Chapter 1 : The Syntax and Phonology of Czech Templatic Morphology - CORE

The Syntax and Phonology of Czech Templatic Morphology By Tobias Scheer and Pavel CAHA Topics: TchÃ¨que, [calendrierdelascience.com] Humanities and Social Sciences/Linguistics, [calendrierdelascience.com] Cognitive science/Linguistics.

Leipzig, February 10 invited talk: Vocalic Length in Czech Word-final branching onsets: Czech initial clusters in a dichotic experiment with L. Scheer How do you count a leaf: On the rigidity of Czech noun semantics with M. Phonology of Null Morphology: Czech initial clusters run against evidence from a dichotic experiment with L. Scheer Templatic Lengthening in Czech: Diminutives Semantic opacity of collective nouns and transparency of group numerals with M. Templatic Morphology in Czech: Licensing of Vowel Length in Czech. How to Grill a Chicken in the Nanosyntactic Oven. In Baunaz, Lena et al. Branching onsets in Old Czech. Aspects of Slavic Linguistics: Formal Grammar, Lexicon and Communication. Language, Context and Cognition, vol. Linguistica Brunensia 65 1. Linguistica Brunensia 65 2. When Prosody Follows Syntax: Verbal Stems in Czech. Vowel length as evidence for a distinction between free and bound prefixes in Czech. Acta Linguistica Hungarica, Budapest: Slavic Languages in the Perspective of Formal Grammar. Proceedings of FDSL Not All Zeros Are the Same: Phonology of Zero Case Markers in Czech. Formal Approaches to Slavic Linguistics. Michigan Slavic Publications, Lexical prefixes and templatic domains: Slavic languages in formal grammar: The Coda Mirror v2. The Second Cornell Meeting, Vowel-zero Alternations in Czech Double Diminutives: Czech in Formal Grammar. Slovo a slovesnost, Praha: Studies in Formal Slavic Linguistics. Contributions from Formal Description of Slavic Languages 6. Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Bern: The Czech Declension and Syncretism Principle. Czech in Generative Grammar. Masarykova univerzita, , A51, s.

Chapter 2 : From the Editors

Pavel Caha calendrierdelascience.com@calendrierdelascience.com Tobias Scheer* scheer@calendrierdelascience.com SYNTAX AND PHONOLOGY OF CZECH TEMPLATIC MORPHOLOGY (1) purpose Templatic activity in Czech (2.

In this study we first briefly discuss the morphology of Czech infinitive and some diachronic and phonological data to argue that infinitive is an underspecified verbal form and as such it can be used in different syntactic contexts representing structures with distinct levels of complexity. We used several diagnostics of the generative framework, e. The Morphology of the Czech Infinitive Assuming that the properties of a lexical item, including its morphology, reflect its structure, let us first contrast those of the infinitive with other Czech verbal forms. We will concentrate on the following properties, taking them as morphosyntactic diagnostics of the category verb in Czech: The diagnostics in Table 2 are not unambiguous and many of the criteria deserve more detailed justification. In our view, the discussion of properties below indicates that some features are in complementary distribution and others co-occur systematically, which suggests that the list of the characteristics could be shortened if more revealing and primitive criteria were chosen. For the moment we will not attempt to find them, however. Their agreement contains only the features of Number and Gender. The forms in 3a contain this morpheme, while the b form do not. This model assumes syntactic derivations for at least some lexical items that are not distinct in type from the derivations of phrasal and clausal projections. The distinction between 3a and 3b then correlates with the ability of a form to cooccur with an auxiliary, as demonstrated below. Rather, we will concentrate on the infinitival form. The properties in the columns F and G in the Table 2 seem to be in complementary distribution: With resepct to this, Infinitive is the only exception: This discrepancy suggests that Inf has a special place among Czech verbal forms. We propose that it reflects some underspecified characteristics of Inf. This claim is prima face supported by the following example, showing that a Czach infinitive can freely combine with both verbal auxiliaries see column B in Table 2 above as well as with lexical verbs with quite a variety of distinct characteristics. See also 13 below. A Note about the Diachrony and Phonology of the Czech Infinitive The specificity of the Inf morpheme leads a proposal about its underspecified characteristics. Every student of Czech knows the relatively reliable reconstruction of the Old Slavic infinitive. The assumed development, however, happened with just a subset of Slavic derived nominals formed using the -t- suffix. In 9 the underlined form is interpreted as an NP adjunct, i. The examples like 10 therefore illustrate the shift from nominal characteristics of the -t-i- morphology to those which are much better called verbal. The suggested development of the -t-i-form can then be reformulated as the reanalysis of a complex of two bound morphemes [N [Nt] - [CASEi]] with the -t- morpheme as a head, into one bound morpheme â€"ti as schematised in Recall that -t- was an Indo-European nominalising suffix added to Verbs. The resulting structure must get a categorial label however, and the only feature available is inside the original stem, which was verbal, namely [V X]. This process thus supports the analysis of the infinitival suffix -ti at least in Old Slavic as a kind of expletive becaus it does not carry any features derivable from its surface form. The other type of support for the expletive analysis of infinitives comes from the synchronic interface between morphosyntax and phonology. An Inf must have at least two moras. In this way they explain the source of vowel length in couples like Sometimes a bigger structure also counts, including a prefix or negation, e. If it were a part of the template, we may expect a distinction between the realisation of the Inf morpheme in the form of -t and â€"ti. We are not going to explain this this phenomena in more detail here listing it just as another specific property of the Inf morpheme. Monclausal and biclausal characteristics Sentences containing infinitives usually contain two or several verbs, with the main matrix verb finite. The following examples in 13 give some typical structures. Notice that Czech does not have a distinction comparable to the distinction between English to- and bare infinitives. Peter asks [InfP whom to introduceInf] 11 There may be more functional projections between V and C either universally or in Czech, but we make no

