Selected Titles on Language and Linguistics

Prepared by Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography as a whole has as its main focus Greece of the twentieth century. As far as the Greek language and its study, i.e. the field of Greek linguistics, are concerned, however, there is nothing particularly special about the twentieth century. To be sure, the current century has witnessed a number of changes in the Greek language, mostly in the area of its lexical resources as Greek has borrowed, adapted, and absorbed large numbers first of French words and more recently of English words. However, the essential character of Modern Greek, as opposed to significantly earlier stages of the language such as the Greek of the New Testament or Ancient Greek, was formed by no later than the seventeenth century, and most likely even earlier. In surveying the literature produced over the past forty to sixty years on Modern Greek per se, therefore, one must necessarily take into account works that deal with pre-twentieth century Greek. Indeed, it can be argued that Modern Greek is closer structurally to early Post-Classical Greek than the latter is to Classical Greek. Thus some works dealing with Post-Classical Greek, especially as it illuminates the nature of the modern language — regional dialect variants included — have been selected for this bibliography, as have a few general overviews of the history of Greek from Classical or even pre-Classical times to the present.

Still, the basic criteria guiding this bibliography in general have been applied in this specific section on Language and Linguistics. Thus, the greatest concentration of works cited comprises those published within the last forty or so years, with the last twenty years being covered especially thoroughly. The importance of a work has been evaluated in part by how frequently it is cited in the general literature on the Greek language and in part by a consideration of the significance of the findings the work reports on. In certain instances, though, some seldom-cited works have been included because they are written by well-known and important writers on the Greek language; the basis for selection in such cases is more the overall contribution the author has made rather than the specific merits of a particular piece, on the assumption that anything that such a person has written on Greek can be considered noteworthy. Also, articles ostensibly on a very narrow subject, e.g. the etymology of a single word, were included only if they provoked discussion in the literature or if, in making their point, the authors provided a wider topical range.

With regard to topics covered herein, it must be pointed out that the overarching topics, language and linguistics, though certainly allied, are not coterminous. As a result, the two have been separated in the alphabetical listing, though more emphasis has been given to the purely linguistic studies than to the pedagogical (i.e. language) materials. Even the "purely linguistic" works are far from unitary in focus, though, for they cover such wide-ranging topics as theoretical linguistics (especially, more recently, generative grammar) as it pertains to Greek, dialect descriptions, lexical studies (semantic and etymological), diachronic surveys, onomastics, etc. Indeed, an effort has been made to include works which bring Greek into the arena of discussion in theoretical linguistics, even if such works do not necessarily bring to light new facts about the language itself.

Still, some language textbooks, pedagogical grammars, and contrastive studies are listed below. Such works, however, are not treated as thoroughly as the strictly scholarly works, inasmuch as textbooks tend to have a much shorter useful lifespan than other books. For example, only the most recent editions of pedagogical works have been listed, and some works of a more practical nature, especially phrase books, have deliberately been omitted. Moreover, since linguistics as a discipline, perhaps more so than other disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, places strong emphasis on the contributions to knowledge that "raw" dissertations (as opposed to

those revised and later reworked for formal publication) afford, an effort has been made to include as many dissertations as possible.

The Greek language is generally the focal point of the works cited herein. However, in a few cases, works on minority languages of Greece, especially Arvanitika and Romany, have been included, the rationale being that developments in these languages, through contact with Greek, can often shed light on Greek itself and especially on the social setting and status of Greek in communities where the minority language is spoken. Thus works on these languages in relation to Greek (but not on the languages in and of themselves) were considered appropriate for this bibliography. The fact that the *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* and *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*, for instance, have published articles on these languages demonstrates the importance of including them in a bibliography on modern Greece. The citations given here, however, are very few and only begin to scratch the surface of general scholarship on these minority languages.

Occasional potential problems of identification that may arise when an author publishes under two different transcriptions or spellings for his or her name, or when an author has changed names during a career, are dealt with by cross-references to the two names in the listing.

Finally, although every attempt was made at putting together as exhaustive a listing as possible of the most important works in the relevant areas, it may be that some worthy pieces were omitted; this is especially so for the past five years where there has been a virtual explosion of works on Greek and where many of the papers appear in relatively hard-to-find quasi-publication outlets such as "Working Papers" series distributed (as is common in modern linguistics) by departments and centers or in self-published conference proceedings volumes. Such shortcomings are inevitable in a bibliographical work of this sort. Thus, in order to extend coverage as much as possible, especially with regard to the last five years, but still keep the entries to a manageable number, a few anthologies and conference proceedings volumes (or series of volumes) are included (see for instance Kahane & Kahane 1979, 1981, Joseph (ed.) 1992, Philippaki-Warburton et al. (eds.) 1994, Alatis et al. (eds.) 1997, and the entries under "School of English" and "Department of Linguistics"). In addition, the inclusion of a few purely bibliographic works, listed in Part Three, e.g., Babiniotis 1974 et seq., Dimarogonas 1997, Kazazis 1977-78, and Swanson 1960, which allow for further consultation on the part of interested users, can be seen as a small step towards a somewhat more complete coverage overall, and note also Kahane and Kahane 1939-1944, Malikouti-Drachman 1994, and Theofanopoulou-Kondou 1994, interesting survey articles of bibliographic importance as well, and the bibliographic essay on pedagogy by Mantzoros in the entry under Hellenic Republic Ministry of National Education and Religions (1996). These recent anthologies and surveys, through the citations in individual papers contained therein, provide the pathways to finding many less-accessible references.

* *

Part One: Language

Arpajolu, Ann. *Modern Greek through Practice: A Supplement to Modern Spoken Greek*. Thessaloniki: Pauline Apostolidis, 1977.
This supplement to Arpajolu 1982 provides additional practice for the student learning Modern Greek; a set of accompanying tapes is available.

Arpajolu, Ann. *Modern Spoken Greek for English-Speaking Students*, 4th ed. New York: Arts, Inc. 1982; revision, *Living Greek*, 1950.
This textbook provides a series of lessons for classroom use in learning Modern Greek, modeled after the U.S. Army Language School (Monterey) course of instruction.

Bien, Peter, John Rassias, and Chrysanthi Bien, in collaboration with Christos Alexiou. *Demotic Greek I*, 4th ed. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1983.
This textbook, now in its fourth edition, is perhaps the most widely used textbook for Modern Greek in the United States currently in print. There are accompanying tapes, workbook (Bien, Rassias, and Yiannakou-Bien 1973), and reader (Bien et al. 1982).

Bien, Peter, John Rassias, and Chrysanthi Yiannakou-Bien. *Workbook for Demotic Greek*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1973.
This workbook accompanies and is based on the Bien, Rassias, and Bien 1983 textbook, providing exercises in both spelling and writing for student practice.

Bien, Peter, John Rassias, Chrysanthi Yiannakou-Bien, and Christos Alexiou. *Demotic Greek II*. Ο ιπταμενος θαλαμος. *The Flying Telephone Booth*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1982.
This work presents a set of readings, some from folktales and real literature, designed for the intermediate to advanced student, as a sequel to the *Demotic Greek I* volume (Bien, Rassias, and Bien 1983), with some review of grammar as well, exercises, and notes on Greek culture and history.

Bien, Peter, John Rassias, Chrysanthi Yiannakou-Bien, and Christos Alexiou. *Workbook for Demotic Greek II*. Ο ιπταμενος θαλαμος. *The Flying Telephone Booth*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1983.
This workbook provides exercises for students to review the material in *Demotic Greek I* (see Bien, Rassias, and Bien 1983) and to use in conjunction with *Demotic Greek II* (see Bien et al. 1982).

Christides, Vassilios. *201 Modern Greek Verbs Fully Conjugated in All the Tenses, Alphabetically Arranged*. Woodbury, NY: Barron's Educational Series, 1980.
This work presents full conjugations — for all the combinations of person, number, aspect, tense, and voice — for 201 Modern Greek verbs. Although no rationale is given for the choice, these are presumably among the most frequently encountered verbs by the beginning language learner. This work is useful, among other things, for checking spelling and for recognizing variant formations.

Delicostopoulos, Athanasios. *Greek Idioms*. Athens: Efstathiadis Group, 1977.
This useful work lists over 2,000 idiomatic expressions in Greek with their usual English equivalents, arranged according to the head (main) word in the idiom.

Dimitra, Dimitra, and Marineta Papahimona. Ελληνικη τωρα. *Dialogues, Texts, Exercises, Grammar, Vocabulary*. Athens: Εκδοσεις Αμμος, 1987.
Though the lessons in this textbook are entirely in Greek, it is intended for an English-speaking audience, for use in a classroom under the guidance of a teacher; the vocabulary is English-Greek and Greek-English, and a detailed synopsis of grammar rules is provided in English as an appendix. The dialogues contain a good sprinkling of true colloquial conversational usage.

Eleftheriades, Olga. *A Grammar of Contemporary Modern Greek*. Palo Alto: Pacific Books, 1985.
Eleftheriades provides here a fairly comprehensive description of the grammatical systems of Modern Greek, through the medium of a volume that is partly a pedagogical grammar and partly a reference grammar. No artificial separation is made between *katharevousa* and *dimotiki* elements in the discussion, and the heaviest concentration is on the regularities and irregularities of verb morphology. The wealth of detail is welcome, though crucial information about syntax is often lacking.

Farmakides, Anne. *A Manual of Modern Greek, I: For University Students, Elementary to Intermediate*. Montreal: McGill University Press, 1973-74. Reissued, Yale Linguistic Series. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983.
This textbook, designed for classroom use, covers the grammar of Modern Greek through a systematic presentation in lessons with exercises. See also Farmakides' other textbooks.

Farmakides, Anne. *A Manual of Modern Greek, II: For Native Speakers, Elementary to Intermediate*. Montreal: McGill University Press, 1973. Reissued, Yale Linguistic Series. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983.
This manual, designed for classroom use but increasingly used for self-instruction, presents the grammar of Modern Greek in thirty eight lessons, complete with exercises, followed by several reading selections and a glossary. A unique feature is the book's orientation to students of Greek descent who have a background in spoken Greek. See also Farmakides' other textbooks.

Farmakides, Anne. *Modern Greek Reader I: Language and Civilization, Intermediate*. Montreal: McGill University Press, 1971-73. Reissued, Yale Linguistic Series. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983.
A companion, or more accurately, sequel, to Farmakides' other 1983 textbooks, this volume presents a number of readings, at the intermediate level, in Modern Greek on various aspects of Greek life, literature, and culture. See also Farmakides' other textbooks.

Farmakides, Anne. *Modern Greek Reader II: Introduction to Literature, Intermediate to Advanced*. Montreal: McGill University Press, 1978. Reissued, Yale Linguistic Series. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983.
A companion, or more accurately, sequel, to Farmakides' earlier textbooks, this volume presents a number of readings, at the intermediate to advanced levels, in Modern Greek on various aspects of Greek life, literature, and culture. See also Farmakides' other later textbook.

Farmakides, Anne. *Advanced Modern Greek: Including an Addendum, with Answers to Exercises*. Montreal: McGill University Press, 1979. Reissued, Yale Linguistic Series. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983.

The focus of this textbook is instruction in *dimotiki* and puristic Greek, and thus includes presentation of those elements of Ancient Greek grammar needed for an understanding of puristic Greek texts. One subsidiary goal, therefore, is to enable students to read New Testament Greek texts and some simple Ancient Greek texts as well. The focus throughout is on diachronic comparisons between different stages of Greek, and in addition, information on the Indo-European etymologies of some Modern/Ancient Greek forms is provided, although the information given is not always totally accurately. See also Farmakides' other textbooks.

Farmikides, Anne, Kostas Kazazis, Nomikos Michael Vaporis, Athan Anagnostopoulos, and Harry Psomiades, eds. *The Teaching of Modern Greek in the English-Speaking World: A Review of the Discipline, Evolution of the Language, and Teaching Approaches*. Brookline, MA: Hellenic College Press, 1984.
This work contains papers from the First Conference on the Modern Greek Language in the Universities of the English-Speaking World (held in October 1984 in Athens). It mainly includes papers on language teaching as it pertains to Greek, on pedagogical strategies and problems in the teaching of Greek to English speakers, on dictionary projects in progress, and on the relationship of linguistics and pedagogy, but also contains a few papers of purely linguistic content as well. It represents a fine survey of the "state-of-the-art" with regard to Modern Greek pedagogy.

Harris, Katerina. *Colloquial Greek*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1976.
This textbook is designed for those interested in studying the language on their own, though it is useable in a classroom setting as well. There are exercises (though no answer key) and reading passages consisting of some made-up passages and some selections from Modern Greek literature and folklore.

Kahane, Henry R., Renée Kahane, and Ralph L. Ward. *Spoken Greek*. n.p.: Henry Holt and Company, 1945.
This admirably detailed work, identical with the edition prepared for the United States Armed Forces Institute for rapid learning of colloquial Modern Greek by soldiers in World War II, still has use today. It is designed for a guided group learning situation, but the self-learner may derive some profit from the book (though access to the accompanying set of phonograph records may be necessary for most effective use). Especially helpful are the insightful grammatical "comments" in each of the thirty units, and the idiom listing in the appendix.

Sapountzis, P., and A. Sapountzis. *Greek Basic Course*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing (for U.S. Foreign Service Institute), 1967.
Useful for self-study, but designed for classroom use, this set of lessons contains dialogues, vocabularies, and grammatical information.

Sapountzis, P., A. Sapountzis, and C. T. Hodge. *Greek Intermediate Reader. Kathomiluméni*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing (for U.S. Foreign Service Institute), 1961.
This work is an intermediate-level reader designed for self-study and for classroom use. Grammatical notes and drills are included along with each reading lesson.

Sofroniou, Sofronios A. *Teach Yourself Modern Greek, with a Phonetic Introduction by Julian Pring*. New York: D. McKay Co., 1963.
In this useful and highly useable introductory self-study guide to Modern Greek, S presents the grammar of nouns, verbs, and invariable words in a graded, step-by-step

manner. Each grammatical section contains exercises, and additional exercises are given at the end; answers to the exercises and a brief vocabulary are provided as well.

Swanson, Donald. *Vocabulary of Modern Spoken Greek. English-Greek and Greek-English*. St. Paul, MN: North Central Publishing Co., 1982.
In this dictionary, S lists over 8,000 entries, with numerous idioms and phrases contained under the Greek entries and several illustrative example sentences under the English entries. A sizable introduction gives reliable information about the history of Greek and the basic grammatical structure of the language.

Thomson, George D. *A Manual of Modern Greek*. London: Collet's, 1967.
Through a presentation of grammar together with annotated texts, this work provides a brief introduction to the study of the Modern Greek language, touching upon such matters as the "language question" and modern literature.

Part Two: Linguistics

Acson, Veneeta. "A Diachronic View of Case-Marking Systems in Greek: A Localistic-Lexicase Analysis." Ph.D. diss., University of Hawaii, 1979.
A's concern here is the diachronic development of case-marking between Classical Attic Greek and Standard Modern Demotic Greek. Working within a "lexicase" framework for syntactic theory, which is generative but non-transformational in nature, A argues that prepositional marking of case and case-inflections should be analyzed in terms of the two primes of 'direction' and 'location'. One feature of the study is a stage-by-stage analysis of the transition from the Classical Greek system of case-marking to the modern one.

Adams, Douglas Q. "Review of *Medieval and Modern Greek* by Robert Browning and *Zur Entstehung der neugriechischen Substantivdeklination* by Hans Ruge," *Language* 47, (1971): 943-949.
In this review of two important books on the Greek language (the first edition of Browning 1983 and Ruge 1969), A provides summaries and commentary on the works and, in the case of Ruge's study, some thoughtful and reasoned assessment of the central claims as well.

Adams, Douglas Q. "Historical Change and the Phonological Component of Greek: An Enquiry into the History of the Greek Verb from Classical Times to the Present." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1972.
A here examines various phonological changes between Classical Greek and Modern Greek and details their effects on the verbal system.

Adams, Douglas Q. "Interdialect Rule Borrowing: Some Cases from Greek," *General Linguistics* 17, no. 3 (1977): 141-154.
This article discusses the issue of whether rule borrowing among dialects proceeds in a more or less general direction. Phonological processes such as high vowel deletion, mid vowel raising and nasal assimilation are discussed with respect to several Greek dialects. It is concluded that, although there may be a slight tendency for borrowed rules to become more restricted, one cannot state a universally adequate solution to this directional dilemma.

Adams, Douglas Q. "On the History and Position of 'Old Athenian' Dialects of Modern Greek," *Folia Slavica* 4, no. 2-3 (= *Studies in Balkan Linguistics to Honor*

Eric P. Hamp on his Sixtieth Birthday, ed. H. Aronson & W. Darden. Columbus, OH: Slavic Publishers, 1981) (1981): 181-187.
In this concise piece, A discusses the evidence concerning the relationship of the Saronic Gulf dialect group of Modern Greek (often referred to as "Old Athenian") to other dialects, especially Maniot, considering as well the geographic distribution of this group historically in central Greece and with respect to Maniot.

Adams, Douglas Q. *Essential Modern Greek Grammar*. New York: Dover
        Publications, 1987.
Written by a scholar who has worked on all historical periods of Greek, this concise work presents a useable and useful grammatical description of Modern Greek, aimed at the self-learner with a relatively small amount of time available for learning the language.

Aerts, Willem Johan. *Periphrastica: An Investigation into the Use of* ειναι *and* εχειν *as Auxiliaries or Pseudo-Auxiliaries in Greek from Homer up to the Present Day.* Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert, 1965.
This work traces the development of the verbs 'be' and 'have' in periphrastic constructions, those in which they combine with other verbs, from earliest Greek up through the modern period. The greatest attention is given to the Post-Classical period, especially Medieval and Modern Greek.

Alatis, James E., Carolyn A. Straehle, and Maggie Ronkin, eds. "Aspects of Sociolinguistics in Greece," *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 126 (1997).
In addition to a preface by the editors, the volume contains the following articles on sociolinguistic issues in Greece: "Sociolinguistic Research in Modern Greek: Past, Current, and Future Directions" (Christina Kakavá), "An Instance of Triglossia: Codeswitching as Evidence for the Present State of Greece's 'Linguistic Issue'" (Effie Papatzikou Cochran), "The Metalinguistic Prophecy on the Decline of the Greek Language: Its Social Function as the Expression of a Crisis in Greek National Identity" (Anna Frangoudaki), "Linguistics Contact Today: The Case of the Muslim Minority in Northeastern Greece" (Eleni Sella-Mazi), "The Construction of an 'Outsider's' Voice by Low-Proficiency Speakers of an Albanian Variety (Arvanítika) in Greece: Language and Ideology" (Lukas D. Tsitsipis), "Gendered Panhandling" (Marianthi Makri-Tsilipakou), "The Last Five Turns: Preliminary Remarks on Closings in Greek and German Telephone Calls" (Theodossia Pavlidou), "Politeness and On-Record Directness" (Maria Sifianou). Also included is a review by Christina Kakavá of Maria Sifianou's Politeness Phenomena in England and Greece.

Alexiadou, Artemis. "Issues in the Syntax of Adverbs." Ph.D. diss., Universität Potsdam, 1994.
Working within a "Minimalist" syntactic framework, A here examines general issues in the syntax of adverbs, especially with regard to their positioning within the sentence, arguing for the theoretical stance that they are licensed as specifiers of functional projections relative to head elements. Adverbs in Modern Greek constitute the major focus of the empirical part of this study, leading A as well to investigate word order, verb movement, the structure of the verb phrase, aspect, clitic pronoun constructions, and adverb incorporation (see Rivero 1992) in Greek.

Alexiou, Margaret. "Diglossia in Greece." In *Standard Languages, Spoken and Written*, ed. W. Haas, 156-192. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1982.

In this paper, A distinguishes Greek diglossia from other diglossic situations on linguistic, cultural, and political grounds, and discusses the history and present situation of Greek diglossia in mostly political and cultural terms.

Anagnostopoulou, Elena. "Clitic Dependencies in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Salzburg, 1994.
In this study, A examines a number of Modern Greek constructions involving clitic pronouns, with considerable attention to the "Clitic Left Dislocation" structures that form one way of marking topics in Greek.

Anagnostopoulou, Elena, and Anastasia Giannakidou. "Clitics and Prominence, or Why Specificity is Not Enough." In *Papers from the 31st Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society. Vol. 2, The Parasession on Clitics*, 1-14. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1995.
A & G focus here on Clitic Doubling in Modern Greek, with reference also to Romanian and Spanish clitics, to examine the connection between special clitics and specificity, arguing that the notion of referentiality must be considered as well as a full account of Clitic Doubling.

Anaxagorou, Nadia. "A Comparison of Cypriot Greek Phonology with That of Standard Demotic Greek," *Modern Greek Studies Yearbook* 3 (1987): 129-148.
A here presents a survey of the major phonological processes of contemporary Cypriot Greek that set it apart from standard *dimotiki*, with some attention as well to the effects of certain of these processes on verbal morphology. A distinction is drawn between "village speech" where the application of these processes is most evident, and "town speech" (or "educated speech") which is more like the standard language.

Antonopoulou, Eleni. "Prototype Theory and the Meaning of Verbs, with Special Reference to Modern Greek Verbs of Motion." Ph.D. diss., School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1987.
This dissertation tests the "prototype" theory for lexical semantics, generally only applied so far to the meaning of verbs, in regard to an analysis of the meaning of verbs of motion in Modern Greek. Two major classificatory properties of motion verbs (continuum of states — processes — events, and scalar properties of causativity and agentivity) are investigated for the categorization of motion verbs. Results of several experiments involving tests for prototypicality are reported on.

Apostolou-Panara, Athena-Maria. "The Significance of English Graphophonemic Relationships for English Loanword Integration into Modern Greek," *Glossologia* 7-8 (1988-1989): 193-205.
This article examines the relation between graphemes and phonemes in English and Greek; subsequently, the issue of the extent to which the English writing system has influnced the incorporation of English loanwords into Greek is taken up. Several examples are given to illustrate the principle of 'graphemic re-interpretation', whereby loanwords are incorrectly adapted, based on their written form.

