

Morphosyntactic Sub-Categorization Of Lexical Verbs

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Abstract: The present study sharply sub-categorizes lexical verbs/verbal infinitives/bare roots (Butt, 2003; González-Vilbazo, 2005) taking empirical evidence from mixed dataset of diverse Asian language pair—English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi theoretically employing minimalist program (Chomsky, 1995). Gonzalez-Vilbazo & Lopez (2011) postulated ‘conjugative’ properties of light verbs and claimed that language switching/mixing within verbal complex i.e. the lexical verb/bare root/verbal infinitive (eat) and light verb (kar) asymmetrically hinges on the conjugative properties of light verb not on lexical verbs/verbal infinitives/bare roots. Asian bilingual data clarifies that all lexical verbs/verbal infinitives/bare roots are not constituted the same traditional status. This study predicts that English verbs—eat, talk, tell, give, sleep, weep, and Urdu verbs—btaa, khaa, soo, roo, daey are special type of lexical items. These verbal infinitives/bare roots/lexical verbs neither incorporate into conjugative light verb nor light verb check and delete their uninterpretable features (UIF) neither in monolingual nor bilingual datasets. This study however suggests that lexical verbs/bare roots/verbal infinitives are sub-categorized into +F lexical verbs and –F lexical verbs. –F lexical verbs are totally free as they are integrated into light verb morphosyntactic frame but +F lexical verbs are not occurred with light verb neither in monolingual nor bilingual data. If any single +f feature remain un-deleted within the derivation, the derivation will not be computed unless this +features will be eliminated (Chomsky, 1995).

Keywords: sub-categorization, minimalism, morphosyntax, deleted, features

1. Introduction

Language switching within verbal complexes i.e. conjugative verb and lexical verb/bare roots is a ubiquitous phenomenon in naturalistic setting has extensively been studied by many eminent scholars (González-Vilbazo & López, 2011, 2012; Malik, 2015; van Gelderen & MacSwan, 2008) They presented their own assumptions and stipulations regarding the language switching under the tenant of Generative Enterprises. All the Asian and non-Asian models ascertained that language switching/mixing both on empirical as well as theoretical basis is purely asymmetrical within chunks like CP, TP, vP, VP and DP. This study however theoretically disfavors the potential assumption of (González-Vilbazo & López, 2011, 2012) i.e. light verb[s] determine the syntax of mixed/unmixed sentences due to conjugation feature that are encoded in light verbs. But light verbs neither determine the syntax of mixed VP in Urdu-English, Punjabi-English mixed datasets nor Asian learners takes all the lexical verbs equal. The lexical verbs of Asian and non-Asian languages are not recursively selected by v as a complement within phases (Chomsky, 2005). Some do resist incorporating into the corresponding slot of lexical verbs.

Let's have a quick look on the examples (1-5) below:

1. Iss^D question^N ka^{ACC} answer^N **btaa^V-ien^{INF}**.
This Acc Tell -INF
3P/SG 3P/SG 3P/SG verb-INF
(You should tell answer of this question.)
2. Aiss^D question^N da^{ACC} answer^N **daass^V-oo^{INF}**.
This Acc -INF
3P/SG 3P/SG 3P/SG verb-INF
(You should tell answer of this question.)
3. *Iss^D question^N ka^{ACC} answer^N **tell^V kar^V-ien^{INF}**.
This Acc Do-INF
3P/SG 3P/SG 3P/SG -Do verb-INF
(You should tell answer of this question.)
4. *Iss^D question^N ka^{ACC} answer^N **tell^V-ien^{INF}**.
This Acc -INF
3P/SG 3P/SG 3P/SG verb-INF
(You should tell answer of this question.)

5. *Aiss^D question^N da^{ACC} answer^N tell^V -oo^{INF}.
This Acc -INF
3P/SG 3P/SG 3P/SG verb-INF
(You should tell answer of this question.)

These are the presented examples from Asian languages found in naturalistic setting except (3, 4 and 5). This data is purely naturalistic, uttered by Asian balanced bilingual speakers. (See SECTION: Material and Methods) Derivation process is a cyclic procedure and one phase (vP) successively upgraded into upper phase (CP) after matching and checking featural requirements while computing the natural derivative process. Within bilingual tradition, the same mechanism is observed as an operative procedure of deriving a fully-successful and convergent string (MacSwan, 2005). In this study, the focus is vP phase-verbal domain. It is a blend of phase head v and non-phase head V. the lexical verb/verbal infinitive/bare roots and light verb/do verb construction. In the examples (1 and 2) Urdu and Punjabi lexical verbs btaa, daass are selected by null light verb that linearizes OV order while the same lexical verbs from English do not incorporate into same position with same categorical properties within the derivation. The English counter-tokens are the btaa/daass is tell and it is also a lexical verb/verbal infinitive/bare roots technically non-phase head in the examples (3, 4 and 5). For extensive studies, you can have a look on nominal scrambling (Asad et al, 2021a) and clausal-internal switching (Asad et al, 2021b). It resists within the vp phase although the phase head has +f features. The valuation process remain flat within the vP phase because verbal infinitives/bare roots/lexical verbs also possess +F features therefore, this phase did not upgraded into CP resultantly the derivation crashes¹.

