GREEK DIALECTS IN ASIA MINOR
SETTING LEXICOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES FOR A TRIDIALECTAL DICTIONARY[*]

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This paper is about the lexicographic principles set and adopted for the design and development of the tridialectal dictionary of Greek dialects in Asia Minor, one of the deliverables of the THALIS research programme "Pontus, Cappadocia, Aivali: in search of Asia Minor Greek". To serve the aims and objectives of the research programme, the dictionary will be electronic (e-dictionary), available online. In macrostructural terms, it will include a total of 7,500 entries; *ca.* 2,500 entries from each of the three local dialects of Asia Minor Greek studied by the programme, namely, Pontic, Cappadocian and Aivaliot. The microstructure will be organized in accordance with international lexicographic practice and will incorporate all formal, semantic and pragmatic information that will be hyperlinked to multimedia resources, offering the user a rich and reliable reference experience on the dialectal vocabulary of Asia Minor Greek.

1 Introduction

In this paper we discuss the lexicographic principles that need to be set and adopted for the design and development of the tridialectal dictionary of Greek dialects in Asia Minor (henceforth TDGDAM). TDGDAM will be one of the deliverables of the THALIS research programme "Pontus, Cappadocia, Aivali: in search of Asia Minor Greek" (henceforth AMiGre).

More specifically, in section 2, we give some background information about the AMiGre programme, its aims and objectives as well as about TDGDAM as one of its deliverables. In section 3, we discuss how TDGDAM is typologically classified based on its particular profile. In

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section 4, we present issues regarding TDGDAM's macrostructure, policy and resources. Finally, in section 5 we examine the organization and microstructure of TDGDAM referring to the details of its formal and semantic content.

2 Preliminary remarks about AMiGre and TDGDAM

There has been very little discussion in the relevant lexicographic literature worldwide regarding the architecture of small or medium size dialectal dictionaries. The majority of the relevant papers restrict themselves to metalexicographic comments as part of reviews of existing dialectal dictionaries in several languages. Therefore, several issues about the typological status of such dictionaries as well as the structure and content of macrostructure and microstructure have not been yet thoroughly investigated and standardized. In the following sections, we will address these issues focused on the profile we wish to attribute to TDGDAM.

In what follows, we provide some background information about the AMiGre Programme and TDGDAM as one of its deliverables.

As already stated above, the design and implementation of TDGDAM falls within the framework of AMiGre which aims at: (a) providing a systematic and comprehensive study of three linguistic systems of common origin and of parallel evolution that are faced with the threat of extinction and, (b) digitizing, archiving and processing a wide range of oral and written data, thus providing the sustainability of this longwinded cultural heritage. TDGDAM is expected to contribute to safeguarding and documenting valuable dialectal vocabulary of the area and offer a user-friendly tool for easy access by anyone interested in the Greek dialects of Asia Minor.

There is no sufficient and linguistically reliable documentation of the vocabulary of the three Asia Minor dialects studied by AMiGre, namely Pontic, Cappadocian and Aivaliot, although they are on the way to extinction. In lexicographic terms, the *Historical Dictionary of the Pontic Dialect* by Anthimos Papadopoulos (1958) is considered as the only well-documented dictionary. Otherwise, the particular dialectal vocabulary is only partially and non-exhaustively listed in areal and/or thematic glossaries (e.g. Sakkaris's glossary for Aivali, or Kotsanidis's glossary for Misti – Cappadocia; see Appendix). All glossaries available for the three dialects under investigation were compiled by "amateur" lexicographers and contain words and idiomatic phrases along with their meaning in Standard Modern Greek (SMG). Expectedly, these glossaries are lexicographically unsystematic, in many respects, as their macrostructures are non-exhaustive, not well organized and inconsistent. In addition, microstructures lack or mispresent important information about pronunciation, meaning, usages and origin. For example, some verbs are not listed in their canonical forms but instead they appear in the past or there is no distinction made between words and phrases.

