# The Structure of Hindi Long Distance Agreement (LDA)

"The term 'long distance agreement' is a misnomer." Mahajan 1989

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# <sup>2</sup> Long Distance Agreement

- Hindi Long Distance Agreement (Mahajan 1989)
  - The object of the lower verb shares its agreement highest verb.

Ali ne [PRO roţi khaani] caahi Ali=ERG bread eat want 'Ali wanted to eat bread.'

## Components of Hindi LDA

- khaa-na 'eat-na'
  - infinitive?
  - gerund?
  - participle?
- chah 'want'
  - What is the semantic denotation of want
- NP Object
  - specific vs non specific
  - refering vs incorporated
- 'be' or tense
  - When is be/tense required
  - When is be/tense impossible
  - When is be/tense optional

## The goal of this lecture

- Long Distance Agreement has two components
  - "agreement" and
  - "long distance" i.e. the domain of the agreement
- Previous literature has focused on agreement:
  - By reformulating the agreement mechanisms needed to derive LDA off simplistic syntactic structures.
- This lecture will focus on the domain of agreement:
  - By elaborating the structure of Hindi LDA, expecting to find that a more fine grained syntactic analysis will yield clearer generalizations for the domain of LDA, and agreement in general.
- This is a work in progress, please ask plenty of questions, and offer any data points ©

# 5 Road Map

- Situating Long Distance Agreement
  - The range of verbal complements, from CP to VP
  - What is "Long Distance"?
- Building a structure for Long Distance Agreement in Hindi
  - Description of Agreement in Hindi
  - Description of Clause structure in Hindi
  - Crosslinguistics of High intensional verb
  - Crosslinguistics of Embedded nonfinite verb
  - (Interpretation of the object if we have time)

# 6 The size of English verbal complements

# The Fuzzy Middle

- Everyone agrees, even though both contain 2 verbs:
  - Monoclausal
    - He is stealing her toys.
  - Biclausal
    - She complains that he steals her toys.
- Everyone has coined their own term for the monoclausality of the "Fuzzy Middle" in their language
  - "One person's complex predicate or compound verb is another person's serial verb, composite predicate, auxiliary construction, or even a control construction." (Butt 2003)
  - We will try to locate "long distance" agreement in this crosslinguistic fuzzy middle

# ■ What constitutes "long distance"?

If we take all verbs to indicate a clause, "long distances" are relations over what appear to be two clauses, but turn out to be the fuzzy middle between monoclausality and biclausality

### Long Distances

- Long Distance Agreement
- Long Distance Clitic Climbing
- Long Distance Argument Movement (A-movement)
- Long Distance non Argument movement (A-bar movement)
- Long Distance Reflexives
- Long Distance Negative Polarity Item Licensing

- 9 🔲
  - "The term 'long distance agreement' is a misnomer. The facts of long agreement in Hindi arise because of independent factors involving long distance NP movement." (Mahajan
- 10 Are all "long distances" the same?
  - Roughly:
    - Agreement, clitic climbing, argument movement crosslinguistically cant go over C°
    - Topicalization/Wh-movement and Binding vary crosslinguistically whether they can go over C°

It appears that long distances are relativized to the relation and the level of the grammar where its evaluated.

- 11 🔳 Terminology
  - Clause Union
  - Verb Clusters
  - Serial Verbs
  - Restructuring
  - Light Verbs
  - Complex Predication
  - "Argumental" Long Distance
- 12 Handy Templates of "Argumental" Long Distance

(to be revised)

1 SVO

Ali (will) want [ PRO to eat bread ].

2 SOV

Ali [ PRO bread to eat ] want (will).

# Long Distance Clitic Climbing

French Clitic Climbing (Rosen 1989)

The object clitic of the lower verb "climbs" to be in front of the highest verb

Jean heard Pener talk to her:

Italian Citito Climbing (Wurmbrand 2004)

• The object clitic of the lower verb "climbs" to be in front of the highest verb.

Anna lo voleva [PRO vedere t]

Anna him wented-tig [ see t]

Anna thim wented to see him:

# 14 Long Distance A-Movement

Background:

- A-movement = Movement to an Argument position.
- German embedded "that clauses" show the basic order SOV in embedded clauses, so Wurmbrand uses a "that clause" for this example.
- German Long Passives (Wurmbrand 2004)
  - The object of the lower verb becomes the subject of the the highest verb.

der Traktor [PRO t zu repaireren] versucht wurden that the-NOM tractor to repair ] try lit. 'that the tractor was tried to be repaired.'

