

Principles and Parameters in Natural Language
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Lecture - 28
Structural Case

So, we will continue looking at cases. So, what have we seen so far as far as case is concerned? That case is a property of a sentence; that is we talk about case only when we are talking about a sentence. In a sentence there could be different noun phrases: at least one in the subject position; maybe two, one in the subject position and one in the object position; and maybe more.

So, when we have a situation where we have three or more NPs in a sentence here is how it works. NP number one in the subject position if possible NP number two in the object position that is object of a transitive verb which happens to be the complement position of the head of a VP clear. Third, third if we have or fourth or maybe more could be in the complement position of a P that is head of P being head of a pp may have some NPs in the complement which is.

So, these are the some of the probable positions where we may have some NPs right. The point is each one of these NPs get case only when they are in some or the other position in a sentence. Then the question come comes up is if cases are realised in realised on NP, sometimes we see some sort of change in the form of the NP particularly when the NP is a pronoun and we do not see many changes when the NP is a lexical noun like a proper name or something.

If we see a change in the noun or noun phrase then we call it morphological case marking if we do not see anything then we call it abstract case on it, but even the bigger point is when it is a property of a sentence and cases get realized on NPs whether morphologically or in abstract form only when they are part of a sentence, then the question conceptually motivated question for us to understand is there must be something happening in the sentence only then they get an get cases. So, what is; so specific about an NP being in a sentence, that they receive cases that are the crucial question for anyone to understand ok?

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Question

- How are accusative and nominative cases assigned?



So, we take examples of accusative case and nominative case, we talked about them yesterday that nominative cases are mostly realized in subject positions and accusative cases are realised in object positions. And therefore, sometimes they are also called objective case and we have we have many more cases we have seen a list of them yesterday, but right now I want to revisit and talk to you about the conceptual issue that what does what do these name NPs go through in a sentence.

What happens to the noun phrase in a sentence that they receive cases? And in response to that we have seen yesterday and to repeat that again that when NPs are part of a phrase the head of that phrase assigns case to those NPs.

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Case Assignment

- John [plays football in the playground.]
- Verbs and Prepositions assign accusative case to the NPs that they govern and c-command.
- Verbs and Prepositions are governors/heads.



For example, in a sentence like this where we have John plays football in the playground we have three NPs; John, football and playground. We are saying the NP football is in the complement position of the head we therefore, head we assigns accusative case to this NP and the NP the playground is in the complement position of the pp of the head of the pp P. Therefore, the head P assigns accusative case to its complement the football no I am sorry the playground.

Therefore, these NPs are case marked and marking of case is an essential aspect of a sentence because if NPs are not properly case marked then they are not going to be allowed in a sentence, and therefore the sentence maybe ungrammatical. You have seen some examples yesterday, if we see if we say John likes she instead of John likes her the reason why sentence John likes she is not ungrammatical is, because she has a nominative is a form of a nominative case and being in the accusative case position, it should take the form of accusative case and therefore, the sentence is ungrammatical.

The point is if NPs are not case marked, then they will lead the sentence to ungrammaticality. Therefore, cases appear to be an essential aspect of a sentence. Then we looked at two more concepts when we when we say heads assign accusative case we added something more and we said heads assign cases when they govern their complements and we defined how they govern their complement what was the notion of government. We will talk about that they must govern and they must C-command at the

same time where the C-command means constituent command. And we will we again repeat verbs and post positions for the accusative case marking are governors because they are they could be heads. This is what we have been discussing so far that there are three NPs these NPs we will we will talk about John; John being the subject of this sentence NP being in the subject position gets nominative case. So, we have John in nominative case football and playground with accusative cases and we are saying V and P assign accusative cases to these NPs.

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- V *play* governs and commands the NP *Football* and assigns accusative case.
- P *in* governs and commands the NP *the playground* and assigns accusative case.



We have already discussed this thing got it are we so far not saying.

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- John [*plays football in the playground.*]
 - John Nominative
 - Football Accusative
 - Playground Accusative
- V *play* assigns accusative case to *Football*.
- P *in* assigns accusative case to *the playground*.



What we went on previous slide?

Student: So, the nominative case is always realised in object.

Nominative case is always realised in?

Student: Object.


Subject position.

Student: Sorry subject position and first and for object it is always action accusative.

For objects mostly it is accusative and accusative cases will be assigned also by P to its complement in its pp like in the playground, the preposition N in assigns accusative case to its complement the playground, alright.

