

PARAMETER SETTING

Head Position Parameter: Some languages (like English) position head words immediately before their complements, whereas others (like Korean) position them immediately after their complements.

HEAD	COMPLEMENT
Verb <i>built</i>	Object <i>a house</i>
Copular Verb <i>was</i>	Subject Complement <i>foolish/a fool</i>
Verb <i>work</i>	Prepositional Phrase Complement <i>on the homework</i>
Preposition/Postposition <i>for</i>	Object <i>a dollar</i>
Determiner <i>the/that</i>	Noun or Noun Phrase <i>(big) dog</i>
Auxiliary <i>should</i> <i>was</i>	Verb or Verb Phrase <i>eat (the pizza)</i> <i>eating (the pizza)</i>

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Preposition/Postposition <i>for</i>	Object <i>a dollar</i>
Determiner <i>the/that</i>	Noun or Noun Phrase <i>(big) dog</i>
Auxiliary <i>should</i> <i>was</i>	Verb or Verb Phrase <i>eat (the pizza)</i> <i>eating (the pizza)</i>

Note: Subjects are NOT in a head-complement relationship with anything—they are neither heads nor complements.

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Maricopa

1. posh sva-sh shmaa-m
cat that-sbj sleep-real 'That cat is asleep'

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Maricopa

N D

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Maricopa

2. Pam-sh hat-nya aham-m
Pam-sbj dog-dem hit-real 'Pam hit the dog'

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Maricopa

O V

2. Pam-sh hat-nya aham-m
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Maricopa

3. Pam-sh hnmo tspa-k wii-sh

Pam-sbj chicken fry-SS do-perf 'Pam fried chicken'

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Maricopa

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Maricopa

VP AUX

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Head Position Parameter: Some languages (like English) position head words immediately before their complements, whereas others (like Korean) position them immediately after their complements.

Maricopa

4. Pam-sh iima-k duu-sh
Pam-sbj dance-SS be-perf 'Pam danced'

Head Position Parameter: Some languages (like English) position head words immediately before their complements, whereas others (like Korean) position them immediately after their complements.

Maricopa

V

AUX

4. Pam-sh iima-k duu-sh

Pam-sbj dance-SS be-perf 'Pam danced'

Head Position Parameter: Some languages (like English) position head words immediately before their complements, whereas others (like Korean) position them immediately after their complements.

Maricopa

C

H

V

AUX

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Pam-sbj dance-SS be-perf 'Pam danced'

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Maricopa Order of Relevant Structures

N	Det	(1)
O	V	(2), (3)
VP	AUX	(3)
V	AUX	(4)

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Maricopa Order of Relevant Structures

N	Det	(1)
O	V	(2), (3)
VP	AUX	(3)
V	AUX	(4)

Is Maricopa Head-First or Head-Last?

Head Position Parameter: Some languages (like English) position head words immediately before their complements, whereas others (like Korean) position them immediately after their complements.

Maricopa Order of Relevant Structures

N = C	Det = H	(1)
O = C	V = H	(2), (3)
VP = C	AUX = H	(3)
V = C	AUX = H	(4)

Is Maricopa Head-First or Head-Last? Head-Last

Null Subject Parameter: Some languages (like Italian) allow a null subject (=pro) to be used as the subject of any finite (auxiliary or main) verb, whereas other languages (like English) do not.

Maricopa

5. hat-nya aham-m
dog-dem hit-real 'S/he hit the dog'

Null Subject Parameter: Some languages (like Italian) allow a null subject (=pro) to be used as the subject of any finite (auxiliary or main) verb, whereas other languages (like English) do not.

Maricopa

5. pro hat-nya aham-m
pro dog-dem hit-real 'S/he hit the dog'

Null Subject Parameter: Some languages (like Italian) allow a null subject (=pro) to be used as the subject of any finite (auxiliary or main) verb, whereas other languages (like English) do not.

