Contents

Acknowledgments ---- VII

Introduction —— 1

The emphasis on formalizing lexical entries —— 5

1	English modals and <i>be</i> are <i>not</i> irregular verbs —— 8
1.1	English auxiliaries —— 8
1.2	Diagnostics for the category verb —— 9
1.2.1	The place of verbs in clausal structure —— 9
1.2.2	The regularity of verbal inflections —— 11
1.2.3	The interpretive core of the category verb —— 13
1.3	The nineteen non-verbal auxiliaries of English —— 16
1.3.1	Structural position of the category I —— 17
1.3.2	The large membership and types of features of V —— 18
1.3.2.1	VP is a sister to I —— 18
1.3.2.2	l is a head above VP —— 19
1.3.3	Meaning of the category I —— 19
1.3.4	The syntactic "NICE properties" of I —— 21
1.4	Interactions between I and V —— 23
1.4.1	Affix Movement: The effects of Realis (I_{\emptyset}) on V —— 24
1.4.2	The finite copula —— 28
1.4.3	The pros of English be-raising —— 30
1.4.4	The cons of be-movement: finite copulas as Alternative
	Realizations —— 33
1.5	The two truly verbal auxiliaries of English —— 36
1.5.1	Verbs in I as functional category heads —— 37
1.5.2	Bleached Nouns and Verbs as functional category heads —— 38
1.5.3	<i>Do</i> -support: A V in the position of I_{\emptyset} —— 40
1.6	Methodological conclusions and commentary —— 42
1.6.1	Generative conclusions on clausal structure —— 42
1.6.2	The myth of auxiliaries as verbs: The legacy of "parts of
	speech" —— 43
1.6.3	The perennial return to grammatical square 1 —— 44
2	The single English Past morpheme -ed / -en 46
2.1	The location of ±PAST in English clause structure —— 46
2.2	Unifying the past suffixes -en and -ed 48

2.3	The canonical positions of verbal features in trees —— 51
2.4	Selecting finite past forms ("second principal part") of English
	verbs 54
2.5	Selecting active past participles ("third principal part") of English verbs —— 57
2.6	How and why many English verbs continue to be irregular —— 60
2.6.1	Lexical entries and structures for irregular verbs —— 60
2.6.2	Contribution of irregular forms to syntactic Economy —— 63
2.7	The unique auxiliary have with the participle —— 67
2.7.1	The category of the Active Past Participle — 67
2.7.2	The English perfect auxiliary —— 68
2.7.3	The contrast between the past and the present perfect —— 71
2.7.4	Insertion contexts for have in I in current English:
	Had better/ had best —— 74
2.7.5	Insertion contexts for have in I in current English: The collocation
	have got 75
2.7.6	The factor predicting when <i>have</i> is in I and when it is in V —— 77
3	Regular inflections and contractions: Limits on grammatical
	irregularity —— 80
3.1	What is a "regular form"? —— 80
3.1.1	Distributional limits on irregular inflections —— 81
3.1.2	Local vs. regular inflections —— 83
3.1.3	More regular and irregular inflections in Czech and French —— 86
3.2	Semantic opacity in local inflections —— 87
3.3	Contractions and clitics are fully regular inflections —— 89
3.3.1	English contractions —— 89
3.3.2	French verbal clitics —— 92
3.3.3	Structurally prohibited irregular fusions —— 94
3.4	A further restriction on irregular local inflection —— 96
3.5	Dividing the English lexicon: Primary vs. secondary vocabulary —— 97
3.5.1	Semantics and morphophonology of the primary vocabulary —— 98
3.5.2	Irregular forms must be in the primary vocabulary —— 99
3.6	The syntax of the primary vocabulary: "Phrasal verbs" —— 102
3.7	The syntax of the primary vocabulary: Indirect objects without Ps —— 108
3.8	The applicative inflection: A Nordic ghost in English grammar —— 110
3.9	Conclusions about the divided lexicon —— 114

