EGG Intro to Syntax. PART 2

Handout 4:

MOVEMENT, continued

August 9, 2018

Review

1) 3 kinds of movement: i. "head-movement" ii. Subject movement iii. WH-movement

I. Head movement

Head movement Type 1: Verb Movement ($V^o \rightarrow T^o$)

English:

2) a. The President often sees Mary. b. *The President sees often Mary.

French:

3) a. Le président voit souvent Marie. b.*Le président souvent voit Marie.
the president sees often Mary the president often sees Mary

• Where are **adverbs** in the tree? (Are English and French adverbs attached in the same place?)

English has **affix hopping; French has **verb raising**** (Pollock 1989)

4) a. Le président voit $[_{VP}$ souvent $[_{VP}$ <voit>$_V$ Marie]. ($V^0 \rightarrow T^o$)
the president sees $[_{VP}$ often $[_{VP}$ __$_V$ Mary]

• all French main (finite) verbs raise to T^0 (Englishh main verbs don't)

Head movement Type 2. T^o raising to C^o. ($T^o \rightarrow C^o$)

5) a. [He will tell the truth]
b. **Will** [he ___ tell the truth] ? ($T^o \rightarrow C^o$)

• How do we know will statts in T^o and raises to C^o?:

6) *Will [he can tell the truth] ? ($T^o \rightarrow C^o$)

7) a. Yeltsin can **go**. (*going / *went / *gone / *goes)
b. **Can** [Yeltsin ___ **go**]? (*going / *went / *gone / *goes) ($T^o \rightarrow C^o$)

• So we can see that modals raise out of TP (across the subject).

→ Some cool evidence that this movement leaves a GAP or TRACE:

8) a. **I have** called all the candidates.
b. **I've** called all the candidates.

9) a. **I** should **have** called all the candidates.
b. Should [**I** ___ **have** called all the candidates] ? ($T^o \rightarrow C^o$)
c. *Should [**I've** called all the candidates] ?

10) a. **We** will **have** finished by 4:00.
b. Will [**we** ___ **have** finished by 4:00] ? ($T^o \rightarrow C^o$)
c. *Will [**we've** finished by 4:00] ?

• Remember, English main verbs do NOT move to T! So if we only allow elements in T^o to raise to C^o, then we *predict* that English main verbs *cannot*: (true!)

11) a. Obama **likes** politics
b. The students **read** lots of political manifestos/.

12) a. ***Likes** Obama $___T$ [$_{VP}$ __ politics] ? *(V^0→T^o → C^o)
b. ***Read** the students $___T$ [$_{VP}$ __ lots of political manifestos]? *(V^0→T^o → C^o)

• But to form a question we MUST have a T^0 element to move to C^0, right? So, we create one when needed! (*do*):

13) a. **Does** Obama <does>$_T$ [like politics] ? (T^o → C^o)
b. **Do** the students <do>$_T$ [read lots of political manifestos]. (T^o → C^o)

• And we predict that French verbs can raise to C^o:

14) a. Vous [**parlez** [____ Anglais]] (V^0→T^o)
you speak English
b. **Parlez**- [vous ____ [____ Anglais]] ? (V^0→T^o → C^o)
speak you English

When does Engoish utilize "do-support" to fill T? In 3 instances:

i. to move T^o → C^o in questions (when necessary!)

15) a. John should [$_{vP}$ sing] → a'. **Should** John <should>$_T$ [$_{vP}$ sing] ?
b. Aliens can [$_{vP}$ understand syntax] → b'. **Can** aliens <can>$_T$ [$_{vP}$ understand syntax] ?
c. John has [$_{vP}$ gone] → c'. **Has** John <has>$_T$ [$_{vP}$ gone] ?

16) a. John $___T$ [$_{vP}$ sings] → **a'. Does** John <does>$_T$ [$_{vP}$ sing] ?
b. Aliens $___T$ [$_{vP}$ understands syntax] → b'. **Do** aliens <do>$_T$ [$_{vP}$ understand syntax] ?
c. John $___T$ [$_{vP}$ went] → c'. **Did** John <did>$_T$ [$_{vP}$ go] ?

ii. in negation (when necessary!)

17) a. John should [$_{vP}$ sing] → a'. John **should$_T$ not** [$_{vP}$ sing].
b. Aliens can [$_{vP}$ understand syntax] → b'. Aliens **can$_T$ not** [$_{vP}$ understand syntax].
c. John has [$_{vP}$ gone] → c'. John **has$_T$ not** [$_{vP}$ gone].

