Introduction

It is my great pleasure, along with my coeditors and fellow contributors, to present this volume of linguistics articles in honor of Dr. Brian D. Joseph, current President of the Linguistic Society of America (2019), The Ohio State University Distinguished Professor of Linguistics, and The Kenneth E. Naylor Professor of South Slavic Languages and Linguistics. As a graduate student at OSU with an uncertain future awaiting me in Russian literature studies, I honestly felt lost—until I met Brian (as he prefers to be called by peers and students alike). After I had just read my first linguistics paper at the 4th Graduate Colloquium on Slavic Linguistics at The Ohio State University, Brian approached me to offer his feedback, which ultimately transformed my scatter-brained presentation into my first peer-reviewed published paper. There, he also encouraged me to try one of his historical linguistics courses, which I followed with a course on sociolinguistics, and then one on Sanskrit—eventually, I would take all of Brian's courses in both the Departments of Linguistics and of Slavic at OSU. I decided to put Bakhtin to bed in favor of pursuing empirically-based research. Thanks to Brian's guidance, I ended up defending my dissertation on morphological variation and Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian sociolinguistics. Along the way, I gained more than an impeccably credentialed advisor (detailed in Friedman's 'Preface' and in Brian's abridged publications, provided in this volume), but also a true friend (who often gave me fatherly advice on very personal matters) and a trusted colleague (always ready to write up a recommendation letter). I'm sure that his other advisees (some of them contributors to this volume) have similar stories to share. This was the general inspiration for approaching Slavica with the idea of presenting a Festschrift to Brian. Initially, this was intended to be an advisee-only volume, but the news spread fast, and I began to receive considerable interest from Brian's peers in Balkan, Slavic, and Indo-European historical and synchronic linguistics to contribute to the volume. Therefore, the volume is aptly titled *And Thus You Are Everywhere Honored: Studies Dedicated to Brian D. Joseph*, given that we received contributions from experts from all over the planet who have some personal or professional (or many times both) connection to Brian, including from Russia, Canada, Europe, the United States, and Japan.

Just as Brian began his linguistic career as an Indo-Europeanist with a doctoral dissertation on medieval Greek, and then went on to write his classic first book *The Synchrony and Diachrony of the Balkan Infinitive* (1983), so, too the papers in this volume reflect mostly Brian's interests in Balkan linguistics and Greek. There are, however, also papers reflecting some of Brian's many other interests.

Jamie Abbot and Ioanna Sitaridou investigate the rise of the definite article in Contemporary Standard Bulgarian. They view the combination of Bulgarian-internal developments coupled with pressure from convergent Greek and Romanian as the

factors responsible for the GRAMMATICALIZATION of the Old Church Slavonic demonstrative pronoun into the definite article. Moreover, while it is traditionally thought that Greek was not involved in the development of a postposed article in the Balkan languages, Abbot and Sitaridou claim determiner spreading in Greek could, indeed, have contributed at least in part, along with Romanian, in exacerbating an already Bulgarian-internal development.

RONELLE ALEXANDER provides an overview of the Bulgarian Dialectology as Living Tradition interactive website, which represents a collection of written and spoken (transcribed) Bulgarian from 68 Bulgarian villages. The project is not yet complete; however, it already offers a level of interactivity that allows for corpus analysis, making the website an invaluable tool for linguists and ethnographers alike.

BOJAN BELIĆ analyzes the synchronic syntactic properties of the Serbian infinitive by looking at corpus data from the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia parliamentary debates and the Natural Language Processing group's Serbian language web corpus. Belić takes Brian Joseph's celebrated *The Synchrony and Diachrony of the Balkan Infinitive* (1983) as a starting point in examining the 'incomplete' loss of the infinitive in purely syntactic terms.

MATTHEW CURTIS examines the Albanian construction *nuk guxon* 'must not' from both the synchronic and diachronic perspective. Curtis traces the development of the construction into a modal, and connects this to contact with Slavic (Serbian/Macedonian) under the former Yugoslavia. As the Albanian Academy of Science's Grammar of the Albanian Language (2002:261) does not mention *nuk guxon* in its discussion of modals, Curtis makes a strong case for its inclusion.

