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The International Conference on Greek Linguistics is a biennial meeting on the study and analysis of Greek (Ancient, Medieval and Modern), placing particular emphasis on the later stages of the language.



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ICGL12**  
**ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ ΤΟΥ ICGL12**



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CONFERENCE ON GREEK LINGUISTICS**

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για την τεράστια προσφορά τους στην ελληνική γλωσσολογία  
και την αγάπη τους για την ελληνική γλώσσα*





## ΣΗΜΕΙΩΜΑ ΕΚΔΟΤΩΝ

Το 12ο Διεθνές Συνέδριο Ελληνικής Γλωσσολογίας (International Conference on Greek Linguistics/ICGL12) πραγματοποιήθηκε στο Κέντρο Νέου Ελληνισμού του Ελεύθερου Πανεπιστημίου του Βερολίνου (Centrum Modernes Griechenland, Freie Universität Berlin) στις 16-19 Σεπτεμβρίου 2015 με τη συμμετοχή περίπου τετρακοσίων συνέδρων απ' όλον τον κόσμο.

Την Επιστημονική Επιτροπή του ICGL12 στελέχωσαν οι Θανάσης Γεωργακόπουλος, Θεοδοσία-Σούλα Παυλίδου, Μίλτος Πεχλιβάνος, Άρτεμις Αλεξιάδου, Δώρα Αλεξοπούλου, Γιάννης Ανδρουτσόπουλος, Αμαλία Αρβανίτη, Σταύρος Ασημακόπουλος, Αλεξάνδρα Γεωργακοπούλου, Κλεάνθης Γκρώμαν, Σαβίνα Ιατρίδου, Mark Janse, Brian Joseph, Αλέξης Καλοκαιρινός, Ναπολέον Κάτσος, Ευαγγελία Κορδώνη, Αμαλία Μόζερ, Ελένη Μπουτουλούση, Κική Νικηφορίδου, Αγγελική Ράλλη, Άννα Ρούσου, Αθηνά Σιούπη, Σταύρος Σκοπετέας, Κατερίνα Στάθη, Μελίτα Σταύρου, Αρχόντω Τερζή, Νίνα Τοπιντζή, Ιάνθη Τσιμπλή και Σταυρούλα Τσιπλάκου.

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Οι δύο τόμοι των πρακτικών του συνεδρίου είναι προϊόν της εργασίας της Εκδοτικής Επιτροπής στην οποία συμμετείχαν οι Θανάσης Γεωργακόπουλος, Θεοδοσία-Σούλα Παυλίδου, Μίλτος Πεχλιβάνος, Άρτεμις Αλεξιάδου, Γιάννης Ανδρουτσόπουλος, Αλέξης Καλοκαιρινός, Σταύρος Σκοπετέας και Κατερίνα Στάθη.

Παρότι στο συνέδριο οι ανακοινώσεις είχαν ταξινομηθεί σύμφωνα με θεματικούς άξονες, τα κείμενα των ανακοινώσεων παρατίθενται σε αλφαβητική σειρά, σύμφωνα με το λατινικό αλφάβητο· εξαίρεση αποτελούν οι εναρκτήριες ομιλίες, οι οποίες βρίσκονται στην αρχή του πρώτου τόμου.

Η Οργανωτική Επιτροπή του ICGL12



## ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ

Σημείωμα εκδοτών .....	7
Περιεχόμενα .....	9
Peter Mackridge: <i>Some literary representations of spoken Greek before nationalism(1750-1801)</i> .....	17
Μαρία Σηφιανού: <i>Η έννοια της ευγένειας στα Ελληνικά</i> .....	45
Σπυριδούλα Βαρλοκώστα: <i>Syntactic comprehension in aphasia and its relationship to working memory deficits</i> .....	75
Ευαγγελία Αχλάδη, Αγγελική Δούρη, Ευγενία Μαλικούτη & Χρυσάνθη Παρασχάκη-Μπαράν: <i>Γλωσσικά λάθη τουρκόφωνων μαθητών της Ελληνικής ως ξένης/δεύτερης γλώσσας: Ανάλυση και διδακτική αξιοποίηση</i> .....	109
Κατερίνα Αλεξανδρή: <i>Η μορφή και η σημασία της διαβάθμισης στα επίθετα που δηλώνουν χρώμα</i> .....	125
Eva Anastasi, Ageliki Logotheti, Stavri Panayiotou, Marilena Serafim & Charalambos Themistocleous: <i>A Study of Standard Modern Greek and Cypriot Greek Stop Consonants: Preliminary Findings</i> .....	141
Anna Anastasiadis-Symeonidis, Elisavet Kiourti & Maria Mitsiaki: <i>Inflectional Morphology at the service of Lexicography: ΚΟΜΟΛεξ, A Cypriot Morphological Dictionary</i> .....	157

