

Principles and Parameters in Natural Language
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Lecture – 34
NP Movement and Raising

Ok, see one of the important points that I am trying to make through last couple of classes is the following. While looking at principles and parameters as a theoretical approach to study natural language, it is ok to say, and the theoretical apparatus predicts that elements in a sentence at a deeper structure, at a conceptual representation and the level of conceptual representation move from one place to the other. However, what I want you to understand and where I need your attention is to try and understand the motivations behind that. It is not just that theoretical apparatus predicts so.

It is also that we see compelling reasons for such a movement. And so far, I have tried to give you some examples from we started with Wh movement, where you saw examples from a language like English, that there is empirical evidence that tense gets displaced from its original position that is from the verb cluster. It gets displaced. Then all Wh words get fronted. For the fronting of tense, we simply say it gets displaced. But, for the fronting of Wh words in English, we know for sure that it gets past tense, that is, it moves beyond the tense marker.

We have that evidence. Then we started looking at an example of Np movement, which was through the discussion of passivization. I will discuss a little bit more on passivization today, in order to see what we were discussing around a last few minutes yesterday and then I am going to talk about one more construction hopefully, we will be able to address that today, that is called raising.

Raising by definition means moving up. So, we want to see what are the situations in which we see things moving up on their own? So, we see movement of functional elements in terms of tense, then we see empirical reasons to displace WH words to the front and then yesterday we saw examples where noun phrases which are technically part of Vp, that is, which is a complement of V has compelling reasons to move.

And then there are places available for that kind of movements which are technically called landing sites, because when an element moves or needs to move it needs to go somewhere, it needs to have a space in the whole framework, in the whole apparatus. So, we want to see that and then we will look at raising.


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So far ...

- We have looked at the evidence and motivations for movement?
- We have looked at the examples of Wh-movement and NP-movement

Questions

- What is raising verbs and raising constructions?




So, as I told you we have seen so far, the evidence and motivation both for this kind of a movement. And so far, we have looked at examples from Wh-movement and Np-movement, we are going to talk a little bit more about Np-movement and then we will look at raising constructions which are also known as raising verbs.

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Passives

- Sri Lanka beat India in the T20 World cup final.
- India were beaten in the T20 World Cup final (by Sri Lanka).
- Police caught the thief.

 Thief was caught.

So, we started looking at passives and active set of sentences with these examples. And we saw that sentences like, Sri Lanka beat India in T20 world cup final, is an active sentence. Police caught the thief is an active sentence whereas, India were beaten in the T20 world cup final, is a passive sentence and thief was caught is a passive sentence. The way English passive verb works is, we have an example of active verb. It is a normal verb; every normal verb is an active verb. One of the additional things of an active verb is, its subject has a theta role of an agent. It is an agent too.

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Passive Morphology

- In English passive verbs are like --
be+pariciple.
- They do not allow an NP with a theta role in
subjection position.
- They do not assign accusative case to their
compliments.



What happens in a passive verb is, the whole idea is about the third form of the verb with another be, that is, verb be and then a participle is together they are called passive verb. There are 2 important aspects about a passive verb; one that a passive verb would not allow a noun phrase with a theta role as a subject. In other words, in the subject position of the passive verb, you have the picture in your mind; in the subject position of a passive verb, theta roles are not assigned, I am coming to theta role for a few more moments in a minute.

And, the second feature of a passive verb is, the verbs themselves do not assign accusative cases to their complements. Remember these 2 things additionally. The subjects are not assigned theta roles and verbs do not assign accusative cases; and it is not just about a passive verb it is the feature of the entire passive morphology together.

Now, besides these 2 points, what are the things where we need to pay attention which are not listed here and let me let me talk about some of them, in other words, I can simply remind you about them. You already know those things. So, here are the things. What do we know about subjects in a sentence.

Student: (Refer Time: 08:15) they agree most (Refer Time: 08:16) the verbs.

They agree with the verb that is fine. But, even before that we know that there must be a subject. We cannot have a sentence which does not have a subject. Now, let me spend a minute about theta roles. In one hour we have talked about theta roles we didn't dwell upon theta roles in much detail. But the thing is, what did I tell you about cases? When we were discussing case that there is a, in every single sentence of every language; if you have a noun phrase, that noun phrase must have a case, this is a rule, this is a principle. If a noun phrase does not have a case then it is out, by out we mean the sentence becomes ungrammatical.

