

# Exploring the Syntax-Phonology Interface: An Experimental Study on Czech Pronominal Clitics

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# Outline

- How to define clitics?
- Syntactic properties of clitics
- Phonological properties of clitics
- Experiments
- Conclusion

# Wackernagel's clitics

# SYNTAX

– after the 1st syntactic constituent

1st constituent	CLITIC	the rest of the sentence	
<i>Kous</i>	<i>ho</i>	<i>dnes</i>	<i>pes.</i>
bit.PRET	him.ACC	today	dog.NOM
<i>Pes</i>	<i>ho</i>	<i>dnes</i>	<i>kous.</i>
dog.NOM	him.ACC	today	bit.PRET
<i>Dnes</i>	<i>ho</i>	<i>pes</i>	<i>kous.</i>
today	him.ACC	dog.NOM	bit.PRET

} 'A dog bit him.'

# Enclitics

# PHONOLOGY

– integrated into the preceding prosodic word (= host)

host	CLITIC	clitic integration
[kous] <sub>ω</sub>	<b>ho</b>	[kous ho] <sub>ω</sub>
bit.PRET	him.ACC	
[pes] <sub>ω</sub>	<b>ho</b>	[pes ho] <sub>ω</sub>
dog.NOM	him.ACC	
[dnes] <sub>ω</sub>	<b>ho</b>	[dnes ho] <sub>ω</sub>
today	him.ACC	

# Syntax + phonology

Question to be answered experimentally:

Is the degree of phonological integration influenced by syntactic properties of the prosodic host?

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# Syntax

– ordering is a result of *MOVEMENT*

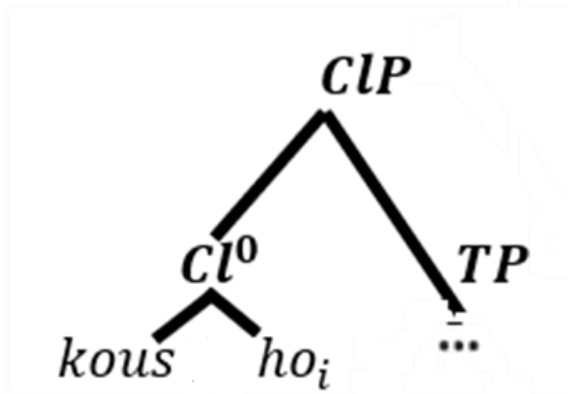
movement-type 1	movement-type 2
verbal constituent	non-verbal constituent
<i>[Kous]<sub>V</sub> ho dnes pes.</i>	<i>[Pes]<sub>N</sub> ho dnes kous.      [Dnes]<sub>Adv</sub> ho kous pes.</i>

Matushansky (2006)

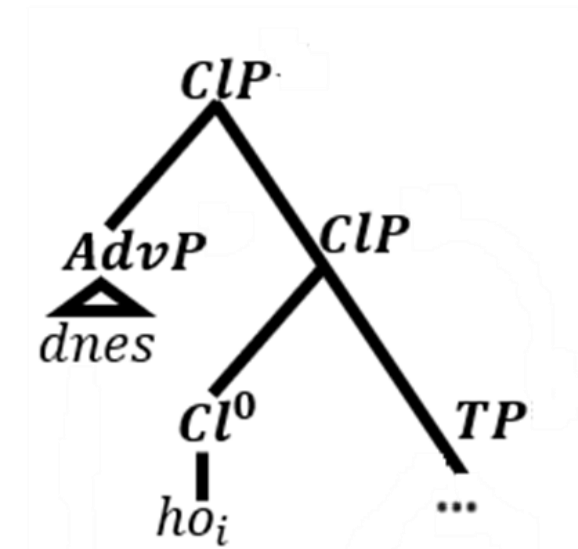
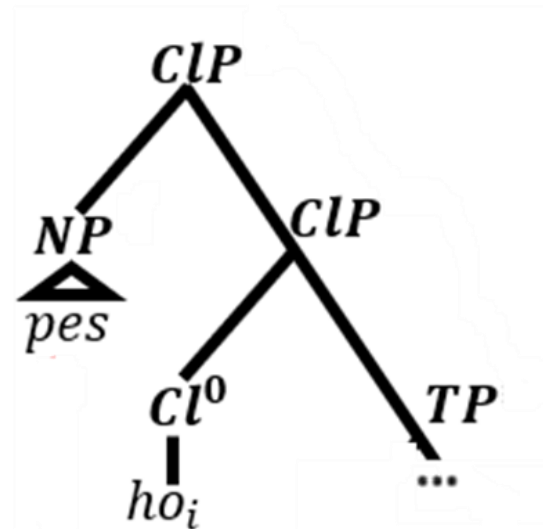