Maricopa

5. pro hat-nya aham-m
pro dog-dem hit-real 'S/he hit the dog'

6. Pam-sh tspa-k wii-sh
Pam-sbj fry-SS do-perf 'Pam fried it'

Null Subject Parameter: Some languages (like Italian) allow a null subject (=pro) to be used as the subject of any finite (auxiliary or main) verb, whereas other languages (like English) do not.

Maricopa

5. pro hat-nya aham-m
pro dog-dem hit-real 'S/he hit the dog'

6. Pam-sh pro tspa-k wii-sh
Pam-sbj pro fry-SS do-perf 'Pam fried it'

Null Subject Parameter: Some languages (like Italian) allow a null subject (=pro) to be used as the subject of any finite (auxiliary or main) verb, whereas other languages (like English) do not.

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Is Maricopa a Null Subject (pro-Drop) language?

Null Subject Parameter: Some languages (like Italian) allow a null subject (=pro) to be used as the subject of any finite (auxiliary or main) verb, whereas other languages (like English) do not.

Maricopa

5. pro Hat-nya aham-m
pro dog-dem hit-real 'S/he hit the dog'

6. Pam-sh pro tspa-k wii-sh
Pam-sbj pro fry-SS do-perf 'Pam fried it'

Is Maricopa a Null Subject (pro-Drop) language? YES

Wh-Parameter: Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative wh-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

7. mki-sh hav-ii?
who-sbj enter-Q 'Who came in?'

***Wh*-Parameter:** Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative *wh*-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

7. mki-sh hav-ii?
who-sbj enter-Q 'Who came in?'

(7) tells us nothing because the *wh*- word is serving as the subject and so its in-situ position would be clause/sentence initial with or without movement.

Wh-Parameter: Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative wh-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

8. Pam-sh mkiny ashham-ii
Pam-sbj who hit+dist-Q 'Who did Pam beat up?'

Wh-Parameter: Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative wh-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

8. Pam-sh **mkiny** ashham-ii
Pam-sbj **who** hit+dist-Q 'Who did Pam beat up?'

Wh-Parameter: Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative wh-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

8. Pam-sh **mkiny** ashham-ii
Pam-sbj **who** hit+dist-Q 'Who did Pam beat up?'

Compare (8) with (2)

2. Pam-sh hat-nya aham-m
Pam-sbj dog-dem hit-real 'Pam hit the dog'

Wh-Parameter: Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative wh-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

8. Pam-sh *mkiny* ashham-ii
Pam-sbj *who* hit+dist-Q 'Who did Pam beat up?'

Compare (8) with (2)

2. Pam-sh hat-nya aham-m
Pam-sbj dog-dem hit-real 'Pam hit the dog'

Does the question word in (8) *mkiny* move?

Wh-Parameter: Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative wh-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

8. Pam-sh *mkiny* ashham-ii
Pam-sbj *who* hit+dist-Q 'Who did Pam beat up?'

Compare (8) with (2)

2. Pam-sh hat-nya aham-m
Pam-sbj dog-dem hit-real 'Pam hit the dog'

Does the question word in (8) *mkiny* move? No. So Maricopa is an *in-situ Wh-* language.

***Wh*-Parameter:** Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative *wh*-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

Does (9) tell us anything about the *Wh*-Parameter in Maricopa?

9. mkiny ashham-ii?
who hit+dist-Q 'Who did s/he beat up?'

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Maricopa

Does (9) tell us anything about the *Wh*-Parameter in Maricopa? No.

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who hit+dist-Q 'Who did s/he beat up?'

Why not?

Wh-Parameter: Some languages (like English) require movement of an interrogative clause, whereas others (like Chinese) leave interrogative wh-expressions in situ.

Maricopa

Does (9) tell us anything about the *Wh*-Parameter in Maricopa? No.

9. mkiny ashham-ii?
who hit+dist-Q 'Who did s/he beat up?'

Why not? Because Maricopa is a Null Subject (*pro*-Drop) language and this sentence has a *pro*-subject, you can't tell whether the order is *pro mkiny* or *mkiny pro*.