

# Comparing Slavic Comparatives

Anastasiia Vyshnevskia

KU Leuven, CRISSP

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# Outline

Introduction

Positive degree

Comparative degree

- Simple comparative adjectives

- Complex comparative adjectives

Analysis

- Ukrainian

- Polish

- Belarusian

Conclusions

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## Introduction

## Positive degree

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- Simple comparative adjectives

- Complex comparative adjectives

## Analysis

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## Introduction: simple adjectives

	root	AGR	translation
UKR	čyst	yj	
BEL	čyst	y	'clean'
POL	czyst	y	

## Introduction: simple adjectives

	root	AGR	translation
UKR	čyst	yj	
BEL	čyst	y	'clean'
POL	czyst	y	
UKR	doroh	yj	
BEL	darah	i	'expensive'
POL	drog	i	

## Introduction: complex adjectives

	root	AUG	AGR	translation
UKR	xolod		yj	
BEL	xalod	n	y	'cold'
POL	chłod		y	

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	root	AUG	AGR	translation
UKR	xolod		yj	
BEL	xalod	n	y	'cold'
POL	chłód		y	
UKR	korot		yj	
BEL	karot	k	i	'short'
POL	krót		i	

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	root	AUG	AGR	translation
UKR	xolod		yj	
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UKR	korot		yj	
BEL	karot	k	i	'short'
POL	krót		i	
UKR	vys		yj	
BEL	vys	ok	i	'tall'
POL	wys		i	



# Introduction

- ▶ morphology in Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Polish qualitative adjectives

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- ▶ morphology in Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Polish qualitative adjectives
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  - POS: root + AUG + AGR
  - CMPR: root + AUG + CMPR + AGR
  - CMPR: root + CMPR + AGR

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- ▶ morphology in Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Polish qualitative adjectives
- ▶ adjectives that are morphologically complex:
  - POS: root + AUG + AGR
  - CMPR: root + AUG + CMPR + AGR
  - CMPR: root + CMPR + AGR
- ▶ 2 comparative allomorphs

# Introduction

- ▶ morphology in Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Polish qualitative adjectives
- ▶ adjectives that are morphologically complex:
  - POS: root + AUG + AGR
  - CMPR: root + AUG + CMPR + AGR
  - CMPR: root + CMPR + AGR
- ▶ 2 comparative allomorphs
- ▶ 3 augments

# Aims of this talk



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- ▶ to account for the allomorphy of comparative suffixes

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- ▶ to account for the allomorphy of comparative suffixes
- ▶ to account for the behaviour of augments in the comparative

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*-n* augment

## *-n* augment

- ▶ very productive

## *-n* augment

- ▶ very productive
- ▶ an adjectivizer

## *-n* augment

- ▶ very productive
- ▶ an adjectivizer
- ▶ derives loan adjectives

## Adjectives with *-n*: Ukrainian



## Adjectives with *-n*: Ukrainian

noun	adjective	translation
xolod 'cold'	xolod- <i>n</i> -yj	'cold'
rozum 'mind'	rozum- <i>n</i> -yj	'clever'
*pov	pov- <i>n</i> -yj	'full'
*militar	militar- <i>n</i> -yj	'military'

## Adjectives with *-n*: Belarusian

## Adjectives with *-n*: Belarusian

noun	adjective	translation
volja 'freedom'	volj- <i>n</i> -y	'free'
huk 'sound'	huč- <i>n</i> -y	'loud'
*pou	pou- <i>n</i> -y	'full'
*dalikat	dalikat- <i>n</i> -y	'tactful'

## Adjectives with *-n*: Polish

## Adjectives with *-n*: Polish

noun	adjective	translation
barwa 'colour'	barw- <i>n</i> -y	'colourful'
głos 'voice'	głos- <i>n</i> -y	'loud'
*jas	jas- <i>n</i> -y	'bright'
*subtel	subtel- <i>n</i> -y	'subtle'

- ▶ an adjectivizer

## -k augment

- ▶ an adjectivizer
- ▶ less productive

## -k augment

- ▶ an adjectivizer
- ▶ less productive
- ▶ rarely derives loan adjectives



# Adjectives with *-k*: Ukrainian

## Adjectives with -k: Ukrainian

noun	ADJ	translation
solod 'malt'	solod-k-yj	'sweet'
dzvin 'bell'	dzvin-k-yj	'resonant'
slyzj 'slime'	slyzj-k-yj	'slippery'
*bryd	bryd-k-yj	'ugly'

## Adjectives with *-k*: Belarusian

## Adjectives with -k: Belarusian

noun	ADJ	translation
solad 'malt'	salod-k-i	'sweet'
niz 'bottom'	niz-k-i	'low'
*bryd	bryd-k-i	'ugly'
*karot	karot-k-i	'short'

# Adjectives with *-k*: Polish

## Adjectives with -k: Polish

noun	ADJ	translation
słód 'malt'	słod-k-i	'sweet'
*blis	blis-k-i	'close'
*brzyd	brzyd-k-i	'ugly'
*krót	krót-k-i	'short'

## -ok augment

- ▶ an adjectivizer

## -ok augment

- ▶ an adjectivizer
- ▶ unproductive: only 4 adjectives



## -ok augment

- ▶ an adjectivizer
- ▶ unproductive: only 4 adjectives
- ▶ doesn't derive loan adjectives

## Adjectives with *-ok*: Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Polish

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	root	AUG	AGR	translation
UKR	hlyb		yj	
BEL	hlyb	<i>ok</i>	i	'deep'
POL	głęb		i	

## Adjectives with *-ok*: Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Polish

	root	AUG	AGR	translation
UKR	hlyb		yj	
BEL	hlyb	<i>ok</i>	i	'deep'
POL	głęb		i	
UKR	šyr		yj	
BEL	šyr	<i>ok</i>	i	'wide'
POL	szer		i	

## Adjectives with *-ok*: Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Polish

	root	AUG	AGR	translation
UKR	hlyb		yj	
BEL	hlyb	ok	i	'deep'
POL	głęb		i	
UKR	šyr		yj	
BEL	šyr	ok	i	'wide'
POL	szer		i	
UKR	vys		yj	
BEL	vys	ok	i	'tall'
POL	wys		i	

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	root	AUG	AGR	translation
UKR	hlyb		yj	
BEL	hlyb	ok	i	'deep'
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UKR	šyr		yj	
BEL	šyr	ok	i	'wide'
POL	szer		i	
UKR	vys		yj	
BEL	vys	ok	i	'tall'
POL	wys		i	
UKR	dal		yj	
BEL	dal	ek	i	'far'
POL	dal		i	

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# Comparative Slavic suffixes