Long Distance Negative Polarity Item Licensing

Background:

- Korean Long Distance Negative Polarity Item Licensing (Choi 2002)
  - The object NPI of the lower verb is licensed by downward entailment of the highest verb.

Chelswu didn't want to eat any chestnut/anything. Chelswu didn't try to eat any chestnut/anything.

# 16 Long Distance Agreement

- Hindi Long Distance Agreement (Mahajan 1989)
  - The object of the lower verb shares its agreement highest verb.

[PRO Ali ne roti khaani] caahi Ali=ERG bread eat want

'Ali wanted to eat bread. 17 Components of Hindi LDA ■ khaa-na 'eat-na' infinitive? ■ gerund? participle? chah 'want' What is the semantic denotation of want NP Object specific vs non specific refering vs incorporated ■ 'be' or tense ■ When is be/tense required When is be/tense impossible When is be/tense optional 18 General Properties of Hindi Agreement (Kachru 1980) The verb agrees with the subject iff it is unmarked
 Lagk-aa roţ-i khaa rah-aa h-ai/th-aa
 child-Msg=Erg bread-Fsg eat progressive-Msg be NonPast-3sg/be.Past-Msg
 The/a child is/was eating bread.' 2. In case the subject is marked with a postposition, the verb agrees with the next lower noun phrase that is unmarked(typically the object) Rahman=ne roţ-i khaa-y-i h-ai/t\*-i Rahman.Msg.Obl=Erg bread-Fsg eat-Perf-Fsg 'Rahman has/had eaten bread.' be.NonPast-3sg/be.Past-Fsg 3. In case there are no unmarked noun phrases in the sentence, the verb is in the default 3rd person masculine singular form. Mira=ne Saima=ko bul-aa-y-aa
Mira.Fsg.Obl=Erg Saima.Fsg.Obl=Dat speak-trans-Perf-Fsg
'Mira has/had called Saima.' hai/th-aa be.NonPast-3sg/be.Past-Msg Hindi Verbal Agreement Manifestation: Gender+number or Person+number rot-i bread-Fig est 'Est bread' (familiar) rot-i khaa est Progressive agrees in gender 20 Hindi Verbal Morphology: Applicative volta and a speak than Fig. Speak Aspect suffixes Habitual -taa/i/e, Perfect-(y)aa/i/e Rahman Mag Citi-Eig
Rahman Alag Citi-Eig
Rahman Mag Citi-Eig
Rahman Mag Citi-Eig
Rahman Mag Citi-Eig
Rahman Mag Citi-Eig rot-i khaa-t-aa bread-Fsg eat-Perf-Msg h-ai/t\*-i be.NonPast-3sg/be.Past-Fsg 3. Itterative/distributive via reduplication 21 □ The structure so far 22 | Hindi Light Verbs The light verb renders the event bounded, but other subtle modifications such as benefactive readings, forcefulness, suddenness or inception are also possible (Hook 1974, Butt 2003) rah-aa progressive-Mag



### 23 The Hindi Verbal Complex (Butt 2003)

■ Main Verb (Light Verb) (Passive) (Progressive) (Be Auxiliary)

## 24 Light Verbs

- One approach in generative syntax is that light verbs are instantiations of v (Adger 2003:134)

  Chomsky (1957) introduced v for auxiliaries and modals.

  Within the Minimalist Program (MP), v is either

  a functional or

  a lexical category, or

  a mixture of both

  Light Verbs (Butt 2003)
- Form identical with a main verb (Butt & Lahiri 2003)

Sementically structure or modulate the event structure of the many perfectation in a distinct manner than auxiliaries, modula and main verbs

Can be destinguished syndroted from auxiliaries and main verbs

Can be destinguished syndroted from auxiliaries and main verbs

(Mandarie Crisers, But & Sciric 2000)

1. The verb complete in their some procedure words, unlike auxiliaries, the process of the process of

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- Rahman apni kitaab parta hai
- Rahman uski kitaab parta hai
- Rahman apni kitaab parnaa chaataa hai
- Rahman uski kitaab parnaa chaataa hai
- now try in emedded clause?

