



1-1-2005

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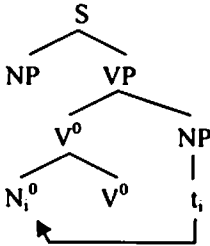
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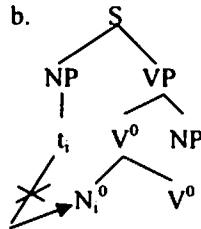
1 Introduction

Baker (1988) has shown that head-incorporation is only possible for complement NPs, since traces of incorporated N heads are subject to ECP, and therefore they must be properly governed as shown in (1a). Traces of external arguments (agentive subjects), on the other hand, cannot be properly governed as in (1b). Therefore, head-incorporation is only allowed for objects in transitives and for subjects in unaccusatives, but it is not possible for subjects in transitives and unergatives:

(1) a.



b.



Turkish has been frequently cited in the literature as a language that exhibits head incorporation *à la* Baker (1988) (Mithun, 1984; Knecht, 1986; Nilsson, 1986; Schroeder, 1999; Kornfilt, 2003; Aydemir, 2004; among others). The data in (2a) and (3a) illustrate examples of head-incorporation in transitives and unaccusatives in Turkish, respectively. The examples in (2b) and (3b), on the other hand, are their unincorporated counterparts:

(2) a. Ali kitap okudu. (theme incorporation—transitive verb)

Ali book read
Ali did book reading.

b. Ali kitab-ı okudu.

Ali book-acc read
Ali read the book.

(3) a. Köy-e doktor geldi. (theme incorporation— unaccusative verb)

village-dat doctor came
Doctors came to the village.

b. Doktor köy-e geldi.

doctor village-dat came
The doctor came to the village.

However, unlike other head-incorporation languages, Turkish allows agent incorporation. This is a very productive phenomenon. Agents in both transitives as in (4a) and unergatives as in (5a) can freely undergo incorporation. Note that examples (4b) and (5b) illustrate unincorporated counterparts of (4a) and (5a) respectively:¹

- (4) a. Ali-yi arı soktu. (agent incorporation—transitive)
 Ali-acc bee stung
 Ali got bee stung.
 b. Arı Ali-yi soktu.
 bee Ali-acc stung
 The bee stung Ali.
- (5) a. Ağaç-ta kuş ötüyor. (agent incorporation—unergative)
 tree-loc bird singing
 There is bird singing in the tree.
 b. Kuş ağaç-ta ötüyor.
 bird tree-loc singing
 The bird is singing in the tree.

The data in (4a) and (5a) posits a strong challenge for a head-incorporation analysis. In the following, we will show that the head-incorporation analysis is not compatible with Turkish data and propose a new account that unifies both cases of theme and agent incorporation by making use of the pseudo-incorporation analysis of Massam (2001).

2 Turkish and Head-incorporation

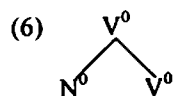
2.1 Former Accounts of the Data

Based on the data given in Examples (2a) and (3a) above Turkish has been analyzed as a head-incorporation language. A noun head incorporates into a verb head forming a complex V^0 as in (6) either in the lexicon or in syntax (see among others Mithun, 1984; Knecht, 1986; Nilsson, 1986; Schroeder,

¹Note that agent incorporation is also observed in languages like Hungarian (Ex. 1a) and Hindi (Ex. 1b). For discussion see Öztürk (2004):

- (i) a. Janos-t kutya harapdalja
 J-acc dog bite-frequentative-3sg
 Janos is being bitten by a dog (Aniko Csirmaz, p.c.)
 b. Puure raat mujhe machchaR kaaTtaa rahaa
 Whole night I-dat mosquito kept-biting
 Mosquitoes kept biting me all night (Dayal, 2003:8)

1999; Kornfilt, 2003; Aydemir, 2004):



The main motivation for such an analysis comes from the fact that unlike case-marked arguments as shown in (7a) incorporated NPs cannot be scrambled away from the verb as in (7b):

- (7) a. Et-i Bebek-ten aldi-m.
 meat-acc Bebek-abl bought-1ps
 The meat, I bought it from Bebek.
 b. *Et Bebek-te aldi-m.
 meat Bebek-loc bought-1ps
 I bought meat from Bebek.

2.2 Are Immediately Preverbal Bare Nouns Head Categories?

Taylan (1986) presents one piece of evidence for the head status of immediately preverbal bare nouns. Focus particles like *bile* can intervene between the verb and the bare noun. This implies that the verb and the noun do not form a morphologically complex V^0 :

- (8) Ali kitap *bile* okudu.
 Ali book even read.
 Ali did even book reading.

