

Lecture 7: Endocentric and Lexocentric Organization of c-structure

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Organization of C-S categories

endocentric vs. lexocentric organization

endocentricity:

$$X' \rightarrow X^0, YP$$
$$XP \rightarrow YP, X'$$

Lexical categories L^0 : N, V, A, P

Functional categories F^0 : C, I, D

“Extended X-bar theory”:

- Functional projections over the lexical ones.
- Specifiers of those functional projections house discourse functions.

Endocentric Organization

endocentricity:

$XP \rightarrow YP$, X'
specifier c-s head

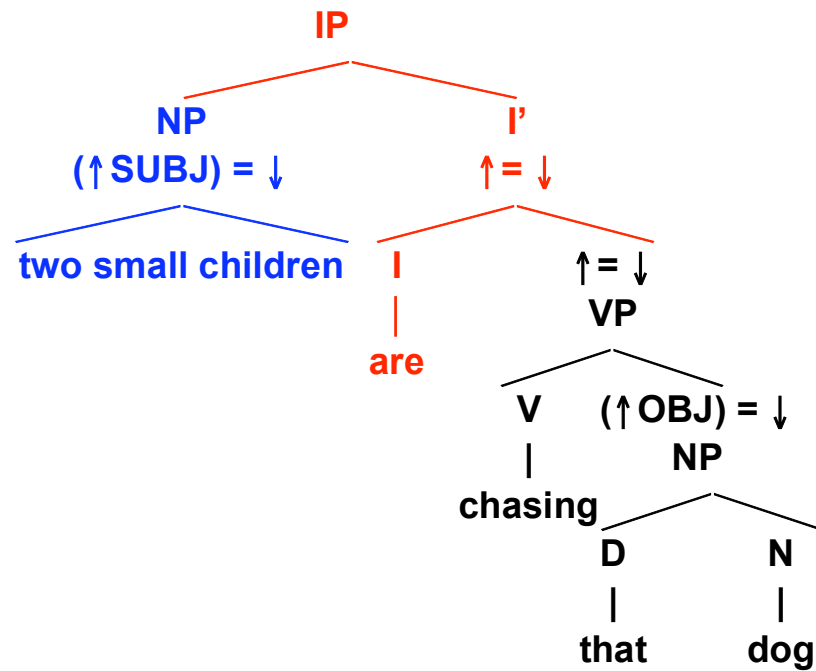
$X' \rightarrow X^0$, YP
head complement

major categories:

- Lexical categories (L) : N, V, A, P
- Functional categories (F) : C, I, D

Extended X-bar:

- FP 'shell' over the LP.
- Specifier houses discourse functions



Observation: **Lexical** categories sometimes appear in **functional** head positions: verbs in I or C; nouns in D.

(i) German clauses with complementizers:

...**weil** Peter das Buch **kaufte**.
...*because Peter the book bought*
'...because Peter bought the book.'

(ii) German clauses without complementizers:

Gestern **kaufte** Peter das Buch.
yesterday bought Peter the book
'Yesterday Peter bought the book.'

Peter **kaufte** das Buch.
'Peter bought the book.'

Analysis: F and L share categorial features,

V, I, and C are all 'verbal' categories but differ in functional feature.

Function words are specialized subclasses of lexical categories with syncategorematic role (marking finiteness, subordination, etc.)

- German: all finite verbs are I; infinitives are V.
- English: finite auxiliary verbs are I; other verbs are V

Rules for annotating phrase structure nodes

	<u>C-structure node</u>	<u>F-structure annotation</u>
a.	<i>c-s heads</i> [X _n , X _{n+1}]	<i>f-s heads</i> ↑ = ↓
b.	<i>specifiers of F categories</i> [XP , FP]	<i>grammaticalized disc. fns</i> (↑DF) = ↓
c.	<i>complements of F cats</i> [XP, F']	<i>f-s coheads</i> ↑ = ↓
d.	<i>complements of L cats</i> [XP, L']	<i>nondiscourse arg. fns</i> (↑CF) = ↓
e.	<i>adjuncts to phrases</i> [YP, XP] _{XP}	<i>non-argument fns</i> (↑non-AF) = ↓ (optional)

Rules for annotating phrase structure nodes

	<u>C-structure node</u>	<u>F-structure annotation</u>
a.	<i>c-s heads</i> [X _n , X _{n+1}]	↑ = ↓
b.	<i>specifiers of F categories</i> [XP , FP]	TOPIC, FOCUS, SUBJ
c.	<i>complements of F cats</i> [XP, F']	↑ = ↓
d.	<i>complements of L cats</i> [XP, L']	OBJ, OBJ _θ , OBL _θ , COMP, XCOMP
e.	<i>adjuncts to phrases</i> [YP, XP] _{XP}	TOP, FOC, ADJ, XADJ

