

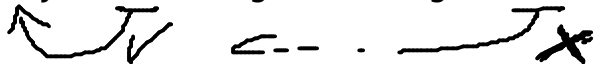
rules for moving AUX

- it's not the 1st AUX

: The man who is tall is happy.



: John is writing something that is of a great importance to him



→ we need to have the structure of the sentence (not just string of words)

Honza je šťastný.

John is happy.

makes question, everytime, everywhere

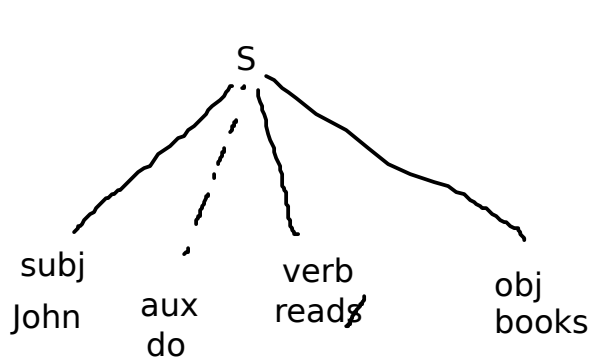
Někdo potřebuje nutně čůrat.

*Nutně potřebuje někdo čůrat? //weird, at least

Potřebuje někdo nutně čůrat? //correct

--> move the main verb

eng doesnt have gender classes (rody), has progressive with aux (John is sleeping)
 -- tak nějak podobně vypadají i kreolové jazyky

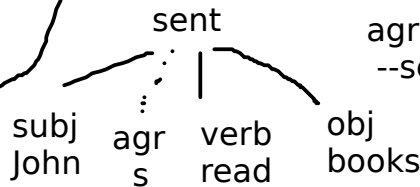


QFE:

if !AUX -> make AUX
 else move AUX to the left of SUBJ
 -- works unless used on "John reads books."
 bcs *"Do John reads books?"

How do we move the "s" to the "do":

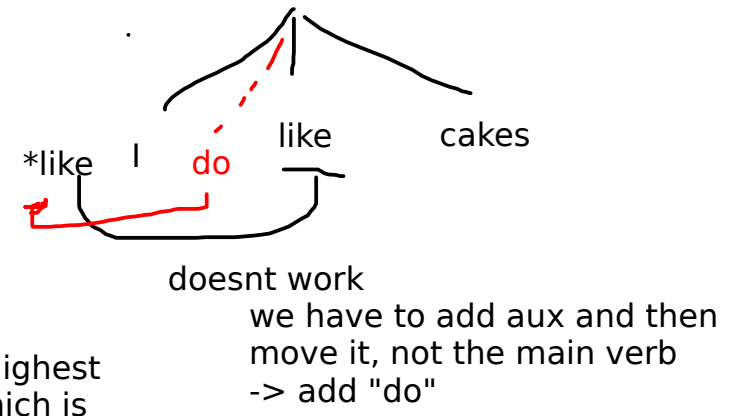
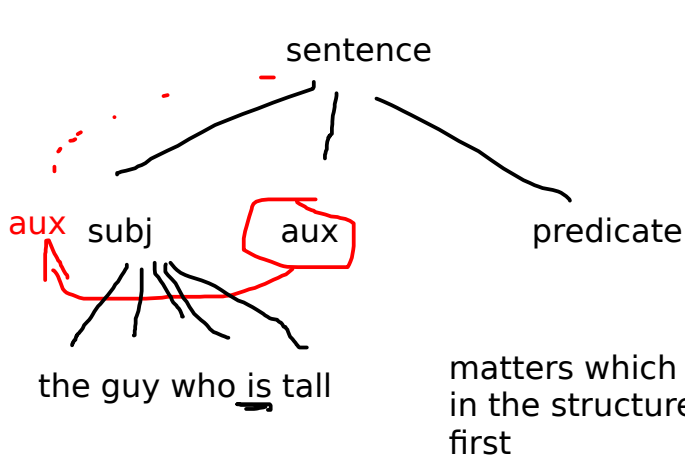
*Reads John books?
 Does John read books?
 (default aux is "do")



agr = agreement (gram. shoda)
 --separate object in the sentence

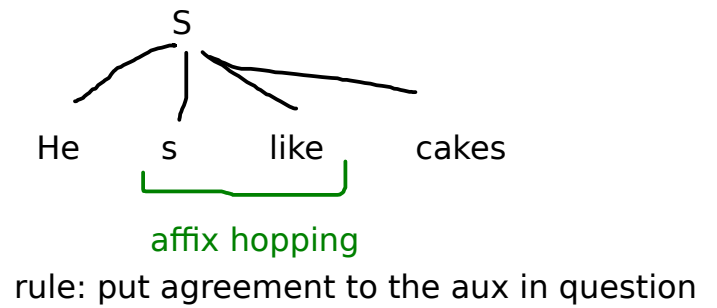
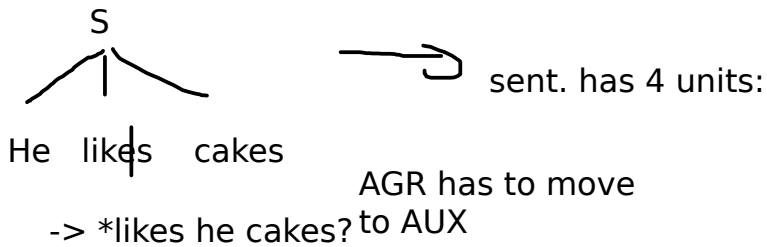
affix hopping:

