

Principles and Parameters in Natural Language
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Lecture – 39
Negation and Negative Polarity Items

So like I told you last time we started looking at a phenomena which gives us an opportunity to see how what we know or what we have learnt has theoretical apparatus to understand language, helps us understand our languages. I gave you some examples from Hindi and then I want you to evaluate this phenomena with reference to languages that you speak too ok.


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So far ...

- We looked at negation and position of negation in the clause structure.

Today ...

- We will look at the example of negative polarity items in Hindi.



We looked at then we talked about negation right negation words we discussed what negation is, whether negation is a lexical item or a functional category and then we looked at how is it represented in the clause structure of a sentence that is what is it is exact location in the functional domain of the conceptual representation of a sentence right. Now we want to extend that and see little bit more about negation, and how it intersects with other lexical categories, now that we know negation is part of part of functional domain right.

And then how it works in the language with other lexical categories there is a particular thing in natural language which is called negative polarity item. Like we talked about

negation, the negation is a universal phenomena in natural language negation may be a matter of discussion in linguistic theory in the following way whether negation is a word or a suffix or a prefix. Whether negation conceptually belongs to functional domain or lexical domain these are the questions that one can discuss while talking about linguistic theory.

However the presence of negation in natural language is a universal phenomena. Similarly the presence of negative polarity item in natural language is a universal phenomena. I am going to show you some examples and then you will be able to evaluate whether or not we find such elements in other languages or not that is other languages that you speak. And I can substantiate that it is available not only in the languages that you speak, but in all the languages of the world.

So, as you can see the word indicates negative polarity item. So, it is going to be a word which is sensitive to negation that is all negative polarity item means. It is a word in a language it is sensitive to negative polar sensitive to a negative element that is all is the point. What exactly it means we are we are going to look at this. So, we you have seen three negation markers in Hindi, how many negation markers are there in Telugu.

Student: More than three sir actually.

You have not thought about that.

Student: No (Refer Time: 04:15).

Did not look at it.

Student: Actually there are more than three.

More than three.

Student: Yes.

There are definitely three of them.

Student: (Refer Time: 04:24).

For sure.

Student: Yeah.

Can you tell me?

Student: [FL].

So, give an example of [FL].

Student: [FL] pen [FL] which means.

Loudly speak loudly.

Student: Pen [FL] which means do not put the pen here.

All right the second one.

Student: [FL] [FL] phone [FL] that is not a phone.

So, these are the two negation markers like [FL] and [FL].

Student: Yeah

[FL] and [FL] right what is the third one.

Student: [FL].

Which means?

Student: (Refer Time: 05:09) usually used in a meaning like it is not there, but it is also sometimes used as a replacement for it is more like [FL]

[FL] student: Yeah used as a replacement for [FL]

Ok.

Student: Sometimes.

So, the first one that you said is that only restricted to imperative sentences like do not speak sit down things like that.

Student: Yes.

Right. So, without looking at more data one can also say that at least for South Asian languages we have a distinction between two negative markers at least, where every language is going to have a specific negation for imperative sentences; which can be used in negation which can be used to negate an imperative sentence which is a tenseless sentence right and then the other negation marker can be used in both types of sentences right that is true in Telugu as well.


Now, see the structure of language around these phenomena right there may be hundreds of differences between Hindi and Telugu right. So, much so that the two languages are not intelligible, but when it comes to classification of a negation word, it works exactly the way Hindi works see that right. So, likewise I want you to think about other languages if you happen to speak them. Now we saw this the phenomena that just we discussed with reference to Telugu how it works in Hindi then we have questioned the presence of negation.

