

Phases

Class1

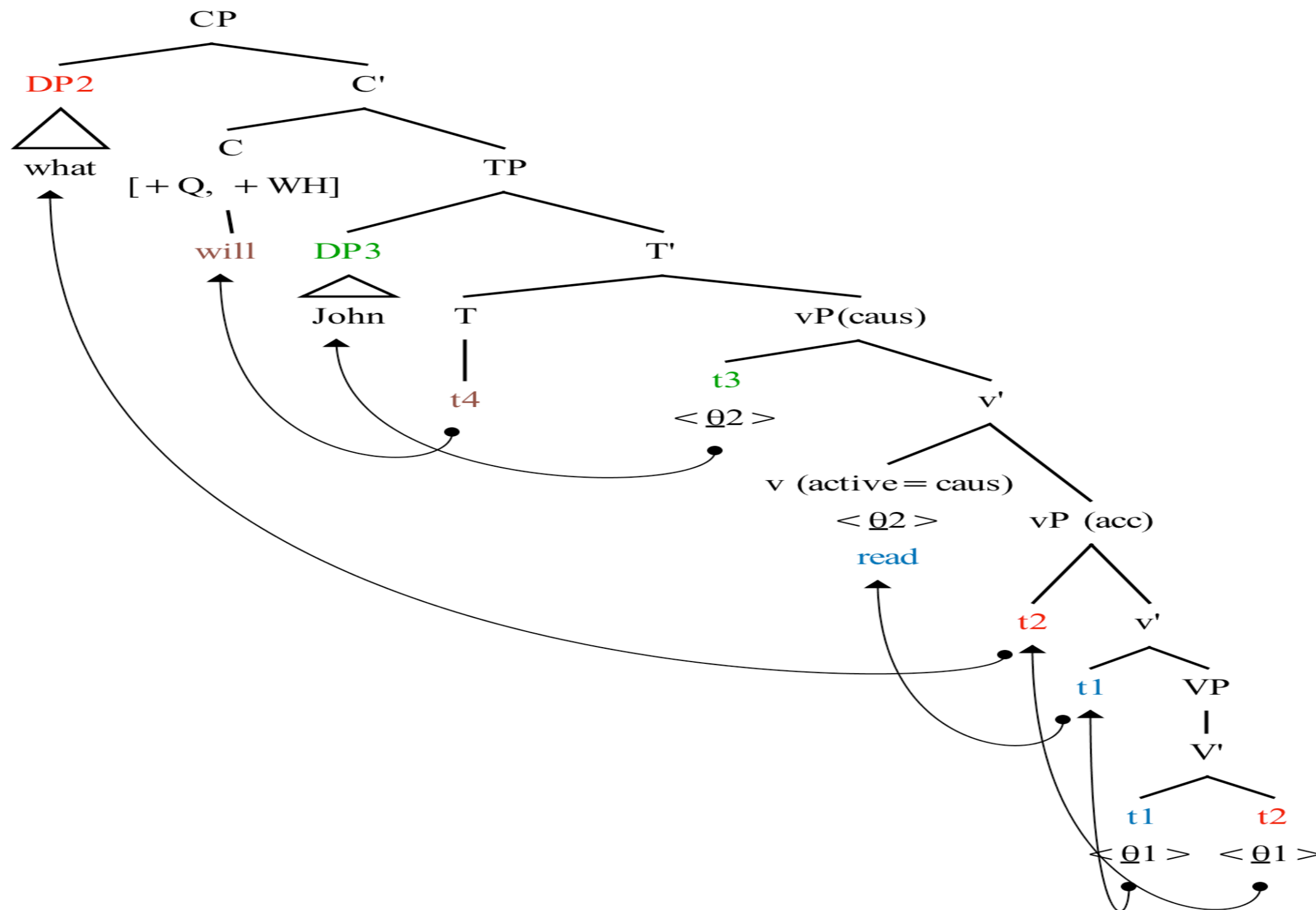
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Background

