

## Complex predicate formation via voice incorporation\*

Susi Wurmbrand, University of Connecticut

### Abstract

This article proposes a new approach to restructuring which unites complex head approaches with a bare VP complementation approach. With the former, I argue that restructuring involves incorporation, however, in contrast to complex head (V–V) approaches, I argue that only the *voice* head of a restructuring complement undergoes incorporation. With the VP complementation approach, I assume that a restructuring complement contains a syntactically and semantically independent VP. In contrast to the bare VP complementation approach, however, I propose that restructuring complements also involve a *voice* head (but no embedded subject). Motivation for a *voice* head in restructuring comes from the subject interpretation of the embedded predicate, German stem allomorphy, and voice marking in several Austronesian languages. This hybrid account has the advantage that argument structure ‘sharing’ only applies to the subject of a restructuring configuration, whereas the remaining argument and event structure properties of the matrix and embedded VPs remain separate, which is supported by cross-linguistic properties pointing to the morphological, syntactic, and semantic independence of the two VPs. The account proposed achieves a larger empirical coverage than previous accounts and also improves in several respects on the theoretical details of previous analyses.

### 1. Introduction

Restructuring or clause union has been a central topic in studies of infinitival constructions and other embedding configurations ever since the seminal works by Rizzi (1976, 1978) and Aissen and Perlmutter (1976, 1983). The phenomenon refers to constructions in which the embedded predicate is transparent for properties which are otherwise clause-bound. An illustration is given in (1) from Spanish. While the complement of a verb like *try* allows clitics associated with an argument of the embedded verb to ‘climb’ into the matrix clause, such clitic climbing is not possible from the complement of a verb like *insist*.

- (1) a. *Luis las trató de comer* Spanish  
       Luis them tried to eat  
       ‘Luis tried to eat them.’ [Aissen and Perlmutter 1983: 363, (12b)]
- b. \**Luis las insistió en comer*  
       Luis them insisted on eat  
       ‘Luis insisted on eating them.’ [Aissen and Perlmutter 1983: 363, (13a)]

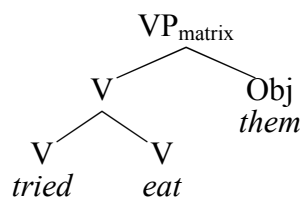
---

\* For comments and feedback I thank Jonathan Bobaljik, Hagit Borer, TC Chen, Heidi Harley, Julie Legate, Marcel Pitteroff, Koji Shimamura, Peter Svenonius, Jim Wood, two reviewers of this article, as well as the audiences of the *Approaches to Complex Predicates* workshop in Paris (May 2013), the *Little v* workshop in Leiden (October 2013), and the students and auditors of the UConn Spring 2014 seminar.

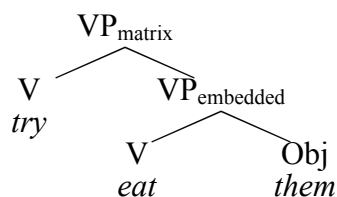
The following abbreviations are used in this article (in alphabetical order): ACC(usative), AUX(iliary), AV (actor voice), DEM(onstrative), F: \_\_ (unvalued feature F), F: val (valued feature F), FUT(ure), GEN(itive), IN(transitive), INF(initive), LNK (linker), LOC(ative), LOM (long object movement), LV (locative voice), NOM(inative), NPL (non-plural or number-neutral), OBJ(ect), OBL(ique), PASS(ive), PAST (tense), PL (plural), POL(iteness marker), PRES(ent tense), PROG(ressive), PRT (particle), PV (patient voice), Q(uestion marker), RC (restructuring complement), RL (realis), SELF (reflexive), SG (singular), SOD (spell-out domain), TOP(ic marker), TR (transitive).

To account for transparency effects, it is typically assumed that predicates such as *try*—restructuring predicates—form a tighter connection with the embedded predicate than non-restructuring predicates. The nature of this tight connection, however, is controversial (see Wurmbrand 2001 for detailed reviews of different approaches). In this article, I will concentrate on two types of mono-clausal approaches, namely complex head approaches and VP-complementation approaches. As shown in (2a), in a complex head approach, the matrix and embedded verbs form a base-generated or derived complex head, a type of V–V compound (see, among others, Geach 1970, Steedman 1985, Haider 1986 et. seq., Jacobs 1992, Hinrichs and Nakazawa 1994, Butt 1995, Kiss 1995, Bouma and Noord 1997, Saito and Hoshi 1998, Hoshi 1999, Müller 1999 et seq., Meurers 2000, Saito and Hoshi 2000, Sternefeld 2000, Williams 2003). In a VP-complementation approach, on the other hand, the embedded complement constitutes a phrasal projection, albeit a highly reduced complement, namely a bare VP without any functional domain above it (Wurmbrand 2001 et. seq.).

(2) a. Complex head approach



b. VP-complementation approach



In this article, I show that both approaches have advantages and disadvantages and I provide a new approach to restructuring which combines the insights of a complex head approach with the merits a syntactic VP complementation structure.

A core property of restructuring cross-linguistically is the phenomenon that arguments of the embedded predicate establish an A-dependency (such as Case, agreement, thematic relations) with the matrix predicate. One such dependency is *long object movement* [LOM] (e.g., *long passive*), which I will show is found cross-linguistically. LOM refers to constructions in which the object of the embedded predicate is promoted to the matrix subject in contexts where the matrix predicate is unaccusative, passivized or occurs in the patient voice. Since in LOM constructions, the voice properties of the *matrix* predicate determine the Case and argument structure properties of the *embedded* object, LOM is a showcase of complex predicate formation—the matrix and embedded verbs function as a unit (a complex predicate) regarding voice and argument structure properties (such as subject-hood, Case etc.). In complex head approaches, the two verbs together select the object and encode active vs. passive properties, whereas in VP-complementation approaches, the matrix *vP* functions as the voice-determining locus for both matrix and embedded VPs.

Comparing LOM in several languages, however, it can be observed that both complex head and VP complementation approaches face the challenge that the embedded predicates appear to be larger than just a V or VP. Specifically, we will see evidence that restructuring complements involve properties of voice, leading to a structure in which the embedded predicates involve a *v* head. Despite the presence of a *v* head, I will argue that complex head and VP complementation approaches are correct in assuming that restructuring complements are syntactically subject-less. To account for these apparent contradictory properties, I propose a general feature system for *v* projections, which, as a consequence, prohibits restructuring *v* heads from combining with a subject directly, by nevertheless carrying regular voice properties as diagnosed by various syntactic,

semantic, and morphological properties of restructuring cross-linguistically. Lastly, to derive restructuring, I show that incorporation of the embedded *v* head, rather than the embedded verb itself, provides a new unified approach to complex predicate formation which covers a larger empirical domain than previous accounts and overcomes the problems those accounts face.

In the next section, I lay out some basics of previous analyses and present data that provide challenges for these approaches. In section 3, I present the feature system of *v* I propose, and in section 4, the analysis of restructuring is presented, which covers the argument structure properties of restructuring including the interpretation of the embedded subject, voice and agreement properties of restructuring in several Austronesian languages, event structure and transitivity properties of restructuring constructions, and finally the so-called anti-reconstruction effect, a scope restriction found in restructuring cross-linguistically.

## 2. Restructuring — achievements and challenges

### 2.1 Embedded subjects

The complex head and VP complementation approaches differ from restructuring approaches involving a bi-clausal structure in two crucial respects: the lack of a functional domain in the embedded clause and the lack of an embedded subject (such as PRO). Evidence for the lack of these properties comes from LOM, which is found with restructuring cross-linguistically and illustrated for a sample of languages in (3). These constructions have in common that the matrix restructuring predicate, but crucially not the embedded predicate, is passivized (German, Slovenian, Acehnese<sup>1</sup>) or occurs in the patient voice [PV] (Mayrinax Atayal, Takibakha Bunun). As a result, the embedded object becomes the matrix subject. Evidence for subject promotion is the nominative case on the object (German, Slovenian, Mayrinax Atayal, Takibakha Bunun), agreement with the matrix predicate (German, Slovenian), and/or the position of the underlying object (Slovenian, Acehnese, Takibakha Bunun).

- (3) a. *dass der Traktor und der Lastwagen zu reparieren versucht wurden* German  
 that [the tractor and the truck] NOM to repair tried were PASS PL  
 ‘that they tried to repair the tractor and the truck’
- b. *Čist vse postelje so se pa pozabile pospraviti*  
 clear all beds NOM AUX.PL SE PRT forgot PASS fix.INF  
 ‘All beds were forgotten to be fixed.’ [Marušič 2005: 27, (9a.ii.)]
- c. *Aneuk agam nyan geu-ci (\*geu-)peuréksa lé dokto* Acehnese  
child male DEM 3.POL-try (\*3.POL-)diagnose by doctor  
 Lit. ‘The child was tried to be diagnosed by the doctor.’  
 ‘The doctor tried to diagnose the child.’ [Legate 2012: 501]
- d. *naqaru.un i t.um.uting ni yumin ku bawwak* Mayrinax Atayal  
 finish.PV LNK beat AV beat GEN Yumin NOM pig  
 Lit. ‘The pigs were finished to be beaten by Yumin.’  
 ‘Yumin finished beating/killing the pigs.’ [Chen 2010: 5]

<sup>1</sup> See Legate (2012) for arguments that (3b) is a passive configuration in which the matrix verb but not the embedded verb realizes the features of the implicit agent (cf. the prefix 3.POL).

- e. *tanam-u* =ku      *ka bali*'<sub>i</sub> [*kilim*      *t<sub>i</sub>* ]      Takibakha Bunun  
 try-PV      =1SG.OBL ABS *Bali<sub>i</sub>* [*AV.search*      *t<sub>i</sub>* ]  
 'I try to look for Bali.'  
 [Shih 2014: 3, (3b)]

To account for the argument structure dependencies found in LOM, bi-clausal approaches need to resort to the assumption that the embedded functional domain is made inactive (to eliminate embedded accusative) and that PRO is circumvented in some way when the embedded object is promoted to the matrix subject. The mono-clausal complex head and VP complementation approaches, on the other hand, derive LOM without any further assumptions. In complex head approaches such as (4) (see also (2a)), the matrix and embedded predicates form a lexical, base-generated or syntactically derived V\*-unit, which, for all intents and purposes, behaves like a single verb. The properties of LOM can then be attributed to this merged argument structure.

- (4) a. [<sub>V\*</sub> restructuring V1 + embedded V2]      V\*: combined argument structure of V1/2  
 b. *try* [agent, event (INF)]  
 c. *repair* [agent, theme (OBJ)]  
 d. *try-repair* [agent, theme (OBJ)]

According to the bare VP complementation approach in (2b)/(5), the embedded restructuring complement [RC] is highly deficient, lacking the projections assigning NOM and ACC Case. The lack of a functional domain in the RC is then responsible for making the embedded object Case-dependent on the functional domain of the matrix predicate.

- (5) [<sub>VP/TP</sub> *v*.ACC/T.NOM [<sub>VP1</sub> restructuring V1 [<sub>VP2-RC</sub> embedded V2 ]]]

Both restructuring approaches entail that the embedded predicate does not project a syntactic subject. Evidence for this claim comes, among others, from binding. As shown in (6a), in non-restructuring contexts (i.e., full-size complements), embedded anaphors such as inherent reflexives are possible, which is as expected if those complements involve an embedded PRO subject. In the LOM configuration in (6b), on the other hand, anaphors and hence inherent reflexives are impossible. This follows if, as predicted by complex head and VP complementation approaches, a RC does not include a subject which could function as the binder of the embedded reflexive (being passive, the matrix predicate also does not have a subject in an argument position).<sup>2</sup>

- (6) a. *Es wurde versucht* [<sub>PRO<sub>IMPL</sub></sub> *sich<sub>IMPL</sub>*      *den Fisch*      *mit Streifen*      *vorzustellen*]  
       it was tried      [<sub>PRO<sub>IMPL</sub></sub> *SELF<sub>IMPL</sub>*      the fish.ACC      with stripes      to-imagine]  
       'People tried to imagine what the fish would look like with stripes.'  
 b. \**weil sich der Fisch mit Streifen vorzustellen versucht wurde*  
       since SELF the fish.NOM with stripes to-imagine tried was  
       'since somebody tried to recall the image of the fish'

Complex head and VP complementation approaches are thus very successful in accounting for the existence and properties of LOM in restructuring contexts. Still, some questions remain. First, although LOM is found in a variety of (typologically distinct) languages (Acehnese, Chamorro, Czech, European Portuguese, German, Isbukun Bunun, Italian, Japanese, Kannada, Mayrinax

<sup>2</sup> See Shimamura and Wurmbrand (2014) for similar data in Japanese.

