Evaluative morphology in Greek

Organizers: Angeliki Efthymiou (Democritus University of Thrace), Paraskevi Savvidou (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens) and Chariton Charitonidis (University of Cologne)

Topic description

Evaluative morphology prototypically refers to diminutive, augmentative, endearing, and pejorative morphemes, and the respective morphological rules. It has been widely investigated from many perspectives, with emphasis lying on the question of its position in grammar (Scalise 1984, Anderson 1992, Stump 1993), its structural characteristics (Grandi & Montermini 2005, Melissaropoulou & Ralli 2008), as well as its semantic properties (Jurafsky 1996, Grandi 2005, 2009, Fortin 2011, Meibauer 2013), and its pragmatic aspects to a lesser extent (Dressler & Merlina-Barbaresi 1994).

The interest for the investigation of evaluative morphology was raised significantly after Scalise’s (1984) claim for a set of characteristics which argue the existence of a separate level of grammar, i.e. a third morphology. A remarkable number of studies adopted a typological or cross-linguistic perspective, in order to examine the universal validity of Scalise’s remarks (see among others Bauer 1996, 1997, Gregova et al 2010, Štekauer at al 2012). That increased interest provided fruitful insights into the character of evaluative morphology, but less attention has been given to the detailed description of the evaluative morphology of individual languages (see Körtvélyessy 2015).


However, there is no detailed account of evaluative morphology. Morphological evaluation of Modern Greek is realized by various means, mainly of suffixation, prefixation, compounding and reduplication to a lesser extent. Moreover, diminutive and augmentative constructions are very frequent and they perform a wide range of functions. Therefore, further research in this area can offer significant evidence to the study of evaluative morphology in general, which currently is to the foreground of research (see for instance Grandi & Körtvélyessy 2015, Körtvélyessy 2015).

For the envisaged workshop, we invite both theoretical and empirical contributions dealing with the following topics:

a) The range of Greek evaluative morphemes in terms of semantics (diminutives, augmentatives, pejorative, hypocoristics, attenuation, intensification, etc.)

b) Greek evaluative morphemes in a diachronic perspective

c) Greek evaluative morphemes and pragmatics

d) Greek evaluative morphemes and gender

e) Greek evaluative morphemes and aspect

f) Greek evaluative constructions and sociolinguistic variation
References


EFTHYMIOU, A. 2003. Prefixes or first elements denoting intensification in Modern Greek. Studies in Greek Linguistics 23, 519-528. [In Greek].


GAVRILIDOU, Z. 2013. Aspects of Intensity in Modern Greek. Thessaloniki: Kiriakidis. [In Greek].


