Finite complementation in the synchrony and diachrony of Greek and in other Balkan languages

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Abstract: This paper will focus on some previously unnoticed differences among the particular finite constructions employed in some Balkan languages. We will compare the finite subjunctive clauses and some alternative constructions involved and pay close attention to factors like their exact Tense or Aspect specification and the requirement on Tense-Agreement between matrix and complement clause.

The goal of this approach is to demonstrate how a cross-linguistic analysis involving structural affinities can support us in providing a more adequate account of what is going on in the synchrony and diachrony of another language of the Sprachbund. Finally, we will try to determine the (more abstract) level at which the languages or systems involved behave in a structurally similar or affine way.

Key words: Koine, Balkan Sprachbund, mood, subjunctive, complementation, future, tense agreement, infinitive, infinitive loss.

1. Some background and basic assumptions

In our paper, which draws heavily on ongoing research conducted in connection with the PhD thesis of Konstantinos Sampanis (forthcoming), we want to investigate in detail some of the structures of postclassical Greek, which arose in Hellenistic Greek and gradually replaced Classical Greek infinitive structures, against the background of some salient phenomena of Balkan languages. To be more specific, we will try to trace the defining typological characteristics that make up the profile of the finite complement clauses that were employed in the postclassical nonliterary Greek of the New Testament.

We intend to draw attention to some unnoticed or less well studied topics and areas which may offer us new insights in the analysis of those structures both in the framework of a diachronic syntax of Greek and from a Balkan linguistics perspective.

Let us start our investigation with a common assumption in the field of Balkan linguistics, as it was expressed by Tomić (2006: 413): “The most perspicuous and most widely spread and discussed property of the Balkan Sprachbund languages is the loss of the infinitive and its replacement by structurally comparable subjunctive constructions.”

Of course, this statement is true, but it is far from being the whole story. A considerable number of classical Greek infinitive structures have been systematically replaced by ὅτι complement clauses. ἵνα structures have been analyzed in detail in a series of syntactic studies treating the successive stages of their grammaticalization and in connection with the syntactic category of mood (Philippaki-Warburton and Spyropoulos 2000, 2004; Roberts and Roussou 2003). We believe, however, that ὅτι

1 At this point we want to thank an anonymous reviewer, whose comments have helped us to correct some errors and to formulate some arguments of this paper more carefully. We also want to express our gratitude for our colleague Dr. Christina Katsikadeli, who discussed with us some of the points of this paper and who went over our draft and provided assistance.
finite clauses deserve more attention and, elsewhere, we try to provide some evidence that a more detailed study of them may contribute to a better understanding of some language change processes (see Fykias and Sampanis 2010).

As a first point, we want to focus upon the methodological and metatheoretical assumptions behind our inquiry.

We are convinced that the comparative study of Balkan languages can help us attain a better understanding of the nature of some structures that are involved in almost every historical phase of the languages involved. Discussing language convergence on the Balkans, Jeffers and Lehiste (1979:146) see it possible “to set up a sentence model toward which the languages are converging”, and, as pointed out by Joseph (1992), Kazazis (1966) has in effect produced such a sentence model in his fragment of a transformational grammar of the Balkan languages, with “Pan-Balkan” rules that allow for language-specific lexical insertion.

What we want to demonstrate is that these convergences need not be analyzed as sensu stricto identical structures but rather as affine phenomena. On the other hand, it would be very attractive, if we could develop a formalism that captures some nontrivial generalizations and provides a model both for convergence and divergence phenomena. Being precise and explicit on minor divergence patterns can help us appreciate and at a later stage formalize adequately some syntactic phenomena. At the same time, we are granted the opportunity to show in a clear manner how the respective structures converge at a more abstract level.

Similar structural patterns which are realized in connection with the functional category X in the Balkan language A can be observed in a Balkan language B in connection with the functional category Y. In order to demonstrate the similarity, we must have at our disposal a powerful theoretical account or framework, which enables us to see beyond X and Y, strictly speaking, and penetrate into the true nature of the categories involved. A temporary working hypothesis is to assume a kind of underspecification which might enable us to see the common points between the functional categories involved. A formulation involving some FP, F’ or F in connection with a specific lexical category (which it F takes as its complement), that remains the same across all languages of the Sprachbund would help us see the overall similarity and at the same time the fine differences among the various Balkan languages. There are some plausible candidates both in nominal and in verbal structures.