3. Objectives of the Study

The present study formulates the certain objective[s]

1. Unlike conjugative light verb, Lexical verbs do not uniformly incorporate into pre-selected slot of light verb in codeswitching pattern of Asian pairs---Urdu-English, Hindi-English and not even Urdu and Hindi datasets; lexical verbs/verbal infinitives/bare roots behave differently some successively incorporate while others potentially resist.
2. Unlike traditional categorization of verbs into lexical verbs/bare roots/verbal infinitives (Butt, 2003; González-Vilbazo, 2005), and light verb, this study sub-categorize lexical verbs/bare roots/verbal infinitives into deeper domain on the empirical basis of Asian monolingual and bilingual datasets.

3. Literature Review

¹ A Universal machinery of constructing the derivation compiling features compatibility mutually in monolingual and bilingual linguistic competence.

Human speaking is uncontrolled and unconditioned. Humans from the initial days use a unique tool i.e. Language to share their feelings, emotions, norms and cultures with other person and communities. Mixing of two or more languages in a single sentence, a very interesting line of research is said to be intrasentential Code Switching (CS) and technically in terms of Myers Scotton, it is called Classical Code Switching:

“----- Classic code switching includes elements from two (or more) languages varieties in the same clause, but only one of these varieties is the source of the morphosyntactic frame for the clause....”
(Myer Scotton 2006, p.241)

In the above cited definition of Code Switching, the syntax of a code switched sentence purely hinges on only one language but the items of other participating language only fill the empty slots that have been left unfilled for contentive material. In 2011, K. Gonzalez-Vilbazo, L. Lopez working on verb and its properties, explored that the syntax of mixed sentence is totally determined by the light verb disfavoring the potential assumption of Myer Scotton (2006) and MacSwan (2008). Viewing Code Switching through Minimalist Program’s eyes, they ascertained:

“.....The light verb is little v..... As a phase head it controls the grammatical properties of its phase...”
(2011, p. 848).

Hindi–English (Pandit, 1990, pp. 44)

6. Some Englishmen traditional Indian women-ko **passand** kara-ten hain.

Some Englishmen traditional Indian women-Acc like do are
“Some Englishmen like traditional Indian women”

Here is an interesting example from Hindi-English. In the example (6) lexical verb is pass and light verb is kar the sentence is grammatical according to Vilbazo and Lopez’s assumption, a natural expression and spoken by bilingual speakers in natural setting. We replace Hindi token with English verb token Like see below example (7)

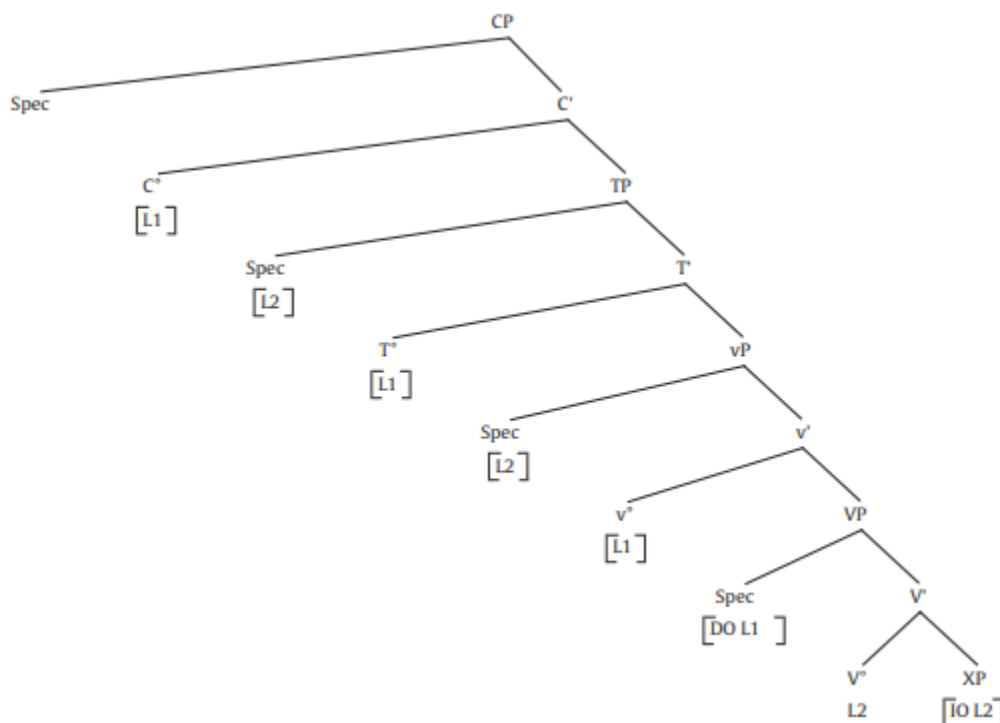
7. Some Englishmen traditional Indian women-ko **Like** kara-ten hain.