- Movement restricted by locality
- Agreement local

Simple wh

- What will John read



Wh words duplicated

- **Wen** meint Karl [CP **wen** wir t gewählt haben]?
who thinksKarl. who we. voted.for have
'Who does Karl think that we voted for?' German, Höhle 2000
- [PP **Waarvoor**] dink julle [CP [PP **waarvoor**] werk ons t]?
where.for. think you. where.for. work we
'What do you think we are working for?' Afrikaans, Plessis 1977
- **Wêr** tinke jo [CP **wêr**'t Jan wennet t]?
where think you. where=C Jan. lives
'Where do you think that Jan lives?' Frisian, Hiemstra 1986

Why would movement Leave copies

- Copy vs trace
 - Trace = a proform object that somehow is co-indexed with the moved element
 - Copy = identical facsimile of moved object
- There are no traces, just copies with specific and well defined occurrences defined, defined for example by sisterhood.

Why would WH movement leave copies in CP

- Long distance Wh movement can proceed directly to landing site or make stopovers

Wh cyclic move

[_{CP} What do [_{TP} you think [_{CP} [_{TP} Bill loves what_i]]]]



A horizontal line with a vertical tick at the right end and an upward-pointing arrow at the left end connects the *what_i* in the innermost TP to the *What* in the outermost CP.

[_{CP} What do [_{TP} you think [_{CP} [_{TP} Bill loves what_i]]]]



A horizontal line with a vertical tick at the right end and an upward-pointing arrow at the left end connects the *what_i* in the innermost TP to the *What* in the middle CP. A second horizontal line with a vertical tick at the right end and an upward-pointing arrow at the left end connects the *What* in the middle CP to the *What* in the outermost CP.

Wh-islands

***What did you wonder who photographed?**

[_{CP} _____ did_[+wh] [_{TP} you wonder [_{CP} _____ \emptyset _[+wh] [_{TP} who photog what ?]]]

[_{CP} _____ did_[+wh] [_{TP} you wonder [_{CP} who_k \emptyset _[+wh] [_{TP} who_k photog what ?]]]

[_{CP} what_i did_[+wh] [_{TP} you wonder [_{CP} who_k \emptyset _[+wh] [_{TP} who_k photog what_i ?]]]

Can't do this - need to move via CP

Triggers for movement

Un-interpretable features

- An uninterpretable feature F must be distinguished somehow in LEX from interpretable features.
- The simplest way, introducing no new devices, is to enter F without value: for example, [uNumber].
- That is particularly natural because the value is redundant, determined by Agree. (Chomsky 2004: 116)

