

Derived verbs in Dutch

Pavel Caha¹ Karen De Clercq² Guido Vanden Wyngaerd³

¹Masaryk University (Brno)

²CNRS/LLF/Université de Paris

³KU Leuven (Brussels)

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Outline

Derived verbs

Two views on prefixed verbs

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

Beyond \emptyset morphemes: phrasal lexicalisation

What does the prefix do?

Conclusion

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Three ways of deriving verbs

- ▶ suffixes

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- ▶ suffixes
- ▶ zero-marking

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- ▶ suffixes
- ▶ zero-marking
- ▶ prefixes

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Three ways of deriving verbs

- ▶ suffixes
- ▶ zero-marking
- ▶ prefixes

Table 1: Derivational morphology in verbs: zero marking

AFX		base	gloss	verb	gloss
∅	A	<i>open</i>	'open'	<i>open-(en)</i>	'open'
∅	N	<i>adem</i>	'breath'	<i>adem-(en)</i>	'breathe'
∅	P	<i>uit</i>	'out'	<i>uit-(en)</i>	'utter'

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Table 2: Derivational morphology in verbs: **prefixes**

PFX		base	gloss	verb	gloss
<i>ver-</i>	A	<i>breed</i>	'wide'	<i>ver-breed-(en)</i>	'widen'
<i>ver-</i>	N	<i>vel</i>	'skin'	<i>ver-vel-(en)</i>	'molt'
<i>ver-</i>	V	<i>doe-(n)</i>	'do'	<i>ver-doe-(n)</i>	'waste'
<i>be-</i>	A	<i>vuil</i>	'dirty'	<i>be-vuil-(en)</i>	'dirty'
<i>be-</i>	N	<i>bos</i>	'forest'	<i>be-bos-(en)</i>	'afforest'
<i>be-</i>	V	<i>giet-(en)</i>	'pour'	<i>be-giet-(en)</i>	'water'
<i>ont-</i>	A	<i>bloot</i>	'nude'	<i>ont-bloot-(en)</i>	'uncover'
<i>ont-</i>	N	<i>hoofd</i>	'head'	<i>ont-hoofd-(en)</i>	'decapitate'
<i>ont-</i>	V	<i>ken-(en)</i>	'know'	<i>ont-ken-(en)</i>	'deny'
P-	A	<i>slank</i>	'slim'	<i>af-slank-(en)</i>	'slim'
P-	N	<i>burger</i>	'citizen'	<i>in-burger-(en)</i>	'integrate'
P-	V	<i>gooi-(en)</i>	'throw'	<i>in-gooi-(en)</i>	'throw in'

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Table 3: Deadjectival verbs with \emptyset and *ver-*

A	gloss	V	gloss
open	'open'	open	'open
leeg	'empty'	leeg	'empty'
rijp	'ripe'	rijp	'ripen'
zoet	'sweet'	zoet	'sweeten'
wit	'white'	wit	'whiten'
breed	'wide'	ver-breed	'widen'
strak	'tight'	ver-strak	'tighten'
bleek	'pale'	ver-bleek	'pale'
mooi	'pretty'	ver-mooi	'beautify'
snel	'fast'	ver-snel	'fasten'
geel	'yellow'	ver-geel	'yellow'
leuk	'nice'	–	
mals	'tender'	–	
geil	'horny'	–	
blauw	'blue'	–	

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Two views on prefixed verbs

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

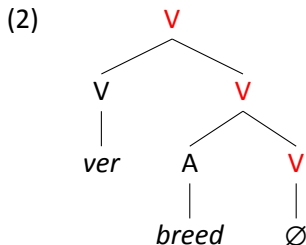
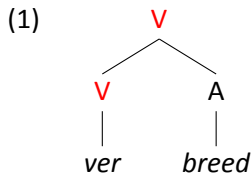
Beyond \emptyset morphemes: phrasal lexicalisation

What does the prefix do?

