

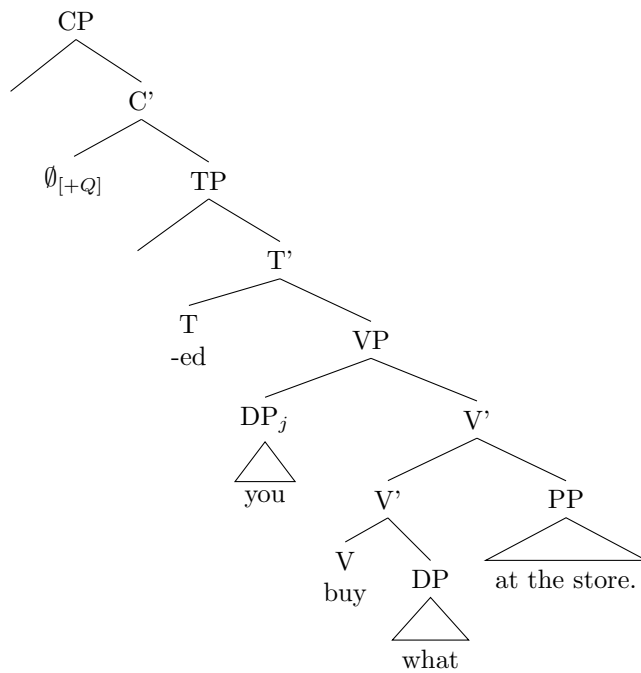
Homework 11

Mark Simmons

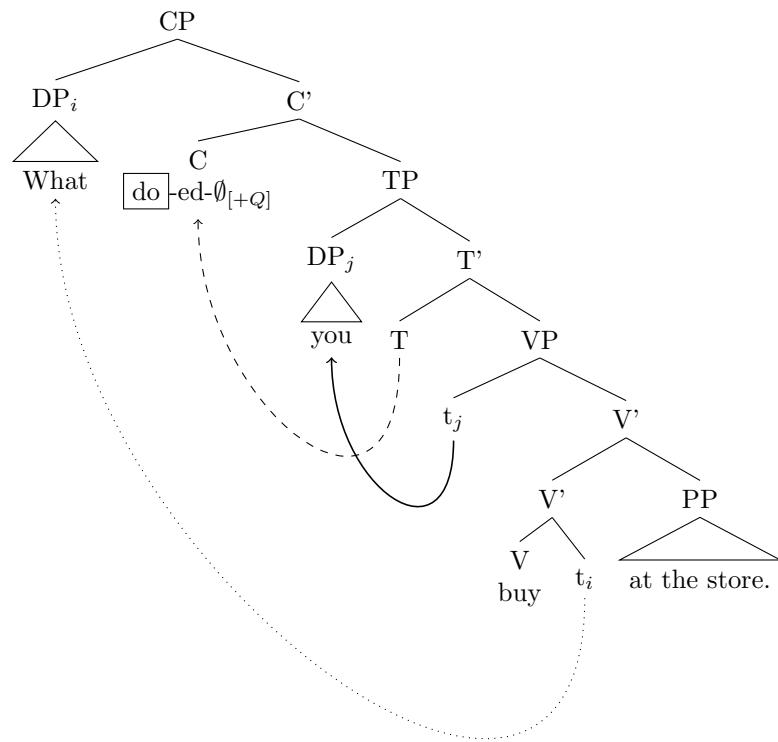
May 8, 2020

1. Technical

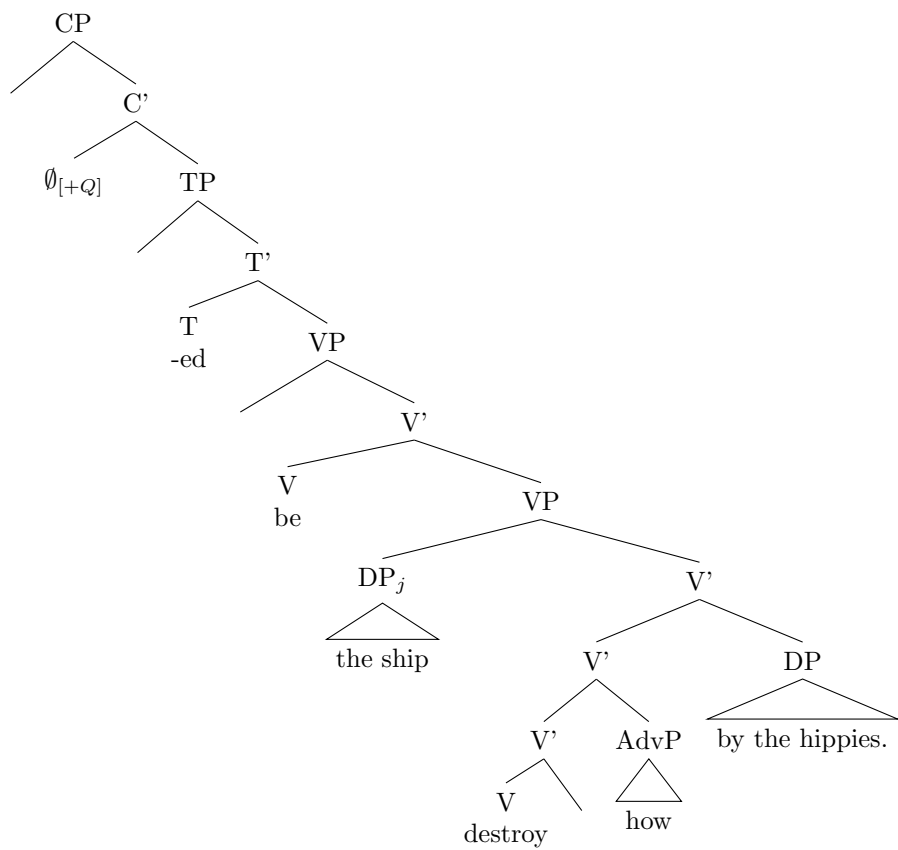
(a) Deep Structure



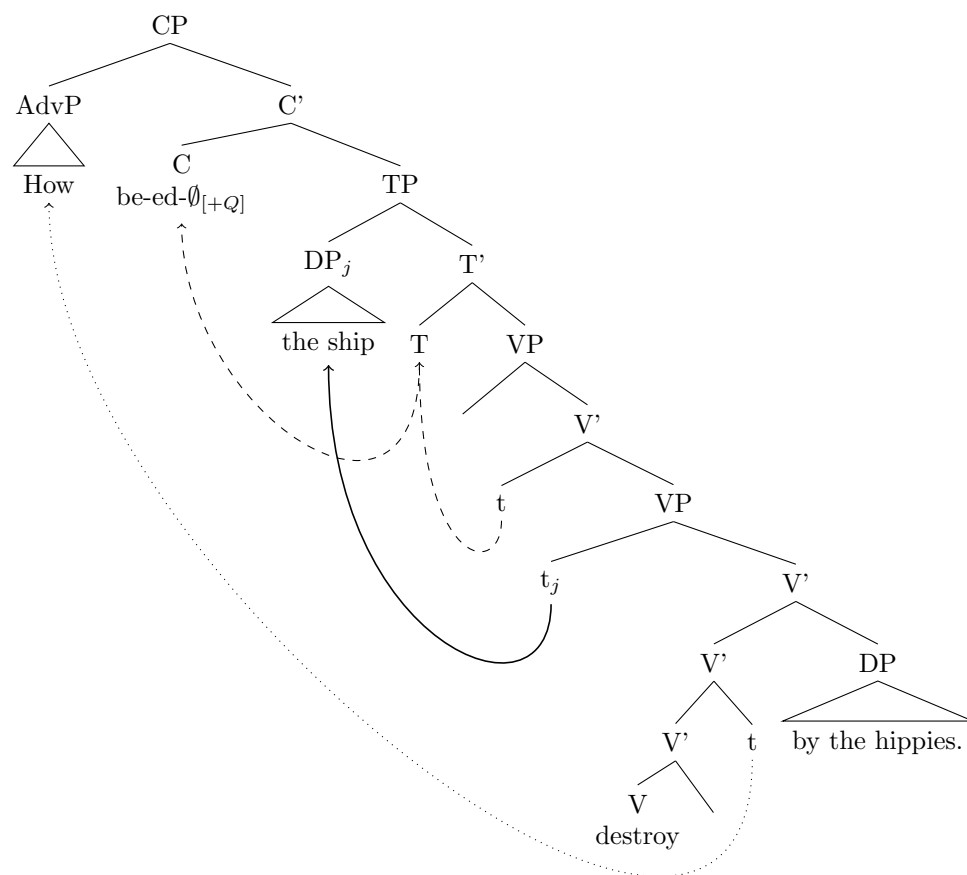
Surface Structure



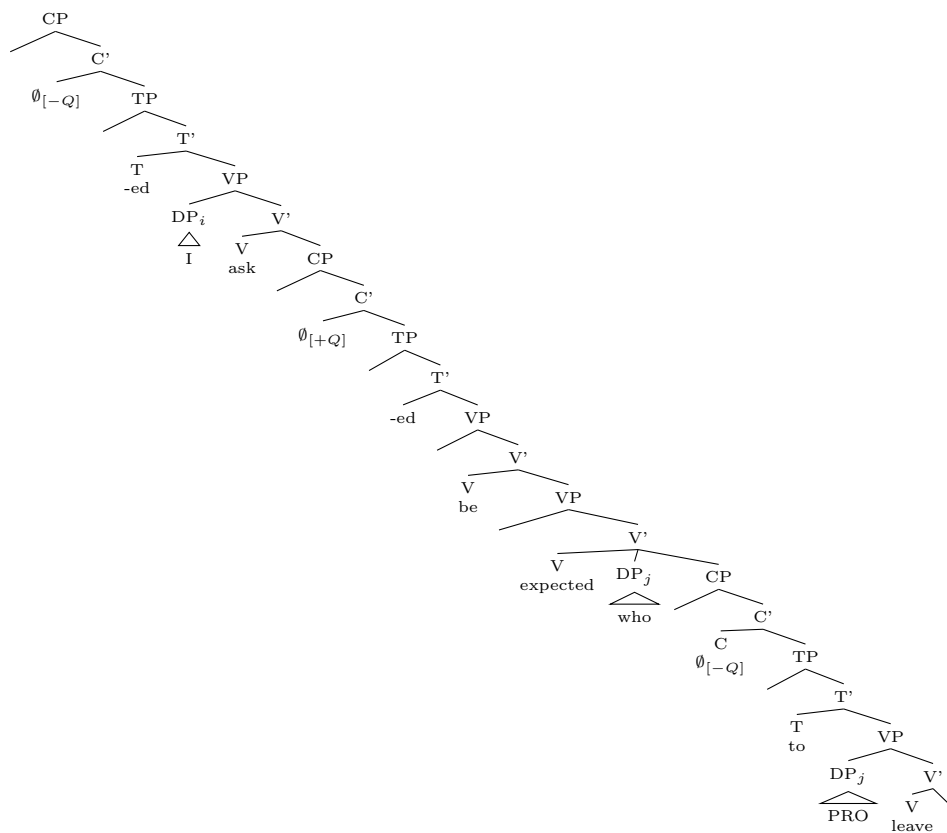
(b) Deep Structure



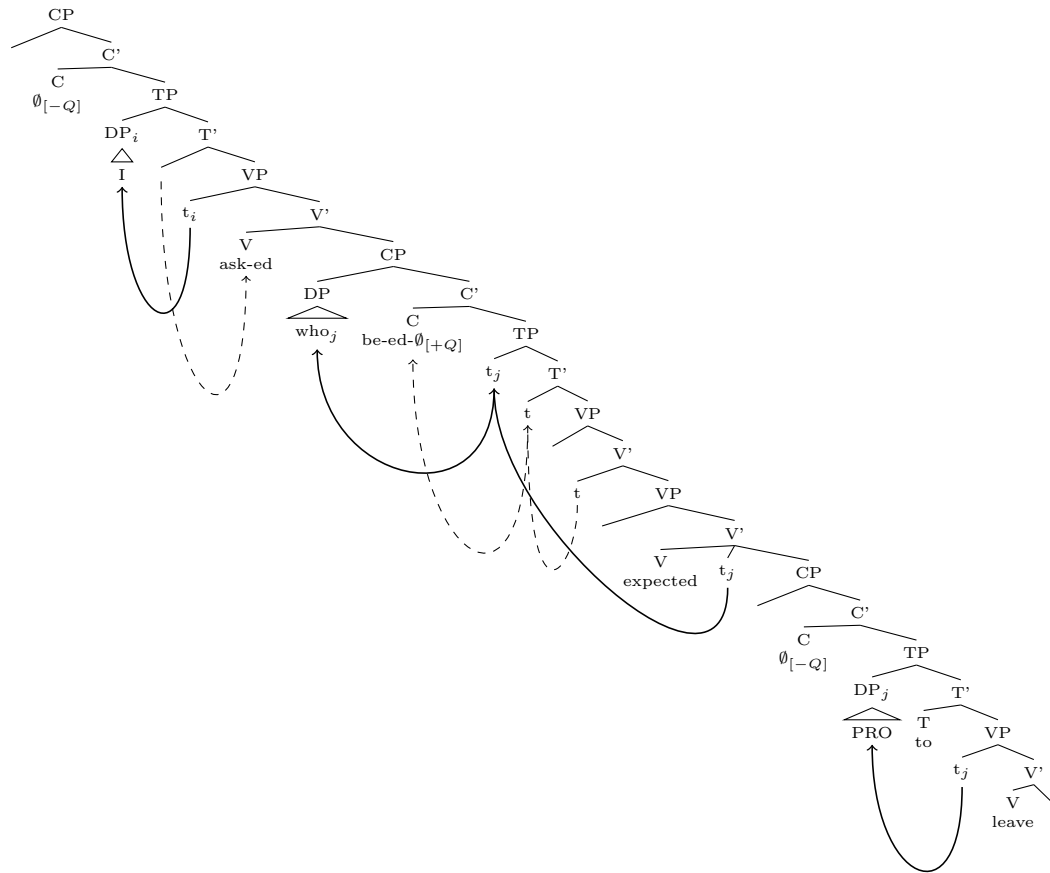
Surface Structure