Atayal, Romanian, Slovenian, Spanish, Takibakha Bunun; see Wurmbrand 2014b for data and references), LOM is not available in all languages, importantly, not even in all languages showing restructuring properties. For instance, while German, Dutch, and Polish all allow clitic movement and scrambling out of RCS, LOM is only possible in German, but not in Polish and most Dutch dialects.<sup>3</sup> Second, in languages allowing LOM, the availability of LOM is often subject to idiosyncratic restrictions. To illustrate, consider (7) from Spanish (and German). As shown in (7a,b), Spanish allows LOM with the matrix verb *finish*, but crucially not with the matrix verb *try*. This is particularly puzzling since clitic climbing is possible from *try*-complements in Spanish, as shown in (7c). Furthermore, as we have seen above and shown again in (7d), German readily allows LOM in *try* contexts.

- (7) a. *Las casas fueron acabadas de pintar (por los obreros) ayer* Spanish  
the houses were finished to paint (by the workers) yesterday  
[Aissen and Perlmutter 1983: 391, (P33b)]
- b. \**Las paredes fueron tratadas de pintar ayer*  
the walls were tried to paint yesterday  
‘They tried to paint the walls yesterday.’ [Aissen and Perlmutter 1983: 391, (P36b)]
- c. *Luis las trató de comer*  
Luis them tried to eat  
‘Luis tried to eat them.’ [Aissen and Perlmutter 1983: 363, (12b)]
- d. *Die Wände wurden gestern zu streichen versucht* German  
the walls were yesterday to paint tried  
Lit. ‘The walls were tried to paint yesterday’  
‘They tried to paint the walls yesterday.’

The last question arising in particular for the VP complementation approach concerns the interpretation of the embedded subject. In active restructuring contexts, the matrix subject acts as the subject of both matrix and embedded predicates. Similarly, in the LOM cases in (3), the implicit matrix agent must also be understood as the agent of the embedded predicate. For a VP complementation approach (where no argument structure unification takes place) a mechanism is needed that arrives at the correct interpretation. An option that has been proposed (see in particular Chierchia 1984a, b) is to rely on meaning postulates such as the one in (8), which lexically associate the matrix agent with the embedded predicate. Given that meaning postulates are rather ad hoc, the question is whether there is a better way to derive the subject interpretation in restructuring contexts.

<sup>3</sup> In this paper, I am mainly concerned with the consequences of LOM for complex predicate formation, and I set aside other restructuring criteria. As the indicated divergence of LOM and clitic climbing/scrambling in (for instance) Dutch and Polish suggests, restructuring is not an ‘all or nothing’ property but requires a more nuanced treatment. In Wurmbrand (2014, To appear), I provide such an account, based on the distribution of LOM, clitic climbing, and scrambling in 23 languages. I show that despite initial cross-linguistic diversity, certain generalizations emerge that allow the separation of language-specific points of variation from the contribution of UG that restricts this variation in predictable ways. A crucial observation I make there is that the type of restructuring diagnosed by LOM and the type diagnosed by clitic climbing/scrambling are triggered by different structural properties which are largely independent of each other. For this reason, it is possible to look at LOM restructuring separately.

- (8) a.  $\text{try}'(P)(x) \rightarrow \Box_j P(x)$  Chierchia (1984a: 34)  
 b. whenever  $x$  tries to bring about  $P$ , then in all the contextually relevant situations (namely those where what  $x$  tries actually succeeds)  $x$  does  $P$

Given these three issues, complex head and VP-complementation approaches are in need of some refinement. In the next section, we will take two short detours to stem allomorphy in German and restructuring in Austronesian languages, which will provide us with important observations regarding the voice properties of RCs. Based on these findings, I will then propose a new account of restructuring (focusing on LOM) that maintains the strengths of complex head and VP-complementation approaches but also offers an answer to the three questions raised above.

## 2.2 Restructuring involves voice

One property that complex head and VP-complementation approaches share is that in restructuring contexts, the embedded predicate does not include a syntactic voice element but corresponds basically to the bare verb (stem).<sup>4</sup> In this section, I will show that this view is problematic in light of German restructuring constructions involving verbs alternating between an inchoative and causative form, and restructuring constructions in Austronesian in general.

### 2.2.1 Stem allomorphy in German (Pitteroff 2014)

Although German does not display overt voice marking (beyond periphrastic passive), the presence of  $v$ /voice projections can nevertheless be diagnosed indirectly. An interesting argument for a richer structure of German RCs (than simple bare VPs) has been made in Pitteroff (2014). German, like many other languages, has verbs that alternate between an inchoative (*the window broke*) and causative interpretation (*he broke the window*). In certain cases, the inchoative–causative alternation is expressed as stem allomorphy in German, as illustrated in (9a–c). A prominent syntactic approach to this alternation is to associate the two interpretations with different  $vP$  structures. Alexiadou et al. (2006), for instance, argue that the causative version involves a VoiceP (in addition to a causative  $vP$ , following Pylkkänen 2002; see also Schäfer 2008, Pitteroff and Alexiadou 2012, Pitteroff 2014). In those works, stem allomorphy is then derived as different spell-outs of the verbal roots depending on the syntactic context. In a distributed morphology approach, this could be expressed via vocabulary insertion rules such as the ones in (9d).

- (9)
- |    |                          | inchoative                     | causative           |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. | sink:                    | <i>versinken</i>               | <i>versenken</i>    |
| b. | fall/chop (tree):        | <i>fallen</i>                  | <i>fällen</i>       |
| c. | fall asleep/put to sleep | <i>einschlafen</i>             | <i>einschläfern</i> |
| d. | $\sqrt{\text{SINK}}$     | $\Rightarrow$ <i>versenken</i> | / __VoiceP          |
|    | $\sqrt{\text{SINK}}$     | $\Rightarrow$ <i>versinken</i> |                     |

<sup>4</sup> This is not entirely correct for complex head approaches that derive the complex head via syntactic incorporation, in which case, the structure of the embedded predicate could be more complex. However, the richer the syntactic structure is, the more difficult it is then to derive the argument structure merger properties.

This approach has an important consequence for restructuring. Pitteroff (2014, p.c.) observes that in restructuring constructions only the causative versions are possible; the inchoative versions are excluded.

- (10) a. *Der Frachter*      *wurde zu versenken* / *\*versinken*      *versucht*  
the.NOM freighter    was      to sink.CAUS / *\*sink.INCH*      tried  
‘People tried to sink the freighter.’ [Pitteroff 2014: 235, (31a)]
- b. *Der Baum*      *wurde zu fällen* / *\*fallen*      *begonnen*  
the.NOM tree      was      to cut / *\*cut.down*      begun  
‘People began to cut down the tree.’ [Pitteroff 2014: 236, (31b)]
- c. *Der Vulkanier*      *wurde einzuschläfern* / *\*einzuschlafen*      *versucht*  
the.NOM Vulcan      was      to.put.to.sleep / *\*fall.sleep*      tried  
‘People tried to put to sleep the Vulcan.’ [Pitteroff 2014: 236, (31c)]

The distribution in (10) poses a serious question for both complex head and bare VP complementation approaches to restructuring (note that all the examples above involve LOM). If the causative versions of alternating verbs are dependent on the syntactic presence of a VoiceP as in (9d), both types of complex predicate approaches are challenged by these examples. Instead what is needed is a more complex structure of RCs—i.e., a structure that involves at least a voice head.<sup>5</sup>

## 2.2.2 Voice marking in Austronesian restructuring

Traditionally, restructuring has been more studied in European languages, however, over the last decades more and more other languages have been investigated as well. Since many works have looked at restructuring in specific languages in isolation, the conclusions reached in those works are often contradictory. For instance, RCs have been analyzed as bare Vs, as VPs, *v*Ps, AspPs, TP, or even CPs. One question arising from this diversity of analyses is whether the choice of structure proposed is simply a theory-internal matter or whether the restructuring phenomena indeed differ significantly across languages. In Wurmbrand (2014, To appear), I show that approaching the issue comparatively is very fruitful in that it allows us to distinguish between language-specific points of variation and cross-linguistic (possibly universal) properties of restructuring. Concretely, I argue there that rather than a single restructuring ‘parameter’ there are specific points of variation that conspire to create different degrees of restructuring. While one has to take into consideration general differences between different languages, once language-specific factors are taken care of, a surprisingly uniform picture arises regarding restructuring, in particular constructions with LOM. Restructuring contexts that have been analyzed as involving some form of LOM show a very similar distribution and similar restrictions as LOM in German, Spanish etc. For one, the class of matrix predicates allowing a RC is similar across languages—aspectual verbs and verbs like *try* are common among restructuring predicates cross-

<sup>5</sup> The voice system to be developed in this paper differs in some details from the structure proposed in Alexiadou et al. (2006). Specifically, what I will label *v* here corresponds better to what Alexiadou et al. (2006), among others, refer to as *Voice*, rather than their causative *v*. For the current purposes, this difference does not seem to be crucial (but see fn. 8). In general in this paper, I continue to use the term ‘voice’ in a descriptive way to refer to any property related to the projections of a split *v*P.

linguistically.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, it has been noted for many languages that LOM is incompatible with embedded tense/mood/aspect marking, which parallels restructuring in German, Spanish, and others, where only semantically tenseless infinitives (infinitives not receiving a future interpretation) allow LOM. Given these and other recurring similarities, it seems that a unified account is justified and, in fact, desirable.

In this section, I will look closer at restructuring in languages of the Austronesian language family. In broadening the empirical domain of restructuring from the well-studied European languages to Austronesian languages, a new domain of investigation opens up which offers a fresh perspective on the structure of RCs and mechanism deriving restructuring, which will ultimately allow us to answer the questions raised in section 2.1.

A property relevant for the distribution of restructuring is the rich *voice* marking of these languages. Interestingly, languages fall into two groups when voice marking in restructuring constructions is considered: languages in which the matrix and embedded voice must match (henceforth voice matching languages), and languages in which the embedded voice is not realized or realized as a default voice (default voice languages). Voice matching is illustrated in (11). In Chamorro and Isbukun Bunun, for instance, both predicates are either active/in the active voice [AV] or passive/in the PV.<sup>7</sup> As shown in (12) for Chamorro, active/passive mismatches lead to ungrammaticality (in the account to be presented, (12a,c) will also be excluded due to lack of ACC for the embedded object).

- (11) a. *Ma'a'ñao*      *i pätgun*      *ha-taitai*      *esti na lepblu*      Chamorro  
 NPL.RL.IN.afraid    the child    3SG.RL.TR-read    this LNK book  
 'The child is afraid to read this book.'  
 [Chung 2004: 203; (5a)]
- b. *Chinägi*      *dinispensa*      *si Carmen*      *gias Maria*      Chamorro  
 NPL.RL.IN.PASS.try    NPL.RL.IN.PASS.forgive    Carmen    OBL Maria  
 Lit. 'Carmen was tried to be forgiven by Maria.'  
 'Maria tried to forgive Carmen.'  
 [Chung 2004: 219; (31a)]
- c. *Miliskin*    *saikin*      *tu*    *ma-baliv*    *bunbun-cia*      Isbukun Bunun  
 [AV]want    1SG.NOM    TU    [AV]buy    banana-that.OBL  
 'I want to buy the bananas.'  
 [Wu 2013: 39; (8)]
- d. *Iliskinun-ku*      *bunbun-a*      *tu*    *baliv-un*      Isbukun Bunun  
 want[PV]-1SG.ACC    banana-that[NOM]    PRT    buy[PV]  
 Lit. 'The bananas are wanted to be bought by me.'  
 'I wanted to buy the bananas.'  
 [Wu 2013: 40; (10b)]
- (12) a. \**Tinituhun*      *ha-lalatdi*      *si Dolores*    *i famagu'un*  
 NPL.RL.IN.PASS.begin    3SG.RL.TR-scold    Dolores    the children  
 'Dolores began to scold the children'  
 [Chung 2004: 219; (32a)]

<sup>6</sup> But recall that the class of verbs allowing LOM also shows idiosyncratic language-specific restrictions, which I will come back to in section 4.2.

<sup>7</sup> Constructions in which the object is promoted to subject or another form of privileged argument are typically not referred to as passive in Austronesian languages but as PV (patient voice). Although I keep the glosses PASS(ive) for Chamorro as used by the author cited, I do not intend to take any particular position on how voice marking in Chamorro is to be treated.