Conclusion

Two views on prefixed verbs

1. The left-headed view:
ver-, *be-*, *ont-* are verbalising prefixes (De Haas & Trommelen 1993)
2. The right-headed view:
there is a verbalising \emptyset -suffix (Neeleman & Schipper 1993)



Our view

- ▶ we present an alternative in terms of phrasal spellout, which is a mixture of the left- and the right-headed view
 - ▶ first, we decompose the notion of 'being a verb' (Ramchand 2008)
 - ▶ next, we argue that some verbal features are present in the root, and some in the prefix

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Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

- (3) a. The mug **broke**.
b. Linnea **broke** the mug.

INCHOATIVE

CAUSATIVE

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

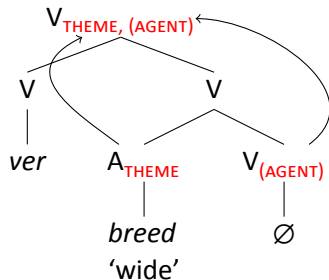
- (4) a. De deur **open**-de met een piepend geluid. INCHOATIVE
the door open-PST with a squeaking sound
'The door opened with a squeaking sound.'
- b. Ze **open**-de het raam. CAUSATIVE
she open-PST the window
'She opened the window.'

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

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the door open-PST with a squeaking sound
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- b. Ze **open**-de het raam. CAUSATIVE
she open-PST the window
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- (5) a. Het pad **ver-breed**-t in de vallei. INCHOATIVE
the path VER-wide-AGR in the valley
'The path widens in the valley.'
- b. De arbeiders **ver-breed**-d-en het pad. CAUSATIVE
the workers VER-wide-PST-AGR the path
'The workers widened the path.'

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(6) Neeleman & Schipper (1993)

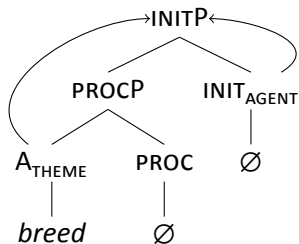


Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

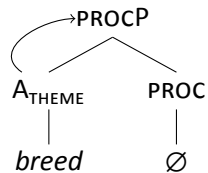
(7) $[_V \text{ver-breed}]_{\text{CAUS}} = [\text{cause to become } [_A \text{breed}]]$
 $[_V \text{ver-breed}]_{\text{INCH}} = [\text{to become } [_A \text{breed}]]$

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

(8)



(9)



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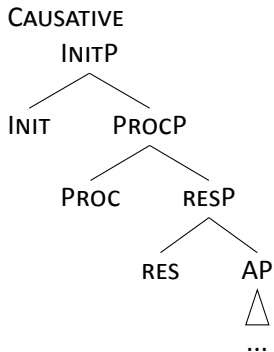
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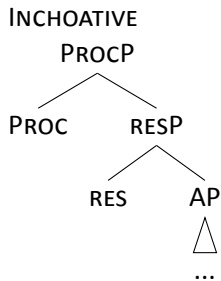
Conclusion

Beyond \emptyset morphemes: phrasal lexicalisation

(10)

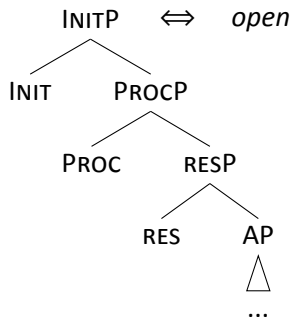


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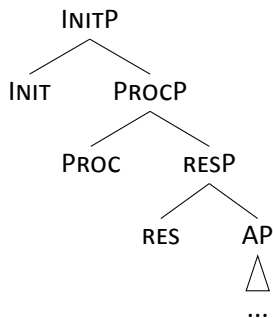


