Linear paradigms

Russian

(1) *Syncretism in Russian*

	place, sg.	teacher, pl.	both, m.i.	school, sg.	100
nom	mjest-o	učitel-ja	dv-a	škol-a	st-o
acc	mjest-o	učitel-ej	dv-a	škol-u	st-o
gen	mjest-a	učitel-ej	dv-ux	škol-y	st-a
prep	mjest-e	učitel-jax	dv-ux	škol-e	st-a
dat	mjest-u	učitel-am	dv-um	škol-e	st-a
ins	mjest-om	učitel-ami	dv-umja	škol-oj	st-a

Numerlas

(2) a. pjat'   bolšix butylok   vina
         five.nom/acc big.gen bottles.gen wine.gen
         'five big bottles of wine'

     b. pjat'ju bolšimi butylkami vina
         five.ins big.ins bottles.ins wine.gen
         'with five big bottles of wine'

(3) NOM — ACC — GEN — **LOC** — **DAT** — **INS**

nominalizations

(4)   **NOM** — **ACC** — GEN — LOC — DAT — INS

nominalizations

(4)   **NOM** — **ACC** — GEN — LOC — DAT — INS

    a.   Mal'čik   razmyšlja-et
        boy.nom thinks
        'The boy thinks.'

nominalizations

(4) **NOM** — **ACC** — GEN — LOC — DAT — INS

    a.   Mal'čik   razmyšlja-et
            boy.nom thinks
            'The boy thinks.'

    b.   razmyšl-enji-ja mal'čika
            thinking   boy.gen
            'the boy's thinking'

nominalizations

(4) **NOM** — **ACC** — GEN — LOC — DAT — INS

   a.   Mal'čik razmyšlja-et
       boy.nom thinks
       'The boy thinks.'

   b.   razmyšl-enji-ja mal'čika
       thinking   boy.gen
       'the boy's thinking'

   c.   nemedlenno soobščit' firm-e   svoi zakaz-y
       immediately inform   firm-dat one's orders.acc
       'inform the company immediately about their orders'

nominalizations

(4) **NOM** — **ACC** — GEN — LOC — DAT — INS

a. Mal'čik razmyšlja-et
boy.nom thinks
'The boy thinks.'

b. razmyšl-enji-ja mal'čika
thinking boy.gen
'the boy's thinking'

c. nemedlenno soobščit' firm-e svoi zakaz-y
immediately inform firm-dat one's orders.acc
'inform the company immediately about their orders'

d. soobščenie institutami firm-e svoich zakaz-ov
informing institute-ins firm-dat their orders-gen
'the institute's informing the company about their orders'

Cumulative case decomposition

(5)   a.   nom = [A]

        b.   acc = [A, B]

        c.   gen = [A, B, C]

        d.   loc = [A, B, C, D]

        e.   dat = [A, B, C, D, E]

        f.   ins = [A, B, C, D, E, F]

Case stacking and case competition

(6)   Dicki-ndamun-du kaya-ngka
       Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
       'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

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      a.   NOM: N-GEN-NOM

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Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
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(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

    a.   NOM: N-GEN-NOM = [A,B,C]-[A]

Case stacking and case competition

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     Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
     'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

     a. NOM: N-GEN   = [A,B,C]

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(6) Dicki-ndamun-du kaya-ngka
     Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
     'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

   a.   NOM: N-GEN   = [A,B,C]
   b.   DAT: N-GEN-DAT = [A,B,C]-[A,B,C,D,E]

Case stacking and case competition

(6) Dicki-ndamun-du kaya-ngka
     Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
     'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

   a.   NOM: N-GEN   = [A,B,C]

   b.   DAT: N-   DAT =   [A,B,C,D,E]

(8) Nominalizations: N-verbal case-GEN

Case stacking and case competition

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     Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
     'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

    a.   NOM: N-GEN   = [A,B,C]

    b.   DAT: N-   DAT =   [A,B,C,D,E]

(8) Nominalizations: N-verbal case-GEN

    a.   N-ACC-GEN = N-[A,B]-[A,B,C]

