Ling 610

The ECP

November, 2014

- (1) ECP (Empty Category Principle) 1st version: A trace must be governed
- (2) *John is illegal [$_{CP}[_{IP} t$ to park here]] (CP is a barrier to government; non-finite Infl isn't a governor)
- (3) ECP 2^{nd} version:

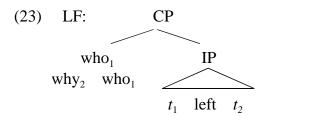
A trace must be properly governed (Proper government is government by a **lexical** head)

- (4) *Who do you think [that [*t* solved the problem]] (*t* is not properly governed)
- (5) Which problem do you think [that [John solved *t*]] (*t* is properly governed by <u>solve</u>)
- (6) Who do you think [t' [t solved the problem]] (t is not lexically governed)
- (7) α properly governs β if
 - i. α governs β and α is lexical ('lexical government')
 - ii. α binds β and β is (zero) subjacent to α ('antecedent government')
- (8) *Who do you think $[_{CP} t' [_{C'} that [_{IP} t solved the problem]]]$
- (9) Either <u>that</u> somehow blocks antecedent government or <u>that</u> somehow turns C' into a barrier for antecedent government
- (10) ?*Which car did you leave [before Mary fixed *t*] Subjacency an 'adjunct island'
- (11) *How did you leave [before Mary fixed the car *t*] (*t* is not properly governed, so the ex. violates both Subjacency and the ECP)
- (12) Similarly for all islands: extreaction of an adjunct in violation of Subjacency always yields crashingly bad results.
- (13) Lasnik and Saito technology: A trace that is properly governed is marked $+\gamma$; one that is not is marked $-\gamma$. The ECP says *[- γ]
- (14) ✓How do you think [*t* [(that) [Mary fixed the car *t*]]] (Why no "<u>that</u>-trace effect with adjuncts?)
- (15) Lasnik and Saito proposal: Adjunct traces are not gamma-marked in overt syntax (maybe because they aren't present yet). In LF (as in overt syntax) <u>that</u> can be deleted.
- (16) Argument traces are gamma-marked in overt syntax (or we lose the <u>that</u>-trace effect for subjects).
- (17) *How₂ do you wonder [when₁ [John said t_1 [t_2 ' [Mary solved the problem t_2]]]]

- (18) Intermediate traces must be properly governed. (t_2 is antecedent governed by t_2 '; so it must be the latter the is not properly governed in violation of the ECP.)
- (19) Further, gamma-marking must be specifically at **levels**. If t_2 ' could properly govern t_2 and then delete, (17) would be a 'mere' Subjacency violation.
- (20) Chomsky's version of this, from the mid-1980's: "Adjuncts must be fully represented". That is, all the traces in the chain of the moved adjunct must remain.

(21) *Who left why

(22) Suppose all WH-phrases move eventually, creating an adjunction structure.



 t_2 is not properly governed

- (24) *Who t_1 said [[John left why]] Again, intermediate traces must be properly governed.
- (25) ?*Which car did you leave [before Mary fixed *t*]
- (26) Who left before Mary fixed which car Subjacency doesn't constrain LF movement. (Huang)
- (27) ?*What do you believe the claim that Lisi bought t (Subjacency: 'Complex NP constraint'. There is actually a difficult puzzle here, since by the core <u>Barriers</u> theory, there will actually not be any barriers, assuming that a head N θ-governs its clausal complement. We put this problem aside here.)

| (28) | ✓Ni xiangxin Lisi mai-le sheme de shuofa you believe Lisi buy-Asp what claim | Chinese |
|--------------|---|------------------------|
| (29) | *Why do you believe [the claim [that [Lisi left <i>t</i>]]] | |
| (30) | *Ni xiangxin [[Lisi weisheme likai] de shuofa you believe Lisi why leave claim | Chinese |
| (31) (32) | ??What ₁ do [you wonder [why ₂ [Lisi bought $t_1 t_2$]]] *Why ₂ do [you wonder [what ₁ [Lisi bought $t_1 t_2$]]] | 'WH-island constraint' |
| (33) | ni xiang-xhidao [Lisi weisheme mai-le sheme] you wonder Lisi why bought what | Huang |

(34) OK LF (33) can have the indicated interpretation.

 $[s \cdot [comp sheme_1]_1 [s ni xiang-znidao [s \cdot [comp weisheme_2]_2] [s Lisi t_2 mai-le t_1]]]]$ 'what is the thing x such that you wonder why Lisi bought x'

- (35) * LF (33) cannot have the indicated interpretation.
 [s⁻[comp weisheme₂]₂ [s ni xiang-zhidao [s⁻]comp sheme₁]₁
 [s Lisi t₂ mai-le t₁]]]
 'what is the reason x such that you wonder what Lisi bought for x,
- (36) And similarly for **all** islands. This is by far the most powerful argument I know for covert movement.
- (37) Mali renwei [[Yuehan weisheme likai]] Mary thinks John why leave "Why does Mary think [John left *t*]"
- (38) Long distance interpretation (hence movement) of adjuncts is fine when there is no island.