

# Layered VPs

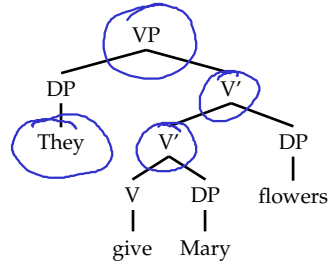
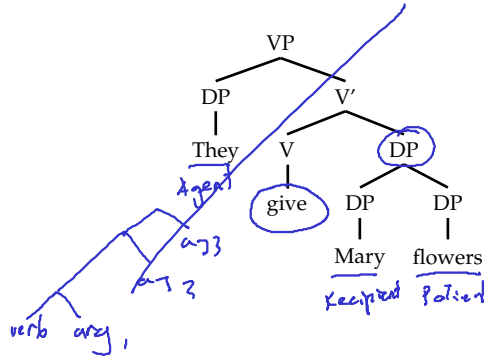
*Based on Koenenman & Zeiljstra (2017)*

Umut Özge

COGS 532: Theoretical Linguistics  
METU, Informatics

## Structure of ditransitives

(1) They give Mary flowers.



Counter

Argument from case

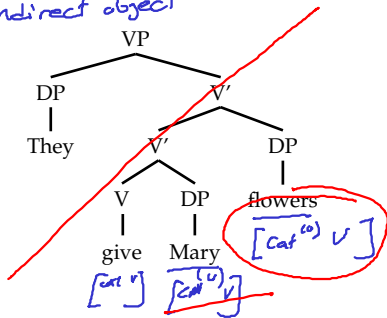
(2) They give Mary flowers.

subject

↓  
indirect object

→ direct object

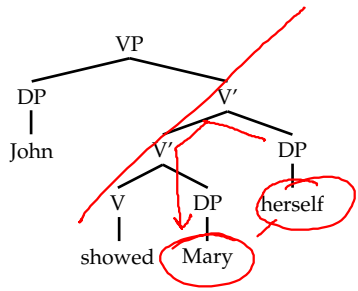
$\Leftrightarrow$  They give flowers to Mary.  
DO PP



Counter

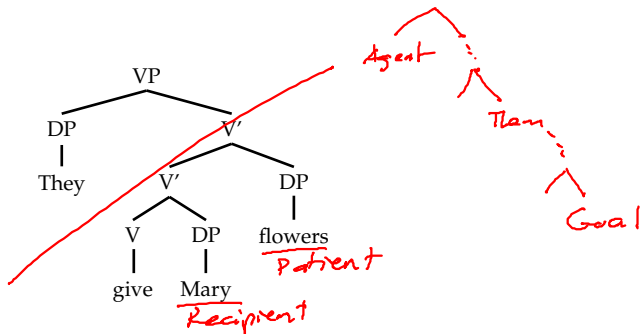
## Argument from binding

- (3) a. John showed Mary<sub>i</sub> herself<sub>i</sub>.  
b. The teacher gave [every girl]<sub>i</sub> her<sub>i</sub> favorite toy.



Agent > Theme > Recipient > Patient > Goal

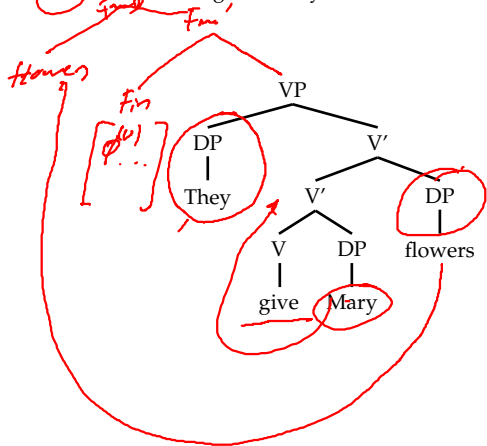
- (4) They give Mary flowers.



- RECIPIENT is higher than PATIENT.

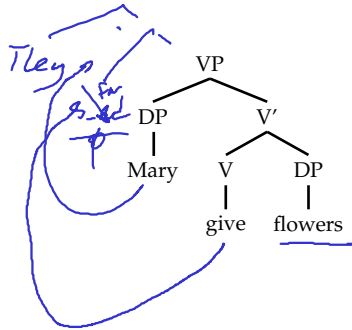
Counter-  
Argument from passive

- (5) a. Mary is given flowers.  
b. \*Flowers are given Mary.



$\Rightarrow$  \*Flowers are given Mary.

- \* F, M case-marked
- \* M c-command flowers



2 Problems

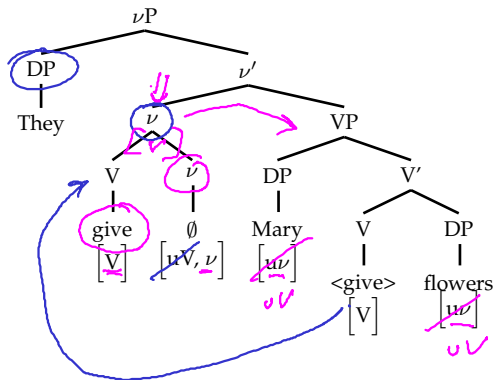
- ① Mary is left unchecked.
- ② Linear order is bad.

$$\text{Cat } v \Rightarrow V$$

$$\text{Cat}^{(w)} v \Rightarrow vV$$

$$\beta \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\beta^{(w)} \alpha \Rightarrow v \alpha$$





## Consequences: Burzio's Generalization

### ► Active/Passive

(6) a. She observed him.

b. He was observed.



His was observed. done him

Acc ↔ Agent



### ► Ergative alternation

(7) a. → Harry boiled the water.

b. The water boils

(8) a. → The enemy sank our boat.

b. Our boat sank.

(9) a. → Kirsten closed the door.

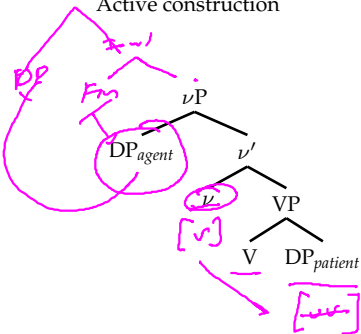
b. The door closed.

intransitive ⇒ transitive

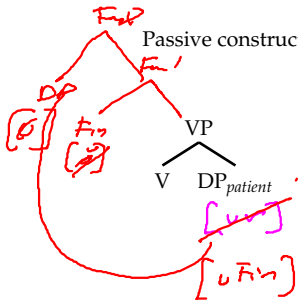
Active/Passive

\* Transitivity  $\Rightarrow \checkmark$

Active construction



Passive construction



① no v head (or an agent (base generation))

② v head

# Ergative alternation

$C, V, Fin, +v$

Harry boiled the water.



The water boils.

