

## Modelling human agent appraisal in discourse

### Abstract

The aim of this study is to introduce a model of Human Agent Appraisal (HAA) that unifies both lexical and discourse properties of lexemes. The object of investigation are 56 Modern Greek compounds that evaluate human referents explicitly, positively or negatively, e.g. *gheroparáksen(os)* ‘old geezer’, *meghaloghiatr(ós)* ‘famous doctor’, *dhiavologhinék(a)* ‘hellcat’, *xasoméris(s)* ‘loafer’, *anixtókardh(os)* ‘open-hearted’, etc. The study builds on previous works by Brown & Gilman (1960), Brown & Levinson (1978), and Martin & White (2005). It is shown that for the unification of lexical and discourse properties of lexemes, the factors of Normality, Discourse Face (Face Threats), and Solidarity are relevant. These factors influence the use of pronouns of address in discourse.

### 1. Introduction

One of the greatest challenges toward a theory of lexical innovation is to unify both lexical and discourse properties of lexemes (Weiskopf 2007). This study aims at modelling Human Agent Appraisal (HAA) in discourse, i.e. at integrating discourse properties of lexemes that evaluate human referents explicitly, positively or negatively. I will argue that the knowledge of the content of these lexemes evokes specific emotive reactions in discourse partners that can be expressed linguistically.

The object of investigation are 56 Modern Greek compounds expressing HAA, taken from Ralli (2007; 2013). The vast majority of these compounds have an own human referent, e.g. *gheroparáksen(os)* ‘old geezer’, *meghaloghiatr(ós)* ‘famous doctor’, *dhiavologhinék(a)* ‘hellcat’, etc. The sample also contains a small number of compounds with an implicit human referent, e.g. *kosmoxalasm(ós)* ‘uproar of people’, *mávr(i) aghor(á)* ‘black market’, *ík(os) anox(ís)* ‘brothel’, etc. (The full list of compounds can be found in Appendix A; For the parent categories of *attitudinal* or *expressive* compounds see Meibauer 2013; Schlücker 2013; Charitonidis 2014; 2015; 2017a; 2017b; forthcoming; Gavriilidou 2016.)

This paper builds on previous works by Brown & Gilman (1960), Brown & Levinson (1978), and Martin & White (2005). By referring to these works, I will extract a set of semantic/pragmatic variables addressing HAA, rate compounds according to these variables, discover the relations between the variables by using sta-

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tistical  $\chi^2$  tests, and assess the repercussions of the validated relations on discourse.<sup>1</sup>

To reduce arbitrariness in my evaluations for Normality and Negative Face (NF), I will consider the Valence and Dominance ratings from Warriner, Kuperman & Brysbaert (2013) for corresponding English lexemes, respectively (see Appendix B).<sup>2</sup> *Valence*, or *emotional positivity*, gauges the amount of pleasantness or discomfort that a person feels when reading a word. *Dominance* refers to the dominance/power of a word, i.e. the extent to which a word denotes something that is weak/submissive or strong/dominant (Kuperman 2013).<sup>3</sup>

The research questions are:

- (i) What are the basic structures and semantics of HAA compounds?
- (ii) What kind of agent A (= the compound referent) affect do HAA compounds imply? Which Judgements about agent A do HAA compounds express?
- (iii) What kind of public self-image (Face) are HAA compounds associated with? How can this self-image fit discourse?
- (iv) How does agent B (= the discourse partner) get along with agent A? Are there relevant indications of agent B's reaction in discourse?

Before I start addressing these questions, I would like to present the general properties of Modern Greek compounds, by largely referring to Ralli (2013).

## 2. Properties of Modern Greek compounds

Compounding is a very productive word-formation process in Modern Greek. One-word compounds belong to the major grammatical categories: noun, adjective, and verb, and have a binary structure.<sup>4</sup> In Table 1, the categorial status of compound constituents is given, together with examples.<sup>5</sup>

<b>Nouns</b>	[N N]	alatopíper(o) 'salt-pepper'	<	alát(i) 'salt'	pipér(i) 'pepper'
	[A N]	stenosókak(o) 'narrow street'	<	sten(ó) 'narrow'	sokák(i) 'street'
<b>Adjectives</b>	[A A]	asprokókin(os) 'white-red'	<	áspr(os) 'white'	kókin(os) 'red'
	[N A]	iliokamén(os) 'sunburnt'	<	íli(os) 'sun'	kamén(os) 'burnt'

<sup>1</sup> The full set of ratings can be found at <https://www.researchgate.net/>.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding English lexemes could be found only for 24 out of 56 Modern Greek compounds. The Valence ratings highly conform to the Normality values. For the most part, the Dominance ratings correlate to NF values by considering the standard deviation around the mean.

<sup>3</sup> With reference to a nine-point scale, words with extreme average Valence ratings are *pedophile* (1.26 – discomfort) and *vacation* (8.53 – pleasantness). Words with extreme average Dominance ratings are *dementia* (1.68 – submission) and *paradise* (7.9 – dominance). For more details, see Kuperman (2013).

<sup>4</sup> Adverbial compounds are secondary formations (Ralli 2013, 37).

<sup>5</sup> For secondary combinations see Ralli (2013, 29–44).