Γεωργία Ανδρέου & Ματίνα Τασιούδη: <i>Η ανάπτυξη του λεξιλογίου σε παιδιά με Σύνδρομο Απνοιών στον Ύπνο</i> .....	175
Ανθούλα- Ελευθερία Ανδρεσάκη: <i>Γατρικές μεταφορές στον δημοσιογραφικό λόγο της κρίσης: Η οπτική γωνία των Γερμανών</i> .....	187
Μαρία Ανδριά: <i>Προσεγγίζοντας θέματα Διαγλωσσικής Επίδρασης μέσα από το πλαίσιο της Γνωσιακής Γλωσσολογίας: ένα παράδειγμα από την κατάκτηση της Ελληνικής ως L2</i> .....	199
Spyros Armostis & Kakia Petinou: <i>Mastering word-initial syllable onsets by Cypriot Greek toddlers with and without early language delay</i> .....	215
Julia Bacskai-Atkari: <i>Ambiguity and the Internal Structure of Comparative Complements in Greek</i> .....	231
Costas Canakis: <i>Talking about same-sex parenthood in contemporary Greece: Dynamic categorization and indexicality</i> .....	243
Michael Chiou: <i>The pragmatics of future tense in Greek</i> .....	257
Maria Chondrogianni: <i>The Pragmatics of the Modern Greek Segmental Markers</i> .....	269
Katerina Christopoulou, George J. Xydopoulos &Anastasios Tsangalidis: <i>Grammatical gender and offensiveness in Modern Greek slang vocabulary</i> .....	291
Aggeliki Fotopoulou, Vasiliki Foufi, Tita Kyriacopoulou & Claude Martineau: <i>Extraction of complex text segments in Modern Greek</i> .....	307
Αγγελική Φωτοπούλου & Βούλα Γιούλη: <i>Από την «Έκφραση» στο «Πολύτροπο»: σχεδιασμός και οργάνωση ενός εννοιολογικού λεξικού</i> .....	327
Marianthi Georgalidou, Sofia Lampropoulou, Maria Gasouka, Apostolos Kostas & Xanthippi Foulidi: <i>“Learn grammar”: Sexist language and ideology in a corpus of Greek Public Documents</i> .....	341
Maria Giagkou, Giorgos Fragkakis, Dimitris Pappas & Harris Papageorgiou: <i>Feature extraction and analysis in Greek L2 texts in view of automatic labeling for proficiency levels</i> .....	357

Dionysis Goutsos, Georgia Fragaki, Irene Florou, Vasiliki Kakousi & Paraskevi Savvidou: <i>The Diachronic Corpus of Greek of the 20th century: Design and compilation</i> .....	369
Kleanthes K. Grohmann & Maria Kambanaros: <i>Bilectalism, Comparative Bilingualism, and the Gradience of Multilingualism: A View from Cyprus</i> .....	383
Günther S. Henrich: „Γεωγραφία νεωτερική“ στο Λίβιστρος και Ροδάμνη: μετατόπιση ονομάτων βαλτικών χωρών προς την Ανατολή;.....	397
Noriyo Hoozawa-Arkenau & Christos Karvounis: <i>Vergleichende Diglossie - Aspekte im Japanischen und Neugriechischen: Veriätäten - Interferenz</i> .....	405
Μαρία Ιακώβου, Ηριάννα Βασιλειάδη-Λιναρδάκη, Φλώρα Βλάχου, Όλγα Δήμα, Μαρία Καββαδία, Τατιάνα Κατσίνα, Μαρίνα Κουτσομπού, Σοφία-Νεφέλη Κύτρου, Χριστίνα Κωστάκου, Φρόσω Παππά & Σταυριαλένα Περρέα: <i>ΣΕΠΙΜΕ2: Μια καινούρια πηγή αναφοράς για την Ελληνική ως Γ2</i> .....	419
Μαρία Ιακώβου & Θωμαΐς Ρουσουλιώτη: <i>Βασικές αρχές σχεδιασμού και ανάπτυξης του νέου μοντέλου αναλυτικών προγραμμάτων για τη διδασκαλία της Ελληνικής ως δεύτερης/ξένης γλώσσας</i> .....	433
Μαρία Καμηλάκη: «Μαζί μου ασχολείσαι, πόσο μαλάκας είσαι!»: Λέξεις-ταμπού και κοινωνιογλωσσικές ταυτότητες στο σύγχρονο ελληνόφωνο τραγούδι.....	449
Μαρία Καμηλάκη, Γεωργία Κατσούδα & Μαρία Βραχιονίδου: <i>Η εννοιολογική μεταφορά σε λέξεις-ταμπού της ΝΕΚ και των νεοελληνικών διαλέκτων</i> .....	465
Eleni Karantzola, Georgios Mikros & Anastassios Papaioannou: <i>Lexico-grammatical variation and stylometric profile of autograph texts in Early Modern Greek</i> .....	479
Sviatlana Karpava, Maria Kambanaros & Kleanthes K. Grohmann: <i>Narrative Abilities: MAINing Russian–Greek Bilingual Children in Cyprus</i> .....	493
Χρήστος Καρβούνης: <i>Γλωσσικός εξαρχαϊσμός και «ιδεολογική» νόρμα: Ζητήματα γλωσσικής διαχείρισης στη νέα ελληνική</i> .....	507

Demetra Katis & Kiki Nikiforidou: <i>Spatial prepositions in early child Greek: Implications for acquisition, polysemy and historical change</i> .....	525
Γεωργία Κατσούδα: <i>Το επίθημα -ούνα στη ΝΕΚ και στις νεοελληνικές διαλέκτους και ιδιώματα</i> .....	539
George Kotzoglou: <i>Sub-extraction from subjects in Greek: Its existence, its locus and an open issue</i> .....	555
Veranna Kyprioti: <i>Narrative, identity and age: the case of the bilingual in Greek and Turkish Muslim community of Rhodes, Greece</i> .....	571
Χριστίνα Λύκου: <i>Η Ελλάδα στην Ευρώπη της κρίσης: Αναπαραστάσεις στον ελληνικό δημοσιογραφικό λόγο</i> .....	583
Nikos Liosis: <i>Systems in disruption: Propontis Tsakonian</i> .....	599
Katerina Magdou, Sam Featherston: <i>Resumptive Pronouns can be more acceptable than gaps: Experimental evidence from Greek</i> .....	613
Maria Margarita Makri: <i>Opos identity comparatives in Greek: an experimental investigation</i> .....	629
2ος Τόμος	
Περιεχόμενα .....	651
Vasiliki Makri: <i>Gender assignment to Romance loans in Katoitaliótika: a case study of contact morphology</i> .....	659
Evgenia Malikouti: <i>Usage Labels of Turkish Loanwords in three Modern Greek Dictionaries</i> .....	675
Persephone Mamoukari & Penelope Kambakis-Vougiouklis: <i>Frequency and Effectiveness of Strategy Use in SILL questionnaire using an Innovative Electronic Application</i> .....	693

