

## Locative Inversion, VP-adjunction and Turkish relativization

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### 0 Introduction

Since the inceptive analysis of Turkish relativization within the generative framework (Underhill 1972), it has been a well-recorded fact that constituents of locative phrases in Turkish can be extracted with the relativization strategy that extracts "deep" subjects, i.e. definite subject D(eterminer) P(hrase)s of transitive, unaccusative and unergative structures. These "anomolous" cases of extraction are illustrated in (1) and (2):

- (1) a. [Kafes-in iç- in- de] bir aslan uyu-yor.  
cage-gen inside-3poss-loc a lion sleep-prog  
'A lion is sleeping inside the cage.'  
b. [Op(erator)<sub>i</sub> [ e<sub>i</sub> iç- in- de] bir aslan uyu-yan] kafes;  
inside- 3poss-loc a lion sleep-part cage  
'the cage in which a lion is sleeping'
- (2) a. [Kulübe-nin yan- in- da] bir köpek dur-uyor.  
hut- gen side- 3poss-loc a dog stand-prog  
'A dog is standing next to the hut.'  
b. [Op<sub>i</sub> [e<sub>i</sub> yan- in- da] bir köpek dur- an] kulübe;  
side- 3poss-loc a dog stand- part hut  
'the hut that a dog is standing next to'

Within the assumptions of transformational grammar, Underhill (1972) accounted for the facts of (1) and (2) in terms of rule ordering, wherein relativization was assumed to apply after the rule of subject incorporation that had the effect of incorporating an indefinite subject into the verb. To account for the same set of facts, Hankamer & Knecht (1976) proposed a generalized principle which predicted the distribution of the two strategies in terms of the major constituent, i.e. the "mother node", dominating the relativized element.

Recent research within the generative theory has revealed the significance of argument structure and thematic relations of DPs for syntactic op-