claims here about their number or characteristics, restricting our analysis to those, which are the least controversial. All infinitival phrases, given their semantic interpretation, were therefore preferably analysed as a kind of structure similar to the finite clause i. CP , especially when an InfP follows a lexical verb. In the Minimalist Framework of Chomsky , a universal clausal structure for everything what resembles predication i. The lasting questions are therefore the following: What is the category of a main Verb that selects an InfP? What kind of phrase does InfP represent? However, these terms can be understood in two ways. It starts [InfP to rainInf] We are going to combine both approaches in the following sections. Icelandic case distribution, however, undermined the No Case hypothesis and similar data will be demonstrated below for Czech. In the Minimalist Framework PRO tends to be replaced with other types of analysis including movement. The movement hypothesis assumes that PRO is kind of trace i. A resulting theta theory violation is either ignored e. The c example with arbitrary control demonstrates moreover a NOM with a marked Phi Feature Fem on the secondary predicate, suggesting that the feature values come from some covert structure in the InfP itself. The data in 18 further support the claim for some source internal to InfP for Case and Phi features. The Phi Features reflected on the secondary predicate are therefore coming from diverse sources. Not all examples are so salient in their agreement properties, 14 but their Number and the clear distinction between grammatical vs. More can be said about the feature content of PRO its inability to independently refer to 1 and 2nd persons, the anaphoric nature of Tense in InfP, etc. The following is the list of properties used to argue in favor of analyzing these InfPs as structures equivalent to CP, i. We will illustrate these diagnostics using Czech examples. Some infinitival structures are introduced with an overt interrogative element, and these are presumably always located in the CP projection. There exist parallel finite clauses which are selected by verbs selecting InfPs. Notice that such main verbs include those in 19 i. Like the infinitive structures, these parallel CP clauses can also be introduced with a WH element. With respect to their semantic subcategorisation, both Vfin and VInf have their own external argumetnts with separate theta roles, i. The clitic climbing as a dignostics is applied in most analyses of Romance clitics. The examples 23b show that with Czech infinitives introduced with a WH element, the clitics cannot climb to the domain of the matrix verb but must remain inside the InfP, indicating there is a separate CP over InfP which clitics cannot escape from. Therefore we conclude that the Czech InfPs which have these characteristics represent embedded CP structures. One can wonder what forces such a complex structure. The CP complements of the matrix verbs in 19 and 20 suggest the answer, i. These so-called restructuring infinitives have been widely discussed in the generative framework in the analyses of Romance and German infinitives, in e. In Czech the phenomena are adressed in e. From the above studies we are taking the diagnostics that apply in what follows. The examples below apply the dignostics used in the text to show that these latter InfP i do not have two independent temporal frames and ii do have clitics that can climb to the domain of the matrix verb. The following list represents the ideas shared by most of them. Restructuring matrix verbs do not select standard finite clauses: The selectioal property of the matrix in section 3. The test is not entirely clear cut with the restructuring verbs. Most of them e. The monoclausal InfPs with restructuring verbs have only one temporal frame or event time, indicating that they contain a single TP. Given the strong prohibition against clitics climbing out of CP, we conclude that the VInf following restructuring matrix verbs cannot have its own CP. The process is accompanied with the 19 This complementiser is a complex form containing a subject agreement morpheme and therefore a good candidate for some Czech variant of an overt T to C analysis. To conclude, the dignostics I-V above contrasted with diagnostics I-V in section 3. Rather they form a part of a single complex verbal projection, with the InfP representing a minimal vP and the matrix finite verb playing the role of some higher verbal functional head located between V and T. The relevant matrix verbs are e. Some matrix verbs in this class select parallel finite clauses, though several others do not have such a counterpart. The long distance passive, however, cannot be so easily construed in Czech. The author refers to Cinque and shows some marginal examples of long distance passives in Czech. We thank to the anonymous reviewer for bringing the data to our attention. Two temporal frames or event times are possible with these combinations: In 23b we demonstrated that clitic climbing is