Given this situation, we decided to develop TDGDAM as a linguistically-sound tri-dialectal dictionary in electronic form by applying modern lexicographic principles accepted internationally.[1] In particular, TDGDAM is expected to include all necessary lexicographic information in a consistent manner. In addition, the dictionary will offer users useful and easily-accessible information about the dialectal area or the source where the lemma was extracted from, the meaning of vocabulary under extinction properly defined and, if needed, further clarified with illustrations or video, the pronunciation through IPA transcriptions and authentic

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[1] For technical details about the design and implementation of TDGDAM as an online multimedia electronic dictionary see Karanikolas *et al.* (to appear); see also Appendix II for sample screenshots.

pronunciation performance by native speakers in audio files, word meaning relations by interlinking lemmas to expand and enrich the search experience of users etc. To serve the aims and objectives of the AMiGre programme, TDGDAM will include a total of 7,500 entries; *ca.* 2,500 entries from each of the three local dialects of Asia Minor Greek studied by the programme. With all this in mind, we aspire TDGDAM to constitute an innovation not only for Greek and its Asia Minor dialects, but also a good example of a modern dialectal e-dictionary by international standards.

3 Typological issues

Dialectal dictionaries are usually treated as monolingual synchronic dictionaries due to the fact that the linguistic system of the macrostructure is the same to that of the microstructure and because the macrostructure is limited to a subtotal of the lexis (see e.g. Zgusta, 1971; Béjoint, 2000; Landau, 2001; Barbato and Varvaro, 2004; Xydopoulos, 2008: 292-294). However, given the fact that TDGDAM concerns varieties of the same linguistic system, we believe that it is methodologically more appropriate to treat it as a bilingual dictionary, its macrostructure being in different varieties to that of the microstructure which will be in SMG (see Geeraerts, 1989: 294-295; Béjoint, 2000: 39; Marello, 2004: 351; Katsoyiannou, 2008: 659; Xydopoulos, 2011: 96-97).

TDGDAM will not be a synchronic dictionary *per se* (in the sense of Béjoint 2010: 218), as it will include entries from different time periods (Penhallurik 2009: 301ff). Keeping in mind that AMiGre's aim, among other things, is to safeguard Asia Minor's linguistic heritage, TDGDAM will have to include vocabulary without clear time-limits, in most cases not exceeding two hundred years.

We have designed TDGDAM as a proper dialectal dictionary and not as a glossary. Indeed, TDGDAM fulfills all relevant criteria for dictionaries as it will incorporate a good amount of microstructural information for each lemma of all three dialects and its (implied) macrostructure is set to reach *ca.* 7,500 entries (cf. Hartmann and James, 1998: 63).

Finally, given the size and focus of TDGDAM, it will be a local / microarea dialectal dictionary and, in the sense of Van Keymeulen and De Tier (2010: 755), will cover vocabulary found in written and oral documents geographically restricted in the Asia Minor areas of Pontus, Cappadocia and Aivali (Kydonies).

4 Macrostructure

The (implied) macrostructure of TDGDAM, in the sense of Xydopoulos (2011: 98-9), is expected to include collected vocabulary from the three local dialects concerned, regardless of its age. Expectedly, for a dictionary of this type, TDGDAM will not include vocabulary found in Standard Greek, unless it is used with a different meaning.

Given that TDGDAM is an online dictionary, its macrostructure will not be considered as physical, as in print dictionaries, but will consist of "multiple macrostructures" mirroring the various searching options it offers (Burke, 2003: 242-244). Therefore, the distinction between alphabetical and non-alphabetical organization of the macrostructure does not really apply to TDGDAM. However, TDGDAM is to be conceived as an alphabetical and not as an onomasiological dictionary, though lemmas will contain specific usage labels that refer, among other things, to thematic categories (e.g. agriculture, weaving etc.).

4.1 Policy

As mentioned above, we believe that TDGDAM has a clear lexicographic objective, that is, to safeguard valuable dialectal vocabulary from Greek spoken in Asia Minor. In addition, as we saw, TDGDAM qualifies as a microarea / local dialect dictionary not exceeding 7,500 entries in total. Therefore, the typological profile of TDGDAM will lead us to apply the contrastive method (in the sense of Zgusta, 1971: 205, cf. Orton, 1947: 4) and so we will include only vocabulary from the three dialects concerned excluding vocabulary found in SMG, unless its semantic content and usage differ from the standard dialect.

