

Ling 315, Lecture Notes. Wed 7 Mar 2007.

1. Practice with derivations. Provide derivations for the following examples:

- (1) Who will you turn to in the end?
- (2) We sometimes wonder what you are thinking.

Explain why the following examples are ungrammatical:

- (3) *We sometimes wonder what_i whether you are thinking t_i .
- (4) *Who_j did_i you t_i have a fleeting thought that you might turn to t_j in the end?
- (5) *We sometimes wonder what_i you like mashed potatoes and t_i .
- (6) *Who_j will_i that you talked to t_i t_j be obvious?

2. Clean up, Revisions. We currently have no way to block *T-to-C Movement* from applying in matrix interrogative clauses in English, since we are treating all matrix clauses as CPs, and every transformation is obligatory.

One way of ensuring that this rule only applies in interrogatives is to use features: we posit an interpretable Q ('Question') feature, which appears on C only when there is *T-to-C Movement*. We can then reformulate *T-to-C Movement* so that T only moves to a C with the feature [Q]:

T-to-C Movement
Raise T to the closest C-[Q].

What implication does this have for C in indirect questions? For example:

- (7) She sometimes wonders what she is thinking.
- (8) ?*She sometimes wonders what is she thinking.

3. Target of *wh*-movement. Different types of phrases can be questioned:

- (13) Who do you know?
What did you do?
Where did you put it?
How did they kidnap him?
When will you figure it out?

Some cases to account for:

- (14) Which person do you care about?
*Which_i do you care about t_i person?
- (15) How tall is Kat?
*How_i is Kat t_i tall?

Pied-piping:

- (16) [Who]_i will you go to t_i for help?
[To whom]_i will you go t_i for help?

[Which bed]_i were you hiding under t_i ?
[Under which bed]_i were you hiding t_i ?

4. Island constraints. A compiled list of islands so far:

- (17) *The Complex NP Island Constraint*
A CP complement to an N is an island.
- (18) *The Sentential Subject Island Constraint*
A CP subject is an island.
- (19) *The Wh-Island Constraint*
A CP introduced by a *wh*-constituent is an island.
- (20) *The Coordinate Structure Island Constraint*
A single conjunct of a coordinate structure is an island.

New rule for coordinate structures: $XP \rightarrow XP \text{ Conj } XP$

The Coordinate Structure Island Constraint can sometimes be overridden if there is movement out of *both* conjuncts, referred to as *Across-the-board (ATB)* movement.

- (21) *Across-the-board (ATB) Movement*
Movement out of both conjuncts of a coordinate structure can be legal.
- (22) Who_i did they kidnap t_i and say nice things to t_i ?

5. Unbounded movement. We have already observed that *wh*-words may move out of embedded clauses, e.g.:

(23) Who_i did you hear that you should talk to *t_i*?

In examples in which a *wh*-word moves past an embedded CP, we can ask whether the moved phrase moves directly to the left of the highest C, or moves consecutively to the left of each C dominating it:

(24) Who_i did you hear that you should talk to *t_i*?

(25) Who_i did you hear *t_i* that you should talk to *t_i*?

What evidence might bear on this question? See Scottish Gaelic data from last week's notes.

6. Additional constraints on movement. Other constraints:

(26) a. Who_i did they say that they saw *t_i*?
b. Who_i did they say they saw *t_i*?

(27) a. *Who_i did they say that *t_i* saw them?
b. Who_i did they say *t_i* saw them?

7. Relative clauses.

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

(28) This is the man who we met.
This is the man that I saw.

8. Back to reflexives: C-command and binding

Some problems for our current rule:

(29) That letter to Gorka scared him/*himself.

Read: pp. 116-118, Section 4.3. C-command.