The Position of Czech Clitics

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Overview

- Clitics in matrix clauses
- Clitics after complementizers
- Conclusion





The Usual Case

Clitics usually follow the first clausal constituent:

(1) [Příští sobotu] bych mu to už asi dal. next Saturday would_{1sg} him_D it_A already maybe gave 'Next Saturday, I would probably give it to him already.'





But there are exceptions.





Following an embedded constituent

(2) [Ten wordovský dokument] semu nepodařilo otevřít. that Word document $refl_A him_D$ not-succeeded open_{inf} 'He did not manage to open that Word document.'





Following a partial constituent

(3) [Hlídat děti] bych ti nepřál [Novákům.] (ale watch_{inf} children would_{1sg} you_D wished Nováks_D Hanovi jsou OK)

'I would not wish you to watch children for the Nováks. (but the Hanas are fine)'





Following a multiple constituents

(4) [Všechny sny] [najednou] semu určitě All dreams at-once $refl_A$ him_D definitely nesplní.

'There is no way all his dreams will come true at the same time.'





Following a multiple constituents

- (4) [Všechny sny] [najednou] semu určitě All dreams at-once $refl_A$ him_D definitely nesplní. not-fulfill.
 - 'There is no way all his dreams will come true at the same time.'
 - Path/Period
 - Stage
 - Contrastive theme





These are not exceptional clitic placements but exceptional frontings (Hana 2007).





Following an embedded constituent

- (5) [Ten wordovský dokument] se mu nepodařilo otevřít.
- (6) [Ten wordovský dokument] nešlo otevřít. that Word document was-not-possible open $_{inf}$ 'It was impossible to open that Word document $_{C}$.'
- (7) [Ten wordovský dokument] vím, že se mu that Word document $know_{1sg}$ that $refl_A$ him_D nepodařilo otevřít. not-succeeded open_{inf} 'That Word document, I know that he did not manage to open.'





Following a partial constituent

- (8) [Hlídat děti] bych ti nepřál [Novákům.]
- (9) [Pohlídat děti] budu moct [Novákům] watch_{inf} children will_{1sg} be-able_{inf} Nováks_D 'I will be able to babysit_C FOR THE NOVÁKS_R.'
- (10) [Hlídat děti] říkal Martin, že by ti nepřál watch_{inf} children said Martin that would $_3$ you $_D$ wished [Novákům]. Nováks $_D$
 - 'Martin said that he he would not wish you to babysit $_C$ FOR THE NOVÁKS $_R$.'



Clitics follow

• the first clausal constituent





Clitics follow

- the first clausal constituent
- 2 the whole fronted expression





Clitics follow

- the first clausal constituent
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Usually the same position.

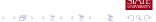




Clitics after complementizers

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(11) a. comp cl<sup>+</sup> ...
Helena říkala, že se Petr odstěhoval.
Helena said that refl<sub>A</sub> Petr moved
'Helena said that Petr had moved.' [Fried 1994 (9a)]
b. comp X cl<sup>+</sup> ...
Helena říkala, že [Petr] se odstěhoval.
Helena said that Petr refl<sub>A</sub> moved
'Helena said, Petr<sub>C</sub> had moved.' [Fried 1994 (9b)]
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X is roughly a contrasted theme.



Claims

- $\ldots \mathsf{comp}\ \mathsf{X}\ \mathsf{cl}^+\ldots$
 - 4 A rare construction (Veselovská 1995)
 - Only with certain complementizers (Veselovská 1995)
 - 3 X cannot be a verb (Uhlířová 1987; Veselovská 1995)
 - X can only be a single constituent (Daneš et al. 1987; Uhlířová 1987; Veselovská 1995)





Claim - Rare

A rare construction (Veselovská 1995, §4.6).





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(12) a. \check{z}e 'that' se 'refl<sub>A</sub>' noun ... – about 10,000 times in syn0 b. \check{z}e 'that' noun se 'refl<sub>A</sub>' ... – about 6,000 times
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Claim – Only with certain complementizers

Veselovská (1995, $\S 9.3.5$): Ungrammatical with any complementizer but $\check{z}e$ 'that'

(13) * Ptal se, jestli [Petr] mu to nedal. asked refl_A whether Petr him_D it_A not-gave 'He asked whether Peter gave it to him.' [Veselovská 1995]





Claim - Only with certain complementizers?

- (14) Ptal se, jestli [třeba Petr] by mu to nedal. asked refl_A whether perhaps Petr would₃ him_D it_A not-gave 'He asked whether perhaps Peter would not give it to him.'
- (15) Nepamatuju se, jestli [tenhleten] se z toho not-remember_{1sg} refl_A whether this-one refl_A from that vyvlíknul, nebo ne. backed-out or not 'I do not remember if this one managed to back out of it.' [syn5]





Claim – Only with certain complementizers?

(16) Nejsem překvapen, že se na to ptáte, protože not-am surprised that refl_A prep it ask because [Kanaďané] mi dávají tuhle otázku pořád dokola. Canadians me_D give this question all around 'I am not surprised you ask me about this because the Canadians ask me that question all the time.'

[syn6]





Claim - No verbs

X cannot be a verb (Uhlířová 1987, p. 89, Veselovská 1995, §4.6)

 $(17) * \dots že$ nedal by mu to.

