

DP MOVEMENT

PASSIVES, RAISING: WHEN DPs ARE NOT IN THEIR
THETA POSITIONS.

A TERMINOLOGICAL POINT

- YOU'LL SEE THIS OPERATION CALLED NP MOVEMENT OR DP MOVEMENT. IT'S THE SAME THING. IT IS SOMETIMES ALSO CALLED A-MOVEMENT (FOR "ARGUMENT" MOVEMENT).

LOCALITY RESTRICTION ON THETA ROLES

■ LEAVE

AGENT DP
I

- ADRIAN LEFT
- *IT LEFT (WHERE **IT** IS AN EXPLETIVE)

■ MUST BE IN SAME CLAUSE

- *[I WANT BRADLEY_i [THAT LEFT]]
- *JOHN_i THINKS [THAT LEFT]

LOCALITY CONDITION ON THETA ROLES

**THETA ROLES ARE ASSIGNED
WITHIN THE PROJECTION OF
THE HEAD THAT ASSIGNS
THEM (USUALLY THE VP)**

A PROBLEM

A PROBLEM

[JOHN₁ IS LIKELY [TO LEAVE]].

A PROBLEM

[JOHN_i IS LIKELY [TO LEAVE]].

- JOHN IS THE SUBJECT OF IS LIKELY.

A PROBLEM

[JOHN_i IS LIKELY [TO LEAVE]].

- JOHN IS THE SUBJECT OF IS LIKELY.
- IS IT THETA MARKED BY IS LIKELY????

A PROBLEM

[JOHN_i IS LIKELY [TO LEAVE]].

- **JOHN** IS THE SUBJECT OF **IS LIKELY**.

- IS **IT** THETA MARKED BY **IS LIKELY**????
 - **NO!** (CF. IT IS LIKELY THAT JOHN LEFT)

A PROBLEM

[JOHN_i IS LIKELY [TO LEAVE]].

- **JOHN** IS THE SUBJECT OF **IS LIKELY**.

- IS **IT** THETA MARKED BY **IS LIKELY**????
 - **NO!** (CF. IT IS LIKELY THAT JOHN LEFT)

- IT IS THETA MARKED BY **LEAVE!**

A PROBLEM

[JOHN_i IS LIKELY [TO LEAVE]].

- **JOHN** IS THE SUBJECT OF **IS LIKELY**.

- IS **IT** THETA MARKED BY **IS LIKELY**????
 - **NO!** (CF. IT IS LIKELY THAT JOHN LEFT)

- IT IS THETA MARKED BY **LEAVE!**

- **BUT IT ISN'T IN THE SAME CLAUSE! YIKES!**

IS LIKELY

- [[THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J IS LIKELY]
- IT IS LIKELY [THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J

PROPOSITION DP

J

- IT IS LIKELY [CP THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]

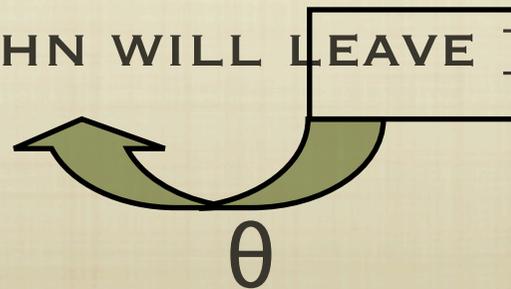
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- [[THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J IS LIKELY]
- IT IS LIKELY [THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J

PROPOSITION DP

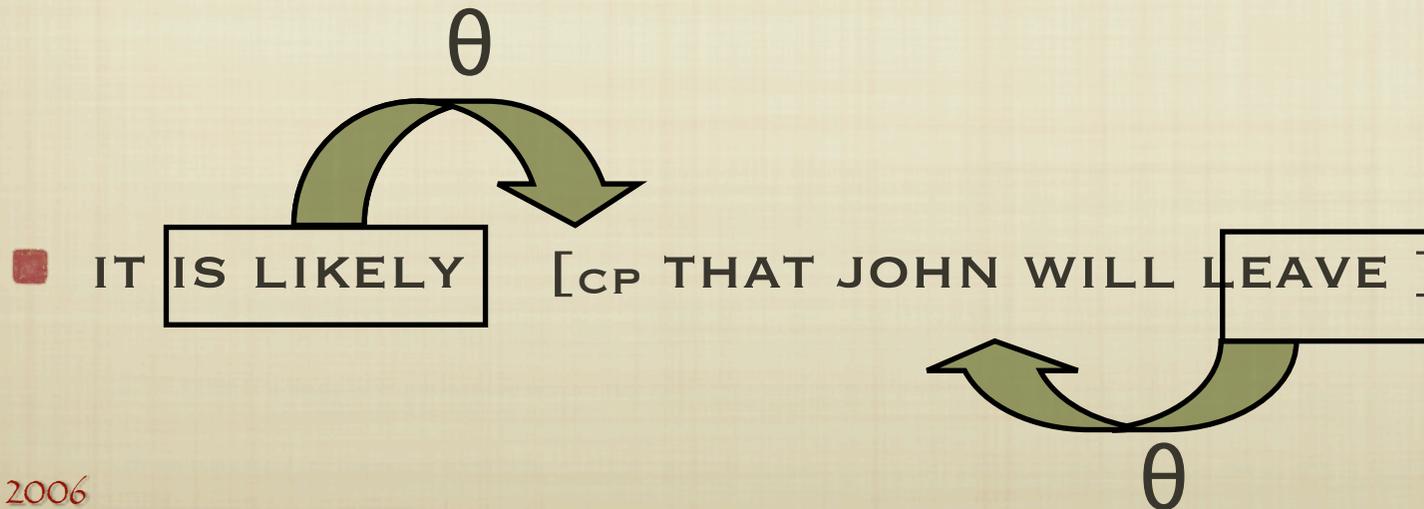
J

- IT IS LIKELY [CP THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]



IS LIKELY

- [[THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J IS LIKELY]
- IT IS LIKELY [THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J

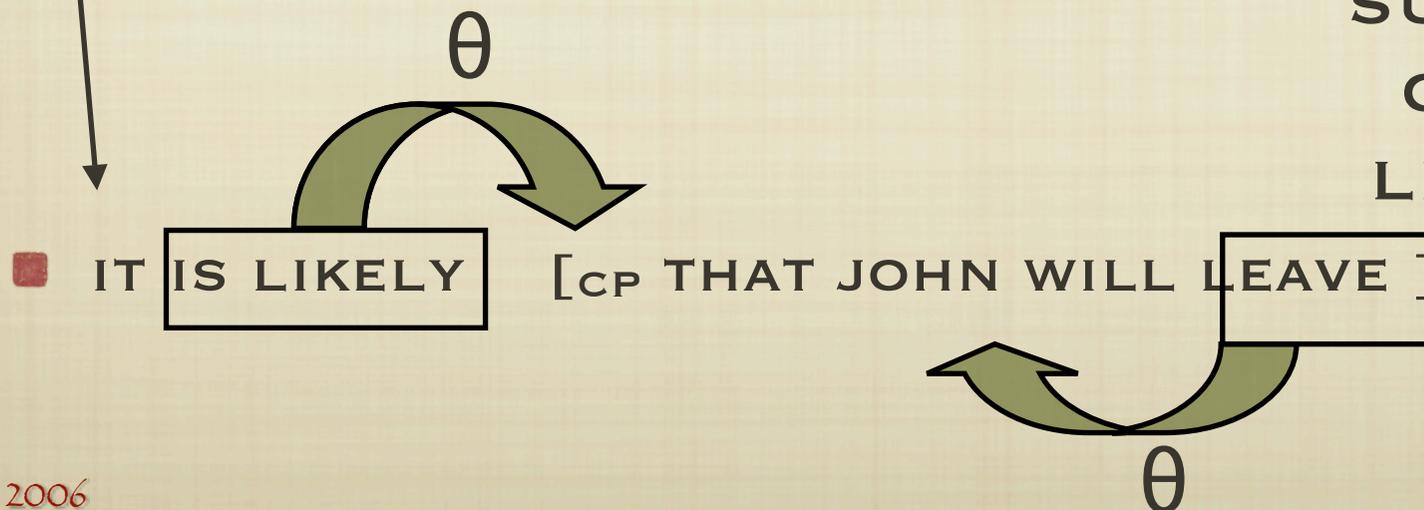


IS LIKELY

- [[THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J IS LIKELY]
- IT IS LIKELY [THAT JOHN WILL LEAVE]_J



NO THETA
ROLE ON
THE
SUBJECT
OF 'IS
LIKELY'



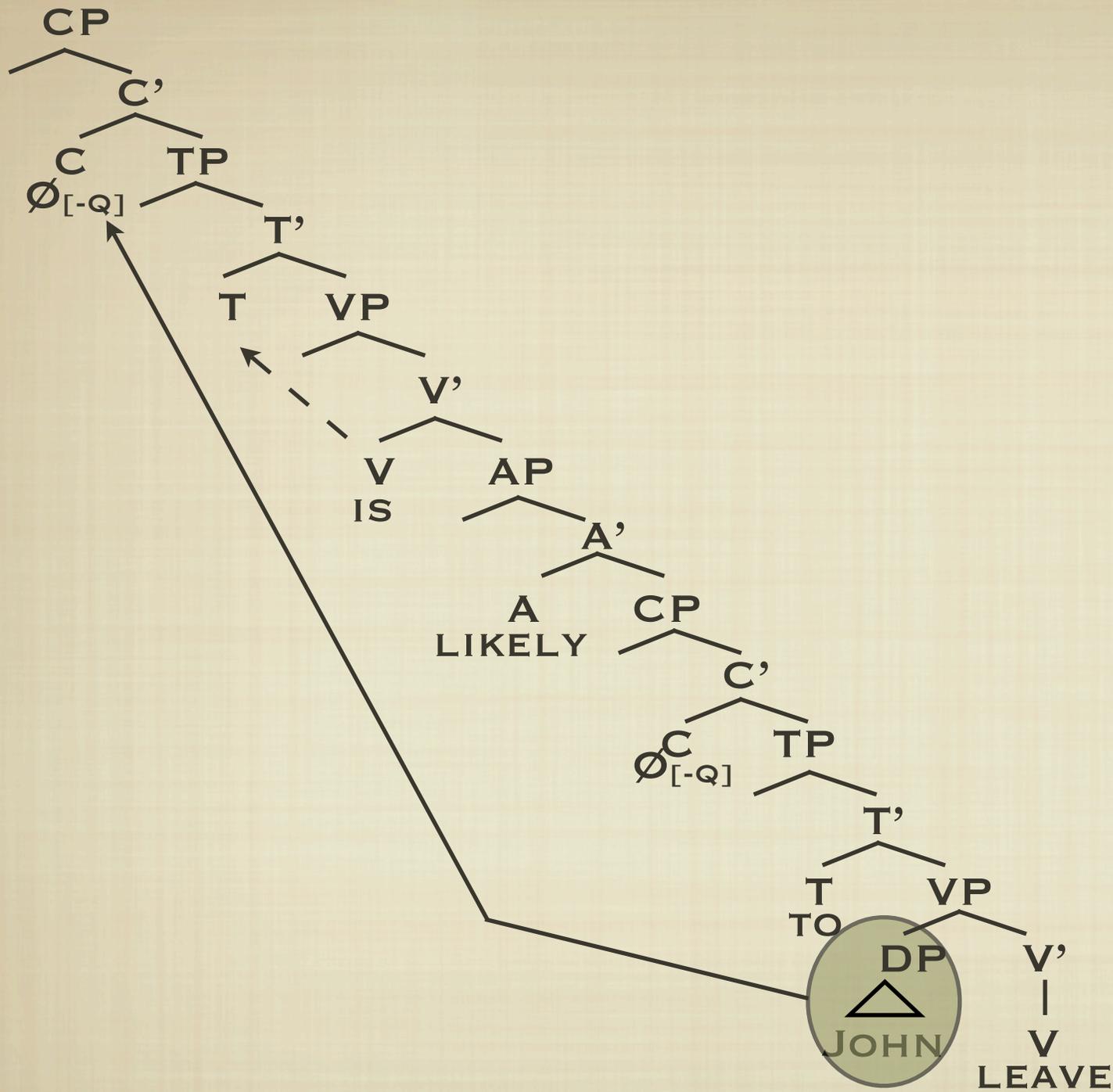
IN THE WRONG PLACE!

