

Paper title: **Split Quantified Phrases in Thai Nominals**

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## ABSTRACT

This paper is about sentences like the following, more particularly the fact that the noun phrase seems to be split in two: the noun is separated from its numeral and classifier by a predicative element:

- (1) a. kháw tham [SC nǎngsuu tòk sǎam lêm]  
 he make books fall three Cl  
 ‘he dropped three books’  
 b. kháw tii [SC mǎa taaj sǎam tua]  
 he beat dogs dead three Cl  
 ‘he beat three dogs to death’

How are these split structures derived? There are two possibilities: the N and the Nume-Cl are generated as one whole and split in the course of the derivation of the sentence, or they are generated separately. If they are generated as one whole, there are once again (at least) two possibilities: either the N has been moved away from the Nume-Cl, or the Nume-Cl has been moved away from the N.

We will show that both movement strategies run into problems, some theoretical, some empirical. This means that N and Nume-Cl are separate from the start. If that is so, then there are two questions: first, where are they generated and secondly, what is their relation?

In this paper we explore the possibility that the relation between N and Nume-Cl is one that is very similar to the “part-whole” relation we observe between a topic and the subject in certain types of topic sentences, in which the topic is generally assumed to be base generated in the topic position. We will consider interpretation effects, the use of resumptive pronouns and further movability of the topic.