# Syntax

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<i>[Kous]<sub>V</sub> ho dnes pes.</i>	<i>[Pes]<sub>N</sub> ho dnes kous.</i>	<i>[Dnes]<sub>Adv</sub> ho kous pes.</i>

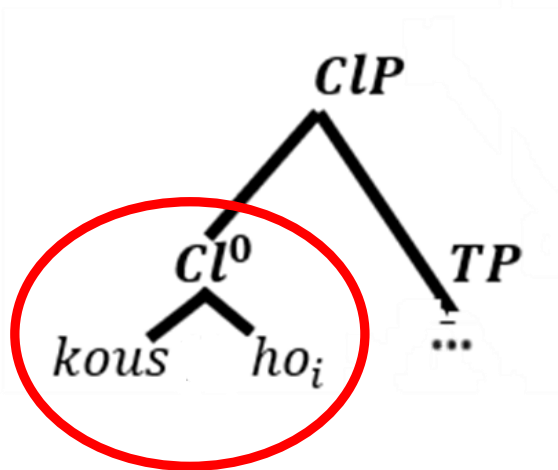


VS

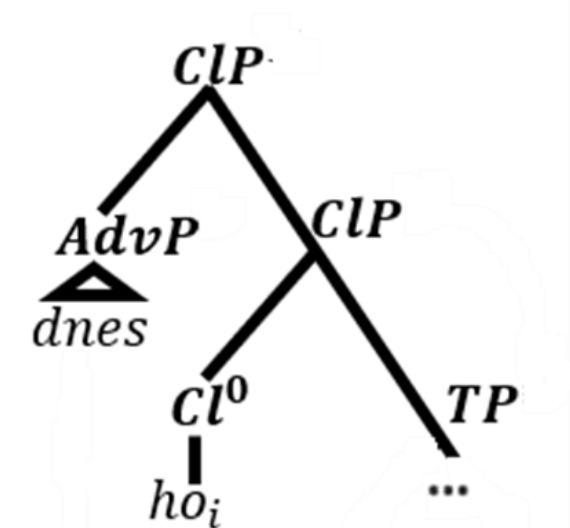
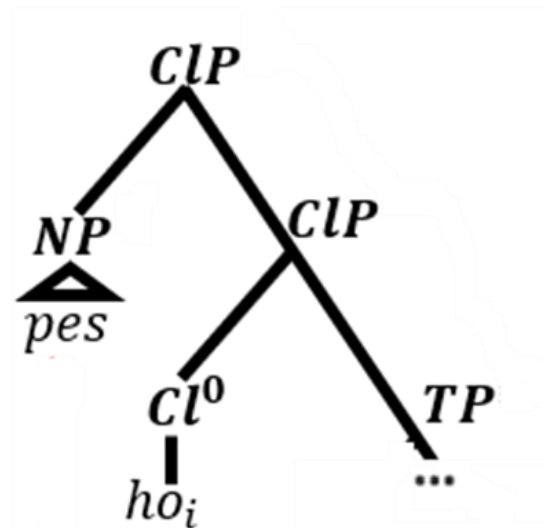


