

**Section 4**  
**What Kind of Constraint is the EPP?**

**I. Background**

- (395) Any sentence other than an imperative in which there is an S that does not contain a subject in surface structure is ungrammatical. Perlmutter (1971, p.100)
- (396) The Extended Projection Principle (EPP) (there called by Chomsky 'principle P') "is the structural requirement that certain configurations ... must have subjects..." Chomsky (1981, p.27)
- (397)a It seems that John is here  
 b \*Seems that John is here
- (398) This did not follow from  $\theta$ -theory, since even when the predicate has no subject  $\theta$ -role to assign, a subject must nonetheless be present, at least in one class of languages. "...the subject of a clause is obligatory in English and similar languages." [p.40]
- (399) Chomsky (1982) introduced the name 'Extended Projection Principle', since the requirement goes beyond anything demanded by the Projection Principle, "which states informally that the  $\theta$ -marking properties of each lexical item must be represented categorially at each syntactic level...". [p.8]
- (400) Fukui and Speas (1986) (recently followed by Epstein and Seely (1999), among others) propose that the effects of the EPP follow from a more general requirement, that a Case assigner must assign/check its Case (now sometimes called the Inverse Case Filter (ICF)). (397)b is out because Infl is unable to assign/check its Case. The EPP is redundant.
- (401) Or is the ICF redundant?  
 a. Is the ICF independently motivated?  
 b. Is the EPP independently motivated?
- (402) Central examples like (397) are actually uninformative. True, they display redundancy, but they don't tell us how the redundancy ought to be eliminated.
- (403) \*Mary is believed [\_\_ is intelligent]
- (404) "... movement is a kind of 'last resort.' An NP is moved only when this is required ... in order to escape a violation of some principle [such as] the Case filter ..." Chomsky (1986b, p. 143)  
 We must "prevent a nominal phrase that has already satisfied the Case Filter from raising further to do so again in a higher position." Chomsky (1995a, p.280)

- (405) "... a visible Case feature ... makes [a] feature bundle or constituent available for 'A-movement'. Once Case is checked off, no further [A-]movement is possible." Lasnik (1995a, p.16)
- (406) "If uninterpretable features serve to implement operations, we expect that it is structural Case that enables the closest goal G to select P(G) to satisfy EPP by Merge. Thus, if structural Case has already been checked (deleted), the phrase P(G) is "frozen in place," unable to move further to satisfy EPP in a higher position. More generally, uninterpretable features render the goal active, able to implement an operation: to select a phrase for Merge (pied-piping) or to delete the probe." Chomsky (2000, p.123)
- (407) All of these accounts demand that a Case assigner (checker) actually assign (check) its Case, thus, they assume the ICF.
- (408) However, as observed by Nevins (2004), the Phase Impenetrability Condition will independently block the illicit movement.
- (409) \*Eddie seems [to \_\_] [that California is in political trouble]
- (410) No obvious solution to this one, but Nevins (2004), attributing the observation to Brent DeChene, presents other rather similar instances of impossible A-movement, but where ICF would not help:
- (411) \*Eddie was said [to \_\_ ] [that California is in trouble]
- (412) On a pseudopassive derivation, the Case assigning property of the preposition should be 'absorbed'. It is reasonable to conjecture that whatever rules out (411) could also rule out (409).
- (413) \*Mary loves here/there
- (414)a Mary loves it here/there  
b Mary loves this/that place Boskovic (2002)
- (415) A new argument for the ICF: Boskovic reasons that (413) are perfectly coherent (as demonstrated by (414)), and are bad just because *here* and *there* can't bear Case.
- (416)a Mary found/discussed this place  
b \*Mary found/discussed here  
c (\*)Mary found/discussed it here
- (417)a I talked about this place  
b \*I talked about here  
c (\*)I talked about it here
- (418)a I love it when you sing  
b I love when you sing (Lydia Grebenyova p.c.)
- (419) Thus, independent motivation for the ICF is much less clear than might have been expected. In fact the strongest remaining argument might be the account in the preceding section of the ungrammaticality of long Pseudogapping.

