- ***Do* insertion**

Background reading:

- *CL* Ch 5, §3, “Move”
- *CL* Ch 5, Appendix section on “Using Move”

1. Review and context for this discussion

- What do we do when we find sentences for which our model is making the **wrong prediction**?
  - Add or change some aspect of our model in order to make the predictions better
- So far, our syntax model (for English) contains:
  - the **X' schema** (how to combine words into phrases)
  - the **modifier structure** (for 'extra' phrases)
  - **complement options** (chosen by specific heads)
  - **movement rules**, including Inversion (T to C if +Q) and WH Movement (WH phrase to spec of CP)

2. Questions with no auxiliary

- How does the grammar of English form a question when **there is no modal auxiliary** in T?
- Try it: What happens when you make a *yes-no* question from the following sentence?

  (4) Her brother likes cats.

2. Questions with no auxiliary

- How does the grammar of English form a question when **there is no modal auxiliary** in T?
- Try it: What happens when you make a *yes-no* question from the following sentence?

(4) *Her brother likes cats.*

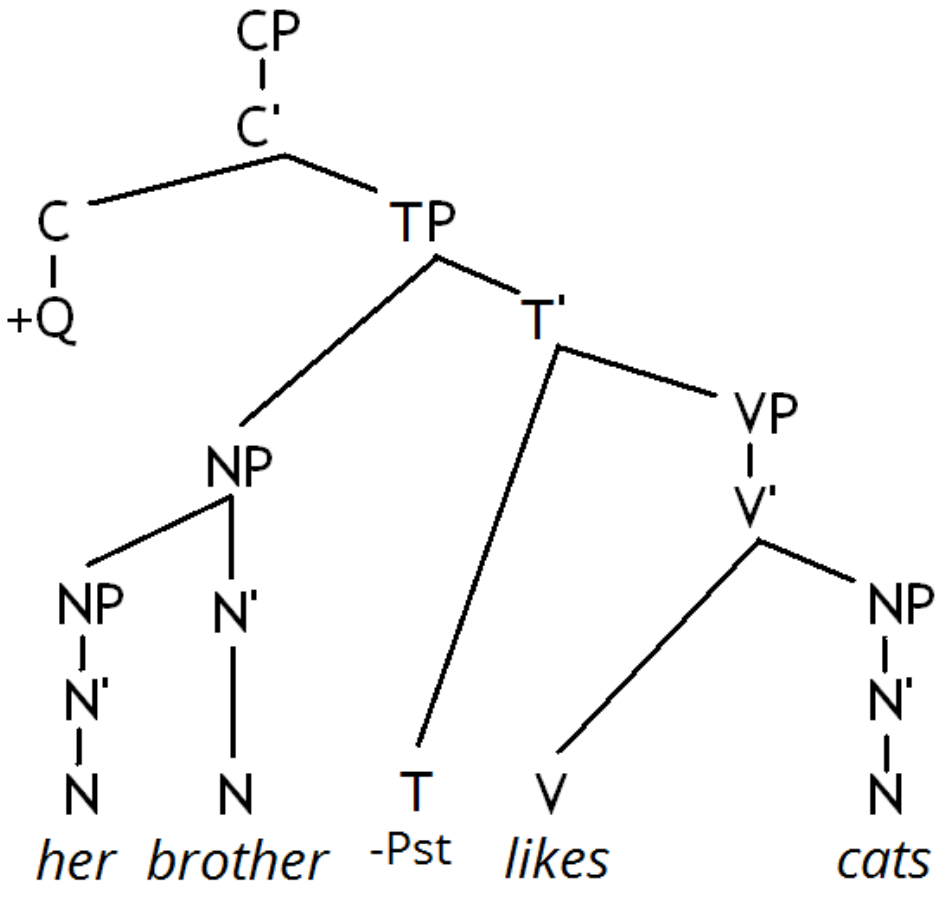
→ *Does her brother like cats?*

2. Questions with no auxiliary

- What does our **model** currently **predict** for a sentence like this?
- Try it:
  - Draw a tree for the **deep structure**
  - Consider whether any **movement rules** are predicted to apply
  - What is in the T position?

2. Questions with no auxiliary

- The deep structure (before any movement rules)



(4)

- Can the **Inversion** rule apply? What needs to be in C?

