

Table of contents

 <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.115.toc>

Pages v–vi of

Scrambling and the Survive Principle

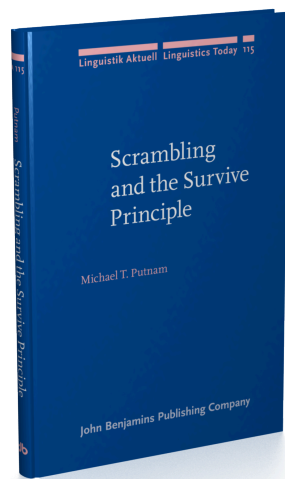
Michael T. Putnam

[Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today, 115] 2007. x, 216 pp.

© John Benjamins Publishing Company

This electronic file may not be altered in any way. For any reuse of this material written permission should be obtained from the publishers or through the Copyright Clearance Center (for USA: www.copyright.com).

For further information, please contact rights@benjamins.nl or consult our website at benjamins.com/rights



John Benjamins Publishing Company

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	vii
Acknowledgements	ix
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The Minimalist Program	11
1.1.1. Movement and Language Variation in the MP	13
1.2 Enter Survive	14
1.2.1. Copy Theory and <i>Link!</i>	20
1.3 Survive-Minimalism	24
1.4 Alternative Approaches to Scrambling	27
1.4.1 The Null Hypothesis: A Base-Generated Approach	28
1.4.2 Move α : Movement to Spec,FP	31
1.4.3 XP-Adjunction	34
1.4.4 OV vs. VO: Head-Parameter as a Licensor of Scrambling	38
1.5 Scrambling and the Survive Principle	41
CHAPTER 2: PROPERTIES OF SCRAMBLING	46
2.1 Strong vs. Weak Scrambling	47
2.2 Selectional Properties of Verbs	51
2.3 Scrambling is <u>not</u> NP-movement	53
2.3.1 Weak Crossover Effects (WCO)	54
2.3.2 Anaphoric Binding	54
2.3.3 Reconstruction Effects	55
2.3.4 Parasitic Gaps	57
2.3.5 Case Requirements do <u>not</u> License Scrambling	58
2.3.5.1 Swiss German	59
2.3.5.2 Pennsylvania German	60
2.3.5.3 Amana German	63
2.3.5.4 Dutch	65
2.3.5.5 Afrikaans	66
2.4 Scrambling is <u>not</u> <i>wh</i> -movement	68
2.4.1 Scrambling and Object Shift Move DP	69
2.4.2 Scrambling moves PP	69
2.4.3 Scrambled XPs lack Case	69
2.4.4 Scrambling Licenses Parasitic Gaps	70
2.4.5 Scrambling can Strand Prepositions	71
2.4.6 Scrambling in West Germanic is Clause-bound	71
2.5 Scrambling is <u>not</u> Topicalization	73
2.5.1 Indefinites and the Mapping Hypothesis	78
2.6 Interim Conclusion	81
2.7 Freezing and Anti-Freezing Effects	82
2.8 Referentiality	84

2.9 Scope Bleeding	86
2.10 Prosody	87
2.11 Potential Triggers	89
2.11.1 XP-Scrambling is <u>not</u> driven by a Scope Feature	89
2.11.2 Is Scrambling Purely Prosodic?	90
2.11.3 Discourse/Pragmatics – Referential Features	91
2.12 Conclusion	93
CHAPTER 3: THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS	95
3.1 Syntactic Featurehood	97
3.1.1. Multiple <i>wh</i> -movement and Relative Clauses in English	100
3.1.2 Xhosa	103
3.1.3 DP Structure of Old Norse	105
3.2 Prolific Domains and their Potential Role in <i>Survive</i> -minimalism	110
3.2.1 Anti-Locality	115
3.2.2 Anaphoric Binding	119
3.2.3 Remnant Movement (Anti-Freezing Effects)	123
3.3. Eliminating XP-Adjunction	126
3.3.1 Condition C Asymmetries and ‘Peek-a-boo’ Effects	128
3.3.2 Parasitic Gaps	133
3.4 [+ Ref] in English, Pennsylvania German, and German and the Diachronic Loss of Scrambling	136
3.5 Conclusion	142
CHAPTER 4: THE PROSODIC SIDE OF SCRAMBLING	145
4.1 Introduction to the Prosody-Syntax Interface	147
4.2 Minimalist View of the Prosody-Syntax Interface	154
4.2. 1 AntiFocus	157
4.3 Permuted Word Orders in the Middle Field	164
4.4 The Coherent Infinitive Puzzle	168
4.5 Implications for the Model of the Grammar	175
4.5.1 Language Acquisition of Dutch Object Scrambling and Italian Clitic Placement	184
4.6 Conclusion	188
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION	189
5.1 [+ Ref] and the Design of the Middle Field	192
5.2 De re/de dicto Distinction	193
5.3 A Sketch of Japanese and Russian Scrambling in <i>Survive</i> -Minimalism	196
5.4 Conclusion	199
BIBLIOGRAPHY	201
INDEX	213