DP Movement

Introduction to Syntax
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Differences between head move and XP move

- Why does the grammar encode two types of relationships:
  - Head movement
  - XP movement
- X and XP's are constituents.
- But so is X' but there is no X-bar movement
  - X' is a by product of phrasal assembly, after D-structure is assembled, intermediate X' phrases are not visible to syntactic operations.

3/30/15

Why does XP move to Spec-Y and not Y?

- Head movement has been argued to target heads and adjoin the moved head to another head
  - Head movement is composing features of two or more heads where only one has PF features
    - Enrichment of existing PF material
- XP movement cannot adjoin to a head.
  - XP movement is composing features of two or more phrases
  - Triggered by features on a head

Features triggering DP movement

- A v active/passive head needs to discharge its Theta Role
- A V head needs to discharge its theta role
- DP's need theta Roles
- The level where theta roles are successfully assigned is called Deep-Structure
- DS is a representation of the argument structure of a clause.

DS vs Case/EPP Agreement

- DS encodes theta roles locally
- However, A DP needs also Case, participates in Agreement
- A T requires EPP
  - Extended Projection Principle
    - T needs to have Spec occupied by a DP
  - Projection Principle:
    - Every head needs to have a Phrase
  - EPP is not well understood
    - Captures that every clause needs a subject
    - Some connect it to Nominative case

EPP

- It rains
- *rains
- It seems it is raining
- *Seems is raining
- Not theta-role for It yet needs to be present.
- It In subject position
- VP ellipsis:
  - Yesterday it seemed that John likes Mary and
  - Today it does so too [seem that John likes Mary]
- 'It' is in Spec-T although there is no theta role for 'it'
- Hence every DP needs a theta role, except an expletive 'it'

EPP

- EPP is not easily reduced to Nominative Case
- Infinitival T needs a subject but its in Accusative case:
- It is important for him to swim a lot
- I expect him to swim a lot
- English requires a DP in Spec-T

Spec-T Case and Agreement

– It is important for him to swim a lot
- Case can be assigned by 'for'
  – I expect him to swim a lot
- This is trickier, we will argue case assigned by Expect. We will return to this
- T assigns Nominative case when [+finite]
- Otherwise no case assigned by T

Subject –Verb agreement

- He swims a lot
- I swim a lot
- English has Subject verb agreement, main verb or auxiliary moving from v ->T
  - I have swam a lot
  - He has swam a lot
  - I am swimming
  - He is swimming
- When two Aux then agreement with top one (the one in T)
  - I have been swimming
  - He has been swimming
- Ignoring the complication with main verbs we can argue that Agreement between Subject and Verb is via T.
- Case, EPP and Agreement indicate that Subject has to be in Spec-T
- There is also word order:
  - I will swim a lot

Agent in Spec-v, Subject in Spec-T but it is the same DP

- Spec-v (active) position encodes the external argument function of the DPO

- Spec-T position encodes the Subject position of the DP

- Usually it is the same DP, hence we assume it moves from Spec-v(active) to Spec-T

DP Movement

- DP moves from Argument positions to Specifier positions
- DP movement is XP movement, always to Spec
- Head movement always to head
- DP movement is driven by Case, EPP

Causatives

- v (active) is considered to have a causative meaning
  - v causative in English is null but in other languages you see it. Dutch:
  A. De politie deed/liet de auto stoppen.
     the police did/let the car stop
     'The police stopped the car.'
- Deed/liet are in v(causative) which we call v(active). Either name is fine.
- Note the word order, the object is in between the main verb and the causative auxiliary
- Why would the object move, or is Dutch head final?
- Let us assume the object does move, where and why?
- Case.

Do objects get case from V

- Particle verbs
  - He picked up the book
  - He picked the book up
- How come the object can be in between the verb and its particle
- We propose that there is a v(acc) head assigning case to objects
  - In English the main verb moves to that head
  - In Dutch it does not.
- Both subject and object are structural positions derived via movement
- Internal and External arguments are thematic positions established at Deep structure