Causative *open*

Lexicon

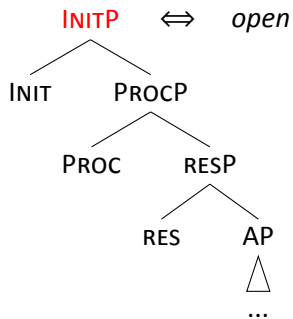


Syntax

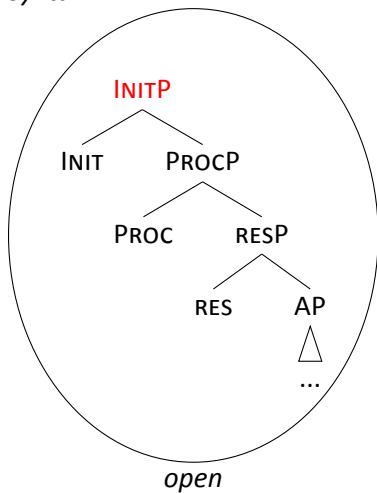


Causative *open*

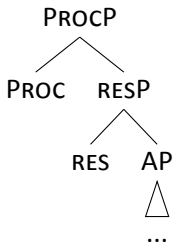
Lexicon



Syntax



(12) a. INCHOATIVE VERB



b. ADJECTIVE

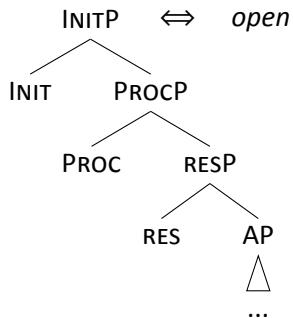


(13) *Superset Principle* (Starke 2009)

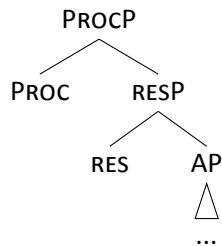
A lexically stored tree L matches a syntactic node S iff L contains the syntactic tree dominated by S as a subtree

Inchoative *open*

Lexicon

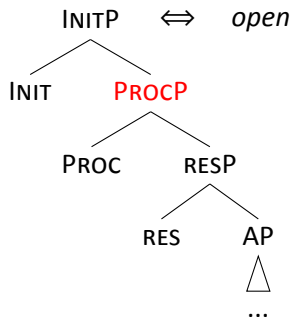


Syntax

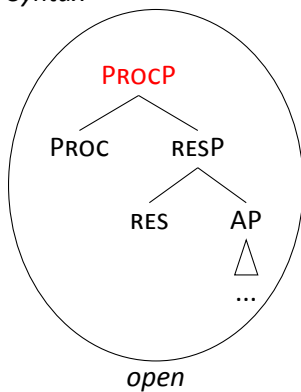


Inchoative *open*

Lexicon

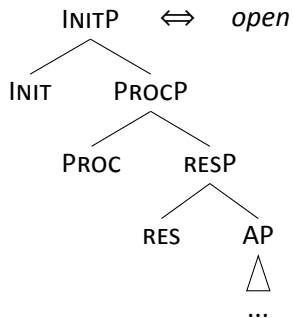


Syntax



Adjective *open*

Lexicon

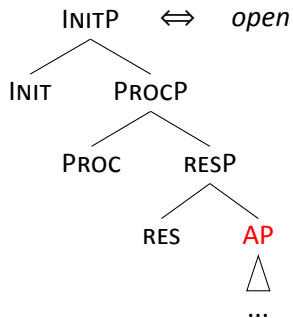


Syntax



Adjective *open*

Lexicon



Syntax



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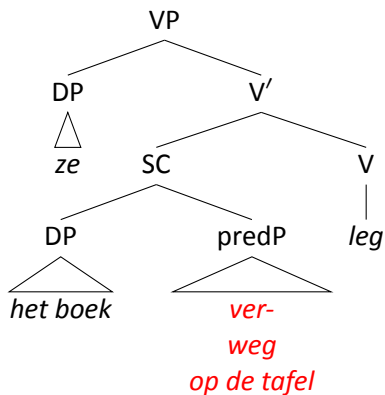
What does the prefix do?

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

- (14)
- 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 **op de tafel** legde.
that she the book on the table put
'... that she put the book on the table.'
 - d. *dat ze het boek {**weg / op de tafel**} **ver**-legde.
that she the book away / on the table VER-put.

What does the prefix do?

(15)

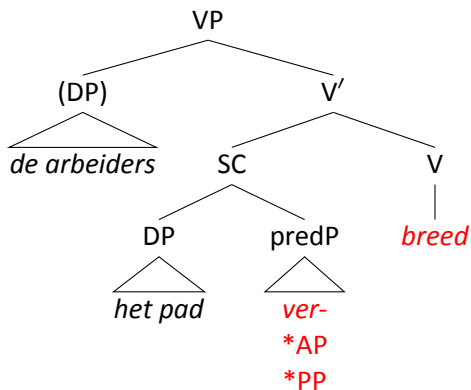


What does the prefix do?

