Synopsis

The aim of this study is to give the semantic profile of the Greek verb-deriving suffixes *-íz(o), -én(o), -év(o), -ón(o), -(i)áz(o),* and *-ín(o)*, with a special account of the ending *-áo/-ó.* The patterns presented are the result of an empirical analysis of data extracted from extended interviews conducted with 28 native Greek speakers in Athens, Greece in February 2009. Rochelle's Lieber's (2004) morphological system is used as a theoretical framework. The analysis suggests (i) a sign-based treatment of affixes, (ii) a vertical preference structure in the semantic structure of the head suffixes which takes into account the semantic make-up of the bases, and (iii) the integration of socio-expressive meaning into verb structures.

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Errata

p. 4, line 4 up: replace "-*éno*" with "-*évo*"

p. 5, line 3: ignore "syntactic"

p. 12, footnote 31: ignore "Efthymiou (2009) does not give any scrutinization criteria."

p. 17, Table 8, last row, fourth column: replace "-*évo*" with "-*iázo*"

p. 20, first line under Table 12: change "Whiles" into "While"

p. 35, line 23 (blank lines included): add "for *-ízo*" after "The cluster [+dynamic, +similative]"

p. 38, line 17: replace "a verb" with "an adverb"

p. 50, line 7 up: replace "Asymmetric Morphology" with "Asymmetry in Morphology"

Chariton Charitonidis's ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0298-2629