Greek neoclassical compounds and their automatic treatment with Nooj

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The aim of this work is to examine a special category of compounds in Modern Greek e.g. μελισσοκόμος 'apiculturer', σαρκοφάγος 'carnivore', ανθρωπολόγος 'anthropologist', often called neoclassical compounds.

NCs are complex words consisting from at least one constituent of savant (i.e. Ancient Greek or Latin origin)
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- Greek NCs have been formed in French or English through confixation and then entered in Greek vocabulary as loans (Αναστασιάδη-Συμεωνίδη (1986a, 1994))
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• Greek NCs’ constituents are bound stems found closer to free stems than to affixes (Ralli 1988, 2005) because they:
  1. carry a descriptive meaning
  2. combine with prefixes in word formation
  3. demand a linking vowel
  4. can be found either in first or in final position
  5. can be morphologically and semantically related with other stems from which they derived
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• Γιαννουλοπούλου (2000) opts for the theoretical framework of Grammaticalization and argues that Greek confixes are grammaticalized elements because they carry lexical meaning
• are created by secretion
• they are old morphemes that are re-introduced in the modern language through loan words
• are cases of ‘incipient grammaticalization’
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Plag claims that NCs in other languages are distinguished from other types of compounds because they have idiosyncratic formal properties, for instance the presence of a linking vowel, or combinatory and phonological properties.
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- Booij 1992, Scalise 1984, Lüdelling et al 2001 insist on the similarities between NC’s formation and compounding

- Amiot & Dal (2005) conclude that not all NC’ constituents can be analysed in the same way. They consider that the tools of lexematic morphology are sufficient and suitable for NC’s analysis
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NCs formed in Ancient Greek and inherited in Modern Greek through their uninterrupted use e.g. Αστρολόγος 'astrologist'

NCs are recognition loan words

NCs are semi-calques
Modern Greek NC’s constituents only appear as bound constituents of lexemes
- derive from verbs without any derivation affix or nouns and adjectives
- look like free words of Modern Greek, but differ in meaning with them e.g. –φόρος ‘who bears’ vs. φόρος ‘tax’
- serve to form terms of scientific or technical field
- combine each other
- bear the characteristic +learned
- The characteristic +learned of the constituents is attributed to the whole compound
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- stems like παθ- ‘-pathy’, αλγ- ‘-algia’, δυν- ‘-dynia’, λυσ- ‘-lysis’, φαγ- ‘-phagia’, πληγ- ‘--plegia’, πεν- ‘-penia’ describing a pathogenic situation. These stems are found right before the suffix realization, and in other languages react as suffixes,

- suffixes like -ίτις/-ίτιδα ‘-itis’, -εια ‘-ia’, -ία ‘-ia’, -ωση ‘osis’, -ωμα ‘-oma’ (for the suffix -ωμα ‘-oma’ in Greek medicine terminology
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i.e.

ίτιδα, SUF+Maladie+FLX=N24a+ID
2=φλεγμονή+EN=itis/inflammation
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Thank you!