

Asymmetries in Asante Twi \bar{A} -movement

On the role of noun type in resumption

Johannes Hein & Doreen Georgi

johannes.hein@uni-potsdam.de

doreen.georgi@uni-potsdam.de

NELS 51, University of Québec à Montréal
November 8th, 2020

Funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) –
project number 317633480 – SFB 1287, Project C05 (Georgi)

Introduction

Goals

- ▶ literature on AT resumption: The choice between gap/RP is determined by the $[\pm N]$ feature of the extractee: nominals leave an RP, non-nominals a gap

We argue for the following:

- ❖ The $[\pm N]$ -status of the extractee is not decisive: some nominals have to leave a gap, too. The crucial factor rather seems to be a semantic/pragmatic one, reminiscent of **referentiality**: only “referential” extractees leave an RP.
- ❖ We model this apparent semantic effect on resumption as a **structural difference**: the presence/absence of a D-shell in the extractee.
- ❖ Coupled with the partial deletion account of RPs under the copy theory of movement, this derives the distribution of gaps/RPs.
- ❖ AT exhibits a preference of an RP over a gap when possible – a pattern that is in conflict with economy constraints such as Avoid Pronoun.

Overview

1. Introduction
2. Previous work
3. New observation
4. Analysis
5. Consequences and further issues
6. Conclusion

Previous work

Saah (1994), Korsah (2017), Korsah and Murphy (2020)

- ❖ Focus fronting of **nominal XPs** always leaves an RP in syntax – though the RP remains unpronounced with inanimate antecedents.
- ❖ **Animate** elements leave an overt RP (1).

(1) *Overt RP with animate extractee*

Hwáń₁/Kofi₁ na Yaw pé { *___₁ / no₁ }?

who/Kofi FOC Yaw like 3SG.O

‘Who does Yaw like? / It’s Kofi who Yaw likes.’

- ❖ **Inanimate** elements leave a surface gap (3).

(2) *Apparent gap with inanimate extractee*

Déén₁/[krátaá nó]₁ na Yaw pé { ___₁ / *no₁ }?

what/book DEF FOC Yaw like 3SG.O

‘What does Yaw like? / It’s the book that Yaw likes.’

(KM 2020)

Saah (1994), Korsah (2017), Korsah and Murphy (2020)

- ❖ The ‘gap’ with inanimates is in fact an unpronounced RP (either a null RP, Saah 1994; or a PF-deleted RP, Korsah 2017, KM 2020).
- ❖ **Evidence:** The RP is forced to be overt
 - ▶ when followed by a clause-final adverb (3),
 - ▶ with change-of-state verbs (4),
 - ▶ and with secondary predicates.

(3) *Overt inanimate RP with clause-final adverb*

[**Aduane nó**]₁ na Kofi pé { *___₁ / **nó**₁ } anɔpá.
 food the FOC Kofi like 3SG.O morning
 ‘It’s the food that Kofi likes in the morning.’

(KM 2020)

(4) *Overt inanimate RP with change-of-state verb*

[**Akonwa nó**]₁ na Kofi bú-u { *___₁ / **no**₁ }.
 chair the FOC Kofi break-PST 3SG.O
 ‘It’s the chair that Kofi broke.’

(KM 2020)

Saah (1994), Korsah (2017), Korsah and Murphy (2020)

- ❖ Focus fronting of **non-nominal XPs** (VPs, PPs) leaves true gaps (even when followed by a clause-final adverb).

(5) *True gap with PP-focus*

[_{PP} Akonwá nó mú] na Kofi dá { —_{PP} / *hɔ } anɔpá.
 chair the in FOC Kofi lie there morning
 ‘Kofi is lying IN THE CHAIR in the morning.’ (KM 2020)

(6) *True gap with VP-focus*

[_{VP} Dán sí]-é na Ámá káa sé Kofi á-yó { —_{VP} / *nó }
 house build-NMLZ FOC Ama say.PST that Kofi PFV-do 3SG.O
 anɔpá.
 morning
 ‘Ama said that Kofi BUILT A HOUSE in the morning (not bought a car).’