In the present paper we will not be able to offer fully fledged samples of implementation of the type of formal analysis envisaged above. We will, however, present some of the data that will receive this kind of analysis in future work and we will try to demonstrate that this novel way of approaching diachronic and Sprachbund convergence phenomena can help us see the connection between a number of phenomena that have been treated separately by now. So, the grouping together of our explananda will be our first step.

Dealing with the diachrony of finite subjunctive clauses constructions in later Greek, makes it natural to have an interest in the future tense forms, where subjunctive constructions are crucially involved. So, it does not come as a surprise that the investigation of future forms will be the first part of our paper. The second part will be devoted to some aspects of the subjunctive constructions in their function as finite complements.
2. Uniformity and variation phenomena

2.1. Future formation

As Tomić (2004: 38-40) correctly points out, “the Balkan Sprachbund languages have future tenses with “will” modal clitics, which have evolved from configurations in which subjunctive constructions appear in complement positions of lexical “will” modals. These future tenses can be of three types: (a) inflected “will” modal clitics plus subjunctive constructions; (b) non-inflecting “will” modal clitics plus subjunctive constructions; (c) non-inflecting “will” modal clitics plus tensed verbs whose forms are analogous to the forms of the verbs in the subjunctive constructions of the languages in question”.

“Nevertheless, historical evidence and the forms of the verbs – analogous to the forms of the verbs in subjunctive constructions and often distinct from the present tense forms – testify to the fact that the Macedonian, Bulgarian and Modern Greek future tenses originated as structures such as those in the future tenses of Albanian and Aromanian, and ultimately as structures such as those in the Serbo-Croatian future tenses with subjunctive structures”.

2.2. Uniformity phenomena (with minor differentiations)

The periphrastic future tenses are illustrated by examples from Modern Greek, colloquial Romanian, Albanian and Bulgarian (all of them roughly meaning: ‘I will work.’):

(1)

(a.) \[\text{θα δουλεύω} \]
\[\text{tha dhulevo} \]
\[\text{will."Mod. Cl work."lSg.Pres.} \]
“\text{I will be working}”

(b.) \[\text{θα δουλέψω} \]
\[\text{tha dhulepso} \]
\[\text{will."Mod. Cl work."lSg.Pres.} \]

(c.) \[\text{o șă lucrez} \]
\[\text{Prt. work."lSg.Pres. Subj.} \]
\[\text{will."Mod. Cl} \]

(d.) \[\text{do të punoj} \]
\[\text{Prt. work."lSg.Pres. Subj.} \]
\[\text{will."Mod. Cl. Subj.} \]

(e.) \[\text{šte rabotja} \]
\[\text{will."Mod. Cl. work."lSg.Pres.} \]

Apart from the fine grained differences already commented on in the preceding paragraphs, we can observe some interesting features of the structures above which deviate from the general pattern (the progressive future tense of Modern Greek in contrast to the most other Balkan languages). Modern Greek is unique, as far as the aspectual differentiation between progressive and non progressive future forms is concerned. This distinction is not expressed or realized in Albanian and Romanian.
With Bulgarian, we have a somewhat different situation, since Aktionsart might produce similar contrasts. And, what is more important for our diachronic study of Greek, it is exactly this feature that differentiates Ancient (Classical) Greek future formation from the corresponding Modern Greek forms.

Do we have any evidence in later Greek, and in NT Greek in particular, that the subtle aspectual distinction [+/- progressive] in future tense constructions has begun to gain ground in later Greek? The answer seems to be positive.

What we have in mind are some interesting remarks on the use of some periphrastic forms of the future in New Testament Hellenistic Greek in the work “Syntax and Moods in New Testament Greek” by Ernest de Witt Burton (1900).

The most clear cases are periphrastic future forms involving present or future tense forms of the copula and participial forms. Ernest de Witt Burton notes in §71: “A Future tense composed of a Present Participle and the Future of the verb εἰμί, is found occasionally in the New Testament. The force is that of a Progressive Future, with the thought of continuance or customariness somewhat emphasized.

Luke 5:10; ἀνθρώπους ἔσῃ ζωγρῶν, thou shalt catch men, i.e. shalt be a catcher of men. Luke 21:24; Ἱερουσαλήμ ἔσται πατωμένη, Jerusalem shall [continue to] be trodden under foot.”

In what follows, we compare several translations into modern Balkan languages of the Biblical passages in question. In our opinion, it is relevant how these forms are rendered in Modern Greek (progressive future forms) on the one hand and in Albanian and Romanian on the other. As far as Romanian is concerned, we must point out that the less colloquial future formation involving the infinitive is preferred in the Biblical translations we have at our disposal.