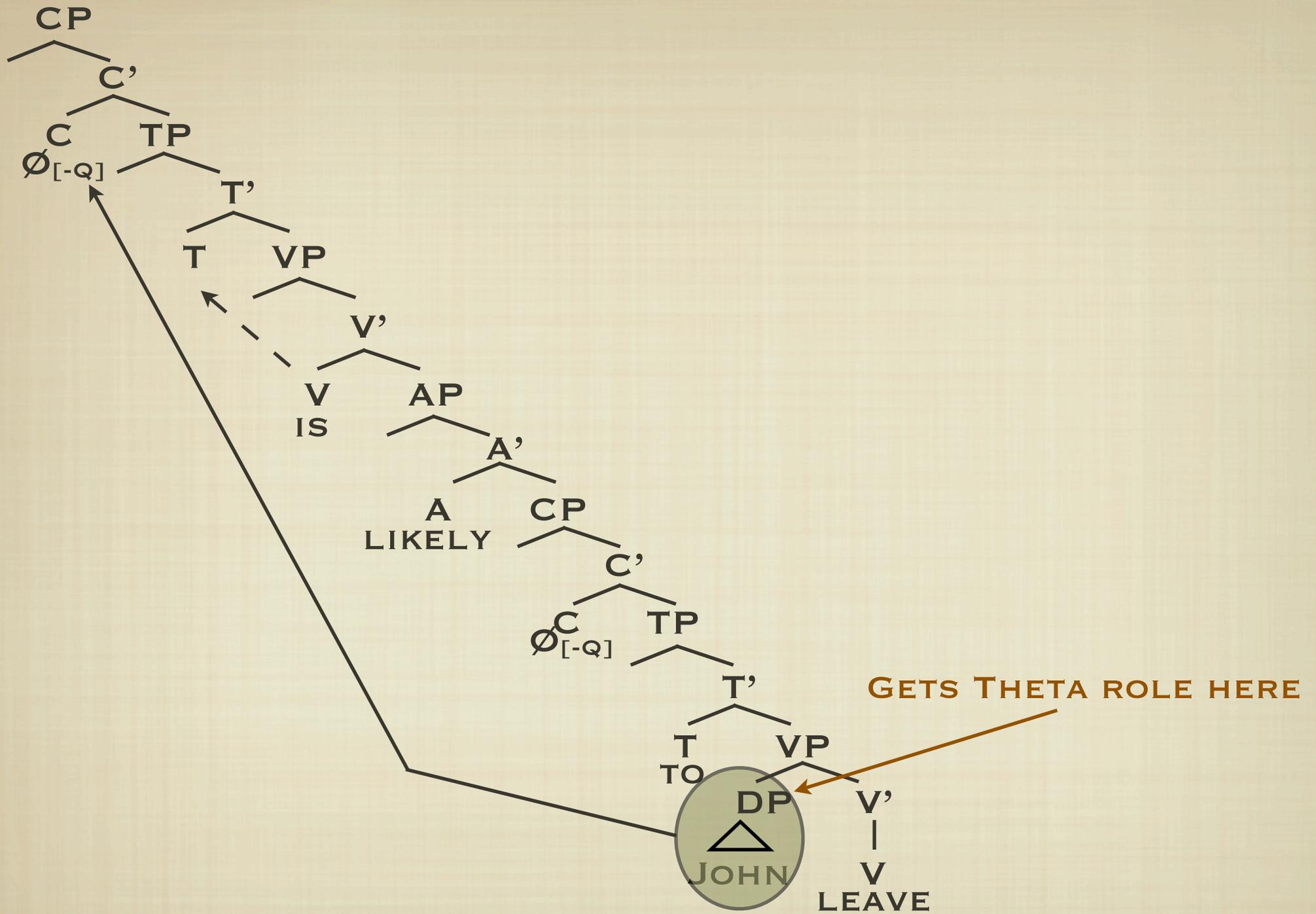
- JOHN IS LIKELY TO LEAVE
- **JOHN** IS THETA MARKED BY **LEAVE**, BUT APPEARS IN THE SUBJECT POSITION OF **IS LIKELY**, IN VIOLATION OF THE LOCALITY CONSTRAINT.
- THE DP [JOHN] IS DISPLACED FROM ITS THETA POSITION.

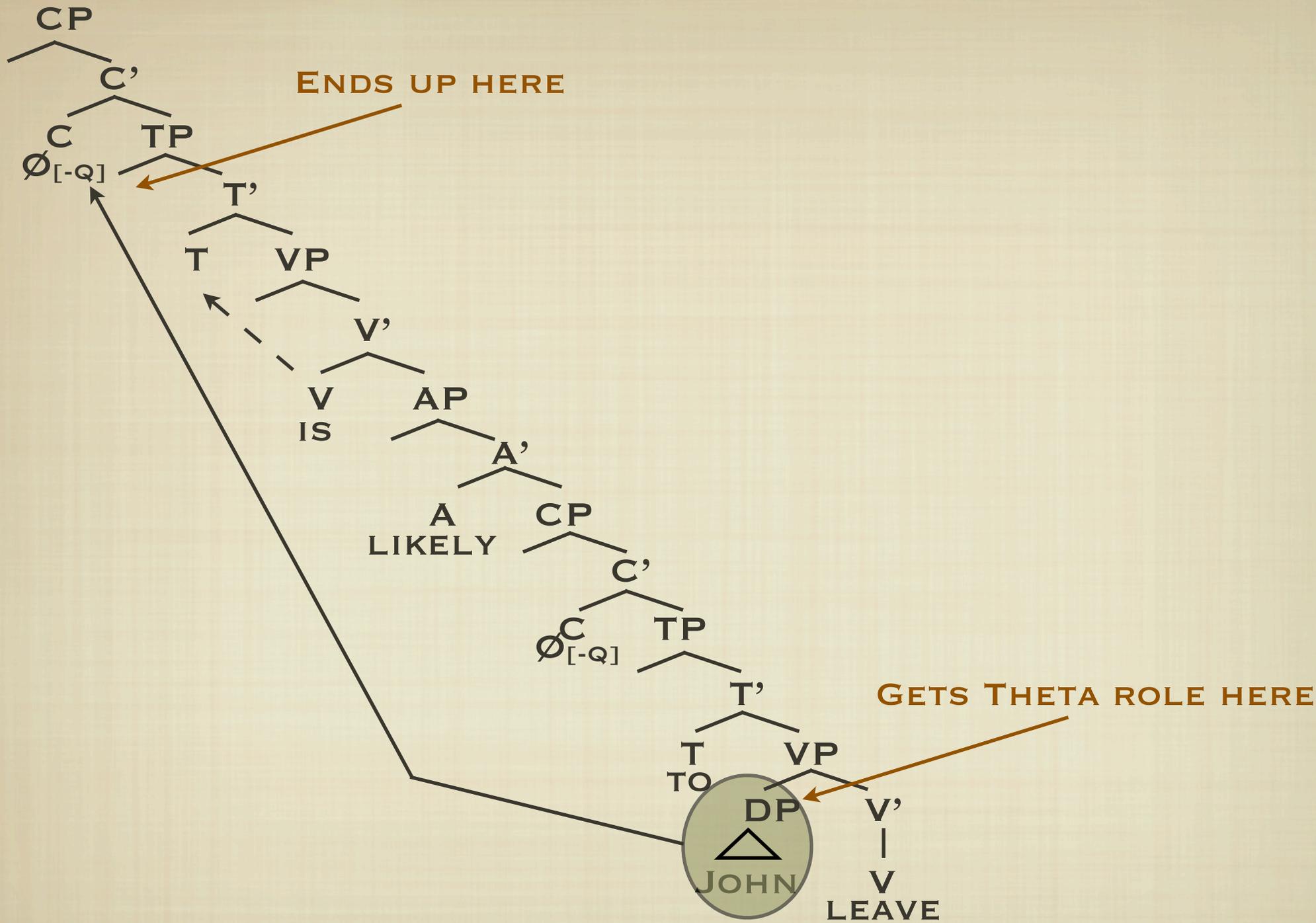
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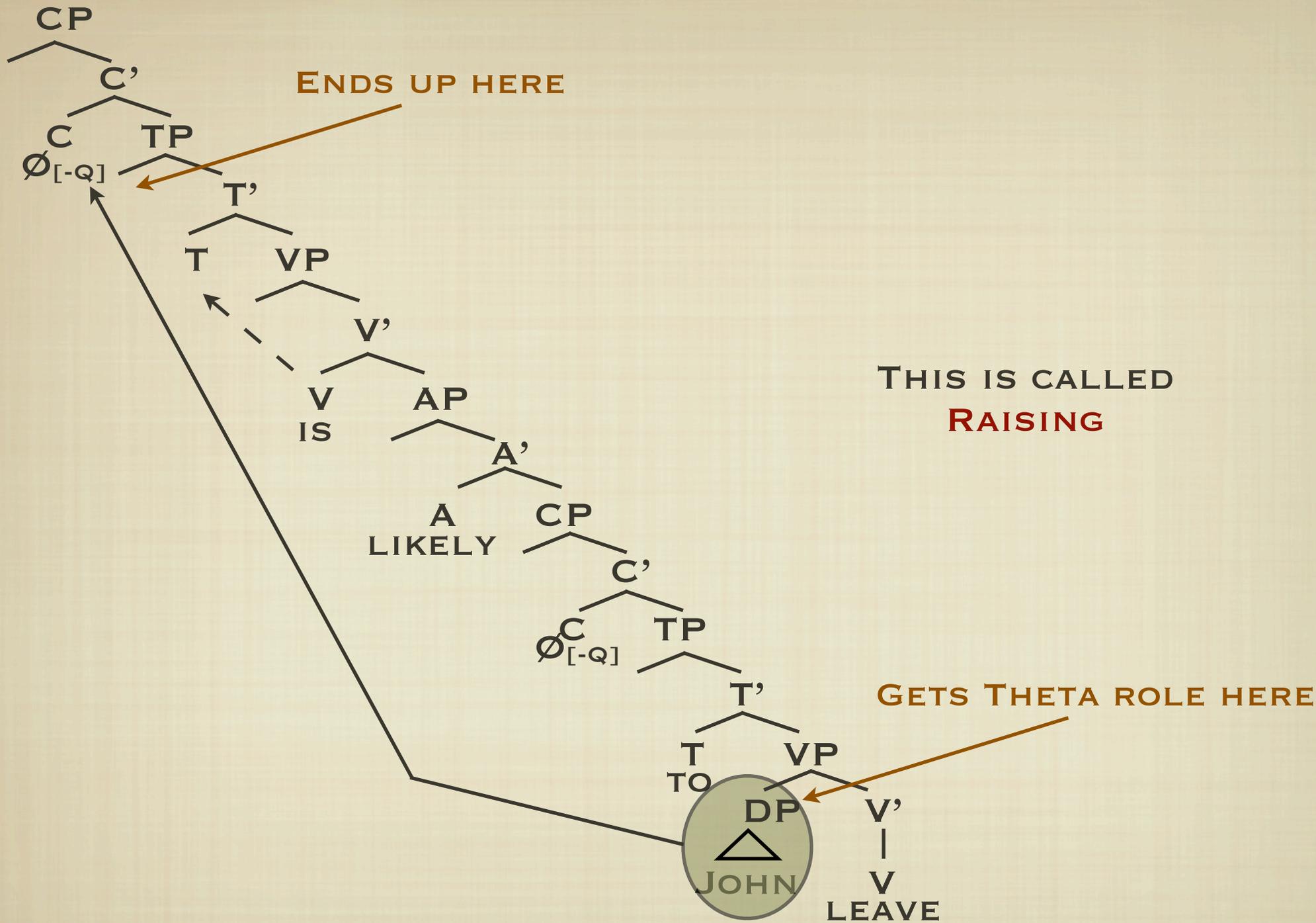


