

Cases Morphology And Function Russian Grammar For Beginners

Advances in Formal Slavic Linguistics 2016 initiates a new series of collective volumes on formal Slavic linguistics. It presents a selection of high quality papers authored by young and senior linguists from around the world and contains both empirically oriented work, underpinned by up-to-date experimental methods, as well as more theoretically grounded contributions. The volume covers all major linguistic areas, including morphosyntax, semantics, pragmatics, phonology, and their mutual interfaces. The particular topics discussed include argument structure, word order, case, agreement, tense, aspect, clausal left periphery, or segmental phonology. The topical breadth and analytical depth of the contributions reflect the vitality of the field of formal Slavic linguistics and prove its relevance to the global linguistic endeavour. Early versions of the papers included in this volume were presented at the conference on Formal Description of Slavic Languages 12 or at the satellite Workshop on Formal and Experimental Semantics and Pragmatics, which were held on December 7-10, 2016 in Berlin.

Printbegrænsninger: Der kan printes 10 sider ad gangen og max. 40 sider pr. session

This manuscript is a revision of my 1982 MIT dissertation of the same name. A previous version of sections of chapters 1 and 5 appeared as 'Case Agreement in Russian', in *The Mental Representation of Grammatical Relations*, edited by Joan Bresnan, MIT Press, 1983. I am grateful to MIT Press for permission to reproduce parts of that article here. I would like to express my appreciation to Catherine V. Chvany, who has read several versions of this manuscript over the years, and provided encouragement and invaluable comments. Thanks go also to Johanna Nichols whose careful reading and useful suggestions have improved the book. I am also deeply grateful to Joan Bresnan, Ken Hale, Morris Halle, Beth Levin, and Jane Simpson for helpful discussions of the material contained herein. For sharing their native intuitions, special thanks go to Alina Israeli, Boris Katz, and Evgenij Pinsky, and to Liza Chernyak, Volodja Gitin, Victoria Koff, Larissa Levin, Victoria Schiller, and Elena Semeka-Pankratova. Joyce Friedman, Beth Levin, and Jane Simpson kindly provided assistance with bibliographical references and proofreading. This manuscript was prepared using the computer facilities at Boston University, and owe a large debt of gratitude to the following people for providing access to equipment and technical assistance: William H. Henneman, Philip Budne, Barry Shein, and Paul Blanchard.

IX INTRODUCTION The study of case, once primarily of interest to philologists, has only recently begun to receive the attention it deserves from syntacticians. In this thesis, I conduct a detailed case study of expressive suffixes in Russian. I show that although the suffixes under investigation have the same function ("expressive"), they differ significantly in their formal properties. I identify two major semantic types of expressive suffixes: attitude and size suffixes. Attitude suffixes convey an attitude of the speaker toward the referent. Size suffixes both convey an attitude and refer to the size of the referent. I argue that the two different semantic types map onto different syntactic types. Attitude suffixes are syntactic heads, while size suffixes are syntactic modifiers. As heads, attitude suffixes determine the formal properties (syntactic category, grammatical gender and inflectional class) of the derived form. As modifiers, size suffixes do not determine the formal properties of the derived form. Attitude suffixes can attach both to category-free $\sqrt{\text{Roots}}$ and to categories (n/a/v), while size suffixes can only attach to a noun category. I investigate the functional and formal properties of Russian expressive suffixes in a systematic way, which has not been done before. In doing so, I analyze how expressive suffixes pattern along several kinds of criteria (gender/class change, category change, subcategorization). An important byproduct of this analysis is that I show how grammatical gender of an expressive form can be predicted from its inflectional class (combined with animacy and natural gender of the base). One implication of this analysis is that I show that the formal properties of expressives are no different from those of non-expressives (descriptives), as both expressives and descriptives can attach as heads or modifiers either to $\sqrt{\text{Roots}}$ or categories. Another implication is that the formal criteria which I develop for a small set of expressive suffixes in Russian can be extended to set up a cross-linguistic typology of expressives.

Assessing Multilingual Children

The Role of Case in Russian Syntax

Frequency and the Emergence of Linguistic Structure

Studies 1931-1981

From the Sumerians to the Cognitivists

Language Variation--European Perspectives II

Lexical-Functional Syntax, 2nd Edition, the definitive text for Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) with a focus on syntax, is updated to reflect recent developments in the field. Provides both an introduction to LFG and a synthesis of major theoretical developments in lexical-functional syntax over the past few decades Includes in-depth discussions of a large number of syntactic phenomena from typologically diverse languages Features extensive problem sets and solutions in each chapter to aid in self-study Incorporates reader feedback from the 1st Edition to correct errors and enhance clarity

Proposes a theory of a verb's argument structure.