Georgia Maniati, Voula Gotsoulia & Stella Markantonatou: <i>Contrasting the Conceptual Lexicon of ILSP (CL-ILSP) with major lexicographic examples</i> .....	709
Γεώργιος Μαρκόπουλος & Αθανάσιος Καρασίμος: <i>Πολυεπίπεδη επισημείωση του Ελληνικού Σώματος Κειμένων Αφασικού Λόγου</i> .....	725
Πωλίνα Μεσηνιώτη, Κατερίνα Πούλιου & Χριστόφορος Σουγανίδης: <i>Μορφοσυντακτικά λάθη μαθητών Τάξεων Υποδοχής που διδάσκονται την Ελληνική ως Γ2</i> .....	741
Stamatia Michalopoulou: <i>Third Language Acquisition. The Pro-Drop-Parameter in the Interlanguage of Greek students of German</i> .....	759
Vicky Nanousi & Arhonto Terzi: <i>Non-canonical sentences in agrammatism: the case of Greek passives</i> .....	773
Καλομοίρα Νικολού, Μαρία Ξεφτέρη & Νίτσα Παραχεράκη: <i>Το φαινόμενο της σύνθεσης λέξεων στην κυκλαδοκρητική διαλεκτική ομάδα</i> .....	789
Ελένη Παπαδάμου & Δώρας Κ. Κυριαζής: <i>Μορφές διαβαθμιστικής αναδίπλωσης στην ελληνική και στις άλλες βαλκανικές γλώσσες</i> .....	807
Γεράσιμος Σοφοκλής Παπαδόπουλος: <i>Το δίπολο «Εμείς και οι Άλλοι» σε σχόλια αναγνωστών της Lifo σχετικά με τη Χρυσή Αυγή</i> .....	823
Ελένη Παπαδοπούλου: <i>Η συνδυαστικότητα υποκοριστικών επιθημάτων με β' συνθετικό το επίθημα -άκι στον διαλεκτικό λόγο</i> .....	839
Στέλιος Πιπερίδης, Πένυ Λαμπροπούλου & Μαρία Γαβριηλίδου: <i>clarin:el. Υποδομή τεκμηρίωσης, διαμοιρασμού και επεξεργασίας γλωσσικών δεδομένων</i> .....	851
Maria Pontiki: <i>Opinion Mining and Target Extraction in Greek Review Texts</i> .....	871
Anna Roussou: <i>The duality of mīpos</i> .....	885

Stathis Selimis & Demetra Katis: <i>Reference to static space in Greek: A cross-linguistic and developmental perspective of poster descriptions</i> .....	897
Evi Sifaki & George Tsoulas: <i>XP-V orders in Greek</i> .....	911
Konstantinos Sipitanos: <i>On desiderative constructions in Naousa dialect</i> .....	923
Eleni Staraki: <i>Future in Greek: A Degree Expression</i> .....	935
Χριστίνα Τακούδα & Ευανθία Παπαευθυμίου: <i>Συγκριτικές διδακτικές πρακτικές στη διδασκαλία της ελληνικής ως Γ2: από την κριτική παρατήρηση στην αναπλαισίωση</i> .....	945
Alexandros Tantos, Giorgos Chatzioannidis, Katerina Lykou, Meropi Papatheohari, Antonia Samara & Kostas Vlachos: <i>Corpus C58 and the interface between intra- and inter-sentential linguistic information</i> ....	961
Arhonto Terzi & Vina Tsakali: <i>The contribution of Greek SE in the development of locatives</i> .....	977
Paraskevi Thomou: <i>Conceptual and lexical aspects influencing metaphor realization in Modern Greek</i> .....	993
Nina Topintzi & Stuart Davis: <i>Features and Asymmetries of Edge Geminates</i> .....	1007
Liana Tronci: <i>At the lexicon-syntax interface Ancient Greek constructions with ἔχειν and psychological nouns</i> .....	1021
Βίλλυ Τσάκωνα: <i>«Δημοκρατία είναι 4 λύκοι και 1 πρόβατο να ψηφίζουν για φαγητό»:Αναλύοντας τα ανέκδοτα για τους/τις πολιτικούς στην οικονομική κρίση</i> .....	1035
Ειρήνη Τσαμαδοῦ- Jacobberger & Μαρία Ζέρβα: <i>Εκμάθηση ελληνικών στο Πανεπιστήμιο Στρασβούργου: κίνητρα και αναπαραστάσεις</i> ...	1051
Stavroula Tsiplakou & Spyros Armostis: <i>Do dialect variants (mis)behave? Evidence from the Cypriot Greek koine</i> .....	1065
Αγγελική Τσόκογλου & Σύλα Κλειδή: <i>Συζητώντας τις δομές σε -οντας</i> .....	1077