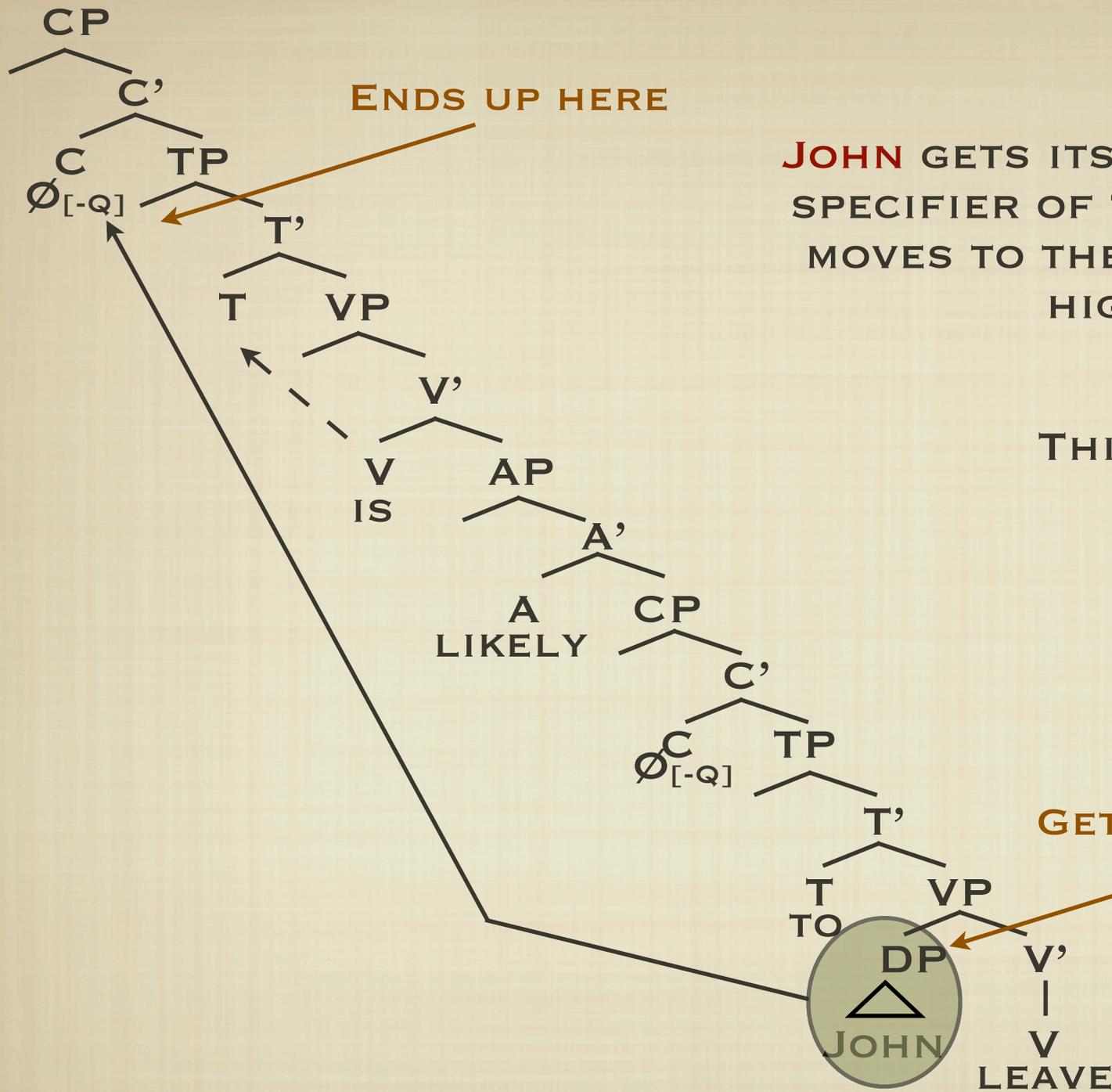
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ENDS UP HERE

JOHN GETS ITS THETA ROLE IN THE SPECIFIER OF THE LOWER VP, BUT MOVES TO THE SPECIFIER OF THE HIGHER TP.

THIS IS CALLED **RAISING**

GETS THETA ROLE HERE

WHY???

- WELL ONE THING WE CAN OBSERVE, IS THE EPP HOLDS. (THE REQUIREMENT THAT EVERY SENTENCE HAVE A SUBJECT). THE DP **JOHN** COULD MOVE TO SATISFY THIS REQUIREMENT.
- THIS DOESN'T ACCOUNT FOR EXAMPLES SUCH AS:
 - *JOHN IS LIKELY [THAT LEFT].
 - *IT IS LIKELY JOHN TO LEAVE.
- WHY ARE THESE BAD?

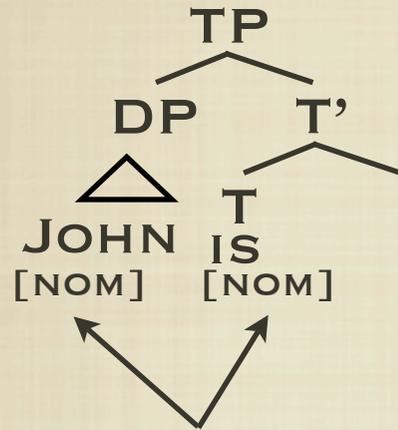
CASE THEORY

- CASE IS A LICENSOR. IN ORDER FOR THE SENTENCE TO BE GRAMMATICAL, AN DP MUST GET CASE
- **NOMINATIVE CASE** IS ASSIGNED IN THE SPECIFIER OF FINITE TP (NOTE: FINITE)
- **ACCUSATIVE CASE** IS ASSIGNED AS THE COMPLEMENT TO THE VERB.
- **PREPOSITIONAL CASE** IS ASSIGNED TO THE SISTER OF A PREPOSITION.
- THESE ARE THE ONLY THREE PLACES YOU CAN GET CASE

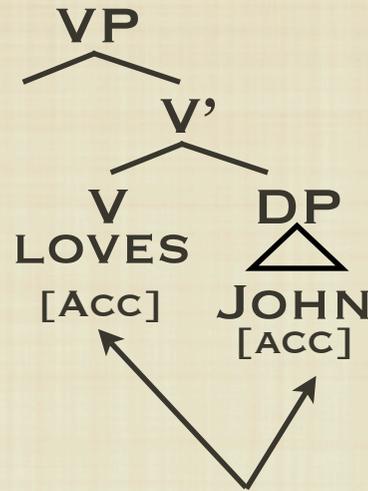
THE CASE FILTER

■ ALL DPs MUST HAVE CASE

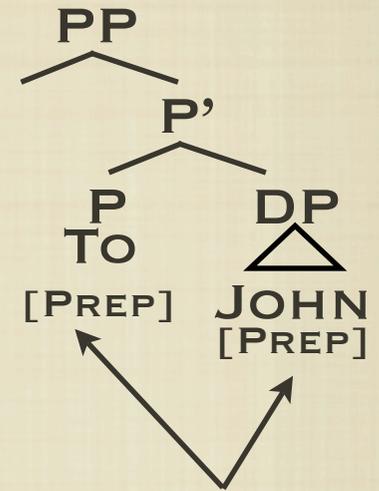
CASE CHECKING



LOCAL CONFIGURATION



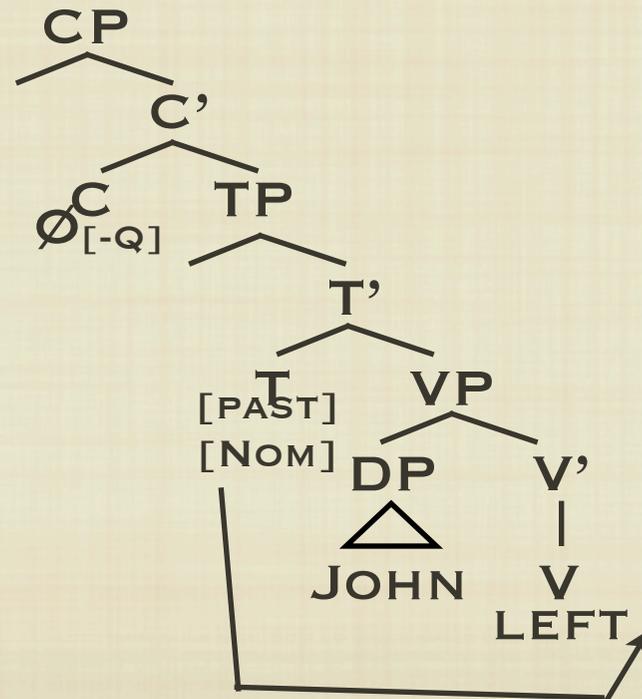
LOCAL CONFIGURATION



LOCAL CONFIGURATION

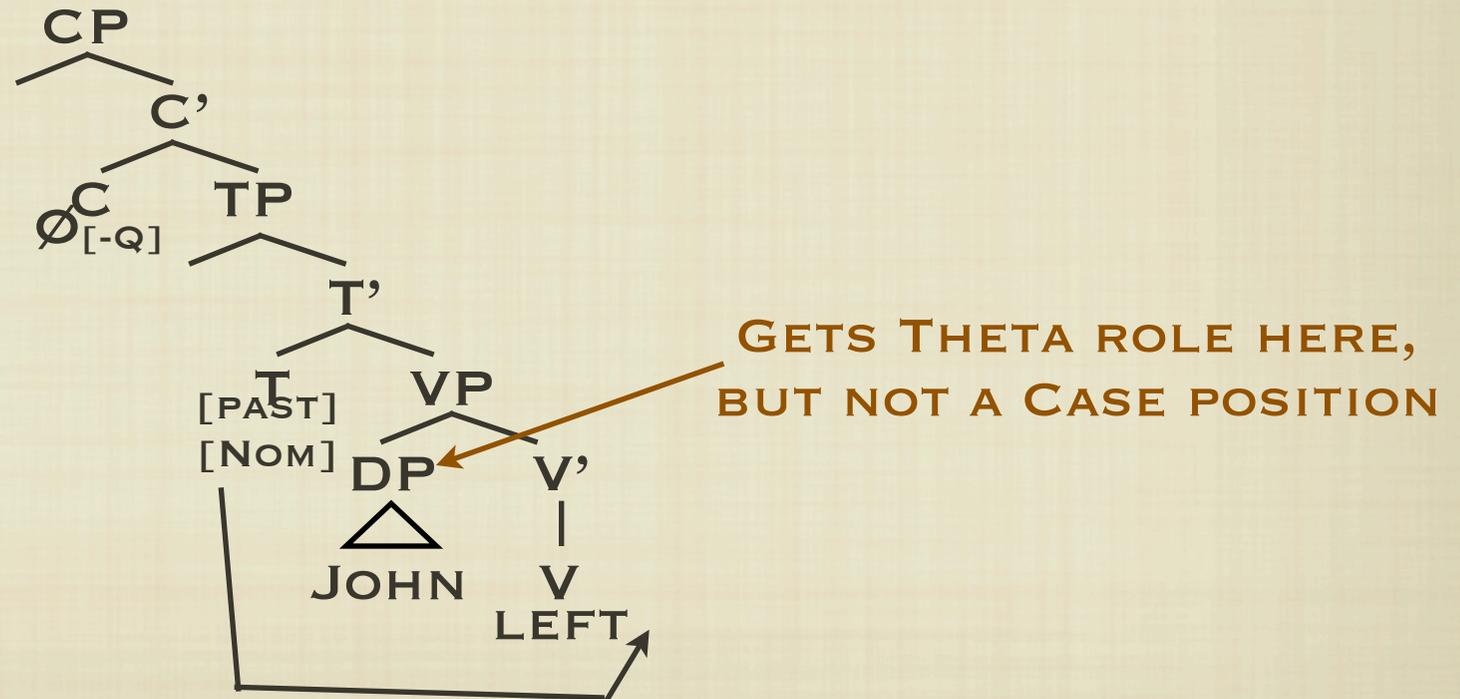
A QUICK DETOUR

- REMEMBER VP INTERNAL SUBJECTS? HOW DO ENGLISH SUBJECTS GET BEFORE THE T? EPP IS PART OF THE MOTIVATION, BUT CASE ALSO PLAYS A ROLE HERE



