

CONFERENCE VENUE

Freie Universität Berlin
Habelschwerdter Allee 45
Room: KL 29 208
14195 Berlin

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

9.00 – 9.15. INTRODUCTION

9.15 – 10.00. Guido Mensching, FU Berlin

Theta Theory and Romance SE-Constructs in Minimalism: State of the Art and Open Issues

10.00 – 10.45. Sonia Cyrino, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brasilien

A generative approach to SE constructions and argument promotion in Luso-Romance

10.45 – 11.00 BREAK

11.00 – 11.45. Rolf Kailuweit, Freiburg

Romance Anticausative Variation – The Theta-System revisited

11.45 – 12.30. Uli Reich, FU Berlin

Hot and cool linking: toward a preference theory for argument structure in Romance Languages

12.30 – 13.30. LUNCH

13.30 – 14:15. Sascha Diwersy

Reflexive Markers and the Semantics of CAUSE - a challenge to Meaning <-> Text models of Romance languages

14.15 – 15.00. Johannes Kabatek, Tübingen

O neno mexou por riba del - ¿ejemplo periférico de lengua periférica?

15.00 – 15.45. Valeriano Bellosta von Colbe, Köln/Bielefeld

Luis salvou o arquivo – O arquivo salvou rápido: Un ensayo de "Role and Reference Grammar"

15.45 – 16.00. BREAK

16.00 – 16.45. Daniel Jacob, Freiburg

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16.45 – 17:15. Kay González-Vilbazo, Chicago

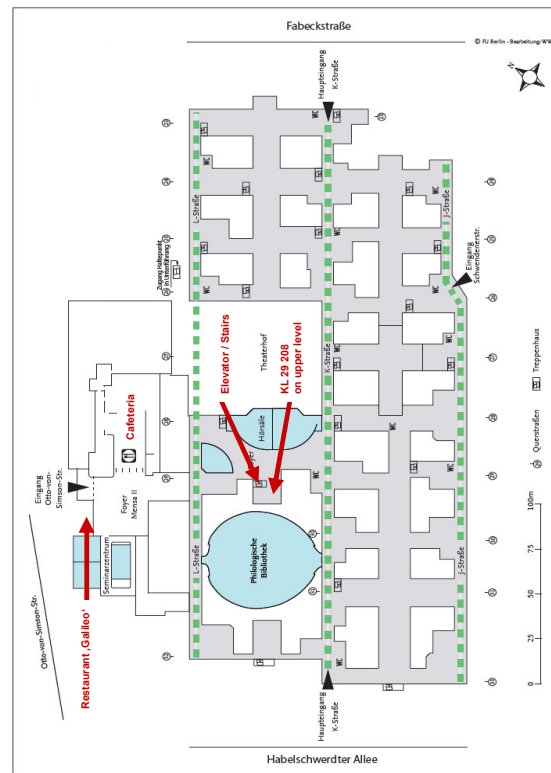
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ORGANIZATION / CONTACT

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DIRECTIONS



Building Habelschwerdter Allee 45

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for supporting this conference.



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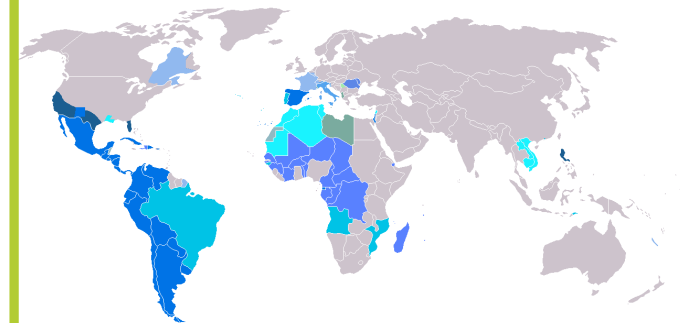


Freie Universität Berlin

LINKING ROMANCE

On the Relation of Semantic and Syntactic Arguments in Romance Languages

Berlin, February 6th, 2009



Fritz Thyssen Stiftung
FÜR WISSENSCHAFTSFÖRDERUNG

IZ EUROPÄISCHE SPRACHEN
Strukturen — Entwicklung — Vergleich





LINKING ROMANCE

The central idea of this workshop is to have different talks on the same topic in a more restricted sense than at normal workshops. Thus, we hope to be able to join the advantages of different perspectives and come to an understanding of the phenomena that goes beyond the restricted pictures of single theories. If it works out well, we would like to start an international network of research in comparative syntax of Romance languages. The organization of this network will consist in puzzles to be solved at workshops. We would like to start over with some phenomena that look trivial at a first glance, but soon show some pretty deep gaps in comparative syntax of Romance languages.

