

**Handout 3:**

**(a) DP (b) MOVEMENT**

August 8, 2018

**Review**

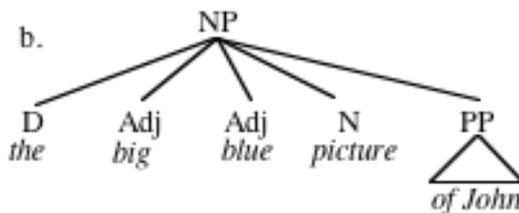
- 1) 3 kinds of tree relations:
- a. Head + complement(s)  $X' \rightarrow X^0 YP$  (direction = lang. specific)
  - b. Adjunct  $XP \rightarrow [XP \text{ adjunct}]$  or  $XP \rightarrow [\text{adjunct } XP]$
  - c. The Specifier position:  $XP \rightarrow \text{Spec } X'$
- (1)a and (1)c can be done 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:

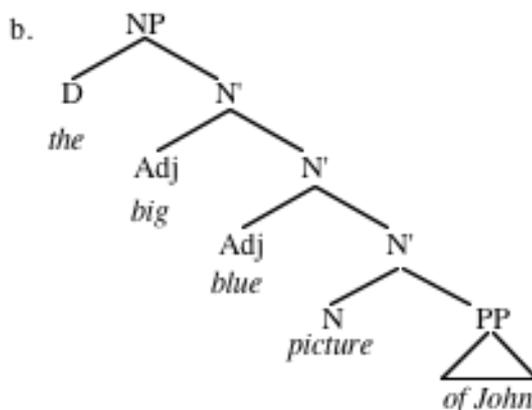
a. NP --> (Det) (Adj\*) N<sup>0</sup> (PP)



4) X'-theory style:

- a. NP --> (Det) N'
- N' --> AdjP N' (optional Adjective adjoined to the Left)
- N' --> N' PP<sub>mod</sub> (optional PP<sub>mod</sub> adjoined to the Right)
- N' --> N<sup>0</sup> (PP<sub>arg</sub>)

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

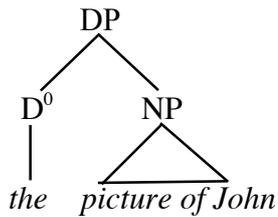


5) The DP hypothesis: (Abney 1987)

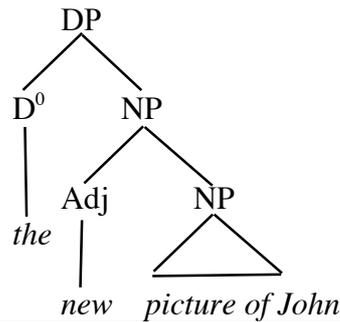
• All NPs are actually DPs! D<sup>0</sup> (Det) = the head of “DP”, a functional “shell” around NP

- D<sup>0</sup> 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. <b>pronouns</b>                         | 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 D<sup>0</sup> 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. [<sub>DP</sub> 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) [<sub>1</sub>John's [<sub>2</sub>quickly destroying the spaceship] ] startled the aliens.

• (15) is a paradox:

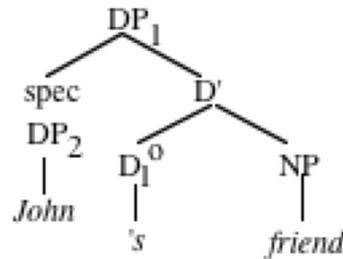
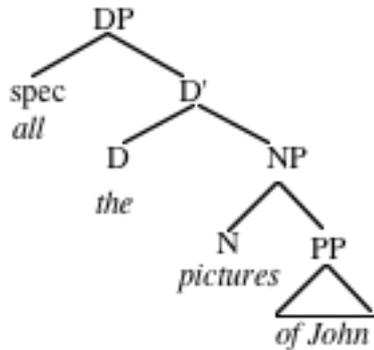
- the inside part ([<sub>2</sub>...] ) is vP because *destroying* is V (assigns case, is modified by an adverb) BUT
- the outside part [<sub>1</sub>...] is DP (it's the subject of the sentence), has a possessor etc.