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■ object verb and NV complex predicates in urdu

32 Hindi Agreement In Action

(Butt 2003)

Rahman	roţ-i	ot-i khaa-t-aa			h-ai				
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat-Hab-M	Hab-Msg		be.NonPast-3sg				
'Ram eats bread.'									
Rahman	roți khaae		gaa						
Rahman	rot-i khaa-e		g-aa						
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg eat-optative			be.Fut-Msg					
'Ram will eat bread.'									
Rahman ne	roţi	khaayaa		hai/thaa					
Rahman=ne	rot-i		khaa-y-aa		h-ai/thaa				
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat-Perf-M	sg	be.N	lonPast-l	Msg			
'Ram has eaten bread	ť.								
Rahman ne	roţi		khaa	liyaa		hai/ti	naa		
Rahman=ne	rot-i		khaa	li-y-a	aa hai		naa		
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat	take-Perf-N	Лsg	be.NonPast		-3sg		
'Ram ate bread up.' (for his own benefit)									
Rahman ne	roți			maai	raa hai/thaa		ai/thaa		
Rahman=ne	rot-i		khaa	maai	r-aa hai		naa		
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsq	eat	hit-Perf-Ms	a	be.Non	Past	-3sa		
'Ram quickly ate bread (forcefully).' (Butt 2003)									
Rahman ne	roți		khaa	para	a	hai/thaa			
Rahman=ne	rot-i		khaa	par-a	aa	hai/thaa			
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat	fall-Perf-M:		be.NonPast-3sg		-3sa		
'Ram fell to eating bread.' (Butt 2003)									
Rahman ne	roti	,	khaa	gaya	ia	h	ai/thaa		
Rahman=ne	rot-i		khaa	ga-y-			naa		
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat	go.Perf-Ms				-3sa		
'Ram ate bread.'			g						
Rahman	roți	khaa	jaata	а		hai/ti	าลล		
Rahman	rot-i	khaa	jaa-t-aa		hai/thaa				
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat	go-Hab-Ms		be.NonPast-3sq		-3sa		
'Ram gets to bread ea			g=	-0					
Rahman	roti	khaa	iaata	a vaa	taa	F	ai/thaa		
Rahman	rot-i	khaa		a-t-aa vaata		hai/thaa			
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat					e.NonPast-3	sa	
Ram.Msg=Erg bread-Fsg eat go-Hab-Msg go-Hab-Msg be.NonPast-3sg  'Ram (used to) keeps eating bread.' (at inopportune moments) (Butt 2003)									
Rahman ne	roti khaa			divaa hai/tha		ai/thaa			
Rahman=ne	rot-i		khaa	di-v-i		hai/thaa			
Ram.Msg=Erg	bread-Fsg	eat-	give-Perf-N			st-3s	g/be.Past-Ms	sa	
'Ram ate bread up.' (t							g	-9	
Rahman ne	Saima ko		khaa	ne		diyaa			hai/thaa
Rahman=ne	Saima=ko			khaa-n-e		di-y-aa			hai/thaa
Ram.Msg=Erg Saim						give-Perf-Msg		he NonPast-3	sg/be.Past-Msg
'Ram let Saima eat br		bicau-i ay	ear-worm ii	1-001		give	r arr-way	De.Noni ast-3	agrue.r aat-mag
Rahman ne	Saima ko	roti	khaa	20		di		hai/thaa	
Rahman=ne	Saima=ko		khaa			di-i		hai/thaa	
Ram.Msg=Erg Saim							Perf-Fsq		sg/be.Past-Msg
'Ram let Saima eat br		bicau-i ay	ear-worm ii	1-001		give	r cir-i og	De.INOIII dat-3	agrue.r aat-mag
Rahman ko	roți		khaanaa		aayaa		ai/thaa		
Rahman=ko	rot-i		khaa-n-naa		aayaa		ai/thaa		
					be.Non				
Ram.Msg=Dat 'Ram has/had learned	bread-Fsg		take-Perf-N	nsg	De.Non	ırası	-ssy		
Rahman ko	roți	niean,	khaani		aai		ai/thaa		
Rahman=ko							ai/thaa		
Ranman=ko Ram.Mso=Dat	roţ-i bread-Fsq		khaa-n-i take-Perf-N		aa-y-i be.NonPa				
			take-Perf-N	nsg	De.INON	rast	-seg		
'Ram has/had learned	now to eat	niego.							