

The R-pronoun and postposition *waar-mee* in Dutch

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Nanolab
April 16, 2020

- (1) Ik schilder **met** een kwast.
I paint with a brush
'I am painting with a brush.'

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- (2) Ik zie **t**.
I see it
'I see it.'

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- (3) *Ik schilder **met t**.
I paint with it
'I am painting with it.'
- (4) Ik schilder **r -mee**.
I paint R-with
'I am painting with it.'

Why **met t*?

**met t* | *r mee*

**met t* | *r mee*

- positions are reversed

${}^*met\ t \quad | \quad r\ mee$

- positions are reversed
- *met* becomes *mee*

**met t* | *r mee*

- positions are reversed
- *met* becomes *mee*
- *t* becomes *r*, which is syncretic with locative

rmee (and not *met t*) appears when all features form a proper constituent

(5) rmee \Rightarrow waarmee

(6) met t \Rightarrow met wat

(5) rmee \Rightarrow waarmee

(6) met t \Rightarrow met wat

(7) **Wat** zie jij?

what see you

‘What do you see?’

(8) ***Met wat** schilder jij?

with what paint you

‘What are you painting with?’

(9) **Waar -mee** schilder jij?

R with paint you with

‘What are you painting with?’

- (10) a. Ik schilder met de kwast **waar -mee** jij ook schildert.
I paint with the brush R with you also paint
'I am painting with the brush that you are painting with too.'
- b. *Ik schilder met de kwast **met wat** jij ook schildert.
I paint with the brush with what you also paint
'I am painting with the brush that you are painting with too.'

- (10) a. Ik schilder met de kwast **waar -mee** jij ook schildert.
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'I am painting with the brush that you are painting with too.'
- b. *Ik schilder met de kwast **met wat** jij ook schildert.
I paint with the brush with what you also paint
'I am painting with the brush that you are painting with too.'
- (11) a. Ik schilder **waar -mee** jij ook schildert.
I paint R with you also paint
'I am painting with what you are painting with too.'
- b. *Ik schilder **met wat** jij ook schildert.
I paint with what you also paint
'I am painting with what you are painting with too.'

- (12) a. Ik heb gekocht **waar -mee** jij schildert.
I have bought R with you paint
'I bought what you are painting with.'
- b. *Ik heb gekocht **met wat** jij schildert.
I have bought with what you paint
'I bought what you are painting with.'

- (12) a. Ik heb gekocht **waar -mee** jij schildert.
I have bought R with you paint
'I bought what you are painting with.'
- b. *Ik heb gekocht **met wat** jij schildert.
I have bought with what you paint
'I bought what you are painting with.'
- (13) a. *Ik schilder **waar -mee** jij hebt gekocht.
I paint R with you have bought
'I paint with what you bought.'
- b. Ik schilder **met wat** jij hebt gekocht.
I paint with what you have bought
'I paint with what you bought.'

- (14)
- a. Ik schilder **r -mee**.
I paint R with
'I am painting with it.'
 - b. **Waar -mee** schilder jij?
R with paint you with
'What are you painting with?'
 - c. Ik schilder met de kwast [**waar -mee** jij ook schildert].
I paint with the brush R with you also paint
'I am painting with the brush that you are painting with too.'
 - d. Ik schilder [**waar -mee** jij ook schildert].
I paint R with you also paint
'I am painting with what you are painting with too.'

- (14)
- a. Ik schilder **r -mee**.
I paint R with
'I am painting with it.'
 - b. **Waar -mee** schilder jij?
R with paint you with
'What are you painting with?'
 - c. Ik schilder met de kwast [**waar -mee** jij ook schildert].
I paint with the brush R with you also paint
'I am painting with the brush that you are painting with too.'
 - d. Ik schilder [**waar -mee** jij ook schildert].
I paint R with you also paint
'I am painting with what you are painting with too.'
- (15)
- a. [[ik] [[schilder] [**r -mee**]]]
 - b. [[jij] [[schilder] [**waar-mee**]]]
 - c. [[jij] [[ook] [[schilder] [**waar-mee**]]]]]

- (16) a. Ik koop **het schilderij**.
I buy the painting
'I am buying the painting.'
- b. Ik schilder **met een kwast**.
I paint with a brush
'I am painting with a brush.'

- (16) a. Ik koop **het schilderij**.
I buy the painting
'I am buying the painting.'
- b. Ik schilder **met een kwast**.
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- (17) Ik heb gekocht [**waar -mee** jij schildert].
I have bought R with you paint
'I bought what you are painting with.'