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Negation in Structure

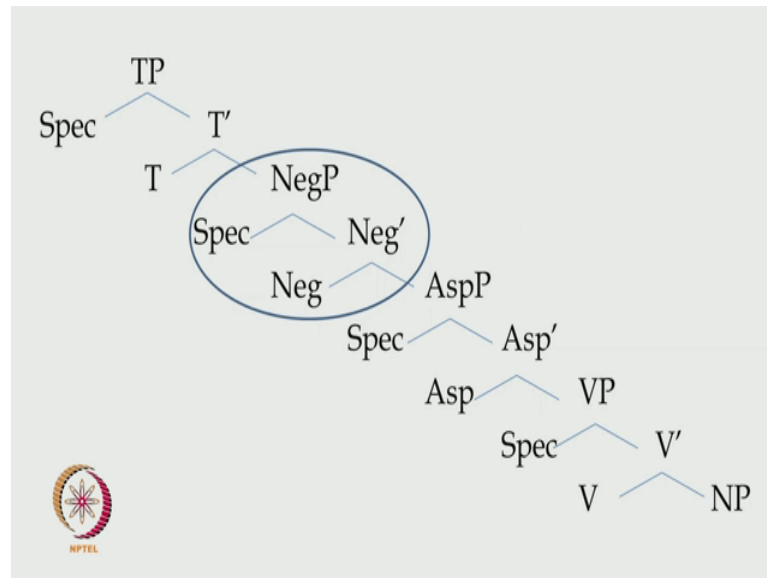
- Where is negation located in the structure of a sentence?
 - Is negation located in the lexical layer?
 - Is it in the functional layer?

Answer:
Unlike other functional elements, negation appears to be a lexical unit, however, evidence suggest that negation is located in the functional layer of the structure, and heads its own phrase?



In the in the structure of a sentence and we saw with examples last time that.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:09)



Negation happens to occur in the functional domain and specifically below tense and above aspect phrase ok.

So, that is. So, which now also pay attention to the following that, it is not just a matter of a specific location of negation it is also a matter of breaking the adjacency requirement between tense and aspect and what is the implication of this breaking adjacency between tense and aspect? The implication for that is these are categorically two different phenomena; two different things and there is no strict adjacency requirement between tense and aspect. So, when someone says things like [FL] pizza [FL]. So, [FL] part of the verb [FL] and [FL] which is a tense marker, they do not have to be together they happen to be together true, but they do not have to be together they are they that adjacency could be broken ok.

So, look at negation and the evidence that we saw last time tells us way more than what we saw, but we are not getting into too many details of that alright.


(Refer Slide Time: 08:54)

NPIs = Negative Polarity Items

NPIs are illustrated in (1) and in (2).

(1) *ek phuuTii kauRii* 'a broken penny'
 hargiz 'at all'
 muNh kholna 'to say something'

(2) *koi bhii* 'anybody'
 kisii bhii 'anybody'
 kuch bhii 'any thing'
 ek bhii 'even one/any'




Then let us see examples of negative polarity items, I want you to I want to come to this one in a moment.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:11)

Type - I

(3) *raajiiv hargiz nahiiN* *bol-egaa*
 rajiv at all NEG speak-FUT-MASC-IIISG
 'Rajiv will not speak at all.'

(4) * *raajiiv hargiz* *bol-egaa*
 rajiv at all speak-FUT-MASC-IIISG
 'Rajiv will speak at all.'



I want you to look at these two sentences, the sentence in Hindi reads as Rajiv [FL] it means Rajiv will not speak at all under any circumstances. Now what I am trying to show you here is the word [FL] is called a negative polarity item. This word cannot occur in this type of a sentence, if there is no [FL] if we do not use [FL] then we cannot

use [FL] see the point. Therefore, the second sentence the next sentence is marked with star and ungrammatical Rajiv [FL] is not a good sentence in Hindi ok.

And the only reason why it is not good is because there is no negative marker, you put a negative marker the sentence becomes good see the point. The fact that the presence of [FL] is only allowed is only warranted in the presence of negation is the reason why we call this thing a negative polarity item. This can only be present in a sentence when there is a negative marker this is what these two sentences show you get this point. This happens in all the languages and since I was going to draw your attention to South Asian languages does it happen in Telugu.

It does not have to be [FL] the word could be anything else does it happen in Tamil Malayalam.

Student: Sir can you explain n p is in English (Refer Time: 11:53) [FL] (Refer Time: 11:54).

At this time I do not want to, because I want you to look at or I want you to be able to look at your language with examples from our own languages. So, what you are saying is this does not help so far.

Student: (Refer Time: 12:23).

Right.

Student: Is there a familiar words (Refer Time: 12:24) is there a familiar words (Refer Time: 12:25).

Is there a.

