Czech is not \[S[VO]\] – A reply to Šimík & Jasinskaja

Hubert Haider* & Luka Szucsich*


In their comment, Radek Šimík & Katja Jasinskaja (Š&J) put a most welcome focus on Czech. They subscribe to the widely entertained view according to which Czech is a language with a basic clause structure like English, as they explicate in Jasinskaja & Šimík (in press). We are grateful for their thought-provoking attempts of challenging our theory thoroughly by confronting it with properties of a Slavic language we have considered in the paper only in passing. After all, THE essential quality test for a theory is thorough falsification trials. We gladly grasp the opportunity to demonstrate that our theory stands the test successfully.

Š&J find fault with four properties we attribute to Slavic languages, when applied to Czech, namely (ii) (vi), and (viii), plus property (ix), which they add although it is a subcase of (vii.). For ease of reference, we juxtapose their summary and the version we shall defend in Table 1.

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<tr>
<th>ambidir.</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Czech</th>
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<td>yes?</td>
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<th>Syntactic properties</th>
<th>[S[VO]]</th>
<th>ambidirect</th>
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<th>CZECH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. S-V-O as an acceptable order</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii. obligatory preverbal subject</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii. subject wh-in-situ restriction</td>
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<td>iv. adverbal wh-in-situ restriction</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td>v. LLC for left-adjointed adjuncts</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>vi. fillers for left branch gaps</td>
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<td>vii. rigid word order</td>
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<tr>
<td>viii. rigid relative order of auxiliaries</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix. free OV/VO word order</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
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Table 1 Š&J’s summary

H&S’ revised summary

Let us start with (viii) and an ‘operating instruction’ for the list of syntactic properties in the tables above. It is important to keep in mind that the values in the \[S[VO]\] column are values of necessary properties of \[S[VO]\] languages. In other words, if the grammar of a language does not meet the respective property for “yes” or for “no”, respectively, the respective language cannot be an \[S[VO]\] language. Crucially, the properties are not sufficient ones, that is, even if a language meets one or the other of the criteria, it need not be an \[S[VO]\] language. This is important for the evaluation of (viii). We gratefully accept the information that in Czech, there are invariant orders of auxiliaries.1 This does not make Czech an SVO language, however. The same is true for instance for Frisian, a Germanic SOV language without variation of auxiliary verb order, and many other SOV languages.

Frisian is exceptional in this respect since other Germanic SOV languages display at least some variable orders. In East Asian SOV languages, the order is invariable, too. Note however, that this does not falsify our claim. All we claim is that a language cannot be an \[S[VO]\] language

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1 Š&J’s Czech example does not match the Polish counterpart. As the authors concede, it involves a semi-lexical verb dát ‘give’ and a modal chhtít ‘want’, which systematically allows for finite embeddings with the subjunctive marker by, introduced by a complementizer aby ‘that’. In contrast, the Polish modal musić ‘must’ does not show this behaviour, and B/C/S morati ‘must’ only selects finite complements in varieties which have lost the infinitive or, at least, pushed it back. So, syntactically, Polish musić (and Czech muset) differ from chcieć (and chhtit).
if the relative order of auxiliaries is variable. So, if there is no variation in Czech, we conclude
that Czech is the Slavic counterpart of Frisian in this respect, as a language that does not make
use of a principally available and compatible syntactic option of the respective type of the lan-
guage (family).

Let us continue with the objection concerning line (ix), which Š&J added to our table. In fact,
this is a sub-instance of (vii.). Here, “free” has to be interpreted as syntactically free, that is, not
restricted by syntactical constraints, or, as Siewierska & Uhliřová (2010:109) put it: "In each
of the Slavic languages, all twenty-four possible combinations of a subject, direct object, indi-
rect object and verb occur as grammatical declarative orders.”

In OV or VO languages, nominal objects are syntactically restricted by the directionality re-
quirement of the head they depend on. Nominal objects obligatorily precede the base position
of the verb in OV. In VO, they obligatorily follow the verb. The order restriction holds inde-
pendently of information structure properties, intonation effects, or other pragmatic prefer-
ences. In Czech, and in fact in all Slavic languages, even in Sorbian to a minor extent, objects
as well as the subject may precede or follow the verb. This fact cannot be seriously contested.