- (420) Note also that under an Agree-based theory of Case, the ICF could never actually force movement of a DP to the Spec of a Case-licensing head, since first, Agree could take place before movement, and second, Agree could not take place after movement.
- (421) There are situations where neither  $\theta$ -theory nor Case theory demands a subject, yet one is apparently still required (even if the result is ungrammatical; i.e., with or without a (pleonastic) subject, the sentences are bad).
- (422) \*the belief [    to seem [Peter is ill]]
- (423) \* [    To seem [Peter is ill]] is widely believed
- (424) \*John has conjectured [    to seem [Peter is ill]]    Boskovic (1997)

## II. ECM configurations and the EPP

- (425) Standard ECM constructions, on their standard analysis, initially look like powerful evidence for the EPP, until we recall the Postal and Lasnik-Saito arguments that the ECM subject is not in Spec of the lower clause, but rather is in Spec of Agr<sub>o</sub> in the higher clause, arguably a canonical accusative Case position.
- (426) ON THE OTHER HAND, as discussed above, there is considerable evidence that the ECM subject need not raise, i.e., that it can remain in Spec of IP (since it is not in its base thematic position). That is, ECM constructions do after all provide an argument for the EPP.

## III. Binding theoretic evidence for the EPP

- (427) The 'Governing Category' for Condition A is based on 'clause-mate'.    Lasnik (2002b), Postal (1974)
- (428)a Jack made himself out to be immoral  
b ?\*Jack made out himself to be immoral
- (429)a They made each other out to be honest  
b ?\*They made out each other to be honest
- (430) ?Jack called up himself
- (431) ?They called up each other
- (432) John appears to Mary to seem to himself/\*herself to be the best candidate [pointed out to me in this connection by Adolfo Ausín; also attributed to Danny Fox, via David Pesetsky, in Castillo et al. (1999)]
- (433) This argues, contra Fukui and Speas (1986) and Epstein and Seely (1999), that A-movement is successive cyclic.
- (434) The 'Governing Category' for Condition B is based on 'clause-mate'    Lasnik (2002a) [But see Fiengo and May (1994) for an alternative take.]

- (435) \*John<sub>i</sub> injured him<sub>i</sub>  
 (436) \*John<sub>i</sub> believes him<sub>i</sub> to be a genius
- (437) \*Mary injured him<sub>i</sub> and John<sub>i</sub> did too  
 (438) ?Mary believes him<sub>i</sub> to be a genius and John<sub>i</sub> does too
- (439) How can VP deletion repair a Condition B violation?
- (440) Suppose Postal (1966), Postal (1974) was right (contra Chomsky (1973)) that the relevant structural configuration for such obviation is based on the notion clause-mate. (For related discussion, see Lasnik (2002b))
- (441) Weak pronouns must cliticize onto the verb. Oehrle (1976)  
 (442) The detective brought him in  
 (443) \*The detective brought in him Chomsky (1955)
- (444) Failure to cliticize in (438) is repaired by ellipsis.  
 (445) In (437), on the other hand, the pronoun and its antecedents are clause-mates independent of cliticization.
- (446) ?\*John<sub>i</sub> injured him and Bill<sub>i</sub>  
 (447) ?John<sub>i</sub> believes him<sub>i</sub> and Bill to be geniuses
- (448) ( ) John<sub>i</sub> made him<sub>i</sub> and Bill out to be geniuses  
 (449) ( ) John<sub>i</sub> made out him<sub>i</sub> and Bill to be geniuses
- (450) Potential problem, pointed out by Tom Roeper: In just those VP ellipsis situations where Condition B effects are ameliorated, so are Condition C effects. But this is unexpected since Condition C involves no locality, clause-mate or otherwise. A relevant example, parallel to (438) above, is the following:
- (451) ??Mary believes John<sub>i</sub> to be a genius and he<sub>i</sub> does too
- Compare:
- (452) \*He<sub>i</sub> believes John<sub>i</sub> to be a genius
- (453) And even though Condition C involves no locality, once again, we find amelioration only in non-local domain:
- (454) a \*Mary injured John<sub>i</sub> and he<sub>i</sub> did too  
 b \*He<sub>i</sub> injured John<sub>i</sub>
- (455) Perhaps this is not really so surprising, as Condition C effects often disappear under ellipsis. Another example is:
- (456) a Mary thinks John<sub>i</sub> is a genius and he<sub>i</sub> does too  
 b \*He<sub>i</sub> thinks John<sub>i</sub> is a genius
- (457) It was facts like this that provided much of the motivation for the 'Vehicle Change' of Fiengo and May (1994). Fiengo and May show how + and -pronominal correlates can be equated for the purposes of ellipsis. Thus a name [-a, -p] and corresponding pronoun [-a,+p] count as identical. Fiengo and May's treatment

