FWF
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Agreeing to control

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Roadmap

An implicit control generalisation

Long passive

A case study: Long passive in Dutch
(with Gert-Jan Schoenmakers)

Germanic long-distance scrambling
(with Susi Wurmbrand)

Conclusion

An implicit control generalisation

The generalisation

Iff a type of passive can be construed as an **impersonal passive with unergative verbs**, then it also allows (syntactic) **implicit control**.

(building on Pitteroff & Schäfer 2019)

(1) Type A: Dutch (German, Croatian *se*, Romanian *se*)

a. *Er werd gedanst.*
there was danced
'People/someone danced.' (after P&S: (48a))

b. *Er werd geprobeerd (om) de analyse te begrijpen.*
there was tried (for) the analysis to understand
'People/someone tried to understand the analysis.' (P&S: (35b))

(2) Type B: English (Croatian, Romanian)

a. **There/it was danced.* (P&S: (71b))

b. **It was tried to understand the analysis.* (P&S: (17a))

	Type A GE, NL, CR-SE, RO-SE	Type B EN, CR, RO
Impersonal construal	✓	✗
Syntactic implicit control	✓	✗

Iff a type of passive can be construed as impersonal passive, then it also allows implicit control.

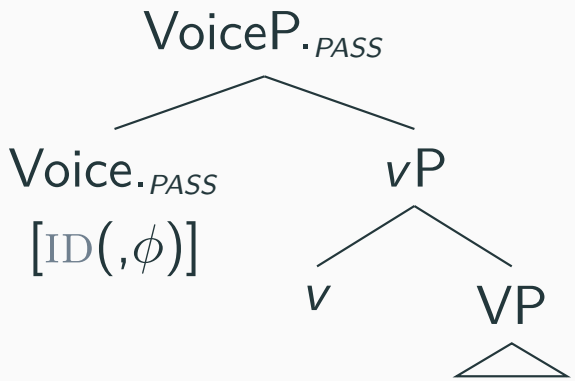
Deriving the split:

- A source of ϕ-**features** for T. (Pitteroff & Schäfer 2019)
- Featural makeup of the **passive implicit argument (PIMP)**.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ Presence (Type A) vs. absence (Type B) of ϕ-features.

(cf. Landau 2010, Legate 2014, Bhatt & Pancheva 2017, Akkuş 2021, Michelioudakis 2021)

Passives: Decomposed Voice domain

- External argument: introduced by Voice. (Kratzer 1996)
- A passive Voice head encoding the implicit agent.
  - ⇝ Minimally a numerical index feature (cf. Kratzer 2009), which functions as an individual variable and gets existentially closed.



(cf. Embick 2004, Alexiadou et al. 2006, 2015, Schäfer 2008, Bruening 2013, Legate 2014, Pietraszko 2021)

- Type A: ϕ-features vs. Type B: no ϕ-features.
  - ⇝ See Appendix for a typology of passive.

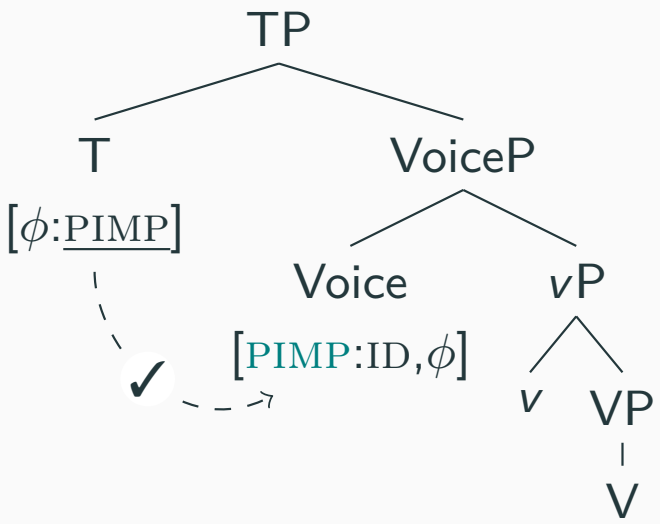
Impersonal construal

(3) ✓ Type A (NL) vs. ✗ Type B (EN)

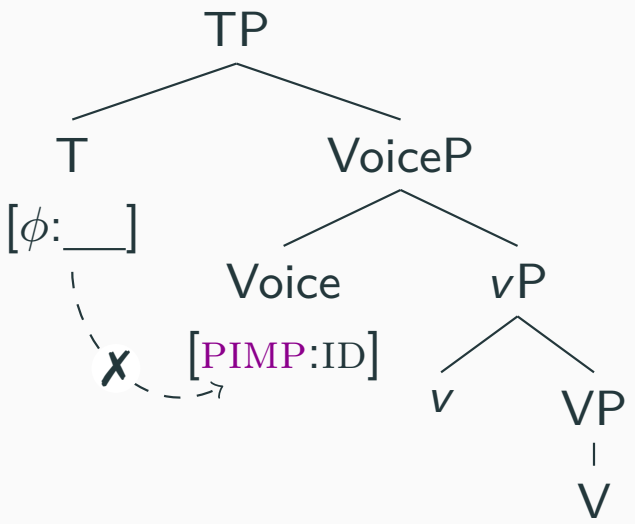
a. *Er werd gedanst.*
there was danced

b. **There/it was danced.*

(4) a. ✓ Type A



b. ✗ Type B



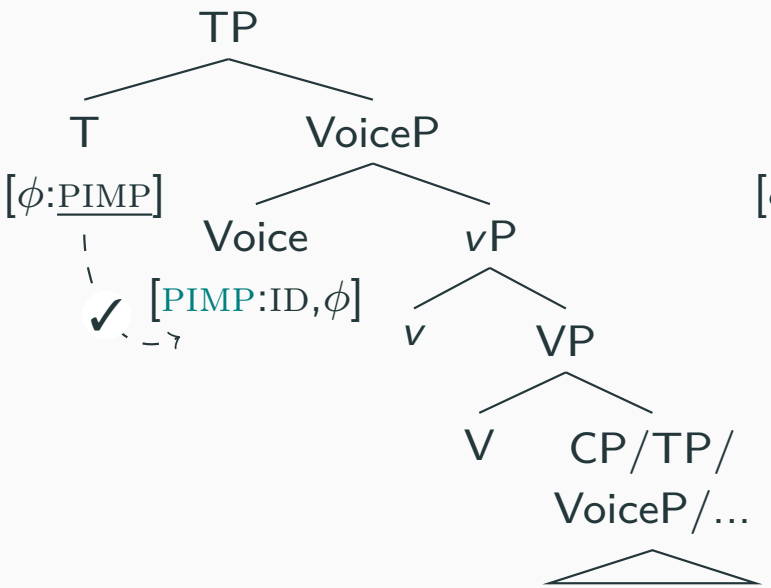
Implicit control

(5) ✓ Type A (NL) vs. ✗ Type B (EN)

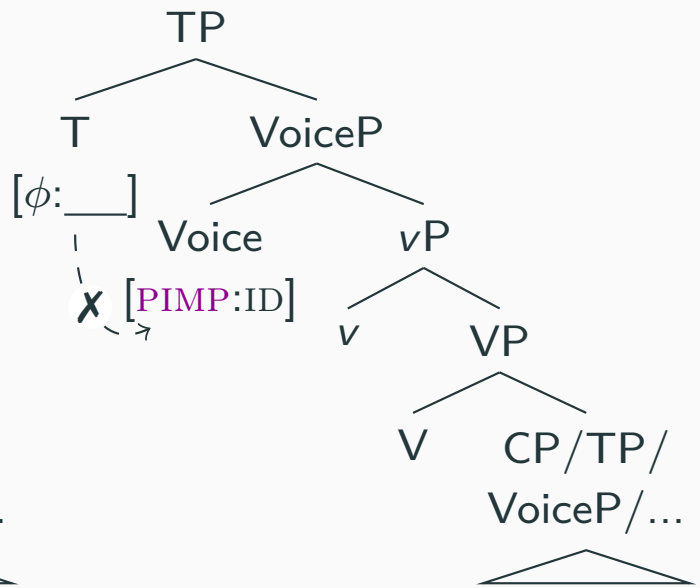
a. *Er werd geprobeerd (om) de analyse te begrijpen.*
there was tried (for) the analysis to understand

b. **It was tried to understand the analysis.*

(6) a. ✓ Type A



b. ✗ Type B



Revised Visser's generalisation

- PIMPs can control PRO iff they agree with T. (van Urk 2013, Wurmbrand 2021)

(7) Dutch

a. *Er werd geprobeerd (om) de analyse te begrijpen.*
there was tried (for) the analysis to understand
'People/someone tried to understand the analysis.'

