

Ling 315 Lecture notes. Happy Valentine's Day! 2007.

## 1. Architecture of the system so far.

The **lexicon** is a set of words and morphemes identified with their lexical categories and feature structures.

In the derivation of a sentence, the **Phrase Structure Rules** (PS Rules) combine items from the lexicon into constituents, the largest constituent being S. This structure is referred to as the **Deep Structure** (or **DS**) representation of a sentence.

The DS representation of a sentence serves as input to a set of ordered **transformations**. The output of these transformations -- i.e., the representation after all transformations have applied -- is referred to as the **Surface Structure** (or **SS**) representation of a sentence.

The SS representation of a sentence in turn serves as input to a set of pronunciation rules (the so-called "Phonetic Form (PF) component"), and a set of semantic rules (the so-called "Logical Form (LF) component"). Principles such as *The Stray Affix Filter* are conditions on the SS representation of a sentence.

## 2. Current class grammar.

### i. Lexicon

Same as last version, with the addition of:

Neg	→	<i>not</i> -[Neg]
Adv	→	<i>always</i> -[Adv]

### ii. Phrase Structure Rules

Same as last version, with the addition of:

VP	→	NegP VP
NegP	→	Neg
VP	→	Adv VP

### iii. Other Principles

#### *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.

*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.

#### *The Stray Affix Filter.*

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

iv. Transformations. Transformations are obligatory unless stated as optional. Some rules are crucially ordered with respect to one another. This ordering is reflected in the following list.

#### *That-Deletion* (Optional).

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

#### *VP Ellipsis* (Optional).

Elide a VP when it is identical with 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*.

#### *V-to-T Movement.*

When T dominates only a suffix, raise V to T.  
Condition: Applies only to main verb *be*.

### 3. Practice with derivations

- (1) You are being weird.
- (2) You are not being weird.
- (3) John did not kiss Mary.
- (4) He is not weird.
- (5) John often kisses Mary.
- (6) \*John kisses often Mary.
- (7) Jean embrasse souvent Marie.
- (8) Elle chanter-a.
- (9) Il (n') aime pas Marie.  
he NE loves not Marie
- (10) Il (n') a pas aimé Marie.  
he NE has not loved Marie

**4. Yes/No-Questions.** In some languages, *Yes/No*-Questions are formed by inverting T with the subject:

- (11) You have slept. → Have you slept?

We predict, then, that only in languages that use V-to-T Raising will V invert with the subject to form *Yes/No*-Questions. This prediction appears to be borne out:

English does not use V-to-T Raising for main verbs (with the exception of *be*), and does not invert V in *Yes/No*-Questions (with the exception of *be*):

- (12) \*Slept you?            (13) Did you sleep?            (14) Are you asleep?

French uses V-to-T Raising, and main verbs (as well as auxiliaries) may invert:

- (15) Mangez-vous des pommes?  
Eat-you the apples
- (16) Avez-vous mangé des pommes?  
Have-you eaten the apples

In Elizabethan English, main verbs *could* invert:

- (28) Spake you not these words plain?

We have not yet formalized a rule for forming *Yes/No*-Questions. The main question is: Where does T move to?

One clue comes from the behavior of inversion in embedded clauses. In embedded clauses, inversion is only possible if a complementizer is not overt (note that some speakers find examples like (18) marginal):

- (17) He asked if I would marry him.  
(18) He asked would I marry him.  
(19) \*He asked if would I marry him.
- (20) She wondered whether she should stay.  
(21) She wondered should she stay.  
(22) \*She wondered whether should she stay.

These examples suggest that T moves to which position?

Support for this comes from looking at *Yes/No*-Questions in Japanese. To see this, though, we need to establish some PS Rules for Japanese, as you did in your exam.

### 5. Japanese

- (23) Naoko-ga ki-ta.  
Naoko-NOM come-PAST  
'Naoko came.'
- (24) Naoko-ga Kimiko-o mi-ta.  
Naoko-NOM Kimiko-ACC see-PAST  
'Masa saw Kimiko.'
- (25) Naoko-ga Kyoto-ni it-ta.  
Naoko-NOM Kyoto-to go-PAST  
'Naoko went to Kyoto'
- (26) Naoko-ga ookii des-u.  
Naoko-NOM big be-PRES  
'Naoko is big.'
- (27) Neko-ga Naho-ni nezumi-o age-ta.  
cat-NOM Naho-to mouse-ACC gave-PAST  
'The cat gave the mouse to Naho.'

- (28) Naoko-ga Naho-ga hon-o yon-da to omottei-ru  
 Naoko-NOM Naho-NOM book-ACC read-PAST that think-PRES  
 ‘Masa thinks that Naho read the book.’
- (29) Naoko-ga Kyoto-ni ik-anak-at-ta.  
 Naoko-NOM Kyoto-to go-not-AT-PAST  
 ‘Naoko did not go to Kyoto.’
- (30) Naoko-ga ringo-o tabe-nak-at-ta.  
 Naoko-NOM ringo-ACC eat-not-AT-PAST  
 ‘Naoko did not eat an apple.’
- (31) Taro-ga sensei-no hon-o sute-ta.  
 Taro-NOM teacher-of book-ACC throwaway-PAST  
 ‘Taro threw away the book of the teacher.’

To form *Yes/No*-Questions in Japanese, *ka* or *no* occurs at the end of the sentence:

- (32) Naoko-ga ki-ta ka/no  
 Naoko-NOM come-PAST Q  
 ‘Did Naoko come?’
- (33) Naoko-ga Kimiko-o mi-ta ka/no  
 Naoko-NOM Kimiko-ACC see-PAST Q  
 ‘Did Naoko see Kimiko?’

**6. Structure of non-embedded sentences (data from Radford 1988/2003).** It is plausible to claim that non-embedded declarative sentences are always CPs? This might not immediately seem plausible for English, in which main clauses can never be introduced by an overt complementizer:

- (34) \**That* I could hear you. \**Whether* he will resign.

However, many languages do use overt complementizers to introduce main clauses. For example, the following suggest that unembedded clauses in Classical Arabic and Spanish can be introduced by a complementizer:

- (35) *?inna* lwalada qad taraka lbayta (Arabic)  
*That* the-boy did leave the-house  
 ‘The boy left the house.’

- (36) *Que* mi gato se enratonó (Spanish)  
*That* my cat itself enmoused  
 ‘My cat got sick from eating too many mice.’

Many languages (like Japanese) use an overt interrogative complementizer (usually called a question particle in traditional grammars) to introduce interrogative main clauses:

- (37) *Kas* suitsetate? (Estonian)  
*Whether* you-smoke?  
 ‘Do you smoke?’
- (38) *Razve* on ne prixodil? (Russian)  
*Whether* he not came?  
 ‘Hasn’t he come?’
- (39) *Aya* Ali ketab darad? (Persian)  
*Whether* Ali books has?  
 ‘Does Ali have books?’

Exclamative main clauses in many languages can be introduced by an overt complementizer:

- (40) *At* du junne göre det! (Danish)  
*That* you could do it  
 ‘How could you do such a thing!’
- (41) *Qu’*elle est bavarde! (French)  
*That* she is talkative

Overt complementizers can occur in certain imperative constructions in many languages as well:

- (42) *Que* vengan todos! (Spanish)  
*That* come all  
 ‘Let them all come!’

Given that main clauses can contain overt Cs, it seems plausible to propose that main clauses in English are CPs that contain a covert complementizer.