Multi-CAST

Cypriot Greek annotation notes

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1 Notes on the GRAID annotations

This document describes the implementation of the GRAID annotation conventions (Haig & Schnell 2014) in the Multi-CAST Cypriot Greek corpus. It corresponds to version 1905 of the annotations, published in May 2019. Unless a more recent version of this document exists, it also applies to any later versions of the annotations.

1.1 Dependent clauses

There are very few non-finite verb forms in Cypriot Greek. Most dependent clauses are introduced by a modal particle n(a), glossed in GRAID as $\langle nonindic \rangle$, and contain a finite, subjunctive form of the verb. We have chosen to insert zeroes $\langle 0 \rangle$ for S and A in the dependent clauses, because an overt pronoun would be possible in most cases, even though they are generally omitted (this follows the decision of a native speaker). The modal particle is commonly the host for pronominal clitics expressing objects and goals (see Section 1.3 on clitic pronouns below). The following example of a *want*-complement clause illustrates the typical structure, and how it is annotated:

```
(1) xelo na =su po katiti

0_I want-1sG 0_I that.MOD =to.you say-1sG something

##ds 0.1:a v:pred #cc:p 0.1:s_ds nonindic =pro.2:g v:pred other:p

(I) want to say something to you.' [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0138]
```

1.2 Verbs of speech

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

1.3 Clitic pronouns

Cypriot Greek makes extensive use of clitic pronouns in non-subject functions. The most common are the addressees of verbs of speech (3), benefactives (4), and direct objects (5–6).

```
(3) pai lali =tu

O_she goes-3sG O_she says-3sG =to.him

## 0.h:s v:pred # 0.h:s_ds v:pred =pro.h:g

'(she) goes and tells him.' [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0115]
```

```
(4)
               eyemosen =tu
                                     to
                                           xanappin
        0_she filled-3sg =to.him
                                     the.N vessel
     ## 0.h:a v:pred =pro.h:obl ln
                                           np:p
     '(she) fills the vessel for him.'
                                                              [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0080]
(5)
                 eshi
                         =ta
          0 he has-3sg =them
     ##ds 0.h:a v:pred =pro:p
     '(he) has them.'
                                                              [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0014]
(6)
          ри
                      pornon
                                                           sikosis
                                                                    nakkon
                to
                                                =me
                                      na
          from the.n morning 0_you that.mod =me
                                                           raise-2sg little
                     np:other 0.2:a nonindic =pro.1:p v:pred
     pornon
               mana
     morning
              mother
     np:other np.h:voc
     'Wake me up early in the morning, mother.'
                                                              [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0036]
```

1.4 Clitic doubling

When a clitic pronoun expresses a direct object, a co-referential NP may occur after the verb, as in the second part of (7). In these cases we gloss the co-referential NP with the function $\langle : dt_p \rangle$.

```
(7)
       хa
              хa
                              vuttisi
                                        0
                                              nil'os
                                                                epk'axen
                    that.MOD dives-3sg the.m young.man 0_he caught-3sg =it
       ha
              ha
     # other other nonindic v:pred
                                              np.h:s
                                                       0.h:a v:pred
                                      ln
     jindo psarin
     that fish
          np:dt p
     'Haha, the young man dived (and) caught that fish.'
                                                              [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0041]
```

1.5 Demonstratives and other nominal expressions

Sometimes an argument is expressed by a demonstrative element; we have glossed these as $\langle pro \rangle$, but added the tag $\langle dem_{-} \rangle$ to tell them apart:

```
(8)
        epien
                  je
                         iinos
        went-3sg too
                         that.one.M
     ## v:pred other dem_pro.h:s
     'He too went.'
                                                                [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0076]
(9)
           as
                  erti
                             jinos
           let-3sg come-3sg that.one.M
     ##ds lv_aux v:pred
                            dem_pro:s
     'Let him come.'
                                                                [mc_cypgreek_jitros_0026]
```

We likewise distinguish NPs headed by numerals from other lexical expressions via the addition of $\langle num_- \rangle$ to the form gloss $\langle np \rangle$:

```
(10) n arpaksi tria

O_he that.MOD grabs-3sG three

#ds 0.h:a nonindic v:pred num_np:p

'(He) grabs three.' [mc_cypgreek_jitros_0081]
```

1.6 Predicative expressions of possession and existence

We treat the lexical verb for 'have' as transitive, the possessor as A and the possessed as P, as in (11a) and (11b). However, the same verb is also used in existential clauses, where we gloss it as $\langle : predex \rangle$, and the NP whose existence is predicated as $\langle : s \rangle$, as in (12):

```
eshi
                                         dhixtia tu
(11)
                                ta
                       has-3sg the.N.PL nets
                 ah
                                                 his
                                                                 the.M
           ##ds other v:pred ln
                                         np:p
                                                 rn_pro.h:poss ln
           jiris
                   mи
           father my
           np.h:a rn_pro.1:poss
           'Are my father's nets still there?' (lit. 'Does my father have his nets?')
      b.
                                =ta
                 0_he has-3sg =them
           ##ds 0.h:a v:pred =pro:p
           '(He) has them.'
                                                             [mc_cypgreek_psarin_0013-0014]
(12)
          mian foran
                          ishen
                                         enan vasilean
                time
                          has-3sg
                                         a.м king
      ## ln
                np:other other:predex ln
                                               np.h:s
      'Once upon a time there was a king.'
                                                                  [mc_cypgreek_jitros_0001]
```

1.7 Depictive predicates, created or metamorphized entities

With predicates such as 'turn into' and 'make into', we treat the syntactic function of the resulting state or object as \other\:

1.8 Anthropomorphized referents

In the text *minaes*, expressions referring to the titular 'months' seem to be anthropomorphized, that is, exhibit human properties. As they are therefore intermediate between human and non-human, we give them the animacy gloss as (.d):

(14) o Fervaris
the February
#ds ln np.d:other
'How about February?'

[mc_cypgreek_minaes_0150]

References

Hadjidas, Harris & Vollmer, Maria C. 2015. Multi-CAST Cypriot Greek. In Haig, Geoffrey & Schnell, Stefan (eds.), *Multi-CAST: Multilingual corpus of annotated spoken texts*. (http://multicast.aspra.uni-bamberg.de/#cypgreek) (Accessed 2019-03-08).

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Haig, Geoffrey & Schnell, Stefan (eds.). 2016. *Multi-CAST: Multilingual Corpus of Annotated Spoken Texts*. (http://multicast.aspra.uni-bamberg.de/) (Accessed 2019-03-08).

Appendices

A List of corpus-specific GRAID symbols

The following is a list of the non-standard GRAID symbols used in the annotation of the Multi-CAST Cypriot Greek corpus. Please refer to the *GRAID manual* (Haig & Schnell 2014: 54–55) for an inventory of basic GRAID symbols.

Form symbols and specifiers

⟨dem_pro⟩	demonstrative pronoun
⟨num_pro⟩	numeral noun phrase
$\langle imp_v \rangle$	imperative verb form
<psv_v></psv_v>	passive verb form

Function symbols and specifiers

<:s_ds> subject of a verb of speech

Other symbols

⟨nonindic⟩ indicator of non-indicative sentence form

B List of abbreviated morphological glosses

1	first person	NOM	nominative
2	second person	PL	plural
3	third person	S	strong form of personal
ACC	accusative		pronouns
F	feminine	SG	singular
GEN	genitive	W	weak form of personal
IMP	imperative		pronouns
M	masculine		
MOD	modal particle	NC	not classified
N	neuter		



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