(Pitteroff & Schäfer 2019: (35b))

b. **De leraren*$_i$ *werden overtuigd om ze*$_i$ *te mogen kietelen.*
the teachers$_i$ were.PL convinced for them$_i$ to may tickle
lit. 'The teachers were convinced to be allowed to tickle them.'

(van Urk 2013: (10a))

	Type A GE, NL, CR-SE, RO-SE	Type B EN, CR, RO
Impersonal construals	✓	✗
Syntactic implicit control	✓	✗
Long passive	✓ / ✗	✗
PIMP	$[\text{ID}, \phi]$	$[\text{ID}]$

- Presence (Type A) vs. absence (Type B) of ϕ-features on PIMP.

- Long passive: possible only in Type A passives.
- Long-distance scrambling in Dutch and German.

  $\rightsquigarrow$ Agreement plays a role in (implicit) control.

Long passive

Long passive: An illustration

(8) German

a. *dass* [*den Traktor* *zu reparieren*] *versucht wurde*
that the tractor.ACC to repair tried was
'that they/someone tried to repair the tractor' Implicit control

b. *dass der Traktor*$_i$ [t_i *zu reparieren*] *versucht wurde*
that the tractor.NOM t_i to repair tried was
lit. 'that the tractor was tried to repair' Long passive

c. *dass die Traktoren*$_i$ [t_i *zu reparieren*] *versucht wurden*
that the tractors t_i to repair tried were.PL
lit. 'that the tractors were tried to repair'

(Wurmbrand 2001, Wurmbrand & Shimamura 2017)

- Three components:
  a) Matrix passive
  b) Control
  c) Long object promotion (LOP)

Decomposing long passive

		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
PIMP	$[\text{ID},\phi]$	✓	✓	✓	✓	Type A
Voice.$_R$	available	N/A	✓	✓	✓	German
Matrix V	Event	✓	✓	✓	✓	*try*

Type A vs. Type B passives

- Long passive impossible in Type B, possible in some (but not necessarily all) Type A passives.

(9) Type B (CR, EN)

a. **Taj stari traktor je više puta pokušan popraviti.*
that old tractor AUX more times try.PTCP.PASS.MASC repair.INF

b. **This old tractor was tried to repair several times.*

(10) Type A (CR-*se*, NL)

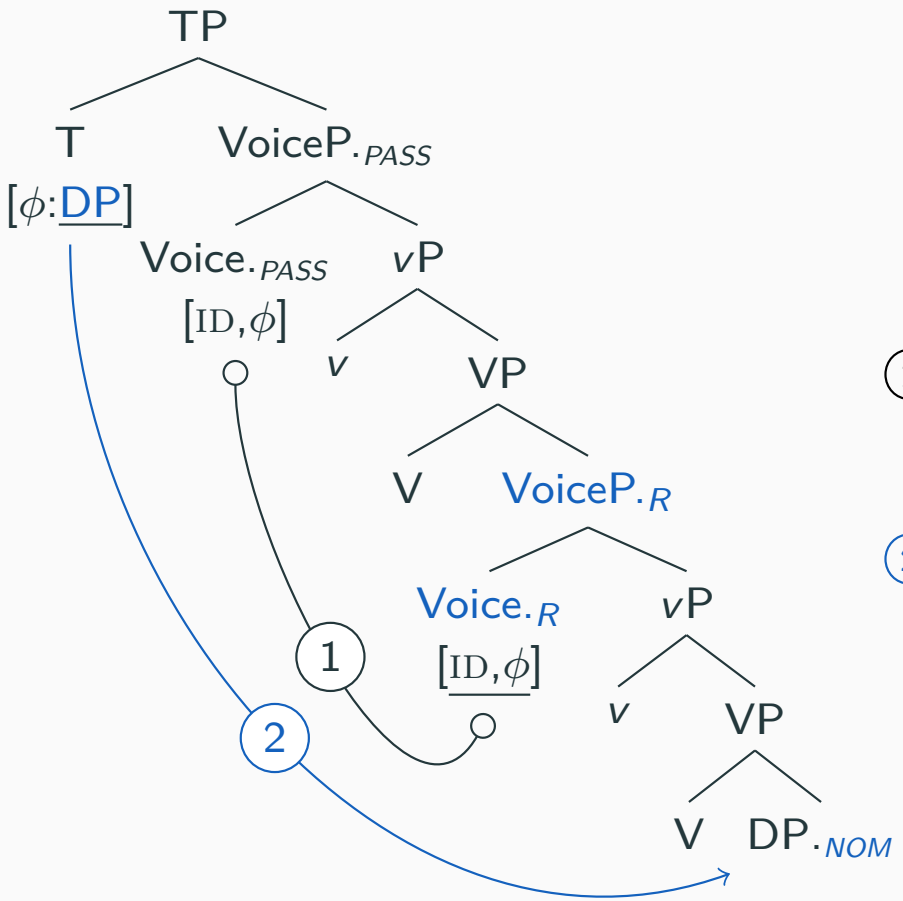
a. *Ta računala su se pokušala popraviti.*
those computers AUX.PL SE try.PTCP.ACT.NEUT.PL repair.INF

b.??/% *De computers werden geprobeerd te repareren.*
the computers were tried to repair
lit. 'The computers were tried to repair.' (G.T. Schoenmakers, p.c.)

Long passive as Voice restructuring

- The head of the complement is an underspecified Voice.$_R$ head.

(Wurmbrand & Shimamura 2017; cf. Pietraszko 2021)



1. Agree with matrix Voice ($\textsc{id}$,ϕ) $\rightsquigarrow$ semantic argument sharing.
2. Agreement between matrix T and the embedded object $\rightsquigarrow$ LOP.

Only in Type A passives ...

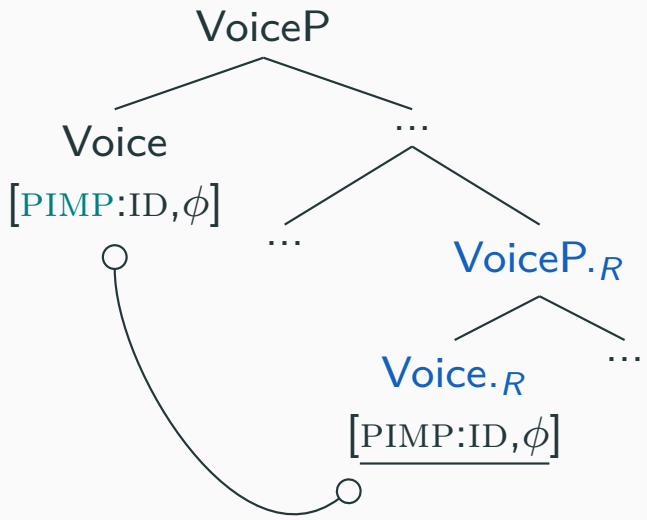
- Long passive: ✗ in Type B, ✓ in some (but not all) Type A passives.
- ϕ-features on PIMP: *necessary*, but *not sufficient* for long passive.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Type B: [ID] vs. Type A: [ID,ϕ]

- Necessary: Voice.$_R$ needs ϕ-features.

  (Wurmbrand & Shimamura 2017)

  $\rightsquigarrow$ only Type A passives.

