Functions of Addresses
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1. Address
1) So, Paul, how are you?

Address: A vocative phrase establishing or reinforcing the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. An address is distinct from a call, which identifies or engages the addressee (Zwicky 1974) and a subject of an imperative.

Goals of this talk:
• Argue for the existence of a formal feature Interlocutional Grounding (ILG) which encodes the relationship between the speaker and addressee
• Argue that this feature is present on Addresses as well as Allocutive morphology/clitics
• Argue that the feature is born by Addr°, a functional located in the CP domain

2. Pragmatic functions of addresses

Conveys particular relevance to the addressee:
2) Some players are just in it for the social. It’s important to care about the game, too, Cait.

Conveys adjunct-like information about the addressee:
3) I’m surprised you go anywhere without an umbrella, Mr. Seattle.

3. Grammatical functions of addresses

- Establishes and/or reinforces the relationship between the speaker and addressee (Meibauer & d’Avis (2010) and Haegeman & Hill (2012)) = Interlocutional Grounding (ILG)
  - Choice of address (titles, kinship terms, nicknames, etc)
  - Choice to include an address

3.1 Evidence from Allocutivity

Solidarity Allocutive Datives (SADs)
4) a. As mazás que merquei hoxe estan-che boísimas
   The apples that 1SG-bought today are-you.DAT very good
   ‘The apples that I bought today are very good, you know’
   (Galician)

b. Jablky ti jsou klásn
   Apples-NOM you-DAT are.3SG excellent-NOM
   ‘These apples are very good, you know’
   (Czech)

c. Cela seria kozakov ti je uzasna
   Whole series cosacs-GEN you-DAT is terrible
   ‘The whole TV show of Cosacs is terrible, you know’
   (Slovak)

d. Bezalkohokno pivo ti je kao sex sa samim sobom
   Non-alcoholic beer you-DAT is like sex with yourself-INST
   ‘Non-alcoholic beer is like sex with yourself, you know’
   (Serbian)

- SADs have no thematic relation to the phrase
- They establish or reinforce the ILG

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Alloative Agreement in Basque

5) a. To a male friend
   Pettek lan egin
   Peter.ERG work.ABS do.PRF
dik
   Same translation
   'Peter worked'

b. To a female friend
   Pettek lan egin
   Peter.ERG work.ABS do.PRF
din
   Same translation
   'Peter worked'

c. To someone higher in status (formal)
   Pettek lan egin
   Peter.ERG work.ABS do.PRF
dizü
   Same translation
   'Peter worked'

d. Plural addressee
   Pettek lan egin dü
   Peter.ERG work.ABS do.PRF AUX-3.S. ABS-3.S.ERG
   Same translation
   (from Oyharçabal (1993) as glossed in Miyagawa (2012) ex. 5)
   'Peter worked'

3.2 Previous accounts of Basque Allocutive Agreement

• Oyharçabal (1993): e_ALLO is an operator generated adjoined to TP which raises to C.
• Miyagawa (2012): The allocutive probe in C raises to a functional head in the Speech Act Domain (Speas & Tenny (2003)) in order to c-command the HEARER.

6) Miyagawa (2012) (ex. 12)

-Miyagawa (2012) extends this analysis to the Japanese performative honorific mas, which can occur in certain embedded clauses (factive complements, non-restrictive relative clauses, conjunct clauses, adverbial subordinate clauses)

7) Taro-o-wa [Hanako-ga ki-mas-i to] it-ta.
   Taro-TOP [Hanako-NOM come-MAS-PAST C_NONFACT say-PAST
   'Taro said that Hanako came.'

8) Hanako-ga ki-mas-u kara, uti-ni ite-kudasai.
   Hanako-NOM come-MAS-PRES because home-at be-please
   'Because Hanako will come, please be at home.'
   (Miyagawa (2012) ex. 32, 48)

Problem: Miyagawa is forced to propose that embedded clauses such as that in (7-8) are complements of an embedded Speech Act Phrase. The embedded clause is then a separate speech act from the matrix, and could presumably have a different SPEAKER and HEARER.
Claim: Addresses, SADs & Basque allocutive agreement are all associated with the ILG feature. This feature is born by a functional head Addr°, located in the CP domain.

4. AddrP

4.1 Addresses are associated with a single functional projection

9) a. The time has come, Mary, for all good men to come to the aid of the party.
   b. The time has come for all good men, my friends, to come to the aid of the party.
   c. *The time has come, Mary, for all good men, my friends, to come to the aid of the party. (= Ashdowne (2002) (ex. 43, 44))
   d. The time has come, Mary, my friends, for all good men to come to the aid of the party.

10) *How could you think, Mary, that I would ever harm you, my dear?

4.2 Previous accounts

- Hill (2007): The Speech Act Phrase (Speas & Tenny (2003)) is a pragmatic shell structure which takes the Speaker, Hearer & Utterance as its arguments. Vocatives are associated with the Hearer.
- Other analyses assuming CP-external Vocatives: Stavrou 2009, Espinal 2010

Problem: Addresses must be CP-internal

4.3 Deriving mid-sentential Addresses

- Mid-sentential addresses are derived by phrasal focus movement followed by remnant topicalization of TP

13) Force° > (Top° > Addr° > Foc° > Top° >) Fin° ... 

Addr° bears the unvalued ILG feature which, at least in languages with overt allocutive morphology/clitics, probes the TP domain to agree with the allocutive morpheme/clitic. Addresses are DPs selected by Addr° and merged into its specifier position, where they agree with the head via head-spec agreement.

14) I want to go, Jessica, to a movie
5. Conclusion

- The core grammatical function of an Address is to establish/reinforce the ILG
- ILG is a formal feature which is born by Addr° and, in languages with allocutive clitics or morphology is valued in the TP domain
- Addresses are specifiers of AddrP, which is located in the CP domain
- Mid-sentential addresses are derived by remnant topicalization

References