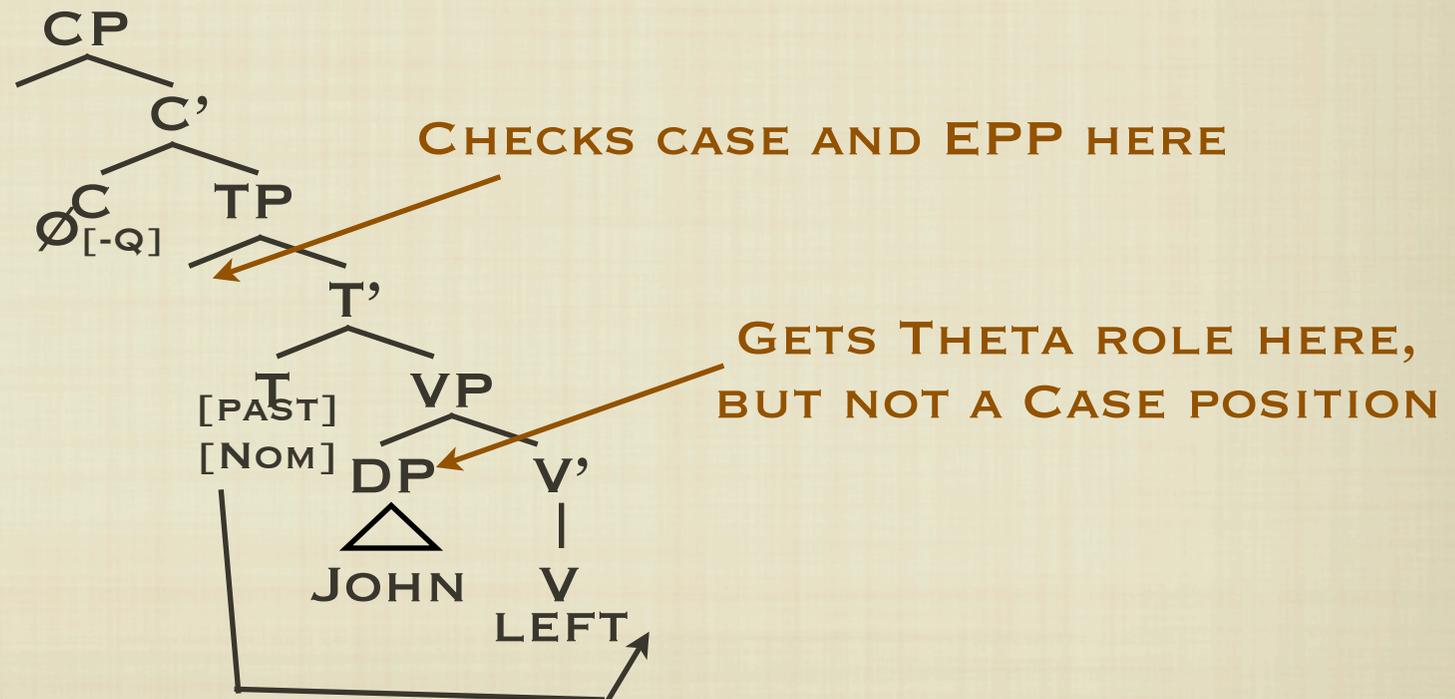
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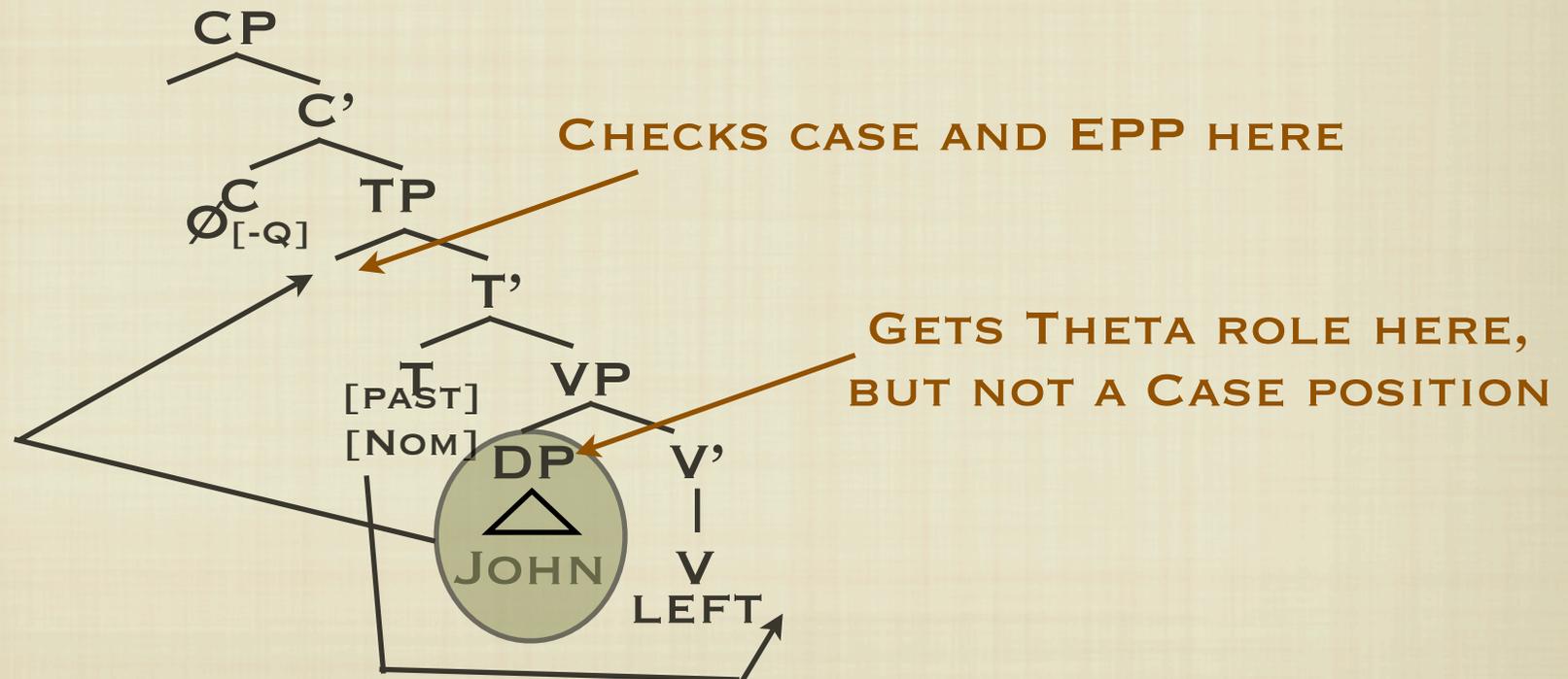
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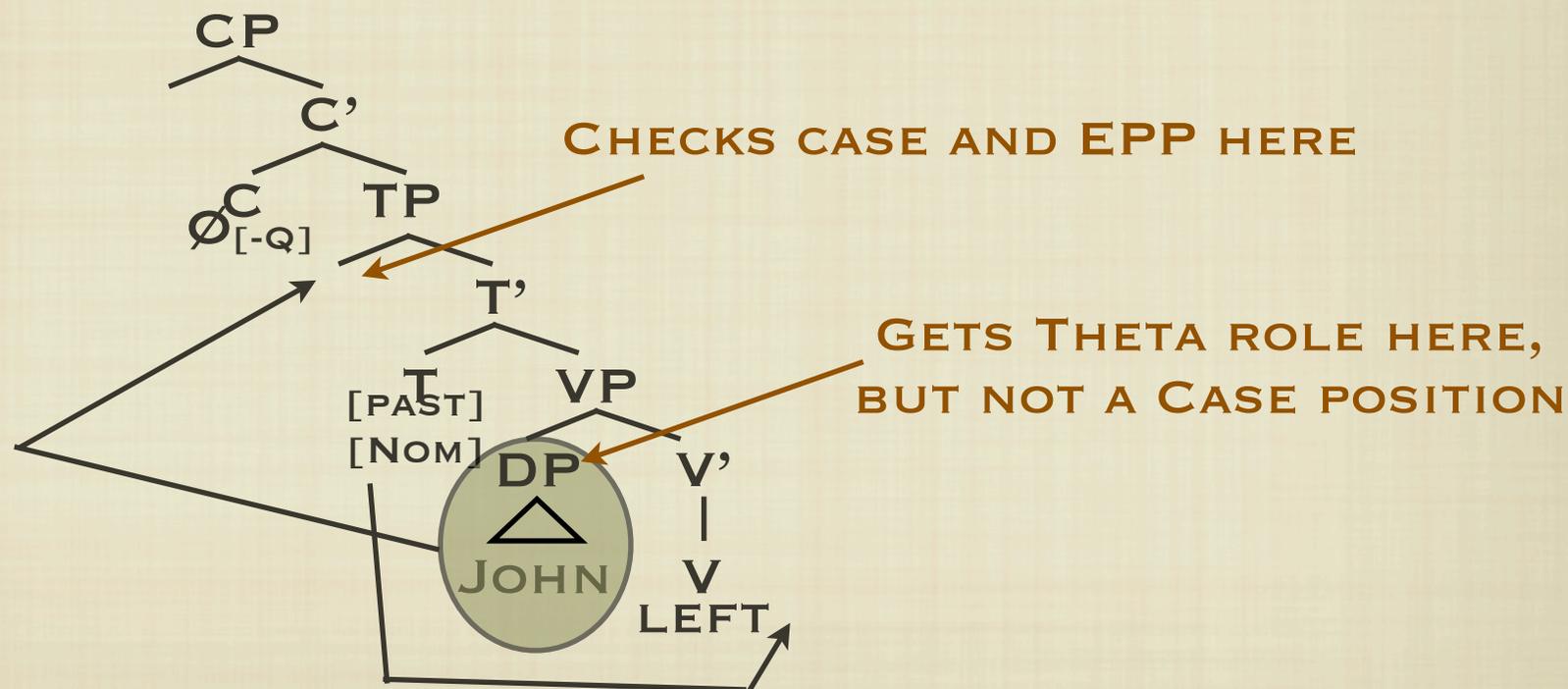
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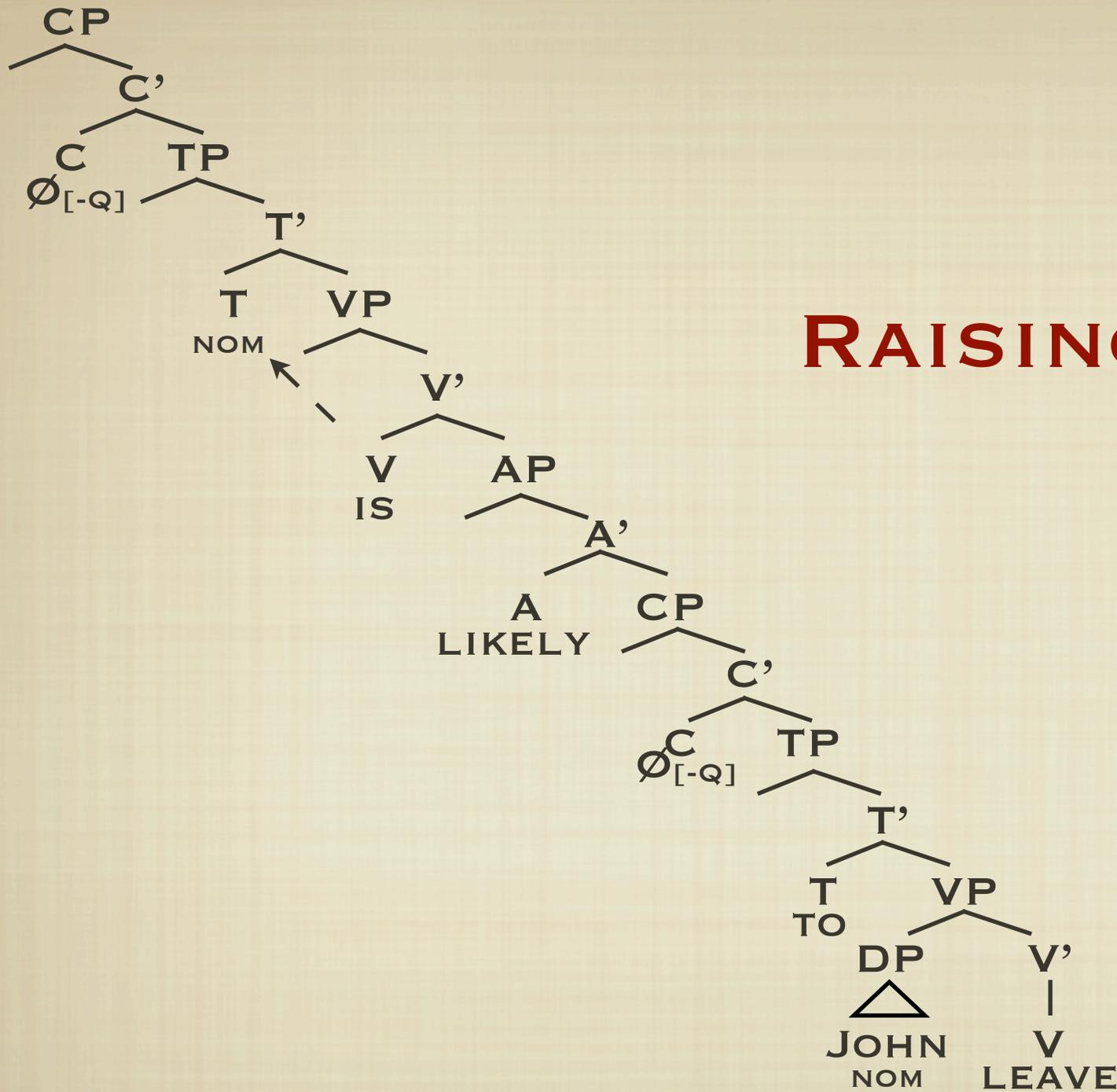