Case stacking and case competition

(6) Dicki-ndamun-du kaya-ngka
     Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
     'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

    a.   NOM: N-GEN   = [A,B,C]

    b.   DAT: N-   DAT =   [A,B,C,D,E]

(8) Nominalizations: N-verbal case-GEN

    a.   N-   GEN = N-   [A,B,C]

Case stacking and case competition

(6) Dicki-ndamun-du kaya-ngka
     Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
     'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

  a. NOM: N-GEN   = [A,B,C]

  b. DAT: N-   DAT =   [A,B,C,D,E]

(8) Nominalizations: N-verbal case-GEN

  a. N-   GEN = N-   [A,B,C]

  b. N-DAT-GEN= N-[A,B,C,D,E]-[A,B,C]

Case stacking and case competition

(6) Dicki-ndamun-du kaya-ngka
     Dick-GEN-ERG   dog-ERG
     'Dick's dog' (Guugu Jalanji, **?**)

(7) Numerals: N-GEN-AGR

    a.   NOM: N-GEN   = [A,B,C]

    b.   DAT: N-   DAT =   [A,B,C,D,E]

(8) Nominalizations: N-verbal case-GEN

    a.   N-   GEN = N-   [A,B,C]

    b.   N-DAT   = N-[A,B,C,D,E]

Icelandic

(9) Icelandic

	land, sg.	queen, sg.	tongue, sg.
nom	land-Ø	drotning-Ø	tung-a
acc	land-Ø	drotning-u	tung-u
dat	land-i	drotning-u	tung-u
gen	land-s	drotning-ar	tung-u

Icelandic

(9)   Icelandic

	land, sg.	queen, sg.	tongue, sg.
nom	land-Ø	drotning-Ø	tung-a
acc	land-Ø	drotning-u	tung-u
dat	land-i	drotning-u	tung-u
gen	land-s	drotning-ar	tung-u

(10) a. Ég breytti   fundartímanum
          I   changed meeting.time-dat
          'I changed the meetingtime.'

      b. breyting fundartímans
          change   meeting.time-gen
          'The change of the meeting time'

Estonian

(11)

	book, sg.	book, pl.
NOM	ramat	ramatud
GEN	ramatu	ramatude

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(12) a.   In the singular, the (definite/specific) direct object is marked genitive.

b.   In the plural, the (definite/specific) direct object is marked nominative.

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(12)   a.   In the singular, the (definite/specific) direct object is marked genitive.

       b.   In the plural, the (definite/specific) direct object is marked nominative.

(13)

	book, sg.	book, pl.
NOM	ramat	ramatud
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GEN	ramatu	ramatude

Estonian partitives

(14)   a.   tükk   leiba
            piece.nom bread.part
            'a piece of bread'

Estonian partitives

(14) a. tükk   leiba
          piece.nom bread.part
          'a piece of bread'

      b. tükk-i   leiba
          peice-DO   bread.part
          '(I bought) a piece of bread.'

Estonian partitives

(14)   a.   tükk   leiba
           piece.nom bread.part
           'a piece of bread'

       b.   tükk-i   leiba
           peice-DO bread.part
           '(I bought) a piece of bread.'

       c.   tükk-i   leiva
           peice-N.ATTR bread.gen
           '(the price) of a piece of bread.'

Estonian

(15) WRONG

	book, sg.	book, pl.
NOM	ramat	ramatud
GEN	ramatu	ramatude

Estonian

(15) WRONG

	book, sg.	book, pl.
NOM	ramat	ramatud
GEN	ramatu	ramatude

(16) CORRECT

	book, sg.	book, pl.
NOM	ramat	ramatud
ACC	ramatu	ramatud
GEN	ramatu	ramatude

Estonian

(15) WRONG

	book, sg.	book, pl.
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(16) CORRECT

	book, sg.	book, pl.
NOM	ramat	ramatud
ACC	ramatu	ramatud
GEN	ramatu	ramatude

- Shows the beauty of realizational morphology! (A-morphous morphology, Distributed Morphology, Nanosyntax)

Your projects

Classical/Ancient Greek

- VOC-NOM (time, ōra)