Arvaniti, Amalia. "The Phonetics of Modern Greek Rhythm and Its Phonological Implications." Ph.D. diss., University of Cambridge, 1991.
A presents in this work a detailed and careful experimental study of various aspects of accent and rhythm in Greek, including word stress and the extent of the domain that it ranges over. She covers not just the phonetics of rhythm but also considers the relevance of the phonological model of "metrical phonology" for the Greek facts. A concludes that amplitude, duration, and fundamental frequency are the acoustic

correlates of Greek primary stress. Stress readjustments that occur with the extension of the prosodic domain in a host-and-clitic group are described and instrumentally measured; an important result in that regard is that there is no compelling evidence from the acoustic perspective for a putative rhythmic stress that some scholars have posited for Greek and languges with a rhythmic structure like that of Greek.

Arvaniti, Amalia. "Secondary Stress: Evidence from Modern Greek." In *Papers in Laboratory Phonology II: Gesture, Segment, Prosody*, ed. Gerard J. Dogherty and D. Robert Ladd, 398-419. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992.
The author here presents evidence from various instrumentally based experiments on the phonetics of stress in Greek, with particular attention to the added stress that occurs when a prosodic domain is extended, e.g. by a weak object ("clitic") pronoun.

Arvaniti, Amalia. "Acoustic Features of Greek Rhythmic Structure," *Journal of Phonetics* 22, no. 3 (1994): 239-268.
Basing her findings on the outcome of several acoustic instrumental and experimental techniques as applied to Greek, A discusses those aspects of prosody in Standard Modern Greek that pertain to rhythmic structure.

Atkinson, B.F.C. *The Greek Language*. London: Faber & Faber Limited, 1933.
While the primary focus of this book is Classical Greek, two chapters are devoted to New Testament Greek and to Modern Greek, with an eye to pinpointing the major differences between Classical and Modern Greek. The discussion of Modern Greek conveys a sympathetic view of the modern language which, the author feels, more Classicists should pay attention to.

Babiniotis, George. "A Linguistic Approach to the 'Language Question' in Greece," *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 5 (1979): 1-16.
In this sensible but somewhat polemical paper setting forth the history of the language question in Greece, B claims that neither bilingualism nor diglossia currently exist in Greek. He gives as well some very general characteristics of the Modern Greek *koine*, the standard variety which incorporates both *katharevousa* and *dimotiki* elements.

Bachtin, Nicholas. *Introduction to the Study of Modern Greek*. Birmingham: Frank Juckes, Ltd., 1935.
Though brief (only eighty-six pages), this book gives an admirable and in general linguistically and methodologically sound overview of the development of Modern Greek out of Ancient Greek. B's primary concern is to demonstrate to Classicists the value of learning Modern Greek. As a result, numerous examples are provided of how a knowledge of the modern language can illuminate an understanding of the ancient language. From time to time, moreover, B interjects highly personal and occasionally idiosyncratic opinions, especially with regard to the causes of particular changes.

Bakker, Willem F. "The Aspect of the Imperative in Modern Greek," *Neophilologus* 49 (1965): 2.91-103, 203-210.
In this article, based on numerous examples from texts, B argues that the use of the present imperative in Modern Greek is more restricted than in Ancient Greek, because it can be used only when both speaker and hearer preceive the immediate situation as requiring a particular action. The aorist imperative, by contrast, is used when the action required or prohibited is not linked to the situation at hand, but is instead an "absolute fact."

Bakker, Willem F. "The Aspectual Differences Between the Present and the Aorist Subjunctives in Modern Greek," Ελληνικα 23 (1970): 78-108.
In this study based on numerous textual examples from Modern Greek prose, a prelude to a more detailed examination of Greek aspect, B treats the functional difference between present and aorist stems in complement clauses with the subjunctive marker να. B argues that the present forms denote an action viewed in the context of another occurrence, while the aorist forms denote an action in the absolute, with no relationship to another occurrence.

Bakker, Willem F. *Pronomen abundans and pronomen coniunctum. A Contribution to the History of the Resumptive Pronoun within the Relative Clause in Greek*. Nieuwe reeks, deel 82. Amsterdam: Verhandelingen der Koniklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, afd. letterkunde, 1974.
This work presents a textually-based diachronic survey of the syntax of the relative clause construction from early Post-Classical Greek into the modern language, with particular attention to Medieval Greek.

Barri, Nimrod. "Aoristic Present, 'Subjunctive' and Converters in Modern Greek." In *Studies Presented to Hans Jakov Polotsky*, ed. D. W. Young, 1-20. Beacon Hill, MA: Pirtle and Polson, 1981.
B here draws on the notion of "converter" from Coptic grammar, in presenting an analysis of the elements of the unit in Greek defined by the verb plus various "preparticles" (να, ας, οταν, αν, etc.) whereby the modal value is carried by the "preparticles" not by the verb. B suggests that in such a view, Greek is typologically agglutinative like Coptic or Turkish.

Baslis, Yannis. "A Study of Linguistic Differences," *Journal of the Hellenic Diaspora* 8, no. 1-2 (1981): 75-80.
B provides here his view of the "language question" and its educational ramifications, specifically with regard to possible linguistic differences that correlate with socioeconomic class. He describes an experiment he did measuring the degree of elaboration in the linguistic code used by working class as opposed to middle class youths in essays and interviews, and suggests that his findings show that B. Bernstein's notions of "restricted" versus "elaborated" code is applicable to the contemporary Greek situation.

Ben-Mayor, Isaac. "The Semantics of Some Modal Constructions in Modern Greek: The Modal Auxiliaries and the Particle *Tha*." Ph.D. diss., University of Oxford, 1980.
B here describes and analyzes verbal modality in Modern Greek, with particular attention to combinations with the marker θα and with the modal verbs πρεπει and μπορει. He examines the conditions under which one can identify the two main types of meaning they convey: epistemic modality, having "to do with assumptions, guesses and lack of knowledge," and radical modality, having "to do with ability, necessity or temporal sequence." B draws his data from a variety of written sources, including literary works and newspapers.

Botinis, Antonis. "Stress in Modern Greek: An Acoustic Study," *Lund University Working Papers* 22 (1982): 27-38.
In this experimental study examining the acoustic manifestation of word and sentence stress in Modern Greek, B finds that duration, intensity, and fundamental frequency all contribute to word stress before focus; after focus, only duration and intensity

contribute. Intensity and fundamental frequency contribute to sentence stress. See also Botinis 1982 ("Stress...A Physiological Study").

Botinis, Antonis. "Stress in Modern Greek: A Physiological Study," *Lund University Working Papers* 22 (1982): 39-49.
In this experimental study examining the physiological properties of word and sentence stress in Modern Greek, B demonstrates that subglottal pressure is used in Greek to influence intensity, and is independent of fundamental frequency. See also Botinis 1982 ("Stress...An Acoustic Study").

Botinis, Antonis. "Discourse Intonation in Greek," *Lund University Department of Linguistics Working Papers* 35 (1989): 5-23.
In this study, B discusses intonational patterns in a Greek telephone conversation. Pitch variations are analyzed in relation to pragmatic and turn-taking factors; it is found that there is wide pitch variation on stressed syllables carrying heavy pragmatic interest; furthermore, a speaker indicates that he wishes to continue his turn by means of a major pitch rise.

Botinis, Antonis. *Stress and Prosodic Structure in Greek: A Phonological, Acoustic, Physiological and Perceptual Study*. Lund: Lund University Press, 1989.
This work is the first book-length study of the phonetics of stress in Greek. In it, B examines, in successive chapters, the prosodic, acoustic, physiological, and perceptual correlates to Modern Greek stress. Although his notion of "phrase stress" to treat accent readjustments in combinations that extend a prosodic domain (e.g. in host-plus-clitic groups) is somewhat problematic, the study of subglottal pressure discussed in the physiological chapter, and the experiments reported on in the perceptual chapter are especially original and revealing.

Browning, Robert. "Greek Diglossia Yesterday and Today," *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 35 (1982): 49-68.
In this entertaining discussion of Greek diglossia from the fourth century B.C. up to the present, with particular emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, B concludes that *dimotiki* is now firmly established as the national language, though with significant borrowing from *katharevousa*, so that the primary remaining aspects of the "language question" involve standardization in lexical and morphological choices.

Browning, Robert. *Medieval and Modern Greek*, 2d ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
This exemplary work provides the best overview currently available of the development of the Greek language from Post-Classical times through the Byzantine and Medieval periods, on into Modern Greek. Though very succinct and concise, basic and entirely accurate information is given about the state of the language in each of these historical periods, the various external influences on the language, the formation of the modern language, and the modern dialects.

Campos, Hector. "Passives in Modern Greek," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 73 (1987): 301-312.
C considers here the range of Greek passive verbs within the syntactic framework of Government and Binding (GB), examining the relationships holding among passive morphology and "true" passives, reflexives, reciprocals, and deponent verbs. Ultimately, two kinds of passives are distinguished.

Campos, Hector. "Modern Greek and CP Transparency," *Linguistic Inquiry* 20
　　(1989): 321-327.
Working within a Government and Binding framework for syntactic analysis, C here
presents evidence from Modern Greek question formation that supports the analysis
of Greek so-called "raising" sentences given by Rivero 1987. See also Drachman
1970, Joseph 1976, Joseph 1978(/1990), Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton
1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is
Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control").

Canakis, Costas. "Diglossia as an Agent of Humor in the Writings of Elena Akrita,"
Journal of Modern Greek Studies 12, no. 2 (1994): 221-237.
C provides an interesting and important perspective on the Greek "language
question," arguing that the way in which the Greek writer Elena Akrita juxtaposes
high and low varieties of the language provides humor to her writings and signals that
the once-high variety has indeed lost status.

Canakis, Costas. "*KAI.* The Story of a Conjunction." Ph.D. diss., University of
Chicago, 1995.
C provides here a "Cognitive Semantics" analysis of the conjunction και identifying
eleven inter-related uses of και, including as a preposition, a complementizer, a
focussing particle, a relative marker, and an adversative element, among others.

Catsimali, Georgia. "On the Placement of Modern Greek on the +/- Configurational
Spectrum," *Glossologia* 7-8 (1988-1989): 73-86.
This article explains how Chomsky's formulation of Universal Grammar is unsuitable
for Modern Greek. Based on the relatively free word order of Greek and other
considerations, it is shown that a less constrained theory is necessary. Thus a flat
argument structure is proposed.

Christides, Anastasios Ph. "On the Interplay of Deixis and Anaphora in the History
of Greek: Ancient Greek ην, ινα, Modern Greek να, να," *Minos* XX-XXII (=
Studies in Mycenaean and Classical Greek Presented to John Chadwick, ed. John T.
Killen, José L. Melena, and Jean-Pierre Olivier) (1987): 97-111.
In this article, in response to the analysis given in Joseph 1981, C argues for the unity
— synchronically and diachronically — of the deictic element να 'here is!' and the
subordinating element να in Modern Greek, basing his argumentation partly on
certain uses of subordinating να that have a deictic function and on parallels between
deixis and anaphor evident in other languages.

Christofidou, Anastasia, Ursula Doleschal, and Wolfgang U. Dressler. "Gender
Agreement via Derivational Morphology in Greek," *Glossologia* 9-10 (1990-1991):
69-79.
This article questions the standard assumption that gender agreement is purely a matter
of syntax and inflectional morphology; through the examination of standard Modern
Greek, it is found that gender agreement is marked by an interplay between
derivational and inflectional affixes.

Cole, Stephen M. "Historical Development of the Modern Greek Present Verbal
Classes." Ph.D. diss., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1975.
The author undertakes here a detailed examination of the differences between the
various classes of present tense formations in Ancient Greek with those of Modern
Greek, detailing the historical processes that led from the earlier stystem to the current

one. It is observed that the ancient aorist stem undergoes only phonological changes and, with the exception of the -αινω verbs, is the basis for the reconstitution of new present classes via analogical reshapings.

Condoravdi, Cleo. "Arbitrary Reference, pro and Bare Plurals," In *Papers from the 23rd Annual Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society. Part 1, The General Session*, 18-30. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1987.
This paper examines null plural pronominals with arbitrary reference (pro$_{arb}$), focusing on Spanish, Italian, and especially Modern Greek data. C concludes that pro$_{arb}$ is an instance of bare plurals, plural NPs which (usually) have no determiner, and that pro$_{arb}$ is associated with a structural position rather than being a suppressed argument.

Condoravdi, Cleo. "Sandhi Rules of Greek and Prosodic Theory." In *The Phonology-Syntax Connection*, ed. Sharon Inkelas and Draga Zec, 63-84. Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press, 1990.
C examines various vowel coalescence processes of connected speech in Athenian Greek, arguing that prosodic categories are crucial to the proper formulation of the relevant rules.

Costas, Procope S. *An Outline of the History of the Greek Language with Particular Emphasis on the Koine and the Subsequent Periods*. Bibliotheca Eurasiatica Americana, Series Historico-Philologica. Vol. VI. Chicago: Ukrainian Academy of Sciences of America, 1937.
This work concentrates on the Post-Classical origins of Modern Greek, giving emphasis to the Koine period and the Medieval period, during which Modern Greek took shape and the modern dialects were formed. Hence it is useful for an historical overview of twentieth century Modern Greek. The footnotes are especially detailed and helpful.

[Daltas, Pericles = Daltas, Periclis; Daltas, Periklis]

Daltas, Pericles. "The Inflectional Morphology of the Verb in Modern Greek — A Variationist Approach." Ph.D. diss., University of Leeds, 1979.
In this dissertation, D presents a detailed morphological analysis of the verbal endings in Modern Greek, those traditionally assigned to *katharevousa* as well as those traditionally assigned to *dimotiki* usage, and then explores their use in naturally recorded spoken Greek. He concludes, among other things, that the distinction between *katharevousa* and *dimotiki* is more a matter of history than something relevant to the synchronic analysis of Greek.

Daltas, Periklis. "The Concept of Diglossia from a Variationist Point of View with Reference to Greek," *Archivum Linguisticum. A Review of Comparative Philology and General Linguistics* 11 (New Series 2) (1980): 65-88.
In this article, D uses a variationist model to demonstrate, through an examination of variability in certain verbal inflectional endings of Common Modern Greek, that the concept of diglossia fails with respect to certain aspects of descriptive adequacy, partly because it forces one to ignore the intuitions speakers have about available stylistic contrasts.

Daltas, Periklis. "Some Patterns of Variability in the Use of Diminutive and Augmentative Suffixes in Spoken Modern Greek (MGK)," *Glossologia. A Greek Annual of General and Historical Linguistics* 4 (1985): 63-88.

Following a variationist approach to the study of actual language use, D here presents an analysis of the ways in which diminutive and augmentative suffixes are used in Modern Greek. Particular attention is given to the social and stylistic function of these suffixes.

Daltas, Periclis. "A Dynamic Interpretation of Diglossia. An Account of Recent Developments with Special Reference to Greek Voiced Plosives," *Plurilinguismes* no. 4 (1992): 1-27.
In this most entertaining and illuminating article, D discusses the ways in which awareness of diglossic contrasts and socially encoded linguistic differences can have an impact on usage, and the effects as well of knowledge of — or even vague awareness of — foreign languages. He focuses on the pronunciation of voiced stops in Greek, especially but not exclusively, in words of foreign origin, not just with regard to the long-standing issue of the presence or absence of a preceding nasal with the voiced stops but also with regard to alternations between voiced stop and voiced fricatives.

Dauer, Rebecca. "The Reduction of Unstressed High Vowels in Modern Greek," *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* 10 (1980): 17-27.
In this interesting experimental study based on the speech of three informants, D demonstrates that high vowel reduction is most frequent in post-tonic syllables between voiceless consonants, with vowel duration being the primary factor contributing to this reduction.

Dauer, Rebecca M. "Stress and Rhythm in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Edinburgh, 1980.
D draws on experimental data in this study of the relationship between stress and rhythm in Greek, and concludes, among other things, that there is no rhythmic alternating stress pattern within words; rather, there is at most one stress in each word.

Dawkins, Richard M. *Modern Greek in Asia Minor: A Study of the Dialects of Silli, Cappadocia and Pharasa, with Grammar, Texts, Translations and Glossary.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1916.
This work, indispensible for Greek dialectology, provides detailed descriptions of the dialects of Greek spoken in the central part of Asia Minor, as of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries before the population exchanges of the 1920's. These dialects are especially noteworthy since they show such heavy influence, of a grammatical as well as lexical nature, from the surrounding dominant language, Turkish, and thus diverge in many respects from other modern dialects.

Dawkins, Richard M. "The Pontic Dialect of Modern Greek in Asia Minor and Russia," *Transactions of the Philological Society*, (1937): 15-52.
D provides here a discussion of the Pontic dialects of Greek, with particular attention to the dialect of Rostov in the Soviet Union. Details concerning morphosyntactic features are given, and loan words from Turkish and Russian are discussed.

Dawkins, Richard M. "The Dialects of Modern Greek," *Transactions of the Philological Society*, (1940): 1-38.
In this article, D surveys the various classificatory schemata that have been proposed for the dialects of Modern Greek and discusses several significant features that distinguish various of these dialects from one another. Particular attention is paid to differences in verbal inflection. D concludes that the modern dialects have a relatively early origin in the Post-Classical period.

Dawkins, Richard M. *Forty-Five Stories from the Dodekanese. Edited and Translated from the Mss. of Jacob Zarraftis.* Cambridge, at the University Press, 1950.
This collection of forty-five folktales, complete with English translations, from the islands of the Dodekanese constitutes an invaluable source of primary material from this regional dialect of Modern Greek. D has included a glossary and a brief survey of the notable distinctive elements of grammar to be found in the Dodekanese dialect.

Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Philosophy, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Μελετες για την ελληνικη γλωσσα/*Studies in Greek Linguistics. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Philosophy, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.* Thessaloniki.
Since 1979, there has been an annual conference sponsored by the Department of General and Linguistics of the Faculty of Philosophy of Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, focusing on the analysis of Modern Greek, from both synchronic and diachronic perspectives, and with an eye to embedding the analyses in current theoretical frameworks in linguistics; each year, moreover, the conference proceedings have been published, often with as many as 50 papers, mostly in Greek but with a good many in English as well. The volumes typically present 'cutting-edge' research in Greek linguistics and thus constitute a "state-of-the-art" survey of current work in the field, and an overall barometer of important directions for research in Greek linguistics.

Dimitriadis, Alexis. "Dative Clitics and Case Licensing in Standard and Macedonian Greek," In *Papers from the 31st Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society. Vol. 2, The Parasession on Clitics*, 91-104. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1995.
Working within a Government and Binding framework for syntactic analysis, D analyzes the behavior of Greek pronominal clitics in indirect object constructions, double object constructions, and prepositional-object uses. Data from both Standard Athenian Greek and Northern dialects are considered. A solution to various problems raised is sought in case licensing principles as they apply to Greek clitics.

Drachman, Gaberell. "Copying, and Order-changing Transformations in Modern Greek,"*Ohio State University Working Papers in Linguistics* 4 (1970): 1-30.
D surveys here a number of Modern Greek syntactic structures in which elements are reordered relative to one another that can instead be reinterpreted as involving copying. Among these constructions are clitic doubling, relativization, coordination, scrambling, and subject raising (regarding this last, see also Joseph 1976, Joseph 1978(/1990), Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Kakouriotis 1980, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising ..."), and 1992 ("...on Control")).

Drachman, Gaberell. "Baby Talk in Greek," *Ohio State University Working Papers in Linguistics* 15 (1973): 174-189.
D here surveys several aspects of Greek baby talk, taken in a broad sense to refer to the speech-forms that members of a speech community consider to be appropriate to use when talking to babies and young children. Particular attention is given to the special phonological and suprasegmental dimensions of this register of speech, and to the lexical realizations as well, including the formation of hypocoristics. Material from Athenian, Cypriot, and Acarnanian is considered.

Drachman, Gaberell. "On Subject-Extraposition: A Case History," *Glossologia* 5-6 (1986-1987): 7-22.

This article examines the problem of Subject-Extraposition in a variety of languages. Several universal hypotheses are tested and refuted. A detailed explanation of Subject-Extraposition in Greek is attempted. It is concluded that no universal theory can satisfactorily account for the divergent surface phenomena.

Drachman, Gaberell. "Some Properties of Clitics with Special Reference to Modern Greek." In *Studies on Universal Grammar and Typological Variation* (= *Linguistik Aktuell/ Linguistics Today* 13), ed. Artemis Alexiadou and T. Alan Hall, 219-248. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1997.
A survey of general properties of clitics — phonological, morphonlogical, syntactic, and semantic — with Modern Greek pronominals as the main basis for exemplification, though other languages (e.g. French, German, Portugese) are also covered. Especially interesting is the morphological analysis offered for the strong and weak pronouns, their inter-relation and the relation of the latter to verbal inflection.

Drachman, Gaberell, and Angeliki Malikouti-Drachman. "Studies in the Acquisition of Greek as a Native Language: I. Some Preliminary Findings on Phonology," *Ohio State University Working Papers in Linguistics* 15 (1973): 99-114.
In one of the few studies of Greek language acquisition written in English, the authors here discuss suprasegmentals, the primacy of labial stops, vowel and consonant harmony, and external sandhi, all in the speech of a group of monolingual Greek childern, ages two to nine.

Dressler, Wolfgang, and Veneeta Acson. "On the Diachrony of Subtractive Operations-Evidence for Semiotically Based Models of Natural Phonology and Natural Morphology from Northern and Anatolian Greek Dialects." In *Papers from the 6th International Conference on Historical Linguistics* , ed. Jacek Fisiak, 105-127. Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1985.
D & A claim that phonological and morphological naturalness tend to complement each other, as processes tend to become less natural phonologically but more natural morphologically, and they support this claim by a consideration of the loss of unstressed high vowels in Northern Greek dialects. They conclude that in order to avoid spurious generalizations, one should study morphological changes from a diachronic perspective.

Ebbesen, Sten. "Contract Verbs in Common Modern Greek," *Elinika* 31 (1979): 65-107.
E is concerned here primarily with the conjugation class of contract (ending-stressed) verbs in Greek. He contends, with support from the results of questionnaires he administered, that most contract verbs have imperfectives that clearly belong to one particular conjugation class and thus do not, contrary to the claims of most pedagogical grammars, allow variation of the sort -ω, εις, .../ −αω, −αεις .../ −ω, ας ... .

