

# ling-handout example

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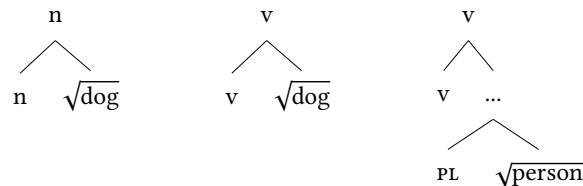
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## 1 Introduction

### Background

In D(istributed)M(orphology) (Halle & Marantz 1993, Halle 2000, etc.) properties which were traditionally the preserve of individual lexical items are distributed across different components of the grammar.

There are no categorised lexical items in DM. Formatives - the atoms of computation - consist of syntactic feature bundles and *roots* (labelled  $\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$ ). Roots are the locus of idiosyncrasy in the grammar.



Forms and meanings are assigned to leaves of the tree via post-syntactic spellout rules.

### Overview

Question at center of this talk:

$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$  = ???

### Answer suggested here:

- Roots are never argument-taking; they simply denote predicates of type  $\langle e, t \rangle$
- $D_e$  includes not only individuals but also events, times, etc. Categorizers are/can be responsible for further restriction.
- An intuitive way of thinking about this: roots are polymorphic predicates; categorizers are responsible for typing.

### Empirical focus:

Varieties of nominalizations, and nominalization of clausal-embedding verbs.

block=transparent

### Roadmap

- Grimshaw's (1990) partitioning of nominalizations into Complex Event Nominals, Simple Event Nominals, and Result Nominals.
- Moulton's (2014) analysis of nominalizations in terms of argument-taking roots.

- Clausal-embedding verbs and (the unavailability of) Complex Event Nominals.
- Elliott's (2016, 2017) account of clausal embedding.
- Analysis of nominalizations with roots as predicates.

## References

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