PROTO-SLAVIC	*-ejbs	*-jbs
OLD CHURCH SLAVONIC	-ejbš	-jbš
UKRAINIAN	-iš	-š
BELARUSIAN	-ejš	-š
POLISH	-ejsz	-sz



# Comparative Slavic suffixes

	M1	M2
UKRAINIAN	-i	-š
BELARUSIAN	-ej	-š
POLISH	-ej	-sz

## Simple comparatives: Ukrainian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	važlyv-yj	važlyv-i-š-yj	-	'important'

## Simple comparatives: Ukrainian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	važlyv-yj	važlyv-i-š-yj	-	'important'
2.	čyst-yj	čyst-i-š-yj	-	'clean'

## Simple comparatives: Ukrainian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	važlyv-yj	važlyv-i-š-yj	-	'important'
2.	čyst-yj	čyst-i-š-yj	-	'clean'
3.	dešev-yj	-	dešev-š-yj	'cheap'

## Simple comparatives: Ukrainian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	važlyv-yj	važlyv- <b>i-š</b> -yj	-	'important'
2.	čyst-yj	čyst- <b>i-š</b> -yj	-	'clean'
3.	dešev-yj	-	dešev- <b>š</b> -yj	'cheap'
4.	doroh-yj	-	dorož- <b>č</b> -yj	'expensive'

## Simple comparatives: Ukrainian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	važlyv-yj	važlyv-i-š-yj	-	'important'
2.	čyst-yj	čyst-i-š-yj	-	'clean'
3.	dešev-yj	-	dešev-š-yj	'cheap'
4.	doroh-yj	-	dorož-č-yj	'expensive'

the suffix -č is the phonological alternant of -š (Vyshnevskya 2022)

## Simple comparatives: Polish

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	szcupt-y	szcupt- <b>ej-sz</b> -y	-	'slim'
2.	tward-y	-	tward- <b>sz</b> -y	'hard'
3.	miły	-	mil- <b>sz</b> -y	'nice'
4.	zły	-	gor- <b>sz</b> -y	'bad'

## Simple comparatives: Belarusian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	nov-y	nav-ej-š-y	-	'new'



## Simple comparatives: Belarusian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	nov-y	nav- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'new'
2.	viasjol-y	viesal- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'merry'

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	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	nov-y	nav- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'new'
2.	viasjol-y	viesal- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'merry'
3.	bahat-y	bahats- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'rich'

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	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	nov-y	nav- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'new'
2.	viasjol-y	viesal- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'merry'
3.	bahat-y	bahats- <b>ej-š</b> -y	-	'rich'
4.	dobr-y	-	lep- <b>š</b> -y	'good'

## Simple comparatives: Belarusian

	POS	CMPR M1-M2	CMPR M2	translation
1.	nov-y	nav-ej-š-y	-	'new'
2.	viasjol-y	viesal-ej-š-y	-	'merry'
3.	bahat-y	bahats-ej-š-y	-	'rich'
4.	dobr-y	-	lep-š-y	'good'

the CMPR suffix is always stressed (Mayo 1993: 908)

# Simple comparatives: Belarusian

	POS	CMPR M1	translation
1.	nov-y	nav-ej	'new'

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	POS	CMPR M1	translation
1.	nov-y	nav-ej	'new'
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3.	bahat-y	bahats-ej	'rich'

## Simple comparatives: Belarusian

	POS	CMPR M1	translation
1.	nov-y	nav-ej	'new'
2.	viasjol-y	viesal-ej	'merry'
3.	bahat-y	bahats-ej	'rich'
4.	dobr-y	dabr-ej	'good'



## Simple comparatives: Belarusian adjs and advs

*bahaty* 'rich'

- (1) a. bahats-ej-š-y mužčyna  
rich-M1-M2-AGR man

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- (1) a. bahats-**ej-š**-y mužčyna  
rich-M1-M2-AGR man
- b. het-y mužčyna bahats-**ej-š**-y za mjane  
this-AGR man rich-M1-M2-AGR than me

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*bahaty* 'rich'

- (1) a. bahats-ej-š-y mužčyna  
rich-M1-M2-AGR man
- b. het-y mužčyna bahats-ej-š-y za mjane  
this-AGR man rich-M1-M2-AGR than me
- c. \*bahats-ej mužčyna  
rich-M1 man

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*bahaty* 'rich'

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rich-M1-M2-AGR man
- b. het-y mužčyna bahats-ej-š-y za mjane  
this-AGR man rich-M1-M2-AGR than me
- c. \*bahats-ej mužčyna  
rich-M1 man
- d. het-y mužčyna bahats-ej za mjane  
this-AGR man rich-M1 than me

## Comparatives with *-n*: Ukrainian

pattern	POS	CMPR	translation
keeping <i>-n</i>	xolod- <i>n</i> -yj	xolod- <i>n-i-š</i> -yj	'cold'
	rozum- <i>n</i> -yj	rozum- <i>n-i-š</i> -yj	'clever'
	pov- <i>n</i> -yj	pov- <i>n-i-š</i> -yj	'full'
	militar- <i>n</i> -yj	militar- <i>n-i-š</i> -yj	'military'

## Comparatives with *-n*: Belarusian

pattern	POS	CMPR ADJ	translation
keeping <i>-n</i>	volj- <i>n</i> -y	valj- <i>n</i> -ej-š-y	'free'
	huč- <i>n</i> -y	huč- <i>n</i> -ej-š-y	'loud'
	dalikat- <i>n</i> -y	dalikat- <i>n</i> -ej-š-y	'tactful'
	pou- <i>n</i> -y	pau- <i>n</i> -ej-š-y	'full'

## Comparatives with *-n*: Belarusian

pattern	POS	CMPR ADV	translation
keeping <i>-n</i>	volj- <i>n</i> -y	valj- <i>n</i> -ej	'free'
	huč- <i>n</i> -y	huč- <i>n</i> -ej	'loud'
	dalikat- <i>n</i> -y	dalikat- <i>n</i> -ej	'tactful'
	pou- <i>n</i> -y	pau- <i>n</i> -ej	'full'

## Comparatives with *-n*: Polish

pattern	POS	CMPR	translation
keeping <i>-n</i>	barw- <i>n-y</i>	barw- <i>ni-ej-sz-y</i>	'colourful'
	głoś- <i>n-y</i>	głoś- <i>ni-ej-sz-y</i>	'loud'
	mar- <i>n-y</i>	mar- <i>ni-ej-sz-y</i>	'miserable'
	jas- <i>n-y</i>	jas- <i>ni-ej-sz-y</i>	'bright'



