

# Glossary

**Accusative:** The form of a noun in object position (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*).

**Acquisition:** The gathering of subconscious information (like language).

**Across-the-Board Movement (ATB):** The movement, typically of a *wh*-phrase, that appears to originate in two different conjoined VPs or clauses (e.g., *Who did [Evan despise t<sub>i</sub>] and [Calvin adore t<sub>i</sub>?]*)

**Active:** A type of voice where the agent or experiencer of the sentence is in subject position and the theme is in the object position. Actives in English are unmarked morphologically.

**Adjunct Clause:** An embedded clause in an adjunct position.

**Adjunct Rule:**  $X' \rightarrow X' (ZP)$  or  $X' \rightarrow (ZP) X'$

**Adjunct:** Sister to  $X'$ , daughter of  $X'$ .

**Affix Hopping/Lowering:** An analysis of multiple auxiliary constructions, where affixes associated with particular tenses, aspects, and voice are generated as part of the same word as the relevant auxiliary, but then “hop” one verbal element to the right. Now largely replaced by an analysis where T is null and selects for a VP complement that is correctly inflected.

**Agent:** The doer of an action (under some definitions must be capable of volition).

**AgrO:** the head that checks accusative case in the split VP system.

**Anaphor:** A word that ends in *-self* or *-selves* (a better definition will be given in chapter 5).

**Anaphor:** An NP that obligatorily gets its meaning from another NP in the sentence.

**Antecedent-Contained Deletion (ACD):** A kind of ellipsis where the antecedent of the ellipsis contains the ellipsis site. (E.g., *She read every book that I did.*)

**Antecedent:** The element that binds a pronoun, anaphor or R-expression. When this element c-commands another coindexed NP, it is a **binder** of that NP.

**Argument Structure:** The number of arguments that a predicate takes.

**Arguments** are the entities that are participating in the predicate relation.

**Aspect:** a temporal relation that makes reference to some point other than the speech time, then looking at when the event happens relative to that reference point.

- Assertion Time:** The time at which the sentence is said.
- Asterisk (\*):** The mark used to mark syntactically ill-formed (unacceptable or ungrammatical) sentences. The hash mark, pound, or number sign (#) is used to mark semantically strange, but syntactically well-formed, sentences.
- Asymmetric C-command:** A asymmetrically c-commands B if A c-commands B but B does *not* c-command A.
- Beneficiary:** The entity for whose benefit the action is performed.
- Binding Domain (chapter 5 version):** The clause (for our purposes).
- Binding:** A binds B if and only if A c-commands B *and* A and B are coindexed. A is the *binder*, B is the *bindee*.
- Bioprogram hypothesis:** The idea that creole languages share similar features because of an innate basic setting for language.
- Branch:** A line connecting two parts of a tree.
- Burzio's Generalization:** If a verb does not have an external argument (i.e., is passive or unaccusative), then it can't assign accusative case.
- C-command:** Node A c-commands node B if every node dominating A also dominates B *and* neither A nor B dominates the other.
- Case (capital C):** Licensing for DPs: NOM is found on the specifier of finite T. ACC is found on the complement of transitive V.
- case (lower-case c):** The special form DPs get depending upon their place in the sentence.
- Case Filter:** All DPs must be marked with Case.
- Center embedding:** A sentence in which a relative clause consisting of a subject and a verb is placed between the main clause subject and verb. E.g., *The house [Bill built] leans to the left.*
- Chain:** The moved copy and all its traces.
- Clausal Subject Construction:** A sentence where a clause appears in the specifier of TP.
- Clause:** A subject and a predicate phrase (always a CP in our system).
- Closed Class:** Parts of speech that are *closed class* don't allow new coinages: D, P, Conj, C, T, Neg, and the pronoun and anaphor subcategories of N.
- Coindexed:** Two NPs that have the same index (<sub>i</sub> <sub>j</sub> <sub>k</sub> etc.) are said to be coindexed.
- Comparative Deletion:** The deletion in a comparative construction; often more than just a VP is missing. We did not attempt an account of comparative deletion in this chapter. (E.g., *I've read more books than you ~~have read books~~.*)
- Comparative Subdeletion:** A kind of comparative deletion that is effectively equivalent to one kind of pseudogapping. (E.g., *I've eaten more popcorn than you have ~~eaten~~ fries.*)
- Competence:** What you know about your language.

