Non-local Right-Node Raising: an Analysis using Delayed Tree-Local MC-TAG

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Abstract

In this paper, we show that the analysis of right-node-raising (RNR) in coordinate structures proposed in Sarkar and Joshi (1996) can be extended to non-local RNR if it is augmented with delayed tree locality (Chiang and Scheffler, 2008), but not with flexible composition (Joshi et al., 2003). In the proposed delayed tree-local analysis, we define multi-component (MC) elementary tree sets with contraction set specification. We propose that a member of each of the MC sets participates in forming a derivational unit called contraction path in the derivation structure, and that contraction paths must be derivationally local to each other for the relevant contraction to be licensed.

1 Introduction

The term right node raising (RNR) was coined by Ross (1967) to describe constructions such as (1), in which an element, here the DP the theory, appears to be syntactically and semantically shared at the right periphery of the rightmost conjunct of a coordinate structure.\footnote{We thank the anonymous reviewers of TAG+10 for their insightful comments. All remaining errors are ours. This work was partially supported by NSERC RGPIN/341442 to Han.} Furthermore, RNR may share an element at unbounded embedding depths (Wexler and Culicover, 1980). In (2)-(5), the shared argument is the object of the verb complement clauses, relative clauses, adjunct clauses and DPs embedded in the coordinating clauses.\footnote{Subsequently, RNR has been shown to apply to noncoordinate structures as well. These will be discussed in Section 5.} We can thus characterize examples such as (1) as local RNR and examples such as (2)-(5) as non-local RNR.\footnote{Here we discuss only examples with shared arguments; see Potter (2010) for discussion of shared modifiers in an analysis similar to Sarkar and Joshi (1996).}

(1) [John likes ___] and [Tim dislikes the theory].
(2) [John thought you paid ___] and [Tim insisted you didn’t pay the rent].
(3) [John likes the professor who taught ___] and [Tim dislikes the student who debunked the theory].
(4) [John left before he heard ___] and [Mary came after Sue announced the good news].
(5) [John likes the big book ___] and [Tim likes the small book of poetry].

Early transformational analyses, e.g. Ross (1967), explained RNR by extending the standard notion of movement to allow across-the-board (ATB) movement, in which two underlying copies of the shared material are identified during movement, yielding a single overt copy located ex situ, outside of the coordinate structure. This type of analysis implies that, apart from the ATB aspect of the movement, RNR should otherwise behave as typical movement. This prediction is not borne out, however, as RNR is freely able to violate both the island constraints and the right-roof constraint. In example (3), the DP the theory is the argument of the verbs in the relative clauses, which are complex noun phrase islands. Under the ex situ analysis, depicted in (6), the shared argument raises out of the coordinate structure, thereby also escaping the complex noun phrase island. Such movement also violates the right-roof constraint, which limits rightward movement to a landing site one bounding node above the source (Sabbagh, 2007). If the relevant bounding nodes are vP and TP and the shared argument is merged under vP, movement outside of the coordinated TP structure would violate this constraint. Such behaviours

\footnote{Examples of RNR require stress on the contrasting elements (Hartmann, 2000; Féry and Hartmann, 2005).}
are unpredicted if RNR is derived from movement of the shared element to a position outside of the coordinate structure.

(6) \([TP \text{ John } \{vP \text{ likes the professor who taught } t_i \} \text{ and } \{TP \text{ Tim } \{vP \text{ dislikes the student who debunked } t_j \} \text{ the theory}\}].\)

While some attempt has been made to explain the unpredicted behaviour of RNR in the ex situ analysis, e.g. Sabbagh (2007), an alternative approach to RNR is available which circumvents these complications by locating the shared elements in situ. Sarkar and Joshi (1996) propose such an in situ analysis using Tree Adjoining Grammar (TAG), positing that the shared element is located in the canonical position within the rightmost conjunct. One significant consequence of this analysis is that the contrast between movement and RNR requires no explanation; RNR is not derived from movement, and thus their differences in behaviour are unremarkable.

