

Atelier de Morphosyntaxe

Dernière mise à jour : 19 juin 2018

Responsables :

Françoise Rose Francoise.Rose@univ-lyon2.fr
Antoine Guillaume Antoine.Guillaume@cnrs.fr

Descriptif :

Cet atelier, co-organisé par Françoise Rose et Antoine Guillaume dans le cadre du séminaire de l'« [axe « Description, Typologie, Terrain »](#), a pour objectif de créer un espace de présentation et de discussion dans le domaine de la morphosyntaxe, dans une perspective typologique et fonctionnelle. [En savoir plus...](#)

Thématiques de l'année 2017 - 2018 :

Impératifs et commandes (animé par M. Vuillermet)
La transitivité: extension de la transitivité et codage de l'alternance causal-noncausal (animé par D. Creissels)

Programme :

Pour plus d'informations, voir le [calendrier du laboratoire DDL](#).

- 20 octobre 2017

Na Song (INALCO) : "The apprehensive in Baoding"

This paper focuses on the apprehensive expressed by a sentence-final enclitic particle $l\epsilon.ia$ in Baoding dialect, a Mandarin dialect of the Sinitic group, spoken 140 km south of Beijing. Besides some modal words as found in Standard Mandarin, Baoding employs a sentence-final enclitic particle $l\epsilon.ia$. It has two main functions: temporal and epistemic function, which indicates an imminent future event; another extended function is apprehensive, denoting a potential imminent event considered as undesirable. We first discuss the predicates that co-occur with $l\epsilon.ia$ and the reading they trigger. We also investigate how a possible source of the particle and how both functions may be related. Then we focus on the interaction between the apprehensive particle and polar question in Baoding. We conclude by resuming the semantic features of $l\epsilon.ia$ and argue that contrary to previous opinions, in the case of Baoding, apprehensive sentences may have a first person as its subject in a declarative sentence.

- 1 décembre 2017

Marine Vuillermet (DDL) : "Apprehensives in Australia & South America"

Apprehensives are mood markers encoding the undesirability and the (high) possibility of an event (Lichtenberk 1995; Verstraete 2005; Vuillermet to appear). The goal of this presentation is to examine the distribution and explore the typological profile of the apprehensives in two macro-areas (Hammarström & Donohue 2014), namely South America and Australia. Using WALS-like maps, I will discuss the crosslinguistic distribution of the morpheme and explore possible areal specificities.

- 5 janvier & 26 janvier 2018

Denis Creissels (DDL) : "La transitivité: extension de la transitivité et codage de l'alternance causal-noncausal"

Parmi toutes les questions qui touchent au domaine de la transitivité, je propose d'axer l'atelier sur les deux points suivants : (a) la façon dont les langues étendent le codage transitif à l'expression d'événements qui ne sont pas des événements transitifs prototypiques, et (b) la façon dont les langues codifient la relation entre des processus déclenchés par l'action d'un agent et les mêmes processus conçus comme n'impliquant aucune cause externe clairement identifiée.

- 16 mars 2018

Amanda Delgado (Universiteit Leiden) : "Aspect, auxiliaries, and polarity in Yokot'an split alignment"

Mayan languages have as a major typological characteristic an ergative alignment system. Yokot'an exhibit three patterns for coding grammatical relations: (i) ergative pattern, (ii) split ergative alignment-motivated by aspect and (iii) agentive pattern-motivated by semantic roles (Agent-Patient). Quizar and Knowles (1990:306), Gutierrez and Zavala (2005:1) and Osorio (2005:27) argued that polarity motivates the split pattern. I will point out that aspect, the presence of auxiliaries and polarity are factors involved in split alignment in Yokot'an.

- 30 mars 2018

Sylvia Tufvesson (MPI Nijmegen) : "The role of transitivity in syntactic alignment in Semai (Austroasiatic, Malaysia)"

This talk will address the role of transitivity in syntactic alignment in Semai, an Austroasiatic language of Peninsular Malaysia. I will examine the importance, or non-importance, of transitivity in case marking of the clausal subject. Current data and analysis suggest an alignment pattern split between ergative and active. In addition to a potential split in alignment, Semai makes a fundamental distinction between active events (processes) versus inactive events (states and completed events). This split strongly resembles a division between situation types/aspect. The relation between a split in alignment and that between situation types will also be examined.