**Complement Clause:** An embedded clause in a complement position.

**Complement Rule:**  $X' \rightarrow X$  (WP) or  $X' \rightarrow (WP) X$

**Complement:** Sister to X, daughter of X'.

**Complementary Distribution:** When you have two categories and they never appear in the same environment (context), you have complementary distribution. Typically complementary distribution means that the two categories are subtypes of a larger class.

**Complex DP Constraint:**  $*wh_i [ \dots [_{DP} \dots t_i \dots ] \dots ]$

**Computational Component:** The combinatorial, rule-based part of the mind. Where the rules and filters are found.

**Constituency Tests:** Tests that show that a group of words functions as a unit. There are four major constituency tests given here: *movement*, *coordination*, *stand-alone*, and *replacement*.

**Constituent of:** A is a constituent of B if and only if B dominates A.

**Constituent:** A group of words that function together as a unit. or A set of terminal nodes exhaustively dominated by a particular node.

**Construct Genitive/s-Genitive:** Possessor 's possessed.

**Contrastive Focus:** A phrase that is presented in contrast to a previously expressed idea.

**Control Theory:** The theory that governs how PRO gets its meaning.

**Coordinate Structure Constraint:**

$*wh_i \dots [_{XP} [_{XP} \dots t_i \dots ] \text{ conj } [_{XP} \dots ] ] \dots$   
 or  $*wh_i \dots [_{XP} [_{XP} \dots ] \text{ conj } [_{XP} \dots t_i \dots ] ] \dots$   
 or  $*wh_i \dots [_{XP} [_{XP} \dots ] \text{ conj } t_i ] \dots$   
 or  $*wh_i \dots [_{XP} t_i \text{ conj } [_{XP} \dots ] ] \dots$

**Copular be:** A main verb use of *be*, where the subject is attributed a certain property or is identified with a particular role.

**Copy Theory of Movement:** Movement is a two-part operation. First, the moved element is copied and put into the surface position; second, the original is made silent.

**Corefer:** Two NPs that are coindexed are said to corefer (refer to the same entity in the world).

**Corpus (pl. Corpora):** A collection of real-world language data.

**Count vs. Mass:** Count nouns can appear with determiners and the quantifier *many*. Mass nouns appear with *much* and usually don't have articles.

**Covert Movement:** Movement between SPELLOUT and LF.

**D-structure:** The level of the derivation created by the base. No transformations have yet applied.

**Daughter:** B is the *daughter* of A if B is immediately dominated by A.

**Descriptive grammar:** A scientific grammar that describes, rather than prescribes, how people talk/write.

- Descriptively adequate grammar:*** A grammar that accounts for observed real-world data and native speaker judgments.
- Determiner Phrase (DP):*** D is not in the specifier of NP. D heads its own phrase: [<sub>DP</sub> [<sub>D</sub> D NP]].
- Distribution:*** Parts of Speech are determined based on their distribution. We have both *morphological distribution* (what affixes are found on the word) and *syntactic distribution* (what other words are nearby).
- Ditransitive:*** A predicate that takes three arguments.
- Do-so-replacement:*** Replacement of a V' with *do so*.
- Do-support:*** The use of the auxiliary *do* to bear tense features in the context of negation. This *do* is of category T.
- Domination (Proper):*** Node A dominates node B if and only if A is higher up in the tree than B and if you can trace a branch from A to B going only downwards.
- DP Movement:*** Move a DP to a specifier position.
- Dual-Structure Hypothesis:*** The idea that syntax is divided into two structures, one for lexical/semantic relations, the other for constituency relations.
- Echo-Questions and Intonational Questions:*** Question forms that are licensed by the phonology (intonation and stress) and not by the syntax, although they may involve a special C.
- Ellipsis:*** A construction that omits a constituent when it is identical to a string that has previously been uttered.
- Embedded Clause/Subordinate Clause:*** A clause inside of another.
- Empty Category Principle:*** Traces must be c-commanded by the moved element (their antecedents).
- Event Time:*** The time at which the event described by the predicate occurs.
- Exhaustive Domination:*** Node A exhaustively dominates a *set* of terminal nodes {B, C, ..., D} provided it dominates all the members of the set (so that there is no member of the set that is not dominated by A) *and* there is no terminal node G dominated by A that is not a member of the set.
- Existential Quantifier (∃):*** A word like *some*, or *a*. Identifies at least one member of a set.
- Experiencer:*** The argument that perceives an event or state.
- Explanatorily adequate grammar:*** A grammar that accounts for observed real-world data and native speaker judgments and offers an explanation for the facts of language acquisition.
- Expletive (or Pleonastic) Pronouns:*** A pronoun (usually *it* or *there*) without a theta role. Usually found in subject position.
- Expletive Insertion:*** Insert an expletive pronoun into the specifier of TP.
- Extended Projection Principle (EPP):*** All clauses must have subjects. Lexical information is syntactically represented.

