

# A Study on Negative Polarity Items and Their Scope

Akane Hatano

## Abstract

This paper is about Negative Polarity Items and their scope. Negative Polarity Items (e.g.) any, ever, until) generally appear in negative sentences. But there are some occasions that Negative Polarity Items cannot appear in negative sentences.

- (1) a. Mary did not see any of us.
- b. \*Any of us did not see Mary.

Moreover, there are some occasions that Negative Polarity Items appear in non-negative sentences.

- (2) Every girl who read any book went to school.

The goal of this paper is to find out the rules of those occasions and the answers to why these occasions happen. In finding the rules and answers, we cannot avoid discussion of scope. Scope is the coverage of an element, in this paper, licenser.

- (3) a. I came here to chat.
- b. I did not come here to chat.
- (4) a. I came here [to chat].
- b. I did not [come here [to chat]].

As (4b) shows, there are two possibilities of the coverage of *not*, the licenser.

So the latter part of the paper is about scope. The analysis on Negative Polarity Items and their scope is done with both syntactically and semantically.

# An Analysis of Genitive Case

Maki Hibino

## Abstract

This thesis is about the genitive case. In this thesis, I examine the similarities and the differences of the genitive case in English and Japanese. Although it is said that English and Japanese have quite different grammar respectively, they also have some similarities. I refer to the Saxon genitive 's in English and the genitive *no* in Japanese.

First, I examine the co-occurrence of the genitive and the determiner. Their co-occurrence is not allowed in English but allowed in Japanese. There are some sentences which are ungrammatical in English but grammatical in Japanese. I show what kind of sentences are grammatical or ungrammatical in English and Japanese respectively and discuss what the cause of these differences is using some example sentences. In addition, I examine the repetition of the genitive case in English and Japanese.

Second, I examine the NP-deletion which can be caused by the existence of the genitive case. Although the NP-deletion may appear to occur in the same way both in English or Japanese, a close examination will reveal that there are differences. I show in what kind of sentences the NP-deletion can occur. In addition, I show how the NP-deletion occurs both in English and Japanese and what the requirement for the NP-deletion is.

# An Analysis of Inversion

Sayo Iwase

## Abstract

The purpose of this thesis is to understand the mechanism of inversion in English. To find why and how inversion occurs, two previous studies about inversion are examined.

Chapter II examines Culicover's (1991) theory. He argues that there is an additional projection between CP and IP, and labels the projection PolP. He proves this by using examples which contain negative inversions. After showing the mechanism of *wh*-questions and topicalization, he explains that negative inversion is different from both of them. On the basis of his observations of negative inversion, he finally concludes Neg, Wh and So move to [Spec, PolP] and Infl adjoins to Pol when inversion occurs, while *wh*-phrase moves to [Spec, CP] and Infl adjoins to C in *wh*-question, and topicalization is an adjunction to IP.

Chapter III examines Haegeman and Guéron's theory. They argue that CP must be decomposed into more projections. Using examples which contain negative inversion, they propose that there is a functional projection between CP and AGRP, and call the projection XP. They show that negative constituent moves to [Spec, XP] and Infl adjoins to X when negative inversion occurs. Moreover, they argue that there is a projection TopP, whose specifier hosts a topicalized phrase. They reach the conclusion through the discussion of the

interaction between negative inversion and topicalization.

Comparing the two theories, I conclude Culicover's theory is incorrect because the adjunction approach to topicalization cannot explain the interaction between negative inversion and topicalization. I can understand the mechanism of inversion by supporting Haegeman and Guéron's theory.

A Comparative Study of Aspects in English and  
Japanese: With Special Reference to the *-cho ru*  
Form and the *-yo ru* Form in the Miyazaki Dialect  
Kazuki Minobe

Abstract

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze aspects in the Miyazaki dialect, which is a dialect spoken in Japan, and this analysis leads to a comparative study of aspects in English and Japanese.

The Miyazaki dialect has two forms that express the continuation of action, namely the *-cho ru* form and the *-yo ru* form. These two forms express various meanings except for that meaning, and their usage is different from each other. The aspectual form which means the continuation of action in the standard Japanese is the *-te iru* form. However, the *-te iru* form does not always correspond to the two forms of the Miyazaki dialect. A comparative study of the *-cho ru* form and the *-yo ru* form to the *-te iru* form tells us that the *-cho ru* form is closely related to the *-te iru* form, but on the other hand, the *-yo ru* form shows significant differences. The *-yo ru* form cannot be explained by the comparison only to standard Japanese, so I also compare those aspectual forms of standard Japanese and the Miyazaki dialect with those of English. As a result of that, the close relationship between the *-yo ru* form and the progressive aspect in English is discovered as a conclusion of this thesis.

# A Syntactic Analysis of Inversions and Their Related Phenomena

Saori Okada

## Abstract

This is a syntactic study of inversions and their related phenomena. English has several types of inversions, such as the inversion of the subjunctive mood, negative inversion and the inversion of interrogative sentences. I attempt to reveal co-relations among these inversions.

I focus on three points. Firstly, I compare the syntactic structure of German with that of English. In the subjunctive mood, the two structures have similarities and differences. This is the first step to find a universal rule that can account for subjunctive mood of all languages.

