

# Mermaid Constructions in Lexical Functional Grammar

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# Outline

Introduction

Descriptive Analysis

LFG Analysis

Exception

Conclusion

# Mermaid Constructions in LFG

## Objectives

- Explain **Mermaid Constructions** (MC) in LFG
- (Theory-neutral) objection to Tsunoda (2020)'s monoclausal analysis
  - MCs are **raising/equi** with a nominal predicate
  - MCs are **biclausal**
- Integrate MC with the account of anaphoric/functional control in LFG

## Points

- Provide descriptive data for the counterargument
- Use syntactic diagnostics
- Apply to LFG's c/f/s-structures

## Changes from the draft

- raising + **equi**
- added semantic analysis

# Mermaid Constructions

Coined by Tsunoda (2011<sup>1</sup>, 2012<sup>2</sup>, 2020<sup>3</sup>)

## Structure (by Tsunoda 2020)

[ N<sub>SUBJ</sub> ... V ]<sub>Clause</sub> + N<sub>MC</sub> + (Copula)<sup>4</sup>

- Tsunoda's analysis: V and N<sub>MC</sub> compose a **compound predicate**
- thus MC is **monoclausal**: N<sub>SUBJ</sub> ... [ V + N + (Copula) ]<sub>CompPred</sub>

## Examples

(1) Japanese (< Japonic; SOV)

*Hanako=gā Oranda=ni ik-u yotei=da*  
Hanako=NOM Netherlands=DAT go-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘Hanako is going to go to the Netherlands.’

ADN: adnominal, NPST: non-past

<sup>1</sup>Tsunoda Tasaku. “Ningyo koubun: nihongogaku kara ippan gengogaku he no kouken”. In: *NINJAL Research Papers* 1 (2011), pp. 53–75.

<sup>2</sup>Tasaku Tsunoda. “Ningyo koubun to meisi no bunpouka”. In: *NINJAL Project Review* 7 (2012), pp. 3–11.

<sup>3</sup>Tasaku Tsunoda. *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020.

<sup>4</sup>The actual order is subject to language-specific word order.

## Examples (contd.)

- (2) Irabu (< Miyako < Ryukyuan < Japonic; SOV)<sup>5</sup>

*kai=ga=du sac=n idi-r kutu*  
3SG=NOM=FOC first=DAT go\_out-NPST.ADN thing

‘S(he) should go first’

- (3) Korean (< Koreanic; SOV)<sup>6</sup>

*chinkwu=nun ilpon=ey ka-l yeyceng=i-ta*  
friend=TOP Japan=DAT go-ADN.PROS plan=COP-DECL

‘(My) friend is going to Japan’

- (4) Amdo Tibetan (< Tibeto-Burman < Sino-Tibetan; SOV)<sup>7</sup>

*arʃa=kə nor ptsoŋ-ju ntɕ<sup>h</sup>arʒə rɛ*  
father=ERG yak sell.IPFV-NMLZ.GEN plan COP.B

‘(My) father plans to sell yaks’

B: pattern B (see Ebihara 2020), DECL: declarative, NMLZ: nominalizer, PROS: prospective

<sup>5</sup> Michinori Shimoji. “Irabu Ryukyuan”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 781–816.

<sup>6</sup> Jungmin Kim. “Korean”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 781–816.

<sup>7</sup> Shiho Ebihara. “Amdo Tibetan”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 419–464.

## Examples (contd.)

- (5) Burmese (< Tibeto-Burman < Sino-Tibetan; SOV)<sup>8</sup>

*tù di híN=gò sá=dê pòUN(=bé)*  
 3SG this curry=KO eat=ADN shape(=EMP)

‘(S)he seems to have eaten this curry’

- (6) Kurukh (< Northern Dravidian < Dravidian; SOV)<sup>9</sup>

*a:s-hi: tamba-s-in ilc-ka: caḍḍe: rahc-a:*  
 3SG.M-GEN own.father-M-ACC fear.PS-PST.VADJ necessity COP.PS-PST.3SG.NM

‘It was because he was afraid of his father’

- (7) Sidaama (< Cushitic < Afro-Asiatic; SOV)<sup>10</sup>

*íse faraššó guluf-f-annó gara-a=ti*  
 3SG.F.NOM horse.ACCOBL ride-3SG.F-IPFV.3 manner-LV=NPC.PRED.MOD

‘She seems to ride a horse (habitually)’

ACCOBL — Accusative-Oblique, EMP — emphasis, KO — *kò/gò* (see Kato 2020), LV — lengthened vowel, MOD — modified, NM — non-masculine,

NPC — nominalized predicate clitic, PRED — predicative, PS — past stem, VADJ — verbal adjective

<sup>8</sup> Atsuhiko Kato. “Burmese”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 781–816.