18) a. John $___T$ [$_{vP}$ sings] → **a'.** John **does$_T$ not** [$_{vP}$ sing].
b. Aliens $___T$ [$_{vP}$ understands syntax] → b'. Aliens **do$_T$ not** [$_{vP}$ understand syntax].
c. John $___T$ [$_{vP}$ went] → c'. John **did$_T$ not** [$_{vP}$ go].

iii. in emphatic statements (when necessary!)

19) a. John should [$_{vP}$ sing] → a'. John **SHOULD$_T$** [$_{vP}$ sing] !
b. Aliens can [$_{vP}$ understand syntax] → b'. Aliens **CAN$_T$** [$_{vP}$ understand syntax] !
c. John has [$_{vP}$ gone] → c'. John **HAS$_T$** [$_{vP}$ gone] !

20) a. John $___T$ [$_{vP}$ sings] → **a'.** John **DOES$_T$** [$_{vP}$ sing].
b. Aliens $___T$ [$_{vP}$ understands syntax] → b'. Aliens **DO$_T$** [$_{vP}$ understand syntax].
c. John $___T$ [$_{vP}$ went] → c'. John **DID$_T$** [$_{vP}$ go].

Some guiding questions about movement:
- how do we know there is movement?
- what moves?
- where does it move to?
- where does it move from?
- how much of it is universal?
- why does it happen?

Movement Type 2. "Subject movement"

• When is a subject moved to SpecTP? (trick question…) _____

• Where does a subject move to SpecT from? Give examples or construction types:

i. from Spec*v*P _____

ii. from object position (complement of V^0) _____ , _____

iii. from a subordinate clause (or a small clause) _____

21) a. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] will [$_{vP}$ **John** sing the blues]. → a'. **John** will [$_{vP}$ < ___$_{John}$ > sing the blues].

b. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] ___$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ **John** sings the blues]. → b. **John** ___$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ <___$_{John}$ > sings the blues].

22) a. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] was$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ filmed **John** in class]. "passive:"

→ a'. **John** was [$_{vP}$ filmed < ___$_{John}$ > in class].
(agent unstated)

b. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] was$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ destroyed **John** by the new theory]. "passive"

→ b'. **John** was$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ destroyed < ___$_{John}$ > by the new theory].
(agent in *by*-phrase)

23) a. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] ___$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ seems [$_{vP}$ **John** to be late]. "raising to subject"

→ a'. **John** ___$_{T}$ [seems [$_{vP}$ < ___$_{John}$ > to be late]].

b. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] ___$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ seems [$_{vP}$ **John** sad]. "raising to subject"

→ b'. **John** ___$_{T}$ [seems [$_{vP}$ < ___$_{John}$ > sad]].

24) a. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] ___$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ appeared **a man**]. "unaccuastive"

→ a'. **A man** ___$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ appeared < ___ $_{a\ man}$ >].

b. [$_{SpecTP}$ ___] ___$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ appeared **a man**].

→ b'. **John** was$_{T}$ [$_{vP}$ destroyed < ___$_{John}$ > by the new theory]. (agent in *by*-phrase)

Movement Type 3. WH-movement

25) WH-words: *where, why, when, which, what, who, how …*

• What do WH-phrases replace? (constituents!)

Provide the *categories* replaced by the following WH phrases: (there can be more than 1!)

what _____ *when* _____ *where* _____ *why* _____

who(m) _____ *how* _____ *how many* _____ *which* _____

• Where do they originate?
• How do we know where they originate?
• **Where does the WH phrase move to?**
• **Is WH-movement obligatory?**

26) a. What did John say __ ?
b. *John said what? (cf. "John said WHAT?" = 'echo question')

27) a. Putin is chasing Yeltsin. b. Who is Putin chasing?

28) Putin is chasing… --Yeltsin
--the alien invaders
--who(m)
--*Ø

29) *Putin is chasing.

30) a. Putin is chasing grgrhgnfyhbb. B. Lebed is chasing **WHO**? ("echo question")

• In WH-questions, the WH-phrase *must* move to the beginning of the sentence.

31) a. **What** are you reading ____ ?
b **Where** do you live ___ ?
c **Why** are you laughing ___ ?
d **Who** did you know ___ at the party ?
e **When** does the play begin ___ ?

• The answer to the question tells us where it moves from. Answers to (31):

32) a. I am reading <u>a book</u>. (direct object)
b I live <u>in Moscow</u>. (PP modifier adjoined to V')
c I am laughing <u>for no reason</u> / <u>because John is funny</u> . (PP or CP adjuncts)
d I knew <u>Mary and Bob</u> at the party . (direct object)
e The play begins <u>at 7:00 pm</u> ? (PP modifier adjoined to V')

33) Boris Yeltsin is going to the new hospital tomorrow for an operation.