- External Theta Role:** The theta role associated with subjects.
- Extraposition (expletive subject):** A sentence where there is an expletive in the subject position and a clausal complement.
- Factive Clause:** A clause that is the complement to a factive verb (*know, claim, recall, etc.*), or to a factive noun (*knowledge, claim, fact, recollection, etc.*).
- Falsifiable prediction:** To prove that a hypothesis is correct you have to look for the data that would prove it *wrong*. The prediction that might prove a hypothesis wrong is said to be falsifiable.
- Feature notations** on major categories are a mechanism for indicating subcategories.
- Free Genitive/of-Genitive:** Possessed of the possessor.
- Full Interpretation:** Features must be checked in a local configuration.
- Functional Categories** contain the grammatical information in a sentence: D, P, Conj, T, Neg, C.
- Futurates:** the future tense usage of a present tense verb.
- Future Tense:** The event time happens after the assertion time.
- Garden Path sentence:** A sentence with a strong ambiguity in structure that makes it hard to understand.
- Gender (grammatical):** Masculine vs. Feminine vs. Neuter. Does not have to be identical to the actual sex of the referent. For example, a dog might be female, but we can refer to it with the neuter pronoun *it*. Similarly, boats don't have a sex, but are grammatically feminine.
- Generative Grammar:** A theory of linguistics in which grammar is viewed as a cognitive faculty. Language is generated by a set of rules or procedures. The version of generative grammar we are looking at here is primarily the *Principles and Parameters approach* (P&P) touching occasionally on *Minimalism*.
- Gerund:** A particular form of the verb used in progressives. It is normally formed by suffixing *-ing*. Traditionally called the *present participle*.
- Goal:** The end point of a movement.
- Government:** Node A governs node B if A c-commands B, and there is no node G such that G is c-commanded by A and G asymmetrically c-commands B.
- Grammar:** Not what you learned in school. This is the set of rules that generate a language.
- Head-government:** If A is a head (word), then the categories that count for G in the above definition must also be heads.
- Head:** The word that gives its category to the phrase.
- Hierarchical Structure:** Constituents in a sentence are embedded inside of other constituents.