So, a noun phrase in a sentence must have a case. Similarly, a noun phrase in a sentence must have a theta role. Now, theta role is more of a semantic nature than of syntactic nature; however, such semantic elements do have a role in syntax and that role is very simple very obvious and that role is without a theta marked Np. The Np is not allowed in a sentence. Without a theta role, the Np is not allowed in a sentence, that is, it has its influence on the grammaticality of the sentence. Therefore, every Np must have a theta

role. Now, what is the first problem that we see here the, hold on? No, I will go through this.

So, what is the first problem here, we have with a passive verb, the first problem we run into is we have a verb which appears to be making a sentence also, but it says my subject I will not assign theta role to my subject. So, this seems to be a strange behavior, which means, I am ready to follow principles of language to some extent. It starts sounding like politicians; I will only follow part of it. I am not saying that I will not have a subject, I will have a subject, but I will not assign theta role to the subject.

Now, the problem is a subject has to be a noun phrase and if it does not get a theta role it is not allowed. So, in a way it says fine, so, you handle the problem, that is my situation. That is one problem we running to be the passive verb. The second problem; the problem on the other side is equally bad. It is a transitive verb and a transitive verb must have an object and it says I just cannot do, it is beyond my capacity, I cannot assign accusative cases to objects. Whereas, the problem is every complement Np, that is, the Np that is the complement of the head v, must get accusative case structurally, under the notion of C command through that head and this head just cannot assign accusative case.

So, these are twofold problems; one of syntactic in nature, the other syntactic and semantic both and this is where we land into this difficulty.

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Features of Passives

- Let's look at the verb morphology. Passive verb morphology gets affected. It becomes as follows:
 - be + past participle
- The external theta role is suspended as passive verbs do not assign theta roles. Therefore, the agent NP can be dropped.
- The passive verb does not assign case (structurally) to the internal argument of the verb. For passive verbs the capacity to assign case is ceased.



So, parts of this I have already told you that the passive verb morphology is be plus participle where external theta role is just not possible by, why external theta role? We mean, like subject is external to the predicate so the theta role that it gets is also called external theta role and therefore, the agent Np, gets dropped from the active sentence; in other words, in a passive sentence there is we do not end up with a subject.

And then we have the verb which is incapable of assigning case structure. We talked about that.

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Consequences of Passivization

- Let's look at the S-structure and D-structure of a passive sentence.
- S-structure
 - [IP Sri Lanka beat India]
 - Sri Lanka = Agent, Subject (Spec, IP)
 - Beat = Verb + Transitive
 - India = Internal argument/object
 - Gets objective case structurally from the verb *beat*.



So, look at the deeper structure, S-structure and deeper structure of an active sentence. So, in an active sentence it is an Np. At S-structure, Sri Lanka beat India, that is an active sentence, where Sri Lanka is an agent, it subject it has an agent theta role. See this thing, now we are looking at an active sentence. Beat, the verb which is a transitive verb. India, internal argument, an object it gets a accusative case structurally from the verb beat. Good. Everything is taken care of in this sentence.

When we look at the deeper structure of a passive verb, then we see the problem that we were discussing. The problem is the spec position of IP, does not remain does not get an agent theta role. It does not get a theta role and it remains empty. If an Np is not allowed, is not assigned a theta role then it will not appear in a position. So, it remains empty and then the verb, beaten, which is a participle verb is incapable of assigning accusative case to it is object.

Thus, the object remains hanging without a case. See the problem and that is because of the nature of passive verb you can ask a question here, which is a very legitimate and logical question. How do you know or how do I know that the 2 things that you are saying happens to the subject and object, you understand the question? How do I know or in other words how do I believe that these 2 things happen? The answer to this question is, it happens because of the nature of the verb, which is be plus participle and be plus participle verbs do not assign theta role to external argument and case to internal arguments.

So, we are when we are saying no theta role and no case we are not talking about a generic normal situation. We are only talking about participial verb with a be, which is, was beaten. This kind of verb runs into difficulties of this sort.

