Interfaces

- Modular theories of grammar

- **Lexical Integrity Hypothesis**
  
  Words are syntactic atoms.

- Clitics are subject to syntactic rules, but are prosodically dependent on their hosts

- *Simple* clitics alternate with a full word, *special* clitics don’t

  The salesman I warned you about’s at the door.

  The salesman I warned you about’s sample case
Clitics

- Clitics are much more promiscuous than affixes
- Clitics also rarely have lexical gaps or idiosyncrasies
- Syntactic rules don’t treat words+clitics as atomic units
- Phonological rules sometimes treat clitics as separate words
- English reduced auxiliaries are simple clitics, but the contracted *n’t* is an affix
Verbal clitics

• Unstressed pronouns often become simple clitics

  *Chris saw him. [sɔhɪm / səm / sɔm]*

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

  *Martina legge il libro.*
  M. reads the book
  ‘Martina reads the book.’

  *Martina lo legge.*
  M. CL.ACC reads
  ‘Martina reads it.’

  *Martina legge lo*
Verbal clitics

- Verbal clitics don’t occur where a free pronoun would
- Clitics must be adjacent to the verb
  - *Martina lo rapidamente legge
    - M. CL.ACC quickly reads
    - ‘Martina reads it quickly.’
- Clitics occur in a fixed order (which is not the same as the usual word order)
  - Martina mi lo spedisce
    - M. CL.DAT CL.ACC sends
    - ‘Martina sends it to me.’
  - *Martina lo me spedisce
Verbal clitics

- Clitics can’t be conjoined
  
  \*Martina mi e lo conosce
  
  M. CL.ACC and CL.ACC knows
  
  ‘Martina knows me and him.’

- Clitics can’t have scope over a conjoined verb

  Giovanni la desidera e la cerca
  
  G. CL.ACC desires and CL.ACC looks for
  
  ‘Giovanni desires her and looks for her.’

  \*Giovanni la desidera e cerca
  
  G. CL.ACC desires and looks for
  
  ‘Giovanni desires and looks for her.’
Verbal clitics

• Clitic climbing

*Martina ha lo letto
M has CL.ACC read
‘Martina has read it.’

Martina l’ha letto
M CL.ACC-has read

• Clitics don’t form an independent prosodic domain

*Martina LO legge.
M. CL.ACC reads
‘Martina reads IT.’
Verbal clitics

• Verbal clitics in Romance languages don’t behave like independent words

• But, are they special clitics, or are they affixes?

• They are relatively selective about what they can attach to
  
  $L'articolo
gli
sembra incomprensibile$
  
The-article CL.DAT seems incomprehensible
  ‘The article seems incomprehensible to him.’

* $Un
carticolo
gli
 incomprensibile$
  An article CL.DAT incomprehensible
  ‘An article incomprehensible to him’

  $Un
carticolo incomprensibile
per lui$
  An article incomprehensible to him
Verbal clitics

- The order of clitics is fixed by a template, much like we saw with position class languages like Swahili and Navajo

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Verbal clitics

- There are also portmanteau clitics, special co-occurrence restrictions, and phonological irregularities

- E.g., a first or second person accusative clitic can’t occur with a dative clitic

\[ *\text{Martina gli mi presenta} \]
M. CL.DAT CL.ACC introduces
‘Martina introduces me to him.’

\[ \text{Martina mi presenta a lui} \]
Verbal clitics

- **Phonological idiosyncrasies**

  
  Martina l’accetta
  M. CL.ACC-accepts
  ‘Martina accepts it.’

- **Ti or mi becomes te or me before a clitic in l- or n-**

  Martina *ti/te lo spedirà
  M. CL.DAT CL.ACC will.send
  ‘Martina will send it to you.’

  Martina *mi/me ne spedirà molti
  M. CL.DAT CL.PART will.send many
  ‘Martina will send me many of them.’
Verbal clitics

• Left detachment constructions

Dormire, dormo benissimo
sleep(INF) sleep.1sg very.well
‘As for sleeping, I sleep very well.’

Vederla, la vedo ogni giorno
see(INF)-CL.ACC CL.ACC see.1sg every day
‘As for seeing her, I see her every day.’

*Vedere Martina, la vedo ogni giorno
see(INF) M. CL.ACC see.1sg every day
‘As for seeing Martina, I see her every day.’
Verbal clitics

- Verbal clitics look like agreement markers in many respects.
- But, verbal clitics are (usually) in complementary distribution with lexical arguments.

*Martina gli dá un libro a Paolo
M. CL.DAT gives a book to Paolo
‘Martina gives him a book to Paul.’

- Right dislocation constructions are an exception.