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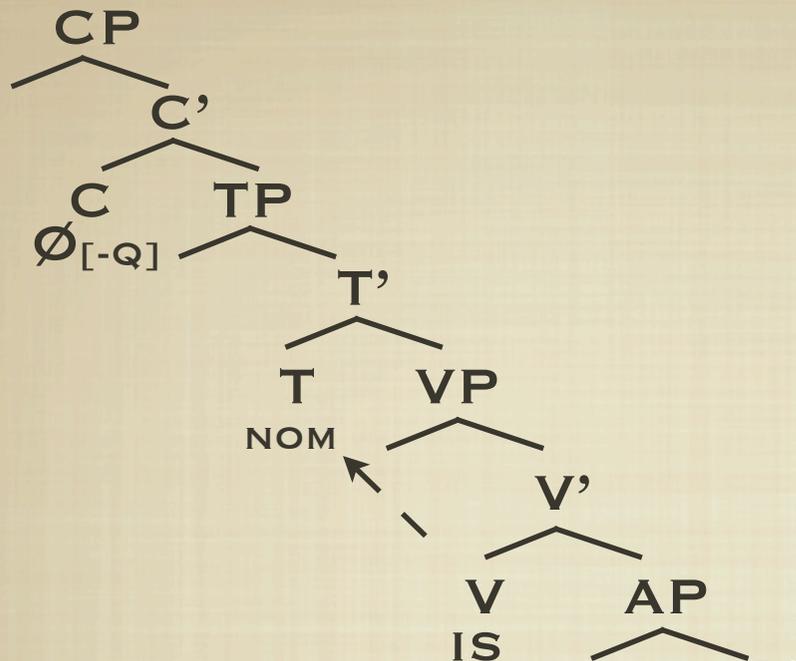
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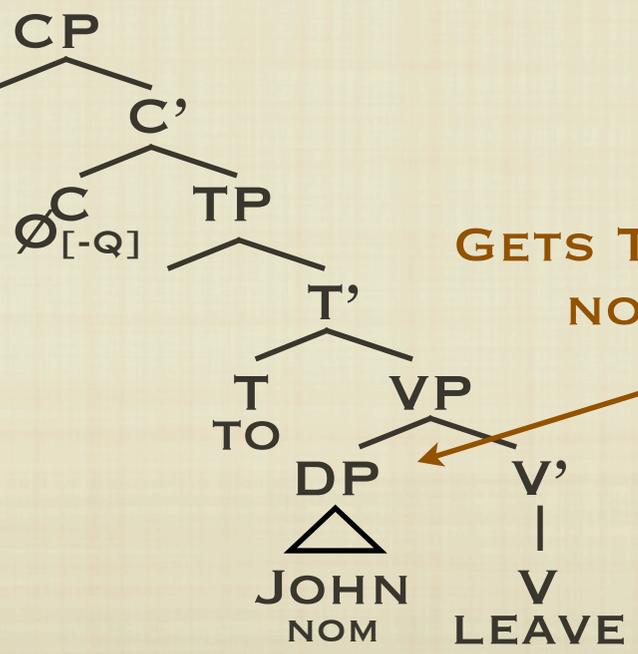
FOR YOU TECHNICAL STICKLERS, IT'S OF COURSE THE TRACE OF T THAT CHECKS THE CASE HERE; BUT WE AREN'T GOING TO WORRY TOO MUCH ABOUT THAT DETAIL