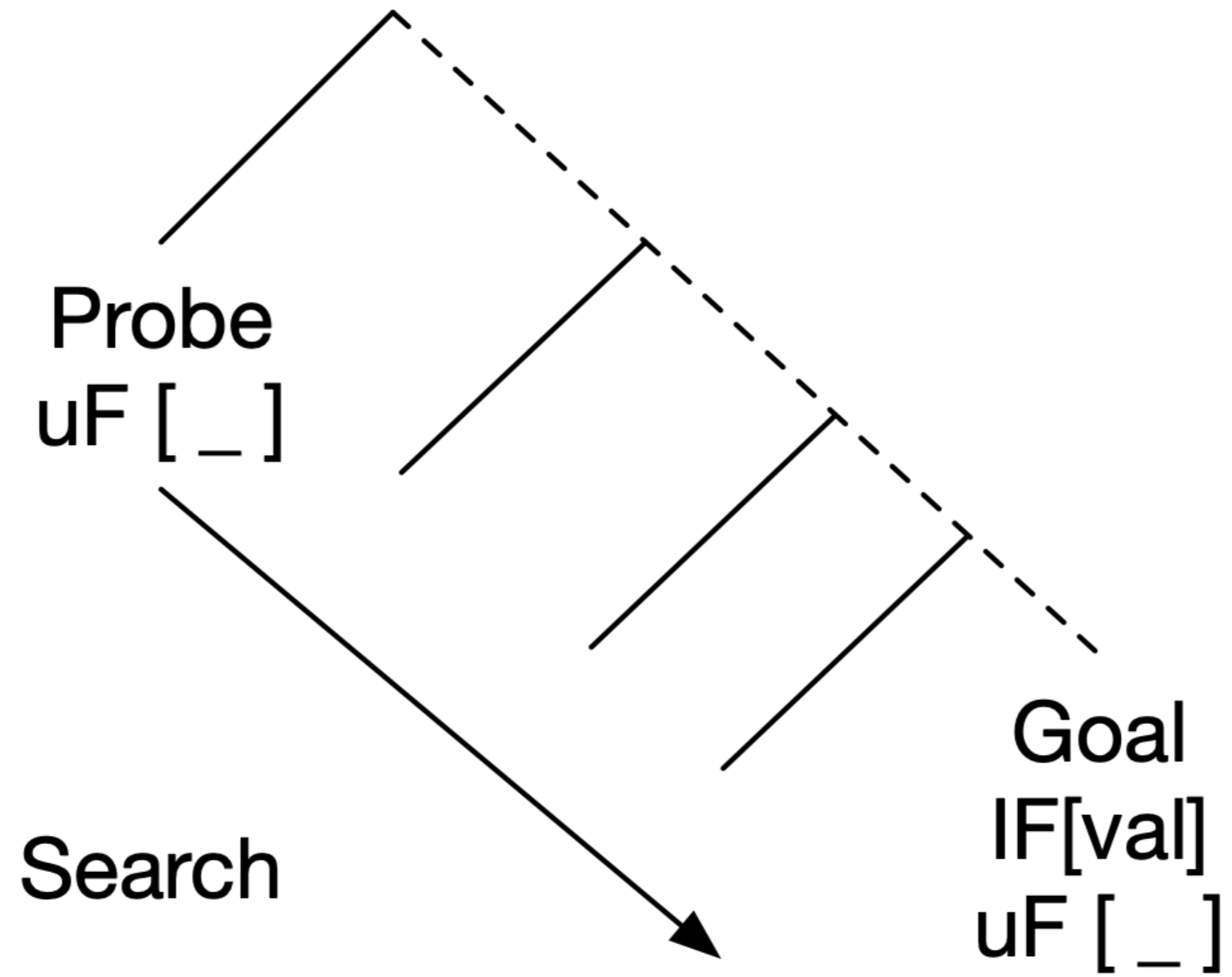
Types of features

- Types of features
 - $uF[val]$ an uninterpretable and valued feature
 - $iF[val]$ an interpretable and valued feature
 - $uF[]$ an uninterpretable and unvalued feature
 - $iF[]$ an interpretable and unvalued feature
 - (Pesetsky & Torrego 2007, Citko 2014)