In terms of the timespan of the dialectal vocabulary, as we saw earlier, given that the dialects under investigation are under extinction, we have decided to include lemmas in TDGDAM regardless of age, as long as they are recognized by native speakers of the dialects concerned.

Finally, given that online dictionaries are, virtually, limitless in space, we decided to list multiword expressions as separate lemmas and not to embed them in other lemmas. In addition, we decided to list alternative instantiations of lemmas embedded in the lemmas concerned, so as to avoid repeating information and facilitate users in finding the piece of information they need within the shortest possible time (see Katsouda, 2012: 120-121 and references therein).[2]

4.2 Resources

TDGDAM's purpose, as mentioned above, is to incorporate authentic vocabulary from the Asia Minor dialects of Pontus, Cappadocia and Aivali in a digital form. Therefore, we have decided to lexicographically process and document dialectal vocabulary that is found in various wordlists, glossaries (general or thematic) and dictionaries focused on the three dialects.

Unfortunately, we were not able to locate and collect ample and reliable reference material that deals with these dialects. Our main resources include: secondary printed and secondary web resources for Pontic (mostly glossaries, wordlists and a historical dictionary), secondary printed resources for Cappadocian (glossaries and dialect descriptions) and for Aivaliot (glossaries) (see Appendix 1). All this material will be evaluated and confirmed with the help of informants, and then it will be lexicographically processed and documented by adding all necessary information (i.e. authentic examples from written and/or oral sources, encyclopedic information, multimedia etc.).[3]

5 Microstructure

The microstructure of TDGDAM will reflect pronunciation, grammar, origin, meaning and usage of the vocabulary and will be linked to additional information resources (internal or external to TDGDAM). In the following sections we briefly discuss the content and structure of the formal and the semantic comment in microstructure with illustrative examples from different entries.

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[2] See Xydopoulos (2008: 315-316), and references therein, about the heuristic procedures applied by dictionary users.

[3] For a discussion about the use of lexicographic resources in a historical/dialectal dictionary, see Konstantinidou and Tzamali (2012).

5.1 Headword and spelling

Let us first explore the formal comment of the microstructure (see Appendix II, Figure 1 for a sample screenshot). Headwords, as citation forms, are canonical forms (Landau, 2001: 98-9) that should also be orthographically canonical (Xydopoulos *op. cit.*). Orthographic canonicality of the headword can guarantee that there are no different and arbitrary spelling codes for the same dialect, the orthographic and phonetic forms are clearly distinct, and that any user, familiar with spelling of the standard dialect, will be able to use the dictionary (see Xydopoulos, *op. cit.*, Durkin, 2010: 46, etc.). Headwords can be spelled either with small letters and stress diacritics (Rys and Van Keymeulen, 2009) or with capital letters and stress diacritics (Penhalluric, 2009), a practice mainly followed in English dialectal dictionaries (Markus and Heuberger, 2007: 356). We believe that the capitalized version of the headword is much more advantageous as it departs from the spelling form in the standard dialect, it does not prescribe spelling rules in the dialect and allows for alternative orthographic forms in the microstructure (see Xydopoulos, *op. cit.* and Katsouda, 2012: 127.).

Given the profile of TDGDAM and the size of its macrostructure, we decided to set as headwords those orthographic forms that are the most established within the resources, on the basis of the lexicographer's intuition (see also Katsouda, 2012: 126; cf. Giakoumaki et al, 2004: 926 and references therein). Furthermore, taking into consideration the advantages of the capitalized headword as stated above, we will not transcribe headwords in a "semiphonetic" form. This way we will avoid a malpractice in the compilation of dialectal dictionaries, mostly by "amateur" lexicographers (see Barbato and Varvaro, 2004: 434, Giakoumaki et al, 2004: 926 among others.

The following entry sample illustrates headword and alternative orthographic forms for the Aivaliot noun "γurnéla" (gutter pipe), the Pontic verb "γuruδjázo" (get a swelling on the head or the body) and the Cappadocian adjective "verán" (deserted):

Headword	ΓΟΥΡΝΈΛΑ	ΓΟΥΡΟΥΔΙΆΖΩ	ΒΕΡΆΝ
Alternative Orthographic form(s)	γουρνέλλα	n/a	n/a

5.2 Phonetic form, grammar and origin

Following international practice in dialectal lexicography, a substantial component of the formal comment of TDGDAM's microstructure will be the phonetic form, transcribed in IPA (Atkins and Rundell, 2008: 206).[4] The phonetic form will be accompanied by the authentic pronunciation performed by native informants and recorded in a sound file (WAV format). This way, the phonetic form will be clearly distinguished from the orthographic form(s) in the entry (cf. Giakoumaki et al, 2004: 927).