- ❖ Both the gap and the (overt/null) RP cases involve movement.
- ❖ **Evidence** (KM 2020): reconstruction effects, tonal reflex of movement

Saah (1994), Korsah (2017), Korsah and Murphy (2020)

- ❖ Movement of nominal XPs (overt or null RP): **is not island-sensitive**
→ island violation repaired by resumption

(7) *Animate object extraction from island leaving overt RP*

Hwáń₁ na wo-ním [DP onipa ko [CP áa ɔ-bóɔ nɔ₁ nó]]?
 who FOC 2SG-know person the REL 3SG.S-hit.PST 3SG.O CD
 ‘Who do you know the person who hit (him)?’ (KM 2020)

(8) *Inanimate object extraction from island leaving surface gap*

Déén₁ na wo-ním [DP onipa ko [CP áa ɔ-tóɔ́é —₁ nó]]?
 what FOC 2SG-know person the REL 3SG.S-buy.PST CD
 ‘What do you know the person who bought (it)?’ (KM 2020)

Saah (1994), Korsah (2017), Korsah and Murphy (2020)

- ❖ Movement of non-nominal XPs (true gap): **is island-sensitive**
→ no RP present to repair the island violation

(9) *PP-extraction from island results in ungrammaticality*

*[_{PP} Akonwá nó mú] na Ama ním [_{DP} neá ntí [_{CP} áa Kofi
chair the in FOC Ama know thing because.of REL Kofi
dá —_{PP}]].

lie

‘Ama knows the reason why Kofi lies IN THE CHAIR.’ (KM 2020)

(10) *VP-extraction from island results in ungrammaticality*

*[_{VP} Dán sí]-é na mé-n-tée [_{DP} atétésém bíará [_{CP}
house build-NMLZ FOC 1SG-NEG-hear.PST rumour.PL any
sé Kofi á-yó —_{VP}]].

that Kofi PFV-do

‘I didn’t hear any rumours that Kofi has BUILT A HOUSE.’ (Hein 2017)

Previous work: summary

- ❖ asymmetry between nominal (RP) vs. non-nominal extractees (gap)
- ❖ correlation: RPs (overt or silent) repair islands

(11) Interaction of category $[\pm N]$, gap/RP and islandhood:

summary:	NP	VP/PP
(c)overt RP	yes	no
island-sensitive	no	yes

New observation

Observation

- ❖ source: elicitation sessions with 5 native speakers
- ❖ Extraction of some [+N]-elements, even animates, results in a true gap
⇒ The [\pm N]-status of the extractee is not a sufficient predictor of gap vs. RP.
- ❖ [+N]-elements that leave a gap are parts of idioms, predicative nouns, kind/generic expressions, and non-specific indefinite nouns.
- ❖ Other [+N]-elements, such as pronouns, proper names, and definite nouns consistently leave a RP (see the examples from the literature).
- ❖ Thus, it seems to be a semantic property (“referentiality”) of the nominal that determines whether it leaves a gap or an RP upon extraction

Observation: Parts of idioms

- ❖ This example already appears in KM (2020) but they do not discuss the absence of an RP.

(12) *Neutral declarative baseline*

ɔ-gya-a ne-nán [PP wɔ dán nó mú].
 3SG.S-leave-PST 3SG.POSS-leg LOC room DEF inside

Id.: 'He defecated in the room.'

Lit.: 'He left his leg in the room.'

(KM 2020)

(13) *Ex-situ focus of inanimate idiomatic object*

Ne-nán₁ na ɔ-gyáɛ { —₁ / *nó₁ } [PP wɔ dán nó mú].
 his-leg FOC 3SG.S-leave.PST 3SG.O LOC room the inside

Id.: 'It's defecating that he did in the room.'

#Lit.: 'It's his leg that he left in the room.'

(KM 2020)

Observation: Predicative nouns

- ❖ Predicative nouns like *tikyani* ‘teacher’ leave a gap, despite their animacy and the clause-final adverb (14).

(14) Context: Kofi is about to graduate this year.

Kwame claims:

- a. Kofi bɛ-yɛ dɔkɔta afe yí.
 Kofi FUT-be doctor year this
 ‘Kofi will become a doctor this year.’

