**Title:**  Expressing Causative Relations in Czech and Upper Sorbian: A Contrastive Analysis
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The proposed paper offers a contrastive analysis of causative constructions in two West Slavic languages, Czech (Cz) and Upper Sorbian (USo). Despite their close genetic affiliation and comparable history of German influence, the languages differ appreciably in their expression of causative relations. As elsewhere, the verb 'give' has undergone grammaticalization in both Cz and USo and become a causative auxiliary. However, whereas in USo causative *dać* is aspectually neutral and, like German *lassen*, is ambiguous with respect to factitive and permissive causation, in Cz *dát* and *dávat* are aspectually paired as a causative auxiliary and remain productive only as a means of expressing factitive causation. Moreover, the imperfective causative *dávat* is temporally constrained: unable to express an eventive present, it is complemented by a second causative auxiliary, *nechávat*, whose causative meaning, however, is ambiguously either factitive or permissive.

Cz and USo also differ in the extent to which their causative auxiliaries remain prone to being (mis)interpreted as the verb 'give': in Cz the infinitive complement of the verb may be interpreted as an infinitive of purpose, so that *Dal jsem bratrovi přepsat dopis* signifies either 'I had my brother copy a letter' or 'I gave my brother a letter to copy'. In USo *Sym swojemu bratrej list přepisać dał* admits only the causative interpretation 'I had/let my brother copy a letter', since purpose must be expressed as *k* + deverbal noun (corresponding both to German *zum* + substantivized infinitive and to German *zu* + infinitive): *Sym swojemu bratrej list k přepisanju dał* 'I gave my brother a letter to copy' (cf. *Ich habe meinem Bruder einen Brief zum Umschreiben gegeben*).

The paper also provides a contrastive examination of Cz and USo curative constructions, signifying 'to have something done (by someone)', as well as a discussion of autosemantic causative verbs and logical implicature.

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