno ton èkame pròto àndo spitindu, ce àttse pòso ecino ixe, o Θiò evlòyie to spitindu, y' agàpi tu Gosèppi, ce i vloyia tu Θεù èppese apànu se òlo pòsso ecino ixe sto spiti, ce sta xoráfya. Ce ecino èvale sta χèrya tu Gosèppi òlo pòsso ecino ixe, ce ðen ekràte kùnto meθètu àttse kanènam bràma, parà àndo fayindu.</p> <p>Ce o Gosèppi èvale nòma tu prottinù Manassè: "Yati", ipe ecino, "o Θiò mò'kame addimmonisi pas' affàno, ce òlo to spiti tu missèremu". Ce èvale tu sekùndu nòma Efraim: "Yati", ipe ecino, "o Θiò mò'kame nà'xo kalò sti xxòra ti llipimmu"</p> <p>Ecini àthropi dùnka epiàsai ecindo kumplimènto, epyàsai còla ðinèri sto dùppyo, ce tom Benyamino; ce eyèrtisa, ce ekateviai ston Eggito, ce eyàissa ambròtte tu Gosèppi. Ce o Gosèppi, xorònda tom Benyamino meθèto, ipe tu màstora tu spitiu: "Pire tùndus àthropu òssu sto spiti, ce spàttse ànda krèata, ce kàmeta: yati tùti àthropi trògu meθèmu mesimèri."</p> <p>Ce ecino èkame pos o Gosèppi iton iponda, ce epire ecindus àthropu òssu sto spiti tu Gosèppi.</p> <p>Ce ekondànai stu màstora tu spitiu tu Gosèppi, ce tu 'platèttsai sto èmbima ti ppòrta.</p>	

❖ Texts

Information included:

- ▶ Gloss
- ▶ Analysis (with morpheme breaks)

Text ■ Add Words to Lexicon

Title Lan 02
 Eng [24, 25, 26, 75, 102, 103, 104]

Info Baseline Gloss Analyze Tagging Print View Text Chart

1	Word	Ce	o	Θιò	ito	me	ton	Gosèppi	;	ce	ito	àθropo	ti
	Word Gloss	and	DEF:M.SG.NOM	Lord	be:PST.3SG	with	DEF:M.SG.ACC	Josef	and	be:PST.3SG	man	which	
	Word Cat.	coordconn	det	n	v	adp	det	n	coordconn	v	n	pro	

ipiyè	kànnonda	kalò	;	ce	estàθi	sto	spiti	tu
go:IPFV.PST:3SG	do:PTCP.PRS	good:N.SG.NOM	and	stay:PASS.PFV.PST:3.SG	LOC = DEF:N.SG.NGEN	house	DEF:M/N.SG.GEN	
v	v	adj	coordconn	v	adp	n	det	

patrùnitù	o	egitsyàno	.
master:M.SG.GEN = CL.3:M/N.SG	DEF:M.SG.NOM	Egyptian:M.SG.NOM	
n	det	adj	

Free And the Lord was with Josef; and he was a prosperous man; and stayed at the house of his Egyptian master.

Text

Title Lan 02
 Eng [24, 25, 26, 75, 102, 103, 104]

Info Baseline Gloss Analyze Tagging Print View Text Chart

1	Word	Ce	o	Θιò	ito	me	ton	Gosèppi	;	ce
	Morphemes	ce	o	Θi	-ò	ito	me	ton	Gosèppi	ce
	Lex. Entries	ce	o	Θi	-ò ₁	ito	me	ton ₂	Gosèppi	ce
	Lex. Gloss	and	DEF:M.SG.NOM	Lord	M.SG.NOM	be:PST.3SG	with	DEF:M.SG.ACC	Josef	and
	Lex. Gram. Info.	coordconn	det	n (M)m	n:(case)	v3 pst	adp	det	n	coordconn
	Word Gloss	and	DEF:M.SG.NOM	Lord		be:PST.3SG	with	DEF:M.SG.ACC	Josef	and
	Word Cat.	coordconn	det	n		v	adp	det	n	coordconn