LLBA contains abstracts of the world's literature in linguistics and language-related research, book abstracts, book review listings, and enhanced bibliographic citations of relevant dissertations." Related disciplines such as anthropology, education, ethnology, information

science, medicine, and communications are covered. Also includes some reference to papers in published conference proceedings. It has long been established that bilingual speakers are rarely balanced in their languages so that one language is dominant. The contributions to the Research Topic "Bilingual Language Development: The Role of Dominance" focus on the potential effects of language dominance on the competence and processing of bilinguals, covering a large variety of language combinations and domains. Important aspects of such work are the interplay of L1-maintenance/attrition and possible L2-dominance, the direction of cross-linguistic influence (CLI) or code-mixing, as well as the effects of bilingualism on cognitive development, each addressed in several contributions. However, such research presupposes a definition of dominance, which is far from being settled. This gives rise to considerable differences in the operationalization of the concept across studies. The studies in this Research Topic present a multifaceted picture of the role of language dominance for L1-maintenance/attrition, L2-development and CLI. Though a unified story cannot emerge for such a complex subject, interesting new venues are explored including the impact of dominance shift during L1-re-exposure, comparisons of different types of bilingual groups, or operationalization of dominance through experiential measures. The variety of approaches and results is in part owed to the many language combinations studied and the fact that bilingual children, adults and atypical speakers are investigated. This diversity constitutes the interest of this Research Topic.

A Geography of Case Semantics

Optimality and Competition in Syntax

Russian and Slavic Grammar

Made Simple

Form and Function of Expressive Morphology: a Case Study of Russian

Structure and Changes

This six-volume collection draws together the most significant contributions to morphological theory and analysis which all serious students of morphology should be aware of. By comparing the stances taken by the different schools about the important issues, the reader will be able to judge the merits of each, with the benefit of evidence rather than prejudice. Second language learners often produce language forms resembling those of children with Specific Language Impairment (SLI). At present, professionals working in language assessment and education have only limited diagnostic instruments to distinguish language impaired migrant children from those who will eventually catch up with their monolingual peers. This book presents a comprehensive set of tools for assessing the linguistic abilities of bilingual children. It aims to disentangle effects of bilingualism from those of SLI, making use of both models of bilingualism and models of language impairment. The book's methods-oriented focus will make it an essential handbook for practitioners who look for measures which could be adapted to a variety of languages in diverse communities, as well as academic researchers.

This book presents in a single volume a comprehensive history of the language sciences, from ancient times through to the twentieth century. While there has been a concentration on those traditions that have the greatest international relevance, a particular effort has been made to go beyond traditional Eurocentric accounts, and to cover a broad geographical spread. For the twentieth century a section has been devoted to the various trends, schools, and theoretical framework developed in Europe, North America and Australasia over the past seventy years. There has also been a concentration on those approaches in linguistic theory which can be expected to have some direct relevance to work being done at the beginning of the twenty-first century or those of which a knowledge is needed for the full understanding of the history of linguistic sciences through the last half of this century. The last section of this book reviews the applications of some of these findings. Based on the foundation provided by the award winning Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics this volume provides an excellent focal point of reference for anyone interested in the history of the language sciences.

Russian Cases Made Simple is a practical guide designed to help Russian language learners to master one of the most complicated subjects of Russian language - grammatical cases. Written by a native speaker for those who want to learn Russian, this book contains explanations of each grammatical case and all ways of use. The teaching material is practically oriented - all instructions and explanations are followed by many examples. This book can be helpful to any learner of Russian language, for a beginner and an advanced level, for a student, amateur, a polyglot. Grammatical cases are usually the most difficult part of Russian language learning, and this book was written to help you to master them. Do you want to understand Russian cases? was it your biggest struggle in learning Russian? Do you want to improve your vocabulary? Then this is the book you need to read. For using this book you should know the basic grammar of Russian language. What's inside this book? Instructions on declensions of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles and numerals by cases; Descriptions of each case; A lot of examples; Exercises; Additional Russian cases which you probably didn't hear about.

Critical Concepts in Linguistics

LLBA.

