Derived verbs in Dutch

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Outline

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Derived verbs

Three ways of deriving verbs

- ▶ zero-marking

Derived verbs

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- ► zero-marking
- ► suffixes

Derived verbs

Three ways of deriving verbs
- zero-marking
- suffixes
- prefixes

Derived verbs

Three ways of deriving verbs

- ▶ zero-marking
- ▶ suffixes
- ▶ prefixes

Table 1: Derivational morphology in verbs: zero marking

AFX	base		gloss	verb	gloss
∅	A	*droog*	'dry'	*droog-en*	'dry'
∅	N	*adem*	'breath'	*adem-en*	'breathe'
∅	P	*uit*	'out'	*uit-en*	'utter'

Table 2: Derivational morphology in verbs: suffixes

SFX	base		gloss	verb	gloss
-eer	A	*blond*	'blonde'	*blond-eer-en*	'bleach'
-eer	N	*asfalt*	'asphalt'	*asfalt-eer-en*	'bituminise'
-eer	√	*domin-*		*domin-eer-en*	'dominate'

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-eer	$\sqrt{}$	*domin-*		*domin-eer-en*	'dominate'
-ig	N	*steen*	'stone'	*steen-ig-en*	'stone'

Table 3: Derivational morphology in verbs: prefixes

PFX	base		gloss	verb	gloss
ver-	A	*breed*	'wide'	*ver-breed-en*	'widen'
ver-	N	*vel*	'skin'	*ver-vel-en*	'molt'
ver-	V	*doen*	'do'	*ver-doen*	'waste'

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be-	N	*bos*	'forest'	*be-bos-en*	'afforest'
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ont-	A	*bloot*	'nude'	*ont-bloot-en*	'uncover'
ont-	N	*hoofd*	'head'	*ont-hoofd-en*	'decapitate'
ont-	V	*kennen*	'know'	*ont-kennen*	'deny'

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P-	N	*burger*	'citizen'	*in-burger-en*	'integrate'
P-	V	*gooi-en*	'throw'	*in-gooi-en*	'throw in'

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Outline

Two views on prefixed verbs

1. The left-headed view:
   ver-, be-, ont- are verbalising prefixes (De Haas and Trommelen 1993)

2. The right-headed view:
   there is an (invisible) verbalising ∅-suffix (Neeleman and Schipper 1993)

(1)

```
        V
       / \
      V   A
      |   |
     ver breed
```

(2)

```
        V
       / \
      V   V
      |   / \
     ver A   V
         |   |
       breed ∅
```
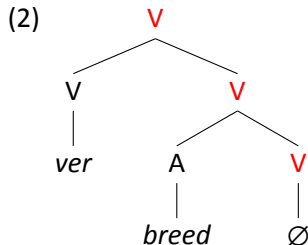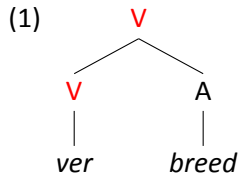
Our view

- we defend a version of the second (right-headed) view
- focusing on *ver-*, we show that it has no constant properties
  - syntactically
  - semantically
- the verbal properties of derived verbs come from the right-hand member

An argument for the right-headed view

- ▶ *ver-* can also combine with verbal roots.

(3) V   doen   'do'
     V   ver-doen 'waste'

- ▶ under a left-headed view, one would need to postulate two homophonous types of *ver-*, one verbalising, and one category-neutral.
- ▶ Occam's razor leads us to conclude that the prefix is not verbalising.

A problem for the right-headed view

▶ The intermediate step in the derivation (the zero-derived verb) does not always exist

(4) A   breed   'wide'
    V   *breed-∅   'widen'
    V   ver-breed-∅ 'widen'

A	∅	be-	ver-	ont-	P	gloss
aangenaam			veraangenamen			'pleasant'
aanschouw-elijk			veraanschouwelijken			'visual'
algemeen			veralgemenen			'general'
angst-ig		beangstigen				'frightened'
arm			verarmen			'poor'
bet-er	beteren		verbeteren			'better'
bleek	bleken		verbleken			'pale'
blind			(verblinden)			'blind'
bloot				ontbloten		'nude'
breed			verbreden			'wide'
dartel	dartelen					'playful'
dicht	dichten		verdichten		af-	'dense'
diep	diepen		verdiepen		uit-	'deep'
dik	dikken		verdikken		aan-, in-	'fat'
droog	drogen		verdrogen		af-, uit-, op-	'dry'
donker			verdonkeren			'dark'
doof			(verdoven)			'deaf'
dubbel	dubbelen		verdubbelen	dubbelen		'double'
duid-elijk			verduidelijken			'clear'
dun	dunnen		verdunnen		uit-	'thin'
duister	duisteren		verduisteren			'dark'
edel			(veredelen)			'noble'
erg			vererg(er)en			'bad'
fijn			(verfijnen)			'fine'
geel			vergelen			'yellow'
gemakk-elijk			vergemakkelijken			'easy'
groen			vergroenen	ontgroenen		'green'
groot		(begroten)	vergroten			'big'

