I
LA THÉRAPIE
LA THÉRAPEUTE EXPÉRIMENTÉE

1
EN LINGUISTIQUE CRÉDITÉE
RECHERCHES

Éditeur
Christian Clauss
plekke(n) heb ik toch maar mooi [vecxakapst] < weg + kôô < j'ai bien coupé les pourris, n'est-ce pas?"

Je n'ai noté que deux exceptions à la règle générale. Dans le premier cas, il s'agit du radical imperfectif de πηκτο: gisteren bén ik me toch op m'n smoe [xα'peft] / * [xα'pest] 'je me suis cassé la goule hier', dat [peft] / *[pest] precies op m'n verjaardag 'ça tombe exactement mon anniversaire'. L'emprunt du radical perfectif [pes] prétendait à confusion, parce que le néerlandais connaît un radical quasi-homonyme [pest] du verbe pester 'embrasser'. H, mon informatrice principale, par contre, invoque des raisons euphoniques: «'[peft] sonne bon!» Dans le deuxième cas, il y a désaccord entre deux informatrices. Quand G remarquait: ik heb de hele nacht legge(n) [klɔːna], H la corrigeait comme suit: ik heb de hele nacht legge(n) [klaːza] < kǎ<nō 'j'ai pété toute la nuit'.


ON DEFINING “WORD” IN MODERN GREEK

Brian D. JOSEPH
Ohio State University, Columbus, OH

Some of the claims in Philippaki-Warburton & Spyropoulos 1999 regarding the identification of word in Modern Greek are reconsidered, and a framework is outlined that recognizes only affixes and words as basic elements, and renders the intermediate category of “clitic” they argue for unnecessary as a morphosyntactic primitive.

Introduction

The construct word has long been a key element in linguistic theorizing, from the Alexandrian grammarians to the present day. Certain theoretical constructs, such as the Lexical Integrity principle (ruling out the possibility of a syntactic rule operating into or disrupting a properly constituted word), are defined in terms of word, so the determination of what a word is, for any language, has great significance. However, this seemingly straightforward task turns out to be filled with potential for false steps and misanalyses.

This is especially true for Greek, with its rather large set of “little elements” that serve crucial grammatical functions but are not clearly independent elements that can stand alone and pass all typical tests for word-level status (e.g. conjoinability freedom of combinatorics, etc.). A representative listing of these elements is given in (1):

1. a. verbal modifiers: na (general irrealis); as (hortative); ῥω (future); δέν (indicative negation); μί (subjunctive negation)
   b. object pronouns, e.g. 1SG.ACC me, 1SG.GEN mu
   c. weak 3rd person nominative markers, e.g. MASC.SG tōs
d. “Weakened” (NB, not weak) subject pronouns, e.g. 1SG yo
e. attitudinal marker of impatience, e.g. with imperatives δέ
f. possessive pronouns, e.g. 1SG me
   g. definite article, e.g. NOM.PL.M i
   h. locative/dative preposition s(e) 'to; in; on; at'
i. marker of comparative and superlative degree, pjo
   j. imperative ja, used for greater emphasis and vividness.

Many of these elements have been called “clitics” in recent discussions of Greek, but that term itself is rejected here, for two reasons. First, it is overly vague and uninformative, since many
contrary to what PW's claim, contrary to what PW's claim, contrary to what PW's claim, contrary to what PW's claim.

Therefor, there is no "counterpropoductive indirectness assoiciated with the gauge's, as would be expected if they were effective, any case there is no reason to expect a focus on (because it can and in a text in a sentence of of the (the focus on the (the focus on the (the focus on the (the focus on the focus on the...)

P-W's are on "counterpropoductive indirectness assoiciated

contrary to what PW's claim, contrary to what PW's claim, contrary to what PW's claim, contrary to what PW's claim.

Therefor, there is no "counterpropoductive indirectness assoiciated with the gauge's, as would be expected if they were effective, any case there is no reason to expect a focus on (because it can and in a text in a sentence of of the (the focus on the (the focus on the (the focus on the (the focus on the focus on the focus on the...

P-W's are on "counterpropoductive indirectness assoiciated
The difference between hearer and speaker 1

...