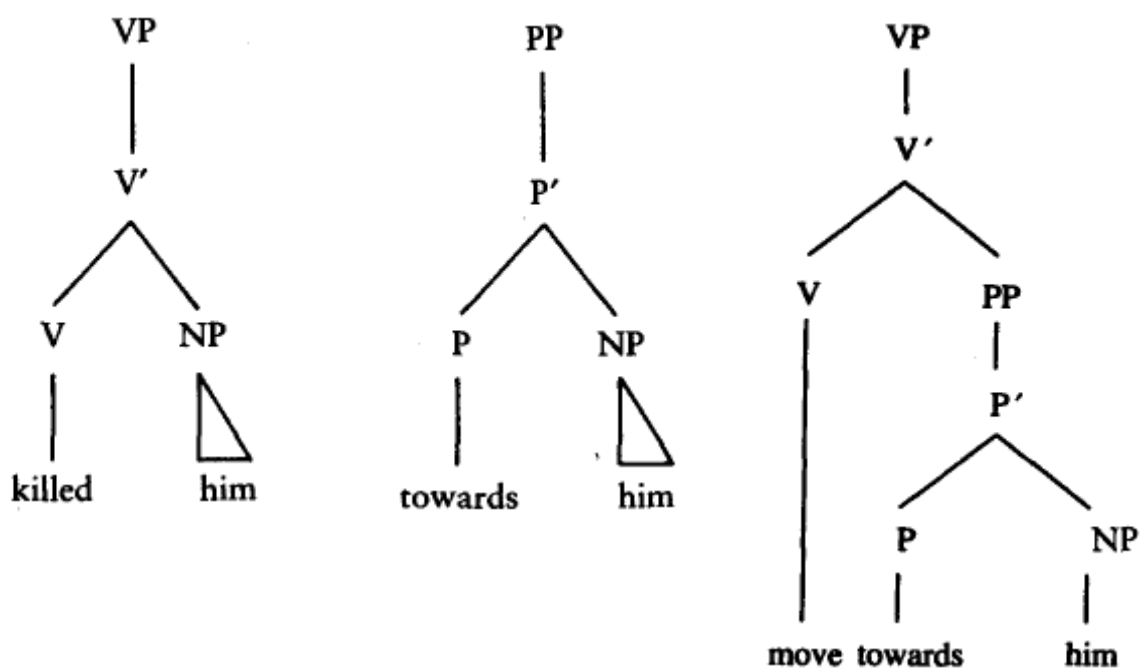


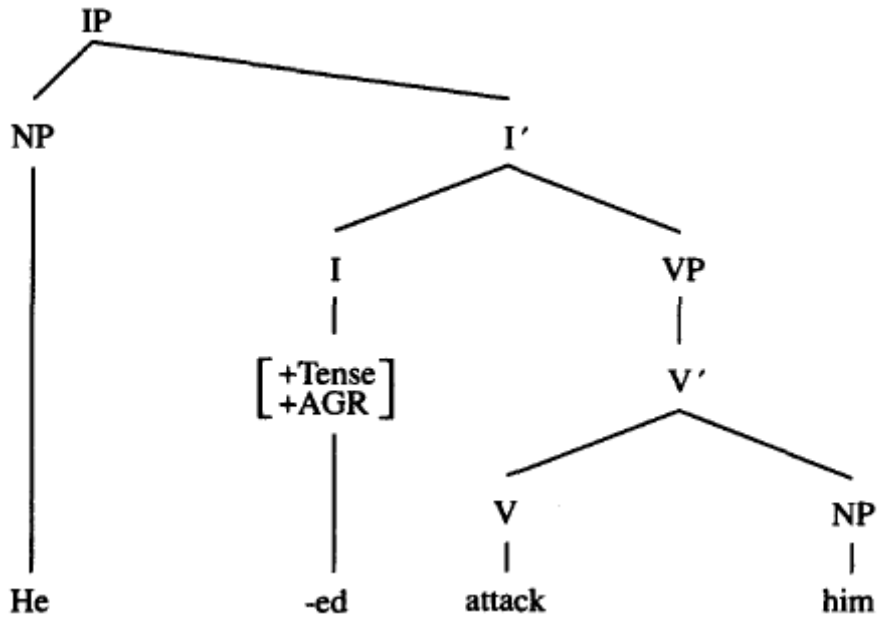
## 6. Generativní lingvistika (2) - TEORIE PÁDŮ (CASE THEORY) (srov. Haegeman, L. 1994, s. 155-194)

Základní teze:

1. Abstraktní vs. morfologický pád
2. „Case-marking“ („case-assignment“): NOMINATIV a AKUZATIV.
3. Case-marking (připisování pádu) - na základě strukturálních vztahů („under government“); AKUZATIV udělují tranzitivní slovesa a předložky:



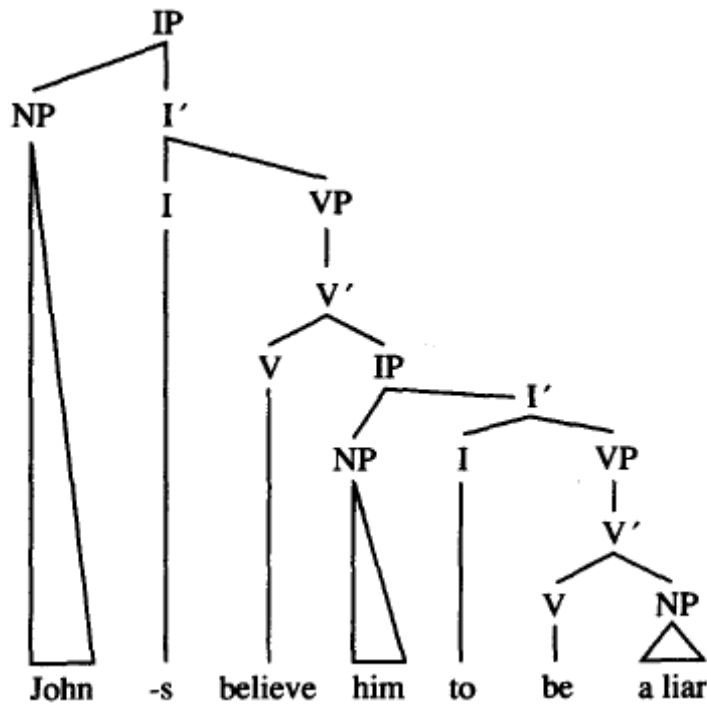
4. NOMINATIV připsán na základě strukturního vztahu specifier-head agreement:



5. Speciální případy: tzv. *exceptional case-marking* (ECM):

John believes [him to be a liar]

“On the basis of our previous discussion it is plausible that *believe* can assign case to *him*, the subject of the complement IP. *Believe* is separated from *him* by a maximal projection, infinitival IP. By assumption, infinitival IP will not constitute a barrier for outside government and hence *believe* can assign case to the relevant NP. The situation in which a verb like *believe* can govern into an NP and assign case to its subject NP is often referred to as **exceptional case-marking** abbreviated as **ECM**.”



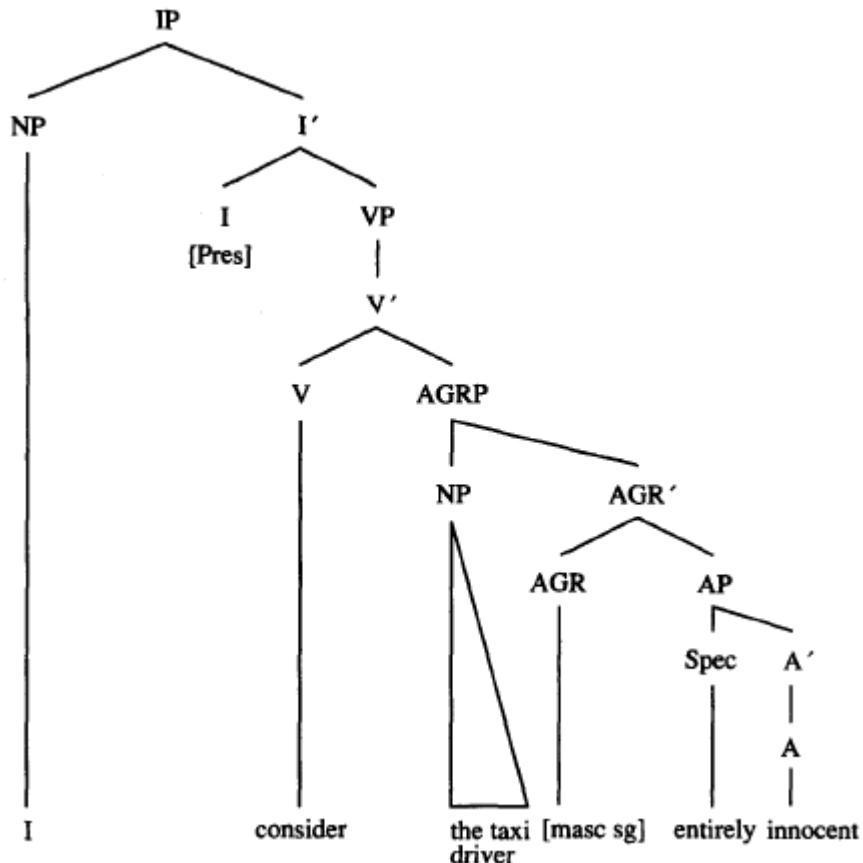
6. Tzv. *small clauses*

- jsou projekcemi *AGRP*. Tato funkční projekce (podobně jako IP) není bariérou nadřazení, proto je case-marking svěřen slovesu hlavní věty ...

Maigret considers [the taxi driver [entirely innocent]].

I consider [Maigret [an inspector of great value]].

I consider [your proposal [completely out of the question]].



7. Tzv. *adjacence* a case-marking

42a Poirot speaks [<sub>NP</sub> English] fluently.

42b \* Poirot speaks fluently [<sub>NP</sub> English].

42c Poirot sincerely believes [<sub>IP</sub> English to be important].

42d \* Poirot believes sincerely [<sub>IP</sub> English to be important].

42e Poirot believes sincerely [<sub>CP</sub> that English is important].

“The data in (42) have led linguists to propose that government is not a sufficient condition for case assignment in English and that a further structural requirement is that the case assigner and the element to which case is assigned should be **adjacent**.”

8. Pasivizace a “pádový filtr” (case filter = Every overt NP must be assigned abstract case).

Vlastnosti pasivizace:

1. the verb morphology is affected;

2. the external theta role of the verb is absorbed;
3. the structural case of the verb is absorbed;
4. the NP which is assigned the internal theta role of the passive verb moves to a position where it can be assigned case;
5. the movement of the NP is obligatory in view of the case filter;
6. the movement of the NP is allowed because the subject position is empty.