- b. \**Tinituhun* *kumati* *i pätgun*  
 NPL.RL.IN.PASS.begin NPL.RL.IN.cry the child  
 ‘The child began to cry.’ [Chung 2004: 219; (32b)]
- c. \**Ha-hähassu* *si Carmen* *binisita* *i biha*  
 3SG.RL.TR-think.PROG Carmen NPL.RL.IN.PASS.visit the old.lady  
 ‘Carmen is thinking of visiting the old lady.’ [Chung 2004: 222; (37a)]
- d. \**Kao ha-ayuda man-sinedda’ i famagu’un ni chi’lu-hu?*  
 Q 3SG.RL.TR-help PL.RL.IN.PASS.find the children OBL sibling-1SG  
 ‘Did my brother help find the children?’ [Chung 2004: 222; (37b)]

In contrast, as we have seen in (3), verbs embedded in RCs in German, Slovenian, Acehnese, Mayrinax Atayal, and Takibakha Bunun do not share the voice values of the matrix predicate. In German long passive and Slovenian reflexive (*se*) passive, the embedded verb occurs in the infinitive, an active form. In Mayrinax Atayal and Takibakha Bunun, the embedded verb must occur in the AV, independently of the voice of the matrix predicate (see (13a,b) for Mayrinax Atayal and (14a) for Takibakha Bunun). Embedded PV is excluded, even if the PV matches a PV in the matrix predicate (see (13c,d) and (14b)).

- (13) a. *naqaru.un i t.um.uting ni yumin ku bawwak* Mayrinax Atayal  
 finish.PV LNK beat.AV beat GEN Yumin NOM pig  
 Lit. ‘The pigs were finished to be beaten by Yumin.’  
 ‘Yumin finished beating/killing the pigs.’ [Chen 2010: 5]
- b. *m.naqrū i t.um.uting cu bawwak i yumin*  
AV.finish LNK beat.AV beat ACC pig NOM Yumin  
 ‘Yumin is finishing beating/killing pigs.’ [Chen 2010: 7]
- c. \**naqaru.un i tuting.un ni yumin ku bawwak*  
 finish.PV LNK beat.PV GEN Yumin NOM pig [Chen 2010: 11]
- d. \**m.naqrū i tuting.un i yumin cu bawwak*  
AV.finish LNK beat.PV NOM Yumin ACC pig [Chen 2010: 11]
- (14) a. *’asa’-u =ku ka ’iskán ma-baliv* Takibakha Bunun  
 want-PV =1 SG.OBL ABS fish AV-buy  
 ‘I want to buy the fish.’ [Shih 2014: 12, (23)]
- b. \**’asa’-u =ku ka ’iskán bali-vun.*  
 want-PV =1 SG.OBL ABS fish buy-PV  
 ‘I want to buy the fish.’ [Shih 2014: 12, (23)]

Lastly, passive constructions in Acehnese are expressed by means of an affix on the verb realizing the features of the underlying agent (see Legate 2012). Crucially, in the restructuring case in (3b) (repeated as (15)), the features of the underlying agent cannot be realized on the embedded verb but only on the matrix verb. Instead, the embedded verb shows up in the bare form.

- (15) *Aneuk agam nyan geu-ci (\*geu-)peuréksa lé dokto* Acehnese  
 [child male DEM] 3.POL-try (\*3.POL-)diagnose by doctor  
 Lit. ‘The child was tried to be diagnosed by the doctor.’  
 ‘The doctor tried to diagnose the child.’ [Legate 2012: 501]

I propose that the active form in German, the AV in Mayrinax Atayal and Takibakha Bunun, and possible also the bare form in Acehnese are default voice realizations.<sup>8</sup> A concrete technical implementation of this idea will be provided in section 4.3. Mayrinax Atayal provides interesting evidence for the claim that the embedded AV is a default voice realization and not a true AV (I summarize one argument here; for details and further arguments, the reader is referred to Chen 2010). In Mayrinax Atayal, like in many other Austronesian languages, A'-extraction of the object is only possible when the verb occurs in the PV. The blocking effect of AV is illustrated in (16a) vs. (16b) for extraction in simple clauses, and (16c) for extraction from an embedded (non-restructuring) clause. In restructuring contexts, on the other hand, AV is possible (in fact necessary) in the embedded predicate as shown in (16d). The fact that AV does not block object extraction in restructuring contexts, whereas it does so in simple clauses and non-restructuring contexts, thus provides evidence for AV not being a true voice.

- (16) a. *nanuan ku tuting.un ni yumin* Mayrinax Atayal  
 [what] NOM beat.PV GEN Yumin  
 ‘What is Yumin beating/killing?’ [Chen 2010: 8]
- b. *\*nanuan ku t.um.uting i yumin*  
 [what] NOM beat.AV beat NOM Yumin
- c. *\*nanuan ku siwal.an ni tali i t.um.uting i yumin*  
 [what] NOM allow.LV GEN Tali COMP beat.AV beat NOM Yumin  
 ‘What did Tali allow Yumin to beat/kill?’
- d. *nanuan ku naqaru.un i t.um.uting ni yumin*  
 [what] NOM finish.PV LNK beat.AV beat GEN Yumin  
 ‘What did Yumin finish beating/killing?’

Although the details and function of Austronesian voice marking are still under debate, a common assumption in many accounts is that voice marking is a reflex of a functional head in the TP/vP domain agreeing with a particular argument (see Pearson 2005, Rackowski 2002,

<sup>8</sup> The situation is more complex in Acehnese and I cannot provide a full analysis here. In contrast to the default voice languages discussed in the text, no voice marking of any kind is possible in Acehnese. Since neither voice marking nor the realization of the features of an implicit agent are possible in a RC, a bare VP-complementation approach appears to be the most appropriate from a morphological perspective (see Legate 2012). While such an approach straightforwardly accounts for the bare form of the verb in a RC, a problem may be to derive the subject interpretation (see also the discussion in section 4.2). Furthermore, as shown in Legate (2014), causative elements are possible in Acehnese RCs, which at first sight supports the claim made in this paper that RCs cross-linguistically are vPs. The problem, however, is that the kind of *v* element found in Acehnese RCs is different from the restructuring *v* head I will propose. As Legate (2014) shows, Acehnese provides strong evidence for a split vP—a *VoiceP* and a vP—since *Voice* elements and causative *v* can co-occur in this language. The element found in Acehnese RCs is the causative element corresponding to *v* (and crucially not the *Voice* elements), whereas the restructuring *v* head required to derive the correct interpretation of RCs would typically be associated with *Voice*. I have to leave this issue unsettled for now.

Rackowski and Richards 2005, Aldridge’s 2004, 2006, 2007 for different instantiations of this assumption). If this is the case, the question that both complex head approaches and the VP complementation approach are faced with is the question of how voice marking is possible on the embedded verb. Voice matching could perhaps be seen as some form of morphological feature spreading which associates both verbs with the same voice element at PF. However, such a PF voice harmony account could not derive the obligatory AV in Mayrinax Atayal, Takibakha Bunun, and other Formosan languages,<sup>9</sup> since in these languages the matrix and embedded voice do not match. Rather, it seems to be the case that RCs are equipped with embedded voice, but languages differ regarding how the value of the embedded voice is determined.

This is the approach I take in this article. More concretely, I follow a direct syntax-morphology mapping approach in the sense that the morphological presence of an inflectional affix entails the presence of a syntactic head corresponding to that affix (but not vice versa). As discussed in more detail in Wurmbrand (2013c), I assume that Austronesian voice marking is exactly that: agreement of an argument with *v*. The distribution of voice marking in restructuring contexts in Austronesian then leads to the conclusion that RCs involve a voice head. While this approach provides us with direct evidence for an embedded voice head in RCs in the Austronesian languages, it does, of course, not show that there is also an embedded voice head in RCs in other languages. Although the direct morphological evidence for embedded voice cannot be replicated in languages like German, the same conclusion has been reached regarding the German stem allomorphy facts discussed in the previous section. Furthermore, we have seen in section 2.1 that complex head and bare VP-complementation approaches (i.e., voice-less restructuring approaches) face certain questions. What I will show in the remainder of this article is that the null hypothesis, namely that RCs of the type discussed here involve a voice head in all languages (but see section 4.2 for some refinements), allows us to address and answer these questions, and thereby provide a uniform approach of restructuring cross-linguistically.

### 3. The features of voice

Putting the findings of the previous section together, we appear to have reached a contradictory situation: a RC complement involves a voice head but cannot involve an embedded subject. How can we exclude a subject while simultaneously allowing *v*? To answer this question, a short detour of the feature specification of *v* is necessary. Following a valuation based approach to Agree (Pesetsky and Torrego 2007, among others), I assume that unvalued features are not utilizable by the interfaces, and that elements inserted with unvalued features must enter an Agree relation with an element with corresponding valued features, which results in feature valuation/sharing. In contrast to the standard view of Agree (Chomsky 2000, 2001), I assume a feature valuation system in which unvalued features receive a value from a *c-commanding* element with a corresponding valued feature under Reverse Agree (cf. (17) and (18)).<sup>10</sup>

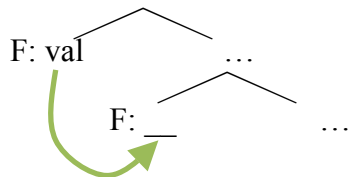
<sup>9</sup> TC Chen informs me that Takituduh Bunun, Saaroa, and Kanakanvu also are default voice languages.

<sup>10</sup> For other Reverse Agree approaches see Neeleman and van de Koot (2002), Adger (2003), von Stechow (2003, 2004, 2005, 2009), Baker (2008), Hicks (2009), Haegeman and Lohndal (2010), Bjorkman (2011), Grønn and von Stechow (2011), Merchant (2011), Zeijlstra (2012), Wurmbrand (2012a, b, 2014a).

(17) A feature  $F$ :  $\_\_$  on  $\alpha$  is valued by a feature  $F$ :  $\text{val}$  on  $\beta$ , iff [Wurmbrand 2014a]

- i.  $\beta$  c-commands  $\alpha$  AND
- ii.  $\alpha$  is *accessible* to  $\beta$ . [*accessible*: not spelled-out]
- iii.  $\alpha$  does not value {a feature of  $\beta$ }/{a feature  $F$  of  $\beta$ }.

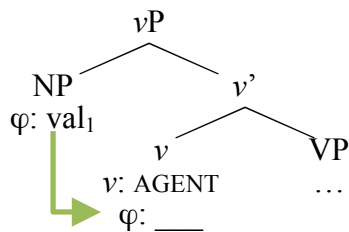
(18)



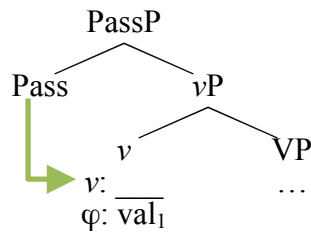
As for  $v$ , I assume that  $v$  has two types of features,  $\varphi$ -features and a  $v$ -feature, which both can be specified (valued) or underspecified (unvalued), yielding several different types of  $v$ .<sup>11</sup> In active contexts, as shown in (19a), the  $v$ -feature is inserted with an AGENT value (or a different flavor of that value), which translates as an argument introducing head such as Kratzer's (1996) Agent\* ( $\lambda x e \lambda es[\text{Agent}(x)(e)]$ ). Furthermore,  $v$ : AGENT has the capacity to assign accusative Case. The  $\varphi$ -features of  $v$  are inserted unvalued.<sup>12</sup> For the  $\varphi$ -features to be valued,  $v'$  must merge with an NP with valued  $\varphi$ -features. Valuation of  $v$ 's  $\varphi$ -features by an NP merged with  $v'$  then translates as *argument-of* relation. Specifically,  $v$ : AGENT (or  $v$ : PASS; see below) identifies the  $\varphi$ -features as the AGENT argument.

In non-agentive cases,  $v$  is inserted with an unvalued  $v$ -feature. Depending on which head values the  $v$ -feature, different constructions arise. In case of passive,  $vP$  merges with the passive auxiliary, which values the  $v$ -feature of  $v$  as PASSIVE (see (19b)). Following Legate (2010, 2012), I further assume that passive  $v$  is inserted with lexically valued  $\varphi$ -features, which correspond to the features of an (implicit or oblique) agent. As we have seen in (3b)/(15a), these features are overtly realized in Acehnese. A  $v$  head valued as PASS translates as a head introducing an existentially closed agent argument which identifies the  $\varphi$ -features on  $v$  as the implicit AGENT of the event. Since only  $v$ : AGENT assigns accusative Case, the object must move into the Agree domain of T to receive (NOM) Case.

(19) a. Active  $v$



b. Passive

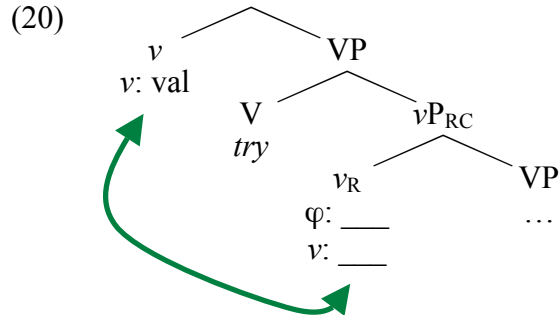


Finally turning to restructuring, I propose that in restructuring contexts,  $v$  is inserted with unvalued  $v$  and unvalued  $\varphi$ -features as in (20). I label this  $v$  head  $v_R$ . The lack of an AGENT value ac-

<sup>11</sup> In Wurmbrand (2013a, in prep), I show that there are (at least) six possible combinations which yield the following constructions: active, passive, *pro*, inchoative/anti-causative, restructuring and retroactive constructions. In the current article, I concentrate on the basic active/passive cases and restructuring.