Efstathiadis, S. "An Experimental Comparison of the Phonology of English and Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Edinburgh, 1973.
Working within the theoretical framework for generative phonology defined by Chomsky and Halle 1968 (*The Sound Pattern of English*), E here presents a contrastive analysis of English and Modern Greek phonology, backed by experimental evidence. The first part of this dissertation was published as Efstathiadis 1974 (*Greek...*).

Efstathiadis, S. *Greek and English Phonology: A Comparative Investigation.* Thessaloniki: Aristotelian University (Επιστημονικη Επετηρις Φιλοσοφικης Σχολης, Παραρτημα 17), 1974.
This work, part one of E's 1973 University of Edinburgh Ph.D. dissertation in linguistics, presents a study of the phonology of Modern Greek and English specifically aimed at elucidating pedagogical implications of the production and perception problems faced by Greek speakers learning English. The findings are presented within the theoretical framework for generative phonology defined by Chomsky and Halle 1968 (*The Sound Pattern of English*), and extensive use is made of the theoretical notion of "archisegment."

Efstathiadis, S. "Tense and Aspect in Greek and English," Επιστημονικη Επετηρις Φιλοσοφικης Σχολης, Πανεπιστημιου Θεσσαλονικη ς 13 (1974): 37-70.
In this examination of the ways in which the categories of tense and aspect are manifested in the Modern Greek verbal system, E touches on numerous matters relevant to the syntax of the language, including the role of adverbials in the verb phrase, the structure of the noun phrase, and the ordering of major constituents in the sentence. E also discusses the pedagogical relevance of his findings.

Efthymiu, Elini. "Some Aspects of Pronominalization in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Salzburg, 1986.
This dissertation provides a treatment, within the current theoretical framework for the analysis of syntax known as Government and Binding ("GB") Theory, of the appearance of pronominal elements in Modern Greek. In addition, in partial support of the analysis, experiments are reported on in which Greek children were required to make decisions regarding pronominal reference.

Eklund, Bo-Lennart. "A Tentative Terminology of Tense and Aspect in Modern Greek," *Folia Neohellenica. Zeitschrift für Neogräzistik* 1 (1975): 39-43.
In this brief but important article, E confronts the problem of devising an adequate terminology for the various tense and aspect forms found in the Modern Greek verbal system, with some attention as well to the problem of verbal mood. Though E's proposed terms have not met with wide acceptance, they provide a point of departure for discussions of the verbal categories of Modern Greek.

Eklund, Bo-Lennart. *Modern Greek: Verbal Aspect & Compound Nouns : Two Studies.* (= *Acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum et Litterarum Gothoburgensis, Humaniora* 11). Göteborg: Kungl. Vetenskaps- och Vitterhets-Samhället, 1976.
This work comprises two brief studies related only in that they both touch on important aspects of Modern Greek grammar. In the first, Eklund develops a terminology and framework for the discussion of the verbal category of aspect based on binary-valued "main features" of condition, exhortation, future, past, and perfectivity, and "complementary features" of relativity and precedence. In the second, Eklund presents a classification of compound substantives to be found in the Δωδεκαλογος του γυφτου of Palamas.

Felix, Sascha. "Finite Infinitives in Modern Greek." In *Syntactic Phrase Structure Phenomena in Noun Phrases and Sentences*, ed. Christa Bhatt, Elisabeth Lobel, and Claudia Schmidt, 113-132. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1989.
F argues here that two types of embedded clauses can be recognized for Modern Greek, each of them [+finite]; the presence or absence of the inflectional marker να

serves to distinguish the two types. F then surveys several subordinate-clause constructions with να, showing that they correspond in certain crucial properties to English infinitival subordination. Included are discussions of *pro*, subject raising, and Exceptional Case Marking ("Subject to Object Raising") constructions. Regarding the latter, see also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Joseph 1978(/1990), Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control"),.

Fourakis, Margaritis S. "An Acoustical Study of Temporal Programming in Speech Production." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1983.
Basing his conclusions on three production experiments with Greek speakers to determine "the relationship between linguistic segments and the durations of acoustic intervals," F develops a partial model for the temporal organization needed for the production of spoken Modern Greek. More generally, he argues that timing models "should be viewed as grammars of timing ... a component of language proper."

Fourakis, Margaritis. "An Acoustic Study of the Effects of Tempo and Stress on Segmental Intervals in Modern Greek," *Phonetica* 43 (1986): 172-188.
Drawing on experimental data on the duration of elements in speech, F examines stress in Modern Greek, concluding that there is at most one stress in each word, despite claims about possible effects of rhythmic alternating stresses within a word.

Gårding, Eva, Antonis Botinis, and Paul Touati. "A Comparative Study of Swedish, Greek and French Intonation," *Lund University Working Papers* 22 (1982): 137-152.
In this comparative intonational study, the intonation contours of the same utterance — a proper name in a parallel syntactic frame — as pronounced in French, Greek, and Swedish are compared using instrumental methodologies. One result is the demonstration that Greek employs rising pitch more often than the other languages studied.

Georgacas, Demetrius J. "Creation of New Words in Greek by Shortening and a Lexical Crux: ΔΡΑΓΑΤΗΣ" *Orbis. Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique* 4 (1955): 91-113, 459-477.
In this two-part article, G first discusses the word-formation process of shortening in general, and then with specific reference to Medieval and Modern Greek, followed by a detailed consideration of the etymology of δραγατης 'vinedresser, field warden' and of its derivatives in the modern dialects. He argues that it derives ultimately from a shortening of an earlier αμπελιδ–εργατης, literally, "vine-worker" (see also Symeonides 1971 for a different view).

Georgacas, Demetrius J. "Remarks and Corrections on Pring's *A Grammar of Modern Greek*," *Orbis. Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique* 7 (1958): 536-558.
G provides here corrections to and comments upon elements in P's grammar (Pring 1967), covering pronunciation, spelling, etymology, style, and syntax. The index of corrected forms makes this an important supplement to P's widely used and oft-cited grammar.

Georgacas, Demetrius J. "Remarks on Andriotis' Etymological Lexicon," *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 51 (1958): 43-52.
G here gives remarks on the first edition of N. Andriotis'
Ετυμολογικον Λεξικον της Κοινης Νεοελληνικης, the standard etymological

dictionary for Modern Greek, in the form of corrections to A's entries, a listing of Common Modern Greek forms erroneously given by A as dialectal, and a detailing of dialect forms which should be excluded from A's work.

Georgacas, Demetrius J. *The Names for the Asia Minor Peninsula and a Register of Surviving Anatolian Pre-Turkish Place Names*. Heidelberg: C. Winter University, 1971.
This work contains listings and discussion of several hundred pre-Turkish and thus generally Greek (usually Pontic or Cappadocian dialect) place names in Anatolia. Together with Georgacas and McDonald 1967 [1969], this volume forms an important contribution to Greek (and Eastern Mediterranean) toponymics.

Georgacas, Demetrius J. *A Graeco-Slavic Controversial Problem Reexamined: The -ITS- Suffixes in Byzantine, Medieval, and Modern Greek; Their Origin and Ethnological Implications*, Πραγματειαι της Ακαδημιας Αθηνων, vol. 47. Athens: Γραφειον Δημοσιευματων της Ακαδημιας Αθηνων, 1982.
In this massive and exhaustively researched scholarly work, Georgacas seeks to answer a single question: whether the many generally diminutive suffixes in Greek containing the element *-ts-* are a native Greek development or the result of borrowing(s). In doing so he provides a thorough survey of relevant forms from Medieval Greek and from modern dialects with a significant amount of general information about the historical phonology and morphology of Modern Greek, and an extensive bibliography with some annotations.

Georgacas, Demetrius J., and William A. McDonald. *Placenames of Southwest Peloponnesus: Register and Indexes*. Athens: Society for Peloponnesian Studies; distributed by University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1967 [1969].
This study provides listings of hundreds of place names in the Peloponnesos, together with some discussion of their derivation and as such is a basic work in Greek toponymics (see Georgacas 1971). Some maps are included as well.

Georgakopoulou, Alexandra. "Binding, Unfolding and Evaluating Modern Greek Personal Storytelling: A Discourse-Analytic Study." Ph.D. diss., University of Edinburgh, 1993.
In this study of the storytelling processes behind personal narratives in Modern Greek, G utilizes notions from discourse analysis as a frame of reference. Of particular note is her exploration of the discourse functions of the historical present tense and of constructed dialogue, drawing on a corpus of 400 written and oral stories including both stories for adults and stories for children.

Georgakopoulou, Alexandra. "Contextualizing Modern Greek Stortyteling: The Case of Historical Present and Constructed Dialogue," *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 12, no. 2 (1994): 203-219.
Basing her findings on a subset of the stories collected in her dissertation (see Georgakopoulou "Binding ..."), G here discusses the ways in which choices made in storytelling are dependent on context and audience involvement.

Goutsos, Dionysis. "Exploring Discourse Conditions on Word Order Phenomena in Greek." *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 12, no. 2 (1994): 171-184.
Working from five translations into Greek of the same English text, G provides here a text-based view of word order in Greek, investigating the effects of more global discourse effects on the placement of adjuncts in a sentence.

Goutsos, Dionysis. "Sequential Relations and Strategies in Expository Discourse: A Topic Structure Model for English and Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Birmingham, 1994.
Taking a broad view of appropriate theoretical frameworks for the study of strategies for introducing and maintaining discourse topics, G examines here how word order is affected by discourse conditions present in texts.

Hamp, Eric. "On So-Called Gemination in Greek," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 39 (1960): 265-268.
H gives here a reanalysis of the island-dialect material in Seiler 1957, arguing that "complex consonantal phonetic spans" involving both apparently long consonants and consonant combinations with fricative release, aspiration or offglides are best taken as the phonetic expression of phonemic consonant length and further related to the occurrence of long vowels in the same dialects.

Hawkins, Peter. "Greek Diglossia and Variation Theory," *Orbis. Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique* 29 (1980): 60-75.
H reports here on the results of an experiment in which thirty speakers of Modern Greek were tested for their knoweldge and awareness of the Greek diglossic styles, in part by procedurally inducing subjects into code-switching; an examination of the linguistic environments of the code-switching then revealed that the immediate context mattered more than the overall style of a given passage for the choice of a *katharevousa* form. The consequences of this finding for how Greek writers might maintain a consistent style in producing literature are also discussed.

Hedin, Eva. *On the Use of the Perfect and the Pluperfect in Modern Greek*. (= *Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Studia Graeca Stockholmiensia* VI). Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1987.
This study focuses on the use of the Modern Greek pluperfect tense with an absolute time reference (i.e. not in relation to other temporal points) and on related questions, such as the relative infrequency of the perfect tense itself and the semantics of the aorist tense. The analysis is based on a large corpus of Modern Greek prose — literature, newspapers, periodicals — and on transcripts of spoken Greek.

Hellenic Republic Ministry of National Education and Religions. *The Greek Language*. Athens: Centre for the Greek Language, 1996.
A product of the Centre for the Greek Language, newly founded in Thessaloniki in 1994, this volume contains articles trilingually — each is printed in Greek, English, and French — reflecting "the Centre's approach to a variety of questions and debates concerning the Greek language: its synchrony and diachrony and the relation between the two, its present-day status both at home and abroad" (p.69, from Maronitis' English Foreword). The contents are a preface by Dimitris N. Maronitis, "The Modern Greek Language and its History" (Anastasios-Phoebus Christidis), "The Ideological Determinants of a Long-Standing Social Conflict Over Language" (Anna Frangoudaki), "Linguistic Relations between Greece and the West: Vocabulary and Diachronicity of the Greek Language" (Evangelos Petrounias), "First Language Teaching in Greece" (Agathoklis Charalambopoulos), "Modern Greek Literature in Translation" (Erasmia-Louisa Stavropoulou), "Modern Greek: A Basic Bibliography" (Fotis Mantzoros), "Course Books and Supporting Material for Modern Greek as a Foreign Language" (Niovi Tryfona-Antonopoulou), and "The Teaching of Modern Greek as a Foreign Language in Greece" (Melpomeni Sgartsou). There is also an appendix listing institutions offering Greek courses abroad.

Herrey, M. S. "Language Planning in the Greek Enlightenment: The Issue of a Literary Standard 1790-1820." Ed.D. diss., Harvard University, 1978.
In this dissertation, H provides an examination, based on sociolinguistic principles, of the historical background and the effects of the European "Enlightenment" that went into policy-making with regard to the emergence of a national language in the period immediately preceding the Greek revolution.

Hesse, Rolf. *Syntax of the Modern Greek Verbal System. The Use of the Forms, Particularly in Combination with* tha *and* na. (= *Opuscula Byzantina et Neograeca* 2). Copenhagen: Museum Tusculanum Press, 1980.
Writing with a practical aim in mind, namely to present the language learner with details about the ways in which particular verb forms in Greek are used, Hesse in this book also develops a number of useful analytic insights into the structure of the Modern Greek verbal system.

Holton, David, Peter Mackridge, and Irene Philippaki-Warburton. *Greek: A Comprehensive Grammar of the Modern Language*. London & New York: Routledge, 1997.
This volume provides a comprehensive explanatory and illustrative description and analysis of contemporary Greek, for use by those with no formal linguistic training. The focus is on the usage of educated urban native Greek speakers. Part I discusses the sound and writing systems, Part II morphology, and Part III syntax. Four appendices treat aspects of the language not easily accomodated in any single part of the book. While the accounts of the language are informed throughout by modern theoretical approaches and analyses of Greek, the format is largely traditional.

Horrocks, Geoffrey. "The Order of Constituents in Modern Greek." In *Order, Concord, and Constituency*, ed. G. Gazdar, E. Klein, and G. K. Pullum, 95-111. Dordrecht: Foris, 1983.
Working within the syntactic framework known as Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG), H demonstrates how the variety of ordering of major constituents (subject, verb, object, indirect object, and subordinate clause) in Modern Greek sentences can be accounted for through the use of phrase structure rules and the principles governing word order in GPSG.

Horrocks, Geoffrey. "The lexical head constraint, X'-theory and the 'pro-drop parameter.'" In *Sentential Complementation*, ed. W. de Geest and Y. Putsey, 117-125. Dordrecht: Foris, 1984.
In this largely theoretical piece cast in the framework of Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG), H argues that the suppression of subject pronouns in Greek (the "pro-drop" phenomenon) can be treated as the equivalent for subjects of the process by which the weak object pronouns come to be attached to the verb which governs them.

Horrocks, Geoffrey. "Clitics in Greek. A Diachronic Review." In *Greek Outside Greece II*, ed. M. Roussou and S. Panteli, 35-52. Athens: Diaspora Books, 1990.
H surveys here the historical development of Greek clitic pronouns, from Ancient Greek up through Modern Greek, with particular attention to their positioning relative to other elements in a phrase and in a sentence, and to the processes of reinterpretation that may have played a role in changes the pronouns show.

Horrocks, Geoffrey. "Subjects and Configurationality: Modern Greek Clause Structure," *Journal of Linguistics* 30 (1994): 81-109.
In this wide-ranging discussion, H addresses the status of preverbal subjects in Greek and their relevance for the question of whether Greek clauses show configurational structure or not. He argues that there may be no special informational status for preverbal subjects, which instead are simply to be taken as subjects and not as topics. Further, H suggests that new evidence points to a nonconfigurational interpretation of clause structure in Greek.

Horrocks, Geoffrey. *Greek: A History of the Language and its Speakers*. London: Addison Wesley Longman (Longman Linguistics Library): 1997.
A survey of the development of the language from Linear B to the present day, with the major emphases on the formation and development of the Koine, Greek in the Byzantine empire, and the issues surrounding the emergence of a "standard" modern language. It combines internal and external history throughout, and examines the interaction of written and spoken Greek as a major factor in the evolution of the language, paying particular attention to the social and political context that promoted 'digossia' from Roman imperial times onwards.

Horrocks, Geoffrey, and Melitta Stavrou. "Bounding Theory and Greek Syntax: Evidence for *wh*-Movement in NP," *Journal of Linguistics* 23 (1987): 79-108.
This paper argues, within the Government and Binding framework for syntactic theory, that differences observable between Greek and English in the possibility of moving elements out of noun phrases result from differences in the structure of noun phrases in each language and not from variation in the parameter known as the "subjacency principle." This result allows subjacency to be maintained as a universal principle in syntactic theory.

Householder, Fred W. "Greek Diglossia," *Georgetown University Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics* 15 (1962): 109-129.
In this important article on the purely linguistic side of the Greek "language question," H presents the linguistic features which characterize and distinguish *katharevousa* and *dimotiki*, with some attention as well to the social contexts in which speakers use each language variety.

Householder, Fred W. "Three Dreams of Modern Greek Phonology," *Word* 20, no. 3, Special Publication No. 5 (= *Papers in Memory of George C. Pappageotes*, R. Austerlitz, ed.), (1964): 17-27.
This extremely important paper presents a statement of the three major problem areas in the phonemic analysis of Modern Greek: the representation of the voiced stops (*b, d, g*), the status of the apparent affricates *ts* and *dz*, and the nature of the alternations involving γ, *i*, and the palatal glide/fricative *y*.

Householder, Fred. *Greek Triglossia*. Studies in Modern Greek for American Students, ed. Fred Householder. Bloomington: Indiana University Linguistics Club, 1974.
This paper, a slightly expanded version of Householder 1962 discusses more extensively a third variety of Greek (Spoken Greek) in addition to the written varieties, *katharevousa* and *dimotiki*, treated in the earlier work.

Householder, Fred, Kostas Kazazis, and Andreas Koutsoudas. *A Reference Grammar of Modern Literary Dhimotiki*. Publication of the Indiana University Research Center

in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics, Vol. 31. Bloomington: Indiana University, 1964.
Designed to help anglophone students in the task of reading modern literary *dimotiki*, this work presents a linguistically sophisticated description of the usage of educated Greek speakers in the early 1960's. The primary focus is on the phonology and morphology, but some attention is paid also to such practical matters as orthography and syntactic usage that differs markedly from English. Though the organization and lack of full indexes make it a bit harder to use than is desirable, especially for pedagogical purposes, in general this grammar ranks among the more useful descriptions available for the linguist.

Iatridou, Sabine. "An Anaphor Not Bound in Its Governing Category," *Linguistic Inquiry* 17 (1986): 766-772.
The author here compares the properties of the Modern Greek reflexive form τον εαυτον + *possessive pronoun* with those of the anaphor ο ιδιος with respect to the so-called "Binding Conditions" within the syntactic framework known as Government and Binding theory. She argues that ο ιδιος requires the recognition of a new type of binding condition holding on anaphoric elements. She further distinguishes anaphoric ο ιδιος from adjectival/emphatic ιδιος, which has different binding properties.

Iatridou, Sabine. "Clitics, Anaphors, and a Problem of Coindexation," *Linguistic Inquiry* 19 (1988): 698-703.
The author here discusses the proper treatment of the Modern Greek reflexive form τον εαυτον + *possessive pronoun* in terms of its relation to its antecedent, drawing in part on the facts of so-called "clitic doubling." She ultimately argues that τον εαυτον is itself neither an anaphor nor the combination with the possessive, but rather that only the possessive pronoun is. The restricted distribution of τον εαυτον + *possessive* as a unit is a consequence of this analysis.

Ingria, Robert. "Sentential Complementation in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1981.
The author undertakes here an examination of finiteness with regard to the syntactic properties of complement clauses in Modern Greek, with particular attention to the effects of rules of sentence grammar as opposed to rules of discourse grammar. In the course of discussion, the author treats the Greek pronominal, auxiliary, and complementizer systems and proposes an analysis of so-called "clitic doubling," and raising constructions. See also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Joseph 1978(/1990), Kakouriotis 1980, Warburton 1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control").

Jannaris, A. *An Historical Greek Grammar*. Hildesheim: Georg Olms, 1968.
In this work, Jannaris covers the historical development of the grammar of Greek — phonology, morphology, and syntax — from earliest times (Homeric and Classical Greek) up to the present. By far the most complete work of its kind available in English, it nonetheless presents some idiosyncratic interpretations that prevent it from being entirely trustworthy as a "standard" work. Still, it is a good starting place for any serious investigation into the history of the specific points of Greek grammar.

Jones, A. Barton. "Stress and Intonation in Modern Greek," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 44 (1967): 254-262.

J here gives a phonemic analysis of transition, stress, pitch, and clause contours in Athenian Greek, based on his transcription of the speech of two speakers, and concludes that the phonemic inventory of Greek includes one transition phoneme, one stress phoneme, three pitch phonemes, and two phonemic clause terminals.

Joseph, Brian D. "Raising in Modern Greek: A Copying Process?" In *290r*: Harvard Studies in Syntax and Semantics*, ed. J. Hankamer and J. Aissen, 241-278. Cambridge: Department of Linguistics, Harvard University, 1976.
This paper lays out the arguments, within the theoretical framework of late 1970's transformational generative grammar, for the existence of a syntactic rule of "raising" (analogous to that operating in English sentences such as *I consider John to be honest*). The relevant construction in Greek presents some differences from the corresponding English type and so poses problems for the characterization of "raising" constructions in Universal Grammar. See also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1978(/1990), Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control").

Joseph, Brian D. "Morphology and Universals in Syntactic Change: Evidence from Medieval and Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1978. Printed and Distributed by the Indiana University Linguistics Club. Expanded and updated version published by Garland Publishers (Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics Series), 1990.
A study of syntactic changes in Greek between the Byzantine period and the Modern era that depended on and were triggered by the loss of the earlier Greek infinitive, this work presents studies of selected aspects of Modern Greek syntax as well. Specifically, constructions involving a dependence between a main clause subject and a subordinate clause direct object (so-called "Object Raising" and "Object Deletion" structures) or between a main clause direct object and a subordinate clause subject (so-called "Raising" and "EQUI" constructions), as well as certain types of relative clause structures and reflexivization patterns, are all analyzed within late-1970's relationally-based transformational grammar framework. The 1990 version includes some fifty additional pages that update the discussion through a new preface, added notes to each chapter providing critique and commentary on points made in the 1978 version, more recent relevant bibliography, and an appendix "On Automatic and Simultaneous Syntactic Changes: The Diachrony of Raising and Passive Sentences in Greek" which examines as well this sentence-type in the modern language (on which see also Drachman 1970, Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control")).