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- Heads assigns cases to the compliments under the notion of government and c-command.
- Heads like V and P assign accusative cases.


 I as a head of IP assigns nominative case.

So, I am coming to government and C-command again in a moment we have discussed that yesterday, but we do want to look at it once more before we discuss things further, but or for that matter let us look at that for a moment I have it in a different order.

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C-Command and Government

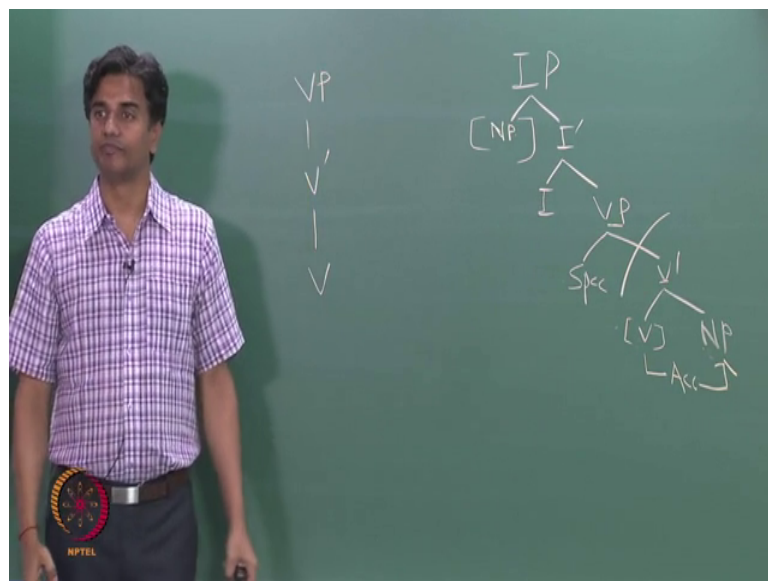
- Government
 - A governs B iff
 - A is a governor (a head); and
 - A c-command B
- C-Command:
 - A C-Commands B iff:
 - A does not dominate B; and
 - The first branching node dominating A also dominates B.



So, a government the process of government means A governs B iff A is A governor that is A head and A C-commands B, whereas C-command states that A C-commands B iff and only if A does not dominate B.

If a node is dominating something low then that is not C-commanding the lower (Refer Time: 11:00) lower node in order for any element to C-command the other one it must not be in dominance relation and the first branching node dominating A must also dominate B this restriction and I want you to understand this in this context, the only reason why first branching node the idea of first branching node is being brought in is because we do not want we want C-command relation to be local I have discussed this with you, but let me talk about this once again all.

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We are saying is we have these things already I am sure you understand these things now very well clear for everybody. So, what we are saying is in this kind of a situation v as a head assigns accusative case to this NP, and we want to say it assigns accusative case, because it governs its complement now at the idea that we have had we have seen before. What we want to say in generic terms with the idea of government is the presence or absence of this NP is contingent upon this head, it is the nature of this head which will or will not allow an NP in this position understand this thing.

What do I mean when I say nature of this head? We mean if it is a transitive verb then it will allow if it is not a transitive verb, then it will not allow anything in this position. Both are equally important please understand; allowing an NP here or not allowing an NP here both are equally important, because when this head is intransitive it will force this position to be empty, but it will not allow anything else here. Therefore, it is

conceptually the nature of a head is equally important in both whether it is whether an NP is present or absent. Therefore, in a slightly more fashionable and technical term we are saying this head governs this position and what we are saying what we are talking about is this position and it so happened that in this kind of a position we have an NP clear.

Then we do we also want to say that fine it governs because it is a head, but we want to put more restriction on that, in the sense that this head must also C-command this and we are trying to restrict C-command locally. We are saying a C-commands d if A does not dominate B does this node dominate this one. If we remember I do not have that slide with me if you remember the dominance relationship this one dominates this one this one dominate this one and every other node dominates this NP, but not this one not this one.

Now,. So, we said fine this node does not C-command this one alright clear. So therefore, we want to add the first branching node dominating a must also dominate B. So, the first branching node that dominates this one also dominated this one therefore, so, all we want to see is this relationship has to be very local. When we are talking about C-command we are not talking about everything else alright. Therefore, under the notion of government and C-command we talk about assignment of accusative case to the NP in the complement positions are we so far.

Student: (Refer Time: 16:29).

Sorry say it louder.

