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Case and Expletives  
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Part I

1. \*It seems [John to be here]
2. \*Who does it seem [t to be here]
- 3a. The man [(who) [it seems [t is here]]]
- b. \*The man [(who) [it seems [t to be here]]]
- 4a. \*I tried [John to be here]
- b. I tried [PRO to be here]
5. \*It seems [there to be a man here]
6. \*I tried [there to be a man here]
7. A CHAIN is Case-marked if it contains exactly one Case-marked position; a position in a Case-marked CHAIN is visible for theta-marking. K of L p.135
8. There<sup>d</sup> is a man<sup>d</sup> here
9. There is usually a man here
10. A car is usually here
11. \*I heard usually a car (cf. I usually heard a car)
12. Someone is likely [t to be here]
13. There is likely [t to be someone here]

*stand as "no case. cfp"*

Part II

14. \*There is likely [someone to be here]
15. \*We consider [there a man in the room] K of L p.92
16. We consider [there to be a man in the room]
17. We consider [there<sub>i</sub> likely [t<sub>i</sub> to be a man in the room]]
18. A car is not here
19. \*I heard not a car
20. Is a car here
21. \*Heard I a car
22. [[A car] [Tense be<sub>i</sub>] [usually t<sub>i</sub> here]

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23. [[A car] [Tense e] [not be here]]
24. [[A car] [Tense will] [not be here]]
25. \*A car will be not here
26. \*A car will be usually here
27. Will a car be here
28. \*Will be a car here
29. I believe [there to be a mechanic here]
30. \*I believe [there to be usually a mechanic here]
31. \*I believe [there to be not a mechanic here]
32. I believe [there not to be a mechanic here]
33. \*I believe [John to be not here]
34. I believe [John not to be here]
35. ?There usually arrives a bus (at this time)
36. \*There arrives usually a bus (at this time)
37. \*There arrived not a bus [?There did not arrive a bus]
38. \*A bus arrived not [A bus did not arrive]
39. \*Arrived a bus [Did a bus arrive]
40. 'Unaccusatives' and be are Case assigners.
41. When INFL is finite, an auxiliary verb (but not a main verb) may raise to it. When INFL is non-finite, neither an auxiliary verb nor a main verb may raise to it.
- 42a. Do not hit Bill
- b. \*Hit not Bill
- 43a. Do not be stubborn
- b. \*Be not stubborn
- c. \*Harry does not be stubborn
- d. Harry is not stubborn
44. A verb with a complement assigns Case if and only if it  $\theta$ -marks its subject. K of L p.138 [A version of 'Burzio's generalization]
45. There is [a car here]
46. There arrived a man

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*Why doesn't it show up as a case assigner?*

Part III

- 47. 'Traditional' Case filter: At S-structure, \*NP that is lexical and lacks Case.
  - 48. Who do you believe sincerely [t to be the best candidate]
  - 49. \*I believe sincerely [John to be the best candidate]
  - 50. John, I like him
  - 51. I consider Harry a wiseguy (cf. ex. 15)
  - 52. At LF, all expletives must have been replaced, in conformity with 'Full Interpretation'.
  - 53. 'Visibility' constrains theta-assignment at both S-structure and LF (roughly in line with the Projection Principle).
  - 54. A man's arrival
  - 55. \*There's arrival of a man
  - 56. \*Its likelihood that John will win
  - 57. \*Our belief of John to be intelligent
  - 58. \*Our proof of John to be intelligent
  - 59. If alpha is an inherent Case-marker, then alpha Case-marks NP if and only if [alpha] theta-marks the chain headed by NP. K of L p.194
  - 60. \*There arrival of a man
  - 61. The arrival of a man
  - 62. To be visible as the target of NP movement, a position must have Case.
  - 63. \*Someone seems [there to be [t in the room]
  - 64. \*Someone seems [there to have been arrested t]
  - 65. Someone is certain [t to be here]
  - 66. There is certain [t to be someone here]
  - 67. \*There is certain [there to be someone here]
- Part IV
- 68. 66. ≠ Someone is certain to be here
  - 69. John is certain to be here
  - 70. \*There is certain to be John here
  - 71. \*There is John here

- 72a. \*There arrived a man
- b. LF: A man arrived t  
Nominative -Case  
Partitive
- 73. John is t here
- 74. John arrived t
- 75. Is Case assignment optional?
- 76. \*NP-t cf. 7.  
+Case
- 77a. \*John<sub>i</sub> is believed [t<sub>i</sub> is intelligent]
- b. \*Mary<sub>i</sub> is believed [Harry to like t<sub>i</sub>]
- c. \*Mary<sub>i</sub> is believed [that Harry likes t<sub>i</sub>]
- d. \*Mary<sub>i</sub> is believed [that she<sub>i</sub> likes t<sub>i</sub>]
- 78a. It strikes John that Mary is clever
- b. Mary strikes John as clever
- c. \*John strikes t that Mary is clever
- 79a. There is a man here
- b. \*There are a man here  
etc.
- 80. There<sub>i</sub> is a man<sub>i</sub> here
- 81. Does LF movement eliminate a Condition C violation?
- 82a. \*He<sub>i</sub> respects everyone that John<sub>i</sub> knows
- b. [Everyone that John<sub>i</sub> knows]<sub>2</sub> he<sub>i</sub> respects t<sub>2</sub>
- 83a. There<sub>i</sub> is a man<sub>2</sub> here
- b. There is a man<sub>i</sub> here
- 84a. \*There is believed [t is a man<sub>i</sub> here]
- b. LF: A man<sub>i</sub> is believed [t<sub>i</sub> is t<sub>i</sub> here]
- 85a. \*There was a problem without \*(there) being a solution
- b. ....PRO.....
- 86. John is easy to talk to without being fun to talk to
- 87. \*It is easy to talk to John without being fun to talk to him
- 88. Why is there no expletive PRO?
- 89. Conjecture: Every NP position must be licensed. Licensing is via Case for an overt NP, and via Control for PRO.
- 90. Why are there no verbs other than be that are 'exceptional' Case markers but assign no  $\theta$ -role to a subject?
- 91. ??

*Sargis*  
"expletive PRO"