

Direct, non-direct and sociative causatives at the syntax-morphology interface

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In this talk, I discuss the derivation of three types of causatives, known as **direct**, **non-direct** and **sociative**, with special focus on the latter, illustrated in (1) from Cavineña (Guillaume & Rose 2010):

(1) E-ra-tu ara-kere-chine torta Don Fransisco.

1 SG-ERG-3SG eat-CAUS.SOC-REC.PAST cake Mr. Francisco

'I had Mr. Francisco eat a cake with me'

Semantically, sociative causatives, as Guillaume and Rose indicate, involve a causer who does not only make "the causee do an action, but also participates in it, which is usually paraphrased with sentences like *make someone do something by doing it with them* or *help someone do something*".

A crucial issue a theory of causativization has to address is the place of sociative causation within the wider spectrum of causativization phenomena. I propose that sociative causation reduces to the **incremental relation** between causing and caused subevents. In the emerging system, both 'direct' and 'non-direct' (= 'not necessarily direct') causation can be strengthened by the additional requirement that the two eventualities are incrementally related. I argue for a theory of syntactically represented event structure where relations between its subevental components come out as a separate syntactic projection and show that a significant support for this proposal comes from **spell-out patterns** of sociative causatives cross-linguistically.