ito	àθropo	ti	ipiyè	kànnonda	kalò	;	ce				
ito	àθrop	-o	ti	i-	piy	-e	kànn	-onda	kal	-ò	ce
ito	àθrop	-o ₄	ti	i-	piy	-e ₂	kànn	-onda	kal	-ò ₂	ce
be:PST.3SG	man	M.SG.NOM/ACC	which	v:(augment)	go	PFV.PST.3.SG	do	PTCP.PRS	good	N.SG.NOM/ACC	and
v3 pst	n (M)m	n:(case)	pro	v	v:INFL	v	Verb	adj	adj:case	coordconn	
be:PST.3SG	man		which	go:IPFV.PST:3SG		do:PTCP.PRS	good:N.SG.NOM		and		
v	n		pro	v		v	adj		coordconn		

estàθi	sto	spiti	tu	patrùnitù						
e-	stàθ	-i	s= to	spit	-i	tu	patrùn	-i	= tu	
e-	stèk	-i ₅	s= to	spit	-i ₃	tu	patrùn	-i ₂	= tu	
v:(augment)	stay	PFV.PST.3.SG	in	DEF:N.SG.NGEN	house	N.SG.NOM/ACC	DEF:M/N.SG.GEN	master	M.SG.GEN	CL.3:M/N.SG
v	v:INFL	adp	det	n (N)n	n:(case)	det	n (M)m	n:(case)	pro	

ti	o	Θιò
FV.PST:3.SG	which	DEF:M.SG.NOM
pro	det	n

lòyiddze	sta
ess:PFV.PST:3.SG	in:DEF:N.PL.NOM/ACC
	adp

ecino	èkanne	.
SSC:M.NOM	1.PST.3.SG	

Null Spatial Ps

Calabrian Greek - FieldWorks Language Explorer

File Send/Receive Edit View Data Insert Format Tools Parser Window Help

English Default Paragraph

Texts & Words

- Interlinear Texts
- Concordance
- Complex Concordance
- Word List Concordance
- Word Analyses
- Bulk Edit Wordforms
- Statistics

Texts

Title

Show All

01

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

09

10

11

Text

Title Lan 05
Eng [9, 10, 16]

Info Baseline Gloss Analyze Tagging Print View Text Chart

2 Word	Ce	dòpu	ti	'	regàlettse	metapàle	tom
Morphemes	ce	dòpu	ti		regàletts -e	metapàle	tom
Lex. Entries	ce	dòpu	ti		regàlet -e ₂	metapàle	ton ₂ + sp. var. of
Lex. Gloss	and	after	which	gift	PFV.PST.3.SG	again	DEF:M.SG.ACC
Lex. Gram. Info.	coordconn	adv	pro	v	v:INFL	adv	det
Word Gloss	and	after	which	gift:PFV.PST.3.SG		again	DEF:M.SG.ACC
Word Cat.	coordconn	adv	pro	v		adv	det

biskatùri		me	poddà		ðinèrya		, etùto
biskatùr	-i	me	podd -à		ðinèr -ya		etùt -o
piskatùr + sp. var. of	-i ₄	me	podd -à		ðinèr -ya		etùt -o ₅
fisherman	M.SG.NOM/ACC	with	many	N.PL.NOM/ACC	money	N.PL.NOM/ACC	that M.SG.NOM/ACC
n (M)m	n:(case)	adp	adj	adj:case	n (N)n	n:(case)	pro adj:case
fisherman:M.SG.ACC		with	many:N.PL.NOM/ACC		money		that:M.SG.NGEN
n		adp	adj		n		pro

eyài		ta		fàttindu			, afinnonda
e-	yà -i	ta		fàtt -i	-n	= du	afinn -onda
e-	pà -i ₅	ta		fàt -i ₇	-in + sp. var. of	= tu	afinn -onda
v:(augment)	go	PFV.PST.3.SG	DEF:N.PL.NOM/ACC	work	N.PL.NOM/ACC	N.SG.NOM/ACC	CL.3:M/N.SG
							leave
							PTCP.PRS