Joseph, Brian D. "Recovery of Information in Relative Clauses: Evidence from Greek and Hebrew," *Journal of Linguistics* 16 (1980): 237-244.
Based on the possibility of omitting prepositions at the end of certain types of relative clauses in Modern Greek, it is argued here that the interpretation by speakers of relative clauses must take place at a fairly superficial level of analysis.

Joseph, Brian D. "Linguistic Universals and Syntactic Change," *Language* 56 (1980): 345-370.
This study presents facts concerning syntactic changes that occurred in several constructions — Object Raising, Object Deletion, and certain relative clauses — in conjunction with the replacement of the infinitive of early Medieval Greek by a finite complement clause on the way to Modern Greek. It is argued that the changes were

partly guided by certain universal characteristics of these constructions evident from a cross-linguistic survey.

Joseph, Brian D. "Watkins' Law and the Modern Greek Preterite," *Die Sprache* 26 (1980): 179-184.
In this article, J discusses the forces that were at work in the formation of a single set of past tense endings in Modern Greek out of two distinct but overlapping sets in Ancient Greek. It is argued that the third person singular ending –ε played a pivotal role in the generalization of the second singular ending –ες.

Joseph, Brian D. "The Synchrony and Diachrony of Modern Greek NA," *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 7 (1981): 139-154.
A distinction is drawn synchronically between the deictic marker να 'here is; take!' and the subordinating marker να 'that', and it is argued that this distinction is paralleled by a differential etymological origin, the former being a borrowing from Slavic and the latter deriving from Ancient Greek ινα 'so that, in order that'. (See Christides 1987 for a different view).

Joseph, Brian D. "On Some Advancements to Subject in Modern Greek," *Ohio State University Working Papers in Linguistics* 26 (1982): 49-58.
J here presents some data concerning two different passive formations possible with the verb διδασκω 'teach', and argues on the basis of their behavior with respect to the weak pronouns that one involves the passivization of an indirect object without an intermediate stage in which that noun phrase is a direct object.

Joseph, Brian D. *The Synchrony and Diachrony of the Balkan Infinitive. A Study of Areal, General, and Historical Linguistics.* Cambridge Studies in Linguistics, supplementary vol. 1. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
The primary focus of this study is the replacement of earlier infinitival forms by finite verbal forms in the Balkan languages. Thus it does not deal only with Greek, but instead examines this syntactic feature in Greek and in each of Greek's linguistic neighbors. Still, much information is given here about this characteristic of Greek, including the extent and means of the infinitival replacement, the dialectal distribution of infinitival remnants, the proper analysis for the modern language of many elements of the verbal system, and the forces internal and external to Greek that led to this development. The utility of this book for Hellenists lies in its placing Greek within the context of the Balkan *Sprachbund* (linguistic league), a force that helped to shape the Modern Greek language.

Joseph, Brian D. "Relativization in Modern Greek: Another Look at the Accessibility Hierarchy Constraints," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 60 (1983): 1-24.
The variety of strategies by which relative clauses can be formed in Modern Greek, including those with που and those with ο οποιος, is surveyed with an eye to testing the claims made by Keenan and Comrie concerning the hierarchy governing which types of noun phrases are eligible for particular strategies.

Joseph, Brian D. "Language Use in the Balkans — the Contributions of Historical Linguistics," *Anthropological Linguistics* 25 (1983): 275-287.
J presents here a survey of the ways in which evidence from historical linguistics can be used to augment our understanding of patterns of language use in the Balkans. The treatment of the loss of the infinitive in Greek and the Balkans and the discussion of

the special status of the sounds *ts* and *dz* in Modern Greek (on which see also Joseph 1984, 1987, 1992, 1992 (ed.), 1994) give this article relevance to Neo-Hellenic studies.

Joseph, Brian D. "Modern Greek Linguistics from the Balkan Perspective — A Survey," *Mandatoforos* 22 (1983): 13-26.
J discusses here the ways in which an appreciation of the linguistic convergence evident in the languages of the Balkans can further our understanding of the particular development of Modern Greek from its earlier stages.

Joseph, Brian D. "Balkan Expressive and Affective Phonology: The Case of Greek *ts/dz*." In *Papers for the V. Congress of Southeast European Studies* (*Belgrade, September 1984*), ed. K. Shangriladze and E. Townsend, 227-237. Columbus: Slavica Publishers (for the US National Committee of the AIESEE), 1984.
This article argues for a special affective status for the sounds *ts* and *dz* in Modern Greek, based on their lexical distribution, i.e. the fact that they occur primarily in onomatopoeia, conventionalized child language words, diminutives, and other expressive forms. See also Joseph 1983 ("Language Use ..."), 1987, 1992, 1992 (ed.), and 1994 ("Modern Greek *ts* ...").

Joseph, Brian D. "European Hellenism and Greek Nationalism: Some Effects on Greek Linguistic Scholarship," *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 3 (1985): 87-96.
J here discusses the effects of both the nineteenth century European interest in Greece and the awakening of Greek nationalism on linguistic scholarship, suggesting that a nationalistic sense in some instances led Greek scholars to unwarranted conclusions about etymology and dialects in regard to Modern Greek.

Joseph, Brian D. "Complementizers, Particles, and Finiteness in Greek and the Balkans," *Folia Slavica* 7, no. 3 (1986): 390-411.
J discusses here the structure of the Modern Greek "verbal complex," the combination of the verb with the various "particles" that modify it for tense, negation, and mood, by way of developing an argument for imperatives being treated as nonfinite verbs parallel to participles.

Joseph, Brian D. "Greek." In *The World's Major Languages*, ed. Bernard Comrie, 410-439. London: Croom Helm, 1987.
Basically a summation of the major aspects of Greek phonology, morphology, and syntax at each of the major periods in the history of Greek (Classical, Hellenistic, Middle, and Modern Greek), this article provides a good basis for a comparison of features to be found in the modern language with the corresponding features in earlier stages, with some relevant bibliography.

Joseph, Brian D. "On the Use of Iconic Elements in Etymological Investigation," *Diachronica. An International Journal for Historical Linguistics* 4 (1987): 1-26.
The special functional status of the sounds *ts* and *dz* in Modern Greek is shown to be an aid rather than a hindrance to the determination of the correct etymology of three Modern Greek morphemes: the diminutive suffixes in –ιτσ–, the verb τσιμπω 'pinch', and the adjective τσιγγουνης 'miserly'. See also Joseph 1983, 1984, 1992, 1992 (ed.), and 1994 ("Modern Greek *ts* ...").

Joseph, Brian D. "Pronominal Affixes in Modern Greek: The Case Against Clisis." In *Papers from the 24th Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society*, 203-215. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1988.

Drawing on evidence from the standard language and from various regional dialects and basing his discussion on the framework for morphological classification developed by Zwicky, J argues that the weak pronouns in Greek are best treated as affixes and not, as the traditional classification would have it, clitics. See also Joseph 1990 ("The Benefits...") and 1994 ("On Weak ...").

Joseph, Brian D. "Is Raising to Prepositional Object a Possible Grammatical Rule?" In *Studies in Relational Grammar* 3, ed. B. Joseph and P. Postal, 261-276. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990.
This paper presents an analysis of a raising construction in Greek headed by the circumstantial preposition *me* 'with', within the theoretical framework of Relational Grammar. J's analysis of this construction as involving raising via copying is relevant to the analysis of other raising constructions; see also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1992 ("...on Control").

Joseph, Brian D. "The Benefits of Morphological Classification: On Some Apparently Problematic Clitics in Modern Greek." In *Contemporary Morphology* (= *Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs* 49), ed. W. Dressler, H. Luschützky, O. Pfeiffer, and J. Rennison. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1990.
In this discussion of the status of weak pronouns and of negation markers in Modern Greek, J gives evidence from both the standard language and regional dialects that shows these forms to be affixes rather than clitics. See also Joseph 1988 and 1994 ("On Weak ...").

Joseph, Brian D. "Diachronic Perspectives on Control." In *Control and Grammar* (= *Studies in Linguistics and Philosophy* 48), ed. Richard K. Larson, Sabine Iatridou, Utpal Lahiri, and James Higginbotham, 195-234. Dordrecht & Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1992.
Though a discussion of the way "control" structures in general (e.g. constructions with missing subjects or objects that are interpreted under "control" by another noun) behave diachronically, case studies from Greek are included in which J examines the historical development of the syntax of verbs meaning 'try' in Ancient and Modern Greek, the interpretation of the subject of gerundives in Greek and in Arvanitika (under influence from Greek), and the history of various structures involving raising, arguing further from diachrony for treating raising as a copying construction; see also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), .

Joseph, Brian D. "Greek Perspectives on the Question of the Arbitrariness of Linguistic Signs," *Modern Greek Studies Yearbook* 7 (1992): 335-351.
Drawing almost entirely on examples from Greek, Ancient and Modern, J presents here a consideration of the nature of linguistic signs, and in particular whether they are arbitrary in the link they show between form and meaning. Discussion of /ts/ as a sound symbol in Greek is included. See also Joseph 1983, 1984, 1987, 1992 (ed.), and 1994 ("Modern Greek *ts* ...").

Joseph, Brian D., ed. *Language and Power, Language and Freedom in Greek Society*. Special Issue of *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 10, no. 1 (1992).
This volume contains six papers dealing with different aspects of the sociolinguistics of Greek and of sociolinguistics issues in Greece, all focussing on matters of language and power. Along with an introduction by J, the editor, and commentary on the papers

by Peter Mackridge, the volume includes the following: "Power and Solidarity in Modern Greek Conversation: Disagreeing to Agree" (Deborah Tannen and Christina Kakava), "Greek Adults' Verbal Play, or, How to Train for Caution" (Renée Hirschon), "Sunday Greek Revisited" (Kostas Kazazis), "Interlectal Awareness as a Reflex of Linguistic Dimensions of Power: Evidence from Greek" (Brian D. Joseph), and "On Some Uses of Poetics in the Ethnographic Study of Speech: Lessons from Interaction in Language Shift Contexts" (Lukas Tsitsipis). See also Kazazis 1968.

Joseph, Brian D. "Modern Greek *ts*: Beyond Sound Symbolism." In *Sound Symbolism*, ed. Leanne Hinton, Johanna Nichols, and John J. Ohala, 222-236. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
In this paper, J lays out the fullest array of arguments bearing on the special functional status of Modern Greek *ts* as the prime exponent of expressivity in the language. See also Joseph 1983, 1984, 1987, 1992 (ed.), and 1992 ("Greek Perspectives ...").

Joseph, Brian D. "On Weak Subjects and Pro-Drop in Greek." In *Themes in Greek Linguistics*: *Papers from the First International Conference on Greek Linguistics, Reading, September 1993*, ed. I. Philippaki-Warburton, K. Nicolaidis, and M. Sifianou, 21-32. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishers, 1994.
J here analyzes the synchronic status of the weak subject pronoun τος in Modern Greek, arguing that its two uses, with να 'here is/are' and που 'ν 'where is/are?' constitute lexical exceptions to the otherwise quite general absence of unemphatic subject pronouns. An account of the diachronic origin of the form is given as well, in which it arose via analogy to the weak object pronouns and the strong subject pronouns. See also Joseph 1988, 1990 ("The Benefits...").

Joseph, Brian D. "Methodological Issues in the History of the Balkan Lexicon: The Case of Greek *vré/ré* and its Relatives." In *Neka Mu E Vechna Slavata. Studies Dedicted to the Memory of Zbigniew Golab19 March 1923 — 24 March 1994* (= *Balkanistica* 10), ed. Victor Friedman, Masha Belyavski-Frank, Mark Pisaro, and David Testen, 255-277, 1997.
J presents here the almost dizzying array of fifty-eight Modern Greek dialectal forms that correspond to the widespread particles βρε and ρε, used as unceremonious terms of address. Most of the forms are shown to derive from earlier Greek μωρε, itself also found in the modern language, and the details are given on the phonological and morphological developments needed to account for all dialectal variants. External connections between these forms and similar ones in other Balkan languages are explored as well.

Joseph, Brian D., and Richard D. Janda. "Pseudo-Agglutinativity in Modern Greek Verb Inflection and 'Elsewhere.'" In *Papers from the 28th Annual Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society* , vol. 1, 251-266. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1992.
The authors present here an account of verb inflection in Modern Greek, concentrating on the detailed analysis of the categories marked by each piece of the person/number endings for the active and mediopassive imperfect tense. It is shown that the endings can be "hyper-analyzed" such that almost each phoneme in an ending has a different grammatical value but that such hyperanalysis is not well-motivated since it leads to massive violations of the otherwise well-supported "Elsewhere Condition."

Joseph, Brian D., and Irene Philippaki-Warburton. *Modern Greek*. Croom Helm Descriptive Grammar Series. London: Croom Helm Publishing Co., 1987.

A descriptive grammar of Modern Greek, covering the syntax, morphology, phonology, and lexicon, this work follows a detailed questionnaire format developed for the series of grammatical descriptions of which the book is part. The questions asked are ones that would primarily interest linguists who want to know how Greek fits in typologically, from a structural standpoint, with other of the world's languages, but in the course of addressing these issues, the authors discuss both numerous aspects of the general structure of the language and a variety of details of grammar not generally discussed elsewhere. Though not couched in any particular theoretical framework, areas in which Greek contributes to matters of importance to linguistic theory are brought to light where appropriate.

Joseph, Brian D., and Jane C. Smirniotopoulos. "The Morphosyntax of the Modern Greek Verbal Complex as Morphology and not Syntax." *Linguistic Inquiry* 24, no. 2 (1993): 388-398.
In this paper, J & S argue that the realization of the grammatical categories of tense, person, number, voice, and aspect in the verb is best treated as a matter of the morphological spelling out of feature complexes rather than of the syntactic movement of the verb to combine with syntactic elements marking these categories, as claimed by Rivero 1990.

Kahane, Henry R., and Renée Kahane. "Greek in Southern Italy," *Romance Philology* 20 (1967): 404-438.
In this article — one of a series of three (see Kahane and Kahane 1973, 1976) — K & K, starting from Rohlfs 1964 with its detailed etymological discussions of Southern Italy Greek words, provide a careful evaluation of several of R's points, adding in a consideration of Byzantine and Modern Greek data not taken account of by R and venturing etymological suggestions for words on whose origins R declined to speculate. The authors demonstrate that the Byzantine element in the vocabulary of these dialects is greater than R's discussion indicates.

Kahane, Henry R., and Renée Kahane. "Greek in Southern Italy, III: Byzantine Notes," *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* 66 (1973): 1-37.
In this article — the third in a series (see Kahane and Kahane 1967, 1976) — K & K continue their reassessment of the Byzantine element in the vocabulary of the Greek dialects of Southern Italy, with particularly careful attention to the attestations in Byzantine records of words with manifestations in these dialects.

Kahane, Henry R., and Renée Kahane. "Greek in Southern Italy, II: Etymological Notes." In*Italia linguistica nuova ed antica: Studi linguistici in memoria di Oronzo Parlangèli. I* , ed. V. Pisani and C. Santoro, 319-335. Galatina: Congedo, 1976.
This piece is one of several K & K have written on the Modern Greek dialect of Southern Italy, and focuses on matters of etymology. Together with Kahane and Kahane 1967 and Kahane and Kahane 1973, it forms a three-part series in English on this dialect, and thus provides an important supplement to other works of theirs on this dialect, e.g. Kahane and Kahane 1978.

Kahane, Henry R., and Renée Kahane. *Graeca et Romanica Scripta Selecta*. Vol. I, *Romance and Mediterranean Lexicology*. Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert, 1979.
This volume reprints fifty-seven (see also Kahane and Kahane 1981 (*Graeca et Romanica...*)) of the Kahanes' articles dealing with aspects of etymology in Romance languages and the languages of the Mediterranean area. Several important papers on Middle Greek etymology, on the spread of Greek words around the Mediterranean, and on Mediterranean loanwords into Greek, especially in seamen's jargon, are

included, as are studies of the Greek dialects of Southern Italy (including the series "Greek in Southern Italy" (1964), "Greek in Southern Italy, II: Etymological Notes" (1976), and "Greek in Southern Italy, III: Byzantine Notes" (1973)).

Kahane, Henry R., and Renée Kahane. *Graeca et Romanica Scripta Selecta*. Vol. II, *Byzantium and the West. Hellenistic Heritage in the West. Sturctural and Sociolinguistics. Literature and Theatre*. Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert, 1981.
This volume reprints thirty-seven more (see also Kahane and Kahane 1979) of the Kahanes' articles, including several influential ones focussing on aspects of Greek: Renée Kahane's "Some Sandhi Phenomena in Modern Greek" (*Modern Language Notes* 57 (1941), 39-45), in which a number of Italian loanwords into Greek are listed that occur with prothesis (vowel addition), apheresis (vowel loss), or vowel quality changes resulting from the common occurrence of these words in conjunction with elements such as τα, μια etc. in Greek; Henry R. and Renée Kahane's "Syntactic Juncture in Modern Greek" (*Language* 21 (1945), 93-95), in which the authors list form classes in Modern Greek that occur in close juncture and show the effects of various combination-induced changes, e.g. vowel elision, voicing of final -*s*, and voicing of stop consonants after nasal consonants, and by stress changes; K & K's "Problems in Modern Greek Lexicography" (*Problems in Lexicography*, ed. F. W. Householder and S. Saporta, Bloomington, IN, 1962, pp. 249-262), in which the practical problems, involving levels of speech and levels of analysis, of making a dictionary of Modern Greek are examined; K & K's "The Tense System of Modern Greek" (in *Omagiu lui Iorgu Iordan*, Bucharest, 1958, pp. 453-474), in which the authors lay out a structuralist analysis of tense and aspect in the Greek verbal system; and numerous important reviews, including ones of Seaman 1972, Seiler 1952, and Sotiropoulos 1972.

Kahane, Henry R., Renée Kahane, and Andreas Tietze. *Lingua Franca in the Levant. Turkish Nautical Terms of Italian and Greek Origin*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1958.
A major scholarly study of hundreds of Turkish nautical terms that originated in Greek or Italian and are still to be found in the languages of the Mediterranean area (from Portugal to the Levant), this work is important for the examination of the spread of the Greek language in the Middle Ages. Entries, arranged alphabetically by the Greek or Italian etymon, provide information on lexical variants, derivatives, and language and dialect distribution of the words in question. An index facilitates finding information on over 1,500 individual Greek words cited herein.

Kaisse, Ellen. "Hiatus in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1977.
K here examines a number of phonological processes in Modern Greek that operate primarily in fast or casual speech and have the effect of eliminating vowel sequences (hiatus), e.g. via contraction or via elision of one of the vowels. She is especially concerned with the nature of the conditioning factors for these processes.

Kaisse, Ellen. "On the Syntactic Environment of a Phonological Rule." In *Papers from the 13th Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society*, 173-185. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1977.
K presents here evidence bearing on the complex set of syntactic groupings that affect the application of various vowel deletion rules posited for the phonology of Modern Greek.

Kaisse, Ellen. "On the Preservation of Stress in Modern Greek," *Linguistics* 20 (1982): 59-82.

K argues here for an autosegmental representation of stress in Modern Greek, based on instances in which it is preserved even when the vowel on which it should occur is deleted, e.g. in fast speech via elision in phrasal contexts. Some attention is paid as well to the development of the augment in Modern Greek.

Kaisse, Ellen M. "Rule Reordering and Rule Generalization in Lexical Phonology: A Reconsideration." In *Studies in Lexical Phonology* (= *Phonetics and Phonology* 4), ed. Sharon Hargus and Ellen M. Kaisse, 343-364. San Diego: Academic Press, 1993. Working within a Lexical Phonology framework, K addresses the question of how grammars change from one generation to another, and specifically considers changes in the ordering of phonological rules and changes in their formulation. The central example she draws on to develop her claims comes from two developments in Cypriot Greek, one involving changes in consonant clusters creating sequences of fricative-plus-stop and the other involving the change of [y] to [k].

Kaisse, Ellen. "Can [consonantal] spread?" *Language* 68 (1992): 313-332.
In this study of phonological feature geometry, K focuses attention on the question of whether the feature [consonantal] is one that can spread in assimilation processes. Although data from many languages is considered, a key argument comes from the change of [y] to [k] in Cypriot Greek.

Kakava, Christina. "Negotiation of Disagreement by Greeks in Casual Conversations and and Classroom Discourse." Ph.D. Dissertation, Georgetown University, 1993. Working within a conversation-analytic framework, and basing her study in part on hours of natural conversation collected from four speakers, K here examines the linguistic cues that Greeks use in disagreeing with one another. (See also Kakava & Tannen, in the entry for Joseph 1992 (ed.).)

Kakouriotis, Athanassios. "Some Aspects of Modern Greek Syntax." Ph.D. diss., London University, 1979.
This dissertation presents a description of selected aspects of the syntax of Modern Greek, within the framework of classical transformational grammar, with particular attention to matters of complementation, including raising constructions (see Kakouriotis 1980).

Kakouriotis, Athanassios. "Raising in Modern Greek," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 52 (1980): 157-177.
In this paper, K gives arguments in support of an analysis of Greek sentences with main-clause verbs such as θεωρω 'consider', θελω 'want', and περιμενω 'expect' as involving a transformational rule of Subject-to-Object Raising out of a finite (person-marked and tensed) subordinate clause, and discusses related constructions involving apparent raisings. See also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control").

Kati, Dimitra. "The Acquisition of the Modern Greek Verb: With Special Reference to the Imperfective Past and Perfect Classes." Ph.D. diss., University of Reading, 1984.
This dissertation presents a study of the acquisition of the verb in one girl (age 2:6 - 4:0) with some "cross-sectional data" as well from twenty-one other children (age 2:0 - 4:11). The main results were that Universal Grammar plays a role in the sequencing of the emergence of classes, and that the verbal grammar is learnable by children very

quickly and practically without flaws, due to apparent rule-based and higher-order generalizations on their part.

Katranides, Aristotle. "Some Rules for Modern Greek Nicknames," *Word. Journal of the International Linguistic Association* 26, no. 3 (1970): 402-409.
K discusses here the formation of nicknames in Modern Greek, focussing on those created by reduction, by reduplication, and by affixation, suggesting that these formation processes are highly "volatile," in that they show considerable lexical idiosyncrasy and vary from speaker to speaker somewhat in their application.

