- declarative sentence John is happy.
- Yes/No Q Is John happy?
 - auxiliary and subject switch places
 - what the rule is?
 - to create Q move aux to left
 - move subject to right
 - experiment
 - SUBJ _introvener_ AUX
 - rule: AUX SUBJ _introvener_ or _introvener_ AUX SUBJ
 - speaker oriented adverbs can be in very left (_introvener_)
 - VP adverbs
 - př. definitely
 - The new shops definitely are doing well.
 - rule: _introvener_ AUX SUBJ
 - Definitely are the new shops -- isn't Q bad rule

Czech Y/N Q

- similarities and diferences
- Honza je šťastný -- Je Honza šťastný?
- Někdo potřebuje nutně čůrat. -- Nutně potřebuje někdo čůrat?
 - correct: Potřebuje někdo nutně čůrat?
- creole languages
- affix hopping
 - affixal argreement moves to the right of the first AUX/V to its right
 - AUX must be in the right place
 - *Do John -s like do cakes.

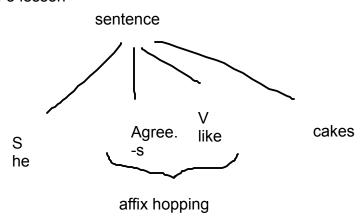
How to get the ordering right?

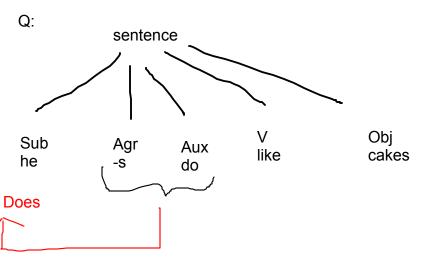
- 3 elements AGR > AUX > V
- AGR is not unit that attach AUX or V, but whole unit
- czech AUX
 - event (baking, excercise) -> V
 - John cvičí.
 - -í is tense AGR (pres.3.sg)
 - phase (starting/stopping)
 - John začíná cvičit.
 - one event
 - John starts to wash dishes.
 - Jonh začíná umývat nádobí.
 - John starts to wash himself.
 - *John začíná umývat se.
 - clitic movement 'John se začíná umývat.'
 - two events
 - John neví jak umýt nádobí.
 - John doesn't know how to wash dishes.
 - John doesn't know how to wash himself.
 - *John neví jak umýt se
 - clitic movement -- still wrong
 - cannot cross sentenes bounds
 - modal verbs (must/may/be allowed to)
 - John musí začít cvičit.
 - John must to start excercise
 - clitic movement works, it'S one event case
 - modal > phase > event
 - ? John začít musí cvičit.
 - temporal AUX (will)
 - John bude muset začít cvičit.
 - John will have to start excercise.
 - temp > phase > modal > event
 - *John bude začít muset cvičit.
 - Subj > clitic > temp > modal > phase > event

Constituents

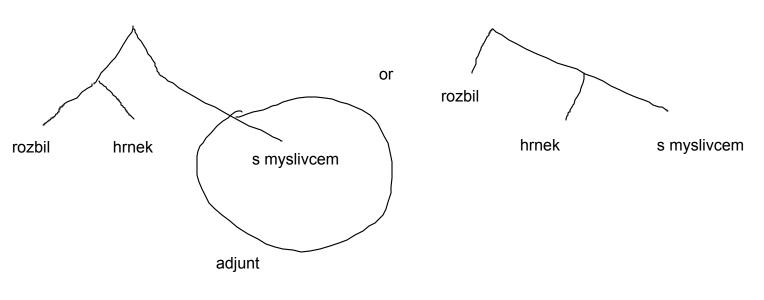
- every node in the tree is constituent
- coordination
 - only constituens can be coordinated
 - putting 'and' between, condjunt?
- ellipsis
 - onlu constituents can be elided

2-3 lesson



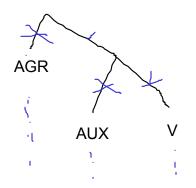


rozbil hrnek s myslivcem

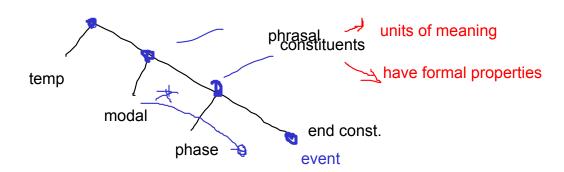


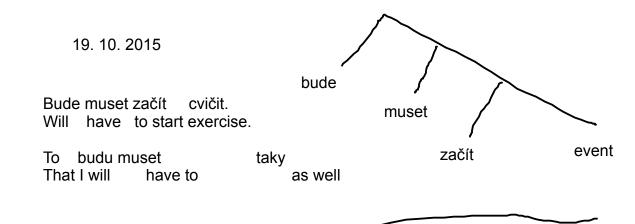
rozbíjení hrnků s myslivcem breaking of cups with ranger

*rozbíjení s myslivcem hrnků *breaking with ranger of cups

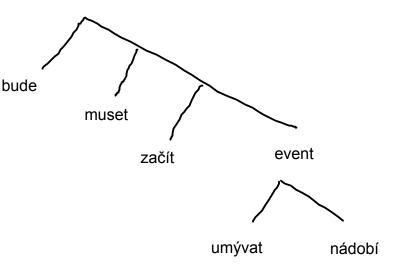


když to rozstřihneme, tak to 'spadne' přesně tak, jak má





Bude muset začít umývat nádobí.



