The Role of Pragmatics in Verbal Derivation: 
The Case of apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- Verbs in Modern Greek

Abstract
This paper deals with the semantic structure of the verbal prefixes apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- in Modern Greek, by considering their interface with pragmatics. 223 verbal creations are examined, elicited by means of language interviews with native Greek speakers. For the sake of comparison, 495 existing verbs are considered. The analysis relies on Lieber’s (2004) framework. The interpretations of the creations suggest that the prefixes have a negative socio-expressive (SE/pragmatic) content by default. This content is a function of the base and can be formalized as a set of semantic/pragmatic conditions of a probabilistic nature on specific arguments.

1. Introduction
This paper refers to the third part of the self-funded project “The Integration of Socio-expressive Meaning into Verb Structures” (ISEMVS) conducted by the author at the University of Cologne, Germany, from 2009 to 2014 (Charitonidis 2011; 2012a; 2012b; 2013; forthcoming a; forthcoming b; submitted). The goal of this project is the formulation of a semantic theory of verbal derivation (suffixation and prefixation) which refers to both a denotational (DE/grammatical) and a socio-expressive (SE/pragmatic) level of meaning. The project’s by-product is a theory of evaluative compounding (Charitonidis forthcoming c).

The present study deals with the semantic structure of the verbal prefixes apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- in Modern Greek (MG) by considering their interface with pragmatics. The object of investigation are 495 existing verbs in apo-, ek(s)-, and kse-, taken from the online version of Dictionary of Common Modern Greek (DCMG), and 223 verbal creations in apo-, ek(s)-, and kse-, elicited by means of language interviews with 31 native Greek speakers in Athens, Greece, in October 2010, at the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Athens.

The test persons (henceforth TPs) were mostly humanities students aged between 18–25. To assure a homogenous sample, it was explicitly required that the TPs have been born in Athens with parents also born in Athens.

I would like to thank Chryssoula Lascaratou who assisted me in the organization of the interviews at the Philosophical Faculty of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens in October 2010. My best regards to the staff and the students of the University of Athens who participated in the creation task. I would also like to thank the participants of the 35th Annual Meeting of the Department of Linguistics at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki for their valuable comments and suggestions.
The interviews were conceived as a creation task. They concentrated on meaning predictions as regards lexical knowledge. This means that no context was given together with the tested material. The TPs were able to both hear and read the introductory text and the base words. Since prefixes and bases were given in written form, the TPs did not confuse them with phonologically similar items. The TP responses were both recorded and written down on paper by the investigator.

This paper heavily relies on the statistical and experimental findings in Charitonidis (2013) (Sections 3–4.3). It additionally presents the necessary implications of these findings in favour of a pragmatic account of verbal prefixation (see Sections 4.4 and 4.5). It should be noted that for the present paper, several revisions, additions, and clarifications to the original text in Charitonidis (2013) were made.

2. The properties of the prefixes apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- in diachrony

The prefix apo- is phonologically spelled out as [apó] when the accent raises from the base to the prefix and – mainly in old derivation – as [ap] or [af] before a non-aspirated or an aspirated vowel, respectively (DCMG).

In Ancient Greek (AG), apo- was used as a deverbal, denominal, and deadjectival prefix to denote a point of departure, distancing, exclusion/isolation, privation, end of change of state, negation, ‘back’ (cf. Engl. re- ‘give/take back’, etc.), intensification, and termination – special meaning: ‘from/at outside of sth’ (see Efthymiou 2002, 202–3).

In MG, apo- is a deverbal (apodhinamóno ‘weaken’ (dhinamóno ‘strengthen’) and marginally a deadjectival (apókedros ‘decentral’ (kédro ‘center’)) prefix. According to Efthymiou (2002, 204), the four apo- meanings which are productive in contemporary Greek are ‘distancing’ (apoxorízome ‘part with/from’ < V xorízo ‘separate’ + non-active -me), ‘privation’ (apokefalízo ‘decapitate’ < N kefáli ‘head’ + suffix -ízo), ‘end of change of state’ (apoksenóno ‘estrange’ < A ksénos ‘different/stranger’ + suffix -óno), and ‘reversal’ (apodhiorghanóno ‘disorganize’ < V dhiorghanóno ‘organize’).