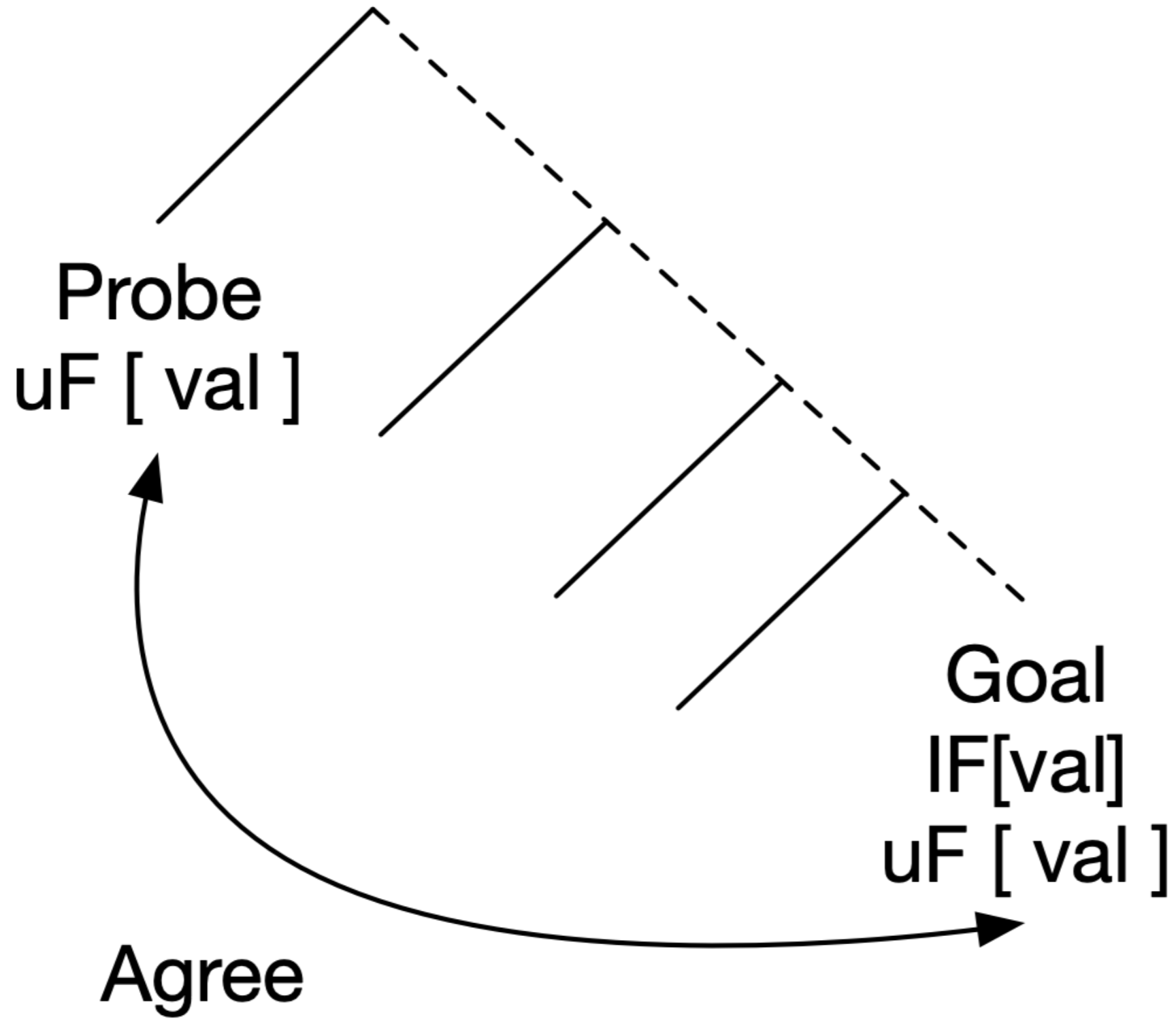
Agree conditions

- For Agree to be possible, the following conditions have to hold (cf. Chomsky 2000: 122–3, Citko 2014).
 - The Probe and the Goal have to be active, where being active means having uninterpretable/unvalued features. THE ACTIVITY CONDITION
 - The features of the Probe and Goal have to match, where matching refers to feature identity. THE MATCHING CONDITION
 - The Goal has to be inside the domain of the Probe, where the domain of the Probe is its sister. THE DOMAIN CONDITION
 - The Goal has to be in a local relationship, where locality is closest c-command. THE LOCALITY CONDITION
- When conditions are met, uninterpretable unvalued features are valued and deleted

