

## Preface

We are pleased to present this fifth volume of *Indiana University Working Papers in Linguistics*, entitled *Syntax and Beyond*. This volume contains seven papers written by graduate students, faculty, friends, and alumni of Indiana University. As the volume title indicates, all of these papers investigate syntax, either relating it to what is generally regarded as external to syntax or viewing it from an angle that is complementary to more common approaches.

From its outset, one of the goals of generative grammar has been to show that grammar exists as an autonomous mental organ of the human brain. Reflecting this goal, research in formal syntactic theories has adopted the methodology of extracting the data by eliminating such factors as contextual information, processing difficulty, prosodic variability and frequency statistics. All in all, this research methodology has proven to be successful in elucidating core properties of syntax that cannot be attributed to any cognitive system other than the syntactic module of our language faculty. Such idealization of reality is well-justified in the field of natural science in general.

Nonetheless, an appeal to such "idealization" also involves the danger of granting researchers, perhaps too easily, license to simply disregard certain linguistic realities that go beyond their understanding. A significant number of recent research works are converging on the view of research methods — such that even the study of formal aspects of grammar should be conducted with much more careful attention paid to a larger context of language than usually exercised. The motivation underlying this trend is that such a multi-dimensional approach would permit us to distill, much more precisely, the facts and generalizations that are purely grammatical in nature out of chaotically and misleadingly heterogeneous linguistic observations. With the development of the Minimalist Program, it is also strongly desired, more than ever, to find out in what exact way other cognitive systems of human beings interact with grammar and influence its design. Many of the papers included in this volume are driven by this intellectual desire.

Editing a working volume of papers featuring interdisciplinary approaches to syntax also appropriately reflects the linguistics scene at Indiana University. One characteristic of research on syntax at Indiana University is that it is pursued, often collaboratively, by scholars hailing from distinct units on campus and, accordingly, the perspective they offer is quite diverse. One of the fruits borne of such interdisciplinary activities at Indiana University was the *Workshop on Prosody, Syntax and Information Structure (WPSI)*, which was held in Bloomington in April, 2004. Some of the papers in this volume have been contributed by the participants of this workshop, based upon their presentations.

Masanori Deguchi's paper "The Role of Information Structure in Multiple Quantification Sentences" attempts to show that the availability and preferences of different readings in multiple quantification sentences in Japanese are influenced by information structural properties of the sentence. Deguchi first argues that distributive interpretations may result when a quantified expression that is "enumerable" takes scope over another quantified expression that is "referentially variable." He then seeks answers to the following questions

— (i) Why is the scope reading reflecting the surface hierarchical order of quantifiers stronger than the inverse scope reading? (ii) Why do scrambling and narrow-focus make the inverse scope readings more easily available? and (iii) Why do relative scope interpretations tend to be so unstable? He concludes that the key lies in the information structural notion of topicality.

Amanda C. Edmonds' paper "The Diachronic Development of a French Universal Quantifier" attempts to demonstrate the importance of maintaining a diachronic perspective on the synchronic study of syntax. Based upon her statistical analysis of the historical change of the way *chacun* 'each' was used in French from 1175 through 1950, she argues that a single construction in Old and Middle French evolved into two distinct syntactic structures containing this expression in Modern French — one as the head of a functional projection within a DP and the other as a quantifier selecting a DP.

Janet Dean Fodor and Yoshihisa Kitagawa, in their paper "Prosodic Influence On Syntactic Judgments," attempt to demonstrate that any construction which requires a non-default prosody is vulnerable to misjudgments of syntactic well-formedness when it is read rather than heard. They first analyze both syntax and prosody of some elliptical construction in English and *wh*-interrogative constructions in Japanese, and point out the strong correlation between these two distinct aspects of sentences and how it influences our grammaticality judgments. They then report on some pilot experiments in which readers' and hearers' grammaticality judgments were compared, whose results provided support for their claim.

Steven Franks' paper "What is '*that*'?" argues for post-syntactic PF insertion of semantically vacuous *that* after bridge verbs in English, based on the correlation between the possibility of complementizer *that* and the potential for extraction of a *wh*-phrase from out of the complement clause to a bridge verb. It is also argued that bridge verbs may take bare TP complements, whereas non-bridge verbs must take CP complements. The paper also offers a new insight into the mapping of syntactic phrase structure into prosodic structure. Franks argues that the entire complement CP is an intonational unit, based on the observation of an intonational contrast between clauses in which *that* fills the C head of a CP and those in which *that* is inserted only on the PF side of the grammar.

S.-Y. Kuroda, in his paper "Prosody and the Syntax of Indeterminates," offers fine analyses of the "indeterminate" expressions in Japanese such as *dare* and *nani*, which may be interpreted as any of *wh*-interrogative, concessive (Wh-ever), negative concord (or negative polarity) item, universal quantifier, free-choice *any*, or existential quantifier depending on the context in which they appear. He first argues that each indeterminate construction must be accompanied by one or the combination of two distinct types of focus prosody in natural speech. He then claims that by identifying the accompanying prosodic pattern, we can clarify how island violations expected in an indeterminate construction can be ameliorated or unaffected when we add an extra indeterminate expression outside the island. He concludes the paper by stressing that the study of prosody must be an integral part of research into the syntactic structures of language.

Dorian Roehrs' paper "Possessives Consist of Heads and Complements: Some Notes" argues that structurally, possessives are Possessive Phrases (PossP) located in

Specifier positions within the noun phrase. The internal structure of PossP is claimed to consist of a head (possessive pronoun) and its complement (possessor). Focusing on the Germanic Possessor Doubling Constructions (PDS) in particular, the paper proposes that the possessor may either stay in-situ or move inside the PossP and that the PossP itself may also move inside the matrix DP. He argues that the “possessive relation” may be determined both linguistically (theta-nouns) and contextually (non-theta nouns).

Christopher D. Sapp's paper, *Factors Favoring Aux-V Order in 15th-century German Subordinate Clauses*, discusses word order possibilities in embedded clauses in Early New High German (15<sup>th</sup> c). Arguing that the underlying order is O-V-Aux, he concludes that contrastive focus and new information seem to be the most relevant factors in determining different orders. He reports on the first results of a statistic pilot study indicating that Aux-V has the function of “reinforcing” the marked information structure of new and contrastive focus, triggering the application of Verb Raising, Verb Projection Raising, and Heavy NP shift familiar from West Flemish and Swiss German.

All of the papers in this volume have been reviewed by linguists both at Indiana University and other institutions, and revised to incorporate their very useful comments and editorial suggestions. We editors are extremely grateful to these anonymous reviewers for their generous assistance. We would also like to thank Zora Rush at the IULC for her editorial work. We sincerely hope that the research presented in this volume helps us obtain a little clearer bird's-eye view of formal syntax.

This volume is dedicated to the memory of Ann Baker, who served as the Department of Linguistics' administrative assistant from 1993 until her sad and untimely death in April 2004. Ann was a much loved fixture both in the Department and at Indiana University, an irrepressible force of nature whose dedication, optimism, and caring enriched all our lives. She is sorely missed by us all.

Dorian Roehrs, Ock-Hwan Kim and Yoshihisa Kitagawa

May 25, 2005