- (16) a. Het pad **ver-breed-t** in de vallei. INCHOATIVE
Het pad VER-wide-AGR in the valley
'The path widens in the valley.'
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the workers VER-wide-PST-AGR the path
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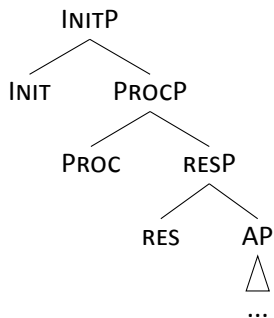
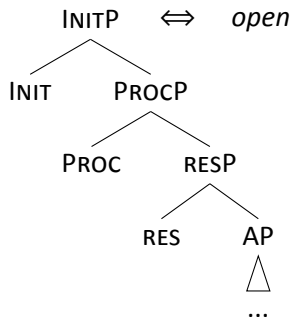
(17)



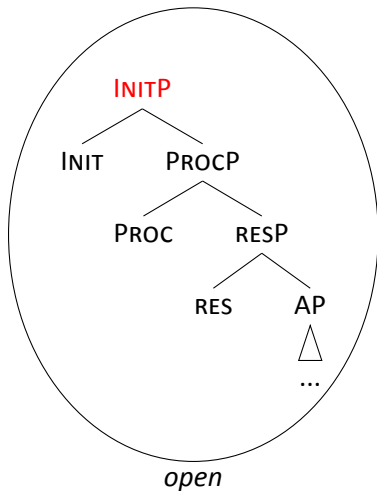
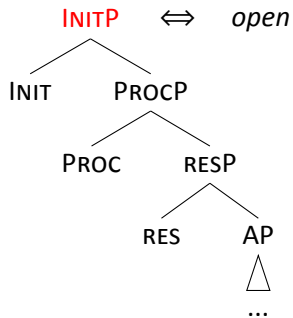
An alternative

ver- is the lexicalisation of the feature RES with lexical entries that lack RES.

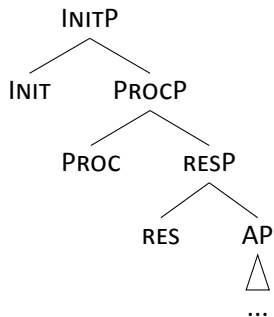
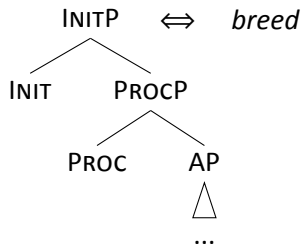
open



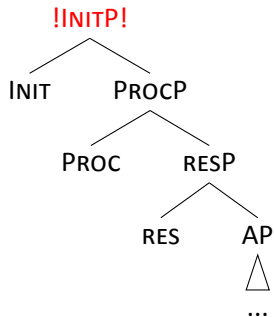
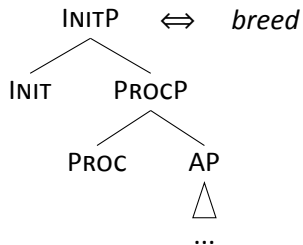
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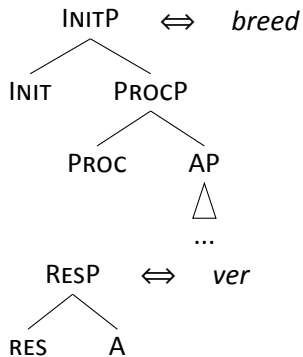
ver-breed



ver-breed

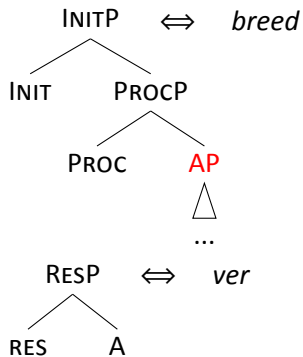


ver-breed



AP
△
...

