Homework

- Read chapters 8 and 9

Interfaces

- Modular theories of grammar
- **Lexical Integrity Hypothesis**
  Words are syntactic atoms.
- Formal languages: regular vs. context-free vs. context-sensitive
- Bantu noun classifiers
- Eskimo noun incorporation

Clitics

- Another challenge to lexical integrity comes from clitics (bound words)
- Clitics are subject to syntactic rules, but are prosodically dependent on their hosts
- Accent-less words
  
  *She will have to find a new job soon.*
  *She’ll have to find a new job soon.*
  *Pat saw him.*
  *Pat saw’m.*

- Kwakwala
  
  **la?mis-ak lat-gada yudaxʷ-ak q’altaxoyu AUX-3.PROX will.go-these three-PROX cut.off**
  ‘And so now these three pieces cut off will go.’

  **la-i axʔed-ida tsʔadaga-x-a ḥuʔal”ʔi AUX-PRO takes-the woman-OBJ the dishes**
  ‘The woman takes the dishes.’

- The determiner and the case marker on each NP attaches phonologically to the preceding word.
- Syntactically, the determiners are separate words, even though they are bound phonologically to the preceding word.
Clitics

- Kwakwala determers are *enclitics*
- Mohawk *proclitics*
  
  \[ \text{I used to have a dog.} \]
  
  \[ \text{I owned PART dog} \]
  
  \[ \text{Said the bear: It’s been a very long time that I’ve been looking all over for you.} \]

Clitics

- Simple clitics alternate with a full word, special clitics don’t
  
  \[ \text{The salesman I warned you about’s at the door.} \]
  
  \[ \text{The salesman I warned you about’s sample case} \]
  
  \[ \text{I-you-look-for} \]
  
  \[ \text{‘Said the bear: It’s been a very long time that I’ve been looking all over for you.’} \]

Clitics

- Simple clitics are subject to syntactic rules, but are prosodically dependent on their hosts
  
  \[ \text{‘I would so much like to meet him in Cracow.’} \]

- Clitic -’s versus affix -s
  
  - Allomorphy, suppletion, portmanteaus
    
    \[ \text{knives / knife’s} \]

Clitics

- Clitics are much more promiscuous than affixes
  
  - Affix -s only attaches to nouns and verbs (possibly after zero conversion)
  
  - Clitic -’s attaches to anything
  
  - Clitics also rarely have lexical gaps or idiosyncrasies

- Standard English doesn’t have verbless sentences, plus there’s:
  
  \[ \text{Kim’s lazy and won’t amount to anything.} \]

- For reduced auxiliaries, we can guess that:
  
  \[ \text{Pat is going to leave.} \]

- For reduced auxiliaries, we can guess that:
  
  \[ \text{Pat is going to leave.} \]
Clitics

- Clitics can have idiosyncratic syntactic constraints

  He’ll have to go now.  [hil / hil / hl]
  Mary’ll have to go now.  [mæril / *mærl]
  Mary and he’ll have to go now.  [hil / hil / *hl]

  John’s tired, and Mary is/*Mary’s too.
  John’s as tall as you are/*you’re wide.

- Syntactic rules don’t treat words+clitics as atomic units

  The book you reviewed’s out of print.
  *The book’s you reviewed out of print.
  The book reviewed by you’s out of print.
  *The book reviewed’s by you out of print.

- Phonological rules sometimes treat clitics as separate words
  (Dutch):

  verband  [v#rb$nt]
  verbandig  [v#rb$nd%x]
  ik brand  [%&brant]
  brand ik  [brant%k]

- Lexical idiosyncrasies:

  You are going, aren’t you?
  He is going, isn’t he?
  I am going, aren’t I?

- Arbitrary gaps:

  isn’t, can’t, *amn’t, *mayn’t

- Phonological idiosyncrasies:

  ain’t, don’t, shan’t, won’t, mustn’t

- Semantic idiosyncrasies:

  You mustn’t go home.
  You can’t go home.
Clitics

• Cannot appear outside of clitics:
  
  I would not have done this unless I had to.
  I wouldn't've done this unless I had to.
  I’d not have done this unless I had to.
  *I’d not’ve done this unless I had to.

• English n’t is a negative inflection

• The other contracted forms ’s, ’ve, ’ll are simple clitics

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Verbal clitics

• For some languages, the status of verbal clitics is controversial

• Are they really simple clitics, special clitics, or affixes?

• They alternate with free words (simple clitics)

• But, they don’t appear in the sentence where an independent pronoun would (special clitics)

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Verbal clitics

• Unstressed pronouns often become simple clitics

  Chris saw him. [səhɪm / som / som]

• In some languages, unstressed pronouns become verbal clitics (Romance languages, Basque)

  Jean le vois.
  ‘Jean sees it.’
  *Jean vois le.

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Verbal clitics

• Clitic climbing:

  Je l’ai fait manger aux enfants
  ‘I made the children eat it.’

  j’en ai bu deux verres.
  ‘I have drunk two glasses of it.’

• Mobile clitics

  Luis trató de comer-las
  Luis tried to eat-them
  ‘Luis tried to eat them.’

  Luis las trató de comer.
  Luis them tried to eat

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Verbal clitics

- Verbal clitics also sometimes look like affixes
- In French, the order of clitics is fixed by a template:
  \[1/2 > 3\text{ACC} > 3\text{DAT} > y > en\]
- There are also portmanteau clitics, special co-occurrence restrictions, and phonological irregularities
- All these make French clitics look a lot like agreement prefixes in Bantu languages

Verbal clitics inside affixes (Albanian):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Më sjell} & \quad \text{një libër} \\
\text{me bring.2sg} & \quad \text{a book} \\
\text{You (sg) bring me a book.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Sill-më} & \quad \text{një libër} \\
\text{bring.sg-me a book} \\
\text{‘Bring (sg) me a book.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Më sill-ni} & \quad \text{një libër} \\
\text{me bring-2pl a book} \\
\text{‘You (pl) bring me a book.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Sill-më-ni} & \quad \text{një libër} \\
\text{bring-me-2pl a book} \\
\text{‘Bring (pl) me a book.’}
\end{align*}
\]

Verbal clitics

- In some varieties of Spanish, the clitic can attract stress:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tìre} & \quad \text{‘Throw!’} \\
\text{Tìremelo} & \quad \text{‘Throw it to me!’} \\
\text{Tìremelò} & \quad \text{‘Throw it to me!’}
\end{align*}
\]

- When this happens, the plural marker can come outside of the clitic, even possibly appearing more than once:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tìren} & \quad \text{‘Throw (pl)!’} \\
\text{Tìremenlò} & \quad \text{‘Throw (pl) it to me!’} \\
\text{Tìremelón} & \quad \text{‘Throw (pl) it to me!’} \\
\text{Tìrenmenlón} & \quad \text{‘Throw (pl) it to me!’}
\end{align*}
\]