The use of Artificial Intelligence as a Language Learning Strategy

Zoe Gavriilidou, Democritus University of Thrace

In the rapidly evolving landscape of education, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force, significantly enhancing language learning experiences and fostering multilingualism. While AI holds the potential to deliver substantial benefits across various domains, it is crucial to recognize that only individuals who are AI-literate will gain a competitive edge in this new era (Ng, Leung, Chu & Chiao, 2021). This is especially pertinent in the context of language learning education. AI literacy, as we define it, encompasses a set of essential skills and strategies that everyone must acquire to navigate this intelligence-driven era effectively (Casal-Otero, et al 2023). These skills include an understanding of the various types and applications of AI in daily life, an awareness of the potential risks associated with AI usage, and a commitment to ethical, critical, and responsible AI engagement (Gavriilidou, 2024).

This presentation aims to explore how AI can be leveraged as a Language Learning Strategy (LLS) to optimize both the process and outcomes of language acquisition. Building on Oxford's (1990) classification of LLS, we propose a taxonomy of AI-driven strategies, which can be categorized into six key areas: cognitive, metacognitive, memory, compensation, affective, and social. We will demonstrate how each of these categories can contribute to language learning by empowering learners with targeted strategies designed to enhance their interaction with AI-driven language learning platforms. In addition to presenting this taxonomy, we will provide a systematic comparison between traditional and AI-based strategies, discussing the respective advantages and disadvantages of each approach.

Our presentation will unfold as follows: we begin by defining the concept of AI literacy, emphasizing its critical importance in the modern educational landscape. Next, we explore the significance of strategic language learning, and finally, we present a classification of AI-driven strategies that can be employed as LLS, contrasting them with traditional methods to highlight their respective strengths and limitations.

This presentation is the first to offer a novel contribution by proposing a comprehensive taxonomy of AI-driven LLS, which not only categorizes these strategies but also systematically compares them to traditional methods, thereby providing fresh insights into the optimization of language learning in the AI era.

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#StopInequalityandRacism: Activist discourses and ethno-cultural identities on Facebook and Instagram by an Afghan and a Palestinian immigrant in Greece

Affected by various socio-political and socio-economic circumstances, such as wars, racism and public services privatization, immigrants worldwide try both offline and online to support and empower themselves and other members of migratory or their ethnic community through activism. Social movement theories have overlooked the discursive and other semiotic mechanisms of resistance, which constitute essential dimensions of collective action (van Dijk 2021).

To redress this imbalance, in this study, we investigate the ways in which two immigrants in Greece (one from Afghanistan and one from Palestine) use Facebook and Instagram in order to promote social justice, to question dominant power structures, and to construct their ethno-cultural identities. Particularly, we analyze: a) the various linguistic and semiotic choices that the two immigrants employ to digitally engage in collective action and resistance concerning socio-political and socio-economical causes; b) the social media affordances that they used for the above purpose; c) the subtypes of discourses emerged relating to migratory resistance and whether they belong to a real activist action or they lean towards "slacktivism" (Jones 2015), to a "surface-level" activism (Lee & Abidin 2023); and d) the way the two immigrants perceive resistance and activist practices.

For the data gathering, we have chosen a digital ethnographic approach (Androutsopoulos 2008) which combines screen observation (social media posts) and interviews with the immigrants. Our data fall under three categories: 1. issues of equality and anti-racism, protection and asylum provision to refugees; 2. issues related to war; and 3. socio- political and socio-economic issues within the Greek context. For the processing of our data, we draw on a synthetic analytical framework which combines concepts and tools from multimodal critical discourse analysis (Machin & Mayr 2023), van Dijk's (2001) sociocognitive approach and van Leeuwen's (2008) actors' representation model.

The analysis shows that, on the one hand, activist action is detected with few instances beginning from online environments leading to the emergence of various forms of resistance offline. On the other hand, other instances begin from offline non-institutional movements (such as riots, strikes) (Karatzogianni 2015) leading to online posts. In some cases, it is observed that activism is connected with ethno-cultural aspects of identity regarding the immigrants' country of origin and country of settlement.

Keywords: immigrants, activism, resistant discourses, ethno-cultural identities, multimodal critical discourse analysis

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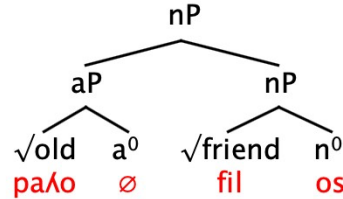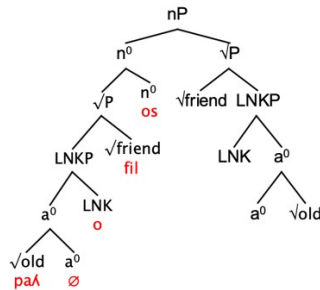
Authors

1st author: **Irini Koutrouba,** PhD Student, Department of Early Childhood Education, University of Western Macedonia e.koutrouba@uowm.gr

2nd author: **Mariza Georgalou,** Assistant Professor of Sociolinguistics and Discourse Analysis,Department of Early Childhood Education, University of Western Macedonia mgeorgalou@uowm,gr

Vasileios Michos

Against compound stress in Greek; in favor of a tight syntax-to-prosody mapping

<u>Introduction</u> Although Standard Modern Greek (SMG) exhibits phonologically variable stress (1), compounds have a relatively fixed stress location. Namely, compounds are usually either stressed in the antepenultimate syllable when ending in *-o* (2) or they retain the stress location found in isolated words when the compound is inflected (3). Nespor and Ralli (1996) take this as evidence for a special prosodic domain in Modern Greek compounding and posit a privileged stress assignment for some compounds in a pre-syntactic lexicon. Non-lexicalist approaches argue that compounding is entirely syntactic (Harley, 2011) and phonology is strictly post-syntactic, making a pre-syntactic treatment of prosody untenable. **<u>Novel contribution</u>** This study challenges the conclusions reached by Nespor and Ralli (1996) by building on so-called 'hybrid' compounds (Revithiadou, 1997). These compounds exhibit stress alternations whose syntax-to-prosody mapping is amenable to syntactic theories on word formation. I disentangle two categories of stress alternations in 'hybrid' compounds: (i) those where stress shift is semantically null (4), and (ii) those where a meaning difference occurs (5ab). I argue that in the latter subgroup, prosody marks two discrete syntactic constituencies. One gives rise to a truly compositional (6a) and one to an evaluative adjectival (6b) interpretation. In doing so, I provide the syntactic representation of these compound structures and build the formal morphophonological component, couched in Distributed Morphology. This syntax/prosody alignment makes compound-specific phonological rules redundant. **<u>Analysis</u>** This paper investigates the stress locus on SMG compounds and juxtaposes it to their morphosyntactic constituent structure. We find that the stress domains are parallel to syntactic domains. This alignment provides evidence against existing lexicalist approaches. We suggest that stress assignment is not pre-syntactic, but rather reflects juncture in the constituency of compounds as in Halle and Chomsky (1968). We demonstrate that compound stress in Modern Greek is not a distinct phenomenon, but rather epiphenomenal of a one-to-one relation between syntactic and prosodic constituency. The dataset is circumscribed to the data in Nespor and Ralli (1996) and Revithiadou (1997), making a comparison easier. **<u>Argumentation</u>** After we offer a taxonomy of compounds with respect to their stress patterns, we establish why meaning differences in 'hybrid' compounds can only be syntactic in the Y-minimalist model of grammar, we offer the syntactic representation which is read off by the PF. Because we directly address stress alternations in 'hybrid' compounds, this analysis demonstrates significant empirical advantages over previous accounts. Applying Occam's razor, it's also theoretically preferable, because it reduces what was previously a compound-specific rule to a by-product of ordinary syntax-to-prosody mapping.

Vasileios Michos

(1)　a.　sxo.ˈli.o　　'school'　　　b.　ˈsxo.li.o　　　　　　　'comment'

(2)　　　[ka.ra.ˈvo.pa.no]PW　　　　　　(*pa.no)　　　　　'sail cloth'

(3)　a.　[ta.ra.mo.sa.ˈla.ta]PW　　　　　(sa.ˈla.ta)　　　　'caviar salad'

　　b.　[ˈle.ksi.[kli.ˈði]]PPh　　　　　　(ˈle.ksi) (kli.ˈði)　'key word'

(4)　a.　[le.mo.ˈno.ða.sos]PW　　b.　[le.mo.no.ˈða.sos] PW 'lemon forest'

(5)　a.　pa.ˈʎo.fi.los　'old friend'　　b.　pa.ʎo.ˈfi.los　　　'bloody friend'

(6)　a.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　b.

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AI in German and Greek morphological nominal processing:
an LLMs evaluation

Athanasios Karasimos, Vasiliki Makri & Evanthia Petropoulou

akarasimos@enl.auth.gr, vasmakri@upatras.gr, evapetro@gmail.com

AUTh, NKUA, University of Patras

Transformative artificially intelligent tools designed to generate human-like sophisticated text are applicable across an ample variety of contexts. Artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies have the potential to perform a wide array of language-based tasks and play a role in linguistic analysis. On the other hand, the primary function of a morphological parser is to break down words into their constituent morphemes and analyze the grammatical information associated with each morpheme. It is often used in natural language processing (NLP) tasks, such as part-of-speech tagging, named entity recognition, machine translation, and more (Roark & Sproat, 2007). Large Language Models (LLMs), along with their underlying technology, are converted into sophisticated chatbots capable of analyzing words morphologically (Thakkar & Jagdishbhai, 2023). However, both parsers and LLMs can face challenges and fail in certain situations, such as ambiguity, irregularities (allomorphy), extensive compounding and agglutination, OOV words, morpheme boundary identification, morphological variation and complexity, and lack of context, among others (Booij, 2012; Creemers *et al*., 2020; Cutler, 1981; Dabouis, 2017; Matiello & Dressler, 2018).

For this study, we test the limitations and challenges that arise when using GPT4o, Gemini and Llama to morphologically analyse and parse German and Greek nominal words of different word-formation processes. In this overview, we assess the performance of LLMs on the segmentation and recognition of morphemes in German and Greek in some straightforward, semi-ambiguous and ambiguous cases, displaying either morphological, morphophonological and morphosemantic opacity (1a) or transparency (1b):

1a. zugtiff 'to grab' vs. Zugriff 'access'

durchfließen 'to flow through'– Floß 'raft'– überflüssig 'superfluous'– Zufluß 'feeder'– unbeeinflußbar 'uninfluenceable'– floßbar 'floatable'– zusammenfließen 'to flow together'– Beeinflussung 'influence'– Zusammenfluß 'confluence'– Flüssigkeite 'fluid, liquid'– fließen 'to flow'– beeinflussen 'to influence'– beeinflußbar 'influenceable' (from Steiner & Ruppenhofer, 2018: 3883)

1b. γράφω vs. έγραψα 'write vs. wrote', τρώω vs. φάω 'eat vs. ate' πορτοκαλάδα 'orange juice', λεμονάδα 'lemonade', αγελάδα 'cow', Ελλάδα 'Greece' κουκλ-ό-σπιτ-ο 'dollhouse' vs. λαμπαδ-η-φόρ-ος 'torchbearer' vs. ταξ-ι-θέτη-ς 'usher' vs. αρχ-έ-γον-ος 'primal'

The authors acknowledge asking LLMs questions regarding the synchronic and not diachronic identification of morphemes and subsequently analyze and edit the replies of LLMs. This research discusses the ability of LLMs and its potential for AI-assisted linguistic evaluations on ambiguous/ambivalent cases of morpheme segmentation, using a large language model vs. the approach of the human morphologist.

Keywords: nominal morphology, morpheme processing, opacity, transparency, AI, large language models, machine learning, GPT, Gemini, Llama

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Board Games as a Language Learning Tool: Assessing Attitudes Among Displaced Youth in Athens

Niki PANTELIOU & Marina MATTHEOUDAKIS

Board games have long been recognized as effective educational tools due to their ability to create an engaging, interactive, and collaborative environment. Regarding language learning, research has shown that incorporating games into language instruction can enhance vocabulary acquisition, improve grammatical understanding, and boost overall language proficiency by making the learning process more enjoyable and less intimidating (Benoit 2017; Mattheoudakis & Panteliou, 2022). The social interaction inherent in board games encourages communication and critical thinking, offering opportunities for students to practice language skills in a low-pressure setting (Reinders, 2016; Yaccob & Yunus, 2019). However, the impact of such interventions on displaced populations remains significantly underexplored. To address this gap, this study focuses on displaced youth aged 15-24 years old residing in Athens, who are attending Greek language classes at Gekko, an educational center established by the NGO BetterDays Greece. The research introduces different types of modern board games, adjusted for teaching Greek as a second language at A1, A2, B1 and B2 levels according to the CEFR (2001). By administering pre- and post-intervention questionnaires, the study measures shifts in students' preferences and attitudes toward using board games in language learning. This quantitative analysis not only evaluates these changes but also underscores the potential of board games to enhance language acquisition among vulnerable student populations.

Key words: language learning, modern board games, Greek language instruction, teenage and young adult learners, displaced populations

Well-wishing practices in Greek and English food blogs

Angeliki Tzanne & Maria Sifianou
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
atzanne@enl.uoa.gr   msifian@enl.uoa.gr

Abstract

Wishes are defined as "remarks that show sympathy with *O* [other] by expressing the wish or hope that things will turn out well for her" (Leech 2014: 212). In Brown and Levinson's ([1978] 1987) theory of politeness, wishes are not mentioned but one could assume that they are positive politeness strategies since they indicate that "in general S wants at least some of H's wants" (Brown and Levinson 1987: 70).

Well-wishing remarks have received limited scholarly attention. Regarding Greek, a few studies deal with Greek wishes in online environments (Theodoropoulou 2015; Tzanne 2022; Tzanne and Sifianou forthcoming) and a few others compare Greek wishes with those expressed in other languages (Katsiki 2000 and 2001; Tannen and Öztek 1981). Purporting to further the study of wishes in online communication, and at the same time to extend the line of comparative analysis of the phenomenon, the present study intends to examine the forms and functions of wishes in the digital environment of Greek and English food blogs.

Drawing upon work on the discursive construction of identity in online discourse (Garcés-Conejos Blitvich and Sifianou 2017; Tzanne 2019 and 2022), our study examines wishes occurring in the comment section of three Greek and three English food blogs run by bloggers who are non-professional cooks. Our aim is twofold, first, to perform a comparative study of the frequency of occurrence, triggering events and types of wishes in the specific context, and, second, to consider the role Greek and English wishes play in the construction of the participants' discursive identity/ies.

Our findings indicate that, in the specific digital context, our two datasets display differences in the number of wishes, with Greek wishes outnumbering their English counterparts, and in the variety of triggering events, with Greek wishes involving a greater variety of such events. Concerning types of wishes, our findings show that wishes in Greek food blogs are to some extent similar to English food blog wishes in that they include both 'interactional' wishes such as *καλή επιτυχία* 'good success' and 'situational' wishes like 'Merry Christmas!' (for types of wishes see Dumitrescu 2006: 27). On the other hand, there are hardly any wishes concerning situational 'happy events' (Tannen and Öztek 1981: 41) such as birthdays in the English corpus, while another type of wishes, which we term 'mixed' wishes, occurs more frequently in the Greek dataset. We argue that our findings have implications for the discursive identity Greek and English bloggers and commenters construct in terms of the relational work they perform in this environment.

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Two types of non-coordinative *ke*-clauses in Greek
Aikaterini Thomopoulou, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Aim & Background information: The Greek particle *ke* 'and', besides standard coordination (StaCo), also exhibits non-coordinative *ke*-clauses of two types: (i) subordinate *ke*-clauses with aspectuals and verbs of *knowing* as V1 (*ke*-Sub) (Kotzoglou 2018, Kotzoglou & Canakis 2021); (ii) *pseudocoordination* with motion and posture verbs (PseCo) (Svorou 2018a,b). In the present paper, I compare the morphosyntactic distribution between V1 and V2 in both *ke*-Sub and PseCo suggesting that both are complementation strategies with the complementizer *ke*.

Data: *ke*-Sub and PseCo exhibit the following similarities. V1 cannot take an argument, as this would result in StaCo, further displaying obligatory subject co-reference as in (1). [V1 and V2] exhibit a single-event reading, as temporal adverbs scope over [V1 and V2] rather than the verb they appear close to (2). However, *ke*-Sub differs from PseCo in the following ways. First, V1 and V2 in *ke*-Sub are interpreted literally (2a). V1 denotes a single event reading together with V2, having the interpretation that she *started cooking the mussaka* or *knew how to cook it*. In contrast, V1 in PseCo (2b) is semantically bleached, conveying that *she was cooking the moussaka.* Second, in *ke*-Sub, V1 and V2 can have different aspectual features (3a), while in PseCo different aspectual features result in an interpretation as StaCo (3b).

Previous accounts and proposal: Kotzoglou (2018) and Kotzoglou & Canakis (2021) suggest that *ke*-Sub clauses function as complements to aspectual or cognitive verbs and *ke* is a complementizer. Svorou (2018a,b in RRG framework) suggests that PseCo is a Serial Verb Construction (SVC) similar to a "complex" predicate with shared arguments and *ke* having zero semantic contribution. However, the omission of *ke* in PseCo is far from insignificant. First, extraction is not possible from [V1 V2] (4a) while it is from [V1 ke V2] (4b). Second, [V1 V2] does not allow for clitics with V2 (5a), whereas [V1 ke V2] does (5b). Third, [V1 V2] does not allow for the insertion of frequency adverbs as in (6a), whereas [V1 ke V2] does (6b). Hence, [V1 V2] have a very tight relation similar to verb serialization that should be differentiated from [V1 ke V2] with only the latter yielding PseCo. Given that *ke* is significant for the relation between the two verbs in PseCo, a connection can be drawn with the dependency relation that *ke*-Sub clauses have with aspectual and cognitive V1s. Hence, both types of non-coordinative *ke*-clauses can be unified as instantiations of subordination with the complementizer *ke* (in the spirit of Kotzoglou 2018, Kotzoglou & Canakis 2021).

Conclusion & open issues: The study suggested that contrary to the initial proposal of PseCo realizing a SVC (Svorou 2018a,b), PseCo is better described as a complementation strategy with *ke*, similar to *ke*-Sub clauses. Further research of *ke*-Sub and PseCo could provide deeper insights into how aspectual features interact and influence the overall interpretation of the clauses.

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Supplemental examples:

(1) (a) I Anna   arhizi/ kseri   (#ti sidayi) ke   mayirevi/ *mayirevis.
         the Anna start/   know.3SG   the recipe and cook.3SG/ cook.2SG
         'Anna starts/ knows (#the recipe) to cook/ *you to cook.'
    (b) I   Anna pai/ kathete (#sto spiti)   ke   mayirevi/ *mayirevis.
         the Anna go/ sit.3SG   to/at-the house and cook.3SG/ cook.2SG
         'Anna goes/ sits (#to/at the home) and cooks/ *you cook.'
(2) (a) Prohtes   arhize/ iksere   ke   mayireve (*xtes)   ton musaka.
         two-day-ago start/   know.3SG and cook.3SG yesterday the mussaka
         'Two days ago, she started/ knew to cook (*yesterday) mussaka.'
    (b) Prohtes   pige/ ekatse ke   mayirepse (*xtes)   ton musaka.
         two-day-ago go/   sit.3SG and cook.3SG   yesterday the mussaka
         'Two days ago, she went/ sat and cooked (*yesterday) mussaka.'
(3) (a) Arhise   ke   mayireve   ton musaka.
         start.3sg.pfv.pst   and cook.3sg.non-pfv.pst the mussaka
         'She started to cook mussaka.'
    (b) Ekatse   ke   mayirepse/   #mayireve   ton musaka.
         sit.3SG.PFV.PST and cook.3SG.PFV.PST/ cook.3SG.NON-PFV.PST the mussaka
          'She went/sat and cooked the mussaka.'
(4) (a) *Kita na dhis ti   pige/ ekatse skeftike t$_i$?
         look to see   what went/ sat   thought
         '*Look what he went thought.'
    (b) Kita na dhis ti   pige/ ekatse ke   skeftike t$_i$?
         look to see   what went/ sat   and thought
         'Look at what he went and thought.'
(5) (a) *An ontos pigan/ ekatsan ton ehasan ton aghona to krima sto lemo tus.
         if indeed went/sat   CL lost   the game   the pity to-the neck theirs
         '*If they went/sat lost the fight, the pity on their necks .'
    (b) An ontos pigan/ ekatsan ke   ton ehasan ton aghona to krima sto lemo tus.
         if indeed went/sat   and CL lost   the game   the pity to-the neck theirs
         'If they went/sat and lost the fight, the pity on their necks .'
(6) (a) *Pai/ kathete panta   lini   tis askisis   tis epomenis meras.
         goes/sits   always solves the homework the next   day
         '*He always goes/sits solves next day's homework.'
    (b) Pai/ kathete panta ke   lini   tis askisis   tis epomenis meras.
         goes/sits   always and solves the homework the next   day
         He always goes/sits solves next day's homework.'

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Maja Baćić Ćosić, Anka Rađenović

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philology, Department of Modern Greek Studies

Quantifying Time: The Role of Genitive and Accusative Prepositional Constructions in Verbs of Duration in Modern Greek

Temporality is a fundamental semantic category, as the understanding of temporal relations is crucial across all languages. The strong correlation between time and language is reflected in various linguistic mechanisms, which reveal how the human mind perceives and conceptualizes time. Studies (Comrie, 1985; Lyons, 1977; Moser, 1994) suggest that people grasp time largely through grammatical means, such as verb tense, aspect, and lexical tools like adverbials, often composed of prepositional phrases (Klein & Li, 2009; Κλαίρης & Μπαμπινιώτης, 2001). Within this framework, temporal determination plays a crucial role, as it provides clarity and precision in situating events and actions within time, and it can be achieved through temporal localization and temporal quantification, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the entire mechanism of expressing temporal relations (Антонић, 2018: 290). More specifically, temporal localization, pinpoints the specific moment when the event occurs, while temporal quantification represents determination of the time span during which an event takes place, indicating its duration, repetition, or endpoint (Пипер et al., 2005; Βελούδης, 2010; Κλαίρης & Μπαμπινώτης, 1999). Thus, the aim of this paper is to analyze the use of prepositional genitive and accusative constructions in Modern Greek with durative verbs, focusing primarily on *διαρκώ* and its synonyms (e.g. *κρατάω*), specifically examining those expressions that are employed to denote temporal quantification. Through a detailed syntactic and semantic analysis, this paper examines how genitive and accusative constructions with specific prepositions (e.g. *μέχρι/έως/ως, μεταξύ, από, περί*) indicate temporal quantification. More specifically, it seeks to determine whether such constructions denote ingressive, terminative, or interior phases of an action, or potentially the duration of a linear nature, i.e., longitudinality. The corpus, drawn from journalistic writing, scientific texts, and administrative documents, offers a broad perspective on the usage of these structures in formal styles. This study fills a gap in existing research by providing a detailed analysis of prepositional constructions and their role in temporal quantification across different formal registers. The findings deepen our theoretical understanding of case marking in relation to time and have practical implications for translation and language teaching, particularly in distinguishing temporal structures in Modern Greek language.

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Kastanas, D. & Katsos, N.
University of Cambridge

Semantic properties take priority over function words in referential communication

Introduction

Hawkins et al. (2021) demonstrated that speakers use more informative expressions when occlusions and/or competitors are present in real-time interactions (e.g., typing "roll of tape" instead of "tape"). We extend this finding using a novel version of the director task (Keysar et al., 2003), inspired by Katsos et al. (2023), where speakers can also use function words like "only" or negation, tested in neurotypical Greek adult speakers. For example, when describing a card with two circles and a star versus one with just two circles, speakers can either say "two circles", requiring listeners to infer "only two circles", or explicitly state "two circles only," making the implicature clear.

Hypotheses

We hypothesize that speakers will produce more semantic properties and utilize exhaustification markers (or function words), relying less on implied meanings in the presence of occlusions and/or competitors compared to their absence.

Methodology

We used a 2x2 factorial design with two independent variables: Competitor (yes/no) and Occlusion (yes/no). Each of the four experimental conditions consisted of 6 trials, resulting in a total of 24 trials per participant. Participants were Greek neurotypical speakers (n=25) recruited from Prolific. The experimental task required participants to write a message so that a listener may identify the object they are referring to. The stimuli were simple geometrical objects (squares, triangles, circles, stars) that varied in colour (pink, blue, black, green) and size (big, large) (see figure 1). Data were analysed using logistic mixed-effect models to examine the main effects of Competitor and Occlusion, as well as their interaction, on speakers' use of exhaustification markers and semantic properties.

Results

We found a significant interaction effect between occlusions and competitors (p < 0.01). Pairwise comparisons revealed that Greek speakers were significantly less likely to use exhaustification markers when a competitor was present, both with and without occlusion (p < 0.0001). We also found that occlusions and competitors significantly increase the use of number, colour and size, but not shape.

Conclusion

Function words are used less by speakers when a distinguishing semantic property is available.
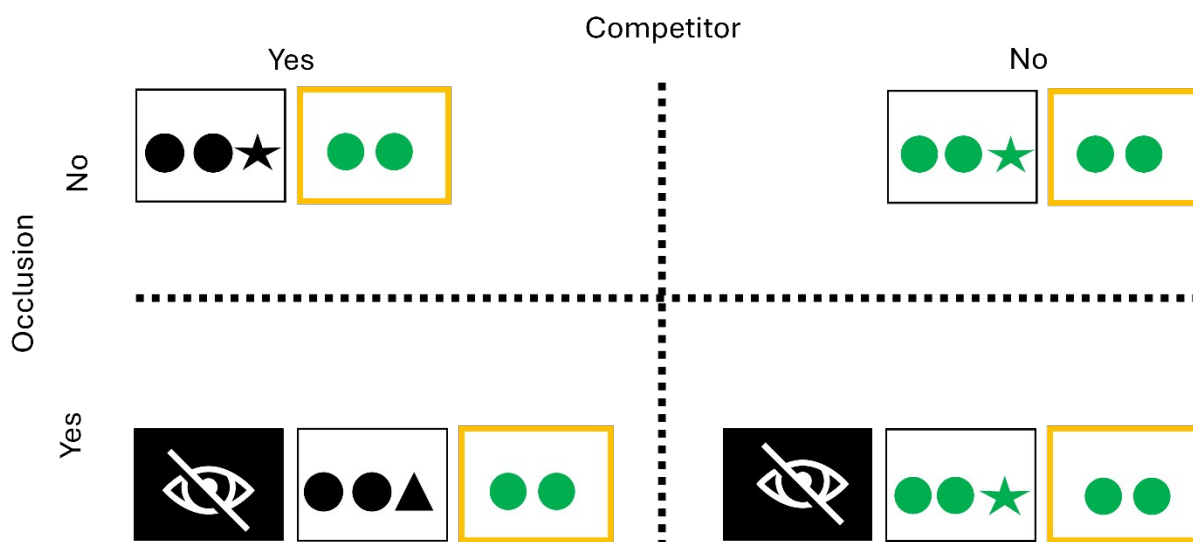
Kastanas, D. & Katsos, N.
University of Cambridge

Figure 1: Competitor (yes/no) x Occlusion (yes/no). Orange frame indicates target.

