

The Greek medio-passive: a short introduction

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1 The functions of the verbal passive voice affix *-μαι (-me)*

- (1) Passive voice reading
- (2) Simple reflexive reading
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- (4) By-accident reflexive reading
- (5) By-accident reciprocal reading
- (6) Causative reflexive reading
- (7) Causative reciprocal reading
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- (9) Malefactive reading
- (10) Spontaneous event reading
- (11) Modal reading
- (12) Semi-deponent verbs
- (13) Deponent verbs

Examples (PA = Passive Affix)

Passive voice reading

- (1) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε από τον Κώστα.
to kimeno metafrastike apo ton Kosta
the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg by the Kostas
'The text was translated by Kostas.'

Simple reflexive reading

- (2) Ο Κώστας πλύθηκε.
o Kostas plithike
the Kostas-Nom wash-PA-Past-3Sg
'Kostas washed-himself.'

Simple reciprocal reading

- (3) Τα παιδιά βρέχονταν με τα πλαστικά πιστόλια.
ta pedia vrechontan me ta plastika pistolia
the children-Nom wet-PA-Past-3Pl with the plastic pistols
'The children were-sprinkling-each-other with the plastic pistols.'

By-accident reflexive reading

- (4) Ο Κώστας κόπηκε κατά λάθος ενώ έκοβε το ψωμί.
o Kostas kopike kata lathos eno ekobe to psomi
the Kostas-Nom cut-PA-Past-3Sg by accident while he-was-cutting the bread
'Kostas cut-himself by accident while he was cutting the bread.'

By-accident reciprocal reading

- (5) Τα παιδιά λερώνονταν κατά λάθος ενώ τάιζαν το ένα το άλλο.
ta pedia leronontan kata lathos eno taizan to ena to allo
the children-Nom make dirty-PA-Past-3Pl by accident while were-feeding the one the other
'The children were-making-dirty-each-other while they were-feeding each other.'

Causative reflexive reading

- (6) Ο Κώστας ξυρίστηκε στον κουρέα.
o Kostas ksiristike ston kurea
the Kostas-Nom shave-PA-Past-3Sg at-the barber-Acc
'Kostas was shaved at the barber.'

Causative reciprocal reading

- (7) Η Ελένη και ο Κώστας φιλιούνται.
i Eleni ke o Kostas filiunte
the Eleni-Nom and the Kostas-Nom kiss-PA-Pres-3Pl
'Eleni and Kostas are-kissing-each-other.' (simple reciprocal reading)

- (8) Η Ελένη φιλιέται με τον Κώστα.
i Eleni filiete me ton Kosta
the Eleni-Nom kiss-PA-Pres-3Sg with the Kostas
≈ 'Eleni and Kostas are-kissing-each-other.' (Eleni is the initiator of this action)
(causative reciprocal reading)

Benefactive reading

- (9) Η Ελένη δανείστηκε ένα βιβλίο για να το διαβάσει.
i Eleni danistike ena vivlio gia na to diavasi
the Eleni-Nom lend-PA-Past-3Sg a book-Acc in order to it read-AA-Pres-3Sg.
'Eleni borrowed a book (in order) to read it.'

It is NOT true that Eleni lends a book to herself.'(it is the verb δανείζω (danizo) 'to lend')

Note (a) the transitivity of the verb, (b) the agentive subject (i.e. no passive structure)

Malefactive reading

- (10) Η Ελένη χρεώθηκε τα έξοδα της κηδείας
i Eleni hreothike ta exoda tis kidias.
the Eleni-Nom debit-PA-Past-3Sg the costs-Acc the funeral-Gen

για να αποφύγει τα σχόλια των συγγενών της.
gia na apofigi ta sholia ton sigenon tis

'Eleni was charged (lit.: debited) with the costs of the funeral (in order) to avoid the (bad) comments of her relatives.'

(malefactive reading)

It is NOT true that *Eleni debits herself with the costs of the funeral.*

Note (a) the transitivity of the verb, (b) the agentive subject (i.e. no passive structure)

Spontaneous event reading

- (11) Το δάσος κάηκε από μόνο του.
to dasos kaike apo mono tu
the forest-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg by alone its
'The forest burnt by itself.'

Modal reading

- (12) Το χαρτί καίγεται εύκολα.
to harti kegete efkola.
the paper-Nom burn-PA-Pres-3Sg easily
'The paper burns easily.'

It is NOT true that *the paper burns itself* or somebody else;

Rather: it is easy for the paper to be burnt/ the paper can be easily burnt.

Semi-deponent verbs

- (13) (a) Η Ελένη βρήκε ένα Ευρώ στο δρόμο.
i Eleni vrike ena evro sto dromo
the Eleni-Nom find-AA-Past-3Sg an Euro-Acc on-the street
'Eleni found a Euro on the street.'

- (b) Η Ελένη βρίσκεται τώρα στο Παρίσι.
i Eleni vriskete tora sto Parisi
the Eleni-Nom find-PA-Pres-3Sg now at-the Paris
'Eleni is now in Paris.'

- (14) (a) Ο Κώστας βίασε την Ελένη.
ο Kostas viase tin Eleni
the Kostas-Nom rape-AA-Past-3Sg the Eleni-Acc
'Kostas raped Eleni.'
- (b) Η Ελένη βιάζεται να φύγει.
i Eleni viazete na fiɣi
the Eleni-Nom rape-PA-Pres-3Sg to leave-AA-3Sg
'Eleni is in hurry (to leave).'

Deponent verbs

- (15) (a) *Ο Κώστας αγώνισε εναντίον των φυλετικών διακρίσεων.
ο Kostas agoni-se enantion ton filetikon diakriseon
the Kostas-Nom fight-AA-Past-3Sg against the-Gen racist-Gen distinctions-Gen
'Kostas fought against rasism.'
- (b) Ο Κώστας αγωνίστηκε εναντίον των φυλετικών διακρίσεων.
ο Kostas agonistike enantion ton filetikon diakriseon
the Kostas-Nom fight-PA-Pres-3Sg against the-Gen racist-Gen distinctions-Gen
'Kostas fought against rasism.'

Question 1

What is the common feature between all the passive voice affix *-μαι (me)* functions/ readings?

2 The passive voice reading

2.1 The Passive Voice in the Government and Binding Theory (GB)

The Government and Binding theory analyses such as in Chomsky (1981), Jaeggli (1986), Baker at al. (1989), among others, claim that the verbal passive voice is formed between the deep and the surface structure. The accusative case assigned by a transitive verb to the object position, the internal case, as well as the thematic role assigned to subject position, the external thematic role, are assumed to be absorbed by the passive morpheme *-ed* in the English passive voice, forcing the logical object to move via NP-movement into subject position in order to receive case. An argument chain is formed between the moved object and its trace, which facilitates transmission of the object's theta-role to subject position. The following example illustrates this assumption.