ver-breed



AP

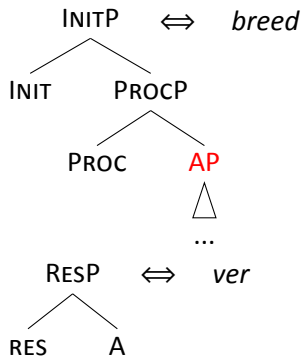


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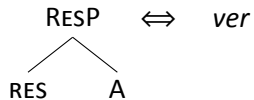
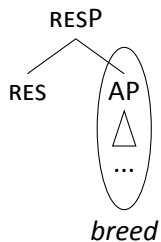
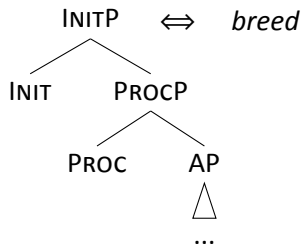


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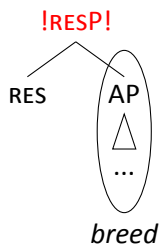
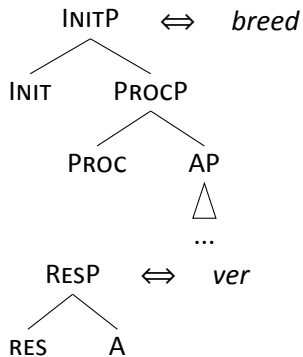
ver-breed



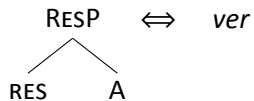
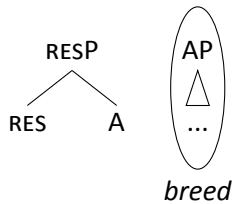
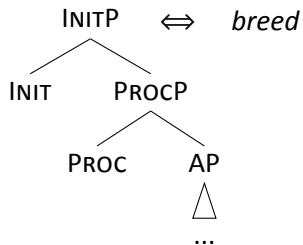
ver-breed



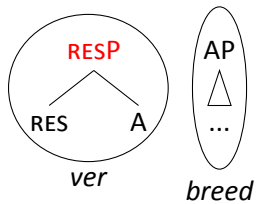
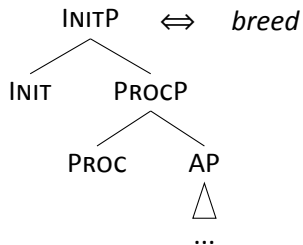
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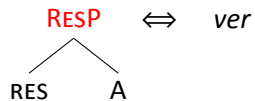
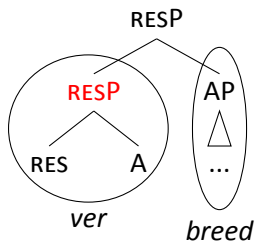
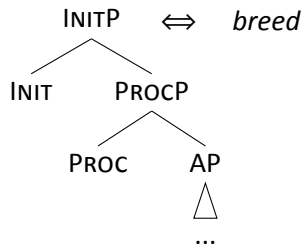
ver-breed



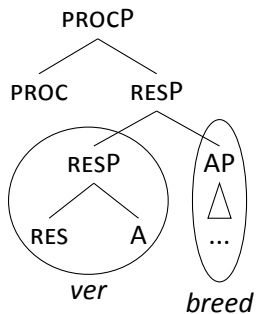
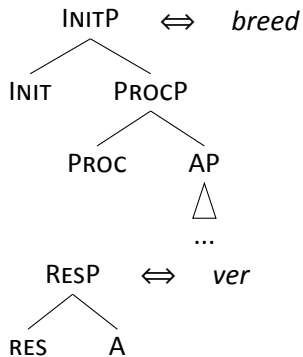
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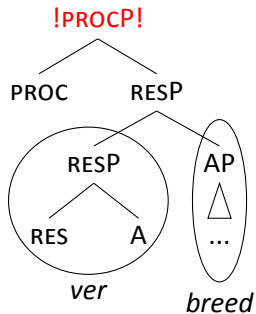
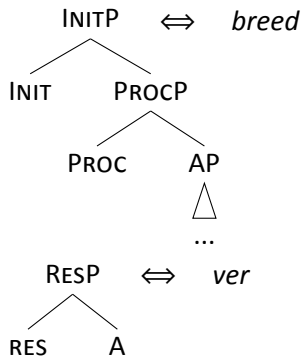
ver-breed