Student: Familiar word as (Refer Time: 12:27) [FL] is not very familiar.

Oh that is fine you do not have to be familiar with [FL] look at the sentence Rajiv will not speak at all how do you say that in Telugu.

Student: (Refer Time: 12:42) Rajiv [FL].

Now the negation remove the negation word from here, is the sentence good.

Student: (Refer Time: 12:48).

Not good.

Student: there is no negation word as such the just a morphological.

Whatever that is remove that is the sentence good.

Student: No

No. So, definitely some word in this sentence is a negative polarity item.

Student: (Refer Time: 13:14) not a separate word, but some.

Whatever yeah yeah it may not be a full word true it may be a small element somewhere. So, like negation the negative polarity item also does not have to be a word, but there is an element of negative polarity item in this sentence, because of which when you remove negation the sentence in Telugu that you just said is ungrammatical and it becomes clearer when you write the sentence properly, if I knew Telugu and if we had more time, I would ask one of you to do this on the board and can show you which one is negation and which one is negative polarity item understand this right.


In that sense the word at all also has some negative polarity meaning in it, because in English also we cannot say Rajiv will speak at all. Can we say the sentence Rajiv will speak at all would not does not mean much. It means properly it means it receives an appropriate interpretation in the presence of a negative word not when we say Rajiv will not speak at all that word also is a negative polarity item to some extent. I will give you more examples of negative polarity items in English too, but right now take a look at this.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:56)

Type – II

(5) *maiN-ne kuch-bhii nahiiN khaa-yaa*
I-ERG anything-EMPH NEG eat-PERF
'I did not eat anything.'

(6) *maiN -ne kuch-bhii khaa-yaa*
I-ERG anything-EMPH eat-PERF
'Did I eat anything?'



Let us look at these two sentences [FL] what does this sentence mean.

Student: I did (Refer Time: 15:08).

I did not eat anything right. We cannot say [FL] now please pay attention to these sentences very carefully on the on the screen, on the next sentence I have not put the star mark unlike the previous one do you see here and the second one there is a star mark. What the star mark means is this sentence is not possible at all, what no star means that this sentence is possible, but does not have the meaning that we want meaning it [FL] it does not mean I did not eat anything. This sentence is good with some other meaning. If you raise the intonation remember we have talked about questions and intonation [FL] right we two of us or some of us went together to some party, food was not good on our way back we are discussing something [FL] means I did not eat anything right.

Student: It is also (Refer Time: 16:38).

right.

Student: It can also means (Refer Time: 16:43) yeah.

It definitely means something else [FL] it mean it could mean.

Student: I ate (Refer Time: 16:50).

I ate just something randomly true it is its ambiguous, but ambiguity is not what we want to focus on you are right it is ambiguous, but what it does not mean is I did not eat anything. The word [FL] which you see in the bold does not have the meaning of anything. This word receives the meaning of anything only when you have a negative item in this sentence read the first sentence carefully [FL] right that sentence does not mean I ate something randomly see this thing. So, the negation word and this [FL] has some sort of dependency on one another for giving a particular kind of meaning is this is this making sense to you right yeah.

Student: (Refer Time: 17:54) written emphasis right

Emphatic marker.

Student: It means that we give the in intonation on that (Refer Time: 18:01).

No it means the [FL] that you see [FL] is an emphatic marker in Hindi. It is it can be used with many other words like [FL] when we say [FL] right [FL] means you too. So, [FL] is an emphatic marker and when we look at the details of this composition, then people say and people claim that what gives negative polarity interpretation to [FL] is actually [FL] because [FL] as a word is a quantifier [FL] means something some. In the presence of negation the same word some becomes nothing [FL] means something [FL] nothing, but with [FL] it becomes anything [FL] means I did not eat anything get the point. So, in both in these four examples, I am trying to show you that there are some elements like [FL] and [FL] which are categorically dependent on negation for their interpretations for their appropriate interpretations makes make sense.

Student: Sir consider a sentence [FL] if we remove the negation word [FL] it becomes both makes sense and both are opposite (Refer Time: 19:58) they (Refer Time: 19:60).

