

Complement Raising in Dutch

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Overview of the talk

1. Generalized raising in Dutch verb clusters
2. Why to differentiate complement raising from subject raising
3. An alternative for generalized raising
4. Conclusion



The Dutch verb cluster

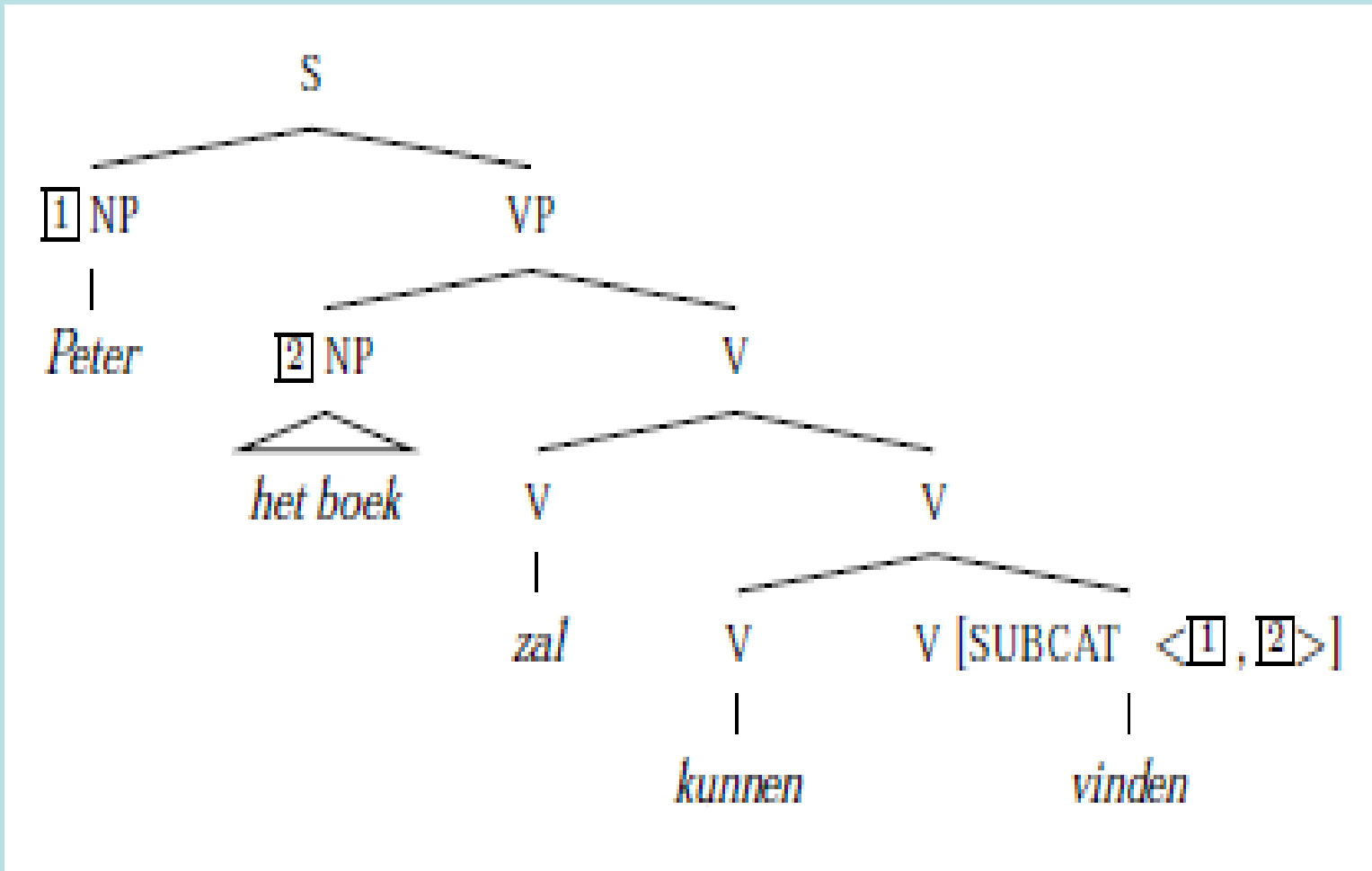
- (1) ... of Peter het boek zal kunnen vinden.
... whether Peter the book will can find
'... whether Peter will be able to find the book.'