4	Polyfunctional -ing: Can any other language match it? 117
4.1	Morphosyntactic properties of English non-finite clauses —— 117
4.2	Three structures for English semi-clauses —— 119
4.2.1	Bare Infinitives as incomplete projections of V —— 120
4.2.2	The external structure of to-infinitives —— 121
4.2.3	The external structures of participles and gerunds —— 124
4.2.4	English semi-clauses as Extended Projections —— 127
4.3	What is this thing spelled -ing? 130
4.3.1	Lexical uses of -ing in derivational morphology 130
4.3.2	Productive uses of -ing in derivational morphology 132
4.3.3	Productive uses of -ing as inflectional morphology 134
4.4	English active participles V+ing: Their distribution
	and properties —— 137
4.4.1	Where and why economy prefers participles —— 137
4.4.2	Participial adjuncts and their infinitival overrides —— 139
4.5	Subjects and the extended projection principle —— 141
4.5.1	Structural subjects of semi clauses —— 141
4.5.2	Internal subjects of gerunds —— 144
4.5.3	Internal subjects of infinitives —— 145
4.5.4	Status of the small clause hypothesis —— 147
4.6	Theta relatedness and the anti-transitivity criterion —— 148
4.6.1	Structural examples of anti-transitivity —— 150
4.6.2	Larger structures required by anti-transitivity —— 152
4.7	Conclusion: The role of participles and gerunds in
	grammar —— 154
5	Gerunds vs. infinitives: Less alike than they look —— 156
5.1	Differences between gerunds and infinitives —— 157
5.1.1	The DP structure of gerunds —— 158
5.1.2	The PP structure of infinitives —— 160
5.1.3	The minimal VPs of control and raising —— 161
5.2	Misleading similarities of gerunds and infinitives — 164
5.3	Contrasting distributions of gerunds and infinitives —— 167
5.3.1	Gerunds are noun phrases —— 167
5.3.2	Verbal clauses: Not in the DP subject position — 169
5.3.3	Initial verbal clauses as root constructions —— 172
5.4	Gerund objects vs. verbal clause complements —— 173
5.4.1	So-called subordinating conjunctions — 173
5.4.2	Verbal clauses can't precede indirect objects —— 175
r 4 2	Why gorunds are ill-formed as nossessives — 178

5.5	Independent diagnostics that only gerunds are DPs —— 179
5.5.1	Coordination with lexical NPs —— 179
5.5.2	Cleft focus position as a diagnostic for DP —— 180
5.6	Expletive chains: Interpreting clauses as DP arguments —— 182
5.7	Additional features in verbal clauses or gerunds —— 187
5.7.1	When is case available to semi-clause complements? —— 188
5.7.2	Features incompatible with selection of DP gerunds —— 189
5.8	Semi-clause complements that are neither subjects nor
	objects —— 194
5.9	Summary and implications —— 199
6	English passive structures and the passive participle —— 201
6.1	The analytic passives of English and their
	dethematized subjects —— 201
6.1.1	Analytic and periphrastic characteristics of English
	passives 201
6.1.2	Structural Subjects across categories —— 204
6.1.3	Suppression of active subjects (= Dethematization) —— 205
6.1.4	Excess predictive content of the definition of Subject —— 207
6.2	The relation between English passives and transitive
	verbs —— 208
6.3	Verbal vs. adjectival passives: distinct yet closely related —— 212
6.3.1	An interpretive difference: Ongoing vs. completed activity —— 213
6.3.2	Selection of <i>-en</i> by different classes of V —— 215
6.3.3	Adjectival pre-modification in (only) adjectival passives —— 216
6.3.4	Agent phrases in passives: Sructurally obligatory vs. optional —— 218
6.4	Only verbal passives exhibit the full internal structure
•	of VPs —— 221
6.4.1	Passive structures and case assignment —— 222
6.4.2	Verb-object idioms limited to verbal passives —— 224
6.5	English indirect passives —— 225
6.5.1	Indirect passives are verbal passives —— 228
6.5.2	Indirect passives are not "embedded direct passives" —— 230
6.5.3	Indirect passives are not DP-internal reduced relatives —— 231
6.5.4	Indirect passives are not direct passives inside small
	clauses —— 232
6.5.5	Deriving verbal passives from AP structures —— 234

6.6	Motivating the Syntacticon component — 235
6.6.1	The hallmark of closed class items: Unique syntactic
	behavior —— 236
6.6.2	Morphemes uninterpreted at the LF or PF interfaces —— 240
6.7	Explaining the scope and properties of verbal passives —— 242
7	The empirical basis of theoretical advance —— 244
7.1	The chapters on finite forms: Formalizing salient empirical
	differences —— 244
7.2	The chapters on non-finite forms: Predicting their
	distributions —— 247
7.3	Valedictory —— 249
Refere	nces —— 253
Index o	of cited authors —— 261
index o	of definitions, principles, tables and trees —— 263
Index o	of English lexical entries —— 267