affixial agreement moves to the right of the 1st AUX/VERB to its right

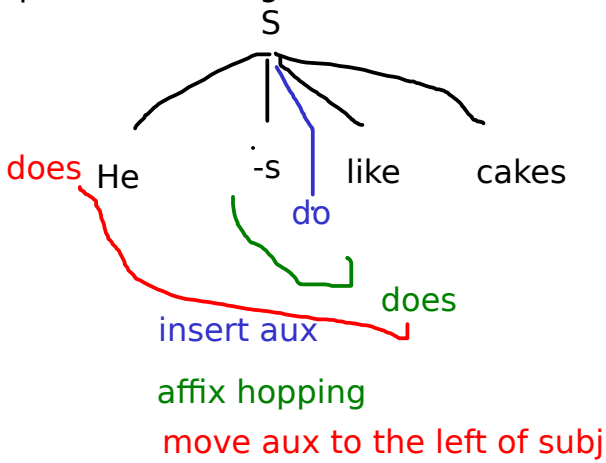


matters which aux is highest in the structure not which is first

agreement (shoda)



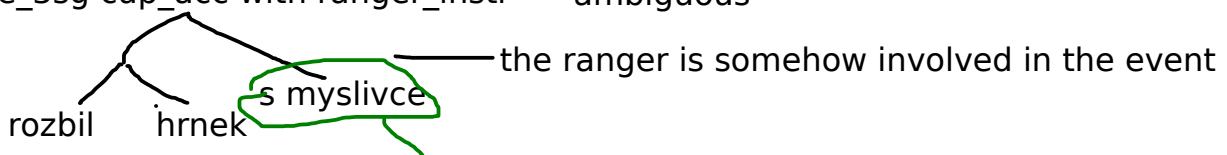
question forming



if we get the order wrong, non-gram sentence is made

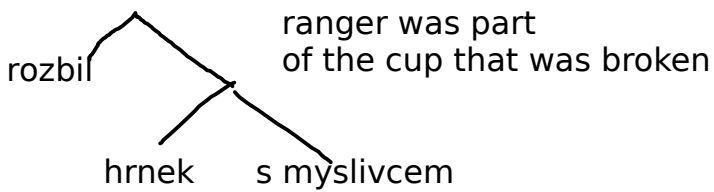
how to get the ordering right?

rozbil hrnek s myslivcem
broke_3sg cup_acc with ranger_instr — ambiguous



OR:

modifier, doesn't have to be there
doesn't modify the verb, modifies complex unit of verb and the subject

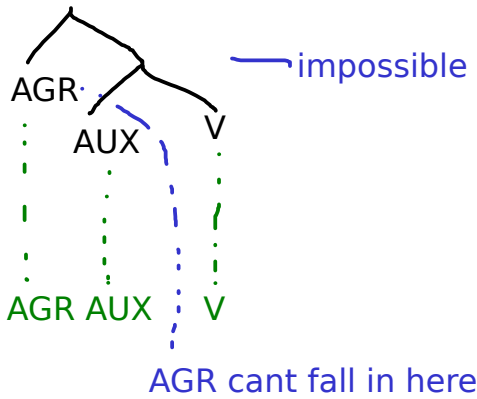


rozbijeni hrnku s myslivcem --noun phr.
 --> * rozbijeni s myslivcem hrnku

WHY:
 "s myslivcem" doesnt modify the verb
 but the whole "rozbijeni hrnku", thus
 u cannot break the unit and put modifier
 inside the unit (rozbijeni s myslivcem hrnku)

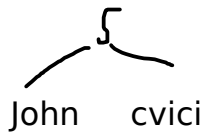
3 elements: AGR > AUX > V

what if the AGR is not attached to the AUX or V, but to the whole sentence



events expressed by verb: baking, excercising... > Verb

verb is the main predicate of the sentence:



phase of event:
 - starting: John zacina cvicit -- single sentence
 - stoping:

determine whether single clause or not

John starts to wash the dishes.
 John zacina umyvav nadobi.

John nevi, jak umyt nadobi.
 John doesnt know how to wash the dishes.

John starts to wash himself.
 *John zacina umyvav se.

