Pseudo Verb Incorporation via Phrasal Adjunction to V^0 : Yağmur Sağ /*Rutgers*

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>: Complex predicates formed via predicate modification in the sense of Dayal (2011) have occupied the literature mainly as the phenomenon of so called P(seudo) N(oun) I(ncorporation) (Dayal, 2011, Massam, 2001, among others). In this study, I explore the syntax of complex predicates focusing on a new construction in Turkish-L(ight) V(erb) C(onstructions)-extending what has been proposed about PNI to that domain in pursuit of a more general theory. I argue that they should have a syntactic correspondence where the phrasal projection of a lexical verb adjoins to the head of an LV. The resulting head category is interpreted as a complex head on the semantic component yielding complex predication.

<u>LVCs</u>: Two types of LVCs are explored in this study where a verb (V1) is followed by an LV (V2) which loses its lexical meaning to some extent adding various aspectual interpretations to the whole complex: e.g. *dur* 'stand'(duration), *kal* 'remain' (punctual change), etc. They are defined as 'light' in the sense of Grimshaw & Mester (1988) since they are *incomplete* requiring a lexical verb to form a complex predicate. One is *-Ip* Type, where the suffix *-Ip* is added on V1 and the T(ense) and P(erson) A(greement) markers appear on V2 (1a). The other is *-A* Type, where V1 receives the suffix *-A* and T and PA markers are added on V2 (1b).

(1) a. Gel-**ip dur**-du-n.　　　　　*-Ip* Type　　　b. Gel-**e dur**-du-n.　　　　　*-A* Type
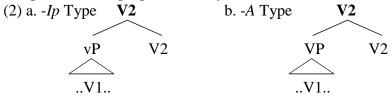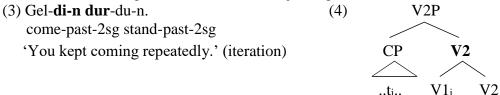　　　come-Ip stand-past-2sg　　　　　　　　come-A stand-past-2sg
　　　'You kept coming repeatedly.' (iteration)　　　'You kept coming.' (duration)

<u>ADJUNCTION TO A HEAD</u>: On the semantic side, it is assumed that V1 and V2 combine via predicate modification, where the content of V1 restricts/modifies the content of V2 (in the sense of Dayal, 2011, Chung & Ladusaw, 2006). In light of Baker's (2014) principle, which is 'Interpret X and Y as complex predicate at LF if [and only if] X and Y form a complex head (an X^0)', the syntax of these predicates is argued to be phrasal adjunction of V1 to V2 head without movement (2). The projecting head category (V2) after adjunction in syntax is interpreted as a complex head in the semantic component yielding complex predication. This is proposed to be the definition of **P(seudo) (V(erb)) I(ncorporation)** in this study (contra complementation proposed in Dayal, 2011, Massam, 2001, among others for PNI).

(2) a. *-Ip* Type　**V2**　　　　　b. *-A* Type　　**V2**

(The extended projections of V1s are proposed to be VP in *-A* Type and vP in *-Ip* Type, the reasons of which are not relevant here and will be discussed in the talk.) <u>WHY ADJUNCTION</u> : The reasoning behind why I propose adjunction instead of complementation contra the proposals for PNI mainly comes from a comparison of *-Ip*/*-A* Types with another type of LVC which is called Infl(ected) Type in Sag (2015). In Infl Type V1 and V2 receive the same T and PA markers (3). Following Baker (1988), Sag (2015) argues that in this type, H(ead) I(ncorporation) occurs, where the extended projection of V1 (which is a CP) is a complement to V2, and V1 undergoes head movement adjoining to V2 head (4).

(3) Gel-**di-n dur**-du-n.　　　　　　　(4)　　　　　V2P
　　come-past-2sg stand-past-2sg
　　'You kept coming repeatedly.' (iteration)　　　　　CP　　　**V2**
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　..t$_i$..　V1$_i$　V2

Due to HI, V1 and V2 are inseparable both syntactically and morphologically in Infl Type. They cannot be separated by a DP, an adverb, or by means of scrambling, which is taken as an indication of a syntactic unity between them. The morphological unity is tested by the inability of the en-clitic QP *mI* to intervene between V1 and V2 following Taylan (1986) (the

clitics in Turkish cannot intervene between the categories in morphologically complex structures, but can only attach to phrases), the impossibility of V2 to be elided under identity and the coordination of two V1s under the scope of V2 (5). Although *-Ip/-A* Types have the same syntactic unity as in Infl Type, differently from it, *mI* can separate the two verbs cliticizing on V1 (6a), and coordination and ellipsis structures are possible (6b&c) in these types. (Only examples from *-Ip* Type is given as representing PVI.)