However, the implementation of Sarkar and Joshi’s analysis does make clear predictions for the locality of RNR: it predicts that non-local RNR is illicit. As will be discussed in Section 2, the mechanism proposed by Sarkar and Joshi only permits sharing between two elementary trees that are directly composed. Thus, examples such as (1), in which the shared element the theory is an object of the two clauses being coordinated, are permitted. On the other hand, examples such as (2)-(5) are excluded, as the shared arguments in these examples are not objects of the coordinated clauses, but rather objects of clauses embedded within the coordinated clauses. Thus, an unattested contrast in grammaticality is again predicted, in this case between local and non-local RNR.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we first illustrate how local RNR is handled in Sarkar and Joshi (1996), using elementary trees that conform to Frank’s (2002) Condition on Elementary Tree Minimality (CETM). We then demonstrate how the mechanisms in Sarkar and Joshi cannot derive instances of non-local RNR with standard TAG. We consider two ways of augmenting the analysis, one with delayed tree locality (Chiang and Scheffler 2008) in Section 3, and the other with flexible composition (Joshi et al. 2003) in Section 4. We show that only the analysis with delayed tree locality yields well-formed derivation in TAG. In Section 5, we briefly discuss cases of noncoordinate RNR and show that our proposed analysis can be extended to these cases as well.

2 Sarkar and Joshi 1996

Sarkar and Joshi utilize elementary trees with coordination sets and coordinating auxiliary trees. The elementary trees necessary to derive (1) are illustrated in Figure 1. Note that \((\text{the} \_\text{theory})\) is a valid elementary tree conforming to Frank’s CETM, as a noun can form an extended projection with a DP, in line with the DP Hypothesis. Also, elementary trees such as \((\beta\text{and_dislikes}_{\{DP\}})\) are in accordance with CETM, as coordinators are functional heads (Potter 2010). In each of \((\alpha\text{likes}_{\{DP\}})\) and \((\beta\text{and_dislikes}_{\{DP\}})\), the object DP node is in the contraction set, notated as a subscript in the tree name and marked in the tree with a circle around it, and represents a shared argument. When \((\beta\text{and_dislikes}_{\{DP\}})\) adjoins to \((\alpha\text{likes}_{\{DP\}})\), the two trees will undergo contraction, sharing the node in the contraction set. Effectively, in the derived tree, the two nodes are identified, merging into one, and in the derivation tree, a DP simultaneously substitutes into the contraction nodes.

The derived and derivation structures are given in Figure 2. In (δ1), \((\text{the_theory})\) substitutes into \((\alpha\text{likes}_{\{DP\}})\) and \((\beta\text{and_dislikes}_{\{DP\}})\) simultaneously at the DP node, and in (γ1), the object DPs are merged into one. These are thus directed graphs: a single node is dominated by multiple nodes. Looking at (δ1) again, the elementary trees that are contracted are local to each other derivationally: \((\alpha\text{likes}_{\{DP\}})\) immediately dominates \((\beta\text{and_dislikes}_{\{DP\}})\). It is this local relationship that licenses contraction.

However, in instances of non-local RNR, this local relationship does not obtain. The intended derived structure for (3), for example, is given in Figure 5, using the elementary trees in Figures 1 and 3.\(^4\) But the structure in Figure 5 cannot be generated with the given elementary trees, as it would require an illicit derivation, de-

\(^4\)Note that \((\alpha\text{likes})\) and \((\beta\text{and_dislikes})\) trees are same as \((\alpha\text{likes}_{\{DP\}})\) and \((\beta\text{and_dislikes}_{\{DP\}})\), except that these do not have contraction nodes.
picted in Figure 4. Here, contraction must occur between the two relative clause elementary trees (βtaught_{DP}) and (βdebunked_{DP}). These relative clause trees though are not derivationally local to each other: they must each adjoin to the DP trees (οthe_professor) and (οthe_student) which in turn must substitute into the object positions of (αlikes) and (βand_dislikes).