But Ama knows that this is not correct and says:

- b. **Tíkyani**₁ na Kofi bɛ-yɛ { ___₁ / *nó₁ } afe yí.
 teacher FOC Kofi FUT-be 3SG.O year this
 ‘It is a teacher that Kofi will become this year.’

Observation: Kind/generic expressions

- ❖ Nouns used with a kind or generic interpretation like *nkraman* ‘dogs’ leave a gap, despite their animacy and the clause-final adverb (15).

(15) Context: Ama, Esi and Kofi talked about what they were really afraid of when they were little children. Later, Ama and Esi tell Kwasi about their conversation. Ama says:

- a. Kofi suro-o mpan paa.
 Kofi fear-PST bat.PL really
 ‘Kofi really feared bats.’

But Esi corrects her:

- b. Daabi. **Nkraman**₁ na ɔ-suro-o { ___₁ / *wɔn₁ } paa.
 no dog.PL FOC 3SG-fear-PST 3PL.O really
 ‘No. He really feared DOGS.’

Observation: Non-specific indefinites

- ❖ Bare nouns that are interpreted as non-specific indefinites like *ɔkyerɛkyerɛni* ‘teacher’ leave a gap, despite the clause-final adverb (16).

(16) Context: You’re a new student at a school and tell a classmate that you’re planning to rent a school uniform instead of buying one. However, you don’t know if that’s possible. Your classmate asks:

- Wo-be-bisa headmaster no?
2SG-FUT-ask headmaster DEF
‘Will you ask the headmaster?’

But you didn’t want to bother the headmaster with this so you say:

- Daabi. *ɔkyerɛkyerɛni*₁ na me-be-bisa { ___₁ / ??no₁ } kane.
no teacher FOC 1SG-FUT-ask 3SG.O first
‘No. I will ask A (RANDOM) TEACHER first.’ (i.e. one of the many teachers around)

Observation

- ▶ It is not true that focus-fronted nominal constituents consistently leave a (overt or covert) RP as opposed to non-nominal constituents, which leave a true gap.
- ▶ Rather, the interpretational/referential type of the nominal seems play a role.

(17) Updated table:

summary:	[+N] _{KM}	[+N] _{novel}	VP/PP
(c)overt RP	yes	no	no
island-sensitive	no	?	yes

Observation

That pronominal elements are sensitive to referential properties of their antecedents has been observed before.

- ❖ Clitics have been noted to be sensitive to referentiality (Suñer 1988; Anagnostopoulou 2017)
- ❖ RPs in relative clauses have been noted to be sensitive to specificity e.g. in Hebrew, Italian (Doron 1982; Sharvit 1999; Bianchi 2004; Sichel 2014)

(18) Dani yimca et ha-iša [še hu mexapes ___ / ota]
 Dani find.FUT ACC the-woman C he seeks her
 “Dani will find the woman he is looking for.” (Hebrew, Doron 1982)

with RP: ✓ de re, *de dicto

with gap: ✓ de re, ✓ de dicto

- ❖ Pronominal markers that double full NPs also dependent on referential properties of the subject (e.g., Baker and Kramer 2018).

Analysis

Source of the split between Ns

- ❖ What's the difference between XPs that require an RP under extraction (referential nominals, non-nominals) and those that don't?
- ❖ **Proposal:** we can derive this from two independently motivated assumptions
 1. structural difference between the noun types: DPs vs. NPs
 2. RPs are the spell-out of the D-head of a DP-copy whose NP-subpart has been deleted (partial copy deletion), cf. Postal (1969); Elbourne (2001)

$$(19) [_{DP} D NP] \rightarrow \dots [_{DP} \boxed{D} NP]$$

↓

RP

- ❖ background: cross-linguistically (and also in AT), RPs are (personal) pronouns (Asudeh 2011, 2012; McCloskey 2017); pronouns are of category D (Postal 1969; Abney 1987)

