Null Determiners and Quantifiers

1. John admires Mary.

2. [Modern Greek] O Gianis thavmazi tin Maria
Det-Nom-M John admires Det-Acc-F Maria 'John admires Maria'

3. [[John] and [the chairman]] are attending a meeting.

Null determiner = Definite, singular, third person

4. [[Eggs] and [many dairy products]] cause cholesterol.

5. I'd like [[toast] and [some coffee]].

Null quantifier = generic or partitive
Null quantifier distributes like *enough* and *some* (takes a plural or a non-count complement)

A Problem:

6. Many people like to listen to music and the sounds of nature.
7. John and some employees of the FBI are holding a meeting today.
8. The children at the school and some teachers like Disney movies.

Is this a problem for the null determiner/null quantifier analysis? Or for something else?

Assumptions in Chapter 3

***Have*-cliticisation** *Have* can encliticise to a W ending in a vowel or diphthong provided that
(i) W c-commands *have* and
(ii) W is immediately adjacent to *have*

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 to attach to).

Case Condition A pronoun or noun expression is assigned case by the closest case-assigning head which c-commands it.

Impenetrability Condition A constituent in the domain of (i.e., c-commanded by) a complementiser is impenetrable to (and so cannot be attracted by) a higher head c-commanding the complementiser.