ANDREW DOMBROWSKI presents data on contact-induced changes affecting laterals and fricatives in the Slavic-Albanian dialect continuum. Dombrowski posits that the loss of /ð/ in some Albanian dialects could have occurred due to a phonological merger with /ł/ or as part of a broader loss, common among dialects in contact with Slavic (Bulgarian, Croatian, and Ukrainian, e.g.). In addition, some novel ideas are proposed about the emergence of interdental voiced and voiceless fricatives in Slavic dialects in contact with Greek and Albanian.

DONALD DYER offers an introspective take on how corpus analysis of Bulgarian grammar has benefitted from the advent of the internet. Referring to his own arduous hands-on work on Bulgarian reduplication from three decades ago, Dyer reminds us that the internet (the 'electronic venue') holds the key to many questions, once too time-consuming to answer by leafing through the printed medium. In the end, Dyer's claims from his 1988 work are substantiated thanks to the ability to create corpora from online texts (blogs, academic articles, etc.) and search them for the specific postulated structures.

GRACE FIELDER analyzes the Modern Greek adversative discourse marker *am/ami* in its sociolinguistic context (see Schallert, in this volume, for another perspective on this topic). Fielder provides a thorough treatment of the diachronic development of the Modern Greek words for 'but' *alla*, *ami*, and *ama* and discusses their variable usage against the backdrop of 19th-century Greek nationalism. Inspired by Brian Joseph's

notion of the 'linguistic constellation', Fielder views the variable forms of Standard Modern Greek 'but' to be united semantically, yet unable to 'collapse' (be simplified to one form) due to idiosyncrasies in both form and function.

VICTOR FRIEDMAN (along with coediting this volume) examines double determination in Macedonian by utilizing the scandalous 2015 BOMBI (wiretapped conversations of corrupt political elite) as a corpus. Friedman notes that while 2/3 of the occurrences of double determination in the Bombi are proximal, only 3% are distal. Moreover, Friedman asserts that double determination indicates 'expressive subjectivity', the usage of which is determined pragmatically (positively affective, pejorative, neutral). As the proximal double determinant is handling this pragmatically oriented usage, the distal is becoming obsolescent, as it can only be used in the negative sense (see Kramer, in this volume, for more on the Bombi).

LUKE GORTON and TANYA IVANOVA-SULLIVAN explore the etymology of Proto-Slavic *vino, tracing its entrance into Slavic through linguistic and archeological evidence from comparative Indo-European. In addition, they consider the possibility of the etymon for wine entering Slavic as a later borrowing via either Latin or German. The authors provide comparative data from other European languages, such as Armenian, Albanian, and Greek, and carefully analyze the phonological and suprasegmental features of the etymon in each. This exhaustive analysis of the available data for the PSl word for wine, *vino, allows us to better understand the cultural significance of wine among the ancient Slavs.

MARC L. GREENBERG provides commentary on the differences in the treatment of Montenegrin Štokavian in handbooks written during and after the existence of the Yugoslavian state. While the Yugoslavian handbooks (Ivić 1958, Peco 1985) naturally linked Montenegrin Štokavian to the official Serbo-Croatian language, the first post-Yugoslavian handbook to focus solely on Montenegrin (Čirgić 2017) presents the language as a symbiosis of both internal developments and external imposition (from standard Serbo-Croatian). Greenberg concludes that Čirgić's handbook is an important addition to South Slavic dialectology and an excellent point of departure for future research on Montenegrin.

LENORE GRENOBLE (along with coediting this volume) juxtaposes the so-called borrowing hierarchy (Friedman & Joseph 2014) with the loss-and-replacement hierarchy with regard to language contact ecologies in Russia. While noting the similarities between the two hierarchies, Grenoble argues for reverse directionality. Moreover, Grenoble observes a widespread borrowing of the Russian nado-construction into non-Slavic dialects and pidgins in convergence with Russian. Grenoble believes this occurred not only due to the social, economic, and political prestige of the Russian language where these minority speech communities are located, but also because nado is a frozen phrase with simple phonological structure, making it readily borrowable.