<sup>12</sup> In *pro*-drop languages, the  $\varphi$ -features of  $v$  are inserted valued (see Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou 1998).

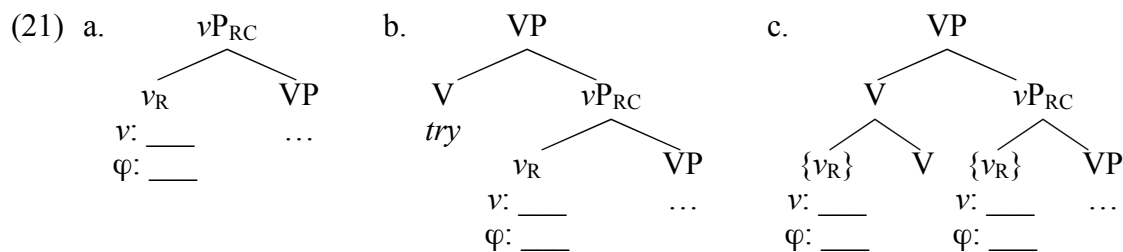
counts for the impossibility of merging an embedded subject with a restructuring  $v$ . Furthermore, restructuring  $v$  needs to enter a dependency with matrix  $v$ , which I suggest is established via  $v$  incorporation. In the next section, I will illustrate the detailed derivations for different restructuring configurations and show how this approach covers the facts discussed so far.



## 4. Deriving the properties of restructuring

### 4.1 Subject interpretation and agreement

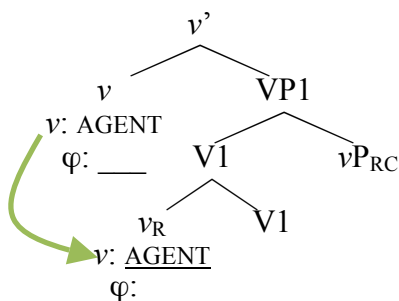
The basic step-by-step structure of a RC is given in (21). The embedded VP merges with a restructuring  $v$ , which is underspecified for both  $v$  and  $\phi$  values. Since a subject can only be introduced by a  $v$  head with an AGENT feature, no subject can be merged with a restructuring  $v$ , which accounts for the binding properties discussed in section 2.1 and the lack of a subject intervention effect in LOM. Instead the RC is merged directly with the matrix restructuring verb (cf. (21b)). At this point, complex predicate formation takes place, which, in the current approach, involves incorporation of the restructuring  $v$  into the matrix verb as in (21c). In contrast to complex head approaches which postulate a type of V–V compound structure for restructuring, I propose a more abstract incorporation mechanism—only  $v$  incorporates, leaving the embedded verb within the RC. In section 4.4, I provide evidence supporting this approach, specifically I show that processes such as movement and adjunction can target the embedded VP to the exclusion of the matrix predicate, which is unexpected in a standard complex (V–V) head approach.



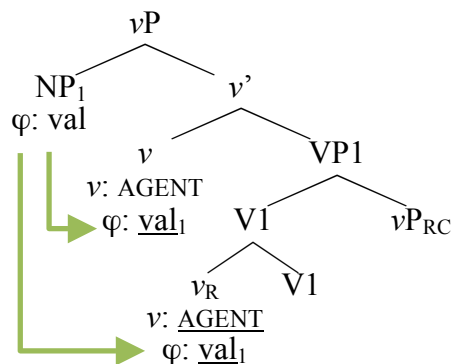
To see the entire derivations, let us start with active matrix restructuring predicates. The further derivation is given in (22). If the matrix predicate is active, matrix  $v$  is inserted with an AGENT feature and unvalued  $\phi$ -features. After  $v$  merges with the matrix VP,  $v$  values the  $v$ -feature of the restructuring  $v_R$  as in (22a). Lastly, the matrix subject merges and values the  $\phi$ -features of both matrix  $v$  and  $v_R$ . In this derivation, the RC is correctly associated with the matrix subject—due to the two feature valuation relations  $NP_1$  establishes in (22b),  $NP_1$  is interpreted as the agent of both the matrix and the embedded  $v$ . The advantage of this analysis is that the embedded predi-

cate is associated with an agent, however, as desired, there is no separate embedded subject in a RC.

(22) a.



b.



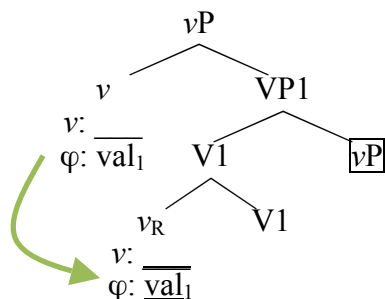
The analysis in (22) also straightforwardly accounts for the agreement properties of restructuring constructions in Chamorro.<sup>13</sup> As noted in Chung (2004), embedded restructuring predicates in Chamorro agree with the matrix subject. This is illustrated in (23) (see also (11a)). Agreement in Chamorro is conditioned by transitivity and mood. In (23a), for instance, in intransitive realis contexts, the (3.)PL marker is *man-* whereas it is *ma-* in transitive realis contexts. Similarly in (23b), 3.SG is realized as *um-* in intransitive realis contexts and as *ha-* in transitive realis contexts. Despite yielding different affixes due to the transitivity difference between the matrix and embedded predicates, agreement on both predicates in (23) clearly reflects the  $\phi$ -features of the subject (see section 4.4 for an account and consequences of transitivity mismatches between the two predicates). These agreement facts in Chamorro follow directly from the restructuring configuration in (22), in particular the computation of the  $\phi$ -values of the matrix and embedded  $v$ 's: the embedded predicate agrees with the matrix subject exactly because the  $\phi$ -features of the embedded  $v$  are valued by the matrix subject. Agreement can thus be seen as a spell-out of those features on  $v_R$ . On the other hand, in bare VP complementation and complex head approaches, agreement on embedded restructuring predicates is not expected and a direct syntax–morphology mapping could not be achieved.

- (23) a. *Man-o'sun*      *ma-dipendi*      *siha*      *i famalao'an*      *gias Juan*  
 PL.RL.IN-bored    3PL.RL.TR-depend    themselves    the women    LOC Juan  
 'The women are tired of depending on Juan.'      [Chung 2004: 205; (8a)]
- b. *Um-o'sun*      *ha-suguni*      *yu'*      *pära i iskuela*      *i ma'estra*  
 NPL.RL.IN-bored    3SG.RL.TR-drive    me    to the school    the teacher  
 'The teacher became tired of driving me to school.'      [Chung 2004: 203; (5c)]

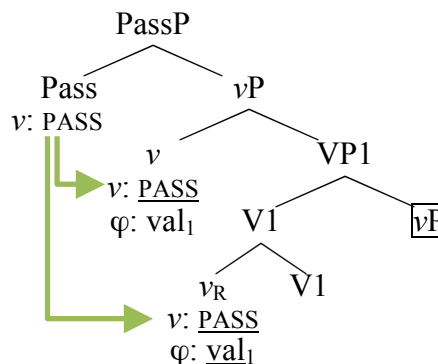
<sup>13</sup> The basic restructuring analysis proposed here is similar to the proposal in Chung (2004), but agreement is handled differently. Chung suggests that RCs in Chamorro are  $v$ Ps, however, in contrast to the account in this paper, in active restructuring contexts, the RC also involves a subject and a  $v$  head that is capable of assigning ACC Case. For passive restructuring contexts, the accounts are basically the same. To distinguish between these two approaches in active restructuring contexts is difficult. As we will see in section 4.5, the property that favors the view that RCs are subject-less (and hence Case-less) is scope: quantified elements cannot take scope within the embedded predicate but must obligatorily take matrix scope. The analysis I propose is crucially built on the claim that RCs are not propositional—i.e., they lack a subject (despite having a  $v$  head which expresses agentivity). This anti-reconstruction effect is well-motivated for German, Japanese, and Itelmen, but, unfortunately, no scope data are available for Chamorro.

Turning to passive restructuring configurations, if the matrix predicate is passive,  $v$  is inserted with valued  $\varphi$ -features (corresponding to the implicit or oblique agent) and an unvalued  $v$ -feature. As shown in (24a), after the matrix  $v$  merges with VP1, matrix  $v$  values the  $\varphi$ -features of the restructuring  $v_R$ . The matrix  $vP$  is then merged with the passive head in (24b), which values both matrix  $v$  and  $v_R$  as passive. Since the two  $v$  heads share the  $\varphi$ -features, the passive feature correctly associates both predicates with the same (implicit) agent.

(24) a.



b.



As discussed in Legate (2010, 2014), Chamorro again offers interesting support for this account. There are two passive morphemes in Chamorro: the prefix *ma-* and the infix *-in-* (plus some phonologically triggered variants of these morphemes). The choice between these two affixes depends on the features of the (implicit) agent argument, and crucially not the surface subject. The prefix *ma-* is used when the understood agent is plural, whereas the infix *-in-* is used when the agent is singular (see Chung 1998, 2004). This is shown in (25) (see also (11b)): in (25a), the underlying agent is *the men*, hence *ma-* is used; in (25b), the agent is *Joaquin's mother*, hence *-in-* is used; finally in (25c), the agent is the plural argument *the students* (whereas the surface subject is the singular NP *the teacher*), and the passive morpheme must be the affix specified for plural, i.e., for the features of the implicit/oblique agent. The structure in (24) straightforwardly derives the agent conditioned allomorphy of the passive morpheme, since  $v$  is specified for the features of the agent, which are thus visible when vocabulary insertion takes place.<sup>14</sup>

- (25) a. *Pära tafan-ma-chägi ma-na'fanätuk ni lalahi siha*  
 FUT 1PL.IR.IN-PASS try NPL.RL.IN-PASS hide OBL men PL [Chung 2004: 204; (6a)]  
 Lit. 'We will be tried to be hidden by the men.' 'The men will try to hide us.'
- b. *Hagu pära un-tinituhun in-änña ni nana-n Joaquin*  
 you FUT 2SG.IR.IN-PASS begin NPL.RL.IN-PASS beat OBL mother-LNK Joaquin  
 'Joaquin's mother is going to begin to punish you.' [Chung 2004: 219 (31b)]  
 Lit. 'You will be begun to be punished by Joaquin's mother.'

<sup>14</sup> In the examples in (25), we see that passive verbs can also agree with the promoted surface subject. This agreement is missing in the embedded predicates due to various independent restrictions on subject agreement (S. Chung, p.c.; in (25a), the embedded verb involves a causative, which is already specified for agreement; furthermore, in realis forms, singular agreement can be unpronounced yielding (25b,c); see also Chung 1998). If (surface) subject agreement is also possible in passive RCs, this would mean that the transitivity head (see section 4.4) also has  $\varphi$ -features which are valued by the object on its way to the matrix clause where it is assigned NOM Case by T. Movement is necessary since the object must escape spell-out in the RC, which, I will suggest below, constitutes a spell-out domain.

- c. *Ma-hähassu* *ni istudianti* *ma-bisita* *i ma'estra*  
 NPL.RL.IN.PASS-think.PROG OBL students NPL.RL.IN.PASS-visit the teacher  
 ‘The students are thinking of visiting the teacher.’ [Chung 2004: 228; (44a)]  
 Lit. ‘The teacher is thought to be visited by the students.’

To conclude, the derivations in (22) and (24) derive the thematic properties found in restructuring constructions cross-linguistically: the matrix and embedded predicates are both associated with the same agent, and a RC is hence interpreted agentively (after valuation, the embedded  $v_{RC}$  is agentive, because  $v$  is either valued  $v$ : AGENT or  $v$ : PASS, both of which associate the embedded VP with an (explicit or implicit) agent). Importantly, however, a  $v_{RC}$  does not involve its own subject, but ‘shares’ the subject with the matrix predicate. The analysis therefore correctly accounts for the apparent paradoxical situation that RCs are agentive but subject-less.

## 4.2 The distribution of $v_R$

As we have seen in the previous section, the restructuring account involving an underspecified  $v_R$  derives the subject interpretation of RCs without the postulation of meaning postulates, a clear improvement over VP-complementation approaches. The account also provides an answer to the two other issues raised in section 2.1—namely the fact that restructuring/LOM is not available in all languages and the observation that not all restructuring predicates allow LOM. Since  $v_R$  is a lexical item, it is expected that it is not available in all languages; certain languages have  $v_R$  in their lexical inventory, others don’t.