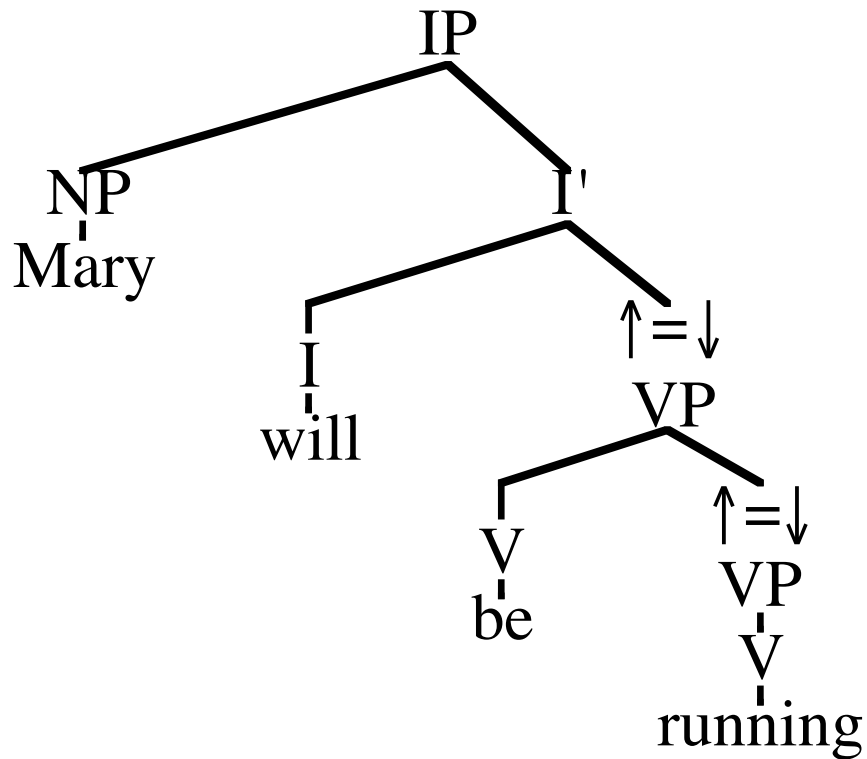
Problem with (d):

d.	<i>complements of L cats</i> [XP, L']	OBJ, OBJ _θ , OBL _θ , COMP, XCOMP
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Mary will be running.

- *be* is nonfinite, hence must be V (not I)
- so *running* is complement of L category [XP, L']
- but it should have $\uparrow = \downarrow$ (not $(\uparrow \text{CF}) = \downarrow$)

d'	compl's of L cats [XP, L']	$\uparrow = \downarrow$
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Auxiliary *be* lacks a PRED feature

Q: What prevents main verbs from replacing *be* in this structure? **Mary will yawn running.*

LFG Grammatical Functions

	TOP, FOC	SUBJ	OBJ	OBJ _θ	OBL _θ	COMP	XCOMP	ADJ	XADJ
governable		x	x	x	x	x	x		
open							x		x
modifiers								x	x
discourse	x	x							

'Nominal' (typically NP or PP) Governable Grammatical Functions

	SUBJ	OBJ	OBJ _θ	OBL _θ
terms (= core)	x	x	x	
semantically restricted			x	x
semantically unrestricted	x	x		
objective		x	x	

(Non)configurationality

- I. English: configuration signals GRs
- II. Warlpiri: nonconfigurational; case & agreement signal GRs
- III. German: configurational; but case & agreement signal GRs
- IV. Finnish, Korean: combination of case and/or configuration signals GRs

Korean (Hong MS). The honorific marker cross-references only subjects.

(2) *Nom. subj. -> free word order*

- a. Kim sensayngnim-i sakoa-lul tta-si-ess-ta
Kim teacher-Nom apple-Acc pluck-SH-Pst-dec
'Prof. Kim plucked the apple.'
- b. sakoa-lul Kim sensayngnim-i tta-si-ess-ta
apple-Acc Kim teacher-Nom pluck-SH-Pst-dec

(3) *Dative subject -> freezing*

- a. sensayngnim-kkey ku chayk-i philyoha-si-ta.
teacher-Dat the book-nom need-hon-indicative
'The teacher needs the book.'
- b. ?/*ku chayk-i sensayngnim-kkey philyoha-si-ta.

(4) *Dative subject -> freezing*

- a. sensayngnim-kkey chayk-i manh-usi-ta.
teacher-dat book-nom be many-honorific-indicative
'The teacher has many books.'
- b. ?/*chayk-i sensayngnim-kkey manh-usi-ta.
book-nom teacher-dat be many-honorific-indicative

Finnish (Wechsler 1985). Possessive reflexive takes subject antecedent only.

