

Table of Contents

Preface	vii
Acknowledgments	xiii
Author's academic biography	xvii

Chapter 1

Categories and feature inventories of

Universal Grammar	1
--------------------------------	---

1.1 A theory and practice of well-formed lexical entries	1
1.1.1 Specifying the well-formed sentences	1
1.1.2 Judging the well-formed sentences	4
1.2 Types of syntactic categories and features	5
1.2.1 Canonical matching of features and categories	5
1.2.2 Marked feature values, including Absence of Content ..	10
1.3 A theory of phrase structure as Extended Projections	12
1.3.1 Lexical Projections	12
1.3.2 The Subject as a special phrase: I and IP	14
1.3.3 The DP Hypothesis and a generalized definition of Subject	15
1.3.4 The EPP: explaining the "strong D feature on Tense" ..	19
1.4 The interplay among derivations, the Lexicon, and Economy Principles	22
1.4.1 Transformational derivations	22
1.4.2 The Lexicon	23
1.4.3 Economy Conditions	26
1.5 An excursus into IP reference and economy at the LF Interface	29

Chapter 2

Subcategorization: Syntax as the material basis

of semantics	36
---------------------------	----

2.1 Advantages of classical subcategorization	36
2.2 Extending and restricting subcategorization to syntactic features	41
2.3 Syntactic vs. semantic selection: sisterhood is powerful	49
2.3.1 Exclamatory complements	51
2.3.2 Concealed questions	54
2.4 Determining Theta Roles by interpretive principles	56

2.5 Indeterminacy of object roles: the LOCATION feature on V ..	62
2.6 Indeterminacy of subject roles: variation in principal role	68
2.7 A <i>Gedanken Experiment</i> for learning lexical entries	70

Chapter 3

Subcategorization inside words: Morphology as grammatical compounding	75
3.1 Marked and unmarked headedness: English vs. Japanese	76
3.1.1 Phrasal domains	76
3.1.2 Word domains	79
3.2 The independence of head directionality and domain size: French word order	84
3.3 Combining word-internal and phrasal trees	86
3.4 Conflating syntactic and morphological subcategorization	88
3.5 Where it's at: Morphology as a special case of compounding .	97
3.6 Relating morphological typology to free form properties	101
3.7 Dictionary and Syntacticon: a new slant on lexical research ..	104

Chapter 4

Multi-level lexical insertion: Explaining Inflection and Derivation	111
4.1 The bifurcated lexical model: Dictionary and Syntacticon	111
4.2 Levels of lexical insertion	113
4.3 Defining and dividing morphology	120
4.4 Inflectional morphology as late insertion	122
4.4.1 Lexical insertion in PF	122
4.4.2 Classical inflection as Alternative Realization	125
4.4.3 The distinctions between inflectional and derivational morphology	133
4.4.4 Why inflection exists: invisible categories and Economy	135
4.5 Alternative Realization on free morphemes	138
4.6 Derivational morphology: the arguments of lexically derived forms	140
4.7 English nominalizations: confirming the Syntacticon model ..	144
4.7.1 PF lexical insertion in gerunds and present participles ..	145
4.7.2 Two levels of insertion in the syntax: derived nominals	150
4.7.3 Two levels of insertion in the syntax: agentive nominals	156

4.8 Expanded list of differences between the Dictionary and the Syntacticon	158
---	-----

Chapter 5

Passive syntactic structures	161
5.1 The common syntax of Verbal and Adjectival passives	161
5.1.1 The uniform Adjectival category of <i>-en</i>	161
5.1.2 The uniform NP Movement in all passives	166
5.1.3 The Syntacticon entry for <i>-en</i> and NP trace	168
5.2 Differences between Verbal and Adjectival passives	174
5.3 Two insertion levels in syntax: two types of passive Adjectives	180
5.4 The Verbal (inflectional) passive	183
5.4.1 Explaining the Verbal passive with PF insertion	183
5.4.2 An influential alternative analysis	190
5.5 Cross-linguistic variation in impersonal passives	191
5.5.1 The range of variation	191
5.5.2 A note on expletives and phi-features	193
5.5.3 Parenthesis and underline notations for Alternative Realization	195
5.6 The strange Case of perfect participles	198

