# LINGUISTICS 105:

## Morphology



October 22, 2012:
Case, Clitics

# Ad-mittals

- HW 4 due right now.

- HW 5 up – Estonian Nominals.

  - Courtesy of Mark Norris.

- Zwicky & Pullum (1983) on the agenda today.

- Thank you for the correspondence!

  - HW 8 options: {Early, e-mail, friend delivery}

# Case and Licensing, II

- Many transformations in syntax can be re-defined to operate **because** of a nominal's need to get Case:
  - **Passive**: object raises to get nominative b/c accusative "absorbed" by the passive.
  - **Raising**: NP/DP raises to get nominative case because nonfinite T cannot assign case.
  - **Control**: NP/DP is not phonetically realized (PRO).
- Two kinds of case in this theory:
  - ABSTRACT **CASE** (= assigned by syntax)
  - MORPHOLOGICAL **CASE** (= actual morphology)
- **Question:** what about oblique cases?

# Inherent Case

- *Idea:* Think of the oblique cases as *assigned* by a P head, which might happen to be /-ø/.

  - Many of these cases are semantic in nature and associated with individual prepositions.

- INHERENT CASE =$_{def}$ Case which is only assigned to nominals bearing a particular $\theta$-role.

- Inherent case is often thought of as lexical in nature, insofar as a particular lexical entry (the P) has to be around.

- **Question:** what about the *by* of English passives?

# Structural Case

- The remaining Cases in a licensing theory of Case are usually tied to particular heads – an argument must agree with this head to receive the case in question.
- Commonly mentioned Case-assigners:
  - Finite T → NOM to [Spec, TP]
  - Transitive V → ACC to [Comp, VP]
  - Possessive D → GEN to [Spec, DP] (or NP)
- **Question**: what assigns the case of indirect objects for languages (like German) which mark them with dative case morphology and no adposition?

# The Preponderance of Stem Allomorphy

- Especially in Romance languages, it is very common for both case and agreement endings to trigger *stem allomorphy*.
    - It is also occasionally the case that one member of a paradigm is idiosyncratically missing (Think Russian from Halle, 1973).
    - Famous nominal ex: **Latin Third Declension Nouns** (next slide).
    - Verbal ex: **Sumerian verbal paradigm**.
- In these cases, it is an open question what the stem should be, *so make sure you define your stems explicitly and discuss how a particular stem is chosen.*

# Allomorphy and Elsewheres

- Both of these examples bring an intuitive concept into the foreground: The Elsewhere Condition.
  - The Elsewhere Condition =def Where two morphemes may be inserted to realize some features, first try inserting the most specified of those forms, followed by those less specified (Kiparsky, Pāṇini).
- If desired, we can formalize this principle by including an "Elsewhere" condition in our VIs.
  - For Latin 3rd Declension:
    - /op-/ ⟷ [NOM], [ACC], [VOC]
    - /oper-/ ⟷ ELSEWHERE

# Why Concord Is Different

- We haven't really talked about one kind of formal agreement: that between adjectives and nouns in the same DP:

<div align="center">

la ragazza italian-a      il libro italian-o

"The Italian girl."      "The Italian book"

</div>

  - This is usually called CONCORD.
  - Analogous to instances of "negative concord":

<div align="center">

"I *ain't never* been drunk before."

</div>

- Some reasons it is usually not mentioned in theories of agreement:
  - It acts differently: more than one target exists (multiple adjectives).
  - Affects targets of many categories (D, A, ...).
  - The features move in the *wrong* direction!

# Clitics

Neither Words nor Affixes

# Clitic Preliminaries

- CLITIC =$_{def}$ a morpheme with (syntactic) characteristics of a freestanding word, but which depends on a HOST phonologically, like an affix.
- English has a few:           Vince wo**n't** like this.

I'**ll** play Howard'**s** record.                    I know 'iim.

- Not just contractions, though (Spanish):

  da=me=lo                    "Give me it."
  give=1.SG=3.MASC.SG

- Common categories found as clitics:
  1. Pronouns
  2. Determiners
  3. Adpositions
  4. Other functional morphemes

# Kinds of Clitics

- Clitics can be classified based upon their location of attachment.
    - PROCLITICS attach word-initially.

    (Spanish)　　Te=amo
    　　　　　　You=I.love
    　　　　　　"I love you"

    - ENCLITICS attach word-finally.

    ∫uft=ho
    I.saw=him　　　　　　(Arabic)
    "I saw him"

    - ENDOCLITICS attach word-internally.
    - MESOCLITICS attach between stem and other affixes.

# Kinds of Clitics, II

- Some clitics can also be characterized by how they are placed wrt. the clause.     (Serbo-Croatian)

Taj   čovek je   video Mariju.          Taj je čovek video Mariju.
that  man  3.sg saw   Maria.acc
"That man saw Mary."          *Ja taj čovek video Mariju.

- Example: SECOND-POSITION clitics appear as the second "thing" in a clause – but how do we count?
  - **Syntax**: Clitic appears after the first XP.
  - **Phonology**: Clitic appears after the first phonological constituent.
- Second position clitics = WACKERNAGEL CLITIC.