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The rise of the 'authentic politician': A small stories and positioning analysis of Kasselakis's blitzkrieg on TikTok

Alexandra Georgakopoulou & Dimitrios Elafropoulos

King's College London

Authenticity has become a critical factor in modern political campaigns, particularly in the digital age where social media platforms like TikTok play a pivotal role in shaping public perception (Rastrilla, Sapag & García, 2023). Previous work of ours has attested to the significance of authenticity in users' self-presentation on social media: a platformed directive strategically repurposed by users for different communicative purposes (Georgakopoulou 2022, 2024).

Drawing on the findings of our technographic tracking of how storytelling facilities for the self-presentation of authenticity have evolved on major social media platforms (Georgakopoulou 2023), we focus on the so called 'Kasselakis phenomenon' (Kontiadis 2023), i.e. his communicative 'blitzkrieg' (idem), in a series of TikTok videos posted August-September 2023. These videos have been credited as being instrumental for his election as leader of the (then) 2nd in popularity political party of SYRIZA, in September 2023. Using a combination of small stories and positioning analysis, multimodal analysis and corpus-assisted lexical and thematic analysis (Georgakopoulou 2023), we tease out specific types of small stories and semiotic resources within them, through which Stefanos Kasselakis positions himself as an authentic, non-establishment politician. We specifically show the salience of small stories of projections and directives in co-occurrence with positioning cues of negations, conditionals and hypothetical scenarios, as well as with multi-modal choices. These resources collectively become part of the media and algorithm- afforded practice of 'sharing life-in-the-moment' (Georgakopoulou 2017). Through these choices, we argue, Kasselakis calibrates agency and accountability by managing the well-attested key-dilemmas in narrative self-presentation, in particular between familiarity and uniqueness of self (Bamberg 2012), in this case, as a diasporic Greek newcomer, outsider and non-career politician.

Our approach shows the benefits of a small stories & positioning analysis for the study of strategic political communication on social media. It specifically offers a nuanced account, grounded in communicative practices, that allows us to empirically validate, flesh out and/or problematize macro-descriptors, such as meta-politics, lifestyle politics, and unmediated democracy.

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From page to pixel: The 19th century Greek 8.0 OCR model

Fotini Koidaki

Talos-AI4SSH, University of Crete, Greece

The "19th century Greek 8.0" is an OCR model specifically designed for digitizing 19th and early 20th-century Greek prints. Developed on the Transkribus platform as part of PhD research, it is the eighth model in a series of models but the first to be made publicly accessible.Built on the training data from 894 real pages, the model achieves an impressive accuracy of 0.9 CER. This publicly available tool, trained to recognize the Greek diacritics of the polytonic system in scans of printed texts, has the potential to save valuable time and effort in digitization projects while contributing to the dissemination and preservation of printed heritage.

However, how can the audience utilize this model? What are the conditions for achieving optimal results? Additionally, how can this model be personalized and further improved?

Such questions will be addressed in a three-part discussion in this paper. The first part will focus on the model's training, emphasizing the criteria for selecting and generating training data, which are crucial for understanding its potential and ensuring optimal use. Furthermore, building ground truth data is a critical milestone in the development of new OCR models. The second part will explain how users can access and utilize the model on the Transkribus platform, providing insights into its practical applications. The examples of the model's usage will require no prior knowledge, allowing us to explore the challenges associated with every digitization effort, as well as the preconditions for minimizing noise and enhancing accuracy. Finally, the third part will address the model's perspectives, focusing on how users can personalize and improve it to better meet their specific needs. Ultimately, this paper aims to equip readers with the knowledge and tools necessary to effectively implement the model in their own digitization projects, thereby enhancing the accessibility and preservation of Greek printed heritage.

"Η εμπιστοσίνη έχει καθοριστικό ρόλο στην συνενόησει και την συνεργασία": Studying the development of Grammatical Metaphor in Modern Greek across age groups

Vicky Kantzou,

Aristotele University of Thessaloniki

Grammatical metaphor (GM), a concept introduced by Halliday (1985) within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics, plays a crucial role in advanced literacy and complex communication. It involves a shift in meaning from one type of linguistic element to another, enabling transformations such as converting processes into entities (e.g., "συγκεντρώνω" into "συγκέντρωση"). This allows for greater precision in categorization, description, and evaluation, which are essential in academic, bureaucratic, and technical discourse (Martin & Rose, 2003). The historical development of GM in English has been linked to the rise of scientific and humanistic discourses, as it provides writers with the ability to package events as entities, fostering clearer argumentation and logical text progression (Halliday, 1998). While GM's role in first (Derewianka, 1995, 2003) and second language writing (Liardét, 2016) has been explored extensively, studies focusing on Modern Greek remain limited (Paizi & Kondyli, 2011).

This study aims to bridge that gap by investigating GM usage in expository texts written by native speakers of Modern Greek across four age groups: children (aged 10), adolescents (aged 13 and 16), and young adults (aged 23-35). Two writing tasks were used: one on the qualities of a good friend and another on waste accumulation issues (Kantzou, 2019). GM occurrences were annotated using a schema adapted from McGrath and Liardét (2022), based on the framework of Halliday and Matthiessen (1999) and Derewianka (2003).

Our analysis reveals that GM usage in Modern Greek is already present at the age of 10 but remains limited, a finding consistent with findings in English (Derewianka, 1995). However, we observe a gradual increase in the use of GMs with age, with more sophisticated GM usage in the adult group. Interestingly, the nature of the writing task significantly influences GM usage: texts addressing the issue of waste accumulation exhibited a higher frequency and variety of GMs compared to the more personal topic of friendship. This difference was most pronounced among the adult participants.

This study is the first to systematically examine GM development in Modern Greek, particularly in children under 15. It offers new insights into the cognitive and linguistic processes involved in mastering advanced written communication and suggests that the development of GM parallels the increasing demand to achieve higher semantic density, abstraction, and "objectification".

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Greek syllabification and the phonology–orthography interface

Eirini Apostolopoulou, UiT – The Arctic University of Norway

Standard Greek displays a preference for open syllables, nevertheless, codas do emerge rather predictably according to sonority-related considerations (Malikouti-Drachman 1984; Kappa 1995). Following the Syllable Contact Law (SCL; Murray & Vennemann 1983), in word-medial position, rising sonority clusters are expected to be syllabified in a complex onset, e.g., [.vl], and, similarly, sharply falling sonority clusters are heterosyllabic, e.g., [l.v]. Due to their occurrence word-initially, most sonority plateaux, e.g., [fθ], and shallow reversals, e.g., [ft], may be considered tautosyllabic; however, alternation between (medial) [.CC] and [C.C] is often observed (e.g., Kappa 2022).

Interestingly enough, a pilot production task revealed variants deviating from these generalizations, which can be explained via prescriptive hyphenation. Specifically, rising sonority CC were occasionally split in words the written representation of which involved a hyphen between the two consonants at hand (1) (cf. unanimous [.CC] in words hyphenated as <-CC>, as shown in 2). Furthermore, expectedly, variation arose in flat CC and shallow reversals; notably, though, a clear preference for [.CC] was detected when the cluster was not split in writing (compare 3–4). Overall, heterosyllabic variants arose more frequently in flat/falling sonority CC, i.e., with good syllable contact, compared to rising sonority CC (5).

It is hypothesized that orthographic representations and related hyphenation rules may influence abstract phonological representations associated with syllable structure (in line with Ventura et al. 2001; Hamann & Colombo 2017, a.o.). The proposed analysis captures the observed tendencies in terms of Gradient Symbolic Representations (Smolensky & Goldrick 2016). A gradient underlying activity level (AL) is assigned to structural positions, specifically components of the syllable, e.g., onset (Ons), coda (Cd) (see a similar approach of syntactic constituents, Müller 2019). A pivotal claim is that the phonological representation comprises two parts: (a) an abstract syllable structure; (b) a segmental string that gets mapped onto (a).

In line with cross-linguistic onset–coda asymmetries, *Ons* is assigned a higher AL compared to *Cd* by default (0.9 and 0.2, respectively). Simply put, the grammar must provide +0.8AL for a consonant to be syllabified in a *Cd*-slot, which is significantly more "expensive" than the +0.1AL for an *Ons*-slot. The different cost entailed for the grammar translates into different probabilities of occurrence between [.CC] and [C.C]. Crucially, interference from hyphenation may manipulate the AL of *Cd*, rendering the *Cd*-slot "cheaper" to occupy (compare 6–7). Violations of the SCL further decrease the probability of a candidate to occur, hence the different degrees of emergence between variants disobeying the SCL and variants abiding by it (compare 8–9).

	Syllabification		Hyphenation	Remarks
(1)	a.vlí ~ av.lí	'yard'	αυ-λή	only [.vl] expected; [v.l] also observed
(2)	tú.vlo	'brick'	τού-βλο	[.vl] overwhelmingly preferred (no variation)
(3)	a.ftó ≈ af.tó	'it'	αυ-τό	balanced variation between [.ft] and [f.t]
(4)	e.ftá > ef.tá	'seven'	ε-φτά	[.ft] much more frequent than [f.t]
(5)	a.ftó ~ af.tó > a.vlí ~ av.lí		[f.t] (good contact) is more frequently a variant of [.ft] than [v.l] (bad contact) is a variant of [.vl]	

	Representation	Realizations and cost for the grammar	Remarks
(6)	/tuvlo/, Ons$_{0.9}$ Cd$_{0.2}$	[.vl]: extra AL=**+0.2** (+0.1 per On) [v.l]: extra AL=**+0.9** (+0.1 for On; +0.8 for Cd)	[tú.vlo] much more probable than [túv.lo]
(7)	/avli/, Ons$_{0.9}$ Cd$_{0.8}$	[.vl]: extra AL=**+0.2** (+0.1 per On) [v.l]: extra AL=**+0.3** (+0.1 for On; +0.2 for Cd)	[a.vlí] slightly more probable than [av.lí]
(8)	/avli/, Ons$_{0.9}$ Cd$_{0.8}$	[v.l]: +0.3AL +penalty due to SCL violation → *increased gap between [.vl] and [v.l]*	[af.tó] more likely to vary with [a.ftó]
(9)	/afto/, Ons$_{0.9}$ Cd$_{0.8}$	[f.t]: +0.3AL, no SCL violation	than [av.lí] to vary with [a.vlí]

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Another view at the Greek rhotic: acoustic and ultrasound analysis

Katerina Nicolaidis[1], Mary Baltazani[2], Christina Petropoulou[1]

[1]Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, [2]Oxford University

Rhotics exhibit phonetic variety within and across languages [1, 2]. Previous acoustic and electropalatographic studies on the Greek rhotic have documented the production of one short constriction suggesting a tap articulation and the presence of a vocoid in phrase initial /##rV/, phrase final /Vr##/ positions, and between the rhotic and the consonant in /Cr/ and /rC/ contexts e.g., [3, 4, 5]. The presence of a vocoid has been reported in several other languages, e.g., [6, 7, 8, 9, 10], especially in clusters with /r/, and has been attributed to temporal adjustments between the gestures for the rhotic and the flanking consonant. Few studies have reported tap production in phrase-initial or phrase-final contexts with a flanking vowel [5, 8, 11]. The vocoid presence in these contexts cannot be accounted for in terms of a gestural transition from one consonant to the next and thus cast doubt on an exclusively gestural overlap account. An alternative account has been proposed that the rhotic is superimposed on a rhotic-specific vocalic gesture, which is necessary for the execution of the ballistic gesture [5].

While articulatory data on the constriction phase of the rhotic are available from several studies, e.g., [3, 4, 5], there are no articulatory data on the vocoid that will enhance our understanding of its nature. This study examines acoustic and ultrasound data on tongue position during the production of the vocoid and the nuclear vowel. We examine the realisation of /r/ in /##rV/ and /Vr##/ positions to examine the vocoid in contexts unaffected by another consonantal gesture. The speech material consisted of disyllabic words with the rhotic in the context of V= [i, e, a, o, u] in stressed position, e.g. ['rama, ta'ɟer]. Synchronised acoustic and midsagittal ultrasound tongue imaging (UTI) data were recorded from five Greek adults repeating the speech material five times. Acoustic analyses included measurement of the duration of the vocoid and constriction, and F1/F2 formant frequencies of the nuclear vowel and the vocoid. Tongue curves at the temporal midpoint of the vocoid, vowel and constriction were extracted for every token. Analyses included calculation of the distances between the vocoid and nuclear vowel curves for each vowel to establish statistically significant differences.

Results confirm previous findings showing that the vocoid is typically longer in duration than the constriction phase. Its formant structure is similar to that of the nuclear vowel but more centralised, c.f. [5]. Tongue imaging data analysed for the first time in the literature reveal the degree of centralisation at the articulatory level (Figure 1). While there is extensive centralisation there are differences noted in the tongue curves of the vocoids corresponding to the articulatory shapes of the nuclear vowels. Results suggest that there is an underlying vocalic gesture during the production of the rhotic with the vocoid component influenced to some degree by the nuclear vowel through V-to-V coarticulation.
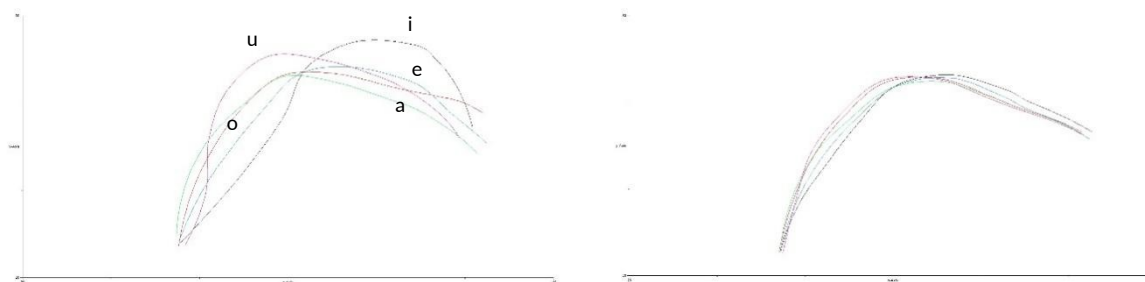
Figure 1. Tongue curves at the temporal midpoint of all the Greek vowels in the /##rV/ context (left) and the vocoid accompanying the rhotic in the same vowel contexts (right), (/i/=black, /e/= blue, /u/=pink, /o/=red, /a/=green; in each figure the tongue tip is on the right and the tongue root is on the left).

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Switching the Majority Language: Heritage Greek in North and South America

Evangelia Daskalaki, Aretousa Giannakou, Christina Haska, Vicky Chondrogianni

Much research examining heritage language (HL) development has so far focused on contexts where English is the majority language (ML). These studies have shown that heritage speakers tend to overproduce or overaccept strong referential forms (pronominal/lexical) and preverbal subjects in contexts where reduced forms and postverbal subjects would be preferred or required. To determine the extent to which these patterns are the result of cross-linguistic influence (CLI), as opposed to other factors related to the children's bilingual experience (e.g., reduced HL input), different language combinations need to be studied. Existing cross-national studies are scarce and they usually focus on a single language domain (Torregrossa et al., 2021).

To address this gap, we examined the acquisition of Greek under the influence of two distinct MLs (Spanish and English). In particular, we focused on vocabulary and grammar (form and placement of referential expressions) and collected data from (i) a group of Greek-Spanish bilingual children (N=29; Age$_{mean}$=9;6) who speak Greek as an HL in South America (SA) (Chile; Argentina; Uruguay), and (ii) a group of Greek-English bilingual children (N=27; Age$_{mean}$=10) who speak Greek as an HL in North America (NA) (US; Canada). The two groups differed in their amount of Greek exposure (SA<NA) but were matched on age. They were administered a picture-naming task targeting cognates and non-cognates, and two sentence completion tasks that targeted the form and placement of referential expressions. Across all phenomena Greek is typologically closer to Spanish than English. Greek-Spanish cognates are phonologically closer than Greek-English cognates, both in terms of phonemes and syllable structure. In syntax, Greek is closer to Spanish (than English) in favoring reduced referential forms (null subjects/object clitics) (Table 1) and postverbal subjects (Table 2).

Mixed effects regression analyses revealed facilitatory effects when Spanish was the ML, in all domains except for null subjects and object clitics, where the two groups performed similarly. In vocabulary, the closer phonological similarity of cognates between Greek and Spanish led to greater HL naming accuracy compared to Greek and English cognates. Accordingly, the greater typological proximity between Greek and Spanish led to a higher rate of postverbal subjects in the SA group compared to that of the NA group.

To conclude, the SA group outperformed the NA group, despite receiving overall lower amount of Greek input. This finding supports the argument that, above and beyond input, the typological proximity with the ML may boost heritage children's performance across domains of HL development. At the same time, the absence of facilitatory effects with referential forms (clitics)

are in line with results reported in Torregrossa et al. (2021) and could suggest that the degree of *surface* phonological proximity between clitics may also be relevant .

Structure	GR-reduced forms preferred	SP-reduced forms preferred	ENG
Topic Continuity (TC)-Null Subjects *Why did Mr. Janis go to the kiosk?*	Jiati **pro** ithele na agorasi efimerida.	Porque **pro** quería comprar un periódico.	Because **he** wanted to buy a newspaper.
Wide Focus (WF)-Object Clitics *What happened to Maria's ball?*	**Tin** pire o skilos.	Se **lo** llevó el perro.	The dog took **it**.

Table 1: The form of referential expressions

Structure	GR-VS preferred/required	SP-VS preferred	ENG
Emb. Interrogatives (EI) *Grandma doesn't remember […]*	Ti efaje (V) o Jiannis (S)	qué se comió (V) Juan (S)	What John (S) ate (V)
Object Relatives (OR) *He is pointing to […]*	To pagoto pu troi (V) I Evi (S)	el helado que está comiendo (V) Evi (S)	To the icecream that Evi (S) is eating
Wide Focus (WF) *What happened to Maria's toy?*	Tin pire (V) o skilos (S)	se lo llevó (V) el perro (S)	The dog (S) took (V) it

Table 2: The placement of referential expressions
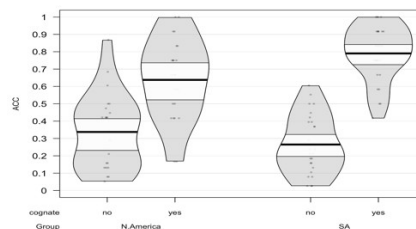

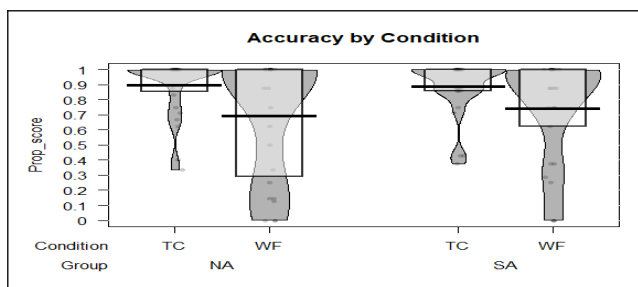Figure 1: Rate of Vocabulary Accuracy by cognate status

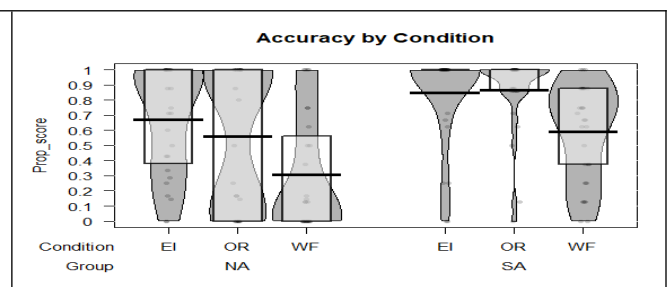Figure 2: Rate of null subjects and object clitics

Figure 3: Rate of VS

Enkeled Bilali

Institute of Modern Greek Studies (Manolis Triandaphyllidis Foundation) Aristotle University of Thessaloniki & Democritus University of Thrace

Και καλά evidentiality? A diachronic and dialectal research.

'Και καλά' is a non-compositional construction used in Standard Modern Greek that consists of the conjunction (*και*) 'and' and the adverb (*καλά*) 'good/fine'. This expression is used in informal, spoken discourse to signal sarcasm and pretense, convey an explanatory meaning and, i.e. a practice that indexes epistemic stance with evidential extension.

In this study, I aim to present a diachronic investigation of the 'και καλά' construction in Medieval Greek, Early Modern Greek and Modern Greek Dialects.

Data analysis yields some preliminary findings regarding the structure, meaning and context of the use of 'και καλά'. The data analyzed from Medieval Greek and Early Modern Greek written sources indicate a correlation with the medieval phrase *αν καλά και* 'although'. Although, in Modern Greek the idiom has only an oral use, this is not the case in earlier stages of Greek. In the 19th century, we find occurrences of the idiom in the press and the letters of Ioannis Makrigiannis. The idiom is also attested in poems of the 18th century. Finally, the idiom is associated with the meaning 'σίγουρα, όντως' (certainly, indeed) 'δηλαδή' (namely) and in some cases with the meaning οπωσδήποτε, με κάθε τρόπο' (no matter what). I suggest that the path of semantic change of '*και καλά'* indicates that the lexical items of languages without distinct grammatical categories to express evidentiality, epistemicity and mirativity, can operate in a semantic spectrum that covers all these categories.

Interestingly, parallel meanings are found in the turkish loanwords "*demek*," "*mutlak*," and "*acaba*", which appear in Modern Greek dialects. The findings in this study show that a typological investigation of *και καλά* evidentiality in Modern Greek dialects and other Balkan languages is a promising area for future research.

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Non-standard script selection in Greek social media:
Diasporic and autochthonous attitudes toward Engreek

Evgenia, Mouresioti

Leiden University

e.mouresioti@hum.leidenuniv.nl

Marina, Terkourafi

Leiden University

m.terkourafi@hum.leidenuniv.nl

Communication in the rapidly changing landscape of digital media involves writing in creative, often non-standard ways of representing a language. In Greek Digitally-Mediated Communication, Greek-alphabeted English or Engreek was the first case of using the Greek script to type words and phrases of a language (English) typically written in another script. This practice, commonly known as trans-scripting (Androutsopoulos 2020), has become widely popular across different platforms used by Greek native speakers, who express contrasting views on this practice. The current study investigates how the speakers' place of residence and the type of social media platform used affect their attitudes toward this non-canonical script. We address the following main questions:

1) How does the type of platform used affect the attitudes of Greek native speakers toward Engreek?

2) Do Greek native speakers living abroad judge Engreek differently from those living in Greece?

We investigate these attitudes using a mixed methods approach. First, we conducted a Matched Guise study adapted to visual stimuli (Mouresioti & Terkourafi 2021), which involves manipulating the spelling of a text presented on different social media platforms and asking participants to evaluate the fictive author on a variety of traits. This was followed by interviews intended to explore the motives behind this practice and its evaluation. It appears that, although Engreek is widely used among Greek native speakers in Greece, it tends to be evaluated negatively by them, while the opposite is true of Greek native speakers living abroad; while they use Engreek less in comparison, they evaluate it in a neutral or positive way. Our findings shed light on the multidimensionality of language attitudes, which emerge as a powerful tool not only to evaluate others but also to perform one's own identity.

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André Batchelder-Schwab, aschwab@bu.edu & Vasileios Michos, michos@bu.edu

Pitch correlates of palatalization in whistled Greek

Introduction The village of Antias in Euboea maintains a whistled register of Greek named *Sfyria*. Linguistic work has documented some sociolinguistic [4] and phonological ([6,4]) properties of the whistled language. Vowels in Sfyria are stratified by pitch, and are phonemically distinguished three ways /i, e~u, a~o/ [6]. Consonants are modulated as pitch variations on the edges of the vowels, and are collapsed into at least seven categories [4]. However, subphonemic processes have never been systematically examined in Sfyria.

Novel Contribution This paper investigates whether whistled Greek encodes non-phonemic palatalization. In the whistled Greek phonology, place is encoded by pitch variation at the vowel edges while manner is encoded by differences in intervocalic transition pause times. Thus, a palatalization process on velar consonants (k x g ɣ) [5] and coronal sonorants (n l) [2] could have a noticeable effect on pitch of vowel edges adjacent to palatalized consonants in whistled Greek. To test this, we ran a palatalization experiment in both spoken and whistled Greek to test whether pitch differences occur at vowel edges of palatalized and unpalatalized variants of Greek consonants.

Method The experiment uses the frame sentence *ipe* [X] *kathara* [1] with minimal pairs tested utterance-internally. Tokens were controlled to fit a $C_1V_1C_2\acute{V}_2$ template with fixed final stress, where C_2 is a palatalizable consonant in spoken Greek, including all velars as well as /l n/ [2,5]. Each vowel was independently varied between /i e a/. Two participants (half of known Greek whistlers) were shown 108 sentences on slides and instructed to read them in whistled modality, then the experiment was repeated in spoken modality. Each $V_1C_2V_2$ sequence was coded and measured for pitch and intensity in spoken (50-300Hz) and whistled (800-4200Hz) modalities.

Results A linear regression in R used the pitch of the final quintile of V_1 as a dependent variable, as a proxy for measuring consonant place in whistled language [4]. The significant independent variables were V_1 vowel quality, modality, as well as an interaction between modality and palatalization. The non-significant independent variables were repetition number, vowel duration, speaker, and palatalization of the consonant. The model had an R-squared score of 0.89, reflecting a fairly good model of the variation present in the data.