3 Derivation using Delayed Tree-Local MC-TAG

To address this problem, we augment Sarkar and Joshi’s analysis with delayed tree locality. As defined in Chiang and Scheffler, delayed tree-local multi-component (MC) TAG allows members of an
Figure 3: Elementary trees for *John likes the professor who taught and Tim dislikes the student who debunked the theory*.

Figure 5: Derived structure for *John likes the professor who taught and Tim dislikes the student who debunked the theory*. 
MC set to compose with different elementary trees as long as the members eventually compose into the same elementary tree. In the derivation structure, the members of the MC set do not need to be immediately dominated by a single node, though there must be a node that dominates all the members of the MC set. The lowest such node is called the destination of an MC set. The delay of an MC set is the union of the paths from the destination to each member of the MC set, excluding the destination itself.

In deriving (3), we propose MC elementary tree sets for relative clauses with shared nodes, as in Figure 6. We postulate a structural constraint between the two trees in the MC set: the degenerate tree component must dominate the relative clause tree component in the derived structure.

In effect, with the addition of the MC tree sets such as those in Figure 6, the specification of contraction sets is now divorced from the elementary trees that compose through coordination. To accommodate this separation, we need to extend the licensing condition for contraction. We take an elementary tree participating in coordination and the immediately dominated degenerate tree with contraction set as a derivational unit, and call it a contraction path. We propose that contraction between two MC sets A and B is licensed if A and B have corresponding contraction sets, and the contraction path containing the degenerate tree component of A either immediately dominates or is immediately dominated by the contraction path containing the degenerate tree component of B.

The delayed tree-local derivation for (3) is depicted in the derivation structure in Figure 7, generating the derived structure in Figure 5. (\(\beta_{taught1\{DP\}}\)) adjoins to (a_the_professor), and (\(\beta_{taught2\{DP\}}\)) a degenerate tree, adjoins to the TP node of (alikes). (\(\beta_{and\_dislikes}\)) adjoins to this TP, and (\(\beta_{debunked2\{DP\}}\)) adjoins to the TP of (\(\beta_{and\_dislikes}\)). (\(\beta_{debunked1\{DP\}}\)) adjoins to (a_the_student) which substitutes into (\(\beta_{and\_dislikes}\)). The delay of the (taught\{DP\}) MC set is \{\(\beta_{taught1\{DP\}}\), \(\beta_{taught2\{DP\}}\), (a_the_professor)\} and the delay of the (debunked\{DP\}) MC set is \{\(\beta_{debunked1\{DP\}}\), \(\beta_{debunked2\{DP\}}\), (a_the_student)\}. As no derivation node is a member of more than one delay, this is a 1-delayed tree-local MC-TAG derivation. In this derivation, (\(\beta_{alikes}\)) and (\(\beta_{taught2\{DP\}}\)) form a contraction path, which immediately dominates another contraction path, made up of (\(\beta_{and\_dislikes}\)), a coordinating auxiliary tree, and (\(\beta_{debunked2\{DP\}}\)), a degenerate tree with a corresponding contraction set specification. As the two paths are local to each other, contraction of the object DPs in the relative clause trees, (\(\beta_{taught1\{DP\}}\)) and (\(\beta_{debunked1\{DP\}}\)), is licensed.

The proposed analysis can rule out (7), where RNR has taken place across a coordinating clause without a shared argument.

(7) * [John likes the professor who taught _] and [Tim dislikes the student who took the course] and [Sue hates the postdoc who debunked the theory].

Due to the domination constraint between the two trees in the MC set, the only plausible derivation is as in Figure 8. But node contraction is not licensed in this derivation, as the two contraction paths, one containing (\(\beta_{alikes}\)) and (\(\beta_{taught2\{DP\}}\)), and the other containing (\(\beta_{and\_hates}\)) and (\(\beta_{debunked2\{DP\}}\)), are separated by (\(\beta_{and\_dislikes}\)). As the two paths are not derivationally local to each other, contraction between the relative clauses is not licensed.