John nevi, jak umyt se umyt.] sentence
 nope correct reflexive clitic
 cant cross sentence boundaries

then it's gramatic
 -> clitic movement

EVENT
 PHASE

modal verbs: must, may, ...

modal > phase > excercise > = recieves
 john musi zacit cvicit

John bude muset zacit cvicit
 * John bude zacit muset cvicit
 * John bude muset cvicit zacit

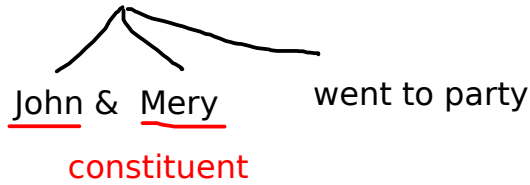
WHY: bcs "zacit cvicit" is some complex unit of meaning

modal doesn't modify the verb "cvicit", but the phrase "zacit cvicit"

units of meaning - have formal properties, called constituents

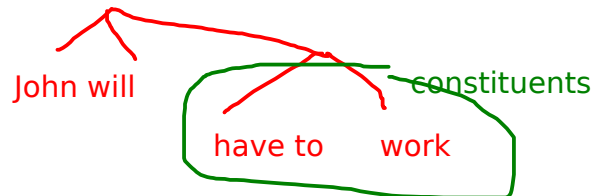
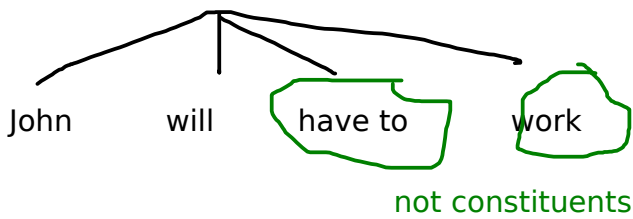
CONSTITUENTS:

coordination: only constituents can be coordinated
- means put "and" between two constituents: John AND Mary



every node in tree is constituent
- phrasal: has subnode
- terminal

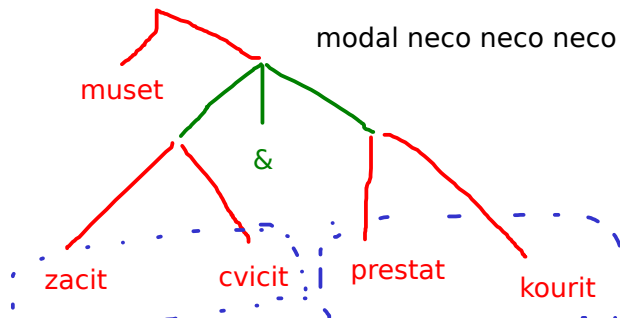
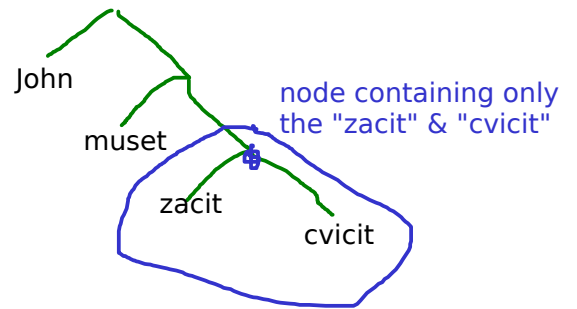
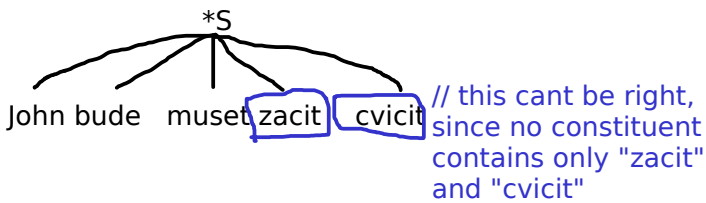
can be replaced, but still must be under same node (so they can be coordinated)



can this be coordinated in some structure?
Let's try:

Honza bude muset [zacit cvicit] a [prestat kourit.]
1st conjunct 2nd conjunct

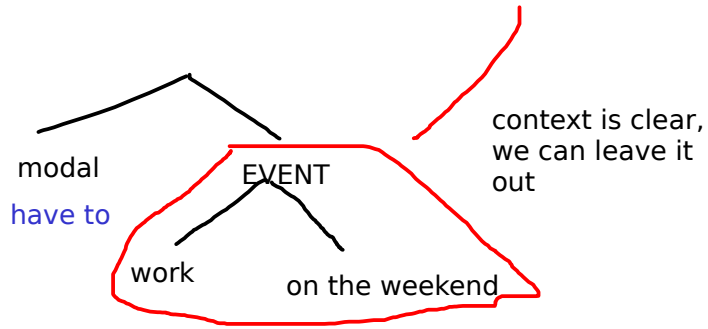
tells me 1st c. has to be constituent



modal cannot go inside the constituent ("zacit muset cvicit")

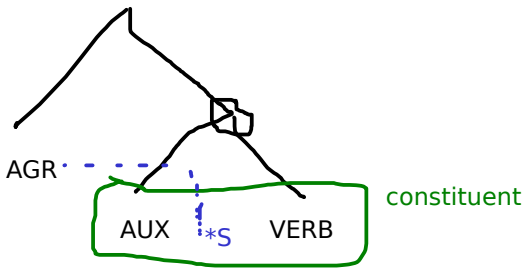
- ELIPSIS
- only constituents can be elided

Will you have to work on the weekend?
Yes, unfortunately I will have to **work on the weekend**.