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	[Adv A]	kakodimén(os) 'badly dressed'	<	kak(á) 'badly'	dimén(os) 'dressed'
Verbs	[V V]	anighoklín(o) 'open-close'	<	anígh(o) 'open'	klín(o) 'close'
	[N V]	xartopéz(o) 'play cards'	<	xart(iá) 'cards'	péz(o) 'play'
	[Adv V]	arghopethén(o) (lit. 'slowly die') 'die slowly'	<	argh(á) 'slowly'	pethén(o) 'die'

Table 1: The main categories of one-word compounds in Modern Greek

Under a stem-word view, four morphological structures are possible, i.e. [stem-stem], [stem-word], [word-stem] and [word-word], whereby a stem is defined as a word stripped off its inflectional ending. Standardly, the right-hand element is the grammatical and/or categorial head and carries the inflectional ending. In most cases, a linking vowel *-o-* shows up between the two constituents.

Regular compounds, like the ones that have been presented so far, are phonological words and bear one stress. From this crucial property are excluded two-word NPs with a compound-like behaviour. Following the terminology in Ralli (2013), these NPs are: (a) phrasal compounds; (b) phrasal compound-like phrases; (c) constructs (see Table 2).

Phrasal compounds	[A N]	ethnik(i) odh(ós) 'national road'
	[N N <sub>GEN</sub> ]	aghor(á) erghasí(as) (lit. 'market.nom.sg job.GEN.SG') 'job market'
Phrasal compound-like phrases	[N N] attributive	nóm(os) plési(o) 'law-frame'
	[N N] appositive	metafrast(is)-dhierminéa(s) 'translator-interpreter'
Constructs	[A N]	theatrik(i) kritik(i) (lit. 'theatrical criticism') 'drama review'
	[N N <sub>GEN</sub> ]	paraghogh(i) kapn(ú) (lit. 'production tobacco.GEN') 'tobacco production'
	[N N <sub>ACC</sub> ]	xim(ós) portokáli (lit. 'juice orange.ACC') 'orange juice'

Table 2: Modern Greek NPs with a compound-like behaviour

Only phrasal compounds belong to compounding since they are “semi-visible to syntax”.<sup>6</sup> Similarly, some of the attributive phrasal-compound-like phrases are in a

<sup>6</sup> According to Ralli (2013, 250), the semantics of phrasal compounds may be non-compositional, but “their structure is derived in syntax, in that, it is not based on morphologically proper units and is not the product of a morphological process”.

process of desyntacticization. They respond, among others, negatively to tests regarding the change of inflection of the non-head, cf. the non-head *plésio* in *nómos plésio* ‘outline law’ (lit. ‘law frame’, nominative), *nómu plésio* (genitive), etc. Appositive phrasal-compound-like phrases and constructs are products of syntax.<sup>7</sup>

### 3. Modelling Human Agent Appraisal (HAA)

To answer the research questions set in Introduction, I will propose a model with four components, i.e. Mode, Appraisal, Face, and Solidarity. I argue that HAA compounds incorporate by default an affirmative and contractive discourse function, standardly assigned to adverbials such as *fisiká* ‘obviously’, *olofáneira* ‘blatantly’, etc.<sup>8</sup> This suggests that agent B is explicitly aware of the properties of agent A referred to by an HAA compound.

#### 3.1 Mode

The first model component, i.e. *Mode*, refers to the basic grammar and semantics of HAA compounds. It contains the categorical variables Proposition, Headedness, and Specificity.

*Proposition* takes the values +IS or –IS depending on whether an HAA compound can be embedded in a structure with the copula verb *íme* ‘to be’ or not, respectively.<sup>9</sup> Accordingly, *gheroparáksen(os)* ‘old geezer’ is a +IS compound, cf. *x íme gheroparáksen(os)* ‘x is an old geezer’, and *krifokitáz(o)* ‘steal a glance at’ is a –IS compound, cf. *x krifokitáz(i)* ‘x steals a glance at sth.’, etc. –IS are also compounds that refer to an external – though essential – agent A, e.g. as the subject of a phrase containing the compound. For instance, *mávri aghorá* ‘black market’ is a –IS compound because the main human referent involved in the respective event shows up as the subject of a phrase, such as *aftós káni mávri aghorá* (lit. ‘he does black market’) ‘he is a black marketeer’, etc.

The analysis has shown that the majority of compounds are +IS (41 compounds, 73.2%). The rest of the compounds are –IS (15 compounds, 26.8%).

*Headedness* refers to the distinction between ‘endocentric’ and ‘exocentric’ compounds. *Endocentric* (ENDO) are compounds whose category and semantics derive from their stem constituents. For instance, in a noun formation like *asximópap(o)* ‘ugly duckling’, the head is the noun stem *pap-* (of *papí* ‘duck’) and not the adjectival stem *asxim-* (of *ásximo* ‘ugly’), etc. *Exocentric* (EXO) are compounds whose category and semantics do not seem to derive from their stem constituents. For instance, the word *anixtómial(os)* ‘open-minded’ consists of the stems *anixt-* ‘open’

<sup>7</sup> For the semantics of NN combinations in Modern Greek, see Gavriilidou (2016).

<sup>8</sup> Cf. the similar discourse function ‘contract:proclaim:concur:affirm’ in Martin & White (2005, 122–24).

<sup>9</sup> *íme/íselíne* are the 1st/2nd/3rd person singular present forms and *ímaste/í(sa)ste/íne* are the 1st/2nd/3rd person plural present forms, respectively. The 1st person singular present is the standard citation form for Modern Greek verbs.

and *mial*- ‘brain’. However, *anixtómial(os)* does not refer to an ‘open mind’ but to ‘a person with an open mind’, etc.<sup>10</sup> According to our analysis, the majority of compounds are endocentric (41 compounds, 73.2%). The rest of the compounds are exocentric (15 compounds, 26.8%).

