

Cyclic Linearization and Asymmetry in Scrambling  
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A series of works in the framework of *Derivation by Phase* (Chomsky 1999) has argued that certain information is sent by the syntax to the interface components at each *Phase* — for example, that syntax communicates with the phonology at the end of each phase via *Spell-out* (Chomsky 2001, Nissenbaum 2001). This approach suggests that *Linearization* in particular is *cyclically* determined by syntax. Though some evidence from languages with rigid word order supports this prediction (Fox and Pesetsky 2003 for Object Shift in Scandinavian languages), it is has not been clear whether evidence for cyclic linearization can be found in scrambling languages. This paper provides such evidence. In particular, I show that cyclic Spell-out offers an explanation for asymmetries between external and internal arguments in scrambling in Korean (Lee 1989, Lee 1992; see also Saito 1985 for Japanese). I also demonstrate that cyclic Linearization accounts for asymmetric distributions between high and low adverbials with respect to floating quantifiers. Further, the interactions between argument structure and various positions of floating quantifiers are discussed in terms of Linearization process at PF (cf. Miyagawa 1989). In consequence, this paper implies that (i) we are allowed to drop the ad-hoc stipulation that only subject cannot undergo scrambling (cf. Saito 1985), (ii) scrambling does not occur randomly, but strictly is restricted by the core property of cyclic spell-out as much as Object Shift in Scandinavian languages, and (ii) Holmberg Generalization, captured by Fox & Pesetsky 2003, is not a language-specific constraint, but rather a universal principle that may extend to SOV scrambling languages.

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A series of works in the framework of *Derivation by Phase* (Chomsky 1999) has argued that certain information is sent by the syntax to the interface components at each *Phase* via *Spell-out* (Chomsky 2001, Nissenbaum 2001). This approach suggests that *Linearization* at PF, in particular, is *cyclically* determined by syntax. Though some evidence from languages with rigid word order supports this prediction (Fox and Pesetsky 2003 for Object Shift in Scandinavian languages), it is has not been clear whether evidence for cyclic Linearization can be found in scrambling languages. This paper provides such evidence. In particular, I show that cyclic Spell-out offers an explanation for asymmetries between external and internal arguments in scrambling in Korean (Lee 1989, Lee 1992; see also Saito 1985, Miyagawa 1989 for Japanese). I also demonstrate that cyclic Linearization accounts for asymmetric distributions between high and low adverbials with respect to floating quantifiers. Further, the interactions between argument structure and various positions of floating quantifiers are discussed in terms of Linearization process at PF. Consequently, this paper implies that scrambling does not occur randomly, but is strictly restricted by the core property of cyclic Spell-out, as much as Object Shift in Scandinavian languages. [197 words]