- Immediate Constituent of:** A is an immediate constituent of B if and only if B immediately dominates A.
- Immediate Domination:** Node A immediately dominates node B if there is no intervening node G that is dominated by A, but dominates B. (In other words, A is the first node that dominates B.)
- Immediate Precedence:** A immediately precedes B if there is no node G that follows A but precedes B.
- Incorporation:** A phenomenon where the direct object appears as part of the inflected verb.
- Index:** A subscript mark that indicates what an NP refers to.
- Information Focus:** The new information in a discourse.
- Innate:** Hard-wired or built-in, an instinct.
- Instrument:** A tool with which an action is performed.
- Intermediate Projection:** Any projection that is neither the head nor the phrase (i.e., all the X' levels).
- Internal Theta Role:** The theta role associated with other arguments.
- Intransitive:** A predicate that takes only one argument.
- Island:** A phrase that contains (dominates) the *wh*-phrase, and that you may not move out of.
- Label:** The name given to a node (e.g., N, NP, TP, etc.).
- Language (capital L):** The psychological ability of humans to produce and understand a particular language. Also called the *Human Language Capacity* or *i-Language*. This is the object of study in this book.
- language (lower-case l):** A language like English or French. These are the particular instances of the human Language. The data sources we use to examine Language are languages. Also called *e-language*.
- Learning:** The gathering of conscious knowledge (like linguistics or chemistry).
- Lexical Categories** express the content of the sentence. N (including pronouns), V, Adj, Adv.
- Lexical Item:** Another way of saying "word". A lexical item is an entry in the mental dictionary.
- Lexicon:** The mental dictionary or list of words. Contains all irregular and memorized information about language, including the argument structure (theta grid) of predicates.
- LF-copying hypothesis:** The idea that VP ellipsis consists of a null pronominal VP that is replaced by a copy of its antecedent after SPELLOUT and before LF.
- Light verbs (little v):** the higher part of a complex verb, usually meaning CAUSE (or LOCATE, in the case of ditransitive double object verbs).

**Locality Constraint on Theta Role Assignment:** Theta roles are assigned within the clause containing the predicate that introduces them (i.e., the VP or other predicate).

**Locality Constraint:** A constraint on the grammar, such that two syntactic entities must be “local” or near to one another.

**Location:** The place an action or state occurs.

**Logical Form (LF):** The semantic/interpretive system.

**Logical Problem of Language Acquisition:** The proof that an infinite system like human language cannot be learned on the basis of observed data – an argument for UG.

**Main verb do:** The use of the verb *do* to indicate accomplishments.

**Maximal Projection:** The topmost projection in a phrase (XP).

**Minimal Link Condition (MLC) (intuitive version):** Move to the closest potential landing site.

**Modals:** Verbs that can only appear before negation and never take tense inflection. *Auxiliaries*, by contrast, can follow negation and can bear tense inflection.

**Mood:** An inflectional category that refers to the speaker’s perspective on the event, indicating possibility, probability, necessity, or obligation.

**Mother:** A is the *mother* of B if A immediately dominates B.

**Move (very informal version):** Move something somewhere.

**N-ellipsis:** The deletion of some part of a DP, typically including the N head. (E.g., *I read these three books not those two \_\_\_\_.*)

**Native speaker judgments (intuitions):** Information about the subconscious knowledge of a language. This information is tapped by means of the grammaticality judgment task.

**No Crossing Branches Constraint:** If node X precedes another node Y then X and all nodes dominated by X must precede Y and all nodes dominated by Y.

**Node:** The end of a branch.

**Nominative:** The form of a noun in subject position (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*).

**Non-configurationality:** Non-configurational languages exhibit very free word order, discontinuous constituents, and missing DP arguments.

**Non-restrictive Relative Clause:** A relative clause that adds additional parenthetical commentary about a noun. Adjoined to D’.

**Non-terminal Node (revised):** A node that dominates something. (A node that is a mother.)

**Null Subject Parameter:** The parameter switch that distinguishes languages like English, which require an overt subject, from languages like Italian that don’t, and allow *pro*.

**Number:** The quantity of individuals or things described by a noun. English distinguishes singular (e.g., *a cat*) from plural (e.g., *cats*). Other languages have more or less complicated number systems.

**Object Control:** A sentence where there is a PRO in the embedded non-finite clause that is controlled by the object argument of the main clause.

**Object of Preposition (preliminary):** NP daughter of PP.

**Object Shift:** the phenomenon where accusatively marked objects shift leftwards.

**Obligatory Control** is when the PRO must be controlled.

**Oblique:** any NP/PP in the sentence that is not a subject, direct object of a preposition, direct object, or indirect object.

**Observationally adequate grammar:** A grammar that accounts for observed real-world data (such as corpora).

**One-replacement:** Replacement of an N' node with *one*.

**Open Class:** Parts of speech that are *open class* can take new members or coinages: N, V, Adj, Adv.

**Operator (Op):** The *wh*-element in relative clauses without an overt *wh*-phrase.

**Optional Control:** is when the PRO can be controlled or not.

**Overt Movement:** Movement between D-structure and SPELLOUT.

**Parameterization:** The idea that there is a fixed set of possibilities in terms of structure (such as the options in the X-bar framework), and people acquiring a language choose from among those possibilities.