The following entry sample illustrates phonetic information for the above entries:

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[4] For detailed discussions about the importance of using IPA in transcribing phonetic forms in dialectal lexicography see Manolessou *et al.* (2012) and Katsouda (2012: 127-129).

Headword	ΓΟΥΡΝΕΛΑ	ΓΟΥΡΟΥΔΙΑΖΩ	ΒΕΡΑΝ
Phonetic Form	[ɣur'nela]	[ɣuru'ðæzo]	[ve:'ran]
Sound File	http://amigre.gr/gurnela.wav	http://amigre.gr/gurudiazo.wav	http://amigre.gr/veran.wav

Grammar, in TDGDAM's microstructure, will incorporate information about the lexical category (e.g. Verb, the morphological process involved (e.g. derivation), the syntactic properties (e.g. transitive) and any specific inflectional properties of the entry (see De Caluwe and Van Santen, 2003: 73ff). This way, users will be able to understand the grammatical particularities of the dialectal vocabulary, as opposed to that of SMG. The following entry sample represents grammatical information of the words we saw earlier and of the Aivaliot word "alujirístra" (a woman who goes around):

Headword	ΑΛΛΟΥΓΥΡΙΣΤΡΑ	ΓΟΥΡΝΕΛΑ	ΓΟΥΡΟΥΔΙΑΖΩ	ΒΕΡΑΝ
Lexical Category	Ουσιαστικό Θηλυκό (noun feminine)	Ουσιαστικό Θηλυκό (noun feminine)	Ρήμα, Αμετάβατο (verb, intransitive)	Επίθετο (adjective)
Morphological Process	Σύνθετο (compound)	Παράγωγο (derivative)	Παράγωγο (derivative)	n/a

As mentioned earlier, TDGDAM is as a dialectal dictionary that is expected to combine synchronic and diachronic information, so we deemed necessary to include in microstructure brief etymological information about the origin of each entry (see Barbato and Varvaro, 2004: 434):

Headword	ΓΟΥΡΝΕΛΑ	ΓΟΥΡΟΥΔΙΑΖΩ	ΒΕΡΑΝ
Etymology	[ΕΤΥΜ <μσν. γούρν(α) «ξύλινο ή πέτρινο δοχείο για πότισμα ζώων» + -έλα]	[ΕΤΥΜ <Τουρκ. gurur «φούσκωμα» γουρ + -ούδ(ι) +άζω]	[ΕΤΥΜ <Τουρκ. veran «ερειπωμένος»]

Furthermore, given that TDGDAM incorporates vocabulary from three dialects that can also display microdialectal variation within their domains, we decided to tag entries with the name of the dialect they belong to and specify the microdialectal region, where applicable (Barbaro and Varvato, 2004: 434):

Headword	ΓΟΥΡΝΕΛΑ	ΓΟΥΡΟΥΔΙΑΖΩ	ΒΕΡΑΝ
Dialect area	Αϊβαλί (Aivali)	Πόντος (Pontus)	Καππαδοκία (Cappadocia)
Microarea	n/a	n/a	Μιστί (Misti)

5.3 Usage, definition and examples

Let us now explore the semantic comment of TDGDAM microstructure (see Appendix II, Figure 1 for a sample screenshot). Usage labels in the dictionary will indicate the thematic area for each entry (e.g. agriculture) as well as pragmatic information that specializes and restricts its usage range, like the speaker's attitude or the register (see Markus and Heuberger, 2007: 357-8 and Bassea-Bezantakou, 2012: 252-254). Below, we give an entry sample of the Aivaliot words "γurnéla" and "alujirístra", we saw earlier, and of the Aivaliot word "vulósiru" (a flattening tool used after tillage):