(2) Luk (5:10): and in like manner also James and John, sons of Zebedee, who were partners with Simon; and Jesus said unto Simon, ‘Fear not, henceforth thou shalt be catching men;’

a. Luk (5:10): ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἀνθρώπους ἔσῃ ζωγρῶν.
From the now humansAccPl will be2sg catch pres participle

b. (Metaglottisis) από τώρα ανθρώπους θα ψαρεύεις ζωντανούς συνεχώς.
From now humansAccPl will Futprt catch2sgSUBJ [-perf] alive continuously

c. (Bulgarian) отсега човеци ще ловиш.
From now humanPl Futureprt catch2sg

d. (Romanian) de acum înainte vei fi pescar de oameni.
From now will2sg be fisher of humanPl

e. (Albanian) Që tani do të zësh njerëz të gjallë.
From now will3Sg Prt catch2SgpresSUBJ humanPl alive

2 The original Ancient Greek text and the translations into Modern Greek and into other modern Balkan languages are taken from the electronic Bible collection: e-sword. We normally include in our examples only the parts of the verses that are relevant to our analysis, which we also gloss. To enable the reader, however, to understand the context, out of which the parts are taken, we offer the whole verses in English translation, according to a version, which is also taken from the e-sword collection.
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(3) Luk 21:24 and they shall fall by the mouth of the sword, and shall be led captive
to all the nations, and Jerusalem shall be trodden down by nations, till the times of
nations be fulfilled.

a. Luk 21:24 καὶ Ἡροδείαν ἡμῖν ἔσται πατωμένη ὑπὸ ἔθνων
and Jerusalem be FUT3sg tread pres participle by nations

b. Metaglottisis: καὶ Ηροδοτής ἡμῖν πατιέται συνεχώς ἀπὸ τα ἔθνη,
and Jerusalem FUT3sg trodden continuously by the nations

c. Bulgarian: η Ιερουσαλιμ σε βδλε ττκαи ot narodite,
and Jerusalem FUT beSUBJ3sg trodden by nationsthe

d. Romanian: șt Ierusalimul va călcat în picioare de neamuri,
and Jerusalem will3sg be trodden down by nations

f. Albanian: dhe Jeruzalemin do shkelin paganët,
and JerusalemAcc will prt+-clpr tread3pl paganPl theNom

It is also of importance that further periphrastic future constructions which are not exact
equivalents of future indicative forms (e.g. constructions involving a combination:
μέλλει with infinitive) with varying aspectual potential start becoming popular.

In §72 and 73 (de Witt Burton1900) we read: “Μέλλει with the Infinitive is also used
with a force akin to that of the Future Indicative. It is usually employed of an action
which one intends to do, or of that which is certain, destined to take place.
Matt. 2:13; μέλλει γὰρ Ηρώδης ζητεῖν τὸ παιδίον τοῦ ἀπολέσαι αὐτό, for Herod will
seek the young child to destroy it.

By the use of the Imperfect of μέλλω with the Infinitive it is affirmed that at a past
point of time an action was about to take place or was intended or destined to occur.
John 7:39; τούτῳ δὲ εἶπεν περὶ τοῦ πνεύματος ὁ ἡμέλλων λαμβάνειν οἱ πιστεύσαντες
εἰς αὐτόν, but this spake he of the Spirit which they that believed on him were to
receive.”

The widespread use of those periphrastic forms offers evidence for the strong
position infinitives and participles still had at this period. It is also important to bear in
mind that there are still no signs of a “will” periphrastic future form in New Testament
Greek.

3. Uniformity and variation phenomena in connection with finite complementation

3.1. Finite complement clauses

In a great number of cases, the functions of the infinitive have been taken over by
subjunctive constructions with tensed verbs. The subjunctive markers are contrasted
with “that”-complementizers,

(4)3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modern Greek</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.i.</td>
<td>Προσπαθώ να διαβάσω ενα βιβλίο</td>
<td>prospatho na dhiavaso ena vivlio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>try.1Sg.</td>
<td>Prt. read.1 Sg.Perf. one.Acc.n. book.Acc</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“I am trying to read a book.”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a.ii.</td>
<td>Σκοπεύω να έρθω</td>
<td>skopevo na ertho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>intend.1Sg. Prt. come.1 Sg.[+Perf].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Cf. Sampanis 2010: 264.
“I intend to come.”

