



Rain starts with a consonant – Is quotation part of compositional grammar?

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Talking about words

- (1) a. "Rain" starts with a consonsant.
 - b. "Cats" is a noun.
 - c. "Failure" is just another word for "experience".
- (2) a. Rain starts with a consonsant.
 - b. Cats is a noun.
 - c. Failure is just another word for experience.

⇒ Are quotations / quotes part of compositional grammar?

Road Map

- 1 Characteristics of quotation
- 2 Accounts of pure quotation
- 3 Experimental studies
- 4 Conclusion

Characteristics of quotation

Types

Quotation (as an act) is a metalinguistic device used to talk about language

- (1) a. "Something is wrong," Alan whispered softly \rightarrow direct quotation to his dolls.
 - b. *The coach declared that his team would* → **mixed** quotation *"kick arse" today.*
- (2) a. The so-called "hotel" was just an old shed. → scare quotation
 b. "Rain" starts with a consonsant. → pure quotation

Pure quotation

Denotational use

(1) Rain starts with a single drop.

[[rain]]



Mentioning use

(2) "Rain" starts with a consonsant.

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[["rain"]] /'rein /
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- display linguistic shapes in a rule-like fashion
- demonstrate a property of a word type by displaying a word token

Accounts of pure quotation

Debate

What the accounts debate

- A Does a quotational interpretation emerge as part of the compositional derivation of quotational constructions?
 Is *"rain"* syntactically derived from *rain*?
 Are quotes part of syntax (quote morpheme etc.)?
- B Or are quotational meanings construed **pragmatically**?

Camp A: Compositional

Claim: Quotation is part of the compositional derivation

- Quotation produces truth-conditionally relevant content
 - (1) a. Kim asked if I was happy.

I = speaker

b. Kim asked, "Am I happy?".

I = Kim

- > Quotes are (covertly) present in the underlying syntax
- There cannot be quotation without (covert) quotes

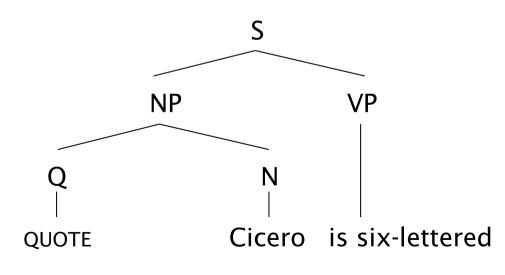
Camp A: Compositional

Rabern (2023), for example:

- (1) Cicero is human.
 [_S[_{NP} Cicero][_{VP} is human]]
- (2) *"Cicero" is six-lettered.*

[_S[_{NP}[_Q QUOTE][_N Cicero]][_{VP} is six-lettered]]

[[[Q QUOTE]]] = $\lambda c_s . \lambda m_i$. the expression at $c \Rightarrow$ (for any type i)



Camp B: Pragmatic

Claim: Quotations are discourse-generated as communicative acts

> Unmarked quotations are not false / ungrammatical

(1) a. *Rain starts with a consonsant*.

b. Cats is a noun.

c. Failure is just another word for experience.

Quotes

- > disambiguate between denotational use and mentioning an expression
- > provide optional ways of signaling a quotation

Experimental studies

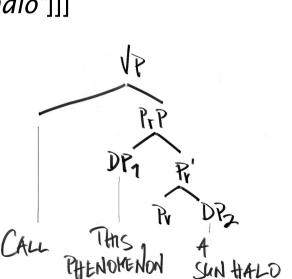
Study 1: Eye tracking

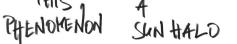
(1) One calls this phenomenon a "Sun halo".

x call y "n" \rightarrow y is an n λ P λ n λ y λ x [CALL(x, y, NAME("n", y)) \wedge **P(y, n)**)]

Small clause: [vp call[sc[this phenomenon] [a "Sun halo"]]] **Object predicative:**

dieses Phänomen_{ACC} einen "Sonnenring"_{ACC} nennen

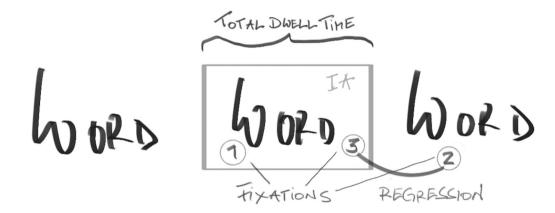






Study 1: Eye tracking

a. ... dass man dieses Phänomen "Sonnenring" nennt ...
b. ... dass man dieses Phänomen Sonnenring nennt ...



Results

- > No effects for early fixations (1st/2nd fixations) in Interest Area
- > Effect for total dwell time & regressions (longer/more for words in quotes)
- > Related to higher, top-down processes \rightarrow "pragmatic", discourse-based

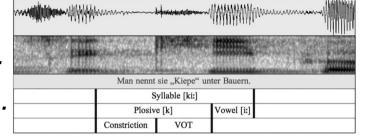


Studies 2a/b: Acoustics

Quotes × Quotational construction

[Pretext]

- **2a** a. ... Man **nennt** sie "Kiepe" unter Bauern.
 - b. ... Man kennt die "Kiepe" unter Bauern.



2b a. Viele Mönche tragen die sogenannte "Kutte" täglich.

b. Viele Mönche tragen die wohlbekannte "Kutte" täglich.

Results

- > Lengthening effect for initial plosive of words in quotes (constriction, VOT)
- > No interaction between QUOTES and QUOTATIONAL CONSTRUCTION
- \succ Quotes pronounced only when present \rightarrow pragmatic account of quotes

Study 3: Acoustics

Pure quotation in English

Quotes × Quotational construction

(1) a. Most students recognize that "peace" is a noun.b. Most students recognize that "peace" is a must.

Results

- > Lengthening effect for syllable-initial plosive of words in quotes
- > No interaction between QUOTES and QUOTATIONAL CONSTRUCTION
- \succ Quotes pronounced only when present \rightarrow pragmatic account of quotes

Conclusion

Summary

> Quotes are articulated regardless of the context type

> No articulation of "covert" quotes

> No quotational operator in syntax

> Quotational meanings emerge pragmatically via discourse (Camp B 🥯)

Conclusion

Application

- Prescriptive rules for quotation (looser or stricter)
- ➤ Quotational meanings may be "hard to get" → chatbots, neurodivergent interlocutors
- ➤ Quoted expressions may be ambiguous → legal & contractual interpretation

Thank you.

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