

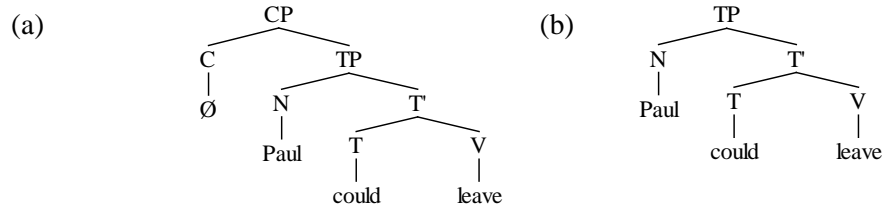
ARGUMENTS FOR PHONETICALLY NULL TS

I. Gapping

(1) Paul could leave and Mary stay.

Theory Internal Argument: The first conjunct must contain a TP; either this represents the coordination of two TPs or two CPs.

The structure of the first conjunct must be either (a) or (b).



Either way, if we are to maintain the Co-ordination Condition and the Headedness Principle, the second conjunct must either be or contain a TP, and therefore must have contain a head for that TP, i.e., a T.

If there is a phonetically null T in the second conjunct, it must have semantic content. In this case the semantic content of the lexicon item in the T is clear, it must be *could*.

Other pieces of evidence supporting the existence of a phonetically null T in the second conjunct:

1. The form of the verb in the second conjunct is compatible with being the complement of a modal T, not of being something without any T at all. Note that **Mary stay* by itself is ungrammatical; *Mary could stay* is fine.

2. If the T in the first clause is a progressive auxiliary or a perfect auxiliary, the form of the verb is compatible with being a complement of the same auxiliary as that in the first clause, not anything else:

(2a) Paul was cooking and Mary eating.

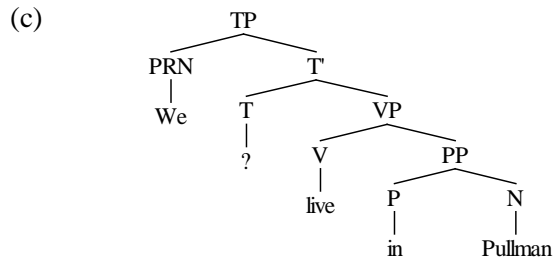
(2b) *Paul was cooking and Mary eat.

(3a) Paul has cooked and Mary eaten.

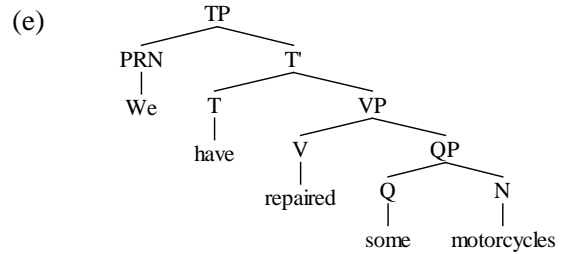
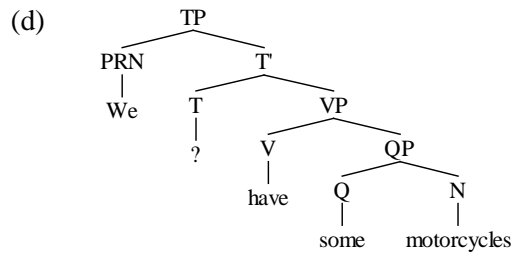
(3b) *Paul has cooked and Mary eat.

II. Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries

- (4) We live in Pullman.
 (5) He lives in Pullman.
 (6) We live in Pullman and he will live in Pullman.



- (7a) We have some motorcycles.
 (7b) *We've [wiv] some motorcycles.
 (8a) We have repaired some motorcycles.
 (8b) We've [wiv] repaired some motorcycles.

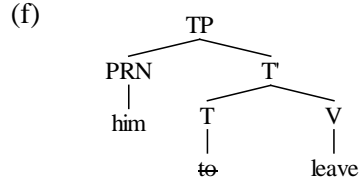


Affix Hopping When some constituent C contains an unattached affix A_f , in the PF component A_f is lowered onto the head H of the complement of C (provided H is an appropriate host for the affix is to attach to).

- (9a) He enjoys syntax and has learned a lot.
 (9b) He enjoyed syntax and is taking a follow-up course.

III. Null Ts in Infinitive Clauses

- (10a) I made him leave.
- (10b) I saw him leave.
- (11c) I let him leave.
- (11d) I had him leave.



Early Modern English Data

- (12a) I saw [her coral lips to move] (Lucentio, *Taming of the Shrew* I.i)
- (12b) My lord your son made [me to think of this] (Helena, *All's Well That Ends Well*, I.iii)
- (12c) What would you have [me to do]? (Lafeu, *All's Well That Ends Well*, V.ii)

Passive Data

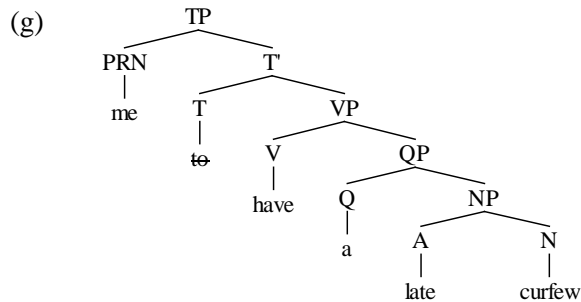
- (13a) Someone saw him leave.
- (13b) He was seen to leave.

Speech Error Data

- (14a) The Mayor of New Orleans would like to see parts of the city which were devastated in the hurricane *to* get back to normal (BBC TV newreader)
- (14b) Arsenal's back five are making Essien and Frank Lampard *to* work very hard across the pitch (Sky TV sports commentator)

Have-cliticization Data

- (15a) My parents let me have a late curfew.
- (15b) *My parents let me've a late curfew.



Have-cliticisation

Have can encliticise onto a W ending in vowel or diphthong provided that

- (i) W c-commands *have* and
- (ii) W immediate adjacent to *have*