Johnson 1986

Hinrichs & Nakazawa 1989

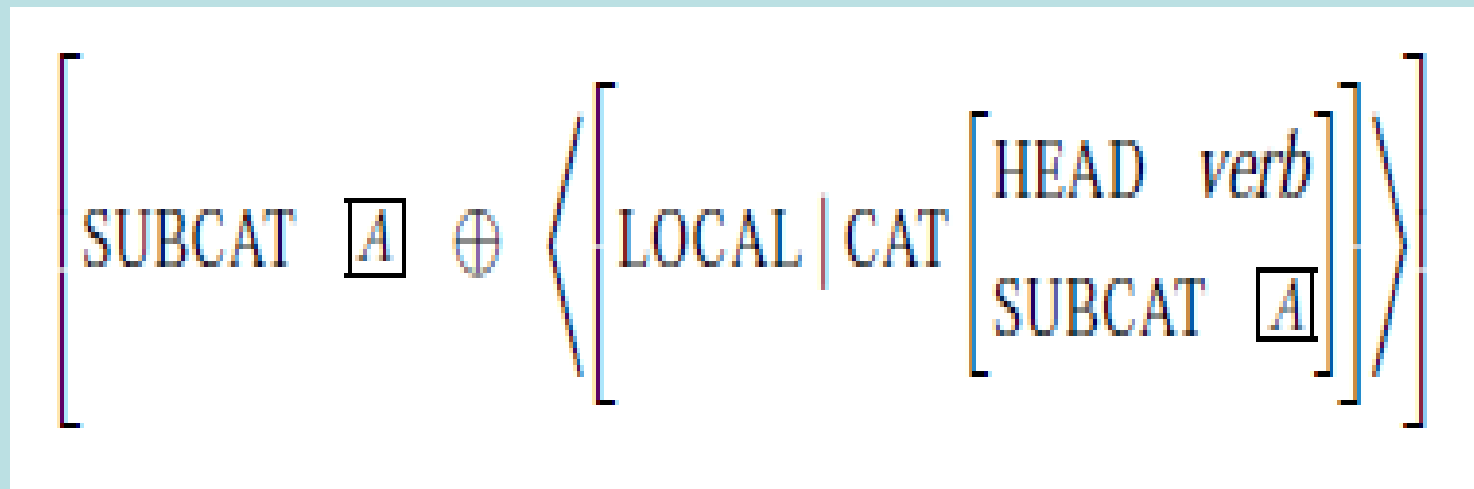


Right-branching structure



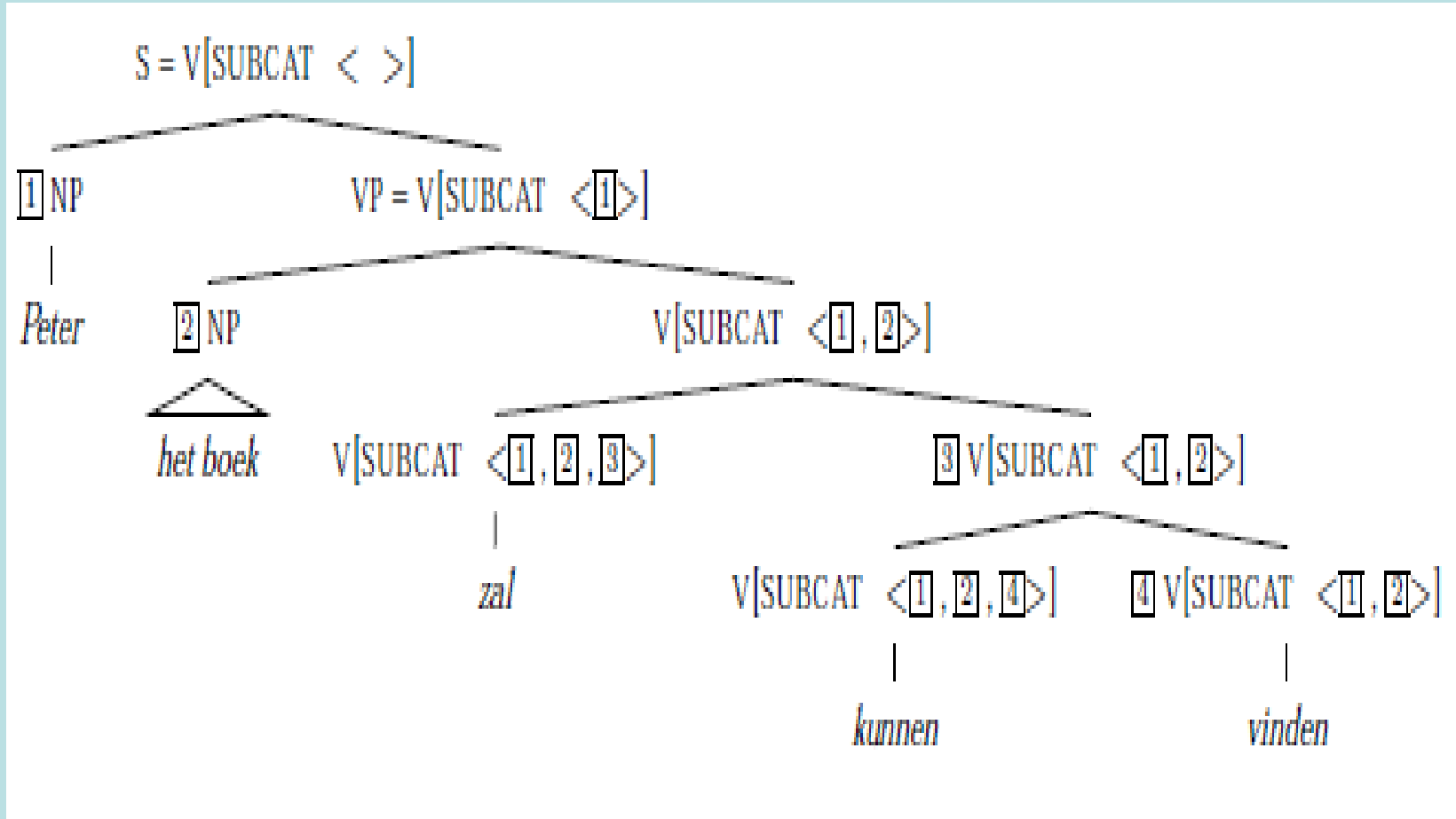


Argument inheritance



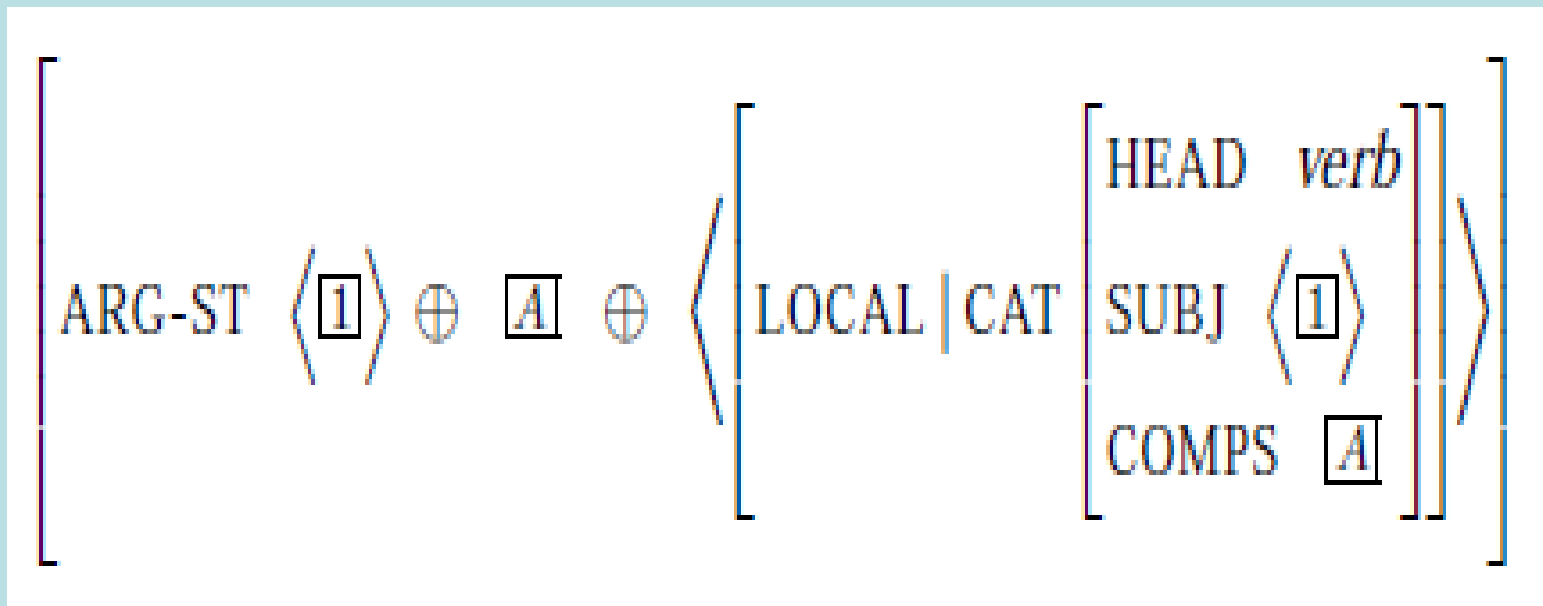


Generalized raising



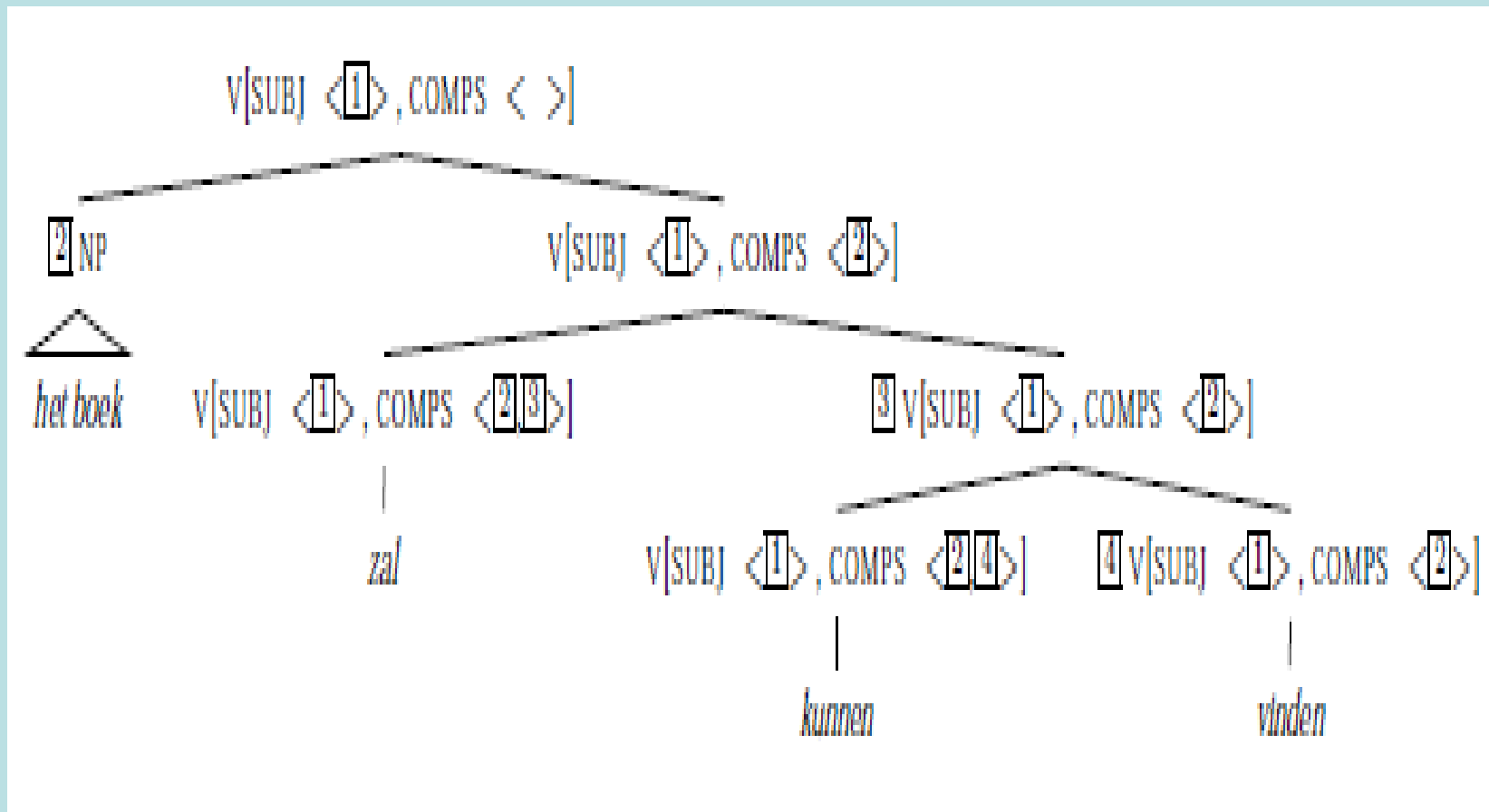


Argument inheritance (rev.)





Generalized Raising (rev.)





Part 2

Why to differentiate complement raising from subject raising



Complement raising without subject raising