Analysis Palatalization does not affect pitch of the edge of V_1 in spoken Greek but it does so in whistled Greek (Figure 2) at a statistically significant rate (Figure 1). Thus, we conclude that palatalization processes are systematically encoded in whistled Greek despite their non-phonemic status. The whistled correlates seem to be an upward shift in consonantal loci when palatalized [4, Figure 2]. Thus, this experiment presents evidence that whistled Greek emulates the phonological output of spoken language mediated by spoken Greek phonological rules as opposed to maximizing phonemic contrasts.

André Batchelder-Schwab, aschwab@bu.edu & Vasileios Michos, michos@bu.edu

Figure 1. Linear regression

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Residuals:
    Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
-708.24 -208.91  -37.45  208.85 1000.38

Coefficients:
                                    Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)                        -1486.9958   207.4381  -7.168 1.08e-11 ***
Sege                                 232.1988    83.0852   2.795  0.00564 **
Segi                                 577.6152    44.2739  13.046  < 2e-16 ***
t_m                                 -101.1929   503.9261  -0.201  0.84103
palatalizationunpalatalized           60.0888    93.7394   0.641  0.52216
repetition                             0.9171    24.4525   0.038  0.97011
modew                               1876.5089    87.6348  21.413  < 2e-16 ***
Int                                   21.2613     3.1631   6.722 1.46e-10 ***
speaker                               39.6005    22.5190   1.759  0.08002 .
palatalizationunpalatalized:modew   -230.0843   103.7673  -2.217  0.02760 *
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Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 295.9 on 225 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.8952,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.891
F-statistic: 213.6 on 9 and 225 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
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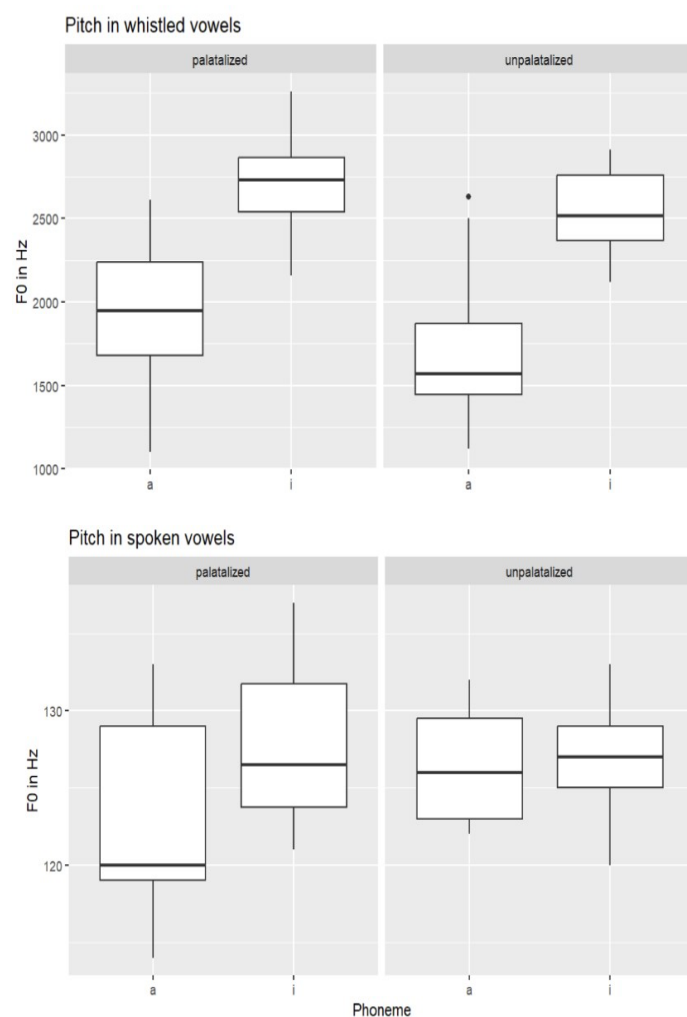
Figure 2. Pitch in whistled and spoken vowels.

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The assessment of language complexity in narrative discourse: evidence from typical & atypical speakers of Greek

Maria Kaltsa[1], Anthoula Tsolaki[1], Ioulietta Lazarou[1,2], Ilias Mittas[1], Mairi Papageorgiou[1] & Magda Tsolaki[1,3]

[1]Aristotle University of Thessaloniki; [2]CERTH; Alzheimer Hellas[3]

This study explores the linguistic decline associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD), analyzing narrative data tapping on the lexical and syntactic domains with the aim to provide a hierarchy of language markers that could monitor the progress of AD with an emphasis at its pre-clinical stages. Lexical deficits are an early and prominent sign of cognitive decline, while syntactic deficits are often underrepresented in AD research (Drummond et *al*., 2015; Eyigoz et *al*., 2020; Johnson & Lin, 2014).

We investigate the predictive value of lexical and syntactic markers exploring the spectrum of healthy aging to dementia due to AD and focusing on speakers of Greek with Subjective Cognitive Impairment (SCI), Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and AD in comparison to cognitively intact age- and education-matched controls. All participants (N: 120) underwent a physical and neurological examination along with cognitive screening employing a standardized neuropsychological battery to assess cognitive status comprehensively – for criteria for probable AD see Dubois et *al*., 2014). Narrative data were elicited via a Picture Sequence Narrative Discourse Task that includes six pictures depicting the 'Flowerpot Incident' (Schüßler & Tzchoppe, 1972). The spoken language dataset was transcribed and annotated using the UAM annotation tool. The data analysis focused on lexical density and lexical diversity indices; specifically, we measured Part of Speech (POS), Type Token Ratio (TTR), Brunet's (W), Maas' (a^2), Guiraud (G) and Honore's statistic (R) indices. With regard to the analysis of syntactic properties, the analysis assesses syntactic complexity indices such as types of clauses, coordination, subordination, mean length of main and subordinate clauses, sequencing of constituents and transitivity.

The results show that lexical decline accelerates as cognitive functions deteriorate with the Index of Guiraud being one of the most sensitive lexical markers. Meanwhile, syntactic properties also appear to be affected with significant increase in number of main clauses for speakers with MCI and AD, along with a drop in structure complexity even at the pre-clinical stage. Lexical diversity indices and syntactic complexity ones can contribute to the monitoring of language changes occurring along the healthy aging – dementia continuum. Overall, markers of language complexity appear to be able to distinguish cognitively intact individuals from clinical ones highlighting the significance of including language assessment as a valuable add-on tool for the monitoring of dementia due to AD.

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The EXO NA constructions of Modern Greek:
A Network approach to Compositionality and Idiosyncrasy

Ioannou Dimitra

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

dioannos@gmail.com

The verb EXO appears with a wide array of valency patterns and the present study focuses on those that include a NA clause as one of the arguments. It will be argued that there are multiple constructions with EXO and NA as their constituent parts, and not all of them have being noted or received due attention in the existing literature. While the less compositional constructions (examples (7) - (8)) have been partly analyzed in earlier work (Moser 1993; von Fintel & Iatridou 2007; Iatridou 2014) there are other patterns (examples (1) – (4)) that although with the same form (EXO NP NA), are differentiated on the basis of semantic, pragmatic and syntactic (constituency) criteria. Furthermore, there are special mentions in the literature for the existence of a semi-auxiliary EXO NA construction, that is more grammaticalized in terms of form, given the absence of the NP slot; a pattern associated with multiple meanings (examples (5) – (6))[1].

The constructional status of these patterns will be investigated on the basis of a corpus-based study. More specifically, the totality of the tokens that instantiate the EXO NA constructions in the Corpus of Greek Texts (Goutsos 2010) have been analyzed in both qualitative and quantitative terms, arguing that they are licensed by multiple constructions that vary in terms of compositionality, schematicity and productivity. For a constructional analysis, it is crucial to recognize the *motivated* features that can be accounted for in terms of *inheritance* at a constituent-level and the construction-level information that is particular to the construction as whole (Fried & Östman 2004: 25). Therefore, given that all these constructions share the same constituents, they form a family of interrelated constructions that also motivate each other. Ultimately the goal of the present work is to provide a network that captures each construction's meaning, function and form while accounting for the similarities in terms of constituent parts (EXO & NA).

Keywords

construction grammar, constructional networks, exo, na

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[1] The examples mentioned are limited due to space limitations.

Examples

(1) ðen   ixan   xrimata   na   tis   aɣorasun
    NEG   have 3PL.PST   money ACC.PL   na   PRO.ACC.PL.F   buy 3PL.PFV

They didn't have the money to buy them.

(2) exo   ena   atomo   na   ta   çirizete
    have 1SG.PRS   INDF.ACC.SG   person ACC.SG   na   PRO.ACC.PL.N   handle 3SG.IMPFV

I have someone handling these.

(3) exo   ce   ti   mitera   mu   na   griɲazi
    have 1SG.PRS   and   DEF.ACC.SG   mother ACC.SG   POSS.1SG.GEN   na   complain 3SG.IMPFV

I have my mother complaining […]

(4) ce   eçi   polla   akomi   na   ðosi
    and   have 3SG.PRS   a lot   still   na   give 3SG.PFV

[…] and he has much more to give.

(5) i   servia   eçi   na   adimetopisi
    DEF.NOM.SG   Servia NOM.SG   have 3SG.PRS   na   face 3SG.PFV

tis   anages   tulaçiston   350000   kosovaron servon
DEF.ACC.PL   need ACC.PL   at least   350000   Kosovo Serbs

Serbia has to accommodate at least 350,000 Kosovo Serbs.

(6) ixa   na   to   leo   poso   kala perasa
    have 1SG.PST   NA   PRO.ACC.SG.N   say 1PL.IMPFV   how much   have fun 1SG.PFV.PST

I kept saying how much fun I had.

(7) ðen   eçis   para   na   fiɣis
    NEG   have 2SG.PRS   other than   na   leave 2SG.PFV

All you need to do is leave.

(8) exo   ðʝo   mines   na   fao   sokolata
    have 1SG.PRS   two   month ACC.PL   na   eat 1SG.PFV   chocolate ACC.SG

I haven't eaten chocolate in two months.

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Kiki Nikiforidou, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Insubordinate *που* (pu) and the network of *που* constructions in Modern Greek

Subordinating *που* has been studied extensively in different theoretical frameworks and in all three of its main functions: relativizer, complementizer and adverbial connective (selectively, Alexiadou 1998; Βαρλοκώστα 1994; Βελούδης 1999; Θεοφανοπούλου 1985; Katis & Nikiforidou 2010; Nicholas 1999; Nikiforidou 2005, 2006, 2022, 2025; Roussou 2020; Χρηστίδης 1982, 1986). In the present work I shift the focus to insubordinate uses featuring *pu* with a *na*-clause, which fall under the "syntactically independent - discursively dependent" subtype of insubordinate constructions cross-linguistically (Mithun 2008; D'Hertefelt & Verstraete 2014; D'Hertefelt 2018). Based on 1000 randomly selected examples from GkWaC (assessed from sketchengine in 2025), two related but distinct patterns emerge, illustrated in (1) and (2).

Both (1) and (2) share sentence initial position and reference to the preceding part of the discourse albeit in different ways; instances of (1) can have a nominal antecedent in the clause preceding *pu* and/or may function as a type of free relative; this is not the case for the construction in (2), where *pu* only signals relevance to the preceding discourse, distancing itself from an anaphoric function . The more marginal (in the corpus) construction in (1) is further restricted to the directive speech acts of curse/wish and shows a strong preference for non-past tenses. The more frequent construction in (2), with obvious rhetorical question flavor although not a question, shows collostructional attraction to cognition verbs (notably *ξέρω* 'know', *καταλαβαίνω* 'understand', *φαντάζομαι* 'imagine', *βλέπω* 'see') and combines a factive with a negative interpretation although no negative marker is present (e.g., a possible paraphrase of (2) is that 'it is a fact that most people do not understand').

Based on qualitative and quantitative analysis of the corpus examples, I attempt to relate some of the properties above to *pu*'s subordinating uses, to morpho-syntactic and semantic properties of of *na*-clauses and to exclamatives, and separate them from conventional, non-derivable properties of the two constructions. Ultimately, the aim is to build a network of related constructions, where properties pass on from more general to more restricted patterns through *inheritance*, as part of a Greek constructicon. Importantly, the constructions at hand are not fixed idioms in the traditional sense; they can be manipulated and extended productively while obviously sharing features with productive complementation patterns of Greek. Constructional frameworks (e.g. Kay & Fillmore 1999; Goldberg 2006; Fried 2015) are ideally suited to capture both derivable and idiosyncratic properties, and in this sense, the entirety of speakers' knowledge in terms of constructions.

(1) *Ελπίζω να τιμωρηθεί με τον χειρότερο δυνατό τρόπο. Που να του κοπούν τα χέρια που*

τόλμησαν να αγγίξουν αυτό το πλασματάκι.

'I hope he will be punished in the worst possible manner. May his hands be cut off (which hands) dared touch this little child.'

(2) *ή του στυλ "εδώ καράβια χάνονται βαρκούλες αρμενίζουν". Που να καταλάβουν μάλλον οι*

πολλοί μη γνωρίζοντας ότι ο μη σεβασμός στοιχειωδών ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων…

'or like "here whole ships are lost, small boats keep sailing". There is no way most people can understand without knowing that non-respecting basic human rights…'

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Where and how to go with *πάω Αθήνα*? The view from Greek Headlinese

Michail I. Marinis & Brian D. Joseph

In engaging in grammatical analysis, one must be open to finding and using relevant data from any possible source. In this presentation we explore the consequences of data from a particular register of usage in Greek – newspaper headlines (GHL) – for the analysis of a relatively recently documented colloquial and sociolinguistically restricted construction in Greek (Theodoropoulou 2013) involving the absence of overt directional/locational marking with nouns of place after verbs of motion, as in *πάω Αθήνα* 'I am going to Athens' (vs. *πάω στην Αθήνα*). Noting that such nouns of place typically require a definite article (η *Αθήνα* / *Ø Αθήνα*, cf. Roussou & Tsimpli 1994), and that there are contexts, e.g. informationally rich relative clauses with που (see Joseph 1980), where redundant prepositions can be omitted, we seek to answer the question of just what is missing in the *πάω Αθήνα* construction and the means by which — the where and how — this absence is licensed.

In particular, we argue that this construction involves a pragmatically licensed omission of a preposition in an informationally rich context — note that location and direction are pragmatically redundant notions with nouns of place — together with the absence of an article that is otherwise anomalous in Standard Modern Greek (SG) but does occur in a restricted register, namely GHL.

Adopting the framework proposed by Author(s) (2024ab) regarding the existence of a Greek Special Headlines Grammar (Gr-SHG), we draw on a characteristic of headlines as providing evidence regarding the *πάω Αθήνα* construction. Greek headlines (GHL) in general show the presence of grammatical and syntactic constructions that are either ungrammatical or unavailable in Standard Modern Greek (SMG). Drawing on data from a corpus we have created based on the Historical Archive of the Greek newspapers TO VIMA and TA NEA, and supplemented by data from contemporary printed and online Greek newspapers, we identify a construction relevant to the analysis of *πάω Αθήνα*, namely the potential omission in GHL of just the definite article without an overt verb in directional constructions where SG requires its presence (e.g., Roussou & Tsimpli 1994); see (1) and (2).

These examples show a construction in which pragmatically inferable material can be omitted, as in the relative clauses discussed by Joseph 1980, though it extends to the definite article in this case, a function word that is absent in the *πάω Αθήνα* construction. Thus Greek in its broadest sense has contexts in which prepositions and articles can each be omitted from places they otherwise are required, and these "conspire", we argue, to allow *πάω Αθήνα*.

Our findings moreover challenge Milapides' (1989) claim that the ungrammatical omission of the article, which is permitted in languages like English, is not possible in GHL.

DATA, TABLE, AND REFERENCES

| 1 | GHL | *se* | | *lárisa* | *ce* | | *vólo* | | *i* | *nádia* | *yianakopúlu* |

https://www.larissanet.gr, September 23, 2024

| | SG | s(e)- | -tin | lárisa | ce | ton | vólo | píye | i | nádia | yianakopúlu |
| | | in | the | Larisa | and | the | Volos | went | the | Nandia | Giannakopoulou |

'Nandia Giannakopoulou went to Larisa and Volos'

| 2 | GHL | *se* | | *kórinθ* | *ce* | | *cáto* | | *o* | *pávlos* | *gerulános* |
| | | *o* | | | | | | | | | |

https://korinthia24.gr, August 28, 2024

	SG	s(e)-	-tin	kórinθ	ce	to	cáto	píye	o	pávlos	jerulános
		o									
		in	the	Korinth	and	the	Kiaton	went	the	Pavlos	Geroulanos

'Pavlos Geroulanos went to Corinth and Kiato'

	GHL	SMG	'I am going to Athens'			
i.	✓	✓	*páo*	*se*	*tin*	*aθína*
ii.	*	*	*páo*		*tin*	*aθína*
iii.	✓	*	*páo*	*se*		*aθína*
iv.	✓	✓	*páo*			*aθína*

Table 1: The comparison among GHL and SMG.

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The perception and interpretation of rhetorical questions by Greek adults and children*

Recent research on the processing and perception of rhetorical questions (RQs) has indicated that speakers mainly depend on prosodic cues and linguistic context, rather than lexical or syntactic cues, when interpreting questions (Neitsch et al. 2018, Neitsch 2019, Kharaman et al. 2019). Additionally, research on Greek (Arvaniti et al. 2020, Baltazani et al. 2020) has shown that non-information-seeking questions differ from information-seeking questions (ISQ) in the way they are prosodically realized, with the former associated with a flat-ending tune (LH* L-L%) and the latter with a high-ending tune (L*H L-H%), although neither pattern seems to be exclusively associated with a specific question type. A previous study, targeting adults, has confirmed an association of a H% and a L% boundary tone with ISQs and RQs respectively, which was however exploited mainly in the absence of contextual or lexical cues (Christou et al. 2024).

In the present study we extend the investigation to Greek speaking children with our aim being to examine the factors that modulate the perception and interpretation of RQs by both populations. In particular, we investigate a) whether and how lexical and prosodic cues (i.e., the boundary tone of the question) affect the discrimination between RQs and ISQs, b) the strength of the effect of each factor, as well as of their possible interactions, so that we can establish a hierarchy, and c) whether children and adults exploit cues in the same way.

To this end, we designed two new experiments, a perception and a comprehension one, administered to 50 adults and 40 typically developing children of 3 age groups: 6-7, 8-9, and 10-11 years old using the SoSciSurvey platform (https://www.soscisurvey.de/admin/index.php). The perception experiment aimed to establish the participants' ability to perceive prosodic information, so they were presented with pairs of questions either with the same or a different prosodic pattern and were asked to decide whether they sounded "the same" or "different". Two prosodic patterns were exploited, namely a L% and a H% boundary tone, based on associations reported in the literature. In the comprehension experiment, participants were presented with questions differing in prosodic realization (L% and H% boundary tones) and lexical cues (*sambos* and *araje* were used to indicate a RQ or an ISQ use respectively). Each use (RQ and ISQ) was assigned to a different Smurf character and participants were asked to express their preferred interpretation by selecting the character they found most likely to have uttered each question.

The findings obtained from the experiments are presented and discussed with regard to the role of the factors investigated on the interpretation of questions, as well as to the way these processes are acquired. A comparison is made between adult and child performance and the acquisition sequence of the linguistic cues used to interpret RQ is discussed.

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*Authors: Christou Theophano, Mastropavlou Maria, Sfakianaki Anna, Lekakou Maria, Prentza Alexandra

Stavros Samiotis, *University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece, s.samiotis@uoi.gr*

Exempt anaphora in Standard Modern Greek: evidence from the nominal domain

Standard Modern Greek [SMG] has two anaphoric non-deictic nominals: 'o eaftos tu' (lit. the self his) and 'o idhjos' (lit. the same) (Anagnostopoulou & Everart, 1999, 2013; Angelopoulos & Sportiche, 2023; Samiotis, 2022 i.a.). While the distribution of the first is subject to Condition-A of the binding theory, the distribution of the second seems more similar to that of pronouns (Iatridou, 1986; Samiotis, 2022). Two alternative approaches could be developed to explain their usual complementarity: *a competition-based* one and a *structural one*. Angelopoulos (2024) claims that a competition-based model would fail to explain data where both elements have the same position, such as (1). He claims that in (1) *o eaftos tu* is licensed by being interpreted as a logophor, thus resembling the logophoric nominal *o idhjos* (Samiotis, 2022). However, Anagnostopoulou & Everaert (1999) have argued against the logophoric potential of *o eaftos tu*, thus approaching it only as an anaphor.

Following Anagnostopoulou & Everaert (1999), in this paper, I bring new evidence against the logophoric potential of *o eaftos tu*. I claim that whenever both anaphoric nominals seem to be in free alternation, as in (1), this is a confound of independent factors. In a nutshell, *o idhjos* is always licensed as a logophor, as Samiotis (2022) argues, while *o eaftos tu* is either locally bound or licensed under a proxy reading, referring to a disembodied, though identical, instantiation of its referent (Jackendoff, 1992; Reuland & Winter, 2009; Safir, 1996, 2004 i.a.).

Since the phenomenon of two being in free alternation is only observed in the nominal domain (i.e. when they follow a noun, an in (1)), not the verbal one as Angelopoulos (2024) points out, I restrict myself to examining data of the first type. My investigation capitalizes on two empirical observations, which stem from the examples (1) and (2). On the one hand, in those nouns allowing for an *agentive reading* to the noun that follows them, as *fotographia* (photograph) in (1), this reading is only available to *o idhjos*, not to *o eaftos tu.* In other words, only the former can be interpreted as the 'photo-taker'. The latter is only interpreted as the depiction of its referent. On the other hand, if it is true that '*o eaftos tu'* has logophoric potential, sentences such as the one in (2) showcase the opposite, since it remains immune to logophoric centers (i.e. *tu Jani*), which *o idhjos* can refer to. Hence, if *o eaftos tu* lacks logophoric potential, other conditions must be responsible for its exceptional licensing*,* as in (1)*.* Therefore, I examine two crucial factors with respect to the category of the noun that *o idhjos* and *o eaftos tu* follow: (a) if it has an implicit external argument that can locally bind the anaphor or create Condition-B effects (cf. Collins, 2024; Paparounas, 2023) and (b) if it can license a proxy reading of the anaphor (cf. Jackendoff, 1992; Safir, 2004 i.a.).

If I am on the right track that *o eaftos tu* and *o idhjos* do not overlap with respect to logophoric licensing, then their free alternation must be an epiphenomenon. This could shed more light to the issue of their categorial status and how they may exempt from Condition A.

Stavros Samiotis, *University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece, s.samiotis@uoi.gr*

Examples

(1)

O	Tasos$_1$	pistevi	oti	iparchi	mia	fotoghrafia	tu	eaftu	tu$_1$ /
The	Tasos	belives	that	exists	a	photograph	the	self	his

tu	idhju$_1$	kremasmeni	sto	dhomatio.
the	same	hanged	in.the	room.

'Tasos believes that there exists a photograph of himself hanged in the room.'

(2)

I	entiposi	tu	Jani$_1$	oti	to	afstiro	vlema	*[tu	eaftu	tu]$_1$ /
The	impression	the	John	that	the	strict	glance	the	self	his /

tu	idhju$_1$	enochlise	tus	mathites	tu	ine	entelos	lanthasmeni.
the	same	annoyed	the	students	his	is	totally	mistaken.

'John's impression that the strict glance of himself annoyed his students is totally mistaken.'

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The development of δήποτε as a marker of Free Choice in Ancient Greek

Camille Denizot

The study aims at describing and explaining the emergence of δήποτε as a Free Choice marker in the ancient stages of Greek language, i.e. in Classical and Post-Classical Greek.

Free Choice Items (FCI) – a set of terms whose referent is built as non-relevant, as in Engl. *any* or *whatever*– have been explored in a wide range of languages, including Standard Modern Greek (see inter alia Giannakidou 1998, 2001, Vlachou 2007, Giannakidou & Quer 2013). The default FCI in Modern Greek involves the cluster -δήποτε combined with a relative stem, as in οποιοσδήποτε. The compositional meaning of such FCIs is not debated, since the combination of a relative stem, a focus particle like δή and an indefinite temporal item like ποτε is known for FCIs in many languages (Haspelmath & König 1998).

The present study intends to put the undebated relationship between δήποτε and Free Choice meaning into diachronic perspective, focusing on the first attestations of both δήποτε and FCI in the history of Greek: δήποτε was not originally associated with FC meanings, which means that the collocation 'relative+ δήποτε' has developed only secondarily as a FCI. Even though the development of δή ποτε has not been studied yet in a systematic way in Ancient Greek, we know from previous studies that: a) the collocation of δή and ποτε does not usually have an indefinite meaning, let alone a Free Choice meaning (see LSJ sub uerbo δήποτε); when combined with a relative stem, it has a specific speaker-unknown meaning (Thijs 2021: 229-333) ; b) the regular FCI of Classical Greek is ὁστισοῦν (also in inscriptions, see Monteil 1963: 132-133), with another particle which cannot be explained as a substitute for -*ever*, whatever its contribution to the FCI may be (see Denizot 2019).

Our study is corpus-based and investigates all available examples in literary texts from Classical Greek and Postclassical Greek. With this comprehensive corpus: a) we give a complete sketch of the distribution of δή ποτε in Classical Greek; b) we focus on the pattern 'relative + δή ποτε', describing their semantic characteristics, assessing the respective contribution of δή and ποτε (for relative + δή, see Bonifazi and al. 2016) and comparing them with the FCI ὁστισοῦν, in Classical and Postclassical Greek.

We claim that the compositional meaning of the pattern 'relative + δή ποτε' is not the sole reason for its use as a FCI, but that the pattern is better understood in contrast with the competing ὁστισοῦν. According to our study: a) unlike ὁστισοῦν, the collocation ὅστις + δή ποτε is related to the paradigm of interrogative/ interrogative/ indefinite: τίς δή ποτε, –τις δή ποτε, ὃς δή ποτε are all attested in Classical Greek, with a specific meaning, referring to a unique random item or to a specific item, leaving aside the question of its identification; b) while the FCI ὁστισοῦν is used mostly (and originally) as an indefinite marker without subordinating force, ὅστις δή ποτε (and variants: ὅσος δή ποτε, οἷος δή ποτε etc.) is mostly used as a subordinator: the indefinite marker probably originated from full-fledged clausal constructions.

