Zaid "Carlos" Galvez

Assignment 10

Croatian, a Slavic language, displays case markings and subject-verb agreement:

(1) Slavko vidi Olgu

Where *vidi* is marked for the third person singular, and *Olgu* is marked for the accusative. *Slavko*, in the nominative case, takes part in the action of seeing *Olgu*; *Olgu* is being seen. Notice that *Olgu* occurs after the verb; *Slavko* occurs before the verb.

We see this accusative form occur once again immediately after the verb in the following sentence:

(2) Slavko vidi Olgu kroz dim

Croatian also marks for the dative case:

(4) Ana daje cokoladu Marini

Where *cokoladu* is in the accusative case, and *Marini* is in the dative case, as she is the recipient of the acted-upon chocolate. *Marini* occurs after *cokoladu*. This is again consistent in the following sentence:

(5) Želite da Slavko kupi cokoladu Marini

Again, *cokoladu* occurs after the verb in the accusative case, *Marini* occurs after *cokoladu* in the dative case; *Slavko* remains in the nominative.

Croatian seems to prefer a NOM, ACC, DAT sequence, where a verb occurring between the nominative element and the accusative element.

Part B

Croatian, much like English, has a focus construction where an element is moved into focus on the left edge:

(6) Petra Marija voli

Where *Petra* is in the accusative case, receiving love from *Marija*. As it has been seen so far, accusative elements tend to occur after the verb. The deep structure must then be:

(6') Marija voli Petra

The character of this transformation can be further seen in the following sentence:

(8) Želite da cokoladu Slavko kupi Marini
(9) Želite da Marini Slavko kupi cokoladu

Where, in sentence (8), an accusative element can once again be seen at the left edge of an embedded clause. But now notice, in sentence (9), that the dative element *Marini* has moved and *cokoladu* has not. Croatian seems to allow for the movement of either an accusative element or a dative element.

Compare this to:

(10) *Cokoladu želite da Slavko kupi Marini
(11) *Marini želite da Slavko kupi cokoladu

Where, in (10), *cokoladu* has moved to the left edge of the *entire* sentence and, in (11), *Marini* has done the same. These both return ungrammatical sentences. The phrase delineated by *da* must be prohibit movement, or the raising must be bounded, as movement *within* this phrase is grammatical as seen in sentences (8) and (9).

Part C
Now notice how wh-movement functions in Croatian:

(12) Šta on dade Ivanu?

Where the wh-element *šta* is seen at the left edge; however, it is in the accusative case, and can be expected to occur after the verb *dade* in deep structure. Additionally, like many language, Croatian moves a preposition to the left edge alongside its wh-constituent:

(15) S kim Marija radi?

Where *S kim* has moved to the left edge, despite *kim* being the sole wh-word. *S*, a preposition, moves with *kim*. It can be expected that this occurs after the verb in deep structure, much like (12). A wh-element may not remain in its position in deep structure, as seen in:

(13) *Ivan kupuje <u>šta</u>

Part D
Croatian, however, shows different behavior in sentences with multiple wh-elements:

(16) Ko koga vidi?

Koga the accusative form of *ko*, must begin in deep structure after the verb:

(16') Ko vidi koga?

Raising *koga* to the left edge yields a valid sentence:

(17) Koga ko vidi?

But sentence (16) sees the nominative form *ko* at the highest position. If *koga* appears at the left of verb *vidi*, it must have been raised there from deep structure; however, *ko*, appearing to the left of *koga* in sentence (16), must have further moved to reappear to the left of *koga*; compare this to sentence (17), where nominative *ko* remains in its usual position while *koga* is seen at the left edge—only wh-movement is seen in sentence (17)

Part E
Croatian displays more freedom with their topicalization movements as can be seen in their more complex wh-questions:

(20) Ko je što kome dao

Where accusative *što* and dative *kome* both appear to the left of verb *dao*. Deep structure must thus be:
(20') Ko je dao što kome

But notice again that nominative *ko* was further raised, and is seen at the left edge of the sentence. Order of topicalization does not seem to matter in Croatian, as can be seen in the similar sentence:

(21) Ko je kome što dao?

Where elements *kome* and *što* are merely switched.

And, as seen in (20), other wh-words may move while others even still are topicalized:

(22) Što je ko kome dao?
(23) Što je kome ko dao?
(24) Kome je što ko dao?
(25) Kome je ko što dao?

In sentences (20-25), various combinations of all three wh-elements undergo topicalization, with one undergoing wh-movement.

Notice again that some movement is restricted in *da*-phrases:

(26) Ko želite da vam šta kupi?

But

(27) *Ko šta želite da vam kupi?

Where (27) is ungrammatical as *ko* has already moved via wh-movement but *šta* cannot leave the *da*-phrase via topicalization as it prohibits movement (as seen in Part B); nor can it wh-move into the same position *ko* is already occupying. In sentence (26), wh-movement has merely occurred, which does not trigger a violation raising out of the *da*-phrase.

Part F
Croatian also seems to restrict movement within adjunct relative clauses:

(32) *Šta si me pitao ko može da uradi?
(33) *…osoba, koja sam ti rekao gdo (on) živi…

Where, in (32), *šta* has moved out of the embedded clause (as *uradi* seems to subcategorize for a DP complement—that is, *do <u>what</u>* is the required construction in deep structure). Also see that both *šta* and *me* are bizarrely in the same case and in the same matrix clause.

In sentence (33), it is the individual whose living is being discussed; the individual is who is living. Thus, *koja* would seem to be the agent or experiencer of *living*. It has moved past the CP *gda (on) živi* (complement to *rekao*—as it is his living that is being told), violating its environment within a relative clause. *Koja* cannot move out of this complement to *rekao* to helm an adjunct relative clause.