- is in terms of an LF copying theory of ellipsis, but nothing crucial changes if the equivalence is stated in terms of identity deletion.
- (458) We now have a handle on the parallelism between Condition B and apparent Condition C in ellipsis contexts - (438) vs. (451). Even in the latter circumstance, the subject of the infinitival clause could actually be the pronoun *him*. The two examples then become identical for our purposes: it is failure of *him* to cliticize that is remediated by deletion.
- (459) There are contexts where pronouns are disallowed, yet we still get apparent Condition C amelioration (a phenomenon noticed by Christopher Potts, and brought to my attention by Jason Merchant). The following is an example (though not of precisely a type discussed by Potts).
- (460) \*He<sub>i</sub> said that I should show Susan John<sub>i</sub>  
 (461) Mary said that I should show Susan John, but he didn't ~~say that I should show Susan John/him~~  
 (462) \*(He didn't say that) I should show Susan him
- (463) Potts's point was that vehicle change won't account for the Condition C amelioration this time, since a pronoun in place of the name is still bad (though for other reasons).
- (464) In this instance, the other reasons could be exactly what I appealed to earlier - the clitic nature of weak accusative pronouns. In that case, vehicle change would give the desired result.
- (465) (462) then violates this PF requirement, and VP ellipsis deletes the PF violation.
- (466) Mary showed Susan Bill<sub>i</sub> even though he<sub>i</sub> didn't want her to.  
 (Jason Merchant, attributed to Chris Potts)
- (467) \*He<sub>i</sub> didn't want Mary to show Susan Bill<sub>i</sub>  
 (468) \*He didn't want Mary to show Susan him  
 (469) \*Mary showed Susan him

#### IV. Repair of EPP violations?

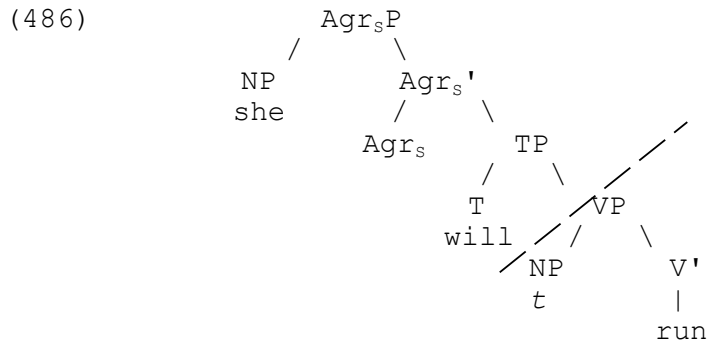
Merchant pp. 220-230

- (470) \*Which Marx brother did she say that [[a biography of \_] is going to be published this year]  
 (471) \*Which Marx brother did she say that [[a biography of \_] will appear this year]  
 (472) A biography of one of the Marx brothers is going to be published this year - guess which!  
 (473) A biography of one of the Marx brothers will appear this year - guess which!  
 (474) \*Which Marx brother did she say that [a biographer of \_] worked for her  
 (475) A biographer of one of the Marx brothers worked for her, but I don't remember which