- (16) a. Ik koop **het schilderij**.
I buy the painting
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- b. Ik schilder **met een kwast**.
I paint with a brush
'I am painting with a brush.'
- (17) Ik heb gekocht [**waar -mee** jij schildert].
I have bought R with you paint
'I bought what you are painting with.'
- (18) Ik schilder **met** [**wat** jij hebt gekocht].
I paint with what you have bought
'I paint with what you bought.'

- (19) [**Met** [**wat** [voor [potloden]]]] teken jij?
with what for pencils draw you
'What kind of pencils are you drawing with?'

- (19) [**Met** [**wat** [voor [potloden]]]] teken jij?
with what for pencils draw you
'What kind of pencils are you drawing with?'
- (20) Ik wil graag thee [**met** [**wat** [suiker]]].
I want please tea with some sugar
'I would like to have tea with some sugar.'

- (19) [**Met** [**wat** [voor [potloden]]]] teken jij?
with what for pencils draw you
'What kind of pencils are you drawing with?'
- (20) Ik wil graag thee [**met** [**wat** [suiker]]].
I want please tea with some sugar
'I would like to have tea with some sugar.'
- (21) a. [[met] [wat]] → [waar-mee]
b. [met [wat [X]]]
c. [met [[wat] [X]]]

(22) w -aa -r -mee

(23) met w -a -t

$$wP \iff w$$



W

$wP \iff w$



W

$DEIXP \iff a$

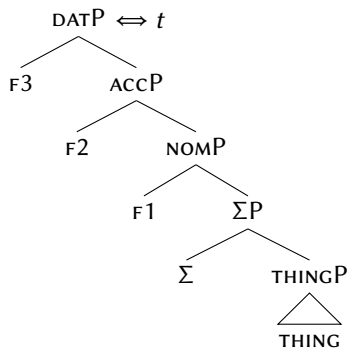


$DEIX$

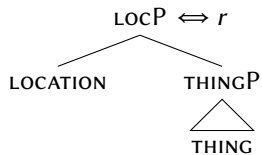
- (24) a. t Staat in de hal.
3SG.N.NOM stands in the hallway
'It is standing in the hallway.'
- b. Ik zie t.
I see 3SG.N.ACC
'I see it.'
- c. Ik heb t een klap gegeven.
I have 3SG.N.DAT a hit given
'I gave it a hit.'

- (25) a. Hij staat in de hal.
3SG.M.NOM stands in the hallway
'He is standing in the hallway.'
- b. Ik zie hem.
I see 3SG.M.ACC
'I see it.'
- c. Ik heb hem een klap gegeven.
I have 3SG.M.DAT a hit given
'I gave him a hit.'

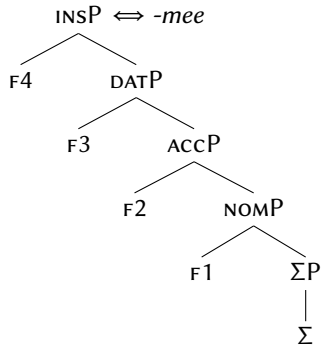
- (26)
- a. *Hij en t staan in de hoek.
he and it stand in the corner
'He and it are standing in the corner.'
 - b. Hij en dit/dat staan in de hoek.
he and this/that stand in the corner
'He and it are standing in the corner.'



- (27) Ik ben r al geweest.
I am r already been
'I have already been there.'



| N.SG | |
|------|--------|
| NOM | t |
| ACC | t |
| DAT | t |
| INS | r -mee |



