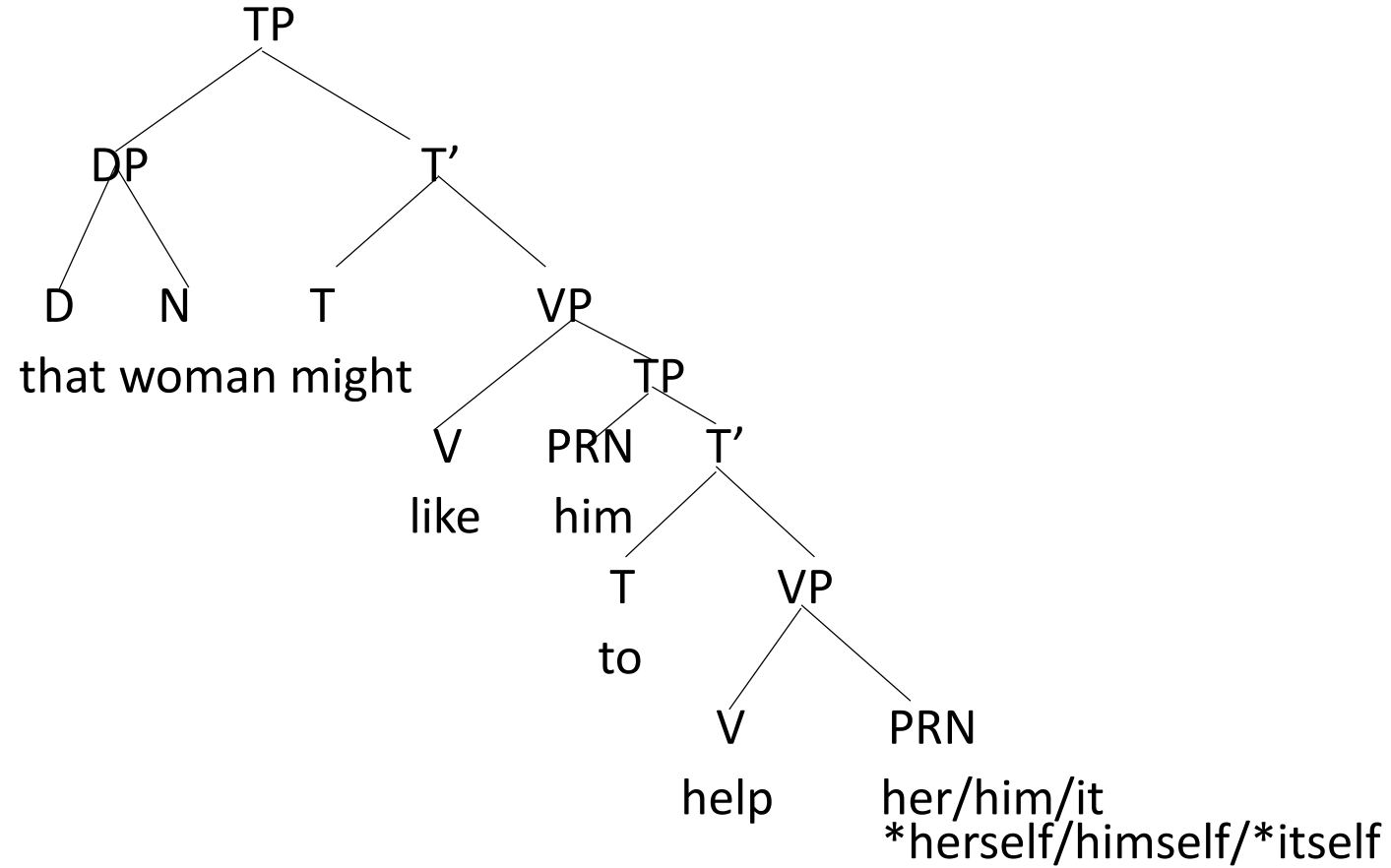


Chapter 3

An Introduction to English Sentence Structure

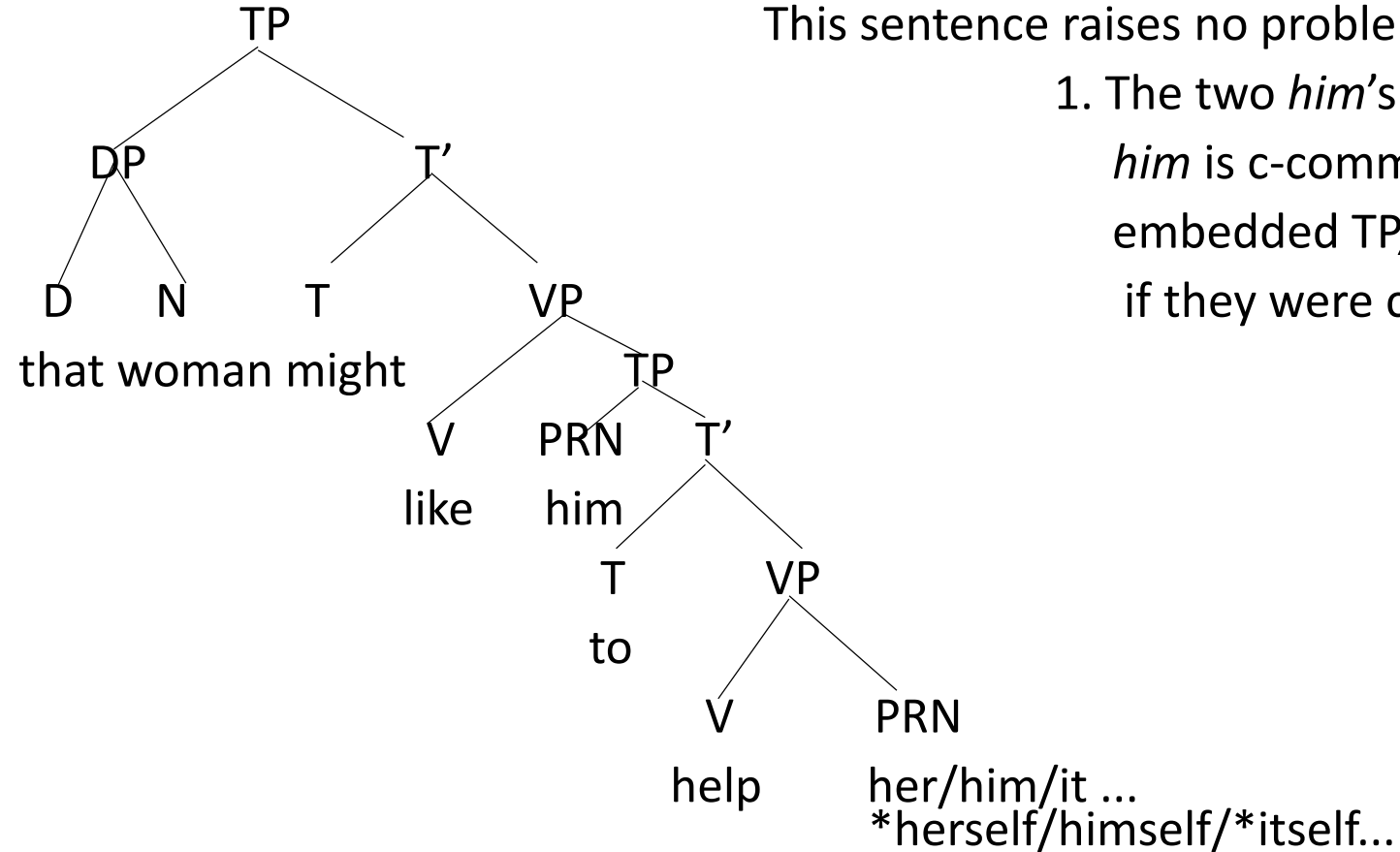
Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**



Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**

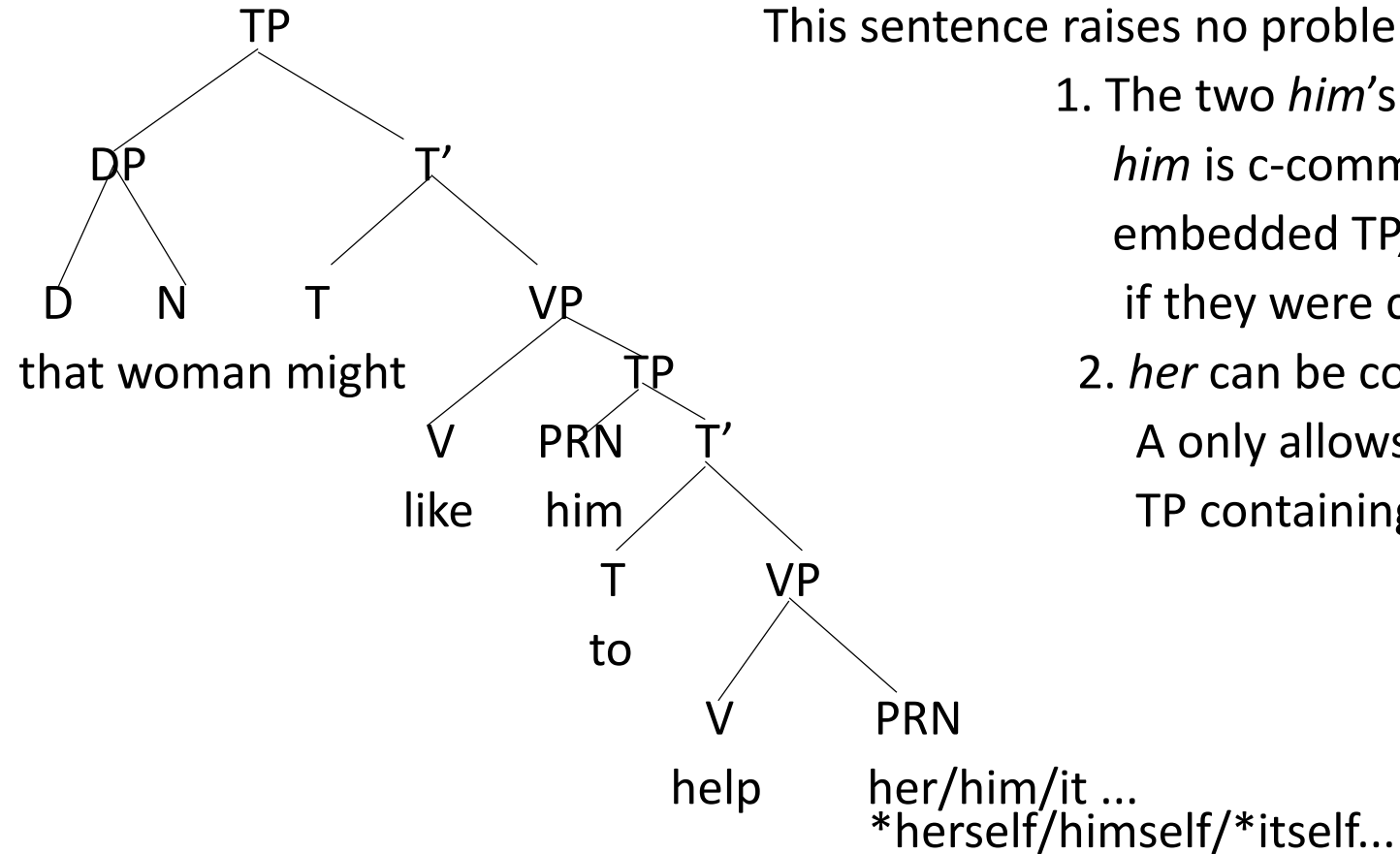


This sentence raises no problem for the Binding Theory;

1. The two *him*'s cannot be coreferential. Since the final *him* is c-commanded by the spec-T of the embedded TP, it would be bound by the spec-T if they were coreferential.

Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
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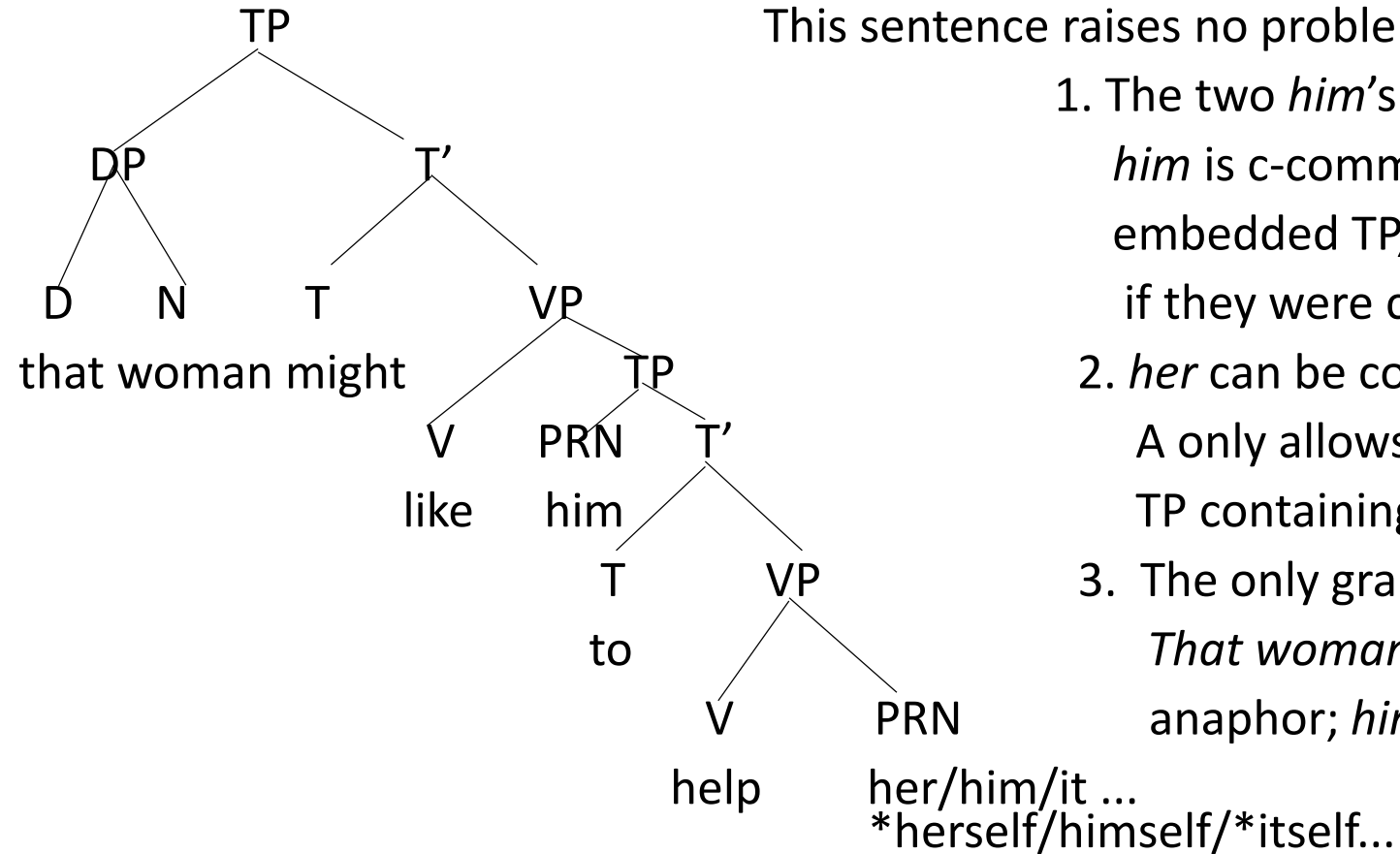


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2. *her* can be coreferential with *that woman*, which Principle A only allows because *that woman* is not in the smallest TP containing *her*.

Null Subjects

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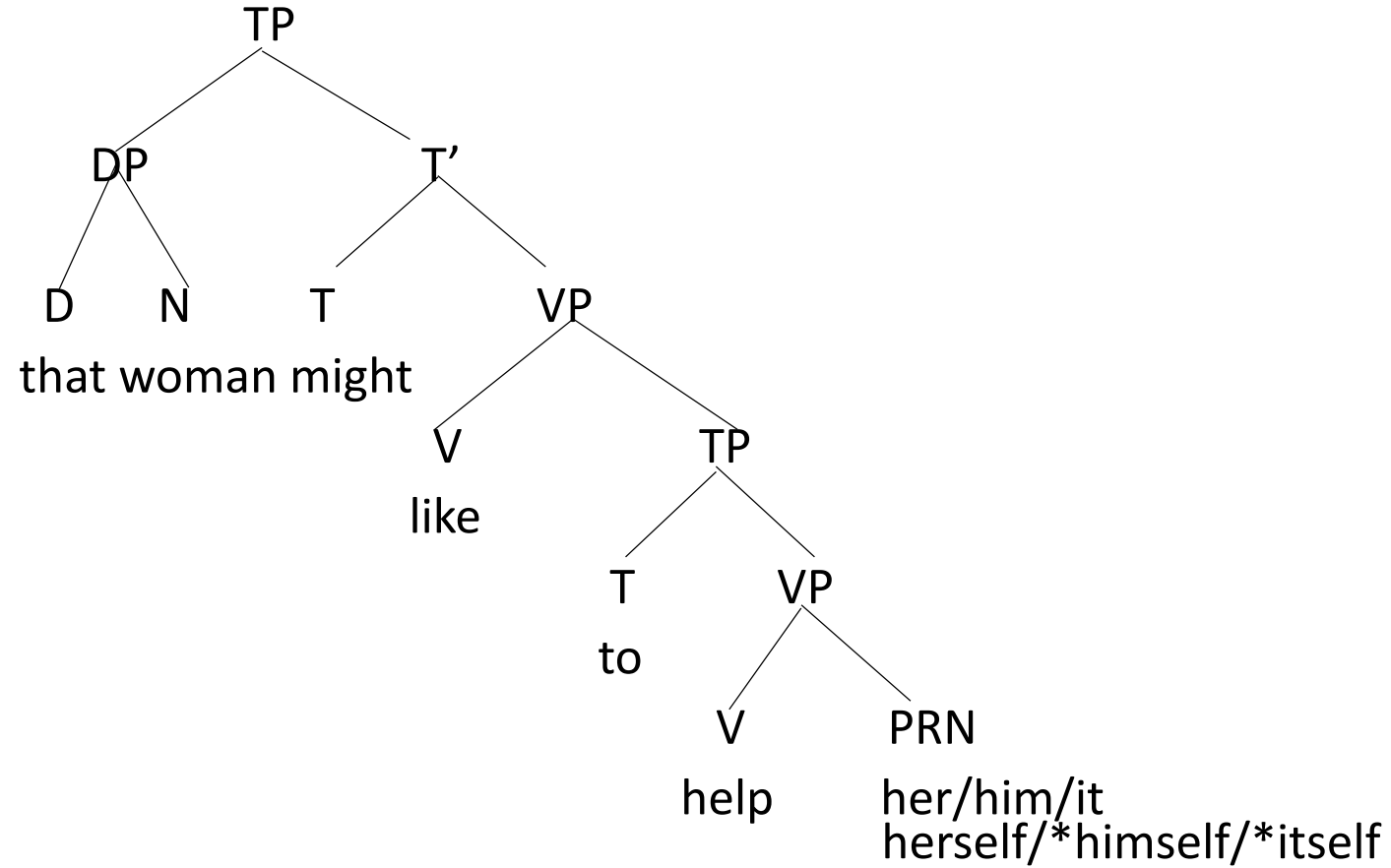


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2. *her* can be coreferential with *that woman*, which Principle A only allows because *that woman* is not in the smallest TP containing *her*.
3. The only grammatical anaphor is *himself*, not *herself*. *That woman* is not in the smallest TP containing the anaphor; *him* is so it is eligible to bind *himself*.

Null Subjects

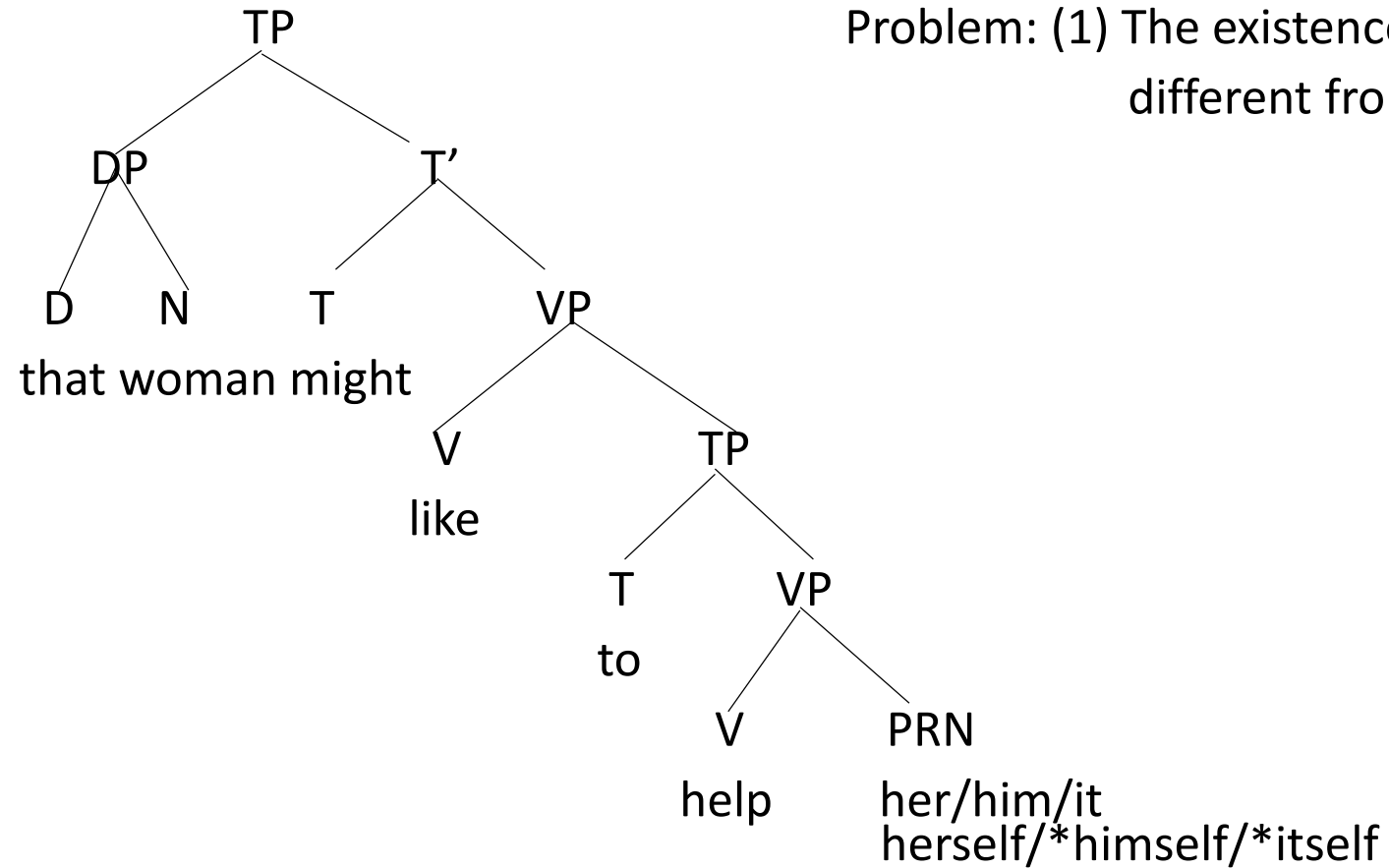
- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO** Now consider:



Null Subjects

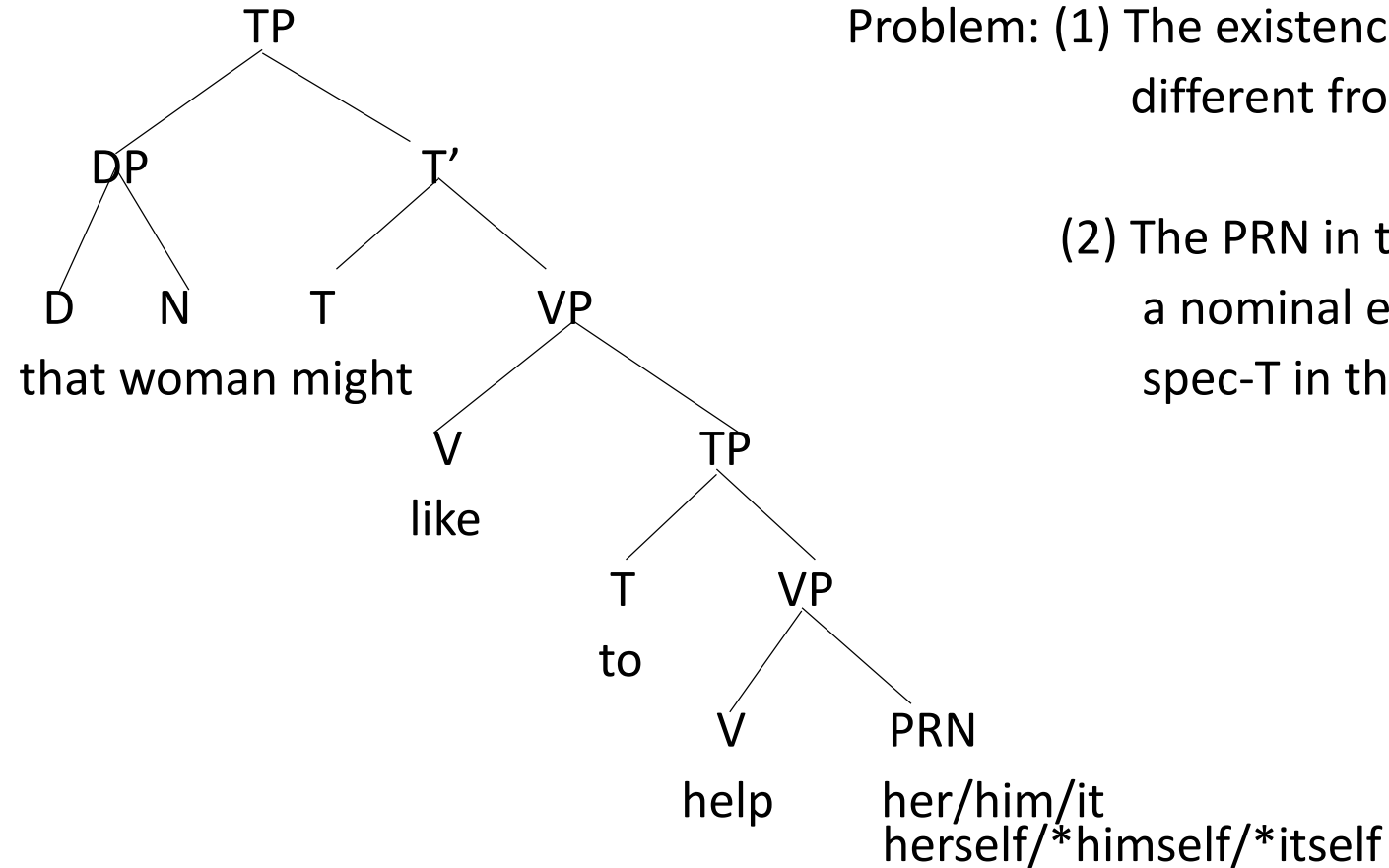
- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**

Problem: (1) The existence of a TP without specifier makes this TP different from other TPs.



Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**

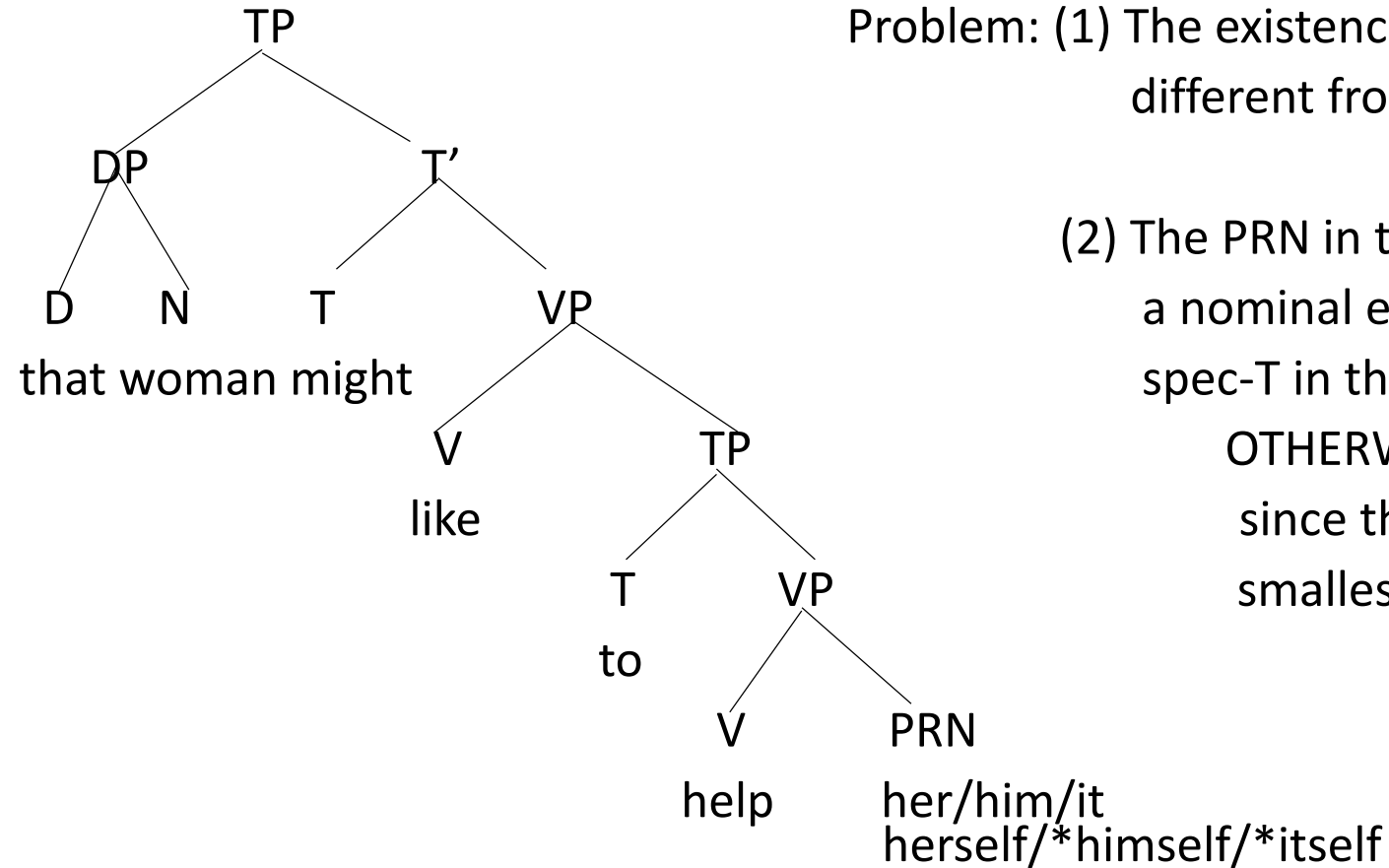


Problem: (1) The existence of a TP without specifier makes this TP different from other TPs.

(2) The PRN in the embedded TP acts as though there is a nominal expression which is coreferential with the spec-T in the higher clause

Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**



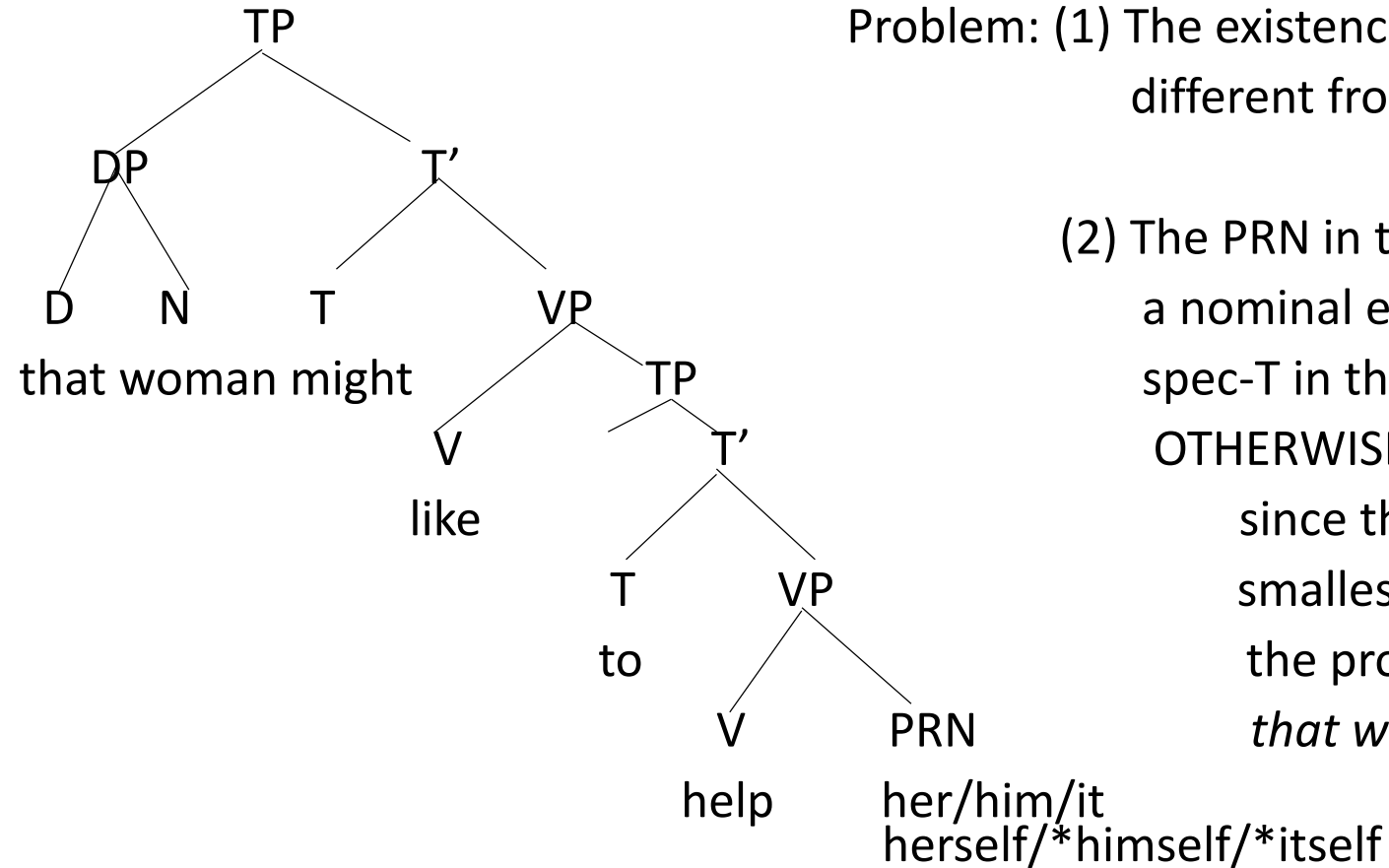
Problem: (1) The existence of a TP without specifier makes this TP different from other TPs.

