

## Oriented adjuncts in Hungarian: typology and problems for linguistic theory

English adverbs can express manner or be participant-oriented. Example (1) is ambiguous in this respect, i.e. Peter may read the review in an angry manner, or Peter may be angry:

(1) Peter angrily read the review.

Example (1) can be disambiguated in the following way, where angry – as an adjective without the adverbial ending – is used as a secondary predicate or depictive.

(2) Angry, Peter read the review.

The examples from English show that there is a partial overlap between manner and agent-oriented adverbs. Geuder (2002) argues for a typology of oriented adjuncts: (i) manner adverb, (ii) depictive adjective, and (iii) transparent (as in (1)).

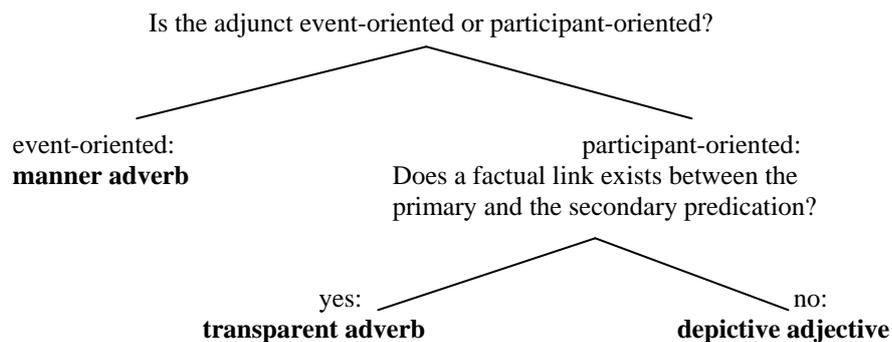


Figure 1: The typology of oriented adjuncts (Geuder 2002)

Hungarian also makes the three way distinction, as shown by the following examples:

- (3) a. Mari *nyers-en* ette meg a hal-at. (depictive)  
 Mary raw-ADV ate ASP the fish-ACC  
 'Mary ate the fish raw.'
- b. Tamás *szép-en* énekel. (manner)  
 Tom beautiful-ADV sings  
 'Tom sings beautifully.'
- c. Péter *mérges-en* írott a level-et. (transparent)  
 Peter angry-ADV wrote the letter-ACC  
 'Peter angrily read the letter.'

When adding the data from Dutch and Polish to English and Hungarian, we arrive at an interesting typology. The morphological marking of the three categories significantly differs between the four languages. Dutch (zero marking) and Hungarian (adverbial marking) do not morphologically differentiate between transparent adjuncts, depictives and manner, while English differentiates between depictive on the one hand and transparent and manner on the other, and Polish differentiates between depictive and transparent versus manner. The

transparent seems to take the position in between depictive and manner adjuncts, i.e. it is adjacent to either depictive or manner, or to both.

	depictive	transparent	manner
Dutch	∅	∅	∅
English	∅	adverbial marker	adverbial marker
Polish	agreement, or adverbial marker	agreement, or adverbial marker	adverbial marker
Hungarian	adverbial marker	adverbial marker	adverbial marker

*Table 1: A typology of the marking of adjectives as oriented adjuncts*

The talk serves several purposes. Firstly, it wishes to present a description of oriented adjuncts in Hungarian. Secondly, it wishes to discuss the applicability of the defining properties of oriented adjuncts as proposed for English to Hungarian. Relevant factors are the function of focus, adjectives as modifiers, and parts of speech systems. Thirdly, it wishes to draw attention to the question of how to account for the facts in linguistic theory. Transparent adjuncts do two things at the same time, i. e. ascribe a property to the agent and ascribe to the way the action is performed, which generally poses a problem.

Geuder, W. (2002). *Oriented adverbs. Issues in the lexical semantics of event verbs*. Doctoral dissertation, Konstanz. <http://w210.ub.uni-tuebingen.de/dbt/volltexte/2002/546/pdf/geuder-oriadverbs.pdf>

Groot, C. de (2008). 'Depictive Secondary Predication in Hungarian'. In Chr. Schroeder, G. Hentschel & W. Boeder eds. *Secondary predicates in Eastern European languages and beyond*, 69-96. [Studia Slavica Oldenburgensia 16]. Oldenburg. <http://home.medewerkers.uva.nl/c.degroot/bestanden/Depictives%20in%20Hungarian%20-%202008.pdf>