

A plural indefinite article in Heritage Greek: the role of register



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Properties of the determiner "kati"

- It combines with plural nouns onlycompatible with nouns in all genders and cases
- It is a positive polarity item (*den ida kati klidia/ I didn't see any keys) and cannot be preceded by another determiner (Tsoulas 2019)
- It doesn't necessarily signal antispecificity and ignorance (Tsoulas 2019) unlike Spanish plural indefinites (Bruyn & Pozas-Loyo 2014)
- We propose that it is a feature of informal registers: a marker of vague language (VL) (McCarthy 1998; Brown and Yule 1998)

Evidence: *Kati* in informal registers; Data from the corpus of Oral Speech in the Institute of Modern Greek Studies in AUTH.

Instances from everyday conversations
1. [...] as pume oti ehi kati magazakia
let's say that he has some stores
2. [...]thimame ihame gnorisi kati

I remember that we have met some Dutch people

3. [...]ke mu elege kati istories and he was telling me some stories

Participants

Olandus

	Germany		l	ISA	Greece		
Age group	Adults	Adolescents	Adults	Adolescents	Adults	Adolescents	
N	27	21	32	32	32	32	
N Females	17	7	18	16	16	16	
Mean Age	28;4	16;5	30;2	16;2	27;4	15;3	
Mean Age of Onset	2;3 (Range: 0-8)	1;4 (Range: 0- 4)	1;8 (Range: 0-6)	1;1 (Range: 0- 5)	-	-	
		Berlin- G	ermany	C	Chicago & NY- USA		
Congretion		A alcolate	4- Ad-I		.14- 0	4-1	

	Berlin-	Germany	Chicago & NY- USA		
Generation	Adults	Adolescents	Adults	Adolescents	
2 nd	N=18	N=7	N=21	N=11	
Mixed (2 nd and 3 rd)	N=2	N=2	N=8	N=11	
Mixed (from 1st or 2 nd gen. and one foreign parent)	N=7	N=10	-	N=4	
	-		N=1	N=4	
Total	N=27	N=21	N=32	N=32	

Method: Language Situations (Wiese 2017) Narration task of a fictional event in formal (to the police) and informal register (to a friend) in two modalities (oral and written). Number of tokens collected 71.000. 2 elicitors for the different registers, 16 randomised elicitation orders.



To which extent do spoken and written registers vary among monolingual and Heritage speakers (HS) with respect to the determiner *kati*? Do HS deviate from monolinguals and if so in which way?





Examples found in our data

HSs-Germany in formal spoken register Sti sakula ihe **kati** mila In the bag she had **some** apples

Monolingual in formal spoken register Ihe [...] mia sakula me mila
She had [...] a bag with apples
Article omission

HSs-US in formal spoken register pu evale **kati** pragmata mesa sto aftokinito tis that was loading some groceries in her car

Monolingual in formal spoken register fortone **ta** psonia tu supermarket mesa st' amaksi was loading **the**DEF groceries from the supermarket in the car

Monolingual in formal spoken epesan **tria** fruta tis kirias ke ena bukali nero fell **three**NUM fruits from a woman and a bottle of water

Monolingual in informal written mia kiriula pu ihe **kati** fruta ke ola efigan sto dromo a woman who had **some** fruits and everything fell on the street

Results

A strong 2 tailed Kendall's tau-b correlation coefficient with register ($\tau_{\rm b}$, =0.992) and modality ($\tau_{\rm b}$, = 0.989) p = 0.000 is reported.

2 weak 2 tailed Kendall's tau-b correlations with some features of participants' personality were observed, i.e. conventional (τ_b ,=0.178) and carelles (τ_b ,=0,153) and one weak negative correlation, i.e. self-discipline (τ_b , = -0.149).

		Use of kati						
Register	Mode	HS USA		HS Germany		Monolinguals		
		Adult	Adolescent	Adult	Adolescent	Adults	Adolescents	
formal	written	0	0	1	0	0	0	
formal	spoken	2	0	2	1	0	0	
informal	written	0	1	2	0	1	2	
informal	spoken	4	1	2	1	3	4	
SUM:		6	2	7	2	4	6	

Conclusions

- HS use informal markers across communicative situations (register levelling)
- Our findings confirm the use of VL in informal registers
- interference from German indefinites irgendein/irgendwelche/ein paar found in informal registers (Sauerland 2020)

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