Αλεξιάννα Τσότσου:	
<i>Η μεθοδολογική προσέγγιση της εικόνας της Γερμανίας στις ελληνικές εφημερίδες .....</i>	1095
Anastasia Tzilinis:	
<i>Begründendes Handeln im neugriechischen Wissenschaftlichen Artikel: Die Situierung des eigenen Beitrags im Forschungszusammenhang.....</i>	1109
Κυριακούλα Τζωρτζάτου, Αργύρης Αρχάκης, Άννα Ιορδανίδου & Γιώργος Ι. Ευδόπουλος:	
<i>Στάσεις απέναντι στην ορθογραφία της Κοινής Νέας Ελληνικής: Ζητήματα ερευνητικού σχεδιασμού .....</i>	1123
Nicole Vassalou, Dimitris Papazachariou & Mark Janse:	
<i>The Vowel System of Mišótika Cappadocian .....</i>	1139
Marina Vassiliou, Angelos Georganas, Prokopis Prokopidis & Haris Papageorgiou:	
<i>Co-referring or not co-referring? Answer the question!.....</i>	1155
Jeroen Vis:	
<i>The acquisition of Ancient Greek vocabulary.....</i>	1171
Christos Vlachos:	
<i>Mod(aliti)es of lifting wh-questions.....</i>	1187
Ευαγγελία Βλάχου & Κατερίνα Φραντζή:	
<i>Μελέτη της χρήσης των ποσοδεικτών λίγο-λιγάκι σε κείμενα πολιτικού λόγου .....</i>	1201
Madeleine Voga:	
<i>Τι μας διδάσκουν τα ρήματα της ΝΕ σχετικά με την επεξεργασία της μορφολογίας.....</i>	1213
Werner Voigt:	
<i>«Σεληνάκι μου λαμπρό, φέγγε μου να περπατώ ...» oder: warum es in dem bekannten Lied nicht so, sondern eben φεγγαράκι heißt und ngr. φεγγάρι .....</i>	1227
Μαρία Βραχιονίδου:	
<i>Υποκοριστικά επιρρήματα σε νεοελληνικές διαλέκτους και ιδιώματα .....</i>	1241
Jeroen van de Weijer & Marina Tzakosta:	
<i>The Status of *Complex in Greek.....</i>	1259
Theodoros Xioufis:	
<i>The pattern of the metaphor within metonymy in the figurative language of romantic love in modern Greek.....</i>	1275

# INFLECTIONAL MORPHOLOGY AT THE SERVICE OF LEXICOGRAPHY: ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ, A CYPRIOT MORPHOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

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## Περίληψη

Η εργασία αυτή αποσκοπεί α) στην περιγραφή και ανάλυση του κλιτικού συστήματος των ονομάτων (ουσιαστικών και επιθέτων) της κοινής αστικής κυπριακής με βάση τις αρχές της Μορφολογίας των Παραδειγματικών Συναρτήσεων και β) στην παρουσίαση του μορφολογικού λεξικού ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ, η σύνταξη του οποίου βασίστηκε στο προαναφερθέν θεωρητικό πλαίσιο.

*Keywords: inflectional morphology, paradigm function, urban Cypriot koine, morphological dictionary*

## 1. Introduction

Since Newton's (1972, 1983) coherent description of the Cypriot inflection, the Cypriot Greek (CG) has undergone extensive structural mixing with the Standard Greek (SG). As a result, a pancypriot koine, i.e. a new mixed variety, has emerged, which exhibits levelling in terms of morphology, whereas syntax and phonology remain intact (Tsiplakou 2014). Such a morphological change calls for a) new synchronic descriptions of the Cypriot inflectional system, and b) resources that can facilitate instruction and research.

Most of the existent approaches to the nominal inflectional system of CG (Symeonidis 2006) or SG (see Anastassiadis-Symeonidis 2012 for a comprehensive overview) aim at inclusiveness and descriptive economy in terms of the number of inflectional classes (IC). However, they do not reflect on issues of frequency and availability of inflectional suffixes/IC, leaving aside the crucial matter of the inflectional system core-periphery continuum. Moreover, they do not offer a systematic and economical determination of where to put the stem/affix boundary, allowing for a needless abundance of inflectional suffixes, e.g. *filak-as*, *polít-is* instead of *filaka-s* ‘guard’, *políti-s* ‘citizen’. Finally, such a lack of descriptive economy inevitably impinges on the theory’s predictability, as a) implicative relations among a paradigm’s realizations are not captured, and b) a unified description of inflectional and derivational morphology is not fully achieved.

Therefore, a challenging research question we have to address is whether the morphological gradience of the ‘mixed’, fraught with idiosyncracies, CG inflectional system can be captured by a specific theoretical -morphological- framework. To answer this question we put forward the claim that the Paradigm Function Morphology framework (PFM, Stump 2001, 2006, Stewart & Stump 2007, Stump & Bonami 2012, Anastassiadis-Symeonidis 2012) offers a coherent description and analysis of the Cypriot nominal system (nouns & adjectives), as it treats inflectional morphology on the basis of the concept of paradigm. In order to test the theory’s adequacy, we proceed with the analysis of 5.000 CG nouns and 2.000 adjectives, taking into consideration the very principles of the paradigm functions. Furthermore, since the theory allows for economy and automatization, the CG nominal system analysis is exploited for the compilation of a morphological dictionary, ΚΟΜοΛεξ (Κυπριακών Ονομάτων Μορφολογικό Λεξικό), which offers a discrete presentation of stems, affixes and paradigms.<sup>1</sup>

It follows from what precedes that our paper’s scope is twofold: a) to highlight the significant empirical and descriptive advantages of an inferential-realizational morphology-driven analysis of the CG inflectional nominal system, and b) to provide a preliminary lexicographic reference work on CG nominal inflection, reflecting the use of CG at its synchronic state.<sup>2</sup>

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1 The compilation of ΚΟΜοΛεξ was funded by A.G. Leventis Foundation and Kykkos Monastery.

2 We should note, though, that we do not aim at constructing a computational tool based on a morphological parser/analyzer, as the researchers involved in the project are not experts in ICT.

## 2. The underlying theory of inflectional morphology

### 2.1. *The urban Cypriot koine (UCK)*

Before proceeding with the analysis of the Cypriot nominal system under the premises of the PFM model, we should explain which variety of the Cypriot dialect we dealt with.

In the early nineties Newton (1983:55) claimed that along with the local dialect and the SG there is also another variety, the CG of the urban areas. The recent research confirms this claim establishing the term ‘urban Cypriot koine’ (UCK, Panayotou 1999: 285, Karyolemou 2000: 212, Terkourafi 2005: 1, Arvaniti 2011), despite the fact that it has lost its regional configuration and it was spread all over Cyprus. It is a variety characterized by code-mixing, in which the amount of dialectical or SG forms and structures is highly dependent on the formality of the communicative setting (Karyolemou 2008: 468). It predominates in daily transactions among Cypriots of all socio-economic backgrounds and it exhibits restricted use by the media, though it is not systematized or properly codified (Terkourafi 2005: 1).