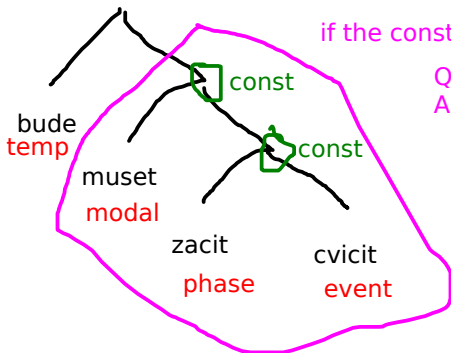
this rules out the flat structure





constituents
 - can be eluded (we dont have to pronounce them)
 - can be replaced with pronoun (substitution of target constituent or sth like that)

Elipses:



if the consts can be eluded:

Q: bude muset zacet cvicit?
 A: bude.

correct way to answer, so ok

Q: bude muset zacet cvicit?
 A: *cvicit.

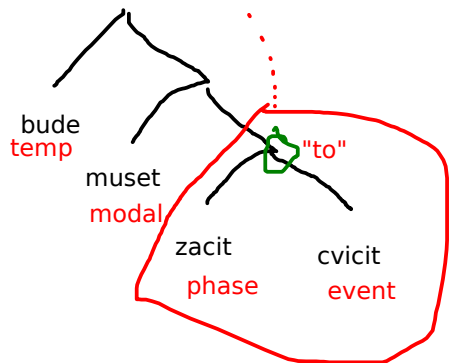
nope; u cant aswer w/ main verb, bcs "bude" and "cvicit" dont form any kind of structure

Substitution w/ pronoun

Bude muset zacet cvicit.

To budu muset taky.

as native speaker i know what is substituted w/ the "to" pronoun we cant replace any constituent



Clitic movement and stuff about constituents:

Bude muset zacet umyvav nadobi.

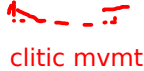
*Bude se muset zacet umyvav se.



clitic movement

in many languages clitics stick with the finite verbs (Polish)

*Zitra se bude se muset zacet umyvav.



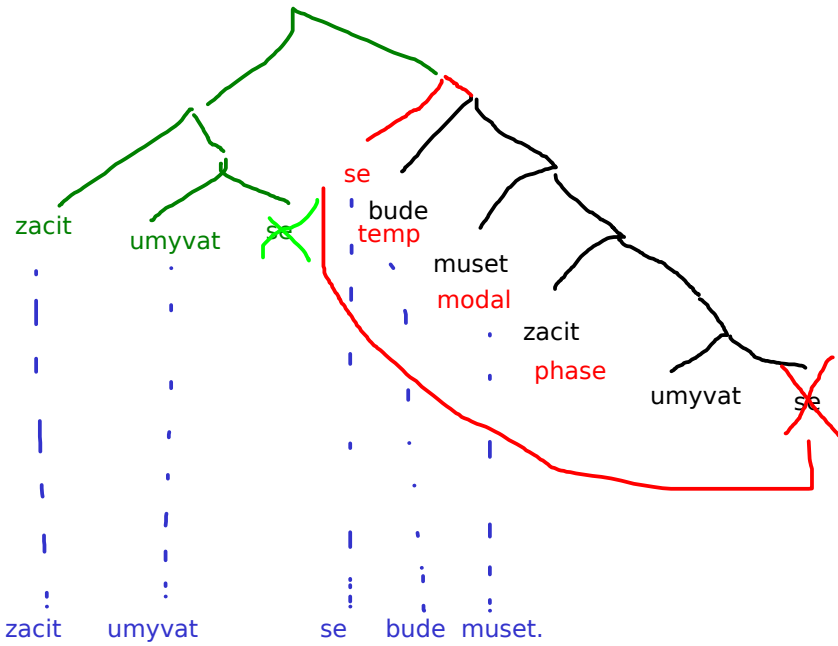
clitic mvmt

so clitic goes after 1st word?

Na *sestedry den se bude muset zacet umyvav

observation: clitics in Czech always follow a single constituent (the 1st one)

Other notes on clitic movement:



placing a clitic:

- lock it inside a constituent on the second position and move the const.

OR

- put it on the 1st position and move stuff around it (img there <-) --MAGIC

Nema kam jit.

Nema se kam se schovat se. Nema se kam schovat
Nema kam se schovat

Clitic can be on both places

- can be either second pos inside the whole clause
- or can be on the 2nd pos inside the constituent (ie "kam se schovat")

1. find where the clitic is going to be positioned
2. move the clitic
3. move something to the left of the clitic (that sth is gonna be a constituent)

whatever thing we can have to the left of the clitic is constituent

syntax 2015-10-26 - 04

left-right asymmetry - i can elide from right, but not from the left

Will you have to start swimming?