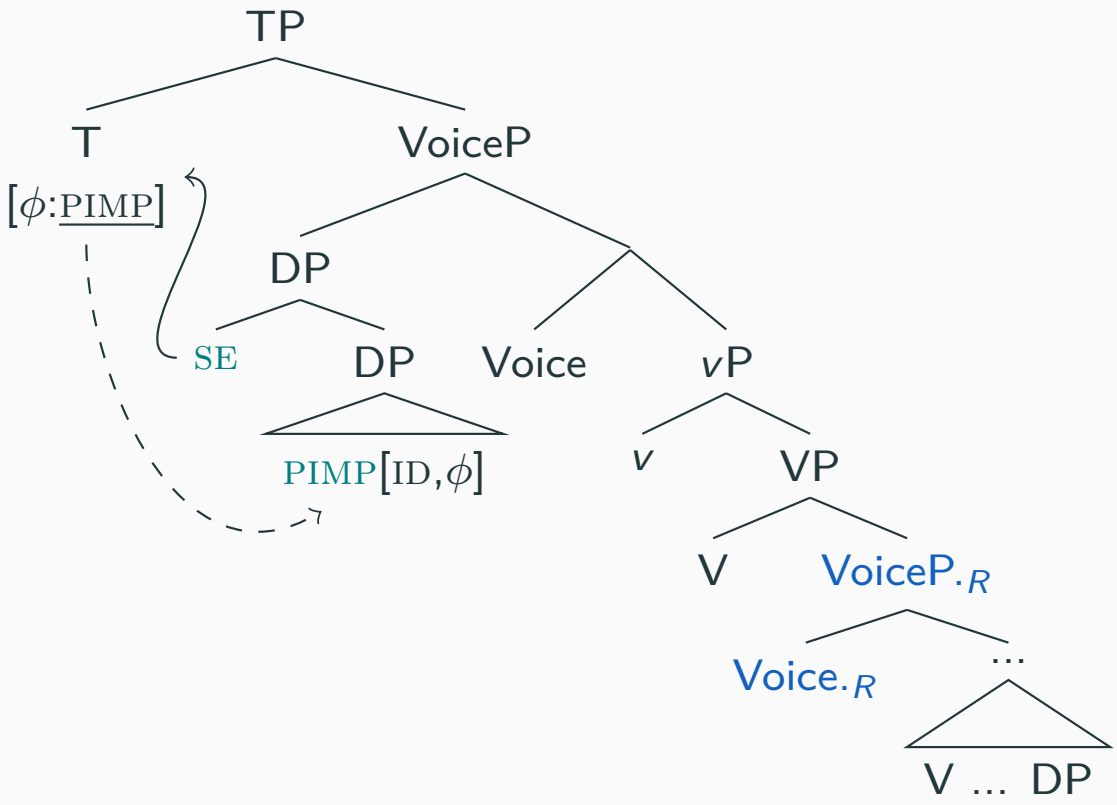
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Type B passives: no control.



… but not in all Type A passives.

- Not sufficient: long passive can fail for other reasons.

- Croatian *se*-impersonal: PIMP (+ *se*) is a DP.
- T agrees with PIMP: no long object promotion.
- Long passive possible with a *se*-passive.
  ⇝ see Appendix.

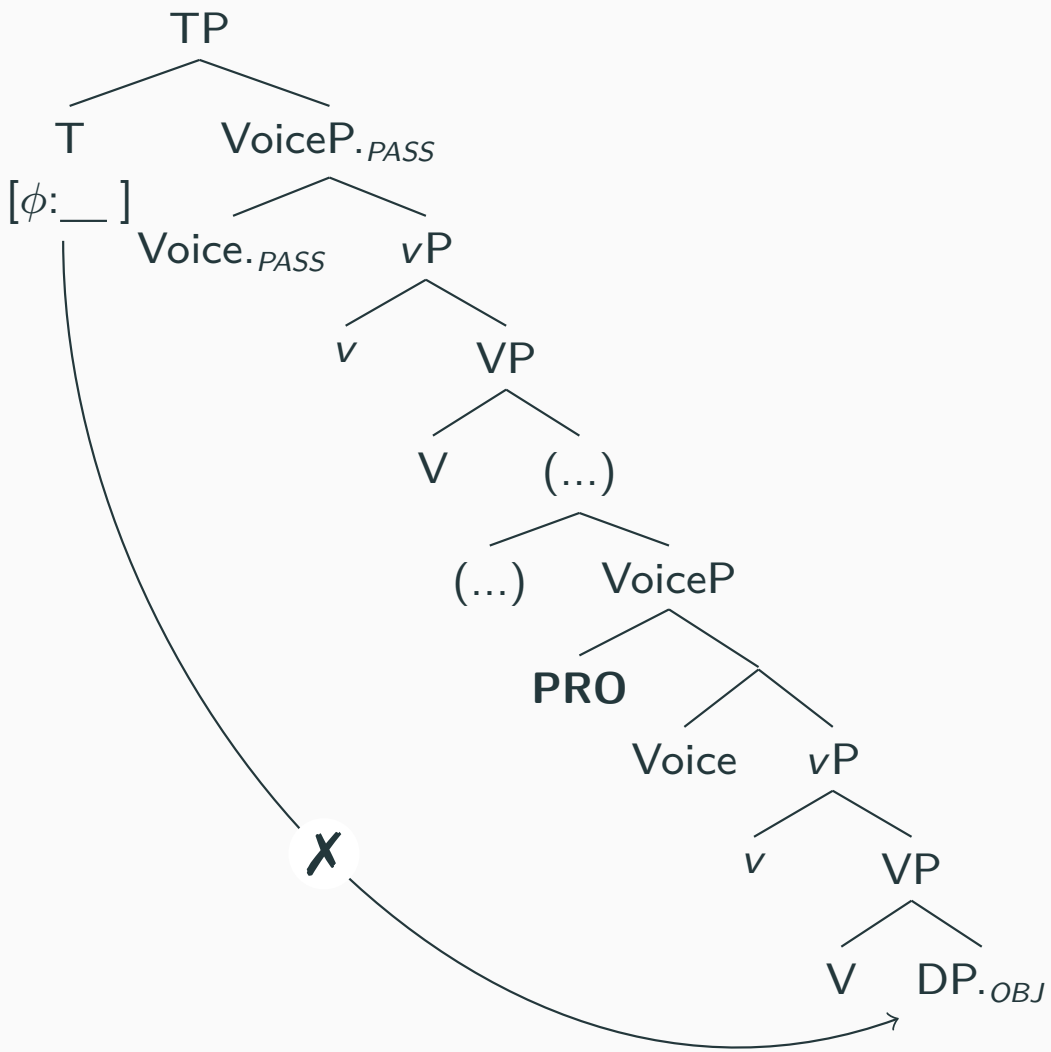


Voice.$_R$

- Other Type A passives: Icelandic.

- No Voice.$_R$?
- PRO intervenes (or the object gets case downstairs): no long object promotion.
- Accusatives possible.

(Maling & Sigurjónsdóttir 2002)



Types of PIMP & Voice.$_R$

		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
PIMP	[ID,ϕ]	✓	✓	✓	✓	Type A
	DP	✓	✓	✗	✗	CR-SE
	[ID]	✓	✗	N/A	✗	Type B
Voice.$_R$	available	N/A	✓	✓	✓	GE, %NL
	unavailable	N/A	N/A	✗	✗	?IC, %NL

A case study: Long passive in Dutch

(with Gert-Jan Schoenmakers)

The distribution

		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
PIMP	$[\text{ID},\phi]$	✓	✓	✓	✓	Type A

- Long object promotion: fails for some speakers and verb classes.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Availability of Voice.$_R$.
- Control & matrix passive: impossible with aspectual verbs.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Unaccusativity.

Speaker variation: Voice.$_R$

- Common view: no long passive in Dutch. (e.g., Rutten 1991, Broekhuis 1992)
- Numerous naturally occurring examples on the internet.
- Experimental results: marginal but possible + speaker variation.

(Kovač & Schoenmakers 2022)

- Preference for bigger complements (TP, CP) and control via PRO.

  $\rightsquigarrow$ Voice.$_R$ is unavailable for some speakers.

		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
PIMP	[ID,ϕ]	✓	✓	✓	✓	Type A
Voice.$_R$	available	N/A	✓	✓	✓	%Dutch
	unavailable	N/A	N/A	✗	✗	%Dutch

$\rightsquigarrow$ Long passive fails at the level of long object promotion (LOP).

