

Handout 3:

(a) DP (b) MOVEMENT

August 8, 2018

Review

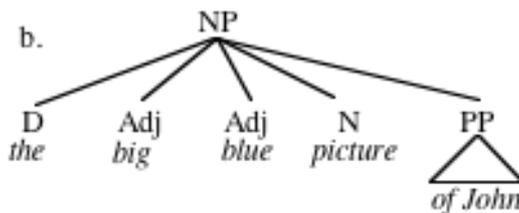
- 1) 3 kinds of tree relations:
- a. Head + complement(s) $X' \rightarrow X^0 YP$ (direction = lang. specific)
 - b. Adjunct $XP \rightarrow [XP \text{ adjunct}]$ or
 $XP \rightarrow [\text{adjunct } XP]$
 - c. The Specifier position: $XP \rightarrow \text{Spec } X'$
- (1)a and (1)c can be done with features for selection (like transitive verbs)
 (1)b (adjunction) is free like the wind.

• Phrase Structure of NPs (about to become DPs...)

2) [the big blue picture of John]

3) old 1957 style:

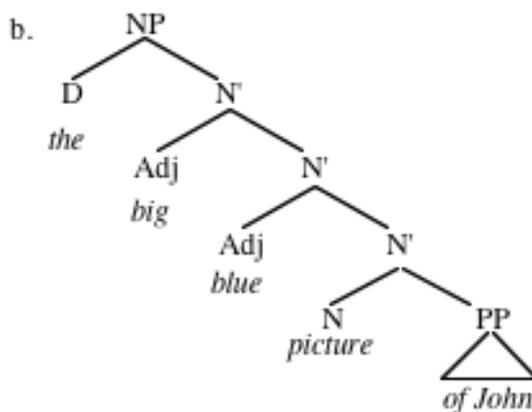
a. NP --> (Det) (Adj*) N⁰ (PP)



4) X'-theory style:

- a. NP --> (Det) N'
- N' --> AdjP N' (optional Adjective adjoined to the Left)
- N' --> N' PP_{mod} (optional PP_{mod} adjoined to the Right)
- N' --> N⁰ (PP_{arg})

→ NB: in X'-theory, adjectives had to be adjoined to N', so that they fit between Det and N

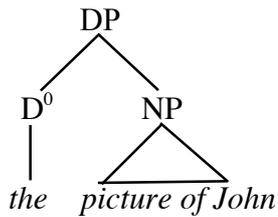


5) **The DP hypothesis:** (Abney 1987)

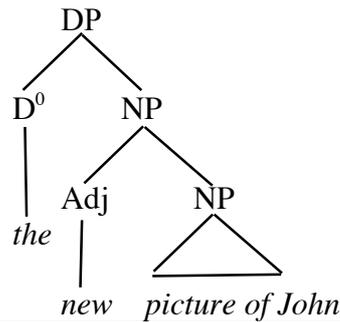
• **All NPs are actually DPs!** D⁰ (Det) = the head of “DP”, a functional “shell” around NP

- D⁰ as a head:** --complementary distribution (**The this man.*)
- agreement in D (in some languages, like Hungarian)

6) a. standard DP



b. DP with adjective



7) Types of D (elements with [+D] feature)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. articles (<i>a / some ; the</i>) | b. demonstratives (<i>this, that, ...</i> = [+proximal], [+distal]) |
| c. quantifiers (<i>every, some, ...</i>) | d. possessives: <i>his, her, our, my, self's</i> (in many languages) |
| e. pronouns | f. proper names (?) |

• **Pronouns (and maybe proper names) are heads of DP:**

- 8) a. * The happy he. b. *His she with green hair c. *A Mary d. ??A happy Bob Dylan

• Feature agreement between D⁰ and NP:

- 9) a. I received a letter. b. I received the letter. c. * I received letter. [Count]
 10) a. *I bought a cement. b. I bought the cement c. I bought cement. [Mass]
 11) a. The books are boring. b. *A books are boring. c. Books are boring. [Plural]