Headword	ΒΟΛΟΣΥΡΟ	ΑΛΛΟΥΓΥΡΙΣΤΡΑ	ΓΟΥΡΝΕΛΑ
Usage label	ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑ (Agriculture)	ΥΠΟΤΙΜΗΤΙΚΟ (pejorative)	ΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΙΚΗ (Building)

Entry definitions in TDGDAM will be mostly synonymic, with equivalent words in SMG, or sentential, for those entries which have dialect-specific or difficult meaning (in the sense of Geeraerts, 2003: 88ff; see also Bassea-Bezantakou, 2012: 251):

Headword	ΓΟΥΡΝΕΛΑ	ΓΟΥΡΟΥΔΙΑΖΩ	ΒΕΡΑΝ
Definition	υδρορορή, λούκι [synonymic]	παρουσιάζω πρήξιμο στο κεφάλι ή στο σώμα [sentential]	ερειπωμένος-η-ο [synonymic]

Furthermore, definitions of selected lemmas will be encyclopedically enriched with multimedia information (audio, picture, video):

Headword	ΒΟΛΟΣΥΡΟ
Illustration	
Caption	A farmer using a "volósiro".

As part of the semantic comment in TDGDAM, we have decided to add a small thesaurus in the microstructure so as to include Synonyms and Antonyms that we will be able to locate for specific lemmas. Below we can see an entry sample of thesaurus for the Aivaliot word "lajína" (large crock):

Headword	ΛΑΓΗΝΑ
Thesaurus	ΣΥΝ: κουμάρι, κουτρούλι

Users will be able to cross-refer to related entries, either through the thesaurus or through hyperlinks to other lemmas that are semantically / pragmatically / morphologically / etymologically related to the targeted lemma. Another option that involves cross-reference is with different lemmas in different dialects that share the same meaning. This way, individual lemmas from the three dialects in TDGDAM will be interconnected.

Authentic examples of use are essential for a dialectal dictionary. They will be collected from oral and written dialectal material from our resources and will be included in entries. Examples

will appear in standard spelling, reflecting pronunciation as closely as possible (with the use of the necessary diacritics), though avoiding "semiphonetic" transcription (see Rys and Van Keymeulen, 2009: 134 and Katsouda, 2012: 141). To assure that examples will be comprehensible to the average user, we have also decided to give their translations in SMG:

Headword	ΓΟΥΡΝΕΛΑ	ΓΟΥΡΟΥΔΙΑΖΩ	ΒΕΡΑΝ
Example	*Καθάρσι τ' γουρνέλα γιατί θα βρεξ.*	*Εγουρουδίασεν το κιφάλι μ.*	*Ητό ντου σπίτ τσίδει βεεράν*
SMG Translation	"Καθάρισε τα λούκια γιατί θα βρέξει"	"Εχω ένα πρήξιμο στο κεφάλι μου"	"Αυτό το σπίτι είναι ερειπωμένο
	"It's going to rain, so clean the gutters"	"I have a swelling on my head"	"This house is deserted"

Finally, in TDGDAM, we will treat polysemy and homonymy in the way suggested for prototypical dictionaries. More specifically, in treating polysemy we will apply the "splitter's" approach and enumerate each sense of the given polysemous lemma (in the sense of Allen 1999: 61). This way the user will easily locate the sense s/he wishes to explore inside the lemma. Furthermore, given the profile and purpose of TDGDAM, multiple senses in polysemous lemmas will be sorted logically by examining the relevance between the senses. Moreover, any homonymous (i.e. homographs) lemmas will be identified on the basis of common etymology and semantic relevance (so as to rule out polysemy) and will be treated as separate lemmas with enumerated headwords (Zgusta, 1971: 72ff).[5]