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Lexical influences on the Gapping-Overabundance continuum:
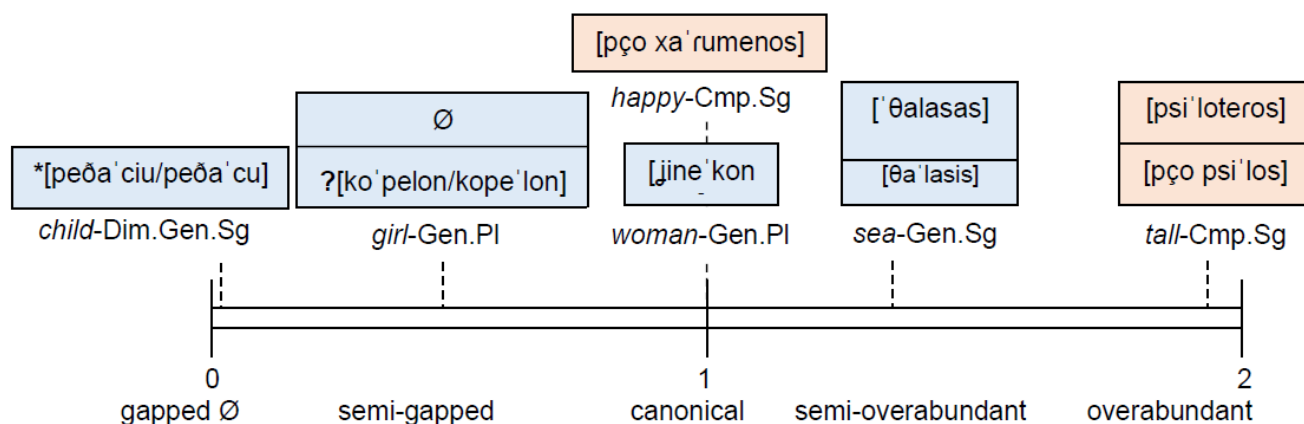**Evidence from Modern Greek Genitives and Comparatives**

Kyriaki Tsompanidou & Ioanna Topintzi

Paradigms oftentimes include gapped cells, when an expected form is missing, and overabundant cells, whereby two forms are used in variation (Baerman et al. 2010; Sims 2015; Thornton 2011, among others). On the basis of Modern Greek data from the genitive case and comparative form, the present study proposes that the two phenomena are governed by a gradient relationship, illustrated in a scale (Schema 1). Point 1 is where canonical cells with a single form are placed. The further to the left, the more likely it is for a cell to exhibit a gap, and the further to the right, the more overabundant the cell is.
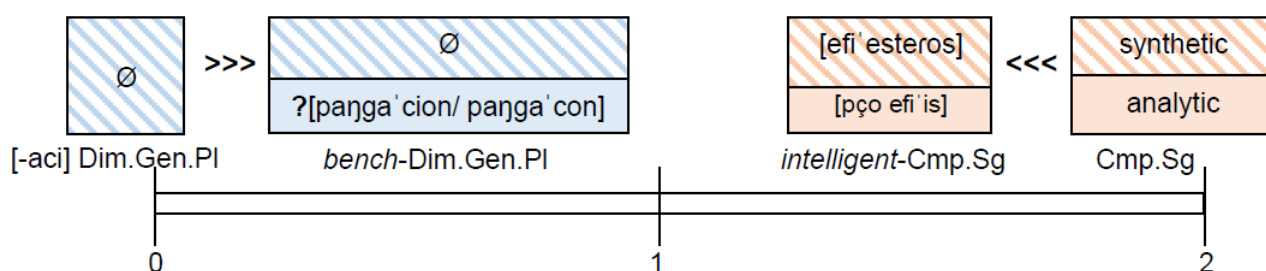
The placement – and potential movement – of a cell along the suggested continuum is bound by various factors that may condition its non-canonicity, which, however, is to a certain extent arbitrary for the attested data. Previous work on the defectivity of the genitive (indicatively: Τριανταφυλλίδης 1926; Sims 2006; Mertyris 2014) and the synthetic-analytic variation of the comparative (see Χειλά-Μαρκοπούλου 1986; Karkaletsou & Alexiadou 2023) point to the multifactorial nature of these phenomena. In this study, we focus on lexical properties as a common factor between the genitive and the comparative that seems to trigger a movement of non-canonical cells towards a more canonical position on the scale. A rightward movement indicates that an expected gap eventually acquires form, whereas a leftward movement signals the preference over one of two forms that are typically in variation (Schema 2).

First, through an experimental production task we are testing the effect of the gradual loss of morphosemantic transparency of the diminutive suffix [-aci] on the production or avoidance of its genitive plural form. For example, the meaning of the word [paˈŋgaci] as '*park bench'* diverges from the meanings of its components [ˈpaŋgos + aci] (= *counter-*Diminutive), in contrast to diminutives that actually reflect their prototypical meaning, like [peˈðaci] (= *child*-Diminutive). The findings provide evidence that the lexicalisation process is expected to fill the typically gapped genitive cell, thus moving it rightwards on the scale.

Second, in a corpus analysis, we are examining the behaviour of the allomorph comparative suffixes [-ˈoteros], [-ˈiteros] and [-ˈesteros], in contrast to the analytic comparative structure {[pço] + positive degree of the adjective}. Satisfying the Elsewhere Principle (Kiparsky 1973), the more lexically-specific suffixes [-ˈiteros] and [-ˈesteros] appear to take precedence in the corpora over the more general analytic form, whereas [-ˈoteros], being widely applicable, is found in a tighter competition with the analytic form. Synthetic comparatives with [-ˈiteros] and [-ˈesteros] are, therefore, more likely to be preferred by speakers, guiding the overabundant cell leftwards on the scale.

Schema 1. *Types of paradigm cells: MG genitives (blue) and comparatives (red).*

Schema 2. *Cell movement in the genitive (blue) and the comparative (red).*

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Possessors and Possessor Passivisation in the History of Greek

DP-internal and DP-external possessors are found both in Ancient Greek (AG) and Modern Greek (MG) (1a–b). While it might seem as if little had changed, novel data on passivisation of genitive possessors in AG can provide evidence of important changes in the DP and the case system. We build on the well-known distinction between external and internal possession,[1] with only the latter displaying actual movement from within the DP. Combining new data with previously unrelated observations from the literature on Greek, we argue that internal possession was lost in Greek, in connection with the aforementioned changes, ultimately leading to differences in the availability of possessor passivisation. Thus we treat possessor passivisation as a diagnostic for the structure of the overall DP in Greek.

AG allows IO passsivisation,[2,3,4] not only for certain verbs with dative IOs, but also for verbs displaying possessor raising, which alternate productively with nominatives in passives (2). Clear examples of such constructions are found as early as Herodotus and become more widespread in the Hellenistic period. At an earlier stage, some but not all of these verbs occurred in double-accusative constructions,[5] which however were largely obsolete by the time the first possessor passives appeared.

We argue that the passivisation of genitive arguments in AG involves a three-step process: the genitive possessor appears in a position at the edge of the DP;[6] moves further up the vP spine, where it may remain (as in 3); and optionally moves up to Spec,TP, where it can appear as a nominative (as in 2, with *pro*-drop). Crucially, passivisation can occur if the DP edge position is an A-position; otherwise, an improper movement violation would occur. While AG had two DP-internal positions for a subject and an object (4), MG has only the object position (5).[6,7,8,9,10] As MG lacks the DP-internal A-position that serves as an escape hatch, AG-type possessor raising and passivisation are impossible. Indeed, it has been argued that while AG had internal possessor constructions,[7,11,12] MG has only external possessor constructions,[3] and that the "external" position of genitives has been reanalysed[12] from hosting raised elements to hosting directly merged external affected arguments, leading to the reanalysis of possessors as affected applicative arguments.

Building on previous work,[3] we argue that in MG, which has lost IO passivisation, affected arguments bearing morphological genitive case receive dependent Case sensitive to the presence of a lower argument bearing accusative case within the vP domain.[13,14] This is shown the alternation in these constructions of genitives with accusatives when there no second argument in the vP (6–7) and not with nominatives.[3] In AG, however, the different case frames of possessor constructions (acc/dat/gen) show that AG had both internal and external possessor constructions, including high applicative constructions. This pattern was gradually generalised and fixed when internal possessor raising was lost.

Examples

1. a. <u>édakne</u>   *tòn*   *póda*   **mou**   /   **moû** <u>édakne</u> *tòn póda*
      bite.AOR.3SG   the   foot.ACC   me.GEN
      'It bit my foot' (after Ar. *Pl.* 822, Luc. *Nec.* 10.11)

   b. <u>dagose</u>   *to*   *podi*   **mu**   /   **mu** <u>dagose</u> *to podi*
      bite.AOR.3SG   the   foot.ACC   me.GEN
      'My foot hurts' (MG)

2. *tríkhas*   t'   <u>etmḗthēn</u>   *tásde*
   hair.ACC.PL and   cut.1SG.AOR.PASS   this.ACC.PL
   'I have had this hair cut' (lit. 'I was cut this hair') (Eur. *Tro.* 480)

3. **tôn**   **geitónōn**   <u>kópsas</u>   *tḕn*   *thúran*
   the   neighbour.GEN.PL   strike.PTCP.AOR.NOM   the   door.ACC
   'having knocked on the door of the neighbours' (Dem. 47 57)

4. kata   tḕn   **Phaiákōn**   proenoíkēsin   **tês**   **Kerkúras**
   down the.ACC Phaeacian.GEN.PL preinhabitation.ACC the.GEN   Corfu.GEN
   'from the Phaeacians' earlier inhabitation of Corfu' (Thuc. 1.25.4)[6]

5. *i   katoikisi   **tis Kerkiras**   **ton**   **Faiakon**
   the   settlement.NOM   the Corfu.GEN   the   Phaeacian.GEN.PL
   'the Phaeacians' settlement of Corfu' (MG)

6. <u>eklepsan</u>   **tu**   **Jani**   *ton*   *fakelo*   tis   eterias
   steal.3PL.AOR   the   Janis.GEN   the   folder.ACC   the   company.GEN
   'Someone stole the company's folder from Janis'

7. <u>eklepsan</u>   ton Jani/*tu Jani
   steal.3PL.AOR   the Janis.ACC/*GEN
   'Someone stole (something) from Janis'

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Elena Anagnostopoulou   Morgan Macleod   Christina Sevdali
(University of Crete)   (Ulster University) (Ulster University)

Exploring Polarity and Dialectal Variation:
Positive Polarity Items in Standard Modern Greek and Cypriot Greek

Mina Giannoula, Kleanthes Grohmann, Michalis Michaelides

This study investigates the interaction between positive polarity sensitivity (Baker 1970, Tsimpli & Roussou 1996, Szabolcsi 2004, Giannakidou 2011) and diglossia in Greek, focusing on Standard Modern Greek (SMG) and Cypriot Greek (CG). It explores whether adverbial preverbs, such as *psilo–* 'a bit' and *para–* 'over-', function as Positive Polarity Items (PPIs), how they are distributed across different sentential environments, and how they are interpreted by native speakers of the two varieties. The project aims to shed light on how polarity is represented within the broader sociolinguistic context of diglossia, where the coexistence of SMG and CG adds complexity to linguistic judgments.

To this end, an acceptability judgment task was conducted with 220 participants, stratified into two age groups (18-30 and 50+) and three participant subgroups: a) native speakers of SMG in Greece, b) bilectals speakers of CG-SMG in Cyprus, and c) CG-SMG speakers who have resided in Greece for at least 5 years. The stimuli consisted of 32 critical items in SMG. Eight critical conditions are examined, combining two bound degree modifiers (*psilo-*, *para-*) with four sentential environments: affirmation, negation, question, and disjunction. 12 filler sentences were also included.

The findings offer strong evidence that *psilo-* and *para-* are polarity-sensitive and can be classified as PPIs. Both preverbs received high acceptability ratings in affirmative clauses and were rejected in negative ones, confirming their polarity-dependent distribution. Their intermediate ratings in questions and disjunctions further suggest that they behave as weak PPIs, with context-sensitive licensing. Cross-dialectal comparisons revealed similar polarity patterns among SMG speakers in Greece and CG-SMG speakers in Cyprus. However, CG-SMG speakers living in Greece showed a more conservative response pattern, even in affirmative contexts, possibly reflecting dialectal attrition, increased metalinguistic awareness, or insecurity associated with exposure to the dominant variety.

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Authors

Chrysa STAMPOULI

PhD student, University of Strasbourg, GEO-UR 1340, Department of Modern Greek Studies, Email: chrysoula.stampouli@etu.unistra.fr

Maria ZERVA

Associate Professor and Director of the Department of Modern Greek Studies, University of Strasbourg, Email: mzerva@unistra.fr

Abstract

Family language policy of transnational Greek-speaking families in France: school language choice and perspectives in language learning

School choice and language of instruction for children is a complex and critical decision for transnational families, which is influenced both by the educational opportunities available in the country of residence (Slavkov, 2017) and by parents' agency (Spolsky, 2012; King & Fogle, 2013; Curdt-Christiansen & Wang, 2018) and ideologies (Gogonas & Kirsch, 2018). In this paper we focus on the family language policy of Greek-speaking families established in Strasbourg, France, regarding the choice of educational institution and the language of instruction of their children.

Although monolingual French-based school programs are the predominant language in schools in the French territory, in Strasbourg there are also opportunities for simultaneous bilingual education through the international schools, the European school or bilingual programs both in public and in private schools. These various educational resources enhance and challenge the language policy of the families of our study.

Drawing on sociolinguistic interviews with parents and children of 14 transnational Greek-speaking families living in Strasbourg, we aim to explore how parents endorse the role of language policy agents and thus influence their children's multilingual development. We will investigate the criteria according to which parents choose the school, the (main) language of instruction and the extra language courses their children attend, in order to identify their representations and attitudes towards bilingualism/multilingualism as well as the language ideologies informing their choices. Finally, we will address the children's role as well as their agency in language learning and the design of the family language policy.

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Discursive Strategies for the Legitimation of the Greek Government's Violation of COVID-19 Restrictive Measures: A Case Study

The proposed paper highlights the discursive strategies used by the pro-government press to legitimise a violation of COVID-19 restrictive measures by government officials during the pandemic. The case study focuses on a mobile concert held by the singer Alkistis Protopsalti, organised by the Mayor of Athens, Kostas Bakoyannis, during a period in Greece when strict mobility restrictions were in place and fines were imposed on violators. The concert passed through central streets of Athens and made stops at Evangelismos Hospital and the Prime Minister's official residence. The Mayor of Athens and the Prime Minister, along with journalists, police officers, and members of the public, gathered at the concert, thereby violating the government-imposed restrictions and prompting strong reactions from opposition parties. Using Critical Discourse Analysis, particularly the Discourse-Historical Approach (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001; Wodak, 2016), and the legitimation strategies outlined by Van Leeuwen (2007) and Reyes (2011), the study analyses Greek online news articles published shortly after the concert took place. I analysed articles that either supported the event or reported it without explicit criticism, excluding oppositional coverage. The analysis, combining qualitative methods and corpus tools (AntConc), shows how the pro-government press used referential strategies (*nomination /predication*) to construct *in-groups* and *out-groups*, *intensification* and *mitigation* to shape the reception of the event, and argumentation strategies—such as *topoi of* authority and solidarity—to justify the government's actions. Alongside Van Leeuwen's (2007) legitimation strategies—such as *authorization*, *moral evaluation*, *rationalization* and *mythopoesis* —complementary mechanisms like silencing dissent and using humour to discredit criticism played a key role in reinforcing the dominant narrative. In doing so, the media contributed to the reinforcement of an anti-pluralist discourse. Drawing on previous research on the legitimation of authoritarian discourse (Boukala 2021; Wodak 2021) and the role of humour as a silencing or delegitimising strategy (Tsakona & Popa, 2011), the study shows how media discourse normalised the violation by framing it as a seemingly cultural, apolitical event.

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Similarity effects in the processing and comprehension
of Greek object relative clauses

Gerakini Douka & Despina Papadopoulou, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
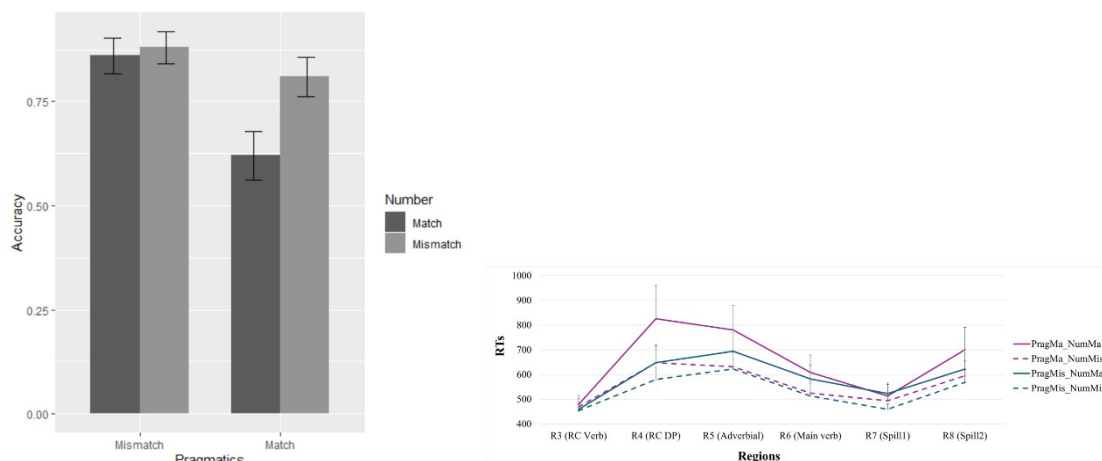
dgerakini@lit.auth.gr

Similarity effects in relative clause (RC) processing and comprehension refer to the fact that object RCs (ORCs) in which the head determiner phrase (DP) and the RC DP match in features have been found to be harder to parse and comprehend than ORCs in which the two DPs mismatch in these features (e.g., Biondo et al., 2023). These effects have been accounted for in the framework of Relativized Minimality (e.g., Rizzi, 2004), which assumes that the relevant features are only those triggering syntactic movement, but also in the framework of similarity-based interference models (e.g., Lewis & Vasishth, 2005), which involve any feature. To our knowledge, only Papadopoulou et al. (2025) have thus far provided **online** evidence of number similarity effects during the reading of Greek RCs by means of a self-paced reading task.

In the present study we aimed at exploring whether similarity effects in Greek ORCs arise when the relevant features (a) trigger movement, e.g. number features, or (b) are pragmatic. What is more, since in Papadopoulou et al. (2025) the expected effect arose primarily on the main verb region, which is known to host additional retrieval processes (e.g., Cunnings & Fujita, 2023), we added extra material, i.e. an adverbial between the RC and the main verb, to test whether the effect previously found genuinely stemmed from RC processing.

We tested 40 adult native speakers of Greek with a mean age of 19.88 years old (range: 18-28) by means of a self-paced reading paradigm followed by a paraphrase verification task. ORCs were manipulated for the number and the pragmatic (defined in terms of thematic role reversibility) (mis)match between the head DP and the RC DP (see example 1). Additionally, we explored the role of participants' individual differences in cognitive skills, such as working memory and inhibitory control, as well as reading fluency and metalinguistic skills.

Accuracy results showed that the mismatch conditions were always more accurate than the match ones and that the number mismatch conditions were easier than the number match ones only when there was pragmatic match. Regarding online processing, RTs on the RC DP revealed that the pragmatic mismatch sentences were read faster than the match ones, whereas RTs from the adverbial up to the final segment showed that the number mismatch conditions were read faster than the match ones. Regarding individual differences, reading fluency and metalinguistic skills were found to positively affect participants' offline performance.

Overall, a) both types of features mattered during Greek ORC processing and comprehension, b) the effect found in Papadopoulou et al. (2025) was replicated on the region between the RC and the main verb, c) increased reading fluency and metalinguistic skills were found to facilitate comprehension.

(1)

  a. PRAGMATIC MATCH-NUMBER MATCH/MISMATCH

Ο	μαθητής	που	χαιρέτησε/χαιρέτησαν
the_M.NOM.SG	student_M.NOM.SG	that	greeted_3SG/PL

ο/οι	δάσκαλος/δάσκαλοι	χθες	είχε	ξανθά μαλλιά.
the_M.NOM.SG/PL	teacher_M.NOM.SG/PL	yesterday	had_3SG	blond hair

'The student that the teacher/teachers greeted yesterday had blond hair.'

  b. PRAGMATIC MISMATCH-NUMBER MATCH/MISMATCH

Ο	μαθητής	που εξέτασε/εξέτασαν
the_M.NOM.SG	student_M.NOM.SG	that examined_3SG/PL

ο/οι	δάσκαλος/δάσκαλοι	χθες	είχε	ξανθά μαλλιά.
the_M.NOM.SG/PL	teacher_M.NOM.SG/PL	yesterday	had_3SG	blond hair

'The student that the teacher/teachers examined yesterday had blond hair.'

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Variables, annotation, and metadata schemas for Early Modern Greek

Eleni Karantzola & Vasiliki Makri

Historical linguistics unveils the historical depth of languages and traces variation and change by analyzing linguistic variables over time. This field of linguistics usually deals with a closed data set that can only be expanded by the (re)discovery of previously unknown manuscripts or editions. In some cases, it is possible to use (almost) the entire closed corpus of a language for research, as is the case with the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae digital library for Ancient Greek, which contains most of the extant ancient Greek literature. However, concerning 'dynamic' periods when the production and circulation of texts in printed as well as manuscript form have not been fully mapped, representative samples and corpora of texts are needed. Such material and tools are utterly lacking for Early Modern Greek (16th-18th c.). In this study, the principles of the creation of EMoGReC, a pilot representative corpus of Early Modern Greek (16th-18th c.) are presented. Its design follows the fundamental principles of historical corpora. The selection of texts aims to create a representative and balanced corpus that gives insight into diachronic, diatopic and diaphasic variation. The pilot sample includes data derived from fully machine-readable vernacular texts, which belong to 4-5 different textual genres and come from different geographical areas. We develop a hierarchical linguistic annotation scheme, further customized to fit the characteristics of our text corpus. Regarding variables and their variants, we use as a point of departure the bundle of twenty-four features (or categories of features) for prose demotic texts of the 16th c. Tags are introduced bearing the variants [+old/archaic] or [+novel/vernacular]. On the other hand, further phenomena that are underway (cf. The Cambridge Grammar of Medieval and Early Modern Greek) are selected for tagging. The annotated texts are enriched with metalinguistic and sociolinguistic metadata to provide a testbed for the development of the first comprehensive set of tools for the Greek language of that period. Based on a relational management system with interconnection of data, annotations, and their metadata, the EMoGReC database aspires to join a state-of-the-art technological ecosystem for the research of observed language variation and change using advanced computational approaches.

Keywords — Early Modern Greek, variation and change, representative corpus, diachronic variables.

Multilingualism in the medieval written sources: Greek in Norman Southern Italy

Theodore Markopoulos, University of Patras

The still extant, albeit very diminished Greek-speaking communities of Southern Italy (and Sicily) have attracted the attention of many scholars (linguists featuring prominently among them), for various reasons, including (but not limited to) their alleged continuous presence since ancient times, as well as the 'peculiar', idiosyncratic features of the linguistic varieties of Greek they utilize, which exhibit both interesting retentions from previous stages in the history of the language and strong influence by local Romance varieties (for a recent historical survey, cf. Manolessou & Pantelidis, 2021). It is also relatively well-known that there is direct, surviving textual evidence for the presence of a Greek-speaking population in the medieval Southern Italy and Sicily (11th-13th centuries): legal documents from the archive of the Norman Kingdom of Sicily and Naples, which were written in Greek and constitute an important window into the (socio)linguistic situation of the area in the late medieval period. The linguistic features of this Greek variety have been studied, but mainly from a philological point of view (Minas, 2003), which systematically underestimates and/or misrepresents an important sociolinguistic factor, i.e. multilingualism and its results, despite the fact that the medieval Norman kingdom of Sicily and Southern Italy is famous for its multicultural nature (cf. e.g Loud & Metcalfe, 2002).

The aim of this paper is, therefore, to investigate a large corpus of such documents (approximately 350 in number), which consists mainly of contracts, but also ducal/royal decrees etc. from Southern Italy that were published in a single volume (Trinchera, 1864). Crucially, the investigation is carried out from a language contact perspective: In other words, it aims, on the one hand, to highlight features of language usage, apart from the obvious lexical borrowings (as Minas, 2003 has already isolated and listed such instances in his study), that could be attributed to contact between Greek and -mainly- Romance speakers, including e.g. the frequency and the syntactic properties of gerundival constructions or even 'divergent' pronoun/ clitic uses (see ex. 1-2).

On the other hand, the study attempts to investigate the textual sources from a historical sociolinguistic perspective, to determine the type of 'multilingualism in written discourse' (Sebba, 2013) exhibited: Employing a 'bottom-up' approach, it examines various sociolinguistic aspects such as the onomastics (ex.3, cf. also Korhonen, 2011) and historical demography in general as represented in the sources (cf. also Dediu & Knooihuizen, 2012 for the importance of such studies), as well as variation observed in formulaic constructions (ex.4) and its significance for our understanding of the social dynamics in the wider community.

The investigation highlights the complexity and the dynamic character of the linguistic landscape of Norman Southern Italy, where Greek gradually faded into the background in terms of its political / sociolinguistic significance, even though it superficially retained its connection to the written tradition of the 'Byzantine officialese' till the end of the period.