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OTHERWISE no anaphor should be grammatical since there is no other nominal expression in the smallest TP containing the anaphor

Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**



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since there is no other nominal expression in the smallest TP containing the anaphor AND

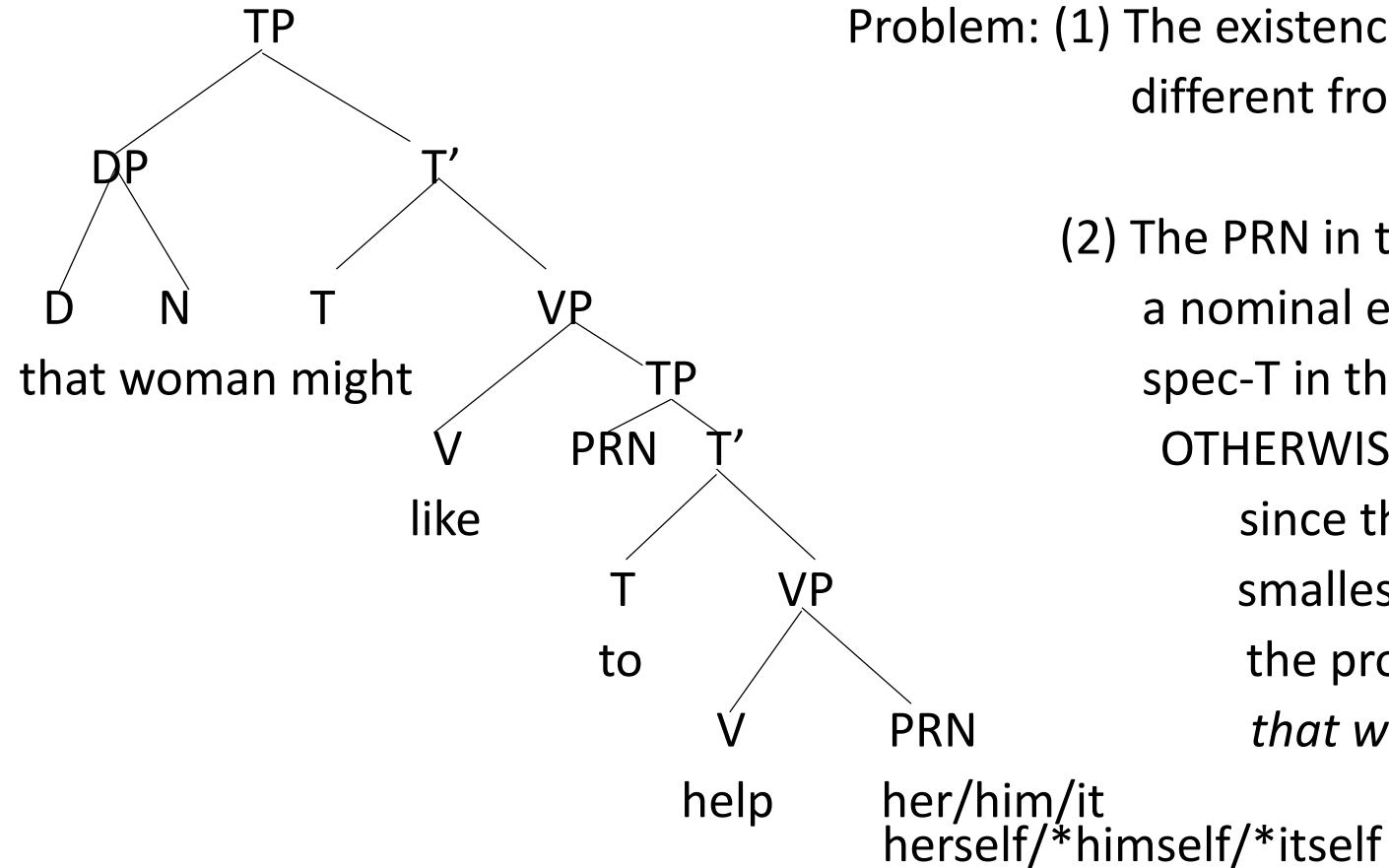
the pronominal *her* should be able to refer to *that woman* since it is not in the smallest TP

containing the pronominal

Both problems disappear if we have a spec-T in the smaller TP that is coreferential with the spec-T in the larger TP.

Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
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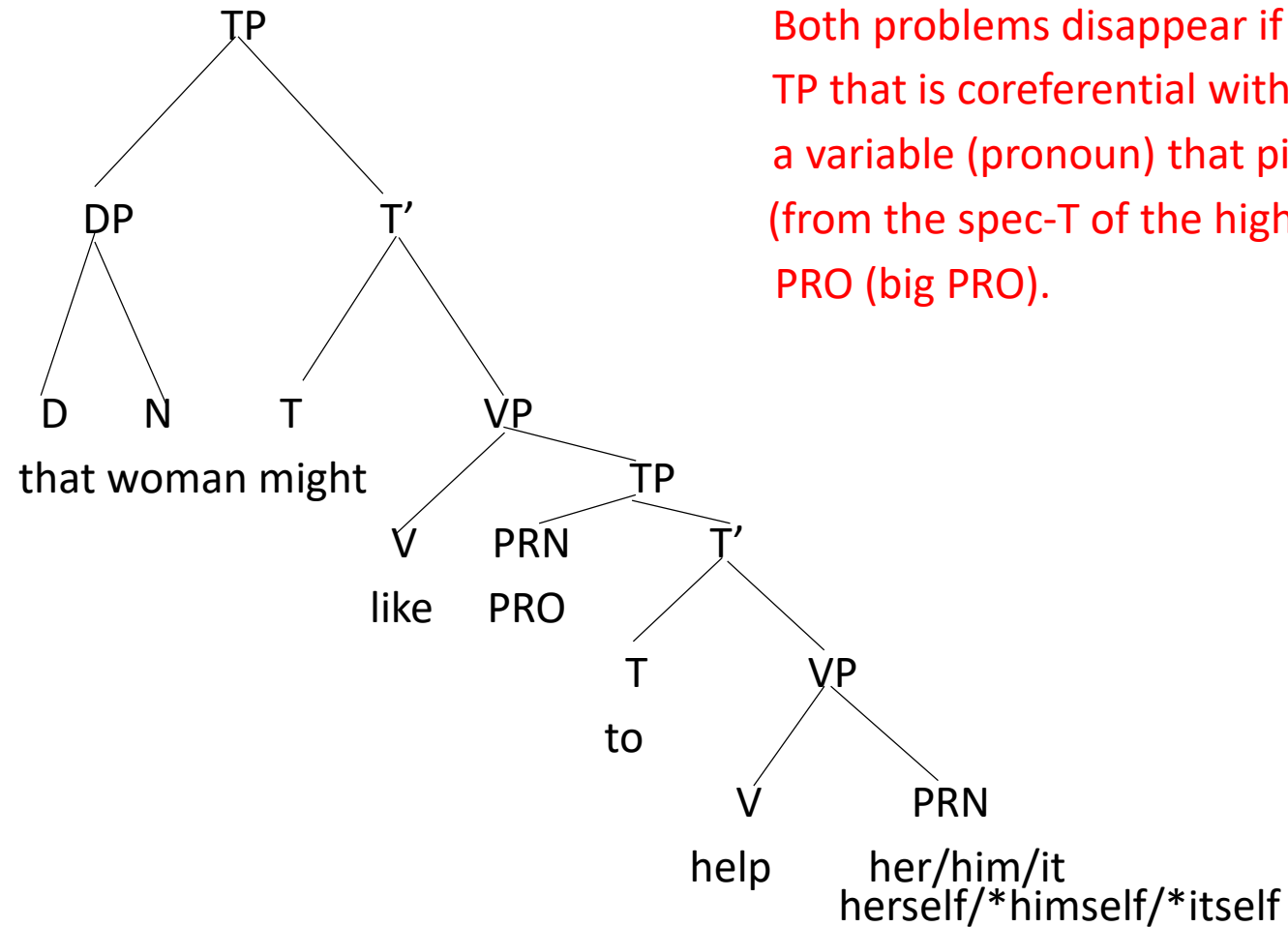
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Both problems disappear if we have a spec-T in the smaller TP that is coreferential with the spec-T in the larger TP, a variable (pronoun) that picks up its reference configurationally (from the spec-T of the higher TP).

Null Subjects

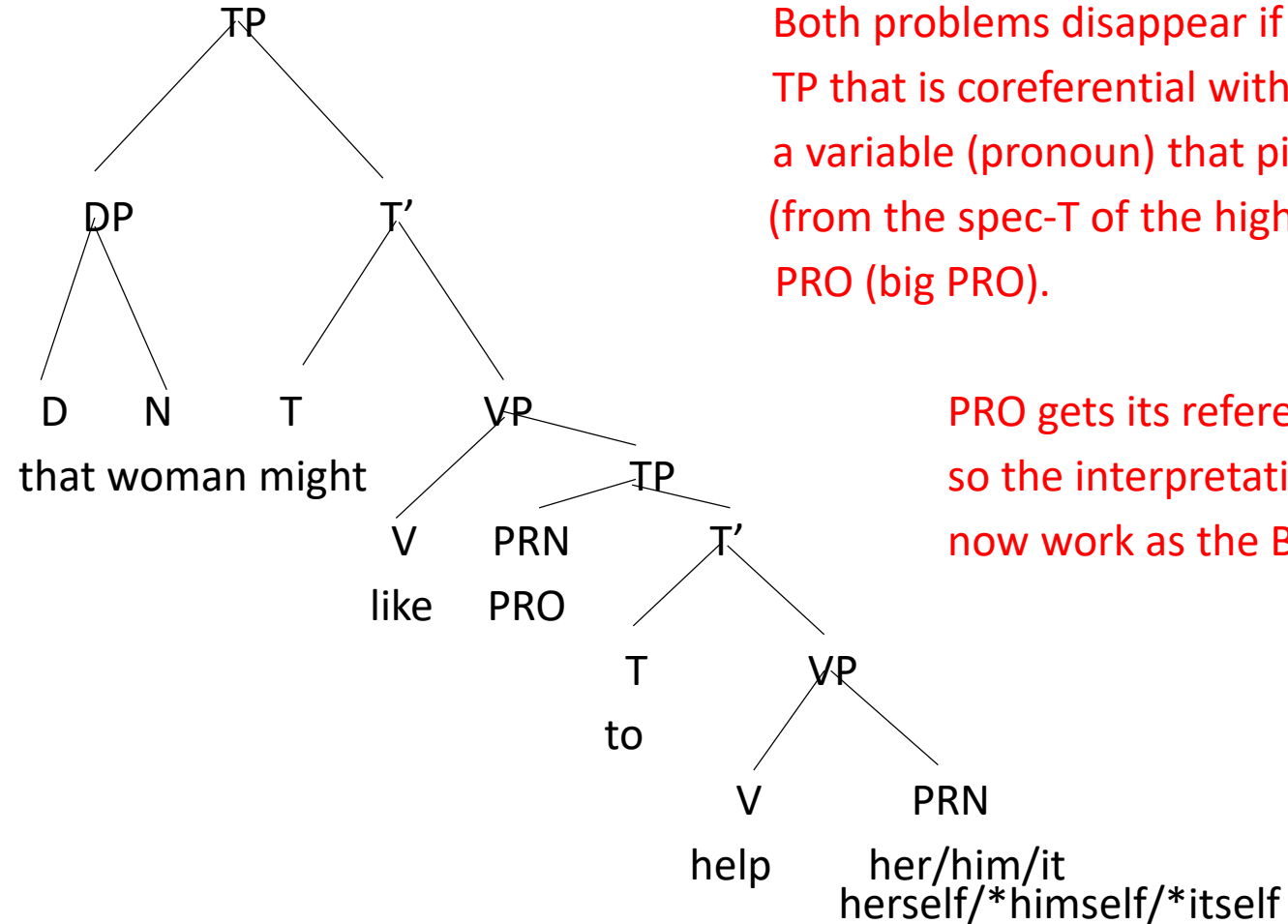
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Both problems disappear if we have a spec-T in the smaller TP that is coreferential with the spec-T in the larger TP, a variable (pronoun) that picks up its reference configurationally (from the spec-T of the higher TP), which we will cleverly call PRO (big PRO).



Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**

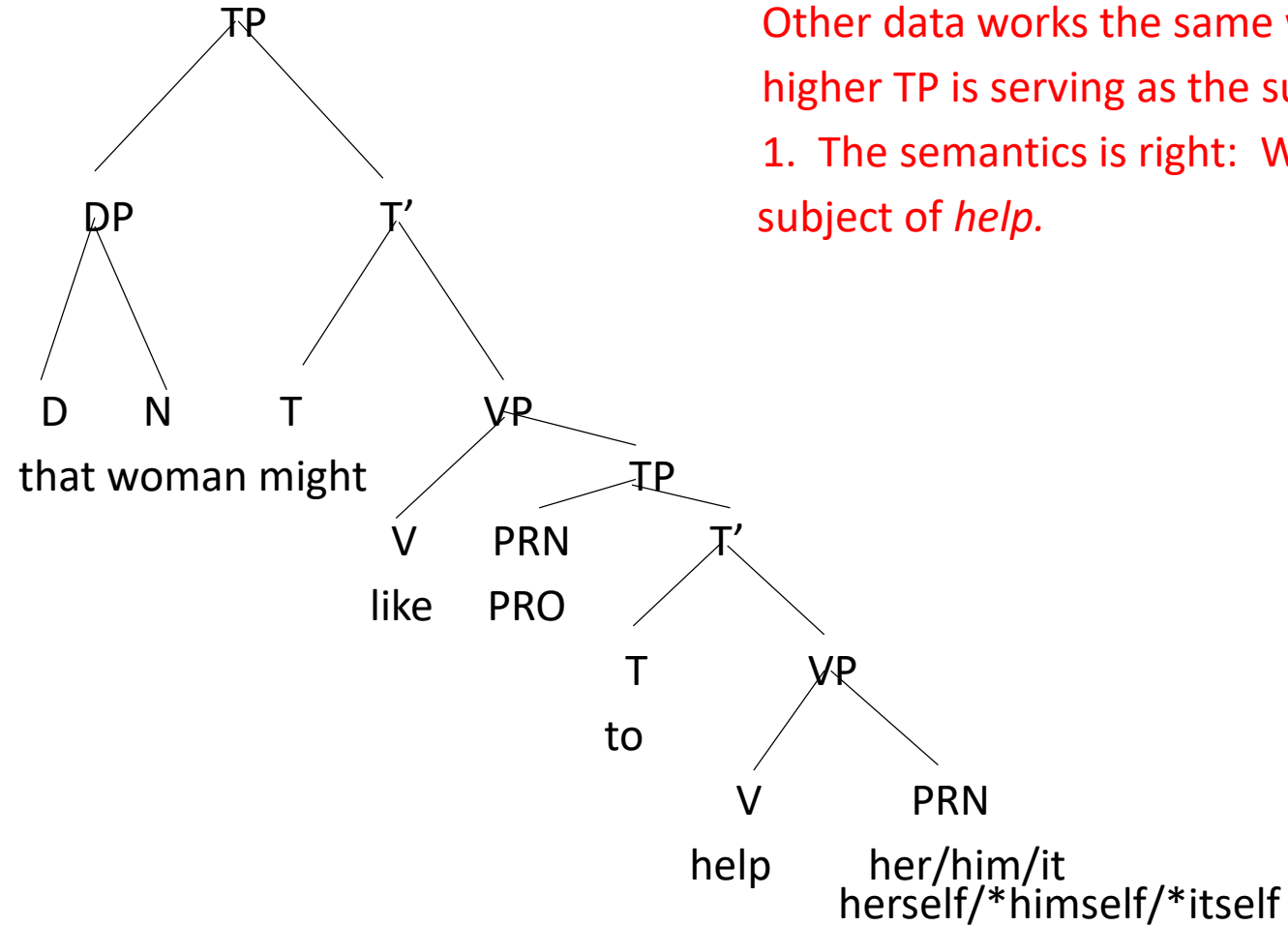


Both problems disappear if we have a spec-T in the smaller TP that is coreferential with the spec-T in the larger TP, a variable (pronoun) that picks up its reference configurationally (from the spec-T of the higher TP), which we will cleverly call PRO (big PRO).

PRO gets its reference from the spec-T of the higher clause and so the interpretations of both the pronominals and anaphors now work as the Binding Theory predicts.

Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**

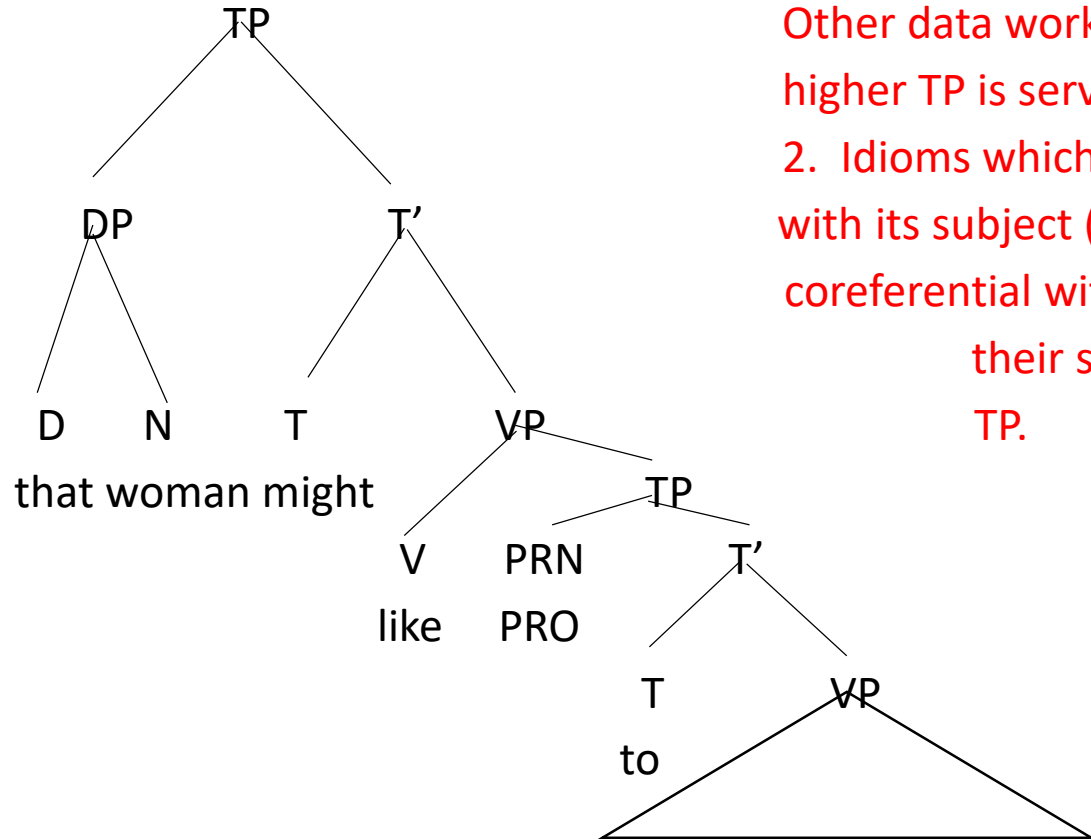


Other data works the same way—as if the subject of the higher TP is serving as the subject of the smaller TP.

1. The semantics is right: We interpret *that woman* as the subject of *help*.

Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**



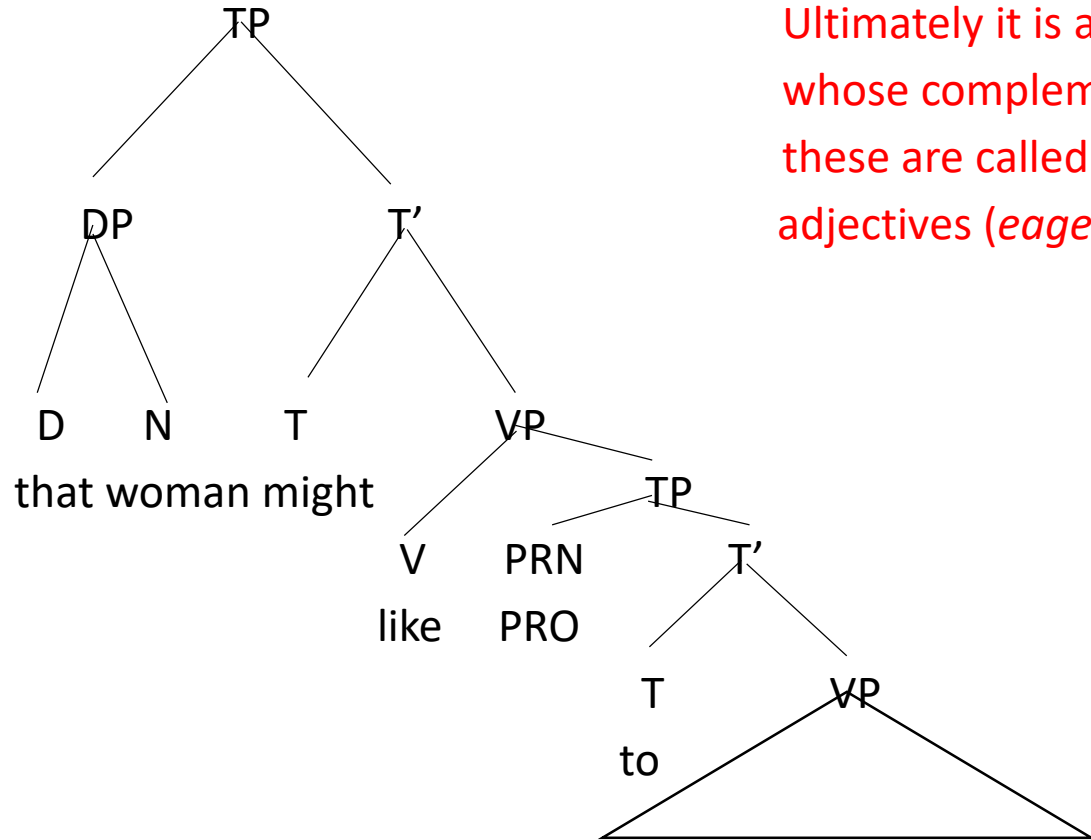
Other data works the same way—as if the subject of the higher TP is serving as the subject of the smaller TP.

2. Idioms which require either a possessor that is coreferential with its subject (*hold __ breath*) or a possessor that is not coreferential with its subject (*hold __ attention*) act as though their subjects are the same as the subject of the higher TP.

hold her/*his/*my/*your breath
hold *her (own)/his/my/your attention

Null Subjects

- ~~you~~ in Imperatives
- Truncated subjects
- **PRO**



Ultimately it is a lexical property of the verb or adjective whose complement can be a clause with a PRO subject: these are called control verbs (*like, hate, try, want, etc.*) and adjectives (*eager, anxious, ready, happy, etc.*).

hold her/*his/*my/*your breath
hold *her (own)/his/my/your attention

Null Ts

- **Gapping**
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- Non-Finite Clauses

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.

