

CAS LX 522

Syntax I

3

Morphosyntactic features, part II
(2.4.2-)

Reaching agreement

- English speakers agree about this:
 - 1) Three dogs are here. One dog is here.
 - 2) *Three dogs is here. *One dog are here.
- What's wrong with the second set of sentences? How do we distinguish good ones from bad ones (which we *can* do)?

Classes of subjects and verbs

- The standard answer is that the subject and verb must *agree*. What does that mean?
- There are two different kinds of subjects and two different kinds of verbs. Subjects of one kind can only appear with verbs of one kind, subjects of the other kind can only appear with verbs of the other kind.

Plural subjects

- What seems to differentiate them is that subjects of one class are all *plural*, and subjects of the other class are not.
- So, nouns that are plural... that have the property of being plural... that have the [plural] feature... require a verb chosen from one class. Other nouns require a verb chosen from the other class.

"Plural" verbs

- There's nothing in particular we can grab onto that differentiates the classes of verbs, except that one class occurs with plural subjects, and the other occurs with non-plural subjects.
- So, we'll call the verbs that go with plural subjects "plural"—why not? We can say that these verbs also have the property... the feature... [plural].

Agreement

- By naming the features that way, we can state the requirement simply, by defining a notion of "agreement" (which basically means: "matching"). If we call [plural] (or lack of [plural]) a specification for *number*, we can say that...
- Subjects and verbs must agree in number.

Simple.

- The reason for going over all that is to kind of drive home the idea that positing a [plural] number feature and stating a rule about agreement is about as simple as it can be. There's pretty much no other way to describe this effect that isn't just equivalent. So, if agreement is part of syntax (and let's say that it is), we're already off and running with rules/constraints sensitive to features.

Categories

- We also approached the idea that if we're going to describe the syntax of a language, we need to divide words into classes, *syntactic categories*, that determine where they can appear.
- Lexical: N: noun, V: verb, A: adjective, P: preposition
- Functional: D: determiner, T: tense/inflection, C: complementizer

Categories

- There are ways in which some behave alike, we saw some things affect verbs and adjectives but not nouns or prepositions. So, verbs and adjectives should share some property. Same for nouns and adjectives. We can call the verb-adjective property [+V] and the noun-adjective property [+N].
- Functional categories seem like they might be "functional versions" of lexical categories, so D might be a [+functional] N.

English pronouns

- The English pronouns make several distinctions over and above a singular/plural distinction.
- One distinction is *person*, which is sensitive to who is talking and to whom.
- English (and most languages) distinguish three persons.

	singular	plural
first person	I	we
second person	you	you
third person	he/she/it	they

English pronouns

- We could model person with [1], [2], and [3]—except that that predicts eight distinctions, and we have only three.

	singular	plural
first person [1]	I	we
second person [2]	you	you
third person [3]	he/she/it	they

English pronouns

- Rather, we want to use two features, which only predict four. Slightly better.
- By eliminating [3], we predict a system like that below—as well as a [1,2] combination that is not morphologically distinguished in English.

	singular	plural
first person [1]	I	we
second person [2]	you	you
third person [3]	he/she/it	they

English pronouns

- What about [1,2]? There's no special pronoun form, but what would it *mean*?
- Well, [1] is the speaker, [2] is the person being spoken to. So [1,2,pl] would be *we* (including you). Not the same as [1,pl], *we* (excluding you).

	singular	plural
first person [1]	I	we
second person [2]	you	you
third person	he/she/it	they

English pronouns

- Some languages distinguish inclusive and exclusive *we* morphologically, e.g., Dakota.
- No languages seem to distinguish 8 persons.

	singular	plural
first person [1]	I	we
second person [2]	you	you
third person	he/she/it	they

Gender

- Many languages distinguish nouns on the basis of “gender” as well.
 - English: *she/he/it* (3rd person pronouns)
- Gender often comes in 2-3 flavors (masculine, feminine, neuter) which often corresponds roughly to biological gender where applicable.