<sup>9</sup> Masato Kobayashi and Tasaku Tsunoda. “Kurukh”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 781–816.

<sup>10</sup> Kazuhiro Kawachi. “Sidaama”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 781–816.

## Examples (contd.)

- (8) Tagalog (< Malayo-Polynesian < Austronesian; VSO)<sup>11</sup>

*plano ni=Noy na b<um>isita sa=Davao bukas*  
 plan GEN=Noy LK visit<AF:INF> OBL=Davao tomorrow  
 ‘Noy plans to go to Davao tomorrow’

- (9) Bengali (< Indo-Iranian < Indo-European; SOV)<sup>12</sup>

*tar tokio=te jawar kot<sup>h</sup>a*  
 3SG.GEN Tokyo=LOC go.NMLZ.GEN word  
 ‘It is planned that he s/he is going to Tokyo’

- (10) Tatar (< Kipchak < Turkic; SOV)<sup>13</sup>

*siŋa joqla-rya röxsät*  
 2SG.DAT sleep-INF permission  
 ‘You are allowed to sleep.’

<sup>11</sup>Masumi Katagiri. “Tagalog”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 781–816.

<sup>12</sup>Keisuke Huziwara. “A contrastive study of external adnominal clauses in Japanese and Bangla”. In: *Bangabidya: International Journal of Bengal Studies* 10 (2018), pp. 358–367.

<sup>13</sup>Chihiro Taguchi. “Mermaid Construction in Tatar”. In: *Proceedings of the 162nd Conference of the Linguistic Society of Japan*. ©2021. ☰ ▶ ☰ 🔍 ↻

## Examples against the compound predicate analysis

(11) Russian (< Slavic < Indo-European; SVO)

*pora nam uxodit'*

time 1PL.DAT PF:talk:INF

'It is time for us to leave'

(12) Welsh (< Celtic < Indo-European; VSO)

*Rhaid i fi godi'n gynnar*

*rhaid i fi godi yn gynnar*

necessity to 1SG wake\_up.INF in early

'I need to wake up early'

- $N_{MC}$  and V does not adjoin each other in these languages
- How can they form a compound predicate?

## Proposal

- MC is **anaphoric/functional control** with a nominal predicate
- MC does **not** involve a compound predicate
- Therefore, MC is **biclausal**
- MC can be analyzed in LFG just like other anaphoric/functional control



## Subject is in the matrix clause: Evidence 1

- A comparison with the similar non-MC (14)
- In (14), *Hanako(=ga)* is inside the modifier clause, so an additional subject argument can be added in the matrix clause (otherwise *pro*).
- (13), in contrast, doesn't allow it
- the matrix subject is already **occupied**

### (13) Japanese (MC)

(*\*kore=ga*) *Hanako=ga sakana=o yak-u yotei=da*  
 this=NOM Hanako=NOM fish=OBJ grill-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘Hanako is going to grill the fish.’

### (14) Japanese (non-MC)

(*kore=ga*) [*Hanako=ga sakana=o yak-u*] *nioi=da*  
 this=NOM Hanako=NOM fish=ACC grill-PRS.ADN smell(N)=COP

‘(This is) the smell that [comes from where] Hanako grills the fish.’

## Subject is in the matrix clause: Evidence 2

- NOM-GEN alternation of a subject in relative clauses
  - RC (16): NOM-GEN alternation ✓
  - MC (15): NOM-GEN alternation ✗
- In MC, the subject is in the matrix clause

### (15) Japanese (MC)

*Hanako*={ *ga*/\**no* }    *sakana*=*o*    *yak-u*            *yotei*=*da*  
 Hanako=NOM/\*GEN            fish=ACC            grill-NPST.ADN    plan(N)=COP

‘Hanako is going to grill the fish.’

### (16) Japanese (non-MC)

[*Hanako*={ *ga*/*no* }    *sakana*=*o*    *yak-u*]            *nioi*=*da*  
 Hanako=NOM/GEN            fish=ACC            grill-NPST.ADN    smell(N)=COP

‘(It is) the smell that [comes from where] Hanako grills the fish.’