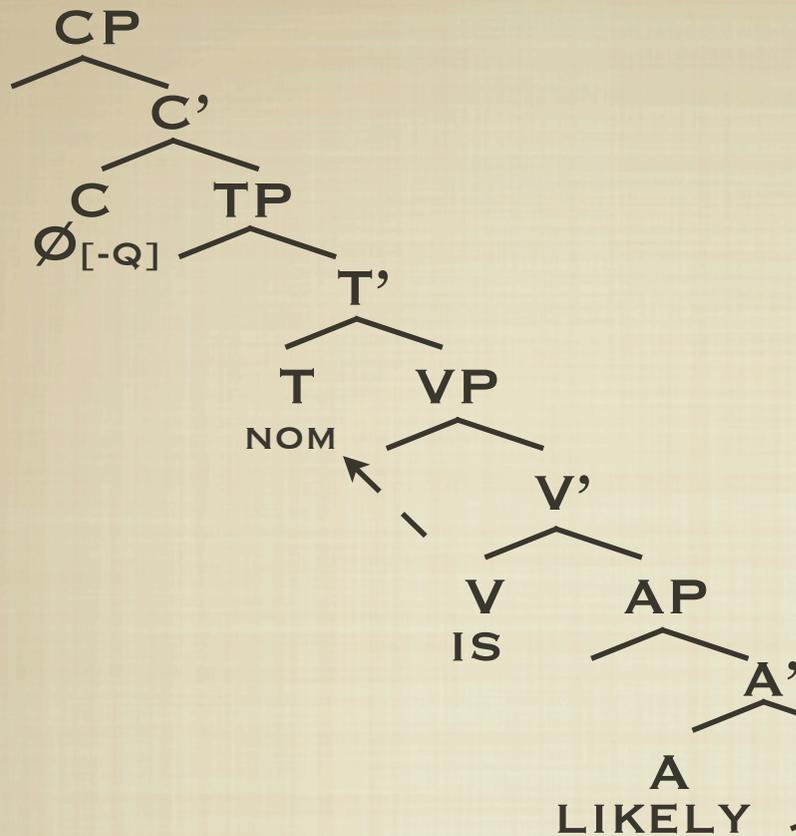
RAISING AGAIN



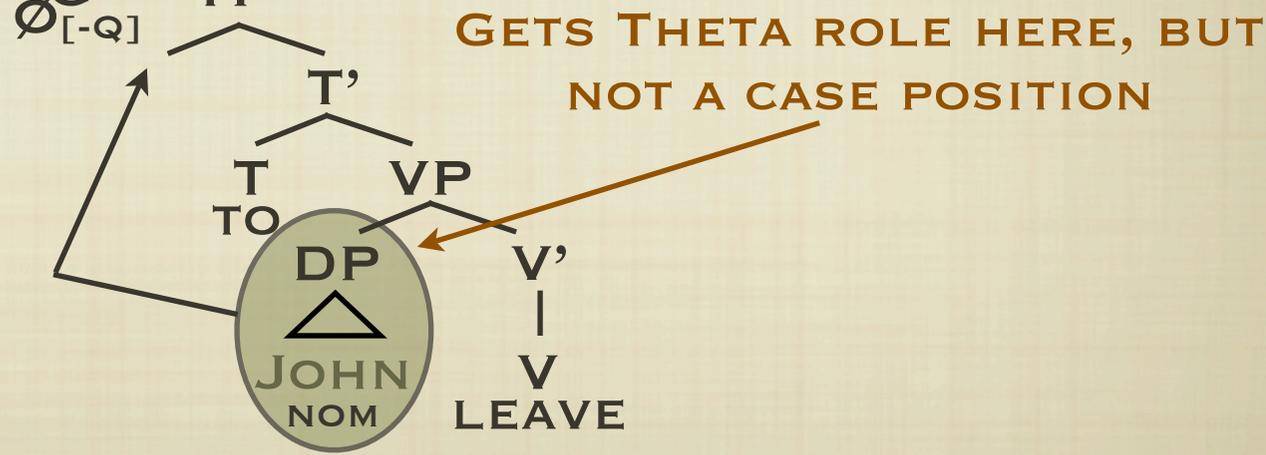
RAISING AGAIN

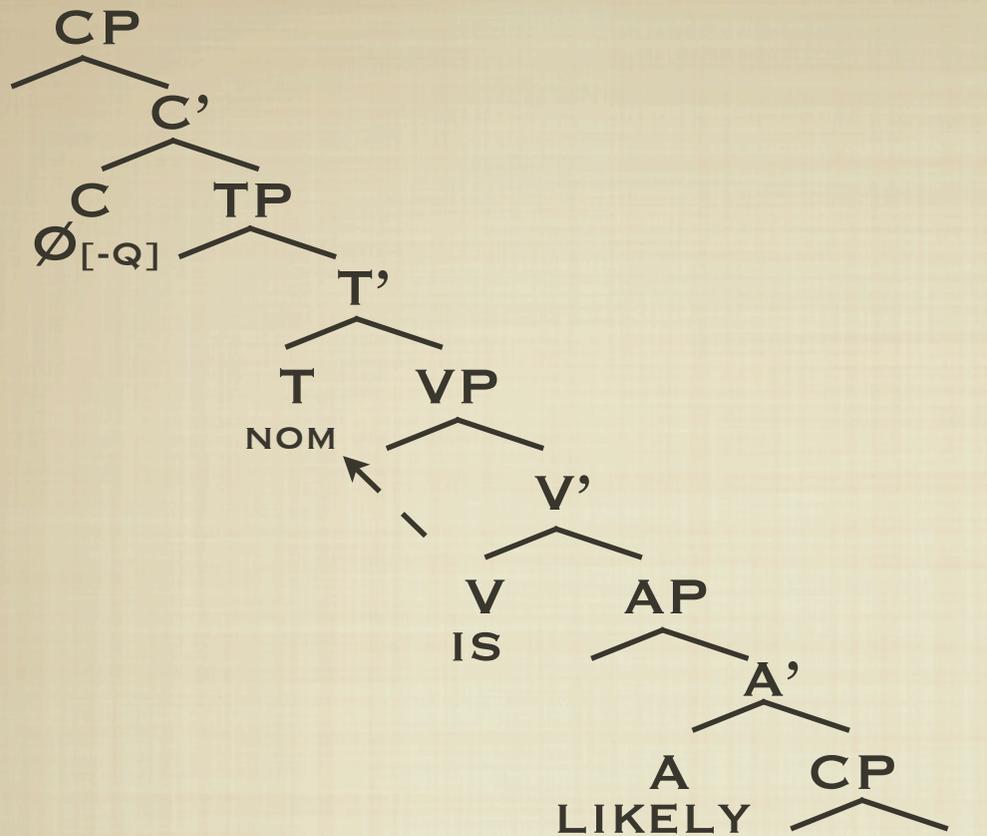


GETS THETA ROLE HERE, BUT NOT A CASE POSITION



RAISING AGAIN

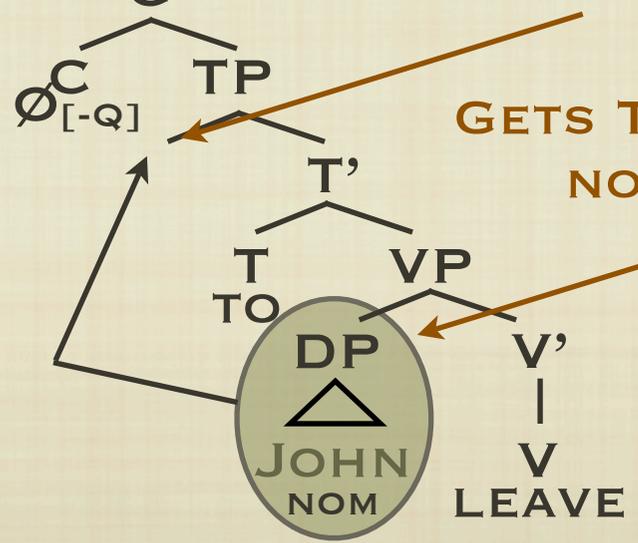


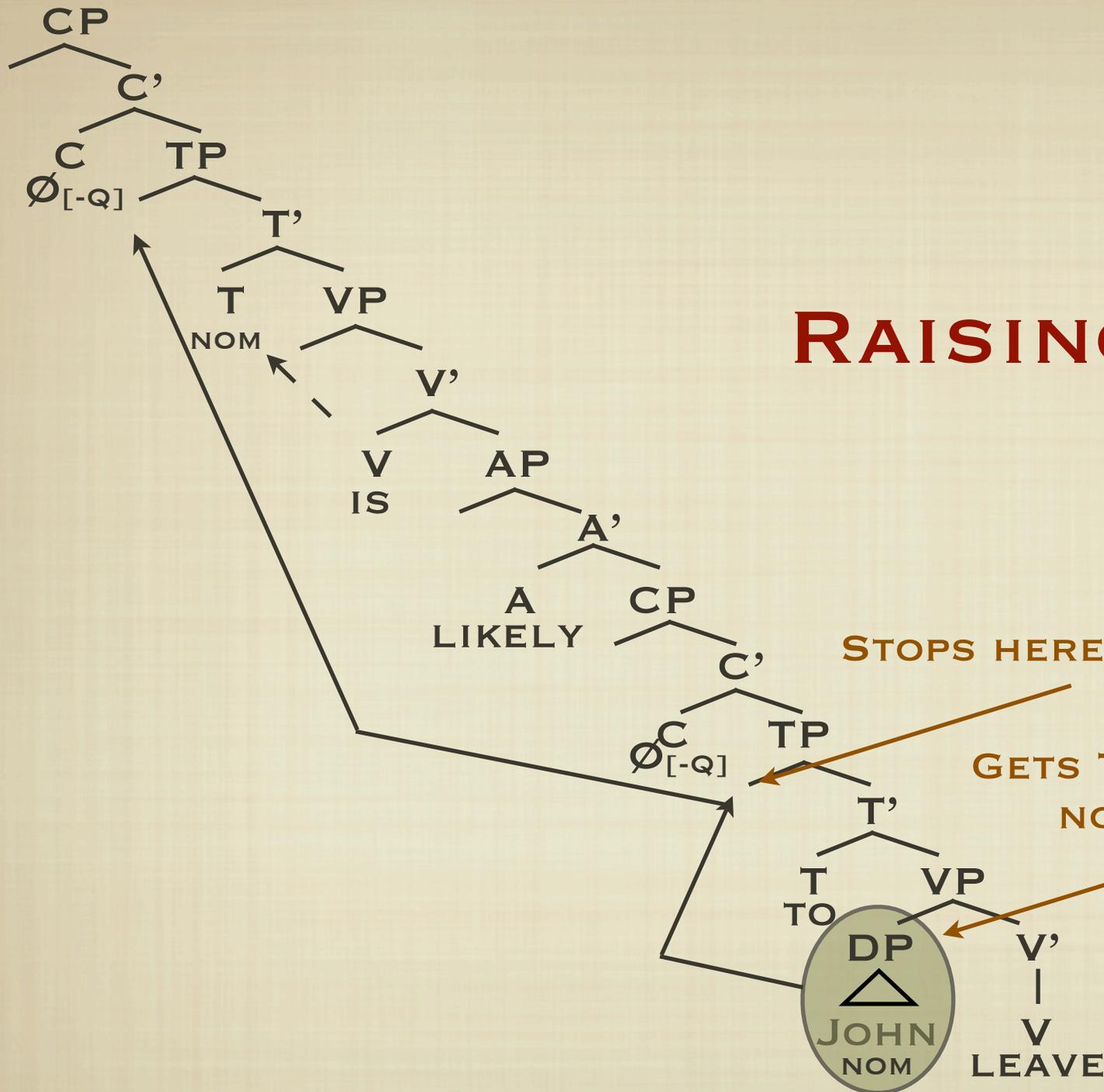


RAISING AGAIN

STOPS HERE TO SATISFY EPP

GETS THETA ROLE HERE, BUT NOT A CASE POSITION





RAISING AGAIN

STOPS HERE TO SATISFY EPP

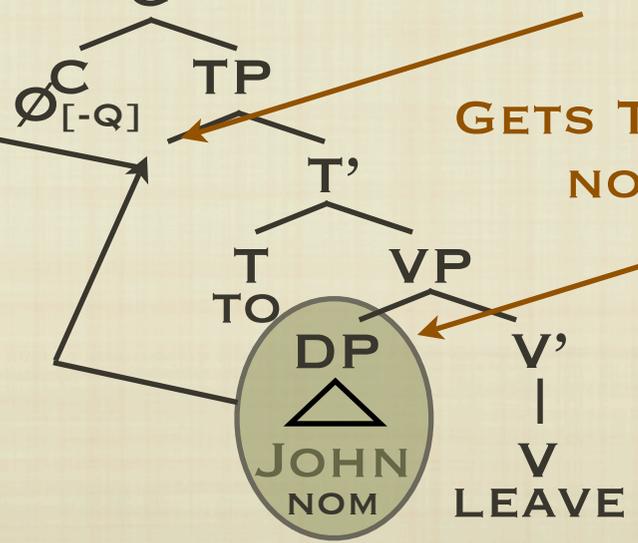
GETS THETA ROLE HERE, BUT NOT A CASE POSITION



RAISING AGAIN

STOPS HERE TO SATISFY EPP

GETS THETA ROLE HERE, BUT NOT A CASE POSITION



RAISING VS. CONTROL(PRO)

- JOHN IS LIKELY TO LEAVE
- JOHN IS EAGER TO LEAVE
 - JOHN GETS A THETA ROLE FROM LEAVE
 - JOHN ALSO GETS A THETA ROLE FROM IS EAGER!
(AGENT)
 - VIOLATION OF THETA CRITERION???
- JOHN IS EAGER [PRO TO LEAVE]



RAISING VS. CONTROL(PRO)

MORE ON THIS IN
CHAPTER 14

- JOHN IS LIKELY TO LEAVE
- JOHN IS EAGER TO LEAVE

- JOHN GETS A THETA ROLE FROM LEAVE
- JOHN ALSO GETS A THETA ROLE FROM IS EAGER!
(AGENT)
- VIOLATION OF THETA CRITERION???

- JOHN IS EAGER [PRO TO LEAVE]



SUMMARY OF RAISING

- SOME DPs APPEAR TO BE DISPLACED FROM THEIR THETA ASSIGNERS.
- THIS IS CAUSED BY RAISING.
- MOTIVATED BY CASE
 - NON-FINITE T CAN'T ASSIGN CASE
 - NP MOVES TO SPECIFIER OF FINITE T
- NOT ALL DP V [___ TO LEAVE] CONSTRUCTIONS ARE RAISING. SOME INVOLVE PRO. IT DEPENDS UPON THE THETA PROPERTIES OF THE MAIN VERB.

PASSIVES

- ACTIVE

[THE LINGUIST] KISSED [THE KITTEN]

AGENT

THEME

- PASSIVE

THE KITTEN WAS KISSED (BY THE LINGUIST)

THEME

(AGENT)

- ACTIVE HAS AGENT AND PATIENT.

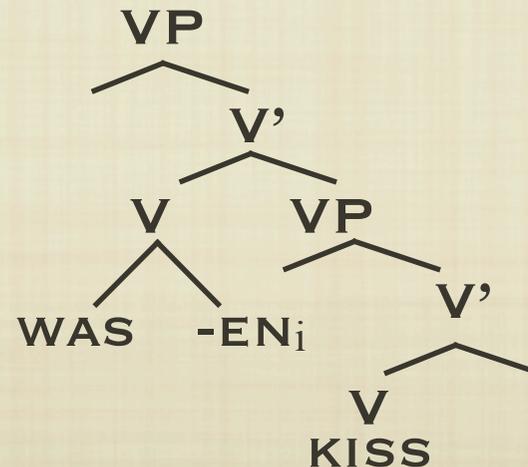
- PASSIVE REQUIRES ONLY A THEME WHICH IS THE SUBJECT

PASSIVE MORPHOLOGY

- WITH THE PASSIVE MORPHOLOGY, THE AGENT THETA ROLE IS NOT OBLIGATORY ONE WAY OF ENCODING THIS IS BY CLAIMING THAT THE -EN SUFFIX IS ASSIGNED THE AGENT ROLE.