Albanian:

b.i. parashikoj të nisem nesër.
intend.1Sg. Prt. depart.1Sg. tomorrow
“I intend to depart tomorrow”

b.ii. Tentoi të vijë.
try.3Sg.Aor Prt. come.3Sg.Subj.
“(S)he tried to come.” (Tomić 2006: 590)

Romanian:

c.i. Victor încearcă să cinte.
Victor try.3Sg. Prt. sing.3Sg.
“Victor is trying to sing” (Alboiu 2004: 57)

c.ii Evită să te vadă
avoid.3Sg. Prt. you.Sg.Dat.Cl. see.3Sg.Subj.Pres.
“(S)he avoids seeing you” (Tomić 2006: 524)

Bulgarian:

d.i. Ne možax da kupja knigata včera
not could.1Sg. Prt. buy.1Sg. book – the yesterday
“I could not buy the book yesterday”

d.ii Iskam da dojdeš
want.1Sg. Prt. come.2Sg.
“I want you to come”

3.2. Variation phenomena in connection with finite complement clauses: the consecutio temporum issue

Apart from the surface uniformity of these clauses in the Balkan languages, there is also significant variability. Therefore cross linguistic comparison can reveal some essential differentiations in the non-finite complementation system of Balkan languages, beyond their surface syntactic similarity. In this paper we will treat just one such case.

In Albanian, we can observe a consecutio temporum or (in more modern terms) a tense agreement of the following kind: If the matrix verb is in present tense, the subjunctive clause complement is also a combination: Prt. + Present verbal form (“Present Subjunctive”), whereas if the matrix verb is in Simple Past or Imperfect tense, the subjunctive complement displays the combination Prt. + Imperfect (“Imperfect Subjunctive”4):

(5)

(a.) fillon të punojë në kopsht
start.3Sg. Prt. work.3Sg. (“Pres. Subj.”) in garden.Acc.
“He starts working in the garden”

(b.) filloi të punonte në kopsht
started.3Sg. Prt. work.3Sg. (“Imp. Subj.”) in garden.Acc.
“He started working in the garden”

The systematic nature of the tense agreement pattern in Albanian (in sharp contrast to the total absence of this phenomenon both in the other Balkan languages and in New

4 Of course, we have to examine whether the term imperfect subjunctive is justified as a correct rendering of this category.
Testament Greek) is borne out by the following comparisons of biblical passages and their translations:

(6) Mat (14:36): And they begged Him that they might touch the fringe of His robe.

And as many as touched were cured.

Mat (14:36): καὶ παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν ἵνα μόνον ἁψωνται τοῦ κρασπέδου

and beg 3plImpf him Conj only touch3plSUBJ the fringeGSg
to the AccArt garmentGSg his

Albanian: ata përgjëroheshin që t’i preknin5 të paktën.

and beg 3plImpf conj prt ClPr touch3plSUBJImpf at least

the kun e rrobës

fringe the AccArt garment theGSg

Bulgarian: и молеха Го да се попрат само до полата на дрехата Му;

and beg3plImpf him Cl prt touch3pl only to fringe-the of clothes His

Romanian: Şi-L rugau ca numai să se atingă

and himCl beg Impf 3pl only prt touch3plSUBJ
de poala hainei Lui;
to fringe the of clothes His

Metaglottisis: και τον παρακαλούσαν μόνο να αγγίξουν το κράσπεδο

and him Cl beg Impf 3pl only Prt touch3plSUBJ[-progr] the fringe
tou the garment GSg his,

(7) Mat (16:20) Then did he charge his disciples that they may say to no one that he is Jesus the Christ.

Mat (16:20): τότε διεστείλατο τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ ἵνα μηδενὶ εἴπωσιν ὅτι αὐτός ἐστιν ᾧ Ἰησοῦς ὁ Χριστός.

Then charge3sgAor the discipleDatpl His Conj noone Dat
tell-3plSubjAor that he be3sgPres Jesus-the Christ

Albanian: Atëherë ai i urdheroi rreptësisht dishepujt

Then he C1prAcpl charge3sgAor solemnly disciples the AccPl

që tê mos i thoshin askujt se ai ishte Krishti.

that prt Neg C1prDatSg tell 3pl Impf nooneDat that he be 3sgImpf Christ-the

Bulgarian: Тогава заръча на учениците, никому

Then charged disciples AccPl tonoone

da ne kazvat, che Toi e [Иисус] Христиос.

prt Neg tell 3pl that he be 3sgPres Jesus Christ-the

Metaglottisis: Τότε διέταξε αὐστηρά στους μαθητές να μην πουν

Then chargeAor3Sg solemnly disciples prt Neg tell 3pl SUBJ [+perf]

5 In all the Albanian examples from (6) through (8) we have the pattern: past tense in the matrix clause and imperfect tense in the finite complement clause.
σε κανέναν ότι αυτός είναι ο Χριστός.