## Subject is in the matrix clause: Evidence 3

- Honorifics<sup>14</sup> in Japanese: the referent is its subject (Matsumoto 1996)<sup>15</sup>
  - In (18) *Hanako* can agree with *yotei*: matrix subject
  - In (19) *Hanako* **cannot** agree with *nioi*: embedded subject
- MC's subject is in the matrix clause (agreeing with Tsunoda (2020))

(17) Japanese (Hanako is honored by the speaker)

*Hanako=sama=ga sakana=o oyakininar-u*  
Hanako=HON=NOM fish=ACC grill:HON-NPST.DECL

‘Hanako grills the fish.’

(18) Japanese (Hanako is honored by the speaker)

*Hanako=sama=ga sakana=o yak-u go-yotei=da*  
Hanako=HON=NOM fish=ACC grill-NPST.ADN HON-plan(N)=COP

‘Hanako is going to grill the fish.’

(19) Japanese (Hanako is honored by the speaker)

# *Hanako=sama=ga sakana=o yak-u o-nioi=da*  
Hanako=HON=NOM fish=ACC grill-NPST.ADN HON-plan(N)=COP

‘(It is) the smell that [comes from where] Hanako grills the fish.’

<sup>14</sup>I thank Chen Xie (Oxford) for suggesting this diagnostic.

<sup>15</sup>Yo Matsumoto. “Complex Predicates in Japanese: A Syntactic and Semantic Study of the Notion ‘Word’”. In: *Studies in Japanese Linguistics series*

## Anaphoric/functional control analysis of MC

- **Observation:** Subject of MC is in the matrix clause
- **Point:** Some MCs are anaphoric control like (20), others are functional control like (21)
- **Intuition:** MCs function as modals, evidentials, aspects, and attitudes, just like verbs and adjectives of anaphoric/functional control
- In this section, syntactic diagnostics for anaphoric/functional are applied to MCs
  - Passivization
  - Idiom chunks

(20) Japanese (anaphoric control)

*Hanako*=*ga*<sub>i</sub> [PRO<sub>i</sub> *taroo*=*o* *tatak-u*] *ki*=*da*  
 Hanako=NOM PRO Taro=ACC hit-NPST.ADN feeling(N)=COP

‘Hanako intends to hit Taro.’

(21) Japanese (functional control)

*Hanako*=*ga*<sub>i</sub> [<sub>t<sub>i</sub></sub> *taroo*=*o* *tatak-u*] *yotei*=*da*  
 Hanako=NOM Taro=ACC hit-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘Hanako is going to hit Taro.’

## Syntactic tests: Passivization

- Functional control (22), (23): passivization does not change thematic relation
- Anaphoric control (24), (25): passivization **does** change thematic relation

- (22) a. Tom seems to hit Jerry. *seem(hit(Tom, Jerry))*  
 b. Jerry seems to be hit by Tom. *seem(hit(Tom, Jerry))*

- (23) a. Japanese (functional control)  
*Hanako=ga<sub>i</sub> [t<sub>i</sub> taroo=o tatak-u] yotei=da*  
 Hanako=NOM Taro=ACC hit-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘Hanako is going to hit Taro: *planned(hit(h, t))*’

- b. Japanese (functional control, passivized)  
*Taroo=ga<sub>i</sub> [t<sub>i</sub> Hanako=ni tatak-are-ru] yotei=da*  
 Taro=NOM Hanako=DAT hit-PASS-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘Taro is going to be hit by Hanako: *planned(hit(h, t))*’

- *yotei* shares a characteristic of a functional control predicate

## Syntactic tests: Passivization

- Functional control (22), (23): passivization does not change thematic relation
- Anaphoric control (24), (25): passivization **does** change thematic relation

- (24) a. Tom tries to hit Jerry. *try(Tom, hit(Tom, Jerry))*  
 b. Jerry tries to be hit by Tom. *try(**Jerry**, hit(Tom, Jerry))*

- (25) a. Japanese (anaphoric control)  
*Hanako=ga<sub>i</sub> [PRO<sub>i</sub> taroo=o tatak-u] ki=da*  
 Hanako=NOM PRO Taro=ACC hit-NPST.ADN feeling(N)=COP  
 ‘Hanako intends to hit Taro: *intend(h, hit(h, t))*’

- b. Japanese (anaphoric control, passivized)  
*Taroo=ga<sub>i</sub> [PRO<sub>i</sub> Hanako=ni tatak-are-ru] ki=da*  
 Taro=NOM PRO Hanako=DAT hit-PASS-NPST.ADN feeling(N)=COP  
 ‘Taro intends to be hit by Hanako: *intend(t, hit(h, t))*’

- *ki* shares a characteristic of an anaphoric control predicate

## Syntactic tests: Idiom chunks

- Functional control (26 b), (27 b) keeps idiomatic meaning
- Anaphoric control only allows for literal meaning

- (26) a. The cat is out of the bag. (i.e., the secret is revealed)  
b. The cat seems to be out of the bag.