The foregoing discussion implies that no reliable data is available for the current state of the Cypriot koine. That is why our research was based on the linguistic material gathered during the fieldwork of Professor Ch.P. Symeonidis, which was included in the *Reverse Dictionary of the Cypriot Dialect* (2014).

### 2.2. *Brief overview of the Paradigm Function Morphology<sup>3</sup>*

In order to justify the selection of the PFM framework for the analysis of the CG inflectional system, we point to its core assumptions, as listed below (see also Stump & Bonami 2012: 1-4).

#### 2.2.1. *Morphology is an autonomous system*

PFM postulates that morphology has its own internal architecture, which is not reducible to any other component of grammar, since it is based on the core concepts

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3 The paper’s dual focus on theory and application of CG nominal inflectional system does not allow for an exhaustive discussion on the current models of CG and SG inflection; however, emphasis will be laid on the innovative tenets of the PFM. We should also thank Prof. Olivier Bonami for his scientific support.

‘lexeme’, ‘paradigm’, and ‘realization’. A lexeme is a meaningful lexical unit belonging to a syntactic category which may be associated with sets of morphosyntactic properties. A lexeme’s full inventory of realizable associations (phonological embodiments) forms its paradigm. This conceptual tenet allows for a unified analysis of different morphological processes, i.e. rules of inflection determine a lexeme’s realizations; rules of derivation derive one lexeme from another; and rules of compounding combine lexemes to produce compound lexemes.

### 2.2.2. *Inflectional morphology is achieved through paradigm function*

Paradigm function (PF) is the core process of the model under discussion. It is a static well-formedness condition on cells; it applies to a root *W* or a stem *X* paired with the morphosyntactic properties  $\sigma$  associated with the cell in question:

$$(1) \text{PF}(\langle X, \sigma \rangle) = \langle Y, \sigma \rangle$$

This means that the PF tells us what we must do to construct appropriate word forms, given a lexeme and a complete set of features characterizing a cell in that lexeme’s paradigm (Spencer 2004). The Cypriot noun form *panaθíri(n)* ‘window’ NEU NOM SG consists of the basic stem *panaθíri-* followed by an exponent that carries the following set of features:

$$(2) \text{PF}(\langle \text{pana}\theta\acute{\iota}ri, n[\text{EXONENT NEU-SG-NOM/ACC/VOC}] \rangle) = \text{pana}\theta\acute{\iota}ri(n)$$

However, most of the times the PF is defined in terms of more specific realization rules, which are organized into blocks, e.g.:

- (3) a. Basic stem selection: *panaθíri-*
- b. Suffixing *-a* NEU NOM PL
- c. Change to *j* → depalatalization, emergence of a perfect *k*: *paraθírja* → *paraθírka* (Symeonidis 2006)

### 2.2.3. A paradigm function is inferential and realizational

The Paradigm Function Morphology is an inferential theory of inflectional morphology, presuming that specific rules are employed for deducing morphologically complex word forms from more basic stems. It is also a realizational theory as the inflectional markings of a word are determined by the morphosyntactic properties which it carries (Stewart & Stump 2007: 3). The inferential and realizational status of paradigm functions leads to economy, simplicity and predictability, without necessitating structural zeros or other configurations (e.g. allomorphs). For instance, the PFM postulates that the UCK lexeme *ΛΑΟΜΑ* ‘wound’ comprises of the basic stem *láoma-* -which is logically prior to any other realization- and the non basic stem(s) *laómat-/laomát-* which arise from the basic stem by means of a succession of realization rules and rules of exponence, whereas for Ralli (2005), among others, it would present a zero suffix  $\emptyset$  and an allomorph.

### 2.2.4. Stem space is central to the analysis of inflectional systems

The previous tenets leads us to a core issue of PFM, i.e. the stem formation, selection or alternation process. The main theoretical premise behind PFM is that stem space specifies the distribution of stems throughout paradigms; for a given class of lexemes a language specifies a stem space, corresponding to the set of procedures that allow to select the appropriate stem for each cell in the paradigm.

To illustrate the model’s postulations, we use an example of the Cypriot nominal system we are about to analyze. By taking into consideration that inflected word forms are characterized in terms of a set of realization rules, which successively add affixes to a stem, we consider the inflectional paradigm of the lexeme *MASTROS/MASTORAS*<sup>4</sup> ‘craftsman’ MASC:

CASES	SG	PL
NOM	mástro-s/ mástora-s	mástor-i & mastór-i & mástor-es

4 In the current urban variety of Cypriot we analyze the suffix *-n* is optional for neutral nouns and for masculine nouns [ACC SG].

GEN	mástr-ou/ mástora	mastór-on
ACC	mástro-(n)/ mástora-(n)	mastór-us & mástor-es
VOC	mástre/ mástora	mastór-i & mástor-es

Table 1 | Inflectional paradigm of the lexeme *mástros / mástoras*

The previous example is representative of the merging/ interplay between SG and CG, reflected in the synchronic status of the UCK, since the lexeme comprises of two basic stems (i) *mástro-* and (ii) *mástora-*. The first one belongs to a synchronically non-available IC (Corbin 1987, Anastassiadis-Symeonidis 2012); the second one follows the paradigm of the SG. Except for the basic stems, three non-basic stems are postulated: *mástr-*, *mástor-/ mastór-* & *mástre*.<sup>5</sup> The lexeme *MASTROS/MASTORAS* emerges from the accosiation of the basic stems *mástro-/ mástora-* (X+ Vowel<sub>[o/i]</sub>) with the exponent *-s* [MASC NOM SG]. The plural forms exhibit less stem variation, i.e. *mástor-/ mastór* (X=bare stem). Thus, the lexeme has five stems, that is, five strings that serve as input to rules of exponence; the first ones are basic, since they are directly associated with the lexeme *MASTROS/MASTORAS* by rules of stem choice; non basic stems are inferrable from basic ones by means of rules of exponence and metaphonological realizations.