*Specificity* refers to the metaphorical or literal naming of the compound and takes two values, i.e. –SPEC (metaphor) or +SPEC (non-metaphor), respectively. Accordingly, *asximópap(o)* ‘ugly duckling’ (lit. ‘ugly’ + ‘duck’) is –SPEC and *gheroparáksen(os)* ‘old geezer’ (lit. ‘old’ + ‘weird’) is +SPEC, etc. The analysis has shown that the majority of compounds are metaphors, i.e. –SPEC (36 compounds, 64.3%). The rest of the compounds are +SPEC (20 compounds, 35.7%).

### 3.2 Appraisal

The second model component, i.e. *Appraisal*, refers to the Affect and Judgement features in Martin & White (2005).

*Affect* subsumes the positive emotions Inclination, Happiness, Security, and Satisfaction, and the negative emotions Disinclination (Negative Inclination), Unhappiness (Negative Happiness), Insecurity (Negative Security), and Dissatisfaction (Negative Satisfaction). Affect is implicit, i.e. one mostly has to infer the emotions of agent A according to the lexical meaning of the compound. For instance, *gheroparáksen(os)* ‘old geezer’ implies the emotion Dissatisfaction, *anixtókardh(os)* ‘open-hearted’ implies the emotion Security, etc. Table 3 contains the full set of the Affect features together with examples.

Positive emotions		Negative emotions	
Inclination	alilosevasm(ós) ‘mutual respect’	Disinclination	kutopónir(os) ‘sly’
Happiness	kalótix(os) ‘fortunate’	Unhappiness	theonístik(os) ‘starving’
Security	anixtókardh(os) ‘open-hearted’	Insecurity	laomísit(os) ‘hated by the people’
Satisfaction	kosmoksákust(os) ‘world famous’	Dissatisfaction	gheroparáksen(os) ‘old geezer’

Table 3: Affect features

*Judgment* is lexical (appraisal proper) and is divided into Judgements of Esteem and Judgements of Sanction (Martin & White 2005, 52–53). Judgements of *Esteem* have to do with Normality (how special someone is), Capacity (how capable they are), and Tenacity (how resolute/dependable they are). Judgements of *Sanction* have to do with Veracity (how truthful someone is), and Propriety (how ethical they are).

<sup>10</sup> For more details on the issue of Headedness, see Ralli (2013, 99–126).

Table 4 contains the full set of the Judgement features together with examples.<sup>11</sup>

Positive Judgements		Negative Judgements	
+Normality	vathíplut(os) 'immensely wealthy'	-Normality	theopálav(os) 'completely mad'
Positive Capacity	meghaloghiatr(ós) 'famous doctor'	Negative Capacity	elafrómial(os) 'light-minded'
Positive Tenacity	alilosevsm(ós) 'mutual respect'	Negative Tenacity	dhiavolghinék(a) 'hellcat'
Positive Veracity	kalókartdh(os) 'good-hearted'	Negative Veracity	kutopónir(os) 'sly'
Positive Propriety	kosmoksákust(os) 'world famous'	Negative Propriety	paliánthrop(os) 'villain'

Table 4: Judgment features

Figure 1 displays the results with reference to Affect. As regards negative emotions, a distinct pattern shows up, with Dissatisfaction being the most salient feature (32.1%), followed by Unhappiness (19.6%), Insecurity (10.7%), and Disinclination (7.1%). As can be seen, none of these features exceeds the 33% mark.

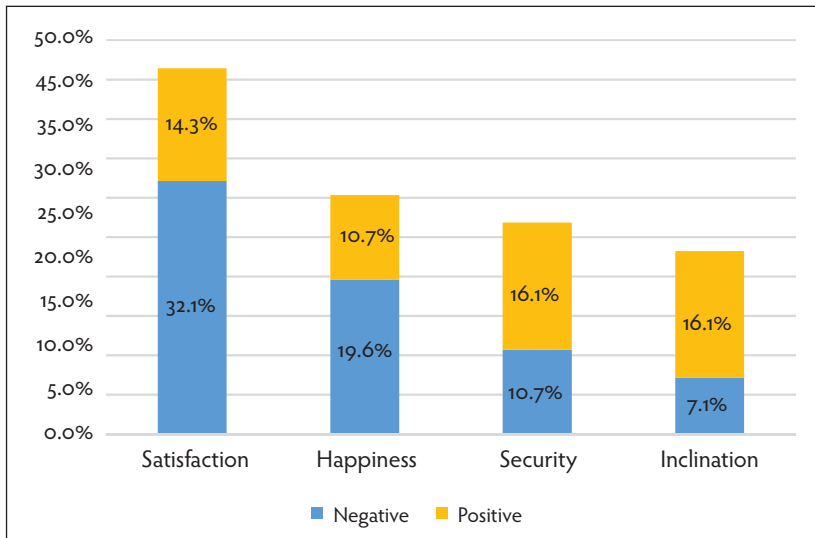


Figure 1: Affect-results

As regards positive emotions, the respective frequencies are considerably lower and not distinct, whereby none of the features exceeds the 17% mark (Inclination: 16.1%,

<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that, except for Normality, none of the Affect or Judgment features are strictly categorical (categorical features should be logically complementary, i.e. represent strict either-or alternatives). This has implications for the  $\chi^2$  tests in Section 4.