(7) Kasparov beschuldigde Gorbatsjov ervan dat hij *het bloedvergieten* niet had **willen** stoppen

Kasparov accused Gorbatsjov there-of that he the bloodshed not had want. INF stop

‘Kasparov accused Gorbatsjov that he had not wanted to stop the bloodshed.’



The third construction

(15) Ik heb 'r **geprobeerd** te bellen
maar d'r werd niet opgenomen.

I have her try.PSP to call
but there was not up-taken

'I have tried to call her but there was no reply.'



Binding A for raised subject

An anaphoric pronoun must be coindexed with a less oblique argument on the same ARG-ST list.

(16a) ... hij zich dat spel niet meteen ziet winnen

... he self that game not rightaway sees win

`... he does not expect himself to win that game'

(17a) ARG-ST $\langle NP_i, NP_i, NP_k, V[inf] \rangle$



Binding B for raised subject

A nonanaphoric NP may not be coindexed with a less oblique argument on the same ARG-ST list.

(16b) ... hij hem dat spel niet meteen ziet winnen

... he him that game not rightaway sees win

`... he does not expect him to win that game'

(17b) ARG-ST $\langle NP_i, NP_{j/*i}, NP_k, V[inf] \rangle$



Binding A for raised complement

An anaphoric pronoun must be coindexed with a less oblique argument on the same ARG-ST list.

(18a) *... hij ons zich niet meteen ziet uitschakelen
... he us self not rightaway sees eliminate

(19a) AGR-ST $\langle NP_i, NP_k, NP_i, V[inf] \rangle$



Binding B for raised complement

A nonanaphoric NP may not be coindexed with a less oblique argument on the same ARG-ST list.