Verb classes: Events vs. Situations

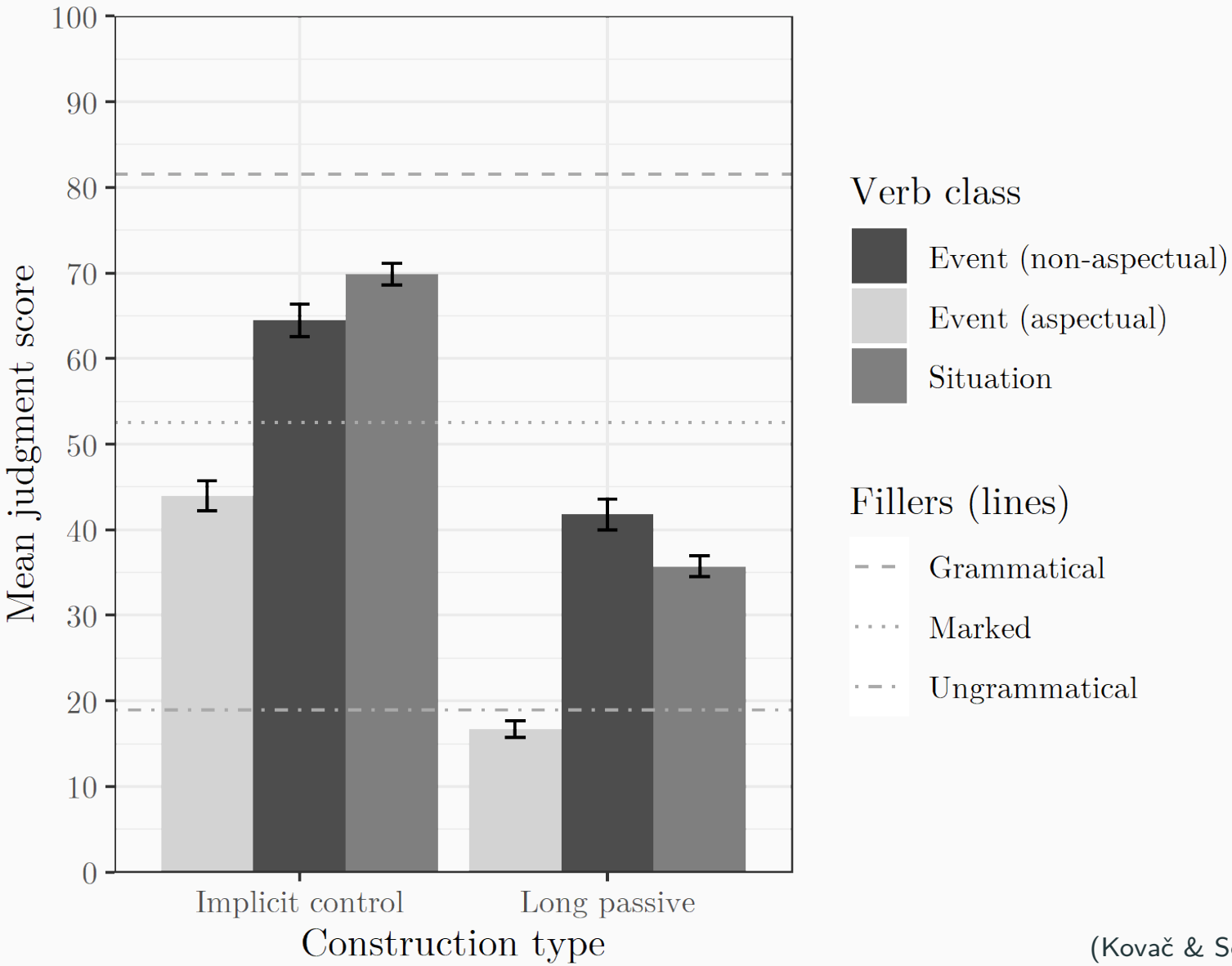
- Complements of **Event** verbs (*try, forget*): more dependent and more transparent than complements of **Situation** verbs (*decide, promise*).
  → Temporal dependence, type of control, finiteness, clitic climbing, scrambling, long passive. (Wurmbrand 2001, 2014, Wurmbrand & Lohninger 2019)

(11) a. *Ze heeft (gisteren)* ***besloten*** *dit boek (morgen) mee te brengen.*
she has (yesterday) decided this book (tomorrow) with to bring
'She decided (yesterday) to bring this book (tomorrow).'

b. *Ze is (gisteren)* ***vergeten*** *dit boek (*morgen) mee te brengen.*
she is (yesterday) forgotten this book (*tomorrow) with to bring
'She forgot (yesterday) to bring this book (*tomorrow).'

(12) *dass der Traktor zu reparieren* { *versucht / *beschlossen* } *wurde*
that the tractor.NOM to repair tried decided was
'that they tried/decided to repair the tractor' German (Wurmbrand 2001: (214))

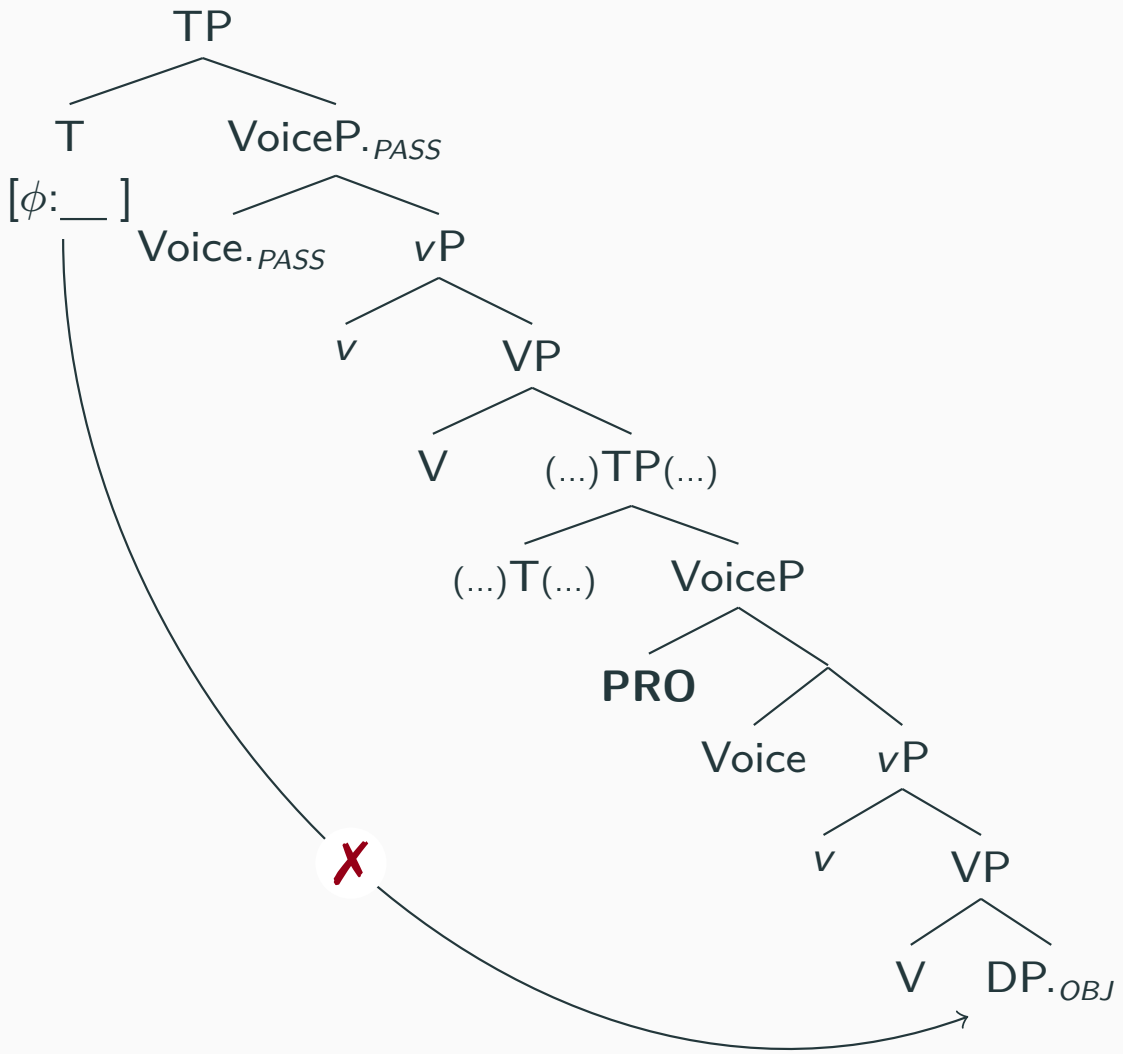
Verb classes: Experimental results



(Kovač & Schoenmakers 2022)

- **Event** verbs: minimally a Voice complement.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Voice.$_R$ ok.
- **Situation** verbs: require TMA-projections.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Voice.$_R$ too small.