Solution (Reece Allen 1978)

- ▶ morphology overgenerates
- ▶ possible (but nonexistent) words can be the input to further derivation

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(5) a. nat   'wet'   naar   'nasty'
     b. natt-ig   'wettish'   *naar-ig
     c. natt-ig-heid   'damp'   naar-ig-heid 'nastiness'

Semantics

BECOME/MAKE A	breed	verbreden	'wide'
	arm	verarmen	'poor'
	groot	vergroten	'big'
BECOME/MAKE N	damp	verdampen	'vapour'
	film	verfilmen	'film'
	kruimel	verkruimelen	'crumb'
GET/GIVE (NEW) N	vel	vervellen	'skin'
	luier	verluieren	'diaper'
V AWAY	gokken	vergokken	'gamble'
	gooien	vergooien	'throw'
V TOGETHER	groeien	vergroeien	'grow'
V OTHER	plaatsen	verplaatsen	'put'
	leggen	verleggen	'lay'
V BAD/WRONG	leggen	verleggen	'lay'
	spreken	zich verspreken	'speak'
TRANSITIVISE V	vloeken	vervloeken	'curse'
	zwijgen	verzwijgen	'be silent'
	handelen	verhandelen	'trade'

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Outline

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(6) a.   The mug broke.   INCHOATIVE

     b.   Linnea broke the mug.   CAUSATIVE

# Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(7) a. De weg ver-breed-t   in de vallei.   INCHOATIVE
        The road VER-wide-AGR in the valley
        'The road widens in the valley.'

    b. De arbeiders ver-breed-d-en   de weg.   CAUSATIVE
        the workers   VER-wide-PST-AGR the road
        'The workers widened the road.'

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(8) a.   Het water ver-damp-te.   INCHOATIVE
           the water VER-vapour-PST
           'The water evaporated.'

      b.   De zon ver-damp-te   het water.   CAUSAUSATIVE
           the sun VER-vapour-PST the water
           'The sun evaporated the water.'

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Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(9) Neeleman and Schipper (1993)
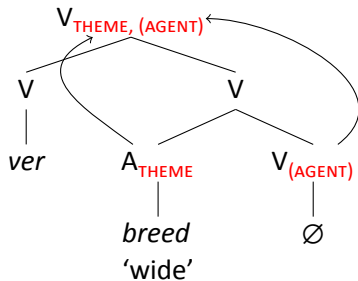
$V_{\text{THEME, (AGENT)}}$

V — *ver*

V

A_{THEME} — *breed* 'wide'

$V_{\text{(AGENT)}}$ — $\varnothing$

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(10) $[_V$ ver-breed$]_{CAUS}$ = [cause to become $[_A$ breed]]

      $[_V$ ver-breed$]_{INCH}$ = [to become $[_A$ breed]]

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(11) Causational Entailment (Lundquist et al. 2016: 2)
        CAUSATIVE $\rightarrow$ INCHOATIVE

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(11) Causational Entailment (Lundquist et al. 2016: 2)
     CAUSATIVE → INCHOATIVE

(12)#John broke the glass, but the glass didn't break.

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(13)
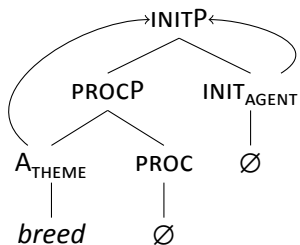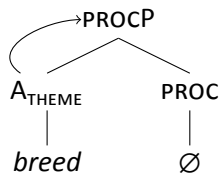
```
              →INITP←
            /    |    \
       PROCP    INIT_AGENT
       /   \        |
  A_THEME  PROC     ∅
     |      |
   breed    ∅
```

(14)

```
        →PROCP
       /    |
  A_THEME  PROC
     |      |
   breed    ∅
```

Outline

Beyond ∅ morphemes: phrasal lexicalisation

(15) CAUSATIVE

```
        InitP
       /    \
    Init    ProcP
           /    \
        Proc     AP
                 /\
                ...
```

(16) INCHOATIVE

```
      ProcP
     /    \
  Proc     AP
           /\
          ...
```
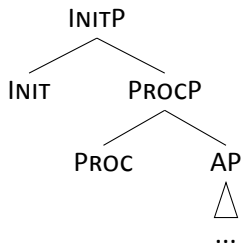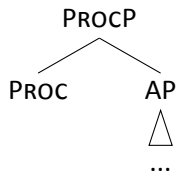
Beyond ∅ morphemes: phrasal lexicalisation

(17) Lexicon

```
        InitP     ⟺    breed, WIDE
       /    \
    Init    ProcP
           /    \
        Proc     AP
                 △
                ...
```
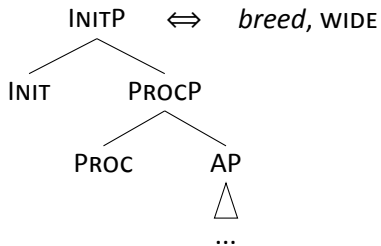
Beyond ∅ morphemes: phrasal lexicalisation