Object movement for case
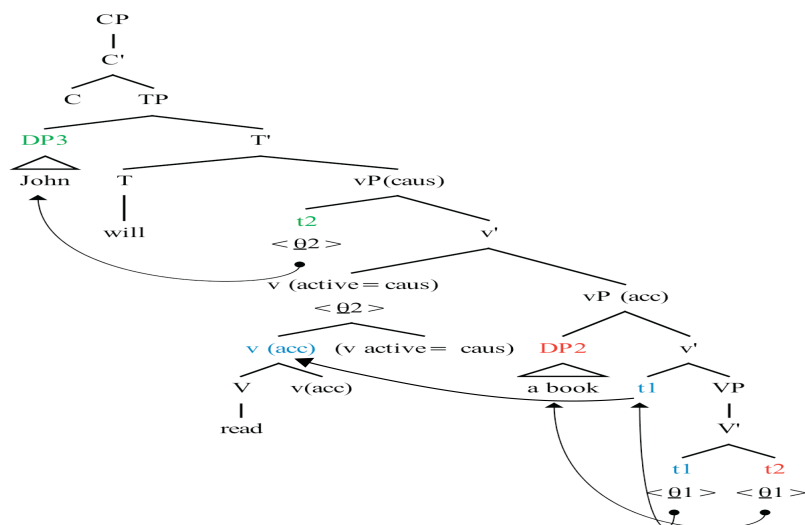
Passive active

- Not always Subject=Agent
  - He photographed her (acc)
  - She (nom) was photographed
  - I photographed them
  - We (nom) were photographed
- We see that Theme in passive acts like a subject:
  - Nominative case
  - Agreement with top v
  - Above T:
 - We will be photographed

Passive active have same D-structure

  - John photographed Mary
  - Mary was photographed by John
- Same theta roles
- Same truth conditions
- Different surface structure
- Different subjects

Passive transformation

- Little v(active/passive) can has +/-active feature
- When (+active)
  - Has Agent theta role
  - There is v(caus=active)
  - Agent in Spec-T = Subject
    - Nom case
    - verb agree
  - Has Theme/Patient theta role
  - There is v(acc) assigning case, Spec-v(acc) = Object
- When (+Passive)
  - No Agent theta role
  - No v(caus=active) but v (passive)
  - No v(acc)
  - Theme/Patient in Spec-T = Subject
    - Nom case
    - Verb agree

Passive movement
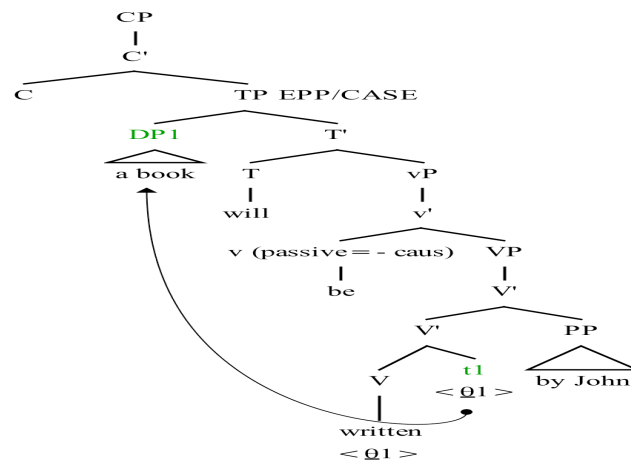
Unaccusatives vs unergatives

- Is it possible that some intransitive verbs have just internal argument?
- Yes, we will argue that Molti studenti in Italian below has moved from inner argument position of 'arrive', but agrees with the verb and gets Nom case:
- Molti studenti sono arrivato

  Many students are   arrived

  'Many students have arrived'
- Such verbs will be called unaccusatives, and contrasted with
- Unergatives, like 'telephone' where there is no inner argument:
- Molti studenti hanno telefonato

   Many students have telephoned

Difference between unaccusatives and unergatives

A. Ne   sono arrivati molti

   Of them are arrived many

 'Many of them have arrived'

*B. Ne   hanno telefonato molti

    of them have   telephoned many

     'Many of them have telephoned'

 'Ne' can raise out of the DP 'Ne molti' leaving 'molti' in object position in A but not in B. Because arrive has one inner argument, whereas telephone has one outer argument.

Transitives Ne extraction

- Support for the claim that Ne can be extracted from inner argument but not outer argument position comes from intransitives
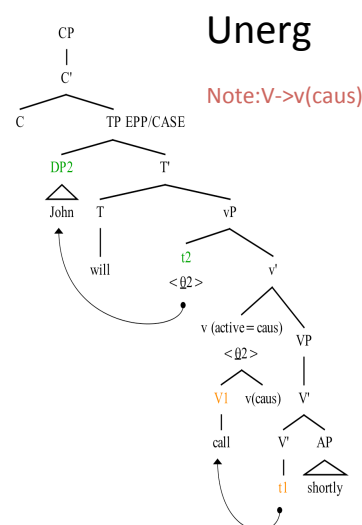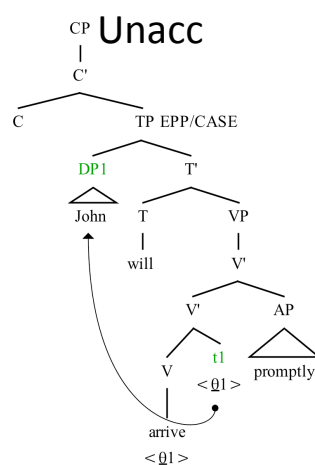
A. I bamibini NE mangiano molti