- I will.
- I will have to.
- *I swimming.

whatever is left to the clitic, is constituent
 BUT
 NOT whatever constituent can be on the left of the clitic bcs it cant contain finite verb

clitic
 W1 W2 W3 W4 W5 W6W7

Movement/displacement
 - applies only to constituents
 - relies on basic word order

unknown situation, (i heard some noise):
 - What happened?
 - John broke the window. <-- basic word order, completely new information

broken window:
 - Who was that?
 - The window broke John.
 (To okno rozbil John.)

known unknown <-- wouldnt work in example above

When something is known already:
 rule: take basic sentence and move old stuff to the left

- What happened?
 all new: John urazil Marusku.
- What did John to Mary.
 known John, Mary, unknown what did he do:
 - John Marusku urazil.

Test for obligatory valence:

- John is running.
- I don't know. <-- fine, so LOC is facultative
 same for e.g. "rain", we have to know where

but:
 Adjunct - participant facultative in the sentence
 - Bezi.
 - Kdo?
 - I dont know. <-- doesnt work, I have to know, be able to answer.

John by rozbil okno kamenem.
 * John rozbil okno by kamenem. <-- doesnt work bcs finite verb before clitic.

John by musel rozbil okno kamenem.
 John rozbil okno by musel kamenem.

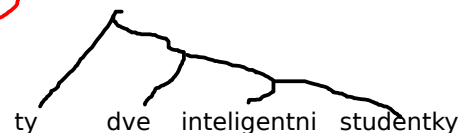
ty dve inteligentni studentky

- ?ty inteligentni dve studentky
- ?dve ty inteligentni studentky

makes sense if they were part of bigger set before



proste se to neda poprehazovat, takze:



general rule of combining items

when combined two items:



but when combining three,
it's always like:

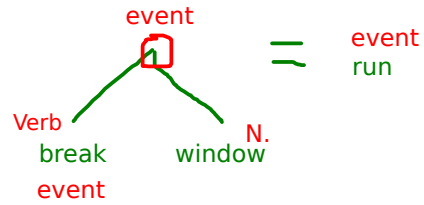


binary branching trees

and never like:



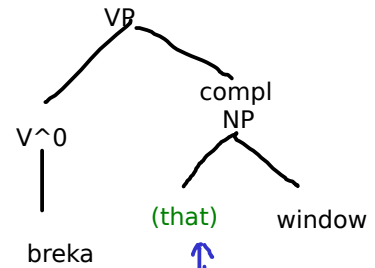
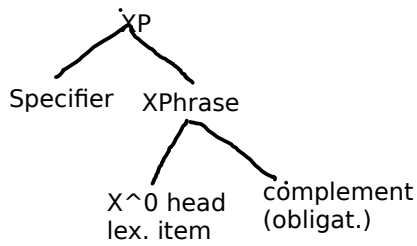
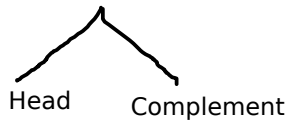
we have combine two things together and never more



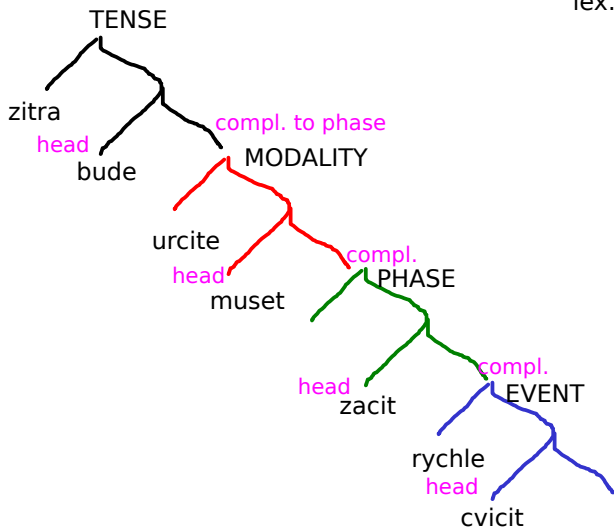
combine event and noun -> event
combine phase and event -> phase

lexical item provides category of the whole phrase -> head

head combines w/ complement and forms phrase
complements tend to be obligatory (*he broke)



not complement, bcs it's not obligatory



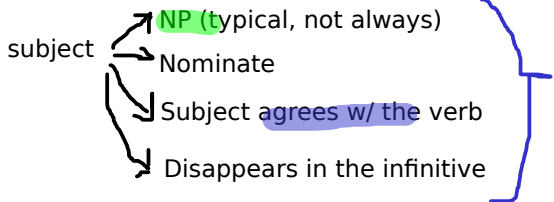
2015-11-09

2015-11-16

illocutional force = sila vypovedi

Subject movement, topic formation:

● shoda



Honza videl Marusku.
 Maruska videla Honzu.
 Ze neprišel na prednasku, se mi nelibi.

