Advanced Syntax
· Extra Exercises 2 ·

Structure of IP and CP. Clause types. Complements and Adjuncts. Subject and Object. V°-to-I° movement.

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The building blocks of X-bar structure

The bare minimum

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Draw the full tree structure of the following sentences:

(1) The old man used a spade in the garden.
(2) Aeroplanes flew over the city.
(3) After a week, she had already spent her money.
(4) Peter will not speak to me again.
(5) He did not do this.
(6) This is very painful.
(7) I hope you can read.
(8) They often saw me happy.
(9) The teacher knows that you are trying hard.
(10) Joe wonders if she can hear the music.
(11) I want for him to become king.
(12) We want them to listen.
Trees drawn using Miles Shang’s Syntax Tree Generator (http://mshang.ca/syntree/)
Additional text, figures, lines and arrows added in Microsoft PowerPoint
Main verbs never leave $V^\circ$ (except be).

Object: DP sister of $V^\circ$

Adjunct: modifier right-adjointed to VP

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.

Subject in IP-spec

(1)
The sentence is ambiguous. It has two different interpretations with different structures:

(2a) Aeroplanes flew over the city – right across the sky.
(2b) Aeroplanes flew over the city – flying in around in circles right above the skyscrapers.
The sentence is ambiguous. It has two different interpretations with different structures:

(2a) Aeroplanes flew over the city – right across the sky.
(2b) Aeroplanes flew over the city – flying in around in circles right above the skyscrapers.

Subject in IP-spec

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

Adjunct: modifier right-adjointed to VP

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.
Subject in IP-spec

Adjunct: modifier left-adjoined to IP

Adjunct: modifier left-adjoined to VP

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

Have is an auxiliary that is born in a V° but MOVES to I° when it is FINITE.

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.
Subject in IP-spec

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

Adjunct: modifier left-adjoined to VP

Adjunct: modifier right-adjoined to VP

*Will* is a MODAL auxiliary verb. Modals are ALWAYS FINITE and are therefore born in I°, NOT in a V°.
Subject in IP-spec

Do-support takes place directly into I°: dummy *do* is always FINITE.

Adjunct: modifier left-adjoined to VP

Main verb *do*. Main verbs never leave V° (except *be*).

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.

Object: DP sister of V°
The copula, *be*, is the only ‘main’ verb that ever moves to I°, and it only does so when it is FINITE. (*Have* and *be* are born in V° and move to I° when FINITE.)

LeQ-adjoined modifier of AdjP

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.
Main verbs never leave V° (except *be*).

**FINITE** embedded clauses are CPs. When the embedded finite clause is in the object position (as the sister of V°), the complementizer, C°, can be realised either as *that* or as nothing.

\[ I \text{ hope} \quad \text{that} \quad \text{you can read.} \]
\[ I \text{ hope} \quad \text{you can read.} \]
Verbless clauses ("small clauses") are IPs (all clauses are at least IPs). There is no need for a CP layer as small clauses are never introduced by a complementizer – not even by for, which selects a non-finite clause. (A CP-level would also prevent exceptional case marking (ECM) from V° to the embedded subject):

*They often saw that me happy.
*They often saw for me happy.
They often saw me happy.

**Subject** in IP-spec

Verbless clauses ("small clauses") are IPs.

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.

**Subject** in IP-spec

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

**Adjunct**: modifier left-adjoined to VP

Clausal object: Sister of V°

**Subject predicate** in verbless clause (corresponds to object predicate in the traditional analysis)
Subject in IP-spec

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

Embedded FINITE declarative clause: a CP headed by *that*.

Clausal object: Sister of V°

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.

Subject in IP-spec

FINITE embedded clauses are CPs. We need a position for the complementizer between the matrix main verb in V° and the subject of the embedded clause in IP-spec, namely, C°. And remember, heads project phrases, so there is a full CP between the matrix VP and the embedded IP.

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

*Be* is an auxiliary that is born in a V° but MOVES to I° when it is FINITE.

Adjunct: modifier right-adjointed to VP

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).
Subject in IP-spec

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

Finite embedded clauses are CPs headed by a complementizer in C° between the matrix main verb in V° and the subject in IP-spec of the embedded clause.

Embedded Finite interrogative clause: a CP headed by if.

Clausal object: Sister of V°

Object: DP sister of V°

Can is a MODAL auxiliary verb. Modals are ALWAYS FINITE and are therefore born in I°, NOT in a V°.

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).
Subject in IP-spec

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

Embedded INFINITIVAL clause. A CP headed by for in C°.

Clausal object: Sister of V°

Subject predicate (corresponds to object predicate in the traditional analysis)
Subject in IP-spec

Main verbs never leave $V^o$ (except be).

Embedded INFINITIVAL clause. An IP headed by to.

Subject in IP-spec

The INFINITIVE marker to is in $I^o$.

Main verbs never leave $V^o$ (except be).

Clausal object: Sister of $V^o$