- (27) a. Japanese

*asi=ga boo=ni nar-u*

leg=NOM stick=DAT become-NPST

‘The legs become sticks (i.e., exhausted)’

- b. Japanese

*asi=ga boo=ni nar-u yotei=da*

leg=NOM stick=DAT become-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘The legs are going to be sticks (i.e., exhausted)’

- *yotei* shares a characteristic of a functional control predicate

## Syntactic tests: Idiom chunks

- Functional control keeps idiomatic meaning
- Anaphoric control (28 b), (29 b) only allows for literal meaning

(28) a. The cat is out of the bag.

b. # The cat tries to be out of the bag.

(29) a. Japanese

*asi=ga boo=ni nar-u*

leg=NOM stick=DAT become-NPST

‘The legs become sticks (i.e., exhausted)’

b. Japanese

*asi=ga boo=ni nar-u ki=da*

leg=NOM stick=DAT become-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘The legs intend to become sticks’

- *ki* shares a characteristic of an anaphoric control predicate



## (Hopefully theory-neutral) Interim summary

### Tsunoda (2020)'s Analysis of MC

- V and  $N_{MC}$  compose a compound predicate
- MC is monoclausal

### We have seen:

- MC can be treated as **anaphoric/functional control**
  - but with a **noun predicate**
- It follows that MC is **biclausal**

### Next:

- Analyze MC in LFG

## Motivation for an LFG analysis

- PRED readily allows for a nominal predicate
- Therefore, lexical entries of MC nouns ( $N_{MC}$ ) have a similar form to anaphoric/functional control
  - Anaphoric control MC:
    - $(\uparrow \text{PRED}) = \langle N_{MC} \langle (\text{SUBJ} | \text{OBL}_{\theta}), \text{COMP} \rangle \rangle^{16}$
    - $(\uparrow \text{COMP SUBJ PRED}) = \text{'PRO'}$
  - Functional control MC:
    - $(\uparrow \text{PRED}) = \langle N_{MC} \langle \text{XCOMP} \rangle \text{SUBJ} \rangle$
    - $(\uparrow \text{SUBJ}) = (\uparrow \text{XCOMP SUBJ})$
- COMP/XCOMP can readily handle the cross-linguistic variation of non-finite forms
  - Infinitive: Tagalog, Tatar, Russian, Welsh
  - Adnominal/verbal adjective: Japanese, Burmese, Kurukh, Sidaama, etc.
  - Verbal noun: Amdo Tibetan, Bengali
- Severing syntax, function, and semantics (c/f/s-structure)
  - Disentangling MC's mystery: 'Syntactically nominal, functionally predicative, and semantically abstract (modal, etc.)?'

<sup>16</sup>Whether SUBJ or OBL<sub>θ</sub> is selected depends on each lexeme.

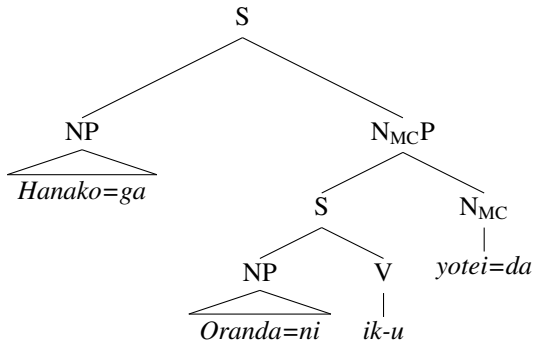
## c-structure of functional control with $N_{MC}$

(30) Japanese (< Japonic)

*Hanako=ga Oranda=ni ik-u yotei=da*  
Hanako=NOM Netherlands=DAT go-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘Hanako is going to go to the Netherlands.’