Student: It is C-commanding this kind of a presidency, but under the same node is it.

C-commanding is like presidency yes. So, this node this this element has to proceed the element that it C-commands.

Student: But locally.

But locally because it they must they both must be dominated by first launching node that dominates this one must also dominate this. So, let also see its possible to say that that part I will discuss later is that clear far I do not want to mix too many things. It is important for us to understand this much with clarity, because what I am going to say now is going to distort this picture a little bit and then you have to face that turbulence to

see that even though it is distorting the picture it is not actually distorting the picture. So, is this this much clear now good?

Now hear me out carefully because I do not want to play any tricks let us look at the notion of principles and parameters as theory. What we have always been saying that once something becomes theoretical right we are talking about assignment of cases it should work same way for everything right. If assignment of accusative case works in a particular way, then the assignment of nominative case should also work in the same way only then we are talking about theory of case assignment understand this. So, principal the way of looking at a theoretical point is when a rule applies across the board in the same fashion no disagreement here right.

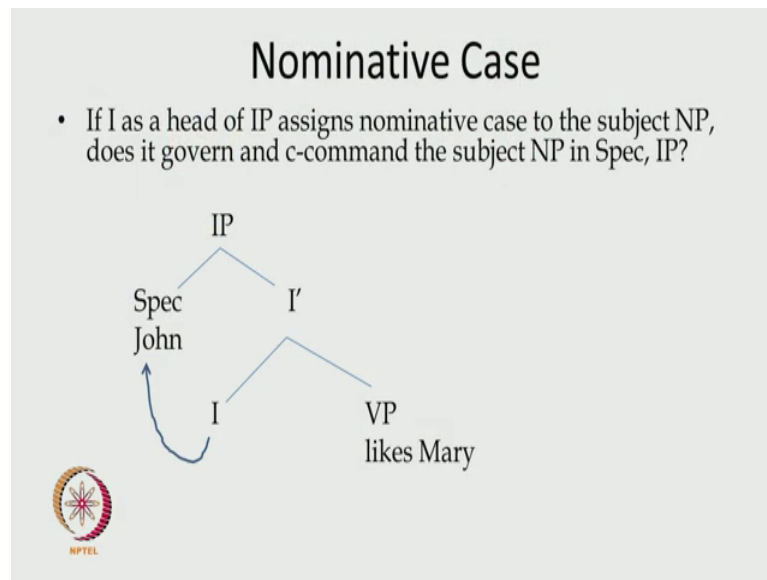
So, what we would want is we will we would want the same constraints to apply for nominative case assignment also right. There is no point changing much or anything when we as a head assigns accusative case right to its complement, something must assign nominative case to this position right and we are saying say see look at the points this NP is the subject of the sentence this NP is not the complement of anything is this the complement of anything no this is the a specifier of what.

Student: (Refer Time: 19:46).

Of IP right; therefore as given the structure it is not the complement of anything right, but it has to get nominative case do you see the contradiction. We have said heads assign cases right we do not want to change anything. If we change then we are going to make the weaker. So, in order to keep theoretical strength in a principled way, we want to retain the idea that some head assigns case to this thing right we are going to say I as the head of IP assigns nominative case to this position. This is what I meant when I said we are going to see a little bit of turbulence. So, hold on and see this magic.

We are going to say I assigns nominative case to the subject NP in the specifier position of the IP looks ok so, far.

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If we are saying so, we are retaining one part at least we are saying we are what are we retaining? We are saying heads assign cases retained heads, we are also retaining the heads are governors rights heads govern the NP that i[t] assigns cases what is it that is not working here.

Student: (Refer Time: 21:46).

It does not seem to be C-commanding it does not seem to be governing you are you are right there seems to be some problem with the C-command. So, we want to say it does not seem to be governing the NP, when we say it we mean the head I does not seem to be governing the NP in their specifier position, in the sense that I does not appear to be C-commanding the NP because for the idea of C-command what did we say? The first branching node dominating I right must also dominate the NP if that was taken care of then we were not violating anything, but here the first branching node dominating I does not dominate the NP in the specifier position clear.

I know you understand and you can see these things through, but I still want to take you at a minimal speed limit right clear. See this is one of the weaknesses of this theory that we are talking about this is one of the weaknesses of this theory that is whatever patch we are going add to make this theory work is adding sort of weakness understand this thing? It is like it is like fixing some bugs in a robust programming, the more patches you add the weaker it becomes therefore, it is one of the patches which is going to make

it bigger nonetheless, it is still going to preserve the larger concept the larger idea. So, I am giving you the patch in the beginning as admitted fact for the theory, but see how it works.