The main advantage of stem space identification is that it allows for a first level of simplification: five stems are sufficient to fill a paradigm containing 16 cells. Furthermore, it leads to the generalizability and transparency of exponents, e.g. *-es* is the prototypical MASC PL suffix of the first IC, appearing in almost all cases. Moreover, only 6 inflectional suffixes are adequate to fill the 16 paradigm cells.

### 2.3. The Cypriot inflectional nominal system

#### 2.3.1. Nouns

The data analysis yielded by our study provides strong evidence that UCK nouns constitute 6 inflectional classes,<sup>6</sup> based on the uniformity and distinctiveness of paradigms and presupposing a minimal amount of segmentation into stems and exponents. Of course, undeclinable nouns may form a seventh IC.

5 UCK retains the Ancient Greek formation of the vocative case (Anastassiadis-Symeonidis 2012).

6 IC1 & IC3 comprise masculine nouns, IC2 comprises feminine nouns, whereas IC4, IC5 & IC6 comprise neutral nouns.

Working through the different deviations gives us an overall classification of Cypriot noun stems and exponents, as illustrated in Tables 2 & 3:

Stem (S)	Description
S1	X+V(owel)
S2	X (bare stem)
S3	X+V+C(onsonant)
S4	X → Z (stem substitution)

Table 2 | Classification of noun stems in UCK

Case	IC					
	IC1	IC2	IC3	IC4	IC5	IC6
NOM SG	s		s	(n)	(n)	s
GEN SG		s	u	u	os	us
ACC SG	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	s
VOC SG				(n)	(n)	s
NOM PL	es	es	i	a	a	i
GEN PL	on	on	on	on	on	on
ACC PL	es	es	us	a	a	i
VOC PL	es	es	i	A	a	i

Table 3 | Classification of noun exponents in UCK

However, in order to account for stem variation, we split each stem category into sub-stems, as illustrated in the following tables:



Stem1	Examples	Glossing <sup>7</sup>
1a. X+V(owel)	IC1: jiteftí-s, jiteftí, jiteftí-n	enchanter-NOM SG, GEN/VOC SG, ACC SG
	IC2: arfí, arfí-s, arfí-(n)	sister-NOM/VOC SG, GEN SG, ACC SG
	IC3: aθθó-s, aθθó-(n)	flower-NOM SG, ACC SG
	IC4: avk-ó(n)	egg-NOM ACC VOC SG
	IC5: klózma-(n)	turn-NOM ACC VOC SG
	IC6: mákro-s	length-NOM ACC VOC SG
1b. X+V, V <sub>PL</sub> = i/a/u, where the V is different from the SG stem V	IC1: jiteftá-es, jiteftá-on IC2: arfá-es, arfá-on	enchanter-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL sister-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
1c. X+V, V <sub>PL</sub> = i/a/u & stress shift	IC1: raftá-es, raftá-on	taylor-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
1d. X+e	IC3: aθθé	flower-VOC SG

Table 4 | Substems of Stem1 noun category

Stem2	Examples	Glossing
2a. X (bare stem)	IC1: jiteft-és, jiteft-ón	enchanter-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
	IC2: arf-és, arf-ón	sister-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
	IC3: aθθ-ú, aθθ-í, aθθ-ón, aθθ-ús	flower-GEN SG flower-NOM/VOC PL, GEN PL, ACC PL
	IC4: avk-ú, avk-á, avk-ón	egg-GEN SG egg-NOM ACC VOC SG
	IC6: mákr-us, mákr-i, mákr-on	length-GEN SG length-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
	IC2: alúp-a vs alup-ón	fox-NOM SG VS. GEN PL

<sup>7</sup> As it can be easily noticed, the UCK illustrates case syncretism: although four cases are recognised, in many paradigms neither the singular nor the plural exhibits four distinct forms. Syncretism is portrayed by a slash (/).

2b. X, stress shift	IC3: aθθρόp-u, aθθρόp-i, aθθρόp-on, aθθρόp-us	human-GEN SG human-NOM/VOC SG, GEN PL, ACC
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Table 5 | Substems of Stem2 noun category

Stem3	Examples	Glossing
3a. X+j	IC2: anipf-és, anipf-ón	niece-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
	IC3: anipf-ú, anipf-í, anipf-ón, anipf-ús	nephew-GEN SG nephew-NOM/VOC PL, GEN PL, ACC PL
	IC4: karfi-(n) vs. karfc-ú, karfc-á, karfc-ón	nail-NOM SG VS. GEN SG nail-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
	IC6: áj-us, áj-i, áj-on	rust-GEN SG rust-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
3b. X+j, stress shift	IC2: anayúλ-a vs. anayúλ-ón	nausea-NOM SG VS. GEN PL
	ICT4: amátti-(n) vs. amaθc-ú, amaθc-ón	eye-NOM SG VS. eye-GEN SG, GEN PL
3c. X+j → X+k	IC4: vlurí-(n) vs vlurk-ú, vlurk-á, vlurk-ón	gold coin-NOM SG VS. GEN SG gold coin-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL
3d. X+j → X+k, stress shift	IC4: panaθíri-(n) vs. panaθirk-ú, panaθirk-ón	window-NOM SG VS. window-GEN SG, GEN PL
3e. X + V + [t/ð]	IC1: jiteftáð-es, jiteftáð-on IC2: arfáð-es, arfáð-on IC5: jéma-(n) vs. jémat-os, jémat-a	enchanter-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL sister-NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL blood-NOM SG VS. GEN SG
3f. X + V + [t/ð], stress shift (I)	IC1: aposperíti-s vs. aposperitáð-es, aposperitáð- on IC5: láoma-(n) vs. laómat-os, laómat-a	evening star-NOM SG VS. NOM/ACC/VOC PL, GEN PL wound-NOM SG VS. GEN SG NOM/ACC/VOC PL