Agree Search



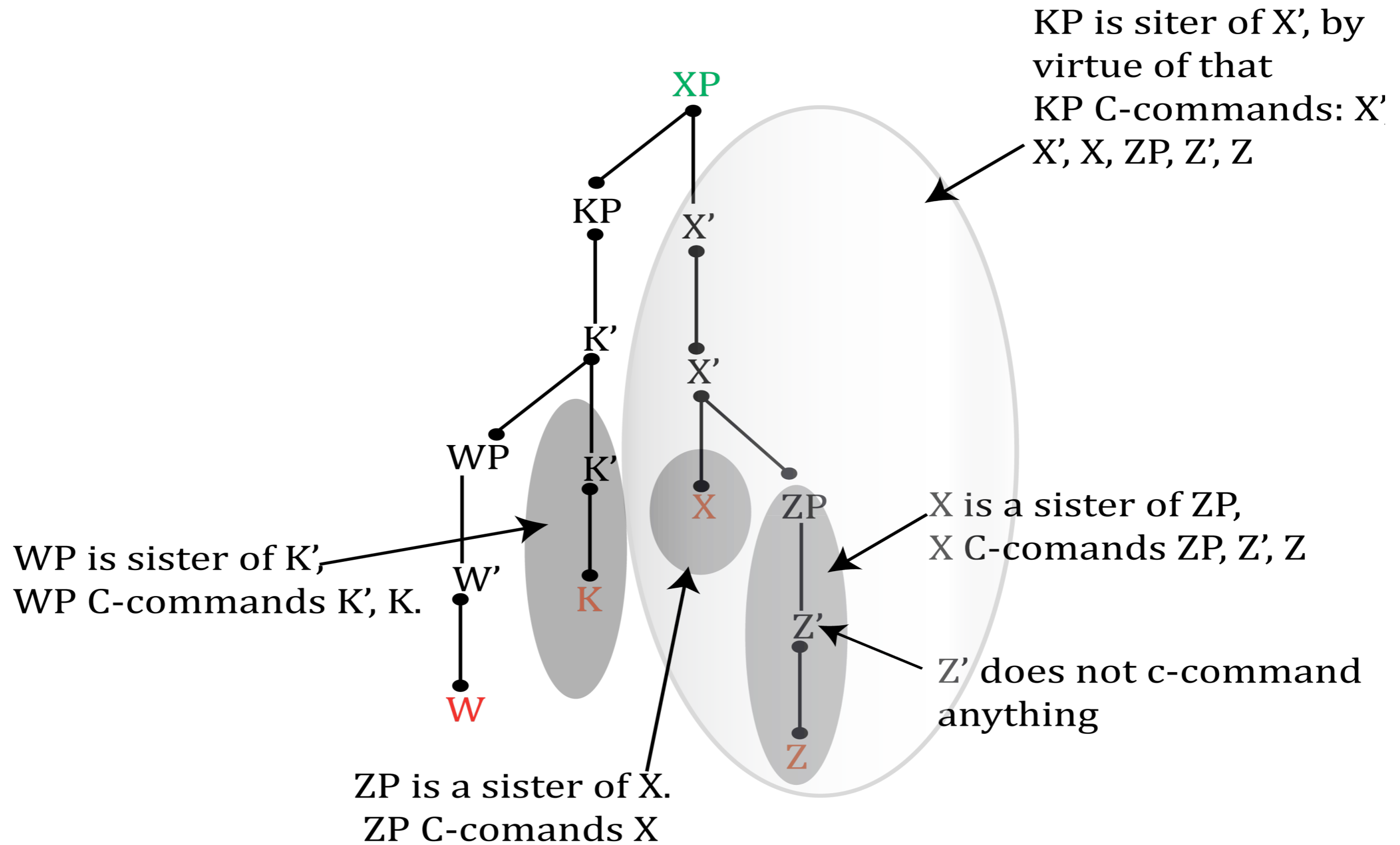
Agree



C-command

- Node X c-commands node Y if every node dominating X also dominates Y , and X does not itself dominate Y .
- C-command is connected to sisterhood and dominance.
- It allows us to capture the fact that sisterhood has repercussions on constituents contained inside the sister nodes.
- It is uncanny but C-command can account for the distribution of anaphors, that is elements like
 - pronouns: him, her, he, she, etc.; the reflexives: herself, himself, themselves, etc., and reciprocals like: each other.