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Case Filter

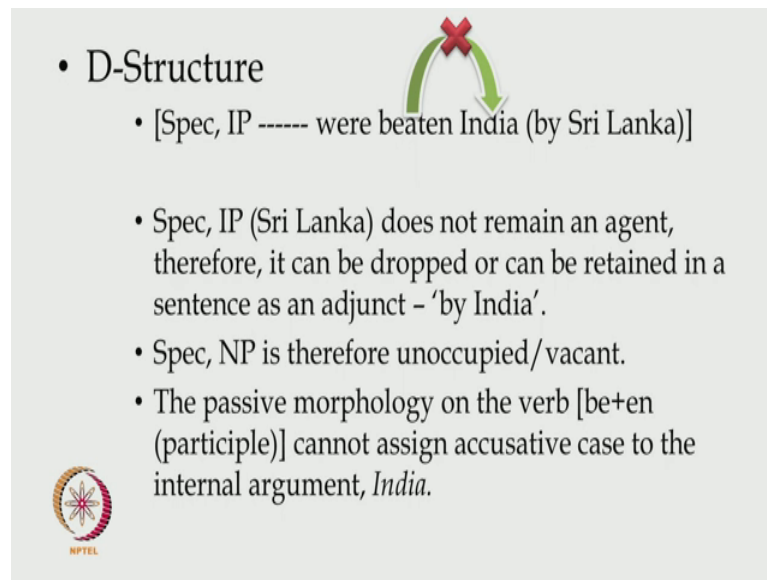
- No NP in a sentence is allowed with a proper case.
- Following Case Filter, the D-structure of a passive results ungrammaticality.




Therefore, it runs into case filter which says no Np in a sentence is allowed without a proper case. No Np in a sentence is allowed without a proper case. Theta criterion says, every Np must be assigned one and only one theta role. So, if we put an Np in the subject position without a theta role that is also out.

So, theta criterion and case filter together prohibits a passive sentence of this type that you have seen which is of this type.

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- D-Structure
 - [Spec, IP ----- were beaten India (by Sri Lanka)]
 - Spec, IP (Sri Lanka) does not remain an agent, therefore, it can be dropped or can be retained in a sentence as an adjunct - 'by India'.
 - Spec, NP is therefore unoccupied/vacant.
 - The passive morphology on the verb [be+en (participle)] cannot assign accusative case to the internal argument, *India*.





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Problem

- Passive sentences end up with no subjects and un-case-marked objects in English.

[___ were beaten India]



Then what is the solution is, so, in one sentence the problem is passive sentences end up with no subjects and un-case-marked object in English, this is the problem in one sentence. The solution is, the answer to the motivation for case marking for movement. Such a situation forces the Np, India, to move out of it is position in search of case. It moves out in search of case, where does it go to? Luckily, in the same sentence you have this specifier position of IP, empty. Why is it empty? The English sentence is not important; I want your attention to the logical development of this. Why is it empty? We have just.

Student: Empty (Refer Time: 17:38) theta role.

It does not, the verb cannot assign a theta role therefore, there is no Nps going there, therefore, that is empty. Now, we are saying this Np, India, goes to there to that place, which means we are saying this Np will not land into theta problems. And it happens so, because this Np in the object position of the verb did, what it not received in the object position of the verb?

Student: Case.

Case, but it received theta. It received its theta role. Therefore, it does not need a new theta role. I will give you an example to believe this thing or I will talk about it. So, that you believe it, but hold on for a moment.

Do you see that we are talking about 2 different layers? We are talking about theta layers and case layer. You understand this thing, theta layer and case layer. In the subject position we have the theta problem, in the object position we have case problem. So, in the object position we didn't have theta problem. So, that Np has a theta role of its own. So, equipped with the theta role, in search of case, it can go to subject position. Where, even though the subject Np is not in a position to receive case, it can stay there because it does not need one, it already has one.

So, it gets satisfied. Then what did it not have?

Student: Case.

It did not have case. Then the problem is it must be assigned case. So, and there is no problem of case in subject Np. It just does not get theta role. The case it gets is from the I which is head Infl. and then you remember rest of the drill of, how does I assign nominative case to their spec IP?

Student: Through (Refer Time: 19:52) m-command.

Through the notion of m-command, very nice. So, through the notion of m-command, it gets nominative case in the subject position.

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Solution ...

- The un-case-marked NP moves to the Spec, IP position.
- In this position, it receives case from Infl.
- Since it was already theta-marked in the internal argument position as an object, it does not require another theta role.
- Movement of an NP becomes a solution for preserving this structure.