# Syntax

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vs



verb and clitic form one constituent

# Phonology

- how to evaluate the degree of phonological integration?
  - = how to measure the degree of *enclisis*?
    - let's consider phonological processes  
and their domain of application in phonology

# Phonology

- some processes apply only **within** the prosodic word
- in Czech: regressive voicing assimilation in obstruent clusters

*pro***[s]***it* ~ *pro***[zb]***a*

‘to ask’

‘a request’

↑  
suffix is fully integrated

# Phonology

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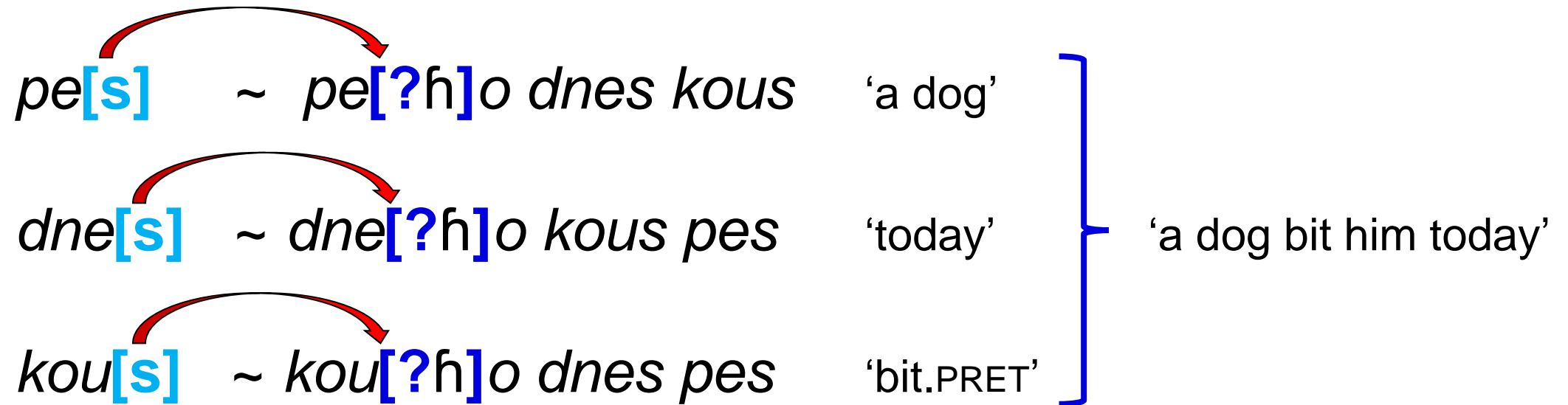
*pro[s]it* ~ *pro[zb]a*                      ‘to ask’                      ‘a request’

*pe[s]*    ~ *pe[zh]o kous*                      ‘a dog’                      ‘a dog bit him’

