

One T – two Ts? One N – two Ns? Or more?

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intro

pref – √ – theme – part / inf

▶ T

1. T-participle
2. INF

▶ N

1. NU themes
2. N-participle

Q: one T and one N? what differs is the spell-out of the stuff around?

A: possible for T, for N a more complex picture

intro

pref – √ – theme – part / inf

▶ T

1. T-participle
2. INF

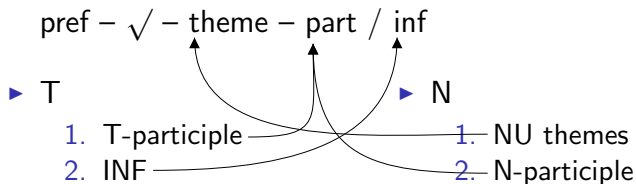
▶ N

1. NU themes
2. N-participle

Q: one T and one N? what differs is the spell-out of the stuff around?

A: possible for T, for N a more complex picture

intro



Q: one T and one N? what differs is the spell-out of the stuff around?

A: possible for T, for N a more complex picture

T facts i.

a. every V in Cz has an infinitive and that inf ends in -T

(1) zero-theme V

a. zva:-T *invite*

b. bi:-T *beat*

(2) √-theme-Tinf

a. trpj-e-T *suffer*

b. tra:p-i-T *torture*

(3) a. kop-a-T

kick.ITER

b. kop-nou-T

kick.SEMEL'

T facts ii.

- b. (almost) every V in Cz has a 'passive participle', many of them end in N and a few in T

INF		PART
zva:-T	<i>invite</i>	zva:-N
bi:-T	<i>beat</i>	bi-T
trpj-e-T	<i>suffer</i>	trpj-e-N
tra:p-i-T	<i>torture</i>	tra:p-e-N
kop-a-T	<i>kick.ITER</i>	kop-a:-N
kop-nou-T	<i>kick.SEMEL</i>	kop-nu-T

- (the AGR morphology is ignored)

zva:-n-∅_{M.SG} zva:n-a_{F.SG} zva:n-o_{N.SG} zva:ň-i_{M.PL} ...

T facts iii.

- c. *bi:-t* and *kop-nou-t* INF differ from the PART in length only
 - ▶ not many roots do this: some zero-themes (& all NU-verbs, later)

INF	PART	
mi:t	mit	<i>wash</i>
bi:t	bit	<i>beat</i>
zout	zut	<i>get off shoes</i>

Czech INF template

d. Caha & Scheer 2008

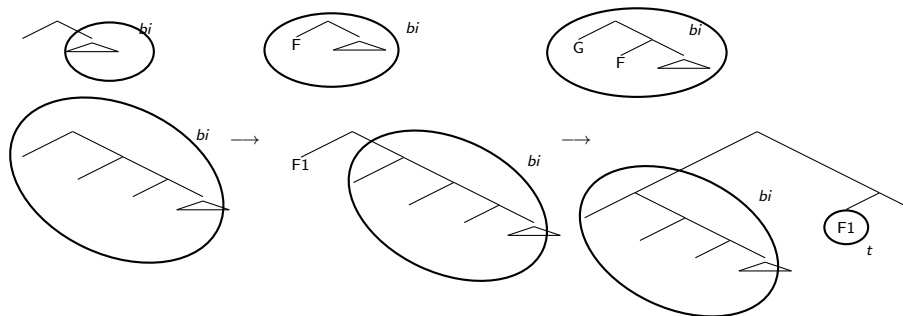
- ▶ the Cz INF is templatic & it has to have 2 μ (moras)

PART		INF	
mit	→	mi:t	<i>wash</i>
bit	→	bi:t	<i>beat</i>
mlet	→	mli:t	<i>grind</i>
zut	→	zout	<i>get off shoes</i>
dmut	→	dmout	<i>blow</i>

nano background

1. *fseq* – features merged in a particular order, one after one
2. *lexical items (LI)* correspond to a (sub)structure of the (built) *fseq*
3. *cyclic spell-out* – after each merge, lexicon is asked to spell-out the structure
4. *phrasal spell-out*
 - ▶ Only phrasal constituents (cf. not spans) can spell out.
 - ▶ If you cannot spell out by the LIs you have, then built up a structure, that can be spelled out by those lexical items
5. follow this order of steps:
 - 1 cyclic ('go to spec')
 - 2 snowball (roll-up)
 - 3 (backtracking)
 - 4 complex left branch (CLB) building