## Comparatives with *-n*: Polish

pattern	POS	CMPR	translation
keeping <i>-n</i>	barw- <i>n</i> -y	barw- <i>ni</i> - <i>ej</i> - <i>sz</i> -y	'colourful'
	głoś- <i>n</i> -y	głoś- <i>ni</i> - <i>ej</i> - <i>sz</i> -y	'loud'
	mar- <i>n</i> -y	mar- <i>ni</i> - <i>ej</i> - <i>sz</i> -y	'miserable'
	jas- <i>n</i> -y	jas- <i>ni</i> - <i>ej</i> - <i>sz</i> -y	'bright'

*-i* belongs together with the *-n* augment, and not with the CMPR suffix (Wiland 2021)

## Possible patterns with *-n*

	POS	CMPR	language
Ia	root- <i>n</i>	root- <i>M1</i>	<i>unattested</i>
Ib	root- <i>n</i>	root- <i>M2</i>	<i>unattested</i>
Ic	root- <i>n</i>	root- <i>M1-M2</i>	<i>unattested</i>
IIa	root- <i>n</i>	root- <i>n-M1</i>	Belarusian
IIb	root- <i>n</i>	root- <i>n-M2</i>	<i>unattested</i>
IIc	root- <i>n</i>	root- <i>n-M1-M2</i>	Ukrainian, Polish, Belarusian

## Comparatives with *-k*: Ukrainian

pattern	POS	CMPR	translation
losing <i>-k</i>	korot- <i>k</i> -yj	korot- <i>š</i> -yj	'short'
	solod- <i>k</i> -yj	solod- <i>š</i> -yj	'sweet'

## Comparatives with *-k*: Ukrainian

pattern	POS	CMPR	translation
losing <i>-k</i>	korot- <i>k</i> -yj	korot- <i>š</i> -yj	'short'
	solod- <i>k</i> -yj	solod- <i>š</i> -yj	'sweet'
keeping <i>-k</i>	bryd- <i>k</i> -yj	bryd- <i>k-i-š</i> -yj	'ugly'
	dzvin- <i>k</i> -yj	dzvin- <i>k-i-š</i> -yj	'voiced'

## Comparatives with *-k*: Belarusian

pattern	POS	CMPR ADJ	translation
losing <i>-k</i>	bliž- <i>k</i> -i	bliž- <i>ej-š</i> -y	'close'
	salod- <i>k</i> -i	salod- <i>š</i> -y	'sweet'

## Comparatives with *-k*: Belarusian

pattern	POS	CMPR ADJ	translation
losing <i>-k</i>	bliz- <i>k</i> -i	bliž- <i>ej-š</i> -y	'close'
	salod- <i>k</i> -i	salod- <i>š</i> -y	'sweet'
keeping <i>-k</i>	glad- <i>k</i> -i	glad- <i>č-ej-š</i> -y	'smooth'
	xut- <i>k</i> -i	xut- <i>č-ej-š</i> -y	'fast'

## Comparatives with *-k*: Belarusian

pattern	POS	CMPR ADV	translation
losing <i>-k</i>	bliz- <i>k</i> -i	bliž- <i>ej</i>	'close'
	salod- <i>k</i> -i	saladz- <i>ej</i>	'sweet'

## Comparatives with *-k*: Belarusian

pattern	POS	CMPR ADV	translation
losing <i>-k</i>	bliz- <i>k</i> -i	bliž- <i>ej</i>	'close'
	salod- <i>k</i> -i	saladz- <i>ej</i>	'sweet'
keeping <i>-k</i>	glad- <i>k</i> -i	glad- <i>č</i> - <i>ej</i>	'smooth'
	xut- <i>k</i> -i	xut- <i>č</i> - <i>ej</i>	'fast'



## Comparatives with *-k*: Polish

pattern	POS	CMPR	translation
losing <i>-k</i>	blis- <i>k</i> -i	bliż- <i>sz</i> -y	'close'
	wąs- <i>k</i> -i	węż- <i>sz</i> -y	'narrow'
	słod- <i>k</i> -i	słod- <i>sz</i> -y	'sweet'
	gład- <i>k</i> -i	gład- <i>sz</i> -y	'smooth'
	cien- <i>k</i> -i	cien- <i>sz</i> -y	'thin'
	szyb- <i>k</i> -i	szyb- <i>sz</i> -y	'fast'

## Possible patterns with -k

	POS	CMPR	language
Ia	root-k	root-M1	Belarusian
Ib	root-k	root-M2	Ukrainian, Polish
Ic	root-k	root-M1-M2	Belarusian
IIa	root-k	root-k-M1	Belarusian
IIb	root-k	root-k-M2	<i>unattested</i>
IIc	root-k	root-k-M1-M2	Ukrainian, Belarusian

## Comparatives with *-ok*

	POS	CMPR	translation
UKR	hlyb- <i>ok</i> -yj	hlyb- <i>š</i> -yj	
POL	głęb- <i>ok</i> -i	głęb- <i>sz</i> -y	'deep'
BEL	glyb- <i>ok</i> -i	glyb- <i>ej-š</i> -y	

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	POS	CMPR	translation
UKR	hlyb- <i>ok</i> -yj	hlyb- <i>š</i> -yj	
POL	głęb- <i>ok</i> -i	głęb- <i>sz</i> -y	'deep'
BEL	glyb- <i>ok</i> -i	glyb- <i>ej-š</i> -y	
UKR	šyr- <i>ok</i> -yj	šyr- <i>š</i> -yj	
POL	szer- <i>ok</i> -i	szer- <i>sz</i> -y	'wide'
BEL	šyr- <i>ok</i> -i	šyr- <i>ej-š</i> -y	

## Comparatives with *-ok*

	POS	CMPR	translation
UKR	hlyb- <i>ok</i> -yj	hlyb- <i>š</i> -yj	
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BEL	glyb- <i>ok</i> -i	glyb- <i>ej-š</i> -y	
UKR	šyr- <i>ok</i> -yj	šyr- <i>š</i> -yj	
POL	szer- <i>ok</i> -i	szer- <i>sz</i> -y	'wide'
BEL	šyr- <i>ok</i> -i	šyr- <i>ej-š</i> -y	
UKR	vys- <i>ok</i> -yj	vyš- <i>č</i> -yj	
POL	wys- <i>ok</i> -i	wyż- <i>sz</i> -y	'tall'
BEL	vys- <i>ok</i> -i	wyš- <i>ej-š</i> -y	