However and crucially, “free” must not be interpreted as “anything goes anytime”. The exist-
ence of a pragmatically unmarked or neutral order is fully consistent with the syntactical word
order potential. The fact that alternatively available orders are not always freely exchangeable
in utterances is an independent issue, however. Information structure preferences partition the
pool of variants. We do not want to repeat the explication of the interface effects presented in
Haider (2020). Let us merely summarize it: “In general, when syntax admits structural varia-
tion, this potential is captured and utilized by other subsystems of grammar.” (Haider 2020:
375). All variants are grammatical, but, of course, they are not equivalent with respect to infor-
mation structuring since they may be associated with particular focus, topic, or givenness prop-
ties. Importantly, the conditions of information structuring do not constrain syntax; they
merely exploit the syntactically available options.3 On the other hand, if syntax does not admit
variation, information structuring cannot coerce syntax, otherwise all languages would closely
resemble Czech or Russian.

It is a fact of Czech that there are acceptable utterances in which a direct object precedes a main
verb and that there are acceptable utterances in which a direct object follows a main verb, finite
or not, in main clauses as well as in embedded ones. The relevant data are familiar and have
been reconfirmed on independent grounds, for instance by computational methods, measuring
the word order freedom in parsed corpora (tree banks). Kuboň (et als. 2016) present the follow-
ing percentages for Czech, on the basis of a tree-bank corpus of 16,862 main clauses and 11,849
eMBEDDED clauses out of 87,913 sentences in total, in comparison with 22 other languages. (1)
and (2) list the percentages of VO vs. VO serializations in main and embedded clauses.

(1) order in main clauses:
  a. Czech: VO 61,2% vs. OV 27,2% rest: 11,6%

2 Even Sorbian – although predominantly verb-final – is not strictly SOV, as (i) illustrates (Scholze 2015: 206):
  (i) Četa dari mi rjaneho žurka (aunt gave me beautiful hamster).
3 “Another significant property of Slavic languages is their relatively free word order, which generally serves to
b. Slovenian: VO 50,0% vs. OV 42,3% rest: 7,7%
c. English: VO 83,1% vs. OV 0,0% rest: 6,9%
d. Portuguese: VO 85,8% vs. OV 12,1% rest: 2,1%

(2) order in embedded clauses:
a. Czech: VO 65,1% vs. OV 24,6% rest: 10,3%
b. Slovenian: VO 32,9% vs. OV 37,3% rest: 29,8%
c. English: VO 96,9% vs. OV 0,1% rest: 3,0%
d. Portuguese: VO 79,6% vs. OV 13,5% rest: 6,9%

The percentages of Czech and Slovenian OV orders contrast clearly with undisputed SVO languages such as English or Portuguese, for instance. Kuboň et al.s. do not differentiate between pronominal and non-pronominal objects. This accounts for the “OV” orders in a VO language such as Portuguese – a language with pronominals cliticized to finite (auxiliary) verbs⁴ – and English, a language without pronoun cliticization.

Kuboň et al.s. (2016:15) compare and rank their set of 23 languages by computing four measures of variation (viz. max-min, Euclidian distance, cosine similarity, and entropy). On each of the four measures, Czech ends up in the top group of five languages with respect to word order freedom (3). SVO languages, such as English and Portuguese, are in the opposite region, namely in the top group of languages with highly restricted word order. The entropy-ranking for languages with the greatest word order freedom is shown in (3), with the respective rank in brackets:

(3) a. main clauses: Ancient Greek (1), Latin (2), Slovak (3), Slovenian (4), Czech (5).
b. embedded clauses: Slovenian (1), Ancient Greek (2), Latin (3), Slovak (4), Czech (5).

This is independent evidence for an essential difference between Czech and its kin languages on the one hand, and uncontroversial [S[VO]] languages on the other hand, and it supports the claim put forth in the paper. Merlo & Samo (this vol.) reinforce these results by their measurement of distances between SVO languages and Slavic, and between Latin, Old and modern French.