  (Wurmbrand & Lohninger 2019)



		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
Matrix V	Event	✓	✓	✓	✓	*try*
	Situation	✓	✓	✗	✗	*decide*

		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
PIMP	$[\text{ID},\phi]$	✓	✓	✓	✓	Type A
Voice.*R*	available	N/A	✓	✓	✓	%Dutch
	unavailable	N/A	N/A	✗	✗	%Dutch
Matrix V	Event	✓	✓	✓	✓	*try*
	Situation	✓	✓	✗	✗	*decide*

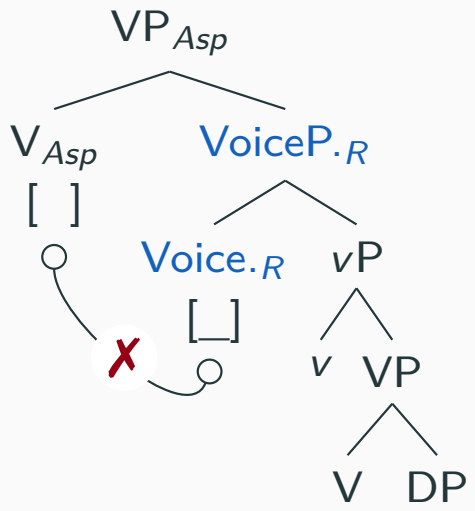
$\rightsquigarrow$ Long passive fails at the level of long object promotion (LOP).

Dutch aspectual verbs

- *Beginnen* 'begin', *ophouden* 'stop': unaccusatives. (Broekhuis & Corver 2015)
- Incompatible with passive. (Perlmutter & Postal 1984)

  ⇝ Long passive fails at the level of matrix passive.
- No VoiceP. (i.a., Pylkkänen 2002, Alexiadou et al. 2006, 2015)

  ⇝ Long passive fails at the level of control.



Dutch long passive: The full picture

		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
PIMP	[ID,ϕ]	✓	✓	✓	✓	Type A
Voice.$_R$	available	N/A	✓	✓	✓	%Dutch
	unavailable	N/A	N/A	✗	✗	%Dutch
Matrix V class	Event	✓	✓	✓	✓	*try*
	Situation	✓	✓	✗	✗	*decide*
	Aspectual	✗	✗	✓	✗	*begin*

- Control & matrix passive: impossible with aspectual verbs.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Unaccusativity.
- Long object promotion: fails for some speakers and verb classes.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Availability of Voice.$_R$.

Zooming out: A conspiracy of three factors

		Matrix passive	Control	LOP	**LP**	Ex.
PIMP	[ID,ϕ]	✓	✓	✓	✓	Type A
	[ID]	✓	✗	N/A	✗	Type B
	DP	✓	✓	✗	✗	CR-SE
Voice.$_R$	available	N/A	✓	✓	✓	GE, %NL
	unavailable	N/A	N/A	✗	✗	?IC, %NL
Matrix V class	Event	✓	✓	✓	✓	*try*
	Situation	✓	✓	✗	✗	*decide*
	Aspectual	✗	✗	✓	✗	*begin* (NL)

- Support for the split between Type A and Type B passives.
- Control builds on a syntactic agreement relation.

Germanic long-distance scrambling

(with Susi Wurmbrand)

Back to implicit control: Revised Visser's generalisation

- Implicit control is impossible if an overt DP agrees with T. (van Urk 2013)

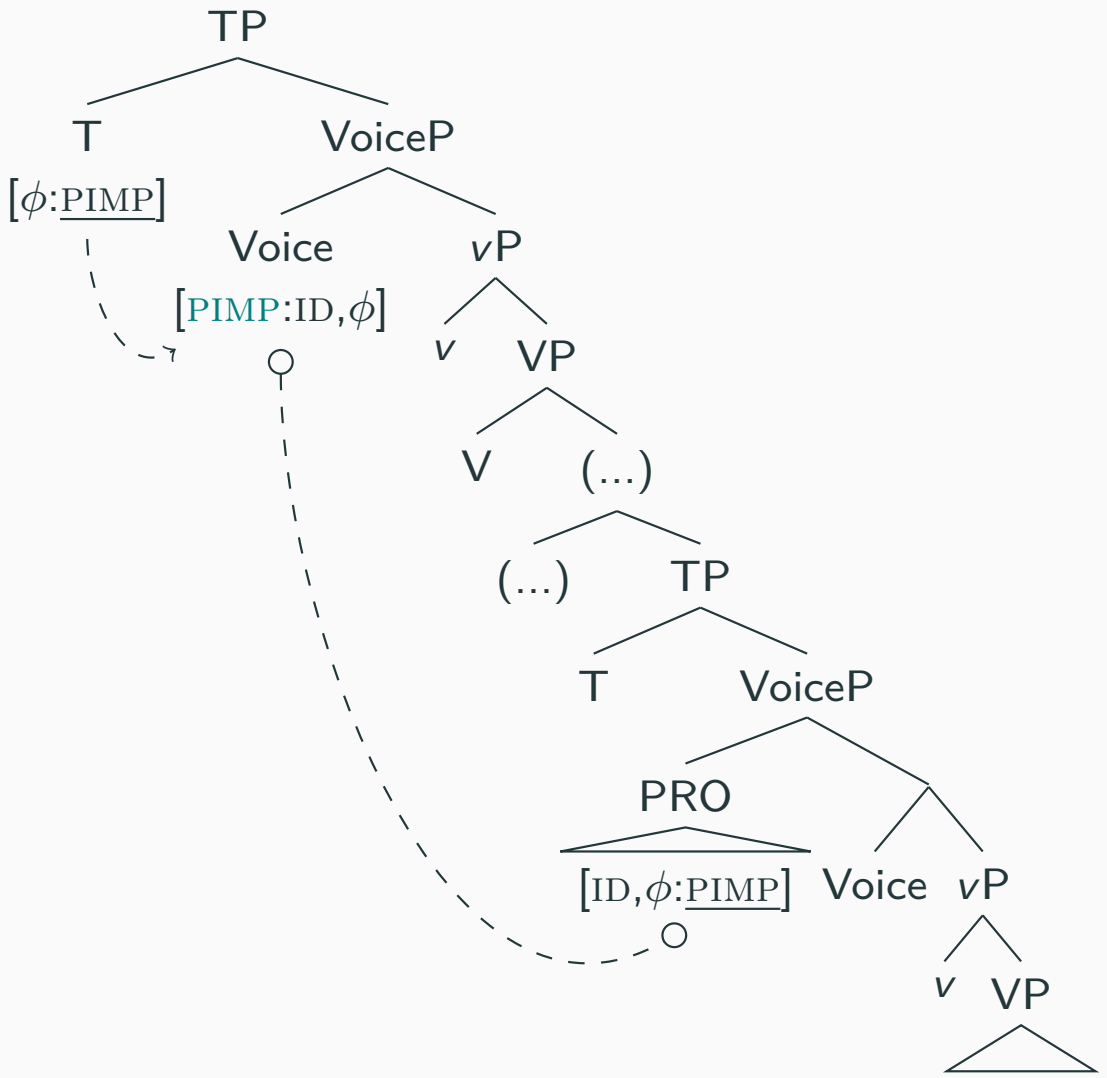
(13) *Er werd besloten dat huis te renoveren.*
there was decided that house to renovate
'It was decided to renovate that house.' (G.T. Schoenmakers, p.c.)

(14) **De leraren$_i$ werden overtuigd om ze$_i$ te mogen kietelen.*
the teachers$_i$ were.PL convinced for them$_i$ to may tickle
lit. 'The teachers were convinced to be allowed to tickle them.'
(van Urk 2013: (10a))

(15) *Er werd mij beloofd om me op de hoogte te houden.*
there was me.DAT promised for me on the height to keep
'It was promised to me to keep me informed.' (van Urk 2013: (8))

- Nominatives block implicit control, datives do not.

- PIMP can control PRO iff it agrees with T.
- Blocked by agreeing DPs.
- Datives: cross-linguistically invisible for Agree.



- A similar pattern in long-distance scrambling.
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Agreement plays a role in (implicit) control. (van Urk 2013, Wurmbrand 2021)

Long-distance scrambling

- Extraposition of the complement clause and scrambling of the object.

