

How can *is* ‘also’ and its synonyms take focus domain in finite and deverbal constructions in Hungarian?

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We intend to account for the varied syntactic and prosodic behavior of *is* ‘also’—and the underlying rich focus-domain taking facilities (Krifka 2008, Balogh–Langer 2022) in the background—and of two further expressions to be regarded as its synonyms in certain contexts: *szintén* ‘also’ and *akárcsak* ‘as well as’.

We point out in our talk that all the expressions in question can have n-tuples of noun phrases (or other arguments) in their focus domains, for n=1 (1b), n=2 (1b’), or even greater values of n (1b’'); and the same word order, consider say (1a), can be furnished with different (sets of) patterns of intonation in order to differentiate the distinct focus domains (1b.1-2, b’.1-2, b’’.1-2), but even alternative word-order variants are available for expressing the same domains (1b.3-4., b’).3). We use Varga’s (2016) contour-based intonation theory to reveal the relevant differences.

- (1) a. Anna is bemutatatta Beát Csillának.
 Anna also introduced.3Sg Bea.Acc Csilla.Dat
 ‘Anna also introduced Bea to Csilla.’
- b. [Andor bemutatatta Beát Csillának. De ez még nem minden!] n=1
 ‘Andor introduced Bea to Csilla. But that’s not all.’
1. \Anna is bemutatatta Beát Csillának.
 2. \Anna is bemutatatta \Beát \Csillának.
 3. *with an alternative word order:* \Beát \Csillának | \Anna is bemutatatta.
 4. Beát Csillának \Anna is bemutatatta.
- b'. [Andor bemutatatta Beát Csabának. De ez még nem minden!] n=2
 ‘Andor introduced Bea to Csaba. But that’s not all.’
1. \Anna is bemutatatta Beát \Csillának.
 2. \Anna is \bemutatatta \Beát ↑\Csillának.
 3. *with an alternative word order:* Beát \Anna is bemutatatta ↑\Csillának. n=3
- b''. [Andor bemutatatta Balázst Csabának. De ez még nem minden!]
 ‘Andor introduced Balázs to Csaba. But that’s not all.’
1. \Anna is bemutatatta \Beát \Csillának.
 2. \Anna is bemutatatta ↑\Beát ↑\Csillának.

Is and its synonyms can all be characterized by such complex systems of word-order and intonation patterns as that sketched above but these systems show major differences; *akárcsak*, for instance, obligatorily triggers ellipsis (of verbs and all phonetic material presupposed, resulting in the failure of focus-domain taking in the case of n-tuples of certain values of n):

- (2) a. Akárcsak Anna Beát Csillának.
 as_well_as Anna Bea.Acc Csilla.Dat
 ‘In the same way as Anna introduced Bea to Csilla.’
- b. A: Andor bemutatatta Beát Csillának. n=1
 ‘Andor introduced Bea to Csilla.’
 B: Akárcsak \Anna (*Beát Csillának).
- b'. A: Andor bemutatatta Balázst Csillának. n=2
 ‘Andor introduced Balázs to Csilla.’
 B: Akárcsak \Anna \Beát ?(*Csillának).
- b''. [A: Andor bemutatatta Balázst Csabának. B...] n=3
 ‘Andor introduced Balázs to Csaba.’

1. Akárcsak |Anna |Beát \Csillának.
2. Akárcsak |Anna ↑|Beát ↑\Csillának.

We claim that the three *is*-type expressions with argument n-tuples in their focus domains in finite environments can be assigned a common syntactic scheme in Grohmann's (2000) Phase Theory (3a) (Alberti–Farkas 2021), with different hosting operator-constructions and Spell-Out options (3b-d), including Partial Spell-Out (first applied to Hungarian by Surányi (2009)), see (3c-d). The word order options to account for are summarized in (4).

- (3) a. ... [_{±CentP} DP₁ DP₂ ... DP_n] ω ... [_{AspP} ... V ... [_{±CentP} DP₁ DP₂ ... DP_n]]
- ↙ akárcsak_C
↑ is
↙ szintén_{Cinq}
- b. [_{CP} akárcsak_C [_{±CentP} DP₁ DP₂ ... DP_n] ω ~~AspP~~]
- c. ... [_{IsP} [_{±CentP} DP₁ ~~DP₂ ... DP_n~~] is]] is_Q ... [_{AspP} ... V ... [_{IsP} [_{±CentP} ~~DP₁ DP₂ ... DP_n~~] is]]]
- d. ... [_{±CentP} DP₁ DP₂ ... DP_n] Q [szintén ... [_{AspP} ... V ... [_{±CentP} ~~DP₁ DP₂ ... DP_n~~]]]

- (4)
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | DP ₁ | | DP ₂ ... DP _n | |
| | | is ... preverb | | verb |
| akárcsak | | | | szintén ... preverb |
| | | | | verb ... szintén |

As illustrated in (5), the Spell-Out options of an *is*-type expression with an argument n-tuple in its focus domain in a non-finite environment (5) are different to those of the same *is*-type expression in a finite environment (1).

- (5) ‘The groomsman who made A. introduce B. to Cs. and then...
... also made A. introduce B. to Cs. is somewhat hyperactive.’
- a. Kissé |hiperaktív az ↑|Andorral |Beát |Csillának |bemutattató, majd...
slightly hyperactive the Andor.Ins Bea.Acc Csilla.Dat introduce.Cau.Part then
1. ?\Annával is Beát Csillának bemutatató vőfély!
 2. Beát Csillának \Annával is bemutatató vőfély! **n=1**
- b. Kissé |hiperaktív az ↑|Andorral |Balázst |Csillának |bemutattató, majd...
slightly hyperactive the Andor.Ins Balazs.Acc Csilla.Dat introduce.Cau.Part then
1. ?|Annával is ↑|Beát \Csillának bemutatató vőfély!
 2. ?Csillának |Annával is ↑\Beát bemutatató vőfély!
 3. Csillának |Annával |Beát is bemutatató vőfély! **n=2**
- c. Kissé |hiperaktív az ↑|Andorral |Balázst |Csabának |bemutattató, majd...
slightly hyperactive the Andor.Ins Balazs.Acc Csaba.Dat introduce.Cau.Part then
1. (°)|Annával is ↑|Beát ↑\Csillának bemutatató vőfély!
 2. ??|Annával |Beát is ↑\Csillának bemutatató vőfély!
 3. |Annával |Beát \Csillának is bemutatató vőfély! **n=3**

The talk designed also includes an overview of the polysemous systems of the three *is*-type expressions. *Is*, for instance, has several discourse-marker functions, in the case of which there are propositions (and not arguments or n-tuples of arguments) in its focus domain.

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