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Security: 16.1%, Satisfaction: 14.3%, Happiness: 10.7%). Concluding, the most salient pattern is the dominance of Satisfaction (Positive & Negative, i.e. 46.4%) over the other emotions.

As regards Judgment, I consider Normality as a *categorical* variable referring to the positive or negative meaning of HAA compounds (positive or negative Judgment). Accordingly, 41 compounds (73.2%) refer to negative Judgments, whereas only 15 compounds (26.8%) refer to positive Judgements.

Figure 2 displays the frequencies for the rest of Judgment variables. None of the negative Judgments exceeds the 29% mark. Negative Tenacity is the most salient feature (28.6%), followed by Negative Propriety (21.4%), Negative Veracity (14.3%), and Negative Capacity (12.5%). Positive Judgments are considerably rarer with none of them exceeding the 8% mark (Positive Tenacity: 7.1%, Positive Propriety: 7.1%, Positive Capacity: 3.6%, Positive Veracity: 1.8%).

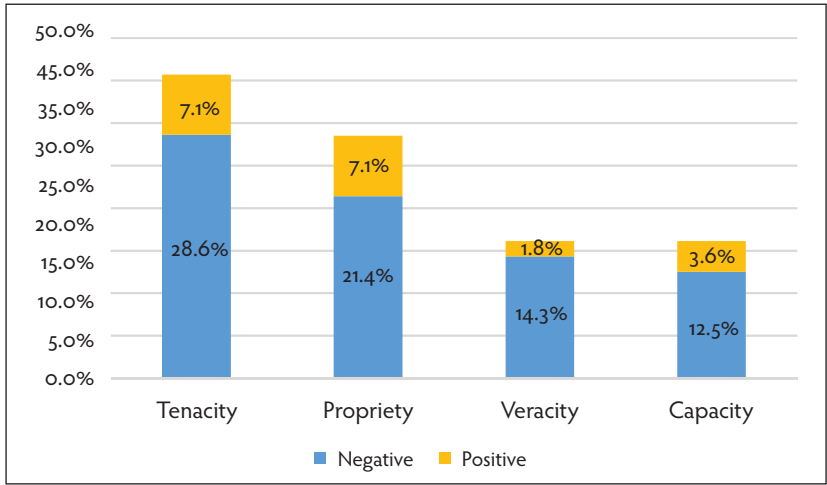


Figure 2: Judgment-results

The relation between the most salient emotion, i.e. Dissatisfaction, and the most salient Judgment, i.e. Negative Tenacity, is shown in Table 5.

Dissatisfaction	Negative Tenacity	Frequencies
0	1	7
0	0	31
1	1	9
1	0	9

Table 5: Relation between Dissatisfaction and Negative Tenacity

The contradictory combinations in the third and fourth row of this truth table suggest that Dissatisfaction does not entail Negative Tenacity.

We cannot draw any further conclusions regarding Affect and Judgment because the particular frequencies are low.

### 3.3 Face

Let us now examine the third model component, i.e. *Face*. According to Brown & Levinson (1978, 66), Face is the public self-image that every member of society wants to claim for himself. *Positive Face* (PF) represents an individual's desire to be appreciated and approved of. *Negative Face* (NF) represents an individual's desire to be autonomous, non-distracted by others.

In this paper, I subsume both PF and NF under the label 'Lexical Face'. *Lexical Face* corresponds to one three-stage (ordinal) variable for PF and one three-stage (ordinal) variable for NF (for both variables I determine the levels 'low', 'underspecified', and 'high'). The results in Table 6 suggest, that the patterns of PF and NF are in diametrical opposition. From the total of 56 compounds, 41 compounds (73.2%) express a low PF and 43 compounds (76.8%) express a high NF. In contrast, 9 compounds (16.1%) express a low NF and 14 compounds (25%) express a high PF. Most notably, in 34 compounds (60.71% of the total), high NF (non-dependability of human behaviour) was associated with low PF (low approval), cf. the compounds *gheroparáksen(os)* 'old geezer', *pedherast(ís)* 'pederast', *polemoxar(ís)* 'warlike', etc.<sup>12</sup>

<b>PF low</b> 41 compounds, 73.2% gheroparáksen(os) 'old geezer'	<b>PF middle</b> 1 compound, 1.8% kalopián(o) 'cajole'	<b>PF high</b> 14 compounds, 25% monaxopédhi 'only child'
<b>NF low</b> 9 compounds, 16.1% kalókardh(os) 'good hearted'	<b>NF middle</b> 4 compounds, 7.1% asximópap(o) 'ugly duckling'	<b>NF high</b> 43 compounds, 76.8% meghaloapateón(as) 'notorious conman'

Table 6: *The patterns of Lexical Face*

For reasons to become apparent later, I introduce an additional Face component on a par with Lexical Face, that I will call 'Discourse Face'.<sup>13</sup> *Discourse Face* consists of a bundle of face-threat features. The face-threat features are positive if PF or NF are low. For instance, *kutopónir(os)* 'sly' has a low PF and a high NF. Because PF is low, threats to both PF and NF are activated. If both PF and NF are high, there are no threats to Discourse Face. [1] shows how the computations in Lexical Face result

<sup>12</sup> It should be noted, however, that no correlation was found between PF and NF. By ignoring rare combinations with a PF-middle or NF-middle compound (5 instances) and recoding the PF and NF variables as categorical (0: PF low / NF low, 1: PF high / NF high), the value of the Pearson  $\chi^2$  test was not significant ( $\chi^2=1$ ,  $N=51=3.00$ ,  $p=.179$ ).