INSP \Leftrightarrow *met*



F4

show fseq

THINGP $\Rightarrow r$



THING

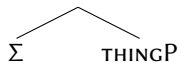
show fseq

$\text{THINGP} \Rightarrow r$

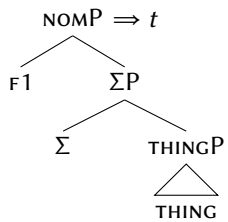


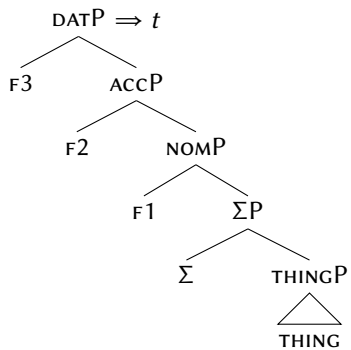
THING

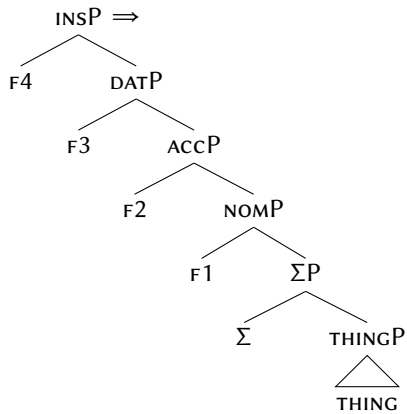
$\Sigma P \Rightarrow t$

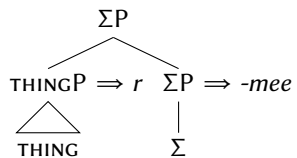


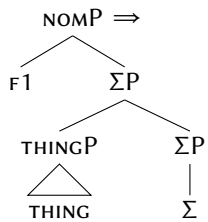
THING

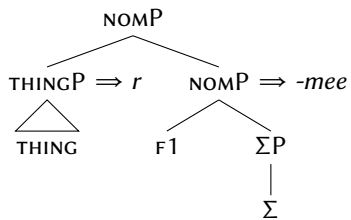


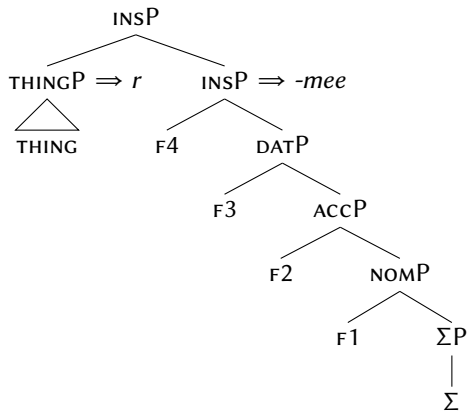


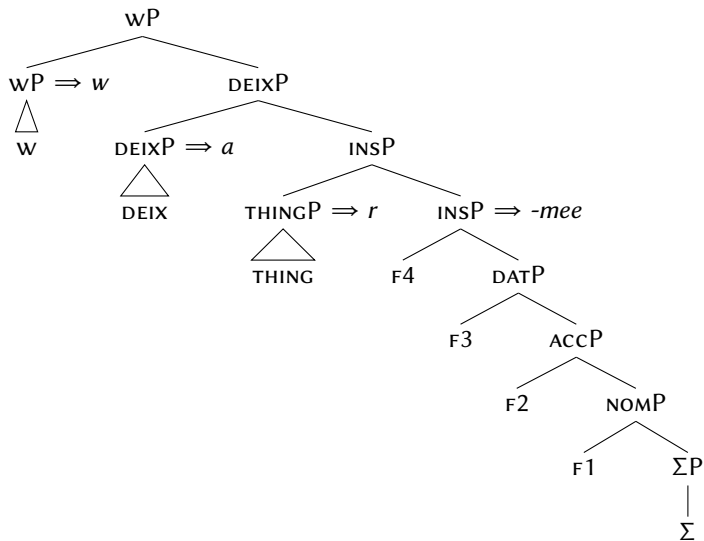












- rmee is nothing special anymore, just a result of spellout
- r is ambiguous between thing and location, r is a caseless base
- met and mee are separate lexical entries, so the system allows for them to phonologically differ
- mee is a postposition, met is a preposition

what happens to *met wat*?
–give a tree of halfway there–

- (28) Ik zie **haar/hem**.
I see her/him
'I see her/him.'
- (29) Ik zie **t**.
I see it
'I see it.'
- (30) Ik schilder samen **met haar/hem**.
I paint together with her/him
'I am painting together with her/him.'
- (31) *Ik schilder **met t**.
I paint with it
'I am painting with it.'
- (32) Ik schilder **r -mee**.
I paint R -with
'I am painting with it.'

gender and number between sigma and case – make tree

list of postpositions and prepositions maybe i have a tree

- (33) a. Ik zit **r op**.
I sit R on
'I am sitting on it.'
- b. *Ik zit **op t**.
I sit on it
'I am sitting on it.'
- (34) a. Hij zwemt **r in**.
he swims it-in
'He is swimming in it.'
- b. *Hij zwemt **in t**.
he swims in it
'He is swimming in it.'

list of postpositions and prepositions maybe i have a tree

- (33) a. Ik zit **r op**.
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he swims in it
'He is swimming in it.'

verbal particles

- (35) CVt
- a. *met — mee*
- b. *tot — toe*

repeat example i always use

- (36) Ik heb gekocht waar jij mee schildert.
I have bought waar you with paint
'I bought what you are painting with.'

look at story again

- (37) *Ik heb gekocht waar jij schildert mee.
I have bought waar you paint with
'I bought what you are painting with.'