Then we get a sentence yeah. So, the un-case marked Np moves to the spec IP position. In this position, it receives case from Infl. Since it was already theta-marked in the internal argument position as an object, it does not require any theta role and this becomes movement of an Np they therefore, movement of an Np becomes a solution for this problem and also what it gives us, it preserves their structure of a sentence, that is, it ends up giving it as a subject, look at the last point structure preservation.

Now, look at the sentence what do we have a passive sentence as India were beaten. In general, also we hear when people tell us about passives, objects become subject. Yesterday, I told you, subjects do not become objects. They become adjuncts, because they do not go to object position that is true, but objects do become subjects. How can we say convincingly that objects become subject and if it becomes a subject then why are we talking about object anymore? We need to say so. Look at the structure, we need to say so. The Np India is now in the subject position. Therefore, it is the subject it fills the position of the subject under the principle of structure preservation. Therefore, it is the subject and it receives nominative case above all everything else. It allows itself to receive a nominative case; therefore, it is definitely a subject.

Now, in the subject position what it is not?

Student: Agent.

It is not an agent, because the sentence, the verb cannot assign agent theta role to it and read the sentence out clearly the passive sentence and you know that India is not an agent in that passive sentence, India were beaten, is it an agent? No. It still has the same theta role. What it had in the object position? What was the theta role in that position, in the object position?

Student: (Refer Time: 23:08) experience.

Theme or an experience. It is still has the same thing. India where beaten, the theta roles are not changed. Now, we get to see 2 things, besides structure preservation. At a surface level we see 2 things; first thing is the theta criteria, one and only one theta role can be assigned. So, once it had a theta role assigned it does not change its theta role and also what we see there is a connection between active sentence and passive sentence and once the passive morphology becomes once the verb becomes passive what else happens I have already told you the whole story.

So, passive verbs being unable to assign case to object and theta role to the subject, becomes the motivation for the movement of the object. We will still continue saying it an object because nothing comes in the position of object. If you see what happens is in the sentence India were beaten even though we say in the world cup T20 final by Sri Lanka in Bangladesh at 9:30 pm, you continue saying whatever you want to say. The object position remains empty. Object position of the transitive verb remains empty.

What do we mean when we say remains empty? There is a trace in that position. We do not speak that empty position, we do not see it with bare eyes, but that position is still empty for 2 reasons; one, that it is a transitive verb and in a passive structure even though the verb is transitive it is allowed to have an empty position because that position cannot get a case. Therefore, an empty position is ok. Now, at this time I do not have this goal to the goal of this class is not to take you any further from this point, otherwise and which is not under estimating your ability to understand, it is just about the class.

But I do want to draw your attention to this thing. Do you see with clarity the empty position and I do not want to take you into the philosophical discussions of a ghosts and Gods and all those things. You may not be able to see ghosts or God, but we can show you an empty position in a sentence and that empty position is not baseless. It is the

object of a transitive verb we can say and the claim is the object of the transitive verb can also be 0. The object of a transitive verb can also be 0, in a sentence it remains 0.

Now, in this sentence is not really 0, it has moved. It has left its trace and then in a further development of this theory people have talked about a chain between. By chain, I mean, the chain relationship between the moved element and the trace and there are reasons to draw further generalizations from there and then further theoretical discussions, which we will not get to, this making sense to you. Any question about a passive, passivization? I didn't have a structure drawn a structure, but I am confident that you can draw that a structure of movement from object position of V within the Vp we have V and Np, from this Np position to the?

Student: (Refer Time: 27:32)

Spec IP position. This movement should not be difficult for you. You can draw the movement.


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Subject Raising Verbs

- *Seem* and *appear* are subject raising verbs.
 - John seems to be angry.
 - [____ seems John to be angry]

 - Mary appears to be impatient.

 - It seems that John is angry.
 - It appears that Mary is impatient.



So, any other question before I talk about raising constructions.

Student: (Refer Time: 27:47).

