

Monoclausal Causatives in Kashmiri  
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A wide range of syntactic tests have been applied to morphological causative constructions to determine their structure. This paper argues for a monoclausal and in fact monophasal analysis of the causative verbal domain along the lines of Pylkkänen (1999, 2002) and Alsina (1992), supported by new evidence from the Indic language Kashmiri. Patterns of case assignment, agreement, pronominal clitic marking, and passivization support an account in which the causee is introduced as an applied argument of a high causative applicative head (in (1a)), as opposed to an additional external argument introduced by a second *v* (Altaha (1994) and Harley (in press)), as in (1b).

- (1) a. [vP agent v [CAUSEP causee CAUSE/APPL [VP internal arg. V]]]  
b. [vP agent v [vP causee v [VP internal arg. V]]]

In this paper I offer supporting evidence for this analysis of two different varieties: (a) additional syntactic processes in Kashmiri in which the causee does not pattern with the externally introduced argument, lending support to the view that the causee is not the type of argument introduced by *v*; and (b) since it is widely assumed that external-argument introducing vPs are phases (Chomsky 2000, 2001), processes which are limited by phase boundaries should help us to distinguish between an analysis featuring multiple vP phases in the verbal domain, and an analysis with a single vP.