

Ling 498y: Lecture notes. 17 Sept 2008.

1. Current Grammar

i. The Lexicon (as before)

ii. X-bar Rules

XP → (YP) X'

X' → WP X'

X' → X' WP

X' → X (ZP...)

XP → XP Conj XP X' → X' Conj X' XP → ProX

iii. Transformations

V-to-T Movement: Raise V to T. Condition: Only applies to main verb *be*.

VP Ellipsis: Delete a VP when its identical with a VP in preceding discourse.

Tense Hopping: Lower T to V. Condition: T cannot cross Neg.

Do-Insertion: Insert the dummy auxiliary *do* into T.

iv. Output Conditions

Stray Affix Filter. Bound affixes must combine with a stem.

2. Motivation for T as head of S (TP)

(1) He likes the apartment and has decided to stay.

(2) They liked the movie and will see it again.

3. The Head-Movement Parameter

French vs. English

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (3) I eat apples. | Je mange des pommes. |
| (4) I have often eaten apples. | J'ai souvent mangé des pommes. |
| (5) I have not eaten apples. | Je n'ai pas mangé des pommes. |
| (6) I often eat apples. | Je mange souvent des pommes. |
| (7) I do not eat apples. | Je ne mange pas de pommes. |

V-to-T Movement: Raise V to T.

Future in French

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (8) | je chanter- ai | j' ai |
| | tu chanter- as | tu as |
| | il chanter- a | il a |
| | nous chanter- ons | nous avons |
| | vous chanter- ez | vous avez |
| | ils chanter- ont | ils ont |

Elizabethan English

- (9) My master seeks not me (Speed, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I.i)
(10) I know not where to hide my head (Trinculo, *The Tempest*, II.ii)

There is a correlation between the richness of morphological agreement and verb raising (Platzack and Holmberg 1989, Roberts 1993, Vikner 1997, a.o.) E.g., Modern English has only 3rd-Sg *-s*, vs. early Modern English, which had four forms:

- (11) Thou sayest true (Petruccio, *The Taming of the Shrew*, IV.iii)
(12) The sight of love feedeth those in love (Rosalind, *As You Like It*, III.v)

Main verb *be* in English. Habitual *be* in AAVE.

Rich agreement languages: Italian, Spanish, French, Icelandic, Yiddish.

Poor agreement languages: Danish, Swedish, English.

- (13) að Jón keypti {ekki, aldrei, raunverulega} bókina (Icelandic)
that Jón bought not never actually book.def
'that Jón {didn't buy, never bought, actually bought } the book'
- (14) az zey redn (nit, avade, mistome } mame-loshn (Yiddish)
that they speak not certainly probably mother-tongue
'that they { don't, certainly, probably } speak Yiddish'
- (15) at Peter { ikke, ofte } drikker kaffe om morgenen (Danish)
that Peter not often drinks coffee in morning.def
'that Peter { doesn't drink, often drinks } coffee in the morning'
- (16) att Ulf { inte, faktiskt } köpte boken (Swedish)
that Ulf not actually bought book.def
'that Ulf { didn't buy, actually bought } the book'

Yes/No-Questions.

- (17) Have you slept? *Slept you?
(18) Avez-vous mangé? Mangez-vous?
(19) Will you be OK? Are you OK?
- (20) Saw you my master? (Speed, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I.i)
(21) Speakest thou in sober meanings? (Orlando, *As you Like It*, V.ii)

What is the landing site of T?

- (22) She wondered whether she should stay.
(23) She wondered should she stay.
(24) *She wondered whether should she stay.

Languages with no inversion in *Yes/No Questions*:

- (25) Naoko-ga ki-ta ka/no (Japanese)
Naoko-NOM come-PAST Q
'Did Naoko come?'
- (26) *Razve on ne prixodil?* (Russian)
Whether he not came?
'Hasn't he come?'
- (27) *Aya Ali ketab darad?* (Persian)
Whether Ali books has?
'Does Ali have books?'
- (28) *Hwæ er ge nu secan gold on treowum?* (Old English)
Whether you now seek gold in trees
'Has he read the book?'

Start symbol for declaratives?

- (29) *?inna lwalada qad taraka lbayta* (Arabic)
That the-boy did leave the-house
'The boy left the house.'
- (30) *Que vengan todos!* (Spanish)
That come all
'Let them all come!'

- (31) *At du junne gøre det!* (Danish)
That you could do it
'How could you do such a thing!'

(i) Propose rules for TP and VP in Dutch, based on the following:

- (32) Ik heb een kat gezien. (33) Jan zal Marie kussen.
I have a cat seen Jan will Mary kiss
'I have seen a cat.' "Jan will kiss Mary."

(ii) The following sentences illustrate *Yes-No* Questions in Dutch. Based on these examples, does Dutch use V-to-T Movement, or Tense Hopping? How can you tell?

- (34) Hebt u een kat gezien? (35) Zal Jan Marie kussen?
Have you a cat seen Will Jan Mary kiss
'Have you seen a cat?' "Will Jan kiss Mary?"
- (36) Ziet u een kat? (37) Kust Jan Marie?
see you a cat kisses Jan Mary
'Do you see a cat?' "Is Jan kissing Mary?"

(iii) Consider now the following, in which no auxiliary occurs:

- (38) Ik zie een kat. (39) Jan kust Marie.
I see a cat Jan kisses Mary
'I see a cat.' "Jan is kissing Mary."

Do these examples require you to revise your rule for VP?

(iv) Consider the following, which illustrate the position of adverbs:

- (40) Jan kust altijd Marie.
Jan kisses always Marie
'Jan always kisses Marie.'

- (41) *Jan altijd kust Marie.

Is this expected?

AAVE

- (58) He be working. He working.
(58) The coffee be cold. The coffee cold.
(58) She be at work. She at work.
- a. She always be a clown on Halloween.
 “She always dresses as a clown on Halloween”
- (59) a. Becky be watching the basketball games.
 b. Do Becky be watching the basketball games?
 c. *Be Becky watching the basketball games?
 d. Becky don't be watching the basketball games?
 e. *Becky be not/ben't watching the basketball games.