Some Englishmen traditional Indian women-Acc do-INF are
“Some Englishmen like traditional Indian women”

Let’s have a look at example (7) if we replace lexical verb from English language, we will notice no ungrammaticality, rather this sentence is also fully acceptable and spoken by the bilingual speakers in naturalistic setting. This sentence is also grammatical according to the authentic model of Myer Scotton, Jake (1993, 2014, and 2017), Vilbazo and Lopez (2005 and 2011). The rationale provided by these models is that there is no crucial role of lexical categories. Lexical categories do not play any eminent role in determining the syntax of the mixed sentence rather functional categories linearizes the sentence. MLFM (2014; 2017) claimed that these lexical materials are non-finite verbs and Vilbazo and Lopez (2011) ascertained that the featural control

is inheritance property of light verb also limiting the role of lexical material[s] and they also did not further explore the properties of lexical verbs only claiming them (Lexical verbs) free insertions. We proposed that all lexical items neither in monolingual nor in bilingual are free to incorporate into morphosyntactic frame of light verbs.

The core instantiation of their assumptions is that only a single item-light verb is fully authenticable in the mixed sentence to determine the syntax of mixed string either the lexical items can be inserted from any participating language[s]. See the structural representation of human competence postulated by González-Vilbazo (2011) given below:



This competency gives an insight about codeswitching and language mixing is that all heads are crucial except bare roots/lexical verbs and they are optional either they can be inserted from L1 or L2.

8. John narmesh **kard**.
 John exercise did
 ‘John exercised’.

(Karimi Doostan, 2005)

9. Juan **hace** nähen das Hemd
 Juan does.3rd sew.inf the shirt
 ‘Juan sews the shirt.’

(González-Vilbazo and López, 2005)

The data documented in examples (8-9) predicts that monolingual and bilingual data contain light verb construction as well. In these examples, light verbs are bolded items and lexical verbs are italics. We also consider this assumption that light verb occurs in monolingual data but the issue is that lexical verb is also an ingredient in syntax and semantics for mapping computation so, we should not ignore it. Its syntax must be formulated uniformly for all the language pairs.

Following this line of study, Myer Scotton claimed that:

“...the EL verb is always a nonfinite form...” (Myer Scotton 2014, p.8)

Myer Scotton and Jake (2014) claimed that CS is an effortless human cognitive potential and low cost verbs are EL non-finite forms. These non-finite forms are infinitive and present participle. These verbs are inserted freely from EL² in intra-CP while the morphosyntactic frame has been formulated by Matrix Language and these lexical items (non-finite verbs-infinitives and present participle) as late insertion fill the empty slots. The criterial assumption of K. Gonzalez-Vilbazo, L. Lopez (2011) and Myer Scotton (2014) is that there is always the empty slots for the insertion of lexical materials but here we have an interesting data which has been accumulated from MacSwan (2005, p. 54-92), the examples are given below:

10. *Juan está eat-iendo.

Juan be/1Ss eat-DUR.
'Juan is eating.'

11. *Juan eat-ó.

Juan eat-PAST/3Ss.
'Juan ate.'

Mac Swan (2005, p. 54-92)

According to the analysis of MacSwan, these sentences (8-9) are ungrammatical because of PFIC and later PF Disjunction Theorem as he postulated that this crashes are due the nature of PFIC. It has certain universal ranked rules and the items of contrary language did not pass on the other PFIC due to distinct nature of PFIC. In the examples (8-9) the lexical verb-eat is not selected by present participle form *iendo* from Spanish if *iendo* is merged to lexical verb, it will be ungrammatical derivation as for as for grammatical encoding it must need some material that ensures its grammaticality and it must be inserted from inflected language. MacSwan (2005) has claimed that these are the crashed derivations and we also find these examples are crashed. MacSwan (2005) did not also focus on the properties of lexical verbs and in this research study; our core pursuance is to explore properties of lexical items in all languages. Our point of view is that some lexical verbs in all languages possess some specific properties and on the basis of these

² EL is embedded language the dominant language in classical code switching. MLF model (1993)

properties lexical verbs also differ from each other. Other scholars---Myers Scotton (2014) and Vilbazo & Lopez (2011) treated all lexical verbs equally. Myers Scotton (2014) put assertion of non-finite verbs and Vilbazo & Lopez (2011) claimed them non-phase heads but both agree that they are incorporated into pre-determined slots that are morphosyntactically formulated by light verbs/phase heads and principled control hinges on do-verbs/phase heads. The point of view presented by Vilbazo and Lopez (2011) is that the vP phase head controls it's domains while in the example (8-9) vP does not play any significant role to determine the linearization and infusion of lexical verb within light verb. Now let's turn to move on Urdu-English data see the cited example given below.

12. *John pizza **eat**-rha hai.

-ing is
'John is eating pizza.'

13. *John-ne^{Gen} pizza **eat**-yia.

-Past Inf
'John ate pizza.'