So, we are; so one way that there are there first of all I must tell you without going much into details, that this problem do you see the does everybody see the problem that the problem is we are unable to account for this case assignment, under the notion of under the existing notion of C-command that is the problem. Anytime a problem comes up in a theory that gives birth to many different proposals, many different people would try to solve the problem with different kinds of proposals. So, this is what we are trying to avoid right now, that we do not have to go to that level of discussing every single proposal right now, but what I want to say that all those proposals are in the direction to solve this problem.

One of the proposals which came up way too early; when I say way too early what I mean is at the time when this was not expanded remember I it has so many things and it like tense, agreement and aspect. When we separate them the story becomes little bit different we will try to see how far we go in the next few days because all that proposal all those proposals are not really relevant for us to go into their details. However, what is important for us to understand that given this structure one of the proposals that was given to solve this problem is the following.

What do you think one can do here? You definitely have to add something in the notion of C-command right only we do not want to change that we do not want to change anything with heads assigning cases, we do not want to change much about heads being governor we only want to change little bit about C-command that we want to add something. So, that it is C-commands the NP, but that will be little bit too much right. So, what people did they said no we want to add we will leave the C-command the way it is because it will be too much of manipulations we want to say something more than C-command which is we want to bring in the notion of m command ok.

So, they brought in the idea of m command and look at that you have already seen the how C-command works right, now look at m command on the same screen in contrast. So, m command says does not there is not much of a change it simply save a does not dominate b and every a that it every x dominating every x that dominates a also

dominates b and x where x is a maximal projection let us this thing slowly. What do we call a maximal projection in this structure what do you see what is a maximum projection? Maximum projections are the phrasal levels look at this, when we started looking at a phrase I told you that here is a V which is a lexical level, then we have intermediate level right V bar and then we had VP are we familiar with these three levels VP , V bar and V same way it works for every other phrase NP N bar and n . So, this is the level of this is the lexical level and this is maximal level maximal projection.

A phrase does not project beyond this, a phrase does not go anywhere beyond this this is why this level is called maximal level on maximal projection. So, in this structure what are maximal projections?

Student: V by I .

IP

Student: VP .

Vp .

Student: NP .

NP . Now, we want we want to say we want to talk about this right we are saying this itself is a maximal projection right, but for this which maximal projection dominates this.

Student: IP .


IP right; look at that part of the definition A does dominate B right we want to say that this does not dominate this one, but we do want to say that every maximal projection that dominates this one also dominates this one. Is that the case the maximal projection dominating its head is going to be IP then the maximal projection the same maximal projection dominates this one as well. Therefore, this patch is called the notion of m command which you can guess means maximal command.

Now in the no under the notion of m command we preserve the idea that this head assigns nominative case to its to this NP right and then we say the government works this way. We are just adding one more step to the government without changing much we are saying the this this node must be a governor right which must be a governor and this is

node must a command must m command this thing right and the maximal projections are barrier for the governments.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:04)

- Government
 - A governs B iff
 - A is a governor; and
 - A m-command B and no barrier intervenes between A and B.
 - Maximal projections are barriers to government.
 - Heads are governors.



I do want you to understand this part as well because what I am going to further will have implications for this. What does this point mean maximal projections are barrier to governments? What it means is this head look at look at this screen on the board together everybody, this head maximally commands this NP right, because they are all part of this same maximal projection. We do want to retain the notion of locality also that we do not want to say things go beyond local area if that if we leave that open then we would end up saying that this node m commands this one.

So, we want to say because see this no I I will end up m commanding v or anything below because the maximal projection that dominates I also dominates v see the point maximal projection that dominates I is what it and maximal projection dominating I also dominates v. So, under that notion I would end up m commanding everything else.

Student: Is it the first patch (Refer Time: 32:39).

Sorry no hold on before we go to.

The first maximal projection dominating should dominate this one. The first maximal projection dominating this one is then the IP also dominates this one. So, we want to we want to put one more barrier to that saying that the maximal projections are barrier to

government, which means if there is a maximal projection intervening somewhere such as VP, then this maximal projection will not allow this I to intervene itself. VP is a maximal projection this kind of barrier that maximal projections are barrier to government says I does not govern anything inside VP. Therefore, this patch and heads are governors that we not changing anything this this much ok.