↑  
the clitic is fully integrated

# Experiment 1

- we measured the **degree of voicing** of the obstruent before the clitic



# Experiment 1

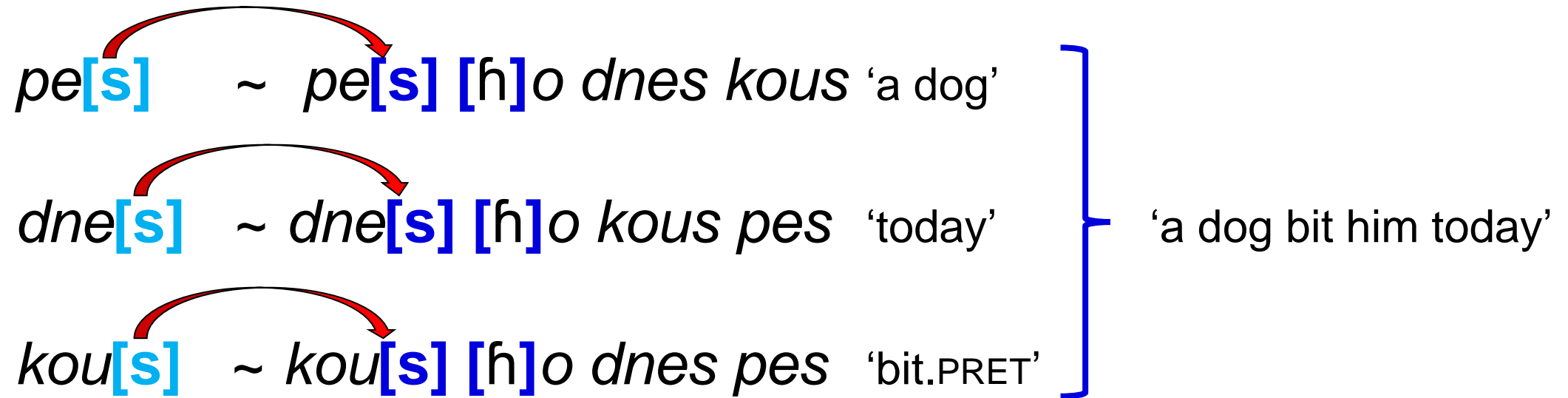
– degree of voicing corresponds to degree of integration



voiceless [s] changes fully into voiced [z]: **full integration**

# Experiment 1

- degree of voicing corresponds to degree of integration

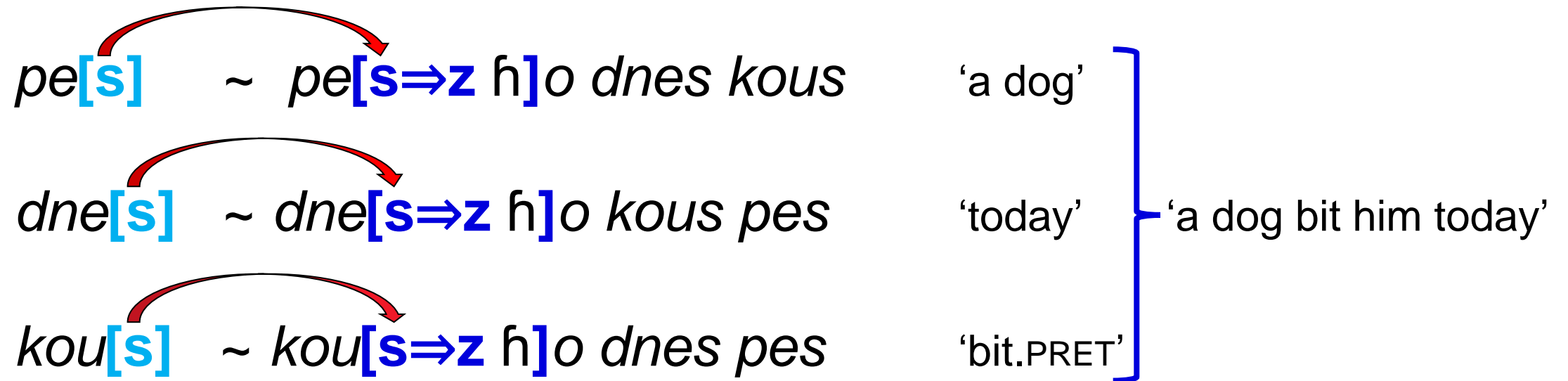


voiceless [s] stays voiceless [s]: **no integration**



# Experiment 1

– degree of voicing corresponds to degree of integration



voiceless [s] changes into partially voiced [s=>z]: **partial integration**

# Design of Exp1

- 20 Czech native speakers read 14 sentences → 280 utterances

type	V (verb)	N (obj)	N (subj)	Adv (adv)	control items
number of sentences	2	2	3	3	2

- pronominal clitic **ho** „him/it.ACC“

control items: [word] $\omega$  + [word] $\omega$   
[stem + suffix] $\omega$

# Design of Exp1

- what is measured
  - **degree of voicing** (word\_ending\_with\_ **C** + *ho*)
- how it is measured
  - program ***Praat***: fraction of voiced frames  
(based on Pitch values)