cvici Petr cvici. <-- subject must appear
 *Petr cvicit.
 cvicit (infinitive)

Hrat na klavir je tezke/krasne <- no subject

* Honza hrat na klavir je krasne

Arbitrary interpretation = there's interpretation for the subject that it is difficult for anybody who plays piano, but we can't put it there

Potkat Obamu je nemozne. <-- object is there, subject can't.. and it's weird

Subject is not related to the interpretation, only to the form (subject is not the one that performs the action) <- has no meaningful property

John is agent, does the action

John kissed Mary.
Agent



Mary was kissed by John.
Patient

both Ag. and Pat. are subjects, but only Ag. does the action -> active voice
Pat. is not doing anything -> passive voice

rains, snows in cz. - no subject ("prsi"), in eng. you have to say "it snows"



It seems that John is tired.

SUBJ

*What seems that...? <-- seems the "seems" is verb with subj w/ meaning

subject (disappears and stuff, but no interpretation:
- we can't question them (*"what snows?")
-> have no meaning

Impossible transformation:

*It seems John to be tired

But perfectly all right:

John seems to be tired.

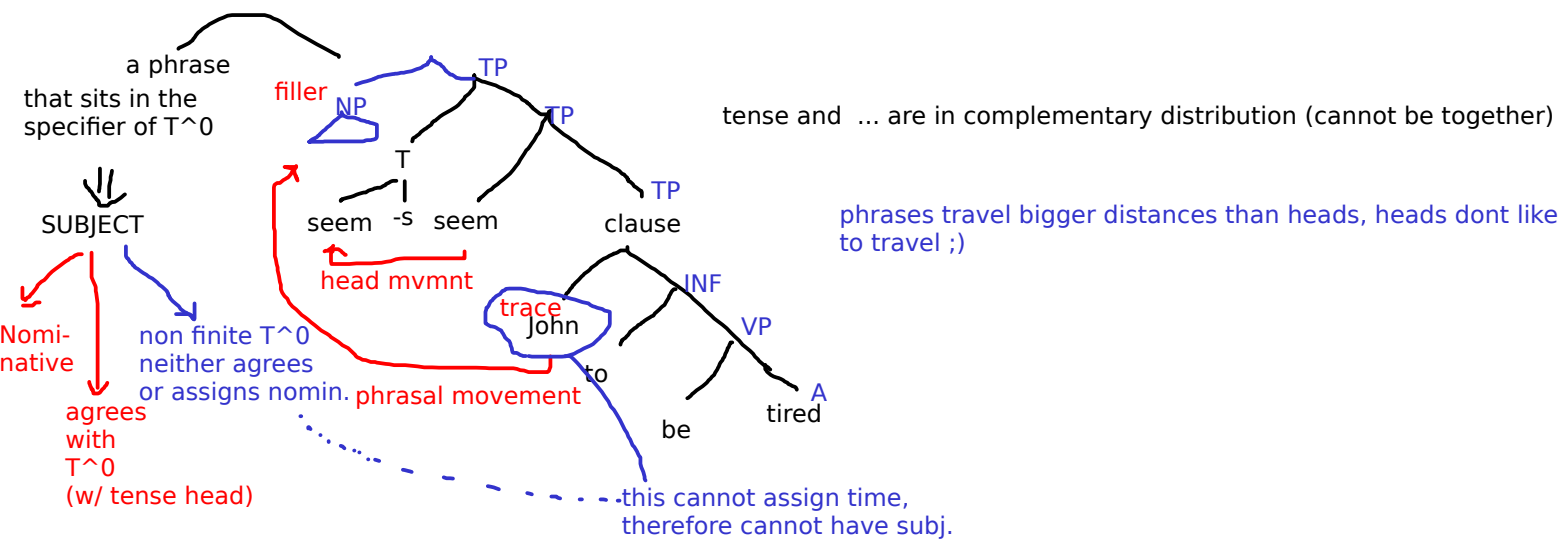
Vypada to, ze Honze ja unaveny.

Honza vypada unaveny.

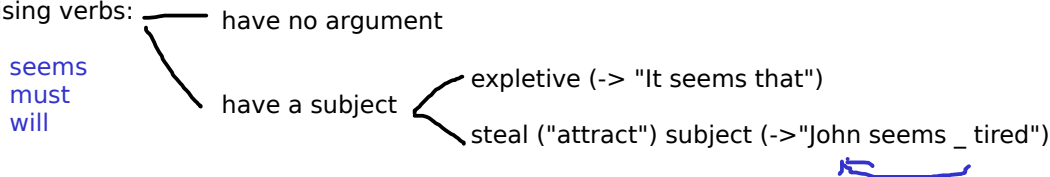
There's no one doing the "seeming", so it has no NP

Raising verbs: take subject of infinitive clause and take it for themselves
- have no argument (no agents or patients)