Null Ts

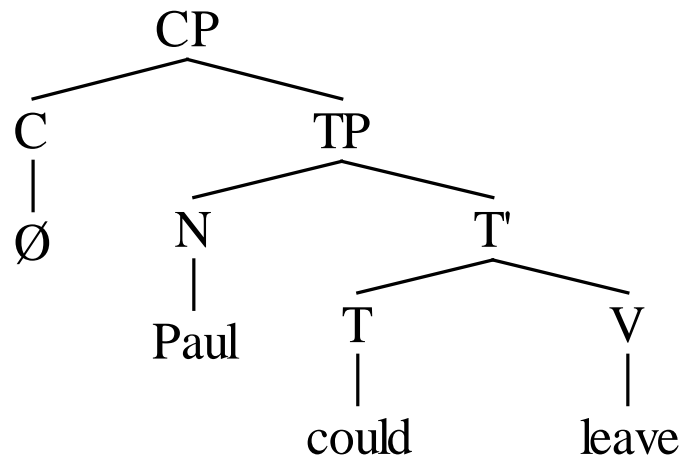
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Paul could leave and Mary stay.

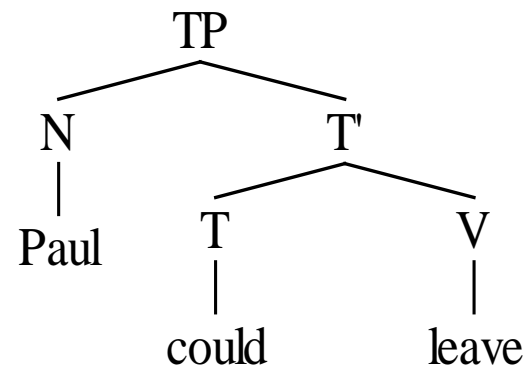
Theory Internal Argument: The first conjunct must contain a TP; either this represents the coordination of two TPs or two CPs.

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

(a)



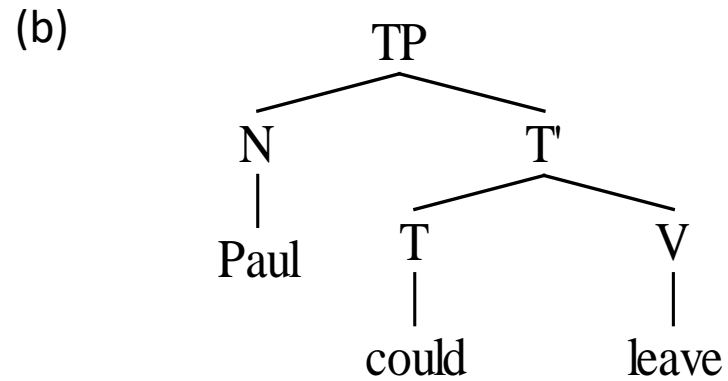
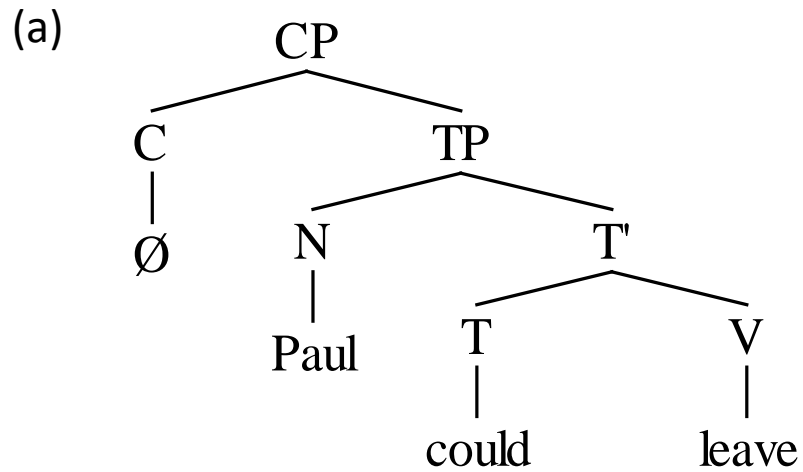
(b)



Null Ts

- **Gapping**
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- Non-Finite Clauses

Paul could leave and Mary stay.

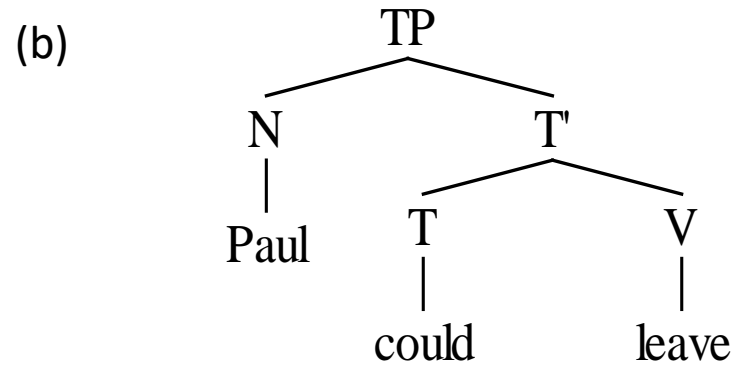
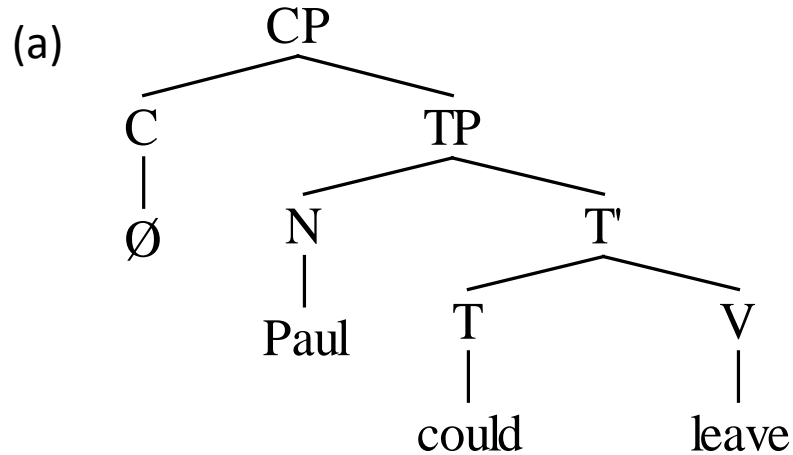


Either way, if we are to maintain the Co-ordination Condition and the Headedness Principle, the second conjunct must either be or contain a TP, and therefore must have contain a head for that TP, i.e., a T.

Null Ts

- **Gapping**
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Paul could leave and Mary stay.



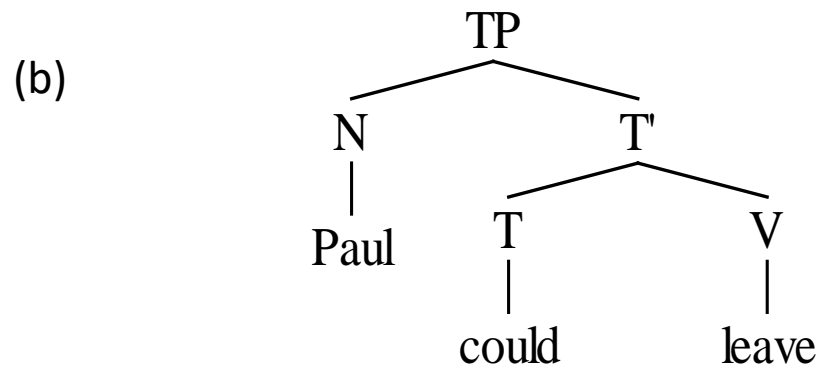
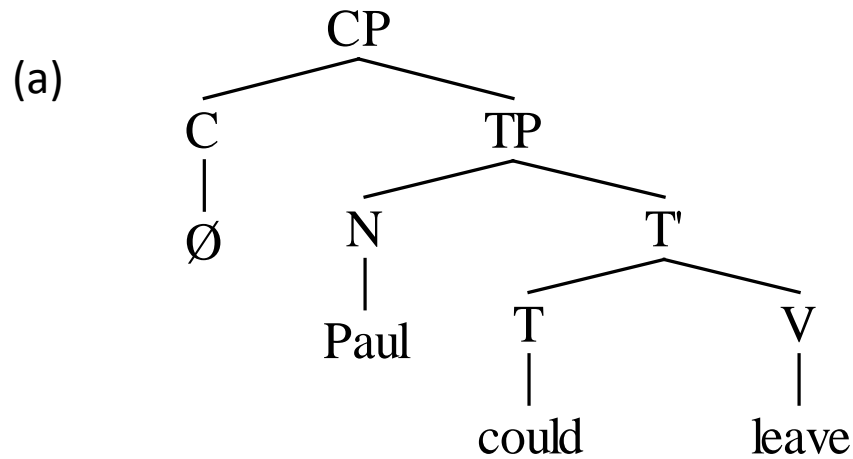
Either way, if we are to maintain the Co-ordination Condition and the Headedness Principle, the second conjunct must either be or contain a TP, and therefore must have contain a head for that TP, i.e., a T.

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*.

Null Ts

- **Gapping**
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- Non-Finite Clauses

Paul could leave and Mary stay.



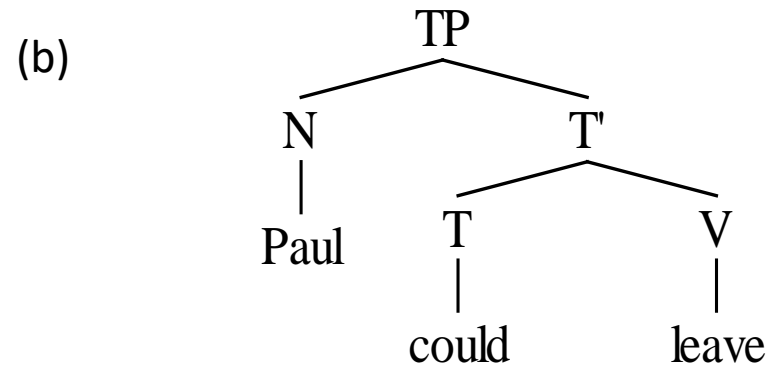
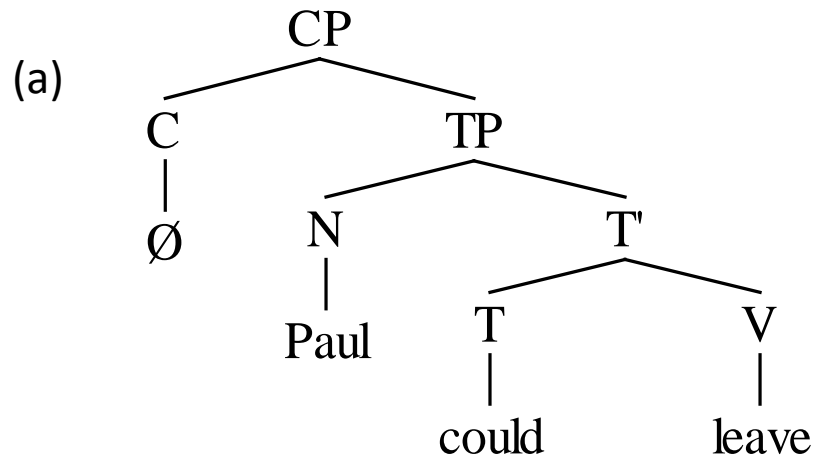
Other pieces of evidence supporting the existence of a phonetically null T in the second conjunct:

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.

Null Ts

- **Gapping**
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- Non-Finite Clauses

Paul could leave and Mary stay.



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:

Paul was cooking and Mary eating.

**Paul was cooking and Mary eat.*

Paul has cooked and Mary eaten.

**Paul has cooked and Mary eat.*

Null Ts

- **Gapping**
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- Non-Finite Clauses

have-cliticization

have structure

have can cliticize to an immediately preceding c-commanding vowel/diphthong-final word. Cliticization means reduction + attachment to another word to form a phonological unit.