The Development and Function of Case Morphology in Gurindji Kriol

The Logic of Markedness

The Syntax of Russian

Studies in Honor of Bernard Comrie

Second edition of this popular self-study guide for students of Russian. Each chapter covers a grammar point: i.e., a part of speech (noun, verb, pronoun, adjective), a word's function in a sentence (subject, direct object, indirect object), a grammatical term (tense, conjugation, declension, gender). Each chapter is divided into two sections: 1. In English: grammar is explained as it relates to English, anticipating concepts necessary for Russian. 2. In Russian: grammar is explained as it relates to Russian, with examples and explanations of the rules applied. Points out similarities, differences, and alerts students to pitfalls. Part of the O & H Study Guide series for students of foreign languages. Experience has shown that students using the O & H Russian Study Guide improve their performance in Russian grammar thanks to a better understanding of English grammar. Teachers can devote more class time to developing communicative skills.

These include new versions of an old debate between constraints on derivations and constraints on representations and entirely new questions about the nature of the candidate set, as well as questions about learnability and computability.

A proposal for a radical new view of case morphology, supported by a detailed investigation of some of the thorniest topics in Russian grammar.

Richardson focuses on some of the most puzzling case marking patterns in the Slavic languages and ties them to different types of aspectual phenomena, showing that there is a pattern in the seeming chaos of case in these languages.

Comparative Feature Encoding

English for students of law

Advances in formal Slavic linguistics 2016

Russian Grammar for Beginners

Voice and Argument Structure in Baltic

Lexeme-Morpheme Base Morphology

An essential guide to Russian syntax, which examines major syntactic structures and grammatical puzzles of the language.

The second volume in the VARGReB series deals with voice in the wider sense, encompassing both alternations that preserve semantic valency, with passives as the most typical instance, and valency-changing devices such as the causative. Regarding the former, special attention is given to event-structural conditions on passivization, non-canonical passives, and the relation between passives and (active) impersonals. Papers dealing with causatives focus on valency patterns and argument marking in canonical as well as extended uses of causative morphology. Other articles consider converse constructions and the argument structure of middles, which seem to hold a position between voice in the narrow sense and valency-changing operations. An introductory article provides background information on the repertoire of voice alternations in Baltic from a cross-linguistic perspective. Representing different approaches and methods, the contributions to this volume offer fine-grained analyses of data from contemporary Latvian and Lithuanian.

In this book Peter Juul Nielsen examines the foundations of morphological theory from a structural-functional perspective on language as a sign system with the empirical challenge of describing the nonfinite verb forms in Danish as his point of departure.

Translation / Warren Weaver / - Mechanical translation / A.D. Booth / - The mechanical determination of meaning / Erwin Reifler / - Stochastic methods of mechanical translation / Gilbert W. King / - A framework for syntactic translation / Victor H. Yngve / - The present status of automatic translation of languages / Yehoshua Bar-Hillel / - A preliminary approach to Japanese English automatic translation / Susumu Kuno / - ALPAC : the (in) famous report / John Hutchins / - Automatic translation : some theoretical aspects and the design of a translation system / O.S. Kulagina / - Automatic translation and the concept of sublanguage / J. Lehrberger / - Machine translation as an expert task / Roderick L. Johnson / - Translation by structural correspondences / Ronald M. Kaplan / - Treatment of meaning in MT systems / Sergei Nirenburg / - Three levels of linguistic analysis in machine translation / Michael Zarechnak / - A framework of a mechanical translation between Japanese and English by a ...

An Introduction to Language

Functional Structure in Morphology and the Case of Nonfinite Verbs

Lexical-Functional Syntax

A Reference Grammar of Russian

Russian Case Morphology and the Syntactic Categories

Some Comments on Case Structure in Russian

Geert Booij's popular textbook examines how words are formed, compounded, and inflected in different languages. It shows how, when, and why to use methods of morphological analysis and explains how morphology relates to syntax, phonology, and semantics. The author considers the universal characteristics of morphology and how these are reflected in the workings of mind. The revised edition has been revised and updated throughout; it has a full glossary and a new chapter on the field's most notorious problem: the status of the word.