There is also further evidence against the head status of the incorporated noun. It is possible to delete the verb under identity stranding the bare noun. This suggests that the verb and the bare noun are independent syntactic constituents:

- (9) Ali kitap okudu, dergi değil.
 Ali book read, magazine not
 Ali did book reading, not magazine (reading).

Furthermore, conjunction of the verb with another verb taking a cognate object is possible:

- (10) Ali kitap aldı ve sattı.
 Ali book bought and sold
 Ali did book buying and selling.

Also it is possible to modify the incorporated noun by an adjective as in (11a) and by participles as in (11b):

- (11) a. Ali ekşi elma yedi.
 Ali sour apple ate
 Ali did sour apple eating.
 b. Ali konuş-acak insan aradı.
 Ali speak-participle person looked for
 Ali looked for someone to talked to.
 c. Ali oku-yacak kitap aldı.
 Ali read-participle book bought
 Ali bought books to read.

The evidence given in (8–11) strongly suggests that immediately preverbal bare nouns are not head categories, but they are independent syntactic constituents. Therefore, head-incorporation analysis is not compatible with Turkish.

3 Turkish as a pseudo-incorporation language

Masam (2001) shows that the non-referential nominal in the construction given in (12) in Niuean is a phrasal category. This NP and the verb act as a single unit in syntax. Massam calls these constructions *Pseudo-Incorporation*:

- (12) Ne *inu* [_{NP}*kofe kono*] a Mele.
 past drink coffee bitter abs Mele (Massam, 2001:158)
 Mary drank bitter coffee.

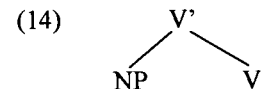
As seen in (13a) in Turkish, it is not possible to co-refer to immediately preverbal bare nouns with a pronominal element. That is, they do not set discourse referents. Furthermore, they lack number interpretation, that is, they do not denote singularity or plurality.

- (13) a. *Ali kitap okudu. Reng-i kırmızı-ydı (non-referential)
 Ali book read Color-3ps red-past
 Ali did book reading. It was red.

- b. Ali kitab-ı okudu. Reng-i kırmızı-ydı (referential)
 Ali book-acc read Color-3ps red-past
 Ali read the book. It was red.

Given that bare nouns are non-referential and number neutral, they should be free from any functional projections such as DPs and NumPs, which are associated with referentiality and number information respectively (Longobardi, 1994; Ritter, 1991; Borer, 2004; among others). Therefore, we consider them as purely predicative NPs.

Establishing the NP status of immediately preverbal bare nouns in Turkish draws a parallel between the Niuean and Turkish constructions. We propose that Turkish bare nouns like the Niuean ones are also pseudo-incorporated NPs and they have the following structure:



3.1 Syntactic Status of Pseudo-incorporated NPs

The question we will be investigating in this section is whether pseudo-incorporated NPs are syntactic arguments or not. Before we focus on pseudo-incorporated themes as given in (2a) let us first take a look at how internal arguments bearing the theme role behave syntactically in Turkish. The accusative marked object *kitab-ı* in (15a) is visible to other syntactic processes that strictly target internal arguments, such as passivization as shown in (15b):

- (15) a. Ali *kitab-ı* oda-da oku-du.
 Ali book-acc room-loc read-past
 Ali read the book in the room.
 b. Kitap oda-da oku-n-du. (personal passive)
 book room-loc read-pass-past
 The book was read in the room.

However, pseudo-incorporation of themes as given in (2a) does not yield a personal passive like (15b) but an impersonal passive as shown in (16). This implies that pseudo-incorporation of themes are on a par with unergatives, i.e. structures without objects, which also yield impersonal passives as illustrated in (17):

- (16) Oda-da kitap oku-n-du. (impersonal passive)
 room-loc book read-pass-past
 Book-reading was done in the room.
 *The book was read in the room.
- (17) a. İnsanlar koştu. (unergative)
 people ran
 People ran.
- b. Koş-ul-du. (impersonal passive)
 run-pass-past
 Running was done.

This suggests that bare themes in pseudo-incorporation constructions do not occur in syntactic object positions. Thus, we conclude that pseudo-incorporated themes are not syntactic arguments and that they should be analyzed instead as part of the predicate, which in turn is interpreted as on a par with unergative constructions.