Source of the split between Ns

Gap-leaving elements: absence of D-head

- ❖ VP, PP
- ❖ predicate N: are predicates of type $\langle e,t \rangle$ (type $\langle e \rangle$ achieved by combination with D, cf. Longobardi 1994, Partee 1987)
- ❖ kind-expression: structurally smaller than Ns of other types which we interpret as the lack of a D-layer (Chierchia 1998)
- ❖ non-spec. indef.: NPs rather than DPs (a.o. Higginbotham 1987; López 2012)
- ❖ idiomatic N: potential problem; possibly more rigid, i.e. opaque partial deletion

RP-leaving nominals: presence of D-head

- ❖ proper names: are of category D (Longobardi 1994)
- ❖ definite Ns with an overt D – obvious
- ❖ specific Ns without an overt D: analyzed as containing a variable over choice functions (Reinhart 1997; Winter 1997; Kratzer 1998; Matthewson 1999) commonly assumed to be hosted in a D-head

Supporting evidence

- ❖ Elements without a D-layer are also difficult to be taken up by a discourse anaphoric pronoun.

(20) *Idiomatic extractee*

- a. ɔ-gya-a ne-nán wɔ dán nó mú.
 3SG.S-leave-PST 3SG.POSS-leg LOC room DEF inside
 ‘He defecated (lit.: left his leg) in the room.’
- b. *Na ε-a-bu.
 PST 3.INAN.S-PFV-break
 ‘It was broken.’

(21) *Non-specific indefinite extractee*

- a. Kofi kan křataá.
 Kofi read paper
 ‘Kofi reads (a) newspaper.’
- b. ?ε-yε aniká.
 3.INAN.S-be interesting
 ‘It is interesting.’

(22) *Predicative noun extractee*

- a. Kofi yε tíkya.
 Kofi be teacher
 ‘Kofi is a teacher.’
- b. ?ε-yε adwú má pa.
 3.INAN.S-be work good
 It is a good job.

Application of copy deletion

- ❖ full copy deletion applies to intermediate copies in a chain
- ❖ partial copy deletion (NP-deletion) applies to the lowest copy in chain

Result of partial copy deletion:

(23) DP-extractee:

$[_{DP} D NP] \rightarrow [_{DP} \boxed{D} NP]$

RP

(24) NP-extractee:

$[_{NP} N XP] \rightarrow \dots [_{NP} \cancel{N} XP]$

gap

(25) VP-extractee:

$[_{VP} v VP] \rightarrow [_{VP} v \cancel{VP}]$

gap

An alternative: referentiality in syntax

Alternative: Referential Ns leave an RP, non-referential ones leave a gap

Problems:

- ❖ incompatible with the T/Y-model (semantics cannot influence syntax and PF) unless referentiality is encoded in the syntax (e.g., as a feature)
- ❖ The RP/gap divide does not perfectly track referentiality: no effect of D-linking (26-a, b) or quantifiers (every) (26-c)

- (26) a. Hwáń₁ na Ámá hú-u {*___₁ / nó₁} nnera?
 who FOC Ama see-PST 3SG.O yesterday
 ‘Who did Ama see yesterday?’
- b. [Papa bɛn]₁ na Ámá hú-u {*___₁ / nó₁} nnera?
 man which FOC Ama see-PST 3SG.O yesterday
 ‘Which man did Ama see yesterday?’
- c. [ɔbáá bíará]₁ na Kofí hú-u {*___₁ / nó₁} nnera.
 woman every FOC Kofi see-PST 3SG.O yesterday
 ‘It is every woman that Kofi saw yesterday.’

⇒ The extractees in (26) are DPs. Presence of the RP follows from our account.

Consequences and further issues

Consequence: Avoid Gap

- ❖ our account: partial deletion applies obligatorily to the lowest copy
 - ❖ usually: full deletion = default, partial deletion as a repair (a position needs to be spelled out); reasons:
 - ▶ special (non-structural) case (Pesetsky 1998)
 - ▶ particular phonological requirement (Landau 2006)
 - ▶ EPP (van Urk 2018)
- ⇒ Avoid Pronoun (Chomsky 1981, 1982; Montalbetti 1984)

Asante Twi:

- ❖ Partial deletion is the default
- ❖ Why should this be the case? Note: Gaps are allowed in this position.
- ❖ preference for RPs over gaps whenever the former are an option (*pace* Avoid Pronoun)

Islandhood

Interestingly, even though some types of nominals leave true gaps (like VPs, PPs), the dependencies are **not** island-sensitive (unlike VPs, PPs)!

