Cypriot Greek
— annotation notes —

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Annotation notes

Dependent clauses

There are very few non-finite verb forms in Cypriot Greek. Most dependent clauses are introduced by a modal particle n(a), glossed in GRAID as <nonindic>, and contain a finite, subjunctive form of the verb. We have chosen to insert zeroes for S/A in the dependent clauses, because an overt pronoun would be possible in most cases, even though they are generally omitted (this follows the decision of a native speaker). The modal particle is commonly the host for pronominal clitics expressing objects and goals (see the Section on clitic pronouns below). The following example of a want-complement clause illustrates the typical structure, and how it is annotated:

(1) # 0 xelo # 0 na =su
   # 0.1:want-1SG # 0.1 MOD_that =to.you
   #ds 0.1:a v:pred #cc:p 0.1:s_ds nonindic =pro.2:g
   po katiti
   say-1SG something
   v:pred other:p

'(I) want to say something to you.'

depgreek_psarin_138

Verbs of speech

A large number of clauses contain verbs of speech. We have decided to treat them as intransitive, that is, we do not consider their complements (generally direct speech) to be syntactically objects. However, we appreciate that this is a controversial decision; we therefore have added an additional function gloss to the subjects of these verbs: <:s_ds>, expressing that they may be considered a special category of S. This enables researchers to identify how many of the S-category in the texts are in fact subjects of verbs of speech, and adjust their calculations accordingly (see also (1) above for another example):

(2) # 0 lali =tu # ...
   # 0.3:she says-3SG =to.him # ...
   # 0.3:s_s_ds v:pred =pro.h:3g #ds ...

'(she) tells him, . . .'

depgreek_psarin_007
Clitic pronouns

Cypriot Greek makes extensive use of clitic pronouns in non-subject functions. The most common are:

(3) **addressees of verbs of speech**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>pai</th>
<th># 0</th>
<th>lali</th>
<th>=tu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>she</td>
<td># 0</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>says-3SG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>h:s</td>
<td>v:pred</td>
<td># 0</td>
<td>h:s_ds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'(she) goes and tells him.'

cypgreek_psarin_115

(4) **benefactives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>eyemosen</th>
<th>=tu</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>xanappin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>filled-3SG</td>
<td>=to.him</td>
<td>the_N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>h:a</td>
<td>v:pred</td>
<td>=pro.h:obl</td>
<td>ln</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'(she) fills the vessel for him.'

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(5) **direct objects**

a. | #  | 0 | eshi   | =ta |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>has-3SG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>h:a</td>
<td>v:pred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'(he) has them.'

cypgreek_psarin_014

b. | #  | pu | to | pornon | 0 | na | =me |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#ds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>the_N</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>MOD_that =me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikosis</td>
<td>nakkon</td>
<td>pornon</td>
<td>mana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise-2SG</td>
<td>little</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v:pred</td>
<td>ln</td>
<td>np:other</td>
<td>np:other</td>
<td>np.h:voc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'Wake me up early in the morning, mother.'

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Clitic doubling

When a clitic pronoun expresses a direct object, a coreferential NP may also occur after the verb, as in the second part of (6). In these cases we gloss the coreferent NP with the function `<dt.p>`:

(6) | #  | xa | xa | na | vuttisi | o | nil’os |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>MOD_that</td>
<td>dives-3SG</td>
<td>the_M</td>
<td>young.man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>nonindic</td>
<td>v:pred</td>
<td>ln</td>
<td>np.h:s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harris Hadjidas & Maria Vollmer
Cypriot Greek | annotation notes

# 0  epk’axen  =to  jindo  psarin
# 0_he  caught-3SG  =it  that  fish
# 0_h:a  v:pred  =prop  ln  np:dt_p
‘Ha-ha, the young man dived (and) caught that fish.’
cypgreek_psarin_041

Demonstratives and other nominal expressions

Sometimes an argument is expressed by a demonstrative element; we have
glossed them as <pro>, but added the additional form gloss <dem._>:

(7) a. #  epien  je  jinos
    #  went-3SG  too  that.one_M
    #  v:pred  other  dem_pro.h:s
    ‘He too went.’
cypgreek_psarin_076

b. #  as  erti  jinos
    #  let-3SG  come-3SG  that.one_M
    #ds 1_aux  v:pred  dem_pro:s
    ‘Let him come.’
cypgreek_jitros_026

(8) # 0  n  arpaksi  tria
    # 0_he  MOD_that  grabs-3SG  three
    # 0_h:a  nonindic  v:pred  num_np:p
    ‘(he) grabs three.’
cypgreek_jitros_081

Predicative expressions of possession and existence

We treat the lexical verb for ‘have’ as transitive, the possessor as A and the
possessed as P, as in (9). However, the same verb is also used in existential
clauses, where we gloss it as <predex>, and the NP whose existence is
predicates as <:s>, as in (10):

(9) possessive
   a. #  e  eshi  ta  dhixtia  tu
       #  ah  has-3SG  the_N.PL  nets  his
       #ds  other  v:pred  ln  np:p  rn_pro:h:poss
       o  jiris  mu
       the_M  father  my
       ln  np_h:a  rn_pro1:poss
       ‘Are my father’s nets still there?’ (lit. ‘Does my father have his
       nets?’)
cypgreek_psarin_013
b. # 0 eshi =ta
  # 0.he has-3SG =them
  #ds 0:ha v:pred =pro:p
  ‘(he) has them.’

cypgreek_psarin_014

(10) existential
    # mian foran ishen enan vasilian
    # a.F time has-3SG a_M king
    ## ln np:other predex ln np.h:s
    ‘Once upon a time there was a king.’
cypgreek jitros_001

Depictive predicates, created or metamorphized entities

With predicates such as ‘turn into sth.’, ‘make sth. into sth.’ we treat the syntactic function of the resulting state or object as <other>:

(11) # j 0 ekama =ton andran mu
    # and 0.J made-1SG =him husband my
    # other 0.1:a v:pred =pro.h:p np.h:other m_pro.1:poss
    ‘… and (I) made him my husband’
cypgreek_psarin_173

Anthropomorphized referents

In cypgreek minaes, expressions referring to ‘months’ seem to be anthropomorphized, that is, exhibit human properties. They are therefore intermediate between human and non-human; we give them the animacy gloss as <.d>:

(12) # 0 Fervaris
    # the February
    #ds ln np.d:other
    ‘How about February?’
cypgreek minaes_150

List of corpus-specific GRAID symbols

- <s_ds> subject of a verb of speech
- <dem_pro> demonstrative pronoun
- <num_np> numeral noun phrase
- <nonindic> indicator of non-indicative sentence form
- <imp_v> imperative verb
- <psv_v> passive verb