The prefix ek(s)- is phonologically spelled out as [ek] and, occasionally, as [eg] before [v, γ, δ, z]. The same prefix is spelled out as [eks] before a vowel and [ék] or [ég] or [éks], when the accent raises from the base to the prefix (DCMG).

In AG, ek- was used as a deverbal and deadjectival prefix (cf. some nominalised derivatives, such as ékghonos ‘offspring’ (N ghónos/ghonée ‘begetting’ etc.) to denote a point of departure, ‘out of’, privation, end of change of state, intensification, and reversal – special meaning: ‘from inside of sth’ (see Efthymiou 2002, 200).

In MG, ek- is a deverbal (ekthronízo ‘dethrone’ < N thrónos ‘throne’ + suffix -ízo) and very marginally a deadjectival (ékedros ‘eccentric’ < N kédro ‘centre’) prefix. According to Efthymiou (2002, 204), the two ek- meanings which are productive in contemporary Greek are ‘out of’ (ekparathiróno ‘lock sm. out’ < N paráthiro

1 Dhinamóno is a denominal verb containing the N dhínami ‘strength’ and the suffix -óno. In this section, I do not indicate the root and the suffix separately when an existing verb shows up in the base.
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‘window’ + suffix -όno) and ‘end of change of state’ (eklaikévo ‘popularize’ < A laikós ‘popular’ + suffix -évo).

The prefix kse- is phonologically spelled out as [kse], or [ksé] when the accent raises from the base to the prefix, and [ks], usually before [a] but also before the rest of the vowels (DCMG). It evolved out of the past forms of the AG prefix ek(s)-, e.g. from the past form eks-éfigha ‘escaped’ of the verb ek-févgho ‘escape’ (févgho ‘be haunted’, ‘escape’), the MG present kse-févgho ‘elude’, ‘escape’ evolved, etc. (see Efthymiou 2002, 200). kse- is a deverbal, deadjectival, and marginally a denominal prefix – in the latter case many nominal derivatives with an informal and highly expressive character are attested, e.g. N kse-krío ‘not cold’, derived from N krío ‘cold’, cf. the sentence krío kse-krío, tha vghó ékso ‘I don’t care if it’s cold outside – I will go out’, etc.2 According to Efthymiou (2002, 201), the four kse- meanings which are productive in contemporary Greek are ‘privation’ (ksefludhízo ‘hull’, ‘peel’ < N flúdha ‘hull’, ‘peel’ + suffix -ízo), ‘reversative’ (ksedíno ‘undress’ < V díno ‘dress’), ‘intensification’ (ksekuféno ‘din’ < V kuféno ‘deafen’), and ‘cessation/end of change of state’ (ksemethó ‘sober up’ < V methó ‘inebriate’). As can be seen, though MG kse- evolved out of the AG ek(s)-, the former is categorially and semantically/expressively much more versatile as opposed to the latter.

3. Existing verbs

The DE structures of existing verbs in apo-, ek(s)-, and kse-, to be presented in this section, refer to Lieber’s (2004) framework and serve as reference points for the analysis of created verbs in Section 4.

Lieber (2004) introduces an ontological system which decomposes the traditional grammatical categories verb, noun, adjective, and preposition into combinations of features. The noun category is given in [1], bearing the label SUBSTANCES/THINGS/ESSENCES, and the verb and adjective categories are given in [2], bearing the label SITUATIONS. The feature [IEPS] in [2] refers to an ‘Inferable Eventual Position or State’. In simple terms, it denotes the progression towards an end position or an end state.3

2 This informal/exppressive use of kse- is also evident in deverbal and deadjectival formations.

3 In Lieber (2007) the features [+ scalar] and [– scalar] for adjectives are introduced, cf. the adjectives wide and pregnant, respectively. The featural system of English prepositions can be found in Lieber (2004, 107).
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[1] SUBSTANCES/THINGS/ESSENCES