- (27) a. Ne-nán₁ na m-á-té [DP atésém bí [CP sé ɔ-gyáɛ
 his-leg FOC 1SG.S-PFV-hear rumour a that 3SG.S-leave.PST
 {—₁ / *nó₁} wɔ dán nó mú]].
 3SG.O LOC room the inside

Id.: ‘It’s defecating that I have heard a rumour that he did in the room.’

- b. Tíkya₁ na m-á-té [DP atésém nó [CP sé Kofi bé-yé
 teacher FOC 1SG-PERF-hear rumour the that Kofi FUT-be
 {—₁ / *nó₁} afe yí]].
 3SG.O year this

‘It is a teacher that I have heard the rumour that Kofi will become this year.’

- c. Nnípa₁ na wo-té-e [DP atésém nó [CP sé Kofi sùró {—₁ /
 person FOC 2SG.S-hear-PST rumour the that Kofi fear
 *nó₁ / *wɔn₁} páa]].
 3SG.O 3PL.O really

‘It’s people that I have heard the rumour that Kofi really fears.’

Islandhood

(28) *Distribution of gaps and RPs*

summary:	[+N] _{KM}	[+N] _{novel}	VP/PP
(c)overt RP	yes	no	no
island-sensitive	no	no	yes

- ❖ KM's (2020) explanation of island-repair by resumption cannot account for the whole pattern.
- ❖ If it is not the dichotomy between gap and RP, what then causes island-sensitivity?
- ❖ So far, it seems as if the category of the lexical head of the (extended) projection ([±N]) of the extractee matters (XPs with nominal core are not island-sensitive, those with a non-nominal core are) – why should that be the case? We leave this to future research.

Conclusion

Conclusions

(29) *Distribution of gaps and RPs*

summary:	[+N] _{KM}	[+N] _{novel}	VP/PP
(c)overt RP	yes	no	no
island-sensitive	no	no	yes

- ❖ \bar{A} -extraction of nominal elements may result in either a gap or a pronoun, both are island-insensitive, *pace* claims in the literature
- ❖ The choice is dependent on the structural properties of the extracted nominal (DP vs. NP)
- ❖ A partial deletion account where RPs realize D-heads whose NP-complement has been deleted captures this split straightforwardly
- ❖ Consequence: There seems to be a preference for RPs over gaps when possible – conflict with economy principles like Avoid Pronoun.

► study of resumption: check more noun types!

References I

- Abney, Steven Paul (1987): *The English Noun Phrase in its Sentential Aspect*. PhD thesis, MIT, Cambridge, MA.
- Anagnostopoulou, Elena (2017): Clitic Doubling. In: M.Everaert and H. v.Riemsdijk, eds, *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Syntax, Second Edition*. Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford, pp. 1–56.
- Asudeh, Ash (2011): Towards a unified theory of resumption. In: A.Rouveret, ed., *Resumptive Pronouns at the Interfaces*. John Benjamins, Amsterdam, pp. 121–187.
- Asudeh, Ash (2012): *The logic of pronominal resumption*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Baker, Mark and Ruth Kramer (2018): ‘Doubled clitics are pronouns: Amharic objects (and beyond)’, *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* **36**(4), 1035–1088.
- Bianchi, Valentina (2004): Resumptive Relatives and LF Chains. In: L.Rizzi, ed., *The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*. Vol. 2, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 76–114.
- Chierchia, Gennaro (1998): ‘Reference to kinds across languages’, *Natural Language Semantics* **6**, 339–405.
- Chomsky, Noam (1981): *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Foris, Dordrecht.
- Chomsky, Noam (1982): *Some Concepts and Consequences of the Theory of Government and Binding*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
- Doron, Edit (1982): ‘On the syntax and semantics of resumptive pronouns’, *Texas Linguistic Forum* **19**, 1–48.
- Elbourne, Paul (2001): ‘E-type anaphora as NP-deletion’, *Natural Language Semantics* **9**, 241–288.
- Hein, Johannes (2017): ‘Doubling and *do*-support in verbal fronting: Towards a typology of repair operations’, *Glossa* **2**(1), 67.1–36.
- Higginbotham, James (1987): Indefiniteness and predication. In: E.Reuland and A.ter Meulen, eds, *The Representation of (In)definiteness*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, pp. 43–70.
- Korsah, Sampson (2016): Beyond resumptives and expletives in Akan. In: D. L.Payne, S.Pacchiarotti and M.Bosire, eds, *Diversity in African Languages: Selected papers from the 46th Annual Conference on African Linguistics*. Language Science Press, Berlin, pp. 103–117.
- Korsah, Sampson (2017): *Issues in Kwa Syntax: Pronouns and Clausal Determiners*. PhD thesis, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig.