In the above documented examples (10-11), lexical verb-eat does not infuse into the mixed sentence nor the covert light verb the vP phase head determines the grammaticality of the mixed intra-CP. The model presented by Vilbazo and Lopez (2005, 2011) seems redundant and inconsequential as it does not determine the grammaticality of the intra-CP. The linear-order of the (10-11) is that of Urdu as it can be noticed that if lexical verb replaced with Urdu, the same structure maintains the grammaticality. See the elicited examples documented below:

14. John pizza **khaa**-rha hai.

-ing is
'John is eat-ing pizza.'

15. John-ne^{gen} pizza **khaa**-yia.

- -Past Inf
'John ate pizza.'

The above cited examples (12-13) reveal that the slot of lexical verb filled with Urdu-token, also converges a grammatical sentence and on the contrary, as soon as it is inserted with English

lexical verb, it is marked with ungrammatical sentence but the linear-order of the (10,11,12 and 13) examples is all and all OV. It is suggested that in all these cited examples, light verb exists but null in nature Chomsky (1993) as in all these sentences linear-order is marked OV only by light verb as it possesses Extended Projection Principle (EPP) it states that every phase must be headed by an overt element so, v_o head of vP triggers covert object and fills its specifier position overtly.

Narrow Hypothesis

Conducting code switching (CS) research within canonical verb (light verb) and lexical verb on mixed-datasets, Vilbazo and Lopez (2005 and 2011) presented a new horizontal dimension on CS research called a Narrow Hypothesis (NA). The core assumption of narrow hypothesis is ascribed below:

“...Since the head (v^o) of the vP phase is drawn from the X lexicon, its complement VP will have to have X grammatical characteristics, most notably word order. Thus, feature spreading takes place as predicted by phase theory: it goes from the head of a phase to its complement..” (González-Vilbazo & López, 2011, p. 845) “...The complement of a lexical verb does not show features of the lexical verb”(González-Vilbazo & López, 2011, p. 845). “...lexical verbs are not phase heads...” (González-Vilbazo & López, 2011, p. 845)

In a nut shell, the model presented by (González-Vilbazo & López, 2011) has established the only one point i.e. No crucial role played by the Non-phase heads (V_o) within the due course of a fully-convergent derivation either the items are drawn from more than one lexicon[s]. The non-phase heads V_o within the vP domain, do not play any crucial role in the narrow syntax while computing the derivation and all the parameterization and linearization, features spreading and prosody of the sentences are marked all and only by the head of light verb. But our data presented in examples (10, 11, 12 and 13) predicts that it did not possess potential control the parameterization and incorporation of lexical verb into light verbs.

4. Theoretical Framework

In Minimalist Program (Chomsky, 1995, 2001, 2001), all parametric idiosyncratic[s] are confined to a language specific lexicon (L), with the representation that linguistic differences fallout from the morphologically encoded properties (abstract and concrete) of the lexical items (Borer, 1984). According to this model, Human cognitive faculty hinges on the two central components: a computational system for human language, which is attributed to be invariant, isolable and genetically instilled across language[s], and a Store-house of language raw material, a lexicon (L), to which language specific idiosyncratic variations noticed across languages are attributed. Phrase structure derivative constructs are also created and driven from the lexicon in the Minimalist Program.

A Generative Engine, Minimalist Program (MP) operationally relies on some of operative mechanism and the very initial operation, called Select, which picks linguistic items from the lexicon and presents them into a sub-component called Numeration and lexical array (Chomsky 1995a), a constructed subset of the lexicon. At this level, indexes are assigned to the lexical items for further construct of a derivation. The derivation cannot be convergent unless the index has reduced into Zero. (Chomsky 1995, 2001) A second operation is Merge which picks items from this lexical array and constitutes new, hierarchically well-arranged syntactic objects (SO). Thirdly, the operation Move/Attract applies to properties of the syntactic objects formulated by Merge to build new structures out of it.

Uniformly, it has been observed that In the structures buildings of syntactic objects in Minimalist Program are derived derivationally by the implication of these thrice-operations Select, Merge and Move, compute the fully convergent derivation if and only on the basis of one condition that the features encoded in lexical categories must match in the narrow syntax and resultantly this computed derivation will definitely be proceeded to a Phonological Form (PF) and an Logical Form (LF), both interface levels.

5. Material and Methods

The present study implies mixed methodology to test the model presented by the Vilbazo and Lopez (2011) under the theoretical tenet of Minimalist Program (1995) i.e. “.....The light verb is little v..... As a phase head it controls the grammatical properties of its phase...” (2011, p. 848). To conduct this study, a scale for the selection of informants has been selected what we say a Balanced Bilingual Speaker³ (BBS) presented by MacSwan (2008) and Malik (2016) and Toribio (2001).

