

## Prefix stacking, resultatives, null verbs

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This talk will discuss the so-called cumulative/accumulative/extensive-vague-measure use of the Slovenian verbal prefix *na-* in (1b) (discussed for Czech and Russian in Filip 1999, 2005, Russell 1985, a.o.), which is reminiscent of Germanic resultatives such as *run oneself exhausted*.

- (1) a. *govoriti*      b. *na-govoriti*      *se*  
talk                  on-talk                  self  
'talk'                  'get one's fill of talking'

Against the background of the often hypothesized distinction between VP-internal/resultative and VP-external prefixes (Svenonius 2004, Romanova 2007, Ramchand 2008), I analyze this *na* as a resultative prefix and the reflexive as (a reflex of) an 'unselected object' which originates as the subject of the *na*-headed resultative secondary predicate. I further discuss the fact that in this reflexive-introducing use, *na-* can also occur stacked over another resultative prefix, as in the example in (2b) which thus contains two unselected objects.

- (2) a. *pre-govoriti*      *dvomljivca*      b. *na-pre-govarjati*      *se*      *dvomljivcev*  
over-talk                  doubter                  on-over-talk                  self      doubters  
'talk over a doubter'                  'get one's fill of talking doubters over'

Although this seems to go against the widely-assumed hypothesis that there can be only one (independent) resultative secondary predicate per verb (e.g. Rappaport Hovav & Levin 2001, Goldberg 1995, Ramchand 2008b, den Dikken 2003), I will argue that this is in fact not so, because the structure in (2b) actually contains two V's, but only one of those can be overt (in the general spirit of Ross 1979, McCawley 1979, van Riemsdijk 2002, Larson *et al.* 2006, Marušič & Žaucer 2005, 2006, etc.). Each of the resultative prefixes thus heads its own secondary predicate, one associated to the overt verb and the other to the null verb. I will present various kinds of evidence in support of the posited two-VP structure, and suggest that the two resultative VPs are concatenated with a conjunction-like CausP (cf. Lidz & Williams 2002) under a single TP, in a structure reminiscent of serial verb constructions, (3).

- (3) [TP [CausP [Spec,CausP [VP [V *govar-*] [RP *dvomljivcev pre-*]]] [Caus' [Caus°] [VP [V] [RP *se na-*]]]]]