Person, number, gender

- So, to describe the English pronoun system (that is, to predict what the subject pronoun will sound like), we need to pay attention to person (I vs. you), number (I vs. we), and gender (he vs. she).
- Yet—there aren't so many pronouns. It's just “you” whether the addressee is male, female, or neuter.

How does this work?

- What features does a subject pronoun need to have to sound like “he” (third person, masculine, singular)? To sound like “they” (third person, plural)? To sound like “we” (first person, plural)?
- Suppose we want to write the rules down. If a subject pronoun has features...it sounds like...otherwise, if...
- Is there something special about third person, masculine, singular? About “you”?

Terminology: Phi-features (ϕ -features)

- Collectively, person, number, and gender features are referred to as ϕ -features.
- These are the features that are generally involved in subject-verb agreement, across languages.
- We group them together because they seem to have their effects together (that is, not separately).

Case features

- English pronouns change form also depending on where they are in the sentence.

1) He left. I saw him. He saw me.

- The information about syntactic position is encoded by case features.
 - In English, case is only visible on pronouns.
 - In many other languages, case is visible on all nouns (and sometimes on words modifying nouns, like adjectives or determiners).

Case names

- In English, we distinguish nominative (on subjects), genitive (on possessors), and accusative (elsewhere)

Singular			Plural		
Nom	Acc	Gen	Nom	Acc	Gen
I	me	my	we	us	our
you	you	your	you	you	your
he	him	his	they	them	their
she	her	her	they	them	their
it	it	its	they	them	their

Features & pronunciation

- Lexical items are bundles of features. Like [Acc, I, sg, PRN].
- The syntactic system arranges these lexical items into sentences, which have some pronunciation, and some meaning.
- The pronunciation of [Acc, I, sg, PRN] is "me"

Singular			Plural		
Nom	Acc	Gen	Nom	Acc	Gen
I	me	my	we	us	our
you	you	your	you	you	your
he	him	his	they	them	their
she	her	her	they	them	their
it	it	its	they	them	their

Features & pronunciation

- Not every distinction: *The structure of the paradigm can give us clues as to how the interface rules work.*
 - Only 3rd person singular distinguishes gender.
 - 2nd person does not distinguish number or between Nom and Acc.
 - 3rd person singular feminine doesn't distinguish between Acc and Gen.

Singular			Plural		
Nom	Acc	Gen	Nom	Acc	Gen
I	me	my	we	us	our
you	you	your	you	you	your
he	him	his	they	them	their
she	her	her	they	them	their
it	it	its	they	them	their

Verbal features

- Some features are specific to verbs.
- [past], for example, differentiating *write* from *wrote*, *kick* from *kicked*. This is a *tense* feature. Semantically, it relates the action/state described by the verb to another point in time (such as, the time of utterance).
- Some languages have a special form of the verb for the future as well; [future].

Verbal features

- We can characterize present tense as being non-past, non-future.
- In English, future is expressed in other ways, with a modal (*will*) or with the verb *go*. English does not seem to make use of the [future] feature; in English there is just past and non-past.
 - Cf. duals and the use of [sg] on nouns.

Realizing verbal features

- Let's think a bit about regular verbs. Past tense of *kick* is *kicked*. No matter what the subject is. Present tense of *kick* is *kick*—except when the subject is third person singular, then it's *kicks*.
- Gender never seems to have an effect in English. But what makes third person singular special? (We've seen this question already...)

Be

- One verb is special: *be* seems to inflect more than other verbs. I am, it is, they are, I was, it was, they were. Gender still has no effect, but how might we understand the forms of *be* as compared to the forms of regular verbs?
- Still a number distinction in the past. And a person distinction in the present. "You" again is a bit special.

Participles

- English verbs can also take on a *participle* form: *writing*, *written*.
- Not tense, but *aspect*.
 - ▶ The *-ing* form ("present participle") comes after *be*, indicating a continuing event.
 - ▶ The *-en* form ("past participle") comes after *have*, indicating a completed event.
- Tense can still be expressed—on the auxiliary: *I have written*, *I had written*, *I am writing*, *I was writing*.