- (16) (a) ____ was washed the shirt (by John).
(b) [the shirt]_i was washed e_i (by John).

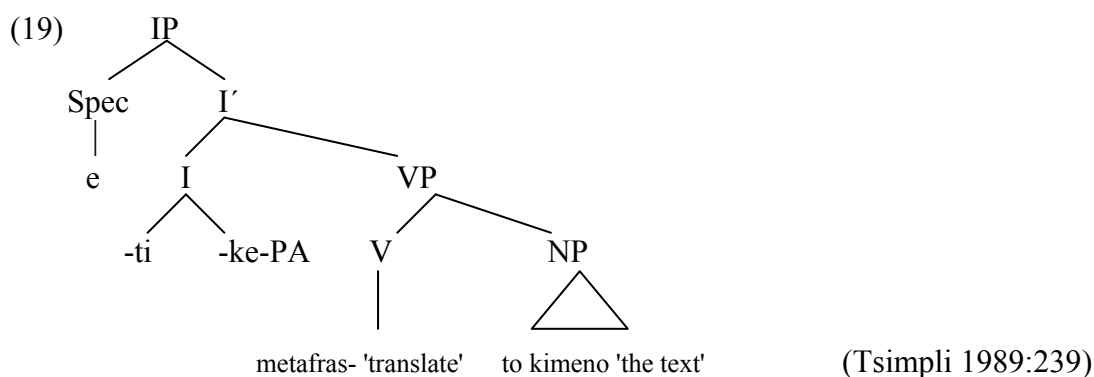
The external thematic role of the agent is either expressed by the agentive *by*-phrase in an adjunct position as in (17a) or it is an implicit argument as in (17b-d). The involvement of the agent within the passive voice structure is always implicated, even in cases where the speaker is not able and/or s/he does not choose to express it. This claim is supported by the ability of the agent to function either as a syntactic or as a semantic controller. Syntactically, the implicit agent can control the [PRO] of the non finite clause, as shown in example in (17b). Semantically, the implicit agent is indicated by the possibility of the verbal structure to allow adverbials such as *on purpose* and *carefully*, as in (17c) and (17d) respectively. In both examples an agent is involved who acts carefully in (17c) or on purpose in (17d) (Baker 1988:31 and Roeper 1987:267, among others).

- (17) (a) The bread has been cut by Paul.
 (b) The bread has been cut [to PRO share it with each other].
 (c) The bread has been cut carefully.
 (d) The bread has been cut on purpose.

The Greek passive voice fits very well into this GB theory analysis, when we consider the verb *μεταφράζω* (*metafrazo*) 'translate', see the following examples:

- (18) (a) Ο Κώστας μετέφρασε το κείμενο.
 o Kostas metefrase to kimeno
 the Kostas-Nom translate-AA-Past-3Sg the text-Acc
 'Kostas translated the text.'
- (b) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε από τον Κώστα.
 to kimeno metafrastike apo ton Kosta
 the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg by the Kostas
 'The text was translated by Kostas.'
- (c) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε στα Αγγλικά.
 to kimeno metafrastike sta Aglika
 the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg in-the English
- για να το δημοσιεύσουν στην Αγγλία.**
 gia na to dimosiefsun stin Aglia
 in order to the-Acc publish-AA-Past-3Pl in-the England
 'The text was translated in English in order to publish it in England.'
- (d) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε στα Αγγλικά **σκόπιμα/ προσεχτικά.**
 to kimeno metafrastike sta Aglika skopima / prosehtika
 the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg in-the English on purpose/ carefully
 'The text was translated in English on purpose / carefully.'

Tsimpli (1989) executes a parallel analysis of the Greek and English passives. As in English passives, Tsimpli assumes for Greek passives that the internal argument moves to the surface subject position where it receives the nominative case. The Greek PA-morphology, parallel to the English passive morphology *-ed*, absorbs the accusative case and the external thematic role. The following tree diagram illustrates Tsimpli's analysis.



→ The problem for Greek arises if we consider the fact that the passive voice affix (PA) can be found in several verbal constructions other than the passive voice structure. The passive voice affix (PA) within these verbal constructions does not seem to have its assumed syntactic and semantic function, i.e. the PA in other constructions **does not seem to absorb either the accusative case or the external θ -role**.

→ While the passive voice structure of the verb *μεταφράζω* (*metafrazo*) 'translate' fits well into the GB analysis, **many other verbs do not fit in this model**.

2.2 The unpassiviseability of the Greek verbs

It is well known in the literature that some verbs in many languages cannot passivise. For example in English, it is not possible for the non-actional verbal phrases such as *have a house*, *own a car*, *weigh six kilos*, to passivise though they are transitive verbs: **a house is had*, **a car is owned*, **six kilos are weighed*.

However, it is surprising that many verbs in Greek can not passivise although they are both transitive and actional verbs. For example, the verbs *κλωτσάω* (*klotsao*) 'kick' and *μεταφράζω* (*metafrazo*) 'translate', although both verbs are syntactically transitive verbs and the subjects bears the semantic role of the agent, they behave differently regarding passivization: while the last one can undergo the active/ passive alternation, the first mentioned verb cannot.

(20) (a) Ο Κώστας μετέφρασε το κείμενο.
 ο Kostas metefrase to kimeno
 the Kostas-Nom translate-AA-Past-3Sg the text-Acc
 'Kostas translated the text.'

(b) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε.
 to kimeno metafrastike
 the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg
 'The text was translated by Kostas.'

(21) (a) Ο Κώστας κλώτσησε τη μπάλα.
 ο Kostas klotsise ti bala
 the Kostas-Nom kick-AA-Past-3Sg the ball-Acc
 'Kostas kicked the ball.'

(b) *Η μπάλα κλωτσήθηκε.
 i bala klotsithike
 the ball-Nom kick-PA-Past-3Sg
 'The ball was kicked.'