2. Questions with no auxiliary

- Insight:
  - If the Inversion rule tried to apply here, it would move T to C
  - But the only thing in T is the [-Pst] tense feature, so no words would move to form the question
  - The ***does*** word seems to appear so that there is an auxiliary in T that can move to C

3. Another syntactic rule: *Do* Insertion

- ***Do* Insertion rule** for English (certain other languages have something similar): (not covered in *CL!*)

  Insert *do* into an empty T position

  - Mandatory in matrix sentence if +Q

    (except for subject-*wh* questions like 'Who won?';
    we won't consider this exceptional structure further)

  - Note that *do* "absorbs" the tense feature (+Pst or –Pst); the verb no longer has tense morphology

  → This is evidence that there really are tense features in the T position!

3. Another syntactic rule: *Do* Insertion

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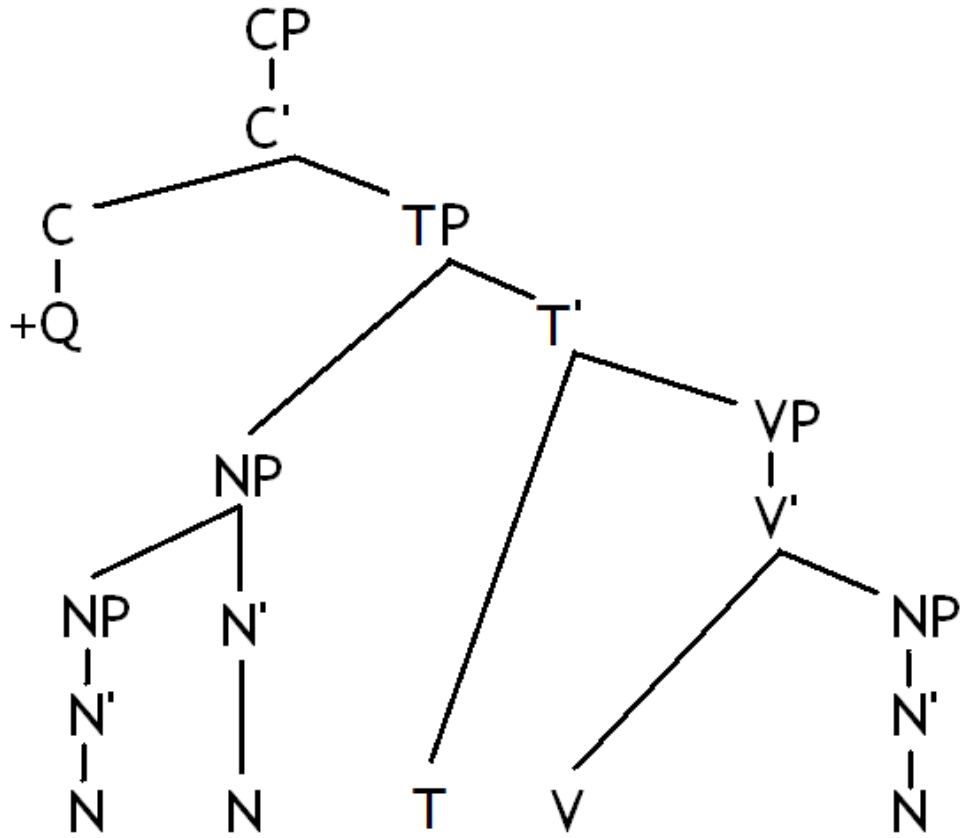
  Insert *do* into an empty T position