<sup>13</sup> The distinction between Lexical Face and Discourse Face was first presented at the 13th International Conference on Greek Linguistics (London, University of Westminster, 7–9 September 2017).



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in Discourse Face (a face-threat value), by referring to the compounds *kutopónir(os)* ‘sly’ and *meghaloghiatr(ós)* ‘famous doctor’.

[1]	kutopónir(os) ‘sly’	meghaloghiatr(ós) ‘famous doctor’
	(Lexical Face)	(Lexical Face)
	low PF	high PF
	high NF	high NF
	(Discourse Face)	(Discourse Face)
	+threats	-threats

According to the computations in Lexical Face, 46 compounds (82.1%) refer to an agent A with Face Threats, and only 10 compounds (17.9%) refer to an agent A without Face Threats.

The question arises as to how threats in Discourse Face are handled by a discourse partner. To answer this, an additional model component is needed, i.e. Solidarity, to be introduced in the next section.

3.4 Solidarity

In HAA compounds, the *Solidarity* of a discourse partner (agent B) is a semantic/pragmatic feature that does not correspond directly to the emotional positivity of the concept, cf. *theonístik(os)* ‘starving’ (negative concept that calls for Solidarity) vs. *kutopónir(os)* ‘sly’ (negative concept that does not call for Solidarity), etc.

The analysis has shown that from the total of 56 compounds, 20 compounds (35.7%) suggest the Solidarity of agent B (+SOL compounds) and 36 compounds (64.3%) suggest the Non-Solidarity of agent B (-SOL compounds).

Brown & Gilman (1960) relate the notion of Solidarity to the use of familiar and polite pronouns of address (referred to as *T forms* and *V forms*, respectively, on the basis of the Latin pronouns *tu* and *vos*). In Modern Greek, the respective pronouns of address are *esí* ‘you.SING’ (familiar/solidary form) and *esís* ‘you.PL’ (polite/non-solidary form). In western societies, the use of pronouns of address is mostly reciprocal, cf. the different dyads of discourse partners in Figure 3. Hitherto, the lower agent of these dyads will be referred to as ‘agent A’ and the higher agent as ‘agent B’.

Customer	Officer	Employer	(← agent B)
↑V	↑V	↑V	
Waiter	Soldier	Employee	(← agent A)
Parent	Master	Elder brother	(← agent B)
T↓	T↓	T↓	
Son	Faithful servant	Younger brother	(← agent A)

Figure 3: Social dyads involving reciprocal address (Brown & Gilman 1960, 260)

The question arises as to which extent agent A with an HAA specification influ-

ences agent B's use of pronouns of address. To answer this question, we first have to conduct statistical tests between the categorical variables of the presented model.

#### 4. Multiple $\chi^2$ tests

In the following, I give the results of multiple Pearson  $\chi^2$  tests between the *categorical* variables of the four-partite model. The categorical variables are: Proposition ( $\pm$ IS), Headedness ( $\pm$ ENDO), Specificity ( $\pm$ SPEC), Normality ( $\pm$ NORM), Discourse Face ( $\pm$ THREATS), and Solidarity ( $\pm$ SOL). For all tests, the exact two-sided significance is reported. The tests were conducted by using the software IBM SPSS Statistics.<sup>14</sup>

(a) Proposition and Normality: No relation was found between Proposition and Normality,  $\chi^2$  (1, N=56)=1.89, p=.199). Independent of the propositional structure of compounds, most compounds will express the Non-Normality of agent A (cf. [2]).

[2]	+IS, -NORM:	x is gheroparáksen(os)	'x is an old geezer'
	-IS, -NORM:	x krifokitáz(i)	'x steals a glance at sth'

(b) Headedness and Normality: No relationship was found between Headedness and Normality,  $\chi^2$  (1, N=56)=1.82, p=.306. Independent of the position of the morphological head, most compounds will express the Non-Normality of agent A (cf. [3]).

[3]	+ENDO, -NORM:	meghaloapateón(as)	'notorious conman'
	-ENDO, -NORM:	farmakóghlos(os)	'sharp-tongued'

(c) Specificity and Normality: No relationship was found between Specificity and Normality,  $\chi^2$  (1, N=56)=0.05, p=1.000. Independent of the Specificity of compounds (-SPEC: metaphor vs. +SPEC: non-metaphor), most compounds will express the Non-Normality of agent A (cf. [4]).

[4]	+SPEC, -NORM:	psevdhoanarxik(ós)	'pseudo-anarchic'
	-SPEC, -NORM:	xazovióli(s)	'goofball'

(d) Normality and Discourse Face: A significant correlation was found between Normality and Discourse Face,  $\chi^2$  (1, N=56)=33.28, p<.001. Agent A will be exposed to Face Threats in the absence but not in the presence of Normality (cf. [5]).

[5]	+NORM, -THREATS:	kosmoksákust(os)	'world famous'
	-NORM, +THREATS:	eghokedrik(ós)	'egocentric'

(e) Normality and Solidarity: A significant correlation was found between Normality and Solidarity,  $\chi^2$  (1, N=56)=36.88, p<.001. Agent B will express Solidarity to a normal agent A and Non-Solidarity to an abnormal agent A (cf. [6]).

[6]	+NORM, +SOL:	alilosevasm(ós)	'mutual respect'
	-NORM, -SOL:	kutopónir(os)	'sly'

<sup>14</sup> The  $\chi^2$  formulas follow the pattern ' $\chi^2$  (degrees of freedom, sample size) = Pearson value, probability value'.