## Comparatives with *-ok*

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UKR	hlyb- <b>ok</b> -yj	hlyb- <b>š</b> -yj	
POL	głęb- <b>ok</b> -i	głęb- <b>sz</b> -y	'deep'
BEL	glyb- <b>ok</b> -i	glyb- <b>ej-š</b> -y	
UKR	šyr- <b>ok</b> -yj	šyr- <b>š</b> -yj	
POL	szer- <b>ok</b> -i	szer- <b>sz</b> -y	'wide'
BEL	šyr- <b>ok</b> -i	šyr- <b>ej-š</b> -y	
UKR	vys- <b>ok</b> -yj	vyš- <b>č</b> -yj	
POL	wys- <b>ok</b> -i	wyż- <b>sz</b> -y	'tall'
BEL	vys- <b>ok</b> -i	vyš- <b>ej-š</b> -y	
UKR	dal- <b>ek</b> -yj	dalj- <b>š</b> -yj	
POL	dal- <b>ek</b> -i	dalj- <b>sz</b> -y	'far'
BEL	dal- <b>ek</b> -i	dal- <b>ej-š</b> -y	

## Possible patterns with *-ok*

	POS	CMPR	language
Ia	root- <i>ok</i>	root- <i>M1</i>	Belarusian
Ib	root- <i>ok</i>	root- <i>M2</i>	Ukrainian, Polish
Ic	root- <i>ok</i>	root- <i>M1-M2</i>	Belarusian
IIa	root- <i>ok</i>	root- <i>ok-M1</i>	<i>unattested</i>
IIb	root- <i>ok</i>	root- <i>ok-M2</i>	<i>unattested</i>
IIc	root- <i>ok</i>	root- <i>ok-M1-M2</i>	<i>unattested</i>

# Patterns: overview

POS	CMPR	language
root-n	root-n-M1	Belarusian
root-n	root-n-M1-M2	Ukrainian, Polish, Belarusian
root-k	root-M1	Belarusian
root-k	root-M2	Ukrainian, Polish
root-k	root-M1-M2	Belarusian
root-k	root-k-M1	Belarusian
root-k	root-k-M1-M2	Ukrainian, Belarusian
root-ok	root-M1	Belarusian
root-ok	root-M2	Ukrainian, Polish
root-ok	root-M1-M2	Belarusian



# Interim Summary

augments behave differently:

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- ▶ *-n* is always kept in the comparative

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- ▶ *-n* is always kept in the comparative
- ▶ *-k* is either kept or dropped in the comparative
- ▶ *-ok* is always dropped in the comparative

# Outline

Introduction

Positive degree

Comparative degree

Simple comparative adjectives

Complex comparative adjectives

**Analysis**

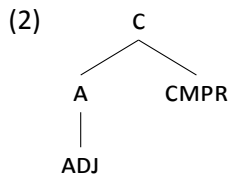
Ukrainian

Polish

Belarusian

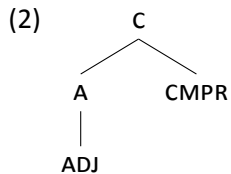
Conclusions

## Comparative heads

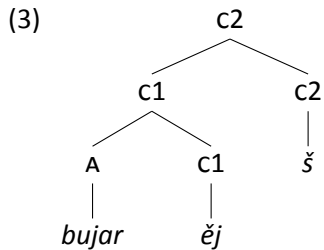


Bobaljik (2012)

## Comparative heads

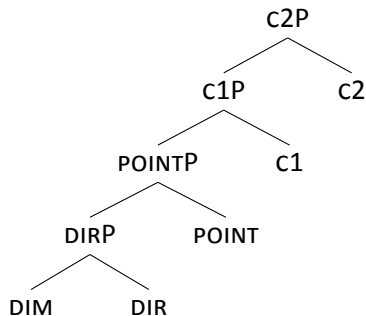


Bobaljik (2012)



Caha et al. (2019)

## The structure of the comparative



DIM - dimension (e.g. size, velocity, height, color)

DIR - direction (positive or negative)

POINT - a point on the scale (it 'points' to a contextual standard)

(Vanden Wyngaerd et al. 2020)



# Nanosyntax

- ▶ Superset Principle (Starke 2009): A lexically stored tree  $L$  matches a syntactic node  $S$  iff  $L$  contains the syntactic tree dominated by  $S$  as a subtree

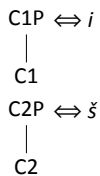
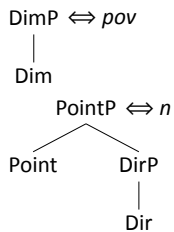
# Nanosyntax

- ▶ Superset Principle (Starke 2009): A lexically stored tree L matches a syntactic node S iff L contains the syntactic tree dominated by S as a subtree
- ▶ Lexicalisation algorithm (Starke 2018):
  - a. Merge F and lexicalise FP
  - b. If (a) fails, move the spec of the complement of F and lexicalise FP
  - c. If (b) fails, move the complement of F, and lexicalise FP

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- ▶ different root sizes (Caha et al. 2019), (Caha et al. 2022)

# Ukrainian: XS roots



# Ukrainian: XS roots

DimP  $\Leftrightarrow$  *pov*

Dim

PointP  $\Leftrightarrow$  *n*

Point

DirP

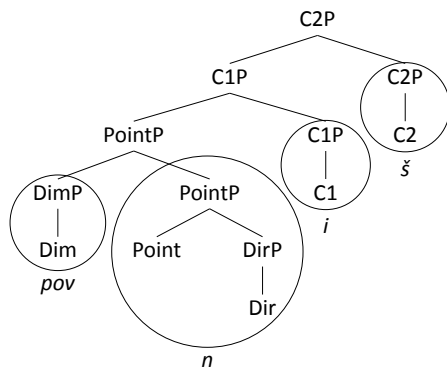
Dir

C1P  $\Leftrightarrow$  *i*

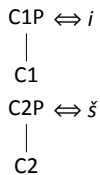
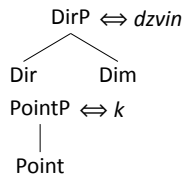
C1

C2P  $\Leftrightarrow$  *š*

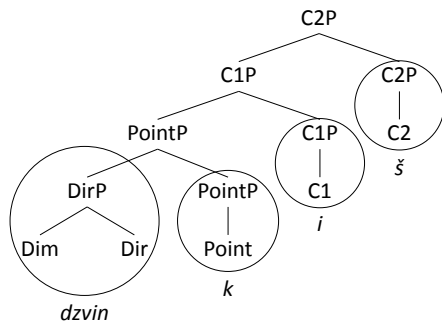
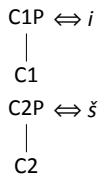
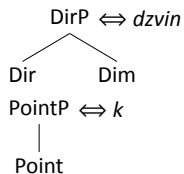
C2



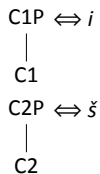
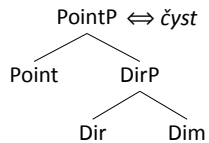
# Ukrainian: S roots