[Lieber 2004, 27]

[+] material

[- material]

[dynamic]

[author]

[man]

[habit]

[time]

[chef]

[hand]

[war]

[way]

[mother]

[money]

[effort]

[morning]

[2] SITUATIONS

[STATES]

[– dynamic]

[EVENTS]

[+] dynamic]

[+] dynamic]

[SIMPLE ACTIVITY]

[+ dynamic]

[CHANGE]

[+ dynamic; +/- IEPS]

[UNACCUSATIVE/INCHOATIVE]

[+ dynamic, +IEPS]

[+ dynamic, – IEPS]

[be]

[eat]

[descend]

[walk]

[remain]

[kiss]

[fall]

[run]

[own]

[listen]

[go]

[amble]

[hear]

[hold]

[evaporate]

[vary]

[have]

[yawn]

[forget]

[waver]

[know]

[blink]

[grow]

[fluctuate]

IEPS: ‘Inferable Eventual Position or State’ (Lieber 2004)

The features in [1] and [2] are treated as argument-taking functions. They combine to yield the semantic skeletons (or skeletons, for short) of various lexical items.

Charitonidis (2013) proposed three main skeletons for the apo-, ek(s)-, and kse-verbs, see [3]–[5]. The example verbs in [3]–[5] are new derivatives, originated approximately in the last two centuries (the ‘Main’ or ‘M’ category). All three prefixes refer to the structure in [3], whereas only apo- and ek(s)- refer to the structures in [4] and [5]. $i$ and $j$ co-index the agent and patient arguments, respectively. The base argument is co-indexed with the [Loc] ([Location]) argument in [3] and [5] or with the theme argument in [4].

[3] Structure A: Bipartite skeleton with [– Loc] for apo-, ek(s)-, and kse-

kse-pagh-óno ‘unfreeze’, ‘defrost’ (pághos ‘ice’, ‘frost’)

[+ dynamic ([volitional $i$], [j ])); [+ dynamic ([i ]), [+ dynamic, +IEPS ([i ], [– Loc ([l ])]))],

kse-

[+] material ([l ])]

pághos

cf. ap-agistr-óno ‘unhook’ (agístri ‘hook’), etc.
cf. ek-xomat-óno ‘clear earth away’ (xóma ‘earth’), etc.

ek-loghik-évo ‘rationalize’ (loghikós ‘rational’)

[+] dynamic ([volitional-i], [i]); [+ dynamic ([i], [+] dynamic, +IEPS ([i], [+] Loc ([i]))],

ek(s)-

[– dynamic, + scalar ([i])]

loghikós

cf. apo-the-óno ‘glorify’ (theós ‘god’), etc.


eks-áthli-óno ‘reduce sm. to utter poverty’, ‘degrade’ (áthlios ‘miserable’)

[+] dynamic ([volitional-i], [i]); [+ dynamic ([i], [+] dynamic, +IEPS ([i], [+] Loc ([i]))],

ek(s)-

[– dynamic, + scalar ([k])] áthlios

cf. apo-vlak-óno ‘make stupid’ (vlákas ‘stupid’), etc.

In the case of inchoative (change-of-state) or unaccusative (change-of-place) verbs, the first underlined part of the skeleton in [3] is absent, see [6] and [7], respectively. It should be noted that the structures in [6] and [7] mainly address kse- verbs in M. 4


[+] dynamic, +IEPS ([i], [– Loc ([i])]), [+ material ([j])] pághos

kse-


[+] dynamic, +IEPS ([i], [– Loc ([i])]), [+ dynamic, –IEPS ([i])]
glistró

kse-

Table 1 gives the results of the quantitative analysis of 495 existing verbs, taken from DCMG. 5 ‘N-M’ (‘Non-Main’) refers to the old derivation, and ‘G’ (‘General’) refers to the total of verbs (M + N-M). As can be seen, in M (new derivation) there is a considerable increase of kse- verbs and a considerable drop of apo- verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>apo-</th>
<th>ek(s)-</th>
<th>kse-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M:</td>
<td>14 verbs 9.52%</td>
<td>21 verbs 14.28%</td>
<td>112 verbs 76.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-M:</td>
<td>179 verbs 51.44%</td>
<td>96 verbs 27.59%</td>
<td>73 verbs 20.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G:</td>
<td>193 verbs 38.99%</td>
<td>117 verbs 23.64%</td>
<td>185 verbs 37.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Percentages over subcategory totals (existing verbs)

