

## Lecture / Talk 1

### Ukrainian grammar against Slavic and typological background

*Dmitri Sitchinava (Leipzig University, Helsinki University)*

Ukrainian inherited from Old East Slavic many features on different levels that were lost in Russian and/or Belarusian, including a number of prosodic and morphological phenomena. Subsequently, it has been developing on the crossroads of different contact influences (Polish, Czech, Church Slavonic, Russian, German, and other) and incorporated grammatical innovations and calques from multiple East European linguistic areas. Moreover, different local norms of Ukrainian evolved in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; despite partial convergence in 1920-1940s they have been transparent through the texts coming from different regions and diaspora long after.

Morphological and syntactic phenomena characteristic for Ukrainian as opposed to other East Slavic languages will be discussed, including but not limited to:

- passive constructions with accusative object (e.g. *bulo vidpravleno ekspedyciju* 'an expedition (Acc) was sent out');
- less frequent use of the inherited East Slavic active participles (such as *kerujučyj* 'governing' vs. *toj, ščo keruje* 'one who governs') perceived often as Church Slavonic or Russian-influenced;
- DOM (differential object marking) along different semantic scales other than animacy/inanimacy (e.g. *zlamaty dub-a* 'to break an oak' with Accusative stemming from the Genitive);
- pluperfect (*vin pysav buv* 'he had written') in different temporal and/or modal uses;
- future with the OES *jati* 'take' (not to be confused with *iměti* 'have') auxiliary further grammaticalizing as a morpheme (*pysaty-mu* 'write.INF-take.1SG' 'I will write');
- future anterior, characteristic for the Western dialects and drifting in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries towards the future imperfective marker not unlike in Polish (*budu spala* 'be.FUT.1SG sleep.PST.PARTC.SG.F' 'I will have slept' > 'I will sleep')

Differences between frequency of these phenomena along the East-West regional parameter will be illustrated in GRAC (the General Regionally Annotated Corpus of Ukrainian).