Katranides, Aristotle. "Conditional Constructions in Modern Greek: A Transformational Grammar." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1984.
Using data he himself generated as well as sentences taken from works in literary *dimotiki*, K identifies "153 conditional constructions for Modern Greek" and then, within an early Transformational Grammar framework, develops a transformational account for them. Ellipsis and filtering transformations are assumed, as is a set of phrase structure rules containing the categories modal (indicative, hortative, and optative), tense (past and nonpast), and aspect (perfective, imperfective, and compound).

Kazazis, Kostas. "Some Balkan Constructions Corresponding to Western European Infinitives." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1965.
Though concerned mainly with parallels among the major Balkan languages (Albanian, Serbo-Croatian, Romanian, and Greek) with regard to their expressions that correspond to infinitival constructions of English, French, and German, this dissertation presents numerous examples of subordinate clause structures in Modern Greek, thereby contributing to the synchronic description of Greek.

Kazazis, Kostas. "The Modern Greek Verbs of 'Being.'" In *The Verb 'Be' and Its Synonyms: Philosophical and Grammatical Studies. Part II. Eskimo. Hindi. Zuni. Modern Greek. Malayalam. Kurukh*, Foundations of Language Supplementary Series, vol. 6, ed. John W. M. Verhaar, 71-87. Dordrecht: Reidel, 1968.
In keeping with the thrust of this cross-linguistic study of verbs of 'being', K provides an overview of the various verbs in Modern Greek that correspond to the English verb 'be' and their uses and functions.

Kazazis, Kostas. "Sunday Greek," In *Papers from the Fourth Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society*, 130-140. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1968.
K reports here on instances in which Greek speakers, under "certain conditions of normative pressure" make hypercorrective pronunciation slips that often "consist in [the] failure to apply one or more obligatory phonological rules" of the language; see also Joseph 1992 (ed.) for an update on Sunday Greek by Kazazis.

Kazazis, Kostas. "Possible Evidence for (Near-) Underlying Forms in the Speech of a Child," In *Papers from the 5th Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society*, 382-388. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1969.
K presents here a report on a child's "pronunciation errors" which are each claimed to represent a failure to apply an obligatory rule of Greek adult phonology; the suppressed rules are palatalization of velars, replacement of *-ny-/-ly-* sequences by palatal consonants, and deletion of –ν in the negative δεν. K suggests that these errors give some indication of what the basic ("underlying") forms of the sounds in question are in the adult language.

Kazazis, Kostas. "Distorted Modern Greek Phonology for Foreigners," *Glossa* 3 (1969): 198-209.
K notes that it has long been observed that when talking to non-native speakers whose proficiency is judged to be low, speakers modify their speech in a variety of ways — speak loudly or slowly, "simplify" grammar — to make themselves better understood. He argues that in this context, speakers also fail to apply obligatory phonological rules in an effort to produce more "careful" speech. The resulting distortions coincide closely with underlying phonological representations, and due to the nature of the Greek spelling system, with spelling pronunciations (with one exception).

Kazazis, Kostas. "A Case of Interference in the Greek Grammar in a Trilingual Child," *Neohellenica* 1 (1970): 191-195.
In this interesting discussion of one aspect of the acquisition of Greek grammar by children, K ascribes the genitive construction (*possessor + s + possessed*) found in the Greek of a child who also speaks English and Swedish to interference from those languages, which happen to have a closely congruent construction. The existence of –ς as a genitive marker in Greek feminine singular nouns is also taken as a contributing factor.

Kazazis, Kostas. "The Status of Turkisms in the Present-Day Balkan Languages." In *Aspects of the Balkans: Continuity and Change. Contributions to the International Balkan Conference held at UCLA, October 23-28,* 1969, ed. Henrik Birnbaum and Speros Vryonis, 87-116. The Hague: Mouton, 1972.
K discusses here the retention and loss of borrowed Turkish elements in the various Balkan languages, including Modern Greek. He is mostly concerned with loanwords, but pays some attention to other loan phenomena as well.

Kazazis, Kostas. "A Superficially Unusual Feature of Greek Diglossia," *Papers from the 12th Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society*, 369-373. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1976.
In this impressionistic — as opposed to quantitative — study, K points out a tendency of some Greek writers to use fewer *katharevousa* forms in formal registers than in informal ones, apparently reversing the presumed societal value of the high and low varieties.

Kazazis, Kostas. "Greek and Arvanitika in Corinthia," *Balkanistica. Occasional Papers in Southeast European Studies* 3 (1976): 42-51.
In this paper, K "attempts to describe some of the sociolinguistic conditions prevalent in the bilingual areas of Corinthia, in the northeastern corner of the Peloponnese." Among the topics covered are minority language policy in Greece, attitudes among Greeks and Arvanites towards Arvanitika, and the Greek spoken by Arvanitika-Greek bilinguals in this area.

Kazazis, Kostas. "Learnedisms in Costas Taktsis's *Third Wedding,*" *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 3 (1979): 17-27.
In this study of the usage in T's well-known work, K claims that the high proportion of learnedisms — basically to be understood as *katharevousa* elements — is in fact characteristic of middle-class Athenian speech. Further, K suggests that many of the learnedisms are used as single indivisible lexical items — even if phrases in origin — and therefore do not require extensive education for their acquisition.

Kazazis, Kostas. "Partial Linguistic Autobiography of a Schizoglossic Linguist," *Glossologia. A Greek Annual for General and Historical Linguistics* 1 (1982): 109-117.
In this interesting and illuminating article, K presents an introspective overview of the variation that he has observed in his own usage of Greek over the years, relating it to events in his own life, to the social context of his upbringing and personal development, and to his own attitudes about language and about Greek.

Kazazis, Kostas, and Joseph Pentheroudakis. "Reduplication of Indefinite Direct Objects in Albanian and Modern Greek," *Language* 52 (1976): 398-404.
This brief but influential article presents cases in which indefinite direct objects can occur with a pleonastic (anticipatory) object pronoun in both Greek and Albanian, and argues that this phenomenon occurs only when the indefinite direct object has been specified in the preceding discourse context or can be understood from the nonlinguistic context surrounding the utterance.

Kazazis, Kostas, and Joseph Pentheroudakis. "Syntactic Convergence: Modern Greek και and με," *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 2 (1984): 241-246.
In this article, the authors examine cases in which the use of the preposition με 'with' and the conjunction και 'and' converge. They argue, based mainly on the facts of verb agreement with conjoined nouns phrases of the type *X* με *Y* and *X* και *Y*, that at least for subject noun phrases, the two provide equivalent means of expressing conjunction.

Koutsoudas, Andreas. *Verb Morphology of Modern Greek: A Descriptive Analysis.* The Hague: Mouton & Co.; Bloomington, IN: Indiana University (Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics, Publication 24 [also Part II of *International Journal of American Linguistics* 28, no. 4]), 1962.
This work presents an analysis of Modern Greek phonology and verb morphology, following an American Structuralist approach. Thus, the phonemes and morphophonemic alternations found in the language are presented and briefly justified as is a detailed morphological segmentation of the verb (into prefix + base + stem formative + voice/aspect markers + tense/mood/person/number markers) with occurring allomorphs.

Landsman, David. "National Languages and Diglossia," *Mandatoforos* 28 (1988): 29-33.
In this brief but informative piece, L discusses the extent to which the issue of national language formation that faced Greeks in the 1820's can be productively compared with apparently similar cases involving other nations and other languages.

Lascaratou, Chrysoula. "The Passive Voice in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Reading, 1984.
L presents here "a corpus-based study which attempts to account for the use and function of the passive in Modern Greek." First, distinctions are drawn among the various uses of the terms "passive" and "voice" in the literature on Greek, and then a functional approach to the description of Greek passives is adopted. L argues, based on an examination of the occurrence of passives in a variety of writings (literary, legal, scientific, and journalistic) in Standard Modern Greek, that the functions of passive are "primarily to thematize the verb and secondarily to thematize the active object," with focalization of the agent being an additional function.

Lascaratou, Chryssoula. "How 'Adjectival' are Adjectival Passive Participles in Modern Greek and English?" *Glossologia* 7-8 (1988-1989): 87-97.
This paper discusses the similarities and differences between English adjectival -ed participles and Greek passive participles. Various syntactic uses are examined and it is found that these forms exhibit a continuum with respect to lexical class, ranging from almost verbal to nearly adjectival.

Lascaratou, C., and I. Philippaki Warburton. "The Use of Passive Constructions in Modern Greek," *Mandatoforos* 17 (1981): 53-64.
In this article, the authors review some of the previous literature on passive and diathesis in Modern Greek, and then report on the results of a frequency study. In a survey of six texts of approximately 20,000 words, it was found that passives in general were somewhat infrequent, but less so in learned and scientific usage than in colloquial passages; moreover, most passives have an implicit agent phrase, with explicit agents being exceedingly rare.

Lascaratou, C., and I. Philippaki-Warburton. "Lexical versus Transformational Passives in Modern Greek," *Glossologia. A Greek Annual for General and Historical Linguistics* 2-3 (1983-1984 [1985]): 99-109.
Working within the syntactic framework known as Extended Standard Theory, L and P-W provide evidence that Modern Greek has two types of passive formation, one with a lexically derived adjectival form (i.e. with the –μενος participle) and one with a syntactic transformational derivation.

Levin, Saul. "The Perennial 'Language Question' Among the Greeks," *General Linguistics* 27 (1987): 162-172.
L here provides a concise synopsis of the historical predecessors to the modern issue of a national language, concentrating more on the Classical and early Post-Classical aspects of the "language question" than on the later stages.

Macris, James. "An Analysis of English Loanwords in New York City Greek." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1955.
Based on the results of questionnaires administered to twenty speakers of Greek in New York City, half of whom were Greek-Americans, M provides details on the phonological and grammatical alterations caused by the Greek phonemic and morphological systems in words borrowed into Greek from English. An appendix lists some 1,200 such loan-words in New York City Greek.

Mackridge, Peter. *The Modern Greek Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985.
M provides a comprehensive "state-of-the-art" survey of Modern Greek, the first of its kind in English. It is not a grammar in the traditional sense, nor a detailed linguistic analysis of all components of the grammar, nor a textbook, but rather is an excellent purely synchronic presentation of the current state of the language, with discussions of the social and cultural setting for Modern Greek, of Greek stylistics, of orthography, and of all facets of the grammatical structure including relevant categories for the noun and verb (e.g. case, number, aspect, tense, etc.), construction of subordinate clauses, negation, vocabulary, etc. Copious examples from literary texts, the popular press, and naturally occurring conversations constitute an especially useful feature of this work.

Mackridge, Peter. "Greek-Speaking Moslems of North-East Turkey: Prolegomena to a Study of the Ophitic Sub-Dialect of Pontic," *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 11 (1987): 115-137.

In presenting information about the poorly-described variety of Pontic Greek spoken currently in the valley of the river Ophis in Turkey, M covers the distinctive aspects of the phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon of this sub-dialect.

Mackridge, Peter. "Katharevousa (c. 1800-1974): An Obituary for an Official Language." In *Background to Contemporary Greece*, M. Sarafis and M. Eve, eds., 25-51. London: Merlin Press, 1990.
M discusses here the evolution of the language issue between *dimotiki* and *katharevousa*. Following an extensive chronological account of the relevant historical and political events, an examination of the causes of the language question is undertaken. It is argued that the purists coined an archaistic form of the language in order to preserve their link to the tradition of Classical Greece.

Mackridge, Peter. "'Some Pamphlets on Dead Greek Dialects': R.M. Dawkins and Modern Greek Dialectology," *Annual of the British School of Archeology* 85 (1990): 201-212.
This article is a partly biographical and partly evaluative essay on the contributions made by R.M. Dawkins to Modern Greek dialectology, especially concerning the dialects of Asia Minor (see Dawkins 1916, 1937, 1940).

Makri-Tsilipakou, Marianthe. "Greek Kinship Terms and Linguistic Change," Επιστημονικη Επετηρις της Φιλοσοφικης Σχολης του Αριστοτελειου Πανεπι στημιου Θεσσαλονικης 20 (1981): 251-274.
In this article — one of the few studies of Greek kinship terms available in English — the author provides detailed information on the terms used, together with some analysis of the overall system and a consideration of changes evident in the system in recent generations.

Malikouti-Drachman, Angeliki. "On the Stress Cycle in Greek." In *Salzburger Beiträge zur Linguistik. Akten der 1 Salzburger Frülingstagung für Linguistik* (*Salzburg vom 24. bis 25. Mai 1974*), ed. G. Drachman, 105-123. Tübingen: Verlag Gunter Narr, 1975.
M-D gives here a theoretical discussion of the enclisis of stress in Greek, responding to analyses of Brame and of Warburton. She proposes an optional resyllabification rule for Northern Greek, and an auxiliary stress rule for all dialects to replace the cyclic stress rule and bracketing restrictions posited elsewhere.

Malikouti-Drachman, Angeliki. "Syllables in Modern Greek." In *Phonologica 1984. Proceedings of the Fifth International Phonology Meeting, Eisenstadt, 25-28 June 1984*, ed. W. Dressler, H. C. Luschutzky, O. Pfeiffer, J. Rennison, 181-186. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.
In this study, partly drawing on diachronic evidence, M-D provides an analysis of the syllable in Modern Greek, examining it with reference to claims made within current phonological theory (e.g. by Steriade).

Malikouti-Drachman, Angeliki. "New Approaches to some Problems of Greek Phonology." In *Themes in Greek Linguistics*, ed. Irene Philippaki-Warburton, Katerina Nicolaidis, and Maria Sifianou (= *Current Issues in Linguistic Theory* 117), 33-44. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1994.
M-D here presents a survey of some long-standing problems in Modern Greek phonology within the general framework of generative phonology. The resulting paper is a valuable bibliographical source of recent work on Greek phonology.

Malikouti-Drachman, Angeliki, and Gaberell Drachman. "Slogan Chanting and Speech Rhythm in Greek." In *Phonologica 1980. Akten der vierten international Phonologietagung. Wien 19. Juni - 2 Juli 1980*, ed. W. Dressler, O. Pfeiffer, and J. Rennison, 283-292. Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck, 1981.
The authors give here a highly technical study, within the framework known as metrical phonology, in which four rhythmic types of slogans and their relationship to the normal rhythmic patterns of Greek speech are considered.

Malikouti-Drachman, Angeliki, and Gaberell Drachman. "Greek Clitics and Lexical Phonology." In *Phonologica 1988. Proceedings of the 6th International Phonology Meeting*, ed. W. Dressler, H. C. Luschutzky, O. Pfeiffer, J. Rennison, 197-206. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992.
The authors examine here a number of issues pertaining to the phonological properties of clitics (weak pronouns) in Modern Greek, including accent readjustment, post-nasal voicing, and vowel coalescence. An account of these properties within he framework of lexical phonology is offered.

Maniakas, Theodoros. "Some Sociolinguistic Features of Modern Greek as Spoken in Montreal," *Études Helléniques/ Hellenic Studies* 1 (1983): 21-34.
This study of the vocabulary of Greeks in Montreal — one of the few studies of the Hellenic diaspora focussing on a community outside of the United States — relates the use of borrowings from English into Canadian Greek to various socio-economic and linguistic factors.

Mandilaras, Basil G. *Studies in the Greek Language. Some Aspects of the Development of the Greek Language up to the Present Day: A Series of Lectures*. Athens: Xenopoulos Publishers, 1972.
In these lectures, M surveys a number of distinct topics in the development of the Greek language, including the use of the aorist and the perfect in Hellenistic papyri, the relation between Greek of the New Testament and that found in the papyri, the language question in Modern Greece, Modern Greek folk songs, Jean Psichari's contributions to the study of Modern Greek, Kazantzakis and language, and Kazantzakis' language.

Manney, Linda. "The Reflexive Archetype and its Various Realizations in Modern Greek," *Studies in Language* 21, no. 3 (1997).
Drawing on the insights of a cognitive/functional grammar approach to syntax, M analyzes the four reflexive constructions of Modern Greek as reflecting two primary reflexivization strategies: a lexical strategy and an inflectional strategy. She argues that they differ in terms of how they encode prominence of self in an action and extent of separation of different aspects of self involved in a reflexive event.

Markantonatou, Sophia. "The Syntax of Modern Greek NPs with a Deverbal Nominal Head." Ph.D. diss., University of Essex, 1992.
Working within a Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) framework for syntactic analysis, M gives an in-depth treatment of Modern Greek nouns derived from verbs. She hypothesizes that such deverbal nominals derive their syntactic properties, e.g. regarding argument structure, from the verb they are based on. The dissertation concludes with a sample grammar of these nominals, with a formalized lexicon (within LFG) of 196 verbs and related nominals and a set of phrase structure rules for Greek.

Marmaridou, A. Sophia S. "Proper Names in Communication," *Journal of Linguistics* 25 (1989): 355-372.
As part of a general analysis of proper names and their communicative functions, M provides here some discussion of various processes by which proper noun designations can be derived in Modern Greek.

Marmaridou-Protopapa, Angeliki Sophia Stella. "The Study of Reference, Attribution and Genericness in the Context of English and Their Grammaticalization in Modern Greek Noun Phrases." Ph.D. diss., Darwin College, University of Cambridge, 1984.
This dissertation presents a study of reference, attribution, and genericness in noun phrases in general, but with considerable attention to the realization of these categories in Modern Greek, especially with regard to the use of the definite article. Some comparative and contrastive analysis between English and Modern Greek is included as well.

Matthews, P.H. "The Main Features of Modern Greek Verb Inflection," *Foundations of Language* 3 (1967): 261-283.
This article relates the 'morphemes' of Modern Greek verb inflection to their syntactic function. It is argued that there is no set one-to-one or many-to one correspondence between morpheme and function; instead the derivations of the forms are arrived at through a set of ordered rules.

Méndez Dosuna, Julián. "Fusion, Fission, and Relevance in Language Change: De-Unification in Greek Verb Morphology," *Studies in Language* 21, no. 3 (1997).
The author gives here a detailed diachronic account of ξανα, arguing that, contrary to the well-documented path of change by which free syntactic forms morphologize as dependent items, the free adverbial form has resulted from the freeing (via "fission") of the prefixal conglomerate (from εξ– + ανα–) from dependence on the verb.

Messing, Gordon. "Influence of Greek on the Speech of a Greek Gypsy Community," *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 3 (1977): 81-93.
In this study of the effects of Greek on neighboring languages, M here documents the ways in which Greek, as the dominant language of Agia Varvara, a suburban Athenian community, has influenced Romany, the language of Gypsies living there. Aspects of pronunciation, grammar, and lexicon are treated. See also Messing 1981 and Messing 1986.

Messing, Gordon. "*Tsinganos* and *Yiftos*: Some Speculations on the Greek Gypsies," *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 7 (1981): 155-167.
M here discusses two of the Greek words for 'Gypsy', noting that while synonymous in Greek usage, among the Gypsies themselves, when speaking Greek, the terms are differentiated, with more sedentary Gypsies using τσιγγανος to refer to themselves as opposed to the more nomadic Gypsies for whom they use γυφτος.

Messing, Gordon. "A Greek Gypsy Dialect in Historical Perspective," *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 4 (1986): 121-128.
Though primarily concerned with the evidence that identifies the Romany of the Gypsy community of contemporary Agia Varvara, a suburban Athenian community, with the Ottoman Gypsy dialect described by Paspati in 1870, M here provides several insights — beyond those discussed in Messing 1977 — into ways in which Greek, as the dominant language of Agia Varvara, has influenced the Romany spoken there.

Messing, Gordon. *A Glossary of Greek Romany As Spoken in Agia Varvara* (*Athens*). Columbus, OH: Slavica Publishers, Inc., 1988.
Though primarily a Romany-English glossary, treating the language of the Gypsy community of Agia Varvara, a suburb of Athens, this work provides important documentation of the effects of Greek, as the dominant language in the community, on Romany. As such, it is important for examining the extent to which Greek has exerted an influence on a language it has been in close contact with for many years.

Milapidis, Michalis. "Aspects of Ellipsis in English and Greek." Ph.D. diss., Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 1990.
This study examines constraints in ellipsis on English and Greek. It is found that anaphoric ellipsis is more common than cataphoric ellipsis in both English and Greek but that cataphoric ellipsis is less common in Greek than in English. It is also argued that ellipsis is not merely a grammatical phenomenon, since it is dependent on the preceding discourse, as well as exhibiting close ties with ambiguity. Thus, syntax, semantics and pragmatics all play a role in characterizing ellipsis.

Moser, Amalia. "The History of the Perfect Periphrases in Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Cambridge, 1988.
M presents here a study of the history of the various periphrastic constructions of Post-Classical Greek that replaced the Ancient Greek synthetic perfect tense forms, most notably the periphrasis consisting of εχω 'have' with the infinitive. Considerable attention is given as well to the synchronic status of this periphrasis and to theoretical issues concerning the identification of a given construction or form as a perfect.

Moutsos, Demetrius. "Albanian *shtrungë* and Modern Greek στρουγκα," *Indogermanische Forschungen. Zeitschrift für Indogermanistik und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft* 77 (1972): 255-265.
M argues here that the Balkan pastoral term for 'sheep- or goat-pen' (Modern Greek στρουγκα) is best taken as a Greek innovation from θριγκιον 'wall, fence' which spread from Greek into the other Balkan languages. Considerable attention is paid to general discussion of various sound changes and morphological reshapings necessary to motivate this etymology.

Moutsos, Demetrius. "Middle and Modern Greek ατσαλος and Related Problems," *Orbis. Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique* 21 (1972): 219-226.
M argues here that the Medieval and Modern Greek ατσαλος 'disorderly, untidy' derives, in part via a resegmentation of the definite article with the neuter plural form, from Ancient Greek ατασθαλος 'reckless, wicked'. Considerable attention is paid to general discussion of the various sound changes and morphological reshapings necessary to motivate this etymology.

Moutsos, Demetrius. "Greek μυωψ and τζιμουριον," *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 94 (1980): 147-157.
M provides here a discussion of the etymology of a number of Greek words ultimately related to Middle Greek τζιμουριον 'fly' (Modern τσιμι(π)ουρι 'tick') and Modern Greek τσιβικι 'tick', with some important general observations on Greek historical phonology pertaining to the development of –μπ– sequences out of earlier -μ(μ)–.