The base ontology of apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- verbs in M is given in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>apo-</th>
<th>(14 verbs)</th>
<th>ek(s)-</th>
<th>(21 verbs)</th>
<th>kse-</th>
<th>(112 verbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[+ material, dynamic]</td>
<td>0 0.00%</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
<td>0 0%</td>
<td>0 0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[– material, dynamic]</td>
<td>3 21.43%</td>
<td>1 4.76%</td>
<td>7 6.25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[+ material]</td>
<td>5 35.71%</td>
<td>7 33.33%</td>
<td>57 50.89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[– material]</td>
<td>1 7.14%</td>
<td>3 14.29%</td>
<td>5 4.46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[+ dynamic]</td>
<td>3 21.43%</td>
<td>0 0.00%</td>
<td>31 27.68%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[– dynamic]</td>
<td>0 0.00%</td>
<td>0 0.00%</td>
<td>2 1.79%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 There are also a few inchoative apo- verbs in M addressed by the structure in [6], cf. apo-vrázo ‘stop boiling’ (vrázo ‘boil’), etc.

5 The scrutinization criteria can be found in Charitonidis (2013, 91).
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[117x621]apo- (14 verbs) ek(s)- (21 verbs) kse- (112 verbs)

Table 2: Base ontology and percentages in M (existing verbs)

As can be seen, apo- and kse- have a robust layer of [+ material] and [+ dynamic] roots, i.e. simple concrete nouns and activity verbs, respectively. ek(s)- does not combine with [+ dynamic] roots at all, whereas it combines very well with both [– dynamic, + scalar] and [– dynamic, – scalar] roots, i.e. adjectives. It should be noted that all ek(s)- verbs with a [– dynamic] root are causative verbs with a [+ Loc] function, cf. ekloghkévo ‘rationalize’ (loghikós ‘rational’), eksathlióno ‘reduce sm. to utter poverty’ (áthlios ‘miserable’), etc. In a nutshell, the base preferences of ek(s)- are considerably distinct than the base preferences of the other two prefixes.

4. Created verbs

4.1 Statistical analysis

In the interviews, the TPs were asked to build ‘possible’ verbs by using the prefixes apo-, ek(s)-, and kse-, and a set of six bases, see [8]. They were permitted to use more than one prefix for each base, if necessary. They were also asked to give a short paraphrase for each created verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bases</th>
<th>Ontology (Lieber 2004)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mitéra ‘mother’</td>
<td>[+ material, dynamic]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftá ‘money’</td>
<td>[+ material]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhikía ‘injustice’</td>
<td>[– material, dynamic]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xróños ‘time’</td>
<td>[– material]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filó ‘kiss’</td>
<td>[+ dynamic]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomízo ‘think’</td>
<td>[– dynamic]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages over the totals of created verbs are given in Table 3. For the sake of comparison, the percentages of the existing verbs in G in Table 1 are repeated in Table 4.

Table 3: Percentages over the totals of created verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>apo-</th>
<th>ek(s)-</th>
<th>kse-</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89 verbs</td>
<td>59 verbs</td>
<td>75 verbs</td>
<td>223 verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39,91%</td>
<td>26,46%</td>
<td>33,63%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Percentages over the totals of existing verbs (G category, all verbs)
As can be seen, the percentages of created verbs (Table 3) conform to the percentages of existing verbs (Table 4), whereas ek(s)- verbs show the lowest percentage in both the created and existing verbs.

