1 Overview

Question: What determines whether HTO is possible in a CP?

1.1 Assumptions

- Kratzer (2013): CPs describe the content of an event, (3)-(5).
- Neo-Davidsonian representations for all arguments including Theme, (3)-(5).
- Movement leaves a trace and creates an abstractor (Heim & Kratzer 1998), but the abstractor is separated from the DP’s landing site (Deal 1998).

1.2 The Proposal

- Abstraction at the edge of a CP creates a function of the same type as the function created by combining the verb with the object-introducing HTO, (7a).
- This allows to combine the verb and the embedded clause by Generalized Conjunction (Partee & Rooth 1983), (7b).
- A CP saturates the individual argument; the resulting VoiceP is in (7c).

2 Assumptions

- (1) Bair thought Badma, (6) draw Sajana.
- (2) Bair: Nom Badma ACC: Sajana ACC zura ga-ga hana: Badma draw-FUT say-ADV think-PST
- ‘Bair thought Badma will draw S.’

My Proposal: semantic type of the CP determines whether HTO is possible out of it.

- Only <vt>-CPs can be hyperraised out of: due to the semantics of movement into a φ-position, hyperraising out of <et>-CPs creates a type mismatch.

Languages with <vt>-type Cps

- In a CP, the hyperraising derivation will create a type mismatch: an <et>-type CP will not be able to combine with the <et>-type verb by Generalized Conjunction: (9).

Languages with <vt>-type Cps without hyperraising

- In an <et>-type CP, the hyperraising derivation will create a type mismatch: an <et>-type CP will not be able to combine with the <et>-type verb by Generalized Conjunction: (9).

Languages with <et>-type Cps

- In languages with <et>-CPs (English), hyperraising to object with a <et>-type CP creates a function of the same type as the function created by combining the verb and the object-introducing HTO, (7a).
- This allows to combine the verb and the embedded clause by Generalized Conjunction (Partee & Rooth 1983), (7b).
- A CP saturates the individual argument; the resulting VoiceP is in (7c).

3 The Proposal

3.1 Languages with <vt>-type Cps

- Abstraction at the edge of a <vt>-type CP creates a function of the same type as the function created by combining the verb with the object-introducing HTO, (7a).
- This allows to combine the verb and the embedded clause by Generalized Conjunction (Partee & Rooth 1983), (7b).
- A CP saturates the individual argument; the resulting VoiceP is in (7c).

3.2 Languages with <et>-type Cps

- In languages with <et>-CPs (English), hyperraising to object with a <et>-type CP creates a function of the same type as the function created by combining the verb and the object-introducing HTO, (7a).
- This allows to combine the verb and the embedded clause by Generalized Conjunction (Partee & Rooth 1983), (7b).
- A CP saturates the individual argument; the resulting VoiceP is in (7c).

4 CORRELATIONS: THE SEMANTIC TYPE AND THE MORPHOSYNTACTIC

- Nominal adverbial: nominal-like distribution (English), Russian
- Adverbial-like distribution (Buryat, Tatar)
- Syntactic: <et>-type (yes), <vt>-type (no)
- Hyperraising: English, Russian
- Languages: Buryat, Tatar

5 Predictions of (8)

5.1 Promotion of the hyperraised argument into the matrix subject position: (13)

- Promotion of the hyperraised argument into the matrix subject position: (13)

<vt> 
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Syntax
Hyperraising
Semantics
nominal-like distribution
no
English, Russian
Buryat, Tatar

Selected References:
