

# GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION-CHANGING MORPHOLOGY, II

## PASSIVES, CAUATIVES, REFLEXIVES, RECIPROCALLS, AND MORE

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Linguistics 105: Morphology  
Fall 2012

November 5, 2012



# ADMINISTRATION

## HOMEWORKS

- HW 5 due now. We will write you about the result.
- HW 6 posted on Tzotzil.

## OTHERS

- Reading for **Wednesday**: Mohanan (1995)
- We are available to help with final projects now (but not always).

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# LEFTOVER PASSIVES

- 1 LEFTOVER PASSIVES
- 2 CAUSATIVE
- 3 REFLEXIVE/RECIPROCAL
- 4 ANTI-CAUSATIVES

# WHITHER THE AGENT?

- English is odd in allowing the agent to appear freely:

(1) Arabic:

a. *Matta fataħa al-baab.*

Matt opened the-door

“Matt opened the door.”

b. *Al-baab in-fataħ(\*min Matta).*

the-door PASS-opened (\*by Matt)

“The door was opened (\*by Matt).”

- Other common differences from English:
  - Different prepositions for different subject  $\theta$ -roles.
  - No special marking of the agent with morphology.
- Finally*: passive isn't the only VOICE morphology around.

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# THEORIZING THE PASSIVE

## COMMON IDEA ABOUT PASSIVES

The passive *removes* the verb's structural accusative case (and are therefore UNACCUSATIVES). It does not allow for a DP in [Spec,VP] at D-Structure.

- Recall:
  - One DP (the EXTERNAL ARGUMENT) doesn't receive Case in VP.
  - The DP that *does* is given accusative.
  - The other DP raises to [Spec,TP] and gets nominative.
- Consequences of taking away ACC from V:
  - Only one DP can get case (*ceteris paribus*).
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# CAUSATIVE

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## CAUSATIVE PRELIMINARIES

(2) Luganda (Bantu, Uganda):

a. Abalenzi ba-li-fumb-a lumonde.  
 boys AGR-FUT-COOK-FV potatoes  
 "The boys will cook potatoes."

b. Kapere ba-li-fumb-is-a abalenzi lumonde.  
 Kapere AGR-FUT-COOK-CAUS-FV boys potatoes  
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### CHARACTERIZATION OF CAUSATIVES

The CAUSATIVE adds a novel subject to a verb. The previous subject becomes the object, and any previous object becomes a *second* object.

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# WHAT ABOUT TRANSITIVITY?

- Transitivity is actually somewhat irrelevant to causatives:

- (3) a. The mirror **broke**.  
 b. Archer **broke** the mirror.

- Not just about agentivity, either:

- (4) a. Wanafunzi wa-ta-imb-a.  
 pupils           AGR-FUT-sing-FV  
 "The pupils will sing."  
 b. Mwalimu a-ta-wa-imb-ish-a           wanafunzi.  
 teacher   AGR-FUT-AGR-sing-CAUS-FV  
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- Many languages have PERIPHRASTIC constructions where causatives would appear (English, German, . . . ).

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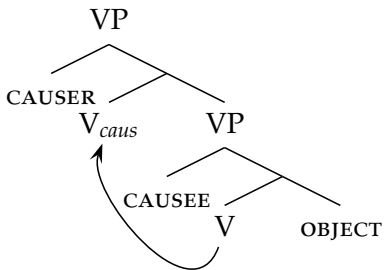
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Causatives add another verbal XP inside VP.

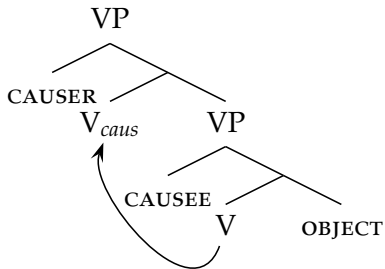


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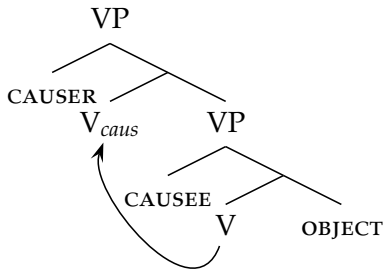


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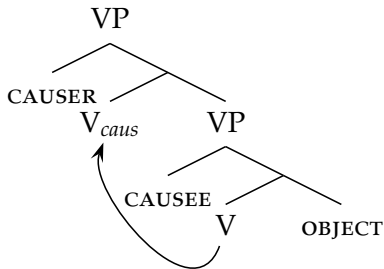


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- In some languages, causatives look like voice morphology.
  - Some languages don't allow more than one object in causatives.
  - Some languages treat the embedded VP like a clause, others don't.
  - Some languages allow/require the causee to be an oblique.
  - DIRECT VS. INDIRECT causatives:
    - ① DIRECT causatives involve the agent controlling the event.
    - ② INDIRECT causatives involve the agent not directly controlling the event.
- (5) a. Llana emptied the bottle.  
 b. Llana had the bottle emptied.

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# REFLEXIVE/RECIPROCAL

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## REFLEXIVE/RECIPROCAL PRELIMINARIES

- (6) a. Malcom saw Ollie.  
 b. Malcom saw *himself*. REFLEXIVE  
 c. Malcom and Ollie saw *each other*. RECIPROCAL

## CHARACTERIZATION OF REFLEXIVES/RECIPROCALLS

The REFLEXIVE and RECIPROCAL both require that the denotation of the object of the verb include the denotation of the subject of the verb.

- Not every language has morphology for this (Germanic, Romance, ...).
- When a periphrastic construction occurs, the object element is sometimes called an ANAPHOR.
- Some languages (*e.g.*, Semitic) have the same morphology for both.



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Reflexives mark that the object and subject of the predicate denote the same thing.

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# ANTI-CAUSATIVES

- 1 LEFTOVER PASSIVES
- 2 CAUSATIVE
- 3 REFLEXIVE/RECIPROCAL
- 4 ANTI-CAUSATIVES

# ANTICAUSATIVE PRELIMINARIES

- English doesn't give us evidence for a direct of derivation in (9):

- (9) a. The mirror **broke**.  
 b. Archer **broke** the mirror.

- (9a)  $\rightarrow$  (9b): A CAUSATIVE derivation.
- (9b)  $\rightarrow$  (9a): An ANTICAUSATIVE derivation.

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An anticausative is the intransitive version of a transitive verb with the agent completely suppressed.

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- Some languages do mark the anticausative:

(10) Russian:

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- a. Die Frau öffnet die Tür.  
 the woman opens the door  
 "The woman is opening the door."
- b. Die Tür öffnet sich.  
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Paanii (\*Ram-dwaaraa) ubal raha thaa.  
 water (\*Ram-by) boil PROG be.PAST

"The water was boiling (\*by Ram)."



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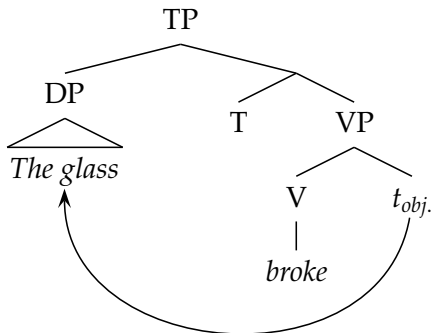
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