As regards the interaction between prefixes and roots/bases, the general patterns are quite uniform, suggesting that no selection takes place from the prefix toward the root/base or the opposite (see Table 5 and Figure 1).6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bases</th>
<th>Ontology</th>
<th>apo-</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>ek(s)-</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>kse-</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>No V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mitéra 'mother'</td>
<td>[+ material, dynamic]</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17,98</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23,73</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10,67</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftá 'money'</td>
<td>[+ material]</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14,61</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11,86</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17,33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhikia 'injustice'</td>
<td>[- material, dynamic]</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15,73</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13,56</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xrónos 'time'</td>
<td>[- material]</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15,73</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25,42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17,33</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filó 'kiss'</td>
<td>[+ dynamic]</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26,97</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13,33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomízo 'think'</td>
<td>[- dynamic]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8,99</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15,25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25,33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Verbal prefixes and roots/bases in interaction (created verbs)

The question arises as to what is the underlying mechanism which gave rise to (a part of) the creations. This question is addressed in the following two sections.

4.2 The socio-expressive (SE) tier

The interpretations of the creations suggest that the TPs tried to anchor the derivatives in real-world situations by maximizing the representational strength of the prefixes.

Distancing (or [- Loc]) prefixes, such as apo-, ek(s)-, and kse-, are standardly associated with situations that are evaluated negatively (Efthymiou 2001, 206). With

6 The high combinability rate of apo- with filó and kse- with nomízo can be explained with reference to independent factors (see Charitonidis 2013, 95).

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these prefixes, the SE/pragmatic features \{measure\}, \{stance\}, and \{interpersonal\}, developed for ISEMVS, should change their value accordingly, i.e. become negative by default.

In Table 6, the meaning of SE features is given. For details on the motivation of these features, the reader is referred to Charitonidis (forthcoming c; submitted).

| \{+ measure\} | Meaning of measurement/continuation/progress, i.e. size, intensiveness, strength etc., of a higher (e.g. \{+ intensive\}, etc.) or lower (e.g. \{+ diminutive\}, etc.) degree |
| \{– measure\} | Invariable SE content |
| \{+ stance\} | Positive stance towards a situation or entity |
| \{– stance\} | Negative stance towards a situation or entity |
| \{+ interpersonal\} | Estimations and stances explicitly involving the domain of interpersonal relations (reliable social interaction) |
| \{– interpersonal\} | Estimations and stances that are to a certain degree orthogonal to the domain of interpersonal relations (non-reliable social interaction) |

Table 6: The meaning of SE features (Charitonidis 2012a, 2012b, etc.)

The SE composition of the native verb-forming suffixes in MG is given in [9]. All suffixes are \{+ m\}, because they standardly refer to a notion of progress or continuation. As can be seen, only -(i)ázó has a negative \{– s\} content (Charitonidis (2012a; 2012b; Efthymiou 2013a; 2013b).

The default SE matrix of the prefixes apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- is defined as \{– m\} (discontinuation), \{– s\} (negative stance), and \{– i\} (drawback in interpersonal relations), as already suggested at the beginning of this section (see [10]).