KISS

AGENT	THEME

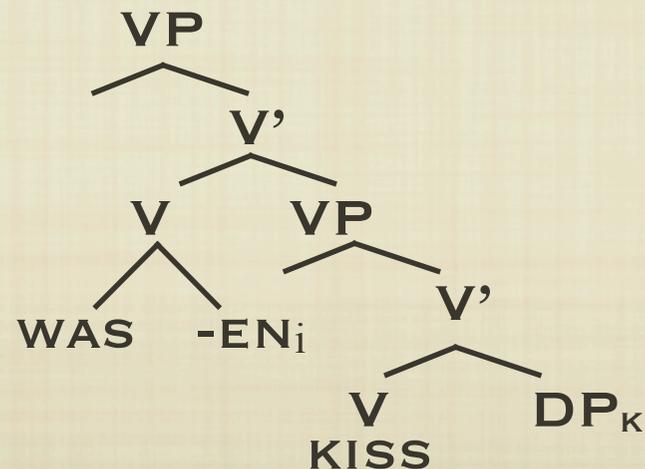


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AGENT	THEME
	k

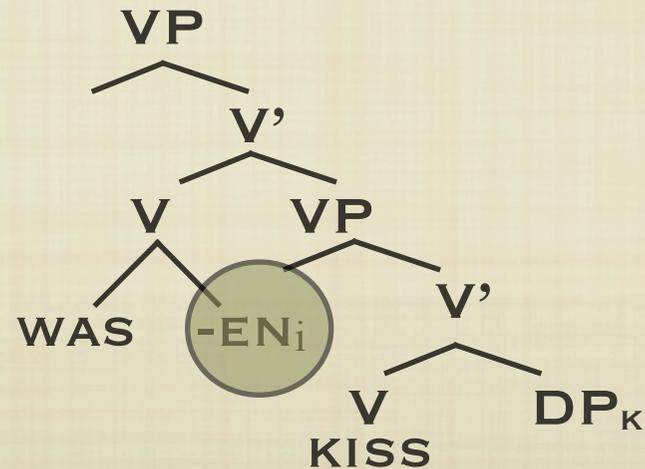


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KISS

AGENT	THEME
i	k

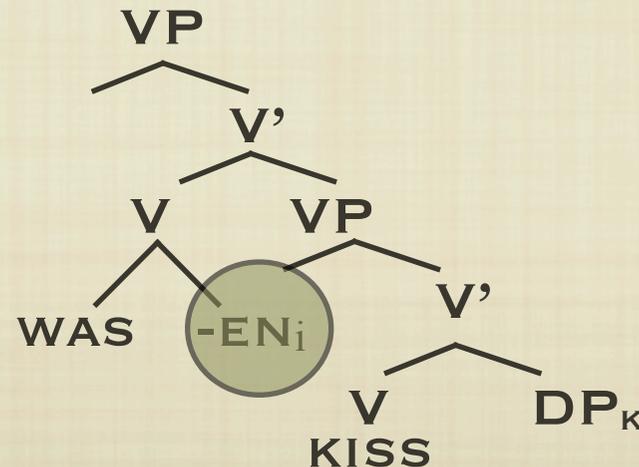


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KISS

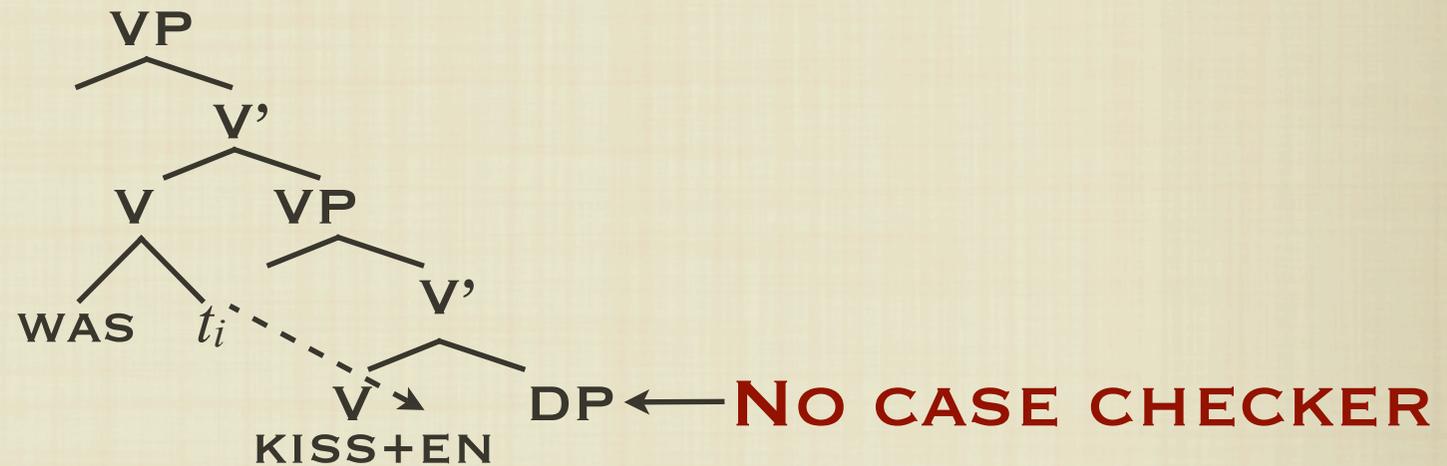
AGENT	THEME
i	k



AHEM, THIS VERY SLIGHTLY VIOLATES OUR LOCALITY CONDITION, BUT LET'S PRETEND ALL THE VPS IN A CLAUSE COUNT FOR NOW

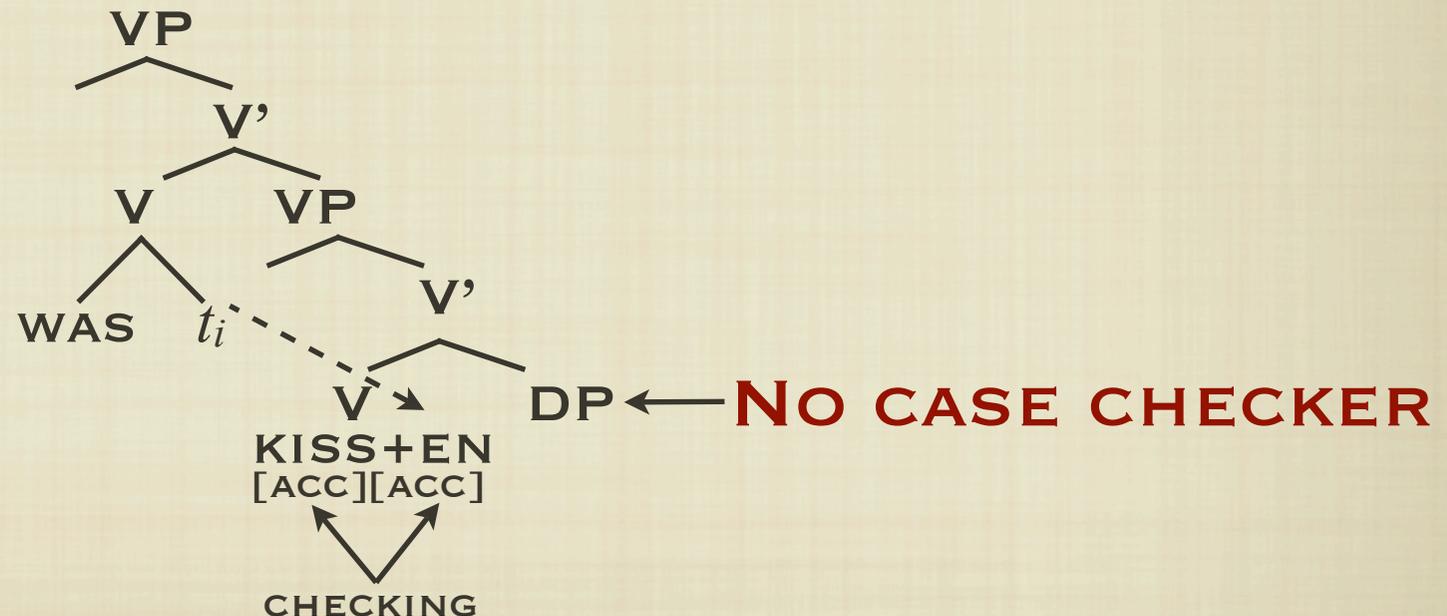
PASSIVE MORPHOLOGY

- THE OTHER THING THE PASSIVE MORPHOLOGY DOES IS ABSORB THE CHECK THE ACCUSATIVE CASE FEATURE ON THE VERB. SO THE DP CANNOT CHECK CASE WITH ITS SISTER V.