(5) *Nom. subj. -> free word order*

- a. Osku_j tapasi Liisaa_j usein olla-kse-en_{j,*j} niin kiireinen.
Osku-Nom met Liisa-Part often be-Trans-3Poss so busy.
'Osku met Liisa often for (Osku) being so busy.'
- b. Liisaa_j tapasi Osku_j usein olla-kse-en*_{i,j} niin kiireinen.
Liisa-Part met Osku-NOM often be-Trans-3Poss so busy.
'Osku met Liisa often for (Osku) being so busy.'

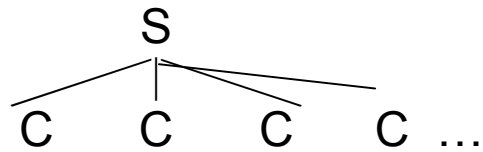
(6) *Oblique subject -> freezing.*

- a. Liisalla_j oli hänet_j poikaystävä-nä olle-ssa-an_{j,*j} Ruotsi-ssa.
L-Adess was him-Acc boyfriend-Ess being-Iness-3Poss Sweden-Iness
'Liisa had him as a boyfriend when Liisa was in Sweden.'
- b. *Hänet_j oli Liisalla_j poikaystävä-nä olle-ssa-an*_{i/*j} Ruotsi-ssa.
him-Acc was Liisa-Adess boyfriend-Ess being-Iness-3Poss Sweden-Iness
'Liisa had him as a boyfriend when *Liisa/*he was in Sweden.'

The category S ('Sentence' or 'Small clause')

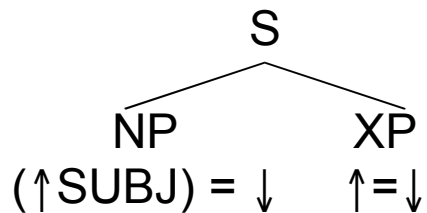
S is an inherently Exocentric (headless) category

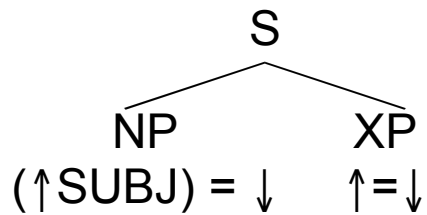
Non-configurational S (Wambaya, Warlpiri, ...):



n.b. no VP or other predicate!

Configurational S:





Indonesian

1. dia guru. NP
 (s)he teacher
 'she is a teacher'

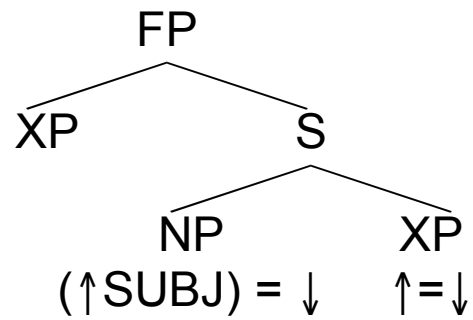
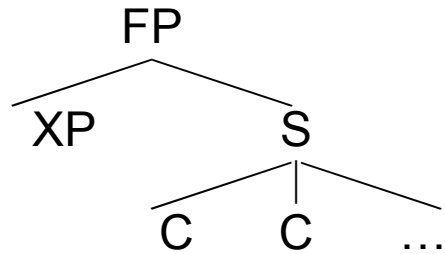
2. anak-nya lima. QP
 child-3SG five
 'He has five children.' (lit. 'His children (are) five.')

3. beban ini sungguh berat. AP
 load this really heavy
 'This load is really heavy.'

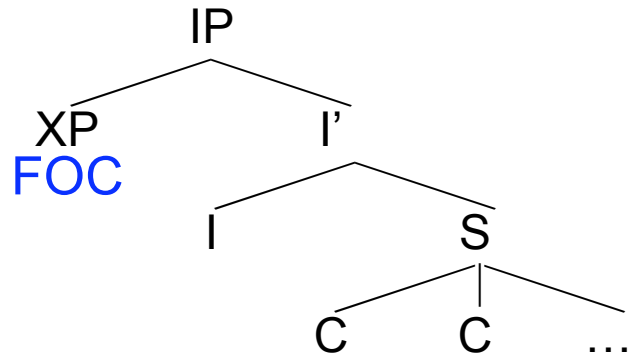
4. Kalung ini untuk ibu. PP
 necklace this for mother 'This necklace is for mother.'

Discourse Functions

b. <i>specifiers of F categories</i> [XP , FP]	TOPIC, FOCUS, SUBJ
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Wambaya



1. **galalarrinyi-ni** **bugayini-ni** gini-ng-a dawu.
 dog-ERG big-ERG 3SG.Sb-1.Ob-NONFUT bite

2. **galalarrinyi-ni** gini-ng-a dawu bugayini-ni.
 dog-ERG 3SG.Sb-1.Ob-NONFUT bite big-ERG

3. **bugayini-ni** gini-ng-a dawu galalarrinyi-ni.
 big-ERG 3SG.Sb-1.Ob-NONFUT bite dog-ERG
 'The big dog bit me.'