**Parsing:** The mental tools a listener uses to process and understand a sentence.

**Participle:** A particular form of the verb used in perfects and passives. It is often formed by suffixing *-en* or *-ed*, although other irregular methods are found too. Same thing as *past participle*.

**Parts of Speech (a.k.a. word class, syntactic categories):** The labels we give to constituents (N, V, Adj, Adv, D, P, C, T, Neg, Conj). These determine the position of the word in the sentence

**Passive:** A type of voice where the theme of the sentence is in subject position. Passives are always marked in English by the combination of a *be* auxiliary and a participle.

**Past Tense:** The event time happened before the assertion time.

**Perfect:** the aspect when the time of the event occurs before some reference point. *Have<sub>perf</sub>* + participle.

**Performance:** The real-world behaviors that are a consequence of what you know about your language.

**Person:** The perspective of the participants in the conversation. The speaker or speakers (*I, me, we, us*) are called the *first person*. The addressee(s) (*you*) is called the *second person*. Anyone else (those not involved in the

conversation) (*he, him, she, her, it, they, them*) is referred to as the *third person*.

**PF-deletion hypothesis:** The idea that VP ellipsis targets a fully structured VP, which is deleted under identity with an antecedent after SPELLOUT and before PF.

**Phonetic Form (PF):** The overt component of grammar.

**Phrase-government:** If A is a phrase, then the categories that count for G in the above definition must also be phrases.

**Plurality** refers to the number of nouns. It is usually indicated in English with an -s suffix. Plural nouns in English do not require a determiner.

**Polysynthesis Parameter:** Every argument of a head must be related to a morpheme in the word that contains the head.

**Polysynthesis:** The phenomenon where all the required arguments of a verb surface as morphemes on that verb.

**Possessive have:** A main verb use of *have*, which indicates possession.

**Potential Antecedent:** A DP in the specifier of TP or another DP. The potential antecedent cannot be the anaphor or pronoun itself, nor can it be a DP that contains the anaphor or pronoun.

**Pragmatics:** The science that looks at how language and knowledge of the world interact.

**Precedence:** Node A precedes node B if and only if neither A dominates B nor B dominates A and A or some node dominating A sister-precedes B or some node dominating B.

**Predicate Phrase:** A group of words that attributes a property to the subject. (In most sentences this is the VP, although not necessarily so.)

**predicate:** defines the relation between the individuals being talked about and some fact about them, as well as relations among the arguments.

**Preposition Stranding:** The phenomenon in English and related languages where prepositions do not move with the *wh*-phrase. (E.g., *Who did you take a picture of?*)

**Prescriptive grammar:** The grammar rules as taught by so-called “language experts”. These rules, often inaccurate descriptively, prescribe how people should talk/write, rather than describe what they actually do.

**Present Tense:** The event time is the same as the assertion time.

**Preterite:** the special form of verbs in the past tense.

**Principle A** (Chapter 17 version): One copy of an anaphor in a chain must be bound within the smallest CP or DP containing it and a potential antecedent.