  The children of them eat many

 'The children eat a lot of them'

*B. Molti Ne   mangiano gli spaghetti

    Many of them eat   the spaghetti

Derivation of unaccusatives and unergatives

Burzio's Generalization

- If a verb does not assign a Agent/Theme theta role it does not assign an Accusative Case
- Unaccustives
  - He(nom) arrived
- Passives
  - She(nom) was photographed
- Both have no Agent/Theme theta role and inner argument gets Nom case by moving to Spec-T for EPP
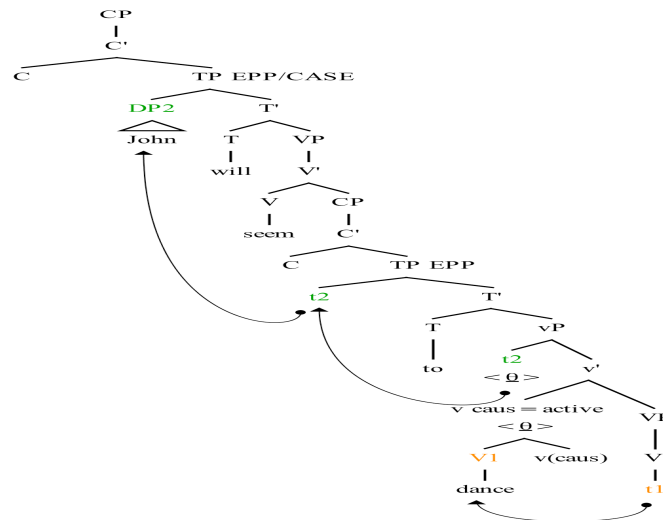
Raising

A. John will seem to dance

B. It will seem that John is dancing

•If seems does not assign an Agent theta roles as (B) shows because of 'it' then in A we have one theta role and one DP which is OK.

•But we also have two TP's meaning two subject positions.
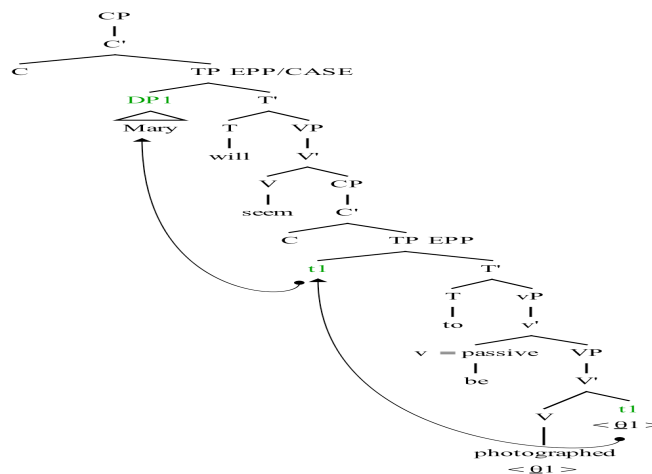
•One TP headed by 'will' the other by 'to'

Raising movement

Raising

- Raising is possible out of a clause that does not assign Nominative case
- to a clause with a verb that does not assign
  - an Agent theta role and
  - that does not have an inner DP argument
- Raising verbs:
- Seem
- Appear
- Is likely
- Seems likely
- Appears likely

Raising out of passive

Raising diagnostics

- Raising verbs allow to move an argument into the Spec-T above them
  - They have a subject but no External argument
  - Theta roles are from the verb the argument moved from
- Idioms:
  - The tabs would appear to be kept by the FBI
  - The sh*t seems to have hit the fan
- The above idioms show that the DP subject (first case from passive) of the embedded infinitival can raise to the Spec-T of the raising verb
- Extraposition is also possible with raising verbs
  - It appears likely [that John will leave]
  - [That John will leave] appears likely

Not every structure is raising

- It is likely that John will dance
- John is likely to dance
- Compare with
- John is keen to dance
- *It is keen that John will dance
- Many verbs take CP's with infinitival T, but not all are raising structures.
- But there is still no over subject!