THE FIRST PUZZLE

The same semantic base predicates (our *tertium comparationis*) show different syntactic forms in Romance languages. Let's compare some examples:

1. sem: hurt(arg1, arg2) (say, Louis hurt John with a knife)
 where: arg1: {vol+, caus+ motion+, percep+, ex+, poss-} (cf. Dowty 1991)
 arg2: {vol-, caus-, motion-, percep+, ex+, poss-} and arg1 ≠ arg2

 esp: Luis ha herido a Juan. it: Luigi ha ferito Giovanni.
 cat: El Lluís ha ferit al Joan. rum: Ludovic l-a rănit pe Ion
 gal: O Luis mancou a Xoán. pe: O Luis machucou o João.
 fr: Louis a blessé Jean. pb: O Luis machucou o João.

2. sem: hurt(arg1, arg2) (say, Louis fell from the roof of his house)
 where: arg1: {vol-, caus-, motion+, percep+, ex+, poss-}
 arg2: {vol-, caus-, motion+, percep+, ex+, poss-} and arg1 = arg2

 esp: Luis se ha herido. it: Luigi si è ferito.
 cat: El Lluís s'ha ferit. rum: Ludovic s-a rănit
 gal: O Luis mancou-se. pe: O Luis machucou-se.
 fr: Louis s'est blessé. pb: O Luis machucou.

3. sem: hurt(arg1, arg2) (say, Louis hurt himself preparing sushi)
 where: arg1: {vol-, caus+, motion+, percep+, ex+, poss-}
 arg2: {vol-, caus+, motion+, percep+, ex+, poss-} and arg1 = arg2

 esp: Luis se ha herido. it: Luigi si è ferito.
 cat: El Lluís s'ha ferit. rum: Ludovic s-a rănit
 gal: O Luis mancou-se. pe: O Luis machucou-se.
 fr: Louis s'est blessé. pb: O Luis se machucou.

4. sem: save(arg1, arg2) (say, John has saved the file)
 where: arg1: {vol+, caus+, motion+, percep+, ex+, poss+}
 arg2: {vol-, caus-, motion-, percep-, ex-, poss-} and arg1 ≠ arg2

 esp: Luis ha guardado el archivo. it: Luigi a salvato l'archivio.
 cat: El Lluís ha memorizat l'arxiu. rum: Ludovic a salvat fişierul/ un document din
 gal: (O) Luís gardou o ficheiro. fişier
 fr: Louis a sauvegardé les données. pe: Luis salvou o ficheiro.
 pb: Luis salvou o arquivo.

5. sem: save(arg1, arg2) (say, somebody and I don't care who has saved the file)
 where: arg1: {vol+, caus+, motion+, percep+, ex+, poss+}
 arg2: {vol-, caus-, motion-, percep-, ex-, poss-} and arg1 ≠ arg2

 esp: El archivo se ha guardado rapidamente? it: L'archivio è stato salvato velocemente.
 cat: L'arxiu s'ha memorizat ràpidament. rum: ??Fişierul s-a salvat repede/fişierul a fost
 gal: O ficheiro gardouse rapidamente salvat repede/s-a lasat salvat repede.
 fr: Les données étaient vite sauvegardées. pe: O ficheiro salvou-se rápido.
 pb: O arquivo salvou rápido.

We consider these examples to show some core properties of the grammars of the individual languages. Nevertheless, while we have many theories describing the individual possibilities, we still do not know why the romance languages are so different with respect to these phenomena. We invite you to provide a principled explanation for these differences. You are free to choose your theoretical framework, including handmade ones, as well as to bring additional related evidence about the syntactic configurations of the languages involved.