(31)



## c-structure of anaphoric control with $N_{MC}$

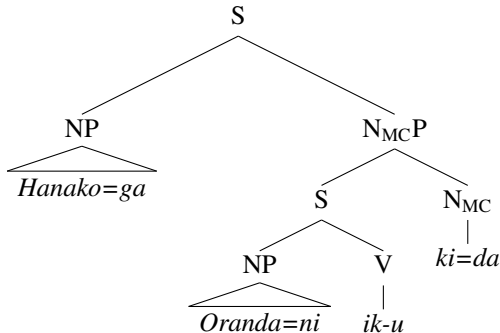
(32) Japanese (< Japanic)

*Hanako=ga Oranda=ni ik-u ki=da*

Hanako=NOM Netherlands=DAT go-NPST.ADN feeling(N)=COP

‘Hanako intends to go to the Netherlands.’

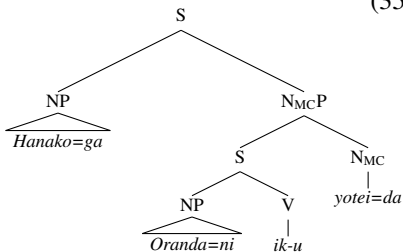
(33)



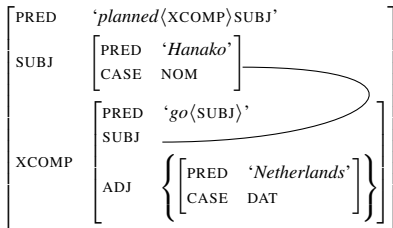
- c-structural form is the same in raising and equi (language-specific)

# f-structure of functional control with N<sub>MC</sub>

(34)

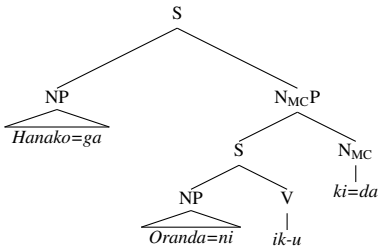


(35)

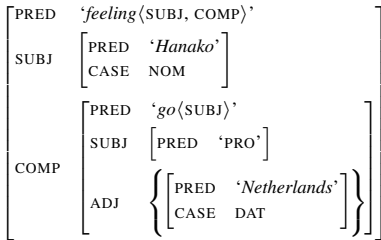


## f-structure of anaphoric control with N<sub>MC</sub>

(36)



(37)



- Raising and equi MCs have a different f-structure (lexical entries)

## Semantics of the Mermaid Constructions

- The meaning of MCs can also be constructed in the same manner as functional/anaphoric control
- Following the semantic representation of raising and equi verbs by Dalrymple et al. (2019)<sup>17</sup>:
  - David seemed to yawn: *seem(yawn(David))*
  - David tried to yawn: *try(David, yawn(David))*
- We expect the same representation for MCs too:
  - Hanako=ga Nagoya=ni ik-u yotei=da: *planned(go(Hanako, NL))*
  - Hanako=ga Nagoya=ni ik-u ki=da: *feeling(Hanako, go(Hanako, NL))*
- Meaning constructors for  $N_{MC}$ :
  - raising:  $\lambda P.yotei(P) : (\uparrow \text{XCOMP})_{\sigma} \multimap \uparrow_{\sigma}$
  - equi:  $\lambda P\lambda x.ki(x, P(x)) :$   
 $((\uparrow \text{COMP SUBJ})_{\sigma} \multimap (\uparrow \text{COMP PRED})_{\sigma}) \multimap ((\uparrow \text{SUBJ})_{\sigma} \multimap \uparrow_{\sigma})$

<sup>17</sup>Mary Dalrymple, John J. Lowe, and Louise Mycock. *The Oxford Reference Guide to Lexical Functional Grammar*. Oxford University Press, 2019.