- (476) Subject position is an island. But there is a potential source for the sluices where the extraction is not out of 'subject position', roughly as in:
- (477) \*Which candidate were [posters of *t*] all over town
- (478) Which candidate were there [posters of *t*] all over town
- (479) \*Which candidate did they say [to get *t* to agree to a debate] was hard
- (480) Which candidate did they say it was hard [to get *t* to agree to a debate]
- (481) Guess [which Marx brother]<sub>2</sub> [~~*t*<sub>IP</sub> \_ is [~~*v*<sub>VP</sub> going to be published [a biography of *t*<sub>2</sub>]]]~~]~~
- (482) \*Guess [which Marx brother]<sub>2</sub> [<sub>IP</sub> \_ is [<sub>VP</sub> going to be published [a biography of *t*<sub>2</sub>]]]
- (483) (482) violates the EPP, so why is (481) good? Infl has a strong EPP feature, where 'strong' means uninterpretable at the PF interface. If, as a result of deletion, the strong feature does not reach the PF interface, then the absence of checking movement should not matter. According to Merchant, that's what happens in the Sluicing examples.

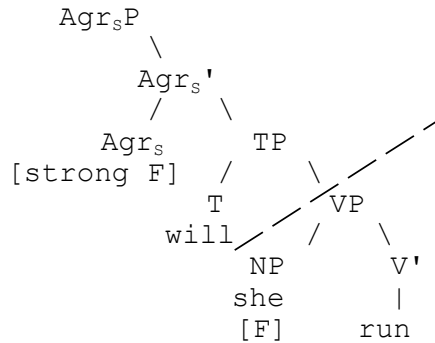
**V. The nature of the EPP** [Based on Lasnik (2001b)]

- (484) Certain heads have a strong feature, demanding overt movement for checking. Chomsky (1995a)
- (485) Certain heads require Spec's. Chomsky (2000), Chomsky (1981)



- (487) Mary said she won't run, although she will **run**

(488)

(489) \*Mary said she won't run although will ~~she~~ run

(490) Agr (or T) requires a Spec. It does not suffice to check its 'EPP feature'.

(491) So can violations of this version of the EPP be repaired? That would actually be consistent with Merchant's discussion, and also with the argument just above (since Infl survives the ellipsis, so the EPP violation persists).

(492) [Every biography of one of the Marx brothers]<sub>1</sub> seemed to its<sub>1</sub> author to be definitive, but I don't remember which (Marx brother)

(493) Here, there must have been raising in the sluice in order for the bound pronoun to be licensed. Merchant proposes that the relevant raising is covert.

BUT

(494) a. The DA made every defendant<sub>1</sub> out to be guilty during his<sub>1</sub> trial  
b. \*The DA made out every defendant<sub>1</sub> to be guilty during his<sub>1</sub> trial  
Lasnik (2001c), Lasnik and Park (2003)

(495) Covert A-movement should be able to turn (494)b into (494)a in LF.

(496) Or maybe not. Craenenbroeck (2004) and Craenenbroeck and Dikken (2005) show that under the Lasnik theory of optionality of object shift, (494)b would necessarily lack the Agr<sub>0</sub> projection that (494)a would necessarily have (the EPP requirement of Agr<sub>0</sub> driving the movement). So the relevant covert movement could not take place.

(497) However, Craenenbroeck and Dikken (2005), while rejecting the Lasnik and Park (2003) argument that there is no covert A-movement still accept its conclusion (on another basis):

(498) If the EPP is a PF requirement (which they assume, following Merchant), then it should never drive covert movement at all. Hence, there is, in fact, no covert A-movement.