Let us turn now to another discriminating trait, namely the obligatory preverbal subject position of SVO languages. Actually, this is a type-defining property. The [S[VO]] clause structure implicates an obligatory structural position for the syntactic subject of the clause. This position is outside of, and preceding, the VP. An [S[VO]] clause is ungrammatical when this position is radically empty. This is the case when there is no subject argument available and the position is not filled with an expletive, as in the unacceptable example (4a), contrasting with (4b):

(4) a.*Dimanche 24 mai, a été procédé à l’installation du conseil municipal.
   Sunday 24 may, has been proceeded to the installation of the council municipal
b. Dimanche 24 mai, il a été procédé à l’installation du conseil municipal.⁵
   Sunday 24 may, it has been proceeded to the installation of the council municipal

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⁴ i. O comprador não o teria encontrado
the buyer not it would-have found

The minimal instance of a subjectless construction is the passive of intransitives. If an intransitive verb is passivized, there is no argument left for the subject position and so it must be filled with an expletive (4b) in SVO. The expletive is a 3rd person sg. pronoun in French. Such a pronoun falls prey to pro-drop in Romance pro-drop languages. Consequently, Romance pro-drop languages cannot and do not passivize intransitive verbs since the expletive must not be a null pronoun⁶ (Haider 2019). The same is true for English, for a different reason though. English lacks a suitable expletive since “it” as well as “there” turn out to be inept (see Haider 2019).

In SVO, in contrast to T3, SOV and VSO, the resulting clause structure is ungrammatical without a subject expletive. Czech provides such constructions and the following corpus excerpts (5) are grammatical and acceptable despite the absence of an expletive.

(5) a. Bylo pracováno s celkovými koncentracemi.⁷
   was worked with total concentrations
   b. V tomto výzkumu bylo pracováno s konceptem statistické významnosti.
   in this research was worked with concept (of) statistical significance
   c. Rozkazu Dat. bylo uposlechnuto.
   the order was obeyed
   d. S tím se počítalo na příští čtvrtletí⁸
   with that was reckoned for next quarter

Š&J present several unacceptable examples of intransitive passive clauses from Czech and Russian and conclude “Czech – and this time also Russian – pattern with Italian and Spanish in this respect.” However, this is exactly not what their data show. In Italian and Spanish, the passive of any intransitive verb is ungrammatical. This includes cases such as (5a-c) and many others. However, (5a-c) are acceptable and grammatical in Czech. Š&J argue as if we had claimed that any passivized intransitive verb is fully acceptable in Czech or Russian. This we did not and we would not, simply because it is wrong, not only for Czech.

What we claim is this: If an intransitive verb can be passivized in an [S[VO]] language, the subject position must not remain empty. If it is empty, the result is ungrammatical, as in English, unless an expletive is adduced for filling the obligatory subject position, as in French. In SOV and T3 languages however, there is no obligatory structural subject position, hence no room for a subject expletive. Czech behaves as expected and predicted for a T3 language, and so do other Slavic languages.

The passive of intransitives is not the only source of evidence, of course, but it is the syntactically most straightforward one. There are numerous papers on Czech impersonal constructions (cf. Guiraud-Weber & Kor Chahine 2013) with data such as (6), which are subtle to handle properly (see Szucsich 2006). As discussed in detail in Haider (2019:20), unlike expletives,

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⁶ The Generative literature is in the wrong in this respect. It fails to appreciate that “empty expletives” would be a corollary for Romance pro drop languages. However, intransitive passives are ungrammatical in these languages exactly because empty expletives are theoretical entities that do not exist in the linguistic reality. See Haider (2019) for details.

⁷ The German versions are grammatically parallel to their Czech counterparts.
   i. Gearbeitet wurde mit höchsten Konzentrationen. ( = 5a)
   ii. Bei dieser Untersuchung wurde mit dem Konzept der statistischen Signifikanz gearbeitet. ( = 5b)
   iii. Dem Befehl Dat. wurde gehorcht. ( = 5c)

semantically empty subject arguments are licit null-subjects in pro-drop languages. The presence of an accusative object in (6) is an indication of the presence of a null subject. So, technically, (6a,b) are not subjectless. In the German counterpart (6c), the semantically empty subject “es” (it) is audible.