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(f) Discourse Face and Solidarity: A significant correlation was found between Discourse Face and Solidarity,  $\chi^2(1, N=56)=21.91, p<.001$ . Agent B will express Solidarity to an agent A who is not exposed to Face Threats and the opposite (cf. [7]).

- [7]    +THREATS, –SOL:    gheroparáksen(os)    ‘old geezer’  
        –THREATS, +SOL:    omorfánthrop(os)    ‘handsome man’

Concluding, the validated relations between the categorical variables of the proposed model are given in [8].

- [8]
- |    |           |           |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| a. | (agent A) | (agent A) |
|    | +NORM     | –THREATS  |
|    | –NORM     | +THREATS  |
| b. | (agent A) | (agent B) |
|    | +NORM     | +SOL      |
|    | –NORM     | –SOL      |
| c. | (agent A) | (agent B) |
|    | +THREATS  | –SOL      |
|    | –THREATS  | +SOL      |

We can now apply the validated relations in [8] to the use of familiar and polite pronouns of address.

### 5. Application of validated relations in discourse

The validated relations in [8] should be considered as default options suggesting a highly probable behavior of agent B toward agent A. Accordingly, there are two options: (a) an abnormal agent A will be exposed to Face Threats. At the same time, agent B will be non-solidary to agent A, (b) a normal agent A will not be exposed to Face Threats. At the same time, agent B will be solidary to agent A.

Let us first consider the option of an *abnormal agent A*. In non-solidary social dyads with strong power differences (see the three dyads at the top of Figure 3) it is expected that polite pronouns of address will be used more consistently – and this would be a –SOL function. In solidary social dyads (see the three lower dyads in Figure 3) it is expected that polite forms will be exceptionally possible, particularly in the dyad ‘master – faithful servant’ that refers to a stronger power asymmetry than the other two dyads. This again would be a –SOL function.<sup>15</sup>

At *later stages* of social interaction, when an agent B deals with an abnormal agent A, he may follow two main maxims: he may either consider Face Threats of agent A and suppress Solidarity (the default option), or ignore Face Threats of agent A and show Solidarity. For instance, for keeping social distance from an employee (agent A) who is *kutopónir(os)* ‘sly’, an employer (agent B) will continue using plu-

<sup>15</sup> It seems that in solidary dyads the switch from a T form to a V form would indicate the complete withdrawal of esteem (cf. Brown & Gilman 1960, 280).

ral pronouns of address. However, singular pronouns of address are also possible if agent B wants to express Solidarity to agent A. The non-consideration of Face Threats is more likely between agents sharing similar solidarity-producing attributes, such as social class, gender, age, etc. (cf. Brown & Gilman 1960, 265).

Let us now consider the option of a *normal agent A*. In non-solidary social dyads with strong power differences (see again the three dyads at the top of Figure 3) it is expected that polite pronouns of address will be used less consistently – this would be a +SOL function. In solidary social dyads (see again the three lower dyads in Figure 3) it is expected that polite pronouns of address will be highly improbable. This would also be a +SOL function.

Concluding, the simultaneous consideration of Normality, Discourse Face (Face Threats) and Solidarity can account for standard and non-standard uses of pronouns of address in discourse.

## 6. Conclusions

Most HAA compounds show up in propositional structures, are endocentric, and metaphorical. Most HAA compounds express negative Judgements about agent A. On the other hand, there is no relation between compounds' propositional structure, Headedness, and Specificity with Normality Judgements.

Dissatisfaction is the commonest implied emotion of agent A. The commonest Judgement about agent A is Negative Tenacity (= referent not dependable). Predominantly, HAA compounds encode a negative self-image (Negative Face) of agent A and suggest the Non-Solidarity of agent B (the discourse partner). Normality, Discourse Face (Face Threats) and Solidarity are relevant semantic/pragmatic factors that influence the use of pronouns of address in discourse.

## 7. Limitations of the study

The statistics presented in this paper are based on author's ratings. Additional ratings from many different native speakers are needed. The Valence and Dominance ratings adopted from Warriner, Kuperman & Brysbaert (2013) refer to English lexemes and evaluate the content of Modern Greek compounds only indirectly. Another limitation of this study is the small number of compounds examined. The  $\chi^2$  tests should be repeated by using a large number of compounds, particularly neologisms. In a nutshell, a large number of native speakers' evaluations together with a large number of compounds, will ultimately validate the results. It should be noted that these tasks would go beyond the scope of this study whose main goal was to introduce a HAA model.

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Keywords: attitudinal compounds, personality traits, judgement, face, solidarity, pronouns of address