3g. X + V + [t], stress shift (II)	IC5: láoma-(n) vs. laomát-on	wound-NOM SG vs. GEN PL
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Table 6 | Substems of Stem3 noun category

Stem4	Examples	Glossing
4a. Y+V → (substitution)	IC4: kattí-(n), katúθc-a	kitty-NOM SG vs. NOM/ ACC/VOC PL
4b. Y+V → (substitution), stress shift	IC4: katuθc-ú, katuθc-ón	kitty-GEN SG, GEN PL

Table 7 | Substems of Stem 4 noun category

### 2.3.2. Adjectives

A similar codification is given for Cypriot adjectives:

IC1, 2 & 4-Examples	Stems
moliví-s, molivcá, moliv-í(n) light grey-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S3a, S3e
muttará-s, muttaré & muttarékka, muttarétiko-(n) person with a big nose-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S2a, S3e
prasiní-s, prasijná & prasinú, prasiní-(n) green-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S3a, S3e, S4a, S4b
makromútta-s, makromútta & makromúttissa, makromúttiko-(n) person with a long nose-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S1b, S2a, S3e
mallúri-s, mallúra & mallúri-sa, mallúriko-(n) person with a lot of hair-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S2a, S3e

Table 8 | Stem space for UCK adjectives (IC 1, 2 & 4)

IC3, 2 & 4-Examples	Stems
arseníkó-s, arsenicí & arsenitǵí, arsenikó-(n) male-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S1d, S2a, S3a
kakó-s, kacá & katǵá, kakó-(n) bad-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S1d, S2a, S3a
laómmato-s, laommáta, laommátiko-(n) <sup>8</sup> with hare-like eyes-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S2a, S3g
dženúrko-s-dženúrka, dženúrko-(n) new-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S1d, S3c
lótto-s, lóttá, lóttiko-(n) fat-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S1d, S2a

Table 9 | Stem space for UCK adjectives (IC 3, 2 & 4)

IC8, 2 & 4-Examples	Stems
vaθí-s, vaθcá, vaθí-(n) deep-MASC NOM SG, FEM NOM SG, NEU NOM SG	S1a, S3a

Table 10 | Stem space for UCK adjectives (IC 8, 2 & 4)

Adjectives and participles that comply with the previous patterns and are stressed in the (ante)penultimate syllable are omitted for brevity.

### 2.3.3. Advantages of the PFM analysis

The foregoing classification verifies the research hypothesis and it indicates the benefits from the PFM inflectional model:

1. it reveals the core-periphery structure of the inflectional classes, as some stems are more readily adapted than others. For instance, the ‘popular’ stems, i.e. 1a [X+V], 2a [X], 3a [X+j], and 3e [X+V+(t/ð)], appear in most of the inflectional classes, both for nouns and for adjectives. The rest stem subcategories

8 See Anastassiadis-Symeonidis (1997) for the primary adjectival nature of laómmatos, lóttos, etc.

are less common and they participate in the paradigm of some noun classes; S1d appears only in the IC3 VOC SG, 2b only in IC2 and IC3 (peripheral stress shift in GEN SG and GEN PL), 3c & 3d only in the IC4, and 4a & 4b only in the case of neutral nouns subject to stem substitution (usually of latin origin), e.g. *kattí(n)* < *cattus* (lat.) ‘kitty’, *katúθca* ‘kitties’;

2. it accounts for gradience in stem formation and selection: feminine and masculine nouns and adjectives of IC1 & IC2 formed with S1a are more common and prototypical compared to those formed with S1b, 1c and 1d. The same is true for the rest stem categories;
3. it contributes to a unified and integrated description of derivatives, e.g. S1a *moró-* ‘baby’ NEU NOM SG forms the basis for the compound form *morokópello(n)* ‘stupid person’ NEU NOM SG, whereas S2a *mor-* is the basis for the verb *moréfkome* ‘to revert to childish behaviour’;
4. it contributes to the emergence of a prototypical and simple inflectional system, i.e.:
  - *s* marker for MASC NOM SG and FEM GEN SG
  - (*n*) for MASC and FEM ACC SG, and for NEU NOM/ACC/VOC SG
  - *on* for GEN PL
  - *es* for MASC and FEM NOM/ACC/VOC PL, and
  - *a* for NEU NOM/ACC/VOC PL<sup>9</sup>
5. it proceeds to a clear, concrete and economical distinction between grammatical categories and grammatical cases in a way that syncretism reigns;
6. finally, economy is achieved by allowing for recognizable stems and a limited number of inflectional suffixes.

### 3. From theory to practice: A UCK morphological dictionary

In the second part of our paper we apply the PFM assumptions on the UCK nominal inflectional system, in order to construct ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ, a Cypriot morphological dictionary, built on a Microsoft Access database. After discussing the basic methodological issues that arose during compilation, we present the way we established the morphological information necessary for the dictionary user, i.e. the production of the

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<sup>9</sup> The rest grammatical cases arise just by stem 1a [X+V].

whole paradigm for each lemma. As the final product of this endeavor, ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ is designed with respect to abstraction, economy and simplicity.

### *3.1. The lemma selection and lemmatization process*

Given the sociolinguistic reality in Cyprus, as briefly reported in section 2.1., an emergent need arises for dictionaries that depict the current state of the dialect. Thus, our endeavor sets out to fill this gap in the existent lexicographic material by sharing similar theoretical tenets with recent projects in UCK lexicography.<sup>10</sup>

Compiling ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ was a demanding and effortful task, as many theoretical dilemmas arose regarding the lemma selection, since we had to make some crucial decisions on which specific lemmas were to be included in the lexical database. Subsequently, we segmented the selected lemmas, applying the stem selection, exponence, and metaphonological generalization rules, and we compiled them into an Access database. Finally, we proceeded with the script writing for the appropriate pairing of stems and exponents.

