
Morphosyntax

Summary

Declension patterns; Conjugation patterns; Simplification mechanisms in inflectional morphology (loss of the dual number, gender vs. inflectional ending, time vs. tense); Word order; Selected syntactic forms (the absolute dative, accusative with the infinitive, etc.)

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Homework

Homework # 8 (due end of week 8): Use the [following table](#). Explain the changes in inflectional endings in each of the languages; Homework # 9 (due end of week 9): Use the [following table](#). (The tables are from Townsend & Janda, 1996.)
Explain the changes in inflectional endings in each of the languages.

Quiz - in class

Multiple choice on morphosyntactic development (first half hour of week 10)

General

1. Isolation, Agglutination, Inflection

Agglutinative (Hungarian)

case/meaning	watch/clock	watches/clocks	my watch/clock	your watch/clock	his/her watch/clock	our watch/cl
Nom (subject)	óra	óra-k	óra-m	óra-d	óra-ja	óra-nk
Acc (object)	óra-t	óra-k-at	óra-m-at	óra-d-at	óra-já-t	óra-nk-a

Hun. órá-k-at (k = Plural, at = Accusative) vs. Rus. часы (ы = Plural&Accusative)

2. Markers of morphological categories

Marker	CSL	S-Cr
Affix:	koń-ь, koń-a	konj-0, konj-a
Alternations - Ablaut	бѣr-ati, ber-ešъ	b0rati, bereš
Alternations - Morphonemic	junaк-ъ, junač-e	junak-0, junač-e
Alternations - Suprasegmental	vodà, vòdu	vòda, vödu
Suppletive stems	čьловѣкъ, ljudьje	čov(j)ek, ljudi

Slavic languages: rich suffixal affixation, numerous alternations

3. Analogy

nuclear vs. nuclear

4. Systemic vs. textual frequency

textual frequency (e.g., CSL non-thematic verbs, small group, i.e. low systemic frequency but very high textual frequency: *jesť, dadť, imatť, věť, jemť*) vs.

systemic frequency (non-thematic verbs all others, i.e., very high systemic frequency: *pletŕ*)

S-Cr: 1st person non-thematic wins: *dam, pletem*

Rus. 1st person thematic wins: *даду, плету*

Alternations

Found both in lexical and inflectional morphology

Ablaut (vowel gradation within the same root): Inherited from PIE, e.g.:

bĕr/bŏr/bĭr: *berŕ, vyborŕ, bŕati*

Consonantal alternations (Slavic development), e.g.:

g:dz: *bogŕ: bog+i > bodzi*

Other: see palatalizations and jotations in the [previous section](#).

Vowel alternations in the endings:

o:e: *selo: pol'e*

other:

<i>hard</i>	y	y	ъ	ѣ	ѣ
<i>soft</i>	l	ѣ/ѣ	ъ	i	a

Declension

Major tendencies:

- a. Loss of the Dual
- b. Simplification
- c. Linking Declension Type to Gender

PIE Nominal Declensions

Possible classes, e.g. in present day Swahili:

Class 1 and 2 – singular and plural of living beings: *mgeni:wageni* ‘guest:guests’

Class 3 and 4 – singular and plural of vegetation, objects, body parts: *mti:miti*

See [this page](#) for more examples of the classes in Swahili

PIE

-t(e)r – kinship terms: mater-, dukter-, ses(t)r-, bhratr-

-ent – small living things: telent-, osilent-, agnent-

-ū – fruit: tuku, mirku, plody

-ĩ – wild fauna: eleni, losi, golombi

Thematic vowel in all cases, e.g. ā declension:

N. gʷen-ā, G. gʷen-ās, D gʷen-āi

Declension types:

o dhūmos

jo konjos

u sūnus

ā gʷenā

jā douxja

i pontis

ū krū

[CONS] māter

PIE to CSL

The following three tables from Townsend and Janda (1996) nicely summarize the origins of the CSL endings and resolution of the declensions into genders