T^0 = tense

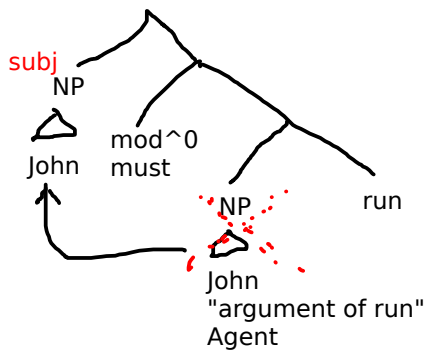


Raising verbs:



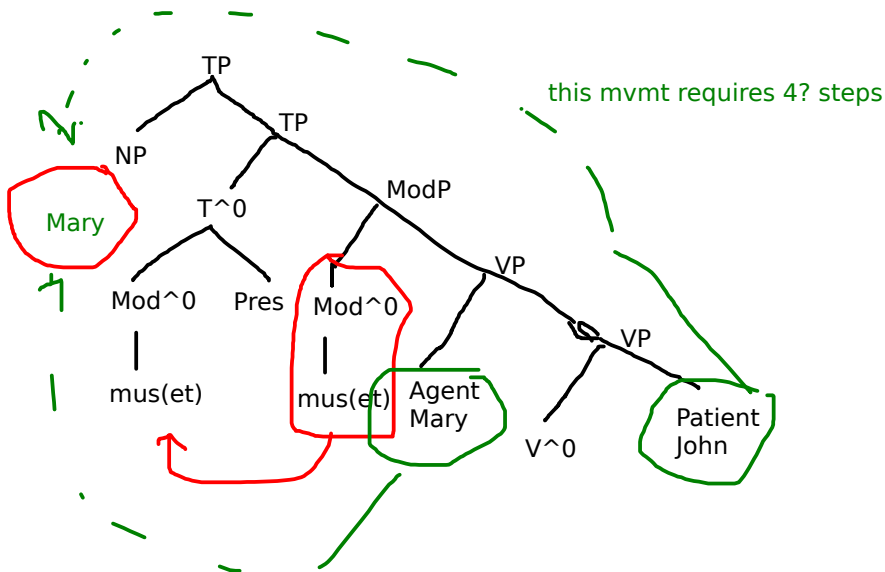
It must rain any moment
no one is "musing" anything, no argument

John must run.
John is not "musing" anything -> It is necessary for John to run



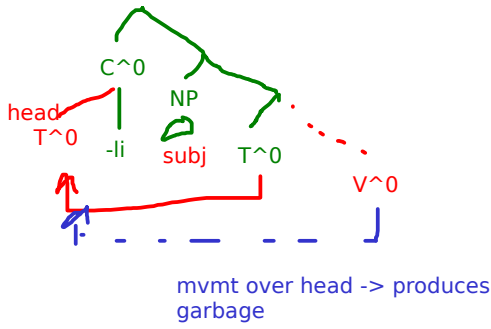
every clause need a subject (?)
NP goes where the subject is needed

NP moves to the closest subject

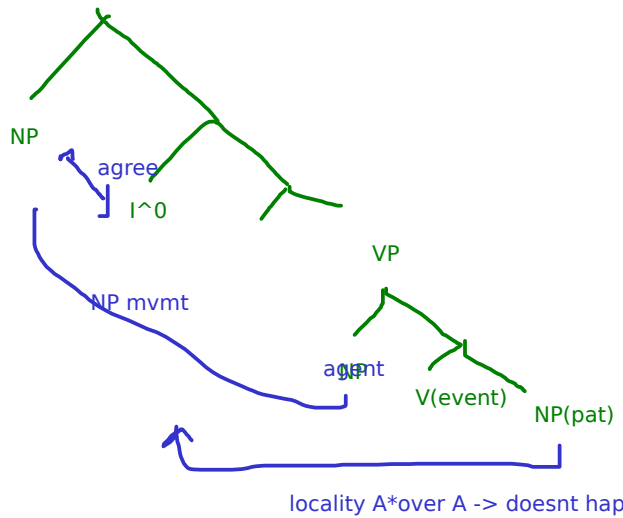


this mvmnt only requires 3? (just less then the John),
so the verb steals this one, bcs it's closest

economy/locality - trying to do as little movement as possible



no A-over-A operation = no head over head operation (head cannot skip intervening head)



ACT: John invited Mary to the party. <- cant add "by John"
 PAS: Mary is invited to the party. <- can add "by John"

Constituent questions (ot. doplnovaci) - "WH questions"

