

Syntax II HO: Verb Movement and Word Order

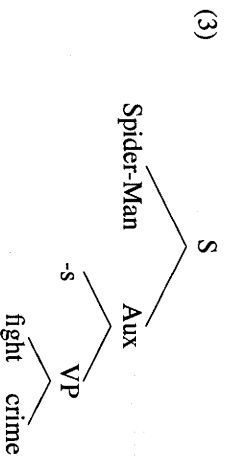
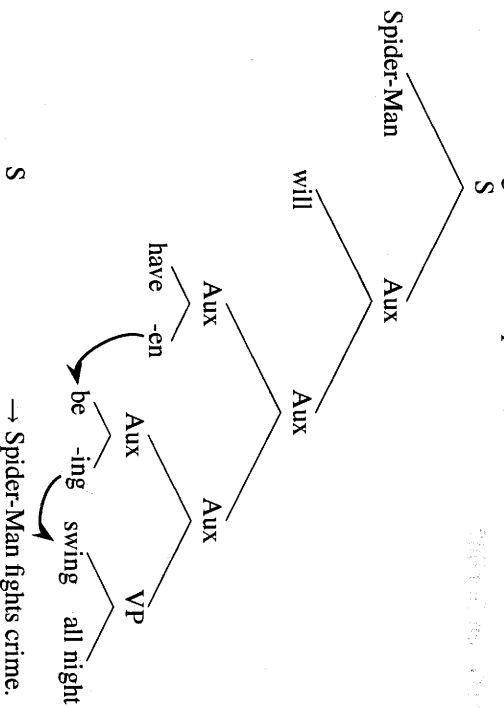
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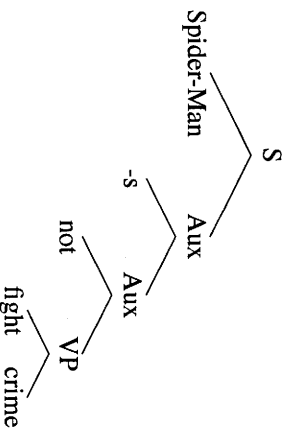
1 Verb Movement and Affix Hopping

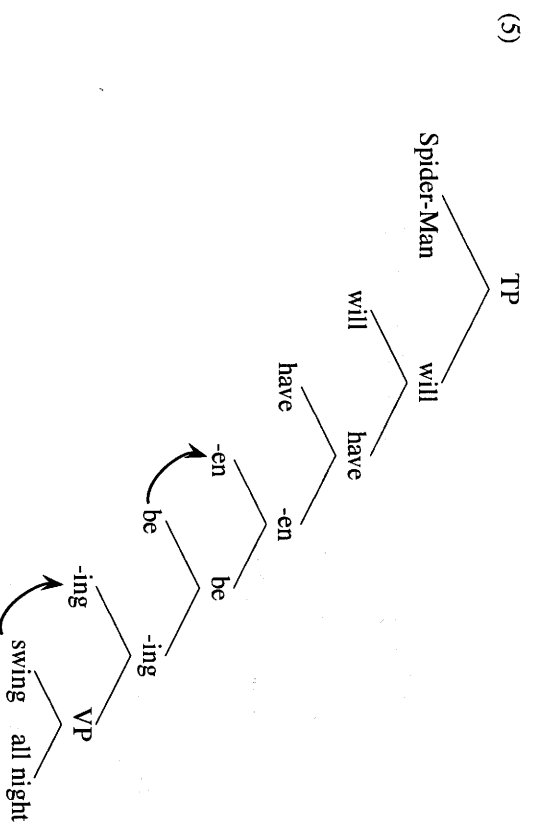
Original Affix Hopping (Chomsky 1957):

- (1) Dependency between *have* and *-en*, *be* and *-ing*:
 - a. Mary Jane **has** never seen Spider-Man without his mask.
 - b. The Green Goblin **is** always flying on that mechanical bat.
 - c. Spider-Man **will have been** swinging all night.
- (2) Generate them together and “hop” the affix down:



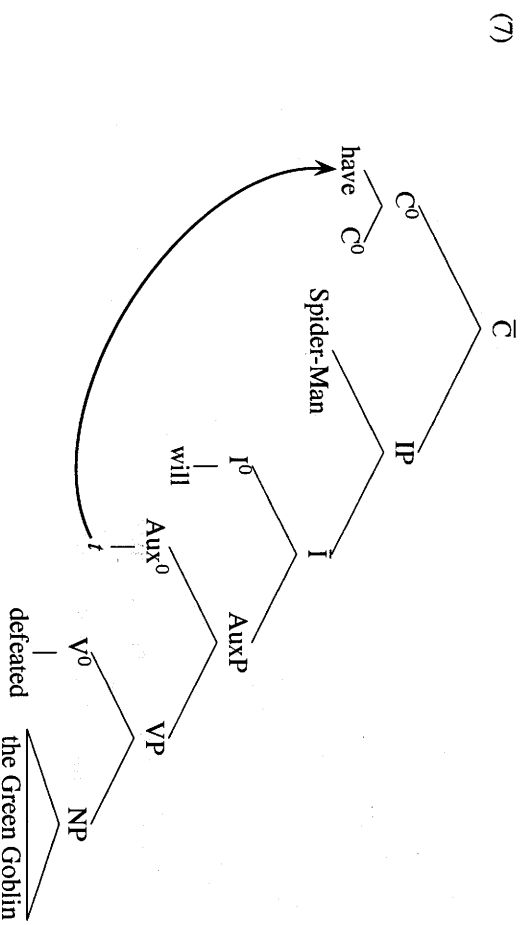
- (4) → Spider-Man does not fight crime.