  - Mandatory in matrix sentence if +Q

- Try it: Apply *Do* insertion to the deep-structure tree you have just drawn

3. Another syntactic rule: *Do* Insertion

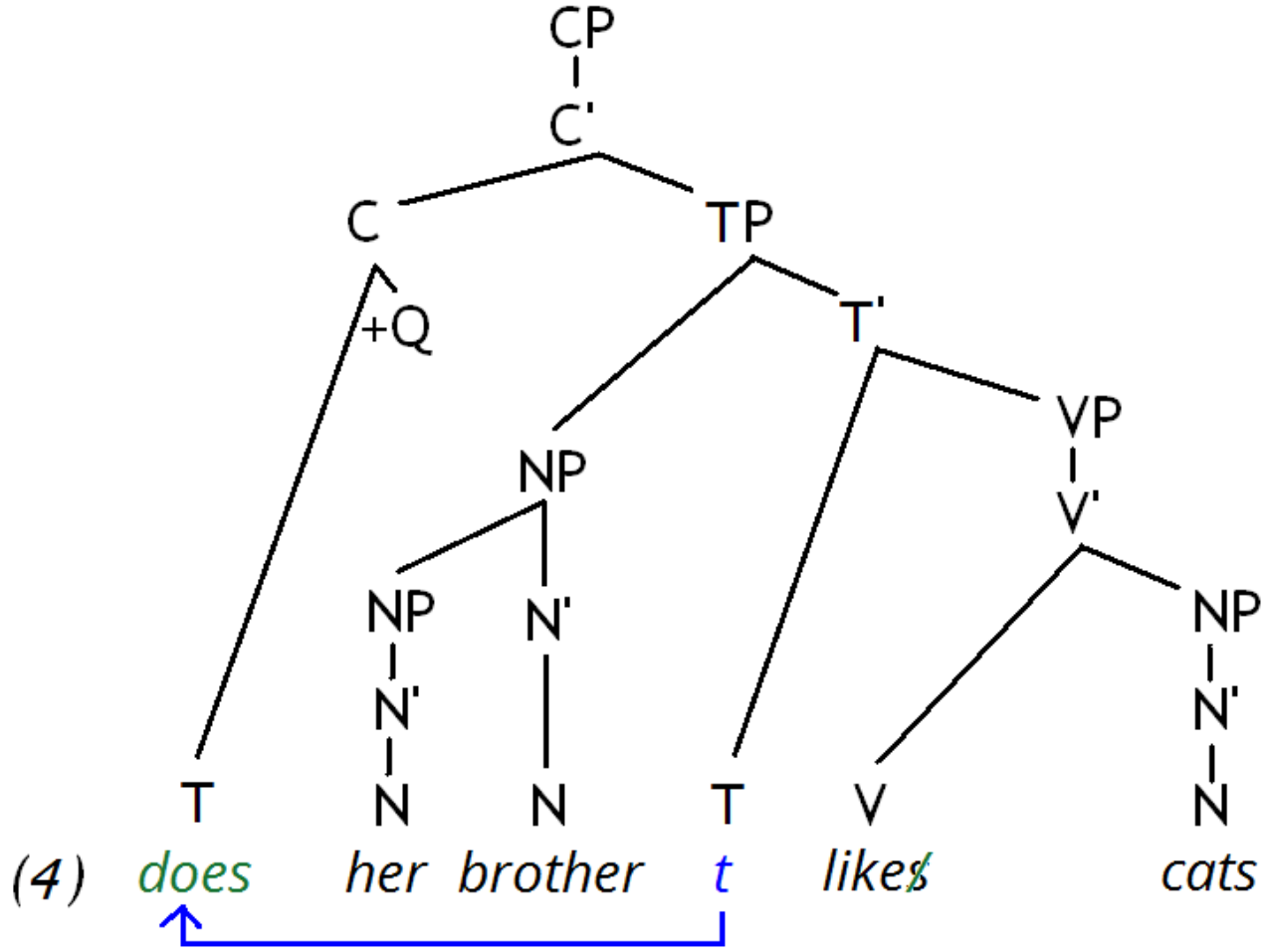
- After *Do* Insertion has applied:



(Note how the tense feature has been "absorbed" by *do*)

3. Another syntactic rule: *Do* Insertion

- The surface structure, after *Do* Insertion and Inversion



3. Another syntactic rule: *Do* Insertion

To think about:

- Can *Do* Insertion apply if a sentence is not +Q?
  - Can we ever see a *do* auxiliary in a **statement**? How does this affect the meaning of the statement?

  - What happens when we add **negation** to a sentence with and without a modal?

    With: I can play piano. / I can not play piano.

3. Another syntactic rule: *Do* Insertion

To think about:

- Can *Do* Insertion apply if a sentence is not +Q?
  - Can we ever see a *do* auxiliary in a **statement**? How does this affect the meaning of the statement?

    I do like cats. (You seem to think otherwise.)

  - What happens when we add **negation** to a sentence with and without a modal?

    With: I can play piano. / I can not play piano.

    Without: I like cats. / I **do** not like cats.