Data

Data has been accumulated by bilingual speakers in the University of Lahore (Gujrat Campus). The number of participants is 34. They are affluent bilinguals and they are selected out of 277 participants. The data collected from this University consists of Urdu-English mixed sentences. Some data has been gathered from Allied School Officer (campus Kunjah). The number of participants is 29. They are also affluent bilinguals and they are selected out of 245 participants. This data purely consists of Punjabi-English as this school is middle of the Kunjah City district (Gujrat). Kunjah is a town linked with many villages from all sides. The students of all the surrounding villages come into the Kunjah City for study and they speak Punjabi and Urdu fluently. Data collected from these two institutions is naturalistic and it is accumulated in the form of audio-recording in natural setting. Research ethics must be observed while data collecting. One

³ According to this scale, a balanced bilingual speaker is that person who has acquired both the languages simultaneously from initial stage of learning with natural setting MacSwan (2008).

head of the group firstly selected and he starts the discussion on the given topic. He also observed the responses of the participants. The collected recording consists of approximately 4 hours and there are four main sub-portion of recording. Each portion comprises on 45-59 minutes.

Data Presentation

The detail of naturalistic date (Urdu-English) is given below:

1	Total number of pure Urdu Sentences	677
2	Total number of pure English sentences	645
3	Total number of mixed sentences	365
4	Total number of verb-switched sentences	37
5	Total number of all sentences	1724

The detail of naturalistic date (Punjabi-English) is given below:

1	Total number of pure Punjabi Sentences	707
2	Total number of English sentences	345
3	Total number of mixed sentences	265
4	Total number of verb-switched sentences	34
5	Total number of all sentences	1351

Sampling Technique

Taking samples from the naturalistic data of Urdu-English, every number five sentence has been selected and from the naturalistic data of Punjabi-English every number nine sentence has been adopted for analysis.

6. Experimental Design

For grammaticality judgement online task (Toribio, 2004), sentences with lexical verb has been selected from both type of data Urdu-English and Punjabi-English. This list of data has been presented to all the selected participants for marking them grammatical or ungrammatical within given seconds. The time given for marking judgment is only 1-5 seconds and the recording of that

particular sentence has been provided first and then they are suggested to mark the sentences. They are provided both types of input visual as well as auditory.

No	Data	Judgment	%	Type
1	Some Englishmen traditional Indian women-ko like kara-ten hain.	Grammatical	100%	Natural
2	*Mussa raat-ko sleep-Kar-ta hai.	Ungrammatical		Elicited
3	*Mussa raat-ko sleep-ta hai.	Ungrammatical		Elicited
4	*John pizza eat- Kar-ta-hai.	Ungrammatical		Elicited
5	*John-ne pizza eat-ieea.	Ungrammatical		Elicited
6	*Allah tamam mahlooq-ko rizaq give kr-ta hai.	Ungrammatical		Elicited
7	Ap sab log meri bat ko goor se soney.	grammatical	100%	Natural
8	*Ap sab log meri bat-ko goor-se hear kr-ien.	Ungrammatical		Elicited
9	*Saray students whiteboard-ki taraf look kr-ien.	Ungrammatical		Elicited
10	Allah tamam mahlooq-ko rizaq deta hai.	grammatical	100%	Natural
11	Students apni books k upper date lik -ien.	grammatical	100%	Natural
12	*Teacher back-benchers-se ziyada questions ask kr-ty heyn.	Ungrammatical	100%	Elicited
13	Saray students whiteboard-ki taraf dekh -ien.	grammatical	100%	Natural
14	Teachers back-benchers se ziyada questions poch -ty heyn.	grammatical	100%	Natural

7. Code Switching in Urdu-English V and v

Code switching (CS) within lexical verb/verbal infinitive/bare root and canonical verb (light verb) is an interesting linguistic domain of research, a little concern dedicated in this field of study but this study devoted to this line of inquiry. Urdu-English/Punjabi-English are totally mirror images, regarding formal property which is our core concern. Both languages are typologically idiosyncratic with respect to word-order, features inheritance properties Case-marking and EPP-configuration.

8. Typology of Urdu English

First of all, linearly Urdu differs from English because Urdu follows OV word-order while English sets VO word-order. They are structurally mirror images. The Case system of Urdu is Ergative-absolutive (Malik 20016) while English follows Nominative-Accusative Case System. Urdu Case marking is overt while English Case marking is Covert. Urdu has overt light verb rather English bear's covert light verb sometimes. Urdu overt light verb bears EPP feature while English lacks Both Urdu and English T bears EPP feature. Little v is called parametric v. it determines the word-order (Chomsky 1990, 1998, 1999, 2001; Collins 2001).

Example from pure English Language:

16. You see her. (MacSwan 2008, p.769)

In the above documented example (16), the word order of the sentence is VO and the case is nominative and accusative, the case marking is covert, no overt caltic is observed for case marking neither for agent nor for theme, patient and EPP is fully satisfied so the sentence is labeled as English sentence meeting the Interfaces conditions-LF as well as PF.

17. Jawad-ne rooti **kha-eei.**

Jawad-Erg Bread eat-PST
'Jawad ate bread.'

18. Jawad-ne rooti-ko **kha-eei.**

Jawad-Erg Bread-Acc eat-PST
'Jawad ate bread.'

In the above presented examples (17-18) they are pure Urdu sentences taken from naturalist setting, reveals that the linear order of the sentences is OV and case marking is overt, as we have noticed NE caltic to mark the ergative case. The EPPs are 2, one is found in light verb which triggers covert object to move overtly while the second EPP ensures the external argument DP Jawad-ne Lansik (1992) and Larson (1988).