# Results of Exp1

<b>-C <i>ho</i></b>	<b>degree of voicing in front of the clitic <i>ho</i></b>
[V-head] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	<b>91%</b>
[non-V-phrase] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	<b>83%</b>

# Results of Exp1:

## Clitics between words and suffixes – VOICING ASSIMILATION

<b>-C-ba</b>	degree of voicing
[stem + suffix] <sub>ω</sub>	<b>95%</b>

<b>-C ho</b>	degree of voicing
[V-head] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	<b>91%</b>
[non-V-phrase] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	<b>83%</b>

<b>-C h-</b>	degree of voicing
[word] <sub>ω</sub> + [word] <sub>ω</sub>	<b>76%</b>

# Phonology

- some processes indicate the **boundary** of the prosodic word
- in Czech: obstruent devoicing

*mra***[z]***it* ~ *mrá***[s]**



‘to freeze’

‘frost’

# Phonology

- some processes indicate the **boundary** of the prosodic word
- in Czech: obstruent devoicing

*mra***[z]***it* ~ *mrá***[s]**

‘to freeze’

‘frost’

*mra***[z]***it* ~ *mrá***[s]** **[h]***o spálil*

‘to freeze’

‘frost burnt him’

  
the clitic is NOT integrated

# Experiment 2

- we measured the **degree of devoicing** of the obstruent before the clitic

*mra***[z]***it* ~ *mrá***[?h]***o spálil*      ‘to freeze’      ‘frost burnt him’





# Experiment 2

– degree of devoicing corresponds to degree of integration

<i>mra</i> <b>[z]</b> <i>it</i>	~ <i>mrá</i> <b>[s]</b> <b>[h]</b> <i>o spálil</i>	no integration
<i>mra</i> <b>[z]</b> <i>it</i>	~ <i>mrá</i> <b>[zh]</b> <i>o spálil</i>	full integration
<i>mra</i> <b>[z]</b> <i>it</i>	~ <i>mrá</i> <b>[z⇒s h]</b> <i>o spálil</i>	partial integration
'to freeze'	'frost burnt him'	

# Design of Exp2

- 20 Czech native speakers read 11 sentences → 220 utterances

type	V (verb)	N (obj)	N (subj)	Adv (adv)	control items
number of sentences	2	2	2	3	2

- pronominal clitic **ho** „him/it.ACC“

control items: [word] $\omega$  + [word] $\omega$   
[stem + suffix] $\omega$

# Design of Exp2

- what is measured
  - **degree of devoicing** (word\_ending\_with\_ **C** + *ho*)
- how it is measured
  - program ***Praat***: fraction of unvoiced frames  
(based on Pitch values)

# Results of Exp2

<b>-C ho</b>	<b>degree of devoicing in front of the clitic ho</b>
[V-head] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	<b>8%</b>
[non-V-phrase] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	<b>20%</b>

# Results of Exp2:

## Clitics between words and suffixes – OBSTRUENT DEVOICING

<b>-C-ba</b>	degree of devoicing
[stem + suffix] <sub>ω</sub>	5%

<b>-C ho</b>	degree of devoicing
[V-head] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	8%
[non-V-phrase] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	20%

<b>-C h-</b>	degree of devoicing
[word] <sub>ω</sub> + [word] <sub>ω</sub>	24%

# Correlation of the two processes

Exp1	degree of voicing
[V-head] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	91%
[non-V-phrase] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	83%

Exp2	degree of devoicing
[V-head] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	8%
[non-V-phrase] <sub>ω</sub> + clitic	20%

# Conclusion

- phonology mirrors syntax
- prosodic integration hierarchy:

**stem+suffix > verbal-head+clitic > non-verbal phrase+clitic**

# Future research

main goal: MORE DATA

- other pronominal clitics
- verbal clitics (auxiliaries)
- other phonological processes (e. g. degemination)



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