Secondly, I compare the inversion of the subjunctive mood with negative inversion, in which a negative constituent (for example, *hardly*) comes at the beginning of a sentence. I consider the syntax of the two inversions and show similarities and differences.

Thirdly, I focus on an omission of *if*. In Japanese high school, we are taught that, when *if* is omitted in the subjunctive mood, an inversion must occur and the subordinate clause takes the same word order as an interrogative sentence. Why does the omission of *if* cause the inversion? I try to explain the curious phenomenon from the perspective of generative grammar.

# A Study of Relative Pronouns

Setsuko Yamada

## Abstract

We focus our discussion on *wh*-relative clauses and we will examine the difference between the subjective *wh*-relative pronoun and the objective *wh*-relative pronoun; the subjective *wh*-relative pronoun or Complementizer *that* must be overt in CP whereas the objective *wh*-relative pronoun or Complementizer *that* can be phonetically empty. In a language like English, *wh*-movement occurs in *wh*-questions, *wh*-relative clauses, and a number of other constructions. In Chapter 1, we analyze the types and the movement of the relative clauses and notice that subject/object asymmetry occurs in Relative Clauses. In Chapter 2, we analyze some regulations on traces, adopting the Empty Category Principle (ECP). The crucial requirement for a trace is that it must be governed in two ways; it must be lexically governed or antecedent governed. We assume that, in Relative Clauses, a trace in the subject position must be antecedent governed by a *wh*-pronoun in [Spec, CP] or an empty category in COMP. In chapter 3, we analyze the way in which a *wh*-pronoun and the Complementizer *that* antecedent-governs a trace. We assume that the same [ $\pm$ WH]features are required for [Spec, CP] and COMP to have the same index. Thus we focus on [ $\pm$ WH] features of *wh*-pronouns, traces, operators, and empty COMP. Adopting [ $\pm$ WH] features and COMP-indexing rule, we try to find

out how traces in relative clause satisfy the ECP.

# A Study of Perception Verb Complement

Aki Shigematsu

## Abstract

The purpose of my research is to figure out the reason why perception verb complement (PVC) varies depending on the voice of the sentence. For instance, a perception verb selects bare infinitive for its complement in the active sentence. And, in the passive sentence, which is derived from the active sentence, verb complement is *to*-infinitive. Here are examples:

- (1) a. I saw Mary cross the street.
- b. Mary was seen to cross the street.

Thus, my question is why infinitival-*to* suddenly appears in a passive sentence, though PVC in an active sentence is bare infinitive. In this paper, I first introduce previous studies by linguists. Then, I research this unique PVC from the following aspects: history, syntactic structure, and semantics. In researching history of perception verbs, the history of causative verbs, which have similar syntactic structure to perception verbs, provided me with useful information. I found that *to*-infinitives were once selected for causative verb complement. Therefore, I conducted a research collecting examples of PVC with *to*-infinitives from old literature. Then, I studied the syntactic structure of PVC, and researched in what way infinitival-*to* comes out. Finally, I focused on the meaning of the sentence. I argued that a passive sentence has more indirect

sense than an active sentence, and I assumed that this is why *to*-infinitive, which is sensuously indirect to me than bare infinitive, is selected for PVC in passive sentence.

# The Usage of Definite Article in English

Akiko Shimura

## Abstract

The main usages of the definite article *the* are the anaphoric use that refers back to a word used earlier, the cataphoric use that refers to the following word and the use that refers to the communicative illocutionary situation.

About the anaphoric usage of the definite article, something like a fairy tale could be regarded as what gives a nonspecific interpretation to the indefinite noun phrase in a broader sense as well as the subjunctive mood.

And as to the cataphoric usage of the definite article, it is in the case where the noun is modified by the participial phrase, the prepositional phrase, or the relative clause and it is followed by the appositive phrase or clause in which the cataphoric definite article appears.

About the property of a noun phrase in *there*-construction, *there*-construction sometimes has the definite noun phrase including cataphoric *the* other than the indefinite noun phrase. And both in definite noun phrase and noun phrase including the cataphoric definite article can be said to show new information. In addition, we can say that noun phrases in *there*-construction show new information. Therefore, noun phrases in *there*-construction show new information even when they are not only indefinite noun phrases but also definite noun phrases.

# A Study of English Articles

Chisato Naganawa

## Abstract

This paper analyzes articles, namely, the indefinite article and the definite article. Chapter 1 provides information about articles from the perspective of school grammar, and basic information of articles. In chapter 2, I analyze the indefinite article *a/an*. We learn that we do not have to translate it at school, but why? The reason is that the indefinite article is derived from the numeral *one*, and the function is countable individuality, not counting. So we do not have to translate it. In chapter 3, I analyze the definite article *the*. The main usage of it is situational reference, anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference. At school, we learn that we use the definite article to show nouns which have been known already. This is anaphoric reference. But we can also use the definite article to refer to the following words or contents and with nouns which are famous. These are cataphoric reference and situational reference. At the end of this chapter, I compare the usage of pronouns to the usage of the definite article. Although I cannot analyze zero-article in this paper, it is possible that there are facts we do not learn at school unlike the indefinite article and the definite article. It is reserved for further study.