9. Code Switching and Narrow Hypothesis

As this study takes potential assumption of NH' and applies it on intrasentential codeswitching to account for the role of unswitched lexical verbs with light verbs in strictly minimalist terms. This section provides empirical evidence to support the arguments let's see the example in (19) below:

19. John-ne pizza **kha-iya.**

John-Erg eat-PST
'John ate pizza.'

to PF. This also predicts that lexical verbs are binary in nature one that encodes +functional features and other possess –functional feature. Both can phonetically covert or overt. Here in the above noted examples (18-19) the nature of lexical verb is +F so it cannot diffuse with covert or overt light verb. It means that in the lower phase vP phase +F features exits so the derivation did not successfully computed.

22. Mussa raat-ko **soo**-ta hai.
 Night-Dat Sleep-PRT Aux
 ‘Mussa Sleeps at night.’

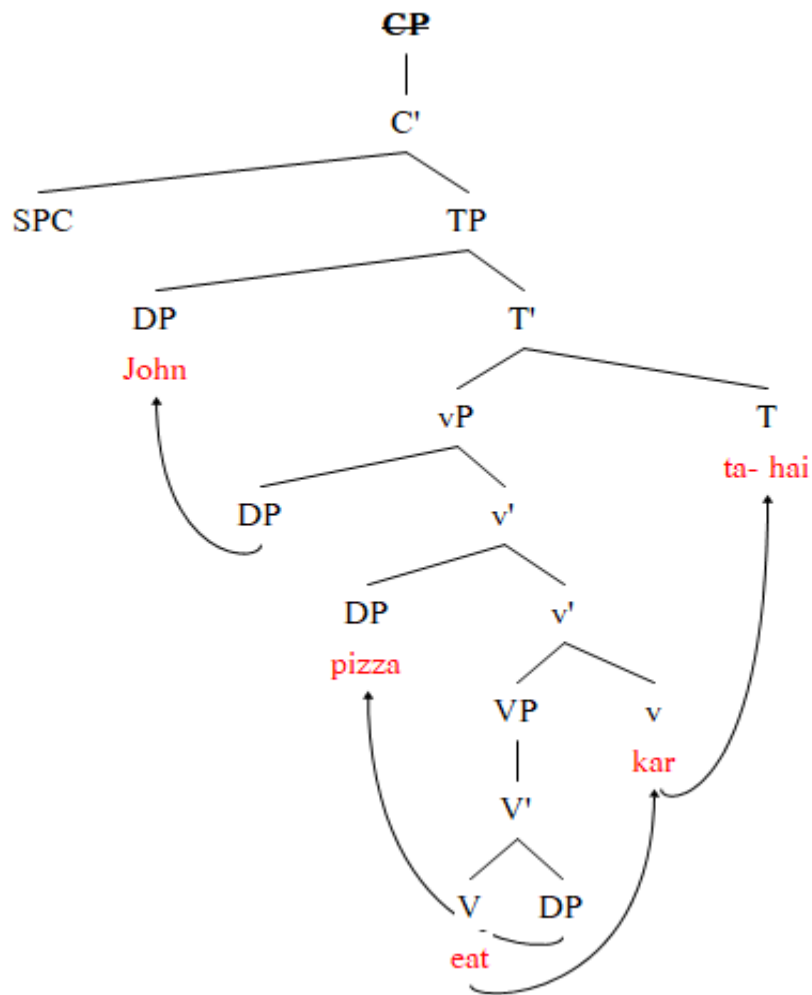
In the example (22), we have an interesting lexical verb-soo a counterpart of English sleep which takes only single argument DP as a subject and takes PP as complement which optional not even core. In this example (22) lexical verb-Soo selects Urdu PP-Raat-ko as an adjunct the VP is raat-ko soo is selected by null Urdu v to introduce the external argument i.e. Mussa and v triggers the lexical verb soo to move into the place of light verb for Urdu linearization and this vp is selected by Aux to derive the CP. In this way, the sentence is fully grammatical.

23. *Mussa raat-ko **sleep**-ta hai.
 Night-Dat -PRT Aux
 ‘Mussa sleeps at night.’

In the above analyzed example (23), we have a mixed lexical VP the head (sleep) of VP is from English. Sleep is also a lexical verb but +F features possessive so it neither diffuse with null light verb nor overt light verb and the features spreading did not fulfill. In the example (23), light verb is null.