Chapter 6

The genesis of flat structures:

Linking verbs, “light” verbs and “restructuring”	208
6.1 Surprising consequences of higher empty heads	208
6.2 Flatter lexical projections for predicate adjectives and participles	215
6.3 Flatter lexical projections induced by “light” verbs	223
6.4 Theoretical limits on possible flat structures	225
6.4.1 The exclusion of P from extended sisterhood	225
6.4.2 Flat structures for grammatical V and N	228
6.4.3 Flat structures for pseudo-partitives	232
6.5 Differing lexical projections induced by restructuring verbs ..	234
6.5.1 Rizzi’s compelling evidence for flat structures	234
6.5.2 The location of the lower subject in flat structures	244
6.6 The excess content of integrating syntax and morphology	248

Appendix to chapter 6

Causative and perception verb “clause union”	251
A.1 Burzio’s parallels between causatives and restructuring	251
A.2 Kayne’s three patterns of Romance causatives	255
A.3 Implications of a generalized definition of subject	263
A.4 The syntax of internal arguments which are LF Subjects	267
A.5 Revising the SSC and Principle A: Local Binding in LF	272

Chapter 7

Subcategorization across syntactic empty heads	280
7.1 A review of Revised Classical Subcategorization	280
7.2 The source of intermediate empty heads	282
7.2.1 Factors requiring extra structure	282
7.2.2 Factors limiting extra structure	287
7.2.3 Why P is the favored intermediate category	289
7.2.4 An empty V with <i>have</i> in I	294
7.3 The Deep Case Filter: a basis for articulated structure and recursion	300
7.4 The range and genesis of adjunct constructions	304
7.4.1 The PP form of adjuncts	305
7.4.2 The Deep Case and economy of adjunct phrases	311
7.5 Empty inflectional heads and economy of non-finite clauses ..	312
7.6 Present participles and the Revised Theta Criterion	319

Chapter 8

The restricted complement space of lexical frames	325
8.1 The range of single phrase complements	325
8.1.1 Variations on the frames ___D, ___A and ___P	326
8.1.2 The predicate nominal frame +___N	328
8.1.3 Variations on the frames ___V and ___I	332
8.1.4 Extrinsic features in single frames	339
8.2 Limitations on multiple complements	341
8.2.1 The puzzling descriptive generalizations	341
8.2.2 The role of Abstract Case in Logical Form	349
8.2.3 Confirmation from triple complement structures	353
8.3 The Case of predicate attributes	358

8.4 The restrictive Syntactic Lexicon confronts open-ended Conceptual Space	367
Chapter 9	
Licensing and identification of null complements	373
9.1 Syntactic identification and subcategorization	373
9.1.1 "Empty Operator" complement phrases	375
9.1.2 "Small pro" complement phrases	378
9.1.3 Unifying small pro and the empty operator	382
9.2 Three hypotheses for understood complements	384
9.3 Discourse identification: Grimshaw's null complement anaphora	387
9.4 Rizzi's generic null objects	393
9.4.1 Null objects with the features of <i>one(s)</i>	393
9.4.2 A note on zero morphs in the Syntacticon	398
9.4.3 The asystematic "understood objects" of English	400
9.4.4 (Appendix) Licensing in the lexical labyrinth	402
9.5 The impotence of the lexical item	405
Chapter 10	
Understood subjects: Generalizing Pro	409
10.1 Subcategorization and obligatory control	409
10.2 Pragmatic control	416
10.3 Imperatives, direct and embedded	417
10.4 Understood agents in passive clauses	426
10.4.1 The location of the agent phrase	426
10.4.2 The syntactic roles of the agent phrase	430
10.5 Nature's bottleneck	434
Summary of principles	438
Sample Lexicon	448
References	451
Subject Index	462