

6. Generativní lingvistika (1)

- I. Generativní gramatika 80. a 90. let – Government & Binding Theory (Principles & Parameters Theory), literatura: Haegeman, L. 1994; Hajičová – Panevová – Sgall, 2002, *Úvod do teoretické a počítačové lingvistiky*. I. svazek – Teoretická lingvistika

- 1) Argumentová struktura a theta teorie, projekční princip (EPP).
- 2) Frázová struktura – dominance, precedence, nadřazení (*government*), X-bar teorie,
- 3) Frázová struktura (2) – IP a CP, head-to-head movement, strukturální vztahy: *m-command* a *c-command*.
- 4) Teorie pádů (Case Theory).
- 5) Teorie vázání (Binding Theory)
- 6) Prázdné kategorie (teorie ohrazení a řízení, *bounding – control*).
- 7) Transformace: *move- α* (head-movement, *wh*-movement, NP-movement).

Ad 1)

- „mentální lexikon“ – vrozené lexikální kategorie?
- argumentová struktura (= valenční pole predikátu) – tematické role (θ -roles) (= intenční pole predikátu)
- Tematické role:
 - a) AGENT / ACTOR : the one who intentionally initiates the action expressed by the predicate.
 - b) PATIENT : the person or thing undergoing the action expressed by the predicate.
 - c) THEME : the person or thing moved by the action expressed by the predicate.
 - d) EXPERIENCER : the entity that experiences some (psychological) state expressed by the predicate.
 - e) BENEFACTIVE / BENEFICIARY : the entity that benefits from the action expressed by the predicate.
 - f) GOAL : the entity towards which the activity expressed by the predicate is directed.
 - g) SOURCE : the entity from which something is moved as a result of the activity expressed by the predicate.
 - h) LOCATION : the place in which the action or state expressed by the predicate is situated.
- Theta kritérium:
 - 1) Each argument is assigned one and only one theta role.
 - 2) Each theta role is assigned to one and only one argument.
- Projekční princip: lexikální informace musí být syntakticky reprezentována.
- Rozšířený projekční princip (EPP): “věty musejí mít subjekt”.
- Otázka “kanonické” realizace tematických rolí (agens = subjekt).
- Theta-marking: přímý a nepřímý (John broke a leg last week vs. John broke a vase last week): “The theta role assigned to the subject is assigned **compositionally**: it is determined by the semantics of the verb and other VP constituents. Roughly, the verb assigns an object role first, the resulting verb-argument complex will assign a theta role to the subject. The subject argument is as if it were slotted in last.” (Haegeman, s. 72)

Ad 2)

- dominance: A je nadřazeno B; precedence: B předchází A.
- řízení (nadřazení – *government*):

Government (I)

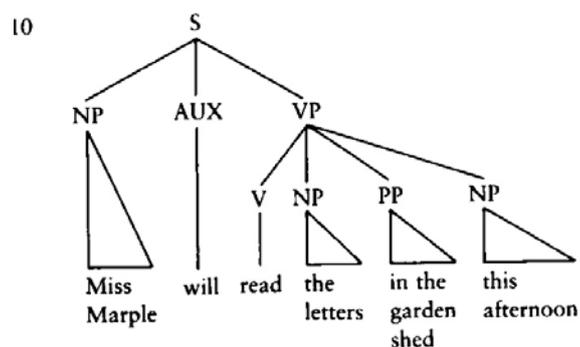
A governs B if

1) A is a governor;

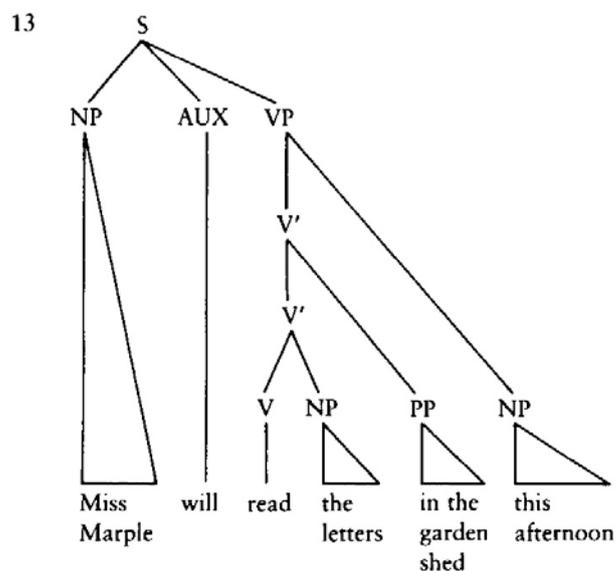
2) A and B are sisters.