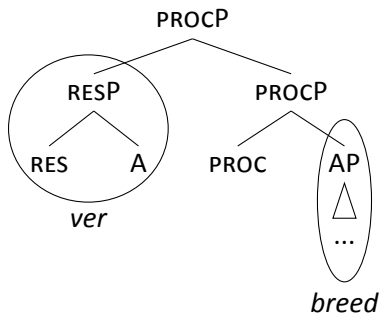
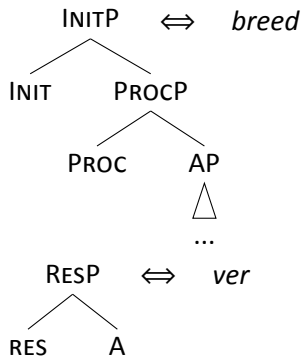
ver-breed



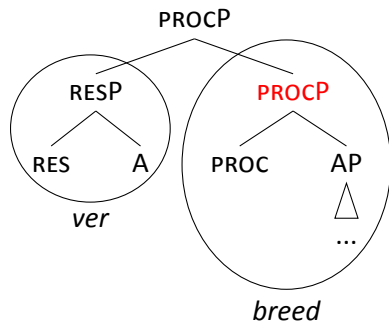
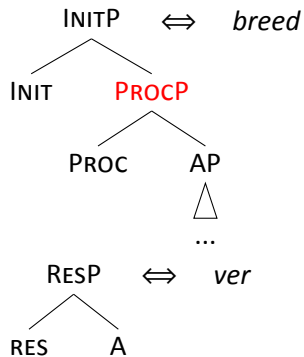
ver-breed



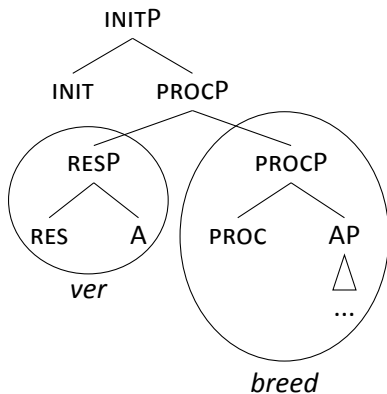
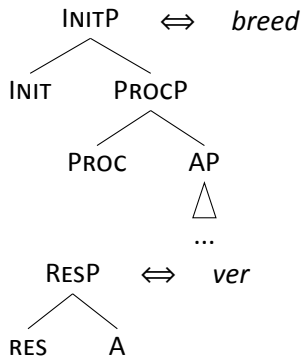
ver-breed



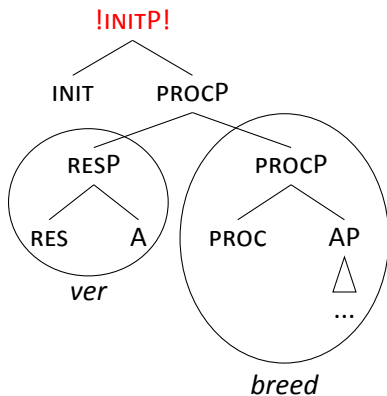
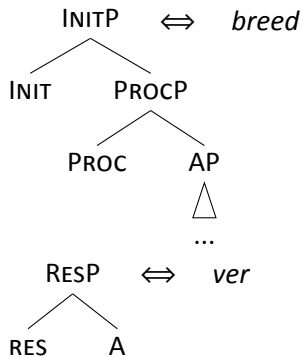
ver-breed



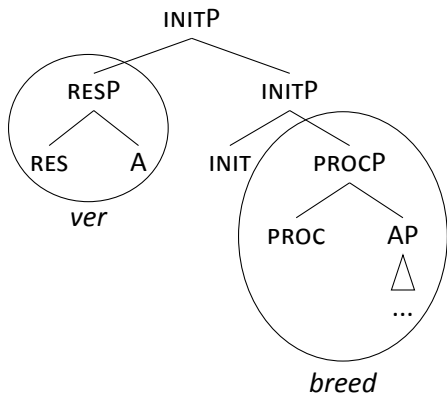
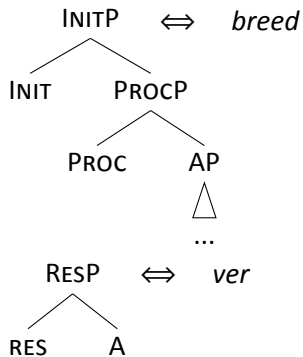
ver-breed



