Spokaans by Rolandt Tweehuysen
Jân kette ef mimpit ón Elsa.
“Jan gives the book to Elsa.”
Jân ef mimpit kette ón Elsa.
“Jan gave the book to Elsa.”
Kette Jân ef mimpit ón Elsa.
“Jan will give the book to Elsa.”
SYNTAX AND PRAGMATICS
The boy saw himself.
The boy saw himself.
The boy saw himself.
The happy cat slept.
*Happy the cat slept.
*Happy cat the slept.
*Happy slept cat the.
*Slept cat happy the.
Valency
Relativization
Subordination
Questions
Topicalization
Valency: What arguments can appear with which verbs.
Something that requires batteries!!!
Something that requires batteries!!!
Intransitive: One argument (monovalent).
Transitive: Two arguments (divalent/bivalent).
Ditransitive: Three arguments (trivalent).
The cat ate the steak.
I put the cat in the rocket.
eat { α[NOM]eater, (β[ACC]eaten) } 

put { α[NOM]putter, β[ACC]puttee, PREP γ[____]location }
The cat V the steak. NP ate NP.
The cat ate the steak.
The cat licked the steak.
The cat ate the steak last Saturday on a park bench with a pigeon.
The cat licked the steak last Saturday on a park bench with a pigeon.
The cat danced last Saturday on a park bench with a pigeon.
Languages allow verbs to do things to/with the arguments they specify, and to add to or decrease their number.
Valency Reducing: Getting rid of a core argument.

Valency Increasing: Adding a core argument.
Valency Reducing Passivization Antipassivization
\[ V \{ \alpha[C_X], \beta[C_Y] \} \]
V' \{ a[C_x] \}
Passivization
I saw him.
NOM V ACC
Passivization

I saw him.

NOM V ACC
Passivization

I saw him.
Passivization
He was seen.
NOM PASS V-AGR
Antipassivization
Sena toru val.
The boy ate the apple.
ERG V ABS
Antipassivization
Sena toru val.
The boy ate the apple.
ERG V ABS
Antipassivization

Senator toru

The boy ate

ERG V
Antipassivization
Sen torule.
The boy ate.
ABS V-ANT
Passivization
The boy saw the girl and ran.
Passivization
The girl was seen by the boy and ran.
Antipassivization
The boy saw the girl and ran.
See = transitive (seer = ergative, seeee = absolutive)
Run = intransitive (runner = absolutive)
Therefore in ergative-absolutive languages, coordination is with transitive objects and intransitive subjects.
Antipassivization
The boy saw the girl and ran.
Antipassivization
The boy saw of the girl and ran.
I came, I saw, I conquered.
I came, I saw, I conquered.
I came, I was seen, I was conquered.
Passives apply to direct objects mostly; sometimes others.
I gave an apple to the boy.
The apple was given to the boy.
The boy was given an apple.
The boy was given an apple.

*The boy was given.
Antipassives apply to ergative arguments.
IF you can optionally reintroduce the removed argument, it’s done with an oblique strategy.
I was seen by the bird. He shot at the student.
Not usually done with a special case. Reintroduced agents use more agentive morphology (instrumental, etc.)...
Reintroduced absolutes use more patientive morphology (partitive, allative, dative, etc.).
Generally core cases are not used (nominative, ergative, absolutive, accusative).
Sources for Passives
“Eat”, “fall”, “get”, “suffer”, “see”, reflexive, third person plural.
Sources for Passives

Nzua a-mu-mono.
John they-him-saw.
“They saw John.”
Sources for Passives

Nzua a-mu-mono (kwa meme). John they-him-saw (by me).

“John was seen (by me).”
Sources for Antipassives
Reflexives, “do”, “go”, sources for intransitives.
Source may suggest marking for reintroduced argument.
Antipassive Example
I hugged the fish.
Antipassive Example
I did-hugging.
Antipassive Example
I did-hugging to the fish.
Digression

Usual Passive
I eat a fish.
A fish is eaten by me.
I have him bound. → I have bound him.
Digression

Present Completed State → Anterior → Past Tense
Digression

Usual Passive

I eat a fish.
A fish is eaten by me.
Digression

A fish is eaten by me.
“In the present, a fish is in the state of having been eaten by me.”
Digression

I eat a fish. → Present
A fish is eaten by me. → Past
Digression

But

With the loss of the passive as a regular morphological construction, what does this look like?
I eat a fish. → Present
A fish is eaten by me. → Past
I eat a fish. → Present
A fish is eaten by me. → Past
Digression

