

Ling 315, Lecture Notes. 28 Mar 2007.

1. Last day of class.

April 12th, 16:15 - 17:30, H-427.

2. Binding Theory. Homework review.

Binding Theory.

- Principle A: A reflexive must be bound in its minimal CP.
Principle B: A pronoun cannot be bound in its minimal CP.
Principle C: An r-expression cannot be bound.

A binds B iff A c-commands B and A and B are co-referential.
A node A c-commands a node B iff A's sister either is B, or contains B.

- (1) *Herself_i said that we should invite her_i.
- (2) She_i said that we should invite her_i/*Zelda_i.
- (3) [Her_i sister]_j said that we should invite Zelda_{i/*j}/her_{i/j}.

3. Irish. VSO word order.

- (4) Phóg Máire an lucharachán.
kissed Mary the leprechaun
"Mary kissed the leprechaun."
- (5) Tá Máire ag-pógail an lucharachán.
Is Mary ing-kiss the leprechaun
"Mary is kissing the leprechaun."
- (6) An bhfaca tú an madra?
Q see you the dog
"Did you see the dog?"
- (7) Duirt mé gur phóg Máire an lucharachán.
Said I that kissed Mary the leprechaun.
"I said that Mary kissed the leprechaun."
- (8) Ar chuir tú isteach air? Chuir.
Q put.PAST you in on-it put
"Did you apply for it?" "I did."

- (9) Sciob an cat an t-erieaball de-n luch. Ar sciob
snatched the cat the tail from-the mouse Q snatched
"The cat cut the tail off the mouse." "Did it?"

Distribution of reflexives indicates that subjects c-command objects:

- (10) Chonaic Síle_i í-fein_i. *Chonaic í-fein_i Síle_i.
Saw Sheila her-self. Saw her-self Sheila.
"Sheila saw herself."

Verb and object(s) form a constituent independent of the subject:

- (11) Tá Máire [ag-pógail an lucharachán] agus [ag-goidú a ór].
Is Mary ing-kiss the leprechaun and ing-steal his gold
"Mary is kissing the leprechaun and stealing his gold."
- (12) Is [ag-pógáil an lucharachán] atá Máire.
It-is ing-kissing the leprechaun that.be Mary.
"It's kissing the leprechaun that Mary is."

Back to English. Floating quantifiers can be accounted for if subjects start out in VP:

- (13) All the kittens are sleeping. (14) The kittens are all sleeping.

QP → Q NP Q → all, both

- (15) Toutes/*tous les femmes sont arrivées.
'All the women have arrived.'
- (16) Les femmes sont toutes/*tous arrivées.
'The women have all arrived.'
- (17) Kittens are sleeping.
- (18) Kittens are in the bed.

Other bar-level categories?

X-bar schema: complements and specifiers.

A complement is sister to X, daughter of X'.
A specifier is sister to X', and daughter to XP.