Examples

(1) *…φενομε* οικηα μου βουλη…*πολοντα* τον εμον κυπον…

"I seem/am selling my garden willingly…"

(Trinchera, 197 / d. 1179)

(2) *Εγω* ο ανωτερω ριθεις βασιλειος γρεκος κριτης χωρας βιβονης *εμε* υπεγραψα δια του σταυρου

"I the abovementioned Vasilios Greco, judge of Vivoni, me/I signed with the cross"

(Trinchera, 331 / d. 1283)

(3) γραφεν δια χειρος *πρεσβυτερου γουλιελμου*

"written by the hand of William the priest"

(Trinchera, 231 / d. 1192)

(4) a. ομολογουμεν του ζημιουσθαι *εν το Φισκω* ριγατα λστ´

"We acknowledge of having to pay in the royal treasury 36 coins"

(Trinchera, 231 / d. 1192)

b. αλλα και ζημηα υποστηνε μας διμοσιακη ης το *βασιλικον σαγκαιλλιον* ριγατα εκατων

"…but we'll also have to pay a fine at the royal treasury 100 coins"

(Trinchera, 232 / d. 1192)

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Examining the macrostructure of Greek heritage speakers' oral narratives:
The effect of age, generation, and education level

Angeliki Kefala & Lydia Mitits

akefala@psed.duth.gr & lmitits@psed.duth.gr

Democritus University of Thrace, University of Belgrade & Democritus University of Thrace

Heritage language speakers constitute a distinct category of bilingual speakers with migration biographies and particular linguistic characteristics (Gavriilidou & Mitits, 2021). Assessing their linguistic competence in the heritage language is really challenging due to their characteristics, such as unbalanced development of writing and speaking skills, challenges in learning the standard variety, and lack of metalinguistic knowledge (Kondo-Brown, 2021). A useful tool for assessing various levels of linguistic analysis and language acquisition is oral narratives (Andreou & Tsimpli, 2020) as such an evaluation is less biased compared to assessing their language abilities using tools standardized solely for monolinguals (Kunnari et al., 2016). Previous studies have found that the ability to organize narration macrostructure in bilingual speakers can be transferred from one language to another (Tsimpli et. al., 2016), and that the macrostructure elements found in monolingual and heritage speakers are similar and comparable (Kapia, 2013; Gavriilidou & Dosi, to appear). Various factors influence the language achievement in heritage language learners. Performance on certain measures of discourse production can fluctuate depending on age (Fergadiotis et al., 2011), generation, and education level (Gavriilidou & Mitits, 2021). The aim of this study is to (a) examine the macrostructure of oral narratives by speakers of Greek as a heritage language (GHL) living in the U.S. using a corpus-based study approach and the Story Grammar components, and (b) to investigate the possible effect of variables, such as age, generation, and educational level on their productions. The data employed in the research is contained in the enriched Greek Heritage Language Corpus (Gavriilidou et al., 2019). More specifically, narratives are analyzed in terms of macrostructure based on an evaluation grid for oral productions, which focuses on aspects of task completion rather than aspects of general oral ability, suitable for recording the linguistic achievements and variations of GHL speakers. The results reveal that the participants' narratives are relatively complete in terms of macrostructure and that all three variables under investigation positively correlate with the macrostructure demands of the oral production task.

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Pijene ferto / Ela des to: Constructionalization in serial motion verbs *pijeno* and *erhome* in Greek

Aglaia G. Trigka - University of Patras, Sorbonne Université

Throughout their history, motion verbs serve a variety of semantic properties apart from their prototypical sense of movement (Bybee, Pagliuca and Perkins 1991). Despite their frequency, motion verbs in Greek remain a systematically less explored area. This paper studies the emergence and evolution of serial constructions involving the motion verbs *pijeno* 'go' and *erhome* 'come' as the initial verb, as exemplified in (1) and (2).

Serialization is defined as the syntactic phenomenon in which two or more verbs occur consecutively without an intervening complementizer or linking marker (Aikhenvald 2018, Aikhenvald et al. 2006). Although this phenomenon has been extensively studied in other languages (Schiller 1990, Bisang 2009 among others), it has received relatively little attention in Greek (Logozzo & Tronci 2022, Joseph 1990). One notable characteristic of serial verbs is the use of an imperative followed by another imperative, conveying a sense of 'exhortation'. However, late Medieval Greek data prove that constructions involving different moods may also be employed. For instance, the short form of the verb *pao* may appear in the indicative mood, followed by a verb in the subjunctive, expressing an 'apprehensive' meaning, as illustrated in example (3).

The study focuses on a qualitative and quantitative synchronic analysis, mainly based on a Modern Greek data corpus (19th–21st centuries), to examine the evolution of the two motion verbs along a new path characterized by significant syntactic and semantic properties. Grounded in the theoretical framework of Construction Grammar (Barðdal et al. 2015, Traugott & Trousdale 2013), the research aims to explore the emergence of a new syntactic construction ($V_{IMP} - V_{IMP}$) and the development of the 'apprehensive' sense, which later gave rise to the 'exhortative' meaning within motion verbs. Thus, special emphasis is placed on semantic as well as syntactic constraints in serial constructions employing *pijeno* and *erhome* in Modern Greek. Additionally, as constructionalization evolves (form$_{NEW}$ - meaning$_{NEW}$), the paper analyzes newly emerged constructions involving the verb *pao* with distinct morphological properties and used in a rather familiar register, as enlightened in (4).

(1) **Pijene**   **fere**   to vivlio.

    Go-3rd SING.IMP.   bring-3rd SING.IMP.   the book

    "Go and bring the book"

(2) **Ela**   **des**   to.

    Come-2nd SING.IMP.   see-2nd SING.IMP   it

    "Come and see it

(3) Chonome min **pa**   **lachi**   ke dusi   me ta matia su

      Hide   not go-3rd SING.   happen and see-3rd PL.   me the eyes yours

      "I hide lest your eyes notice me"

<div align="right">(Panoria 568, Trigka 2021: 1294)</div>

(4) **Pane**   **mila**   tou.

      Go-3rd-SING.IMP.   talk   him

      "Go and talk to him"

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Paradigmatic leveling and syncretism in Modern Greek dialects: Restoring morphological orthogonality

Michail I. Marinis; The Ohio State University; marinis.5@osu.edu

Within the framework of Canonical Morphology (cf. Corbett 2007), the concept of *orthogonality* refers to the greatest possible independence between grammatical categories (i.e., gender, case, number), which in turn leads to the greatest possible predictability within the system. In this context, the morphological convergence of different paradigmatic cells (e.g., *xóra* 'country-NOM.SG' = 'country-ACC.SG' = 'country-VOC.SG'), known as *syncretism* (see Marinis 2024), could be viewed as a deviation from orthogonality, thereby increasing the system's entropy. Furthermore, according to Joseph (1983), Sims (2006), and Marinis (2024; forthcoming), this phenomenon in Modern Greek is driven by an ongoing reduction in nominal inflectional morphology. This research is based on data I personally collected during fieldwork in Southern Italy I conducted in 2016 and 2018, as well as data from Modern Greek dialects accessible through The OSU Laboratory for the Study of Greek Language.

Comparing Table 1 and Table 2, we observe that in Table 1, the extensive syncretism of the nominative-accusative in the plural affects all feminine nouns and most masculine nouns. This pattern is confirmed in Standard Modern Greek (SMG) and in most Modern Greek Dialects (MGDs). In contrast, in Table 2, the syncretism between nominative and accusative in the plural applies only to feminine nouns, as the masculine nouns ending in *-as* and *-is* have undergone paradigmatic leveling in line with masculine nouns ending in *-os*. This phenomenon encompasses all masculine nouns in Italiot (1i), but only some in other dialects, such as Lesbian (1ii) and Tsakonian (1iii). Additionally, diachronic data indicate that nouns which now follow the pattern in Table 2 were either previously inflected according to Table 1 in Medieval Greek or had already shifted to the inflectional paradigm of Table 2 (1iv).

The research highlights that the key factor driving the ongoing linguistic change is the system's need to specialize the set of inflectional suffixes in *-es* for the feminine and the set of inflectional suffixes in *-i* for the plural. This supports Marinis's (2024) broader claim that gender plays a crucial role in the distribution of syncretic cells in Greek. In other words, this is an instance of inter-paradigmatic leveling, driven by the system's tendency toward a 1-to-1 correspondence between form and meaning. Finally, I argue that the intense linguistic contact of Italiot with Romance systems (where the plural of masculine nouns is *-i* and that of feminine nouns is *-e*) contributed to the generalization of this phenomenon across all nouns in Italiot, while in the rest of the MGDs, the phenomenon applies only partially (cf. Marinis 2020).

	Masculine	Feminine

	Masculine	Feminine

NOM.SG	-os	-as	-is	-a	-i
NOM.PL	-i	-es			
ACC.PL	-us				
GEN.PL	-on				

Table 1: The distribution of inflectional affixes in SMG and the most of the MGDs.

NOM.SG	-o(s)	-a(s)	-i(s)	-a	-i
NOM.PL	-i			-es	
ACC.PL	-u(s)				
GEN.PL	-o(n)				

Table 2: The distribution of inflectional affixes in Italiot and partially in some of the MGDs.

(1)	NOM.SG	Meaning	NOM.PL, according to Table 1		NOM.PL, according to Table 2	
			type	exemplar dialect	type	exemplar dialect
i.	*patéra*	'father'	*patéres*	SMG	*patéri*	Italiot
ii.	*tzubáns*	'shepherd'	*tsopániðes*	SMG	*tzubaní*	Lesbian
iii.	*jítona*	'neighbor'	*jítones*	SMG	*jitóni*	Tsakonian
iv.	*kórakas*	'crow'	*kóraces*	SMG	*koráci*	Medieval Greek[1]

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[1] Το Χρονικό του Μωρέως (14ος αιώνας)

Adolescent language: the missing step from child to adult grammar

Vina Tsakali, Marina Mastrokosta, Giorgos Pitsilis, Danae Karatzanou

University of Crete

The dominant tradition in child language experimental research postulates that L1 acquisition of the target language has been accomplished by no later than the age of 14. Even in the absence of such an assumption, linguistics research tradition has not provided measures of linguistic competence after the age of 13 and up to the age of 18. As a result, the *meso-language* competence concerning the linguistic-cognitive developmental path during adolescence and before reaching adult grammar is incomplete.

The current study aims at showing the restrictions of this methodological structure and that, contrary to popular belief, certain aspects of a language concerning pragmatics-semantics and logical thinking, have not been fully acquired through the adolescent years.

Methodology: We tested the semantic-pragmatic knowledge and the maturation of the logical thinking of young/adolescent participants (aged 13-18; N=20/group) on linguistics constructions, in which the child groups had not exhibited adult-like performance. The experimental protocols of this ongoing study have been used to test child comprehension (up to the age of 9) and adult-grammar. So far, we have results from the following tests:

a) The comprehension of simple and counterfactual conditionals (following the experimental protocol by Rouvoli et al. 2019; for Greek), b) The comprehension of disjunction (following the experimental protocol by Tsakali et al. 2021, 2022), and c) The comprehension of conjunction (following the experimental protocol by Tsakali et al. 2021, 2022).

Crucially in the experimental protocols on simple and counterfactual conditionals, children (up to the age of 8) had not shown adult-like performance, while the adult group displayed ceiling performance. Regarding the protocols testing the comprehension of disjunction, adult performance varied between inclusive and exclusive readings but importantly children showed a variant pattern, significantly different from the adult one. With respect to the comprehension of conjunction, children (up to the age of 7) produced mistakes (especially with the three-conjunct condition) significantly more compared to adults.

Our results show that the adolescent group does not differ from adults on the comprehension of simple conditionals; they do however differ significantly on counterfactuals. Similarly, adolescent group perform significantly different in comparison to adults on the interpretation of disjunction and conjunction with three conjuncts.

It is concluded that the adolescent (meso-)language may reveal crucial aspects regarding the cognitive and linguistic representations at this stage, which is probably also filtered by individual preferences and (socio-)linguistic meta-representations. The importance of this study extends beyond linguistic theories and brings new insights, applicable in education,

clinical studies and legal issues: the addition of an adolescent control group will enable us to disentangle and control for more variables that enter into the language development process.

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Prosody interacts with pragmatics: a case study on negative responses

Stella Gryllia, Riccardo Orrico and Amalia Arvaniti

Previous studies have mainly examined polar particles like *yes* and *no* in response to polar questions from a semantic perspective (Krifka 2013; Roelofsen & Farkas 2015), while less attention has been paid to the prosodic properties of these particles (Tubau et al. 2015; Goodhue & Wagner 2018). Here we examine the interplay of prosody and pragmatics investigating the Greek negative polar particle *oxi* as a response to positive questions. The analysis reported is based on data from 8 native speakers of Greek (4F, 4M), 23-30 years old (mean = 26; S.D. = 3.8) who grew up in monolingual families in Athens and were recorded in the studio of the department of Music Studies in the University of Athens (using headmics Sennheiser HSP2 and Zoom H6 recorder). Participants were recorded in groups of four and played the board game *Μάντεψε Τι + Ποιος* "Guess What + Who". One of the participants wore a headband with a picture card that depicted a person, an animal or an object and was instructed to ask questions trying to guess what was on the card, while the other three participants were instructed to answer the questions using *yes* or *no* responses. Participants took turns and each recording session lasted approximately 30min.

The collected data were annotated in Praat (Boersma & Weenink 2024). We marked the onset and the offset of the questions as well as the onset and the offset of the negative response *oxi* "no". The resulting corpus consisted of 814 negative responses (*oxi*) and were relatively evenly divided among speakers [SP.F1:108, SP.F2:147, SP.F3:108, SP.F4:122, SP.M5:98, SP.M6:86, SP.M7:95, SP.M8:58]. The f0 contours of *oxi* were analysed using a data-driven approach to describe intonation, and performing hierarchical cluster analysis following the procedure described in Kaland (2023). For each *oxi* utterance we extracted 20 equidistant F0 values using a Praat script, and these values were used to perform a series of cluster analyses in R (R Core Team 2022).

Here we report the results of the final cluster analysis with five clusters. Figure 1 shows how the contours are divided per cluster and how the mean contours look in each cluster. As shown in cluster 2 and 1 the majority of the curves were falls probably corresponding to a H*L-L% in autosegmental terms; clusters 3 and 5 show rising curves, while cluster 4 shows a rise-fall. These contours correlate with specific discourse functions. The most frequent one, the falling contours, appear to have the same function as canonical statements, and were mainly used as assertive no answers. Speakers used these to mark the topic under discussion as closed and to invite the interlocutor to ask a different question making a different guess. Speakers used rises to show that the topic under discussion was not closed and to invite the interlocutor to continue with similar questions. These results show the interplay of prosody and pragmatics.
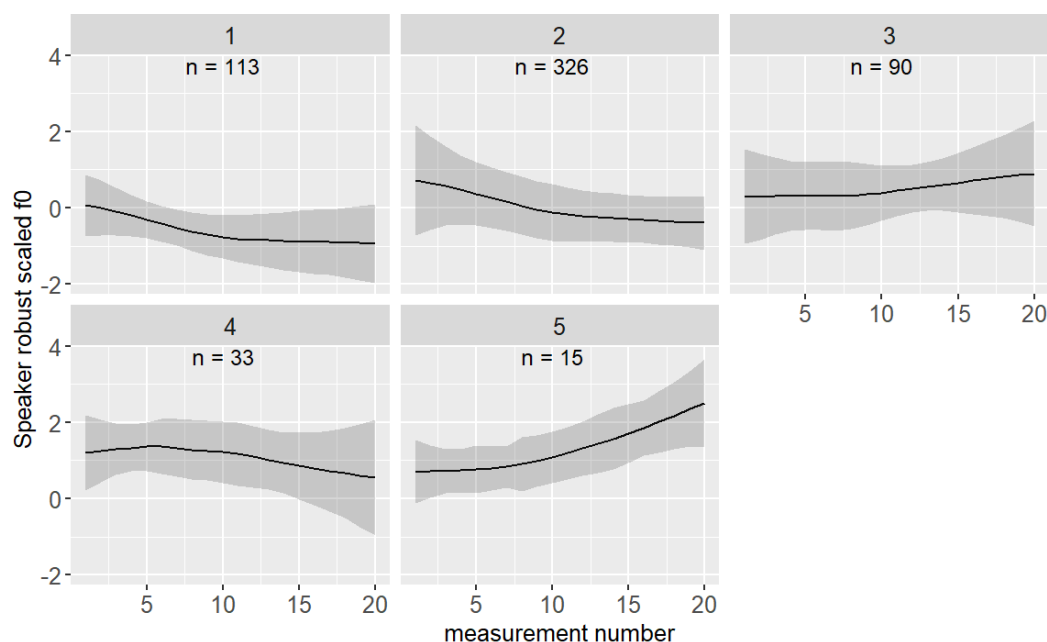
Figure 1 Mean contour per cluster with five clusters assumed

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Dear MPs, who are you addressing? Side participants and meta-discursive strategies in the parliamentary discourse corpus on language issues (CGL David Antoniou Archive)

Parliamentary discourse represents a complex and specialized form of political discourse, with a strong rhetorical dimension (Ilie 2003, 2015; Τσάκωνα 2008; Archakis & Tsakona 2011; Tsagaraki 2022). It combines institutional and conversational features, including both monitored and spontaneous discursive characteristics and strategies. Although largely conventionalized, instances of (fairly) improvised interventions enhance its rhetorical effectiveness, as MPs often address a broad (present and virtual) audience, including direct addressees, 'side-participants,' insiders, and outsiders (cf. Ilie 2003, 2015, 2017; Τσάκωνα 2008, 392). Thus, parliamentary discourse can be viewed as a hybrid genre. Alongside parliamentary typical genres (e.g., ministerial statements, parliamentary speeches, debates and questions, draft laws, amendments, letters, etc.), it also includes non-formal ones ('parenthetical' according to Ilie 2003a, 2015), such as apostrophes and addresses to various participants, anecdotal narratives, quotations, reciting of whole literary texts. These may be analysed in the framework of meta-discursive strategies — "rhetorically structured communicative and interactional strategies used by speakers to signal, highlight, mitigate, or cancel parts of their ongoing discourse and their varying relevance to different addressees and/or audience members" (Ilie 2003b, 71).

Based mainly on Ilie 2003 (a, b), we will explore such strategies in relation to explicitly or implicitly stated 'participants', drawning from the parliamentary discourse corpus on language issues (CGL David Antoniou Archive). This corpus (see Centre for the Greek Language 2021; Αραποπούλου, Ακριτίδου & Βασιλειάδης 2024) includes Greek parliamentary debates (as well as related material) on language and language education from the establishment of the Greek state until 1986. The analysis will focus on key debates of 1911, 1917 and 1982 (establishment of katharevousa as official language, introduction of demotic in primary school, introduction of monotonic orthography, respectively). Our aim is to reveal the functions these strategies perform (e.g. highlighting the speakers' professional and/or public image, capturing the audience's attention and sympathy, foregrounding ideological and personal representations, etc.), anticipating to offer useful insights on interesting aspects of Greek parliamentary discourse over time, as well as aspects of the Greek Language Issue.

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"Examining the enigma of left governmentality in Greece via Andreas Papandreou and Alexis Tsipras' Parliamentary Speeches – A Discourse Argumentative Approach"

Left wing politics and especially the left governmentality have dominated the discourse of the Greek radical and center left wing parties during the era of Syriza's rise and Syriza ANEL coalition government (2015-2019) and led to a political debate regarding the origins of the progressive governance between the Socialist Party (PASOK) and the Radical Left-Syriza, that was based on recontextualisations and the revival of political slogans of the past.

Drawing upon the discursive strategies of the Discourse Historical Approach (DHA) to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and especially its argumentation strategies (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001), I intend to explore how the two parties' '*charismatic leaders*' (Kissas, 2020) -Andreas Papandreou and Alexis Tsipras- adopted a discriminatory discourse against their ideological enemies in the name of progressive vote and normalized populism as a discursive apparatus of the left. In particular, I focus on a Discourse Argumentative Approach (DAA) based on the Aristotelian topoi and fallacies, mainly the topos of indication and the common sense fallacy (Boukala, 2016), to study whether and how the two leaders had put the left governmentality on the front stage by utilising appeals to emotion and common sense and legitimising political dichotomies of Greece's divided past. Chouliaraki and Fairclough (2005) emphasised the importance of power relations as relations of domination based upon consent that involves the naturalisation of practices and their social relations as matters of common sense. Through this prism, I bring examples by the two leaders' characteristic Parliamentary speeches to compare their rhetoric, and to examine common sense fallacies as ideological strategies, as well as power relations on the basis of populism and through the resurgence of concepts such as 'national dignity' and 'reconstruction'.

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Deploying the ParlaMint Greek parliamentary data for political analysis

This paper aims to investigate aspects of political ideologies of Greek parties and their members, by studying parliamentary data, using exploratory data analysis techniques. The present research builds on previous work [1,2], broadening the scope of analysis and the time interval studied, while adopting a Large Language Model (LLM)-based approach. We intend to identify similarities and/or differences in the speeches of political parties' members, both across and within parties, in relation to their parties' manifestos, but also in relation to parameters such as gender, age, etc., by analysing topics discussed, vocabulary used and stylistic choices made, based on two datasets: the ParlaMint-GR Corpus and the Party Manifestos corpus. The ParlaMint-GR Corpus is the Greek part of a set of multilingual comparable corpora, compiled and annotated following common collection and processing principles and metadata, in the framework of the ParlaMint project [3]. The Greek data (50 million words) were scraped from the Hellenic Parliament official site [4] and consist of approximately 350K speeches by 634 members of the Parliament in the period 2015-2022. Each speech has been automatically processed, linked to its speaker, and annotated structurally and linguistically, using the ILSP Neural NLP toolkit [5]. Dedicated metadata have been added, allowing for multiple investigations on the data, based on a variety of parameters. The Party Manifestos corpus [6] is a collection of pre-electoral manifestos of Greek political parties published during Parliamentary elections of the decade 2009-2019, available through CLARIN:EL, the National Infrastructure for Language Resources & Technologies [7].

We will investigate political ideologies deploying Large Language Models (LLMs) based methods. We will make use of LLMs with a strong performance in handling Greek, like Meltemi 7B [8], the first open LLM for Greek. The LLM will be fed with ideology labels (encoded in the ParlaMint-GR corpus), assigned to parties by the Chapel Hill Expert Survey, which estimates the ideological positioning of parties and places each one on a spectrum from far-left to far-right. In this way we will guide the model's understanding of ideological contexts in a few-shot learning process. This will enable us to perform queries to the model and extract information about the ideology expressed in speeches and manifestos. An additional aim of this study is to evaluate the performance of LLMs in political discourse analysis.

We anticipate that our findings will demonstrate the utility of LLMs in examining complex linguistic and ideological patterns, thus providing valuable insights into political discourse analysis. As regards limitations, it is possible that training data biases may guide the model in generating ungrounded responses when faced with the genres of parliamentary speeches and party manifestos. We will assess similar hallucinations together with any biases related to gender and race that may appear in the LLM output.

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"Language ideologies and argumentative strategies in parliamentary discourse: The *topos of threat* (1901-1930)"

The connection between language and the national identity at the beginning of the 20th century was one of the central aspects of the "Greek language question", i.e. the heated debate over which variety, Katharevousa or Demotic, were to be adopted as the official language of the public sphere (administration, education etc.) in the newly founded Greek state. Within the wider context of major historical events, like the Balkan Wars, the First World War and the Asia Minor Catastrophe, the domestic national discourse had assumed the "task" of linguistic and socio-cultural homogenization of the internal territory, with both competing varieties being employed towards this end, despite their differentiated linguistic features and sociopragmatic functions (Archakis 2020).

Given that parliamentary discourse (Ilie, 2015, 2017) manifests attitudes and processes inextricably linked to perceptions, beliefs, and stereotypes that circulate widely in society, parliamentary data of the time constitute the ideal field for studying the intricate interaction of prevalent language ideologies, on one hand, and argumentative strategies put forward by MPs, on the other hand, at crucial moments of parliamentary discussions on language policy (e.g. Evangelika 'Gospel riots', the Constitutional Revision of 1911, the Educational Reform of 1917 etc.).

In this light and drawing upon the discursive strategies of the Discourse Historical Approach (DHA), and especially the Aristotelian "topoi", as content-related warrants that legitimize a particular argument (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001; Boukala, 2016), the aim of this paper is to highlight: 1) the "topos of threat" as a key argumentative strategy in parliamentary discourse, reflecting specific metapragmatic stereotypes pertaining to issues of language use, 2) the connection of the two varieties, *Katharevousa* and *Demotic*, with competing views of national identity, within the framework of specific ideological and political stakes.

The textual corpus analysed includes excerpts from parliamentary sessions that took place between 1901 and 1930, drawn from the *Hellenic Parliament Minutes* and the *Official Gazette of Parliamentary Debates,* included in the David Antoniou parliamentary corpus on language issues (Centre for the Greek Language, 2021).

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Policy Priorities and Legitimization Strategies in the Inaugural Parliamentary Speeches of Greek Premiers, 2009-2019.

Abstract

At the beginning of each parliamentary session, the newly elected Greek premiers address the Plenary and deliver their Government's Policy Statements, outlining its policy priorities and main objectives for the coming years. In most cases, they also offer extensive remarks on the current state of the country, the challenges, and the opportunities that lay ahead to provide the necessary context and justification for the latter. By examining their inaugural speeches, we can thus gain valuable insight both with regards to their own political strategy and policy-making, as well as the state of political affairs in the country, i.e., the main axes of political contestation, their discursive articulation, etc.

In this regard, the aim of this paper is to offer an in-depth analysis of the Government Policy Statements delivered by George Papandreou (PASOK), Antonis Samaras (ND), Alexis Tsipras (SYRIZA), and Kyriakos Mitsotakis (ND) between 2009 and 2019, i.e., the period marking the advent and end of Greece's fiscal and sovereign debt-crisis. By so doing, the analysis provides insight into the transformations of the Greek party system during the crisis and elucidates the discursive articulation of a) the new political cleavages, b) the competing approaches over the crisis management and the different legitimization strategies that accompanied them, and finally c) the constrictions imposed by the MoU framework on the domestic political elites. Methodologically our research is based on Critical Discourse Analysis, paying close attention to the broader historical context, the power dynamics, and the dominant frames that shaped the ideas, policies, and strategies of the examined actors. To highlight the key dynamics at play we pay particular emphasis on the juxtaposition of the Government Policy Statements delivered by a) Papandreou (2009) and Mitsotakis (2019), b) Samaras (2012) and Tsipras (2015a), and c) Tsipras (2015a) and Tsipras (2015b). Couple "a" allows us to identify the long-term shifts in political discourse brought about by the crisis, couple "b" to compare the two main approaches that underlay the pro vs anti-memorandum divide during the crisis, and couple "c" SYRIZA's political U-turn against the backdrop of the negotiations over the third Greek bailout and its governmental experience under the MoU regime.