(5)a.*Gel-di-n mi dur-du-n?
    come-past-2sg QP stand-past.2sg

(6)a. Gel-ip mi dur-du-n?
    come-Ip QP stand-past.2sg
    'Did you keep coming?'

  b.*[gel-di-n ve git-ti-n]dur-du-n.
    come-past-2sg and go-past-2sg stand-past-2sg

  b. [Gel-ip ve gid-ip] dur-du-n.
    come-Ip and go-Ip stand-past-2sg
    'You kept coming and going?'

  c.*Gel-di-n dur-du-n, git-ti-n değil.
    come-past-2sg stand-past-2sg, go-past-2sg not

  c. Gel-ip dur-du-n, gid-ip değil.
    come-Ip stand-past-2sg, go-Ip not
    'You kept coming, not going.'

Baker claims that for HI to occur, the extended projection of the incorporating element needs to be a complement to the incorporation host. In light of that, the syntactic relation between the projection of V1 and V2 in Infl Type is proposed to be complementation in Sag (2015). If we also assume a complementation relation between the two verbs in *-Ip/-A* Types, we cannot explain why HI does not occur in them, which would result in morphological unity as in Infl Type. Therefore, adjunction is suggested for *-Ip/-A* Types in light of Baker's (2014) principle for complex predication stated above, ('Interpret X and Y as complex predicate at LF if [and only if] X and Y form a complex head (an X^0)') also considering the adjunct status of the V1+-*Ip/-A* in constructions other than LVCs, where they have a modifier nature (e.g. *Otur-up TV izledik*. 'Sitting down, we watched TV.'). Complementation of a phrase to a head does not result in complex head formation as opposed to adjunction to a head. Note that following Baker's HI (head to head adjunction), the operation proposed to occur in *-Ip/-A* Type is also called adjunction but it is not of the same nature as 'phrase to phrase' adjunction. The one occurring here is 'phrase to head' and kept separate from it. The adjunct in 'phrase to phrase' can be scrambled away, whereas in 'phrase to head' it is not the case. I propose that two types of adjunction should not be treated the same because the result of 'head to phrase' yields a complex verbal category; hence, complex predicate interpretation in the semantic component, whereas the other does not result in that. In fact, Turkish has a kind of adverbial adjunction which shows exactly the same behavior as *-Ip/-A* Types. The adverbs of this sort are non-derived adverbs which are bare (without any derivational morphology, e.g. *yavaş* 'slow, *güzel* 'nice', etc.). Taylan (1984) shows that differently than other kinds of adverbials they always occupy the immediate pre-verbal position. The non-derived adverb+ verb combination shows the same kind of syntactic unity and the lack of morphological unity as in *-Ip/-A* Types. So, I propose that *-Ip/-A* Types and this kind of adverbial adjunction are instances of 'phrase to head' adjunction. <u>**EXTENDING THE PROPOSAL**</u>: The proposal for PVI can also be extended to PNI in Turkish where the bare noun and the verb do not have a morphological, but syntactic unity, which is evidenced by the same tests conducted for *-Ip/-A* Types (Öztürk, 2005) ((7a) for syntactic unity and (7b) for the lack of morphological unity).

(7)a. (Sessizce) **süt** (*sessizce) **iç-ti-n**.
    quietly milk quietly drink-past-2sg
    'You did milk-drinking quietly.'

b. **Süt** mü **iç-ti-n**?
    milk QP drink-past-2sg
    'Did you do milk drinking?'

However, other languages where similar phenomenon is observed (e.g. Hindi (Dayal, 2011) Sakha (Baker, 2014)) require further investigation.

<u>Selected Ref</u> **Baker, M.** 1988. *Incorporation: A Theory of Grammatical Function Changing*. **Dayal, V.** 2011. Hindi pseudo-incorporation.