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- VOC-NOM (time, ōra)
- VOC-NOM-ACC (neuters, e.g. gift, dōron)

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(17)   a.   VOC-NOM-ACC-GEN-DAT

Classical/Ancient Greek

- VOC-NOM (time, ōra)
- VOC-NOM-ACC (neuters, e.g. gift, dōron)
- GEN-DAT duals

(17) a. VOC-NOM-ACC-GEN-DAT
      b. VOC-NOM-ACC-DAT-GEN

Classical/Ancient Greek

- VOC-NOM (time, ōra)
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(17) a. VOC-NOM-ACC-GEN-DAT
      b. VOC-NOM-ACC-DAT-GEN

- The "logical" thing to do is to look at nominalizations... AND RELATIVE CLAUSES!! (Scott Grimm, Case attraction in relative clauses.)

Latvian I

(18) Latvian

	boy, pl.	boy, sg.	market, sg.
nom	puikas	puika	tirgus
acc	puikas	puiku	tirgu
gen	puiku	puikas	tirgus
loc	puikās	puikā	tirgū
dat	puikām	puikam	tirgum

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(18)   Latvian

	boy, pl.	boy, sg.	market, sg.
nom	puikas	puika	tirgus
acc	puikas	puiku	tirgu
gen	puiku	puikas	tirgus-s
loc	puikās	puikā	tirgū
dat	puikām	puikam	tirgum

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dat	puikām	puikam	tirgum

If a feminine surname ends in -us, it is generally not declined, e.g.
Daces Markus gramata 'Dace Markus' book', or the ending is treated
as though it was an -uss ending and declined accordingly, e.g. vizcte
pie dakteres Markusas 'a visit to Dr. Markus'

Latvian II

In Latvian prepositions govern different cases, i.e. the noun or pronoun needs to be put into the appropriate case following a preposition. [acc, dat, gen] In the plural all prepositions take the dative case regardless of what they take in the singular.

Latvian II

In Latvian prepositions govern different cases, i.e. the noun or pronoun needs to be put into the appropriate case following a preposition. [acc, dat, gen] In the plural all prepositions take the dative case regardless of what they take in the singular.

(19) Latvian

	boy, pl.	boy, sg.	boy, pl.	boy, sg.	market, sg.
nom	puikas	puika	puikas	puika	tirgus
acc	puikas	puiku	puikas	puiku	tirgu
PR.acc	puikām	puiku	puikām	puiku	tirgu
dat	puikām	puikam	puikām	puikam	tirgum
PR.gen	puikām	puikas	puikām	puikas	tirgus-s
gen	puiku	puikas	puiku	puikas	tirgus-s
loc	puikās	puikā	puikās	puikā	tirgū

Latvian numerals

(20)   Latvian numeral 10

    a.   Mēs sastapām desmit zēnu   / zēnus
        We met   ten   boys-gen.pl. / boys-acc.pl.
        'We met ten boys.'

    b.   Vinš palīdzēja desmit zēniem
        He   helped   ten   boys-dat.pl.
        'He helped ten boys.'

Slavic

- How different are your languages with respect to Russian?
- What are the counterexamples? (List them, see if there is a phonological explanation.)
- Do nominalizations/numerical constructions work the same as in Russian?
- Does the language have the genitive of negation?

German

(21)   Icelandic

	art, sg., neut	adj. strong, masc. sg	art. sg. fem	
nom	das	rot-er	Brüder	die
acc	das	rot-en	Brüder	die
gen	des	rot-en	Brüder	der
gen	dem	rot-em	Brüder-n	der

German

(21)   Icelandic

	art, sg., neut	adj. strong, masc. sg	art. sg. fem	
nom	das	rot-er	Brüder	die
acc	das	rot-en	Brüder	die
gen	des	rot-en	Brüder	der
gen	dem	rot-em	Brüder-n	der

- See Johnston 1997: Systematic homophony. Some lessons from paradigm geometry.

- There is case attraction in free relatives: Pittner 1995: The case of German relatives. The Linguistic review.

- Ralf Vogel has worked on German free relatives (a 2001 paper).

- Funny things with pronouns and the genitive case.

HW

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