Furthermore, I assume that the merge relation in (21b) which combines a matrix verb with a  $v_{RC}$  is subject to regular syntactic selection—certain verbs can select a  $v_{RC}$ , others can’t. Assuming that  $v_R$  is selected by the matrix V, it is expected that the verbs which do so can vary cross-linguistically. Thus German *versuchen* ‘try’ would be equipped with the  $v_R$  selecting feature/property, whereas Spanish *tratar* would lack it. The variation, however, is not entirely arbitrary. Since selection is a local process, matrix Vs selecting  $v_R$  must combine with  $v_R$ P directly. Therefore, only matrix verbs that are semantically compatible with a tenseless complement (i.e., a complement that does not require an IP projection such as TP, ModP to derive the correct interpretation) can merge with  $v_{RC}$ . Matrix verbs that require an infinitive with a future orientation, for instance, must merge with a complement encoding such an interpretation, e.g., a TP-complement. Since in this scenario the matrix verb could not locally select  $v_R$ , it is predicted—correctly—that restructuring, specifically LOM, is not found in contexts with future infinitives. As mentioned above, the class of matrix predicates allowing a RC with LOM is similar across languages. In the account provided here this follows from the required selectional relation between V and the embedded  $v_P$  which can only be established in tenseless infinitives. However, since selection also leaves room for language-specific restrictions, the class of matrix predicates compatible with LOM in any given language is typically only a subset of the universally possible LOM allowing predicates.

Before returning to the syntactic details of restructuring configurations, let me speculate about a question regarding the cross-linguistic distribution of  $v_R$  I haven’t specifically addressed yet, namely the question of whether RCs are indeed  $v_P$ s in all languages or whether a bare VP-structure could still be available in certain languages and/or certain constructions as well. One crucial piece of motivation for the (cross-linguistic) presence of a restructuring  $v_R$  has been the interpretation of the RC—the embedded predicate needs to be associated with a subject, and achieving this transparently in the syntax avoids the ad hoc stipulations of meaning postulates.



The strongest position would be to assume that there are new meaning postulates, and that thematic relations must always be reflected syntactically, in order to arrive at the correct interpretation. Such a view would then disallow combinations of the form [*try* + VP] as illicit semantic objects, even if selectional properties could be met in such a combination—since the embedded VP is not associated with a subject (it is not connected to a subject introducing *v*), the correct interpretation could not be generated. Interestingly, this approach does not exclude bare VP-complementation *per se*, it only excludes it for restructuring constructions in which the embedded predicate is semantically associated with an (explicit or implicit) subject. A combination of [V+VP] is predicted to be possible if the embedded predicate lacks the properties associated with *Voice/v*. A candidate for such a structure may be Icelandic *let* passive, which, in contrast to its German analogue (and regular passive), shows no evidence of an implicit argument in the lower predicate—neither *by* phrases nor agentive modifiers are possible.<sup>15</sup> A bare VP complement approach as proposed in Wood (2011) and Wood and Sigurðsson (2014) would thus be justified. Incidentally, Icelandic is not a LOM language, which in the current approach boils down to the lack of  $v_R$  in this language. The fact that *let* passive does not involve subject properties in Icelandic, but it does in German, could be seen as further support for the current approach: Icelandic does not have  $v_R$  available, hence the only restructuring option is a VP-complement, whereas German is a LOM language, and hence  $v_R$  can be used in regular as well as *let* passive restructuring contexts (see also Wurmbrand 2013a and in particular Pitteroff 2014).

### 4.3 Phases and the spell-out of *voice*

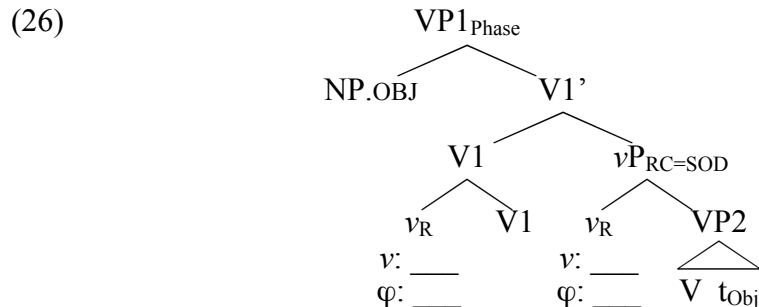
In this section, I discuss the morphological voice properties in restructuring constructions and show that the current account, bundled with a particular view on phases, also allows us to derive the difference between voice matching and default voice languages. Before turning to the languages with voice marking, let us look in more detail at the structure of the embedded predicate in restructuring constructions, in particular the phasehood properties of RCs.

I propose that voice incorporation has an important structural reflex: following several recent strands of research (Gallego 2005, 2010, Gallego and Uriagereka 2006, den Dikken 2007), I assume that head movement of a phase head extends (or slides up) the phase to the projection of the incorporated (or re-projected) head. Since the restructuring  $vP$  closes off the extended projection of the embedded verb (merging the matrix verb starts a new lexical verbal domain), a restructuring  $vP$  is a (potential) phase.<sup>16</sup> Incorporation of *v* into V as in (28), however, extends the phasehood to the matrix VP and makes the restructuring  $vP$  a spell-out domain [SOD]. As a consequence, the embedded object must move to Spec,VP1 to escape spell-out of the  $vP_{RC}$ . Recall that only *v* heads specified with a *v*: AGENT feature can assign ACC case. Although RCs involve a *v* head, this head is underspecified at Merge, and still at the stage of the derivation in (26), i.e., when spell-out of the restructuring  $vP$  occurs. Since no case is available for the embedded object

<sup>15</sup> I thank J. Wood, p.c., for bringing these constructions to my attention.

<sup>16</sup> It is crucial that restructuring verbs such as *try* are considered as lexical verbs. Extensive motivation for this view comes from systematic differences between functional restructuring (i.e., constructions in which the restructuring verb is part of the clausal spine) and lexical restructuring (see Wurmbrand 2004, Bobaljik and Wurmbrand 2005). Although it is not crucial for this article, I follow a *dynamic phase approach*, according to which the highest projection of a cyclic domain (here the extended domain of V) is a phase (Bobaljik and Wurmbrand 2005, 2013, den Dikken 2007, 2012a, b, Bošković 2014, Wurmbrand 2013b).

in situ, movement to the phase edge (Spec,VP) as in (26) must apply for the object to escape spell-out.<sup>17</sup>



Evidence for this obligatory movement of the object is provided by VP fronting as in (27) (the data are from Bobaljik and Wurmbrand 2005: 823f). If the embedded object remains in the RC as in (27a), its Case cannot be licensed and the derivation fails.<sup>18</sup> On the other hand, movement of a remnant RC as in (27b) is possible since the object occurs in the matrix clause, where it can receive Case from T.

- (27) a. \*[*Ein blauer Wagen zu reparieren* ]<sub>RC</sub> wurde erst gestern vergessen.  
a.NOM blue car to repair was just yesterday forgotten  
It just happened yesterday that they forgot to repair a blue car.
- b. [*Zu reparieren* ]<sub>RC</sub> wurde erst gestern ein blauer Wagen vergessen.  
to repair was just yesterday a.NOM blue car forgotten  
It just happened yesterday that they forgot to repair a blue car.

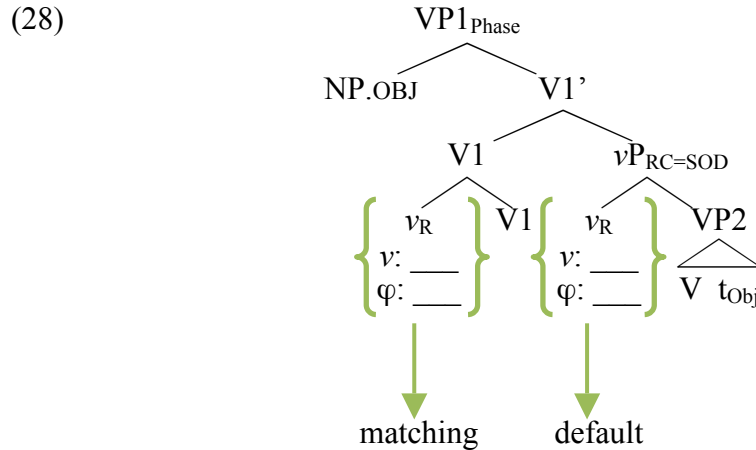
Voice incorporation opens a way to derive the difference between voice matching and default voice languages. When a phase is complete, an operation that takes place within the phase and before actual spell-out is copy choice: in chains consisting of more than one copy of a particular syntactic object, one copy of that object is selected for pronunciation/interpretation, and the other copy is typically deleted. Consider now the configuration in (28) in this respect. At the VP1 phase level, a choice has to be made between the higher copy of *v* or the lower copy of *v*. If the higher copy is chosen, the lower copy is deleted and spell-out only affects the embedded VP2. The incorporated *v* is spelled-out when the next phase is completed, and at that point, the incorporated *v* will have been valued with the same value as the matrix *v* (cf. (22) and (24)).<sup>19</sup> Since the two *v* heads have the same features, voice matching is derived. Suppose now that certain languages also have the option of choosing the lower copy of the incorporated *v* before PF spell-out

<sup>17</sup> As we will see below, the  $\phi$ -features of  $v_R$  are valued by the matrix subject in a subsequent step of the derivation. One may wonder why the moved object does not/cannot value  $v$ 's  $\phi$ -features in (26). As shown in Wurmbrand (2013a), such configurations are possible in principle, however, they necessarily result in a reflexive interpretation (e.g., *Leo shaved*), since, due to such  $\phi$ -valuation, the object ends up in an argument-of relation with both V and *v*. For the restructuring cases discussed here, such a derivation would be filtered out at the semantics interface.

<sup>18</sup> Movement out of a fronted XP after reconstruction of that XP is excluded due to the freezing effect caused by fronting (see Bobaljik and Wurmbrand 2005 for further details).

<sup>19</sup> Since the embedded V and its corresponding voice element are pronounced in different SODs, it is necessary in this approach to allow for morphophonological regrouping when the two SODs are joined together (thanks to J. Wood, p.c., for pointing this out).

of the restructuring  $vP$ . At the stage of the derivation when spell-out of  $vP_{RC}$  occurs, however, the features of the embedded  $v$  have not been determined yet. I propose that in such cases, default values are used at PF (but to ensure the correct interpretation, LF must always choose the higher copy of  $v$ ). For the languages under consideration, the default forms are the AV in Mayrinax Atayal, the infinitive in German, and possibly the bare form in Acehnese.<sup>20</sup>



#### 4.4 The independence of restructuring complements

Although the  $v$  incorporation approach proposed here is similar to the traditional V–V complex head formation approach in that the (implicit or explicit) matrix subject is shared by both predicates, the account is also different in two crucial ways. First,  $v$  incorporation only affects the interpretation of the subject—the remaining argument structures remain separate. Second, as shown in (28), the embedded VP2 remains an independent VP in syntax as well as an independent semantic event. In what follows I show that the properties of restructuring do indeed favor the  $v$  incorporation approach over a traditional complex V–V approach.

As argued in Wurmbrand (2001, 2007) for German and Bobaljik and Wurmbrand (2007) for Japanese, RCs clearly constitute independent events since they can be modified separately and can also involve a telicity specification different from the matrix predicate. German, like English, has two types of telicity modifiers—*in* adverbials which are only compatible with a telic (bounded) event, and *for* (German *lang*) adverbials which are only compatible with atelic events. Following the common view (see for instance Rothstein 2004), (a)telicity is not a property of

<sup>20</sup> This account of voice incorporation entails that in default voice languages, there should not be V-to- $v$  movement, at least not in RCs. An alternative to the copy choice mechanism suggested in this section would be to relate the difference between voice matching and default voice languages to different phasehood properties of the two language types. In default voice languages,  $vP_{RC}$  is spelled out when VP1 is complete (at the stage depicted in (28)). Since at this point, the embedded  $v_R$  has no value, a default value is realized at PF. In voice matching languages, on the other hand, further phase extension applies (recursively to the matrix  $vP$ ), and  $vP_{RC}$  is hence not spelled-out at the point of the derivation in (28). Recursive phase extension could derive a restructuring configuration in which the embedded V2 and its associated  $v_R$  are pronounced in the same SOD (i.e., after the features of  $v_R$  have been determined), thus yielding voice matching. In principle, whether a RC is a phase or not should be testable (e.g., via scope or the position of embedded elements entering a dependency with a matrix element), in reality, this is often difficult, however, and I do not have the means to do so for the languages discussed here. Setting these technical details aside, the main idea proposed here can be summarized as follows: default voice arises when the embedded V is spelled-out before the features of  $v_R$  are valued, whereas voice matching arises when V is spelled-out together with a valued  $v_R$ .

verbs but rather a property of larger units—i.e., VPs—since the nature of the object affects the telicity of the VP (e.g., #*The build the dam for a year* vs. *The build dams for a year*). As shown in (29a,b) (examples from Wurmbrand 2007: 277, (45)), restructuring configurations can involve both an *in* and a *for* adverbial at the same time. However, *in two months* can only modify the embedded event, which involves a bounded telic predicate (cf. the definite object) and thus requires an *in*-adverbial, whereas *for a year* can only modify the atelic matrix event. If the object is changed to a plural DP, on the other hand, the embedded event becomes atelic, and a *for* adverbial is possible for both events as in (29c).