The SE meaning of the bases used in the creation task is given in [11]. For all lexemes, a standard SE composition is defined. It should be noted that SE features are pragmatic features, i.e. in certain cases they can be cancelled by the context.\footnote{In [11], \mitéra \char26;mother\char26; is \{m\}, i.e. underspecified for \char26;measure\char26;, \{+ s\} because it}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mitéra</td>
<td>‘mother’</td>
<td>{m}{+ s}{+ i}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftá</td>
<td>‘money’</td>
<td>{+ m}{+ s}{+ i}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhikía</td>
<td>‘injustice’</td>
<td>{+ m}{– s}{– i}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xrónos</td>
<td>‘time’</td>
<td>{+ m}{s}{i}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filó</td>
<td>‘kiss’</td>
<td>{+ m}{+ s}{+ i}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomízo</td>
<td>‘think’</td>
<td>{– m}{s}{i}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In [11], \mitéra ‘mother’ is \{m\}, i.e. underspecified for ‘measure’, \{+ s\} because it
relates to a positive social role, and {+ i} because it involves a reliable social interaction. *leftá* ‘money’ is {+ m} because it refers to an entity with a biased (ameliorative) SE content, {+ s} because it is associated with positive stance, and {+ i} because it standardly refers to reliable social interactions. *adhikía* ‘injustice’ is {+ m} because it expresses the absence of an ethical norm, {– s} because it refers to an event or action that is evaluated negatively, and {– i} because it calls for an unreliable social interaction. *xrónos* ‘time’ is {+ m} because it naturally relates to a notion of measurement, and {s}, {i} because it is not marked for ‘stance’ or ‘interpersonal’, respectively, in an obvious way. *filó* ‘kiss’ is {+ m} because it is a dynamic verb, {+ s} because it calls for a positive stance toward someone or something, and {+ i} because it standardly refers to a reliable social interaction. *nomízo* ‘think’ is {– m} because it is not processual/dynamic, {s} because it refers to a situation that may be evaluated positively or negatively, and {i} because it may refer to a positive or negative social interaction.

4.3 PREF ALL and OUT1 ALL discharging

A guiding principle during the analysis of creations was that prefixal operations occur after suffixal operations. In particular, in the first output (OUT1) takes place a semantic composition between the nominal base and the suffix, and in the second output a discharging of the prefixal content onto a non-base argument (for details, see Section 4.4). Since no compositional patterns showed up in the elicited creations, the analysis concentrated on figuring out specific patterns in which the prefixes showed up with their default {– m}{– s}{– i} content (PREF ALL), or patterns in which this default content was not present at all, i.e. the SE composition of the bases defined the output alone (OUT1 ALL).

A created verb with PREF ALL and a created verb with OUT1 ALL are given in [12a] and [12b], respectively.

[12] a.  PREF ALL {– m}{– s}{– i}
    !apoleftízo (leftá ‘money’) ‘take all the money from someone’ (TP30)

b.  OUT1 ALL {+ m}{s}{i}
    !ekxronó (xrónos ‘time’) ‘do something in time (= within the time limit)’ (TP1)

In [12a], !apoleftízo ‘take all the money from someone’ discharges all prefixal features as negative features on a verbal object. In particular, the creation is defined as {– m} because it refers to the discontinuation of someone’s current state, {– s} because it suggests a negative stance toward someone, and {– i} because it refers to an unreliable social interaction.

In [12b], !ekxronó ‘do something in time (= within the time limit)’ ignores the

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8 This pattern was detected in Charitonidis (2012a; 2012b), and the second pattern was suggested by the TP interpretation in Charitonidis (2013). The non-compositional character of prefixal operations is also mentioned in Dimela (2011).
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default prefixal content entirely. The features [+ m]{s}{i} in the base noun xrónos ‘time’ survive in the output without change. In particular, !ekxronó is [+ m] because a time arrangement is imposed onto something, and [s]{i} because this time arrangement may be positive or negative for someone or something, according to the context.

The examination of all creations with PREF ALL make clear that, for the most part, positive [+ s]{+ i} clusters in the base consolidate the default SE content of the prefixes, i.e. they standardly define [− m] [− s] in the second output (cf. the [+ s] [+ i] base/root leftá in !apoleftízo in [12a], etc.).