That is right so. So, therefore, I am not putting a star mark there. So, the second sentence that you are giving [FL] we cannot say that this sentence is wrong this sentence is not possible the sentence is definitely possible, but not possible with this intended interpretation. In other words we can say without negation it has a different meaning with negation it has a different kind of meaning. So, if we focus on the meaning with negation that meaning is negative polarity meaning. With negation it seems like these there is a dependency between these two words get the point.

Now, to elaborate this point little bit more I did not mean to bring in and this point at this stage, I was going to discuss this little later, but since you are bringing in let me talk about this do you see I have mentioned on the top type 1 and type 2 do you see that. What that means, is this distinction that you see right that in one case we can put a star that is in the case of type 1 right and in the case of type 2 we are not able to put a star what does this mean? It means that there could be two types of negative polarity item, in one type of negative polarity items the negative polarity item is strictly dependent on negation without negation no interpretation the sentence is out. In the second type which is the on the screen right now it is possible a sentence is possible without negation, but not the right interpretation ok.

So, this we can say this is not very strict kind of situation whereas, the first type is very strict situation, you remove negation and everything is out the meaning is out. So, these are the two first two points that we are making here, first point there are some words some elements in all the languages which are sensitive to the presence or absence of negative elements in a sentence, and the second point is among the elements that are sensitive to negative marker in a sentence, some are strictly dependent on negation and some are not get the point.

So, these are this is the classification introduction and classification of negative polarity item now.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:29)

NPIs = Negative Polarity Itmes

NPIs are illustrated in (1) and in (2).

- (1) *ek phuuTii kauRii* 'a broken penny'
hargiz 'at all'
muNh kholna 'to say something'
- (2) *koi bhii* 'anybody'
kisii bhii 'anybody'
kuch bhii 'any thing'
ek bhii 'even one/any'



I want to take you to this place, do you see that the list in the one in 1 and 2 do you see that? The first list in one there is a set of 3 things there right all three of them are elements which are strictly dependent on negation. Now I want an example from you I have already given you an example of [FL] right have you heard this phrase in Hindi [FL] no can you give me a sentence with that can you use this [FL] it means a broken penny literally it means [FL] you know [FL] means.

Student: (Refer Time: 24:37) breaking.

Break [FL] is the word for a colloquial word for penny right which together means a broken penny. Literally it means a broken [FL] a [FL] broken [FL] has anyone seen a [FL] its like a shell, it is a sea animal small sea insect which is have you seen a seashell right. So, its a smallest part of that and when it is broken it is of no use. So, the same metaphor is used for no money not even a broken penny [FL] now can you with this much of explanation can you use this in a sentence?

Student: [FL].

You see you hear this sentence, do you understand this sentence now what does he want to say.

Student: His father (Refer Time: 25:51) given a broken (Refer Time: 25:52).

Right he says let me repeat this sentence again [FL] [FL] right [FL] it could mean it my father did not give me a broken penny, it also means my father did not give me any money it means my father did not give me anything right whichever meaning you like you keep that meaning, but the point is we cannot say [FL] we cannot say that. If you want to say that then it means the literal broken penny, it does not mean anything or it does not mean any money. It means a real example if this is something like a broken penny broke broken cell then he did not give me that broken cell get the get the point is that true Siddhanth. It I am asking him because he is speaks Hindi and it should make sense to I think everybody right making sense.

You have already seen the example of [FL]. Now you have a third example which means which is [FL] right [FL] literally means this one this one everyone should know [FL] means.

Student: Opening the mouth.

Opening the mouth it literally means [FL], but it means in the context of language, it is generally assumed that when we open mouth we say something right. It means speaking about something can you use this thing in a sentence again.

Student: [FL] teacher [FL].

Do you see this thing [FL] right or we can say [FL] right which means?

Student: He did not open say (Refer Time: 28:23).

He could not say anything right he could not say anything. Again we can never say [FL] teacher [FL] teacher [FL] right we cannot say these things with the meaning that I said something. If you say [FL]; that means, literally opening your mouth, it did not have the meaning of saying anything or saying something. The point is the first three thing that you see must strictly be used with negation in Hindi to give the meaning that we want from them.

Student: Can we add the (Refer Time: 29:31) to the first one

Yeah yeah yeah we can add.