1.1 Verb Movement

- (6) a. Spider-Man will have defeated the Green Goblin.
 b. Will Spider-Man *t* have defeated the Green Goblin?
 c. * Have Spider-Man will *t* defeated the Green Goblin?



(8) French

- a. Vous aim-ez Marie.
 y'all love-2Pl Marie
 'Y'all love Marie.'
- b. Aimez-vous *t* Marie?
 love.2Pl-y'all Marie?
- c. Vous av-ez lu beaucoup de livres.
 y'all have-2Pl read many of books
- d. Avez-vous *t* lu beaucoup de livres?
 have.2Pl-y'all read many of books?
- e. * Lu-vous avez *t* beaucoup de livres?
 read-y'all have.2Pl many of books?

1.2 Movement is Upward

- (9) Proper Government
- Government by a lexical category; or
 - Antecedent-government

2 Pollock 1989

2.1 Old Observations

- (10) Negation:
- * John likes not Mary.
 - Jean (n')aime pas Marie.
- (11) V-to-I-to-C:
- * Likes he Mary?
 - Aime-t-il Marie?
- (12) Adverbs:
- * John kisses often Mary.
 - Jean embrasse souvent Marie.
 - John often kisses Mary.
 - * Jean souvent embrasse Marie.
- (13) Floated Qs:
- * My friends love all Mary.
 - Mes amis aiment tous Marie.
 - My friends all love Mary.
 - * Mes amis tous aiment Marie.
- (14)
- John is not dating Mary.
 - Is John dating Mary?
 - John is often accompanying Mary.
 - My friends are all dating Mary.
- (15)
- John did not date Mary.
 - Did John date Mary?
 - John doesn't often accompany Mary.
 - My friends didn't all date Mary.
- (16) $[_{IP} NP I^0 ([_{Neg} \text{not/pas})] [_{VP} (Adv) V^0 \dots]]$

Constituent, then
quantifier stand
9 moves first
then rest moves
-or just adverbs

2.2 Questions

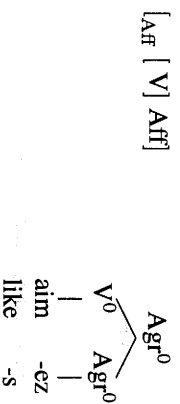
- Why is Verb Movement to INFL lexically restricted in Modern English?
- Why can't Affix Movement apply in French tensed clauses?
- Why does UG allow for Affix Movement, a lowering rule?
- Why does the negative particle *not* block Affix Movement whereas other (negative) adverbs do not?
- Why is verb movement obligatory whenever it can apply?

The answers he gives:

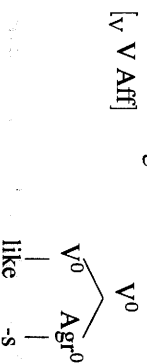
- (A) "Transparency" of Agr: English Agr is not transparent enough, blocks theta-role transmission via trace of verb; auxiliaries do not assign theta roles, hence transmission being blocked is not a problem.

2.5 Theta-Role Assignment

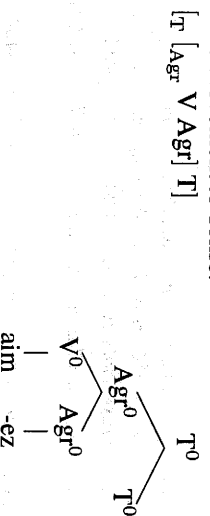
- (23) Verb movement to Affix:



- (24) Affix lowering:



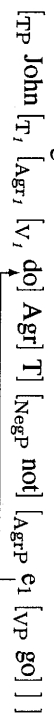
- (25) Verb movement to Tense:



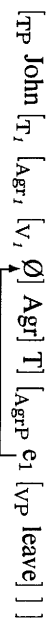
2.6 Why Must Verb Movement Take Place?

- (26) [+Finite] Tense (that is, [\pm Past]) is an operator. (P59)

- (27) John did not go. =



- (28) John leaves. =



2.7 Summary: Driving Force for V-Movement

Typological predictions:

1. No language should have V-movement to T in infinitives.
2. V-movement applies when it can, therefore if a language lacks V-movement to Agr in any context, it should never allow V-movement. (Instead there will have to be a null or overt auxiliary.)

3 German and V2

For a good overview, see Chapter 3 of Vikner 1995.

4 Further Readings (Possible Squib Topics)

Affix-Hopping and Do-Support Lasnik 1995, Lasnik 2000, Embick and Noyer 2001, Bobaljik 2002

AgrP and TP Iatridou 1990, Jonas and Bobaljik 1993, Bobaljik and Thräinsson 1998

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