Moutsos, Demetrius. "Latin *casula* and Balkan κατσουλα," *Zeitschrift für Balkanologie* 19 (1983): 48-65.
In another etymological piece, characteristically wide-ranging in terms of both its language coverage (all over the Balkans and Mediterranean) and the number of words treated, M takes Modern Greek κατσουλα 'hood, cap' as his point of departure. Several important observations concerning the development of *ts* in the modern language are made.

Moutsos, Demetrius. "Middle Greek πατεριτζα and Slavic *paterica*," *Zeitschrift für Balkanologie* 21 (1985): 62-79.
Taking Greek πατεριτζα/πατεριτσα 'patriarchal staff' as his point of departure, M here offers several important observations on the origin of the –τσ– diminutive suffixes in Medieval and Modern Greek. He ultimately claims that πατεριτσα "originated in Greek and was subsequently borrowed into" the other Balkan languages.

Moutsos, Demetrius. "On the Lexical Interference of the Slavic Suffix *-ica* in Greek," *Lexikografikón Deltíon* 16 (1986): 303-320.
M undertakes here a detailed examination of the twenty-odd lexemes of Slavic origin in Greek with the suffix –ιτσα, concluding (with Georgacas 1982) that the "interference of Slavic *-ica* is not grammatical but lexical."

Moutsos, Demetrius. "Early Graeco-Slavic Contacts and the Problem of Mutual Interference," *Zeitschrift für Balkanologie* 23 (1987): 36-64.
M here examines all facets of the correspondence of three Greek words (μαγουλα 'big cheek, mound, hill', ματουκα 'mattock', and καρουτα 'trough') with similar forms in Albanian and Slavic, ultimately concluding, based in part on a careful consideration of the fate of the development of –ου– in loan words in these languages, that these "cognates ... do not constitute proof of the earliest Slavic interference in Greek and Albanian." This linguistic evidence thus obliges a reconsideration of early Graeco-Slavic contacts.

Nespor, Marina. "The Phonological Word in Greek and Italian." In *Sandhi Phenomena in the Languages of Europe*, ed. H. Andersen. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1986.
In this examination of the nature and extent of the domain of the construct 'phonological word' in Modern Greek and Italian, N argues that for Greek, clitics are best treated as being 'word-internal' in the sense that they cause a readjustment in the stress assignment of a word.

Nespor, Marina. "Vowel Degemination and Fast Speech Rules," *Phonology Yearbook* 4 (1987): 61-85.
In this article on the general theoretical issue of the properties of various reduction processes that occur in fast speech and their place in a formal model of grammar, N discusses a fast speech rule of Greek phonology by which one of two adjacent vowels is deleted (see also Theophanopoulou-Kontou 1973 and Kaisse 1977 ("On the Syntactic...")). She argues that this rule has a gradient domain of application that includes the domain of the phonological utterance. Moreover, it can be shown not to belong to a separate subcomponent of the phonology, contrary to what has been claimed for fast speech rules in general.

Nespor, Marina. "Aspects of the Interaction between Prosodic Phonology and the Phonology of Rhythm." In *Certamen Phonologicum. Papers from the 1987 Cortona Phonology Meeting*, ed. Pier Marco Bertinetto and Michele Loporcaro, 189-230. Turin: Rosenberg & Sellier, 1988.
In this article, working within the general framework of metrical phonology, N examines the relationship of prosody and rhythm to degemination, especially of vowels, with a consideration of data from Modern Greek.

Nespor, Marina, and Irene Vogel. *Prosodic Phonology* (= *Studies in Generative Grammar* 28). Dordrecht: Foris Publications, 1986.
While this book is mainly an examination of phonological theory, with data from over 25 different languages, it contains important — and widely cited — observations about and analyses of a number of phonological phenomena of Modern Greek, including vowel coalescence rules, voicing of stops adjacent to nasals, stress readjustment in prosodic domains extended by weak pronouns ("clitics"), and voicing of /s/.

Newton, Brian E. "The Rephonemicization of Modern Greek," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 10 (1961): 275-284.
Guided by several principles for determining the phonemic inventory of a language, foremost among which is economy of symbols, N demonstrates that it is possible to reduce the number of phonemes usually posited for Modern Greek to twenty. The status of the palatals [ç] and [j] receives special scrutiny here.

Newton, Brian E. "Some Modern Greek-Turkish Semantic Parallelisms," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 40, no. 3-4 (1962): 315-320.
N presents here a small but representative collection of Greek idioms that stand in a direct translation relation to Turkish idioms, as well as single words which have the same or similar extended meanings in both languages. Although some form of language contact is likely to be responsible for these convergences, N makes no claim as to their ultimate cause or as to the direction of the contact influence.

Newton, Brian E. "The Grammatical Integration of Italian and Turkish Substantives in Modern Greek," *Word. Journal of the International Linguistic Association* 19 (1963): 20-30.
N finds that Turkish and Italian loanwords are assigned to gender classes in Greek on the basis of two features: natural gender and phonetic shape. Inanimate nouns whose phonetic shape is inconsistent with Greek, e.g. ending in a consonant, are assigned to the neuter declension with an added final –ι, a process which may reflect the productivity of the –ι suffix or a tendency towards natural gender (inanimate being equated with neuter) or both.

Newton, Brian E. The Phonology of Cypriot Greek," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 18 (1967): 384-411.
This article presents a comprehensive treatment of the phonology of Cypriot Greek, including the phonemic inventory, consonantal phonotactics (consonant clusters), gemination, and various suprasegmental features (stress, downstep, and intonation).

Newton, Brian E. "Spontaneous Gemination in Cypriot Greek," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 20 (1968): 15-57.
N presents here an analysis of so-called "spontaneous" gemination in Cypriot, i.e. that is neither directly inherited nor resulting from Italian or Turkish loans, assimilations, analogy, or regular sound changes. He finds the position of a consonant

relative to the main word stress to be significant for this gemination process, as are also sentence stress and consonant type.

Newton, Brian E. "Ordering Paradoxes in Phonology," *Journal of Linguistics* 7 (1971): 31-53.
In this largely theoretical work concerned with rule ordering synchronically and diachronically, N draws on data from several Modern Greek dialects involving palatalization, vowel epenthesis, vowel raising, high vowel deletion, and consonant assimilations and dissimilations to demonstrate that sound change can not be considered to be simply a matter of changes in rule ordering.

Newton, Brian E. "Modern Greek Postconsonantal Yod," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 26 (1971): 132-170.
N here examines the range of outcomes in various dialects of combinations of consonant plus yod (the palatal semivowel [j], which N writes as <y>). The seemingly idiosyncratic and unsystematic forms that these clusters take in the dialects are shown to instead "represent the natural outcome of familiar and independently motivated" phonological rules.

Newton, Brian E. *Cypriot Greek. Its Phonology and Inflections*. Janua Linguarum, Series Practica 121. The Hague: Mouton, 1972.
N presents here a detailed synchronic account "of the phonology and inflectional morphology of the dialects of Greek currently spoken in Cyprus," complete with considerable discussion of local variation (with nineteen dialectological maps) and several texts from different regions of the island. Though N assumes as his basic theoretical framework that of generative phonology, formalism is kept to a minimum, allowing for relatively easy access to the information by nonlinguists.

Newton, Brian E. "The Dialect Geography of Modern Greek Passive Inflection," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 50, 3-4 (1972): 262-289.
In this compact but comprehensive study of the passive imperfective verbal endings, N treats vowel differences, and stress and length changes, and establishes a relatively clear norm for the endings of young Athenian speakers, relating their forms to dialect sources.

Newton, Brian E. *The Generative Interpretation of Dialect*. Cambridge Studies in Linguistics, vol. 7. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972.
This work provides, within the theoretical framework known as generative phonology, a presentation of the phonological differences to be found in the dialects of Modern Greek. N's focus is synchronic in nature, but he careful gives a diachronic account as well of the origins of the dialect differences. In-depth accounts of all the details of individual dialects and local variants are lacking, but the work as a whole is undoubtedly the most important modern treatment of Greek dialect phonology.

Newton, Brian E. "Loss of /r/ in a Modern Greek Dialect," *Language* 48 (1972): 566-572.
N discusses here the situation in the dialect of Samothraki by which the *r* of earlier stages of Greek undergoes various changes, generally being lost in most phonological environments. Rather than needing to be treated as an unusual set of developments, N demonstrates that a few simple assumptions concerning epenthetic vowels allow for a full understanding of the Samothraki changes.

Newton, Brian E. "Review of *The Verb in Modern Greek* by Irene Warburton," *Journal of Linguistics* 9, no. 2 (1973): 331-339.
In this review of Warburton's influential book (Warburton 1970 (*On the Verb* ...)), N presents a detailed discussion of W's treatment of the morphophonemics of the Greek verb, and offers some alternative analyses.

Newton, Brian E. "The Dialect Geography of Modern Greek Active Inflections," *Glossa* 7 (1973): 189-230.
N describes here the historical development and dialectal distribution of the active verbal endings in Modern Greek. Particular attention is paid to the appearance of an extension –ε on some endings and its interaction with rules of stress placement, and to the effects of the northern dialectal deletion of unstressed high vowels.

Newton, Brian E. "The Dialect Geography of Modern Greek Oxytone Imperfect," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 53, 3-4 (1975): 301-312.
Primarily concerned with type II contract verbs (Ancient Greek –εω verbs), N presents here a study of the development of dialect variation in oxytone imperfects, positing many analogical developments as the source of the variant forms.

Newton, Brian E. "Habitual Aspect in Ancient and Modern Greek," *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* 5 (1979): 29-41.
As part of a series of important articles on aspect in Greek (see Newton 1979 ("Scenarios, Modality..."), Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Necessity, Obligation..."), Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Intention, Destination..."), and Newton and Veloudis 1982), N here compares Hellenistic and Modern Greek aspectual usage in constructions with the modal verbs 'can' and 'must' in referring to multiple or repeated events.

Newton, Brian E. "Scenarios, Modality and Verbal Aspect in Greek," *Language* 55 (1979): 139-167.
N examines here the use of the perfective aspect to indicate indefinite repetition in sentences with the modal elements μπορω 'can' or πρεπει 'must', as opposed to the imperfective aspect when no such modal element is present. An explanation is found in the application of the notion of 'scenario' and the formalism of logical expressions to the facts from Greek. See also Newton 1979 ("Habitual Aspect..."), Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Necessity, Obligation..."), Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Intention, Destination..."), and Newton and Veloudis 1982.

Newton, Brian. "Stylistic Levels in Cypriot Greek," *Mediterranean Language Review* 1 (1983): 55-63.
N examines stylistic variation in Cypriot Greek phonology, from the perspective of code-switching in a triglossic situation.

Newton, Brian E. "Cypriot Greek Revisited," *Glossologia. A Greek Annual for General and Historical Linguistics* 2-3 (1983-1984 [1985]): 137-147.
N here reassesses some of the data and claims made in his 1972 book on Cypriot Greek (Newton 1972 (*Cypriot Greek*...)), especially with regard to various ordering relations holding among rules posited in the earlier work. Changes in the theoretical ground rules in the direction of more concrete (surface-true) representations necessitate some revisions, and N ultimately suggests that making distinctions in rule types may eliminate the difficulties.

Newton, Brian, and Ioannis Veloudis. "Necessity, Obligation, and Modern Greek Verbal Aspect," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 50 (1980): 25-43.
In order to examine the rules that govern the choice of verbal aspect in Greek in general, the authors here focus on the aspect in complements to the main verb πρεπει 'must', and argue that the difference it shows in modality between deontic and nondeontic readings affects the complement verb's aspect. This analysis is extended to different senses of the verb μπορω 'can' as well. See also Newton 1979 ("Habitual Aspect..."), Newton 1979 ("Scenarios, Modality..."), Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Intention, Destination..."), and Newton and Veloudis 1982.

Newton, Brian, and Ioannis Veloudis. "Intention, Destination, and Greek Verbal Aspect," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 52 (1980): 269-284.
The authors here discuss aspectual restrictions found in final clauses with να after verbs of motion as opposed to the aspectual freedom of final clauses with για να. They explain this difference by reference to the notions of destination and intention, and biunique and/or implicative relations between the main verb and the subordinate verb. See also Newton 1979 ("Habitual Aspect..."), Newton 1979 ("Scenarios, Modality..."), Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Necessity, Obligation..."), Newton and Veloudis 1982.

Newton, Brian, and Ioannis Veloudis. "Senses of Modern Greek Weak Modal and Verbal Aspect," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 60 (1982): 282-299.
The authors here focus on the various meanings of μπορω 'can' and the ways in which it is linked to the selection of aspect in the complement verbs that occur subordinated to it. They argue that it is possible to posit a single modal verb μπορω and that the aspectual selection is governed by the "entailment relations of simple sentences of temporally quantified modal logic." In particular, rate expressions select imperfective and expressions of finite cardinality select perfective aspect in the complement verbs. See also Newton 1979 ("Habitual Aspect..."), Newton 1979 ("Scenarios, Modality..."), Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Necessity, Obligation..."), and Newton and Veloudis 1980 ("Intention, Destination...").

Nikiforidou, Kiki (see also Nikiforidou, Vasiliki)

Nikiforidou, Kiki. "Modern Greek *as*: A Case Study in Grammaticalization and Grammatical Polysemy," *Studies in Language* 20 (1996).
This study focuses on uses of the particle ας in conditional constructions in Modern Greek, comparing them with conditionals introduced by αν 'if'. N argues that despite a difference in overall structure, in that ας conditionals have the constituent clauses connected by και 'and' unlike αν conditionals, they have certain grammatical properties in common. She attributes these points of contrast to the "freezing" that occurs in grammaticization, as ας has developed its grammatical conditional use out of an earlier lexical meaning of permission or suggestion.

Nikiforidou, Vasiliki (see also Nikiforidou, Kiki)

Nikiforidou, Vasiliki. "Conditional and Concessive Clauses in Modern Greek: A Syntactic and Semantic Description." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1992.

N here examines Modern Greek conditionals introduced by αν and να and concessive clauses introduced by να, και να, and ακομα κι αν. She argues that although conditionals and concessives are related, they are also distinct constructions with special syntactic and semantic and pragmatic properties.

Nyman, Martti. "Paradigms and Transderivational Constraints: Stress and Yod in Modern Greek," *Journal of Linguistics* 17 (1981): 231-246.
In response to Warburton 1976, N here reexamines the question of the interaction of stress placement and the alternation between the vowel [i] and the semi-vowel [y], arguing ultimately for at least some [y]'s being systematically and underlyingly distinct from /i/. N pays considerable attention as well to the analysis of the end-stress verbs such as αγαπω 'I love'.

Panagopoulos, Eleftherios. "Comparative and Instrumental Study of Phonetic Features in Contemporary English and Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Essex, 1972.
Taking a cross-linguistic perspective, P here reports on his use of the technology of experimental phonetics available in the early 1970s to examine the aerodynamic and electromyographic physiological systems as they pertain to speech. Direct comparisons of English and Greek phonetics are to be found.

Papademetre, Leo. "Metrical Structure and Its Interaction with Vowel Deletion in the Northern Dialects of Modern Greek," *NELS 12* (*Proceedings of the 12th North Eastern Linguistics Society*) (1982): 199-208.
Working from the perspective of metrical phonology, P here attacks the long-standing problem of the ways in which stress constrains the process of high-vowel deletion in the Northern dialects of Modern Greek, arguing that his "metrical account of the data ... offers an explanation of the stress conditions ... and thus brings together all relevant stress phenomena in those dialects."

Papademetre, Leo. "Vowel Deletion and Cluster Simplification: A Window to Constraints and Therapies in Syllable Structure." Ph.D. diss., Brown University, 1982.
Through a careful study of the effects of vowel deletion and cluster simplification processes in triggering resyllabifications in various Modern Greek dialects, P argues that syllabic restructuring is based on universally optimal syllable-shapes, though the "therapies" — the exact means by which the restructuring occurs — differ from dialect to dialect.

Papademetre, Leo. "Language Change in Progress: Unstressed Vowel Deletion in Standard Modern Greek," *Glossologia* 7-8 (1988-1989): 177-191.
This article discusses vowel deletion and cluster simplification in second person plural perfective imperatives from a metrical standpoint. It is argued that this is a case of rule addition; the application of the rule is examined cross-dialectally.

Paprotté, Wolf. "A Discourse Perspective on Tense and Aspect in Standard Modern Greek and English," *Topics in Cognitive Linguistics* 50 (1988): 448-505.
This paper compares the aspectual and temporal systems of English and Modern Greek; a psycho-semantic explanation is attempted. The Greek perfective vs. imperfective distinction is compared to the notion of boundedness vs. unboundedness, as well as that of countability vs. massiness. Through textual analysis in both languages it is found that aspect plays a much more prominent role in Greek than in English, where the only salient aspectual distinction is the

progressive.

Paraskevas-Shepard, Cornelia. "Choosing between the Aorist and the Present Perfect: The Case of Modern Greek," *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 4 (1986): 51-57.
The author here argues that the choice between the aorist and the present perfect in Greek is a matter not of the event-time of the action described by a particular sentence but rather is affected by various pragmatic factors present in the extra-linguistic context of the utterance.

Paraskevas-Shepard, Cornelia. "A Context-Dependent Approach to Tense, Mood and Aspect in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1987.
In this dissertation, the author argues that tense, aspect, and mood in Modern Greek "can be interpreted properly and fully only with reference to linguistic and extralinguistic context" and that an examination of the verbal form itself is not sufficient for this process of interpretation. The sources of data for the study include both oral narratives and various written texts, such as letters, newspapers, and folk stories.

Pavlidou, Theodossia. "Performative Verbs in Modern Greek and Their Syntactical Complements." In *Linguistic Action: Some Empirical and Conceptual Studies*, ed. Jef Verschueren, 85-94. Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1987.
In this basically descriptive article designed to bring Greek facts within the realm of the study of speech act verbs cross-linguistically, P provides an extremely useful listing of performative verbs — verbs that through their utterance in the first person singular present tense constitute "a performance of the act designated by the verb," e.g. παραιτουμαι 'I resign' — of Modern Greek, together with facts about the syntactic frames in which the verbs occur.

Pavlidou, Theodossia. "Cooperation and the Choice of Linguistic Means: Some Evidence from the Use of the Subjunctive in Modern Greek," *Journal of Pragmatics* 15, no. 1 (1991): 11-42.
This article examines the use of subjunctive interrogatives in Greek. After an examination of the syntactic contexts in which they occur, it discusses their pragmatic implications through an examination of their frequency and type in various social settings. It is determined that they are mostly used in contexts which elicit a high degree of social cooperation.

Pavlidou, Theodossia. "Particles, Pragmatic and Other," *Multilingua* 10, no. 1-2 (1991): 151-172.
In this paper, P treats problems in describing so-called "little words" or "hesitation adverbs" in Modern Greek, including the question of whether the category "particle" is superfluous, and how concepts such as "particle," "illocutionary force indicator," "discourse marker," and "hedge" relate to each other.

Pentheroudakis, Joseph E. "Reference and Indefinite Descriptions in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1977.
P undertakes here an investigation of the definiteness and referentiality in Modern Greek and the means by which these notions are encoded in the syntax.

Petrounias, E. "The Modern Greek Language and Diglossia." In *The "Past" in Medieval and Modern Greek Culture,* ed. *S.* Vryonis, Jr., 193-220. Malibu: Undena Publications, 1978.

P presents here an occasionally personally oriented polemic decrying the use of the artificially created *katharevousa* and its influence on Common Modern Greek. He provides as well remarks on the history of the language question and on diglossic situations in general.

Philippaki-Warburton, Irene (see also Warburton, Irene)

Philippaki-Warburton, Irene. "Word Order in Modern Greek," *Transactions of the Philological Society* 2 (1985): 113-143.
In this article, P-W discusses several possible definitions of the notion "basic word order" and ultimately argues for a functionally based approach. Word order in Greek thus correlates with pragmatic factors, but can be analyzed as Verb-Subject-Object in its basic form.

Philippaki-Warburton, Irene. "The Theory of Government and Binding: Empty Categories and Modern Greek Syntax," *Glossologia* 5-6 (1986-1987): 23-39.
This article discusses Chomsky's Gorernment-Binding theory and counters his claim that the theory is based directly on earlier transformational grammar by showing that it focuses instead on certain constraints. After examining the notion of syntactically present but phonologically empty categories, it discusses these concepts in relation to Modern Greek.

Philippaki-Warburton, Irene. "The Theory of Empty Categories and the Pro-Drop Parameter in Modern Greek," *Journal of Linguistics* 23 (1987): 289-318.
In this wide-ranging article, P-W examines, within the Government and Binding theory of syntax, a variety of constructions involving so-called "empty categories," and related matters, including the putative existence of raising constructions, the syntax of suppressed subject pronouns, the analysis of clitic object pronouns, and the syntactic status of subject-verb agreement. See also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton 1982, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("...on Control").

Philippaki-Warburton, Irene. "The Subjunctive Mood and the Syntactic Status of the Particle *na* in Modern Greek," *Folia Linguistica* 28 (1994): 297-328.
The question of whether Modern Greek has a separate subjunctive verbal mood has long been at issue; in this paper a definitive positive answer is given. Supporting arguments are provided based on morphological markings and selections found in the verbal system. Specifically, the choice of negative markers, δεν versus μην, is argued to differentiate indicative mood from subjunctive, whereas special endings characterize the imperative. Also, the element να is shown to be an inflectional marker of subjunctive mood; this claim implies further that να is not a complementizer proper, and additional argumentation of a more syntactic nature, involving binding relations of reflexives and tense-dependence subordination, is thus provided in support of this implication.