The patterns in Table 7 refer to apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- creations with a suffixed base or an existing verb in the base. These creations conform to the patterns of existing verbs in M (new derivation). Under the labels PREF ALL and OUT1 ALL, the exact discharging positions of the SE features are indicated. [j]/A refers to the patient/theme argument of the causative Structure A (see [3]), and ’[+ d, +I]/A’ refers to the first argument of the inchoative/unaccusative (non-underlined) part of the same structure. [i]/B refers to the agent argument of the causative Structure B (see [4]), and [+ Loc]/B refers to the goal argument of the same structure. In [13] representative examples for the patterns in Table 7 are given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creation</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Paraphrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mitéra (+s)+i</td>
<td>PREF ALL [+ d, +I]/A (7) [j]/A (2)</td>
<td>(out of 15)</td>
<td>a. !apomiteróno ‘leave the motherly role’ (TP8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftá (+m)+(s)+(i)</td>
<td>PREF ALL [+ d, +I]/A (7) [j]/A (4)</td>
<td>(out of 14)</td>
<td>!apoleftízo ‘take all the money from someone’ (TP30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhikía (–s)i</td>
<td>OUT1 ALL [+ Loc]/B (2)</td>
<td>(out of 13)</td>
<td>!apadhikévo ‘bring injustice’ (TP18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xrónos (+m){s}{i}</td>
<td>PREF ALL [+ d, +I]/A (1) [j]/A (3)</td>
<td>(out of 24)</td>
<td>!apofiló ‘turn someone away/out’ (TP28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filó (+m)+(s)+(i)</td>
<td>PREF ALL [+ d, +I]/A (1) [j]/A (6)</td>
<td>(out of 8)</td>
<td>nomízo (+m){s}{i}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creation</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Paraphrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apo-</td>
<td>OUT1 ALL [+ Loc]/B (2)</td>
<td>(out of 13)</td>
<td>!apomiteróno ‘leave the motherly role’ (TP8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ek(s)-</td>
<td>OUT1 ALL [+ Loc]/B (2)</td>
<td>(out of 6)</td>
<td>!apoleftízo ‘take all the money from someone’ (TP30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kse-</td>
<td>OUT1 ALL [+ Loc]/B (2)</td>
<td>(out of 9)</td>
<td>!apofiló ‘turn someone away/out’ (TP28)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: SE discharging in apo-, ek(s)-, and kse- creations with a suffixed base or an existing verb as base

[13] a. !apomiteróno ‘leave the motherly role’ (TP8) PREF ALL, [+ d, +I]/A
!apoleftízo ‘take all the money from someone’ (TP30) PREF ALL, [j]/A
!apadhikévo ‘bring injustice’ (TP18) OUT1 ALL, [+ Loc]/B
!apofiló ‘turn someone away/out’ (TP28) PREF ALL, [j]/A

9 In M, there are no apo-, ek- and kse- verbs with a converted (zero-derived) base, such as !ekxronó in [12b], etc.
10 Possible structure for !ksenomízo ‘not know’: [– Loc ([i], [– dynamic ([ ]), [i]])].
As can be seen in Table 7, apo- and kse- are similar PREF ALL prefixes. kse-’s preference is PREF ALL on [j]/A. ek(s)- is predominantly an OUT₁ ALL prefix. Its preference is OUT₁ ALL on [+ Loc]/B.

Overall, in the ek(s)- creations OUT₁ ALL is more strong than PREF ALL. According to the interpretation of the creations, one could define two homophonous ek(s)-: (a) a distancing ek(s)- promoting the default prefixal content and (b) a transparent or weak ek(s)- promoting the base content. By considering the quantitative results for the existing verbs in Section 4.1, I assume that the bifurcation of ek(s)- semantics results into its low productivity since more decisions must be made for the use of this prefix in combination with bases.11

4.4 The probabilistic character of prefixal operations

The TP interpretations suggest that prefixal operations are not of an absolute but of a probabilistic nature. To show this, I give the interpretation of the creation !apomiteróno (mitéra ‘mother’) from two different TPs, see [14] and [15], respectively.

11 The bifurcation of ek(s)- semantics is attested in the existing M verbs as well, cf. ekthronízo ‘dethrone’ ([–m][–s][–i] = PREF ALL, [j]/A) vs. eksathlióno ‘reduce sb to utter poverty’, ‘degrade’ ([+m] [+s] [+i] = OUT₁ ALL, [j]/C), etc.
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Second output

\[ \text{apo-} + \text{!miteróno} = \text{!apomiteróno} \]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\{– m\} & {+ m} & {– m} \\
\{– s\} & {+ s} & {s} \\
\{– i\} & {+ i} & {– i} \\
\end{array}
\]

*PREF ALL

As regards the first output (OUT1) in [14] and [15], underspecified features are merged with valued features in a compositional manner (for the complete set of operations in verbal suffixation, see Charitonidis 2012a; 2012b etc.). As regards the second output, the interpretation ‘leave the motherly role’ in [14] suggests the discontinuation of an existing state of a non-base argument, i.e. the verbal subject \(\{– m\}\), the negative self-evaluation of this subject for his/her current role \(\{– s\}\), and the dysfunction of interpersonal relations associated with this role \(\{– i\}\). Accordingly, the creation is indexed as PREF ALL: all prefixal features survive in the output.

