The Locative Inversion Construction and Preposing around Be*
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1. Introduction
In the study of syntax in generative grammar, the EPP plays a very important role. In particular, since Chomsky (2000, 2001) proposed the mechanism for the feature valuation via AGREE, the EPP has been one of the hottest subjects in the minimalist theory and thus a lot of studies have been done on the nature of the EPP.

4. Proposals: Topical XPs Can Satisfy the EPP on T
In this section, taking into consideration a lot of similar properties of the LIC and PAB discussed in section 3, I propose the derivation of each construction under a theory of AGREE.

4.1. Theoretical Assumptions
4.1.1. A Theory of AGREE and the Reformulation of the Movement
The theory that I will assume in this paper is a theory of AGREE, which is advocated by Chomsky (2000, 2001). Under this theory, an AGREE operation is introduced as the operation to deal with the feature valuation, and the operation takes place under the structural relation in (16), based on the assumption for probe-goal system in (17):

(16) AGREE
P > G  \text{AGREE (P, G), where P is a probe and G is a matching goal,}
\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \ldots \ldots '\text{>' is a c-command relation: P c-commands G.}

(17) Probe-Goal System:
\begin{align*}
a. & \text{Matching is non-distinctness.} \\
b. & \text{D(P) is the sister of P.} \\
c. & \text{Locality reduces to ‘closest c-command’.}
\end{align*}
(Chomsky (2000:122))

In (16) and (17), it is indicated that the unvalued feature of P and that of G are valued under the following conditions: ...

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4.4 Two Conditions for the Topical XP to Satisfy the EPP on T

In this subsection, I discuss two conditions for the topical XP without an AGREE relation with T to satisfy the EPP on T: one is concerned with the argument structure of the verbs in these constructions; the other is concerned with the properties of the sentence-final DP which has an AGREE relation with T.

4.4.1 The Argument Structure and the PIC

In this subsection, as the first condition, I confirm that the verbs found in these constructions must involve the unaccusative structure. Furthermore, I show that this fact can be easily accounted for in terms of the PIC.

First of all, the LIC has often been considered to serve as a diagnosis for the unaccusativity. In fact, unaccusative verbs are generally compatible with the LIC, while unergative and transitive verbs are not, as in (25):

(25) a. From the kitchen appeared a fat woman. (Kaga (2007:231))

b. * On the corner smoked a woman. (Kaga (2007:231))

REFERENCES


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