# Zwicky and Pullum Tests

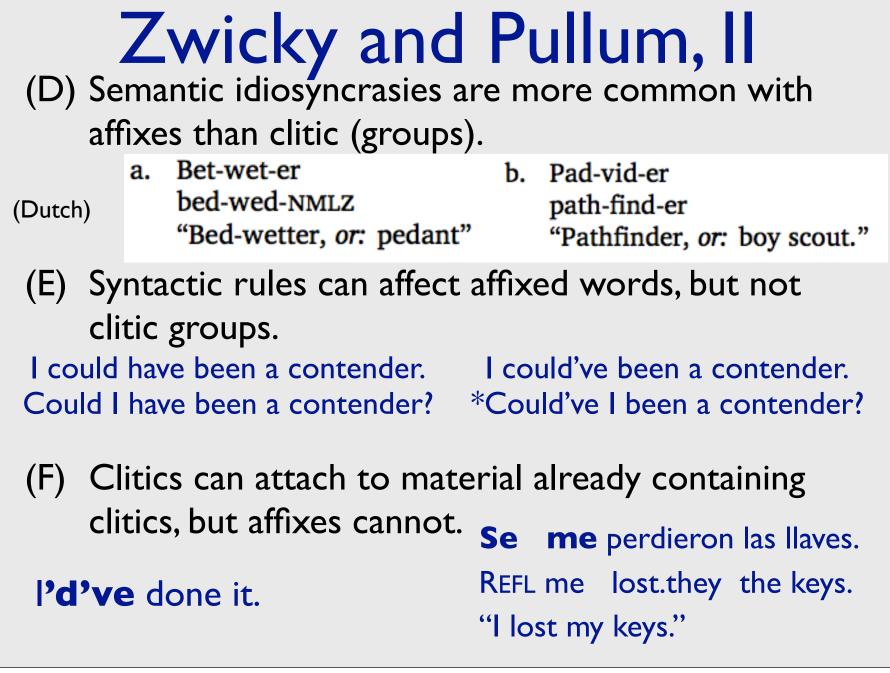(A) Clitics show a low degree of selection wrt. hosts.

(Arabic)

| a. | Fii=k. | | b. | ʔaʕtaqidu | ʔanna=hu | ya-lʕabu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in/at/on-2.SG | | | believe.1.SG | that=3.SG.MASC | 3.SG-play |
| | "In/at/on you." | | | "I believe that he is playing." | | |

(B) Arbitrary gaps are more common with affixes than clitics.

(Spanish)

| ASIR, "TO GRASP" | SG | PL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ?? | as-imos |
| 2 | as-es | as-ís |
| 3 | as-e | as-en |

(C) Morphophonological idiosyncrasies are more common with affixes than clitic (groups).

(Maltese)

| a. | Fhim-na. | b. | Fihim=na. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | understood-we | | understood=we |
| | "We understood." | | "He understood us." |

# Zwicky and Pullum, II

(D) Semantic idiosyncrasies are more common with affixes than clitic (groups).

(Dutch)

a. Bet-wet-er
bed-wed-NMLZ
"Bed-wetter, *or:* pedant"

b. Pad-vid-er
path-find-er
"Pathfinder, *or:* boy scout."

(E) Syntactic rules can affect affixed words, but not clitic groups.

I could have been a contender.    I could've been a contender.
Could I have been a contender?  *Could've I been a contender?

(F) Clitics can attach to material already containing clitics, but affixes cannot.

**I'd've** done it.

**Se me** perdieron las llaves.
REFL me  lost.they  the keys.
"I lost my keys."

# Tense Invariance

- *Nevins (2011):* Only true affixes show allomorphy based on tense; clitics do not show tense variance.

- Exx: Arabic Clitics/Agreement:

|  | <u>Agreement</u> |  | <u>Clitic</u> |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Hija kitb-et<br>she read-3.FEM.SG<br>"She read." | c. | Huwa talab=ha.<br>He begged=3.FEM.SG<br>"He begged her." |
| b. | Hija ti-kteb.<br>she 3.FEM.SG-reads<br>"She reads" | d. | Huwa jitleb=ha.<br>He begged=3.FEM.SG<br>"He begged her." |

# The Person Case Constraint

- In languages with pronominal clitics, not all possible clitic combinations occur in some cases.

- THE PERSON CASE CONSTRAINT: In a dative-accusative clitic cluster, the accusative pronoun must be third person.

  - Other versions do exist, though.

  - Ex: French Clitic Clusters (Kayne 1975).

# French PCC

a. * Paul me = lui = présentera.
   Paul 1.ACC = 3.DAT = introduce.FUT
   "Paul will introduce me to him."

b. Paul me = présentera       à   lui.
   Paul 1.ACC = introduce.FUT to 3.ACC
   "Paul will introduce me to him."

c. * Paul vour = leur = recommandera.
   Paul 2.ACC = 3.DAT = recommend.
   "Paul will recommend you to them."

d. Paul vous = recommandera     à   eux.
   Paul 2.ACC = recommend.FUT to 3.ACC
   "Paul will recommend you to them."