12) Possible values of different heads of English DP:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>a</i> is [+Count]; [+Sg] | So (10)a and (11)b are out. |
| b. \emptyset is [+pl] and/or [+mass] | So (9)c is out. |
| c. <i>the</i> is [+Definite] | |
| d. 's (requires an overt Spec) | |

13) **Advantages of DP hypothesis:**

- allows pronouns and demonstratives to be heads
 - allows for feature agreement between Determiners and NPs
- c. **allows adjectives to be adjoined to NP** (not N') (see tree) (so now we can **eliminate N'-level adjuncts**: adjectives adjoin to NP, *one* now replaces NP!)

- 14) a. [_{DP} John's quick destruction **of** the spaceship] startled the aliens.
 b. *[John's destruction the spaceship] startled the aliens.
 c. *[John quickly destruction of the spaceship] startled the aliens.

- (14)b is out because *destruction* is a Noun and Nouns do not take direct objects (don't assign case)
- (14)c is out because *destruction* is a Noun and adverbs (*quickly*) do not modify Nouns

Paradox: Some elements have both DP and VP behavior:

- 15) [₁John's [₂quickly destroying the spaceship]] startled the aliens.

• (15) is a paradox:

- the inside part ([₂...]) is vP because *destroying* is V (assigns case, is modified by an adverb) BUT
- the outside part [₁...] is DP (it's the subject of the sentence), has a possessor etc.

Abney can solve this problem! [_{DP} [_{VP}...]] In this construction, D⁰ selects a vP complement

- 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)

- 21) a. Le président voit [VP souvent [VP <voit>_V Marie]. (V⁰ → T⁰)
 the president sees [VP often [VP ____V Mary]

- all French main (finite) verbs raise to T⁰ (English main verbs don't)

Head movement Type 2. T⁰ raising to C⁰. (T⁰ → C⁰)

- 22) a. [He will tell the truth]
 b. **Will** [he ___ tell the truth]? (T⁰ → C⁰)

- How do we know will starts in T⁰ and raises to C⁰:

- 23) *Will [he can tell the truth]? (T⁰ → C⁰)

- 24) a. Yeltsin can **go**. (*going / *went / *gone / *goes)
 b. **Can** [Yeltsin ___ **go**]? (*going / *went / *gone / *goes) (T⁰ → C⁰)

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

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

- 25) a. **I have** called all the candidates.
 b. **I've** called all the candidates.
 26) a. **I should have** called all the candidates.
 b. Should [**I** ___ **have** called all the candidates]? (T⁰ → C⁰)
 c. *Should [**I've** called all the candidates]?
 27) a. **We will have** finished by 4:00.
 b. Will [**we** ___ **have** finished by 4:00]? (T⁰ → C⁰)
 c. *Will [**we've** finished by 4:00]?

- Remember, English main verbs do NOT move to T! So if we only allow elements in T⁰ to raise to C⁰, then we *predict* that English main verbs *cannot*: (true!)

- 28) a. Obama **likes** politics
 b. The students **read** lots of political manifestos/.
 29) a. ***Likes** Obama ____T [VP ___ politics] ? *(V⁰ → T⁰ → C⁰)
 b. ***Read** the students ____T [VP ___ lots of political manifestos]? *(V⁰ → T⁰ → C⁰)

- But to form a question we MUST have a T⁰ element to move to C⁰, right? So, we create one when needed! (*do*):

- 30) a. **Does** Obama <does>_T [like politics]? (T⁰ → C⁰)
 b. **Do** the students <do>_T [read lots of political manifestos]. (T⁰ → C⁰)

- And we predict that French verbs can raise to C⁰:

- 31) a. Vous [**parlez** [___ Anglais]] (V⁰ → T⁰)
 you speak English
 b. **Parlez-** [vous ___ [___ Anglais]]? (V⁰ → T⁰ → C⁰)
 speak you English