

1 Diagnostics for Restructuring

Wurmbrand (1998) provides several diagnostics for restructuring in German and Romance.

1.1 Long Distance Scrambling

Scrambling is possible out of Restructuring Infinitives (RI), but not out of Non Restructuring Infinitives (NRI) (or finite clauses).

- (1) a. Restructuring Infinitive:
weil [dem Jörg]_{scr} der Hans [t_{scr} zuzuhören] versuchte
since to-the Jörg the John to-listen tried
'since John tried to listen to Jörg.'
- b. Non Restructuring Infinitive:
*weil [dem Jörg]_{scr} der Hans [t_{scr} zuzuhören] plante
since to-the Jörg the John to-listen planned
'since John planned to listen to Jörg.'

This test does not work for Hindi because scrambling seems to be more freely available. In particular, it is even possible to scramble out of finite clauses.

- (2) Putative Restructuring Predicates
- a. *chaah* 'want'
[yeh kitaab]_i Ram-ne [t_i parh-nii] chaah-ii
this book.f Ram-Erg read-Inf.f want-Pfv.f
'Ram wanted to read this book.'
- b. *koshish kar* 'attempt do/try'
[is kitaab-ko]_i Ram-ne [[t_i parh-ne] kii] koshish] kii
this book-Acc Ram-Erg read-Inf.Obl Gen.f attempt.f do-Pfv.f
'Ram tried to read this book.'

(3) Non-restructuring environments

a. Finite Clause Complements

Mona-ko_i Ram soch-taa hai [ki Shama t_i pasand kar-tii
Mona-Acc Ram.m think-Hab.MSg be.Prs.Sg that Shama.f like do-Hab.f
hai]
be.Prs

'Ram thinks that Shama likes Mona.'

b. Non-restructuring Infinitival

Sita-se_i Ram-ne [[t_i baat kar-ne]-kaa faislaa] kar
Sita-with Ram-Erg talk.f do-Inf.Obl-Gen.MSg decision.MSg do
li-yaa hai
TAKE-Pfv.MSg be.Prs.Sg

'Ram has decided to talk to Sita.'

1.2 Long Passive

Passivization morphology appears on the matrix predicate but it is the object of the embedded verb that is promoted.

- (4) a. weil [dieser Turm]_i [t_i zu restaurieren] versucht wurde
because this tower-NOM to restore tried was
'since somebody tried to restore the tower.'
- b. *weil [dieser Turm]_i [t_i zu restaurieren] geplant wurde
since this tower-Nom to restore planned was
'since somebody planned to restore the tower.'

Long Passive seems to not be possible with the kind of infinitival complements under investigation in Hindi.

1.3 Clitics

RI's allow for clitic-climbing in Romance, while NRI's do not.

There are no clitics of the relevant sort in Hindi.

There are in Kashmiri and they do seem to climb in roughly the same set of environments.

1.4 Tense

The tense of NRI's is more independent than the tense of RI's.

- (5) a. #John tried to go to Kamchatka tomorrow.
b. John decided to go to Kamchatka tomorrow.

This test seems to work in Hindi.

1.5 Negation

Negation in Hindi infinitival complements seems to be ambiguous between narrow scope (i.e. over the infinitival complement) and wide scope (i.e. over the main clause).

- (6) **Ram** [Dilli nahī: jaa-naa] **chaah-taa** (**hai**)
Ram.M Delhi Neg go-Inf want-Hab.MSg be.Prs.Sg
'Ram doesn't want to go to Delhi.'
(Possibly: Ram wants to not go to Delhi)

This negation can license NPIs in the matrix clause and license the optionality of the present tense auxiliary.

- (7) a. Tense Auxiliary is obligatory with non-negated habituais:
Ram [Dilli jaa-naa] **chaah-taa** *(**hai**)
Ram.M Delhi go-Inf want-Hab.MSg be.Prs.Sg
'Ram wants to go to Delhi.'
- b. NPI-licensing:
ek-bhii larḱaa [Dilli nahī: jaa-naa] **chaah-taa**
one-'even' boy.MSg Delhi Neg go-Inf want-Hab.MSg
'Not even one boy wants to go to Delhi.'

This is not possible with (putative) NRIs like *tell*:

- (8) a. Ram-ne Sita-ko [Dilli nahī: jaa-ne]-ko kah-aa
Ram-Erg Sita-Dat Delhi Neg go-Inf.Obl-Dat say-Pfv
'Ram told Sita to not go to Delhi.'
- b. Ram-ne Sita-ko [Dilli jaa-ne]-ko nahī: kah-aa
Ram-Erg Sita-Dat Delhi go-Inf.Obl-Dat Neg say-Pfv
'Ram did not tell Sita to go to Delhi.'

Licensing of matrix NPIs and optional present tense auxiliary with a habitual participle only takes place with the structure in (8b) and not with (8a).

2 A non-argument from Dislocation

Long Distance Agreement is possible even if the infinitival clause is dislocated.

- (9) (from Davison (1991))
mujhe zaruur t_i **aa-tii** hai [saikil chalaai-nii]_i
me.Dat definitely come-Hab.f be.Prs.Sg cycle ride-Inf.f
'I certainly know how to ride a bicycle.'

It has been claimed that RI's cannot be dislocated. Wurmbrand shows that this descriptive generalization is incorrect.

References

- Davison, A. (1991) "Feature Percolation and Agreement in Hindi-Urdu," paper presented at the South Asian Conference, University of Wisconsin.
- Wurmbrand, S. (1998) *Infinitives*, Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Distributed by MIT Working Papers in Linguistics.