Table 1

Unpassivizable verbs	Passivizable verbs
χαϊδεύω (haideno) 'stroke'	μεταφράζω (metafrazo) 'translate'
φτύνω (ftino) 'spit'	δίνω (dino) 'give'
τσιμπάω (tsibao) 'pinch'	σκοτώνω (skotono) 'kill'
φωνάζω (fonazo) 'shout, call'	λέω (leo) 'say'
φροντίζω (frontizo) 'take care of sb./sth.'	πουλάω (poulao) 'sell'
δέρνω (derno) 'beat'	κόβω (kono) 'cut'
κλωτσάω (klotsao) 'kick'	πλένω (pleno) 'wash'

2.3 The absence of the agentive argument

Some verbs such as *μεταφράζω* (*metafrazo*) 'translate' allow the agentive *από* (*apo*) 'by'-phrase in the passive voice sentence, while some other verbs such like *κόβω* (*kovo*) 'cut' disallow it, **even though the agent is known and even though the agent acts on purpose** (compare the *agentless passives* in other languages where the agent is unknown or may not be expressed).

- (22) (a) Ο Κώστας μετέφρασε το κείμενο.
 ο Kostas metefrase to kimeno
 the Kostas-Nom translate-AA-Past-3Sg the text-Acc
 'Kostas translated the text.'
- (b) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε από τον Κώστα.
 to kimeno metafrastike apo ton Kosta
 the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg by the Kostas
 'The text was translated by Kostas.'
- (c) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε.
 to kimeno metafrastike
 the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg
 'The text was translated.'
- (23) (a) Ο Κώστας έκοψε το σκοινί.
 ο Kostas ekopse to skini
 the Kostas-Nom cut-AA-Past-3Sg the rope-Acc
 'Kostas cut the rope.'
- (b) *Το σκοινί κόπηκε από τον Κώστα.
 to skini kopike apo ton Kosta
 the rope-Nom cut-PA-Past-3Sg by the Kostas
 'The rope was cut by Kostas.'
- (c) Το σκοινί κόπηκε.
 to skini kopike
 the rope-Nom cut-PA-Past-3Sg
 'The rope was cut.'
- (24) (a) Ο Κώστας σκότωσε την Ελένη.
 ο Kostas skotose tin Eleni
 the Kostas-Nom kill-AA-Past-3Sg the Eleni-Acc
 'Kostas killed Eleni.'
- (b) *Η Ελένη σκοτώθηκε από τον Κώστα.
 i Eleni skotothike apo ton Kosta
 the Eleni-Nom kill-PA-Past-3Sg by the Kostas
 'Eleni was killed by Kostas.'
- (c) Η Ελένη σκοτώθηκε.
 i Eleni skotothike
 the Eleni-Nom kill-PA-Past-3Sg
 'Eleni was killed.'

Table 2

The agentive <i>από</i> (apo) 'by'-phrase	
is allowed	is not allowed
δίνω (dino) 'give'	σφουγγαρίζω (sfugarizo) 'mop'
ανακοινώνω (anakinono) 'announce'	καίω (keo) 'burn'
χρηματοδοτώ (hrimatoдото) 'finance'	σαπουνίζω (sapunizo) 'soap'
εκφωνώ (ekfono) 'deliver a speech'	πνίγω (pniγo) 'drown, smother, choke, strangle'
υπογράφω (ipografo) 'sign'	πλένω (pleno) 'wash'
μεταφράζω (metafrazo) 'translate'	ψήνω (psino) 'cook, bake'
λέω (leo) 'tell'	μαχαιρώνω (maherono) 'stab with a knife'
εκδίδω (ekdido) 'publish'	σβήνω (svino) 'put out (e.g. the fire), stub out (e.g. the cigarette, turn off (e.g. the light), wipe sthg. of the blackboard
χρησιμοποιώ (hrisimopio) 'use'	σκοτώνω (skotono) 'kill'
εξετάζω (exetazo) 'examine'	κόβω (kovo) 'cut'

Question 2

Why some verbs in Greek are able to passivise and some others are not, although they are actional and syntactically transitive verbs?

Why some verbs allow the agentive argument and some others disallow it when passivised?

3 Spontaneous events (anticausatives) vs. passives

3.1 Active vs. passive voice affix

With the term *spontaneous event reading* we refer to the reading, in which an event takes place without the intervention of the agent. More specifically, a change of state is denoted by the verb but no agent is involved. In English, the spontaneous event reading can be expressed by the so-called anticausative verbs, as illustrated by the following examples:

(25) The window broke **by itself/ *by John**.

(26) The window is broken ***by itself/ by John**.

Like English, Greek uses the active voice affix in order to express the spontaneous event, as seen in the examples below:

(27) Το παράθυρο έσπασε **από μόνο του/ *από τον Γιάννη.**
to parathiro espase apo mono tu/ apo ton yiani
the window-Nom break-AA-Past-3Sg by alone its by the Yanis
'The window broke by itself/ *by Yanis.'

The problem for Greek arises when we consider that anticausatives (spontaneous events) can be expressed not only by a single morphological way, i.e. the active voice affix, but also by the passive voice affix:

- (28) Το δάσος κάηκε από μόνο του.
 to dasos kaike apo mono tou.
 the forest-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg by alone its
 'The forest burnt by itself.'

Table 3

Anticausatives (spontaneous event)	
By the passive voice affix	By the active voice affix
καίω (keo) 'burn' καίγομαι (keome) 'burn, get burnt'	ανοίγω (aniyo) 'open (trans.)' ανοίγω (aniyo) 'open (intrans.)'
σκίζω (skizo) 'tear sth' σκίζομαι (skizome) 'get torn'	κλείνω (klino) 'close (trans.)' κλείνω (klino) 'close (intrans.)'
παραξενεύω (paraxenevo) 'amaze' παραξενεύομαι (paraxenevome) 'get amazed'	σπάω (spao) 'break (trans.)' σπάω (spao) 'break (intrans.)'
λαδώνω (ladono) 'oil' λαδώνομαι (ladonome) 'get oiled'	καθαρίζω (katharizo) 'clean' καθαρίζω (katharizo) 'get cleaned'
δροσίζω (drosizo) 'refresh' δροσίζομαι (drosizome) 'get refreshed'	τρυπάω (tripao) 'make a hole' τρυπάω (tripao) 'get a hole'
τρελαίνω (treleno) 'make crazy' τρελαίνομαι (trelenome) 'get crazy'	γυαλίζω (yalizo) 'polish' γυαλίζω (yalizo) 'get polished'
λερώνω (lerono) 'make dirty' λερώνομαι (leronome) 'get dirty'	χαλάω (halao) 'damage' χαλάω (halao) 'get damaged'

Theophanopoulou-Kontou (1997, 1999), Embick (1998), Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou (1997, 2001) among others claim that these two structures are identical. We will dispute this assumption.