(6) a. Bratra zabilo. [Guiraud-Weber & Kor Chahine (2013:12)]
   brother\textsubscript{acc} killed\textsubscript{neut} ['(Somebody/something) killed my brother.‘]

   b. Souseda ranilo.
   neighbor\textsubscript{acc} injured\textsubscript{neut} ‘The neighbor was injured.’

   c. Plötzlich hat es ihn\textsubscript{Acc} ohne erkennbaren Grund umgeworfen.
   Suddenly has it him without noticeable cause knocked-over
   ‘He suddenly knocked over, without noticeable reason’

What is remarkable, nevertheless, is the position of the accusative object in (6a,b). Preverbal accusative objects are ungrammatical in prototypical [S[VO]] languages, unless they are wh-moved to the clause initial position. Let us finish the data review for subject properties with another clear-cut set of evidence, taken from Guiraud-Weber & Kor Chahine (2013:9). Czech and German share the very same construction, namely a copula construction with dative plus a PP with a nominalized verb (7a,b). (7a) translates word by word into German (7b), with the exception of the cliticized negation.

(7) a. Petrovi (ne)bylo do smíchu/ řeči/ zpěvu.
   Peter\textsubscript{Dat} (neg)was\textsubscript{neut} PREP laugh\textsubscript{gen} /talk/sing
   ‘Peter felt/did not feel like laughing/talking/singing’

   b. Dem Peter war (*es) nicht nach Lachen/Reden/Singen.
   the Peter\textsubscript{Dat} was (it) not PREP laughing/talking/Singing

Such a construction is inaccessible in an [S[VO]] language since it does not contain a subject and, as German confirms, there is no (hidden) semantically empty subject involved. So, the Czech case (7b) is a case of a subjectless construction.

Let us summarize the discussion of property (ii). In the Czech sentence structure, a structural subject position is neither obligatorily present nor obligatorily filled. The contrast between Czech and undisputed SVO languages is clearly demonstrable. Czech behaves as expected & predicted for a T3 language.

Let us turn now to property (v.), viz. the absence of the LLC effect for immediately preverbal adjuncts in T3 languages. Again, Š&J contest our prediction. We predict that the LLC effect is absent in Czech because the VP does not count as a strictly head-initial VP in a T3 language such as Czech or Russian. Š&J’s objection is easy to dismiss. What they present is two sentence pairs, namely (16a,b), and (17a,b), one from Czech and one from Russian. They rate one sentence of each pair as ungrammatical. In each case it is a sentence that consists of a noun at the beginning and a verb at the end. The ‘meat’ of this syntactic ‘hamburger’ is a single, overlong, center-embedded phrase, which can be easily extraposed. We aren’t surprised at all that such utterances would be rated less ‘palatable’ or even unacceptable, in comparison with the extraposed versions. But, we are surprised that this is presented as a counter-argument. Š&J have only shown that utterances are avoided that contain ‘very heavy’ center-embedded phrases that
could be extraposed. But this is not the point. The point is that, independent of their size, pre-VP adjuncts must be head-adjacent to the VP in languages with strictly head-initial VPs. This is easy to test. The test is not restricted to APs. It is sufficient to adduce head-initial PPs.

A search in three big English corpora\(^9\) confirms the effect of LLC in English. The expression "should more carefully" is well attested in each corpus. However, as expected for a PP in the pre-VP position, the sequences "should with care", "should with great care", or "should with more care" are absent in these three corpora in the pre-VP position (see Haider 2018). They are frequent in clause final or clause-initial positions, however. The same is true for French (très) soigneusement in comparison with avec (grand) soin.

(8) a. She (has) much more carefully examined the case  
   b.*She (has) with great care examined the case  
   c.*She (has) after a few minutes stopped the examination

It is easy to locate Czech corpus data showing adverbial PPs in immediately preverbal positions (9). Note that for English, the BNC does not contain a single token of “before midnight”, “with great care” or “with pleasure” immediately before the verb although more than thousand tokens of each PP can be retrieved from this corpus.

(9) a. moderní psychologie [...] s velkou pečlivostí definuje stovky nových termínů [...].\(^{10}\)  
   b. modern psychology with great care defines hundreds of new terms  

   a. Říkala jsi, že tě Kristvin [před půlnocí] opustil, asi kolem jedenácté.\(^{11}\)  
   b. Rudla [s radostí] slyšel o jeho úspěchách [...].\(^{12}\)  

   Rudla with pleasure heard about his successes.