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A Distant Reading approach to parliamentary discourse of political leaders during motion of no confidence in the years following the democratic transition in Greece

Abstract

This study investigates motions of no confidence (MNCs) as a distinctive sub-genre of parliamentary discourse in Greece (Fitsilis & Koryzis, 2016) during the years following the democratic transition. Utilising a distant reading approach, we employ advanced Natural Language Processing (NLP) and stylometric tools to analyse a comprehensive corpus of parliamentary speeches delivered by political leaders during MNC debates since 1974 till present. Our methodology involves several computational techniques, including Corpus Compilation and Preprocessing, Natural Language Processing (NLP) (Honnibal & Montani, 2017), Frequency and Collocation Analysis (Anthony, 2024; Benoit et al., 2018), Stylometric Analysis (Eder et al., 2016), Topic Modelling (Grootendorst, 2022), and Diachronic Analysis.

Drawing on Biber and Conrad's (2009) framework for genre analysis, we argue that MNCs possess unique grammatical characteristics and lexical choices that differentiate them from other parliamentary sub-genres. Specifically, we focus on identifying pervasive grammatical features and recurrent words distributed throughout the MNC texts. We also explore distinctive linguistic constructions—sub-genre markers—that are formulaic, occur in specific locations within the texts, and are absent in other parliamentary discourses. A central aspect of our research is examining the influence of Greek diglossia and the diachronic changes in formal discourse within the parliamentary context. We analyse how the linguistic features of MNC speeches reflect the transition from diglossic practices to a more standardised language use following the democratic shift (Tambouratzis et al., 2004).

Our findings reveal that MNC speeches exhibit distinct linguistic patterns, including specific grammatical constructions and lexical choices that serve as sub-genre markers. For instance, certain formal expressions and rhetorical devices are consistently used to structure arguments during MNC debates but are less prevalent in other parliamentary contexts. The analysis also demonstrates a gradual shift from the use of Katharevousa to Demotic Greek, reflecting broader sociolinguistic changes and the diminishing influence of diglossia in formal discourse.

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2

Gender inclusive practices in Greek: reform, uptake and metapragmatic stance taking

Sofia Lampropoulou (University of Liverpool), Denise Sarri-Chasan (University of the Aegean), Anastasia G. Stamou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) & Marianthi Georgalidou (University of the Aegean)

This presentation aims to review gender inclusive language practices (henceforth GIL) in Greek, including sexist language documentation (Tsokalidou, 1996; Pavlidou, 1985; 2002) as well as official language intervention proposals and recommendations (Gasouka and Georgalidou, 2018; Lampropoulou and Georgalidou, 2017). It will reflect on the uptake of existing GIL interventions, and it will present the desiderata and future directions in GIL in the Greek sociolinguistics landscape. We start by unpacking the complexity of the Greek linguacultural context that, due to a long-lasting diglossia, it has sustained a rigid association of masculine grammatical gender categories with formality and prestige (Lampropoulou and Georgalidou, 2017). We attribute this to the relative late awakening of feminist language reform in Greek compared to other European countries (Lampropoulou and Georgalidou, 2017). We then move on to review the recommendations of the first official attempt at feminist language reform by the Guide for non-Sexist language use (2018) and its uptake in diverse public discursive spaces. Specifically, we draw upon data from current TV popular shows, political and news discourse, student social media communication and higher education official documents. We conduct a critical discourse analysis to reveal the dominant language ideologies and the metapragmatic stereotypes (Stamou, 2018) that are reproduced through GIL choices (or lack of) in these discursive spaces. We argue that despite the official guidance on double gender marking, there is significant lack of consistency in GIL use; in fact, we observe paradoxical practices where the generic masculine is preferred even when there is exclusive reference to women/female persons despite the circulation of available feminine forms. We discuss these practices in the context of metapragmatic stance-taking on GIL adopted by the wider public, drawing, primarily, upon data from news interviews and opinion articles by prominent Greek novelists and journalists. We observe two overlapping dominant discourses reproduced in attitudes towards GIL. First, women are presented as trespassers of perceived standardness (Lampropoulou and Georgalidou, 2017). At the same time, GIL is presented as excessive (Johnson, 2024), narrowed down to the practices of feminist/leftist preoccupations and as such it is politicised/ideologised (Burnett and Pozniak, 2021). As a result, generic masculine practices are naturalised as the expected and default choices of Greek language users. Drawing upon GIL literature in other European countries, we argue that GIL in Greece is officially growing but publicly fading.

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Language and gender/sex: how restrictive is grammatical gender?

Anna Roussou (University of Patras)

Languages take different options on how grammatical gender is realized (Corbett 1991). Grammatical gender in Greek defines nominal declensional classes. According to Ralli (2002), gender is a lexical property of nouns, which classifies them in different declensional classes. The class in *-os* can be masculine or feminine (hence underspecified for gender) in which case, gender is resolved syntactically via the determiner (e.g., *o* skil*os* 'the.masc. dog.masc vs *i* odh*os* 'the.fem street.fem). Despite this arbitrariness, there is a tendency for nouns with human referents to take the gender that matches their sex (masculine for males, feminine for females). Nouns that refer to professions of high status tend to be classified as masculine (Pavlidou 1985). Thus, while some pairs are acceptable (e.g., kathjitis 'professor.masc' vs kathijitria 'professor.fem'), others are not (e.g., dhikastis 'judge.masc' vs. dhikastria 'judge.fem.'). This is clearly not a matter of morphology; instead, it's socio-cultural built on stereotypes (Alvanoudi 2014, Pavlidou et al. 2015, a.o.). The suggested solution is to assign gender syntactically via the determiner and not morphologically, i.e., i dhikastis 'the.fem judge.fem' (cf. Holton et al. 2004). It will be argued that this approach apart from being prescriptive it further forces a modification of declensional classes; for example, it makes the *-is* class underspecified for gender for certain professional nouns only.

In the present paper I discuss how morphosyntax can facilitate the correspondence between grammatical gender and the sex of the referent. The background assumption is that grammatical gender in Greek is akin to a classifier. Derivational morphology provides the means for the formation of feminine nouns for female referents, though taking the masculine form as its base. When it comes to nouns in *-os*, which are underspecified for gender, syntactic marking via the article is a viable option. A further option, but less common, is to follow the adjectival declension restricted to masculine and feminine (*-os, -i*), hence non-derivationally. Marking of sex distinctions on nouns with human referents maximizes a non-inclusive gender marking system.

The reverse pattern arises in case we seek to adopt sex-neutral language, thus maximizing inclusiveness. Although it is possible to adopt collective terms to avoid gender distinctions (see Tsokalidou 1996, Gasouka and Georgalidou 2018), it turns out that this is not always feasible. This is illustrated with predicative agreement in coordination where gender assignment is resolved differently depending also on features such as animacy, as in (1) and (2) (cf. Kazana 2011, Anagnostopoulou 2017): masculine goes with animates, neuter with inanimates. Further evidence from pronominal binding and the inferences

nouns give rise to (Sudo and Spathas 2020) will be provided. While professional nouns can be adapted in terms of gender via morphology, resolving gender at syntactic level is not always feasible.

Examples

(1)   O antras ce i jineka ine eksipni
       the man(M) and the woman(F) are smart(M)

(2)   O pinakas ce i karekla/to pezoðromio ine vromika
       the board(M) and the chair(F)/sidewalk(N) are dirty(N)

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Γλωσσικό χιούμορ, μετάφραση και εικόνα: η περίπτωση του Θεσσαλικού Ιδιώματος

Ευάγγελος Κουρδής
Τμήμα Γαλλικής Γλώσσας και Φιλολογίας ΑΠΘ

Η σχέση γλώσσας και εικόνας έχει μελετηθεί εκτενώς σε επιστημονικές μελέτες που αφορούν συνήθως τις επίσημες/πρότυπες γλώσσες χωρίς να έχει αναδειχθεί επαρκώς η σχέση της γλωσσικής ποικιλίας με διαφορετικά εικονικά μηνύματα που συχνά τη συνοδεύουν στη γραπτή επικοινωνία. Η παρούσα μελέτη θα εστιάσει στη λειτουργία της εικόνας σε διαδικτυακά κουίζ για το Θεσσαλικό Ιδίωμα όπου η χιουμοριστική διάσταση αναπαράγεται, πολλές φορές και ως *διασημειωτική μετάφραση* (Jakobson 1959), στο εικονικό μήνυμα που συνοδεύει το γλωσσικό (διαλεκτικό σύστημα της Θεσσαλίας). Λαμβάνοντας υπόψη ότι αυτά τα κουίζ αναδημοσιεύονται και από τον τοπικό έντυπο και ηλεκτρονικό τύπο φαίνεται, στην ουσία, να λειτουργούν ως *αυτό-αξιολογικές στάσεις* μέσω της χιουμοριστικής επικοινωνίας. Η Τσάκωνα (2013), παλαιότερα, είχε χαρακτηρίσει τα ανέκδοτα για το Θεσσαλικό Ιδίωμα που αναπαράγονταν από Θεσσαλούς ως μέρος μιας *αμφίσημης ταυτότητας*, καθώς, από τη μία, προβάλουν τα γλωσσικά χαρακτηριστικά τους και, από την άλλη, τα απορρίπτουν. Το ερώτημα που καλούμαστε να απαντήσουμε είναι κατά πόσο σήμερα, δέκα χρόνια μετά, διατηρείται αυτό το συμπέρασμα ή η διαδικτυακή επικοινωνία έχει συμβάλλει, ενδεχομένως, και στην απενοχοποίηση των αρνητικών στάσεων απέναντι στο συγκεκριμένο διαλεκτικό σύστημα.

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Προσεγγίζοντας κριτικά τη χιουμοριστική κριτική

Αργύρης Αρχάκης & Βίλλυ Τσάκωνα

Μια από τις κύριες κοινωνιοπραγματολογικές λειτουργίες του χιούμορ είναι η κριτική: το χιούμορ βασίζεται σε μια πράξη, κατάσταση, ιδέα κ.λπ. που αξιολογείται ως μη κανονική, απροσδόκητη και συνεπώς ασύμβατη. Ταυτόχρονα, το χιούμορ ασκεί κριτική στα άτομα ή τις ομάδες που θεωρούνται ότι ευθύνονται γι' αυτή την ασυμβατότητα, παρουσιάζοντάς τους να έχουν μη αποδεκτή κοινωνικά συμπεριφορά (βλ. μεταξύ άλλων Attardo 2020: 64-67).

Η ανακοίνωσή μας στοχεύει να αναπτύξει περαιτέρω αυτή την εννοιολόγηση του χιούμορ λαμβάνοντας υπόψη την προσέγγιση των Reisigl & Wodak (2001: 32-35), σύμφωνα με την οποία η κοινωνική κριτική περιλαμβάνει τρεις αλληλοσυνδεόμενες πτυχές:

1. *ενδοκειμενική κριτική* που στοχεύει στην ανακάλυψη λογικών αντιφάσεων και ασυνέπειων εντός του κειμένου,
2. *κοινωνιοδιαγνωστική κριτική* που στοχεύει στην απομυθοποίηση της 'χειραγώγησης' που προωθείται από τις πρακτικές λόγου,
3. *προοπτική κριτική* που στοχεύει στη βελτίωση της επικοινωνίας και, γενικά, στον μετασχηματισμό των κοινωνικών δομών.

Πιο συγκεκριμένα, μελετούμε μιμίδια που εντοπίσαμε στο διαδίκτυο και αναφέρονται ταυτόχρονα σε δύο διαφορετικά δημόσια γεγονότα που έλαβαν χώρα τον Ιούνιο του 2023: την έκρηξη του υποβρυχίου Titan και το ναυάγιο του μεταναστευτικού σκάφους στη Μεσσηνία. Τα μιμίδια αυτά συγκρίνουν συνοπτικά τα δύο γεγονότα μέσα από ένα ανθρωπιστικό πρίσμα: ασκούν χιουμοριστική κριτική στο γεγονός ότι η επιχείρηση διάσωσης του υποβρυχίου (με 5 πλούσιους άνδρες στο σκάφος) έλαβε τεράστια δημοσιότητα και ήταν ιδιαίτερα δαπανηρή σε αντιδιαστολή με την πολύ μικρότερη δημοσιότητα που έλαβε η πολύ περιορισμένη οικονομικά επιχείρηση διάσωσης του μεταναστευτικού σκάφους (με αρκετές εκατοντάδες μετανάστες από την Αφρική και την Ασία).

Ο στόχος της ανάλυσής μας είναι να αναδείξει την υποκρισία της ανθρωπιστικής κριτικής που ασκείται μέσω των χιουμοριστικών μιμιδίων: Από τη μια, η κριτική αυτή φαίνεται επιφανειακά να εξυπηρετεί αντιρατσιστικούς στόχους υποστηρίζοντας τους/τις μετανάστες/τριες, μέσω της ανάδειξης και της καταδίκης της ανισότητας μεταξύ των δύο επιχειρήσεων διάσωσης (βλ. ενδοκειμενική κριτική παραπάνω). Από την άλλη, ωστόσο, τα ίδια μιμίδια αναπαράγουν με μη εμφανή τρόπο ρατσιστικές αξίες και πρότυπα από εθνο-ρατσιστικούς λόγους που δίνουν ιδιαίτερη έμφαση στον αποτρεπτικό ρόλο των συνόρων ο οποίος τελικά οδήγησε στο ναυάγιο του μεταναστευτικού σκάφους (βλ. κοινωνιοδιαγνωστική κριτική). Μια τέτοια ασάφεια καθιστά τα υπό μελέτη μιμίδια δείγματα ρευστού ρατσισμού (Weaver 2016; Archakis & Tsakona 2024). Τέλος, η ανακοίνωσή μας καταλήγει σε μια

προοπτική κριτική (βλ. παραπάνω) μέσω του χιούμορ, η οποία θα μας επιτρέψει να καταδικάσουμε ρητά και χωρίς ασάφεια ρατσιστικές θέσεις και αξίες.

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Ζητήματα νεοελληνικής λεξικογραφίας: Διαδρομή και χρονολόγηση των τοπωνυμίων

Τα τοπωνύμια της Νέας Ελληνικής, είτε προέρχονται από τον ελληνικό χώρο είτε είναι δάνεια, εγείρουν σημαντικές απαιτήσεις για τη λεξικογραφία και την ετυμολογική ανάλυση, ενώ συχνά έχουν δυσδιάκριτη διαδρομή ώς τον τύπο που τελικά καθιερώθηκε στη γλώσσα. Ορισμένες από τις δυσχέρειες οφείλονται στις εξής αιτίες:

- Αδιαφάνεια της ονοματοθεσίας και της λεξιλογικής διαδρομής.
- Ρευστότητα του γεωγραφικού χώρου λόγω των διαδοχικών πληθυσμικών μεταβολών, οι οποίες μετατρέπουν τα τοπωνύμια σε εθνογραφικούς δείκτες.
- Λόγια μετονομασία ξένου τοπωνυμίου, οφειλόμενη σε κρατική παρέμβαση, η οποία λειτούργησε προς τρεις κατευθύνσεις (μετάφραση / απόδοση – αποκατάσταση αρχαίου ή ελληνιστικού τοπωνυμίου – εξελληνισμός λόγω ηχητικής ομοιότητας ή λόγιας παρετυμολογίας).

Η χρονολόγηση των τοπωνυμίων, που αποτελεί βασική προϋπόθεση της ιστορικής λεξικογραφίας, στηρίζεται σε αξιόπιστες πληροφορίες ως προς τον προσδιορισμό τής αφετηρίας. Εντούτοις, για πολλά τοπωνύμια η στοιχειοθέτηση της πληροφορίας αυτής είναι εξαιρετικά δύσκολο να εξακριβωθεί· ακόμη δε και λεξικά τοπωνυμίων συχνά δεν αναφέρουν τη γραπτή αφετηρία με ακριβή χρονολόγηση.

Σε αυτή την εργασία παρουσιάζονται χαρακτηριστικές περιπτώσεις τέτοιων δυσκολιών, οι οποίες εντοπίζονται στους εξής λόγους: Ελλιπής καταγραφή υλικού και πρόσβαση – Ανομοιογενής προέλευση – Παραπλανητική, δυσανάγνωστη γραφή ή ατελής πρώιμη καταγραφή.

Μερικά εξεταζόμενα παραδείγματα τοπωνυμίων και της διαδρομής τους στην Ελληνική, για τα οποία παρουσιάζονται δυσεύρετα στοιχεία από πρώιμες πηγές: *Λισαβώνα, Βιρτζίνια, Λίβερπουλ, Ουτρέχτη, Χανιά, Σπάτα, Πομερανία, Εύοσμος, Κίνα* κ.ά.

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Μωυσιάδης Θεόδωρος, Δρ. Γλωσσολογίας
Η εν Αθήναις Φιλεκπαιδευτική Εταιρεία

Σχόλια στον ηλεκτρονικό τύπο. Μια διερευνητική ματιά στον επικοινωνιακό λόγο των αναγνωστών-σχολιαστών σε ειδησεογραφικά άρθρα

Ελευθερία Δογορίτη, Πανεπιστήμιο Ιωαννίνων
Θεόδωρος Βυζάς, Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο
Γεώργιος Ίσερης, Μεταδιδακτορικός Ερευνητής ΑΠΘ

Περίληψη

Η διαδικτυακή δημοσιογραφία, έχοντας πολύ γρήγορα ενσωματώσει μηχανισμούς που επιτρέπουν στους αναγνώστες να συμμετέχουν ενεργά στο περιεχόμενο των ειδησεογραφικών ιστοτόπων, τους έδωσε τη δυνατότητα να είναι οι ίδιοι δημιουργοί περιεχομένου και να αλληλεπιδρούν τόσο με το ίδιο το μέσο όσο και με άλλους αναγνώστες. Ένα εξαιρετικά διαδραστικό χαρακτηριστικό αποτελεί το ειδικό πεδίο στο τέλος του ειδησεογραφικού άρθρου, το οποίο συμπληρώνεται με σχόλια των αναγνωστών, παρέχοντας έναν μοναδικό χώρο για δημόσιο διάλογο.

Ο διαδικτυακός σχολιασμός επιτρέπει την άμεση επικοινωνία μεταξύ ανθρώπων ανεξάρτητα από ηλικία, κοινωνικοοικονομική τάξη, μορφωτικό επίπεδο και πολιτικές πεποιθήσεις για σημαντικά θέματα. Δημοφιλή άρθρα ειδήσεων λαμβάνουν εκατοντάδες σχόλια. Αυτά τα σχόλια δημιουργούν ένα πλούσιο γλωσσικό ρεπερτόριο, το οποίο παρέχει παραδείγματα συναισθηματικής, χιουμοριστικής, σεξιστικής, ρατσιστικής, ειρωνικής ή υβριστικής χρήσης του λόγου, ενώ ταυτόχρονα περιέχουν πληροφορίες σχετικά με τη γνώμη ή τη στάση των ανθρώπων για σημαντικά πολιτικά, οικονομικά, κοινωνικά, πολιτιστικά ζητήματα.

Θα μελετηθεί ένα σώμα κειμένων που απαρτίζεται από σχόλια αναγνωστών τα οποία δημοσιεύτηκαν στις σελίδες γνώμης μιας ηλεκτρονικής εφημερίδας την περίοδο της έναρξης των πρόσφατων Ολυμπιακών αγώνων με τη μέθοδο της ανάλυσης περιεχομένου σε συνδυασμό με την κριτική ανάλυση λόγου και την ανάλυση συναισθήματος και τη χρήση τεχνολογικών εργαλείων.

Η περιπτωσιολογική αυτή μελέτη στοχεύει στη διερεύνηση τόσο των χαρακτηριστικών του περιεχομένου των σχολίων (μεμονωμένων και διεπιδραστικών) όσο και των ταυτοτικών χαρακτηριστικών των αναγνωστών σε σχέση με αυτά, στις αξιολογήσεις για το δημοσιογραφικό περιεχόμενο και τη συμπεριφορά των αναγνωστών μέσα από την αλληλεπίδραση μεταξύ των ή με τους δημοσιογράφους/την εφημερίδα.

Τα αποτελέσματα των αναλύσεων μας δίνουν πολύτιμες πληροφορίες αφενός για τη δομή, τις λεξιλογικές επιλογές, το θεματικό περιεχόμενο των σχολίων υπό την επήρεια

του θυμικού κατά κύριο λόγο, αφετέρου για τον θετικό, αρνητικό ή ουδέτερο χαρακτήρα τους.

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Η έκφραση της δείξης στη κρητική διάλεκτο: τα επιρρήματα *επά* και *εκειά*

Ερωφίλη Ψαλτάκη[1]
erofilips7@yahoo.gr
[1]Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης

Ένας σημαντικός αριθμός επιρρημάτων της κοινής νεοελληνικής γλώσσας δεν χρησιμοποιείται στην κρητική διάλεκτο, με αποτέλεσμα οι έννοιες τους να δηλώνονται με ιδιωματικές λέξεις (π.χ. τώρα - *εδά*). Επιπλέον, στην κρητική διάλεκτο, παρατηρείται μεγάλη ποικιλία ιδιωματικών μορφολογικών τύπων, επιρρημάτων με παρόμοια σημασία (π.χ. *τότεσα(ς), ετότεσα(ς), (ε)τότεδά*).

Η παρούσα μελέτη εξετάζει τα δεικτικά επιρρήματα *επά* και *εκειά* της κρητικής διαλέκτου. Η μοναδική ανάλυση των κρητικών επιρρημάτων είναι αυτή του Καυκαλά (1995), σύμφωνα με την οποία το επίρρημα *επά* έχει τη σημασία του εδώ της κοινής (1) και το επίρρημα *εκειά* τη σημασία του εκεί της κοινής (2). Οι ιδιωματικοί τύποι του *επά* είναι οι ε*παέ επαγέ, επαδά, επαδαέ, επαδέ, επανιδά, επανιδέ, επανιγέ, εδεπά*, ενώ του είναι οι *εκειαέ, εκειέ, εκειεέ, εκειδά, εκειδαέ, εκειδέ, εκειδεέ, εκειγέ, εκειγεέ, εκειαδά, εκειαδαέ*.

(1) Δεν είναι **επά** μελλούμενα μηδ' όνειρα έχου χάρη (Ερωτόκρ. Δ141).
(2) Οι Τούρκοι **εκειά** 'πομείνασι αντίκρυτα στη Βάγια (Κρητ. Πόλ. [1979], σ.357).

Στη παρούσα μελέτη επιδιώκουμε να ελέγξουμε εάν επιβεβαιώνονται όλες οι μορφολογικές παραλλαγές στα κείμενα της διαλέκτου και να αιτιολογήσουμε την ύπαρξη αυτής της πληθώρας τύπων με βάση τις διαφορές μεταξύ τους. Όσο αφορά τη σημασιολογική εξέλιξη των δύο αυτών επιρρημάτων, καθώς και των συγγενών μορφολογικά τύπων τους, μελετούμε τις χρήσεις τους, αρχικά στη διαχρονία, και έπειτα στη συγχρονία, μέσω σωμάτων κειμένων.

Για τη διαχρονία, χρησιμοποιήσαμε ως σώμα κειμένων τη συλλογή του Κακλαμάνη (2020) από τη περίοδο της Κρητικής αναγέννησης (15ος-17ος αιώνας) (Holton, 1997), και για τη συγχρονία, συγκεντρώσαμε ένα σύνολο αποσπασμάτων από 62 βιβλία με λαογραφικό υλικό γραμμένα στη κρητική διάλεκτο, τα οποία καλύπτουν την περίοδο από το 1876 έως το 2020. Επιπλέον, εφαρμόζουμε μεθόδους υπολογιστικής γλωσσολογίας για τη στατιστική ανάλυση στα σώματα κειμένων. Συγκεκριμένα, χρησιμοποιούμε υπολογιστική επαλήθευση για τον υπολογισμό της συχνότητας εμφάνισης των επιρρημάτων στα δύο σώματα, για την εξαγωγή των σχετικών στατιστικών και για τη δημιουργία γραφικής αναπαράστασης της συχνότητας τους.

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Laura Bartert, (M.A.), PhD candidate,

Université de Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada

Laura.bartert@usherbrooke.ca

Η ελληνική γλώσσα στον Καναδά: κοινωνιογλωσσικό περίγραμμα της ελληνικής κοινότητας του Μόντρεαλ

Μια από τις μεγαλύτερες κοινότητες της ελληνικής διασποράς μετά τις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες και την Αυστραλία, οι Καναδοί ελληνικής καταγωγής αριθμούν περίπου 260.000 (Statistics Canada, 2021). Μέσω των γενεών, η ελληνική γλώσσα έχει γίνει γλώσσα κληρονομιάς, εξελισσόμενη παράλληλα με τα αγγλικά και τα γαλλικά, τις δύο επίσημες γλώσσες του Καναδά, όπως και άλλες της μετανάστευσης. Στο Μόντρεαλ, η ελληνική γλώσσα έχει διατηρήσει μεγαλύτερη δυναμική στο μοναδικό πολυγλωσσικό πλαίσιο της πόλης απ' ό,τι στο Τορόντο (Aravossitas, 2016). Στην πραγματικότητα, με πληθυσμό περίπου 70.000 ατόμων ελληνικής καταγωγής, πάνω από το 58% δηλώνει την ελληνική ως μητρική του γλώσσα (Gouvernement du Québec, 2019). Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η παρούσα μελέτη προτείνει ένα πορτρέτο της γλωσσικής δυναμικής που χαρακτηρίζει την ελληνική κοινότητα του Μόντρεαλ, χρησιμοποιώντας μια κοινωνιογλωσσολογική προσέγγιση. Πιο συγκεκριμένα, μελετώντας τη γλωσσική εξέλιξη αυτής της κοινότητας από τη δεκαετία του 1960 έως σήμερα, στόχος είναι να εξεταστούν οι παράγοντες που ευνοούν την κοινωνιογλωσσική ζωτικότητα της ελληνικής γλώσσας στο Μόντρεαλ. Ενώ η γλωσσική ενσωμάτωση της πρώτης γενιάς μεταναστών περιελάμβανε την εκμάθηση της αγγλικής γλώσσας, κυρίως στον εργασιακό χώρο, και τη χρήση της ελληνικής ως μητρικής τους γλώσσας (Constantinides, 1983, Ioannou, 1983), οι επόμενες γενιές βρέθηκαν στο επίκεντρο των μέτρων για την προώθηση των γαλλικών που εισήγαγε το Κεμπέκ τη δεκαετία του 1970, όπου η γαλλική έγινε η γλώσσα διδασκαλίας για τους μετανάστες και όσους γεννήθηκαν στο Κεμπέκ (Maniakas, 1991). Ταυτόχρονα, τα ελληνικά έγιναν γλώσσα κληρονομιάς για τις νέες γενιές των ελληνικής καταγωγής κατοίκων του Κεμπέκ. Μάλιστα, η οικογενειακή μετάδοση και οι πρωτοβουλίες της Κοινότητας για τη διδασκαλία και τη διατήρηση της ελληνικής γλώσσας στοχεύουν στη διατήρηση αυτής της κληρονομιάς και της ελληνικής ταυτότητας (Aravossitas, 2016). Εξετάζοντας το κοινωνικοπολιτισμικό πλαίσιο και τοποθετώντας τη γλωσσική διάσταση στο επίκεντρο των κοινωνικών πρακτικών, η κοινωνιογλωσσολογική μελέτη της ελληνικής κοινότητας του Μόντρεαλ προσφέρει μια πρωτότυπη οπτική χάρις στην οποία μπορούμε να κατανοήσουμε καλύτερα την εξέλιξη και τη ζωτικότητα της ελληνικής γλώσσας στη διασπορά.

