

Workshop *Nominalization and Quotation*

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Quotation and Nominalization : Possible Connections

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1. Apparent similarities between quotation and nominalization

- Both seem to be able to lead to formation of referential term from nonreferential use of expression

Quotation:

- (1) a. 'Joe' has three letters.
 b. 'The' is an article of English.
 c. 'Walk slowly' consists of two words.

Nominalization:

Without morphology:

- (2) a. Walking is nice.
 b. Red is my favorite color.

With morphology:

- c. happiness, friendliness

quotation:

semantic value

form of used expression

use of expression

form + meaning of expression

2. The range of quotation phenomena

2.1. Apparent referential term quotation

subject position:

freely:

- (3) a. 'Mary' sounds better than 'Martha'.
 b. 'Mary is widespread'
 c. 'Mary' is nice.

object position:

verbs of utterances:

- (4) a. John said 'I will come'.
 b. John screamed 'yes'
 c. Mary repeated I can't.
 d. Mary cannot pronounce 'Gretchen'.
 e. John has difficulties spelling 'Hughes'.
 f. John write down 'but no'.
 (5) John cannot spell / pronounce / write down 'Gretchen' / the name 'Gretchen'.
Spell, pronounce, write down: take expressions as arguments.

other verbs?

- (5') John likes Mary better than Martha.

Predicative quotational positions of verbs of naming:

- (6) a. They called him 'John'.
 b. * They called him the name 'John'.
 (7) a. He was baptized 'John'.
 b. * He was baptized the name 'John'.
 (8) a. She is called 'Mary'.
 b. * She is called the name 'Mary'.

Matushansky (2008):

the quoted name in naming constructions has predicative, not referential status,
 it is a predicate in small-clause construction

Further observation: Naming construction may be incompatible with direct quotation:

- (9) Sie nannte ihn einen Esel.
 'She called him a donkey (accusative case !)

2.2. Quotation in positions other than that of referential terms?

Mixed quotation:

(10) a. She said she was really very sorry.

b. She said that she would rush, not that she would hurry.

(11) a. She pronounced 'ankommen'.

b. 'Ankommen' is easy to pronounce.

Constraints:

(12) a. * She said that she kam an.

b. *She said she arrived heute.

Code switching?

Possibility of 'referential' quoted expression is driven by lexical condition of a selecting predicate

Summary:

Quoted expressions acting as quasi-referential terms are restricted to referential NP complement position or subject position

In addition: quotational predicative position

Otherwise: mixed quotation licenced by normal primary function of the quoted expression

3. Two different approaches to quotation

1. Formation of a referential term, in some way or another

2. Quotation as a speech act: mere presentation of an expression, with its form, meaning, perhaps reference (Saka, me)

4. A particular quotation construction

with quotation:

- (13) a. the name 'John'
 b. the sentence 'I will come'
 c. the letter 'k'
 d. the morpheme ka
 e. the numeral 'four'
 f. the concept horse

the same construction:

- (14) a. the person John
 b. the fictional character Sherlock Holmes
 c. the number four
 d. the color green
 e. the kind gold
 f. the truth value true

a closely related construction:

- (15) a. the proposition that John is wise
 b. the fact that John is wise
 c. the possibility that John might be wise

restrictions:

- (16) a. * the meaning horse
 b. * the truth value that it is raining
 c. * the sentence that I will come
 d. * the proposition it is raining

Two possible analysis:

the head noun, sortal (*name, number, numeral, color, kind, property, proposition, fact*) acts as:

- attribute (redundant, clarifying, disambiguating)
- reifying sortal

Linguistic properties of the construction

- Definite article obligatory

- (17) a. * that name John
 b. * every person John
 c. * John has never heard a name Joelle.
 d. ?? There is no name Joelle.
- (18) a. * some color green
 b. * a certain color turquoise
- (19) * some proposition that S

- No restrictive modifiers

- (20) a. * the first person John I meet
 b. * the lightest color green
 c. * the white kind gold

- Attributive complement occurs in intensional, in fact hyperintensional context

failure of substitution:

- (21) a. * Mary's brother Bill's father (John = Bill's father)
 b. * the name Joe's last name
 c. * the number the smallest prime number
 d. * the color the complementary color of red
 e. * the kind that liquid
- (22) a. * the property the property I just mentioned
 b. * the proposition the proposition I just proved
 c. * the proposition what I cannot believe

the reifying sortal creates a hyperintensional context.

- Alternation with predicative construction

- (23) a. 'John' is a name that is given to many boys.
 b. 'K' is a letter of the English alphabet.
 c. Green is a nice color.
 b. Twelve is a number that interests me a lot.

No restriction to definite determiner, but determiner must be compatible with predicative role

The reification analysis:

Attributive complement: ‘presents’ expression, together with its meaning and referent
 head noun: maps the presentation given by the attributive complement onto an object
 ‘obtained from’ the presentation – form of the expression, its meaning, (pretend) use in the
 story, its referent, its inferential role in the relevant (e.g. mathematical) contexts, the linguistic
 practices involving it.

pleonastic use of the definite determiner

no ‘space’ for applying restrictive modifier

Various mechanisms for introducing objects on the basis of contexts in which the attributive
 complement occurs nonreferentially, depending on the reifying sortal:

- making the expression the object of reference
- introducing a number as an object on the basis of the determiner meaning of numerals (‘the
 Adjectival Strategy’)
- introducing color object on the basis of predicative and attributive uses of color words
- introducing a kind object on the basis of a plurality of possible quantities / individuals /
 tropes
- introducing a property object on the basis of a plurality of possible tropes
- introducing a fact on the basis of a ordered plurality of propositional constituents (presented
 by the *that*-clauses)

The introduced object, roughly, has the status of fictional character; in the sense of ‘language
 created- language-independent objects’ (Schiffer 1990)

5. Some against the referential status of quotational apparently referential terms

Nonreferential ‘singular terms’: quasi-referential terms

- Support of plural anaphora

(24) a. John cannot pronounce ‘Gretchen’ and ‘Fritzchen’. Bill cannot pronounce * them /
 these names either.

b. Mary wrote down ‘up’ and ‘down’. Bill wrote * them / these words down too.

(25) John believes that p and that Q. Bill believes * them / these propositions too.

Two kinds of nonrestrictive relative clauses in some languages:

German: *was* vs *der, die, das, die*

1. *alles, was; nichts, was, vieles, was*

‘everything that’, ‘nothing that’, ‘many things that’

2. *das, der, die, die*

das Ding, das / alle Dinge, die

‘the thing that / all things that’

in non-restrictive relative clauses:

(26) Hans, *der / * was* ‘John, who’

predicative complements:

(27) Hans ist weise, *was / * das* Maria auch ist.

John is wise, which Mary is too.

with *that*-clauses and facts / propositions / possibilities:

(28) *die* Proposition, dass es regnet, *die / * was* wahr ist

‘the proposition that it is raining, which is true’

(29) a. Dass S, *was / * das* mir schon seit langem bewusst war, ist jetzt allen bekannt.

‘That S which I have been aware of for a long time, is now known to everyone.’

b. Die Tatsache dass S, *die / * was* mir schon seit langem bewusst was, ist allen bekannt.

‘The fact that p which I have been aware of for a long time, is known to everyone.’

with quotations:

(30) a. ‘Maria’, *was / ? # der* der Name dieser Frau ist...

‘Mary’, which is the name of this woman’

b. der Name ‘Maria’, *der* der Name dieser Frau ist....

‘the name Mary, which is the name of this woman’