Elaboration of Clause Structures
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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

AGREE (P, G), where P is a probe and G is a matching goal, ‘>’ is a c-command relation: P c-commands G.

(17) Probe-Goal System:

a. Matching is non-distinctness.

b. D(P) is the sister of P.

c. Locality reduces to ‘closest c-command’.

(Chomsky (2000:122))

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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