Yes. Short answer is yes. I have discussed just now. You can say more things. Nothing fulfills the object position by Sri Lanka is an adjunct. We have discussed the distinction

between adjunct and complement and you can apply those distinctions those things and see even if you drop by Sri Lanka the sentence is still good, India were beaten and before we started all these theoretical discussions I had talked to you about the function of a passive verb. The whole, the primary function of a passive sentence is to remove attention, remove focus from who is doing that is from agent hood therefore, agent is suppressed. Agent is out. Thieves were caught, it has been claimed. Have you heard people talking about these things? In a scientific discussion this kind of language is not appreciated much.

It has been claimed. If you write such a sentence, people will tell you, please specify who. So, those who write such sentences or those who say such sentences purposely say so, because I do not want to talk about who. It has been reported. The idea is I just do not want to claim any responsibility or I do not want to blame anyone, but I will still need to talk about it. The only way to take care of this problem is to use a passive sentence. Just pay attention to a passive sentence when either people are saying a passive sentence or they are writing a passive sentence, see the intention of such a use.

The same thing I articulated as the function of passive verb, passive sentence is to remove attention from the focus we do not want to and suppose I say I claimed. What is the problem in saying that I claim that political parties are corrupt? When I do not want to say so, then I say it is said that political parties are corrupt. Now, I am not putting anyone this responsibility to anybody. The only way to do so, is to use a passive construction. That is about the function of language, but, as far as formal properties of language are concerned I have shown you how active and passive sentences are taken care of. At the same time, how a passive sentence generates motivation for movement.

And it gives you an example it has tenets of motivation for movement and then it shows you in a categorical way, leaving the trace empty that an element has moved from its original position to a different position and in this case the difference between a Wh, Np that was a question sentence and passive sentence. The difference is in a Wh sentence the Wh word goes to the specifier position of a Cp, where there is no question of theta roles or cases. In this case, this is more precise a case, where we are saying that the Np when it moves it does not go beyond the sentence, it remains within the sentence and not only it remains within the sentence. When it lands in a particular place, it receives nominative

case also, because without a nominative sentence, without a nominative case the Np does not fulfill the requirement of being a subject.

And as long as the sentence did not have a subject the sentence was not good. The moment it lands there, it receives nominative case, it becomes the subject and then the sentence becomes alright. So, it is not an ordinary evidence of a trivial movement from one place to the other and the object position remains completely empty. So, it is clear example that it was an object, now it became a subject for further various reasons that we discussed. If you have more you can ask, but let me begin with this.

See we have seen 2 clear cases of movements. Now, I want to show you I mean I am I do not mean that I am not showing you I am going to show you unclear cases of movement, that is not the point. There are some verbs in English, let us see how they work. So, some of the similar things that we have discussed just now are the problems of some more verbs, not just passive verbs. For example, a verb like seem or appear runs into difficulties, which is, when we say a sentence like, John seems to be angry. What is the subject of this verb? Subject of the verb is John and what is the object of the verb? Seem. Look at the verb and then we will follow the discussion.

Student: To be (Refer Time: 17:38).

Ok.

Student: To be angry.

The object of the verb is.

Student: To be angry.

To be angry, does this remind you of something, to be angry? What does it look like? Forget, it does not remind us anything. What does it look like? Is this an Np?

Student: (Refer Time: 34:37).

No.

Student: (Refer Time: 34:39).

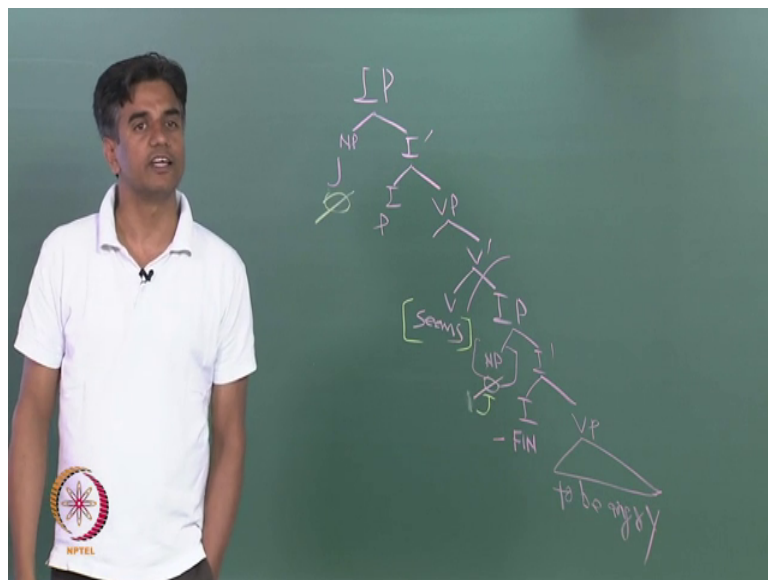
It is a Vp.