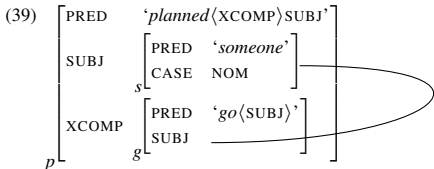
# Predicting scope ambiguity of functional control

- Functional control analysis can correctly predict the scope of  $N_{MC}$

(38) Japanese

*dareka=ga ik-u yotei=da*  
 someone=NOM go-NPST.ADN plan(N)=COP

‘Someone is going to go. (wide:  $\exists >$  plan, or narrow: plan  $>$   $\exists$ )’



(40)

<b>[yotei]</b>	$\lambda P.planned(P)$	:	$g_\sigma \multimap p_\sigma$
<b>[dareka]</b>	$\lambda S.exist(x, person(x), S(x))$	:	$\forall H.(s_\sigma \multimap H) \multimap H$
<b>[iku]</b>	$\lambda x.go(x)$	:	$s_\sigma \multimap g_\sigma$

(41) Narrow:

<b>[dareka-iku]</b>	$exist(x, person(x), go(x))$	:	$g_\sigma$
<b>[dareka-iku-yotei]</b>	$planned(exist(x, person(x), go(x)))$	:	$p_\sigma$

(42) Wide:

<b>[iku-yotei]</b>	$\lambda x.planned(go(x))$	:	$s_\sigma \multimap p_\sigma$ <sup>18</sup>
<b>[dareka-iku-yotei]</b>	$exist(x, person(x), planned(go(x)))$	:	$p_\sigma$



# Predicting the scope of anaphoric control

- Anaphoric control analysis correctly restricts the scope

(43) Japanese  
*dareka=ga ik-u ki=da*  
 someone=NOM go-NPST.ADN feeling(N)=COP  
 ‘Someone intends to go. (wide:  $\exists > \text{intend}$ ; \*narrow:  $\text{intend} > \exists$ )’

(44) 
$$i \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{PRED} \quad \text{'intend'} \langle \text{SUBJ, COMP} \rangle \\ \text{SUBJ} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{PRED} \quad \text{'someone'} \\ \text{CASE} \quad \text{NOM} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{COMP} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{PRED} \quad \text{'go'} \langle \text{SUBJ} \rangle \\ \text{SUBJ} \quad \text{'PRO'} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

(45) 
$$\begin{array}{lll} [\mathbf{ki}] & \lambda P \lambda x. \text{intend}(x, P) & : (s_\sigma \multimap g_\sigma) \multimap (s_\sigma \multimap i_\sigma) \\ [\mathbf{dareka}] & \lambda S. \text{exist}(x, \text{person}(x), S(x)) & : \forall H. (s_\sigma \multimap H) \multimap H \\ [\mathbf{iku}] & \lambda x. \text{go}(x) & : s_\sigma \multimap g_\sigma \end{array}$$

(46) Wide: 
$$\begin{array}{lll} [\mathbf{iku-ki}] & \lambda x. \text{intend}(\text{go}(x)) & : s_\sigma \multimap i_\sigma^{19} \\ [\mathbf{dareka-iku-ki}] & \text{exist}(x, \text{person}(x), \text{intend}(\text{go}(x))) & : p_\sigma \end{array}$$

- Narrow scope is undervivable

# Interim Summary

- MCs can be analyzed as raising/equi in LFG.
- Parallelism with conventional verbal/adjectival raising/equi in terms of:
  - c-structure
  - f-structure
  - s-structure
- These structures disentangle the core mystery of MC:
  - ‘Syntactically nominal, functionally predicative, and semantically abstract’

## Exception

- There is one exceptional MC found in Tagalog (Katagiri 2020)<sup>20</sup>:

### (47) Tagalog

*mukha-ng sa-sabog=na ang=bulkan*  
 face-COMP FUT:AF-erupt=already NOM=volcano

‘The volcano seems to erupt soon.’

- This MC takes a **finite** clause unlike other MCs
- Possible solution:
  - subcategorization *mukha*⟨COMP⟩?
  - backward raising? (Wurmbrand 2015)<sup>21</sup>
- Left for future work

AF — actor focus

<sup>20</sup>Masumi Katagiri. “Tagalog”. In: *Mermaid Construction: A Compound-Predicate Construction With Biclausal Appearance*. Ed. by Tasaku Tsunoda. Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics. Mouton de Gruyter, 2020, pp. 781–816.

<sup>21</sup>Susi Wurmbrand. In: Somerville, MA, 2015.

# Conclusion

This presentation has shown:

- Descriptive (theory-neutral) evidence for **biclausal** analysis of MC
- Syntactic evidence for **anaphoric/functional** control analysis
- **LFG's merits** to analyze MCs:
  - LFG readily allows for nominal predicates
  - COMP/XCOMP covering cross-linguistically diverse non-finite forms
  - Treating each module separately (syntax — (interface) — semantics)
- Consistency of the anaphoric/functional control analysis with the conventional LFG framework

# Thank you!

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