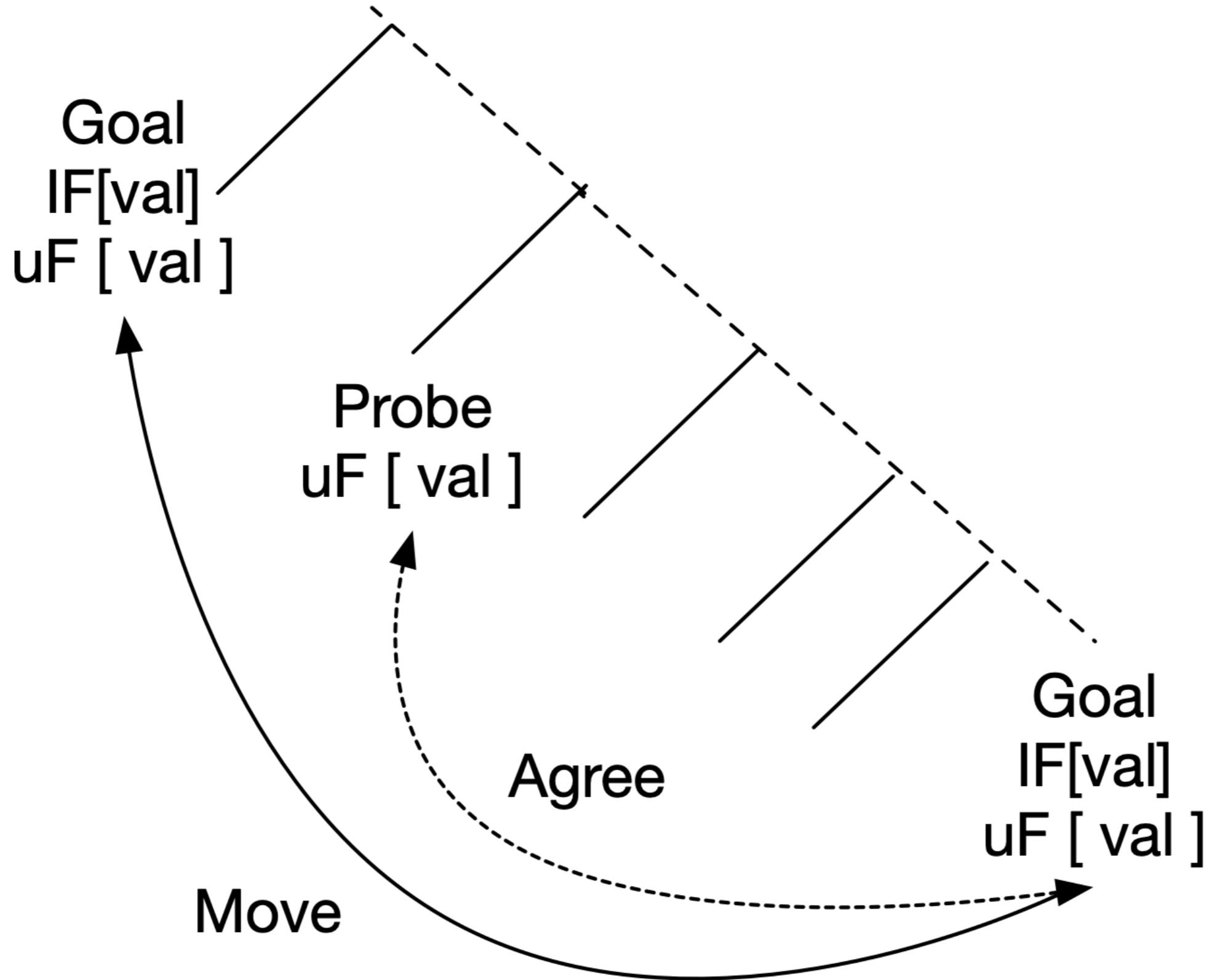
C-command



Move and Merge

- Agree - relation between a P(robe) and a feature F on a G(oad) within a defined search domain
- Merge: "takes two syntactic objects a, b and forms an ordered set L(a, b), where L is the Label
- Internal Merge (Move) combines Merge and Agree.
 - The distinction between A and A' movement is reduced to types of features: phi features drive A-movement, Periphery features drive A'movement.
 - A Probe has to have an EPP feature that allows a Spec projection as a result of movement.