Now, do you see the trick do you see the patch? This is to save particular theoretical point for the assignment of case; by adding this much we are going to save the notion of save the process of case assignment that is true, but what is the cost.

Student: They are complicated.

The cost is it is something bit more expensive that we are bringing the whole one new notion which is the notion of m command, which takes care of just one little problem which is assignment of cases to subjects. See this thing we are bringing in a very expensive thing when we say expensive we mean? Theoretically expensive thing to save or to deal with to save the structure and to deal with assignment of cases to subjects assignment of nominative case to subject; we have to bring this notion because if we do not then we will end up bringing conflicting things end of saying conflicting things, which we will have to say accusative case assignment works in a different way nominative case assignment works in a different way.

So, if you compare the cost if you do the cost analysis, it seems like bringing in a patch is less expensive than keeping two different processes in place. Therefore, it is still less expensive, but not denial that this is a patch and is making the theory weak understands everybody really yes good.

Student: Sir (Refer Time: 36:05) command we were saying x is the first maximal projection right.

Sorry?

In louder.

Student: In the definition of m command we were saying that thing x is the first maximal projection.

Student: No.

Student: Is it or is it any maximal projection (Refer Time: 36:37).

You want me to previous slide.


Student: Yeah.

X is the maximal production we are not saying x is the first maximal projection.

Student: If we if we put it as the first maximal projection then would not that solve the problem.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:39)

- C-Command:
 - A C-Commands B iff:
 - A does not dominate B and every X that dominates A also dominates B;
 - X is the first branching node.
- M-Command:
 - A M-Commands B iff:
 - A does not dominate B and every X that dominates A also dominates B;
 - X is the maximal projection.



No that will not solve the problem because even when we say first maximal projection I think you are a still confused about it I was trying to tell you see why are be why are we brining the notion of m command we are bringing in the notion of m command to take care of assignment of case to the subject position subject position happens to be the specifier position of IP.

So, even if we save first branching first maximal projection dominating I dominates this one, we are still going to the implication of that will be the first maximal projection dominating spec of IP is going to dominate everything anyway because there is nothing above this. See if we had a problem here and we said maximal projection first maximal

projection dominating V, then we are trying to say we are excluding I but if we are bringing in the notion of first maximal projection here then we are not solving anything.

Student: So, it does not matter anything.

It does not matter whether we say first or not exactly ok.

That does not help us.

So, we are going to. So, so they will leave it just like x is a maximal projection, but by saying that we are still if we do not add this third point, that the maximal projections are barrier to government if we do not add that then we are going to say I is C-commanding this NP also.

Student: M commanding.

Sorry is m commanding this NP also why, because the first maximal projection dominating this I also dominates this NP. So, then the then the point is that how are you saying that this v this head assigns accusative case to this why not this this head also assigns accusative case, to this to put restriction on that because one head can only assign case to one another. So, we can add that that also, but that does not save the structure. To save the structure we are adding this that maximal projections are barrier.

Therefore, for this one to govern this one, for this one is not going to be possible. Therefore, we add that this kind of thing is a barrier. So, the governing domain for I remains only IP, the governing domain for v remains only VP.

Student: VP.

It this is called locality constraint like I have been telling you without underestimating your capabilities or anything I am only trying to put things simpler. So, that we do not lose the focus of what we are doing.

Student: Sir what do you mean by government in our sentence actual sentence (Refer Time: 40:02).

What do we mean by government in actual sentence?

Student: (Refer Time: 40:05) that you were saying particularly that is governed. So, (Refer Time: 40:08) it works an (Refer Time: 40:09).

How it works in a see we are definitely saying that I govern VP also. We are only saying that by putting in the constraint that maximal projections are barriers I does not govern in an in the sense of assignment of cases to any of the components of VP, but we do want to say that I governs VP because I VP is the complement of I ok.

Student: In case of (Refer Time: 40:55) cases.

In case of cases I mean it will have no I will have no role to do anything within VP, but VP is the complement of I we do.

Student: Nominative case in the NP I governing NP.

Yes.

Student: How do you justify that?

That is because I is a head right I is a head and I m commands this NP look at the notion of m command it is a head right because it is a head it is a governor also right and the first maximal projection dominating I, it governs this NP that is the spec IP under the notion of m command what does m command tell us the first maximal projection dominating this one also dominates this one.