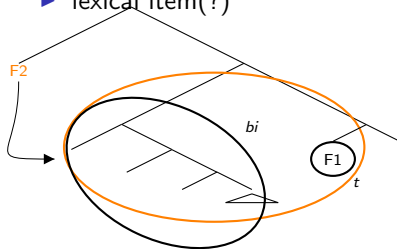
deriving T-part *bi-t*



deriving T-inf *bi:t*

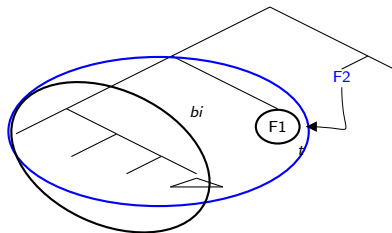
template

- ▶ linearity
- ▶ lexical item(?)



template: down its scope

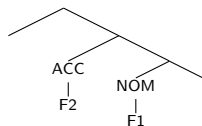
- ▶ phonologically 'common'



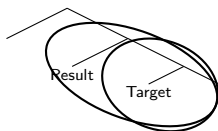
template: cyclically

- ▶ like any other feature

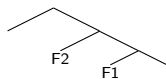
stacking vs. syncretism



- ▶ stacking
- ▶ A built on N
- ▶ Caha (2009)

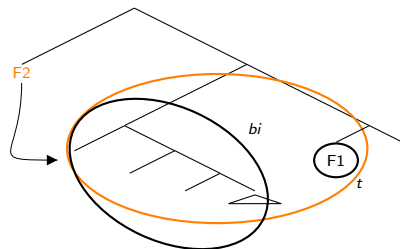


- ▶ syncretism
- ▶ Starke's *-ed*



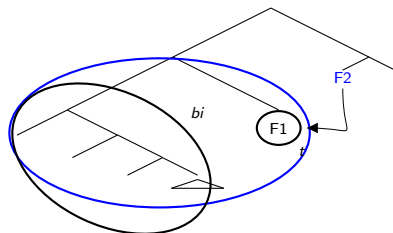
- ▶ F1: participial T
- ▶ F2: template
- stacking

how?



template: down its scope

- ▶ phonologically 'common'
- ? prefixes: expected to count



template: cyclically

- ▶ like any other feature
- ? NU: expected lengthened

prefixes

zna:t – *po-znat* ‘know’ vs. *bd'i:t* – *pro-bd'i:t* ‘be awake’

testing ground:

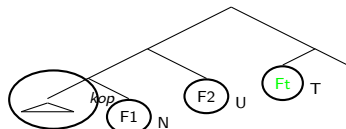
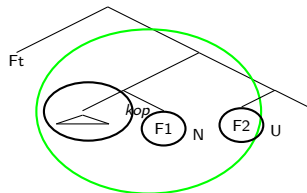
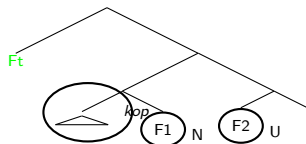
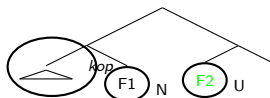
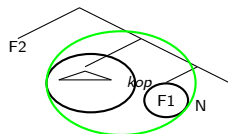
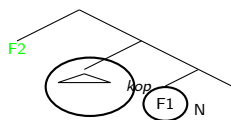
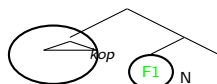
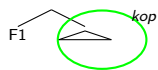
- ▶ T-participle
- zero-themes ↓ (& NU)
- ▶ *bi:t* ‘beat’ and *hřa:t* ‘heat’ classes

PART	INF		PART	INF	
roz-bit	roz-bi:t	<i>break.PF</i>	(??hřa:t)	hřa:t	<i>heat</i>
u-mit	u-mi:t	<i>wash.PF</i>	vi-hřa:t(-i:)	vi-hřa:t	<i>heat.PF</i>
u-šit	u-ši:t	<i>sew.PF</i>	(??va:t)	va:t	<i>blow</i>
na-šit	na-ši:t	<i>sew.on.PF</i>	od-va:t(-i:)	od-va:t	<i>blow.PF</i>
pře-šit	pře-ši:t	<i>resew.PF</i>	(??ta:t)	ta:t	<i>melt</i>
vi-zut	vi-zout	<i>get off shoes.PF</i>	roz-ta:t(-i:)	roz-ta:t	<i>melt.PF</i>
na-dmut	na-dmout	<i>blow.PF</i>			

