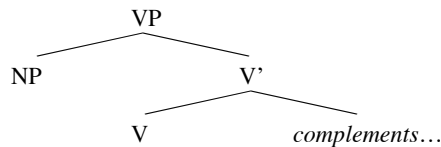


Ling 315, Lecture Notes. Mon 2 April 2007.

1. The Structure of VP. We've now looked at several phenomena that have led us to posit the following structure for VP, where NP is the subject:



This structure incorporates two novel ideas: (i) The VP Internal Subject Hypothesis, whereby the subject is contained within VP; and (ii) a new intermediate node, V', which dominates V and its complements. The following two sections review our motivation for these two proposals.

1.1 Phenomena accounted for by the VP Internal Subject Hypothesis.

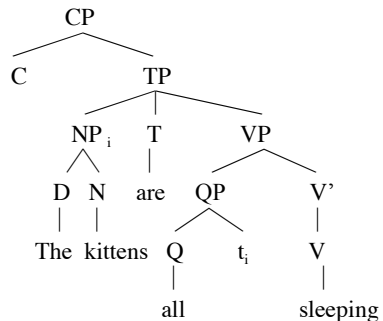
a. VP Ellipsis in Irish, where V is the only element of VP that survives VP Ellipsis:

- (1) 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?"

b. Floating Quantifiers, which are taken to trace the original position of a subject. E.g., the Surface Structure for (2) looks as follows:

- (2) The kittens are all sleeping.

S.S.:



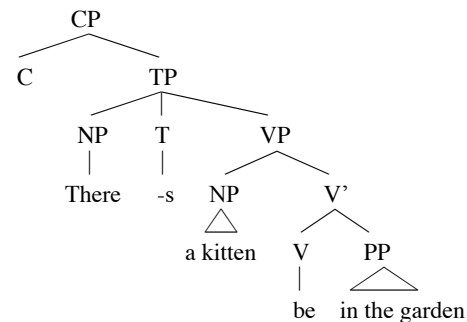
Assuming that the subject starts out in the VP internal position accounts for agreement facts in French:

- (3) Toutes/*tous les femmes sont arrivées. Les femmes sont toutes/*tous arrivées.
 'All the women have arrived.' 'The women have all arrived.'
- (4) Tous/*toutes les hommes sont arrivés. Les hommes sont tous/*toutes arrivés.
 'All the men have arrived.' 'The men have all arrived.'

c. There-Existentials can be taken to reflect the base-position of subjects:

- (5) There is a kitten in the garden.

D.S.:



- (6) In the middle of Salem, there hung/appeared/arrived a witch.
 (7) ?*In the middle of Salem, there dreamed/worked/hoped/whispered a witch.

The EPP (Extended Projection Principle). The Specifier of TP must be occupied.

NP Movement (revised). Move an XP to the Specifier of T.

d. So-called 'small clauses' -- constituents that comprise a subject, verb, and its complements, but no T -- can also be analyzed as VPs with VP internal subjects:

- (8) I made them cry. (9) He considers me dead.
 (10) They want you out of trouble. (11) We let it get out of control.

1.2 Arguments for V'.

a. Reflexive facts in Irish require that object does not c-command subject:

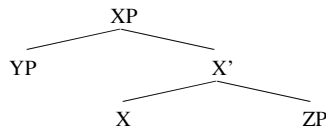
- (12) Chonaic Síle_i i-fein_i. *Chonaic í-fein_i Síle_j.
 Saw Sheila her-self. Saw her-self Sheila.

b. Constituency tests converge on V' in Irish. (See previous handout).

c. Constituency tests converge on V' in English:

- (13) There are squirrels [running through the attic] and [sleeping in your bed].
 (14) What were some squirrels doing? Sleeping in your bed.

3. X-bar Theory (Chomsky 1970, Jackendoff 1977). X-bar theory is a theory of phrase structure according to which not only V, but all phrases conform to the following schema, where X ranges over V, N, A, P, etc.:

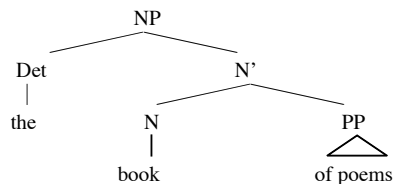


X is the *head* of XP, YP is the *specifier* of XP, and ZP is the *complement* of X.

Every XP has at least X' as its daughter, and every X' has at least X as its daughter. Specifiers are sister to X', daughter to XP, complements sister to X, daughter to X'.

Heads are obligatory. The presence of a complement depends on the c-selectional features of its head. Specifiers are in general optional (but as we've already seen, they are obligatory in English for TP).

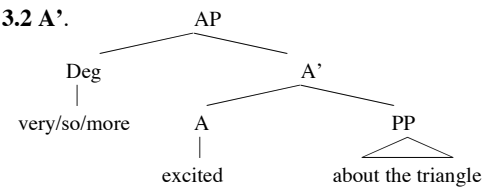
3.1 N'. We looked last time at some evidence for a bar-level category within NP:



This structure is motivated by at least two constituency tests which support N':

- (15) that [_{N'} book of poems] and [_{N'} anthology of Chaucer]
 (16) that [_{N'} one]

3.2 A'.



Does A' pass at least two constituency tests?

3.3 P', T', C'... Motivation for the bar-level node within these structures?

3.4 Complements vs. Adjuncts. The X' that immediately dominates X is sometimes called the *subcategorization shell* for X, as it contains all and only phrases that are subcategorized for (or c-selected) by X. All other phrases occurring within a phrase -- apart from the specifier -- are *adjuncts*.

-Position of AP within NP.

-Distinguishing two types of PPs within NP and VP:

- (17) a. We bought the box [of cereal] [with the green label].
 b. *We bought the box [with the green label] [of cereal].
 (18) a. I would like a piece [of cake] [on a plastic plate].
 b. *I would like a piece [on a plastic plate] [of cake].
 (19) a. the governor [of California] [from Austria]
 b. *the governor [from Austria] [of California]
 (20) a. I put the rent [in the box] [on the last day of the month].
 b. ??I put the rent [on the last day of the month] [in the box].
 (21) a. I ate [the cake] [in bed].
 b. ??I ate [in bed] [the cake].

-Ordering: Complements come before Adjuncts.

-Iterativity: Adjuncts are iterative, or may 'stack'.

-Dependence: The presence of a complement depends on its head; adjuncts are not so restricted.