An HPSG account of coded causal–noncausal verb pairs

Petter Haugereid
Department of Language, Literature, Mathematics and Interpreting, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences
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Examples from Haspelmath et al. (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Causal</th>
<th>Noncausal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>koor-<em>ase</em>-koor</td>
<td>koor-ase-koor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>gand-<em>isha</em>ganda</td>
<td>gand-isha*ganda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges
- Causal marking is uncontroversial
- Adding a causative relation
- Noncausal marking is challenging
- Removing a causative relation

Assumed lexical entry for "freeze"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lexeme</th>
<th>orth</th>
<th>keyrel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>freeze</td>
<td>freeze_prd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type hierarchy with the subconstruction type freeze_prd

Link
- arg1+ arg2+ arg4+ arg3+ arg4– arg2– arg1–
- freeze_prd

Four valence features
- CMP1: external subject
- CMP2: (deep) direct object
- CMP3: (deep) indirect object
- CMP4: oblique object

Causative lexical rule for Swahili

Caus-lex-rule
- ORTH [isha]
- KEYREL [PRED arg1+ ∧ arg2+]
- ARGS [lexeme ORTH [keyrel [PRED]]]

Anticausative lexical rule for Swahili

Anticaus-lex-rule
- ORTH [ika]
- KEYREL [PRED arg1– ∧ arg2+]
- ARGS [lexeme ORTH [keyrel [PRED]]]

Non-inflectional lexical rule

Non-infl-lex-rule
- ORTH nomorph
- KEYREL [PRED nomorph ∧ arg2+]
- ARGS [lexeme ORTH [keyrel [PRED]]]