Origins of the Common Slavic noun endings

	<i>o-stems</i>		<i>ā-stems</i>		<i>i-stems</i>		<i>u-stems</i>	
	sg (masc/neu)		(fem/masc)		(masc/fem)		(masc)	
<i>N</i>	-ъ/o	*-os/*om	-a	*-ā	-ь	*-is	-ъ	*-us
<i>G</i>	-a	*-ād	-y	*-ās	-i	*-eis	-u	*-ous
<i>D</i>	-u	*-ōi?	-ě	*-āi	-i	*-ei(ei?)	-ovi	*-ouei?
<i>A</i>	-ъ/o	*-om	-o	*-ām	-ь	*-im	-ъ	*-um
<i>I</i>	-o/ьmь	*-omi	-ojо	*-ām?	-ьmь/ьjо	*-imi/?	-ьmь	*-umi
<i>L</i>	-ě	*-oî (circ)	-ě	*-āi	-i	*-ēi	-u	*-ōu
<i>V</i>	-e	*-e	-o	*-a	-i	*-ei	-u	*-ou
du								
<i>NA</i>	-a/ě	*-ō	-ě	*-āi	-i	*-ī	-y	*-ū
<i>GL</i>	-u	*-ōus	-u	*-āus	-ьju	*-eious?	-ovu	*-ouous
<i>DI</i>	-oma	*-omō	-ama	*-āmō	-ьma	*-imō	-ьma	*-umō
pl								
<i>N</i>	-i/a	*-oí (acu)/*-ā	-y	*-ās	-ьje/i	*-eies	-ove	*-oues
<i>G</i>	-ъ	*-ōm?	-ъ	*-ām?	-ьjь	*-eiom	-ovъ	*-ouom
<i>D</i>	-omъ	*-omus	-amъ	*-āmus	-ьmъ	*-imus	-ьmъ	*-umus
<i>A</i>	-y/a	*-ons/*-ā	-y	*-āns	-i	*-ins	-y	*-uns
<i>I</i>	-y	*-ōis	-ami	*-āmīs	-ьmi	*-imīs	-ьmi	*-umīs
<i>L</i>	-ěxъ	*-oīsu	-axъ	*-āsu	-ьxъ	*-isu	-ьxъ	*-usu
	<i>jo-stems</i>		<i>jā-stems</i>		<i>C-stems</i>		<i>ū-stems</i>	
	sg (masc/neu)		(fem/masc)		(masc/fem/neu)		(fem)	
<i>N</i>	-ъ/e	*-jos/*-jom	-a	*-jā	-y/o/i/ę	*-s/*-#	-y	*-#
<i>G</i>	-a	*-jād	-ę/ě	*-jās	-e	*-es	-ьve	*-es
<i>D</i>	-u	*-jōi?	-i	*-jāi	-i	*-ei	-ьvi	*-ei
<i>A</i>	-ъ/e	*-jom	-o	*-jām	-ь/o/ę	*-m/*-#	-ьvъ	*-m
<i>I</i>	-e/ьmь	*-jomi	-ejо	*-jām?	-ьmь/ьjо	*-mi/?	-ьvьjо	*-mi/?
<i>L</i>	-i	*-joî	-i	*-jāi	-e	*-i	-ьve/i	*-i
<i>V</i>	-e/u	*-je	-e	*-ja	= N		= N	
du								
<i>NA</i>	-a/i	*-jō	-i	*-jāi	-i/ě	*-e/*-i	-ьvi	*-e/*-i
<i>GL</i>	-u	*-jōus	-u	*-jāus	-u	*-ous	-ьvu	*-ous
<i>DI</i>	-ema	*-jomō	-ama	*-jāmō	-ьma	*-mō	-ьvьma	*-mō
pl								
<i>N</i>	-i/a	*-joí/*-jā	-ę/ě	*-jās	-e/i/a	*-es	-ьvi	*-es
<i>G</i>	-ъ	*-jōm?	-ъ	*-jām?	-ъ	*-om	-ьvъ	*-om
<i>D</i>	-emъ	*-jomus	-amъ	*-jāmus	-ьmъ	*-mus	-ьvьmъ	*-mus
<i>A</i>	-ę/ě/a	*-jons/*-jā	-ę/ě	*-jāns	-i/a	*-ns	-ьvi	*-ns
<i>I</i>	-i	*-jōis	-ami	*-jāmīs	-ьmi/y	*-mīs	-ьvьmi	*-mīs
<i>L</i>	-ixъ	*-joīsu	-axъ	*-jāsu	-ьxъ	*-su	-ьvьxъ	*-su