- (29) a. *Sie haben den Damm ein Jahr lang in zwei Monaten bauen wollen*  
 they have the dam one year long in two months build want  
 ‘They wanted for a year to build the dam in two months.’
- b. \**Sie haben den Damm in zwei Monaten ein Jahr lang bauen wollen*  
 they have the dam in two months one year long build want  
 \*‘They wanted in two months to build the dam for a year.’
- c. *Sie haben ein Jahr lang zwei Monate lang Dämme bauen wollen*  
 they have one year long two months long dams build want  
 ‘For a year, they wanted to build dams for two months’

In a VP-complementation approach, these facts are unsurprising. As sketched in (30a), there are two distinct VPs, hence they can be different in terms of telicity, and either can be modified by its own adverbial. Crucially, the shape of the embedded object only affects the telicity of the embedded event and has no effect on the properties of the matrix event (i.e., the matrix event in (29a,c) is atelic, independently of whether the object is a definite DP or a plural DP). In a complex V–V approach, on the other hand, it is difficult to see how these examples are derived. The crucial claim of such approaches is that there is only one VP, only one event, and that the arguments are licensed jointly by the complex V head. As shown in (30b), it is not then clear how the VP could be classified in terms of telicity. Is it telic or atelic? How are two event modifiers possible if there is claimed to be only a single event? Why are there restrictions regarding which modifier modifies which part in (29a,c)—i.e., the *for* adverbial the *wanting* and the *in* adverbial the *building*? Given that the object combines with the complex V–V, why does the shape of the object (definite vs. plural) only affect one part of the complex head? These and similar questions arise, and even if a semantic (non-structural) model of modification can be developed to account for the event modification properties in restructuring constructions, it seems clear that the VP-complementation approach has a clear advantage here.

- (30) a. *for/\*in*-adverbial [<sub>Matrix VP</sub> = atelic *want* [<sub>RC</sub> = telic *in/\*for*-adverbial ] ]  
 b. *for*-adverbial *in*-adverbial [<sub>VP</sub> = ??? [<sub>V</sub> *want+build* ] object ]

A further argument against a complex V–V head comes from the syntactic properties of RCs. As shown in (31), LOM in German is compatible with VP-topicalization. Since the embedded verbs (more concretely the embedded VP) can undergo movement by itself, a complex V–V structure is again problematic. Assuming the structure in (28), on the other hand, straightforwardly derives these facts.

- (31) [Zu reparieren ]<sub>VP</sub> wurden nur blaue Autos vergessen  
 [to repair ]<sub>VP</sub> were only blue cars forgotten  
 ‘They only forgot to repair blue cars.’ [Wurmbrand 2007: 264]

The last argument for the current approach and against a complex head approach is provided by restructuring in Chamorro. As we have seen in section 4.1, Chamorro RCs display subject agreement, which is sensitive to the transitivity of the predicate. Crucially, in restructuring contexts, the matrix and embedded events register transitivity separately. In (32a) (repeated from (11a)), the matrix agreement comes from the intransitive paradigm, whereas the embedded agreement uses the transitive paradigm. The opposite is the case in (32b): the verb *begin* is transitive in Chamorro (S. Chung, p.c.; when *begin* occurs with an eventive NP as in (32c), a reflexive configuration is used), hence matrix agreement chooses the transitive form, whereas the embedded verb is intransitive and agreement is chosen from the intransitive paradigm.

- (32) a. *Ma’a’ña* *i pätgün* *ha-taitai* *esti na lepblu* Chamorro  
 NPL.RL.<sub>IN</sub>-afraid the child 3SG.RL.<sub>TR</sub>-read this LNK book  
 ‘The child is afraid to read this book.’ [Chung 2004: 203; (5a)]
- b. *Ma-tutuhun* *man-mahalang* *i famalao’an* *as Dolores*  
 3PL.RL.<sub>TR</sub>-begin PL.RL.<sub>IN</sub>-lonely the women OBL Dolores  
 ‘The women began to feel lonely for Dolores.’ [Chung 2004: 204; (5d)]
- c. *Ha-tutuhun* *gui’* *i ichan*  
 3SG.RL.<sub>TR</sub>-begin itself the rain  
 ‘The rain began.’ [S. Chung, p.c.]

Under a complex head approach this distribution would again be difficult to account for. Furthermore, if restructuring were to involve merged argument structures, it would be mysterious why the two predicates register transitivity differently. In the *v* incorporation approach, on the other hand, argument ‘sharing’ only applies to the subject of the two predicates. The argument structures of the two predicates are not merged and remain distinct. Thus in (32a), the embedded predicate is transitive since it is associated with two arguments—V (or another head of a decomposed VP) selects an object and the restructuring *v* head associates the VP with an agent argument. The matrix verb, on the other hand, selects only one NP-argument, the subject, and hence the matrix predicate qualifies as intransitive. The opposite situation is the case in (32b).

If transitivity is encoded syntactically, these facts motivate a split *vP* as, for instance, proposed in Collins (1997, 2005), where transitivity and agentivity are associated with different projections. RCs project their own transitivity phrase (which is specified independently of the matrix predicate), however, the restructuring *v* head (i.e., the head associated with the agent interpretation and ACC Case) is underspecified and only receives its values via the dependency with the matrix *v*.

#### 4.5 Anti-reconstruction

The last restructuring property I discuss in this article is the so-called anti-reconstruction effect found cross-linguistically in restructuring contexts. Bobaljik and Wurmbrand (2005, 2007) show that in German, Japanese, and Itelmen, quantifiers originating in a lexical RC cannot take scope within the RC but must obligatorily take scope over the matrix predicate. Some of the relevant

examples from the three languages discussed in Bobaljik and Wurmbrand (2005: 810) are given in (33). The English sentence *He forgot to close all windows* is ambiguous in that it can refer either to a situation in which the subject didn't close any window (all windows have the 'not-closed' property;  $\forall \gg \textit{forget}$ ) or a situation in which the subject closed some but not all windows (what didn't happen: closing of all windows;  $\textit{forget} \gg \forall$ ). The restructuring constructions in (33), on the other hand, are unambiguous and only allow the first interpretation, i.e., the scope relation in which the universal QP takes scope over *forget*.

- (33) a. *weil er alle Fenster vergessen hat* [ t<sub>OBJ</sub> zu schließen]  
 since he all windows (ACC) forgotten has [ t<sub>OBJ</sub> to close]  
 'since he forgot to close all the windows'  $\forall \gg \textit{forget}$ ;  $\textit{*forget} \gg \forall$
- b. *t'-əntxa-čeʔn* [ *miʔ okno-ʔn sop-es* ]  
 1SG-forget-3PL.OBJ [ all window-PL close-INF ]  
 'I forgot to close all the windows.' (S6:6-7)  $\forall \gg \textit{forget}$ ;  $\textit{*forget} \gg \forall$
- c. *John-wa subeto-no ringo-o tabe-wasure-ta*  
 John-TOP all-GEN apple-ACC eat-forget-PAST  
 'John forgot to eat all the apples.'  $\forall \gg \textit{forget}$ ;  $\textit{*forget} \gg \forall$

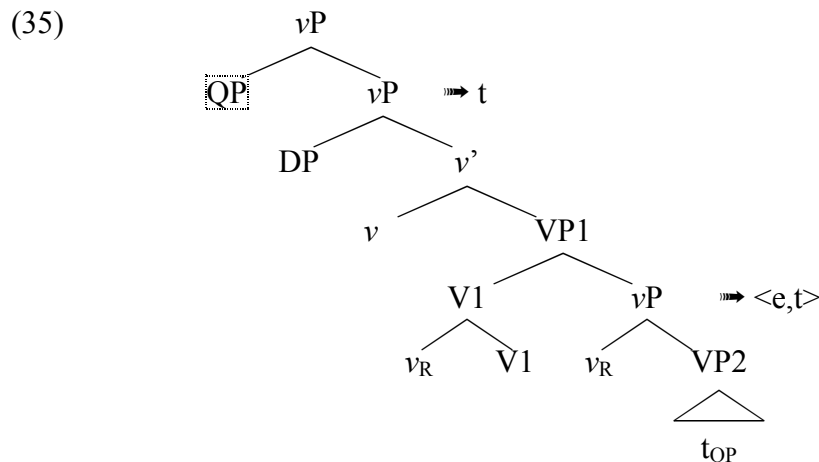
The anti-reconstruction effect is not restricted to objects (which we have seen are in a Case dependency with matrix  $\nu$  or T), but has also been argued to exist for embedded modifiers as in (34) (see Saito 2000, Saito and Hoshi 1998, 2000, Bobaljik and Wurmbrand 2007, Takahashi 2010, 2011).<sup>21</sup>

- (34) a. *Taroo-wa hon-o Mary-dake-kara kari-wasure-ta*  
 Taro-TOP book-ACC Mary-only-from borrow-forget-PAST  
 'Taro forgot to borrow books only from Mary.'  $\textit{only} \gg \textit{forget}$ ;  $\textit{*forget} \gg \textit{only}$   
 [Takahashi 2011: 245; (56)]
- b. *Taroo-wa me-ga 0.001-byoo-dake ake-rare-ru*  
 Taro-TOP eye-NOM 0.001-second-only open-can-PRES  
 'Taroo can open his eyes only for 0.001 seconds.'  $\textit{only} \gg \textit{can}$ ;  $\% \textit{can} \gg \textit{only}$   
 $\textit{only} \gg \textit{can}$ : He cannot open his eyes for long (e.g., because his eyes are very sensitive to ultraviolet rays)  
 $\textit{can} \gg \textit{only}$ : He has a special ability to move his eyelids very quickly

The account proposed in Bobaljik and Wurmbrand (2005) is built on the claim that lexical RCs are *agreement domains*, which, by assumption, can be crossed by movement but not by Agree.

<sup>21</sup> Note that the judgment of (34b) is controversial; Saito (2000) only allows the wide-scope reading of *only* (hence showing an anti-reconstruction effect), whereas Takano (2003) finds the example ambiguous. Shimamura and Wurmbrand (2014) suggest that this difference can be explained by the ambivalent status of the potential verb as a lexical verb vs. a functional modal head. As shown in Bobaljik and Wurmbrand (2005), anti-reconstruction effects arise only in lexical restructuring contexts. Thus, if the potential verb is a functional head, no anti-reconstruction effects would be expected (see also Nomura 2005 for the lack of anti-reconstruction with the potential verb). The restructuring analysis in this paper applies only to lexical restructuring (functional restructuring would involve a single lexical predicate and aspectual and/or modal projections above the  $\nu$ P), and I therefore set the Japanese potential construction aside.

Embedded objects thus must move out of a RC to get into the Agree domain of matrix  $v$  or  $T$ . Furthermore, such movement is assumed to not be able to reconstruct since Agree must be visible at LF. The restructuring approach put forward in the current paper allows us to follow a suggestion made in Bobaljik and Wurmbrand (2007) and derive the anti-reconstruction effect without the additional concept of agreement domains and by maintaining the same locality restrictions for Move and Agree. Consider again a basic restructuring configuration in (35) (I ignore intermediate steps of movement required due to the phasehood of VP1).



A standard view on quantifier scope (Heim and Kratzer 1998) is that quantifiers must combine with a clause-denoting expression (of type  $t$ ). As shown in (35), although a RC is a  $vP$  (since it involves a  $v$  head), it is not a propositional expression, since no subject is merged with the embedded  $v'$ . The first propositional node is the matrix  $vP$ . The structure in (35) then leads to a very simple account of the anti-reconstruction effect: QPs within the RC cannot be interpreted internal to the RC since there is no type  $t$  projection. Movement to the matrix  $vP$  is thus required, which necessarily brings the QP outside the scope of the matrix verb.

The current voice incorporation and feature valuation analysis also overcomes a challenge raised in Takahashi (2010, 2011) for the analysis of anti-reconstruction effects presented above. Takahashi provided binding data which can be taken as evidence for the claim that Japanese RCs involve an embedded subject (i.e., the RC would qualify as a propositional expression), yet the same anti-reconstruction effect is found as in (33) and (34). The relevant data are given in (36) (see Takahashi's works for detailed scope descriptions). In these configurations, the matrix restructuring verb combines with a causative verb, which in turn combines with a RC. Furthermore, the RC contains an *only*-phrase as well as a subject-oriented anaphor (*zibun*). Since *zibun* is subject-oriented, Takahashi assumes that direct binding by the causee argument (which is an internal dative argument) is not possible, but there must be a PRO subject in the RC which is controlled by the causee argument and which binds the anaphor in the interpretations where *zibun* refers to the dative argument. Crucially, in the case of lexical restructuring in (36a), an anti-reconstruction effect arises, independently of whether *zibun* is bound by the matrix subject or the causee argument. Thus if *zibun* binding requires a PRO subject, the embedded RC should qualify as a propositional complement, and quantifiers should not be required to move all the way up to the matrix clause. In short, no anti-reconstruction effect would be expected, contrary to fact.