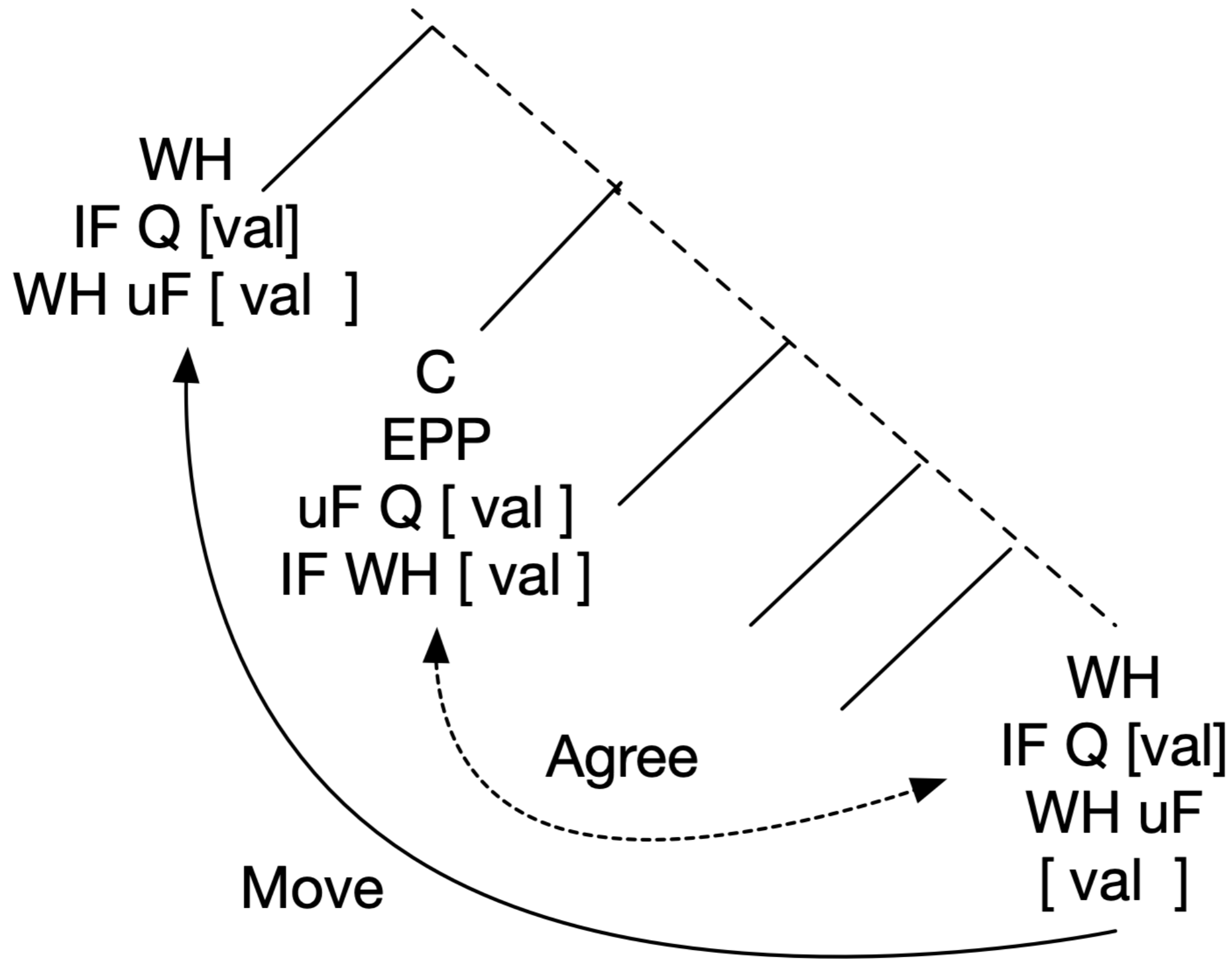
Move



Wh agreement - Move

- wh-phrases have uninterpretable wh feature and interpretable Q feature, which matches uninterpretable probe uQ on C, which also has an interpretable wh-feature
- C has an EPP feature
- Internal Merge (Move) is Pied Piping of the Goal (XP).

Wh move

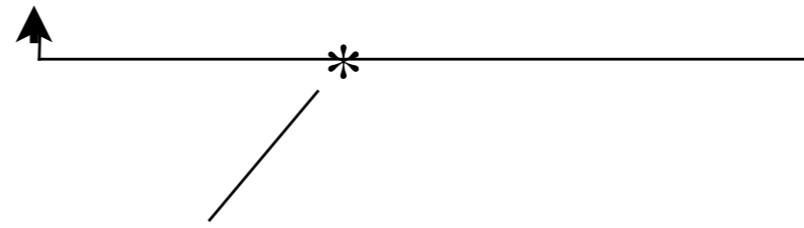


Attract - Probe and Goal Superiority

***What did you wonder who photographed?**

[_{CP} _____ did_[+wh] [_{TP} you wonder [_{CP} _____ \emptyset _[+wh] [_{TP} who photog what ?]]]

[_{CP} _____ did_[+wh] [_{TP} you wonder [_{CP} \emptyset _[+wh] [_{TP} who photog what_i ?]]]