(499) So why is (492) good? Craenenbroeck and Dikken (2005) (continuing to assume that Subject Condition violations cannot be repaired by ellipsis, and EPP violations can) claim that it is QR that is responsible for the binding of *its* in (492).

(500) But Merchant had already convincingly rejected that possibility, pointing out that A'-movement of the quantifier (unlike A-movement) would create a Weak Crossover configuration.

COMPARE

(501) \*It seems to its<sub>i</sub> author that every book<sub>i</sub> is definitive

OR EVEN

(502) \*Its<sub>i</sub> author completed every book<sub>i</sub> rapidly

(503) Further, while there may have been doubt about whether A-movement is what is needed to license a bound variable pronoun, there is surely no doubt that Condition A demands A-binding. Yet ...

(504) Students of a certain linguist seem to themselves to be geniuses, but I won't tell you which linguist

(505) So if there is no covert A-movement, then it must be that there is overt A-movement in this example, and in (492) as well (given Merchant's argument that A'-movement won't suffice).

(506) Thus, Subject Condition violations can be repaired. There is then still no evidence that EPP violations can.

(507) John-ga subete-no gakusei-o<sub>i</sub> soitu-no<sub>i</sub> sensei-ni syookaisita  
 -Nom all-gen student-acc he-gen teacher-dat introduced  
 'John introduced every student<sub>i</sub> to his<sub>i</sub> teacher

(508) \*John-ga soitu-no sensei-ni subete-no gakusei-o syookaisita  
 -Nom he-gen teacher-dat all-gen student-acc introduced

(509) Short scrambling is (or can be) A-movement. If there were covert A-scrambling, then (508) should be as good as (507). Takano (1998)

(510) ?\*[[otagai<sub>i</sub> -no sensei]-ga karera<sub>i</sub>-o hihansita] (koto)  
 each other-gen teacher-nom them criticized fact

(511) ?[karera<sub>i</sub>-o [[otagai<sub>i</sub> -no sensei]-ga t<sub>i</sub> hihansita]] (koto)  
 them each other-gen teacher-nom criticized fact  
 Saito (1994)

(512) Covert A-scrambling, if it existed should remedy the Condition A violation.

## VI. An argument against the EPP?

(513) Epstein and Seely (1999) offer a conceptual/technical argument against the EPP: The EPP demands successive cyclic A-movement, thus creating a chain. According to Chomsky (1995a), a chain is a set of 'occurrences' where each occurrence is defined in terms of sisterhood. Since an EPP position is a Spec of some X, its sister is X', an intermediate projection of X. But it is widely assumed that syntactic operations can't target intermediate projections. Therefore the needed chain links can't exist, so the EPP must not be valid.



- (514) Possible responses:
- (515) Is it completely clear that syntactic operations can't target X'? I actually believe that the assumption is correct, but it is interesting to note that very little actual evidence has been offered in the literature.
- (516) Why must occurrences be defined in terms of sisterhood? Motherhood would seem to work equally well, and avoid any question of intermediate projections.

Most importantly:

- (517) Epstein and Seely assume, completely reasonably, that chains are representational objects, existing at the ends of derivations. At that point, it is certainly true that most of the occurrences constituting a chain are intermediate projections. However, this has no consequences for the EPP per se.
- (518) There is no a priori reason to assume that the EPP requirement must be met at the end of the derivation. Rather, it might be viewed derivationally. In fact, this seems natural, given that the only alternatives are an LF constraint or a PF one. Yet semantically null elements (pleonastics) and phonetically null elements (PRO, pro) can satisfy it.
- (519) But then, assuming standard bottom-up structure building, at the point where the EPP will be satisfied, the moving DP will be targeting a maximal projection - the entire existing structure. Lasnik (2003)
- (520) Note that this would entail that EPP violations cannot be repaired, if, as argued in Section V, the EPP is not a matter of strong feature checking.