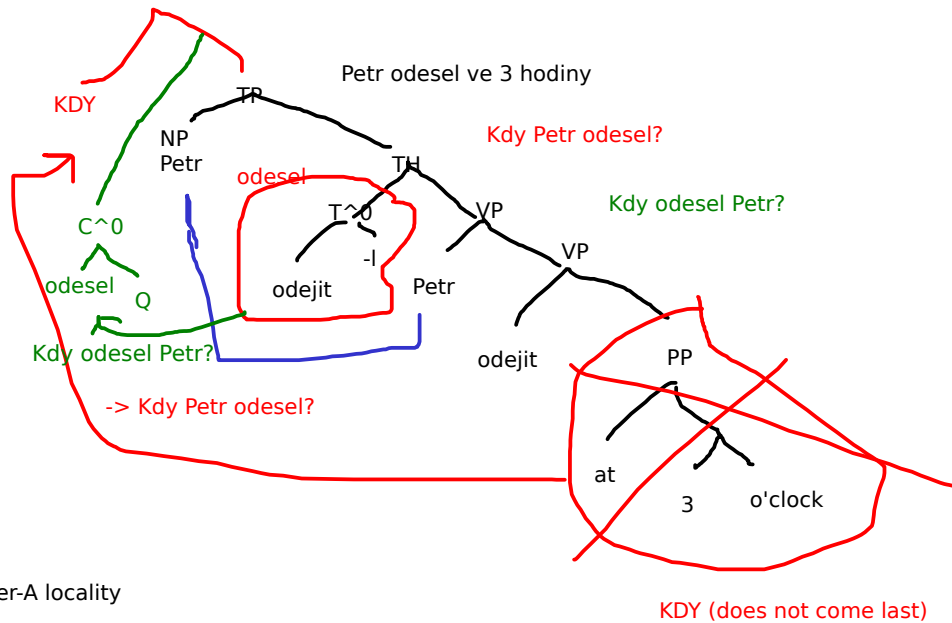
- What
- Who
- Where
- How

WH mvmt

- object is replaced by WH- (what, ..) and moves to the left edge (in most languages)
 John ate beans -> What did John eat?

czech:

Kdy odesel Petr? <- Matrix (main clause) question



WH mvmt cares about A-over-A locality

embedded clauses - vedlejsi vety

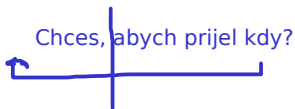
Zajima me, KDO odesel. JOHN
Zajima me, jestli nekdo odesel. Y/N

Doubly filled complementizer filter
= there can't be both head and specifier
* Zajima me, kdy jestli Petr odesel.

* I wonder when did John come
I wonder when John came. both head and spec cannot be filled

Chci, abys prijel na navstevu.

KDY chces, abych prijel? KDY modifies time of arrival rather than wanting.

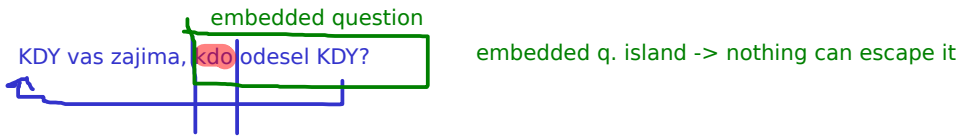


WH mvmt crosses boundary of finite clause

Zajima me, kdo odesel?

Kdy vas zajima, kdo odesel? not very natural (means rather asking about the time of wondering)

why doesnt it work when it worked above?



crossing another WH -> *A-over-A --> doesnt work

reflexive pronouns:

- need an antecedent (must be local/close, ie. within the same clause)
- reference outside a clause must be done with sth else than reflexive
- need to be c-commanded by it's antecedent

pronoun Ucit sve deti matematiku je hruza

Petr nutil Karla zazpivat svou pisnicku. Karel does the singing -> reflexive refers to Karel

Petr slibil Marii zazpivat svou pisnicku. The guy who promises does the singing -> refl. refers to Petr
 clause

reflexive pronoun is argument of verb and can only refer to the subject of it

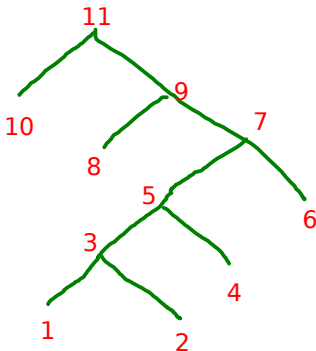
Petr slbil Karlovi zazpivat jeho pisnicku.

Ucit jeho deti matematiku je hruza.

pronouns cannot refer to an antecedent in the same clause
 the antecedent must c-command the pronoun

C-command

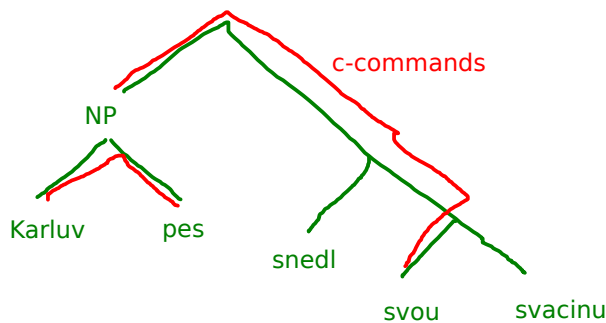
A c-commands B iff you reach B by going 1 step from A and then down



nod 1 c-commands only nod 2 (from 1 go one up and then one down)

go one nod up and then everything i can go down to is c-commanded by the node were i started

node does not c-command itself



the antecedent must c-command the reflexive pronoun

quantifier binding