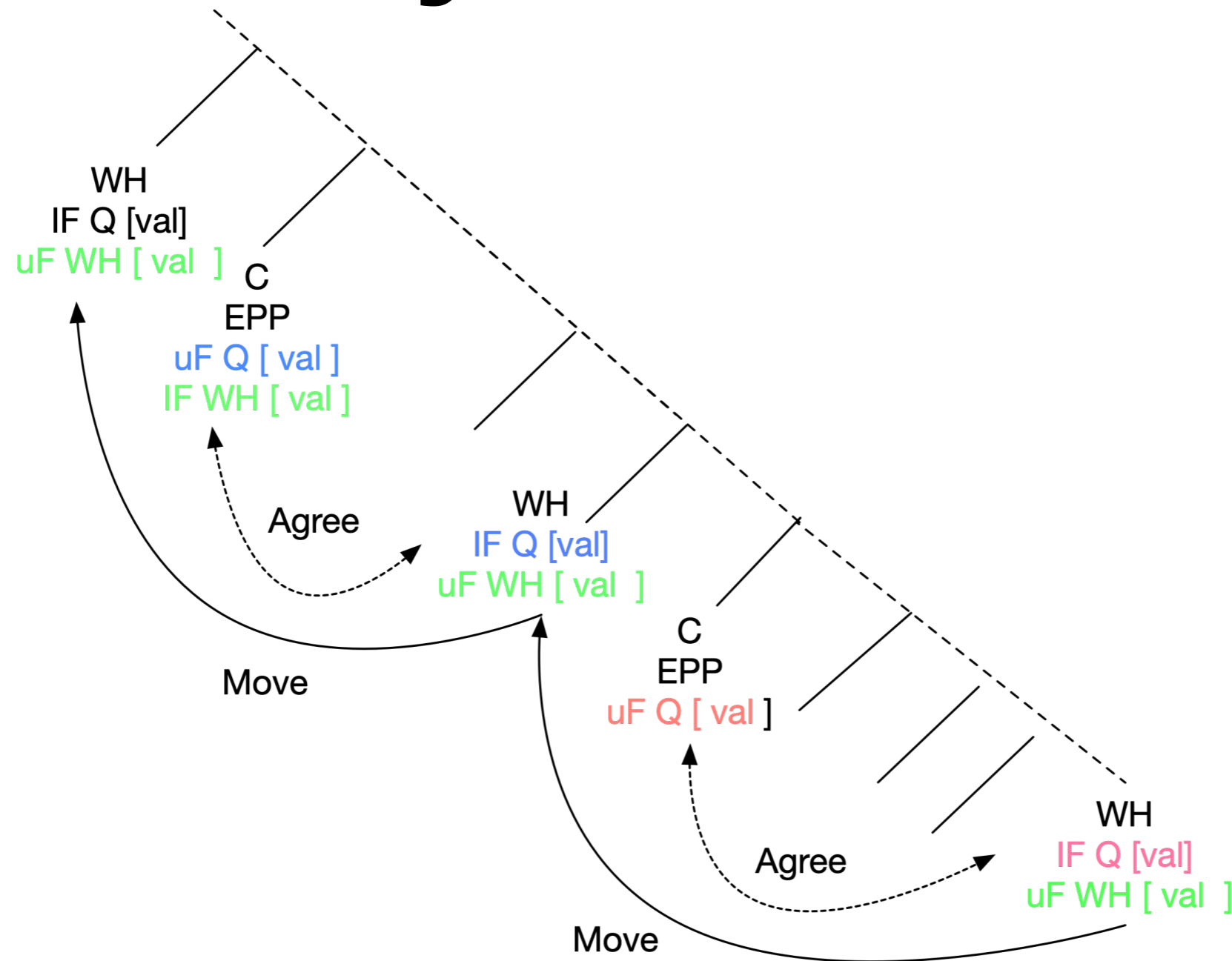


can't do this! Who somehow
blocks movement of what

Agree closest:

**Every instance of wh-movement to C must be movement of the highest
wh-phrase in the c-command domain of C.**

Cyclic move



- successive-cyclic movement, C has to have a EPP and a Periphery feature which attracts wh phrases but does not delete their wh-feature.

Summary

- Wh move goes through every Spec-C
- Wh move feature driven via Agree
- Agree is local
- Movement leaves copies