

A Study of Exclamatory Sentences: The DP Analysis and Word Order of Exclamatory Sentences

Nao Murata

Abstract

The article provides a syntactic analysis of the word order for exclamatory sentences in English, which is related to the DP Analysis (Abney 1987). Abney introduces the DP Analysis, which suggests noun phrases as a structure which has a determiner as a head of DP. I take the position of his study, which proposes the concept of the functional category and the DP analysis to make a few modifications on previous analyses of exclamatory sentences by Imai and Nakajima (1978). I first discuss characteristics and derivation of exclamatory sentences to clarify the peculiar form and derivation among various forms of colloquial exclamatory sentences. The account is based on Imai and Nakajima's (1978) proposal on how the form of exclamatory sentences is derived, and the original account due to Bresnan (1973). Bresnan gives a set of rules, which are related to the derivation of exclamatory sentences. I particularly focus on the [AP Det N] sequence as the base for Adjective Shift proposed by Bresnan and discuss Degree phrase category. I propose [Det AP N] sequence as an alternative to their ideas. This paper proposes some modifications of previous analyses by Imai and Nakajima, and Bresnan, and also gives a clear account of derivation of exclamatory sentences.

A Study of Japanese Influence on Hawaii Pidgin/Creole

English

Erina Nomura

Abstract

This paper focuses on the amount of Japanese influence found in Hawaii Pidgin/Creole English by comparing grammatical features of Japanese and Hawaii Creole English. First, I attempt to summarize the historical background of Japanese immigration into Hawaii, and the attempt to introduce Japanese words that remain in Hawaii Creole English. After that, I discuss Japanese influence on Hawaii Pidgin English. Then, I compare grammatical features of Japanese and Hawaii Creole English. Lastly, some grammatical features of Hawaii Creole English are mentioned. Through the analyses, I conclude that Japanese has influenced Hawaii Pidgin English in both lexical and syntactic aspects while Japanese has influenced Hawaii Creole English in a lexical aspect, but not in a syntactic aspect.

The Clausal Structure of the Present Subjunctive in Present-day English

Akiko Fujita

Abstract

This paper discusses the clausal structure of the present subjunctive in present-day English. A key of its argument is whether the subjunctive clause has INFL or not, and if it has INFL in its embedded clause, what kind of property it has in INFL position. Zanuttini (1991) regards the structure of the present subjunctive as the one without INFL. In addition, Emonds (1970) claims the similarity between the present subjunctive and the infinitives in their clausal structure. On the other hand, there are some syntactic phenomena which indicate that the present subjunctive has INFL, which has finite property. This paper claims that the INFL of the present subjunctive has finite features in several ways: the distribution of the [-wh] complementizer and the sentential adverbs. Besides, the other syntactic phenomena which are explained by Tensed-S condition and Binding condition A suggest finiteness of the subjunctive clause. Furthermore, Potsdam (1998) claims that a special type of modal, the null modal, occupies the INFL position in the present subjunctive. This paper agrees with his proposal which accounts for some distinct characteristics of the present subjunctive: the absence of the verb inflection, and *have-be* raising and *do*-support in the subjunctive negatives.

Comparisons between Japanese and English on the Interaction between Quantifiers and WH-elements and Their Interpretations at LF

Kaoru Kitamura

Abstract

I compare English and Japanese about the interaction of a quantified expression and a *wh*-expression at LF and the interpretations. In chapter 2, I introduce the previous analyses by May (1977, 1988), who examines the covert movement, representations and interpretations at LF. In chapter 3, which is divided into three parts, I compare English and Japanese in the way to interact between quantified phrase and *wh*-phrase at LF. In the first section of the chapter, I discuss the relationship between functional interpretations and crossover phenomenon, by utilizing the suggestion by Chierchia (1991), who claims that functional readings are available unless crossover phenomenon occurs. In the second part of the chapter, I examine the interpretations in clauses with a psych-verb, based on the structure of clauses with a psych-verb. In the third section, I scrutinize whether Subjacency should be applied to mapping from S-structure to LF. I first introduce the arguments which claim that Subjacency should be effective even at LF, and then I show the lack of Subjacency at LF, by examining proposals by Chomsky (1995) and Yoshida (1999). In chapter 4, I conclude this paper.

An Analysis of Comparative Constructions in English and Japanese

Hajime Miyagawa

Abstract

English and Japanese comparative constructions share a number of syntactic similarities. For example, both languages have two types of comparative constructions: phrasal comparatives and clausal comparatives, which are generated through the different derivation. Moreover, English and Japanese clausal comparatives obey the same constraint. That is to say, they have to have a gap, which must not be in islands, in the embedded compared clause. They must keep this constraint because they involve covert operator movement and gaps are traces of empty operators according to Chomsky (1977) and Kikuchi (1987). However, Japanese has “clausal comparatives” which appear to violate the constraint such as the sentence below.

[_{IP} Aruku] yori basu-ni noru-hoo-ga rakuda

The sentence above appears to be a clausal comparative because *yori* ‘than’ merges with an IP *aruku* ‘walk.’ Nevertheless, it does not have a gap. Although Ueyama (2004) makes a proposal so as to solve this problem, her proposal makes erroneous predictions. So I will reconsider the problematic sentences and her analysis and make an alternative proposal in this thesis. I propose that there are two types of comparative construction in which *yori* follows a verb. If the construction can be paraphrased with a formal noun

related to number or amount or degree, it is a clausal comparative; otherwise, it is a phrasal comparative. I finally state that all comparative sentences in Japanese are either phrasal or clausal comparatives as those in English and do not violate the constraint.

The *Get*-passive Construction

Shiki Uchiho

Abstract

This paper presents the fundamental idea of *get*-passive whose syntactic structure is still controversial among linguists. The main aim is to confirm that *get*-passive is quite different from *be*-passive. And my first approach is to clarify the properties which do not apply to *be*-passive. I explain the substantiality and the agentivity of the subject of verb *get* in *get*-passive through referring to example sentences. My second approach is to consider whether *get* in *get*-passive is categorized into an unaccusative verb as Haegeman (1985) proposes. I compare this verb with an unergative verb by mentioning the Unaccusative Hypothesis. Moreover, the discussion develops into the resultative attributes, which is supported by Simpson (1983). It leads us to a suggestion that *get* in *get*-passive should be regarded as an unergative verb. And the agentivity stated above certifies the suggestion to be correct. This shows that *get*-passive is different from *be*-passive because Haegeman's (1985) assumption may support the idea that *get*-passive has the same derivation as *be*-passive. Consequently, whereas there are some similarities between the two passives, it is more reasonable to conclude that *get*-passive should be distinguished from *be*-passive.