# Ukrainian: S roots

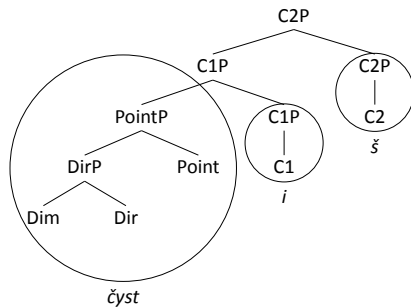
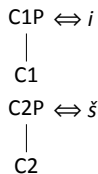
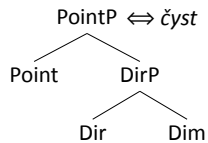


# Ukrainian: M roots

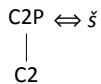
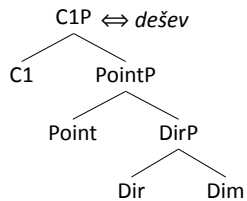




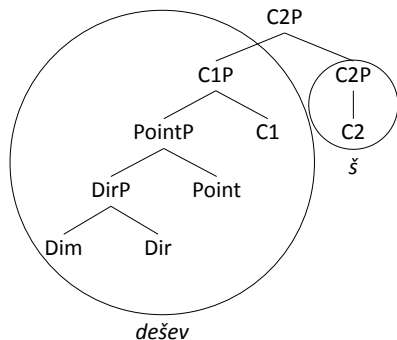
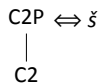
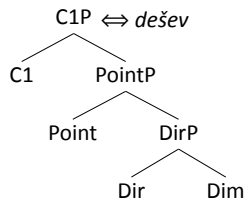
# Ukrainian: M roots



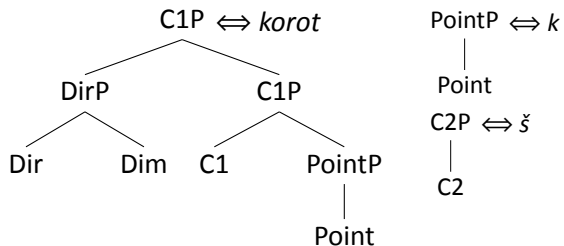
# Ukrainian: L roots



# Ukrainian: L roots

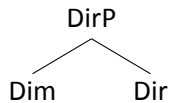


# Ukrainian: L' roots

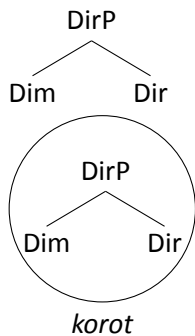


Complex Left Branch (CLB)  
(Caha's 2021 seminars)

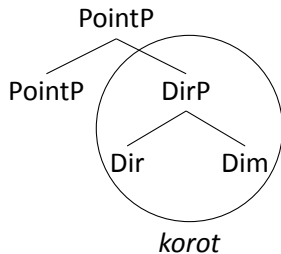
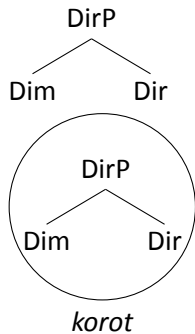
## Ukrainian L' roots: positive



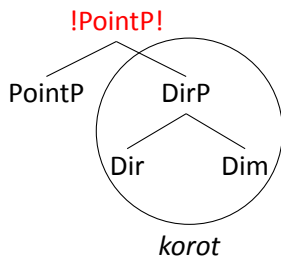
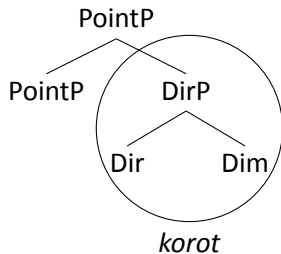
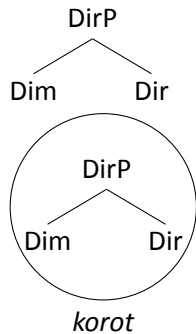
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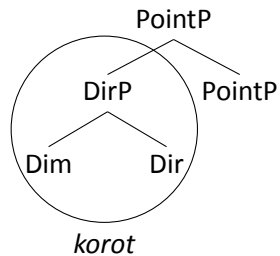


## Ukrainian L' roots: positive

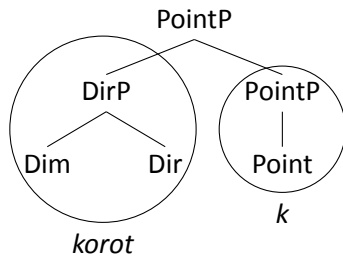
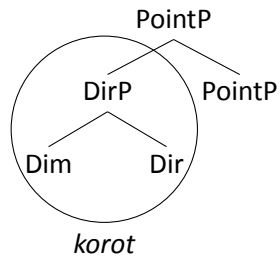




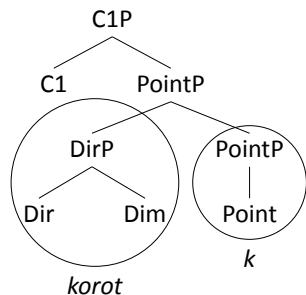
## Ukrainian L' roots: positive



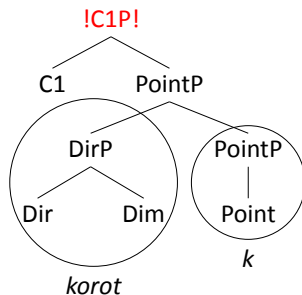
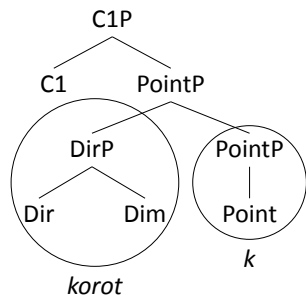
## Ukrainian L' roots: positive



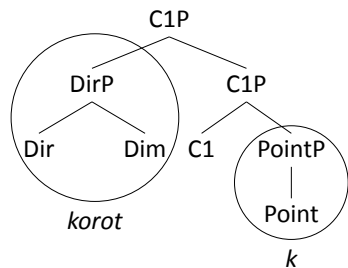
# Ukrainian L' roots: comparative



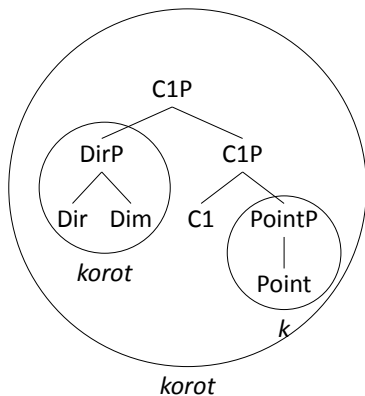
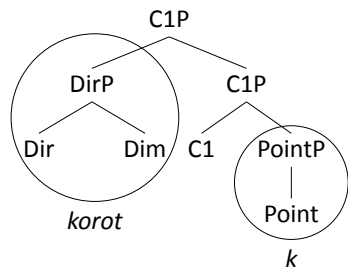
## Ukrainian L' roots: comparative