References II

- Korsah, Sampson and Andrew Murphy (2020): 'Tonal Reflexes of Movement in Asante Twi', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* **38**, 827–885.
- Kratzer, Angelika (1998): Scope or pseudoscope? Are there wide-scope indefinites?. In: S.Rothstein, ed., *Events and Grammar*. Kluwer, Dordrecht, pp. 163–196.
- Landau, Idan (2006): 'Chain Resolution in Hebrew V(P)-fronting', *Syntax* **9**(1), 32–66.
- Longobardi, Giuseppe (1994): 'Reference and proper nouns', *Linguistic Inquiry* **25**, 609–666.
- López, Luis (2012): *Indefinite Objects: Scrambling, choice functions, and differential marking*. Vol. 63 of *Linguistic Inquiry Monographs*, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.
- Matthewson, Lisa (1999): 'On the interpretation of wide-scope indefinites', *Natural Language Semantics* **7**, 79–134.
- McCloskey, James (2017): Resumption. In: M.Everaert and H.van Riemsdijk, eds, *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Syntax, Second Edition*. Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford, pp. 1–30.
- Montalbetti, Mario (1984): After Binding: On the Interaction of Pronouns. PhD thesis, MIT, Cambridge, MA.
- Partee, Barbara (1987): Noun Phrase Interpretation and Type Shifting Principles. In: J.Groenendijk, D.de Jongh and M.Stokhof, eds, *Studies in discourse representation theory and the theory of generalized quantifiers*. Vol. 8 of *Groningen-Amsterdam studies in semantics*, Foris, Dordrecht, pp. 115–141.
- Pesetsky, David (1998): Some Optimality Principles of Sentence Pronunciation. In: P.Barbosa, D.Fox, P.Hagstrom, M.McGinnis and D.Pesetsky, eds, *Is the best good enough?*. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 337–383.
- Postal, Paul (1969): On So-Called "Pronouns" in English. In: D. A.Reibel and S. A.Schane, eds, *Modern Studies in English: Readings in Transformational Grammar*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, pp. 201–224.
- Reinhart, Tanya (1997): 'Quantifier scope: How labor is divided between QR and choice functions', *Linguistics and Philosophy* **20**, 335–397.

References III

- Saah, Kofi K. (1994): Studies in Akan syntax, acquisition and sentence processing. PhD thesis, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
- Sharvit, Yael (1999): 'Resumptive pronouns in relative clauses', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* **17**(3), 587–612.
- Sichel, Ivy (2014): 'Resumptive pronouns and ceompetition', *Linguistic Inquiry* **45**, 655–693.
- Suñer, Margarita (1988): 'The role of agreement in clitic-doubled constructions', *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* **6**(3), 391–434.
- van Urk, Coppe (2018): 'Pronoun copying in Dinka Bor and the Copy Theory of Movement', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* **36**(3), 393–990.
- Winter, Yoad (1997): 'Choice functions and the scopal semantics of indefinites', *Linguistics and Philosophy* **20**, 399–467.

Extension: Subject extraction

Subject extraction

- ❖ Nominal subjects are usually doubled by an RP (*o-/ɔ-* for animates; *e-/ɛ-* for inanimates).

(30) a. Kofi na ɔ-pé sika.