Among the 50.000 lemmas included in the *Reverse Dictionary of the Cypriot Dialect* (Symeonidis 2014), we chose 7.000 (5.000 nouns and 2.000 adjectives). In order to detect the most frequent lemmas, we consulted the native speakers' primary intuitions. The additional criteria established for the lemma selection process are illustrated below.

### *3.2. The lemma selection criteria*

#### *3.2.1. Synchronicity and word usage*

Previous works on Cypriot dialectal dictionaries and glossaries (Chatziioannou 1996, Yiangoullis 2009, among others) run into specific methodological issues (see Katsoyannou 2010 for a review). They mainly include obsolete and non-functional lemmas, in order to facilitate philological work with texts of past periods. As a result, they enlist numerous words that have been eliminated from the standard Cypriot vocabulary. There is no doubt that such a work constitutes a valuable thesaurus, however it depicts a rather monolithic, non-synchronic linguistic landscape of the CG. Thus, our main criterion in

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<sup>10</sup> The online lexical database for Cypriot Greek dialect *Syntychies* (Katsoyannou et al. 2013) and the *Reverse Dictionary of the Cypriot Dialect* (Themistocleous et al. 2012).

selecting ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ lemmas was frequent usage in a synchronic level. Taking these into consideration, rare or extinct words were excluded from the ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ database.

### 3.2.2. *The relation of UCK to SG*

By examining the *Reverse Dictionary of the Cypriot Dialect*, we noticed that a large number of words were equally common to SG and UCK, e.g. *ándras* ‘man’ masc nom sg, *páthos* ‘passion’ NEU NOM SG, etc. However, the common practice implemented in previous dialectal dictionaries is the exclusion of lemmas that are mutually intelligible by Cypriots and Greeks, i.e. lemmas that do not diverge from the SG. As Katsoyannou (2010) points out, the core aim of the compilation of traditional Cypriot dictionaries seemed to be the need to rescue the Cypriot Greek dialect, and that is why common words were excluded from them. Nevertheless, the exclusion of these words raises a couple of methodological issues. Firstly, it turns these dictionaries into indexes depicting the differences from the SG and not the actual contemporary vocabulary (Arvaniti 2011). Secondly, the absence of such words restricts the scope of polysemy or difference in meaning between SG and UCK (false friends, see Table 11, Katsoyannou & Chatzopoulou 2015). Despite the fact that ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ is a morphological dictionary, we decided to compile equally common words to the UCK and the SG.

SG	UCK
alají change-FEM NOM SG	alla(j)í 1. change-FEM NOM SG
	2. costume-FEM NOM SG

Table 11 | *Example of common words to the UCK and the SG*

### 3.2.3. *Orthographic variability & inclusion of loanwords*

The UCK is a mixed code, characterized by non-systematicity in written discourse; therefore the absence of an official orthographic system (Katsoyannou et al. 2013) led to the creation of multiple systems of writing that reflect different ideologies and feelings (Papadima et al. 2011). As orthography is unconventional and highly controversial, we decided to report all the variants of such an orthographic ‘polyphony’. For

instance, we enlist cases of consonantal variation, geminate and singleton realizations, cases of hiatus, where an optional euphonic ð is put in brackets.

Finally, despite the fact that loanwords are usually omitted in traditional dialectal dictionaries, KOMOΛΕΞ includes frequently-used loanwords derived mostly from English. It also enlists Turkish, Italian and French loanwords to a lesser extent. Many of these words are indeclinable, while others are adapted to the UCK inflectional system.

### 3.3. *The layout of KOMOΛΕΞ*

KOMOΛΕΞ is available in PDF format and currently hosted in the webpage <http://mitsiakim.wix.com/morph-dict-komolex>. It is both user and researcher-friendly, as it consists of a) tables with all the pieces of inflectional information, and b) lists with the complete inflectional paradigms. Both the inflectional information tables and the paradigms can be freely downloaded.

### 3.4. *Is KOMOΛΕΞ useful?*

A digital morphological dictionary is no doubt a versatile, multifunctional, and portable tool, suitable for a lot of different situations and able to be used in many different ways, as it addresses a wide target group, i.e. students, teachers, researchers, etc. Firstly, it proves to be useful in an educational context as a resource for the comparative teaching of SG and UCK (L1/L2). Secondly, it can enhance phonetic, phonological, morphological, lexical, and sociolinguistic research on the UCK. Finally, it constitutes an indirect measure of type frequency, revealing the most prototypical ICs. For instance, feminine and neutral nouns seem to form the most robust ICs (Table 12), whereas IC3, IC2, IC4 seems to be the most frequent adjective category (Table 13):

<b>Nouns</b>		
	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Type frequency</b>
IC1	MASC	382
IC2	FEM	1673
IC3	MASC	543
IC4	NEU	1857



IC5	NEU	597
IC6	NEU	23
		Sum: 5075

Table 12 | Nouns: Gender Frequency in ICs

<b>Adjectives</b>		
	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Type frequency</b>
IC1, IC2, IC4	MASC, FEM, NEU	328 lemmas, 984 types
IC3, IC2, IC4	MASC, FEM, NEU	1683 lemmas, 5049 types
IC8, IC2, IC4	MASC, FEM, NEU	10 lemmas-30 types
		Sum: 2021 lemmas, 6063 types

Table 13 | Adjectives: Gender Frequency in ICs

#### 4. Conclusions and Future Research

In this paper we argue for an analysis of the UCK nominal inflectional system based on the principles of the PFM. Subsequently, we confirm the theory's adequacy by exploiting it in the development of ΚΟΜΟΛΕΞ, the first morphological dictionary of the UCK. Our future aim is to enhance the dictionary's automatization, to account for the occurrence of stress shift, and to refine the current database with web 2.0 applications and to add new lemmas in various grammatical categories (e.g. verbs).

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