... that not-gave would₃ him_D it_A

'... that he would not give $_{\mathcal{C}}$ it to him.' [Veselovská 1995 $\S 4.6$]





Claim - No verbs?

- (18) Špičkovou pantomimou jí vysvětlil, že [pil] *by* perfect mime her_D explained that drank would₃ on.
 he
 - 'He explained miming perfectly, that ${\it HE}_R$ would drink $_C$.'[syn5]
- (19) Petrová uvedla, že [jednat] by se
 Petrová put-forward that negotiate_{inf} would₃ refl_A
 mělo koncem druhého zářijového týdne.
 should_{p.part} at-the-end second September week.
 'Petrova put forward that the negotiation should take place in the end of the second week in September.' [syn6]



Claim – Only a single constituent

X can only be a single constituent (Daneš et al. 1987, p. 619, Uhlířová 1987, p. 89 implicitly; Veselovská 1995, §4.6 explicitly)

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(20) * . . . že Petr knihu by mu nedal.

. . . that Petr book<sub>A</sub> would<sub>3</sub> him<sub>D</sub> not-gave

' . . . that Petr would not give it to him. [Veselovská 1995 §4.6

27a]
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Claim – Only a single constituent?

Exactly parallel to multiple constituents in matrix clauses.





Claim – Only a single constituent? – Path/Period

- (21) [Od pátku] [do neděle] se zde narodilo pět miminek. From Friday till Sunday $refl_A$ here born five babies. 'From Friday to Sunday, five babies were born here.' [syn5]
- (22) Psali, že [od pátku] [do neděle] se zde narodilo pět wrote_{3pl} that from Friday till Sunday refl_A here born five miminek. babies.

'They wrote from Friday to Sunday, five babies were born here.'





Claim – Only a single constituent? – Stage

- (23) [Včera] [na Rudém náměstí] se stejná skupina Yesterday on Red Square refl_A same group starobolševických demonstrantů opět střetla s milicí. of-old-bolshevik demonstrants again clashed with militia 'Yesterday on the Red Square, the same group of old-bolshevik demonstrants again clashed with militia.'

 [Avgustinova and Oliva 1995 (55)]
- (24) ... že [vocuď] [hned] by šel tamhle, ... that from-here righ-away would went over-there ...
 - '... that from here, he would go there right away ...'

[Oral2006]





Claim – Only a single constituent? – Contrastive theme

- (25) [Petra] [do Francie] bych ještě poslal, ale Martina do Petr_A to France would_{1sg} still send but Martin_A to Maďarska ani náhodou. Hungary not-even by-accident 'I would send Petr_C to France_C, but never Martin_C to Hungary_C.' [Hana 2007 105]
- (26) Helena říkala, že [Petra] [do Francie] by poslali, ale ... Helena said that $Petr_A$ to France would₃ send but ... 'Helena said that they would send $Petr_C$ to $France_C$ but ...'





Claims revisited

- \ldots comp X cl^+ \ldots
 - It is not a rare construction
 - Possible with many if not all complementizers
 - 3 X can be a verb
 - X can consist of multiple constituents





Claims revisited

- \ldots comp X cl $^+$ \ldots
 - It is not a rare construction
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X patterns similarly as 1P in matrix clauses.





(27) Hejtmana by navrhla ODS. (by is a clitic) local-governor_A would₃ nominated ODS.

'The governor would be nominated by ODS.' [syn6]





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The clitic by can be viewed as occurring after:

- the first clausal constituent
- 2 the fronted expression
- the first fronted constituent





In fact, all three anchors are possible:

(28) Předpokládá se, že (by) ropa (by) do tuzemska by assumes refl_A, that oil to inland would₃ mohla začít proudit již dnes. could start_{inf} flow_{inf} already today
'It is assumed that oil could start to flow to our country already today.' [syn6]





In fact, all three anchors are possible:

(28) Předpokládá se, že (by) ropa (by) do tuzemska by assumes refl_A, that oil to inland would₃ mohla začít proudit již dnes. could start_{inf} flow_{inf} already today 'It is assumed that oil could start to flow to our country already today.' [syn6]

But typically, all three yield the same position.





Conclusion

 Many properties of clitic placement are a consequence of other phenomena.





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- Sentences are realized in context!





Conclusion

- Many properties of clitic placement are a consequence of other phenomena.
- Sentences are realized in context!
- Is a non-stochastic analysis satisfactory?





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The set of Czech clitics

- Onstant clitics (always clitics):
 - **1** all weak pronouns: mi 'me $_D$ ', ti 'you $_{sg\,D}$, ho 'him $_A$, etc.
 - weak reflexives: se (acc), si (dat); ses, sis contractions
 - past and conditional auxiliary
 - tu 'here'
- Inconstant clitics (can act as clitics or nonclitics):
 - some personal pronouns: ji 'herD', nám 'usD', . . .
 - to 'it'
 - o non-negated copula, passive auxiliary
 - fringe clitics: tam 'there', ale 'but', už 'already', prý/prej 'allegedly', . . .

This follows (Hana 2007); (Avgustinova and Oliva 1995; Karlík et al. 1996; Rosen 2001; Short 1993,...) have similar sets.