Lexicon

Texts & Words

Grammar

Notebook

Lists

TOPIC

Null spatial Ps

arguments of a locative or directional P surface bare and the associated spatial P is missing

(1) *Standard Modern Greek (SMG)* (Terzi 2010: 169)

I Maria girise (sto) spiti arga.
the Maria returned se.the home late.
'Maria returned home late'

TOPIC

Research question:

Are null spatial Ps attested in Greko? If attested do they show similar properties as in SMG?

If there exists a similar phenomenon with the noun *spiti* 'home', as in SMG

▶ Null locative Ps

(2) SMG (Terzi 2010: 173)

Emina (sto) spiti mexri arga.
I stayed se.the home until late.
'I stayed home until late.'

▶ Null directional Ps of the goal type

(3) SMG (Terzi 2010: 173)

Pao (sto) spiti.
I go se.the home.
'I go home.'

▶ Null directional Ps of the source type

(4) SMG (Terzi 2010: 174)

*Efiga *(apo to) spiti.*
left from the home.
'I left home.'

Null spatial Ps in Greko

(5) *Greko (Bova)* (Crupi 1980: 63)

Pao (sto) spiti.

go se.the home.

'I go home.'

(6) *Greko (Vuni)* (Karanastasis 1997: 175)

Pao (sto) spiti.

go se.the home.

'I go home.'

Both cases are directional Ps of the goal type.

Null spatial Ps in Greko

- ▶ Attested null directional P example of the goal type, not with *spiti*, but with *fàtti*

(10) *Greko* (O ðyàvolo ce i dixatère tu piskatùri, 5.2)

<i>etùto</i>	<i>eyài</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>fàttindu...</i>
That	go:PFV.PST.3.SG	DEF:N.PL.NGEN	work:N.PL.NGEN=CL3:M.SG
'That man went to his work...'			

Null spatial Ps in Greko

- ▶ The similar example is indicated in Crupi (1980) and Karanastasis (1997).

(11) *Greko* (Crupi 1980: 63)

pao ta fàttimu

go the work=my

'I am going for my work (I am leaving).'

(12) *Greko* (Karanastasis 1997: 175)

pao ta ffatti mu

go the work my

'I go to my work.'

If this example really indicates directional null P, it is countering the claim, that in directional null Ps, **the lack of an overt determiner** contributes to different interpretation of PLACE nouns and common nouns.

Next steps, further empirical observations:

- ▶ nominals that may appear with null Ps except of *spiti* ‘home’, e.g. *anglisia* ‘church’, *ozzia* ‘mountains’, etc.’
- ▶ reduplicated nominals, as indicated in (13) for Greko

(13) *Greko* (Crupi 1980: 63)

i *pétudda* *petai* ***sucià*** ***sucià***.
the butterfly flies fig_tree.ACC fig_tree.ACC
‘The butterfly flies from one branch to another.’

Next steps, further empirical observations:

The interesting thing is that in other Greek variety, namely in Pontic Greek such examples are attested with the nominal *spiti* 'home'

(14) *Pontic Greek* (PNT-TXT-MR-00000-A11.002)

<i>ti</i>	<i>nifen</i>	<i>elashkizane</i>	<i>spit</i>	<i>spit.</i>
the	bride	walk	house.ACC	house.ACC

'They walked the bride from house to house.'

Next steps, further empirical observations:

- ▶ examples where null Ps are possible with nominals that instantiate PLACE (i.e. are more similar to adverbs than to common nouns) and are followed by other adverbials expressing place, as indicated in example (15)

(15) *Greko* (Crupi 1980: 63)

*pao potamon **ossu.***

go river inside

'I go to the river (towards the river).'