Pseudo-incorporation of agents as illustrated in (4a), on the other hand, patterns with unaccusatives, i.e. structures without external arguments. They strictly avoid passivization, despite the presence of an overtly marked accusative object:

- (18) *Ali sok-ul-du.
 Ali sting-pas-past
 Ali was bee stung.

Note that example (4b), which has a definite subject, does allow passivization as seen in (19) below, where the verb has two syntactic arguments, namely the object and the subject.

- (19) Ali (bu) arı tarafından sok-ul-du.
 Ali (this) bee by sting-pass-past
 Ali was stung by (this) the bee.

This contrast suggests that pseudo-incorporated agents are not subjects. Therefore, (4a) cannot be considered to be transitive, but it patterns with unaccusatives, which also do not allow passivization:

- (20) a. Çocuk büyü-dü.
 child grow-past
 The child grew up.
- b. *büyü-n-dü.
 grow-pass-past

There is further evidence for the non-subject status of agents in pseudo-incorporation cases. As shown in (21b), pseudo-incorporated agents cannot control *PRO* unlike the referential subject given in (21a). Furthermore, again unlike referential subjects, pseudo-incorporation of agents is not compatible with adverbs targeting agentive subjects, as evident from the contrast between (22a) and (22b):

- (21) a. *Polis*_i Ali-yi [PRO_i sorgula-mak için] tutukla-dı.
 police Ali-acc interrogate-to for arrest-past
 The police arrested Ali to interrogate him.
 b. *Ali-yi [PRO_i sorgula-mak için] *polis*_i tutukla-dı.
 Ali-acc interrogate-to for police arrest-past
 Police-arresting happened to Ali to interrogate him.
- (22) a. *Polis* Ali-yi kasıtlı olarak tutukla-dı.
 police Ali-acc intentionally arrest-past
 The police arrested Ali intentionally.
 b. *Ali-yi kasıtlı olarak *polis* tutukla-dı. (pseudo-incorporation)
 Ali-acc intentionally police arrest-past
 Police-arresting happened to Ali intentionally.

The examples discussed above suggest that agents in pseudo-incorporation cases do not function as external arguments, that is, they are not syntactic subjects.² To summarize, pseudo-incorporated bare nouns in Turkish do not function as syntactic arguments, even though they have full NP status.

3.2 Immediately Preverbal Bare Nouns as Complex Predicates

Taylan (1984) discusses the characteristics of non-derived modifiers in Turkish, which are morphologically ambiguous between adjectives and adverbs. In order to be interpreted as adverbs these modifiers have to occur immediately preverbally. If they precede a syntactic object they can only be interpreted as adjectives as shown in (23a). However, in the case of pseudo-incorporation it is possible to interpret them as adverbs preceding pseudo-incorporated NPs:

- (23) a. Ali *hızlı* kitab-ı oku-du. (referential objects)
 Ali quickly book-acc read-past
 Ali read the (#quick) book (*quickly).

²Note that Aygen (2002) argues for null expletives in Turkish, however, Öztürk (2001, 2004) argues that verbal agreement can check EPP in Turkish, therefore there is no need for covert expletives *à la* Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou (1998).

- b. Ali *hızlı* kitap oku-du. (pseudo-incorporated theme)
 Ali quickly book read-past
 Ali read the (#quick) book (quickly).

This provides further evidence for the non-argument status of pseudo-incorporated NPs. This suggests that pseudo-incorporated NPs should be analyzed as part of the verb complex. That is, they have to be analyzed as forming a complex predicate in the form of [NP+V] along with the verb. Semantic accounts of (pseudo) incorporation assume that (pseudo) incorporated nouns are of predicate type (VanGeenhoven, 1998; Farkas and de Swart, 2003; Dayal, 2003; Chung and Ladusaw, 2004). We argue that being both predicative categories the complement NP and the lexical verb form a complex predicate at the V-bar level. Lacking functional categories, this level is a purely predicative level. Thus complex predicate formation is allowed at this point in the derivation in the absence of any functional projections.

3.3 Further Evidence for Complex Predicate Formation

3.3.1 Idioms

In addition to pseudo incorporation cases, certain idioms in Turkish also involve immediately preverbal bare nouns, which can be interpreted either as agents or themes as shown in (24a) and (24b) respectively:

- (24) a. Ali-yi *kurt* kaptı. (agent)
 Ali-acc wolf snatched
 Ali got hurt.
 b. Ali *surat* astı. (theme)
 Ali face hung
 Ali made a sour face.