Abney can solve this problem! [<sub>DP</sub> [<sub>VP</sub>...]] In this construction, D<sup>0</sup> selects a vP complement

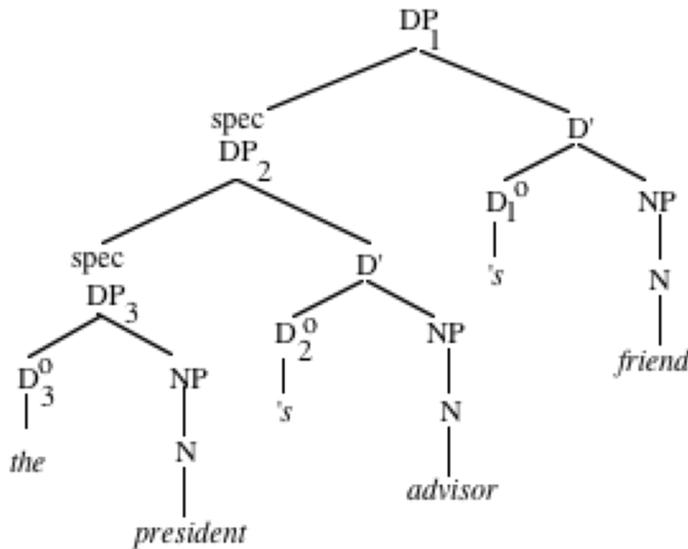
**Appendix: The apostrophe S construction (the “Saxon genitive”)**

- 16) a. [Putin’s new law]      b. \*[the Putin’s new law]      c. [[the man]’s new law]

- 17) a. Basic DP: (w/ article)      b. Possessive DP:



- 18) DP with complex determiner: [the president’s advisor’s friend]



\*\*\*\*\*

**Handout 4: Movement!**

There are 3 kinds of movement:

- i. “head-movement”    ii. Subject movement    iii. WH-movement

**I. Head movement**

**Head movement Type 1: Verb Movement (V<sup>0</sup>→T<sup>0</sup>)**

English:

- 19) a. The President often sees Mary.      b. \*The President sees often Mary.

French:

- 20) 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)

- 21) a. Le président voit [VP souvent [VP <voit>V Marie]. (V<sup>0</sup> → T<sup>0</sup>)  
the president sees [VP often [VP \_\_\_V Mary ]

- all French main (finite) verbs raise to T<sup>0</sup> (English main verbs don't)

### Head movement Type 2. T<sup>0</sup> raising to C<sup>0</sup>. (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)

- 22) a. [ He will tell the truth ]  
b. **Will** [ he \_\_\_ tell the truth ]? (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)

- How do we know will starts in T<sup>0</sup> and raises to C<sup>0</sup>:

- 23) \*Will [ he can tell the truth ]? (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)

- 24) a. Yeltsin can **go**. (\*going / \*went / \*gone / \*goes)  
b. **Can** [ Yeltsin \_\_\_ go ]? (\*going / \*went / \*gone / \*goes) (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)

- 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 ]? (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)  
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 ]? (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)  
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<sup>0</sup> to raise to C<sup>0</sup>, 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 \_\_\_<sub>T</sub> [VP \_\_\_ politics] ? \*(V<sup>0</sup> → T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)  
b. \***Read** the students \_\_\_<sub>T</sub> [VP \_\_\_ lots of political manifestos]? \*(V<sup>0</sup> → T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)

- But to form a question we MUST have a T<sup>0</sup> element to move to C<sup>0</sup>, right? So, we create one when needed! (*do*):

- 30) a. **Does** Obama <does><sub>T</sub> [like politics ]? (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)  
b. **Do** the students <do><sub>T</sub> [ read lots of political manifestos ]. (T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)

- And we predict that French verbs can raise to C<sup>0</sup>:

- 31) a. Vous [ **parlez** [ \_\_\_ Anglais ] ] (V<sup>0</sup> → T<sup>0</sup>)  
you speak English
- b. **Parlez-** [ vous \_\_\_ [ \_\_\_ Anglais ] ]? (V<sup>0</sup> → T<sup>0</sup> → C<sup>0</sup>)  
speak you English