Philippaki-Warburton, Irene, Katerina Nicolaidis, and Maria Sifianou, eds. *Themes in Greek Linguistics: Papers from the First International Conference on Greek Linguistics, Reading, September 1993* (= *Current Issues in Linguistics Theory* 117). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1994.
This volume contains 66 papers, all from the 1993 First International Conference on Greek Linguistics, and all but one concerning Modern Greek. The papers on Modern Greek are as follows: "Contemporary Linguistics and the Teaching of Modern Greek" (George Babiniotis), "Transformational Grammar and Modern Greek

Syntax: An Overview and Some 'Problematic' Cases" (Dimitra Theophanopoulou-Kontou), "On Weak Subjects and Pro-Drop in Greek" (Brian D. Joseph), "New Approaches to Some Problems of Greek Phonology" (Angeliki Malikouti-Drachman), "Verb Movement and Minimal Clauses" (Gabriel Drachman), "Verb Movement and Clitics in Modern Greek" (Irene Philippaki-Warburton), "The Properties of Pu-Complements in Modern Greek" (Spyridoula Varlokosta), "On the Interaction of Case and Definiteness in Modern Greek" (Anna Roussou and Ianthi Maria Tsimpli), "Visibility Versus Suppression" (Stella Markantonatou), "Post Verbal Subjects, Reduplicated Objects or Retopicalisation?" (Maria Valiouli), "Checking Theory, Subject Extraction, and the Theory of Movement" (Georges Tsoulas), "Non-Pronominal Anaphora Interpretation in Modern Greek" (Eleni Efthimiou), "Spare Determiners in Modern Greek Noun Phrases: An HPSG Account" (Dimitra Kolliakou), "Some Remarks on DPs in Modern Greek" (Evangelia Mouma), "Syntactic Indeterminacy in the Light of Prepositional Constructions" (Fotis A. Kavoukopoulos), "The Pragmatic Category 'Perfect'" (Ioannis Veloudis), "The Interaction of Lexical and Grammatical Aspect in Modern Greek" (Amalia Moser), "On Aspectul and Temporal Adverbs" (Artemis Alexiadou), "Specification of Temporal Intervals and Situations in the Perfect" (Angeliki Psaltou-Joycey), "Problems of Greek Aspect Morphology and the Identification of Projection for Tense and Aspect" (Ioanna Malagardi), "Structural and Cross-Linguistic Regularities in the History of Three Particles" (Anastasios Ph. Christidis and Kiki Nikiforidou), "*Na*-Interrogatives in Modern Greek: Their Interpretation and Relevance" (Villy Rouchota), "Mood and Modality in Modern Greek: The Particle *Na*" (Rhea Delveroudi, Irene Tsamadou, and Sophia Vassilaki), "The Verbs Πηγαινω and Ερχομαι in Modern Greek" (Simos Grammenidis), "Stress Domains in Greek Compounds: A Case of Morphology-Phonology Interaction" (Marina Nespor and Angela Ralli), "Government and Element-Licensing: The Modern Greek Evidence" (Stamatia Pagoni-Tetlow), "Naturally Occurring Hiatus in Modern Greek" (Paul D. Fallon), "Aspects of Lingual Articulation in Greek: An Electropalatographic Study" (Katerina Nicolaidis), "On the Intonation of Several Modern Greek Sentences" (Ineke Mennen and Els Den Os), "The Intonation of Modern Greek as Produced by 9-18 Year Old British Born Speakers of Greek Origin" (Anastasia Georgountzou), "Conceptual Metaphor in Greek Financial Discourse" (Sophia A.S. Marmaridou), "Linguistics Attitudes and Metalinguistic Discourse: An Investigation in the Cypriot Press" (Marilena Karyolemou)," "'If it was your sister...?': Personalisation in Arguments" (Christina Kakava), "Miscommunication in the Discourse of Greek In-Groups" (Angeliki Tzanne), "The Historical Present in Modern Greek Narratives" (Cornelia Paraskevas), "The Use of Diminutives and Augmentatives in Modern Greek" (Evita C. Alexopoulos), "Lexical Density as a Characteistic of the Discourse of History of Greek Textbooks" (Constandina Economou), "The Power of Politeness in the Greek EFL Classroom" (Violetta Aeginitou), "A Stylistic Study of the 'Odes' of Andreas Kalvos: Original Metaphors and Syntagmatic Relations" (Chryssoula Karantzi), "Mood in the Chronicle of Leontios Machairas" (Nadia Anaxagorou), "The Acquisition of Conditionals in Greek" (Demetra Katis), "Morphology and Word Order in the Processing of Greek Sentences: A Crosslinguistic and Developmental Study" (Michèle Kail and Kleopatra Diakogiorgi), "The Development of Subordinate Clauses in the Language of Greek Children" (Yannis Baslis), "The Concept of Diglossia from Ferguson to Fishman to Fasold" (Periklis Daltas), "Discourse Marking in Australian Greek: Code Interaction and Communicative Resourcing" (Leo Papademetre), "Towards a Formal Analysis of the Greek-French Code-Switching in Paris" (George Androulakis), "Lexical Borrowing in Immigrant Varieties of Greek" (Aspassia G. Hatzidaki), "Morphological Variation of the Passive Imperfect in Modern Greek"

(Anna Iordanidou), "Semantic-Intonation Units on One Word Yes/No Questions" (Dimitris Papazachariou), "A Case of Whistled Speech from Greece" (Christopher Charalambakis), "Language Change Under Way? The Case of the Definite Article in Modern Greek" (Athena Apostolou-Panara), "Infinitival Constructions and Case Assignment: A Case of a Consecutive Formula in the Delphic Corpus" (Maria Karali), "Problems in Diachronic Syntax: Free Relatives in Medieval and Modern Greek" (Despina Chila-Markopoulou), "Spatial Expressions in Byzantine Vernacular Greek" (Takashi Tachibana), "Son of Wackernagel: The Distribution of Object Clitic Pronouns in Cappadocian" (Mark Janse), "The Semantic Adaptation of Turkish Loan-Words in the Greek Cypriot Dialect" (Pavlos Pavlou), "The History of Cypriot Greek Mirrors the History of the Island: Example the Medieval Period" (Maria Tsiapera), "Ethnic Greek Group of Tsalka and Tetritskaro (Georgia)" (Fatima A. Eloyeva), "Modern Greek in the Romanian Principalities: The 18th Century" (Lia Brad Chisacof), "The Commission's SYSTRAN English-Greek Machine Translation System" (Angeliki Petrits, Penelope Lembessi, and Sophia Roussou), "A Computational Model for the Morphological Analysis of the Modern Greek Noun Category" (Penelope Lembessi), "Greek Terminology within the Multilingual Environment of EURODICAUTOM" (Panagiota Kalamvoka), "Modern Greek on the Microcomputer: The 'Grevoc' Project" (Bo-Lennart Eklund), "A Corpus-Based Approach to Modern Greek Language Research and Teaching" (Dionysis Goutsos, Ourania Hatzidaki, and Philip King), and "Support-Nouns: Application to the Special Lexicon of Tennis" (Elsa Sklavounou).

Pring, Julian T. *A Grammar of Modern Greek on a Phonetic Basis*. New York: D. McKay Co., 1967.
This work is perhaps overly concise in its presentation of Modern Greek grammar, being especially strong on phonetics but somewhat weak on matters of syntax, semantics, morphological irregularities, and word-formation. Still, the emphasis on phonetics and on careful description of the sound of Greek is a real advantage not only for the fineness of detail provided in the transcriptions but also for the way in which it allows the learner to ease into the use of written Greek slowly.

Ralli, Angela. "Compounds in Modern Greek," *Rivista di Linguistica* 4, no.1 (1992):143-174.
In this paper, working on the assumption that compounding is a morphological process, R gives an account of compounds in Modern Greek, focusing on their internal structure and the types of relations exhibited between the parts making up the compounds. A definitive classification of Greek compound types is provided: Noun-Noun, Adjective-Noun, Adverb-Noun, Adjective-Adjective, Adverb-Adjective, Noun-Adjective, Noun-Verb, Verb-Verb, and Adverb-Verb, as well as compounds with a number or pronoun as first member, those with non-freely occurring members, and those on the borderline between compounds and phrases. A number of related issues, such as headedness, the nature of the "union"-vowel -o-, and argument structure in compounds, are considered as well.

Rivero, María-Luisa. "Barriers and the Null Subject Parameter in Modern Greek," in *NELS 18* (*Proceedings of the 18th North Eastern Linguistics Society*) (1987): 412-425.
Working within the "barriers" model of the Government and Binding framework for syntactic analysis, R proposes an account, consistent with the general principles of this framework, of the controversial so-called "raising" construction in Modern Greek (on which see Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Warburton

1982, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control")).

Rivero, Maria-Luisa. "The Location of Non-Active Voice in Albanian and Modern Greek," *Linguistic Inquiry* 21 (1990): 135-146.
Working within a framework in which inflectional morphology is treated as part of the "internal syntax" of words, R argues that within the internal structure of the Modern Greek verb, marking for voice, specifically active versus nonactive, is located hierarchically adjacent to the verbal root and heads its own separate syntactic "projection." It thus appears closer to the verbal root in its morphological realization than other inflectional markings such as tense or person and number. R draws parallels to the structure of nonactive forms in Albanian. (See Joseph and Smirniotopoulos 1993 for a rebuttal.)

Rivero, María-Luisa. "Adverb Incorporation and the Syntax of Adverbs in Modern Greek," *Linguistics and Philosophy* 15 (1992): 289-331.
R argues here that Greek has a rule of "adverb incorporation," which mediates between phrases consisting of a verb plus an adverb (e.g. φερομαι κακα 'I behave badly') and complex words (e.g. κακοφερομαι 'I badly badly'). Restrictions on the combinability of elements into complex words derive from the structural possibilities for phrasal combinations of verbs with adverbs. More generally, R claims there is an "argument incorporation" that allows for the formation of complex words from phrasal combinations of verbs with reflexive or reciprocal pronouns.

Rivero, María-Luisa. "Clause Structure and V-Movement in the Languages of the Balkans," *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 12, no. 1 (1994): 63-120.
In this comparative study of Albanian, Bulgarian, Romanian, and Modern Greek, carried out within a Government and Binding framwork for syntactic analysis, R argues for a common pattern of [Complementizer Phrase-Modal Phrase-Tense/Agreement Phrase-Auxiliary Phrase-Verb Phrase] as the basic clause structure for these languages. The account hinges on the assumption of rules of Verb Movement and Long Head Movement, as well as constraints such as the Empty Category Principle and the Head Movement Constraint. Specific issues treated in Greek include the placement of weak ("clitic") pronoun objects relative to the verb, the analysis of "surrogate" imperatives marked with να, and the syntax of gerunds.

Rosén, Hannah. "Sibilants and Cognate Phones in One Form of Modern Greek," *Phonetica* 3 (1959): 217-237.
R here examines the hissing and hushing sibilants in the speech of a Greek-Hebrew bilingual, attributing some occurrences to free variation, some to phonologically conditioned variation, and some to second-language interference.

Rouchota, Vassiliki (see also Rouchota, Villy)

Rouchota, Vassiliki. "The Semantics and Pragmatics of the Subjunctive in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University College London, 1994.
Drawing on relevance theory, this dissertation is a study of the uses of the subjunctive, i.e. verbs coocurring with the marker na, with particular attention not just to their core semantics but also to their pragmatic function (i.e. their use in context).

Rouchota, Villy (see also Rouchota, Vassiliki)

Rouchota, Villy. "The Subjunctive in Modern Greek: Dividing the Labor Between Semantics and Pragmatics," *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 12, no. 2 (1994): 185-202.
Drawing on relevance theory, R studies in this paper the semantics and pragmatics of subjunctive clauses in Greek, those marked with the morpheme να. Her conclusions are that subjunctives encode possibility for propositions, and that multiple interpretations of main-clause subjunctives derive from the pragmatic inferences of semantic possibility.

Sakellariades, George Chris. "A Transformational Analysis of the So-Called Weak Personal Pronouns in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1974.
S here, working within a "classical" (though now outmoded) transformational-generative framework for the analysis of syntax, examines the range of facts bearing on the question of the synchronic derivation of the weak personal pronouns, ultimately claiming that these pronominal forms are transformationally derived. Explicit formulations of the relevant transformations are provided.

Schneider-Zioga, Patricia. "The Syntax of Clitic Doubling in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Southern California, 1994.
S-Z examines clitic-doubling constructions in Modern Greek focusing on understanding their structural representation. She argues that clitic doubled expressions are interpreted like clitic left dislocated (CLLDed) expressions and have essentially the same syntax, and that the two constructions are not related to each other by movement.

School of English, Department of General and Applied Linguistics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. *Proceedings of the Symposium on the Description and/or Comparison of English and Greek*. Thessaloniki, 1987 et seq.
Since 1987, an annual conference has been held sponsored by the Department of General and Applied Linguistics of the School of English of Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, focusing on the comparison and/or description of English and Modern Greek, and each year the conference proceedings have been published. The papers typically cover the analysis of Greek or points of Greek grammar in comparison to English. As of the ninth volume (for the 1995 symposium, published in 1996), the scope of the volume covers not just contrastive analysis and comparison of Greek and English but general issues in theoretical and applied linguistics as well. Thus these volumes are a good source of recent work in Greek linguistics.

Seaman, P. David. *Modern Greek and American English in Contact*. Janua Linguarum. Series Practica, 132. The Hague: Mouton, 1972.
This work presents a sociolinguistic study of the effects of American English on the Greek of immigrants to the United States, with special attention to syntactic and lexical Anglicisms in immigrant Greek. S's survey of the use of Greek by Greek-Americans indicates that by the fourth generation, Greek will be little-used except in highly restricted contexts.

Semenov, Anatol F. *The Greek Language in its Evolution. An Introduction to its Scientific Study*. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1936.
This work presents an overview of the history of Greek from earliest Ancient Greek up to Modern Greek, but with a substantial percentage of space devoted to Post-Classical Greek and Modern Greek and the modern dialects. In general it is quite superficial in many areas and often misleadingly gives accounts of Modern Greek forms and pronunciation solely in terms of Classical Greek dialectal variants, but otherwise this

work is useful as a starting point for more detailed works. It has now been superseded by Browning 1983.

Setatos, Michael. *Phonological Problems of Modern Greek Koine*. Thessaloniki: n.p., 1969.
In this concise monograph, S presents a detailed (but occasionally telegraphic) discussion of four significant problems in Modern Greek phonology: how to analyze palatalization, whether to recognize the existence of diphthongs, how to account for voiced stops vis-à-vis the occurrence of clusters consisting of nasals plus a voiced stop, and whether to treat the affricates *ts* and *dz* as unitary phonemes or clusters.

Shipp, G[eorge] P. "The Phonology of Modern Greek," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 37 (1958): 233-260.
S discusses here many of the most significant phonological changes between Ancient Greek and Modern Greek, and the synchronic effects of these changes, and argues that they are "governed by ... a tendency to avoid the juxtaposition of two sounds of the same or approximately the same degree of aperture ... [whether] two occlusives, two continuants or two vowels."

Shipp, G[eorge] P. "Spirant + Spirant in Some Dialects of Modern Greek," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 41 (1963): 147-156.
In this article, S reviews the evidence concerning the treatment of spirant clusters in a variety of Modern Greek dialects, with particular attention to the dialects of Rhodes, Chalke, and Cyprus. S argues that a principle of differentiation (see Shipp 1958) is at work in the observed changes.

Shipp, G[eorge] P. "IOY = Y in modern Greek," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 43 (1965): 302-316.
S here surveys the evidence bearing on the development of the Ancient Greek front rounded vowel [y] to the glide-plus-back vowel combination [ju] in several dialects, including Tsakonian, Aeginetan, and Maniote, arguing that [ju] developed via a process of "splitting of ... [y] into what may be regarded as its two elements [i] and [u]."

Shipp, G[eorge] P. *Modern Greek Evidence for the Ancient Greek Vocabulary*. Sydney: Sydney University Press, 1979.
Though aimed at elucidating details concerning the Ancient Greek lexicon through an examination of Post-Classical usage, this work nonetheless contains much of interest concerning Modern Greek dialectal lexicography as well. The arrangement of lemmata by Ancient Greek headwords and the lack of an index make it difficult to check individual modern words one might be interested in, though the information to be gained ultimately make this an important work in Greek lexicography.

Sifianou, Maria "On the Telephone Again! Differences in Telephone Behaviour: England versus Greece," *Language in Society* 18, no. 4 (1989):527-544.
This article compares telephone interaction in England and Greece, and relates differing usage norms to the concept of positive vs. negative politeness. It is found that Greeks use the telephone to express intimacy, whereas English people use it for business purposes.

Sifianou, Maria. *Politeness Phenomena in England and Greece: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*. Oxford: Claredon Press, 1992.
An updated and revised version of the author's 1987 University of Reading Ph.D. dissertation ("Politeness Markers in Greek and in English"), this study focuses on a

cross-cultural comparison of how politeness is encoded into utterances in Greek and in English. Special emphasis is given to politeness as manifested in requests. A major finding is that positive politeness devices are quite common among Greeks whereas the English opt more for negative politeness devices. S uses this case study as the basis for more general conclusions about cross-cultural communication.

Smirniotopoulos, Jane. *Lexical Passives in Modern Greek*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1992.
A published version of S's 1990 Ohio State University Ph.D. dissertation, this study treats the question of whether the two passive structures in Modern Greek, both passive inflected verbs and passive participles, are lexically derived or syntactically derived. Contrary to the prevailing view that Greek passives are syntactic in nature, she concludes that both types rather are lexical in nature and thus represent derivational (lexical) categories and not inflectional (syntactic) categories. Much of the evidence comes from exceptional behavior exhibited by both passive structures, especially with regard to their meaning, their relationship with active forms, further derivation, and compounding.

Sotiropoulos, Dimitri. *Noun Morphology of Modern Demotic Greek. A Descriptive Analysis*. (= *Janua Linguarum, Series Practica* 137). The Hague: Mouton, 1972.
S presents here an item-and-arrangement morphological analysis of the noun system of Modern Greek. After brief chapters on the distinctive sounds of Greek and their alternate realizations, S gives details on stem allomorphy, case- and number-endings, and prefixal and suffixal derivation. Though some aspects of the analysis are idiosyncratic to S, the listing of derivational affixes with a description of function and examples is especially useful.

Sotiropoulos, Dimitri. "Diglossia and the National Language Question in Modern Greece," *Linguistics. An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Language Sciences* 197 (1977): 5-31.
In this article, S discusses several aspects of the modern language question in the context of Greece, including its historical background in the nineteenth century, its politicial overtones in the twentieth century and differences between the Greek situation and other nationalistic language movements in nineteenth century Europe.

Svalberg, Agneta M.-L. "A Cognitive Model of TMA Systems with Special Emphasis on Modern Greek and English." Ph.D. diss., University of Sydney, 1991.
Working within a general cognitive-functional framework for approaching linguistic analysis, this study aims to identify the invariant semantic core for the verbal categories of tense, modality, and aspect. After an extensive theoretical discussion of these categories, S focuses attention on a compartive analysis of tense, modality, and aspect in Modern Greek and in English. The analysis of Modern Greek newspaper stories provides some of the empirical basis for the Greek part of S's investigation.

Swanson, D. C. "English Loan Words in Modern Greek," *Word. Journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York* 14, no. 1 (1959): 26-46.
This article presents a study of borrowings from English into Modern Greek of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as more recent ones, partly through the medium of the entertainment industry.

Tamis, Anastasios. "The Changing Structure of Modern Greek: The Formation of an Ethnolect," *Glossologia* 5-6 (1986-1987): 123-138.

This article discusses the language use of Australian Greeks. It is found that second-generation Greek-Australians become more reluctant to use Greek, in part because of its functional complexity. There are certain standard deviations from Modern Greek which are used by all speakers, regardless of their bilingualism.

Tannen, Deborah. "What's in a Frame? Surface Evidence for Underlying Expectations." In *New Directions in Discourse Processing*, ed. Roy Freedle, 137-181. Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1979.
In this examination of the notions of "script, frame, and schema ... as structures of expectation based on past experience," T gives sixteen general types of evidence that in giving narrative descriptions of events seen in a short film ("the pear film," see Tannen 1980 ("A comparative...")), Greeks impose their expectations on the film's content. T suggests that such "structures [of expectation] are often culturally determined."

Tannen, Deborah. "A Comparative Analysis of Oral Narrative Strategies: Athenian Greek and American English." In *The Pear Stories: Cognitive, Cultural and Linguistic Aspects of Narrative Production*, ed. Wallace Chafe, 51-87. Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1980.
T here reports on the strategies used by Greeks and by Americans in describing the events they saw in a short film ("the pear film"). The Greeks in general showed more interpretation, more critique of the behavior of the characters, and more personal involvement, all characteristics of an "oral tradition" in narrative.

Tannen, Deborah. "Implications of the Oral/Literate Continuum for Cross-Cultural Communication." In *Current Issues in Bilingual Education. Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics*, ed. James Alatis, 326-347. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 1980.
T here suggests replacing the usual view of an oral vs. literate dichotomy with an oral/literate continuum, and then applies that model to cross-cultural communication situations involving various ethnic groups, including Greeks and Americans, and Jewish and Greek Americans.

Tannen, Deborah. "Indirectness in Discourse: Ethnicity as Conversational Style," *Discourse Processes* 4, no. 3 (1981): 221-238.
In this study of indirectness in conversation, T concludes, based on a pilot study in which Greek and American respondents reacted to and discussed a husband-wife conversation, that "Greeks are more likely to expect indirectness." Moreover, this ethnicity-effect is quite strong, for T finds as well that "Greek-Americans who may not speak Greek have retained the influence of Greek communicative strategies."

Tannen, Deborah. "'I Take Out the Rock — Dok!': How Greek Women Tell About Being Molested (and Create Involvement)," *Anthropological Linguistics* 25 (1983): 359-374.
In this article, T reports on the linguistic features used by Greek women in relating personal narratives about incidents of their being molested. She argues that these Greek narrators — in contrast with Americans in similar tasks — typically create vividness and involvement (of both speaker and audience) through the use of repetition, reported speech, the historical present tense, ellipsis, and sound-words, among other devices.

Tannen, Deborah. "Spoken and Written Narrative in English and Greek." In *Coherence in Spoken and Written Discourse*, ed. Deborah Tannen, 21-41. Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1984.
In this comparative study of Greek and American spoken and written narrative, T analyzes earlier findings on how the two groups describe the events in a film they all saw (see ("A Comparative...")). T finds that the Greeks show a "greater tendency ... to interpret rather than simply to report the elements shown in the film," and relates this finding to a similar tendency seen in spoken narratives in general, cross-culturally, when compared with written ones.