## Appendix A

## List of Modern Greek compounds expressing Human Agent appraisal (HAA)

1	alilosevasm(ós)	'mutual respect'	<	alíl(on)	each-other. (GEN.PL)	sevasm(ós)	'respect'
2	amerikanófil(os)	'pro-American'	<	amerikán(os)	'American'	fil(os)	'pro-'
3	anixtókardh(os) (EXO)	'open-hearted'	<	anixt(i)	'open', 'un- bigoted'	kardh(iá)	'heart'
4	asximópap(o)	'ugly duckling'	<	ásxim(o)	'ugly'	pap(i)	'duck'
5	dhiavologhinék(a)	'hellcat'	<	dhiávol(os)	'devil'	ghinék(a)	'woman'
6	eghokedrik(ós)	'egocentric'	<	eghó	'ego'	kedrik(ós)	'centric'
7	eksusioman(is) (EXO)	'obsessed with power'	<	eksusí(a)	'power', 'authority'	maní(a)	'obsession', 'mania'
8	elafrómial(os) (EXO)	'light-minded'	<	elafr(ó)	'light'	mial(ó)	'mind'
9	eterí(a) fádasma	'ghost company'	<	eterí(a)	'company'	fádasma	'ghost'
10	eterí(a) maimú	'fake company'	<	eterí(a)	'company'	maimú	'monkey' ('fake')
11	farmakóghlos(os) (EXO)	'sharp-tongued'	<	farmák(i)	'poison', 'venom'	ghlós(a)	'tongue'
12	gheroparáksen(os)	'old geezer'	<	ghér(os)	'old'	paráksen(os)	'odd', 'geezer'
13	ghlikanálat(os)	'namby-pamby', 'insipid'	<	ghlik(ós)	'sweet'	análat(os)	'unsalted', 'insipid'
14	ghlikófon(os) (EXO)	'sweet voiced'	<	ghlik(iá)	'sweet'	fon(i)	'voice'
15	ík(os) anox(is)	'brothel'	<	ík(os)	'house'	anox(is)	'tolerance', 'sufferance' (GEN.S)
16	kakótix(os) (EXO)	'unlucky', 'unfortunate'	<	kak(i)	'bad'	tíx(i)	'luck', 'fortune'
17	kalókardh(os) (EXO)	'good hearted'	<	kal(i)	'good'	kardh(iá)	'heart'
18	kalopián(o)	'cajole', 'coax'	<	kal(á)	'well'	pián(o)	'catch', 'grasp'
19	kalótix(os) (EXO)	'lucky', 'fortunate'	<	kal(i)	'good'	tíx(i)	'luck', 'for- tune'
20	kardhiokatakít(i)s	'heartbreaker'	<	kardh(iá)	'heart'	katakít(i)s	'conqueror'
21	kosmoksákust(os)	'world famous'	<	kósm(os)	'world'	ksakust(ós)	'famous'
22	kosmoxalasm(ós)	'uproar of people'	<	kósm(os)	'people'	xalasm(ós)	'chaos', 'uproar'
23	krifokítáz(o)	'peep', 'steal a glance at'	<	krif(á)	'secretly', 'stealthily'	kitáz(o)	'look', 'see'
24	ksanaperighel(ó)	'scoff again'	<	ksaná	'again'	perighel(ó)	'scoff'
25	kserokéfal(os) (EXO)	'pigheaded'	<	kser(ó)	'stubborn'	kefál(i)	'head'
26	kutopónir(os)	'naively cunning/sly'	<	kut(ós)	'dull', 'unintelligent'	ponir(ós)	'cunning', 'sly'

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27	laomísit(os)	'hated by the people'	<	la(ós)	'people'	misit(ós)	'hateful', 'hated'
28	maliotrávighma	'hair-pulling', 'tussle'	<	malí	'hair'	trávighma	'pull', 'jerk'
29	mávr(i) aghor(á)	'black market'	<	mávr(i)	'black'	aghor(á)	'market'
30	meghaloapateón(as)	'notorious con-man'	<	meghál(os)	'big', 'large'	apateón(as)	'conman', 'cheat'
31	meghaloghiatr(ós)	'famous doctor'	<	meghál(os)	'great'	ghiatr(ós)	'doctor'
32	meghaloghinéék(a)	'mature woman'	<	meghál(i)	'big', 'large'	ghinéék(a)	'woman'
33	monaxopédhi	'only child'	<	monáx(o)	'alone', 'single'	pedhí	'child'
34	omorfánthrop(os)	'handsome man'	<	ómorf(os)	'beautiful', 'handsome'	ánthrop(os)	'man', 'person'
35	paliánthrop(os)	'villain'	<	pali(ós)	'nasty'	ánthrop(os)	'man', 'person'
36	pedherast(is)	'pederast'	<	pedh(i)	'child'	erast(is)	'lover'
37	pedhí thávma	'child prodigy'	<	pedhí	'child'	thávma	'prodigy'
38	pólem(os) névr(on)	'war of nerves'	<	pólem(os)	'war'	névr(on)	'nerves' (GEN. PL)
39	polemoxar(is) (EXO)	'warlike'	<	pólem(os)	'war'	xér(o)	'be glad', 'enjoy'
40	ponópsix(os) (EXO)	'compassionate'	<	pón(os)	'compassion'	psix(i)	'soul'
41	psevdhoanarxik(ós)	'pseudo-anarchic'	<	psevdh(is)	'pseudo-'	anarxik(ós)	'anarchic'
42	psixopath(is) (EXO)	'psychopath'	<	psix(i)	'psyche'	páth(os)	'suffering'
43	psixr(ós) pólem(os)	'cold war'	<	psixr(ós)	'cold'	pólem(os)	'war'
44	sinxoroxárti	'indulgentia', 'forgiveness'	<	sinxor(ó)	'forgive'	xárti	'(piece of) paper'
45	skilokavghás(s)	'dogfight', 'brawl'	<	skíl(os)	'dog'	kavghás(s)	'quarrel'
46	spitóghat(os)	'home-bird' (lit. 'home-tomcat')	<	spít(i)	'home'	ghát(os)	'tomcat'
47	theonístik(os)	'famished', 'starving'	<	the(ós)	'extremely' (lit. 'God')	nistik(ós)	'not having eaten'
48	theopálav(os)	'completely mad/crazy'	<	the(ós)	'extremely' (lit. 'God')	palav(ós)	'mad', 'crazy'
49	trelokórits(o)	'crazy girl'	<	trel(ó)	'crazy'	korits(i)	'girl'
50	vathíplut(os) (EXO)	'immensely wealthy'	<	vath(is)	'deep'	plút(os)	'riches', 'wealth'
51	xarokamén(os)	'bereaved'	<	xár(os)	'death'	kamén(os)	'seared', 'burnt'
52	xasoméris(s) (EXO)	'loafer'	<	xán(o)	'loose', 'waste'	mér(a)	'day'
53	xazokórits(o)	'silly girl'	<	xaz(ó)	'silly', 'stupid'	korits(i)	'girl'

