

snippets

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Resumption as a novel DP/NP diagnostic

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The syntactic status of determiners is still very much under debate (cf. Abney 1987, Bošković 2005, and Bruening 2009). Little attention has been given to bare argument languages, specifically those in which only a certain type of definite occurs with a determiner. For instance, in Akan (Kwa) anaphoric definites (1a) are marked with *nó* but unique definites (1b) occur as bare nouns (Arkoh and Matthewson 2013; examples in (1) from *ibid*:5, 11). The latter refers to a set of referents which are taken to be unique based on shared world knowledge. (Note, though, that this characterization of bare nouns is disputed in other work; see Bombi 2018 and Owusu 2022 for further discussion.)

- (1) a. mò-tó-ò èkùtú. **èkùtú nó** yè dèw pápá.
1SG-buy-PST orange orange DEF be nice good
'I bought an orange. The orange is/was really tasty.'
- b. Kwámi nyá-à kràtàá fí-ì Ègyá krónkrón **pópe** hó.
Kwame get-PST letter from-PST father holy pope there
'Kwame got a letter from the holy father Pope.'

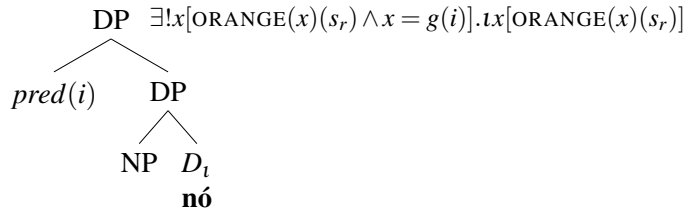
Under Jenks's (2018) analysis of classifier languages, uniqueness-based definites constitute NPs, for which an *ι*-type shift derives uniqueness. For anaphoric definites, Jenks follows Schwarz (2009) by assuming that they are DPs, where the D head introduces an index. This analysis aims to derive the fact that only anaphoric definites occur with a determiner. Uniqueness-based definites never occur with a determiner due to the Blocking Principle (Chierchia 1998). We transfer the analysis to Akan in (2).

- (2) Definites in Akan based on Jenks 2018

- a. Uniqueness-based definite in (1b):

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \quad \exists!x[\text{POPE}(x)(s_r)].\iota x[\text{POPE}(x)(s_r)] \\ \uparrow \text{\textit{\iota-shift}} \\ \text{NP} \end{array}$$

b. Anaphoricity-based definite in (1a):



In this snippet, we will provide an additional argument in favour of a DP/NP distinction correlating with the semantic type of definiteness in Akan.

Kwa languages display productive resumption patterns. For Akan in particular, it has been observed that the tail of a movement dependency is realized as a pronoun, which is mostly shown with proper names and definites (e.g. Saah 1994, Ameka 2010, and Korsah 2016). Interestingly, the availability of resumptive pronouns is related to the meaning of the moved phrase. Hein and Georgi (2021) show that focused objects leave gaps if they are non-referential. We present (3) with non-specific indefinites (slightly adjusted from their paper).

- (3) *Context: You tell a classmate that you're planning to rent a school uniform. However, you don't know if that's possible. Your classmate asks: 'Will you ask the headmaster?' But you say:*

dààbí. òkyèrèkyèrèní_i nà m-é-bísá ____i kàné.
 no teacher FOC 1SG-FUT-ask first

'No. I will ask a (random) TEACHER first.' (one of the many teachers around)

Hein and Georgi (2021) argue that resumption in Akan is derived via partial lower copy deletion. Chain reduction for movement chains only deletes NP in Akan. Non-specific indefinites are NPs, hence the gap in (3). But for DP-arguments the D head remains.

If only NPs are deleted at the tail of a movement chain and the analysis in (2) is correct, we expect anaphoric definites to leave a resumptive pronoun, whereas unique definites are predicted to leave a gap. In (4) and (5), we show that this prediction is borne out. (We intentionally do not mention *pope* in the context in (4) to avoid a competition between the unique and the anaphoric form.)

- (4) *Context: My friend is glancing through a magazine. She sees a nice man but does not know who he is. She says "I like this man!" I exclaim:*

èì! pope_i nà wó pé ____i sèèséí?
 PRT pope FOC 2SG like now
 'Hey! You like the POPE now?'

- (5) *Context: We both talk about Yaw and that he met a boy and [a girl]_i yesterday. I think I heard that the boy needed some help, so Yaw helped him. But you disagree and tell me:*

dààbí. [àbáaáyéwá nó]_i nà Yaw bóá-à [#](nó_i) ènórà.
 no girl DEF FOC Yaw help-PST 3SG.RES yesterday
 'No. Yaw helped the GIRL yesterday.'

By considering the availability of resumptive pronouns, we are able to provide independent evidence for the definiteness account in Jenks 2018 and partial copy deletion in Akan (Hein and

Georgi 2021). Future research can show how far resumption can serve as a novel test for syntactic size in more languages than Akan.

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