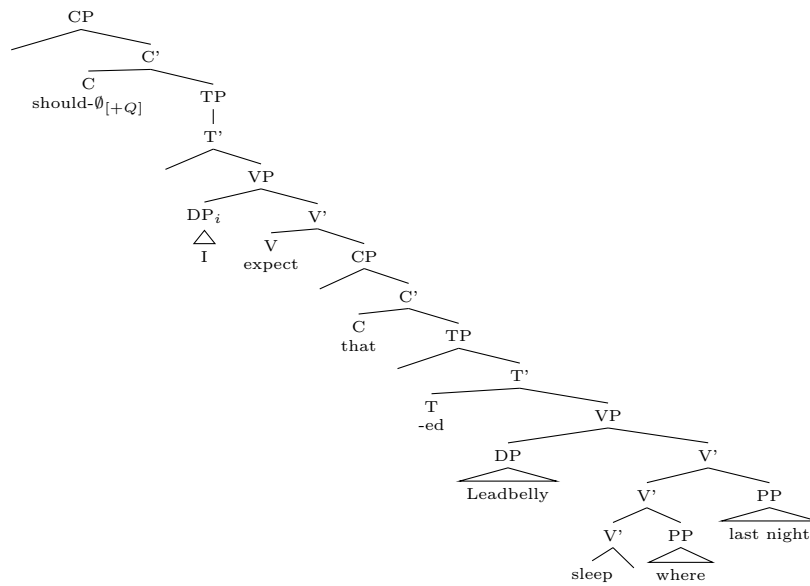
(c) Deep Structure



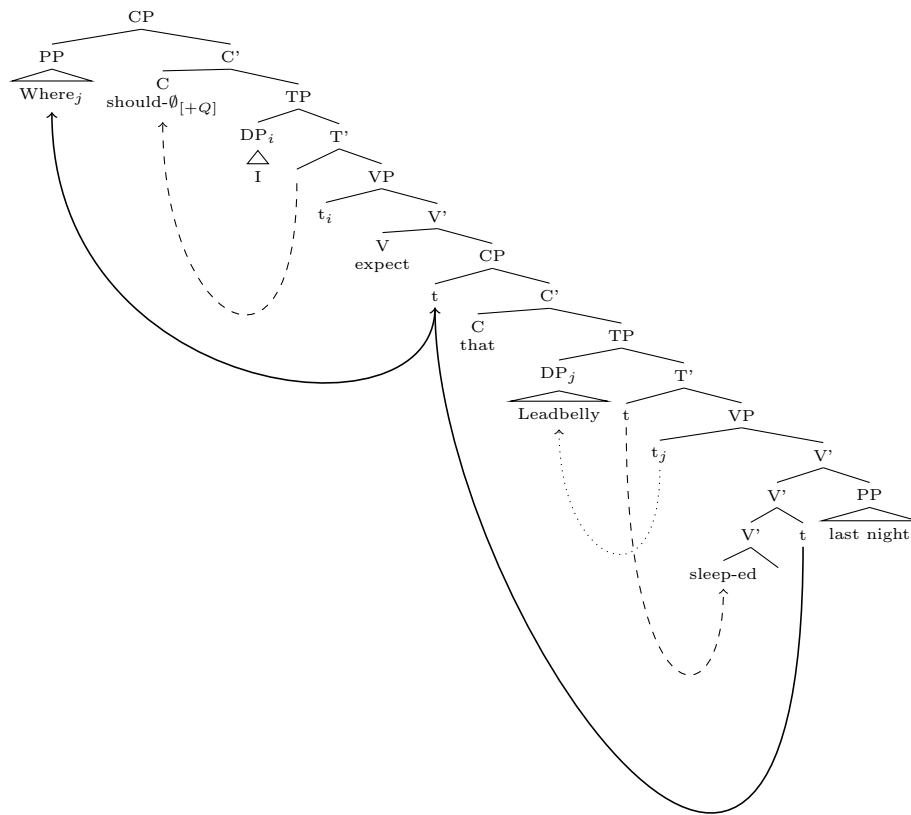
Surface Structure



(d) Deep Structure



Surface Structure



2. Short Answer

In (3b, 2b), the *wh*-question C a^L appears in every clause in the sentence, starting at the embedded clause where the *wh*-element originates and iterating upward. This suggests that, syntactically, the *wh*-phrase raises cyclically, stopping at every clause. Whenever the phrase leaves a trace, it leaves a $[+uwh]$ feature, which then conditions a^L . For this reason, a^L occurs as the C in every clause, not just where the *wh*-phrase originates or ends up.

3. Short Answer

In (6b), the embedded clause itself has a *wh*-element *caidé*, which syntactically blocks another *wh*-element (here *cén*) from raising to the matrix clause, since it cannot jump over the spec-C slot occupied by *caidé*. So, we could propose that resumptive pronouns in Irish are obligatory when *wh*-movement would violate a locality constraint.

However, in (7b), the resumptive pronoun occurs in the matrix (or rather, the only) clause. Here it occurs as the specifier of the DP containing *mháthair*. Since the resumptive pronoun in (6b) occurs as the specifier of the verb *bhuailfidh*, we could instead propose that Irish requires

a resumptive pronoun whenever the original *wh* element would occur in specifier position of any phrase. Looking at the other Irish data in (2, 3, 5), we observe that all sentences with *wh*-movement move the complement of a verb, so this theory is consistent with the data observed.