- 6 avril 2018

Natalia Aralova & Brigitte Pakendorf (DDL) : " The causal/non-causal alternation in Negidal (North Tungusic)"

Negidal offers several strategies for opposing causal and non-causal events. Most important are several transitivizing and detransitivizing morphemes, but other strategies, such as suppletion, ambitransitivity and equipolence occur as well. In our presentation we will show how these strategies function, using the twenty verb meaning list proposed by Denis Cressels (AMS, 26.01.18). Moreover, special attention will be paid to a polysemantic morpheme functioning both as a transitivizer and detransitivizer (which in the latter function sometimes carries the meaning of an adversative passive). We will investigate its relation to the medio-passive, on the one hand, and the causative, on the other hand. Where possible, we will draw parallels to the other North Tungusic languages, Even and Evenki.

- 27 avril 2018

Frank Seifart (DDL) : "(Anti-)Causative marking and verb frequencies in corpora from nine languages"

In this talk I will report on work-in-progress from an ongoing project carried out in collaboration with Stefan Schnell, Anna Margetts, Katja Hannß, Katharina Haude, Claudia Wegener, Sonja Riesberg, Sonja Gipper. In this project we investigate /form-frequency correspondences /in (anti-)causative marking in verb pairs like laugh – amuse or break (intr.) – break (trans.). Haspelmath et al. (2014) predict that overt (anti-)causative marking should occur on the less frequent verb of such pairs. Such relative frequencies are used to motivate hierarchies of verb meanings, according to which, e.g., verbs like cook are expected to carry overt causative marking (e.g. Spanish /hervir /‘boil [intrans.]’ vs. /hacer hervir /‘boil [trans.]’) and verbs like break should most likely carry anticausative marking (e.g. Spanish /romper-se /‘break [intrans.]’ vs. /romper /‘break [trans.]’ (Haspelmath et al. 2014). We test this hypothesis using data from eight language documentation corpora of about 20,000 words each (Bora, Chipaya, Movima, Savosavo, Sudest, Totoli, Vera’a, and Yurakaré). First results suggest that for individual verb pairs, there is indeed an overwhelming tendency of overt marking on the less frequent verb form, e.g. Bora /gooco/ ‘laugh’ (frequency: 46) vs. /gooco-tso/ (laugh-causative) ‘amuse’ (frequency: 5). On the other hand, we don’t find support for previously proposed hierarchies (Haspelmath 1993, Nichols et al. 2004) of verb meanings according to the probability of taking overt (anti-)causative marking. According to these, verbs for dry should be much more likely to carry overt causative marking than verbs for open, while in our data, it is the other way around.

- 18 mai 2018

Noé Gasparini (DDL) : "Classes de verbes en siriono"

Les classes de mots en siriono définissent les possibilités d'utilisation de compléments obligatoires et obliques. Selon la nature des verbes, plusieurs agencements syntaxiques sont possibles : phrase transitive sans marquage des arguments, phrase transitive avec

marquage de l'objet, phrase intransitive avec des compléments obliques ou sans compléments obliques. Ces classes de verbes sont également définies par le marquage pronominal et par les catégories grammaticales utilisées au niveau de la phrase.

- 29 juin 2018

Geny Gonzalez (DDL) : “Transitivity in Namtrik”

This talk addresses the role of transitivity in Namtrik, a Barbacoan language spoken in the Colombian Andes. In the first part of the talk, I discuss the properties of the core grammatical functions, which show in general the characteristics of a nominative-accusative language. In the second part of the talk, I describe a semantic split in alignment in experience verbs, which makes a distinction between egophoric and non-egophoric subjects. For this verb class, there are two different constructions: (1) a construction for non-egophoric subjects, showing the same basic intransitive coding of a monovalent verb and (2) a construction for egophoric subjects, showing a transitive coding where the egophoric “subject” is coded in the dative case and the experiencer is indexed in the verb.