Martina gli parla, a Paolo
M. CL.DAT speaks to Paolo
‘Martina speaks to him, to Paolo.’
Special clitics

• Special clitics often attach to the verb

• They also sometimes appear in a fixed position in the sentence

• Second position clitics (Serbo-Croatian)

  Marija-mu-je dala knjigu
  Maria.NOM-to.him-AUX gave book.ACC
  ‘Maria gave him a book.’

  Njemu-je Marija dala knjigu
to.him-AUX Maria.NOM gave book.ACC
  ‘Maria gave HIM a book.’
Special clitics

- Second position (or Wackernagel’s position) clitics are often auxiliary verbs
- Sometimes analyzed as sentence-initial enclitics
- What counts as ‘second position’ varies (Serbo-Croatian)

\[
[Taj \ čovek] [joj ga je] \ poklonio
\]

that man her it AUX presented

‘That man presented her with it.’

\[
[Taj] [joj ga je] \ čovek poklonio
\]
Clitics

- Simple clitics are placed in the sentence following syntactic rules, but attached phonologically to an adjacent word (Stray Adjunction)
- Special clitics regularly show up in a few positions
- Klavans (1982) proposes a classification of special clitics using three features:
  - Initial vs. Final
  - Before vs. After
  - Enclitic vs. Proclitic
This generates the following typology:

\[
a = 1 \ 2 = [ \ b = 3 \ 4 = \ldots = 5 \ 6 = c ] = 7 \ 8 = d
\]

1. **Initial Before Enclitic**  Kwakwala
2. **Initial Before Proclitic**  Greek article
3. **Initial After Enclitic**  Ngiyambaaa enclitics
4. **Initial After Proclitic**  Tepecano *an*
5. **Final Before Enclitic**  Nganhcara
6. **Final Before Proclitic**  Sanskrit pre-verbs
7. **Final After Enclitic**  Spanish pronominal clitics
8. **Final After Proclitic**  Greek negative *ou*
Clitics

- Klavan’s typology makes sense of why Wackernagel’s position would be so salient: Initial + After + En/Proclitic

- Some possible problems
  - Types 6 and 8 are only marginally attested, perhaps due to a preference for enclitics
  - Types 4 and 5 are very marginally attests
  - Variation in what counts as second position
Clitics

- Klavans tries to preserve second position by reference to discontinuous constituency

- But there is no evidence that that+book isn’t a constituent in Serbo-Croatian:

  Ovu knjigu-sam kupio
  this book-AUX bought
  ‘I bought this book.’

  Ovu-sam knjigu kupio

  *Ovu-sam kupio knjigu
Clitics

- Halpern (1995) instead explains second position clitics as *prosodic inversion*
- Clitics are always final or initial, and can be enclitics or proclitics
- Clause-initial enclitics become second position clitics when something moves before it to become a host, either syntactically or phonologically
Clitics

- Special clitics look a lot like phrasal affixes
- Classical Tibetan nominalizer -pa

\[
\text{sangsrgyas-kyis t\text{\'}hos b\text{\'}ad} \\
\text{buddha-\textit{ERG} dharma.\textit{ABS} tell} \\
\text{‘The Buddha taught the dharma.’}
\]

\[
\text{sangsrgyas-kyis t\text{\'}hos b\text{\'}ad-pa-kyis dgeslo\text{\'} ny\text{\'}an-las ndas} \\
\text{buddha-\textit{ERG} dharma.\textit{ABS} tell-\textit{NOM}-\textit{ERG} monk.\textit{ABS} suffering-\textit{ABL} pass} \\
\text{‘The monk entered nirvana because of the teaching of the dharma by the Buddha.’}
\]
• Tibetan -pa can take scope over a coordinate clause

\textit{ltaba yays-šiŋ spyodlam žib-pa-r mdzod}
view vast-CONJ conduct precise-NOM ADV cause
‘Make your view broad and your practice precise.’

\textit{ndre ša-la za-žsiŋ khra-la nthug-ba}
demon flesh-LOC eat-CONJ colored-LOC drink-NOM
‘demons who feed on flesh and gorge on blood’

• Tibetan -pa is also used to form relative clauses and complement clauses

• More like English \textit{that} than English \textit{-ing}
Clitics

- We’ve seen examples of phrasal Item-and-Arrangement morphology. What about phrasal Item-and-Process?
- Stress in Tongan falls on the penultimate syllable
- Except, Tongan definitive accent

\[ \text{kuo maumau ‘a e sālioté} \]
\[ \text{PAST broke ABS ART cart-DEF} \]
\[ \text{‘The cart is broken.’} \]

\[ \text{kuo maumau ’a e sāliote ’a Feletí} \]
\[ \text{PAST broke ABS ART cart GEN Fred-DEF} \]
\[ \text{‘Fred's cart is broken.’} \]