The example in (36b) involves the potential verb which could be a functional head (see fn. 21), and as expected no anti-reconstruction effect arises. This example is still important, how-

ever, since it shows again that in a clear case of restructuring (nominative Case on the object is evidence for restructuring), *zibun* can co-refer with the dative causee argument, which again could be taken as evidence for an embedded subject in the RC.

- (36) a. *Sensei<sub>T</sub>-wa gakusei<sub>S</sub>-ni sono-nyuusu-o zibun<sub>T/S</sub>-no zimoto-dake-e*  
 teacher-TOP student-DAT that-news-ACC SELF-GEN home-only-to  
*hookoku-sase-wasure-ta*  
 report-cause-forget-PAST *only* » forget; \*forget » *only*  
 ‘The teacher<sub>T</sub> forgot to make the student<sub>T</sub> report the news only to his<sub>T/S</sub> home.’  
 [Takahashi 2011: 249; (61)]
- b. *Taro<sub>T</sub>-ga Hanako<sub>H</sub>-ni zibun<sub>T/H</sub>-no migite-dake-ga*  
 Taro-NOM Hanako-DAT SELF-GEN right.hand-only-NOM  
*age-sase-rare-ta*  
 raise-cause-can-PAST *only* » *can*; *can* » *only*  
 ‘Taro<sub>T</sub> could make Hanako<sub>H</sub> raise only his<sub>T</sub>/her<sub>H</sub> right hand.’  
 [Takahashi 2010: 330; (21); Takahashi 2011: 23; (17)]

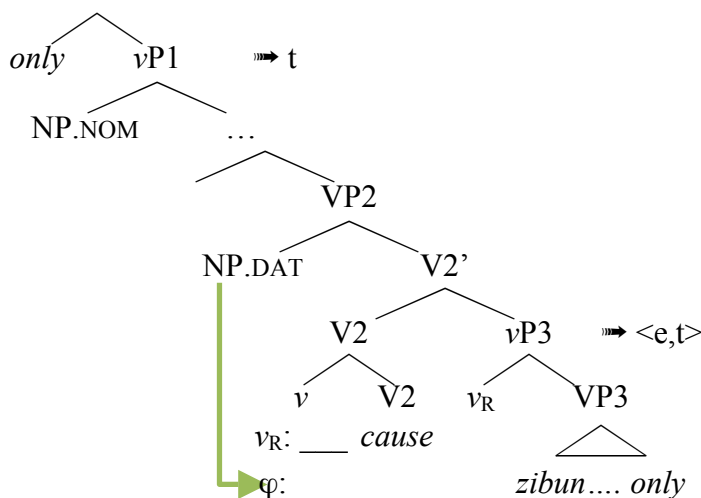
These facts are very interesting, however, I believe the conclusion that binding can only be achieved by a PRO argument in the embedded RC is not necessary. Let us zoom in on the relevant part of the structure under the account proposed here. As shown in (37), the *v* head of the lowest predicate is underspecified and undergoes incorporation into the higher V—the causative verb. In addition to the RC, the causative verb also combines with an internal argument (the dative causee NP). At this point in the derivation, the causee NP values the  $\phi$ -features of the incorporated *v* head. This Agree relation has an important consequence: it associates the dative causee with the agent of the embedded predicate (exactly parallel to what has been proposed for matrix subjects in simple restructuring contexts such as (22)). Eventually, the embedded *v* will be valued as *v*: AGENT, yielding the correct interpretation that the dative arguments in (36) are also interpreted as the agents of the deepest embedded predicates.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> A technical question arising for examples such as (36) is how feature valuation is achieved in recursive restructuring configurations. Since the empirical distribution of such configurations is not entirely clear, I leave a detailed account aside here. I only note that if stacked RCS are possible, a form of recursive *v* incorporation as suggested in fn. 20 would need to be adopted. While stacked lexical restructuring constructions are possible in Mayrinax Atayal (TC Chen, p.c.), they are not very natural, if possible at all in German (note that the Japanese examples involve a causative, which could also be treated as a functional head). In German, LOM across two RCs is impossible, even for speakers who have no problem with LOM otherwise. That is, although both *begin* and *try* allow LOM (i.), and the two verbs can (more or less) combine in the non-restructuring variant, (ii.), LOM across both verbs is impossible (iii.).

- |      |                                      |              |                      |                          |                  |                     |
|------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| i.   | <i>Der Wagen</i>                     | <i>wurde</i> | <i>zu reparieren</i> | <i>begonnen/versucht</i> |                  |                     |
|      | The.NOM car                          | was          | to repair            | began/tried              |                  |                     |
|      | ‘They tried/began to repair the car’ |              |                      |                          |                  |                     |
| ii.  | <i>?Es</i>                           | <i>wurde</i> | <i>begonnen</i>      | <i>zu versuchen</i>      | <i>den Wagen</i> | <i>zu repariert</i> |
|      | It                                   | was          | began                | to try                   | the.ACC car      | to repair           |
|      | ‘They began to try to fix the car.’  |              |                      |                          |                  |                     |
| iii. | <i>*Der Wagen</i>                    | <i>wurde</i> | <i>zu reparieren</i> | <i>zu versuchen</i>      | <i>begonnen</i>  |                     |
|      | The.NOM car                          | was          | to repair            | to try                   | began            |                     |



(37)



Let us now consider how binding works in (36)/(37). In the current account, it seems that direct binding of *zibun* by the dative NP and subject-orientation of *zibun* are not in conflict in the configuration above. Although the causee NP is not a nominative argument and it is also an internal argument of the causative verb, it does clearly qualify as the subject of the embedded predicate as well, since the  $\varphi$ -valuation operation indicated above associates that NP with the agent of the embedded predicate. Thus, if subject-orientation is a matter of semantics, binding by the dative causee will satisfy the constraint.

Binding can also be straightforwardly derived in the configuration in (37) under recent Agree-based approaches to binding. Reuland (2005, 2011), for instance, argues that binding is not established directly between an antecedent and the anaphor but is intermediated by a functional head, which is in an Agree relation with both, the antecedent and the anaphor. The structure above involves exactly such a configuration: the dative NP Agrees with  $v$  and  $v$  Agrees with *zibun* (which guarantees subject-orientation). Hence *zibun* is in an indirect dependency with the dative NP, yielding the binding relation. Crucially, under both binding accounts, no embedded PRO subject would be necessary. Thus the claim that RCs are not propositional complements can be maintained even for the challenging cases in (36).<sup>23</sup>

Note finally that this account has no effect on the binding properties of the German examples in (6) (and similar examples in Japanese; see Shimamura and Wurmbrand 2014). In (6b), the embedded  $v$  ends up with the  $\varphi$ -features corresponding to the implicit agent of the passive matrix  $v$ . However, these features are not sufficient to license an anaphor—implicit passive arguments cannot bind anaphors—thus, a simple Agree relation between  $v$  and the anaphor is not sufficient to establish binding. For an anaphor to be licensed it needs to (also) be in a (direct or indirect) relation with an actual antecedent NP. No such NP is available in LOM constructions as in (6),

<sup>23</sup> A further positive consequence of the current approach is that subject-orientation does not need to be stipulated but falls out from the feature valuation dependency between an argument and  $v$ , which in turn is in an Agree relation with the subject. Furthermore, the current account allows us to abandon the ill-defined notion of the EPP assumed in Saito (2009) and Takano (2011). In these works, mostly to account for binding, it is postulated that ‘subject’ is defined as the argument that first merges with  $v$ —the argument that satisfies the EPP. Merging  $v$  with an NP that is scrambled, on the other hand, does not create a subject configuration since scrambling is stipulated to not check the EPP. In the account here, neither such EPP stipulations nor the notion of ‘first merged’ is necessary: the subject is the element that values the  $\varphi$ -features of  $v$ , which is reflected in the argument structure of the construction.

but in the Japanese causative construction, there is: the dative NP which Agrees with the embedded  $v$ .

## 5. Summary

The following table summarizes the properties found in restructuring constructions cross-linguistically and discussed in this article.

Property	V—V	VP only	$v$ incorporation	Explanation
RC involves no (PRO) subject	✓	✓	✓	restructuring $v$ is underspecified; cannot select AGENT
Interpretation of embedded subject	✓	?	✓	matrix & embedded $\phi$ -features are co-valued/identical
Subject agreement in RC in Chamorro	?	?	✓	$\phi$ -features of embedded $v$ are valued by the matrix subject
RC can involve verbs showing $v$ conditioned stem allomorphy	?	?	✓	$v$ is present in RC
RC involves voice marking in Austronesian languages	?	?	✓	$v$ is present in RC
Voice matching vs. default voice	?	?	✓	RC is spell-out domain; copy choice for incorporated $v$
RC constitutes separate event	?	✓	✓	argument structures not merged—embedded $v$ P is a separate event
RC shows independent transitivity marking in Chamorro	?	?	✓	matrix and embedded argument structures are separate
Embedded VP is mobile	?	✓	✓	no V-incorporation, only $v$ incorporation
Anti-reconstruction effect	✓	✓/?	✓	embedded $v$ P is non-propositional
Subject-oriented binding in RC	?	?	✓	matrix binder qualifies as embedded subject

The comparison of the three complex predicate approaches considered (complex head, bare VP complementation,  $v$  incorporation) shows that the approach advocated in this paper covers all the phenomena whereas the previous analyses face several challenges.

## 6. Conclusion

In this article, I proposed a new approach to restructuring which unites complex head approaches with a bare VP complementation approach. With the former, I argued for an incorporation approach. However, in contrast to other complex head approaches, I proposed that only the  $v$  head of a restructuring complement undergoes incorporation. With the VP complementation approach, I assumed that a RC contains a syntactically and semantically independent VP. In contrast to the bare VP complementation approach, however, I proposed that restructuring complements also involve a  $v$  head. This hybrid account has the advantage that it provides argument structure sharing for only the subject of a restructuring complement (only the  $v$ P), whereas the remaining argument structure properties (the embedded big VP properties) remain separate. I have shown that this result is empirically correct and supported by several phenomena from a diverse set of lan-

guages. The account proposed achieves a larger empirical coverage than previous accounts and improves in several respects on the theoretical details of the analyses.

## 7. References

- Adger, David. 2003. *Core Syntax: A Minimalist Approach*. Oxford, England: Oxford UP.
- Aissen, Judith, and David Perlmutter. 1976. Clause reduction in Spanish. In *Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistic Society*, ed. by Henry Thompson et al., 1-30. Berkeley: University of California, Berkeley Linguistic Society.
- Aissen, Judith, and David Perlmutter. 1983. Clause reduction in Spanish. In *Studies in Relational Grammar 1*, ed. by David Perlmutter, 360-403. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Aldridge, Edith. 2004. Ergativity and Word Order in Austronesian Languages. Doctoral dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- Aldridge, Edith. 2006. Absolutive Case in Tagalog. In *Proceedings from the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, Vol 1*, ed. by Jacqueline Bunting, Sapna Desai, Robert Peachey, Christopher Straughn and Zuzana Tomková, 1-15. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society.
- Aldridge, Edith. 2007. Minimalist analysis of ergativity. *Sophia Linguistica* 55:123-142.
- Alexiadou, Artemis, and Elena Anagnostopoulou. 1998. Parametrizing AGR: Word order, V-movement and EPP-checking. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16.3:491-539.
- Alexiadou, Artemis, Elena Anagnostopoulou, and Florian Schäfer. 2006. The properties of anticausatives cross-linguistically. In *Phases of interpretation*, ed. by Mara Frascarelli, 187-211. Berlin, Germany: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Baker, Mark. 2008. *The syntax of agreement and concord*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bjorkman, Bronwyn Alma Moore. 2011. BE-ing Default: The Morphosyntax of Auxiliaries. Doctoral dissertation, MIT, Cambridge, MA.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan D., and Susi Wurmbrand. 2005. The domain of agreement. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 23.4:809-865.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan D., and Susi Wurmbrand. 2007. Complex predicates, aspect, and anti-reconstruction. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 16:27-42.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan D., and Susi Wurmbrand. 2013. Suspension across domains. In *Distributed Morphology Today: Morphemes for Morris Halle*, ed. by Ora Matushansky and Alec Marantz, 185-198. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Bošković, Željko. 2014. Now I'm a phase, now I'm not a phase: On the variability of phases with extraction and ellipsis. *Linguistic Inquiry* 45.1:27-89.
- Bouma, Gosse, and Gertjan van Noord. 1997. Dutch verb clustering without verb clusters. In *Specifying syntactic structures*, ed. by Patrick Blackburn and Maarten De Rijke, 213-243. Stanford, Calif: Center Study Language and Information.
- Butt, Miriam. 1995. *The Structure of Complex Predicates in Urdu*. Stanford, Calif: CSLI Publications.
- Chen, Tingchun. 2010. Restructuring in Mayrinax Atayal. B. Arts Honours Thesis. Montréal: McGill University.

