Response to reviewer's comments

December 2, 2016

The reviewer's insightful and helpful comments have allowed us to clarify a number of issues in the paper and have led to several major modifications in the presentation and argument. We thus would like to begin by thanking the reviewer for the time and effort that (s)he put in commenting on the paper. We are pleased that we have been able to incorporate the vast majority of the comments. More specifically, We have followed the reviewer's suggestions and incorporated earlier discussions of the idea of differential spell-out. We have limited ourselves to the areas where this was most relevant to the concerns of the paper.

More importantly, the reviewer raises the issue of the connection that we make between the analysis of WH scope and the Beghelli and Stowell feature-based system for scope. The reviewer suggests that it may be problematic, in the framework of the paper, that choice function indefinites and Q-particles do not behave alike. The reviewer recognises that this is not in itself a problem but goes on to point out that Q-particles do not behave as existential quantifiers. This is seen as problematic in the context of our suggestion (modelled on Kratzer's 2005) that there may be an existential position corresponding to ∃-closure. Strictly speaking this is a correct observation as in the semantic literature it is claimed htat choice-function indefinites can also take lower scope. However, the comparison with Q-particles in this respect is not really warranted because Q-particles are not taken to be existential quantifiers. Although we have not taken an explicit stance on this question, the analysis of Q-particles due to Hagstrom and later Cable takes them to be variables over choice functions which can be bound either by existential closure or an interrogative C reulting in their differnt interterpration sin the languages that have wh-indefinites. Given that semantic analyses of closure specifically take it to be an unrestricted operation that can take place at different points (see most importantly Reinhart 1997, Winter 1997) It is to be expected that, if this is so, ∃Ps may be found at different points. If anything this behaviour supports our proposal since it underlines a parallel

between choice function indefinites which can be "bound" at wide or narrow scope levels by closure operations (this is because the closure operation is not restricted) and SSO as applied ot QR.

The reviewer also asks why, under this account QR would be clause bound unlike Wh movement. This is, of course, a very good question and as we have pointed out there is no good account for this behaviour of QR in hte literature that assumes the classic version of the rule. We have not incorporated an explicit discussion of this point in the paper but the assumption here is that the locality of QR issue is solved immediately under the Beghelli and Stowell system and our reinterpretation of its mechanisms in the following way: given that the effects of QR are subsumed under AGREE between a functional head and a DP it follows that QR will be restricted by the same locality constraints as AGREE. A problem woud arise in a situation where there are no scope heads in a subordinate clause and there are in the matrix. We know of no such cases and the reason why they woud be ruled out anyway is the independent principle of the Phase Impenetrability Condition. In other words, by the time the higher scope heads have been merged the lower DPs would have been subject to TRANSFER.