**Principle A** (Chapter 5 version): An anaphor must be bound in its binding domain.

**Principle B** (Chapter 17 version: Dialect 1): A pronoun must be free within the smallest CP or DP containing it.

- Principle B** (Chapter 17 version: Dialect 2): A pronoun must be free within the smallest DP (with a filled specifier) or CP containing it.
- Principle B** (Chapter 5 version): A pronoun must be free in its binding domain.
- Principle C**: An R-expression must be free.
- Principle of Modification**: If a YP modifies some head X, then YP must be a sister to X or a projection of X (i.e., X' or XP).
- PRO (Big PRO)**: A null (silent) DP found in Caseless positions.
- pro (Little pro or Baby pro)**: A null (silent) DP often found in languages with “rich” agreement. *pro* does get Case.
- PRO<sub>arb</sub>**: Uncontrolled PRO takes an “arbitrary” reference.
- Progressive**: An aspect where the event time and the reference time overlap and the event is ongoing. *be<sub>prog</sub> + gerund*.
- Projection Principle, The**: Lexical information (like theta roles) is syntactically represented at all levels.
- Projection**: The string of elements associated with a head that bear the same category as the head (N, N', N', N', NP, etc.).
- Pronominal Argument Parameter**: Only pronouns can function as the arguments of predicates.
- Pronoun**: An NP that may (but need not) get its meaning from another NP in the sentence.
- Proposition**: The thematic relation assigned to clauses.
- Pseudogapping**: A variety of ellipsis where the accusative object is not omitted, but the rest of the VP is. (E.g., *Dan can't prove Paul innocent but he can ~~prove~~ Della ~~innocent~~.*)
- Quantifier Raising (QR)**: A covert instance of Move that moves quantifiers.
- R-expression**: An NP that gets its meaning by referring to an entity in the world.
- Radical Pro-drop Hypothesis**: A hypothesis about polysynthetic languages, where the morphemes on a verb are agreement morphemes related to null *pro* arguments.
- Raising**: A specific instance of DP movement. The DP moves from the specifier of an embedded non-finite T to the specifier of a finite T in the main clause where it can get Case.
- Recipient**: A special kind of goal, found with verbs of possession
- Recursion**: The ability to embed structures iteratively inside one another. Allows us to produce sentences we've never heard before.
- Relative Clause**: A CP that modifies a noun. These always have a “missing” element in them that corresponds to some kind of *wh*-element.
- Restrictive Relative Clause**: A relative clause that restricts the meaning of a noun as a modifier. Adjoined to N'.

- Root Node:** The node that dominates everything, but is dominated by nothing. (The node that is no node's daughter.)
- Root, Matrix, or Main Clause:** A clause (CP) that isn't dominated by anything.
- S-structure:** The output of transformations. The form you perform judgments on.
- Scientific method:** Observe some data, make generalizations about that data, draw a hypothesis, test the hypothesis against more data.
- Scope:** A quantifier's scope is the range of material it c-commands.
- Scrambling:** A movement rule that positions DPs in specifier of FocusP or TopicP.
- Selectional restrictions:** Semantic restrictions on arguments.
- Semantic judgment:** A judgment about the meaning of a sentence, often relying on our knowledge of the context in which the sentence was uttered.
- Sister Precedence:** Node A sister-precedes node B if and only if both are immediately dominated by the same node, and A appears to the left of B.
- Sisters:** Two nodes that share the same mother.
- Sloppy Identity:** In an ellipsis structure an elided pronoun or anaphor takes its reference from a local subject (e.g., where *John loves his father and Bill does too* has an interpretation where Bill loves Bill's father).
- Sluicing:** A kind of ellipsis, where a TP is elided after a *wh*-phrase (E.g., *I saw someone come into the room, but I don't remember who \_\_\_\_.*)
- Source:** The starting point of a movement.
- Specifier Clause:** An embedded clause in a specifier position.
- Specifier Rule:**  $XP \rightarrow (YP) X'$  or  $XP \rightarrow X' (YP)$
- Specifier:** Sister to  $X'$ , daughter of  $XP$ .
- SPELLOUT:** The point at which the derivation divides into form (PF) and meaning structures (LF).
- Strict Identity:** In an ellipsis structure an elided pronoun or anaphor takes its reference from the subject in the antecedent clause (e.g., where *John loves his father and Bill does too* has an interpretation where Bill loves John's father).
- Stripping:** An ellipsis process where only one argument remains and the rest of the clause is elided. (E.g., *Frank read the Times last night, or maybe the Post.*)
- Subcategories:** The major parts of speech can often be divided up into subtypes. These are called subcategories.
- Subject:** NP or CP daughter of TP.