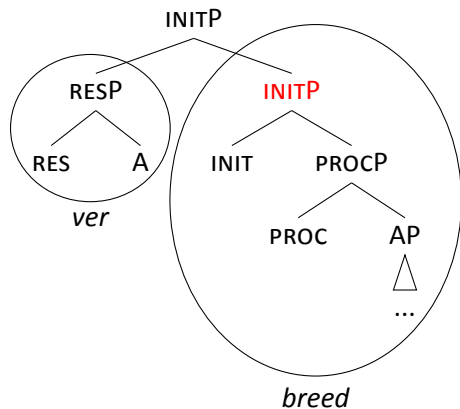
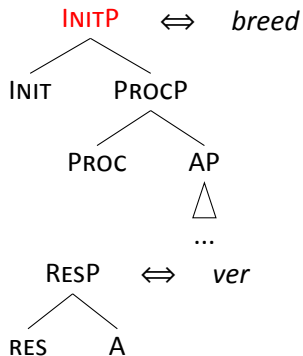
ver-breed



ver-breed



ver-breed



Outline

Derived verbs

Two views on prefixed verbs

Causative-Inchoative ambiguity

Beyond \emptyset morphemes: phrasal lexicalisation

What does the prefix do?

Conclusion

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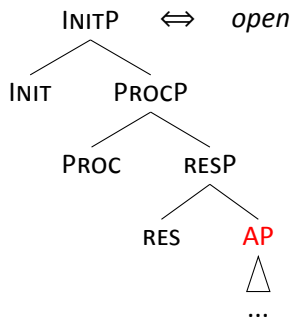
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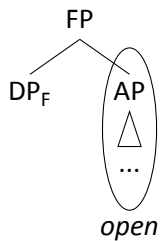
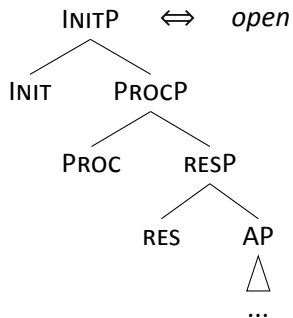
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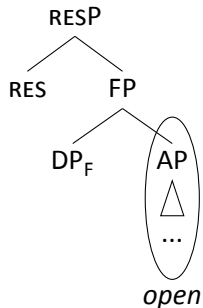
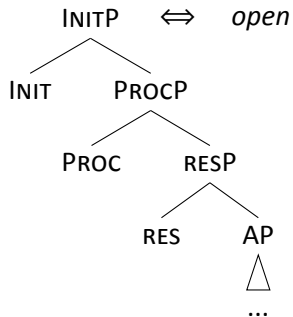
The arguments



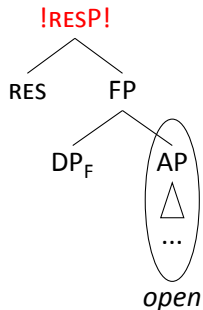
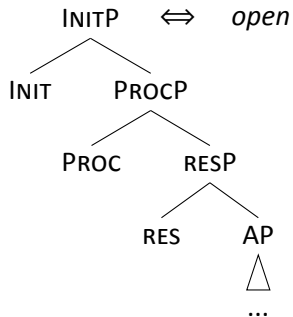
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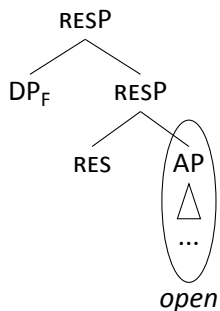
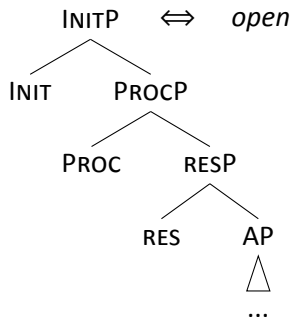
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