Phonological Movement in Ukrainian
Victoria Teliga\textsuperscript{a}, Brian Agbayani\textsuperscript{b}, Chris Golston\textsuperscript{b}
London\textsuperscript{b}; California State University, Fresno\textsuperscript{b}

Introduction
Ukrainian scrambles only prosodic objects, it ignores syntactic principles, and it respects phonological ones.

Prosodic constituents scramble in a prosodic tree after syntactic structure is converted to prosodic structure. (Phonological Movement)

Data I: Scrambling Insensitive to Syntax

Scrambling is category-blind and blind to the head/phrase distinction. It moves strings that do not form syntactic constituents.

\begin{align*}
\text{vona, navadno, ja vpenena, kde [t\text{o} vynoma t\text{v}]} \\
\text{she-said task-ACC I am sure that perform-CUT} \\
\text{I'm sure that she will perform the task.}
\end{align*}

(1)

Scrambling ignores robust syntactic islands. The Coordinate Structure Constraint (Ross 1967):

\begin{align*}
\text{The Coordinate Structure Constraint (Ross 1967):} \\
\text{Polysyllabic prepositions can scramble, but not monosyllabic ones:}
\end{align*}

(2)

Data II: Scrambling Sensitive to Phonology

Scrambled strings form (recursive) prosodic words and phonological phrases even when they are not (contiguous) X's or XPs.

\begin{align*}
\text{Polysyllabic prepositions can scramble, but not monosyllabic ones:}
\end{align*}

(3)

Analysis

Three-part serial model:

\begin{align*}
\text{Constraints determining word order in XPs (Selkirk 1995):}
\end{align*}

(4)

Conclusions

• Phonology plays a direct role in how scrambling works in Ukrainian.
• So-called Split-scrambling (Sekerina 1997) is movement of a prosodic word.
• XP-scrambling is movement of a phonological phrase.
• Scrambling is completely phonological and makes no reference to anything syntactic.
• Prosodic constituents are scrambled within a purely prosodic tree after all syntactic structure has been converted into prosodic structure, following recent work on phonological movement (Agbayani and Golston 2010 (Classical Greek); Agbayani et al. 2015 (Japanese); Agbayani and Golston to appear (Latin); Bennett et al. to appear (Irish)).
• Eliminates the need for a pragmatic component that can permute word order after syntax (cf. Kallestinova 2007).

Future Research

• The application of phonological scrambling results in reassignment of prosodic structure. Thus, phonological movement is not structure-preserving in the Phonological Component (Teliga 2011), unlike its syntactic counterpart (cf. Emonds 1976). This is a largely unstudied distinction between syntax and phonology.
• So-called ‘Prosodic Recontouring’ – in which material remains in situ but with altered prosodic structure – can apparently alternate with scrambling, yielding the same pragmatic effects (Mykhaylyk 2010). Potentially this is optionality within the Phonological Component between two operations that affect prosodic structure.

References