

Syntax: Verb Raising Homework

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Linguistics 522
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Outline

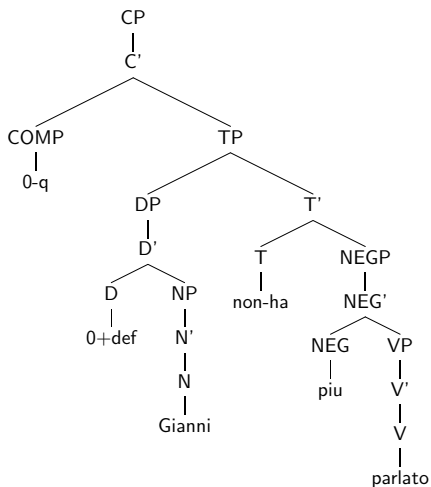
Data and question

- 1 Gianni non ha [NEG piu] parlato.
Gianni not has anymore spoken.
Gianni did not speak anymore.
- 2 Gianni non parla piu.
Gianni not speak anymore
Gianni does not speak anymore.
- 3 Based on this data, does Italian appear to be a verb-raising language?
(Ignore the treatment of *non*).

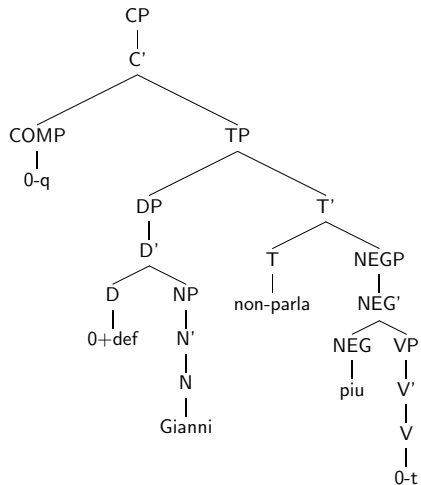
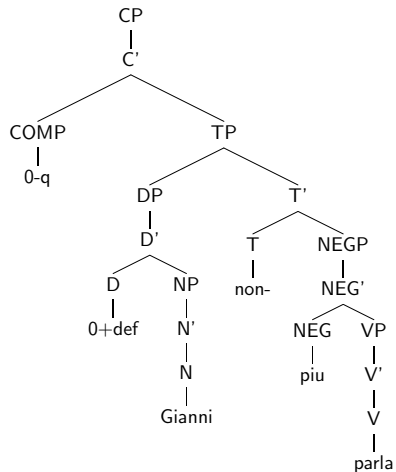
Answer

This data offers ample motivation for assuming $V \rightarrow T$ movement. We see an Auxiliary (ha = has) in the first example, establishing that T position is immediately to the left of the the Neg word piu. Meanwhile, the verb parlato is to the right of piu. In the second example, where there is no Aux, the verb parla occurs immediately to the left of piu, that is, in T position. One of the diagnostics of $V \rightarrow T$ movement is finding the verb in T position when there is no Aux.

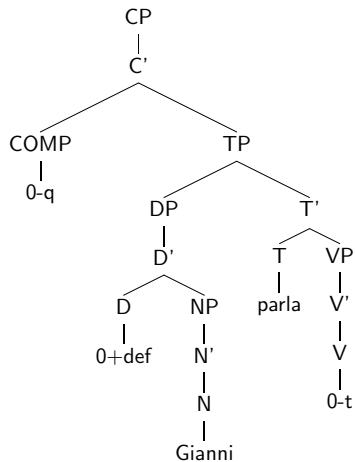
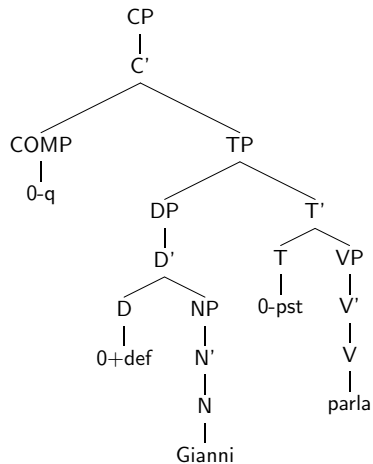
Gianni non ha piu parlato.



Gianni non parla piu



Why this fixation on Neg and Adv?



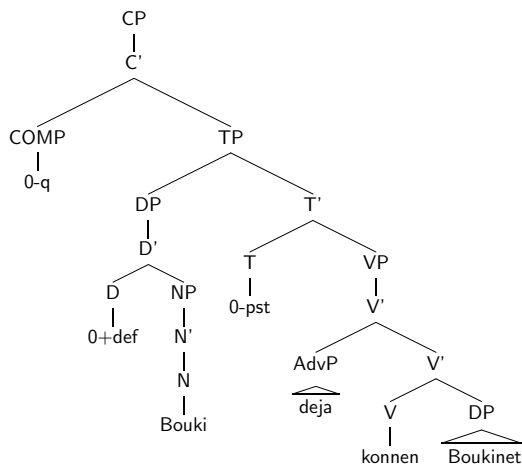
Data and question

- 1 Bouki [ADV deja] konnen Boukinet.
Bouki already knows Boukinet.
“Bouki already knows Boukinet.”
- 2 Bouki [NEG pa] konnen Boukinet.
Bouki not know Boukinet
“Bouki does not know Boukinet.”
- 3 Based on this data, does Haitian Creole appear to be a verb-raising language? (Ignore the treatment of *non*).

Answer

*This data offers no motivation for assuming any $V \rightarrow T$ movement. We see an Adverb *deja* in the first example, and a Neg *pa* in the second. Neither the adverb nor the Neg word comes between the verb *konnen* and its complement *Boukinet*.*

Bouki deja kunnen Boukinet



Bouki pa konnen Boukinet