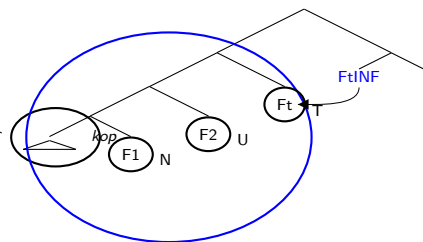
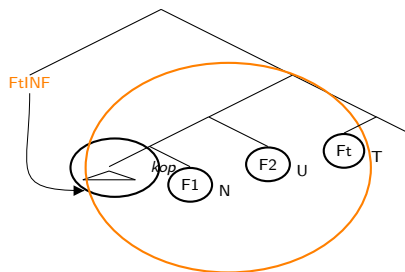
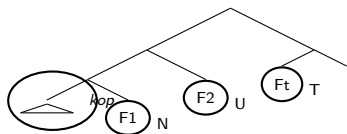
- ▶ prefixes do not count

→ template – down its scope 0 : cyclically 1

NU: kop-nou-t



NU: *kop-nou-t*



▶ **ko:p-n-u-t* / **kop-n-u-t*

▶ down 0

▶ **kopnut* & NU \neq constituent

▶ cyclic 0

N: facts

NU = N + U

- ▶ imperative: *u-s-n-i!*
- ▶ DA: *hloup-nou-t* 'getting stupid'
- ▶ S: *kop-nou-t* 'kick once'
- ▶ 'odd': *u-s-nou-t* 'fall asleep'

→ N by the ✓

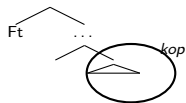
- ▶ N is low! ... N is high! → nope

N participle

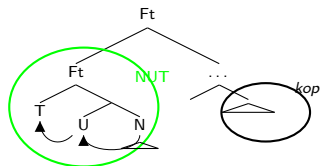
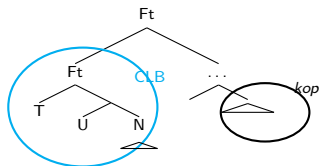
- ▶ *bd'-e-n* 'awake'
- ▶ *trpj-e-n* 'suffered'
- ▶ *tra:p-e-n* 'tortured'
- ▶ *kop-a:-n* 'kicked'
- ▶ *kup-ova:-n* 'bought'

→ N is high

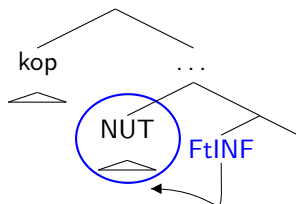
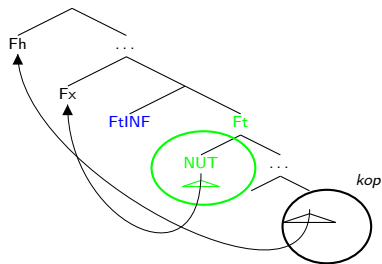
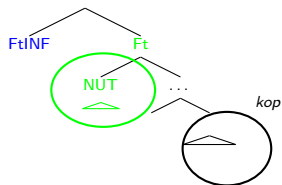
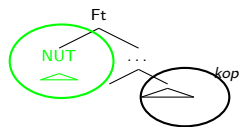
N: AUX



- ▶ cyclic
- ▶ snowball
- ▶ backtracking
- CLB



N:AUX



► *kop-nou-t*

conclusion

- template: `cyclically 2: down 0`
- T stacks
- N is AUX, of a sort

references & thanks

- ▶ Caha, Pavel (2009) The Nanosyntax of Case. PhD. diss, CASTL Tromsø
- ▶ Caha, Pavel & Tobias Scheer (2008) The syntax and phonology of Czech templatic morphology. In: FASL, The Stony Brook Meeting 2007, pp. 68-83
- ▶ Starke, Michal
- ▶ Taraldsen Medová, Lucie and Bartosz Wiland (2018) Semelfactives are bigger than degree achievements, NLLT, pp. 1–51

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Thank you!