Student: But it is still (Refer Time: 29:35).

It is still does not change much, it is still retains it is polarity meaning.

Student: And it cannot be used without a negation.

No no ask Hindi speakers, it cannot be get the point.

Student: Is that possible that one of this expressions in other language might not be a strict one belong to maybe belong to the group two.

First of all these expressions will not be in other languages.

Student: Absolutely.

There is going to be any equivalent expression.

Student: yeah equivalent.

If that equivalent expression can be used without negation, then they do not belong to this category I am coming to the second category in a moment. So, there is a strict classification one type which is going to be used only with negation and the other type which can be used without negation I have already shown you examples right. So, see any one of the examples in the second thing, which is [FL] right these things will not can be used without negation and must be used with negation to give you appropriate negative polarity reading.

In other words again when you use the second the anyone from the list of the second item on the screen, then the sentence is not ungrammatical, but it may not give you negative polarity reading. For the first list we just cannot use them without negation get this one more point it is not just three of them I am just giving you three examples, there could be a hundreds of examples in any language. So, which answers your question that we do not have to have just these three or equivalent of these three, what is important for us to see and understand that there is a set of these two available in all the languages. If one does not and it is up to you to figure out, can it be used without negation if it can be used then it belongs to the second category.

If it cannot be used it belongs to first category that is an important point that is just an observation. Now is this much clear to everybody since your friend Sandeep asked a question about questions right. So, let me very briefly talk about this thing and if you have a question raise your hands and I will answer this from the board I do not have it listed here. These things look at the second set when these or for that matter first set also when these things are allowed with negation right technically that is called licensing ok.

Which means a negative polarity item is licensed meaning it is allowed the word licensing is just a fancy word does not mean much it is simply means allowed and what does allow mean? Allowed means the sentence is good grammatical that is all if the sentence is not grammatical we mean not allowed not licensed. So, please do not get lost in terminology it is its very simple. So, we are saying a negation licenses a negative polarity item, the first set for the first set we strictly need a negative item to license them for the second set we may not strictly need them right.

But what have you seen so far? Anything from the second set right when it is used without negation it does not give us negative polarity reading, without negation that may be sentence, but it does not give us negative polarity reading. But there is one more distinction between the two categories. Anything from the second set can also give you negative polarity leading with question words the moment you question [FL] right take [FL] I can say [FL] what does it mean.

Student: Nobody (Refer Time: 34:41).

Nobody came it has a negative meaning nobody right I do not use negation I say [FL] what does it mean?

Student: Is anybody (Refer Time: 34:55).

No no no without question [FL].

Student: Somebody came someone (Refer Time: 35:00).

Someone came you see this without negation it gives us the meaning of someone, with negation it gives us the meaning of.

Student: No one.

No one.

Student: But is also (Refer Time: 35:12).

hold on hold on hold on slow slow slow slow hold on. What the distinction that we are trying to make is, we when we get no one reading then it is a negative polarity item it can get someone meaning. It can get the reading of someone without negation which is all right we do not divide that, but it does not give the meaning of reading of no one without negation; however, under certain circumstances it can get the reading of no one when you question it, how do we question this thing?

Student: [FL].

The sentence say let me let me to give you the sentence [FL] what does it mean.

Student: (Refer Time: 36:04) raising intonation.

That is all right raising intonation it is fine, but this is a question everybody agrees when you when I say [FL] this question for everybody what is the meaning?

Student: Did anyone (Refer Time: 36:16) did (Refer Time: 36:17).

Did anyone come? So, no one or anyone these are the negative polarity reading. So, you can get a negative polarity reading with question also get this thing understand. Now someone cannot ask you this question when you study these things, then someone can ask you the just on the basis of one point you cannot make two categories right what is your basis can you give one more example one more theoretical point on the basis of which your categorization is do you see my question. This is the second point that you can use; which is you can get a negative polarity reading from the second set with question, but you still do not get it is negative polarity reading with question from the first set.

So, you question the first set there is no negative polarity reading right. So, for example, take the [FL] example [FL] what is the question [FL] is that negative polarity reading no reading of negative polarity the point is, the first set not only requires first the first set let me let me let me present to you in the following way. The second set can get negative polarity reading under two circumstances one with negative word and the other with.