(18)

breed
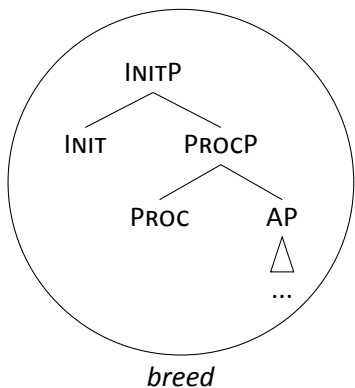
(19) a. INCHOATIVE VERB

ProcP

Proc   AP

△

...

b. ADJECTIVE

AP

△

...
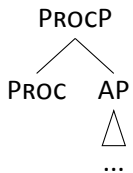
(20) *Superset Principle* (Starke 2009)
A lexically stored tree L matches a syntactic node S iff L contains
the syntactic tree dominated by S as a subtree

(21) a. INCHOATIVE VERB
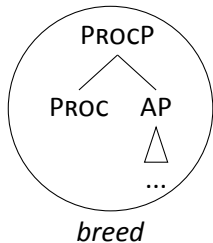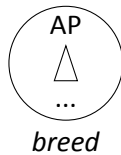
PROCP

PROC   AP

...

*breed*

b. ADJECTIVE

AP

...

breed

Outline

What is the prefix?

▶ the predicate of a resultative small clause (Hoekstra et al. 1987)

(22) a. dat ze   het boek ver-legde.
         that she the book VER-put
         '… that she put the book elsewhere.'

    b. dat ze   het boek weg legde.
        that she the book away put
        '… that she put the book away.'

    c. *dat ze   het boek weg ver-legde.
        that she the book away VER-put

What is the prefix?

(23)

```
              VP
            /    \
          DP      V'
          /\     /  \
         /  \   SC    V
        ze      /\     |
              DP  predP leg
              /\    |
             /  \  ver-
         het boek weg
```
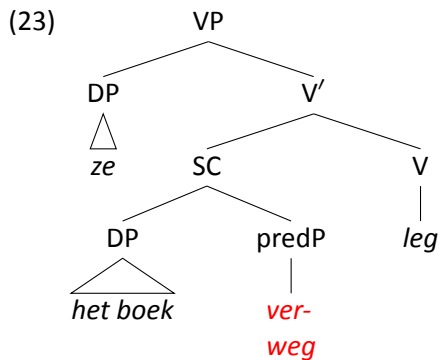
Selection restrictions

(24) a.   dat ze sigaren rookt
         that she cigars   smokes
         'that she smokes cigars.'

     b. *dat ze haar geld   rookt.
         that she her   money smokes

     c. *dat ze sigaren ver-rookt.
         that she cigars   VER-smokes

     d.   dat ze haar geld   ver-rookt
         that she her   money VER-smokes
         'that she spends her money on smoking.'

     e.   dat ze sigaren op-rookt.
         that she cigars   up-smokes
         'that she smokes cigars to the finish.'

     f.   dat ze haar geld   op-rookt
         that she her   money up-smokes
         'that she spends her money on smoking.'

Selection restrictions
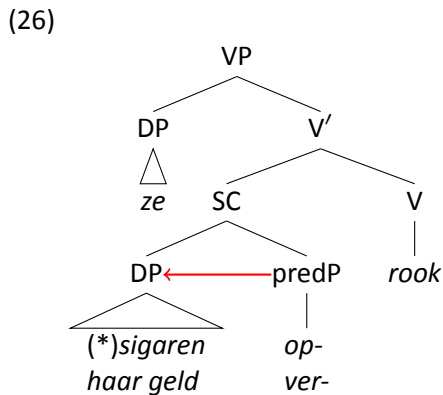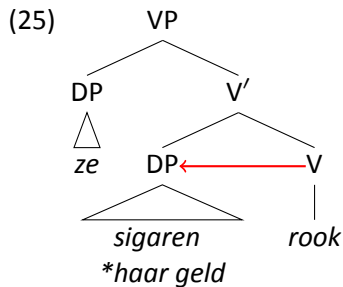
(25)

```
              VP
          ┌───┴───┐
         DP       V′
          △    ┌──┴──┐
         ze   DP ←──── V
              △        │
          sigaren     rook
         *haar geld
```

(26)

```
                  VP
            ┌──────┴──────┐
           DP             V′
            △        ┌────┴────┐
           ze       SC         V
                ┌───┴───┐      │
               DP ←── predP   rook
               △        │
          (*)sigaren    op-
           haar geld    ver-
```

Outline

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Conclusion

- we looked at derived verbs
- focusing on the ones with *ver-*
- showing that at least a subclass of those involve an INIT and a PROC head on top of a nominal or adjectival base
- phrasal spellout obviates the need for $\emptyset$ morphemes
- the prefix is a small clause predicate

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