6 Conclusion

In this paper we discussed the lexicographic principles that need to be set and adopted for the design and development of the tridialectal dictionary of Greek dialects in Asia Minor (TDGDAM). TDGDAM will be one of the deliverables of the THALIS research programme "Pontus, Cappadocia, Aivali: in search of Asia Minor Greek" (AMiGre). It will be an e-dictionary, available online and will include a total of 7,500 entries; *ca.* 2,500 entries from each of the three local dialects of Asia Minor Greek studied by the programme, namely, Pontic, Cappadocian and Aivaliot. The microstructure will be organized in accordance with international lexicographic practice and will incorporate all formal, semantic and pragmatic information linked with multimedia resources. In particular, in section 3, we described TDGDAM as a microarea / local dialectal dictionary, viewed and treated rather as a bilingual than as a monolingual dictionary. In section 4, we presented issues regarding TDGDAM's macrostructure, policy and resources, stressing the fact that as an online dictionary it incorporates multiple macrostructures, thanks to the various heuristic options it offers to the users. Finally, in section 5 we examined the organization and microstructure of TDGDAM. In particular, in terms of its formal content, we justified the adoption of the capitalized form of the headword, the use of the IPA system in transcribing phonetic forms, along with audio files featuring authentic pronunciation. In terms of TDGDAM's semantic content, we explained how we treated issues pertaining to definitions (synonymic *vs.* sentential), polysemy/homonymy, usage (with the use of labels for thematic, pragmatic information), authentic examples of use (printed in Standard

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[5] For a detailed discussion of the treatment of polysemy and homonymy in dialectal and/or historical dictionaries see Bassea-Bezantakou (2012: 254ff).

Modern Greek spelling with extra diacritics and translations) and to additional multimedia information for the clarification of meaning (of encyclopedic nature).

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Appendix I

List of Resources

Resource Type	Resource Subtype	Original Title	Dialect Concerned
Secondary	Printed	Σάκκαρης, Γ. 1940. Περί της διαλέκτου των Κυδωνιέων εν συγκρίσει προς τας Λεσβιακάς. *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά* 3: 74-141	Aivaliot
Secondary	Printed	Σάκκαρης, Γ. 1948. Περί της διαλέκτου των Κυδωνιέων εν συγκρίσει προς τας Λεσβιακάς. *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά* 4: 49-81.	Aivaliot
Secondary	Printed	Σάκκαρης, Γ. 1952. Περί της διαλέκτου των Κυδωνιέων εν συγκρίσει προς τας Λεσβιακάς. *Μικρασιατικά Χρονικά* 5: 47-102.	Aivaliot
Secondary	Printed	Ράλλη, Α. Υπό προετοιμασία. Λεξικό Κυδωνιών, Μοσχονησίων και Ανατολικής Λέσβου. Πάτρα: Εργαστήριο Νεοελληνικών Διαλέκτων.	Aivaliot
Secondary	Printed	Κεσίσογλου, Ι. Ι. 1951. *Το γλωσσικό ιδίωμα του Ουλαγάτς.* Αθήνα: Γαλλικό Ινστιτούτο	Cappadocian
Secondary	Printed	Καρολίδης, Π.Φ. 1885. *Γλωσσάριον Συγκριτικόν Ελληνοκαπαδοκικών λέξεων*. Σμύρνη: Τύπος.	Cappadocian
Secondary	Printed	Κοτσανίδης, Λ. 2004. *Το γλωσσικό ιδίωμα του Μιστί Καππαδοκίας.* Κιλκίς Γνώμη	Cappadocian
Secondary	Printed	Κοτσανίδης, Λ. 2006. *Το γλωσσικό ιδίωμα του Μιστί Καππαδοκίας (Λεξικό).* Κιλκίς Γνώμη	Cappadocian
Secondary	Printed	Παπαδόπουλος, Ά. Α. 1955. *Ιστορική Γραμματική της Ποντιακής Διαλέκτου.* Αθήνα: Επιτροπή Ποντιακών Μελετών [Παράρτημα 1 Περιοδικού Αρχείου Πόντου].	Pontic
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Secondary	Printed	Λαπαρίδης, Ν. 2003-2004. Συμπλήρωμα του Ποντιακού λεξικού Άνθιμου Παπαδόπουλου με νέες ακαταχώρητες λέξεις *Αρχείον Πόντου,* Τόμος 50 (2003-2004):	Pontic
Secondary	Web	http://www.pontos.gr/default.aspx?catid=309	Pontic
Secondary	Web	http://pontosworld.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=category&sectionid=5&id=20&Itemid=72	Pontic
Secondary	Web	http://www.pontos-news.gr/permalink/3396.html	Pontic

Appendix II

TDGDAM Sample Screenshots

Figure 1: Formal comment (from Karanikolas et al, to appear).

Figure 2: Semantic comment (from Karanikolas et al, to appear).