Control

- The sh*t is likely to hit the fan (Raising)
- The sh*t is eager to hit the fan (Control)
- That John will dance is likely (Raising)
- That John will dance is eager (Control)
- Non raising verbs do not pass the test for raising.
- They assign their own Agent theta role
- But then we need two DP's
- The Null DP is PRO
- We can have subject or object control
- John likes to swim
- John told Roger to swim

PRO

- PRO is a phonetically null pronominal that does not get case but absorbs theta role and satisfies EPP
- PRO shows up in binding:

A. John$_i$ is eager [$_{CP}$PRO$_i$ to photograph himself$_i$/him*$_{i/j}$]

- Condition A says 'himself' needs a DP antecedent in the same minimal CP that c-commands it
- Condition B says pronoun cannot be co-indexed with DP in the same minimal CP that c-commands it
- Why is A fine with reflexive
  - PRO c-commands it, and in same minimal Domain
- Why is pronoun not possible with index same as John?
  - PRO C-commands it, and is in the same minimal domain
  - Him cannot directly refer to John just like:
- John$_i$ said that he$_i$ likes him*$_{i/j}$
  - Pronoun cannot have same index as c-commanding and same domain DP antecedent
- PRO is hybrid of pronoun (can be in different CP domain) and reflexive (needs to have overt antecedent)
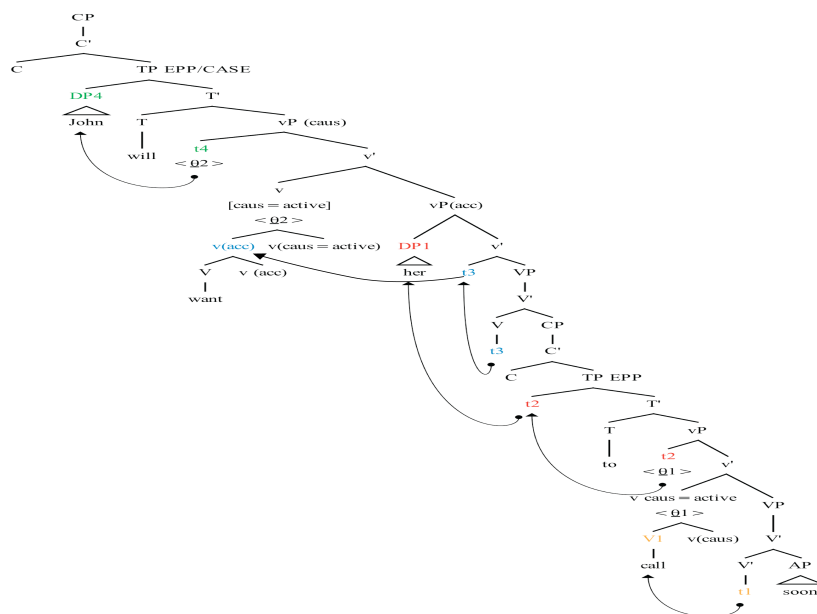
Control structure
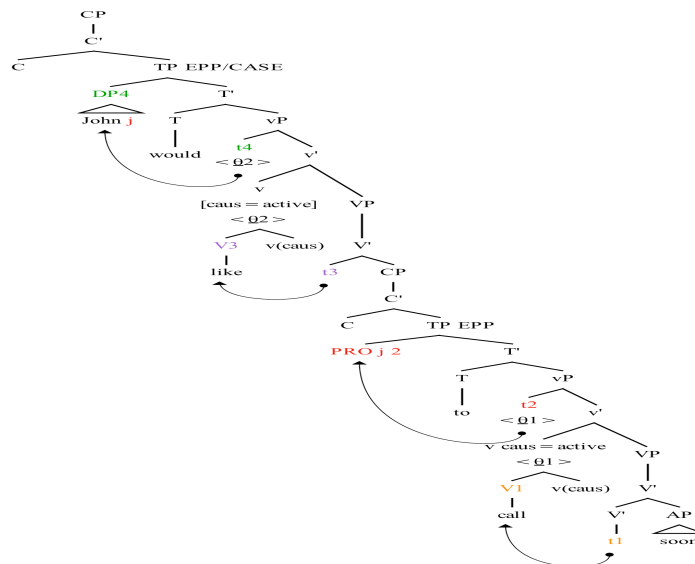
ECM

- Raising to object
- John wants her(acc) to go home
- Her gets accusative case but has Agent theta role from go?
- Movement from External argument position to Object position?
- This is evidence for our assumption that Internal Arguments get their case from a separate v

Exceptional Case Marking

Binding

- John$_i$ wants her to like herself$_i$
- John$_i$ seems to like himself$_i$
- Condition A appears to apply at Deep Structure
- John$_i$ wants him$_{*i/j}$ to leave
- John$_i$ wants him$_{*i/j}$ to like him$_{i/*j}$
- Condition B applies at both D-structure and Surface structure