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## Clitic placement and syntax-prosody mapping

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A class of enclitics in several Mayan languages occurs at the right edge of a prosodic constituents of the major phrase level (Aissen 1992; Skopeteas 2009). The enclitics in the following examples illustrate this phenomenon in Yucatec Maya. Definite noun phrases are obligatorily enclosed by an enclitic; see (1). This enclitic does not necessarily appear adjacent to the noun phrase but at the right edge of the encompassing major phrase; see (2).

- (1) táan u wen-el le xibpal \*(-a'/'-o'/'-e')  
*PROG A.3 sleep-INCMP L DEF man:child-D1/D2/D3*  
 'The boy (here/ there/ afore mentioned) is sleeping.'
- (2) k-u xímbat-ik le h-mèen hun-túul h-k'iin-ǝ'.  
*IPFV-A.3 visit-INCMP L DEF M-shaman one-CL.AN M-priest-D2*  
 'A priest visits the shaman.'

This talk presents evidence from several classes of enclitics in several syntactic configurations (focus vs. topic constructions; restrictive vs. non-restrictive relative clauses; different types of clausal complements) and reaches the following generalizations: (a) the placement of a subclass of enclitics is determined by the prosodic domains and can be accounted for in terms of mapping rules between prosody and syntactic linearizations; (b) another class of enclitics are direct exponents of prosodic boundaries; (c) the choice of syntactic construction in conflict situations implies a mechanism that anticipates the possible conflicts that will arise after the completion of the syntax-to-prosody mapping.

**References:** • Aissen, J. (1992): Topic and Focus in Mayan. *Language* 68.1, 43–80. • Skopeteas, S. (2009): Syntax-phonology interface and clitic placement in Mayan languages. In Torrens et al. (eds.), *Movement and Clitics*. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.