Participles

- Adger's proposal:
 - ▶ Present participle: [V, part] (*writing*)
 - ▶ Past participle: [V, part, past] (*written*)
- I distance myself from that because it is not at all clear that the [past] feature in Adger's past participle has anything in common with the [past] feature in an actual past tense. A better name would be, e.g., [perf].

Bare verb/infinitive

- 1) I want to win the lottery.
- The bare form of the verb (often appearing after *to*) is the *infinitive*.
 - We will assign infinitive forms the feature [Inf].
 - The fact that the infinitive is a bare verb (no suffixes or other inflection) in English may be something of a coincidence. Other languages mark the infinitive with a special verb form, on a par with participles or tensed verbs.

Verb agreement

- Verbs very often (across languages) agree with the subject in ϕ -features as well.
 - 1) I eat bagels.
 - 2) He eats bagels.
 - 3) They eat bagels.
- However, again: *eat* isn't really "plural" in any sense. Plurality is a property of the subject, but it is *reflected* in the morphology of the verb.

Verb agreement

- In English, only *finite* verbs show agreement (those that are not infinitives or participles).
- In fact, only *present tense* verbs do, with the single exception of the *copula* (*be*).
- In other languages, agreement sometimes appears on other forms. Participles, for example, sometimes agree with their object. Infinitives very rarely agree with anything.

Summary:

- Categories: N, V, A, P, D, T, Aux, C
- Nominal features: case ([nom],[acc],[gen]), ϕ -features: person ([1],[2]), number ([pl]), gender ([fem])
- Verbal features: tense ([inf],[past]), aspect ([part],[perf])

General structure of our account

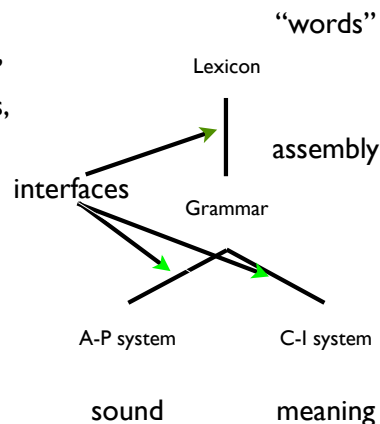
- Knowing a language is:
 - i) knowing the “words”
 - ii) knowing how to put them together
 - iii) knowing how to pronounce them
 - iv) knowing what they mean in combination

The lexicon

- To construct a sentence, we start with the “words” and put them together.
- We can describe the knowledge of the words of a language as being a list, a mental *lexicon*.

Interfaces

We can view a “word” as a bundle of features, as defined by its properties. The grammar *assembles* words into sentences. The sentences are *interpreted* and *pronounced*.



Interfaces

- The assembly process is the grammar proper.
- The system that interprets sentences is another cognitive module (“conceptual-intentional system”) concerned with meaning, reasoning, etc. It interprets the constructed sentence at the *interface*.
- The system that determines the pronunciation of sentences is yet another cognitive module (“articulatory-perceptual system”), interpreting the constructed sentence at its interface.

Lexical items

- Part of our language knowledge is the knowledge of the lexicon.
- The lexicon is a list of the “words”
- More accurately, it is a list of the things sentences are made of.
- It is traditionally considered to be where “unpredictable” information is stored. The sound, the meaning, the grammatical category, and other features.

Features of lexical items

- A lexical item is a bundle of properties. It is a meaning, linked with instructions for pronunciation, linked with syntactic properties like category.
- We represent these properties as *features*.

Features of lexical items

- Any given lexical item has:
 - a. Semantic features
 - b. Phonological features
 - c. Syntactic features
- When it comes to syntax, syntactic features certainly matter. But no language seems to arrange its sentences such that words that start with *t* are first.
- Hypothesis: Syntax can only “see” syntactic features.