- constituent
 - can be ellided
 - substitution targets constituents replacement by a pronoun

Bude muset začít cvičit. Will have to start exercise.

To budu muset taky
That I will have to as well

Bude muset začít umývat nádobí.

- clitict in czech always follow a single constituent
- positioning the clitic before fronting:
- + find a constituent (build the first sentence), where the clitic is positioned
- + move the clitic 1st
- + move smtg to the left of the clitic

Bude se muset začít umývat nádobí se.

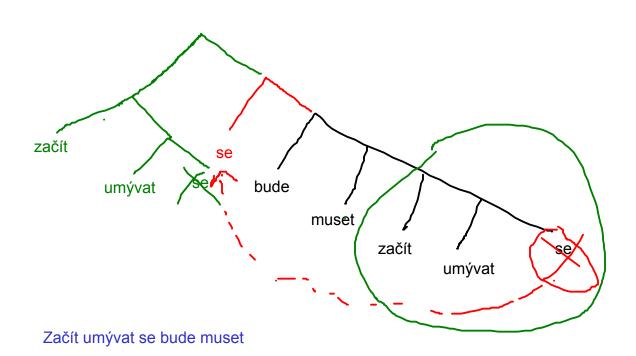
clitic movement

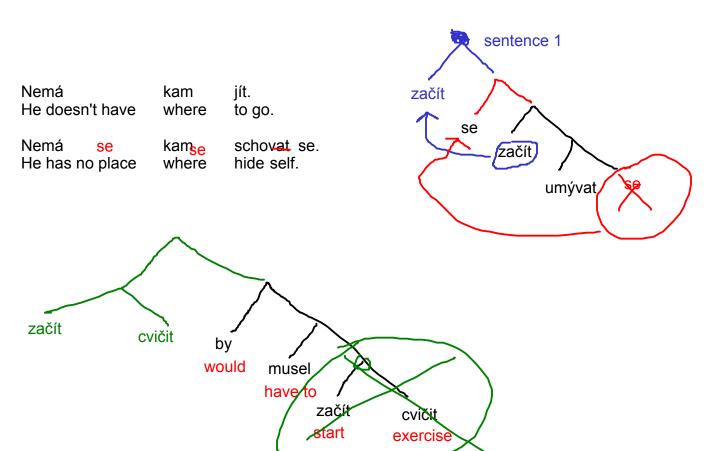
Zítra bude se muset začít umývat se.

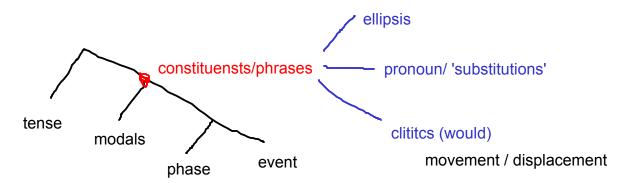
wrong: clitic appears after first word

if we 'zítra' replace by 'na štědrý den' than clitic will not be after first word

rule is after first constituent





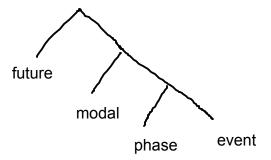


clitics are at very first position

- What happen? John offended Mary. -- all new
- What did John do to Mary?

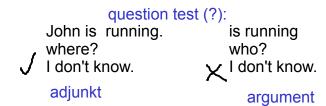


John Mary offended.



- in every language is basic word order
 - unknown situation
 - what happen?
 - John broke window.
 - new informations
 - how did that?
 - the window broke John
 to okno Rozbil Honza
 known unknown
 topic > focus
 - take basic sentence
 - move old stuff to the left pronounce
- binary branching trees
- complements tend to be obligatory

It is raining. here.



adjunkt is participant, that we don't have to know al

each phrase has category (head)
the complement
dog -- head
našeho souseda complement
head determiner the form of complement
(česky determinuje)

complement and specifier doesn't have to be in sentence

determiner the form

If John comes, ...

- vedlejší věta (embeded clause)
 - corespond to maitrics clause (hlavní věta)
 - they have complementizers (spojky)
- head movement head can move to make another head happy
 - it is always the closest head
 - -li ve větě
- syntax does not operate on words, but syntax builds words.
- the pronunciation of words is not determined until syntax is finish.
 - realization theories of morphology