3.2 Active and passive voice affix

An additional problem arises for Greek when we consider that some verbs can express a spontaneous event by exhibiting both the active voice and the passive voice affix. However, the meaning is changing when the voice affix is changed too. For example, the verb *καίω* (*keo*) 'burn' takes the active voice affix when the subject is, for example, *το σίδερο* (*to sidero*) 'the iron', while it requires the passive voice affix when the subject is, for example, *το δάσος* (*to dasos*) 'the forest':

- (29) Το σίδερο έκαψε.
 to sidero ekapse
 the iron-Nom burn-AA-Past-3Sg
 'The iron got hot.'

(30) Το δάσος κάηκε.
 to dasos kaike
 the forest-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg
 'The forest burnt.'

Moreover, although it is not possible for *το δάσος* (*to dasos*) 'the forest' structure to exhibit the active voice affix, *το σίδερο* (*to sidero*) 'the iron' structure is possible to take the passive voice affix; it changes, however, its meaning again; see the examples below.

(31) *Το δάσος έκαψε.
 to dasos ekapse
 the forest-Nom burn-AA-Past-3Sg
 'The forest burnt.'

(32) Το σίδερο κάηκε.
 to sidero kaike
 the iron-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg
 'The iron burnt out (the iron short circuited)/ it is damaged.'

Table 4

Anticausatives (spontaneous event)		
Verbs	Passive voice affix	Active voice affix
παραξενεύω (paraxenevo) 'amaze'	'get amazed'	'become strange'
λαδώνω (ladono) 'stain with oil'	'get stained with oil'	'become oily'
ζεσταίνω (zesteno) 'warm (tr.)'	'get warmed'	'become warm'
κόβω (kono) 'cut'	'get cut'	'get bad'

3.3 The agentive phrase

We have seen that the most typical feature of anticausatives (spontaneous events), unlike the passive voice, is the non-acceptance of the agentive argument. The following examples illustrate this discrepancy again:

(33) Το παράθυρο έσπασε από μόνο του/ *από τον Γιάννη.
 to parathiro espase apo mono tu/ apo ton yiani
 the window-Nom break-AA-Past-3Sg by alone its by the Yanis
 'The window broke by itself/ *by Yanis.'

(34) Το κείμενο μεταφράστηκε από τον Κώστα.
 to kimeno metafrastike apo ton Kosta
 the text-Nom translate-PA-Past-3Sg by the Kostas
 'The text was translated by Kostas.'

The problem arises for Greek if we consider some other data. First, if the anticausative structure (the spontaneous event) exhibits the passive voice but not the active voice affix and, second if these anticausative structures exhibiting the passive voice affix is compared not to the passive voice structure of the verb *μεταφράζω* (*metafrazo*) ‘translate’ or similar verbs that accept the agentive argument, but it is compared to passivised verbs that disallow the agentive argument. Compare the following examples:

(35) Το δάσος κάηκε από μόνο του/ *από τον Γιάννη.
 to dasos kaike apo mono tu/ apo ton yiani
 the forest-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg by alone its by the Yanis
 'The forest burnt by itself/ *by Yanis.'

(36)(a) Ο Γιάννης έκαψε το δάσος.
 o yianis ekapse to dasos
 the Yanis-Nom burn-AA-Past-3Sg the forest-Acc
 'Yanis burnt the forest.'

(b) Το δάσος κάηκε *από τον Γιάννη.
 to dasos kaike apo ton yiani
 the forest-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg by the Yanis
 'The forest was burnt by Yanis.'

(c) Το δάσος κάηκε σκόπιμα
 to dasos kaike skorima
 the forest-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg on purpose
 για να φτιάξουν οικόπεδα.
 gia na ftiaxun ikopeda
 in order to make-AA-3Pl plots of land-Acc
 'The forest was burnt on purpose in order to make plots of land.'

The fact that the verb *καίω* (*keo*) ‘burn’ disallows the agentive *από* (*apo*) ‘by’-phrase, can not be the distinctive criterion as to whether this construction is a case of the passive voice structure or whether it is an anticausative structure (spontaneous event). The verb *καίω* (*keo*) ‘burn’ disallows the agentive *από* (*apo*) ‘by’-phrase even in the passive voice. That the verbal structure above is a passive voice structure becomes obvious by its ability to be modified by the agentive adverb *σκόπιμα* (*skopima*) ‘on purpose’, as well as by the ability of the implicit agent to control the *για να* (*gia na*) ‘in order to’ sentence.

Table 5

Verbs that can express a spontaneous event by the passive voice affix <i>-μαι</i> (<i>me</i>)	
Active voice meaning	Spontaneous event meaning
καίω (<i>keo</i>) ‘burn’	καίγομαι (<i>keome</i>) ‘burn, get burnt’
σκίζω (<i>skizo</i>) ‘tear sth’	σκίζομαι (<i>skizome</i>) ‘get torn’
λαδώνω (<i>ladono</i>) ‘oil’	λαδώνομαι (<i>ladonome</i>) ‘get oiled’
παραξενεύω (<i>paraxenevo</i>) ‘amaze’	παραξενεύομαι (<i>paraxenevome</i>) ‘get amazed’
δροσιζώ (<i>δrosizo</i>) ‘refresh’	δροσιζομαι (<i>δrosizome</i>) ‘get refreshed’
τρελαίνω (<i>treleno</i>) ‘make crazy’	τρελαίνομαι (<i>trelenome</i>) ‘get crazy’
λερώνω (<i>lerono</i>) ‘make dirty’	λερώνομαι (<i>leronome</i>) ‘get dirty’

3.4 Restrictions on building Anticausatives (spontaneous event)

Some verbs can build an anticausative structure, in either of the two possible morphological ways (active vs. passive voice affix), while some others are not capable of showing this structure (a well known problem for other languages too, see Levin and Rappaport 1991, 1994, 1995). The verbs, for instance, *σπάω* (*spao*) 'break', *ανοίγω* (*aniyo*) 'open', *σκίζω* (*skizo*) 'tear' and *καίω* (*keo*) 'burn' are able to express a spontaneous event, see the following examples:

(37) Το παράθυρο έσπασε από μόνο του.
to parathiro espase apo mono tu
the window-Nom break-AA-Past-3Sg by alone its
'The window broke by itself.'

(38) Η πόρτα άνοιξε από μόνη της.
i porta anixe apo moni tis
the door-Nom open-AA-Past-3Sg by alone its
'The door opened by itself.'

(39) Το μπλουζάκι σκίστηκε από μόνο του.
to blouzaki skistike apo mono tu
the T-shirt-Nom tear-PA-Past-3Sg by alone its
'The T-shirt tore by itself.'

(40) Το δάσος κάηκε από μόνο του.
to dasos kaike apo mono tu
the forest-Nom burn-PA-Past-3Sg by alone its
'The forest burnt by itself.'