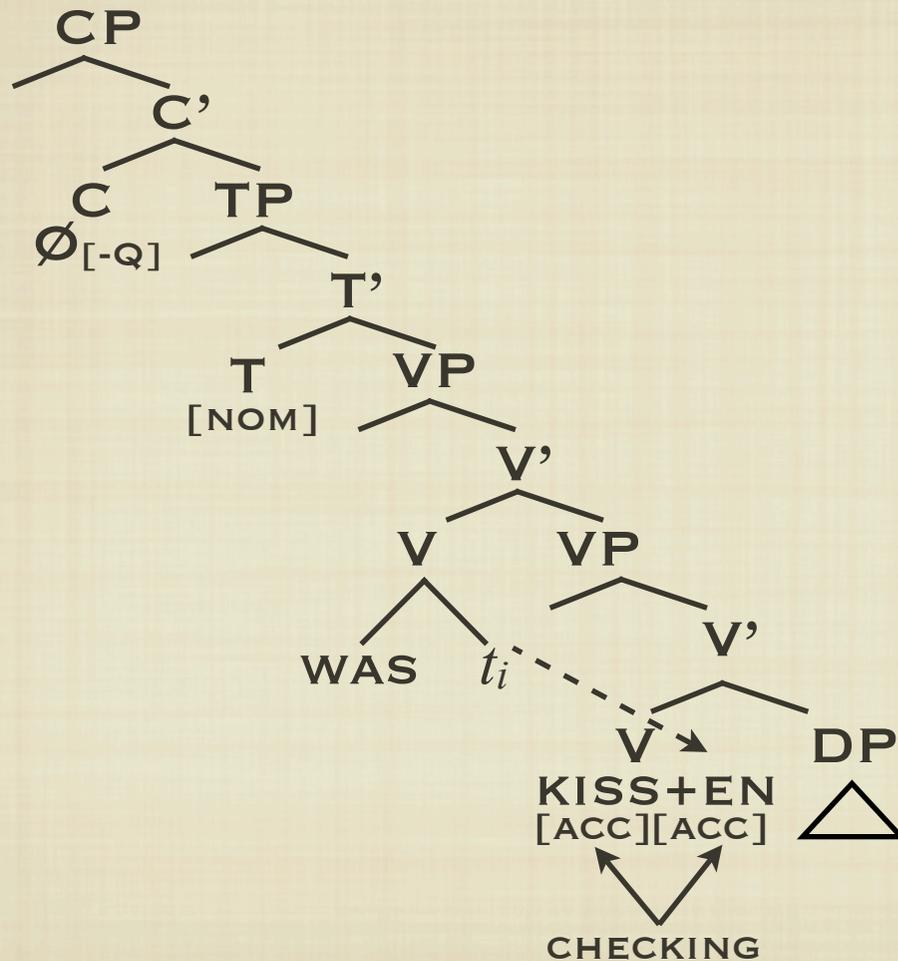


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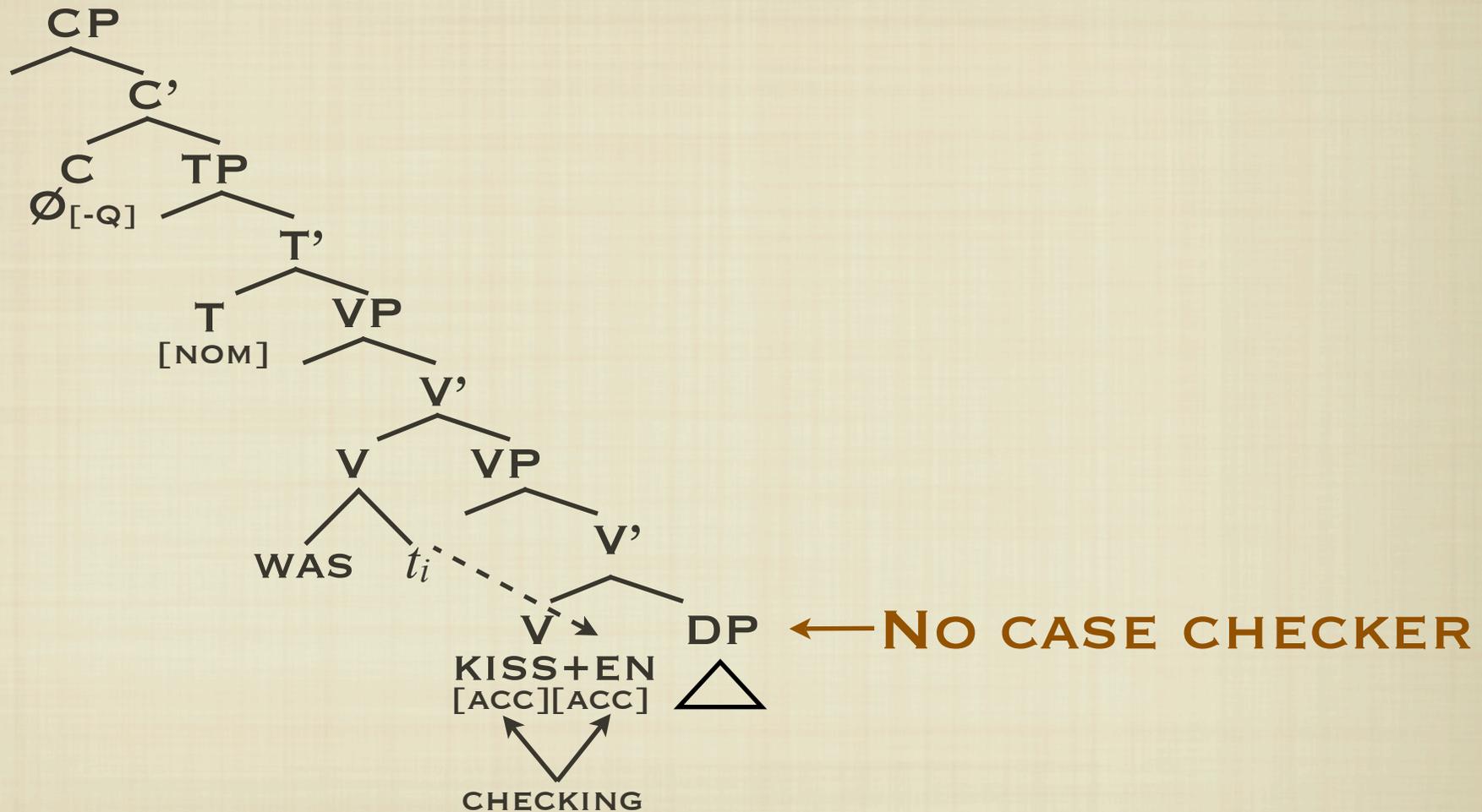
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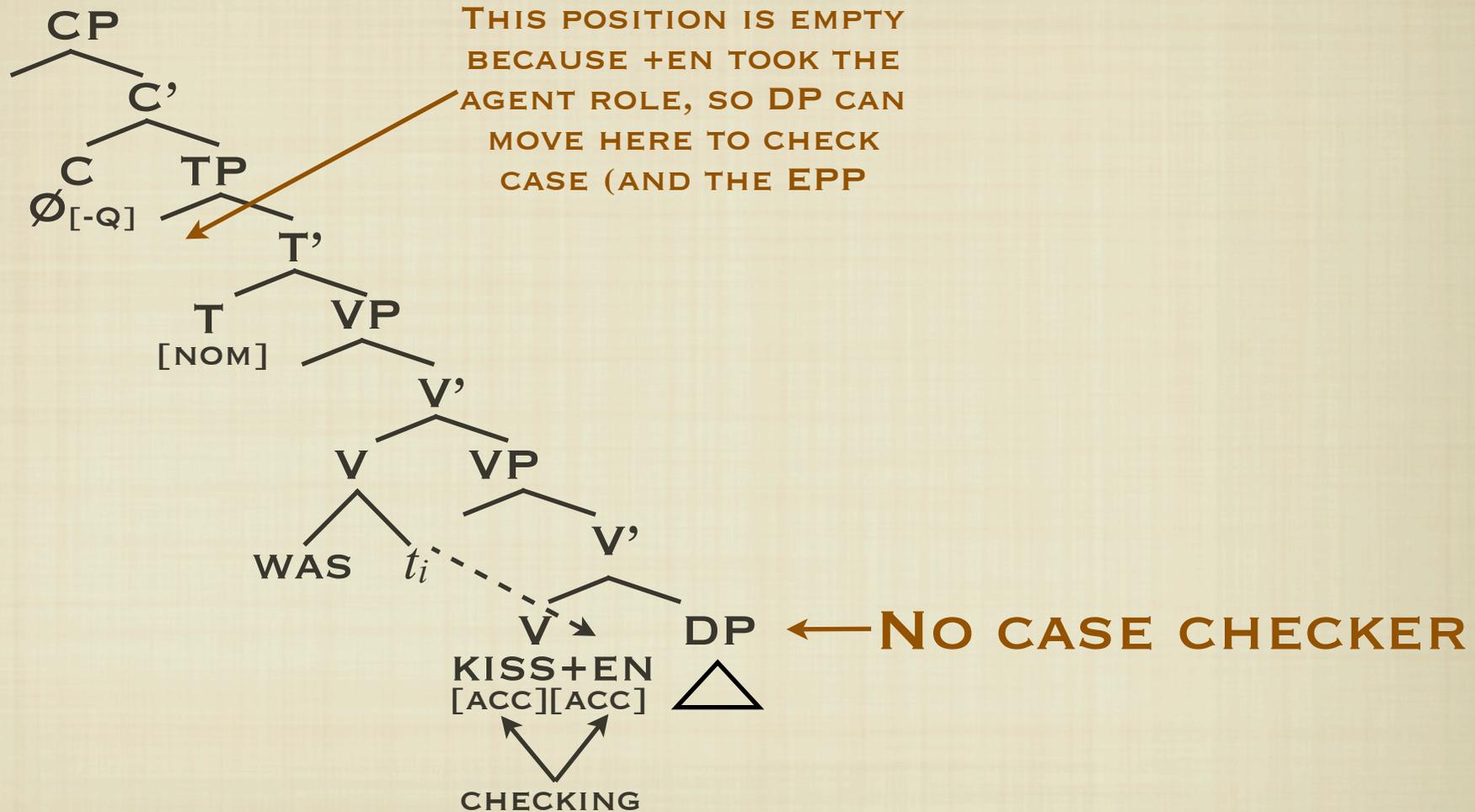
A PASSIVE



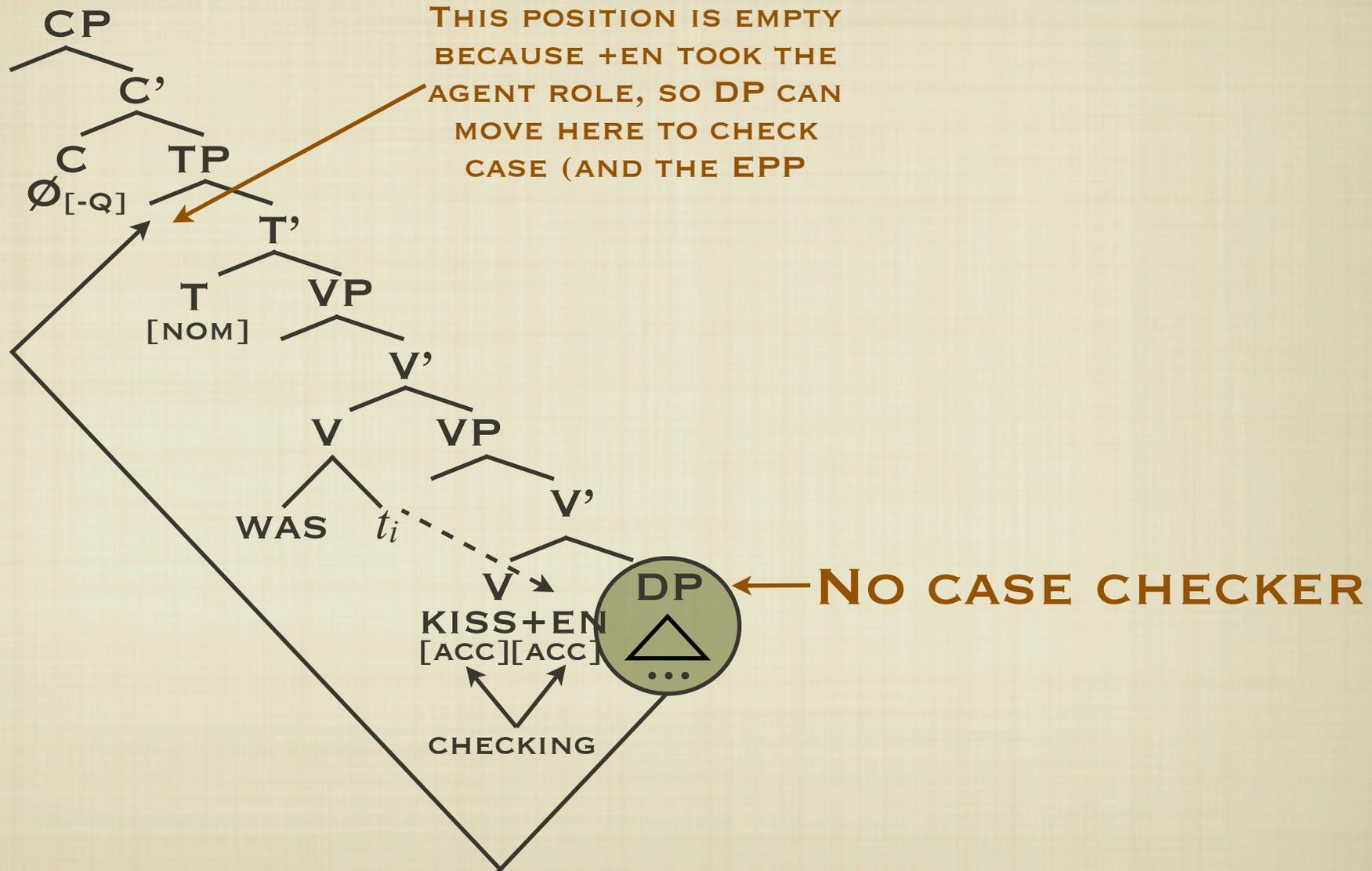
A PASSIVE



A PASSIVE



A PASSIVE



WHY MOVEMENT AND NOT SIMPLY CHANGE IN THETA GRID?

- AN ALTERNATIVE POSSIBILITY:
- WHY NOT SIMPLY HAVE THE -EN SUFFIX CHANGE THE THEME INTO AN EXTERNAL ARGUMENT:

■ KISS

<u>AGENT</u>	THEME

■ KISS+EN (=KISSED)

<u>THEME</u>

- NOTE THE UNDERLINING IN THE PASSIVE. THIS WOULD JUST PUT THE THEME IN THE SUBJECT POSITION TO START WITH.
- SO WHY START IT IN OBJECT POSITION AND THEN MOVE IT? WHY NOT JUST PUT IT IN THE SUBJECT POSITION TO START WITH (BY THE UNDERLINING)?

WHY MOVEMENT AND NOT SIMPLY CHANGE IN THETA GRID?

- "CONSIDER"

- | | |
|-------|------|
| EXPER | PROP |
| | |

- WILMA CONSIDERS FRED TO BE FOOLISH

- NOTE THAT FRED DOES NOT GET A THETA ROLE FROM CONSIDERS. IT GETS ITS THETA ROLE FROM TO BE FOOLISH. BUT IF YOU PASSIVIZE CONSIDER, FRED MOVES TO THE SUBJECT POSITION:

- FRED IS CONSIDERED TO BE FOOLISH.

- SINCE FRED DOESN'T GET ITS THETA ROLE FROM CONSIDER. HAVING THE PASSIVE MORPHEME UNDERLINE THE THEME WON'T WORK. FRED HERE COMES FROM A TOTALLY DIFFERENT THETA GRID.

PASSIVES: A SUMMARY

- THE PASSIVE MORPHEME

- SUPPRESSES AGENT THETA ROLE

- DELETE'S V'S ACCUSATIVE CASE FEATURE

- THE THEME DP CAN'T GET CASE FROM THE PASSIVE VERB, SO IT MOVES (TO THE SPECIFIER OF TP, WHERE IT CAN GET NOMINATIVE CASE.)

DP MOVEMENT

- WITH BOTH RAISING AND PASSIVES, YOU ARE MOVING DPs, AND IN BOTH SITUATIONS YOU DO THIS TO GET CASE ON A CASELESS DP.
- THIS TRANSFORMATION IS CALLED “DP MOVEMENT”
- THE CONSTRAINT THAT FORCES DP MOVEMENT IS THE CASE FILTER.