Student: Sir (Refer Time: 41:49) can you give an example where I assigns case (Refer Time: 41:50) subject and that is visible.

No that is never nominative cases are never visible.

Student: No by if a sentence starts with a possessive case his car.

His car?

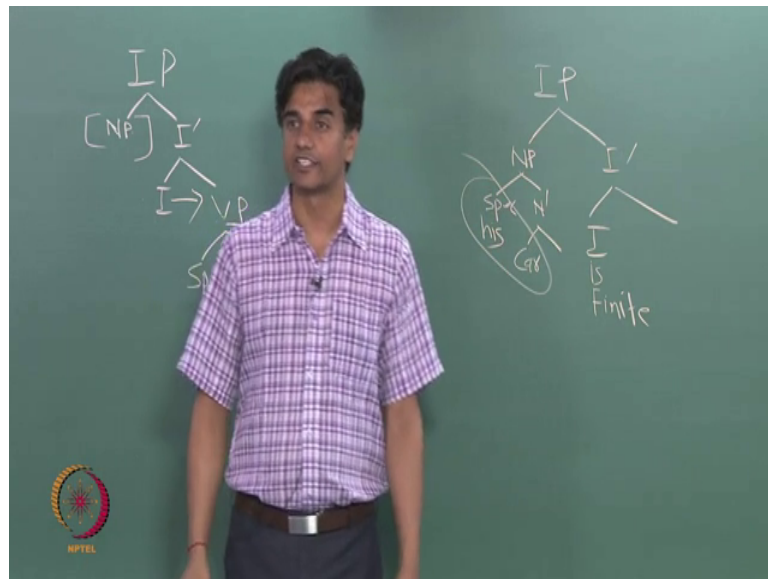
Student: Yeah.

Give me his car.

Student: Is red in colour.

Is red in colour?

(Refer Slide Time: 42:29)




Fine, see what we really what you were saying in that we have an NP we have an IP what I am going to show you is that will not work, but let me show you that why and how. This is I right this is or present or anything which we simply say this is a finite I remember finiteness from yesterday this is the finite I his car is red is the sentence that we are working on. What is the NP? NP here his car right his car?

Look at this this is a spec of NP right then we have N and then you have car do you see this NP, this is a specifier position and this is the this is your N right and this is here is your his and here is car see this thing. Now since I have not discussed with you the spec head agreement and a spec head relationship so far it will be difficult for me to say more here, but under what I have discussed with you I want to say that for this I to assign possessive case to this spec position is not possible why I am saying for this I to assign a accusative case is not possible can you can you explain looking at this thing.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:33)

- Government
 - A governs B iff
 - A is a governor; and
 - A m-command B and no barrier intervenes between A and B.
 - Maximal projections are barriers to government.
 - Heads are governors.



Why because this I does not m command this thing you see this thing now this NP this maximal projection is going to be the barrier for m command in this I. So, this patch that the maximal projections are going to be barrier.

Student: (Refer Time: 44:39).

Is only going to work for nominative cases which are not visible and I have been telling you since yesterday that lexical NPs like John Mary are not going to show up or for that matter in Hindi put any name or anything like computer Kursi, these are not going to show morphologically nominative case.

But conceptually I m commands the spec of spec of IP, that is all alright go ahead if you have any further difficulty I can talk about that, but I.

Student: (Refer Time: 45:58).

Right.

Student: (Refer Time: 46:00) the whole thing was the whole clause as a subject.

As a subject, yes.

So, the whole clause gets nominative case, like this whole NP gets nominative case his car the whole NP is the nominative case has the nominative case abstract in a abstract

way, but how does his get genitive case or possessive case is a different story, that is the story within this domain within the domain of NP and which comes under the notion of spec category it is a different story altogether.


So, you are I see the point it is not that I do not see the point my limitation is I have not talked to you so much to address that you are absolutely right when I gave you the example that for John to go to Delhi is not possible or is possible. In that sentence for John to go to Delhi the whole clause is a sentence right is a non-finite sentence, but is the subject of the bigger finite clause. The whole clause gets a nominative case, but then the question is how does for if we have the same sentence let me do you want me to.

You want me to take you to that sentence let me show you.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:30)

Nominative and Accusative

- Finite clause = I [+Tense]
 - John likes Mary.
 - John likes her.
 - * John likes she.
- Infiniteness I [-Tense]
 - [For him to go to Delhi] is not possible.
- Nominative case is for Subjects
- Accusative case is for objects of a transitive verb and objects of postpositions.