(18b) ... hij ons hem niet meteen ziet uitschakelen

... he us him not rightaway sees eliminate

`... he does not expect us to eliminate him rightaway'

(19b) ARG-ST $\langle NP_i, NP_k, NP_{i/j}, V[inf] \rangle$



Passive lexical rule

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{PHON } \boxed{A} \\ \text{ARG-ST } \langle \text{NP}_i \rangle \oplus \boxed{B} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow_{LR} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{PHON } F_{psp}(\boxed{A}) \\ \text{ARG-ST } \boxed{B} \oplus \langle \text{PP}_i \rangle \\ \text{SS} \mid \text{LOC} \mid \text{CAT} \mid \text{HEAD} \mid \text{VFORM } \textit{pas} \end{array} \right]$$



In situ complement

(21) ...dat hij *ons* vroeg het huis te verkopen

...that he us asked the house to sell

`... that he asked us to sell the house.'

dat *wij* werden gevraagd het huis te verkopen

that we were asked the house to sell

`that we were asked to sell the house'



Raised complement

(22) ...dat hij *ons* probeerde het huis te verkopen

...that he us tried the house to sell

`... that he tried to sell us the house.'

* dat *wij* werden geprobeerd het huis te verkopen

* that we were tried the house to sell



Part 3

An alternative for generalized raising



Subject raising

a. *s-1sg-k* \Rightarrow $\left[\text{ARG-ST} \langle \boxed{1}, [\text{SUBJ} \langle \boxed{1} \rangle] \rangle \right]$

b. *otv-k* \Rightarrow $\left[\text{ARG-ST} \langle \text{NP}, \boxed{1}, [\text{SUBJ} \langle \boxed{1} \rangle] \rangle \right]$

