

L322 Syntax

Chapter 5: \bar{X} Theory

Linguistics 322

Introduction

We have already looked at \bar{X} and know that structures are not flat. We have claimed that determiners are operators or specifiers, and that they must be adjoined \bar{X} . Carnie brings up the issue of the pronominal one:

(1) a. Bill bought a book and Mary bought one, too. (N^{\max})

b. Bill bought a blue book and Mary bought a red one. (N^{\max})

c. Bill bought an interesting blue book and Mary bought a disgusting one. ($A + N^{\max}$)

d. Bill bought the three red books and Mary the three blue ones.

e. *Bill bought the three books and Mary bought ones, too

f. Bill bought a cup of coffee and Mary bought one, too.

g. *Bill bought a cup of coffee and Mary bought a cup of one, too.

The pronominal one is substituted for N^{\max} or for N^{\max} plus any lexical modifier of N starting with the lowest one. But be substituted for a determiner plus quantifier plus $N+modifiers^{\max}$. What this shows us is that each level of pl. & momdfr is a constituent since substitution is considered evidence of a constituent. Neither the quantifier nor the determiner can be included in the substitution. This shows one of the properties of D and Q that provides evidence that there is a difference between operators and lexical modifiers.

The evidence that Carnie produces on page 108 is not evidence. He cites examples where the form of the phrase following the determiner may be conjoined:

(2) a. The cat and dog refuse to live peacefully together.
b. The large cat and small dog refuse to live together.

Here $N+modifier^{max}$ are conjoined. But conjunction may conjoin non-maximal constituents similar to those above:

(3) a. The timid large cat and small dog refuse to live together.
b. The interesting blue books and red textbooks were burned.