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54	xazokúti	'boob tube' (for a television set)	<	xaz(ó)	'silly', 'stupid'	kutí	'box'
55	xazoviólí(s) (EXO)	'goofball', 'silly person'	<	xaz(ó)	'silly'	violí	'self-righteous behaviour' (lit. 'violin')
56	zoófil(os)	'animal-loving'	<	zó(o)	'animal'	fil(os)	'pro-'

EXO: exocentric compound, GEN.PL: genitive plural, GEN.S: genitive singular

## Appendix B

### List of Modern Greek & English lexemes in juxtaposition

In the following table the values of Normality and Negative Face (NF) of Modern Greek compounds are juxtaposed to the Valence and Dominance ratings of corresponding English lexemes, respectively. The ratings of English lexemes are taken from Warriner et al. (2013)/supplementary dataset and refer to a nine-point scale. The mean ratings from 4.5 to 5.4 represent underspecification. Bold letters indicate the considering of standard deviation around the mean, i.e. the adding or subtracting of the standard-deviation value.

	Modern Greek lexeme		NORM	NF	English lexeme	V.M	V.SD	D.M	D.SD
1	alilosevasm(ós)	'mutual respect'	pos	low	respect	6.79	1.72	7.26	1.73
2	eghokedrik(ós)	'egocentric'	neg	high	egomaniac: egotistical:	3.68 3.08	2.12 1.38	<b>5.19</b> <b>5.23</b>	<b>2.77</b> <b>2.27</b>
3	ghlikanálat(os)	'namby-pamby', 'insipid'	neg	high	insipid	4.16	2.17	4.29	1.8
4	ík(os) anox(ís)	'brothel'	neg	high	brothel	<b>4.63</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>2.38</b>
5	kakótix(os)	'unlucky', 'unfortunate'	neg	high	unlucky: un- fortunate:	2.7 3.33	1.84 1.49	4.15 4.21	2.82 2.59
6	kalopián(o)	'cajole', 'coax'	pos	low	coax	<b>5.26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>1.78</b>
7	kalótix(os)	'lucky', 'fortunate'	pos	high	lucky: fortunate:	7.32 7.33	1.45 2.03	<b>5.36</b> <b>5.83</b>	<b>2.51</b> <b>2.39</b>
8	kardhiokataktit(ís)	'heartbreaker'	pos	high	lover	8.05	1.25	<b>6.37</b>	<b>2.17</b>
9	kosmoxalasm(ós)	'uproar of people'	neg	high	uproar	4.21	2.46	<b>4.63</b>	<b>1.86</b>
10	krifokítáz(o)	'peep', 'steal a glance at'	neg	middle	peep	4.42	2.14	4.96	2.42
11	kserokéfal(os)	'pigheaded'	neg	high	pigheaded	3.16	1.46	<b>4.82</b>	<b>2.54</b>
12	kutopónir(os)	'naively cunning/sly'	neg	high	sly	3.74	1.79	<b>5.38</b>	<b>2.55</b>
13	maliotrávighma	'hair-pulling', 'tussle'	neg	high	tussle	4	1.33	<b>4.88</b>	<b>2.47</b>
14	omorfánthrop(os)	'handsome man'	pos	high	handsome	7.15	1.44	<b>6.22</b>	<b>2.06</b>



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	Modern Greek lexeme		NORM	NF	English lexeme	V.M	V.SD	D.M	D.SD
15	paliánthrop(os)	'villain'	neg	high	villain	3	1.82	3.46	2.27
16	pedherast(is)	'pederast'	neg	high	pedophile	1.26	0.65	3.37	2.04
17	ponópsix(os)	'compassionate'	pos	low	compassionate	7.95	1.22	6.86	2.14
18	psixopath(is)	'psychopath'	neg	high	psychopath	2.62	1.53	3.52	2.34
19	sinxoroxárti	'indulgentia', 'forgiveness'	neg	high	forgiveness	6.86 (NR)	1.93	<b>6.26</b>	<b>2.1</b>
20	skilokavghá(s)	'dogfight', 'brawl'	neg	high	brawl	3.64	1.92	<b>4.73</b>	<b>2.35</b>
21	theonístik(os)	'famished', 'starving'	neg	low	famished: starving:	4.47 2.86	1.98 2.2	<b>4.3</b> <b>4.86</b>	<b>2.14</b> <b>2.66</b>
22	xarokamén(os)	'bereaved'	neg	middle	bereaved	3.65	1.72	<b>4.45</b>	<b>1.61</b>
23	xasoméri(s)	'loafer'	neg	high	loafer	4.05	1.56	<b>5.05</b>	<b>2.5</b>
24	xazovióli(s)	'goofball', 'silly person'	neg	low	goofball	<b>5.39</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>1.77</b>

*D: Dominance, M: Mean, NF: Negative Face, NORM: Normality, NR: No resort, SD: Standard deviation, V: Valence*