In contrast, the verbs *ξέρω* (*xero*) 'know', *κλωτσάω* (*klotsao*) 'kick', *αναγνωρίζω* (*anagnorizo*) 'recognise' are not able to show the anticausative structure, i.e. to express a spontaneous event:

(41) (a) Ο Κώστας ήξερε την απάντηση.
o Kostas ixere tin apantisi
the Kostas-Nom know-AA-Past-3Sg the answer-Acc
'Kostas knew the answer.'

(b) *Η απάντηση ήξερε από μόνη της.
i apantisi ixere apo moni tis
the answer-Nom know-AA-Past-3Sg by alone her
'The answer knew by itself.'

(42) (a) Η Ελένη κλώτσησε τη μπάλα.
i Eleni klotsise ti bala
the Eleni-Nom kick-AA-Past-3Sg the ball-Acc
'Eleni kicked the ball.'

(b) *Η μπάλα κλώτσησε από μόνη της.
i bala klotsise apo moni tis
the ball-Nom kick-AA-Past-3Sg by alone her
'The ball kicked by itself.'

(43)(a) Ο Κώστας αναγνώρισε την Ελένη μέσα στο πλήθος.
 o Kostas anagnorise tin Eleni mesa sto plithos
 the Kostas-Nom recognise-AA-Past-3Sg the Eleni-Acc within in-the crowd
 'Kostas recognised Eleni in the crowd.'

(b) *Η Ελένη αναγνώρισε μέσα στο πλήθος από μόνη της.
 i Eleni anagnorise mesa sto plithos apo moni tis
 the Eleni-Nom recognise-AA-Past-3Sg within in-the crowd by alone her
 'Eleni recognised in the crowd by herself.'

Question 3

What is the difference between the two possible structures expressing a spontaneous event, namely the one exhibiting the **active** voice and, the one exhibiting the **passive** voice affix? Moreover, why is it possible for some verbs to take both affixes, the active and the passive, in order to express a spontaneous event (e.g. *καίω* (*keo*) 'burn')? What is the difference between these two structures? Why does the meaning change when the voice affix is changed (e.g. *το σίδερο έκαψε* (*to sidero ekapse*) 'the iron got hot' vs. *το σίδερο κάηκε* (*to sidero kaike*) 'the iron burnt out)?

How are the two structures, passives and anticausatives (spontaneous events), distinguished if they both disallow the agentive argument? Is it necessary for them to be distinct?

Why can some verbs build an anticausative structure (spontaneous event), in either of the two possible morphological ways (active vs. passive voice affix), while some others are not capable of showing this structure?

4 Reflexives/ reciprocals

→ Problems with the analysis of the Reflexives/Reciprocals as passives; especially within the Government and Binding theory (absorption of the agentive theta role, among others).

→ With the term *reflexive/ reciprocal reading/ meaning* we mean: "the action of the subject returns to the subject itself or the subject is affected by its own action" (middle voice approaches, see Kemmer 1993, 1994; Klaiman 1991, 1992; Manney 1993, 2000; Shibatani 1985, 1997, among others. See Zombolou 2004 for discussion).

However, not all subjects that can present an action upon to somebody else can present the same action upon themselves in Greek, at least not by the passive voice affix (PA).

(44)(a) Ο Κώστας νοσταλγεί τον παλιό του εαυτό.
 o Kostas nostalyi ton palio tu eafto
 the Kostas-Nom yearn for-AA-Past-3Sg the old his himself-Acc
 'Kostas yearns for his old himself.'

(b) *Ο Κώστας νοσταλγείται.
 o Kostas nostalyite
 the Kostas-Nom yearn for-PA-Past-3Sg
 'Kostas yearns for-himself.'

(45) (a) Ο Κώστας φροντίζει μόνο τον εαυτό του.
 o Kostas frontizi mono ton eafto tu
 the Kostas-Nom take care for-AA-Past-3Sg only the himself his-Acc
 'Kostas takes care of only himself.'

(b) *Ο Κώστας φροντίζεται.
 o Kostas frontizete
 the Kostas-Nom take care for-PA-Past-3Sg
 'Kostas takes-care-of-only-himself.'

(46) (a) Ο Κώστας βρήκε πάλι τον εαυτό του.
 o Kostas vrike pali ton eafto tu
 the Kostas-Nom find-AA-Past-3Sg again the himself his
 'Kostas found himself again.'

(b) *Ο Κώστας βρέθηκε.
 o Kostas vrethike
 the Kostas-Nom find-PA-Past-3Sg
 'Kostas found-himself again.'

→ Moreover, many verbs in Greek require an additional morphological marker in order to express the reflexive/ reciprocal reading. The verb *εξορίζω* (*exorizo*) 'exile', for example, requires – in addition to the passive voice affix - the prefix *αυτο-* (*afto-*), for the reflexive reading, and the prefix *αλληλο-* (*alilo-*), for the reciprocal reading. The sentences in (b) below can have merely the passive voice reading. Only the sentences in (c) with the *αυτο-* (*afto-*) and the *αλληλο-* (*alilo-*) prefixes respectively, can have the reflexive/ reciprocal reading.

(47) (a) Ο Κώστας εξόρισε τον εαυτό του σε ένα νησί
 o Kostas exorise ton eafto tu se ena nisi
 the Kostas-Nom exile-AA-Past-3Sg the himself his to-the one island

για να δουλέψει με την ησυχία του.
 gia na doulepsi me tin isihia tu
 in order to work-AA-Present-3Sg with the peace his
 'Kostas exiled himself to an island to work in peace.'

(b) *Ο Κώστας εξορίστηκε σε ένα νησί
 o Kostas exoristike se ena nisi
 the Kostas-Nom exile-PA-Past-3Sg to-the one island

για να δουλέψει με την ησυχία του.
 gia na doulepsi me tin isihia tu
 in order to work-AA-Present-3Sg with the peace his
 'Kostas exiled-himself to an island to work in peace.'

(only passive meaning possible)

(c) Ο Κώστας αυτοεξορίστηκε σε ένα νησί
 o Kostas aftoexoristike se ena nisi
 the Kostas-Nom afto-Pref + exile-PA-Past-3Sg to-the one island

για να δουλέψει με την ησυχία του.
 gia na doulepsi me tin isihia tu
 in order to work-AA-Present-3Sg with the peace his
 'Kostas exiled-himself to an island to work in peace.'