Tannen, Deborah. "Introducing Constructed Dialogue in Greek and American Conversational and Literary Narrative." In *Direct and Indirect Speech*, ed. Florian Coulmas, 311-332. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1986.
T here examines the phenomenon of "constructed dialogue" in both American English and Modern Greek, using Taktsis' Το τριτο στεφανι as a source for Greek literary narrative and various recorded narratives (see e.g. Tannen 1983) as a source for conversational narrative. Several characteristic features of Greek narrative style, both literary and conversational, are brought out in the course of the discussion.

Tannen, Deborah, and Piyale C. Öztek. "Health to Our Mouths. Formulaic Expressions in Turkish and Greek." In *Conversational Routine. Explorations in Standardized Communication Situations and Prepatterned Speech* , ed. Florian Coulmas (= *Rasmus Rask Studies in Pragmatic Linguistics* 2, Janua Linguarum Series Maior 96), 37-54. The Hague: Mouton Publishers, 1981. [Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society* 3 (1977): 516-534.]
In this study, the authors discuss the functions of various formulaic expressions in Modern Greek and parallel ones in Turkish, with a useful listing of sixty-three Greek and 151 Turkish expressions in an appendix.

Terzi, Arhonto. "PRO in Finite Clauses: A Study of the Inflectional Heads of the Balkan Languages." Ph.D.diss., City University of New York, 1992.
T develops a general account of the syntactic behavior of subjunctive clauses in languages of the Balkans, including Modern Greek, that appear in uses parallel to infinitival clauses in languages such as English or French. She argues that the subjunctive particle, e.g. Greek να, is an inflectional marker rather than a complementizer proper, and that various properties of these clauses follow from such a designation.

Theophanopoulou-Kontou, Dimitra. "Fast Speech Rules and Some Phonological Processes of Modern Greek: A Preliminary Investigation," Επιστημονικη Επετηρις της Φιλοσοφικης Σχολης του Πανεπιστημιου Αθηνων του Ετους 1972-1973 23 (1973): 372-390.
In this pioneering study, the author discusses various reductions in vowels that occur in fast speech, with particular attention to vowel contractions, especially those between weak pronouns and verbs and those between the definite article and a noun.

Theophanopoulou-Kontou, Dimitra. "Patient vs Non-Patient Orientation of the Action and the Voice Distinction in MG," *Glossologia. A Greek Annual for General and Historical Linguistics* 2-3 (1983-1984 [1985]): 75-90.
The author here takes issue with the traditional semantically-based classification of voice distinctions in the Modern Greek verbal system into active, middle, and passive,

suggesting instead that the active versus passive distinction can be understood in terms of the orientation (patient versus nonpatient) of the action that a predicate expresses.

Theophanopoulou-Kontou, Dimitra. "Transformational Grammar and Modern Greek Syntax: An Overview and some 'Problematic' Cases." In *Themes in Greek Linguistics*, ed. Irene Philippaki-Warburton, Katerina Nicolaidis, and Maria Sifianou (= *Current Issues in Linguistic Theory* 117), 11-20. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1994.
The author here presents a survey of studies on Modern Greek syntax done within the general framework of transformational grammar over the past 30 years. The resulting paper is a valuable bibliographical source for works on Greek syntax.

Thomson, George D. *The Greek Language*. Cambridge: Heffer, 1966.
This work provides a brief survey of the Greek language from the Homeric period up through the modern period, and is designed partly for pedagogical use.

Thumb, Albert. *A Handbook of the Modern Greek Language: Grammar, Texts, Glossary*. Translated from the 2d improved and enlarged German edition (1910) by S. Angus. Chicago: Argonaut Press, 1964.
An indispensible and thoroughly reliable, though now somewhat dated, handbook of Modern Greek, providing a general description of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of the language, with additional information on the diachronic sources of particular sounds and formations and on the specific features of the modern dialects. An especially useful feature is the collection of a sampling of dialect texts, complete with a glossary.

Touratzidis, Loudovikos, and Angela Ralli. "A Computational Treatment of Stress in Greek Inflected Forms," *Language and Speech* 35, no. 4 (1992): 435-453.
The authors present in this work a computationally oriented account of Greek stress, a key feature of which is marking in the lexicon of stems as being stressed or not and of inflectional endings as being stressed, unstressed, or stress-affecting (e.g. requiring stress retraction in the stem).

Triandaphyllidis, Manolis A. *Concise Modern Greek Grammar*. John B. Burke, trans. Thessaloniki: Institute of Modern Greek Studies, 1997.
With this volume, T's classic grammar of Modern Greek, originally published in 1941, is now available in English. It serves both a pedagogical and descriptive function. The abridged version of this work is used in the system of Greek public education at various levels.

Trudgill, P[eter] and G[eorge] A. Tzavaras. "Why Albanian-Greeks are Not Albanians: Language Shift in Attica and Biotia." In *Language, Ethnicity and Intergroup Relations* (= *European Monographs in Social Psychology* 13), ed. Howard Giles, 171-184. London: Academic Press, 1977.
The authors here report on the results of investigations in Arvanitika-speaking villages in Greece to determine "the extent of Arvanitika language maintenance, the degree and nature of Greek-Arvanitika language-switching, and linguistic change and interference in Arvanitika." They found clear evidence that Arvanitika is dying out as younger speakers shift to Greek. The attitudes of Greek speakers towards Arvanitika, of Arvanitika speakers towards their own language, and of Greek governmental language policies over the years have played a major role in these developments.

Tsiapera, Maria. "Historical Development of a Part of the Modern Cypriot Verbal System." In *Current Progress in Historical Linguistics: Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Tucson, Arizona, 12-16 January 1976* (= *North-Holland Linguistic Series* 31), ed. William M. Christie, Jr., 147-155. Amsterdam, New York & Oxford: North-Holland Publishing Co., 1976.
The article attempts to show how Cypriot is the earliest fully developed Modern Greek dialect. Several phonological differences between Cypriot and standard Modern Greek are listed. Then the behaviour of different vern classes is discussed at length; it is found that, for example, the Ancient suffix –σκω becomes analogically productive in Modern Cypriot.

Tsirpanlis, Constantine N. *Modern Greek Idiom and Phrase Book*. Woodbury, NY: Barron's Educational Series, Inc., 1978.
In this useful book, T presents common phrases of a practical nature as well as over 1,000 idioms, arranged by key word in the English equivalent and/or by general concept referred to in the idiom. A brief outline of Greek grammar is included as well.

Tsitsipis, Lukas. "Language Change and Language Death in Albanian Speech Communities in Greece: A Sociolinguistic Study." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin, 1981.
This dissertation, "a sociolinguistic study of language change," presents the results of field work in two Albanian speech communities in Greece. The processes of language shift and language death that are leading to the restriction of the Arvanitika language in these communities, in favor of the socially dominant language Greek, are detailed. While the focus is change in Arvanitika, the discussion of the social context is important for understanding the spread of Greek within Greece itself, and for the insights into the relations between Greek and the minority languages of Greece.

Tsitsipis, Lukas. "Speech Play, Punning Folklore and Humor in Modern Greek," *Journal of Pragmatics* 13 (1989): 871-879.
T here examines Greek imitations of foreign languages. Greek utterances are made to sound as 'foreign' as possible through fast speech, phonetic resegmentation, suppression of word boundaries or imitation of syllable structure or familiar foreign terms such as place names. The imitations are language-oriented, not culture-oriented.

Tsitsopoulos, Stamatis. "Stress in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, 1973.
The author undertakes here "a systematic account of the assignment of accentual patterns in Modern Greek within the generative framework." He treats major word classes individually and argues for an abstract analysis of stress assignment with underlying long vowels that are never phonetically realized as such. The role of cyclic rule application mechanism is considered as well.

Tsohatzidis, Savas L. "Particle Distribution and Pragmatic Theory Choice: A Test Case from Modern Greek," *Sprechen mit Partikeln* (1989): 546-558.
This article challenges the traditional account of the use of the Greek particle ντε; it is shown that its use is not associated with any particular speech act or grammatical form. The last section poses three more general problems with classical speech act theory that are illustrated by examples with ντε.

Tzitzilis, Christos. "Greek Loan Words in Bulgarian Dialects," *Linguistique Balkanique* 26, no. 1 (1983): 55-77.

T studies here one hundred Greek words, mostly from regional dialects, which have entered various regional Bulgarian dialects. Besides showing the spread of Greek, especially through non-literary sources, these words in their Bulgarian forms often preserve phonetic and semantic features lost from the source words that continued in Greek.

Valiouli, Maria. "Anaphora, Agreement and the Pragmatics of 'Right Dislocation' in Greek." Ph.D. diss., Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 1990.
In this study of discourse effects on word order, V examines the dislocation of sentential constituents rightwards in a sentence in the context of how new information can be highlighted or foregrounded.

van Dijk-Wittop Koning, A. M. "Some Remarks on the Syntactical Phenomenon Parataxis in Contemporary Modern Greek and Earlier Stages." In *Studia Byzantina et Neohellenica Neerlandica*, ed. W. F. Bakker, A. F. Van Gemert, and W.J. Aerts, 241-269. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1972.
This work is essentially a catalogue of cases in which coordination (parataxis) replaces subordination in current and seventeenth century Modern Greek. The author claims that the choice of main clause verb is the primary factor determining the acceptability of paratactic constructions. Many examples from literary sources are included.

Varlokosta, Spyridoula. "Issues on Modern Greek Sentential Complementation." Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland at College Park, 1994.
In this dissertation, V treats a range of syntactic phenomena related to sentential complementation in Modern Greek. V argues that Modern Greek factive complements are not real complements of the subcategorizing verb but rather are independent clauses standing in a paratactic relation to an empty nominal complement of the matrix predicate. She further argues that the subject position of subjunctive complements is occupied sometimes by pronominal pro and sometimes by anaphoric PRO, and that the distribution of PRO can be derived on a case theoretic account, within Government-Binding Theory.

Varlokosta, Spyridoula, and Norbert Hornstein. "A Bound Pronoun in Modern Greek," *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* (1993): 175-195.
Working within a Government and Binding framework, V & H demonstrate that Modern Greek ιδιος has different properties that depend on its grammatical functions: for example non-subject ιδιος, unlike subject ιδιος, must have a binder and cannot occur in embedded questions or relative clauses. These different properties follow, they argue, from the assumption that non-subject ιδιος is an A'-bound pronoun and that subject ιδιος cannot be a bound pronoun since it is subject to an A'-disjointness constraint typical of bound pronouns.

Veloudis, Ioannis. "Negation in Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of Reading, 1982.
In this dissertation, V seeks to give a unified account of a variety of negation phenomena in Modern Greek. He first examines the distribution and syntactic status of the negation elements, and formulates the relevant rules. He then investigates negative-raising and quantifier-negation interaction, arguing that "a negative-raising approach should be adandoned in favor of another, purely semantic, analysis." Finally, he treats problems related to the scope of negation, ultimately distinguishing between a context-free (sentence-level) and a context-bound (discourse-level) type of negation.

Warburton, Irene P. (see also Philippaki-Warburton, Irene)

Warburton, Irene P. *On The Verb in Modern Greek* (= *Language Science Mongraphs* 4). Bloomington: Indiana University, 1970.
W presents here a morphophonological analysis of Modern Greek, within the framework of generative phonology of the late 1960's. Though this theoretical framework is no longer adhered to by most linguists, many of the insights contained in this work, especially about the values of the morphological categories expressed by the verb (e.g. tense and mood), are still valid and useful.

Warburton, Irene P. "Rules of Accentuation in Classical and Modern Greek," *Glotta. Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache* 48 (1970): 107-121.
The author here compares the rules by which accent is assigned in Classical Greek and in Modern Greek, paying particular attention to the modern version of the ancient "antepenult rule" (by which accent placement was restricted to one of the last three syllables in a word) and to the rules of accentuation with enclitic and proclitic elements.

Warburton, Irene P. "Modern Greek Verb Conjugation: Inflectional Morphology in a Transformational Grammar," *Lingua. International Review of General Linguistics* 32 (1973): 193-226.
The author here examines the set of morphological rules needed to account for the full range of Modern Greek verbal inflection, including the categories of voice, tense, aspect, person, and number. Consideration is given also to the extent to which reference to morphological and syntactic categories is needed in the relevant phonological rules.

Warburton, Irene P. "The Passive in English and Greek," *Foundations of Language* 13 (1975): 563-578.
In this article, W presents an analysis of the function of passive forms in Greek in comparison to English, primarily focussing on the role played by passive in terms of the Prague School theory of Functional Sentence Perspective (FSP). W concludes that FSP is not indicated in Greek by the use of the passive, but rather by word order, the use of weak pronouns, and contrastive intonation.

Warburton, Irene P. "On the Boundaries of Morphology and Phonology: A Case Study from Modern Greek," *Journal of Linguistics* 12 (1976): 259-278.
The author here argues first for a morphological treatment of stress assignment in Modern Greek and then goes on to examine the alternation between vocalic [i] and semivocalic [y] in related forms, suggesting it to be a case in which the grammar should incorporate reference to paradigmatic factors. See also Nyman 1981.

Warburton, Irene P. "Modern Greek Clitic Pronouns and the 'Surface Structure Constraints' Hypothesis," *Journal of Linguistics* 13 (1977): 259-281.
The author here examines a wide range of facts concerning the weak ("clitic") personal pronouns, analyzing them within a version of transformational grammar current in the late 1970's. Particular attention is paid to various restrictions found in the order of the pronouns and their combinatory possibilities and to the theoretical devices needed to account for these restrictions.

Warburton, Irene Philippaki. "Greek Diglossia and Some Aspects of the Phonology of Common Modern Greek," *Journal of Linguistics* 16 (1980): 45-54.

The author here discusses Ferguson's and Householder's predictions that in the diglossic struggle in Greek, *dimotiki* will eventually win out. She examines the facts concerning consonant clusters in Greek and the fate of *katharevousa* words borrowed and incorporated into *dimotiki*. The fact that such words do not become adapted to *dimotiki* cluster patterns is significant but does not represent a "victory" by *katharevousa*; rather, it only reflects the flexibility and expressive power of the language as a whole.

Warburton, Irene Philippaki. "Constraints on Rules of Grammar as Universals." In *Linguistic Controversies: Essays in Linguistic Theory and Practice in Honour of F. R. Palmer*, ed. D. Crystal, 95-107. London: Edward Arnold, 1982.
The author here considers several versions of the "Tensed-S' Constraint" proposed by Chomsky and how facts from various raising constructions in Greek bear on the formulation of the constraint. See also Drachman 1970, Joseph 1976, Kakouriotis 1980, Ingria 1981, Philippaki-Warburton 1987, Rivero 1987, Campos 1989, Felix 1989, and Joseph 1990 ("Is Raising..."), 1992 ("... on Control").

Waring, Henry. "The Intonation of Modern Greek." Ph.D. diss., University of London, 1976.
W presents here the results of an extensive, though non-instrumental, examination of Modern Greek intonational patterns, arguing that although no one-to-one correspondence between specific meanings and a basic intonation patterns are to be found, some strong correlations, such as that between a "raised-falling" intonation and yes-no questions, do emerge from the data. See also Waring 1982 for a published summary of his findings.

Waring, Henry. "The Investigation of Modern Greek Intonation," *Mandatoforos* 20 (1982): 18-29.
In this article, W gives a brief overview of the literature on intonation in Modern Greek and then adds some of his own findings, most notably that no one-to-one correspondence between a specific meaning and a particular basic intonation pattern is evident and that there are certain general meaning-intonation relationships that seem to be more a matter of linguistic universals than Greek-particular uses.

Xiromeritis, Nicolas, and Haralampos C. Spyridis, "A 'Whistling Language' in the Village Antias in the Greek Island of Evia," *Glossologia* 7-8 (1988-1989): 219-224.
This paper presents a spectrographic analysis of the whistling language of the village Antias. It is found that the vowels are very similar to those found in natural language, whereas the consonants are not; furthermore, it is difficult to distinguish between them.

Zager, David. "Changes in Inflectional Paradigms. In Pursuit of the Morphic Beast." In *The Elements: A Parasession on Linguistic Units and Levels. April 20-21, 1979. Including Papers from the Conference on Non-Slavic Languages of the USSR*, ed. Paul R. Clyne, William F. Hanks, and Carol L. Hofbauer, 285-295. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1979.
Z here draws on data from the reshaping of passive imperfect verbal endings, through the spread of the original third person plural aorist ending *-an*, in numerous Modern Greek dialects, in a discussion of the general properties of morphological change.

Zager, David. "On Orientation or, Constraining False Analogy," *Linguistics. An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Language Sciences* 19, no. 11-12 (1981): 1107-1131.
While primarily concerned with the constraints on analogy as a force in language change, Z here draws on data from vowel changes associated with the marking of verb

tenses in the Modern Greek dialect of Livisi to illustrate his point that these
"constraints should derive from investigation of processes that give rise to change."

Zager, David. "A Real-Time Process Model of Morphological Change." Ph.D. diss.,
State University of New York at Buffalo, 1981.
Within a framework that analyzes morphological change in terms of a psycholinguistic
process model involving relationships between and among whole words, Z discusses
the dialect variants found in Modern Greek passive formations, along with changes in
Eskimo verbs and Old Spanish past tenses.

Zubin, David A. and Soteria Svorou. "Perceptual Schemata in the Spatial Lexicon: A
Cross-Linguistic Study." In *Papers from the Parasession on Lexical Semantics*, ed.
David Testen, Veena Mishra, and Joseph Drogo, 346-358. Chicago: Chicago
Linguistic Society, 1984.
The authors here examine terms used in the designation of "'object-space' and
'boundedness' continua" in a number of languages, but with particular attention to the
relevant lexical items in Modern Greek. They report on the results of production-
based experiments designed to elicit appropriate uses of the adjectives πλατυ and
φαρδυ, and discuss the use of the adjectives παχυ and χοντρο and various temporal
expressions as well. They ultimately conclude that in Greek, "the 'boundedness'
schema applies at least to the categorization of space, mass, and time."

Part Three: Reference Works and Bibliographies

Babiniotis, George, ed. Δελτιον βιβλιογραφιας της Ελληνικης Γλωσσης/
Bibliographical Bulletin of the Greek Language. 3 vols. Athens: Department of
Linguistics of the University of Athens, vol. 1, 1974/1976, vol. 2, 1976, vol. 3, 1978.
These three volumes present a detailed bibliography, for the years 1973 through 1976,
covering work on the Greek language of all periods (pre-Greek up through Modern
Greek) in most subareas within linguistics, including synchronic and diachronic
studies. Works in all major languages of scholarship are included.

Crighton, William. Μεγα ελληνο–αγγλικον λεξικον (Large Greek-English
dictionary). Athens: Ekdosis G. K. Eleftherudakis, 1960.
One of the best available dictionaries, Crighton's work contains over 40,000 entries,
with numerous phrases and a considerable amount of technical vocabulary.

Dimarogonas, Andrew D., editor-in-chief. *Synopsis: An Annual Index of Greek
Studies, 1992*. Amsterdam: Harwood Academic Publishers, 1997.
This work is a bibliographic survey of books, articles, monographs, dissertations, and
review journals that cover all areas of Greek studies, including Greek language and
linguistic studies, and all chronological periods, Classical up through Modern Greek.
The subject index allows one to focus on just the items for Modern Greek language
and linguistics. A diskette is included with the volume that contains an electronic
version of the survey (for both PCs and Macintoshes) and search software that allows
the user to do electronically based searches of the material in the volume. The present
volume covers just those items appearing in print in the year 1992, but future volumes
covering subsequent years are planned.

Kahane, Henry R., and Renée Kahane. "Mediterranean Bibliography I: Italian Loan
Words in Modern Greek," *Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire
Orientales et Slaves* 7 (1939-1944): 187-228.

This article presents a bibliography of works dealing with the considerable lexical influence of Italian on Modern Greek.

Kazazis, Kostas. "Albanian, Modern Greek, and Rumanian Linguistics: 1966-1976," *Balkanistica. A Journal of Southeast European Studies* 4 (1977-78): 132-145.
In this bibliographical survey of work done in America on Albanian, Modern Greek, and Romanian linguistics during the decade preceding publication, K lists numerous works on Greek itself and on Greek in relation to the other languages. Many works not able to be included in the present bibliography (owing to space limitations) are given in K's more exhaustive listing.

Pring, Julian T. *The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Greek: Greek-English and English-Greek*. Oxford: Clarendon Press and New York: Oxford University Press, 1986.
This one-volume work brings together two separate excellent dictionaries (a Greek-English one and an English-Greek one) which P compiled in the past. Each part of the dictionary is designed for practical use, with the language learner in mind, and covers some 20,000 or more entries. Each thus contains sufficient numbers of everyday and literary words to be applicable to most users' needs. One especially useful feature is the noting of register and style (e.g. familiar, figurative, etc.) in various entries.

Stavropoulos, D. N., and A. S. Hornby. *Oxford English-Greek Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977.
The most complete English-to-Greek dictionary in its class, this volume contains over 31,000 lemmata and derivatives, with numerous slang and idiomatic expressions included as well. Illustrative example sentences and phrases for many words enhance the utility of the volume.

Stavropoulos, D. N. *Oxford Greek-English Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988.
The most complete Greek-to-English dictionary in its class, this volume contains over 45,000 lemmata and derivatives, along with many slang and idiomatic expressions. Illustrative example sentences and phrases are given in many of the entries, enhancing the overall utility of the volume.

Swanson, D. C. E. *Modern Greek Studies in the West: A Critical Bibliography of Studies on Modern Greek Linguistics, Philology, and Folklore in Languages Other than Greek*. New York: New York Public Library, 1960.
Covering linguistics, folk literature, folklore, and Middle Greek *dimotiki* texts, this work "attempts to record systematically books and articles published in languages other than Greek between about 1860 and the present." It has no commentary on the works cited, though there is an introduction, but it was compiled with an eye to completeness, and contains over 500 entries altogether.

Tsaveas, Th., editorial director.
Μεγα Αγγλοελληνικον Λεξικον. Athens: Εκδοσεις "Οδυσσευς," [circa 1959].
This four-volume work is the largest (over 4,000 pages) and by far the most complete English-Greek dictionary, containing technical terminology from a variety of fields and many obscure items.