Student: Question

Question first set can only get negative polarity items with negatives nothing else. So, that clearly justifies that there are two clear patterns in natural languages for negative polarity items. And again some language may not give you two sets that may be debatable. If a language does not have a clear distinction between these two sets right. So, in that case the categorization of negative polarity item may be a parametric affair, but the presence of negative polarity item in natural language is a universal phenomena is a principled matter and now I can say is a the presence of negative polarity item in language is a matter of principle. The presence of a negative item in a language is a matter of principle where how are parametric issues get it.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:44)

- Negation in the Clause Structure:
 - Pollock (1989) system NegP occurs between TP and AgrP.
 - Zanuttini (1991) demonstrates to occur in Romance languages where NEG may be higher than TP.
 - Mahajan (1990) suggests that in Hindi negation heads its own maximal projection NegP and occurs below TP.
 - Dwivedi (1991) argues that NegP is higher than AspP and outside VP.



Now, before we a stop I want to make one more point with this. I have already discussed this part with you that where do negative item occur in the clause structure right. There are different people like Pollock, Zanuttini, Mahajan, Dwivedi many people have a studied these things and people have had different positions about the presence of negative item in the clause structure.

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- Following Pollock (1989), Chomsky (1989, 1995), and Mahajan (1990), I would suggest that the NegP is located below TP.
- However, contrary to Dwivedi's (1991) proposal, I suggest that NegP is higher than AspP.



What sounds very convincing is a combination of all that not any in particular. So, this is the point that I want to make to you.

So, how do we can say that a negative polarity item needs a negation right needs a negation that is true. But how where does it need a negation right does all negation marker license negative polarity items, that is not that does not happen and again we do not have enough time to give you every single example to show you that, but this will make sense to you because you have gone through that. The negation marker which licenses negative polarity item must be in the C commanding position. If the negative marker c commands the negative polarity item then it is licensing the negative polarity item if it is unable to c command then it will not license.

Do you remember last time I gave you two types of negations, what were the two types of negation anybody? One was when the negation negates the entire sentence.

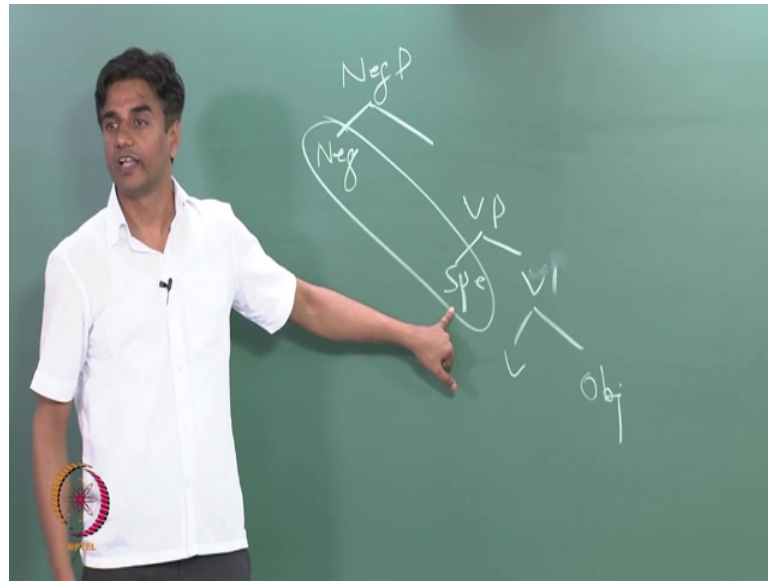
Student: Constituent (Refer Time: 41:53).

Constituent negation and sentential negation, sentential negation is when negation negates the whole sentence and constituent negation is when the negation negates only a particular constituent. from a constituent negative position a negative polarity item cannot be licensed which is which means in that is case negative polarity item is not in the C commanding domain of the negative therefore, the NPI must be in the C commanding domain of negative polarity item, as long as the negative c commands the negative polarity item the sentence is ok.