Student: It is IP (Refer Time: 34:42).

Yes, it is an I, somebody says it is an IP. Why do you think it is an IP? Because if it is a Vp then there is no space for Vp. Vp must be an IP, because within a bigger sentence if you have a Vp which means it is an IP. For example, let us look at it this way, a sentence is an IP in a sentence we have an Np and Vp. So, in the sentence, John seems to be angry, the Np is John and Vp is seems to be angry. Within that Vp we cannot have another Vp, the only thing that we can have is an IP.

So, even though this verb this phrase, to be angry, looks like a Vp actually it is an IP and then the problem within that IP is the Np is now missing see the point. So, that is this sentence should actually be John seems space to be angry alright. That is to say the spec of IP of the lower IP is not available in this sentence. Are you with me? Now, see what happens, the suggestion given to this problem is, in reality the verb seem also does not assign theta role to its surface subject position, to the subject position that is the real subject of the higher IP.

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Let me draw this thing here and then you will be able to see this thing.

See we have an IP this is the IP and here we are talking about so, I will stop here let us stop here. So, we are saying if we have a sentence like John does not seem to be angry. Remember, in a complement IP I think I can talk to you about these complexities at this

level now, in a complement IP a subject the spec of IP can stay empty only when this Vp is non finite, that you have seen earlier also.

The moment Vp is finite it cannot remain it cannot take an empty Np, get my point. In a finite IP, this position must be filled. A empty spec IP in the complement position is allowed only when the Vp is non finite. In other words the IP is non finite. So, the story here is the following. The story is, actually this verb seem has the same problem, that it cannot assign a theta role to it is spec IP and so to begin with this is not there, that is, what you see on the screen in the deepest structure.

So, the deepest structure tells you it is just not there because it cannot assign. It does not get a theta role. If it is not there then where you do see it, you see that here. Here is John, what is the problem here, why it cannot a stay here? It may be here in the deepest structure, but it cannot stay here. Why? You should be able to answer this.

Student: It does not assign case here.

Look at this, the non finite IP cannot assign case to this. So, if it stays here, it is case less and this verb does not have a theta capacity. See the problem, the solution is what is the position here subject position.

So, the way it is stated is this Np moves from a subject position to another subject position. So, seen as a verb is a raising verb which, allows raising from subject position to the subject position. This is why it is called a raising verb and to be more precise raising verb of the type which allows subjects to move to subject position, should not be too complicated to understand at this stage. Yes? No? Complicated? If there are doubts you can ask me. We have couple of minutes to talk about that, if you still think you have doubt think about this and let me know.

Now, let me show you another sentence, I come to the second one Mary appears to be impatient, I come to that in a minute, in a moment. Look at the last, look at the third sentence that I have. What is the sentence that I have, third one? I am sorry; I do not have numbers there. It seems that John is angry. Do you see that, it seems that John is angry. So, semantically speaking John seems to be angry and it seems that John is angry both are the same. Are they? Syntactically, what is the difference between the 2 sentences? Particularly, look at the third sentence now; it seems that John is angry.

Student: Sir, in one case it is IP and one case it is Cp.

No it is a still IP.

Student: (Refer Time: 42:48) John (Refer Time: 42:49).

Oh I am sorry yeah. So, thanks. So, you are saying in this case this is a Cp, but within the Cp we have an IP right true, but this is still an IP true. You are right. So, what do you see within that Cp within that Cp the IP is?

Student: (Refer Time: 43:10).

Finite IP. If the IP is finite then there is no problem for John to stay there. So, John can stay there just because the IP is finite, that John is angry, is a good sentence. Now, then the problem is, we do not have anything here. If this is not, if this is happy in its original position, why do things move? See this thing. Things move, because there were some problems in the original position. It happens in normal life of people also. We go from one place to the other definitely for a reason.