He has left = *He's* [hiz] *left*

They had gone = *They'd* [ðeɪd] *gone*

Null Ts

- **Gapping**
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He has left = *He's* [hiz] *left*

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Mary could have her bicycle repaired and he have his entirely rebuilt.

**Mary could have her bicycle repaired and he've* [hiv] *his entirely rebuilt.*

Null Ts

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- Non-Finite Clauses

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Mary could have her bicycle repaired and he have his entirely rebuilt.

**Mary could have her bicycle repaired and he've* [hiv] *his entirely rebuilt.*

Why is *have*-cliticization impossible here? Because in there is a T in the second conjunct between *he* and *have*.

Null Ts

- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

We live in Pullman.

He will live in Pullman.

We live in Pullman and he will live in Pullman.

Null Ts

- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

We live in Pullman.

He will live in Pullman.

We live in Pullman and he will live in Pullman

A main clause without an overt auxiliary can be conjoined with a clause headed by a T.

Null Ts

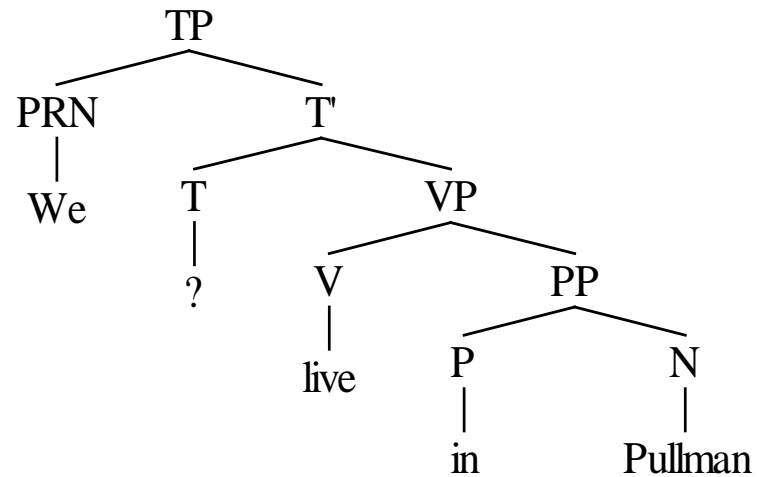
- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

We live in Pullman.

He will live in Pullman.

We live in Pullman and he will live in Pullman

A main clause without an overt auxiliary can be conjoined with a clause headed by a T so it must also have a T head.



Null Ts

- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

We have some motorcycles.

We have repaired some motorcycles.

**We've [wiv] some motorcycles.*

We've [wiv] repaired some motorcycles.

Why is *have* in the second pair cliticizable? Why isn't it in the first pair?

Null Ts

- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

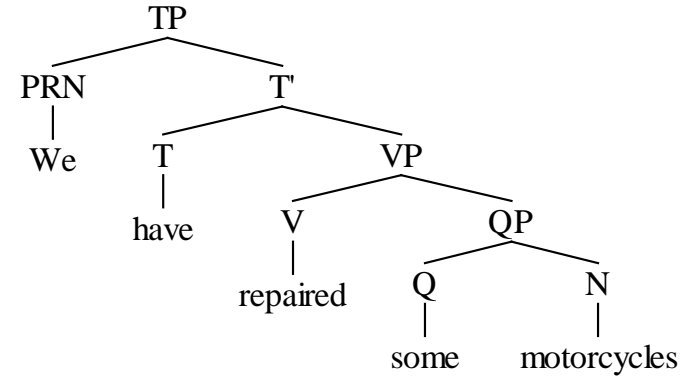
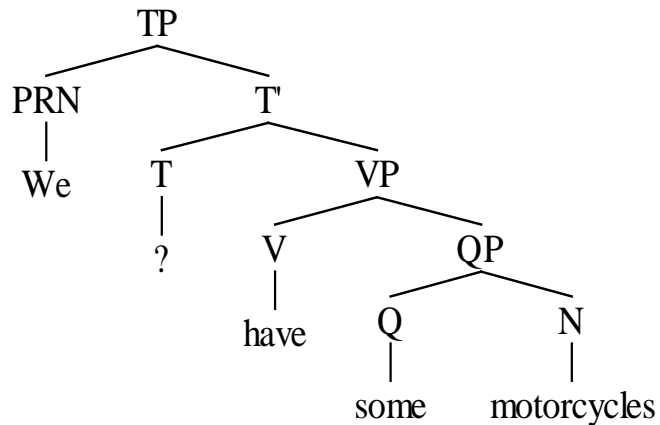
We have some motorcycles.

We have repaired some motorcycles.

**We've [wiv] some motorcycles.*

We've [wiv] repaired some motorcycles.

Why is *have* in the second pair cliticizable? Why isn't it in the first pair? If the structures are as represented below, then it is easy to explain: In the first pair, *have* is not adjacent to *we*; in the second, *have* is adjacent to *we*.



Null Ts

- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

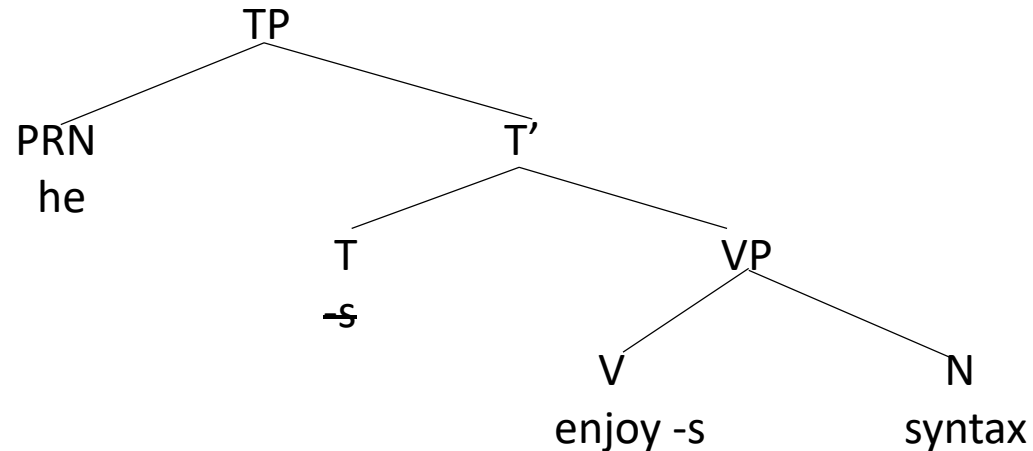
How do we explain this?

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

He enjoys syntax and has learned a lot.

He enjoyed syntax and is taking a follow-up course.

So the reason we have an empty T is that the tense marking is affixal and is moved down on to the verb (which can be marked with a tense suffix).



Null Ts

- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

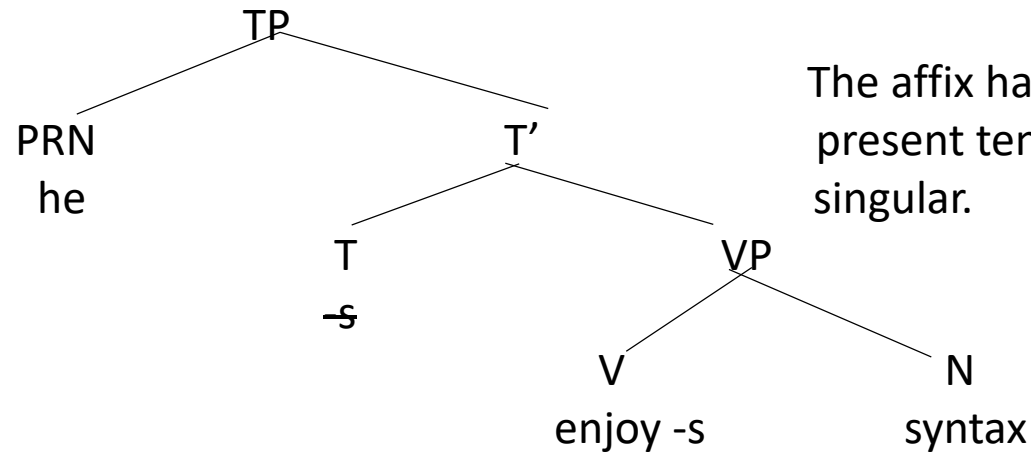
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The affix has meaning: It tells you that the clause is present tense and that its subject is 3rd person and singular.

Null Ts

- Gapping
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- Non-Finite Clauses

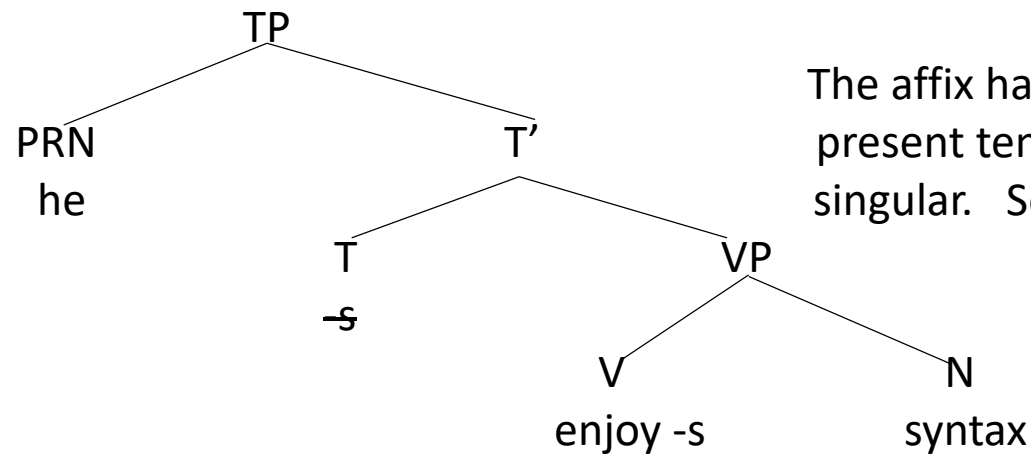
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Null Ts

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- Non-Finite Clauses

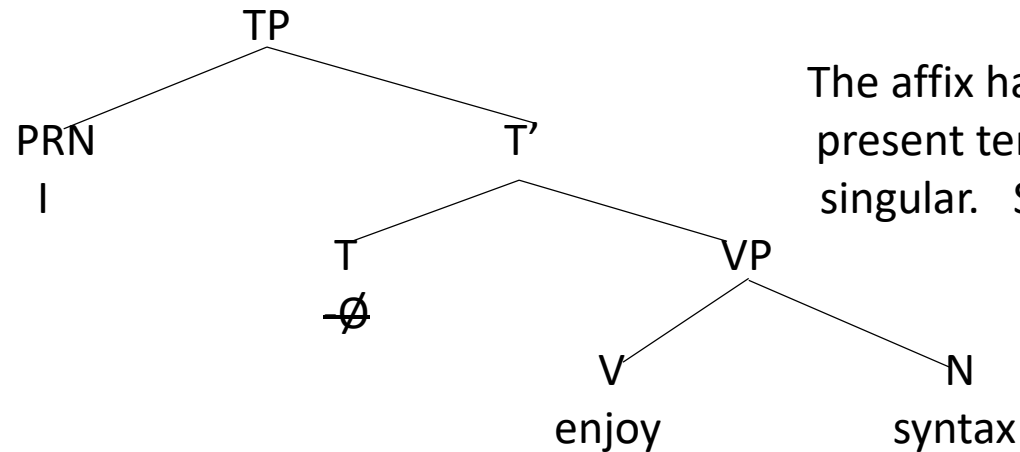
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Null Ts

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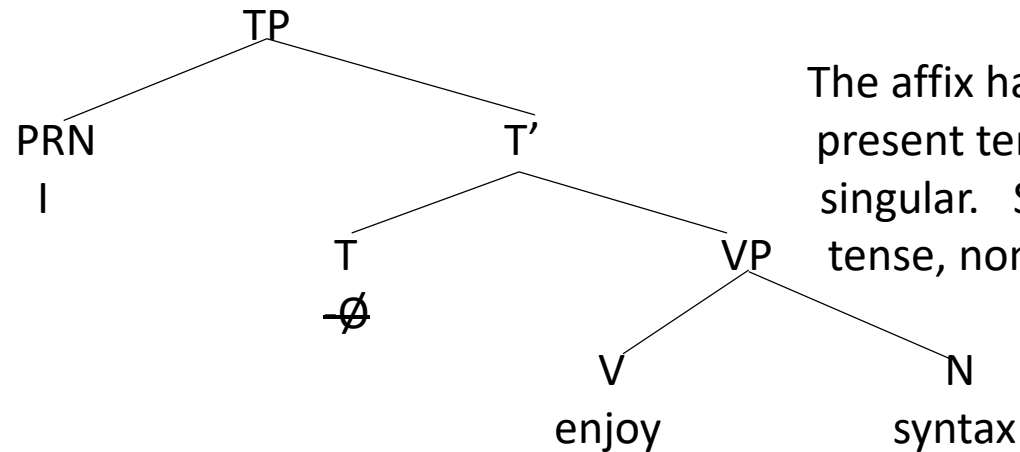
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So the reason we have an empty T is that the tense marking is affixal and is moved down on to the verb (which can be marked with a tense suffix).