(48) (a) Ο Κώστας και η Ελένη κατηγορούν ο ένας τον άλλον.
 ο Kostas ke i Eleni-Nom katigoroun ο enas ton alon
 the Kostas and the Eleni blame-AA-Present-3Sg the one the other-Acc
 'Kostas and Eleni blame each other.'

(b) *Ο Κώστας και η Ελένη κατηγορούνται.
 ο Kostas ke i Eleni katigorounte
 the Kostas and the Eleni-Nom blame-PA-Pres-3Pl
 'Kostas and Eleni blame-each-other.'

(only passive meaning possible)

(c) Ο Κώστας και η Ελένη αλληλοκατηγορούνται.
 ο Kostas ke i Eleni alilokatigorounte
 the Kostas and the Eleni-Nom alilo-Prefix + blame-PA-Pres-3Pl
 'Kostas and Eleni blame-each-other.'

→ **Emphasizing reasons??!** Arguments against:

→ The *αυτο-* (*afto-*) prefix is not allowed in other reflexives!

(49) (a) Η Ελένη πλύθηκε. (reflexive AND passive voice reading)
 i Eleni plithike
 the Eleni-Nom wash-PA-Past-3Sg
 'Eleni washed herself.'

(b) Η Ελένη πλύθηκε μόνη της. (reflexive reading)
 I Eleni plithike moni tis
 the Eleni-Nom wash-PA-Past-3Sg alone her
 'Eleni washed by herself.'

(c) *Η Ελένη αυτοπλύθηκε. (reflexive reading)
 i Eleni aftoplithike
 the Eleni-Nom afto-Prefix + wash-PA-Past-3Sg
 'Eleni washed by herself.'

→ The *αυτο-*/ *αλληλο-* (*afto-*/ *alilo-*) prefixes are used in other verbs that do not exhibit the expecting passive voice affix *-μαι*, they exhibit the active one!

(50) (a) αυτοδικώ (*aftodiko*) 'take the law into one's own hands'

(b) αυτοπειθαρχώ (*aftopitharho*) 'act like a Spartan'

(c) αυτομολώ (*aftomolo*) 'go over'

(d) αυτοσχεδιάζω (*aftoshediazō*) 'improvise'

(e) αυτενεργώ (*aftenergo*) 'act on one's own'

(f) αυτουργώ (*afturgo*) 'act on one's own'

(51) (a) αλληλογραφώ (*alilografo*) 'exchange letters, be in correspondence'

(b) αλληλοεπιδρώ (*aliloepidro*) 'interact'

(c) αλληλοσυμπληρώνω (*alilosibirono*) 'to be complementary to, complement'

(d) αλληλοσυμπράττω (*alilosibrato*) 'collaborate with'

However, - in contrast to the non-combination of the passive voice affix and the *αυτο-* (*afto*) prefix for the expression of the reflexive meaning (compare **αυτοπλύθηκε* (*aftoplithike*)) - many verbs are allowed to occur with both the passive voice affix and the *αλληλο-* (*alilo-*) prefix in order to express the reciprocal meaning, see the examples below. The question thus is why this discrepancy occurs.

(52) (a) Οι Έλληνες υποστηρίζουν ο ένας τον άλλον.
 i elines ipostirizoun o enas ton alon
 the Greeks-Nom support-AA-Present-3Pl the one the other
 ‘Greeks support each other.’

(b) Οι Έλληνες υποστηρίζονται μεταξύ τους.
 i elines ipostirizonte metaxi tous
 the Greeks-Nom support-PA-Present-3Pl between them
 ‘Greeks support-each-other.’

(c) Οι Έλληνες αλληλουποστηρίζονται μεταξύ τους.
 i elines aliloipostirizonte metaxi tous
 the Greeks-Nom alilo-Prefix + support-PA-Present-3Pl between them
 ‘Greeks support-each-other.’

Other verbs like this:

αλληλοσκοτώνονται (*aliloskotononte*) ‘kill each other’

αλληλοβρίζονται (*alilovrizonte*) ‘abuse each other’

αλληλοβοηθιούνται (*alilovoithiounte*) ‘help each other’

Question 4

Why is not possible for all verbs in Greek to show/ allow the reflexive/ reciprocal reading although they are syntactically transitive and actional verbs?

Why some verbs in Greek require an additional morphological marker, the *αυτο-* (*afto-*)/ *αλληλο-* (*alilo-*) prefixes, to be able to express the reflexive/ reciprocal meaning respectively (comp.: *πλένομαι* (*plénome*) ‘wash myself’ vs. *αυτοεξορίζομαι* (*aftoexorizome*) ‘exil myself’ / *αλληλοκατηγορούμαστε* (*allilokatigoroumaste*) ‘blame each other’)?

5 Non deponency in Greek deponents

5.1 Against the traditional definition

The definition of deponents within the traditional grammar and/or Middle Voice approaches (see section 4 for literature) can be summarized in three points, as shown below.

- (53) (a) Deponents had an AA-morphology with an X-meaning at some point in time.
 (b) Deponents have laid aside their AA-morphology, and taken the PA-morphology, but they have kept the X-meaning of their AA-structure.
 (c) Deponents have an active meaning despite their PA-morphology.

However, nothing is said about when and why deponent verbs are supposed to have laid aside their AA-morphology. It is speculated that discarding of their AA-morphology has occurred at some point in time for unknown reasons - perhaps because such phenomena are often unexplainable in the natural development of languages. We dispute all these three points.

5.2 Deponency and Transitivity

Transitivity is not a distinctive criterion. There are syntactically transitive and intransitive deponents as well, see the following verbs:

Transitive deponents	Intransitive deponents
Verbs with an accusative object	
μεταχειρίζομαι κάτι (metahirizome kati) 'handle, use'	κοιμάμαι (kimame) 'sleep'
επιμελούμαι κάτι (epimelume kati) 'look after, take care of'	υποσιτίζομαι (ipositizome) 'be underfed'
δικαιούμαι κάτι (dikeoume kati) 'have the right'	ανδροκρατούμαι (androkratume) 'be dominated by men'
φοβάμαι κάτι (fovame kati) 'be afraid'	ξελαρυγγιάζομαι (xelarigiazome) 'shout/ talk myself hoarse'
επεξεργάζομαι κάτι (epexergazome kati) 'elaborate'	ενηλικιώνομαι (enilikionome) 'become an adult'
αισθάνομαι κάτι (esthanome kati) 'feel'	φτερνίζομαι (fternizome) 'sneeze'
διαχειρίζομαι κάτι (diahirizome kati) 'administer'	χασμουριέμαι (hasmurieme) 'yawn'
εμπορεύομαι κάτι (eborevome kati) 'deal with'	υδρεύομαι (idrevome) 'be supplied by water'
εκμεταλλεύομαι κάποιον (ekmetalevome kapion) 'exploit'	φλέγομαι (fleyome) 'flame, intr.'
εκμυστηρεύομαι κάτι σε κάποιον (ekmistirevome kati se kapion) 'confide in'	μηχανοκρατούμαι (mihanokratume) 'be dominated by machines'