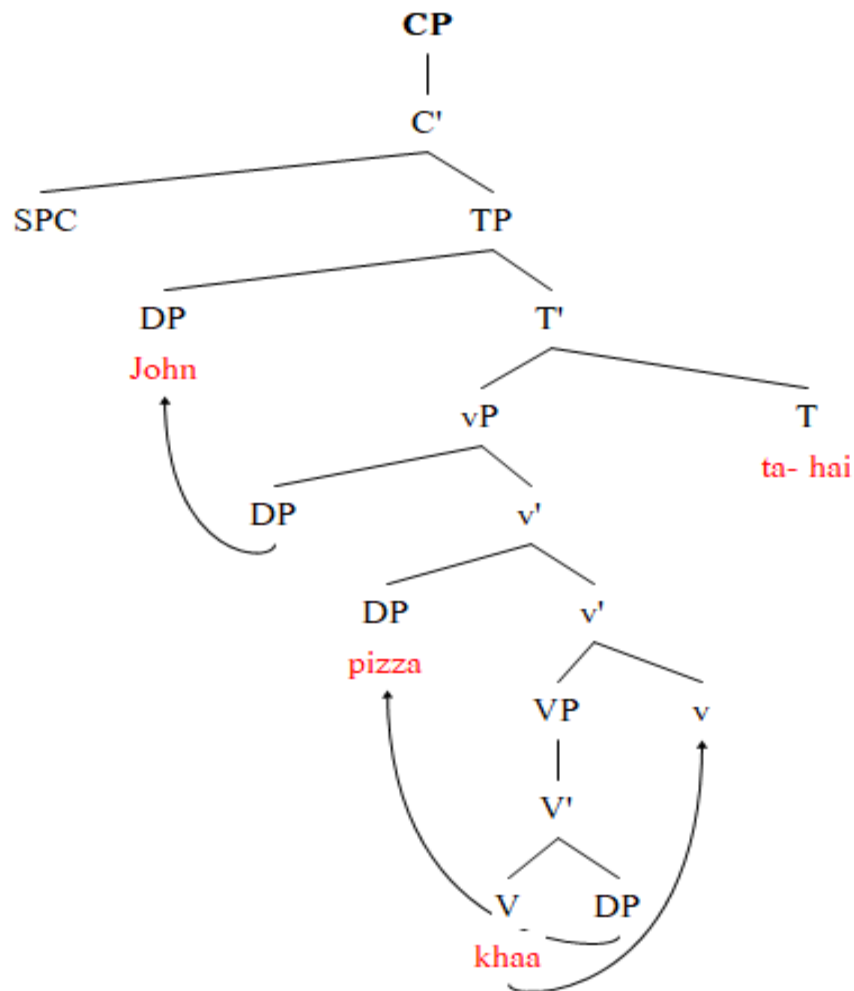
24. *Mussa raat-ko **sleep**-Kar-ta hai.
 Night-Dat -Do-AsP InF
 ‘Mussa sleeps at night.’

In the above noted example (24), we have non-phase head sleep and the phase head Kar the crucial properties are encoded into only light verb not on lexical verb according to the Narrow Hypothesis (2005). The functional phase head do not takes non-phase head as complement. The mixed lexical VP the head (Sleep) of VP is from English. It selects the Urdu PP-Raat-ko as an adjunct. The mixed VP is selected by Urdu canonical v—(Kar) and lexical verb moves to incorporate for prosodic features valuation at PF. The Tense inflection (Ta) from Urdu did not attach directly with lexical verb rather it merges with parametric v because languages differs cross linguistically. All our informants marked it as ungrammatical sentence. The proposal presented by Vilbazo and Lopez (2005) is redundant and incompatible with human cognition.



This example is from elicited data, in this representation, light verb does not conjugate the lexical verb as it is the core postulation of Vilbazo and Lopez (2011). According to them this sentence must be grammatical as T and v bear functional features and they universally match their feature with compliments but in this representation, v did not play crucial role it means that v cannot be merged with lexical verbs.

In the next representation, see the naturalistic example and its derivation process is also the same.



This example is pure natural and grammatical. It is taken from Urdu-English mixed corpus of this study. Lexical Verb **Khaa** (eat) take pizza DP as complement to form VP and further v is introduced into the derivation is searches its probe and finds its goal lower object DP (Pizza) as v bears EEP feature it must takes lower DP at its specifier position and external argument Johan is generated on the specifier position of vP. The whole vP is selected by T (ta-hai).⁴ T also bears unvalued case feature and EPP features and in this derivation two DPs are involved one Pizza is freezed while John is Caseless DP is must be assign Case. According to Chomsky (1995), unvalued Case features must be checked valued and deleted so the derivation maps the interface levels-PF and LF. T is a finite it must bear case so it assigns NOMINATIVE CASE to John and EPP triggers it for movements in this way the linear order is marked as SOV.

⁴ Here in the derivation our focus is only light verb and lexical verb so we did not deal with Split T into Aux and Aspect.

10. Discussions

The present study provides potential evidence that some lexical verbs bear +f features in vP phase whilst others lexical verbs possess –f features. Vilbazo and Lopez (2011) have strongly claimed that light verb is a phase head of vP and it controls its domains and restricts the switching pattern. This study posits that whenever +f features is noted in lexical verb, the light verb did not check, value and deleted in lower vP domain.

The cited evidence of empirical data has demonstrated that the Narrow Hypothesis (NH) of Vilbazo and Lopez (2011 and 2012) is inconsequential, redundant and it generates ungrammatical expressions and strings. This study further explores unswitched English verb within intrasentential codeswitching pattern. We have many counter-examples in section (5). These examples disfavor the NH on theoretical as well as empirical grounds. The generative engine of human cognitive faculty cannot even construct a minor ungrammatical expression neither in monolingual nor in bilingual speech.