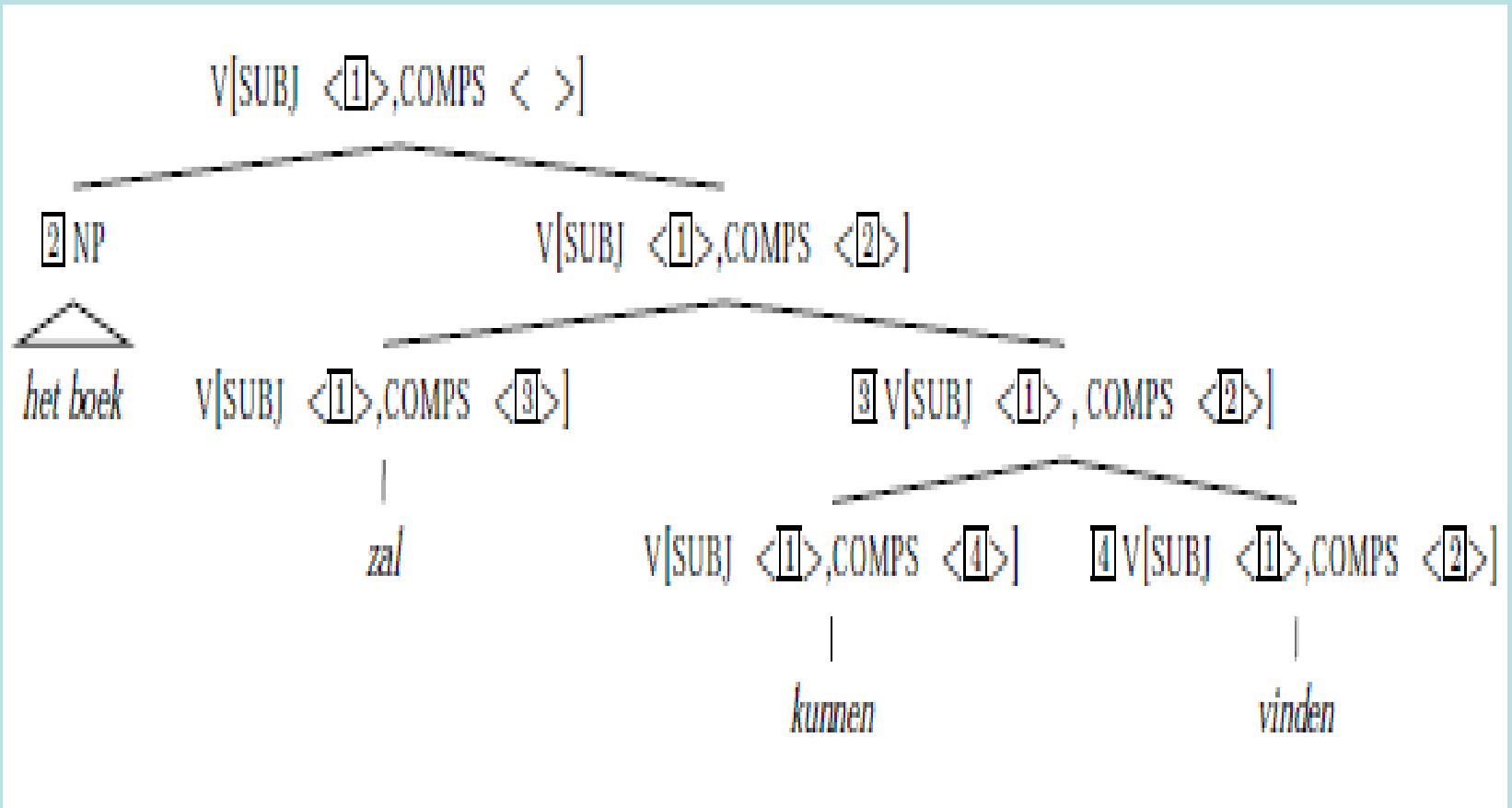


Complement raising

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{hd-phr} \\ \text{SYNSEM} \mid \text{LOC} \mid \text{CAT} \mid \text{COMPS } \textit{list} \oplus \boxed{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \text{NONHEAD-DTR} \mid \text{SYNSEM} \mid \text{LOC} \mid \text{CAT} \mid \text{COMPS} \quad \boxed{\mathbb{Z}} \end{array} \right]$$



Raising out of verb clusters





Raising out of PPs

V[SUBJ < >,COMPS < >]

[1] N

V[SUBJ < [1] >,COMPS < >]

|
zij

[4] N

V[SUBJ < [1] >,COMPS < [4] >]

|
daar

ADVP

V[SUBJ < [1] >,COMPS < [4] >]

△

nog wel

[2] P[SUBJ < >,COMPS < [4] >]

V[SUBJ < [1] >,COMPS < [2] >]

