

## 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_I    want-1SG # 0_I    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.’

*cypgreek\_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_she  says-3SG =to.him # ...
    # 0.h:s_ds v:pred  =pro.h:g #ds ...
```

‘(she) tells him, ...’

*cypgreek\_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**

# 0 pai # 0 lali =tu  
 # 0\_she goes-3SG # 0\_she says-3SG =to.him  
 # 0.h:s v:pred # 0.h:s\_ds v:pred =pro.h:g

‘(she) goes and tells him.’

*cypgreek\_pсарin\_115*

(4) **benefactives**

# 0 eyemosen =tu to xanappin  
 # 0\_she filled-3SG =to.him the\_N vessel  
 # 0.h:a v:pred =pro.h:obl ln np:p

‘(she) fills the vessel for him.’

*cypgreek\_pсарin\_080*

(5) **direct objects**

a. # 0 eshi =ta  
 # 0\_he has-3SG =them  
 #ds 0.h:a v:pred =pro:p

‘(he) has them.’

*cypgreek\_pсарin\_014*

b. # pu to pornon 0 na =me  
 # from the\_N morning 0\_you MOD\_that =me  
 #ds adp ln np:other 0.2:a nonindic =pro.1:p

sikosis nakkon pornon mana  
 raise-2SG little morning mother  
 v:pred ln np:other np.h:voc

‘Wake me up early in the morning, mother.’

*cypgreek\_pсарin\_036*

### 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  
 # ha ha MOD\_that dives-3SG the\_M young.man  
 # other other nonindic v:pred ln np.h:s

# 0 epk'axen =to jindo psarin  
 # 0\_he caught-3SG =it that fish  
 # 0.h:a v:pred =pro:p ln np:dt\_p

'Ha-ha, the young man dived (and) caught that fish.'

*cypgreek\_pсарin\_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\_pсарin\_076*

b. # as erti jinos  
 # let-3SG come-3SG that.one\_M  
 ##ds l\_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 predicated 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\_pсарin\_013*

b. # 0 *eshi* =*ta*  
 # 0<sub>he</sub> has-3SG =them  
 #ds 0<sub>h:a</sub> v:pred =pro:p  
 '(he) has them.'

*cypgreek\_pсарin\_014*

(10) **existential**

# *mian foran ishen enan vasilean*  
 # a<sub>F</sub> time has-3SG a<sub>M</sub> king  
 ## In np:other *predex* In 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<sub>I</sub> made-1SG =him husband my  
 # other 0.1:a v:pred =pro.h:p np.h:other rn\_pro.1:poss  
 '... and (I) made him my husband'

*cypgreek\_pсарin\_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) # *o Fervaris*  
 # the February  
 #ds In 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