(Den Besten et al. 1988, Den Besten & Rutten 1989, Rutten 1991)

(16) *dass Hans den Traktor$_i$ t_j versucht hat [t_i zu reparieren]$_j$*
that Hans the tractor.ACC tried has to repair
'that Hans tried to repair the tractor' German (Wurmbrand 2002: (13a))

(17) *dat Jan dat boek$_i$ t_j geprobeerd heeft [t_i te lezen]$_j$*
that Jan the book tried has to read
'that Jan tried to read the book' Dutch (Broekhuis 1992: 39)

- Impossible with matrix passive.

(18) German

a. *dass* t_j *versucht wurde* [*den Traktor* *zu reparieren*]$_j$
that tried was the tractor.ACC to repair

b. **dass* t_j *den Traktor*$_i$ *versucht wurde* [t_i *zu reparieren*]$_j$
that the tractor.ACC tried was to repair
'that it was tried to repair the tractor' (Wurmbrand 2002: (12a,14a))

(19) Dutch

a. *dat (er)* t_j *geprobeerd werd* [*boeken te lezen*]$_j$
that (there) tried was books to read

b. **dat (er)* *boeken*$_i$ t_j *geprobeerd werd* [t_i *te lezen*]$_j$
that (there) books tried was to read
'that it was tried to read books' (Broekhuis 1992: 39)

Accusatives vs. datives

(20) German

a.*dass den Danny versucht wurde [anzustellen]
that the.ACC Danny tried was to.hire
'that it was tried to hire Danny'

b. dass dem Danny versucht wurde [eine Versicherung zu verkaufen]
that the.DAT Danny tried was an insurance to sell
'that it was tried to sell an insurance policy to Danny'

(21) Dutch

a.*dat deze mensen geprobeerd werd [te zien]
that these people.ACC tried was to see
'that it was tried to see these people'

b. dat deze mensen geprobeerd werd [een boek te geven]
that these people.DAT tried was a book to give
'that it was tried to give a book to these people' (G.T. Schoenmakers, p.c.)

Revised Visser's generalisation & long-distance scrambling

- Matrix and long-distance scrambled datives pattern together.

(22) a. *Mir wurde versprochen, mir den Link für das Update zu schicken.*
I.DAT was promised I.DAT the link for the update to send
'It was promised to me to send me the link for the update.' (cf. van Urk 2013: (9a))

b. *dass dem Danny versucht wurde eine Versicherung zu verkaufen*
that the.DAT Danny tried was an insurance to sell
'that it was tried to sell insurance to Danny'

- Matrix and long-distance scrambled direct objects pattern together.

(23) a. **Der Lehrer wurde gebeten, ihn kitzeln zu dürfen.*
the.NOM teacher was begged him tickle to may
lit. 'The teacher was begged to be allowed to tickle him.' (van Urk 2013: (10b))

b. **dass den Traktor versucht wurde zu reparieren*
that the.ACC tractor tried was to repair
'that it was tried to repair the tractor' (Wurmbrand 2002: (14a))

Long passive to the rescue

- A compulsion to be interpreted as a subject. (cf. Den Besten et al. 1988)

(24) *dass* { **den* / *der* } *Traktor*$_i$ *versucht wurde* [t_i *zu reparieren*]
that the.ACC the.NOM tractor tried was to repair
'that it was tried to repair the tractor'

(25) *dat (er) boeken*$_i$ *geprobeerd* { **werd* / *?werden* } [t_i *te lezen*]
that there books tried was were.PL to read
lit. 'that books were tried to read' (Broekhuis 1992: 39)

- Speakers who do not allow long passive:
  a) Preference for subject interpretation.
  b) Long object promotion requires Voice.$_R$.

(see Kovač & Schoenmakers 2022)

Parsing?

- Simple passives tolerate datives, but not accusatives (BG).

(26) a. **dass mich angestellt wurde*
that me.ACC hired was
lit. 'that me was hired'

b. *dass mir eine Versicherung verkauft wurde*
that me.DAT an insurance sold was
'that an insurance policy was sold to me'

- Not (linear) parsing: no overt case in Dutch.

(27) a. **dat deze mensen geprobeerd werd [te zien]*
that these people.ACC tried was to see
'that it was tried to see these people'

b. *dat deze mensen geprobeerd werd [een boek te geven]*
that these people.DAT tried was a book to give
'that it was tried to give a book to these people' (G.T. Schoenmakers, p.c.)

Towards an account

- PIMP cannot control PRO if it does not agree with T. (van Urk 2013)
- Nominative DPs block agreement with PIMP, dative ones do not.
- Accusative DPs pattern with nominatives $\rightsquigarrow$ compulsion to agree.

(28) *dass* { **den** / *der* } *Traktor*$_i$ *versucht wurde* [t_i *zu reparieren*]
that the.ACC the.NOM tractor tried was to repair
'that it was tried to repair the tractor'

- DPs are more suitable goals for T than PIMP.
- Dative: inherent case, cross-linguistically invisible for Agree.
- Accusative: structural case, visible for Agree.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ Defective intervener for agreement between T and PIMP.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ No implicit control (via PRO).

Conclusion

- Two-way generalisation: impersonal construals $\leftrightarrow$ implicit control.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ PIMP: [ID,ϕ] in Type A vs. [ID] in Type B passives.
- **Long passive**: only in Type A, not in Type B passives.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ Voice.$_R$ probes for ϕ-features.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ Other factors: availability of Voice.$_R$, matrix verb class.
- **Long-distance scrambling**: datives but not accusatives.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ PIMP has to agree with T in order to control.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ Structurally case-marked DPs: a need to become subjects $\rightsquigarrow$ implicit control blocked.
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ Possibly related: anti-animacy effect (see Appendix).
- Support for the presence of PIMPs in the syntax and for agreement as a crucial component of (implicit) control.

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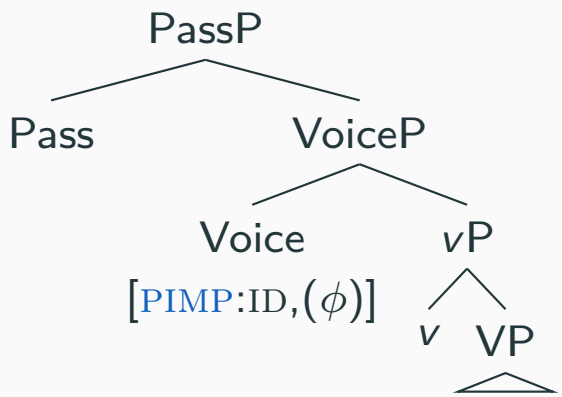
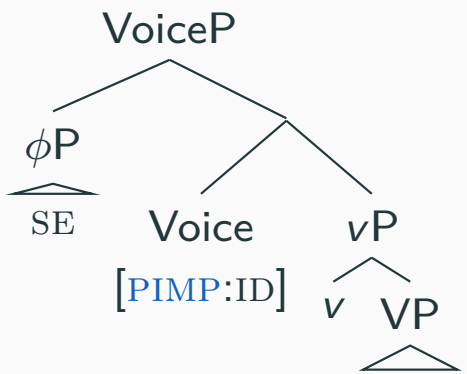
Appendix A: Passives

A typology of passive

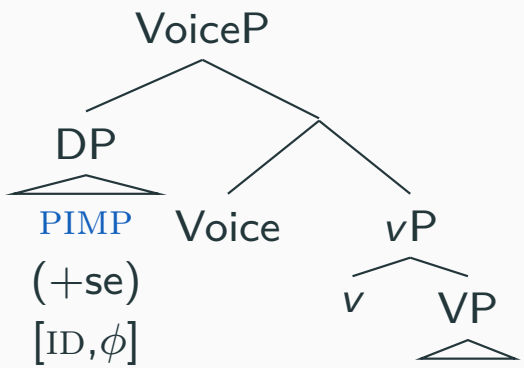
Canonical passive
CR, EN [ID]; NL, GE [ID,ϕ]



Impersonal passive
CR-SE (nominative)



Impersonal
CR-SE (accusative)



(Legate 2014; see also Alexiadou et al. 2006, 2015, Legate et al. 2020, i.a.)

The Croatian *se*-configurations

- *se*-passive: no passive morphology, nominative, agreement.