Verbs with prepositional object	
παραπονιέμαι για κάτι σε κάποιον (paraponieme gia kati se kapion) 'complain (for sth to sb)'	σεληνιαζομαι (seliniazome) 'suffer from epilepsy, be influenced by the moon'
αγωνίζομαι εναντίον κάποιου / για κάτι (agonizome enantion kapiou / gia kati) 'fight (against sb/ for sth)'	νοσηλεύομαι (nosilevome) 'be under treatment/ hospitalised'
εργάζομαι για κάποιον (eryazome gia kapion) 'work (for sb)'	ηττώμαι (itome) 'be beaten'
επιτίθεμαι σε κάποιον (epititheme se kapion) 'attack (to sb)'	είμαι (ime) 'be'
αναρριχώμαι σε κάτι (anarihome se kati) 'climb (on/at sth)'	ερωτοχτυπιέμαι (erotohtipieme) 'become lovesick'

5.3 Deponents' productivity throughout the history of the Greek language

Novel deponent verbs have appeared throughout the history of the Greek language, and they are still appearing in Modern Greek. This fact lies in opposition to the assumption of the traditional grammar that deponents lost their AA-morphology at some point in time. Rather, the fact that novel deponent verbs have repeatedly appeared in the three main periods of the Greek language suggests a systematic production of these verbs.

Table 6

Deponents appearing in the ancient Greek period	Source
1. εύχομαι (efchome) 'wish' 2. εναντιώνομαι (enantionome) 'oppose, be against' many other verbs	vdLaar: 154 Andr.: 100
Deponents appearing in the medieval period	Source
1. αστειεύομαι (astievome) 'joke' 2. εχθρεύομαι (ehtrevome) 'be at enmity' many other verbs	Andr.: 41 Andr.: 114
Deponents appearing in the modern Greek period	Source
1. ανδροκρατούμαι (androkratume) 'be dominated, ruled by men' 2. εκμυστηρεύομαι (ekmistirevome) 'confide in' many other verbs	Tr.: 112 St.: 1153

5.4 Non deponency in Greek deponents

5.4.1 Historical evidence

The examination of eight dictionaries indicates that many verbs which are reported as deponents in the Modern Greek period are reported to have together with their PA-structure an AA-structure as well, either in Ancient Greek or in medieval period, see examples below. We conclude that today's deponents are in fact verbs which had both AA- and PA-structures in an earlier period of the Greek language. Furthermore, we see that each of these structures was associated with a different meaning to each other. We are thus entitled to assume that what was discarded was not only the AA-morphology of the deponents but also the meaning associated with this AA-morphology. Therefore, we conclude that there must have been a reason why one of the once two possible meanings was discarded, and why a specific meaning, i.e. the one expressed by the PA-morphology, has survived.

Table 7

(a) Modern Greek	(b) Ancient or Medieval Greek
<p><u>Deponent verb</u></p> <p>1. <i>αγάλλομαι</i> (<i>agalome</i>) 'exult, rejoice' 2. <i>αμύνομαι</i> (<i>aminome</i>) 'defend' many other verbs</p>	<p><u>Non- deponent verb: Source</u></p> <p>Kol.: 13 Kol.: 33</p>

5.4.2 Modern Greek Dictionaries' disagreement on deponents

The assumption that deponents have an AA-structure can be supported not only by historical evidence, but also by evidence from the synchrony. Three different dictionaries and one monograph disagree on whether many verbs of Modern Greek are deponents.

Table 7

	I. Deponent	II. Non-deponent
<p>1. <i>ανεξαρτοποιούμαι</i> (<i>anexartopioume</i>) 'become independent' 2. <i>απαγκιστρώνομαι</i> (<i>apagistronome</i>) 'become unhooked, escape' many other verbs</p>	<p>Source Iord.: 15 Iord.: 17</p>	<p>Source Tr.: 116 Tr.: 155</p>

5.5 Deponents' semantic verb classes: deponents do not only have an active meaning!

The assumption of the traditional grammar that deponents have an active meaning despite their passive morphology is not correct either. As the following table clearly shows there are many semantic categories to which deponent verbs can be listed into, even a passive meaning.

Table 8

Deponents' semantic classes		
Active meaning		
(1)	αγωνίζομαι (agonizome)	'fight'
(2)	αναρριχώμαι (anarichome)	'climb'
(3)	αντιστέκομαι (antistekome)	'resist'
(4)	διαχειρίζομαι (diachirizome)	'administrate'
(5)	διαμαρτύρομαι (diamartirome)	'protest'
(6)	εμπορεύομαι (emporevome)	'trade'
(7)	επεξεργάζομαι (epexergazome)	'elaborate'
(8)	επιμελούμαι (epimelume)	'look after, take care of'
(9)	εργάζομαι (ergazome)	'work'
(10)	μεταχειρίζομαι (metachirizome)	'handle, use'
Experiencer meaning		
(1)	αισθάνομαι (esthanome)	'feel'
(2)	αφουγκράζομαι (afugrazome)	'listen, strain my ears'
(3)	γεύομαι (gevome)	'taste'
(4)	λιγυρεύομαι (liyurevome)	'covet, long for'
(5)	λιμπίζομαι (libizome)	'fancy, desire'
(6)	ντρέπομαι (ntrepome)	'be shy/ ashamed'
(7)	σοφίζομαι (sofizome)	'invent'
(8)	φοβάμαι (fofame)	'be afraid'
(9)	ωρύομαι (orieme)	'scream, howl'
(10)	εχθρεύομαι (ehthrevome)	'be at enmity'
Passive-like meaning		
(1)	ανδροκρατούμαι (androkratume)	'be dominated by men'
(2)	δασύνομαι (dasinome)	'be aspirated'
(3)	ηττώμαι (itome)	'be beaten'
(4)	μηχανοκρατούμαι (mihanokratume)	'be dominated by machines'
(5)	νοσηλεύομαι (nosilevome)	'be under treatment/hospitalised'
(6)	σεληνιαζομαι (seliniazome)	'suffer from epilepsy, be influenced by the moon'
(7)	στρατοκρατούμαι (stratokratoume)	'be dominated by the army'
(8)	υδρεύομαι (idrevome)	'be supplied with water'
(9)	υποσιτίζομαι (ipositizome)	'be underfed'
(10)	φλέγομαι (flegome)	'flame (intr.)'