The interpretation of that item in an appropriate way is allowed get the point. So, I do not have the list I just wanted to tell you this thing and this is the issue how does it license? The answer is it must be in the C commanding domain. To understand the C commanding domain let us look at the structure once again. The negation the C commanding condition for licensing of negative polarity item also becomes a motivating factor for negation being located in the functional domain. Only when negation is high enough in the structure it can C command the elements downward see my point.

So, if the negation is located in the functional domain, it can C command all the positions that is subject position and object position both. So, if the negation is negation occurs in the subject position still it is C commanding remember this thing how did c command because the in that case we are assuming that the subject on NP originates at the specifier position of VP under that situation it is in the C commanding configuration can you see this from this structure?

(Refer Slide Time: 45:00)



If we have a VP v bar p if you have the subject here and object here right negation from here can C command this position, it can also c command this position all right therefore, negation being in the functional domain helps licensing configurations right, but there is a problem here. We know that this subject from the specifier of VP what happens to this.

Student: (Refer Time: 46:09).

It moves up for.

Student: (Refer Time: 46:10).

Understand this thing now do you see any implication of that.

Student: The subject (Refer Time: 46:19).

The subject becomes higher right. So, if someone asks you at this point, which one takes place first licensing of negative polarity item or movement of subject?

Student: (Refer Time: 46:37).

Licensing of negative polarity item. Licensing of negative polarity item therefore, becomes an evidence for ordering of movement operations, that only after licensing the element or only after being licensed by negation if the need happens to be that way subjects can move. See movement of subject is for every sentence, but licensing is not

related to every sentence licensing is related only in the sentence where you have a negative polarity item and a negative polarity negative word. When you have a negative word and a negative polarity item then the licensing takes place first and then the movement of subject takes place ok.

Therefore C commanding domain is the licensing condition, for this and the whole licensing condition itself is another evidence for allowing movement under certain circumstances get this point? When negative polarity item when the element does not need to move then there is no problem for example, imagine you have a negative polarity item here instead of subject we have it an object position, then this one does not need to move right away right; however, if it is in the subject position like [FL] right [FL] is in the subject position right.

So, in a way on the surfaces level you have [FL] here [FL] here on the surface position [FL] here and [FL] here then if we allow subject to be here under spec of TP, then we know that spec of TP is not in the C commanding domain of negation then we need to say something else, but if we allow subjects originating here then it is in the C commanding domain and we have a convincing logic to say that before it moves for anything the licensing has already taken place. So, to conclude this thing can I say that the licensing takes place at a conceptual level not at the surface level, this point making sense.

The licensing that we are talking about for which we said C commanding domain is a requirement, this requirement of negative polarity item being in the C commanding domain of negation is a condition at a conceptual level alright thus I wanted you to see negation, negative polarity items, licensing condition with examples from our languages; however, it works the same way in all the language. I have shown you with negation also how and how an element is a principal thing, how the same thing could be a parametric issue, how licensing is a principal and also at what level of abstraction does this licensing work I do not think we can bring a microscope to see that level of abstraction, the ones that I have been trying to show you through the examples of languages making sense alright.

So, we stop here with negation and negative polarity items which are examples of South Asian languages from our languages. Think about Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Punjabi

and other languages and for that matter English to conclude with your question things like anybody anything are negative polarity items in English, which are of the second category the first category will be something like at all a word like we can say in English he did not say a word right a word has a negative polarity meaning because it does not mean literally one word when someone says he did not say word what does he mean.

Student: (Refer Time: 51:50).

[FL] right did not say a word you can say the same thing without negation he said a word, but it does not mean not saying anything. So, such elements are strict type of negative polarity items in English, anybody, anything, anywhere are the second category of negative polarity items. Licensing works exactly the same way it works in Hindi. So, you saw the examples of Telugu and Hindi that two way negation negation classification works in Telugu and Hindi right licensing works the same way.

Now, English is a different type of language SVO still the licensing works the same way you know why licensing why the same condition of C commanding domain is applicable on English too, because the conceptual level that we are talking about at that level all the languages are same which is I language. The conceptual level of I language and E language, underlying a structure and surface structure are the differences. So, we see the differences between Hindi and Telugu, Hindi and English Telugu and English at surface level. At the abstract level the universal principle work exactly the same way for all languages this is licensing of negative polarity item is one such universal principle, which does which no language violates get it. So, with this I stop.