As shown by the tests of focus particle insertion in (25a) and verb deletion in (25b), these bare nouns in idioms also behave as NP categories syntactically:

- (25) a. Ali bu problem-e *kafa* mı *patlattı*?
 Ali this problem-dat head Q burst
 Did Ali spend mental energy on this problem?
 b. Ali bu problem-e *kafa patlattı*, senin gibi *çene* değil.
 Ali this problem-dat head burst, you like jaw not
 Ali spent mental energy on this problem, not just talk a
 lot about it like you did.

Given that idioms have fixed lexicalized meanings, we argue that idioms with immediately preverbal NPs can also be considered as another instance of complex predicate formation on a par with pseudo-incorporation cases. Thus, a verb and a predicative NP form a predicate complex in the form of [NP+V].

3.3.2 Light Verb Constructions with *et-* “do”

Another construction in Turkish that involves immediately preverbal bare nouns is the light verb construction. Light verb constructions in Turkish are formed with a non-Turkic noun root and the light verb *et-* “do,” similar to the well-known *suru* “do” in Japanese (Saito & Hoji 2000):

- (26) *Meclis yasa-yı redd etti.*
 assembly law-acc reject did
 The assembly rejected the law.

The predicative noun in light verb constructions also have the full NP status syntactically, as shown by the tests of focus particle insertion in (27a) and verb deletion in (27b):

- (27) a. *Meclis yasa-yı [NPredd] mi etti?*
 assembly law-acc reject Q did
 Did the assembly reject the law?
 b. *Meclis yasa-yı [NPredd] değil, [NPkabil] etti.*
 assembly law-acc reject not, accept did
 The assembly did not reject but accept the law.

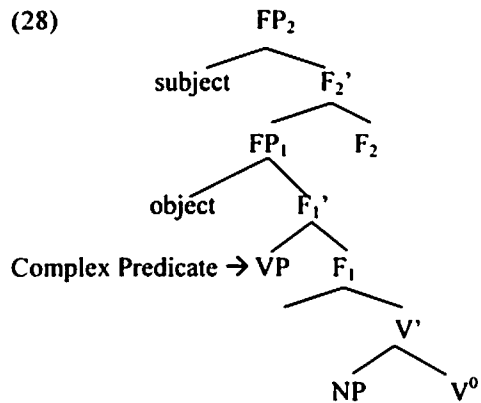
These tests clearly show that the light verb *et-* and its complement form a complex predicate, again in the form of [NP+V] in parallel to the pseudo incorporation cases and idioms in Turkish.

3.4 Complex Predicate formation in Syntax

As argued above pseudo incorporation, idiom formation and light verb construction all share the same structure [NP+V]. We propose the structure given in (28) as the main phrase structure of Turkish. In this structure, any NP which is the immediate sister of the lexical verb head will be interpreted as part of the complex predicate. In order to be interpreted as syntactic ar-

guments, i.e. as subjects or objects, NPs need to occur in the Spec of higher functional projections:³

(28)



4 Theta-role Assignment in Pseudo-incorporation

In the discussion above we have shown that pseudo-incorporated NPs form complex predicates along with the verb. Thus, they do not function as syntactic arguments. However, they are associated with specific theta-roles, even though they do not act as full syntactic arguments. We argue that this is possible since pseudo-incorporated nouns, being syntactically visible NPs, can check off case features on relevant functional heads. This case-checking is evidenced under causativization.

When an unergative as in (29a) is causativized in Turkish, the agent always gets marked for accusative case as illustrated in (29b). However, in the case of a transitive structure with an already accusative marked object as in (30a), causativization leads to the dative marking of the agent, but not accusative, as seen in (30b). This is due to the double-case constraint in Turkish, which does not allow the presence of the same case more than once within the same clause (Aissen, 1974; Taylan, 1984; among others):

³Note that we assume a full-blown Neo-Davidsonian model (Lin, 2001; Borer, 2004), where all the arguments of the verb are introduced via separate functional projections. For details see Öztürk (2004).

(29) a. Ali koş-tu. (unergative)

Ali ran.

b. Ayşe Ali-yi koş-tur-du.

Ayşe Ali-acc run-cause-past.

Ayşe made Ali ran.

(30) a. Ali balığ-ı tuttu. (transitive)

Ali fish-acc caught

Ali caught the fish.

b. Ayşe Ali-ye/*yi balığ-ı tut-tur-du.

Ayşe Ali-dat/acc fish-acc catch-cause-past

Ayşe made Ali caught the fish.