- Chierchia, Gennaro. 1984a. Anaphoric properties of infinitives and gerunds. In *Proceedings of the 3rd West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*, ed. by Mark Cobler, Susannah MacKaye and Michael T. Westcoat, 28-39. Stanford, Calif: Stanford Linguistics Association.
- Chierchia, Gennaro. 1984b. Topics in the syntax and semantics of infinitives and gerunds. Doctoral dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2000. Minimalist inquiries: The framework. In *Step by step: Essays on minimalist syntax in honor of Howard Lasnik*, ed. by Roger Martin, David Michaels and Juan Uriagereka, 89-155. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2001. Derivation by phase. In *Ken Hale: A life in language*, ed. by Michael Kenstowicz, 1-52. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chung, Sandra. 1998. *The design of agreement: evidence from Chamorro*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Chung, Sandra. 2004. Restructuring and verb-initial order in Chamorro. *Syntax* 7.3:199-233.
- Collins, Chris. 1997. *Local Economy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Collins, Chris. 2005. A smuggling approach to the passive in English. *Syntax* 8.2:81-120.
- Dikken, Marcel den. 2007. Phase Extension: Contours of a Theory of the Role of Head Movement in Phrasal Extraction. *Theoretical Linguistics* 33.1:1-41.
- Dikken, Marcel den. 2012a. On feature interpretability and inheritance. Ms., City University. New York.
- Dikken, Marcel den. 2012b. The Phase Impenetrability Condition and successive cyclicity: A reconsideration. Ms., City University. New York.
- Gallego, Ángel. 2005. Phase sliding. Ms., University of Barcelona.  
[[http://filcat.uab.cat/clt/membres/professors/gallego/pdf/Phase\\_Sliding.pdf](http://filcat.uab.cat/clt/membres/professors/gallego/pdf/Phase_Sliding.pdf)].
- Gallego, Ángel. 2010. *Phase theory*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Gallego, Ángel, and Juan Uriagereka. 2006. Sub-extraction from subjects. Ms., University of Barcelona and University of Maryland.
- Geach, Peter Thomas. 1970. A program for syntax. *Synthese* 22:3-17.
- Grønn, Atle, and Arnim von Stechow. 2011. The temporal organisation of indicative conditionals. Ms. Tübingen.
- Haegeman, Liliane, and Terje Lohndal. 2010. Negative Concord and (Multiple) Agree: A Case Study of West Flemish. *Linguistic Inquiry* 41.2:181-211.
- Haider, Hubert. 1986. Deutsche Syntax - generativ. Doctoral dissertation, University of Vienna.
- Heim, Irene, and Angelika Kratzer. 1998. *Semantics in Generative Grammar*. Oxford; Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers.
- Hicks, Glyn. 2009. *The derivation of anaphoric relations*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Hinrichs, Erhard, and Tsuneko Nakazawa. 1994. Linearizing finite AUX in German verbal complexes. In *German in Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar*, ed. by John Nerbonne, Klaus Netter and Carl Pollard, 11-38. Stanford, Calif: CSLI Publications.
- Hoshi, Hiroto. 1999. Complex predicate formation in Japanese: A (Non-)configurational theory. In *SOAS Working Papers in Linguistics and Phonetics*, 427-473. London: SOAS.
- Jacobs, Joachim. 1992. Bewegung als Valenzvererbung. *Linguistische Berichte* 138:85-122.
- Kiss, Tibor. 1995. *Infinite Komplementation: Neue Studien zum deutschen Verbum infinitum*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag.

- Kratzer, Angelika. 1996. Severing the external argument from its verb. In *Phrase structure and the lexicon*, ed. by Johan Rooryck and Laurie Zaring, 109-137. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Legate, Julie Anne. 2010a. Not-so-implicit agents. Talk given at the *17th Meeting of the Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association (AFLA17)*, Stony Brook University.
- Legate, Julie Anne. 2010b. The structure of agents in implicit passives. Talk given at the *41st annual meeting of the North East Linguistics Society*, Philadelphia.
- Legate, Julie Anne. 2012. Subjects in Acehnese and the nature of the passive. *Language* 88.3:495-525.
- Legate, Julie Anne. 2014. *Voice and v: Lessons from Acehnese*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Marušič, Franc. 2005. On non-simultaneous phases. Doctoral dissertation, Stony Brook University.
- Merchant, Jason. 2011. Aleut case matters. In *Pragmatics and Autolexical Grammar: In honor of Jerry Sadock*, ed. by Etsuyo Yuasa Yuasa, Tista Bagchi and Katharine P. Beals, 382-411. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Meurers, Walt Detmar. 2000. Lexical generalizations in the syntax of German non-finite constructions. Doctoral dissertation, University of Tübingen.
- Müller, Stefan. 1999. *Deutsche Syntax deklarativ: Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar für das Deutsche*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag.
- Neeleman, Ad, and Hans van de Koot. 2002. The configurational matrix. *Linguistic Inquiry* 33.4:529-574.
- Nomura, Masashi. 2005. Nominative Case and AGREE(ment). Doctoral dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
- Pearson, Matt. 2005. The Malagasy subject/topic as an A'-element. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 23.2:381-457.
- Pesetsky, David, and Esther Torrego. 2007. The syntax of valuation and the interpretability of features. In *Phrasal and clausal architecture*, ed. by Simin Karimi, Vida Samiian and Wendy Wilkins, 262-294. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Pitteroff, Marcel. 2014. Non-canonical *lassen* middles. Doctoral dissertation, University of Stuttgart.
- Pitteroff, Marcel, and Artemis Alexiadou. 2012. On the Properties of German *sich-lassen* Middles. In *Coyote Working Papers: Proceedings of the 29th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics (WCCFL 29)*, ed. by Jaehoon Choi et al., 214-222. University of Arizona: Tucson.
- Pylkkänen, Liina. 2002. Introducing arguments. Doctoral dissertation, MIT, Cambridge, MA.
- Rackowski, Andrea. 2002. The structure of Tagalog: Specificity, voice, and the distribution of arguments. Doctoral dissertation, MIT, Cambridge, MA.
- Rackowski, Andrea, and Norvin Richards. 2005. Phase edge and extraction: A Tagalog case study. *Linguistic Inquiry* 36.4:565-599.
- Reuland, Eric. 2005. Agreeing to Bind. In *Organizing Grammar*, ed. by Hans Broekhuis, Norbert Corver, Riny Huybregts, Ursula Kleinhenz and Jan Koster, 505-513. Berlin, Germany: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Reuland, Eric. 2011. *Anaphora and Language Design*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Rizzi, Luigi. 1976. Ristrutturazione. In *Rivista di grammatica generativa*.
- Rizzi, Luigi. 1978. A restructuring rule in Italian syntax. In *Recent transformational studies in European languages*, ed. by Samuel Jay Keyser, 113-158. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

- Rothstein, Susan D. 2004. *Structuring events: A study in the semantics of lexical aspect*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Saito, Mamoru. 2000. Predicate raising and theta relations. In *Proceedings of 2000 Seoul International Conference on Language and Computation*, 85-113: The Linguistic Society of Korea.
- Saito, Mamoru. 2009. Optional A-scrambling. In *Japanese/Korean Linguistics 16*, ed. by Yukinori Takubo, Tomohide Kinuhata, Szymon Grzelak and Kayo Nagai, 44-63. Stanford, Calif: CSLI Publications.
- Saito, Mamoru, and Hiroto Hoshi. 1998. Control in complex predicates. In *Report of the special research project for the typological investigation of languages and cultures of the East and West*, 15-46: University of Tsukuba.
- Saito, Mamoru, and Hiroto Hoshi. 2000. The Japanese light verb construction and the Minimalist Program. In *Step by step: Essays on minimalist syntax in honor of Howard Lasnik*, ed. by Roger Martin, David Michaels and Juan Uriagereka, 261-295. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Schäfer, Florian. 2008. *The syntax of (anti-)causatives: External arguments in change-of-state contexts*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Shih, Chao-Kai. 2014. On restructuring in Takibakha Bunun. Ms., National Tsing Hua University. Taiwan.
- Shimamura, Koji, and Susi Wurmbrand. 2014. Two types of restructuring in Japanese—Evidence from scope and binding. Poster given at the *7th Formal Approaches to Japanese Linguistics (FAJL 7)*, Tokyo, Japan.
- Stechow, Arnim von. 2003. Feature deletion under semantic binding: Tense, person, and mood under verbal quantifiers. In *Proceedings of the North Eastern Linguistics Society Annual Meeting 33*, ed. by Makoto Kadowaki and Shigeto Kawahara, 379-403. Amherst: University of Massachusetts, GLSA.
- Stechow, Arnim von. 2004. Binding by Verbs: Tense, Person and Mood under Attitudes. In *The Syntax and Semantics of the Left Periphery*, ed. by Horst Lohnstein and Susanne Trissler, 431-488. Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Stechow, Arnim von. 2005. Temporal orientation of modals and attitudes (and covert temporal operators). Lecture notes Tübingen and Cornell.
- Stechow, Arnim von. 2009. Tenses in Compositional Semantics. Ms. To appear in Klein, Wolfgang, ed., *The Expression Time in Language*.
- Steedman, Mark. 1985. Dependency and coördination in the grammar of Dutch and English. *Language* 61.3:523-568.
- Sternefeld, Wolfgang. 2000. Syntax. Eine merkmalsbasierte generative Analyse des Deutschen. Ms., University of Tübingen. Tübingen.
- Takahashi, Masahiko. 2010. Case, phases, and nominative/accusative conversion in Japanese. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 19.4:319-155.
- Takahashi, Masahiko. 2011. Some theoretical consequences of Case-marking in Japanese. Doctoral dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
- Takano, Yuji. 2003. Nominative objects in Japanese complex predicate constructions: A prolepsis analysis. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 21.4:779-834.
- Takano, Yuji. 2011. Double complement unaccusatives in Japanese: Puzzles and implications. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 20.3:229-254.
- Williams, Edwin. 2003. *Representation theory*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

- Wood, Jim. 2011. Icelandic *let*-causatives and case. Working Papers in Scandinavian Syntax. In *Working Papers in Scandinavian Syntax* 87, 1-52. Lund: Lund University, Department of Scandinavian Languages.
- Wood, Jim, and Halldór Ármann Sigurðsson. 2014. *Let*-causatives and (a)symmetric DAT-NOM constructions. *Syntax* 17.3:269-298.
- Wu, Hsiao-hung Iris. 2013. Restructuring and Clause Structure in Isbukun Bunun. *Oceanic Linguistics* 52.1:36-52.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2001. *Infinitives: Restructuring and clause structure*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2004. Two types of restructuring-Lexical vs. functional. *Lingua* 114.8:991-1014.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2007. How complex are complex predicates? *Syntax* 10:243-288.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2012a. Parasitic participles in Germanic: Evidence for the theory of verb clusters. *Taal en Tongval* 64.1:129-156.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2012b. The syntax of valuation in auxiliary-participle constructions. In *Coyote Working Papers: Proceedings of the 29th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics (WCCFL 29)*, ed. by Jaehoon Choi et al. University of Arizona: Tucson.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2013a. The features of voice. Talk given at the *Little v workshop*, Leiden, The Netherlands. [<http://media.leidenuniv.nl/legacy/wurmbrand-handout.pdf>].
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2013b. QR and selection: Covert evidence for phasehood. In *Proceedings of the North Eastern Linguistics Society Annual Meeting 42*, ed. by Stefan Keine and Shayne Sloggett, 277-290. Amherst: University of Massachusetts, GLSA.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2013c. Tagalog infinitives: Consequences for the theory of phases, voice marking and extraction. Ms. Storrs. [<http://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/001898>].
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2014a. The Merge Condition: A syntactic approach to selection. In *Minimalism and Beyond: Radicalizing the interfaces*, ed. by Peter Kosta, Lilia Schürcks, Steven Franks and Teodora Radev-Bork, 139-177. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 2014b. Restructuring across the world—Data summary. [<http://wurmbrand.uconn.edu/Papers/RATW-data.pdf>].
- Wurmbrand, Susi. To appear. Restructuring across the world. In *Language Use and Linguistic Structure: Proceedings of the Olomouc Linguistics Colloquium 2014*, ed. by Ludmila Veselovská and Markéta Janebová. Olomouc: Palacký University.
- Zeijlstra, Hedde. 2012. There is only one way to Agree. *The Linguistic Review* 29.3:491–539.