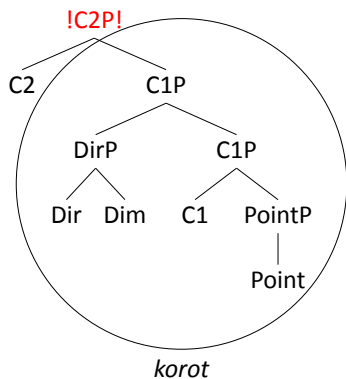
## Ukrainian L' roots: comparative



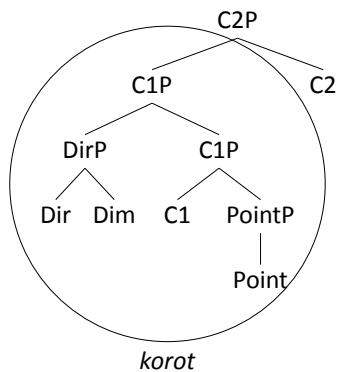
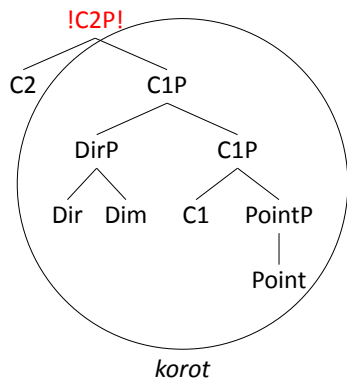
## Ukrainian L' roots: comparative



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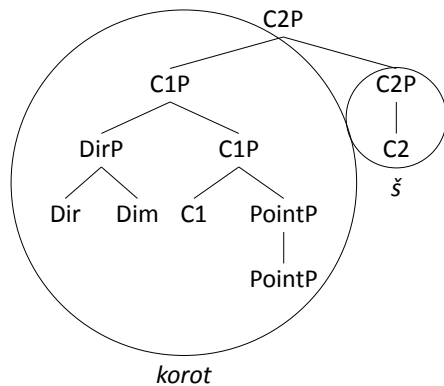


# Ukrainian L' roots: comparative





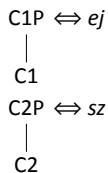
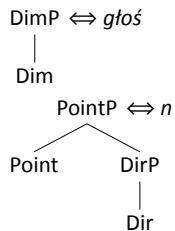
## Ukrainian L' roots: comparative



## Ukrainian: lexicalisation table

root	adjective	Dim	Dir	Point	C1	C2
XS	full, POS	pov		n		
	full, CMPR	pov		n	-i	-š
S	resonant, POS	dzvin		k		
	resonant, CMPR	dzvin		k	-i	-š
M	clean, POS		čyst			
	clean, CMPR		čyst		-i	-š
L	cheap, POS		dešev			
	cheap, CMPR		dešev			-š
L'	short, POS	korot		k		
	short, CMPR	korot		*		-š

## Polish: XS roots



## Polish: XS roots

DimP  $\Leftrightarrow$  *głoś*

Dim

PointP  $\Leftrightarrow$  *n*

Point

DirP

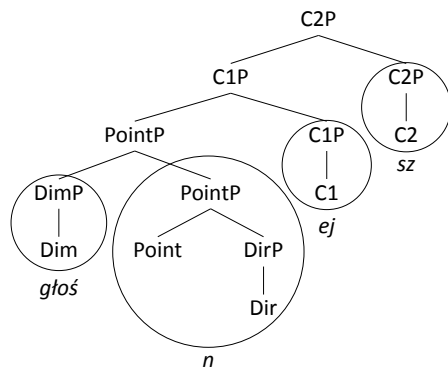
Dir

C1P  $\Leftrightarrow$  *ej*

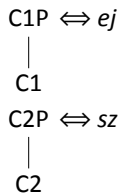
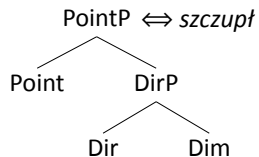
C1

C2P  $\Leftrightarrow$  *sz*

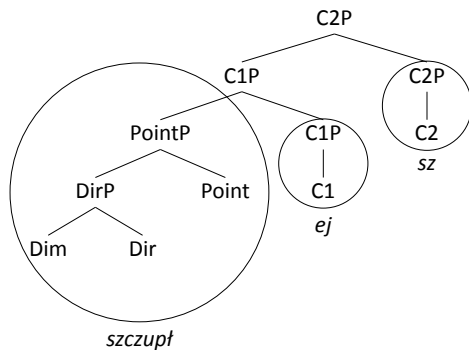
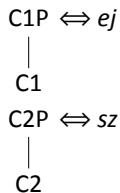
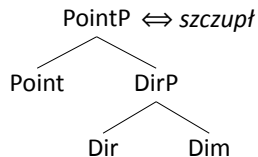
C2



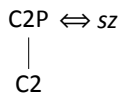
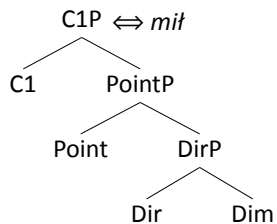
## Polish: M roots



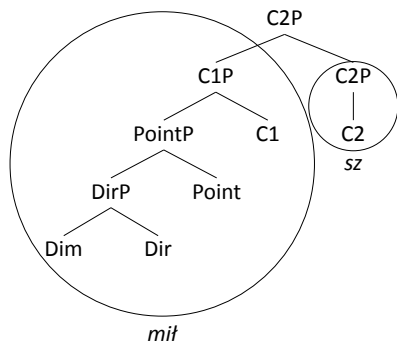
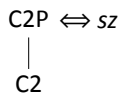
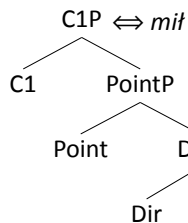
## Polish: M roots



## Polish: L roots

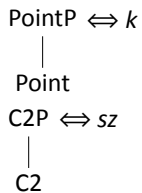
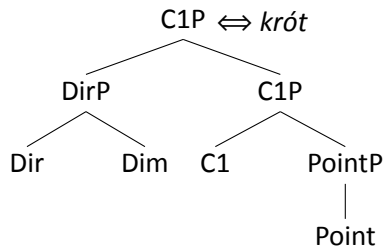