A eat P. → Present
S is eaten A. → Past
Digression

The result is split ergativity: Accusative in the present, ergative in the past.
Digression

Happened in Hindi, Georgian, and many others.
Valency Increasing Causativization Applicativization
Causativization: When someone makes someone do something.
\[ V \{ \alpha[C_X] (\beta[C_Y]) \} \]
\[ V' \{ \gamma[C_X], \alpha[C\{x/y/z\}] (\beta[C_Y]) \} \]
Causativization
I pet the cat.
The dog made me pet the cat.
Causativization
The pot is black.
I blackened the pot.
Causativization
I made the pot.
I made him.
I made him eat a vegetable.
Causativization
I made the pot.
I made him.
I made him eat a vegetable.
Luo
Koth no-miyo wa-bedo e tiend yath.
“The rain made us stay at the foot of the tree.”
Luo
Koth no-miyo wa-bedo e tiend yath.
no = 3SG miyo = give
wa = 1PL bedo = stay
Subordination vs. Non-Subordination
Causee Groups with Matrix vs. Groups with Subordinate Clause
High Valyrian
qurdot paːletille goːvileːdan.
/table-DAT crown-ACC v/
“I put the crown under the table.”
"He makes his men ascend the mountain."
“He makes his men ascend the mountain.”
Sources for Causatives
“Take”, “give”, “make”, “do”, “force”, etc.
Applicativization: When a non-core argument is raised to a non-nominative/absolutive core argument
I ran faster than him.
I outran him.
I outran him.
*I outran.
V \{ \alpha[C_X] (\beta[C_Y]) \}
V’ \{ \alpha[C_X], \gamma[C_Y] (\beta[C_Y]) \}
Yagua

sįjchitírya javanu quiichitya.

“He poked the meat with a knife.”
Yagua
sǐjchitiyara quiichiy.
“He poked something with a knife.”
Yagua ścićhitítyara quiichiy.
“He jabbed the knife.”
Sometimes…

Intransitive + X = Causative

Transitive + X = Applicative
Seko Padang
jambu mirène’.
“The guava fell.”
Seko Padang
Matius marrèn°’ing jambu.
“Matthew dropped the guava.”
Seko Padang
Yeni mangala kinanneː.
“Jenny is getting rice.”
Seko Padang
Yeni mangalaing kinanneː adinna.
“Jenny is getting rice for her brother.”
Sometimes…
He played basketball.
She outplayed him.
*She outplayed him basketball.
But Sometimes…
Umugóre arakorera umuhuungu igitabo.
“The woman read the boy the book.”
Types of Applicatives
Benefactive/Malefactive, Instrumental, Locative, Comitative, Allative, Purposive…
Applicatives ≈ Cases
Sources of Applicatives ≈ Sources of Cases/Adpositions
Noun → Adposition → Adverb → Applicative
ADVERBS
Adverbs: Modify the action of the sentence in some way (sometimes also adjectives).
Adverb Types
Temporal
Locative
Manner
Locative

Often basic in the same way demonstratives are (so if “this” and “that” are basic, “here” and “there” will be).
Locative
Others derived from cases (either fossilized or never fully realized).
Locative
ahead
aside
abroad
afoot
ashore
Locative

an (i.e. “on”) + N
Temporal
Some basic (words for “now”, “today”, “yesterday”, “tomorrow”, “then” often basic).
Temporal

If not, formed from cases, or via metaphorical extension (e.g. “after” and “before”).
Manner quickly well awesomely
Manner
ADJ + SUFFIX
PREFIX + ADJ
ADJ
Manner

Many languages make no distinction whatsoever between adjectives and manner adverbs
Manner

For affixes: “body”, “like”, “way”, “mind”, “style”, “type”, etc.
Manner
Spanish
la niña rapida
el niño rapido
Manner
Spanish
rapidamente
*rapidomente
Manner
Spanish
rapida mente
Manner
Spanish
mente > mente (L.) > mens
Manner
Spanish
mens = feminine
Manner
Spanish
mente = ablative
Manner
Spanish
rapida mente = from/of a quick mind
Manner
Spanish
Adverb always formed on feminine adjective because it modified feminine noun originally.
Tonight

(1) PA16: Create 10 *tradable nouns* (info on site).

(2) Radio reporter coming tomorrow.