

Tables

A	Non-uniform orthographic conventions across Balkan orthographies (except Greek)	<i>page</i> xxxiv
B	Greek alphabet/pronunciation key	xxxvi
3.1	Mechanisms/processes for contact-induced change – some comparisons	107
4.1	Topic distribution in Balkan handbooks 1975–2012	180
4.2	Latin loans into Greek by semantic domain	190
4.3	Turkish -CI suffix in the Balkans	206
4.4	ERIC loanword categories	222
4.5	‘11’ and ‘16’ in Alb, BRo, BSI	244
4.6	‘11’ and ‘16’ in selected non-Balkan Slavic languages	245
4.7	‘11’ and ‘16’ in selected non-Balkan Romance languages	246
4.8	Gendered numerals in Balkan languages	247
4.9	Compound numerals with ‘ten’ in Balkan languages	248
4.10	‘but’ in the Balkans	267
4.11	Borrowing of adversatives in the Balkans	268
4.12	Selected borrowed Balkan modifiers	276
4.13	Borrowed Balkan sentence adverbs	278
4.14	A widespread Balkan exhortative	286
4.15	A widely diffused Balkan particle of address	289
4.16	Reduplicated ‘slowly’ in the Balkans	299
4.17	More reduplicated ‘slowly’ in the Balkans	299
4.18	Examples of [-it ^s a] in the Balkans	309
4.19	Classes of taboo items in the Balkans	313
4.20	WHERE/WHITHER in the Balkans	325
4.21	‘Once upon a time’ in the Balkan languages and some relevant others	333
5.1	A key Greek vowel isogloss	388
6.1	Pomak masculine animate singular nouns	503
6.2	Boboshtica Macedonian noun paradigms	503
6.3	Possible steps leading to Northern Greek ACC indirect object	517
6.4	Standard Modern Greek pronominal ACC/GEN syncretism	519

6.5	Ancient Greek/Modern Greek case paradigms	526
6.6	Meglenoromanian noun paradigm	529
6.7	Albanian noun paradigms	530
6.8	Possible sources of Albanian genitive plural	530
6.9	Romani noun paradigms for <i>čhavo</i> ‘Romani boy’ / <i>čhaj</i> ‘Romani girl’	531
6.10	Middle Balkan Slavic noun paradigm	533
6.11	Greek demonstrative oppositions	571
6.12	Balkan Slavic deictic categories	574
6.13	Turkish plurals in Albanian, I	619
6.14	Turkish plurals in Albanian, II	620
6.15	Adjective gradation of ‘big’ in Balkan languages	626
6.16	The basic tense/aspect system of Romani <i>ker-</i> ‘do’ (Arli) (3SG imperfective & 1SG perfective)	635
6.17	Native and Turkish conjugation (Agía Varvára, Athens [S. Vlach]; Igla 1996): native <i>ker-</i> ‘do’ versus Turkish <i>bekle-</i> ‘wait’ (1SG)	636
6.18	Turkish conjugations occurring in Romani dialects	636
6.19	Romani 1PL/2PL person markers (Balkan and Vlach dialects) after Elšík & Matras 2006: 136	637
6.20	Macedonian modal particles occurring with perfective present/imperfect	657
6.21	Four stages of Macedonian–Aromanian calquing ‘I have dined’	669
6.22	Greek future developments, I	678
6.23	Greek future developments, II	679
6.24	Parameters for variation in Balkan future	687
6.25	Overview of Balkan future vis-à-vis parameters in Table 6.24	688
6.26	Balkan conditionals: parallel constructions	695
6.27	Balkan parallels for ‘let me write/may I write’	728
6.28	Relationship of evidential to perfect participle	735
6.29	Meglenoromanian inverted perfect/pluperfect of ‘see’	747
6.30	Albanian (non)confirmative form of ‘have’	749
6.31	Aromanian (Fraseriote–Bela di Supră) and Albanian indicatives (3SG ‘work’)	756
6.32	Albanian suppletion in ‘have,’ ‘be,’ ‘see’	758
6.33	Romanian presumptive mood forms	759
6.34	Novo Selo Bulgarian probabilitive paradigm of <i>gled-</i> ‘see’	768
6.35	Albanian and Greek nonactive and active present paradigms	774
6.36	Albanian and Greek nonactive and active past paradigms	774
6.37	Ancient Greek nonactive and active present and past paradigms	775
7.1	Balkan indicative versus modal complement marking	904
7.2	‘in order that’ in the Balkans	917
7.3	Geography of Balkan infinitive-loss	924
7.4	Balkan gerund suffixes	935
7.5	Weak nominative pronouns in Greek	955

7.6	Strong versus weak third-person pronouns in the Balkans	956
7.7	Expressions meaning ‘it is raining/snowing’	964
7.8	Expressions meaning ‘it is cold’	964
7.9	Prepositional isosyntagms	1000

