## Existential Constructions in Amis

Existential constructions are non-canonical constructions in which there is proposition about the existence or the presence of someone or something in a context. Insofar, there are three major approaches to existential constructions, complex NP (e.g. Williams, 1984), NP-XP analysis (e.g. Milsark, 1974), and small clause analysis (e.g. Stowell, 1981). This study proposes that NP-XP analysis better captures the underlying structure of existential constructions in Amis. The major evidence comes from the interpretation of coordinating sentences. In Amis, the locative NP in a conjoined sentence can provide locative information for both clauses, not only for the closest one (1). Therefore, it is an evidence that XP is not within the same constituency with the second PIVOT, which in turn, rules out the small clause analysis. Then the movability of CODA in (2) and immovability of the complex NP (PIVOT+CODA) in (3) contradict the predictions complex NP analysis should make. Therefore, this study concludes that PIVOT and CODA in Amis existential constructions are under NP-XP relationship.

(1) Ira		k-u	fainayan	ira	k-u	fafahian	
	Exist	NOM-CN	man	Exist	NOM-CN	woman	
	Ι	sefi					
	PREP	plaza					
'There is a man and there is a woman in the plaza.'							
(2) I kiw		'kay ira-ay		k-u	m	ma-lifung-ay	
PREPchu		rch Exist-FA	C NOM-C		N N	Neut-epidemic-NMZ	
'There are people infected in church.'							
(3) *	<sup>*</sup> u ma-	-lifung-ay	i	kiw	kay k-u	ira-ay	
U Neut-epidemic-NMZ			1Z PRE	EP chui	rch NOM-	CN Exist-FAC	
Intended 'What exists in church are people infected'							

Selected references:

Milsark, Gary (1974). Existential sentences in English. PhD Diss., MIT.Stowell, Tim. (1981). Origins of phrase structure. PhD Diss., MIT.Williams, Edwin. (1984). *There* insertion. *Linguistic Inquiry* 15:131-53.