Resolution of six declensions into three genders

Meanings of examples: 'smoke, horse, son, woman, soul, elk, stone, mother, seed, blood, place, field, bone, day, calf, wheel'

Declension	PIE		LCS			
<i>o</i>	*dhūmos	*maistom	<i>MASC</i>	дымъ	<i>NEU</i>	město
<i>jo</i>	*konjos	*poljom	<i>MASC</i>	konjъ	<i>NEU</i>	polje
<i>u</i>	*sūnus		<i>MASC</i>	synъ		
<i>ā</i>	*g ^w enā		<i>FEM</i>	žena		
<i>jā</i>	*douxjā		<i>FEM</i>	duša		
<i>i</i>	*lošis	*kostis	<i>MASC</i>	lošъ	<i>FEM</i>	kostъ
C-stems:						
<i>n</i>	*kāmoms	*dini(s)	<i>MASC</i>	kamy	<i>MASC</i>	дѣнь
<i>ter ent</i>	*māter	*telent(s)	<i>FEM</i>	mati	<i>NEU</i>	teļe
<i>men os/es</i>	*sēmens	*kolos	<i>NEU</i>	sēme	<i>NEU</i>	kolo
<i>ū</i>	*krū		<i>FEM</i>	kry		

The loss of the identity of a declension (*ā-* and *jā-*stems)

	PIE		LCS		PIE		LCS
sg		'woman'				'earth'	
<i>N</i>	*g ^w enā	>	žena		*g'emjā	>	zemja
<i>G</i>	*g ^w enās	> *genāns >	ženy		*g'emjās	> *g'emjāns >	zemjě/ę
<i>D/L</i>	*g ^w enāi	>	ženě		*g'emjāi	>	zemji
<i>A</i>	*g ^w enām	>	ženŏ		*g'emjām	>	zemjŏ
<i>I</i>	*g ^w enām?	>	ženojŏ		*g'emjām?	>	zemjejŏ
pl							
<i>N</i>	*g ^w enās	> *genāns >	ženy		*g'emjās	> *g'emjāns >	zemjě/ę
<i>A</i>	*g ^w enāns	>	ženy		*g'emjāns	>	zemjě/ę

CSL to Modern Slavic

Singular, Plural, Dual > Singular, Plural

-u merges with -o, -jo

masculine -i merges with -o, -jo

-ū merges with -ā, -jā

[CONS] merge with either -ā, -jā or -o, -jo

S-Cr examples of the process

Masculine

NOM	GEN	typeCSL	TypeS-Cr	NOM	GEN
rod-ъ	-a	-(j)o	1	rod-0	-a
syn-ъ	-u	-u	1	sin-0	-a
gost-6	-i	-i	1	gost-0	-a
kam -y	-ene	-C	1	kamen-0	-a
slug-a	-y	-(j)ā	3	slug-a	-e

Feminine

NOM	GEN	typeCSL	typeS-Cr	NOM GEN	
žen-a	-y	-(j) ā	3	žen-a	-e
svek0r-y	krъv-e	-ū	3	svekrv-a	-e
mat0 -i	er-e	-C	X	mat0-i	er-e
sol-6	-i	-i	4	sol-0	-i

Neuter

NOM	GEN	typeCSL	typeS-Cr	NOM	GEN
sel-o	-a	-(j)o	1	sel-o	-a
čud0-o	es-e	-C	1	čud-o	-a
tel0-ę	ęt-e	-C	2	tel0-e	et-a
sъm0-ę	ęn-e	-C	2	s(j)em0-e	en-a

Development of the case endings

The **dual** has merged with plural living traces only in some lexical categories (e.g. S-Cr body part that go in pairs will have the Dual –u Gen. Pl. ending rather than the regular –a: očiju, ušiju, ruku, nogu)

Masculine:

Nom. Sg. -ъ/ь > 0

Gen. Sg. -a, -u, -i, -e > -a (S-Cr), -a/-u (Pol, Rus)

Dat. Sg. -ovi, -i, -u > -u (Rus, S-Cr), -ovi/-u (Pol)

Acc. Sg. = Nom/Acc

Voc. Sg. = Nom (Rus.), -e/-u or = Nom (Pol., S-Cr)

Ins. Sg. -ѣтъ > -om/-em (Rus. S-Cr), -em (Pol.)

