Announcements

• We made it! YES!

• Any questions on Assignment 7.

English innovations since the last time we talked about the site

• April innovations on Wordspy!

Examples of the Three Voices in Writing

1. Active Voice
   “You ate six donuts.”

2. Passive Voice
   “Six donuts were eaten by you.”

3. Passive-Aggressive Voice
   “You ate six donuts and I didn’t get any. Don’t worry, it’s cool. I see donuts are very important to you.”

You’ve been garden-pathed!
Ambiguity!

Today's agenda

• Class photo.

• Course response forms.

• Applicatives and causatives (data from Tallerman 2011).

• Mohawk morphosyntax.

Applicatives in English

(26) a. My brother sold his bike to Sue.
   b. My brother sold Sue his bike.

(27) a. I baked a cake for Kim.
   b. I baked Kim a cake.

Applicatives in Indonesian and Chichewa

French

(33) a. Marie a donné un cadeau à Pierre (French).
   Marie has given a present to Pierre.
   Marie has given a present to Pierre.

b. Marie a donné Pierre un cadeau.
   Marie has given Pierre a present.
   Marie has given Pierre a present.
Applicatives

- Promotion of indirect object.
- Demotion of direct object.
- Change in verbal morphology in some languages.

Passives of dative verbs

- John gave the book to Mary.
- The book was given to Mary (by John).
- *Mary was given the book to (by John).

- John gave Mary the book.
- Mary was given the book (by John).
- *The book was given Mary (by John).

English causatives

(35) a. The students left.
   b. We made/let the students leave.

(36) a. The students read the book.
   b. We had the students read the book.

French causatives

(38) a. Jean a lu ce livre. (French)
   jean has.read this book
   'Jean has read this book.'

b. Nous avons fait lire ce livre à Jean.
   we have.read this book to jean
   'We made Jean read this book.'

Causatives in Chichewa and Turkish

(43) a. Mtuka u-sa-gw-a waterpo.
   tuka give:CLภาพ waterpo
   'The waterpo fell.'

b. Mtikano e-sa-a gwete-a
   tikanod give:CLแก้ว waterpo
   'The girl made the waterpo fall.'

c. Dici mtshab-u imalha-d
   dici head-ACC illegit acc
   'The dentist made the director sign the letter.'
Causatives

- Causatives:
  - Introduction of a new subject (the causer).
  - Demotion of original subject to object or oblique.
  - Changes in verbal morphology or use of a causative verb.

Polysynthesis: Mohawk

- Data and analysis on these slides are based on Baker’s (2001): *The Atoms of Language.*

Mohawk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>renuhwe’s</th>
<th>“I like it”</th>
<th>rakenuhwe’s</th>
<th>“he likes me”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>senuhwe’s</td>
<td>“you like it”</td>
<td>jrenuhwe’s</td>
<td>“he likes you”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranuhwe’s</td>
<td>“he likes it”</td>
<td>ronuhwe’s</td>
<td>“he likes him”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yrenuhwe’s</td>
<td>“she likes it”</td>
<td>shakonuhwe’s</td>
<td>“he likes her”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yakwanuhwe’s</td>
<td>“we like it”</td>
<td>shukwanuhwe’s</td>
<td>“he likes us”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mohawk word structure

2) a. Owira’a wahrake’ ne o’wahru
baby ate the meat
b. Owira’a waha’wahrake’
baby meat-ate
3) a. Ashare’ tuhsu’ne’.
knife fell-down
“The knife fell.”
b. Uwari tayuhuhsu’t ne ashare’
Uwari made-fall the knife
“Uwari made the knife fall.”

Mohawk word order

4) a. Sak ranuhwe’s ne atya’tawi (SVO)
Sak likes the dress.
b. ranuhwe’s ne atya’tawi Sak (VOS)
likes the dress Sak.
c. ranuhwe’s Sak ne atya’tawi (VSO)
likes Sak the dress.
Mohawk word order

d. Sak atya’tawi ranuhwe’s (SOV)
   Sak dress likes

e. atya’tawi Sak ranuhwe’s (OSV)
   dress Sak likes.

f. atya’tawi ranuhwe’s Sak (OVS)
   dress likes Sak.

Mohawk morphosyntax

• Mohawk has three distinctive morphosyntactic properties that we need to explain.

• First, it allows both subjects and objects to drop. That follows from the **null subject parameter**. In that sense, it does behave similar to languages like Italian/Spanish.

Incorporation

• **Second**, Mohawk is polysynthetic with complex word structure. That follows from its rich morphology on heads and the extensive use of noun and verb **incorporation** resulting from head-to-head movement.

Freedom of word order

• **Third**, Mohawk does not seem to place any restrictions on word order. That’s a bit more complicated to explain, though. But let’s try!

Introducing “dislocation”

• To understand why Mohawk has freedom of word order, we need to discuss first the phenomenon of **“dislocation”** common in many, or perhaps all, languages.

• Consider these data from English:
  a. That dress, John really likes it. (object left-dislocation)
  b. John really likes it, that dress. (object right-dislocation)
  c. John, he really likes that dress. (subject left-dislocation)
  d. He really likes that dress, John. (subject right-dislocation)

Introducing “dislocation”

• As you can see from these English sentences, dislocated elements are typically linked to a pronoun in the “core” clause (“it” in a-b, and “he” in c-d). As a result, they come to enjoy more freedom with regard to their positioning in the sentence.

• The standard analysis for dislocation structures is that a dislocated element is attached high in the tree (say at the CP level), either to the left or the to right.
Free word order = dislocation

- Baker argues that the agreement prefixes on Mohawk verbs are actually subject and object pronouns, and that the DPs are actually dislocated phrases. He proposes the **polysynthesis parameter:**

  "Verbs must include some expression of each of the main participants in the event described by the verb (the subject, object, and indirect object)."

Deriving OSV order in Mohawk

Deriving OVS order in Mohawk
Ain’t formal linguistics grand?

- Yep! But only because language is one of our most majestic human attributes.
- Good luck everyone!