CHRISTINA KRAMER investigates the use of Anglicisms in the Macedonian illegal wiretaps, known as the BOMBI (see Friedman, in this volume, for more on this subject). She makes the distinction that the English borrowings the political elite use in

these informal conversations reflect a trend towards domain-specific globalizing of the lexicon, in large part due to exposure to English-language media. This runs in contradistinction to Turkisms, for example, which are a reminder of the local cultural heritage and connection to Macedonia's past as an Ottoman subjugate.

JOHN LEAFGREN explores the use of active versus passive voice constructions in Bulgarian and whether specific grammatical parameters (syntax, semantics, etc.) govern their distribution in oral and written communication. Moreover, he challenges previous notions that the active voice is the less marked or neutral form and includes voice selection and patient topicality, linear position of patient, overtness of agent, and verbal tense as potential factors in the distributions of forms.

OLGA MLADENOVA examines how the Bulgarian language became more intellectualized through the expansion of its lexicon and by developing its syntax in order to meet a wide range of new communicative demands. Specifically, she focuses on the evolution of the Bulgarian verb *osenà* PF, *osenàvam* IMPF, and the subsequent semantic shifts in the verb that impacted functionally similar verbs. Mladenova demonstrates that processes of Bulgarian internal development (from the period of Old Church Slavonic) and borrowing (e.g. from Russian) need not be mutually exclusive phenomenon.

SPIROS MOSCHONAS investigates the education of the Muslim minority in Western Thrace, which has been a battlefield for language policies perpetually stoked by the age-old Greco-Turkish cultural conflict based on territorial claims in the region. Both the Greek and Turkish camps desire their own monolingual (and parallel) policies, one pro-Greek (against the spread of Turkish and also in favor of the so-called 'Pomak language') and one pro-Turkish (against both Greek and the Pomak language). Unfortunately, one consequence of this fierce debate is that both monolingual policies neglect the presence of Romani in Western Thrace, as they lack territorial claims in the region.

MOTOKI NOMACHI and WAYLES BROWNE look at the effect that social changes in the Balkans over the past millennium have had on the development of the Balkan Sprachbund. Specifically, they explore possible correlations of language changes and social changes based two case studies from South Slavic languages: Banat Bulgarian in Serbia and Bosnian. The authors demonstrate how both languages have benefited, from both the societal and governmental standpoint, as a corollary of social and political change.

JULIA PORTER PAPKE looks at the ordering of preverbs in Sanskrit (another area of Brian's considerable expertise) by analyzing two corpus studies. Specifically, she challenges Dwight Whitney's claim that ordering is determined by meaning requirements and argues that, in fact, Sanskrit preserves the Indo-European-inherited pattern of preverb ordering, connecting this with the ordering witnessed for cognates in other IE languages.

PANAYIOTIS A. PAPPAS investigates the deletion of unstressed high vowels /i/ and /u/ and the palatalization of the coronal sonorants /l/ and /n/ before the vowel /i/ in the speech pattern of Greeks who immigrated to Canada between 1945–1975. Data taken

from 50 participants in the Immigrec project, representing all major dialect regions of Greece, show that although there is no deletion of unstressed high vowels, there is a robust pattern of variation for palatalization. According to Pappas, the prominence of one feature vs. the other correlates with how stereotypical the features were during the time of immigration.

JAMES JOSHUA PENNINGTON presents evidence for the change of word-final /m/ → /n/ in Čakavian arising due to an initial exceptionless phonetic sound change, in line with the NEOGRAMMARIAN REGULARITY of sound change (a central tenet of Brian Joseph's philosophy of language). While Yugoslavian and Croatian scholars have attributed the change of /m/ → /n/ to the effects of morphologically conditioned sound change and LEXICAL DIFFUSION (which has been argued to be indistinguishable from lexical analogy), Pennington provides copious counter-examples from Čakavian folk poetry. Moreover, a parallel case from Old High–Middle High German serves as a reminder to synchronic linguists that no description of language change is complete without thoroughly considering the diachronic record.