Causativized theme incorporation cases also pattern with transitives and still require the agent to be marked for dative but not accusative, as shown in (31b) under causativization:

(31) a. Ali balık tut-tu. (pseudo incorporation of themes)

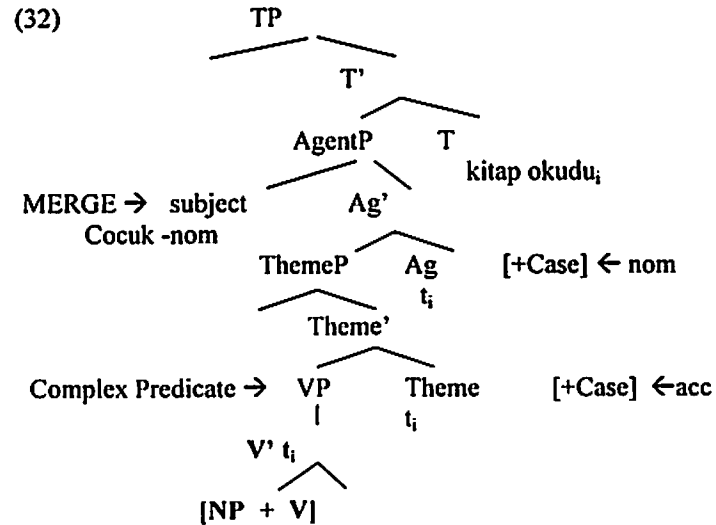
Ali fish catch-past

Ali went fishing.

b. Ayşe Ali-ye/*yi balık tut-tur-du.

Ayşe Ali-dat/acc fish catch-cause-past

Ayşe made Ali go fishing.



This implies that the pseudo-incorporated theme is still associated with the accusative case, though accusative is not morphologically realized. Therefore, it does not allow the introduction of another accusative marked argument into the structure.

In (32) the NP predicative *kitap* “book” is merged as a sister to the lexical verb head and forms a complex predicate in the form of [NP+V]. At this point the NP is not associated with any theta role. It is simply a predicate. When the verb movement takes place, the [NP+V] complex moves to the Theme head, which bears the case feature.⁴ Case on Theme head has to be checked, otherwise it will cause the structure to crash (inverse case filter). We assume that in pseudo-incorporation constructions, there is no referential DP to be merged into the Spec position of ThemeP, which will be realized as the object.⁵ The pseudo-incorporated noun with the full NP status is a good candidate to check off the case feature on the Theme head. As case checking is crucial for visibility and theta role interpretation, when the NP in complex predicate checks off the case feature on Theme head, it gets associated with the theme role. This is how the sentence is interpreted as a case of pseudo-incorporation of themes.

Agent incorporation cases also pattern the same way. In this case, there is no DP to be merged to the subject position. Therefore, the NP within the [NP+V] complex checks off the nominative case and the predicative NP, thus, is interpreted as the agent.

Note that the crucial point under the complex predicate analysis of pseudo incorporation is that the predicative NP within the [NP+V] complex is not associated with any theta role within the lexical VP domain. It can acquire a theta reading only in the absence of a referential argument to be merged into the Spec positions of theta role introducing functional heads. Since pseudo-incorporated NPs do not originate from a syntactic argument position but are merged lower in the structure, they are not subject to the restrictions that the nouns under head-incorporation are. Therefore, NPs bearing any theta roles can be pseudo-incorporated.

Note that only in the absence of referential DPs, the NP within the [NP+V] complex can check off case feature and be associated with a theta role. If all Spec positions of theta role introducing functional heads are filled with referential DPs then an NP within the verb complex cannot be associated with any theta role and retain its predicative interpretation, as there will

⁴Öztürk (2004) argues in detail that Turkish is an in-situ case checking language. That is, case feature is available in theta position unlike English where case features are introduced at projections such as VP or TP which are higher than theta positions.

⁵This may be due to the presence of a weak case feature, which is incompatible with referential NPs along the lines of de Hoop (1992).

not be any case feature for it to check. This is what yields light verb constructions, discussed above. Lack of feature checking by the NP within [NP+V] complex is attested by the availability of accusative case to the object argument:

- (33) Meclis yasa-yı redd-(*) etti
 assembly law-acc reject-(acc) did
 The assembly rejected the law

5 Conclusion

To conclude, I have shown that what has so far been claimed to be a case of head-incorporation in Turkish is in fact a case of pseudo-incorporation with features very distinct from head incorporation. Under this account it is possible to account for the differences between languages like Turkish and the ones discussed by Baker (1988) in terms of argumenthood and theta role restrictions with respect to incorporation.

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