

Ling 315, Lecture Notes. Mon 12 Mar 2007.

## 1. Current class grammar.

### i. Lexicon

Same as Feb 7<sup>th</sup> grammar, plus:      Conj → *and*-[Conj], *or*-[Conj]

### ii. Phrase Structure Rules

Same as Feb 7<sup>th</sup> grammar, plus:      VP → Adv VP      XP → XP Conj XP

iii. Transformations. Transformations (i) are obligatory unless stated otherwise, (ii) apply in the following order, and (iii) apply to embedded clauses before matrix clauses.

*That-Deletion* (Optional).

Elide the *C that* when it heads a verb's CP complement.

*V-to-T Movement.*

When T dominates only a suffix, raise V to the closest T.

Condition: Applies only to main verb *be*.

*T-to-C Movement.*

Raise T to the closest C.

*VP Ellipsis* (Optional).

Elide a VP if identical to a VP in preceding discourse.

*Tense Hopping.*

When T dominates only a suffix, lower T to the closest V.

Condition: T may not cross Neg.

*Do-Support.*

When T dominates only a suffix, insert the dummy aux *do*.

*A-bar Movement (=Topicalization, Wh-Movement)*

Move a phrase to the left of the closest C.

Condition: No movement out of islands.

Condition: Subject to the *Doubly Filled Comp Filter*.

Condition: Subject to the *Comp-trace Effect*.

Islands:

*The Complex NP Island Constraint.* A CP sister to an N is an island.

*The Sentential Subject Island Constraint.* A CP subject is an island.

*The Wh-Island Constraint.* A CP introduced by a *wh*-constituent is an island.

*The Coordinate Structure Island Constraint\**. A single conjunct of a coordinate structure is an island.

\*Across-the-board Movement is an escape hatch for avoiding a violation of the Coordinate Structure Island Constraint:

*Across-the-board (ATB) Movement.*

Movement out of both conjuncts of a coordinate structure can be legal.

### iv. Other Principles

*Doubly Filled Comp Filter.* A *wh*-phrase may not be sister to a C occupied by an overt complementizer.

*Comp-trace Effect.* A lexically filled C node cannot immediately precede a trace.

*Reflexives Rule.* A reflexive pronoun must be coreferential with a preceding expression in the same minimal sentence.

*Pronouns Rule.* A non-reflexive pronoun must not be coreferential with a preceding expression in the same minimal sentence.

*Coreferentiality Hypothesis.* For two expressions to be coreferential, they must bear the same PHI-features.

*Stray Affix Filter.* An affix must combine with a stem under a common head node before the pronunciation rules apply.

*Projection.* The head of a phrase projects its features up to the phrasal level.

*Full Interpretation.* The structure to which the semantic interface rules apply contains no uninterpretable features.

*Checking.* Uninterpretable features must be checked; once checked, they delete.

*Checking under Sisterhood.* An uninterpretable **c-selectional** or **inflectional** feature on a syntactic object Y is checked when Y is sister to another syntactic object Z that bears a **matching** feature.

## 2. Notes on *Wh*-Movement.

-Non-nominal targets:

- (1) Where did you put it?  
How did they kidnap him?  
When will you figure it out?

-Pied-piping (not on exam):

- (2) [Who]<sub>i</sub> will you go to *t*<sub>i</sub> for help?  
[To whom]<sub>i</sub> will you go *t*<sub>i</sub> for help?  
  
[What]<sub>i</sub> were you hiding under *t*<sub>i</sub>?  
[Under what]<sub>i</sub> were you hiding *t*<sub>i</sub>?

-Japanese:

- (3) Mayumi-wa nani-o kaimashita ka?  
Mayumi-TOP what-ACC bought Q
- (4) Ryoshin-wa kodomo-tachi-ga dare-o mi-ta to omoi-masu ka  
parents-WA child-PL-NOM who-ACC see-past that think-pres Q  
'Who do the parents think that the children saw?'

## 3. Relative clauses.

Reasons to think that relative clauses also involve *wh*-movement.

- (5) The guy who we talked to on Friday lives in that house.  
(6) The place where you put your things was here.  
(7) The guy that we talked to on Friday lives in that house.  
(8) The place that you put your things was here.

Relative clauses from earlier stages of English, other languages:

- (9) thy friend **which that** thou has lorn [Middle English]  
(10) a doghter **which that** called was Sophie [Middle English]  
(11) la fille avec **qui que** je parle  
(12) de jongen **aan wie dat** Jan het probleem had voorgelegd [Dutch]  
the boy to whom that Jan the problem had presented  
'the boy that Jan had presented the problem to'

## 4. Back to reflexives: C-command

Some problematic examples for our current Pronouns and Reflexives rules:

- (13) Her<sub>i</sub> sister hates her<sub>i</sub>/herself<sub>i</sub>.  
(14) She hates her<sub>i</sub>/herself<sub>i</sub>.  
(15) A node A *c-commands* a node B iff A's sister either:  
a. is B, or  
b. contains B.