

next topic: head-movement.

(1)a. Marie denkt, dass Hans gestern den Mann sah.
Mary-NOM thinks that Hans-NOM yesterday the man-ACC saw

b. Hans sah gestern den Mann.

- main clause/embedded clause difference? No:

(4)a. Hans sagte, er sei glücklich.
Hans said he is happy

b. Hans sagte, dass er glücklich ist.
Hans said that he happy is

- verb is moving to C (final when there's a complementizer, in second position when there's not). den Besten

(3)a. Wir machen jetzt das Licht an.
we make now the light-ACC on
'We are now turning on the light'

b. Marie denkt, dass wir das Licht anmachten.

- here the verb leaves part of itself behind (in (3a)) when it moves; cf. Japanese numeral quantifier float.

(2)a. Wir haben den Mann gesehen.
We-NOM have the man-ACC seen

b. Marie denkt, dass wir den Mann gesehen haben

here there's an auxiliary, so the auxiliary moves to C.

We have this in English, too:

Mary will eat	will Mary eat?
Mary is eating	(etc.)
Mary has eaten	
the chocolate was eaten	

and in embedded clauses:

I wonder whether Mary will eat	
I wonder will Mary eat	(in some dialects)

*I wonder whether will Mary eat

(draw a generic tree for the main-clause exx., with T moving to C)

Actually, there are a couple of things that can single out the occupant of T, including negation and ‘emphasis’:

Mary will **not** eat the nattoo
Mary **will** eat the nattoo
Will Mary eat the nattoo?

(and *can*, *has*, etc.)

Now, of course, sometimes there’s no aux at all:

Mary eats nattoo

Chomsky’s big achievement in *Syntactic Structures* (which you heard about if you went to the 50th anniversary party): -s is just like the other occupants of T:

Mary does **not** eat nattoo
Mary **does** eat nattoo
Does Mary eat nattoo?

The behavior of –s is just like *will*, in a way—in negation, negation goes between T and the verb, emphasis emphasizes T, and forming a question involves moving T to C. Noam’s suggestion; if we don’t get hung up about the fact that –s is a bound morpheme, we can understand all this; -s is in T, and moves around, etc. like anything else in T. Of course, being a bound morpheme, it then has to get together with a free morpheme, either via **affix hopping** or via **do-support**.

Finally, HMC:

Will Mary eat nattoo?
*Eat Mary will nattoo?

move the closest head.

and now, wh-movement.

What will Mary eat?
Which dazzlingly handsome bearded syntactician did you see?