impossible out of the CP structures and in 26 that it is obligatory with restructuring verbs. In 32 below we show that the clitics climb to the domain of the Vfin only optionally. The following examples show that the raising to Subject is impossible from the infinitival structures following this kind of matrix verbs. Other criteria the single temporal frame, the lack of raising , however, make them look bigger than the InfP discussed in section 3. This last group of InfP forms a non-uniform class, proposing perhaps several possible analyses. Because we use only minimal structural inventory, we propose that these InfPs project at least or at most to their own TPs, distinct from the matrix TP. We are proposing that the InfP following the former represents a single vP, while the InfP following the latter contains probably a separate TP. Conclusion We have demonstrated the feature content of Czech infinitival morphology, claiming that it is a verbal form with underspecified characteristics. We have also briefly discussed some diachronic and phonological data to argue in favor of our underspecification hypothesis. Assuming the Elsewhere principle, the underspecified element can be used in different syntactic contexts representing structures with distinct levels of complexity. Burzio, Luigi Italian Syntax. Manuscript, Masaryk University, Brno. Czech in Generative Grammar.

Chapter 3 : Mgr. Markéta Ziková, Ph.D. | Masaryk University

@MISC{Scheer_thesyntax, author = {Tobias Scheer and Stony Brook}, title = {The Syntax and Phonology of Czech Templatic Morphology. Paper presented at FASL 16, Stony Brook }, year = {}} (1) purpose a. provide phonological evidence to the end that thematic vowels control the scope of the.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The situation has changed in the last decade with a new generation of recent or current PhD students working on Czech as their primary language of linguistic research. The volume contains 12 papers. Although there is no explicit thematic structure, the papers address a small and coherent set of subjects: He argues that what we traditionally understand as Nominative, Accusative, and Instrumental case are in fact members of a single A-chain. What we call Accusative is derived by subextraction from the Instrumental complex, as in 1b , and what we call Nominative is derived by subextraction from Accusative, as in 1c. Caha, following Starke, calls this type of movement Case peeling. Nominative Caha provides two arguments in favor of the proposal. First, he demonstrates that there is a derivational relation between structures containing Nominative, Accusative, and Instrumental, and that this relation may be captured in terms of a movement chain or more generally as a transformation. Second, Caha supports the movement-chain hypothesis by an observation that the three structural cases are [End Page] related in their morphological realization as well: This correlation follows if morphology reflects the structural complexity of the realized DP. Thus, a DP that gets its case layer s peeled off in the process of movement is expected to have less overt morphology since there is less syntactic structure to be realized. The paper also contains some preliminary steps toward extending the proposal to other morphological cases, and further developments of the proposal are likely to raise many more intriguing research questions. It would be interesting to see in the future if, for example, Dative is part of the same chain as Accusative and Instrumental. We know that Dative, Accusative, and Instrumental are structurally related, as shown in 2 , but Instrumental to my knowledge never changes into Dative. This raises the question of whether a structural case is a member of a unique chain or whether it may arise via different chains. Petr dal mamince knihu. Petr obdaroval maminku knihou. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 4 : ÄŒ E Å T I N A u n i v e r z Ã¡ l i a a s p e c i f i k a - PDF

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Chapter 6 : TEMPLÃ•T | Novà½ encyklopedickà½ slovnÃk Ä•eÅ¡tiny

The proceedings of FDSL 7, Leipzig , offer current formal investigations into Slavic morphology, semantics, syntax and information structure. In addition to the main conference, FDSL 7 saw the first special Workshop on Slavic Phonology initiated by Tobias Scheer.

Chapter 7 : Slavic Linguistics in GÃ¶ttingen - Georg-August-UniversitÃ¤t GÃ¶ttingen

Caha and Michal Starke on June The topic of the workshop is the relationship between syntax,morphology and phonology within domains standardly perceived as.

Chapter 8 : MINULÃ• KMEN | NovÃ½ encyklopedickÃ½ slovnÃk Ä•eÅ¡tiny

Vocalic length as evidence for the incorporated-free particle distinction in Czech (with Pavel Caha) 8th Syntax, Phonology and Language Analysis Conference (SinFonIJA 8), Ljubljana, September Vocalic length as evidence for the incorporated-free particle distinction (with Pavel Caha).

Chapter 9 : Studies in Formal Slavic Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and Information Structure