## Polish: L roots

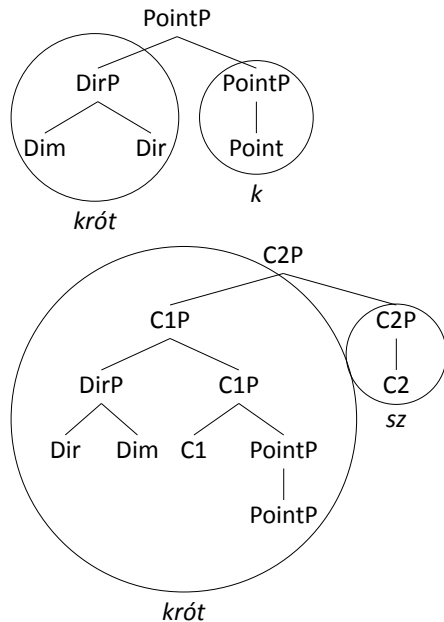




## Polish: L' roots



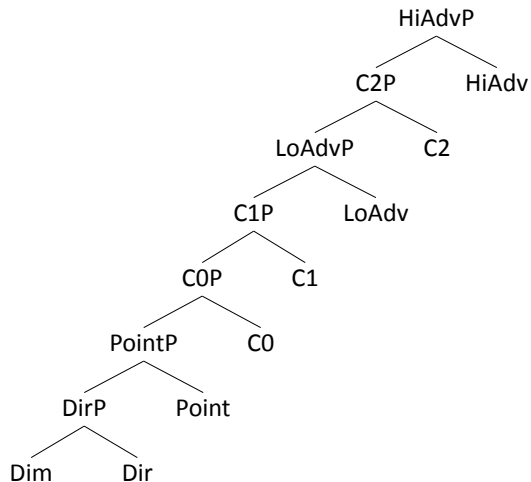
## Polish: L' roots



## Polish: lexicalisation table

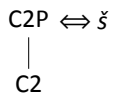
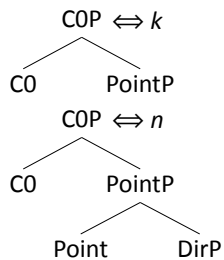
root	adjective	Dim	Dir	Point	C1	C2
XS	loud, POS	głoś		n		
	loud, CMPR	głoś		n	-ej	-sz
M	thin, POS		szczupł			
	thin, CMPR		szczupł		-ej	-sz
L	kind, POS		mił			
	kind, CMPR		mil			-sz
L'	short, POS	krót		k		
	short, CMPR	krót		*		-sz

# Comparative adverbs



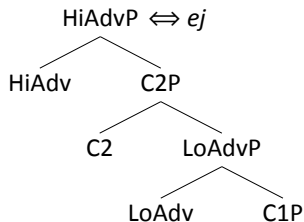
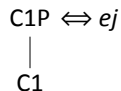
(De Clercq et al. 2023)

## Lexical entries

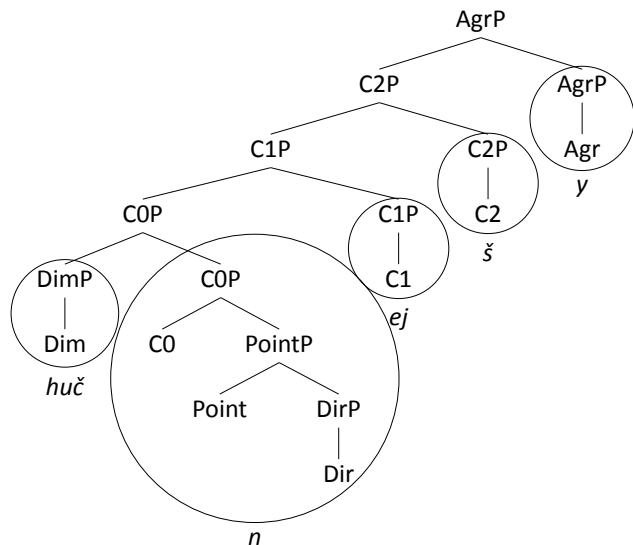


# Belarusian

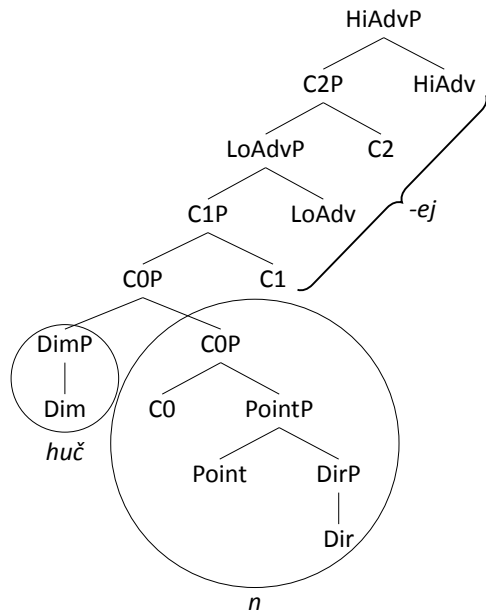
The morpheme *-ej* in comparative adjectives and adverbs is the same in Belarusian; the difference is in how much structure it lexicalises.