TOM PRIESTLY provides a light-hearted romp through Slovenian etymology, focusing first on some peculiar borrowings in the Sele dialect of Slovenian and how they differ from standard Slovenian. Priestly then moves on to explore the rise of the word *palačinka* 'pancake' in Slovenian, tracing the etymon's origins to Latin and Greek and documenting its travel 'full circle' around the Balkans.

JOSEPH SCHALLERT examines the contextual distribution of the adversative connectives *alla* and *ami* functioning as conjunctions and discourse markers, in a sample corpus of 59 examples taken from four texts: New Testament Greek, Demotic Greek of the early 19th century, and two Macedonian vernacular lectionaries, the *Konikovo Gospel* (translated closely from Demotic Greek) and the *Kulakia Gospel* (translated freely from New Testament Greek). While Fielder (2012; see also her contribution in this volume) considers the total conflation of *alla* and *ami* in favor of *ami* in the Konikovo as a feature possibly characteristic of 19th-century Aegean Macedonian, Schallert proposes that it is more probable that contextual effects are responsible.

ANDREA SIMS investigates the accentual system of Greek nouns, particularly focusing on the distribution of lexical accent vs. accent assigned via added morphology (e.g. genitive plural *-ōn*). By providing an analysis based on the principles of NETWORK MORPHOLOGY (Brown & Hippisley 2012), Sims shows that the attempts of previous scholars to explain Greek nominal accentual distribution via stress levelling are theoretically untenable. What is preferable is to treat inflexional affixes and inflexional accent as independent dimensions of exponence, as it allows for a more theoretically sound understanding of the Greek nominal accentual system and provides insights into the concept of headedness below word level.

ANASTASIA SMIRNOVA examines the formal semantics of the verbal category of evidentiality. Specifically, Smirnova addresses the cross-linguistic differences attested for how the information source of evidentiality is encoded (i.e. whether it is primary or derived). Moreover, based on evidence from Bulgarian and comparative evidence outside of Indo-European, Smirnova claims that the so-called EVIDENTIAL HEIRARCHY

should be considered more of a tendency rather than a hard, fast rule, while also call-ing for a reconsideration of the traditional definition of evidentiality and its relation to other grammatical categories.

Andrey N. Sobolev explores zones of ongoing Albanian-Slavic and Albanian-Greek contact in East Albania (Gollobordë area) and South Montenegro (Mrkovići area) within the framework of some major theoretical issues of Balkan and general contact linguistics. In light of poorly attested written evidence or the near impossibility of observation in the above-mentioned areas, Sobolev focuses on convergence-related phenomena, including donor versus recipient relations (in terms of borrowing pat-terns), to shed light on the former substrate, adstrate, and superstrate roles of the languages of the Balkans.

Cynthia M. Vakareliyska compares the use of English loanblend open-compound ([N[N]]) constructions across the South and East Slavic languages, looking at the productivity and orthography of the construction in Serbian and Croatian, with par-ticular attention paid to Serbian. Moreover, she tests her own hypothesis (coauthored with Tretiak [2019]) that hyphenation of [N[N]s tends to restrict the productivity of open-compound constructions. Moreover, she raises the interesting issue of whether hyphenation determines the processing of open-compound constructions as lexical or syntactic phenomena (hence directly affecting productivity), calling for a further umbrella study that tracks the eye movements of native speakers of each language as they read the sentences in which the loanblend occurs in the original form in corpora.

We hope this volume will contribute to Brian D. Joseph's prodigious legacy as a linguist, scholar, and colleague.

ευτυχισμένη ανάγνωση!

James Joshua Pennington, PhD
Nice, France
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