'The Grammar of Words by Geert Booij covers a broad range of topics from structural questions to psycholinguistic issues and problems of

language change. This introduction to morphology is thorough and accessible and, like other works by this renowned author, especially strong at showing the significance of empirical facts for theoretical reasoning.' Ingo Plag, University of Siegen 'A book that is fully comprehensive in its coverage as well as exemplary in its clarity, written by one of the major scholars of contemporary lexical theory.'
Sergio Scalise, University of Bologna

The papers in this volume can be grouped into two broad, overlapping classes: those dealing primarily with case and those dealing primarily with grammatical relations. With regard to case, topics include descriptions of the case systems of two Caucasian languages, the problems of determining how many cases Russian has and whether Hungarian has a case system at all, the issue of case-combining, the retention of the dative in Swedish dialects, and genitive objects in the languages of Europe. With regard to grammatical relations, topics include the order of obliques in OV and VO languages, the effects of the referential hierarchy on the distribution of grammatical relations, the problem of whether the passive requires a subject category, the relation between subjecthood and definiteness, and the issue of how the loss of case and aspectual systems triggers the use of compensatory mechanisms in heritage Russian.

Russian grammar book "Cases: Morphology and Function" is a reference grammar and workbook in one volume, intended for beginners and learners who want to systematize their knowledge of case function. The book describes the usage of grammatical cases giving necessary information on verbs as well. The presentation of grammar is rendered in charts with explanations in English illustrated with numerous examples and ample amount of exercises and reading tasks both translated into English which makes the learning process fast and easy. It contains useful vocabulary for such essential issues as food, clothes, orientation in the city, etc. to help learners communicate effectively. The book is printed in color, which makes the given information catchy. It can be used in the classroom as well as for self-study. There are keys to the exercises and reading tasks. All material in the book is interrelated. Every chapter has an overview which consolidates the previously learned material.

This is the first complete theory of the morphology of language, a compendium of information on morphological categories and operations.

Case in Russian

Cases Morphology and Function

Grammatical development in second languages. Exploring the boundaries of Processability Theory

Genitive Case and Genitive Constructions

Theoretical Issues and the Description of the Danish Verb System

A General Theory of Inflection and Word Formation

"This study explores the syntax of arguments and a variety of possessive constructions in nominal clause structure in languages such as Dutch, English, German and Russian. Couched within a minimalist framework, the author presents a coherent theory of how possessives and arguments are licensed in the functional layers of DP and explains the role of derivational affixes, case markers and prepositions in this process. The theory is extended to examples of predication in DP as in binominal noun phrases and also takes into consideration the historical development of the morphological genitive and its relation to current genitive-like constructions"--Publisher's Web site. Until recently, mixed languages were considered an oddity of contact linguistics, with debates about whether or not they actually existed stifling much descriptive work or discussion of their origins. These debates have shifted from questioning their existence to a focus on their formation, and their social and structural features. This book aims to advance our understanding of how mixed languages evolve by introducing a substantial corpus from a newly-described mixed language, Gurindji Kriol. Gurindji Kriol is spoken by the Gurindji people who live at Kalkaringi in northern Australia and is the result of pervasive code-switching practices. Although Gurindji Kriol bears some resemblance to both of its source languages, it uses the forms from these languages to function within a unique system. This book focuses on one structural aspect of Gurindji Kriol, case morphology, which is from Gurindji, but functions in ways that differ from its source. A mainstay of functional linguistics has been the claim that linguistic elements and patterns that are frequently used in discourse become conventionalized as grammar. This book addresses the two issues that are basic to this claim: first, the question of what types of elements are frequently used in discourse and second, the question of how frequency of use affects cognitive representations. Reporting on evidence from natural conversation, diachronic change, variability, child language acquisition and psycholinguistic experimentation the original articles in this book support two major principles. First, the content of people's interactions consists of a preponderance of subjective,

evaluative statements, dominated by the use of pronouns, copulas and intransitive clauses. Second, the frequency with which certain items and strings of items are used has a profound influence on the way language is broken up into chunks in memory storage, the way such chunks are related to other stored material and the ease with which they are accessed to produce new utterances.

This book treats aspects of grammar of Russian, from writing, phonology and morphology to syntax and aspect.