Governors are heads.

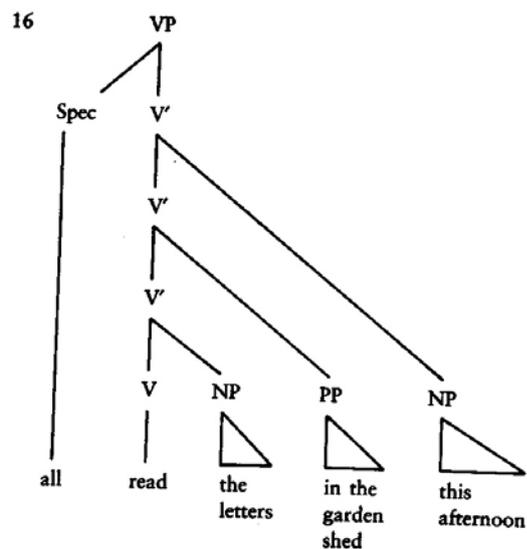
If X is a head and it governs Y then **X head-governs Y**. All the constituents governed by a node constitute the **governing domain** of that node:



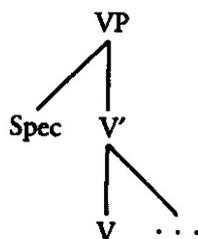
- strukturální hierarchie větných členů (*layered structure*):



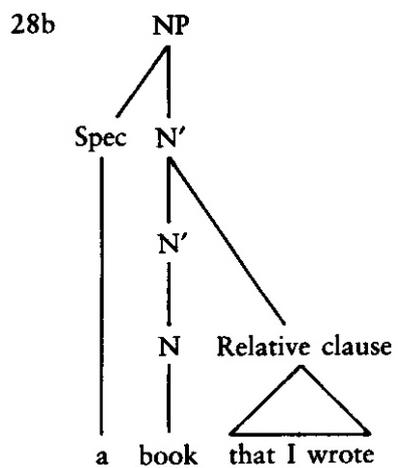
- Pozice *specifier* - kvantifikátor *all*:
a) The detectives have *all* read the letters in the garden shed this afternoon

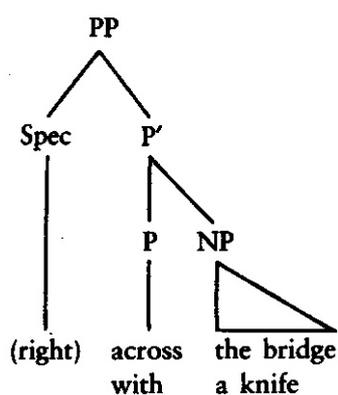
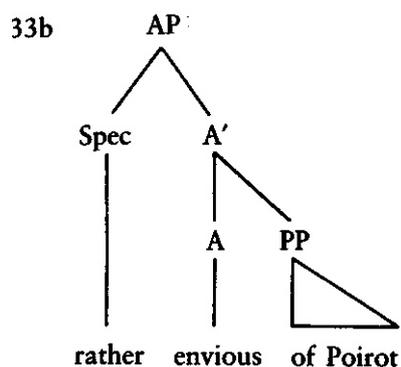


- Obecné schéma VP:

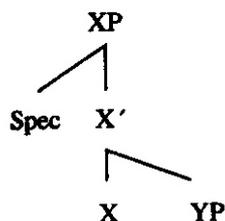


- Stejná struktura: NP, AP, PP:





- Zobecněné schéma Spec – XP:

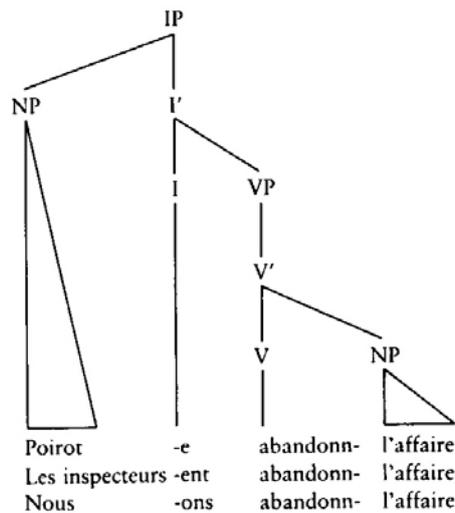
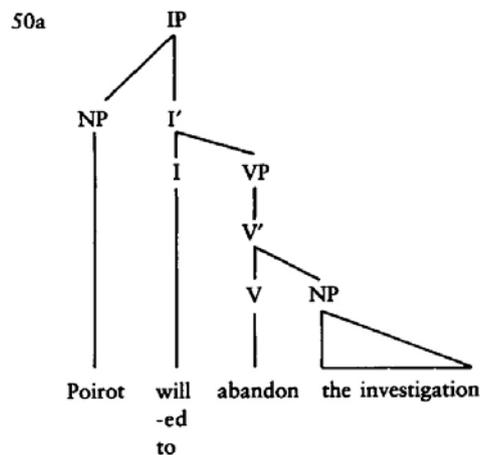


„The part of the grammar regulating the structure of phrases has come to be known as X'-theory ('X-bar theory'). X-bar theory brings out what is common in the structure of phrases. According to X-bar theory, all phrases are headed by one head. In the terminology of traditional linguistics we say that all phrases are **endocentric**. The head of the projection is a **zero projection** (X^0). Heads are terminal nodes: they dominate words. X'-theory distinguishes two further levels of projection. Complements combine with X to form X'-projections (39c); adjuncts combine with X' to form X' projections (39b). The specifier combines with the topmost X' to form the maximal projection XP.“ (s. 104-105).

6. Generativní lingvistika – 1b

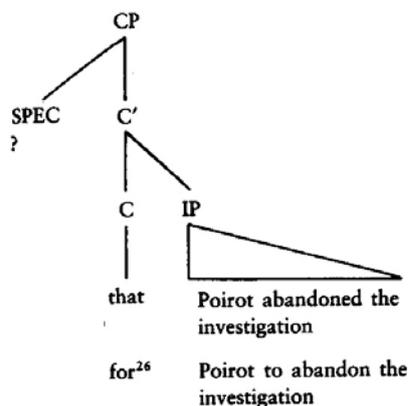
IP a CP (Inflection – Complementizer) - „funkční projekce“

1. IP: „...the tense morpheme is dominated by a separate terminal node from now on label **INFL**, for **inflection**. In sentences with an auxiliary which is inflected for tense the tensed auxiliary is dominated by INFL. INFL replaces AUX.”

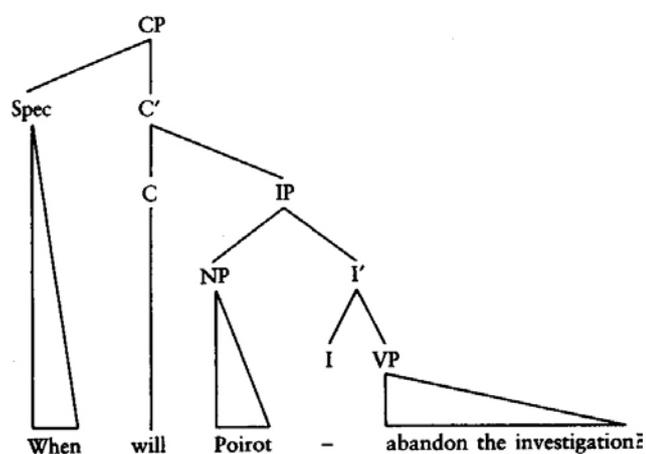


„INFL does not dominate open class lexical heads: it is a non-lexical head or a **functional head**. Projections of lexical heads are lexical projections; projections of functional heads are **functional projections**.“

2. CP: „Complementizers such as *whether*, *if*, *that* and *for* introduce a sentence (IP): C selects an IP-complement. The choice of the type of IP is determined by the choice of C.“