Loc. Sg. -u, -ѣ, -i > -u (S-Cr), -e/-u (Rus, Pol.)

Feminine

Nom. Sg. -a > -a, -ѣ > 0, C > -a/-0

Gen. Sg. -y, -ѣ > -y (Rus, Pol.), -e (S-Cr), -i > -i

Dat./Loc. Sg. -ѣ, -i > -i (S-Cr), -e (Rus, Pol)

Voc. Sg. = Nom. (Rus.), -o/-e or = Nom (S-Cr), -o/-u or = Nom (Pol)

Inst. -ojq/-ejq > -oj(u) (Rus), -ą (Pol), -om (S-Cr)

Neuter

Just like masculine + NAV -o/-e + -et-, -en-, -es- extensions

Plural

Loss of the dual with influences on DIL and NAV in S-Cr

Preserved separate DIL endings in Rus. and Pol. vs. DIL syncretism in S-Cr

Nom. Pl. Masc. -ove, -i > -i, Fem. -ę, -y > -y (Rus, Pol), -e (S-Cr)

Gen. Pl. -ъ, -овъ > masc. -ov, -fem/-neut (Pol., Rus.), -a (-S-Cr) voc:0
alternations

Acc. Pl. = Nom. or -e (S-Cr), = Nom/Gen – animate/inanimate (Rus), = Nom./Gen
masc-pers (Pol.)

Other Lines of Development in Declension Paradigms

Definite vs. indefinite adjectives: mostly preserved (S-Cr), partially preserved
(Rus), lost (Pol)

Gender endings in plural: retained (S-Cr), masculine-personal (Pol), neutralized
(Rus)

Attrition of the numeral paradigm, esp. in S-Cr

Conservatism of the personal pronouns (PIE suppletivism retained)

Conjugation

PIE to CSL

The following table from Townsend & Janda (1996) provides a review of the development:

	<i>athematic</i>		<i>thematic e/o</i>		<i>thematic i</i>	
<i>1sg</i>	-мь	*-mi	-ǫ/jǫ	*-ōm/*-jōm	-(j)ǫ	*-jōm
<i>2sg</i>	-si	*-sei?	-ěši	*-esei?	-iši	*-īsei?
<i>3sg</i>	-тъ/ь	*-ti	-etъ/ь	*-eti	-itъ/ь	*-īti
<i>1du</i>	-vě	*-vē	-evě	*-evē	-ivě	*-ivē
<i>2du</i>	-ta	*-tā	-eta	*-etā	-ita	*-itā
<i>3du</i>	-te	*-te	-ete	*-ete	-ite	*-īte
<i>1pl</i>	-мъ	*-mon	-emъ	*-emon	-imъ	*-īmon
<i>2pl</i>	-te	*-te	-ete	*-ete	-ite	*-īte
<i>3pl</i>	-ѣтъ/ь	*-nti	-ǫтъ/ь	*-onti	-ѣтъ/ь	*-īnti

CSL to Present Day Slavic

General Tendencies:

Loss of the dual with no significant impact on the plural

Simplification

Innovations in the South

Tenses better preserved in the South, participles in the North

Thematic vs. athematic stems:

e/o neseš*ī*,

ne/no staneš*ī*

'e/'o pišeši

i vidiši

Endings:

athematic	jes-m6	-i	-тъ(ь)	-мъ/мо	-te	- ґтъ(ь)/-а
tematyczne	plet-ґ,	-eši/ešь	-etъ(ь)/-e	-мъ/мо	-te	- ґтъ(ь)/-а

Spread of one set of endings/variants or the other, cf. S-Cr govorim-govorimo vs.

Rus. говорю-говорим

Syntax

Inconclusive evidence

SVO

Enclitics

The Absolute Dative, Accusative with the Infinitive