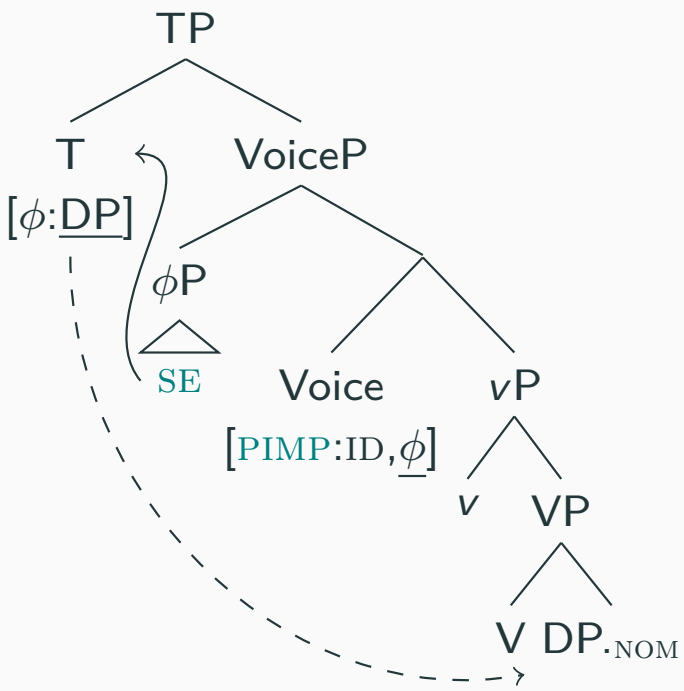
(29) *Zadatci su se riješili u sedam minuta.*
task.NOM.PL AUX.3PL SE solve.PTCP.ACT.MASC.PL in seven minutes
'The tasks have been solved in seven minutes.'

- *se*-impersonal: no passive morphology, accusative, default agreement.

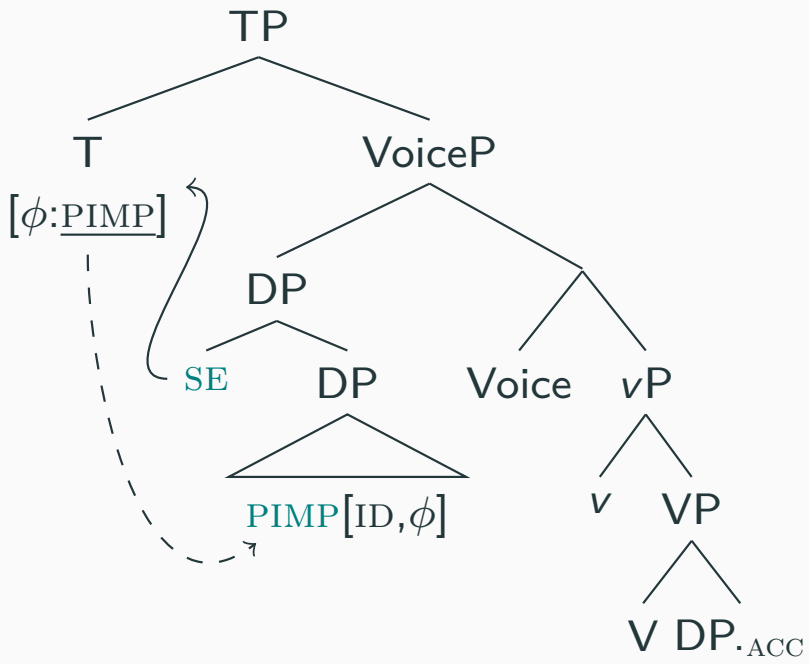
  ⇝ Active-like configuration.

(30) *Zadatke se riješilo u sedam minuta.*
tasks.ACC SE solve.PTCP.ACT.DEF in seven minutes
'The tasks have been solved in seven minutes.'

- *se*-passive



- *se*-impersonal



Appendix B: Implicit control

Attitude verbs and *Wh*-extraction

- Type B passives: apparent implicit control with attitude verbs.

(31) English (Type B): ✗ *Wh*-extraction

a. It was decided to meet the dean.

b. *Who was it decided to meet? (J.D. Bobaljik, p.c.)

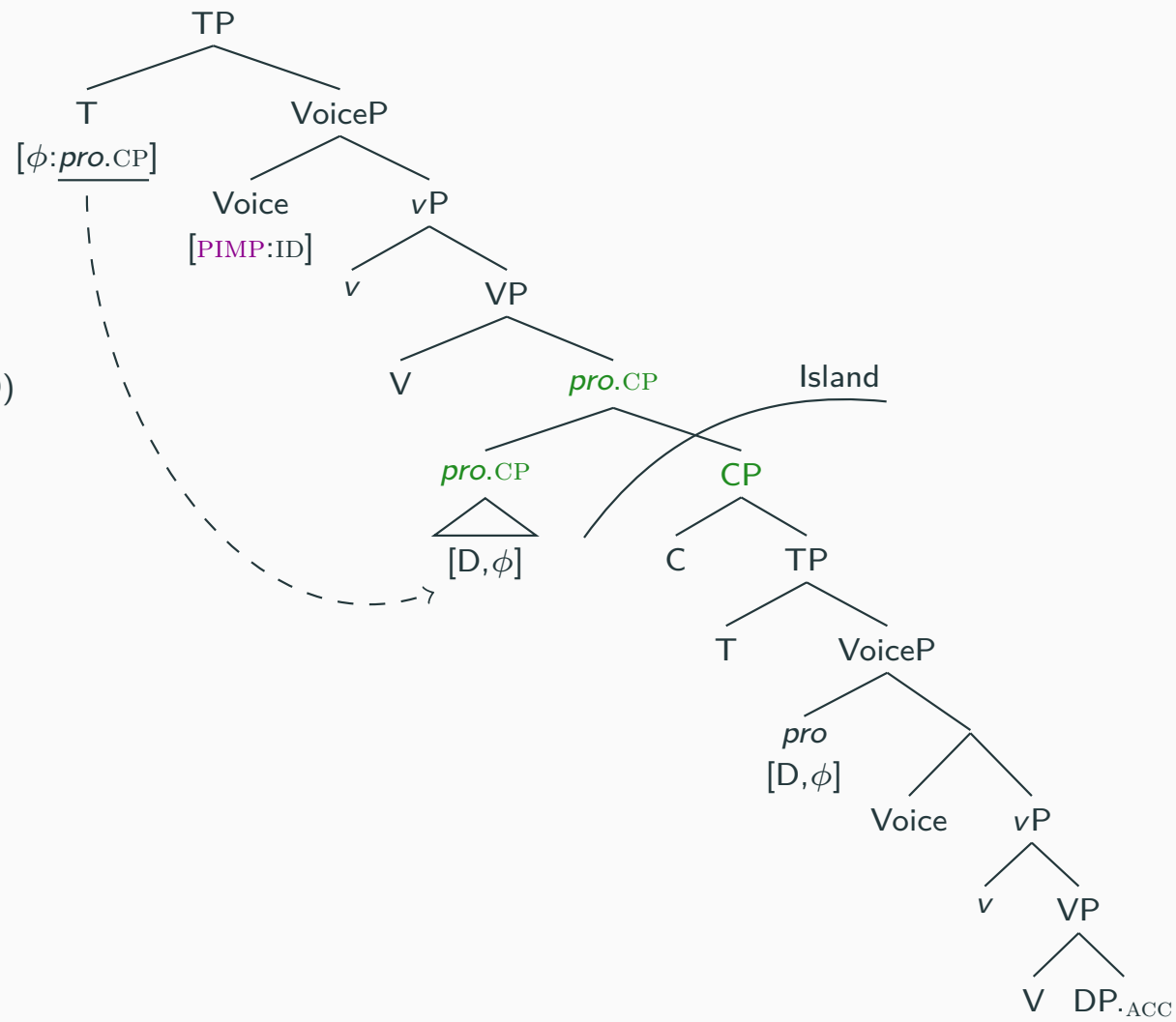
(32) German (Type A): ✓ *Wh*-extraction

a. *Es wurde beschlossen, Käse zu essen.*
it was decided cheese to eat
'People/someone decided to eat cheese.'

b. *Was wurde beschlossen zu essen?*
what was decided to eat

The placeholder strategy

- Attitude verbs: placeholder pronoun. (Pitteroff & Schäfer 2019)
- The clausal associate is an island for *Wh*-extraction.
- Control is established pragmatically. (Reed 2020)
- Possible in both Type A and Type B passives.