So, if this thing is happy in its original position, then this remains empty and this position cannot have a theta role. Anything that comes here must have a theta role of its own, because it is not going to assign any theta role. So, in the third sentence what happens is since nothing can move out of this we put an empty subject, which is it is an expletive does not have a theta role neither does it need one. We put it. Why do we put it? To fulfill the universal requirement of the principle that we cannot leave the subject position empty. Your other stories get satisfied or not, I do not care, but the sentence position must be filled. Now, there is one more thing which I haven't talked to you and that is also not part of this course.

See, when you try to grade principles. So, far we have seen several instances of principles, we haven't looked at grading of principle. Somebody was asking me one of these days this question, grading of principles. If you look at the gradation of such principles some are stronger and some are weaker. The fact, the principle that every sentence must have a subject is a very strong principle. It does not care for a situation, that is, in some situations mean the verbs are weak it cannot assign you a theta role. It says it does not matter I just need a subject. Then in such cases what human mind does, it

takes an element in a language like English removes the semantic meaning of it. It gets no meaning becomes a functional element and puts it in that place, to just satisfy the position.

And then we get a sentence like, it seems that John is angry. Now, why am I talking about the second sentence? The reason for me to talk about this sentence that it seems that John is angry is to show you for you to see it with clarity that in the first sentence looking at the D-structure, John is in a position to move, that is in search of the case, which was also the story of passives. In this case the verb is not passive, but the story is the same. So, it needs to move therefore, this is a third example of compulsory movement of an element from one position to the other position.

Now, very quickly, the second sentence appear, it is also an example of a raising verb where you see exactly same thing happening. Mary appears to be impatient the deepest structure is appears Mary to be impatient. Who is impatient? When we say Mary appears to be impatient, if this has 2 IPs, does it have 2 IPs in both the IPs who is impatient?

Student: Mary.


Mary. So, Mary is the, in the deepest structure you see the Mary is the subject of the predicate impatient, but in the surface structure you see Mary being the subject of seem. It must have moved from that that place do you do you see what I am trying to see? I am trying to show you that the fact that Mary is impatient it must have generated lower and in the second sentence you see that is on the surface structure you see Mary being the subject of the verb seem. So, the sentence is not like Mary seems John to be impatient. The idea is Mary seems Mary to be impatient.

So, the Np Mary again cannot stay there because the predicate is infinite, no case to the subject position therefore, it needs to go to a place where it can receive a subject, receive a case and satisfy subject requirement as well. Therefore, it is an example of compulsory movement in the language. Again, when you have a sentence like, It appears that Mary is impatient, in such a sentence you do not need the movement of Mary because it gets case.

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Object Raising Verbs

- *Want, prove, and believe* are object raising verbs.
 - John want him to go.
 - John wants [**him** to go]. Subject of the non-finite clause.
 - John want **him** [___ to go]. Object of the finite clause.
 - Mary proved John to be a liar.
 - Mary believes John to be strong.



Read the sentence. Have you seen these sentences before, these types of sentences? The only point which I did not mention these sentences remind you of what.

Student: Case (Refer Time: 49:21).

A case marking and what type of case marking.

Student: Exceptional (Refer Time: 49:26).

Exceptional case marking; very nice what I did not mention at that point is, all the verbs that require exceptional case marking which are the verbs like, want, the verbs like, prove. You can work on the verb prove. Let me work with you on the verb want. What happens in the verb want is a verb which needs an object. Transitive verb needs an object and what is the object of the verb this verb?

Student: (Refer Time: 49:55).

Him to go. The problem with the, him, is it does not receive, it does not have any case assigner below and the problem is, where did it get accusative case? The accusative case is assigned to the whole of the complement not just to the part of the complement. So, where did it get a case? Beyond the exceptional case marking which we saw, we are not changing anything to exceptional case marking; we are just going to add one thing. There

is another solution that is given to it, what happens is this subject moves to the object position of the higher class and then gets the accusative case.

So, such a verb is called raising to object position. Now, this has a problem. I do not want to show you the problem right away, this has a problem. But, I just want to tell you that one of the reasons to one of the ways to deal with exceptional case marking is also the raising construction, where the argument is from the subject position it raises to the object position, where it receives accusative case. It is a weak argument, nonetheless. I just wanted you to see; however, what you have seen with the subject raising construction is not a weak argument that is a very strong motivation. There is a very strong motivation of movement from the subject of the lower clause to the subject of the higher clause in the subject raising cases. So, we stop here with these raising constructions.