Kofi FOC 3SG.S-like money

‘It’s Kofi who likes money.’

b. Hwáń na o-hú-u ɔbáá nó?

who FOC 3SG.S-see-PST woman DEF

‘Who saw the woman?’

c. ɔbáá nó na ɔ-fá-a fie nó akyí.

woman DEF FOC 3SG.S-pass-PST house DEF behind

‘It’s the woman who passed behind the house.’

(31) a. eboɔ nó na ɛ-bɔ-ɔ mé.

stone DEF FOC 3.INAN.S-hit-PST 1SG.O

‘The stone hit me.’

b. Déén na ɛ-dá pónó nó só?

what FOC 3.INAN.S-lie table DEF on

‘What lies on the table?’

Subject extraction

- ❖ The noun-types identified above (idiom parts, generic/kind) are doubled by the inanimate marker *e-/ε-* despite being animate (*o-/ɔ-*).

(32) a. Ne-hó na ε-dáné-eε.

3SG.POSS-self FOC EXPL-turn-PST

‘It’s her who became pregnant. / It’s her self that turned.’

b. Ne-hó na ɔ-dáné-eε.

3SG.POSS-self FOC 3SG.S-turn-PST

‘#It’s her who became pregnant. / It’s her self that turned.’

(33) Báríma na e/*o-n-dí aduá.

man FOC EXPL/3SG.S-eat beans

‘It’s men that don’t eat beans’

Subject extraction

- ❖ In addition, non-specific indefinites also take the inanimate marker

(34) Q: Did your mother tell you that it's healthy to eat a lot of fruit?

- a. Daabi. Dɔketá na ε-ká kyéré-ε mé se ε-yε.
 no doctor FOC EXPL-say say-PST 1SG.O COMP 3.INAN.S-be
 'No. A (non-specific) doctor told me that it is.'
- b. Daabi. Dɔketá na ɔ-ká kyéré-ε mé se ε-yε.
 no doctor FOC 3SG.S-say say-PST 1SG.O COMP 3.INAN.S-be
 'No. The doctor told me that it is.'

- ❖ Subjects show a similar split as objects
- ❖ Difference:
 objects: RP vs. gap alternation;
 subjects: RP vs. {e/ε} alternation

Subject extraction

- ❖ Idea (in analogy to object extraction): these noun-types leave a gap which triggers insertion of an expletive.
- ❖ reason for expletive: phonological EPP? (position needs to be pronounced)
- ❖ Extracted VP-subjects also trigger presence of e -/ ϵ -:

(35) [_{VP} Dán sí]-é na Kofi nim se ϵ / ϵ^* ɔ-yɛ den.
 house build-NMLZ FOC Kofi know COMP EXPL/3SG.S-be difficult
 ‘It is building a house that Kofi knows is difficult.’

Subject extraction

❖ *e-/ε-* is used in expletive contexts

- (36) a. ε -yε mé sε Kofi a-waré.
 EXPL-do/be 1SG.O COMP Kofi PFV-marry
 ‘It appears that Kofi is married.’
- b. ε -n-yε m-máá nó na e-hú-u m-marimá nó.
 EXPL-NEG-do/be PL-woman DEF FOC EXPL-see-PST PL-man DEF
 ‘It was no woman who saw the men.’
- c. ε -wɔ sé obíáá túmí kyéré n-ádweén.
 EXPL-be COMP everyone can show 3SG.POSS-mind
 ‘It ought to be the case that everybody is able to express their
 opinion.’ (Korsah 2016: 113)

Optionality under local subject extraction

- ❖ Usually: *e-/ε-* for inanimate subjects, non-nominal subjects (*e-/ε-* = default); *o-/ɔ-* for animate Ns
- ❖ Optionality for animate N-subjects in local extraction

(37) Kofí na ɔ/ε-káń-n ḱrataá nó.
 Kofi FOC 3SG.S/EXPL-read-PST book DEF
 'It is Kofi who read the book.'

- ❖ No optionality in long-distance extraction

(38) Kofí na wo-nim sɛ ɔ/*ε-káń-n ḱrataá nó.
 Kofi FOC 2SG.S-know COMP 3SG.S/EXPL-read-PST book DEF
 'It is Kofi who you know read the book.'

- ❖ unclear why the less specific/default element can be used for animate N-antecedents only under local subject extraction