In the similar examples in Pontic Greek, null Ps are impossible

(16) *Pontic Greek* (Tombaidis 1988: 65)

*pao *(so) xoraf **kes.***

go se.the field and.inside

'I go to the field (towards the field).'

Concluding remarks

Desiderata of work

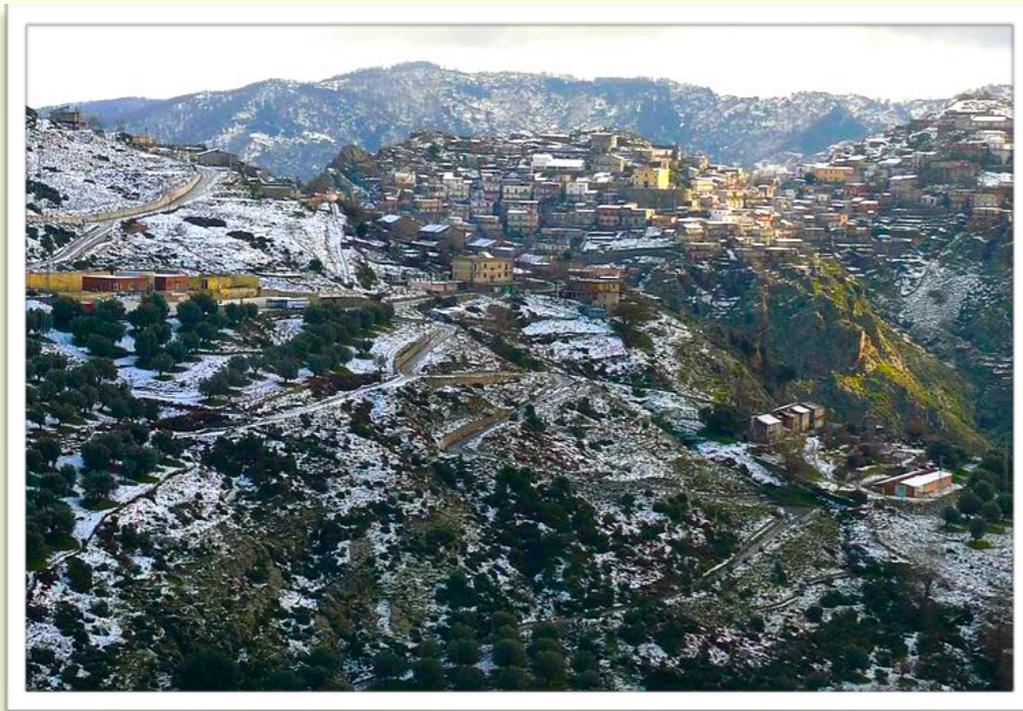
- ▶ Null Ps exist in Greko; at least null directional Ps of the goal type; larger amount of data is needed to find the appropriate empirical evidence;
- ▶ Based on the empirical evidence some theoretical assumptions of analyzing null Ps can be tested.

Usage of genitive constructions in Greko

corpus: texts from Roccaforte del Greco (To Vuni),
collected by Luigi Bruzzano,
August 1891

To Vuni lies in the north of Bova

in 1881 To Vuni had 1.392 inhabitants,
nowadays about 400 inhabitants
(according to the Italian Wikipedia:
Roccaforte del Greco)



View of Roccaforte del Greco (To Vuni); Photograph: Pasquale58.
https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roccaforte_del_Greco#/media/File:Roccaforte.jpg



Map of the Region around Roccaforte del Greco (To Vuni), marked here in blue;
<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=12/37.9922/15.8562&layers=Y>

Usage of genitive constructions in Greko

text source (a fairy tale) from „*Testi Neogreci die Calabria*“: 878 words

my research looks at the usage of the genitive constructions in Greko

number of genitives in the source:

12 article declension

12 nominal declension

42 pronominal declension

the following genitive forms are found in the corpus:

- pronominal declension

information in blue shows
the Greko paradigm
according to Karanastasis
(1997)

	1	2	3m	3f	3n
SG	mu	su	tu, ecìnu	tis, ecìni	tu, ecìnu
PL	emmàse, emmà	essà(s), sa	tos, ecinò	tos, ecinò ▶ cinò	tos, ecinò

Usage of genitive constructions in Greko

- article declension:

	1	2	3
SG	tu	tis	tu
PL	ton/tos	ton/tos	ton/tos

- nominal declensions:
(I., II., III. nominal declension)

	m	f	n
SG	I.: -u, -a, -i II.: -ù, -u III.: -à, -a, -ù	I.: -à, -a, -ì, -i ▶ -ò(s)* II.: - III.: -à, -a	I.: - II.: -ù, -u, -ì, -i III.: -atu
PL	I.: -o II.: -ò, -o III.: -ado, -ùdo(n)	I.: -ò, -o II.: - III.: -àdo, -ado	I.: - II.: -ò, -o, -ìo, -io III.: -ato

*) as a remnant of an ancient declension type: *i thichatèra - ti(s) thichaterò*; cp. grc. *θυγατρ-ός*

function of genitive usage based on corpus data:

1. marking of the **indirect object**:

(1) *I alapùda tu ip-e:*
DET fox 3SG.M say.PST-3.SG
„The fox said to him:“

(2) *Ce egò su dònn-o tin ajo benedizioni.*
and 1.SG 2.SG give.PRS-1.SG DET holy blessing
„I give you the holy blessing.“

- ▶ the most frequent usage in this corpus, often with pronouns

2. as **genitivus possessivus**:

(3) [*Ecino*] *itone òlese kontènto àn-do matrimònio tith-thichateròs=tu*
[he] COP all happy with-DET wedding DET.ASS-daughter=3SG.M
„He was totally happy with the wedding of his daughter.“

- ▶ the possessive genitive has only one occurrence in the corpus

function of genitive use based on examples:

3. as prepositional phrase:

(4) *Trèsete apìsu=mu.*
run.IMP.2PL after=1.SG
„Run after me!“

(5) *Ce ekondòfere s=tu Pèppi.*
and return.PST.3SG to=DET Peppi
„He returned to Peppi.“

- ▶ these are the only two prepositions in the corpus that require genitive

outcome of the study:

- the corpus study gives an insight in the usage of genitive constructions in Greko
- but to go deeper into the morphology and syntax of the language, a larger amount of data is needed
- „*Testi Neogreci di Calabria*“ can serve as such a source for future studies

Pros:

- FLEx is a quite useful software tool for annotating and analyzing linguistic data
- the usage is not immediately intuitive, but with the appropriate tools (manual, video tutorials) you can find your way around relatively quickly
- all programme levels work well together, and changes in one level automatically lead to the same changes in the other levels
- the main advantage is that one can easily switch between work levels: lexicon, interlinear text annotation and grammar
- the more data you have annotated, the better the suggestion made by the programme is
- you can integrate different fonts as well as different meta and object languages
- FLEx offers export options for various data types

Cons:

- FLEx is relatively stable, however, there were still some programme crashes (but the backup copying in the background works excellently)
- for smaller text corpora the workload is too high; but if you have a larger corpus (e.g. over 10k words), utilizing FLEx will certainly pay off
- FLEx is only available for Windows and Linux systems

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Human hand writing Thank You on whiteboard;
Photograph: Marco Verch, <https://ccnull.de/foto/human-hand-writing-thank-you-on-whiteboard/1008918>

for listening to our presentation

After answering to **clarification questions**,

we would like to get into a fruitful **discussion with you** about

- a) our specific research projects
- b) the circumstances of Greko as an endangered minority language in Europe and the documentation and revitalization challenges