LING/PHIL 596D "Topics in linguistics and philosophy"

Fall 2010 "Compositionality and its limits" Instructors: Andrew Barss, Heidi Harley and Massimo Piattelli-Palmarini

Time: Wednesdays, 4-6:30 Classroom: Engineering 307

Description

Compositionality is a cornerstone of natural language: the meaning of the whole is determined solely by the meaning of its parts and their mode (structure) of composition. The adverb "solely" is crucial here, it's daring, but it's what gives genuine interest to the phenomenon and the syntactico-semantic explanations. Jerry Fodor, in his unerring fight against connectionism, has insightfully qualified this property as "non-negotiable". Prima facie candidates for the negation, or at least attenuation, of the adverb "solely" are

- Idioms (kick the bucket, spill the beans etc.)
- Ellipsis, sluicing, parasitic gaps (superficially there are no "parts" that can give meaning)
- Pragmatic uses that differ from the literal interpretation (questions interpreted as polite requests e.g. can you pass the salt? -, negations interpreted as polite dissent e.g. not entirely pleasant -, and some others),
- Linguistic illusions (No eye injury is too trivial to ignore, This books fills a much needed gap) where things that are "there" are not interpreted
- Montalbetti sentences (More people have been to Russia than I have), where something that is not "there" appears to be inserted
- Single lexical entries that appear to "contribute" more than their atomic meaning, specifying something else (addled only said of eggs or meat, names of groups of animals specific to certain species, names of cries of specific animals)

In this course, we will examine such violations of compositionality, explaining why some are only apparent, while some are solvable, but not so easily, and some are possibly genuine.

Requirements:

30% of final grade: Participation in class. This is a seminar-style lecture, and all students are expected to come to class prepared (having read the relevant material for the day's discussion) and to participate in discussion of the class materials.

30% of final grade: A presentation of a paper from the literature related to the course material. This presentation must be 15 minutes long, concise, and informative, so pick your paper or chapter appropriately! Another 10 minutes minimum of discussion of the paper you present is expected, which you will facilitate.

40% of final grade: a paper on a topic related to the course material. This paper can be part of another project, in particular, a dissertation chapter, that you are wishing to get feedback on. It cannot overlap substantially with material submitted for credit for another regular course, however.

General:

Pagin, Peter and Dag Westerthal. Compositionality. In Klaus von Heusinger, Claudia Maienborn, and Paul Portner (eds.), *Semantics. An International Handbook of Natural Language Meaning*, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin. <u>http://people.su.se/%7Eppagin/papers/DWPP7.pdf</u>

On Idioms

- FRASER, Bruce. 1970. Idioms within a transformational grammar. *Foundations of Language* 6:22-42.
- MACHONIS, Peter A. 1985. Transformations of verb phrase idioms: Passivization, particle movement, dative shift. *American Speech* 60:291-308.
- Janssen, Theo M.V. 2001. Frege, contextuality and compositionality. *Journal of Logic, Language and Information*, 10.1, 115-136.
- Marantz, A. (1997). No Escape From Syntax: Don't Try Morphological Analysis in the Privacy of Your Own Lexicon. <u>Proceedings of the 21st Annual Penn</u> <u>Linguistics Colloquium</u>. A. Dimitriadis, Siegel, L., Surek-Clark, C. and Williams, A., Eds. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in

Linguistics 4.2: 201-225.

Marantz, A. (1984). Relevant selection from Argument Structure, MIT: MIT Press

- NEWMEYER, Frederick. 1974. The regularity of idiom behavior. Lingua 34:327-42.
- NUNBERG, Geoffrey, Ivan A. SAG, and Thomas WASOW. 1994. Idioms. *Language* 70:491-538.

Megan Stone ongoing research on idioms

Siloni, T. and J. Horvath. 2009. "Hebrew Idioms: The Organization of the Lexical Component". Brill's Annual of Afroasiatic Languages and Linguistics, 1.1., 283-310.

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/brill/baall/2009/00000001/0000001/art0 0010

Williams, E. (1994). "Remarks on lexical knowledge." *Lingua* 92: 7-34.

Williams, E. (2003). *Representation Theory*. Cambridge, MA, The MIT Press.

Lexical decomposition:

- Harley, H. To appear, 2011. Lexical decomposition in modern syntactic theory. In Werning, M., Hinzen, W., & Machery, E., eds, *The Oxford Handbook of Compositionality*. Oxford: OUP.
- Wunderlich, Dieter. To appear, 2011. Lexical decomposition. In Werning, M., Hinzen, W., & Machery, E., eds, *The Oxford Handbook of Compositionality*. <u>http://www.zas.gwz-</u>

berlin.de/fileadmin/mitarbeiter/wunderlich/lexical_decomposition.pdf

Marantz, A. (2007). "Phases and words." http://homepages.nyu.edu/~ma988/Phase_in_Words_Final.pdf

On Ellipsis and sluicing (Andy, please complete)

Merchant, J. (2001). <u>The Syntax of Silence: Sluicing, Islands, and the Theory of</u> <u>Ellipsis</u>. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Merchant, J. (2004). "Fragments and ellipsis." <u>Linguistics and Philosophy</u> **27**: 661-738.

Lasnik on ellipsis

On linguistic illusions and Montalbetti Sentences http://languagelog.ldc.upenn.edu/nll/?p=1926#more-1926 Data from U Maryland by Colin Philips and Scott Fults on EEG of Montalbetti sentences Wason and Reich's <u>A Verbal Illusion</u>", *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* 31(4):591-97, 1979)

Meeting Dates:

Sept 1

 1^{st} half: Administrative arrangements, choice of presentation dates by students. 2^{nd} half: 30 mins each Massimo, Heidi, Andy on what they hope to cover

Sept 8 1st half: 2nd half: Sept 15 1st half 2nd half Sept 22 1st half 2nd half Sept 29 1st half 2nd half Oct 6 1st half 2nd half Oct 13 1st half 2nd half Oct 20 1st half 2nd half

Oct 27 1 st half 2 nd half
Nov 3 1 st half 2 nd half
Nov 10 1 st half 2 nd half
Nov 17 1 st half 2 nd half
Nov 24 1 st half 2 nd half
Dec 1 (HH travelling) 1 st half 2 nd half
Dec 8 1 st half 2 nd half