, “It is possible to switch between v (L1) and its complement VP/RootP (L2).... the grammatical properties of the VP/RootP are those of L1 and not those of L2.....”

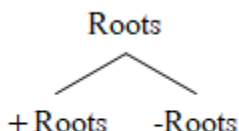
Vilbazo and Lopez (2012)

With strong empirical evidence from naturalistic and elicited datasets, it is vehemently postulated that v being a canonical verb does not occur with some lexical verbs and Vilbazo and Lopez (2012) did not further explored the properties of lexical verb and grammatical properties within phase. We have cited many examples (1-24) in which v phase head either overt or covert takes mixed VP as complement i.e. a noticeable violation of v as a parametric head hence: v phase head does not play any significant role in licensing the grammatical properties linearization of a mixed expression due to the +f features encoded in some of the lexical verb.

Properties of Lexical verb:

Lexical items we argue that they are heterogeneous roots not homogeneous alone. They are syntactically categorized into two domains

- I. +F Lexical items/+roots
- II. –F Lexical items/-roots



Distributed Morphology (Marantz 2007; Embick 2015) stated that “syntax is all the way down” and majority of lexical items/roots inherit syntactic features from the lexicon, while others do not. This insight provides a clear direction to sub-categorize lexical verbs/verbal infinitives/bare roots on methodological and empirical grounds. The lexical items/roots are endowed with syntactic features, remain unmarked within the derivation while the lexical verbs with devoid of syntactic features are marked within the derivation and they are totally free. They freely and irrestrictively incorporate into light verbs/canonical verbs. The Markedness of every lexical verb is the consequences of binary features—what we call +F feature and –F feature and these features crucially, project through the structure by the operation merge and agree (Adger 2003). Verbs we have explored in English, possess +f featural lexical verbs/bare roots. They are sleep, eat, tell, give, talk and in Urdu are btaa, khaa, soo, roo, daey etc bears + f features so they cannot switch/mix with light verb neither they noticed in naturalistic data nor in elicited data did not elicit data. It is evident that only those verb are inserted into vP slots that are marked verb and the marked verbs bear –f feature while the unmarked verbs as we have listed above bear +f features so they remain unmarked within the derivation hence; the derivation crashes due to unsatisfying the Full interpretation (FI). All the functional features must be deleted at the PF interface level. If any +feature is observed at this place, the derivation will resultantly be crashed due to [un]deletion of features and unmarked lexical categories exist in narrow syntax and at this stage. No v being the phase head control and lexical verbs are divided into more sharp domains on the basis of binary feature indices.

Vilbazo and Lopez (2011 and 2012) take v as a functional category as Maqsood et al (2019) Belazi et al (1987) and Chan (2004) has claimed that functional categories T, D, C, v determine the placement of their respective complement accordingly following the unified amount of natural principles such as f-selection and functional properties encoded within functional categories naturally. We suggest that not all lexical verbs are lexical categories they are divided into binary domains +F lexical items and –f lexical items. The lexical verbs that bear –f features are marked in the derivation and hence no crash and ungrammaticality is noticed. Whenever +f feature lexical verb inserted into the derivation, it resists into the derivation and remains unmarked within the derivation and crash occurs due to unsatisfying the output condition and the derivation will be crashed. If we talk about constraints valid, our study falls into third grammar and third grammar neither theoretical nor empirically exists. MacSwan (2005) Malik (2017) See the figure given below:

11. Conclusions

This study concludes that Vilbazo and Lopez’s (2011 and 2012) assumption is not conclusive with respect to Asian language pairs as it has been observed and tested with empirical evidence in this study. This study further scrutinizes the codeswitching pattern with lexical verb (EAT) and light verb (KAR) theoretically employing Minimalist Program (1995) suggests that not all the lexical verbs/bare roots found in Asian and non-Asian languages ubiquitously constituted equal status in syntax however they are +f features and –f features verbs the –f features lexical verbs are marked

within the derivation and no ungrammaticality is observed contrarily the +f features lexical verbs remain unmarked within the derivation due non-deletion of function features in this way, the derivation crashes resultantly.

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Appendix

List of Abbreviations:

1 =1st person, 2= 2nd person, 3= 3rd person, Acc=Accusative case, Adj= Adjective, Adv=Adverb, Asp=Aspect , C= Complementizer, Aux= Auxiliary, CP= Complementizer projection, CPL= Copula, Dat= Dative case, D= Determiner, DP= Determiner projection, Dec= Declarative, Erg= Ergative case, Fem = Feminine, Fin= finite, INF= Infinitive, Mas = Masculine, N= Noun, NP= Noun Projection, Post= Postposition, PostP= Postpositional projection,

Nom=Nominative case, PL= Plural, Pre= Present tense, Pst=Past tense, P= Preposition, PP= Prepositional projection, PN= Proper noun , SG= Singular, T= Tense, TP = Tense Projection, V= lexical verb, VP= Lexical verb Projection, v= light verb, vP= light verb Projection