Spontaneous event meaning

(1)	γίνομαι (ginome)	'be born, become, happen'
(2)	ενηλικιώνομαι (enilikionome)	'become an adult'
(3)	ερωτοχτυπιέμαι (erotochtipieme)	'become lovesick'
(4)	λογικεύομαι (logikevome)	'come to oneself senses'
(5)	μετεμψυχώνομαι (metepsihonome)	'my soul goes into another body, reincarnate'
(6)	ξελαρυνγιάζομαι (xelarigiazome)	'shout/ talk myself hoarse'
(7)	ρευόμαι (revome)	'belch'
(8)	συσπώμαι (sispome)	'twitch'
(9)	φτερνίζομαι (fternizome)	'sneeze'
(10)	χασμουριέμαι (hasmurieme)	'yawn'

Stative meaning

(1)	δικαιούμαι (dikeume)	'have the right'
(2)	είμαι (ime)	'be'
(3)	ευθύνομαι (efthinome)	'be responsible, accountable'
(4)	κείμαι (kime)	'lay'
(5)	κάθομαι (kathome)	'sit'
(6)	κοιμάμαι (kimame)	'sleep, have a daybed to sleep'
(7)	παρευρίσκομαι (parevriskome)	'be at'
(8)	ιπερηφανεύομαι (iperifanevome)	'be proud of sb./sth.'
(9)	φημίζομαι (fimizome)	'be famed for'
(10)	χρειάζομαι (hriazome)	'need'

Reflexive/ Reciprocal meaning:

(1)	αποτραβιέμαι (apotravieme)	'to withdraw with sth, retire'
(2)	εναλλάσσομαι (enalassome)	'interchange each other, alternate'
(3)	μαλλιοτραβιέμαι (maliotravieme)	'have a set-to, tussle'
(4)	μεταγράφομαι (metagrafome)	'immatriculate oneself to another university/ team etc.'
(5)	παρφουμάρομαι (parfoumarome)	'perfume oneself'
(6)	συναγωνίζομαι (sinagonizome)	'compete'
(7)	συναναστρέφομαι (sinanastrefome)	'associate'
(8)	συνεννοούμαι (sinenooume)	'come to an understanding'
(9)	συσκέπτομαι (siskeptome)	'confer with'
(10)	φτιασιδώνομαι (ftiasidonome)	'make up/ paint oneself'

5.6 Deponents' unpassiviseability

Approximately 600 deponent verbs in Greek are not able to undergo the passivization, although many of them are syntactically transitive verbs and semantically actional verbs, compare the examples below. The question thus is whether there is any connection between the deponents' unpassiviseability and the unpassiviseability for many other Greek verbs in generally.

(54) (a) Ο υπουργός επισκέφτηκε το γηροκομείο.
 ο ἱπουργος επισκεφτικε το γιροκομιο
 the minister-Nom visit-PA-Past-3Sg the old people's home-Acc
 'The minister visited the old people's home.'

(b) *Το γηροκομείο επισκέφτηκε από τον υπουργό.
 το γιροκομιο επισκεφτικε απο τον ἱπουργο
 the old people's home-Nom visit-PA-Past-3Sg by the minister
 'The old people's home was visited by the minister.'

(55) (a) Ο Κώστας διαχειρίζεται μόνος του την περιουσία του.
 ο Κostas διαηιριζετε monos tou tin periousia tou
 the Kostas-Nom administrate-PA-Present-3Sg alone his the property his
 'Kostas administrates his property by himself.'

(b) *Η περιουσία του διαχειρίζεται από τον ίδιο τον Κώστα.
 Η periousia του διαηιριζετε απο τον ιδιο τον Kosta
 the property-Nom his administrate-PA-Present-3Sg by the same the Kostas
 'Kostas' property is administrated by himself.'

Question 5

What is the function of the passive voice affix *-μαι (-me)* for deponents, since we have clearly proved that deponents have been and still are productive verbs and, there is no homogeneity regarding the verbal classes to which deponents belong? What is the common feature between deponents and all other functions of this affix, including the passive voice function? Is there any connection between the deponents' unpassiviseability and the unpassiviseability in Greek in generally?

6 Questions summary

Question 1

What is the common feature between all the passive voice affix *-μαι* (*me*) functions/ readings?

Question 2

Why some verbs in Greek are able to passivise and some not, although they are actional and syntactically transitive verbs?

Why some verbs allow the agentive argument and some others disallow it when passivised?

Question 3

What is the difference between the two possible structures expressing a spontaneous event, namely the one exhibiting the **active** voice affix and, the one exhibiting the **passive** voice affix?

Moreover, why is it possible for some verbs to take both affixes, the active and the passive, in order to express a spontaneous event (e.g. *καίω* (*keo*) 'burn')? What is the difference between these two structures? Why does the meaning change when the voice affix is changed (e.g. *το σίδερο έκαψε* (*to sidero ekapse*) 'the iron got hot' vs. *το σίδερο κάηκε* (*to sidero kaike*) 'the iron burnt out')?

How are the two structures, passives and anticausatives (spontaneous events), distinguished if they both disallow the agentive argument? Is it necessary for them to be distinct?

Why can some verbs build an anticausative structure (spontaneous event), in either of the two possible morphological ways (active vs. passive voice affix), while some others are not capable of showing this structure?

Question 4

Why is not possible for all verbs in Greek to show/ allow the reflexive/ reciprocal reading although they are syntactically transitive and actional verbs?

Why some verbs in Greek require an additional morphological marker, the *αυτο-* (*afto-*)/ *αλληλο-* (*alilo-*) prefixes, to be able to express the reflexive/ reciprocal meaning respectively (comp.: *πλένομαι* (*plenome*) 'wash myself' vs. *αυτοεξορίζομαι* (*aftoexorizome*) 'exil myself' / *αλληλοκατηγορούμαστε* (*allilokatigoroumaste*) 'blame each other')?

Question 5

What is the function of the passive voice affix *-μαι* (*-me*) for deponents, since we have clearly proved that deponents have been and still are productive verbs and, there is no homogeneity regarding the verbal classes to which deponents belong? What is the common feature between deponents and all other functions of this affix, including the passive voice function? Is there any connection between the deponents' unpassiviseability and the unpassiviseability in Greek in generally?

7 Literature

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8 Abbreviations

- AA = Active voice affix
Acc = Accusative
Intr. = Intransitive
Nom = Nominative
PA = Passive voice affix
Pl = Plural
Pres = Present
Sg = Singular
Tr. = Transitive