34) a. **Where** is Boris Yeltsin going ___ tomorrow?
b. **Why** is Boris Yeltsin going to the new hospital ___?
c. **When** is Boris Yeltsin going to the new hospital ___?
d. [**Which** hospital] is Boris Yeltsin going to ___?
e. **Who** ___ is going to the new hospital tomorrow?
f. **How** is Boris Yeltsin going to the new hospital tomorrow ___?

• Semantically, WH-phrases are understood as Quantifiers:

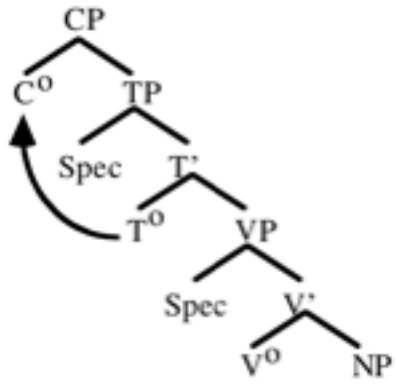
"Who left?" = For which X, X a human, did X leave
"Where is the cake?" = For which X, X a place, is the cake in place X? etc.

WH-questions move a WH phrase (XP) to SpecQP

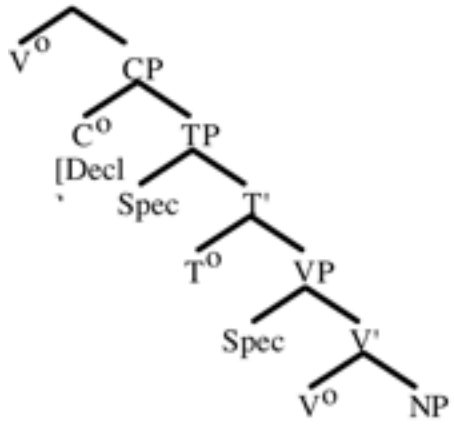
WH-questions ALSO involve $T^0 \rightarrow Q^0$ (like Y/N questions)

35) Schematic form of QP (often called CP) in questions and non-questions

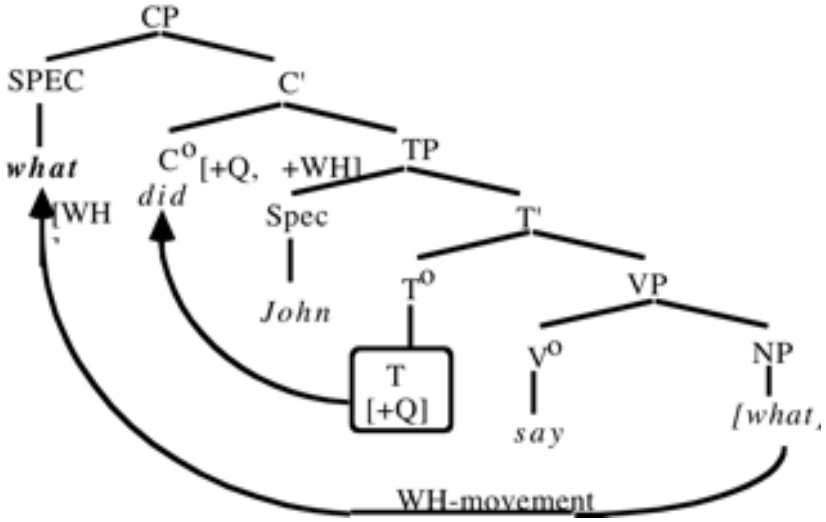
a. YES/NO Question:



b. Embedded (subordinate) clause:



36) Structure of a simple WH-question:



Indirect Questions (= "embedded" questions)

WH-movement in the subordinate/embedded clause: (= "indirect questions")

37) a. *John wonders [that he left]. (*wonder* selects a [+WH] CP)
b. John wonders [**why** he left __]
c. John knows [**where** Mary lives]
d. John isn't sure **[when** the game begins]
e. Yeltsin asked [**when** Gorby fell __]

(37) involves WH-movement into SpecCP (Practice: draw trees for (37)b-e)

NB: there is no $T^0 \rightarrow C^0$ in embedded questions (so no dummies!)

38) b. *John wonders [**why** did he leave __]
c. *John knows [**where** does Mary live]
d. *John isn't sure **[when** does the game begin]