- Subject Condition:** \*wh<sub>i</sub> ... [TP [CP ... t<sub>i</sub> ... ] T ...]
- Subject Control** (also called *Equi*): A sentence where there is a PRO in the embedded non-finite clause that is controlled by the subject argument of the main clause.
- Subject-Aux Inversion:** A means of indicating a *yes/no* question. Involves movement of T to  $\emptyset_{[+Q]}$  complementizer for morpho-phonological reasons.
- Subject-to-object Raising** (also called *Exceptional Case Marking* or *ECM*): A kind of DP movement where the subject of an embedded non-finite clause moves to the specifier of AgrO in the main clause to get accusative Case.
- Subject-to-subject Raising:** A kind of DP movement where the subject of an embedded non-finite clause moves to the specifier of TP of the main clause to get nominative Case.
- Symmetric C-command:** A symmetrically c-commands B if A c-commands B and B c-commands A.
- Syntactic judgment:** A judgment about the form or structure of a sentence.
- Syntactic Trees and Bracketed Diagrams:** These are means of representing constituency. They are generated by rules.
- Syntax-free Hypothesis:** A hypothesis where polysynthetic languages are said to lack a syntactic component. All the work of the grammar is done by the morphology instead.
- Syntax:** The level of linguistic organization that mediates between sounds and meaning, where words are organized into phrases and sentences.
- T → C Movement:** Move T to C when there is a phonologically empty  $\emptyset_{[+Q]}$  complementizer.
- Tense** refers to the time of an event relative to the time at which the sentence is either spoken or written.
- Tensed** or **Finite Clause:** A clause that is tensed.
- Tenseless** or **Non-finite Clause:** A clause that isn't tensed (e.g., I want [Mary to leave]).
- Terminal Node** (revised): A node that dominates nothing. (A node that is not a mother.)
- That-trace Effect:** Movement of a *wh*-phrase from subject position in English is disallowed when that trace is preceded by the complementizer *that*.  
(**That-trace Filter:** \*<sub>[CP that t ...]</sub>)
- Thematic Relations:** Semantic relations between a predicate and an argument – used as a means of encoding selectional restrictions.
- Theme:** The element that is perceived, experienced, or undergoing the action or change of state

**Theta Criterion:**

- a) Each argument is assigned one and only one theta role.
- b) Each theta role is assigned to one and only one argument.

**Theta Grid:** The schematic representation of the argument structure of a predicate, where the theta roles are listed. They can contain material other than theta roles, such as features.

**Theta Role:** A bundle of thematic relations associated with a particular argument (DPs, PPs, or CPs).

**Topics:** DPs that represent given (old) information in the discourse.

**Transformation:** A rule that takes an X-bar-generated structure and changes it in restricted ways.

**Transitive:** A predicate that takes two arguments.

**Unaccusatives:** Inherently passive verbs like *arrive*.

**Underdetermination of the Data:** The idea that we know things about our language that we could not have possibly learned – an argument for UG.

**Universal Grammar (UG):** The innate (or instinctual) part of each language's grammar.

**Universal Quantifier ( $\forall$ ):** A word such as *every, each, all, any*. Identifies all the members of a set.

**Universal:** A property found in all the languages of the world.

**$V \rightarrow T$  Movement:** Move the head  $V$  to the head  $T$  (motivated by morphology).

**Verb Movement Parameter:** All verbs raise (French) *or* only auxiliaries raise (English).

**Voice:** An inflection that indicates the number of arguments and position of arguments that a verb uses.

**VP Ellipsis:** A process that omits a VP (or vP) under identity with a previously uttered identical VP, normally in a conjunction. (E.g., *I will eat a squid sandwich and you will too.*)

**VP-internal Subject Hypothesis:** Subjects are generated in the specifier of the voice-headed VP.

**Wanna-contraction:** The contraction of *want* and *to*, which does not apply across a *wh*-trace.

**Wh-in-situ:** When a *wh*-phrase does not move.

**Wh-island Constraint:** \* $wh_i$  [ ... [ $_{CP}$   $wh_k$  [ ...  $t_i$  ... ] ... ] ... ]

**Wh-movement:** Move a *wh*-phrase to the specifier of CP to check a [+WH] feature in C.

**Wide vs. Narrow Scope:** Wide scope is when one particular quantifier c-commands another quantifier. Narrow scope is the opposite.

**Yes/No Question:** A question that can be answered with a *yes*, a *no* or a *maybe*.