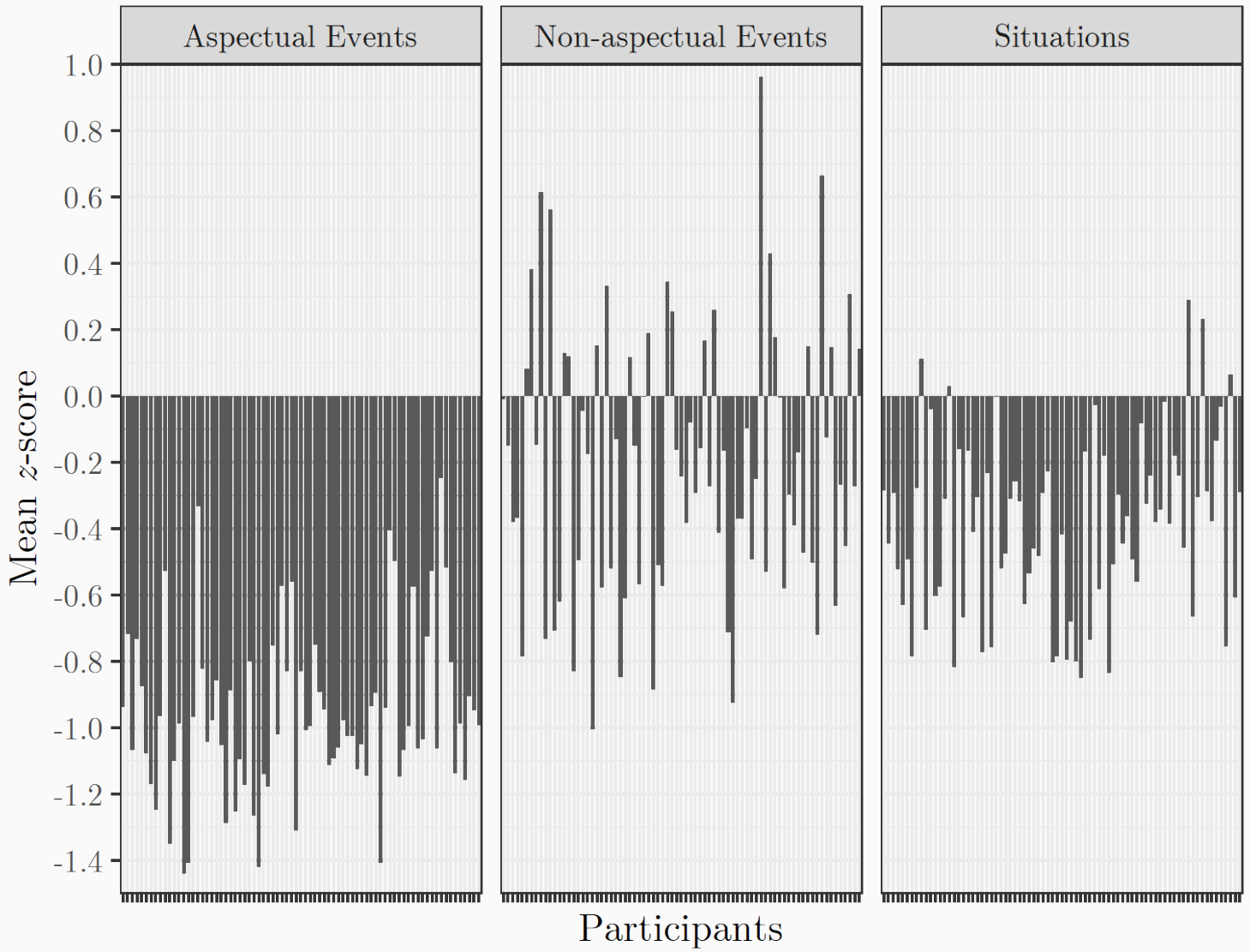
Implicit control: The full picture

	Type A GE, NL, CR-SE, RO-SE		Type B EN, CR	Type B′ RO
Impersonal construals	✓		✗	✗
Implicit control (nonattitude)	✓		✗	✗
Long passive	✓	✗	✗	✗
PIMP	[ID,ϕ]	DP in Spec,VoiceP	[ID]	[ID]
Implicit control (attitude)	✓		apparent	✗
Wh-extraction (attitude)	✓		✗	N/A
Configuration	PRO-control by PIMP (+T)		*pro*.CP	**pro*.CP

Iff a type of passive can be construed as impersonal passive, then it also allows implicit control.

Appendix C: Dutch long passive

Dutch long passive: Speaker variation



(Kovač & Schoenmakers 2022)

Dutch Situation verbs

- *Weigeren* 'refuse': Situation verb.

(33) *dat Jan weigert volgende week naar de tandarts te gaan*
that Jan refuses next week to the dentist to go
'that Jan refuses to go to the dentist next week'

- Long passive encourages a simultaneous interpretation. (cf. Wurmbrand 2001)

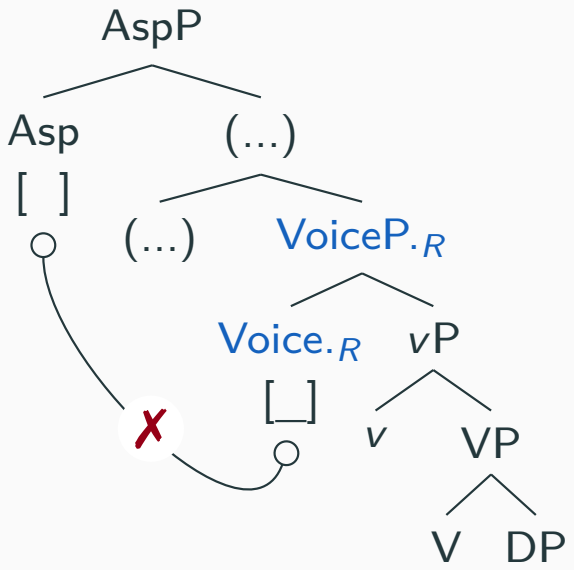
(34) *Hun vragen werd-en door iedereen steeds geweigerd te beantwoorden.*
their questions were-PL by everyone constantly refused to answer
lit. 'Their questions were constantly refused to answer by everyone.'

(experimental item; Kovač & Schoenmakers 2022)

- Not unacceptable, but lower ratings than Event verbs.

Aspectual verbs and raising

- At least *beginnen* 'begin': raising verb. (Cinque 1997 et seq.; see also Wurmbrand 2001)
- Possibly a functional head (above Voice): monoclausal configuration, no thematic argument. (see Cinque 2004, Wurmbrand 2004)



⇝ Long passive fails at the level of matrix passive & control.

Appendix D: Invisible dative

Dative in long object promotion

- Dative: compatible with long passive/unaccusative in German.

(35) *weil mir der Brief$_i$ auf Anhieb t_i zu entziffern gelungen ist*
since I.DAT the.NOM letter straightaway to decipher managed is
'since I managed straightaway to decipher the letter' (Wurmbrand 2001: (13a))

Appendix E: Anti-animacy effect

Long passive & animacy

- Long passive: marked with animate DPs, impossible with participants.

(cf. Bader & Schmid 2009)

(36) German

a. ??*dass der Schüler zu motivieren versucht wurde*
that the.NOM student to motivate tried was
'that someone tried to motivate the student' (after Bader & Schmid 2009: (30b))

b. **Du wurdest versucht zu finden.*
you.NOM were.2SG tried to find
'Someone tried to find you.' (A. Ludwig, p.c.)

(37) Croatian

a. *Ti učenici su se pokušali motivirati.*
those students.NOM AUX.3PL SE try.PTCP.ACT.PL motivate.INF
Long passive: ??'Someone tried to motivate those students.'
Reflexive: 'Those students tried to motivate themselves.'

b. *Ti si se pokušala motivirati.*
you.NOM AUX.2SG SE try.PTCP.ACT.FEM.SG motivate.INF
Long passive: *'Someone tried to motivate you.'
Reflexive: 'You tried to motivate yourself.'

$\rightsquigarrow$ Animate/participant DPs: enforce agenthood?