The Czech Dative and the Russian Instrumental

A sign-oriented approach

Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts

The Grammar of Copulas Across Languages

The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology

Russian Cases

ABSTRACT: The Slavic languages Russian and Polish exhibit notable similarities and differences in the way that they encode agreement on verbs. Case studies of Distributed Morphology (DM) in the Slavic family have generally not been comparative in nature. In this work I discuss comparatively the verbal structure and morphology of Russian and Polish verbs. In Distributed Morphology (Halle and Marantz 1993, 1994), phonological features are not assumed in syntax. Rather, syntax manipulates sets of abstract features only. In this system, subject agreement is assumed to take place in the syntax between sets of interpretable agreement (or phi-) features in the subject DP and a set of unvalued/uninterpretable features in a functional head (typically T). At Morphological Structure (MS), a dissociated morpheme Agr is created and adjoined to T. The phi-features of T are then copied to Agr. Following the creation of Agr, vocabulary insertion rules, which supply phonological content to terminal nodes, may apply to the Agr nodes. In this system, morphological paradigms such as the subject agreement paradigm arise due to the fact that vocabulary insertion rules may be underspecified relative to the features in the terminal nodes they apply to. When vocabulary insertion occurs, underspecified lexical insertion rules select the 14 phonological content that matches the most features for a given context. When examining paradigms from related languages, such as those examined here, one expects that variation in those paradigms would fall out from small differences in this system, either at the level of MS (disassociated nodes, impoverishment rules, etc.) or in the vocabulary rules themselves. I attempt to show this is the case for the Polish and Russian paradigms examined here.

Cases Morphology and Function Russian Grammar for Beginners Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Theories of language espoused by linguists during much of this century have assumed that there is a hierarchy to the elements of language such that certain constructions, rules, and features are unmarked while others are marked; "happy" for example, is unmarked or neutral, while "unhappy" is marked. This opposition, referred to as markedness, is one of the concepts which both Chomskyan generative grammar and Jakobsonian structuralism appear to share, yet which each tradition has treated differently. Edwin Battistella studies the historical development of the concept of markedness in the Prague School structuralism of Roman Jakobson, its importation into generative linguistics, and its subsequent development within Chomsky's "principles and parameters" framework. He traces how structuralist and generative linguistics have drawn on and expanded the notion of markedness, both as a means of characterizing linguistic constructs and as a theory of the innate language faculty. Rather than proposing a new theory of markedness, *The Logic of Markedness* studies the evolution of the concept and its treatment in two different but related linguistic frameworks, and as such will appeal to many linguists interested in markedness, in Jakobsonian and Chomskyan theories of grammar, and in language acquisition.

This volume presents an analysis of Russian case from a sign-oriented perspective. The study was inspired by William Diver's analysis of Latin case and follows the spirit of the Columbia School of linguistics. The fundamental premise that underlies this volume is that language is a communicative tool shaped by human behavior. In this study, case is viewed as a semantic entity. Each case is assigned an invariant meaning within a larger semantic system, which is validated through numerous examples from spoken language and literary texts to illustrate that the distribution of cases is semantically motivated and defined by communicative principles that can be associated with human behavior.

Disentangling Bilingualism from Language Impairment

Concise History of the Language Sciences

Case and Aspect in Slavic

The Use of Non-prepositional Case in the Old Russian NP

Experimental Studies in Linguistics

An Introduction to Language introduces students to the fascinating study of human language. Engagingly and clearly written, it provides an overview of the key areas of linguistics from an Australian

perspective. The International Phonetic Alphabet is represented by both HCE and MD versions, allowing lecturers to use whichever IPA system they prefer. The text is divided into four sections, and chapters take students through the nature of human language, the grammatical aspects and psychology of language, finishing with language and its relation to society. Chapters have also been reworked and revised to keep all syntax up-to-date and accurate. Popular features have been retained for this ninth edition including learning objectives and margin definitions in each chapter, along with summary tables inside the covers, assisting readers to learn core concepts and terminology. To supplement student learning, An Introduction to Language continues to offer the strongest resources package in the market, giving students access to CourseMate Express with interactive audio phonemes, as well as offering a new Test Bank for instructors.

This volume presents a crosslinguistic survey of the current theoretical debates around copular constructions from a generative perspective. Following an introduction to the main questions surrounding the analysis and categorization of copulas, the chapters address a range of key topics including the existence of more than one copular form in certain languages, the factors determining the presence or absence of a copula, and the morphology of copular forms. The team of expert contributors present new theoretical proposals regarding the formal mechanisms behind the behaviour and patterns observed in copulas in a wide range of typologically diverse languages, including Czech, French, Korean, and languages from the Dene and Bantu families. Their findings have implications beyond the study of copulas and shed more light on issues such as agreement relations, the nature of grammatical categories, and nominal predicates in syntax and semantics.

English Grammar for Students of Russian

Case and Grammatical Relations

The Syntax of Argument Structure

Selected Papers from the 4th International Conference on Language Variation in Europe (ICLaVE 4), Nicosia, June 2007

Morphology

Readings in Machine Translation