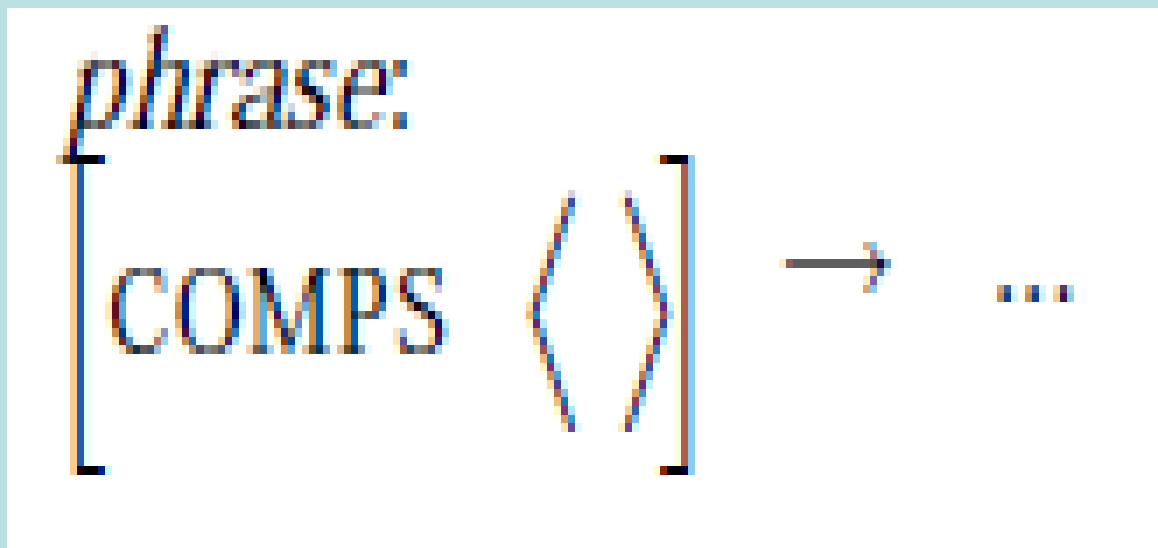
|
van

|
hield



Constraints on Complement Raising

(31) Empty COMPS Constraint





Two types of Dutch adpositions

(32) ... dat we nog steeds [op een goede afloop] hopen.

... that we still ever for a good outcome hope

'... that we are still hoping for a good outcome.'

* ... dat we een goede afloop nog steeds [op __] hopen.

(33)

<i>prep</i>
PFORM <i>pform</i>
PTYPE <i>ptype</i>

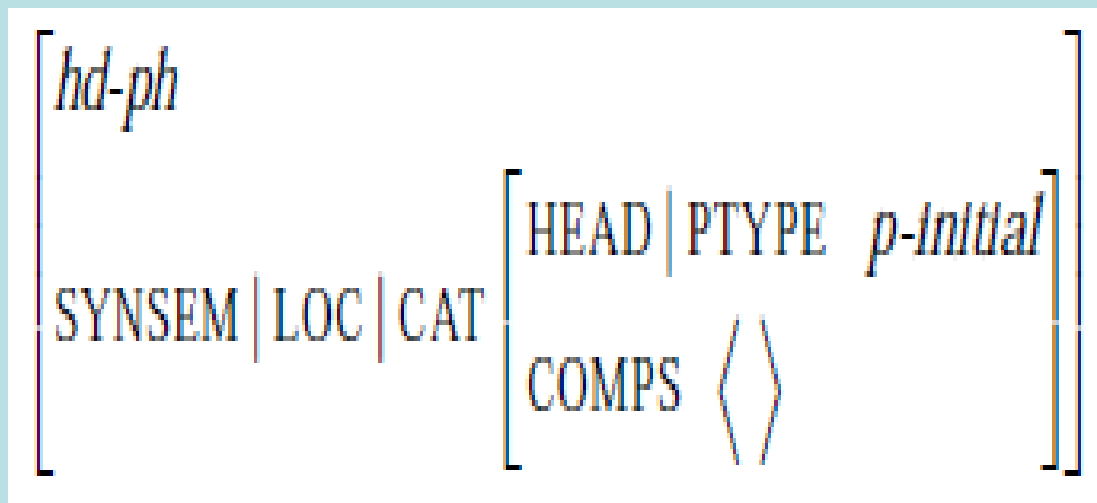
ptype

p-initial *p-final*



No raising out of P-initial PPs

(34)





PP over V

(35) ... we hopen [op een goede afloop].

... we hope for a good outcome

‘... we are hoping for a good outcome.’

* ... dat hij hoopt [er op]

* ... dat hij voorzichtig reed [de garage in]

(36) * ... dat hij er hoopt [_ op]

* ... dat hij de garage voorzichtig reed [_ in]



Conclusion

1. There is evidence for differentiating complement raising from subject raising (subject control verbs, binding, passive).
2. To model subject raising in Dutch we can use the same lexical constraints as for English.
3. To model complement raising I propose a constraint on headed phrases which appends the possibly nonempty COMPS list of the nonhead daughter to that of the mother.
4. Complement raising is not only possible out of verb clusters but also out of PPs and predicative APs.
5. Constraints on complement raising take the form of requirements on the COMPS lists of phrases, with the ECC as a limiting case.



THANK YOU

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