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Η κατανόηση και επεξεργασία των αναφορικών προτάσεων στην ελληνική ως Γ2 και προτεινόμενες διδακτικές προσεγγίσεις

Κωνσταντίνα Τσιούσια

New York College, Athens, Greece & Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης

tsiousia.konstantina@gmail.com

Πλαίσιο μελέτης: Διαγλωσσικές μελέτες στην πρώτη (π.χ. Adani κ.ά, 2010) και δεύτερη γλώσσα (π.χ. Street, 2017) έχουν διαπιστώσει ότι οι αναφορικές προτάσεις υποκειμένου (ΑΥ· π.χ. *Ο άντρας$_i$ που __$_i$ χαιρετάει την κυρία*) είναι πιο εύκολες από τις αναφορικές προτάσεις αντικειμένου (ΑΑ· π.χ. *Ο άντρας$_i$ που χαιρετάει η κυρία __$_i$*) στην κατανόηση και την επεξεργασία τους. Η θεωρία του *featural Relativized Minimality* (fRM· Rizzi, 2004) υποστηρίζει ότι η δυσκολία στις ΑΑ μπορεί να περιοριστεί αν το μετακινημένο συστατικό (*ο άντρας*) και το παρεμβαλλόμενο υποκείμενο (*η κυρία*) διαφέρουν σε μορφοσυντακτικά χαρακτηριστικά που μαρκάρονται στη μορφολογία του ρήματος και είναι υπεύθυνα για συντακτική μετακίνηση.

Σκοπός της έρευνας: Νευροτυπικοί ενήλικες φυσικοί ομιλητές (ΦΟ) και μη φυσικοί ομιλητές (ΜΦΟ) της ελληνικής παίρνουν μέρος στην παρούσα έρευνα, όπου εξετάζεται αν η (αν)αντιστοιχία ως προς το γένος ή/και την πτώση μεταξύ του μετακινημένου και του παρεμβαλλόμενου συστατικού μπορεί να βελτιώσει την επίδοση στις ΑΑ. Παράλληλα, εξετάζεται αν οι ΜΦΟ ακολουθούν παρόμοιο ή διαφορετικό μοτίβο επεξεργασίας σε σχέση με τους ΦΟ (π.χ. Clahsen & Felser, 2006), και αν η επίδοση των ΜΦΟ βελτιώνεται και πλησιάζει την επίδοση των ΦΟ όσο ανεβαίνει το επίπεδο γλωσσομάθειας.

Μεθοδολογία: 56 ΦΟ (ΜΟ ηλικίας: 30;9, ΤΑ: 7,58), 54 ΜΦΟ στο Β επίπεδο γλωσσομάθειας (ΜΟ ηλικίας: 28;7, ΤΑ: 6,9) και 50 ΜΦΟ στο Γ επίπεδο γλωσσομάθειας (ΜΟ ηλικίας: 33;6, ΤΑ: 8,7) με διαφορετικές Γ1, συμμετείχαν σε ένα πείραμα *αυτορρυθμιζόμενης ανάγνωσης προτάσεων*. Εξετάστηκαν περιοριστικές ΑΥ και ΑΑ δεξιάς διακλάδωσης, χωρισμένες σε 7 τμήματα (βλ. παραδείγματα στον πίνακα 1).

Αποτελέσματα: Τα αποτελέσματα των ποσοστών ορθότητας και των χρόνων ανάγνωσης έδειξαν ασυμμετρία μεταξύ των ΑΥ και των ΑΑ και στις τρεις ομάδες, με τις ΑΥ να έχουν καλύτερη επίδοση και γρηγορότερους χρόνους ανάγνωσης σε σχέση με τις ΑΑ. Η αναντιστοιχία ως προς την πτώση μεταξύ του μετακινημένου συστατικού και του παρεμβαλλόμενου υποκειμένου μείωσε σημαντικά τους χρόνους ανάγνωσης των ΜΦΟ, ενώ δεν παρατηρήθηκε σημαντική επίδραση του γένους, τόσο στα ποσοστά ορθότητας όσο και στους χρόνους ανάγνωσης των ομάδων.

Τα παραπάνω αποτελέσματα θα ερμηνευτούν στο πλαίσιο θεωρητικών προσεγγίσεων, ενώ θα προταθούν και τρόποι διδασκαλίας των αναφορικών προτάσεων αντικειμένου σε ΜΦΟ της ελληνικής, καθώς, όπως φάνηκε από τα αποτελέσματα, αντιμετωπίζουν δυσκολίες στην κατανόηση και την επεξεργασία τους.

Παραδείγματα πειραματικών προτάσεων

	Τμήμα 1	Τμήμα 2	Τμήμα 3	Τμήμα 4	Τμήμα 5 (κρίσιμο)	Τμήμα 6	Τμήμα 7
ΑΥ	Εκεί είναι	ο εργάτης	που	χαιρετάει	τον μαθητή	τώρα	στην αυλή
ΑΑ	Εκεί είναι	ο εργάτης	που	χαιρετάει	ο μαθητής	τώρα	στην αυλή
ΑΥ	Εκεί βλέπω	τον εργάτη	που	χαιρετάει	την κοπέλα	τώρα	στον κήπο
ΑΑ	Εκεί βλέπω	τον εργάτη	που	χαιρετάει	η κοπέλα	τώρα	στον κήπο

Πίνακας 1: Ο χωρισμός των προτάσεων σε τμήματα. Το 'Τμήμα 5' είναι το *κρίσιμο τμήμα*, καθώς εκεί γίνεται αντιληπτό αν πρόκειται για ΑΥ ή ΑΑ, ενώ ταυτόχρονα φαίνεται η (αν)αντιστοιχία ως προς την πτώση ή/και το γένος. Τα τμήματα 6 και 7 χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για την ανίχνευση ενδεχόμενων spill-over effect.

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Γλωσσική ανάλυση και ψηφιακή έκδοση της *Οδύσ[σ]ειας* του Νίκου Καζαντζάκη

Διονύσης Γούτσος

Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

Νίκος Μαθιουδάκης

Ελληνικό Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο

Αλεξάνδρα Φιωτάκη

Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Η μοναδική έως τώρα ανάλυση του έργου του Νίκου Καζαντζάκη από τη σκοπιά των ψηφιακών λογοτεχνικών σπουδών (Δημητρούλια & Τικτοπούλου 2015, Hoover et al. 2014) και ευρύτερα των Ψηφιακών Ανθρωπιστικών Επιστημών (Δημητρούλια et al. 2023) είχε ως στόχο το νεολογικό λεξιλόγιο του επικού ποιήματός του *Οδύσ[σ]εια* (Μαθιουδάκης [2012]2020). Με αφετηρία την έρευνα αυτή στην παρούσα εργασία θα στραφούμε στο σύνολο του λεξιλογίου της καζαντζακικής *Οδύσ[σ]ειας* με στόχο να καταδείξουμε πώς η ανάλυση λογοτεχνικών έργων με σώματα κειμένων μπορεί να συμβάλει στην ερμηνεία τους και να υποστηρίξουμε την αναγκαιότητα μιας ψηφιακής έκδοσης του έργου.

Ειδικότερα, θα μελετήσουμε συγκεκριμένα παραδείγματα από την ανάλυση του λεξιλογίου της *Οδύσ[σ]ειας* με τεχνικές και εργαλεία της Γλωσσολογίας Σωμάτων Κειμένων και θα δείξουμε πώς μπορούν να αξιοποιηθούν σε μια ολοκληρωμένη πλατφόρμα ψηφιακής έκδοσης του έργου. Στο πλαίσιο της παρούσας ανακοίνωσης θα ασχοληθούμε ως μελέτη περίπτωσης με τον «Πρόλογο» και τον «Επίλογο» του ποιητικού έργου και θα παρουσιάσουμε τις δυνατότητες μιας έκδοσης με ανοικτή πρόσβαση σε δύο αυτόγραφα του έργου (ΜΝΚ, αρ. κατ. «ΑΥΤ_219» & αρ. κατ. «ΑΥΤ_220»), που αντιστοιχούν στη δεύτερη και τρίτη γραφή του έργου, και σε δύο έντυπες εκδόσεις (Καζαντζάκης 1938, 1964) με παράλληλο γλωσσικό/ερμηνευτικό σχολιασμό, καθώς και με τη δυνατότητα αναζήτησης λέξεων/φράσεων και υφομετρικής ανάλυσης.

Η ψηφιακή έκδοση της *Οδύσ[σ]ειας* περιλαμβάνει τη δημιουργία σωμάτων κειμένων των γραφών και των έντυπων εκδόσεων του έπους, καθώς και τον σχεδιασμό και την ανάπτυξη υπολογιστικού περιβάλλοντος όπως και την επισημείωση λέξεων ή/και φράσεων στα σώματα κειμένων, που θα περιλαμβάνονται στον δυναμικό ιστότοπο, αναδεικνύοντας διάφορες πληροφορίες και ποικίλο υλικό. Η κωδικοποίηση θα δίνει τη δυνατότητα εμπλουτισμού με εκδοτικές, σημασιολογικές κ.ά. πληροφορίες, οι οποίες αποτελούν υπολογιστικό υπόβαθρο των σύνθετων αναζητήσεων του χρήστη, και δυνατότητες για ερμηνευτικά, πραγματολογικά και λεξιλογικά σχόλια. Επιπλέον, θα παρέχεται άμεση διασύνδεση με το *Ψηφιακό Λεξικό Νεολογισμών Καζαντζάκη* (*ΛεΝΕΚΑΖ*) (kazantzakiswords.gr).

Απώτερος στόχος της έρευνας είναι να προστεθεί ένα νέο παράδειγμα στην περιορισμένη ελληνική βιβλιογραφία (Φιλιππίδου 2002, Ακριτίδου 2015, Καπλάνης 2016, Tiktopoulou et al. 2020) με έμφαση στην αλληλεπίδραση της γλωσσολογικής ανάλυσης με την ερμηνεία του λογοτεχνικού έργου, αλλά και στη συμβολή μιας ψηφιακής έκδοσης στη διαδραστική ανάγνωση και την προβολή των λογοτεχνικών έργων.

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Διάλεκτοι, ιδιώματα και ντοπιολαλιές στην σύγχρονη νεοελληνική λογοτεχνία: εισαγωγικές παρατηρήσεις για τις γλωσσικές τους αναπαραστάσεις και ιδεολογίες

Μαρία Ζέρβα
Αναπλ. Καθηγήτρια
GEO UR 1340 & Τμήμα νεοελληνικών σπουδών
Πανεπιστήμιο Στρασβούργου
mzerva@unistra.fr

Σε αυτήν την ανακοίνωση θα επικεντρωθούμε στον τρόπο με τον οποίο διαφαίνονται, δημιουργούνται και γίνονται αντικείμενο διαπραγμάτευσης στον λόγο γλωσσικές αναπαραστάσεις και ιδεολογίες σχετικά με την ποικιλότητα της νέας ελληνικής σε λογοτεχνικά κείμενα. Συγκεκριμένα, θα επικεντρωθούμε σε κείμενα που έχουν δημοσιευτεί στα τέλη του 20ού αιώνα μέχρι και τις μέρες μας, όπου παρατηρείται ένα ακόμη εν πολλοίς αδιερεύνητο φαινόμενο χρήσης «ντοπιολαλιών» ακόμη και σε κείμενα ευρείας κυκλοφορίας και εκδοτικής επιτυχίας. Αφορμώμενες από την παρατήρηση ότι η μυθοπλασία «καταγράφει την κοινωνιογλωσσική ποικιλομορφία », χωρίς να αντικατοπτρίζει την γλώσσα αλλά μάλλον δημιουργώντας την, διαχέοντας, φυσικοποιώντας και διαμορφώνοντας τις γλωσσικές ιδεολογίες (Stamou, 2018: 3 et passim), θα προσπαθήσουμε να εξετάσουμε πώς οι γλωσσικές χρήσεις στην λογοτεχνία συνδέονται με κοινωνικά νοήματα και ταυτότητες σε σχέση με γλωσσικές ιδεολογίες και κυρίαρχους λόγους σε κυκλοφορία στην ελληνική κοινωνία και μάλιστα σε σχέση με το παρελθόν της, καθώς πολλά από τα κείμενα αυτά αναφέρονται σε ένα τοπικό ή εθνικό παρελθόν. Θα αποδελτιώσουμε ένα κατ'ανάγκη περιορισμένο και ενδεικτικό corpus έργων όπως τα *Πιτσιμπούργκο* (Σ. Τριανταφύλλου, 2006), *Γκιακ* (Δ. Παπαμάρκου, 2014), *Μόνο το αρνί*, (Β. Πέτσα, 2015), *Χάθηκε Βελόνι* (Χρ.-Α. Γκέζος, 2021) και άλλα. Ενώ κριτικοί απολογισμοί της ελληνικής λογοτεχνίας μετά την δεκαετία του 1990 έχουν υπογραμμίσει μια σταδιακή μετατόπιση σε ζητήματα που αφορούν την πολιτισμική συγκρότηση της ελληνικής κοινωνίας, τόσο στο παρόν όσο και στο παρελθόν (Gotsi 2012), εδώ θα εξετάσουμε τις αναπαραστάσεις γύρω από την γλώσσα σε σχέση με την ταυτότητα, την διαφορετικότητα, την ετερότητα και την αυθεντικότητα έχοντας ως επιστημονικό υπόβαθρο την κοινωνιογλωσσολογία και την κριτική ανάλυση λόγου (ενδεικτικά, βλ. Bell 2013, Coulmas 2007, Fairclough 2003).

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Η προσβλητικότητα των περιθωριακών όρων της ΝΕ: σχεδιασμός έρευνας ερωτηματολογίου

Χρύσα Καζιτόρη[1] & Γιώργος Ι. Ξυδόπουλος[1,2]

[1]Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, [2]Ελληνικό Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο

Στην εργασία αυτή ασχολούμαστε με τον σχεδιασμό έρευνας ερωτηματολογίου με σκοπό τη δημιουργία λεξιλογικής βάσης περιθωριακών, μειωτικών, ειρωνικών και συναισθηματικά φορτισμένων λέξεων βάσει των τριών παραμέτρων συναισθηματικότητας, κατά το πρότυπο του *Affective Norms for English Words* (*ANEW*) των Bradley & Lang (1999), δηλαδή, της παραμέτρου του *συναισθηματικού σθένους* (*emotional valence*), της παραμέτρου της *διέγερσης* (*arousal*) και της παραμέτρου της *αίσθησης κυριαρχίας* (*dominance*), με την προσθήκη της παραμέτρου της προσβλητικότητας (*offensiveness – tabooness*) (βλ. Beers-Fägersten, 2007· Eilola & Havelka, 2010· Janschewitz, 2008· Jay, 1992).

Για τους σκοπούς της έρευνάς μας, έχουμε συγκεντρώσει περί τους 13.300 περιθωριακούς, ειρωνικούς, μειωτικούς κ.λπ. όρους της ΝΕ από γενικά και ειδικά λεξικά και δύο ηλεκτρονικές βάσεις. Προκειμένου να εξετάσουμε τις παραπάνω παραμέτρους συναισθηματικότητας, θα δημιουργήσουμε πρότυπο ερωτηματολογίου, κατά τη λογική προηγούμενων ερευνών για άλλες γλώσσες (βλ. π.χ. Redondo et al., 2007· Stevenson et al., 2007· κ.ά.). Η αρχική σελίδα του ερωτηματολογίου θα περιλαμβάνει τις ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές: ηλικία, φύλο, θρήσκευμα, τόπο κατοικία, επάγγελμα/ιδιότητα, μορφωτικό επίπεδο, σεξουαλικός προσανατολισμός. Στις ακόλουθες σελίδες του ερωτηματολογίου, θα υπάρχει κατάλογος 130 όρων σε τυχαία και δίπλα σε κάθε όρο θα δίνονται σε μορφή SAM (Self-Assessment Manikin· βλ. Bradley & Lang, 1994) οι τέσσερις παράμετροι. Οι πληροφορητές/τριες θα βαθμολογούν τον κάθε όρο για την κάθε παράμετρο σε εννεάβαθμη κλίμακα Likert. Υιοθετώντας την πρακτική, μεταξύ άλλων, των Redondo et al. (2007) και Eilola & Havelka (2010), για τα ισπανικά, τα βρετανικά αγγλικά και τα φινλανδικά και δεδομένου του πολύ υψηλού πλήθους των όρων και για λόγους εφικτότητας της έρευνας, το ερωτηματολόγιο θα αναπαραχθεί και θα διανεμηθεί σε 102 διαφορετικές εκδόσεις, εις τρόπον ώστε κάθε πληροφορητής/τρια να αξιολογεί 131-132 όρους.

Προκειμένου να επιτύχουμε αξιόπιστα αποτελέσματα σχετικά με τη στάση των ομιλητών/τριών απέναντι στους περιθωριακούς όρους θα απευθυνθούμε σε πλήθος πληροφορητών/ριών (10 πληροφορητές/ριες ανά ερωτηματολόγιο) οι οποίοι αναμένεται να είναι ενήλικα άτομα, άνδρες και γυναίκες, από διαφορετικές κοινωνικές και ηλικιακές ομάδες, για παράδειγμα φοιτητές/τριες ηλικίας 18-25 ετών, εργαζόμενες μητέρες ηλικίας 30-40 ετών, συνταξιούχοι εκπαιδευτικοί ηλικίας 60 ετών και άνω, κ.τ.ό.

Απώτερος στόχος της έρευνας αυτής είναι να εξετάσουμε τις τέσσερεις παραμέτρους συναισθηματικότητας (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της προσβλητικότητας) σε συσχετισμό με τις παραπάνω ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές, και να προχωρήσουμε και σε διαγλωσσικές συγκρίσεις. Τα αποτελέσματα και οι διαπιστώσεις μας από την έρευνα θα παρουσιαστούν αναλυτικά σε ποσοτικό και ποιοτικό επίπεδο.

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Ιουλία Λαμπέτσκα, Κρατικό Πανεπιστήμιο Μαριούπολης, y.labetska@mu.edu.ua

ΠΟΛΛΑΠΛΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΙΑ ΕΝΟΣ ΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΩΝ: Η ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΡΟΥΜΕΙΚΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΖΟΦΙΚΗΣ

Η ανακοίνωση θα αναφερθεί στα αποτελέσματα της έρευνας που έγινε στα πλαίσια του προγράμματος MSC4Ukraine για την καταγραφή και διαφύλαξη της ρουμέικης γλώσσας και της σχετικής πολιτιστικής κληρονομίας μέσω της δημιουργίας του ηλεκτρονικού σώματος των ρουμεικών τραγουδιών. Πρόκειται για τη γλώσσα των Ελλήνων της Αζοφικής η οποία και πριν από τον πόλεμο του 2022 θεωρούνταν απειλούμενη (Chernukhin 2018, Χρίστου 2007), τώρα όμως κινδυνεύει με εξαφάνιση. Τα ρουμέικα υπήρξαν γλώσσα προφορικής παράδοσης και μόλις στα τέλη της δεκαετίας του 1920 εμφανίστηκε το πρώτο σύστημα γραφής, ως μέρος της πολιτικής της ιθαγενοποίησης της ΕΣΣΔ (Yakubova 2004).

Στο σώμα των κειμένων των ρουμεικών τραγουδιών που έχουμε συλλέξει από διαφορές πηγές (προσωπικά αρχεία, ανέκδοτες συλλογές, σποραδικές δημοσιεύσεις και σπάνιες εκδόσεις, αρχεία στο διαδίκτυο κτλ.) παρατηρούμε χρήση έξι διαφορετικών συστημάτων γραφής:

α. στοιχεία του ελληνικού αλφαβήτου με πολύ απλοποιημένη ορθογραφία (δεκαετία του 1930, Haidai)

β. σύμβολα του ουκρανικού αλφάβητου με τη χρήση των ελληνικών γραμμάτων δ και θ για την απόδοση των μεσοδοντικών (Kostan 1928, Chernyshova στα τέλη της δεκαετίας του 1950)

γ. σύμβολα του ρωσικού αλφάβητου με κάποιες ορθογραφικές συμβάσεις (πρόταση του A. Biletskyi, από το 1969 και μετά, ανθολογια της περιόδου 1989-1994, π.χ. Kiryakov 1991, σύγχρονα χειρόγραφα)

δ. στοιχεία ελληνικού αλφάβητου με την ιστορική ορθογραφία, με πρόσθετα διακριτικά σημάδια για τους φθόγγους [ʃ], [ʒ], [ʧ] και [ʤ] (Ashla 1994)

ε. λατινικοί χαρακτήρες με πρόσθετα στοιχεία ελληνικού αλφάβητου - δ, θ, γ (Karpozilos 1994)

στ. επιστροφή στα στοιχεία του ουκρανικού αλφάβητου (από το 2022, βλ. Ζάρικοβα, Καρυολαίμου κ.α.) με τη διατήρηση των συμβάσεων του A. Biletskyi (Akhbash 2023).

Στην παρουσίαση θα αναφερθούμε στους τρόπους αντιμετώπισης του προβλήματος της απουσίας ενός κοινώς αποδεκτού γραφικού συστήματος κατά την υλοποίηση του σχετικού προγράμματος:

- χρήση τριών τρόπων μεταγραφής για τα κείμενα του corpus μας
- μετάφραση σε τρεις γλώσσες
- αναφορά στοιχείων για τη χρονολογία και τον τόπο της πρώτης καταγραφής, για να διευκολυνθεί η διαλεκτολόγικη συσχέτιση του κειμένου με ένα από τα πέντε γλωσσικά ιδιώματα των ρουμέικων και να μπορούν να ληφθούν υπόψη όλες οι πιθανές επιρροές.

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Γλωσσική και γνωστική ανάπτυξη παιδιών με βαρηκοΐα/κώφωση: Πιλοτικά δεδομένα από τη γραπτή αφηγηματική τους ικανότητα

Μαρία Μαρτζούκου, Μαρία Παλπάνη, Κλήμης Άντζακας, Ειρήνη Ανδρικοπούλου, Κυριακή Βασιλάκη

Τα παιδιά με βαρηκοΐα ή κώφωση συχνά οδηγούνται στην τοποθέτηση κοχλιακού εμφυτεύματος και στην εντατική παρακολούθηση λογοθεραπευτικών παρεμβάσεων. Ωστόσο, εμπόδια, όπως η καθυστέρηση εμφύτευσης και η απόρριψη του εμφυτεύματος, ή η επιθυμία του ατόμου να διατηρήσει την ταυτότητα του Κωφού, οδηγούν στην εκμάθηση της νοηματικής γλώσσας. Η ΕΝΓ διδάσκεται στα ειδικά σχολεία μέσω δίγλωσσης εκπαίδευσης, με τη νοηματική ως πρώτη γλώσσα και τη γραπτή μορφή της ομιλούμενης γλώσσας ως δεύτερη. Ωστόσο, η εκπαίδευση παραμένει εξαρτημένη από την ομιλούμενη Νέα Ελληνική, γεγονός που δυσκολεύει την πλήρη κατανόηση τόσο της ΕΝΓ όσο και της γραπτής ελληνικής γλώσσας από παιδιά/εφήβους με βαρηκοΐα/κώφωση (Ανδρικοπούλου, 2016). Σκοπός της παρούσας έρευνας είναι, μέσω της γραπτής παραγωγής αφηγήσεων, να εξετάσει τη γραπτή γλωσσική ικανότητα (μικροδομή), αλλά και τη γνωστική ανάπτυξη (μακροδομή) εφήβων με βαρηκοΐα/κώφωση.

Συμμετέχοντες: 10 έφηβοι με βαρηκοΐα/κώφωση πήραν μέρος στην παρούσα έρευνα. Δύο ομάδες ακουόντων χρησιμοποιήθηκαν ως ομάδες ελέγχου: (1) μία αποτελούμενη από 10 ακούοντες ίδιου φύλου και ηλικίας και (2) μία αποτελούμενη από 10 ακούοντες ίδιου φύλου πάλι, αλλά ηλικίας ανάλογης με την επίδοση των εφήβων με βαρηκοΐα/κώφωση στις προδοκιμασίες.

Υλικό: Μία γραπτή δοκιμασία αξιολόγησης του λεξιλογίου και μία δοκιμασία αξιολόγησης των μη γλωσσικών ικανοτήτων ως προδοκιμασίες. Δώδεκα εικόνες, έξι για καθεμία από τις δύο ιστορίες του εργαλείου LITMUS MAIN (Gagarina κ.ά., 2012) που επιλέχθηκαν, και δέκα ερωτήσεις κατανόησης για κάθε ιστορία ως κυρίως δοκιμασία.