In sum, Czech is evidently not subject to the LLC constraint. This is what is predicted if the Czech VP is directionally unconstrained, which is a defining T3 property.

Eventually, Š&J object to line (vi.) in the table, that is left-branch extractions from noun phrases in preverbal positions.\(^{13}\) The term ‘preverbal’ refers to the relevant positions in the clause structure of SVO language. The subject and any item fronted out of the verb phrase are ‘preverbal’ w.r.t. the base position of the verb in the clause. In [S[VO]] languages, sub-extraction out of an NP or PP is grammatically licit only out of phrases in ‘postverbal’ positions, that is, VP-internal positions. The ‘preverbal’ ones are either spec-positions or left-adjointed positions, and the CED constraint blocks extraction out of these position; see Haegeman et als. (2014) for details.

We understand, as Š&J explain, that information structure restrictions may account for low frequencies of preverbal extraction sites in typical left branch extractions. Corpus searches


\(^{10}\) Link: [https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22s+velkou+pečlivost%C3%AD+zkou%C5%A1el%22&dq=%22s+velkou+pe%C4%8Dlivost%C3%AD+zkou%C5%A1el%22&printsec=frontcover](https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22s+velkou+pečlivost%C3%AD+zkou%C5%A1el%22&dq=%22s+velkou+pe%C4%8Dlivost%C3%AD+zkou%C5%A1el%22&printsec=frontcover)

\(^{11}\) Link: [https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22p%C5%99ed+p%C5%9Fu%C5%9f+opustil%22&dq=%22p%C5%99ed+p%C5%9Fu%C5%9f+opustil%22&printsec=frontcover](https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22p%C5%99ed+p%C5%9Fu%C5%9f+opustil%22&dq=%22p%C5%99ed+p%C5%9Fu%C5%9f+opustil%22&printsec=frontcover)

\(^{12}\) Link: [https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&dq=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&printsec=frontcover](https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&dq=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&printsec=frontcover)

\(^{13}\) Link: [https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&dq=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&printsec=frontcover](https://books.google.de/books?hl=de&gbpv=1&q=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&dq=%22s+radost%C3%AD+sly%C5%A1el%22&printsec=frontcover)

\(^{13}\) Sub-extraction presupposes that the extraction site and the containing phrase of the site is within the licensing domain of a lexical head. This is the case in T3 languages and in strict OV languages, such as Japanese. See Fukuda et als. (2016).
show, however, that they exist nevertheless. Here are two specimen:

(10) a. *Kolik letos lidi onemocnělo v ČR chřipkou?*¹⁴
    how-many this-year people got-sick in ČR (with) influenza
b. *Kolik letos lidi naběhlo podobným podvodníkům?*¹⁵
    how-many this-year people headed-into similar fraudsters

In an SVO clause structure, (10) would be ungrammatical and unacceptable under any analysis, which evidently is not the case. In the T3 analysis, the phrase with the extraction site in (11) is within the licensing domain of the verb. Therefore, transparency for sub-extraction is expected. The phrase is not only preverbal, it is the subject. So, extraction would be a No Go option in an [S[VO]] language.

At the end, Š&J’s initial message— “There is no single Slavic word order type” — invites an aside. It notably contrasts with the title of another paper of theirs, viz. “Slavonic free word order” (Jasinskaja & Šimík forthc.), referring to the pan-Slavonic word order property. Slavonic free word order is a word order type¹⁶, namely T3, and this type embraces all Slavic languages (except Sorbian). The Slavic word order type characterizes a type of languages with a clause structure of mobile verbal heads without directional licensing restrictions, and the concomitant potential for scrambling, or in other words: It is the T3 type.

**In sum,** thanks to the wide-ranging choice of issues raised by Š&J, we are content to find ourselves in a comfortable position for concluding on solid empirical grounds that the evidence for classifying Czech as a Type 3 languages is good, and in fact as good as the evidence for any other Slavic language.

**Bibliography**


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Dryer, Matthew S. 2013b. s. target paper


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¹⁵ https://www.ifauna.cz/okrasne-ptactvo/nemodforum/r/detail/828190/rozela-pesra-modra

¹⁶ According to Dryer (2007:113), "languages with highly flexible word order are themselves a linguistic type."

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