Local RNR can also be accounted for in terms of the proposed MC set with the contraction set specification, and contraction paths. Returning to (1), its derivation structure can be recast as in Figure 10, using the MC sets in Figure 9. In Chiang and Schefler’s definition of delayed tree-local MC-TAG, one member of an MC set is allowed
4 Derivation using Flexible Composition

We now attempt to augment Sarkar and Joshi’s analysis with tree-local MC-TAG with flexible composition. Flexible composition can be seen as reverse-adjoining: instead of $\beta$ adjoining onto $\alpha$ at node $\eta$, $\alpha$ splits at $\eta$ and wraps around $\beta$. By reversing the adjoining this way, tree-locality can be preserved in an otherwise non-local MC-TAG derivation.
and Scheffler used ECM construction where there is a binding relationship between the matrix subject and the ECM subject, as in (8).

(8) John believes himself to be a decent guy. (Ryan and Scheffler, 2006)

They show that though there is a simple derivation using a 1-delayed tree-local MC-TAG, the derivation with flexible composition originally proposed for (8) by Ryan and Scheffler (2006) is actually illegal. There, a reverse-adjoining takes place at a site that is created by a reverse-substitution. We have essentially obtained the same results with the derivation of non-local RNR.

5 Noncoordinate RNR

Following Hudson (1976), Napoli (1983), Goodall (1987), Postal (1994), and Phillips (2003), and as illustrated in (9) and (10), RNR is possible in non-coordinated structures.

(9) a. [David changed _] while [Angela distracted the baby].
   b. [I organize _] more than [I actually run her life].
   c. [I organize _] although [I don’t really run her life].

(10) a. Of the people questioned, those [who liked_] outnumbered by two to one those [who disliked the way in which the devaluation of the pound had been handled]. (Hudson, 1976)
   b. Politicians [who have fought for _] may well snub those [who have fought against animal rights]. (Postal, 1994)
   c. The professor [who taught_] dislikes the student [who debunked the theory].

Our proposed analysis of coordinate RNR can straightforwardly be extended to the examples in (9). In the derivation of each of the examples, the elementary tree representing the adjunct clause adjoins to the matrix clause, just as the elementary tree representing the coordinated clause did. These elementary trees thus form a natural class with coordinating elementary trees, and as such, they can each form a contraction path with the immediately dominated
Figure 12: Derivation structure for The professor who taught dislikes the student who debunked the theory.

degenerate tree. And since the contraction path containing the degenerate tree member representing the matrix clause immediately dominates the one containing the degenerate tree member of the adjunct clause, contraction of the object DPs is licensed.

Unlike the cases of coordinate RNR and the examples in (9), in the examples in (10), the second clause containing the shared argument is not adjoining onto the first clause with the shared argument. Rather, they are relative clauses, each contained in the subject DP and the object DP. (10c), for example, can thus be given a 1-delayed tree-local derivation as in Figure 12, using the elementary tree sets in Figure 6. Here, the degenerate trees, ($\beta^{\text{taught}2}_{\{DP\}}$) and ($\beta^{\text{debunked}2}_{\{DP\}}$), both adjoin to (o/dislikes), forming two contraction paths, one containing (o/dislikes) and ($\beta^{\text{taught}2}_{\{DP\}}$) and the other containing (o/dislikes) and ($\beta^{\text{debunked}2}_{\{DP\}}$). The two paths are in sister relation, which is arguably local as immediate domination relation. It thus follows that the contraction of the object DPs in the relative clause trees, ($\beta^{\text{taught}1}_{\{DP\}}$) and ($\beta^{\text{debunked}1}_{\{DP\}}$), is licensed.

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we have observed that non-local RNR calls for a TAG derivation that is more descriptively powerful than the one of standard TAG, and applied two such variants of TAG to the problem, tree-local MC-TAG with flexible composition and 1-delayed tree-local MC-TAG. We have shown that the analysis of local RNR proposed in Sarkar and Joshi can be extended to non-local RNR if it is augmented with delayed tree locality but not with flexible composition. We have seen that the proposed analysis is constraining as well, ruling out non-contiguous RNR, and can also be extended to handle cases of non-coordinate RNR.

References