Διαδικασία: Όλες/όλοι οι μαθήτριες/μαθητές εξετάστηκαν γραπτώς σε όλες τις δοκιμασίες, μέσα σε μια ήσυχη αίθουσα ανά ομάδα. Ο χρόνος που τους δόθηκε ήταν 20 λεπτά για τις προδοκιμασίες και 30 για τη συγγραφή καθεμίας ιστορίας και τη συμπλήρωση των ερωτήσεων κατανόησης.

 Αποτελέσματα: Η πρώτη ανάλυση των αποτελεσμάτων δείχνει ότι η επίδοση της ομάδας των εφήβων με βαρηκοΐα/κώφωση έχει στατιστικά χειρότερη επίδοση ως προς τη μικροδομή και τη μακροδομή σε σύγκριση με την ομάδα ελέγχου ίδια χρονολογικής ηλικίας, αλλά συγκρίσιμη με την ομάδα ελέγχου μικρότερης ηλικίας. Η επίδοση στις ερωτήσεις κατανόησης δείχνει ότι οι έφηβοι με βαρηκοΐα/κώφωση κατανόησαν τα συναισθήματα των πρωταγωνιστών, αν και δεν τα συμπεριέλαβαν στις αφηγήσεις τους πιθανότατα λόγω γλωσσικών ελλειμμάτων. Περαιτέρω ανάλυση θα δείξει την επίδραση της ηλικίας εκμάθησης της νοηματικής.

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Ο λαός στηρίζει την αλλαγή! [The people support change]: The rhetorics of change
in post-dictatorship Greek parliamentary discourse
Maria Kamilaki & Maria Vlassopoulou

"The People support change!". The rhetorics of "change" in post-Dictatorship Greek parliamentary discourse

The post-Dictatorship era (Metapolitefsi) marks a significant turning point in Modern Greek history. The fall of the colonels' Junta and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, which followed the coup against Archbishop Makarios in July 1974, accelerated a series of developments that led to the restoration of democracy. The Constitution of 1975, the resolution of the regime issue, and the stability of parliamentary life -largely based on the legalization of the Communist Party and the smooth functioning of the two-party system- laid the foundations for the consolidation of democracy and the safeguarding of national, political, social, and economic achievements. All these radical sociopolitical evolutions in various fields of the public sphere are reflected and discursively negotiated in the rhetorics of "change", prevalent in the period's political discourse.

In this light, this paper aims at exploring the discourse of change as an emblematic slogan of a society in transition, articulated in parliamentary data of the period 1974-1984. We will employ *semantic prosody* (Louw 1993), in order to map the various collocations and co-occurrences of the term that form its positive or negative connotations as either a focal value vested with high political capital, or as a cliché, attracting criticism and satirical undertone (Vamvakas 2010). In addition, using *argumentation strategies* as framed within the Discourse-Historical Approach (Reisigl and Wodak, 2001), we will investigate how "change" is discursively used to construct partisan adherance and socio-political identities in the early Metapolitefsi.

The corpus consists of excerpts from Parliamentary Minutes of the period in question, drawn from the Hellenic Parliament Library Repository.

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23 χρόνια μετά την έκδοση του *Γλώσσα-Γένος-Φύλο* με επιμέλεια Θ-Σ Παυλίδου: πού βρισκόμαστε σήμερα

Μαριάνθη Γεωργαλίδου (Πανεπιστήμιο Αιγαίου) & Αναστασία Στάμου (ΑΠΘ)

Η παρουσίαση αυτή στοχεύει στην πλαισίωση της συζήτησης για τη σχέση γλώσσας-γένους και φύλου μετά από περίπου μισό αιώνα ακαδημαϊκής αλλά και πολιτικής συζήτησης των ζητημάτων που τέθηκαν από το 1975, με αφετηρία τη μελέτη της Robin Lakoff, και που συνεχίζουν να απασχολούν τη φεμινιστική γλωσσολογία. Μετά από μια σύντομη επισκόπηση του ευρωπαϊκού πλαισίου, το οποίο εν πολλοίς διαμορφώνεται με άξονα το κινηματικό δεύτερο κύμα φεμινιστικής γλωσσολογίας, επικεντρωνόμαστε στην ελληνική περίπτωση, την οποία το παραπάνω πλαίσιο καθοδηγεί και ενίοτε υπαγορεύει. Αυτή διαμορφώνεται σε τρεις άξονες. Ο πρώτος άξονας αφορά την ακαδημαϊκή προσέγγιση των ζητημάτων που βρίσκονται στο επίκεντρο της συζήτησης, ξεκινώντας από τη δεκαετία του 1980 και εξής. Ο δεύτερος άξονας αναφέρεται στις πρωτοβουλίες γλωσσικής πολιτικής που προωθούν τη συμπεριληπτικότητα στη γλώσσα των δημοσίων εγγράφων. Ο τρίτος άξονας αφορά τις διαφοροποιημένες αντιδράσεις της κοινότητας, οι οποίες συχνά συνδέονται με ιδεολογικές και πολιτικές τοποθετήσεις και ταυτίσεις, τόσο όπως εκφράζονται ρητά στη δημόσια συζήτηση όσο και υπόρρητα στις επιλογές μορφοσυντακτικών δομών που χρησιμοποιούνται για τη δήλωση της έμφυλης ταυτότητας. Σε αυτή τη συζήτηση, αναθεωρούμε τις αρχικές προσεγγίσεις του φύλου με βάση τον διπολικό ετεροκανονικό άξονα άνδρας/γυναίκα και ενσωματώνουμε τις σύγχρονες προσεγγίσεις της σεξουαλικότητας.

Ειδικότερα, εδώ και μια εικοσιπενταετία σχεδόν από την έκδοση του τόμου *Γλώσσα-Γένος-Φύλο* (Παυλίδου, 2002/2006) η οποία αποτελεί την πρώτη συλλογική καταγραφή της έμφυλης ελληνικής κοινωνιογλωσσικής πραγματικότητας, μορφοσυντακτικά και σημασιολογικά φαινόμενα που σχετίζονται με σεξιστικές χρήσεις της ελληνικής γλώσσας, όπως η γενικευτική χρήση του αρσενικού γένους και η σημασιακή υποβάθμιση των γυναικών παραμένουν σε ευρεία χρήση, αν και έχουν διατυπωθεί —με αρκετή καθυστέρηση σε σχέση με το ευρωπαϊκό πλαίσιο— και επίσημες προτάσεις για την αποφυγή του γλωσσικού σεξισμού (Γκασούκα & Γεωργαλίδου, 2018). Πρόσφατες μελέτες (Alvanoudi, 2015· Lampropoulou & Georgalidou, 2017· Στάμου & Δημοπούλου, 2015) δείχνουν ότι οι ομιλήτριες και οι ομιλητές εξακολουθούν να κοινωνικοποιούνται σε ένα πλαίσιο κυρίαρχης χρήσης του αρσενικού γένους για την αναφορά στον πληθυσμό, ως αποτέλεσμα της ιστορικής εξέλιξης της ελληνικής γλώσσας, αλλά και της χρόνιας επαφής με την τυπική εκπαίδευση, τη διοίκηση και τον δημόσιο λόγο.

Με βάση τα παραπάνω, αντλώντας από μια κριτική λογοαναλυτική προσέγγιση (Στάμου, 2014· Μπουκάλα & Στάμου, 2020), στην παρούσα ανακοίνωση, συζητούνται

γλωσσικές ιδεολογίες (Woolard, 1998) και μεταπραγματολογικά στερεότυπα (Silverstein, 1985) τα οποία αναπαράγουν τις εν λόγω πρακτικές. Διαπιστώνεται πως οι συγκεκριμένες γλωσσικές πρακτικές απηχούν το τι θεωρείται ορθό, πρότυπο και γραμματικό, παραγνωρίζοντας την ιδεολογική διάσταση των πρακτικών λόγου, με αποτέλεσμα τη φυσικοποίηση του γλωσσικού σεξισμού και την αντίσταση στις απόπειρες υπέρβασής του.

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Αναντιστοιχία γραμματικού γένους και φύλου στην αναφορά σε πρόσωπο στη
διεπίδραση: Το 'άφυλο' αρσενικό
Αγγελική Αλβανούδη

Αναντιστοιχία γραμματικού γένους και φύλου στην αναφορά σε πρόσωπο στη διεπίδραση: Το 'άφυλο' αρσενικό

Αγγελική Αλβανούδη (ΑΠΘ)

Η παρούσα εργασία εξετάζει την αναντιστοιχία γραμματικού γένους και φύλου κατά την αναφορά σε θηλυκά πρόσωπα στη διεπίδραση στην ελληνική, αξιοποιώντας τα εργαλεία της διεπιδραστικής γλωσσολογίας/ανάλυσης συνομιλίας. Το γραμματικό γένος στην ελληνική αποτελεί γραμματικοποιημένο σύστημα συμφωνίας που περιλαμβάνει τρεις τάξεις ουσιαστικών, αρσενικό, θηλυκό και ουδέτερο (Aikhenvald 2000, Pavlidou 2003). Η απόδοση της τιμής του γένους στα ουσιαστικά στην αναφορά σε πρόσωπο συσχετίζεται με το βιολογικό φύλο του προσώπου αναφοράς, δηλαδή γενικά παρατηρείται αντιστοιχία αρσενικού/θηλυκού γραμματικού γένους και αρσενικού/θηλυκού φύλου του προσώπου αναφοράς. Τα γλωσσικά στοιχεία που σημαδεύονται γραμματικά ως προς το θηλυκό ή αρσενικό φύλο αποτελούν αναφορικούς δείκτες του φύλου (Ochs 1992) ή αλλιώς έμφυλες κατηγορίες μέλους (Sacks 1972a, 1972b), που κατασκευάζουν έμφυλες ταυτότητες στη βάση της αντρικής κυριαρχίας και γυναικείας υποτέλειας (βλ. Alvanoudi 2015, Γεωργαλίδου & Λαμπροπούλου 2016, Παυλίδου 2006). Αυτές οι ιδεολογίες του φύλου αναπαράγονται, μεταξύ άλλων, μέσω της χρήσης του αρσενικού γένους για γενικευτική αναφορά σε πρόσωπα θηλυκού και αρσενικού ή αγνώστου φύλου κατά την οποία η αντιστοιχία γένους και φύλου 'παραβιάζεται' λόγω της στερεοτυπικής συσχέτισης του άντρα με τη νόρμα (τον 'πρωτοτυπικό' άνθρωπο) και της γυναίκας με την απόκλιση από τη νόρμα (το υποδεέστερο 'άλλο').

Στην παρούσα εργασία εστιάζω στην αναντιστοιχία γένους και φύλου που προκύπτει κατά τη χρήση του αρσενικού γένους από ομιλήτριες για αναφορά σε αποκλειστικά θηλυκά πρόσωπα (βλ. Γεωργαλίδου κ.ά. υπό προετ.). Η ανάλυση δεδομένων από καθημερινές συνομιλίες δείχνει ότι το αρσενικό γένος στην ελληνική ενεργοποιεί ένα σύνθετο δεικτικό πεδίο νοημάτων (Eckert 2008) που συνδέονται με ιδεολογίες του φύλου και της γλώσσας. Ειδικότερα, κατά τη συλλογική αυτοαναφορά ή την αναφορά σε συνομιλήτρια/ες τα γλωσσικά στοιχεία με αρσενικό γένος φαίνεται να λειτουργούν ως έμμεσοι δείκτες γοήτρου, πληθυντικού αριθμού, επιστημικής τοποθέτησης και κοινωνικής εγγύτητας/φιλικής διάθεσης. Σε αυτές τις περιπτώσεις η μορφολογική κωδικοποίηση του αρσενικού φύλου δε δημιουργεί προβλήματα στην ταυτοποίηση του θηλυκού προσώπου αναφοράς και αξιοποιείται για την πραγματοποίηση πράξεων όπως ισχυρισμοί, αξιολογήσεις και αστεϊσμοί. Η ανάλυση επιχειρεί να ρίξει φως σε μη αναφορικές όψεις της αναφορικής δείξης του φύλου στην ελληνική που ενισχύουν την πραγματολογική ασυμμετρία της θηλυκής και αρσενικής μορφολογίας και κατ' επέκταση την αορατοποίηση των γυναικών στη διεπίδραση.

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Διαχρονικές και συγχρονικές τάσεις στον σχηματισμό θηλυκών επαγγελματικών τύπων
της νέας ελληνικής
Ντενίζ Σαρρή-Χασάν

Διαχρονικές και συγχρονικές τάσεις στον σχηματισμό θηλυκών επαγγελματικών τύπων της νέας ελληνικής: η σχετικοποίηση της ορθότητας

Ντενίζ Σαρρή-Χασάν (Παν. Αιγαίου)

Η παρούσα ανακοίνωση επιχειρεί να επαναπροσεγγίσει τις (αντι)στάσεις στη γλωσσική χρήση θηλυκών τύπων επαγγελματικής ιδιότητας στη νέα ελληνική σε σχέση με την έννοια της γλωσσικής ορθότητας που συχνά προτάσσεται ως κριτήριο γραμματικής και ιστορικής επίγνωσης της ελληνικής γλώσσας. Συγκεκριμένα και όσον αφορά τα θηλυκά επαγγελματικά υψηλού (κοινωνικού) κύρους, παρατηρείται η ύπαρξη πολυτυπιών με ανταγωνιστικά ζεύγη επιθημάτων και κοινή βάση παραγωγής (*η δικηγόρος/η δικηγορίνα, η βουλευτής/η βουλεύτρια/η βουλευτίνα*, *η κοσμήτορας/η κοσμητόρισσα*, κ.ά.). Τα ανταγωνιστικά αυτά ζεύγη φέρουν διαφορετικά σημασιακά χαρακτηριστικά ([±λόγιο], [±επίσημο], [±προφορικότητα], [±μειωτικό]), αποδίδοντας ανάλογες συνδηλώσεις στα θηλυκά πρόσωπα αναφοράς ([±κύρος], [±κατωτερότητα]), ενώ η συνύπαρξή τους ερμηνεύεται ως απόρροια της κοινωνικής διγλωσσίας. Οι τύποι με τα θηλυκά επιθήματα αξιολογούνται συνήθως ως αντιγραμματικοί και κατασκευασμένοι στο πλαίσιο πιο συγχρονικών γλωσσικών τάσεων, με τις όποιες ρυθμιστικές προτάσεις ευρύτερης χρήσης τους (βλ. Τριανταφυλλίδης 1963, Τσοπανάκης 1982, κ.ά.) να αντιμετωπίζονται επιφυλακτικά (βλ. Παυλίδου 2006). Αντίθετα, η ορθότητα φαίνεται να συνδέεται με τα διγενή και αρσενικά επιθήματα που θεωρούνται ότι παράγουν θηλυκούς επαγγελματικούς τύπους γραμματικά ορθούς και άμεσα συνδεδεμένους με την πρότυπη αρχαία ελληνική, αντανακλώντας μια διαχρονική τάση της γλώσσας (Γεωργαλίδου κ.ά. 2018).

Ωστόσο, η έρευνα της αρχαίας ελληνικής έχει καταδείξει ότι τα κριτήρια της ορθότητας σχηματισμού θηλυκών επαγγελματικών διέφεραν, καθώς τα θηλυκά επιθήματα αποτελούσαν τον κύριο και συστηματικό τρόπο επιθηματοποίησής τους, όντας απαλλαγμένα από αρνητικές συνδηλώσεις (Σαρρή-Χασάν 2021). Εκκινώντας από τη βασική αυτή διαφοροποίηση, η παρούσα έρευνα εστιάζει σε δεδομένα θηλυκών επαγγελματικών από τη μεσαιωνική και νέα ελληνική, διαπιστώνοντας ένα συνεχές από την αρχαία ελληνική ως προς την έννοια της ορθότητας και τον τρόπο επιθηματοποίησής τους, τάση που αλλάζει κατά την τυποποίηση της δημοτικής. Με βάση τα παραπάνω, τα ζητήματα που θα συζητηθούν σχετικά με τους θηλυκούς επαγγελματικούς τύπους της νέας ελληνικής αφορούν: α) τη σχετικοποίηση της ορθότητάς τους βάσει διαχρονικών και συγχρονικών μορφολογικών τάσεων της ελληνικής, β) την ερμηνεία των (αντι)στάσεων σε συγκεκριμένους τύπους ως απόρροια μίας ψευδοδιγλωσσίας που υποκρύπτεται στη δημοτική, επιφέροντας φαινόμενα υπερδιόρθωσης (υπερκαθαρολογίας ή υπερδημοτικισμού), και εν τέλει γ) τις κοινωνιογλωσσικές προεκτάσεις των εν λόγω (αντι)στάσεων στην (α)ορατότητα του γυναικείου φύλου στην ελληνική γλώσσα.

Βιβλιογραφικές αναφορές

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Μορφές και χρήσεις των όρων συγγένειας
σε σώμα αυτοβιογραφικών κειμένων πρωτοπόρων Ελληνίδων επαγγελματιών, επιστημόνων και καλλιτεχνών ως έκφραση της έμφυλης διάπλασής τους

Ουρανία Χατζηδάκη (Σχολή Ικάρων)

Η παρούσα ανακοίνωση διερευνά, με ποσοτικές και ποιοτικές μεθόδους, την παρουσία όρων συγγένειας στα αυτοβιογραφικά κείμενα δεκατεσσάρων πρωτοπόρων Ελληνίδων επαγγελματιών, επιστημόνων και καλλιτεχνών, γεννημένων πριν το 1930 (δημοσιογράφοι: Ελένη Βλάχου, Μαρία Ρεζάν, Ροζίτα Σώκου· χορεύτριες, χορογράφοι και χοροπαιδαγωγοί: Κούλα Πράτσικα, Ραλλού Μάνου, Δόρα Στράτου, Έλλη Ζουρούδη· εικαστικοί: Σοφία Λασκαρίδου, Έλλη Σουγιουλτζόγλου-Σεραϊδάρη [Nelly's], Βούλα Παπαϊωάννου· ιατρός: Αγγελική Παναγιωτάτου· αρχαιολόγος: Σέμνη Καρούζου· φιλόσοφος: Έλλη Λαμπρίδη· ιστορικός: Κούλα Ξηραδάκη).

Γενικά, οι αυθιστορήσεις Ελληνίδων επαγγελματιών, επιστημόνων και καλλιτεχνών παλαιότερων γενεών περιέχουν πληθώρα αναφορών στα μέλη των οικογενειών τους. Αυτό συμβαίνει όχι μόνον ως πραγμάτωση της γνώριμης ειδολογικής σύμβασης της παρουσίας οικογενειακού ιστορικού στα αυτοβιογραφικά κείμενα αλλά και επειδή πολλές από τις διακεκριμένες αυτοβιογραφούμενες του παρελθόντος έχουν υψηλή καταγωγή και οι συγγενείς τους (γονείς, παππούδες/γιαγιάδες, θείοι/ες, αδέλφια) είναι σημαίνοντα πρόσωπα και άρα άξια ειδικής μνείας. Παρά τη συστηματική παρουσία όρων συγγένειας στις αυτοβιογραφικές αφηγήσεις επιφανών μη λογοτέχνιδων, αλλά και του καθοριστικού ρόλου που φαίνεται, βάσει των κειμένων τους, να διαδραματίζει η οικογένεια στη διαμόρφωση της έμφυλης ταυτότητας αλλά και του όλου βίου τους, είναι σχετικά ολιγάριθμες, και στον ελλαδικό χώρο σπάνιες, οι μελέτες που εστιάζουν στις οικογενειακές αναφορές των αυτογραφουσών (i.a. Rygiel 1987, Etherington-Wright 2009, Nazou 2013-2014, Tamboukou 2024), ενώ απουσιάζουν παντελώς, σε διεθνές επίπεδο, οι σχετικές γλωσσολογικές προσεγγίσεις.

Για τους σκοπούς της παρούσας έρευνας, δημιουργείται σώμα αυτοβιογραφικών κειμένων των προαναφερθεισών διακεκριμένων Ελληνίδων, βάσει του οποίου αποδελτιώνονται οι κύριοι και προσηγορικοί όροι που αναφέρονται σε ανιόντες και εκ πλαγίου συγγενείς. Δεδομένου ότι η μορφολογία των όρων αυτών δεν εγείρει ιδιαίτερους έμφυλους προβληματισμούς, η μελέτη εστιάζει στα συμπαραθετικά (collocational) χαρακτηριστικά τους. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, ταξινομούνται και καταμετρώνται τα συγκειμενικά στοιχεία πολικότητας (αρνητικής/θετικής, Wilson et. al. 2005) και σημασιολογικής προσωδίας (Hunston 2011) των όρων και κατόπιν αναλύονται με βάση τη Θεωρία Αξιολόγησης των Martin & White (2005).

Στόχος της διαδικασίας είναι η συνθετική μελέτη του οικογενειακού βιώματος των αυτοβιογράφων, αρνητικού ή θετικού, ως προς συγγενικές συμπεριφορές με έμφυλο πρόσημο: διάκριση ή μη βάσει φύλου και προβολή/επιβολή ή υπονόμευση έμφυλων στερεοτύπων· πράξεις ενθάρρυνσης ή εμποδισμού της πραγματοποίησης προσωπικών επιθυμιών και φιλοδοξιών, της απόκτησης γνώσης και δεξιοτήτων, καθώς και της ανάληψης ρόλων στη δημόσια σφαίρα· υπόδειξη προοδευτικών ή, αντιθέτως, αναχρονιστικών επιλογών· έμπρακτη συμπαράσταση σε, ή αποτροπή από μη συμβατικά για την εποχή εγχειρήματα· κ.λπ. Εξετάζεται και ο παράγοντας του φύλου του/της συγγενούς. Συνολικά, ερευνάται η πρόσληψη και αποτίμηση, από τις αυτοβιογράφους, της συμβολής της οικογένειας στην πέραν του συνήθους ανέλιξή τους, ιδίως σε κοινωνικούς χώρους κατ' εξοχήν ανδροκρατούμενους κατά την εποχή δραστηριοποίησής τους (αρχές και μέσα του 20ού αιώνα).

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Συμπεριληπτική γλώσσα: Κουίρ πρακτικές στα ελληνικά γλωσσικά τοπία

Νικολέτα-Δάφνη Χριστουλάκη & Κώστας Κανάκης (Παν. Αιγαίου)

Η μελέτη του γλωσσικού τοπίου (ΓΤ) αποτελεί πεδίο κοινωνιογλωσσολογικής έρευνας που εξετάζει την παρουσία γλωσσικών (Shohamy & Gorter 2009) και ευρύτερα σημειωτικών (Jaworski & Thurlow 2010) στοιχείων στο δημόσιο χώρο και το πως η γλώσσα ενέχεται στη συμβολική συγκρότηση του χώρου (Scollon & Scollon 2003). Η μελέτη των γλωσσικών/σημειωτικών τοπίων φέρνει στην επιφάνεια τις εννοιολογικές και ενδεικτικές σχέσεις που διαμορφώνονται μέσω της γλωσσικής χρήσης, η οποία παράγεται εντός χωρικού πλαισίου, ενώ ταυτόχρονο το δομεί το και οριοθετεί.

Η ραγδαία ανάπτυξη της έρευνας του ΓΤ την τελευταία δεκαετία, έφερε στο προσκήνιο ζητήματα φύλου και σεξουαλικότητας στο ΓΤ. Η υπάρχουσα έρευνα έχει επικεντρώσει στον υπόρρητο, καθημερινό σεξισμό, αλλά και στις ρωγμές (πρβλ. Milani 2014, Milani & Levon 2016) ή τις ηχηρές απαντήσεις σε αυτόν (Canakis 2017, Χριστουλάκη 2017) που μπορούν να εντοπιστούν σε διακειμενικές «συνομιλίες» στα ΓΤ, συχνά συναρθρωμένες με ζητήματα πολιτειότητας και έμφαση στους άλλους του έθνους (Canakis & Kersten-Pejanić 2016, Canakis 2018, Milani et al. 2018, Tsiplakou 2022).

Επιχειρώντας να συμβάλουμε σε μια περιορισμένη βιβλιογραφία, εξετάζουμε γλωσσικές πρακτικές που ανατρέπουν (βλ. queer(ing)) έμφυλα νοήματα στον δημόσιο χώρο, στη διασταύρωση της κουίρ γλωσσολογίας και σύγχρονης έρευνας των ΓΤ (Gorter & Cenoz 2023), υιοθετώντας εθνογραφικές μεθόδους συλλογής και ανάλυσης δεδομένων (Blommaert & Maly 2014). Τα δεδομένα μας προέρχονται από επίσημα (top-down) και ανεπίσημα (bottom-up) κείμενα στον δημόσιο χώρο και έχουν συλλεχθεί από το 2015 έως σήμερα στην πόλη της Μυτιλήνης, σε έναν ιδιαίτερο χρονοτόπο συνυφασμένο με μια συνεχιζόμενη οξεία ανθρωπιστική κρίση (Canakis 2021).

Εξετάζουμε τις πολυσχιδείς εκφάνσεις της συμπεριληπτικής γλώσσας ως γεγονότα σε ένα πολυεπίπεδο ΓΤ με συνέπειες στη διαμόρφωση συλλογικοτήτων. Η ανάλυση δείχνει ότι, εκτός από τις ανατρεπτικές χρήσεις των γλωσσικών πόρων, αξιοποιούνται δημιουργικά παραδεδεγμένες γλωσσικές νόρμες (ή και αψηφόνται ολότελα). Στα δεδομένα προκύπτουν μπρικολάζ, λογοπαίγνια, αναπάντεχες χρήσεις του θηλυκού γένους ως γενικευτικού και άλλες τεχνικές που, αξιοποιώντας την υλικότητα του χώρου και των ποικίλων μορφών εγγραφής του, τον μετατρέπουν σε βιωμένο τόπο και κατασκευάζουν τόσο μια ανεπίσημη, από τα κάτω μορφή συμπεριληπτικής γλώσσας στο δημόσιο χώρο, όσο και ενδεικτικές σχέσεις που συνομιλούν με νοήματα και ταυτότητες εντός και εκτός του συγκεκριμένου ΓΤ.

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