Romanian: Atunci a poruncit ucenicilor Lui
Then has charged disciples theD His

să nu spună nimănui că El este Hristosul.
Prt Neg tell3plpres nooneD that He be 3sgpres Christ-the

(8) Mat (27:20): And the chief priests and the elders did persuade the multitudes that they might ask for themselves Barabbas, and might destroy Jesus;

Mat (27:20): Οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἐπείσαν τοὺς ὀχλοὺς
The but highpriests and the elders convince aor3pl the crowds

ἵνα αἰτήσωνται τὸν Βαραββᾶν, τὸν δὲ Ἰησοῦν ἀπολέσωσιν.
Conj ask3pl SUBJ[+perf] the Barabbas the but Jesus destroy3pl SUBJ[+perf]

Albanian: Por krerët e priftërinjve dhe pleqët ia mbushën mendjen turmës
but heads the priestsGen and eldersthe Clpr fill aor3pl mind crowdGen
të kërkonin Barabën, kurse Jezuin ta vritnin.
Prt ask forImpf3Pl Barabbas whereas Jesus Prt+Cl kill Impf3Pl

Bulgarian: А главните свещеници и старейшините убедиха народа
but heads the priestly and eldersthe convince 3pl Aor nation theAcc
da izprosci Barava, a Исуса да погубят.
Prt ask forSUBJ3pl [+perf] the Barabbas but JesusAcc Prt destroy3Pl

Metaglottisis: Αλλά οι αρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἐπείσαν τοὺς ὀχλοὺς
but The highpriests and the elders convince aor3pl the crowds

να ζητήσουν τον Βαραββὰ, ενώ τον Ίησοῦ να τον θανατώσουν.
prt ask forSUBJ3pl [+perf] the Barabbas but the Jesus prt him kill 3pl SUBJ [+perf]

Romanian: Insă arhiereii şi bătrânii au atămat multimile
but The highpriests and the elders have crowds

că să ceaşă pe Baraba, iar pe Isus să-L piardă
prt ask for SUBJ3pl [+perf] ACC Barabbas but ACC Jesus prt him kill 3pl SUBJ yet

Notice, however, that there are some isolated examples in the Greek New Testament, where the ‘Albanian’ pattern is followed. As Ernest de Witt Burton notes (§348): “Both in Classical and New Testament Greek, the Imperfect occasionally stands in indirect discourse after a verb of past time as the representative of a Present of the direct discourse, and a Pluperfect as the representative of the Perfect. Thus exceptional Greek usage coincides with regular English usage. …John 2:25; αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐγίνωσκεν τί ἦν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, for he himself knew what was in man.”

On the other hand, it is also relevant to point out that the pattern of tense agreement per se is not totally absent in Modern Greek. A similar pattern involving a consecutio temporum of some kind can be observed in the following paratactic constructions under (9) which are in a paraphrase relation to the corresponding structures involving va-clauses under (10) (Roussou 2005):
Those structures are especially interesting, because they illustrate that tense agreement is not possible in subordinate constructions introduced by ἵνα (and later by να) and the same applies to subordinate clauses introduced by ὅτι. We can only have tense agreement in paratactic constructions as well as in που clauses.

In Classical Greek there existed an even more complex distinctive device to mark tense agreement or something comparable, when the matrix verb was in a past tense. This involved the use of the so called Optative of the indirect speech in the subordinate clauses, when the matrix verb was in a past tense. As we have tried to show in Fykias & Sampanis 2010 this possibility was no longer available in nonliterary later Greek.

4. Conclusion
In this paper we have examined some striking characteristics of postclassical nonliterary Greek based on an examination of the text of the New Testament. With the help of New Testament translations into Modern Greek, Bulgarian, Romanian and Albanian, we have compared those phenomena with affine phenomena of Modern Greek and the other members of the Balkan Sprachbund. In future work, we will attempt to offer an explanation for the exceptional status of Albanian finite complement clauses, considering the possibility of finding even closer connections with the Modern Greek constructions examined under (9) and (10) and the special role paratactic constructions play in the syntax of Balkan languages.
References