This was the sentence for him to go to Delhi right the whole clause is non-finite clause we are saying how did him get accusative case here right him we will leave little bit more time to come to that how did it get? In short what I said yesterday for gives it accusative case therefore, the presence of for is important in that clause.

So, we cannot have the clause like him to go to Delhi is impossible we cannot have that. We must have for because we need to assure we need to guarantee that there is a governor there is a head which assigns accusative case to him, but all this is story of assigning accusative case is within this.

Student: (Refer Time: 48:29) like for is governing him like it is making some changes.

Sure.

Student: But in that case the m command thing it is not like objects like how it is again nominative.

Is an abstract case nominate the see there are two things.

Student: (Refer Time: 48:58) for construct a new notion like m command because anyway if there is no change when writing (Refer Time: 48:59) and nominative case.

True absolutely right in this case we have for which is a head, which is a head it is a clear head lexical head which assigns accusative case. What you were asking his how does this I assign nominative case to this. It is just assigns it conceptually it does not show in a physical form it does not show.

Student: No you were discussing about the idea how that NP notion come arises from the VP itself i.

I am coming to that also. So, I once I finish the point of a once I finished the point of government and m command I was going to come to that. What I am going to say for that and this was the exact point where I was going to go before your question. See the point is now that you know understand that there is a weakness in this theory right and my position is not to hide that weakness from you in fact, my job is to show you that positions very clearly right that show you the position that there is a weakness in the theory and just now I told you that the moment the weakness comes up and moment a problem comes up there are so many proposals right. So, solve that weakness and problem.

The expansion of I is also originating from that number one and the idea that subject probably does not really originate in the position of spec IP, because if we allow subjects to originate in the position of a spec IP then we have to add a patch and if we allow it to originate in the spec position of VP, probably things are going to be different. So, there has to be a compelling motivating reason for anyone to say that that subjects do not originate in a spec IP and the reasons are first reason is anything beyond this I

particularly with the expansion of this this thing is a functional layer, how does a lexical item like John or anything in the subject position becomes part of a functional layer

It should be part of lexical layer, the second thing is there is a problem with the nominative case assignment keeping these things in mind probably I a spec of IP does not have the subject position this is a theoretical point if now if we do not have any physical evidence to show that. It is just a theoretical point that one has to understand that on the basis of these things the proposal was given that probably subject originates here, but saying that one has to show how does that point solve the problem of this case assignment without adding any patch you see the point and to go to that is a little bit too much for you at this time which is not understanding your capacity to understand this. You can definitely understand this, but that takes us. So, right now I have just added one notion of barrier.

I have only discussed with you in a very I know we are running out of time we will stop in a moment we will stop in a minute I have only discussed with you the idea of locality have you heard this word locality when I was discussing that right that we want to keep things local I have added the idea of barrier. Then to understand this thing beyond the process of case assignment that I have shown you so far, we will have to go to something call minimality. Keeping the three things intact locality, minimality and barrier we will be able to understand how alternative method of case assignment works. But right upfront without going into that I must tell you that they also have patches, which is again means that these things have not been worked out in such a way that we can show these things as a principle method this is what is called science this is what is called that these things are still under process, under I do not we under renovation let us put a put a generic terminology ok.

Now, we did we I have shown you one patch right, but I want you to I wanted you to show I wanted you to see one more patch in this thing. I just want you to take a sentence today think about it the idea was to look at that right away today, but we will not be able to do it I want you to think about these sentences. If you think you understand what we have discussed so far, you I want you to look at two sentences. One you already have for him to go to Delhi is not possible I want you to draw their structure and see how the assignment of cases work two different NPs and how do we save whatever we have said so far. Same kind of thing in a different sentence first two sentences I want John to go I


want him to go, this kind of sentence is a problem for what we have discussed so far and therefore this is the you see the heading exceptional case marking.

(Refer Slide Time: 55:06)

Exceptional Case Marking

- I want *John* to go.
- I want *him* to go.

- NPs *John* and *him* have accusative cases.
- *John* and *him* are in the Spec, IP of the compliment clause.
- How do they [*John* and *him*] get the accusative case in the Spec, IP position?



Therefore, a new thing has to be said about it. So, please draw the structure of these two sentences and see how it works. I will show you this thing tomorrow.

Thank you.