The interpretation \(\text{!apomiteróno}\) ‘take someone away from the mother’ in [15] suggests the discontinuation of an existing state of a non-base argument, i.e. the verbal object \(\{– m\}\), and the dysfunction of interpersonal relations associated with the distancing of the verbal object from his/her mother \(\{– i\}\). However, a negative stance toward the verbal object cannot be sufficiently defined (see underspecified \{s\} in the output). To become more conspicuous, if a person takes a child away from his/her mother, the stance towards this child may be positive or negative. In the first case, the mother may be improper for a good breeding, but in the second case the opposite, etc.

4.5 Towards a formalization of socio-expressive (SE) operations in verbal prefixation

The original contribution of the present paper is its focus on the pragmatic operations within which a verbal derivative in \text{apo-}, \text{ek(s)-}, or \text{kse-} may emerge. I would like to give a final example on how this ‘pragmatic generation’ works.

As already mentioned in Section 4.2, the noun \text{leftá} ‘money’ standardly refers to an entity with a biased (ameliorative) SE content \(\{+ m\}\), and associated with positive stance \(\{+ s\}\) and reliable social interactions \(\{+ i\}\).

The creation \text{!ek-left-ó} was interpreted by TP8 as ‘get money out of the way’ (i.e. ‘disassociate a state, a relationship, etc. from money’ [author’s note]). In this interpretation there is no direct evaluation of the base argument LEFTA but of the implied patient argument of the causative verb, i.e. the argument indexed with ‘j’ in [16]. In particular, \text{!ekleftó} expresses the discontinuation of a present state, a relationship, etc. from being attached to money \(\{– m\}\), the negative evaluation of this state or relationship \(\{– s\}\), and the unreliability or dysfunction of interpersonal relations due to the involvement or money \(\{– i\}\). These negative SE conditions can be integrated as semantic/pragmatic conditions of a probabilistic nature in the semantic skeleton in [16].

[16] \[ [+ \text{dynamic } ([\text{volitional} \text{– } \text{i}]), [\text{– } \text{m}][\text{– } \text{s}][\text{– } \text{i}]], [+ \text{dynamic } ([\text{– } \text{i}]), [+ \text{dynamic }, +\text{IEPS } ([\text{– } \text{m}][\text{– } \text{s}][\text{– } \text{i}]), [\text{– } \text{Loc } ([\text{– } \text{k}])]], [+ \text{material } ([\text{– } \text{k}])]] \]

leftá
Accordingly, it is possible to account for the generation of έκλεφτο by referring to an entity that in specific contexts can be addressed by the {– m}{– s}{– i} features, i.e. in situations in which a present state, a relationship etc., stops from being attached to money ({– m}), is negatively evaluated ({– s}), and relates to a dysfunction of interpersonal relations ({– i}). The generation of existing verbs such as ἀποθαρίνο ‘discourage’ (θάρος ‘courage’), ksesπιτόνο ‘turn someone out of his/her house’ (σπίτι ‘house’) etc., can be explained in a similar way.

In a nutshell, the emergence of an apo-, ek(s)-, or kse- derivative becomes highly probable if an entity or situation is dissociated from another entity or situation that is standardly evaluated positively. According to the patterns in Table 7, this probability is currently higher for apo- and kse- than for ek(s)-.

References

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Key-words: verbal prefixes, [– Loc] or distancing prefixes, derived verbs, created verbs, morphology-pragmatics interface, socio-expressive meaning.