Morphological Integration of Loan words in Pontic Greek

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Outline

- Introduction, methodology
- Gender
- Number
- Cases
- Conclusions

Introduction
Methods

- Questions to consider
  - Terms used: *transference, code-switching* and *borrowing*
  - Quantity: nouns of Russian (40) and Turkish (6) origin
  - Degrees of morphological integration: a) partially integrated, b) fully adjusted, c) not evident
- Methods used
  - Eliciting from the multi-media corpus data
  - Quantity of analyzed data: 172 files, 8 informants
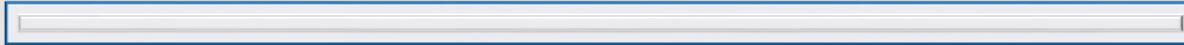 - Descriptive analysis

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Gender

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

- Questions to consider
  - Quantity: Masculine (1), Feminine (19), Neuter (24)
  - Types of borrowing: a) by ending *-in* (N), b) phonological form reinterpreted as gender suffix (F)
  - Tendency of increasing the proportion of the neuters (characteristic to SG as well)

Gender
examples

- Neuter

να μαθάνε σο ινστιτούτιν

na	mathane	so	institut-in
PRT	study	in:DEF:ACC.SG.N	institute-N.SG.ACC{NOM}$_{RUSSIAN}$

...for studying at the institute

(Skopeteas et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-FM-00000-B01)

Gender
examples

- Feminine

τέρεσαν <u>μεσάν</u> κʼεν

teresan	<u>meʃa-n</u>		kʼ	en
watch	forest:F.-SG.ACC _{TURKISH}		not	is

They watched there was no forest

(Berikashvili et al. 2014:PNT-TXT-AN-00000-B02)

Gender
examples

- Masculine

  εκείνος εν <u>ιντζίνερος</u>

  ekinos en   <u>indʒiner-os</u>

  he   is   engineer-M.SG.NOM _{RUSSIAN}

  He is an engineer

  (Skopeteas et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-FM-00000-B01)

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Number

Singular

Plural

- Questions to consider
  - Quantity: Singular (36), Plural (10)
  - Number markers of transferred nouns: a) -aðes (F); b) -as, -a, -æ (N); c) -ia (N)
  - Metaplasm of Gender in Plural forms

Number
examples

- Number marker -aðes

  τα άλλα τα χωριά δεν είχαν <u>μεσάδες</u>

ta   ala   ta   xoria   ðen ixan <u>meʃ-aðes</u>

the   other   the   villages not   had forest-F.PL.ACC{NOM} _{TURKISH}

Other villages had not forests

(Kotanidi et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-VL-00000-B02)

Number
examples

- Number marker -as (forms of metaplasm)

παλαλόν για τα <u>καφέτας</u>

palalon jia   ta   kafet-as

crazy   for   DEF:ACC.SG.N   sweets-F. Pl.ACC.{NOM}$_{RUSSIAN}$

(He is) crazy about the sweets

(Berikashvili et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-INV-00000-B02)

Number
examples

- Number marker -a

τριάντα <u>πρατσέντα</u> έν' ποντιακόν

trianta	<u>pratsent-a</u>		en	pondiakon
thirty	percent-N.Pl.NOM.{ACC} _{RUSSIAN}		is Pontic	

Thirty percent is Pontic

(Skopeteas et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-LG-00000-B02)

Number
examples

- Number marker -ia

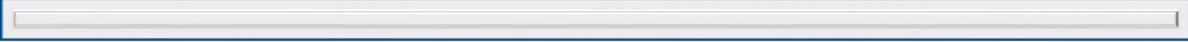   *εγώ έχω εκεικά καραούλια*

εɣo   exo   ekika   q'araul-ia

I   have   there   guard-N.Pl.ACC.{NOM}_{TURKISH}

I have there guards

(Skopeteas et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-VL-00000-B01)

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Cases

Nominative

Genitive

Accusative

Vocative

Declensions

First
(-as, -is, -es;
-a, -i,-e)

Second
(-os; -on, -in)

Third
(-ma, -eas,
-simo)

- Questions to consider
  - Quantity: nouns integrated to the first declension (20), to the second declension (11)

Cases
examples

- Use in Accusative (1ˢᵗ declension, without case marker)

ο ένας επήγεν σην <u>άρμια</u> σην Γερμανία

o	enas	epiγen	sin
the	one	went	to:DEF:ACC.SG.F

<u>armia</u>	sin	γermania
army:F.SG.ACC{NOM}ᴿᵁˢˢᴵᴬᴺ	to the	Germany

One went to the army to Germany

(Skopeteas et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-FM-00000-B01)

Cases
examples

- Use in Accusative (1st declension, with case marker)

$\sigma\eta\nu$ _λιτερατούραν_ είχα άριστα

sin   literatura-n   ixa   arista

in:DEF:ACC.SG.F.   literature:F-SG.ACC _RUSSIAN_   had   best

In literature I had best (mark)

(Kotanidi et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-FM-00000-B03)

Cases
examples

- Use in Accusative (2ⁿᵈ declension, Neuter Gender)

θέλω να αφήνω τ'εμόν το <u>κονάκι</u>

thelo   na   afino   t'emon   to

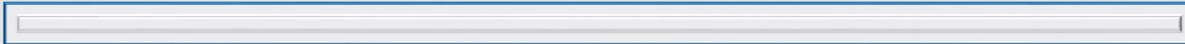want   PRT   leave   my   DEF:NOM.SG.

konak-i
cabin-N.SG.ACC{NOM}_{TURKISH}

I want to leave my cabin

(Skopeteas et al. 2014: PNT-TXT-VL-00000-B01)

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Conclusions

Some observations on the influence of contact languages

- Gender (F)
    - Most of the transferred words are of Russian origin;
    - Russian: convergence of the two systems;
    - Russian: strategy – phonological form reinterpreted as Pontic Greek gender suffix;
    - Turkish: number of transfers is small;
    - From non-concatenative to non-concatenative (Russian – PG) transfer seems to be easier

Conclusions

Some observations on the influence of contact languages

- Gender (N)
  - Most of the transferred forms are of Turkish origin;
  - Turkish: strategy – inserting the phonological form that corresponds to a gender suffix;
  - Russian: number of transfers is small;
  - Turkish has no gender, PG tries to fill this gap. Thus: from concatenative to non-concatenative (Turkish – PG) strategy changes.

Conclusions

Some observations on the influence of contact languages

- Number (PL)
    - Distinctions between morphemes: for native and foreign elements;
    - Russian: number marker mostly -as;
    - Turkish: number marker mostly -ia;
    - Intuitive evaluation of the donor language, i.e. no crucial role of the morphological (concatenative/non-concatenative) type.

Conclusions

Some observations on the influence of contact languages

- Declension system
  - Oikoclitic morphology, no borrowed nominal inflexions;
  - Structurally indistinguishable from native nouns, so PG keeps all the principles and patterns that are characteristic to the Matrix Language