## Belarusian: XS roots adj

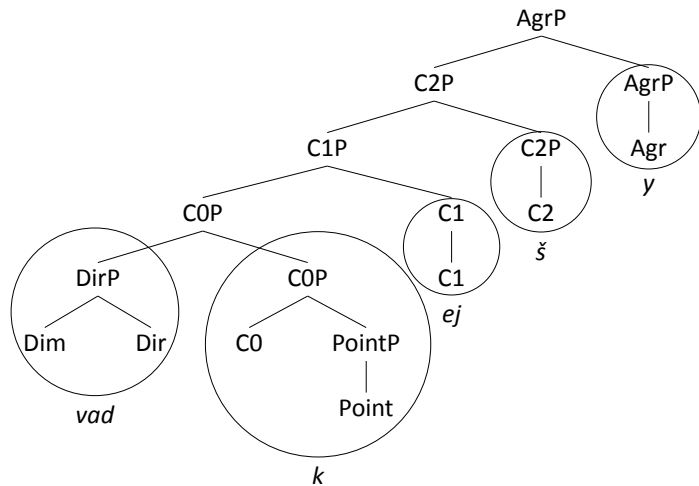


## Belarusian: XS roots adv

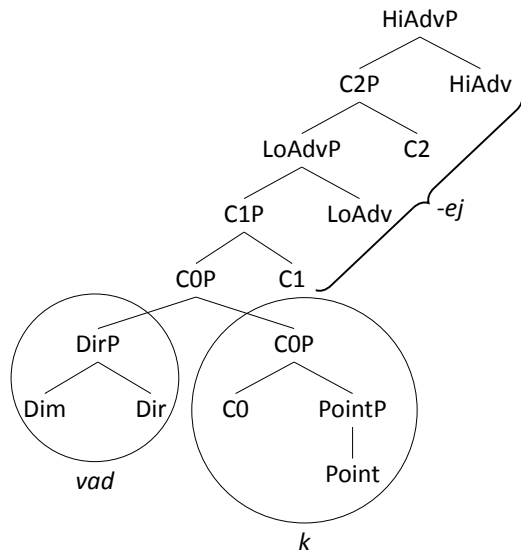




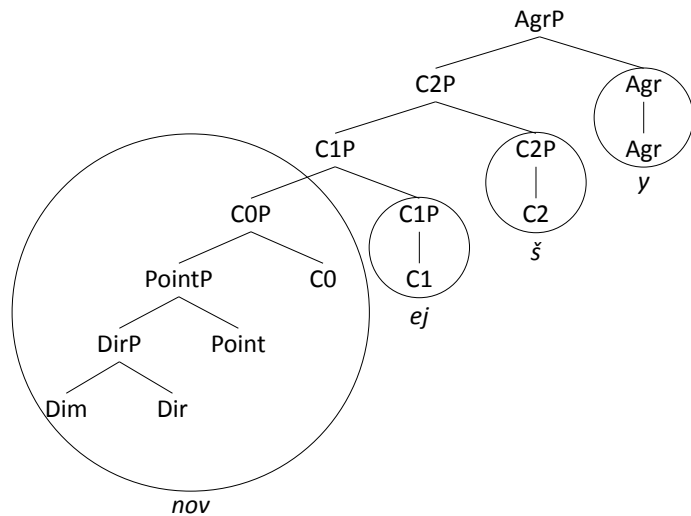
## Belarusian: S roots adj



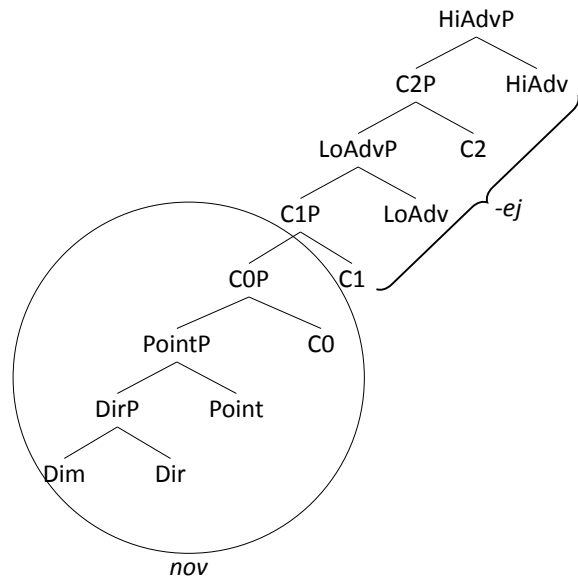
## Belarusian: S roots adv



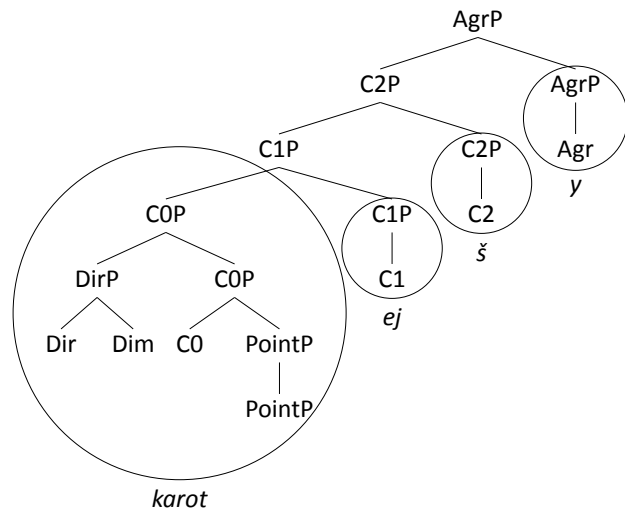
## Belarusian: M roots adj



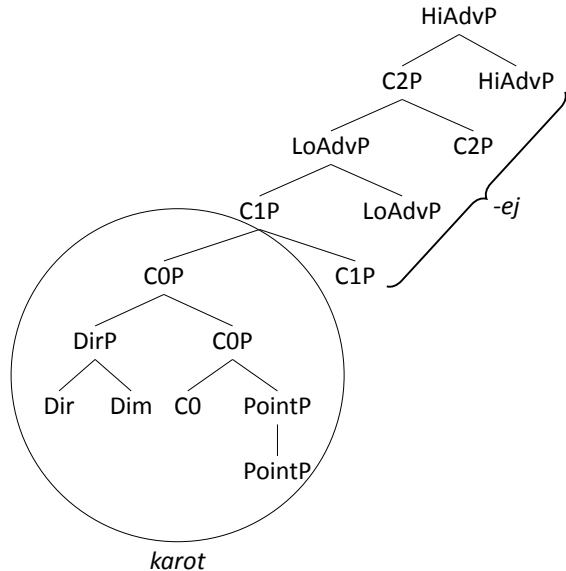
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## Belarusian: M' roots adj



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# Belarusian: lexicalisation table

root	adjective	Dim	Dir	Point	C0	C1	LoAdv	C2	HiAdv
XS	loud, POS	huč		n					
	loud, CMPR ADJ	huč		n		-ej		-š	
	loud, CMPR ADV	huč		n				-ej	
S	liquid, POS	vad		k					
	liquid, CMPR ADJ	vad		k		-ej		-š	
	liquid, CMPR ADV	vad		k				-ej	
M	new, POS			nov					
	new, CMPR ADJ			nov		-ej		-š	
	new, CMPR ADV			nov				-ej	
M'	short, POS	karot		k					
	short, CMPR ADJ	karot		*		-ej		-š	
	short, CMPR ADV	karot		*				-ej	

# Outline

Introduction

Positive degree

Comparative degree

Simple comparative adjectives

Complex comparative adjectives

Analysis

Ukrainian

Polish

Belarusian

Conclusions



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## It's not about phonology

(4) certain adjectives can take both *-š* and *-iš*

	POS	CMPR <i>-š</i>	CMPR <i>-iš</i>	translation
a.	bahat-yj	bahat-š-yj	bahat-iš-yj	rich
b.	hrub-yj	hrub-š-yj	hrub-iš-yj	rude
c.	zdorov-yj	zdorov-š-yj	zdorov-iš-yj	healthy

# It's not about phonology

(5) different roots in similar phonological environment

	POS	CMPR -š	CMPR -iš	translation
a.	dešev-yj	dešev-š-yj	*dešev-iš-yj	cheap
	važlyv-yj	*važlyv-š-yj	važlyv-iš-yj	important
b.	duž-yj	duž-č-yj	*duž-iš-yj	strong
	sviž-yj	*sviž-č-yj	sviž-iš-yj	fresh