The affix has meaning: It tells you that the clause is present tense and that its subject is 3rd person and singular. So what about *I enjoy syntax*? The present tense, non-3rd person singular affix is phonetically null.

Null Ts

- Gapping
- **Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries**
- Non-Finite Clauses

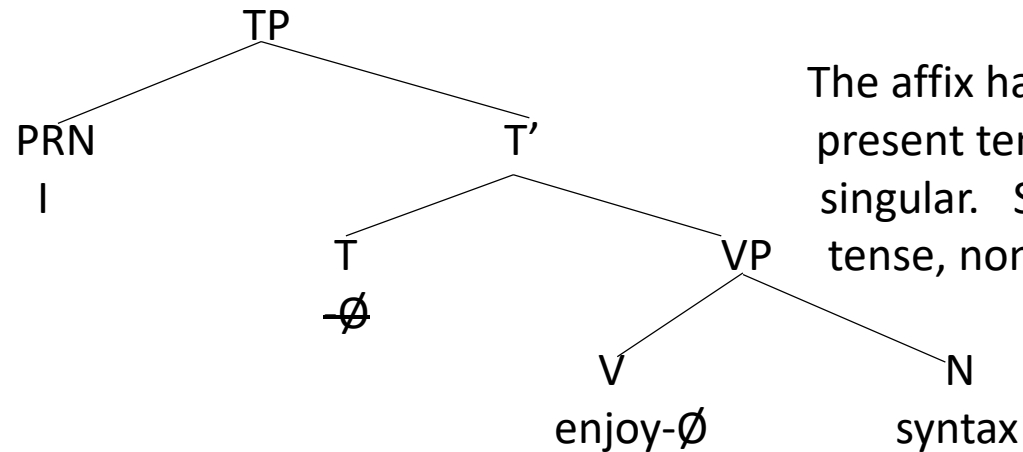
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The affix has meaning: It tells you that the clause is present tense and that its subject is 3rd person and singular. So what about *I enjoy syntax*? The present tense, non-3rd person singular affix is phonetically null.

As we will see later, there are good reasons to argue that the phonetically null suffix also Affix Hops.

Null Ts

- Gapping
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- **Non-Finite Clauses**

Null Ts in Infinitive Clauses

I made him leave.

I saw him leave.

I let him leave.

I had him leave.

Null Ts

- Gapping
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- **Non-Finite Clauses**

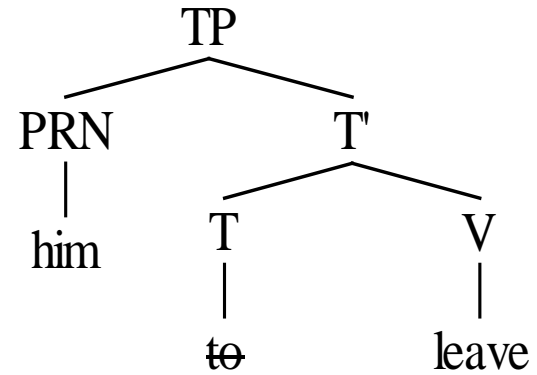
Null Ts in Infinitive Clauses

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Null Ts

- Gapping
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- **Non-Finite Clauses**

Null Ts in Infinitive Clauses

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Evidence:

Early Modern English Data

I saw [her coral lips **to** move] (Lucentio, *Taming of the Shrew* I.i)

My lord your son made [me **to** think of this] (Helena, *All's Well That Ends Well*, I.iii)

What would you have [me **to** do]? (Lafeu, *All's Well That Ends Well*, V.ii)

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- **Non-Finite Clauses**

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Passive Data

Someone saw him leave.

He was seen **to** leave.

Null Ts

- Gapping
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- **Non-Finite Clauses**

Null Ts in Infinitive Clauses

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He was seen **to** leave.

Speech Error Data

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)

Arsenal's back five are making Essien and Frank Lampard **to** work very hard across the pitch (Sky TV sports commentator)

Null Ts

- Gapping
- Main Clauses without Overt Auxiliaries
- **Non-Finite Clauses**

Null Ts in Infinitive Clauses

I made him leave.

I saw him leave.

I let him leave.

I had him leave.

Evidence: ***Have-cliticization Data***

My parents let me have a late curfew.

*My parents let me've a late curfew.

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Reminder: ***Have-cliticisation***

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

(i) W c-commands *have* and

(ii) W is immediate adjacent to *have*

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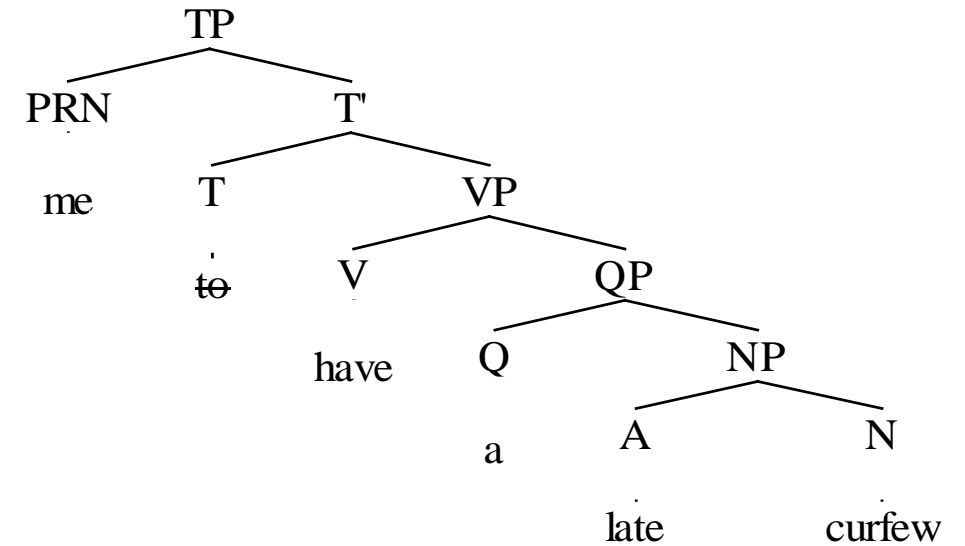
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Null Ts in Subjunctive Clauses

I required that he leave.

I demanded that he leave.

I requested that he leave.

Evidence: ***Have-cliticization Data***

He demanded that he have a later curfew.

*He demanded that he've a later curfew.

Null Ts

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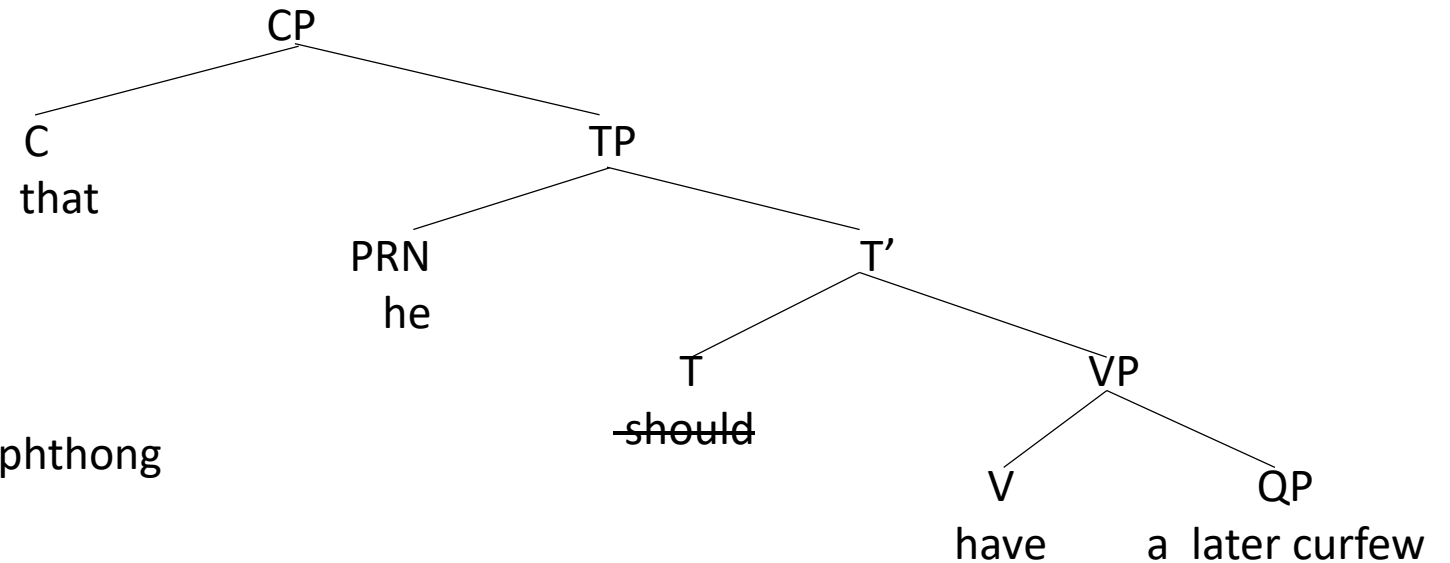
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Null Cs

- *that*
- *for*
- Null-case assigning C with control complements
- Empty Cs with main clause complements

I thought he would leave and that you might stay

Null Cs

- *that*
- *for*
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I thought he would leave and [_{CP}that you might stay]

Since *that you might stay* is a CP

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I thought he would leave and [_{CP}that you might stay]

Since *that you might stay* is a CP and it is coordinated with *he should leave*

Null Cs

- *that*
- *for*
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I thought he would leave and [_{CP}that you might stay]

Since *that you might stay* is a CP and it is coordinated with *he should leave*, then according to the Co-ordination Condition (“Only constituents of the same type can be coordinated”), *he should leave* must be a CP.

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According to the Headedness Principle (“Every non-terminal constituent in a syntactic structure is a projection of a head word”), *he should leave* must be a projection of a C.

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All null constituents must have meaning or function. Now what does this null C mean?

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Compare *I didn't know if he would leave* with *I didn't know that he would leave*.

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if he would leave is an embedded question: *I didn't know, “Would he leave?”*

That he would leave is an embedded statement: *I didn't know the fact that he would leave*

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if he would leave is an embedded question: *I didn't know, "Would he leave?"*

That he would leave is an embedded statement: *I didn't know the fact that he would leave*

if means its complement is a question; *that* means its complement is a statement. This null C is interchangeable with *that* (so *I thought he would leave* and *I thought that he would leave* are synonymous—this null C = *that*, it assigns declarative illocutionary force to its complement). Since it is interchangeable with *that* without changing the meaning, we treat this null C as *that*.