Pozice *SPEC* a *head-to-head* movement:

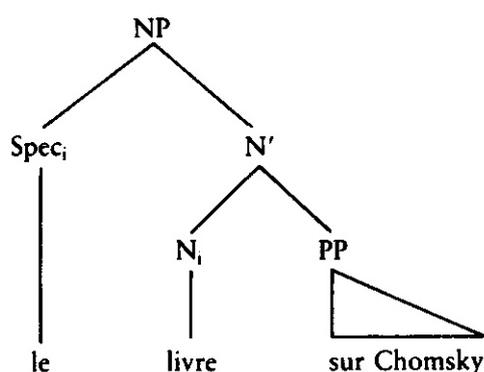


C-command (I):

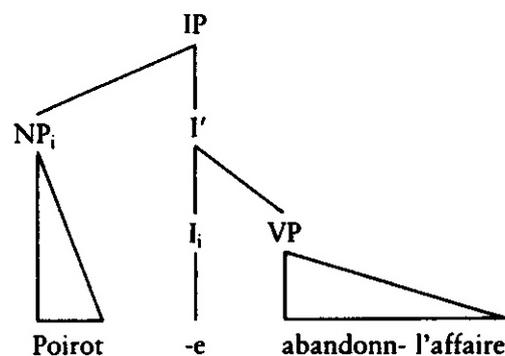
Node A c-commands node B if and only if:

- 1) A does not dominate B and B does not dominate A; and
- 2) the first branching node dominating A also dominates B.

(„Given a node A it is easy to determine which nodes it c-commands. The procedure is as follows: starting from A we move upwards till we reach the first branching node dominating A; then we move downwards following the branches of the tree and every node that we find on our way is c-commanded by A, regardless of whether we move rightward or leftward.“)

72a *French*

72b



Government could be defined as a relationship of 'mutual c-command'.

Government (II)

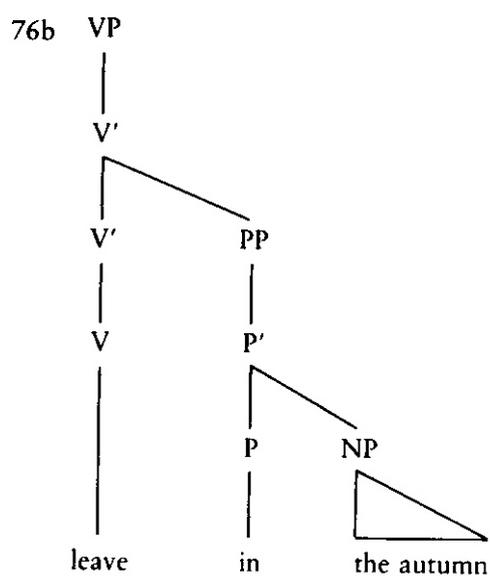
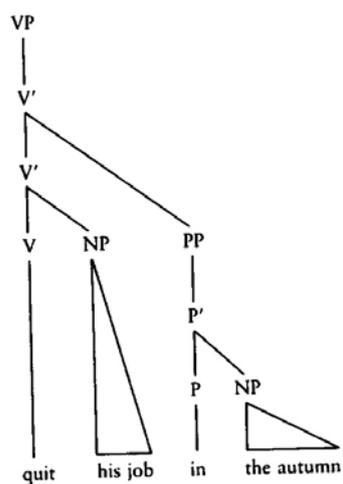
A governs B if and only if

- 1) A is a governor; and
- 2) A c-commands B and B c-commands A.

M-command: „**C – command** (II)

A c-commands B if and only if A does not dominate B and every X that dominates A also dominates B.

“For the choice of X in (77) two options are considered. When X is equated with the first branching node we obtain the c-command definition given in (73). This structural relation is sometimes referred to as **strict c-command**. Alternatively, X is interpreted as a maximal projection. Under the latter interpretation of (77), A **m-commands** B.”



Government (III)

A governs B if and only if

1) A is a governor; and

2) A m-commands B; and

3) no barrier intervenes between A and B.

Maximal projections are barriers to government.

Governors are heads.