(56) *Heaviness*

> When a constituent licensed in a functional position is a (nested) complex phase, namely when it bears select features, it would rather be processed in a phase-peripheral position (i.e. on the right).[89]

The intuitive motivation of this definition is to reduce complexity (cf. §3.4), by marginalizing nesting. At this point it is unclear whether this is just a preference or a constraint[90]. Following Bianchi and Chesi (2006), I will tentatively assume that the nested phase-head bears some select feature (e.g. a *manner* phase-head as in (57).a selects a PP as an argument) and, coherently with *Phase* projection, this feature introduces the required SD at the end of the matrix phase (keeping however its nested relationship with this superordinate phase as in (57).b[91]:

(57) a.   b.

$[_{=PP}$ MANNER]   V   ... $[_{=PP}$ MANNER]   V   ...   PP
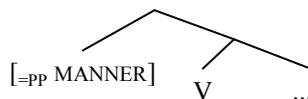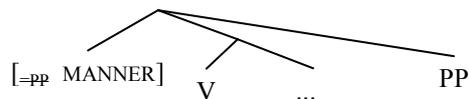
Since [manner] is a functional specification of the verbal phase, it has to be computed while this superordinate phase is still open (thus the adjunct is a genuinely

---

[89] A little modification of this definition (i.e. the removal of any reference to the licensed/functional position) would predict heavy NP-shift as well, but this can not be discussed here (see Chesi 2012).

[90] Notice that some important constraints (e.g. right-roof constraint) would be readily predictable by (56), as discussed in Chesi (2012).

[91] This is necessary in order to prevents the computation of the matrix phase from being interrupted. We have to assume that the top-down projection of this functional specification will follow the top-down projection of the head of the matrix clause.

nested phase, as expected). Only the special (complex) structure of this functional projection is responsible for the right-hand position of the selected PP.

Note that the right-hand modifier is *not* selected by the lexical head (unlike Larson 1988)[92]; hence, it is not a sequential phase but a nested one. On these lines, it is possible to capture the unexpected behaviour of some right-hand modifiers which seem to be transparent for extraction (e.g. (51)) by assuming a minimal difference between (57).b, where the island PP is "projected" by the functional specification, and (57).c, where the PP is a sequential phase because the select feature is specified on the verbal head:[93]

(57)   c.

$[_{\text{=PP +MANNER}}\ V]$ PP

Finally, we need to account for the cross-linguistic variation of strong islands (52). An interesting unconventional solution is suggested by Choi & Yoon (2006): while in English predicates select their arguments (*P(redicate)-centered* language), in Japanese arguments select their predicates (*A(rgument)-centered* language). The idea of inverse selection is very powerful (and, potentially, very restrictive) but I do not have enough space here to explore many possible implications. Let me simply

---

[92] This way the modifier is structurally superior to the VP-internal constituents; this avoids a number of problems with a generalized Larsonian "adjunct as complement" analysis (see Bianchi 2001, among others, for discussion).

[93] The idea that a selectional specification for a manner PP can be associated directly to a lexical head is made plausible by the existence of "selected adjuncts" (cf. Rizzi 1990): e.g., a verb like *behave* requires a manner specification; a verb like *weight* requires a measure specification of a certain kind; a verb like *be born* requires a locative or temporal specification, etc.

184

highlight that in order to accommodate this parameterization within the present model we simply need to allow nominal phases, by means of their case-marking, to project, intersectively, their top-down requirements: that is, a nominative and an accusative nominal phase would conspire so as to project a transitive verbal phase (or rather, the minimal set of verbal shells constituting a sequential-selected verbal phase). From this perspective, case-marked nominals are not strong islands. On the other hand, adjuncts do not select any verbal phase, but they simply license a functional specification of a verbal-phase (in accordance with functional hierarchy discussed in 2.2.4, they lay on the left of the verbal-head). Then we expect adjuncts but not case-marked arguments to behave as nested phases, namely as strong islands.

4.3 Concluding Remarks: Implementing Structure Building Operations

Defining Structure Building Operations means describing an effective way of putting together the building blocks of the linguistic system. Here I assumed these to be part of our linguistic competence: these Structure Building Operations should also be available for any processing task, crucially both for parsing and for generation. Empirical and theoretical details were provided showing that, given a precise definition of parsing and generation, structure building operations such as Merge, Move (Chomsky 1995-2008) and the notion of Phase (Chomsky 1999, 2008) are necessarily part of the grammar. Their effective applicability is however tied to the nature of the process (that, for complexity and explanatory reasons, has been shown to be derivational, top-down, and left-right, Phillips 1996). This "new" perspective required a redefinition of these main components of the grammar: Merge reduced to Lexical Insertion, Movement has been implemented (from left to right) using a Memory buffer, Phases are reinterpreted as complete top-down expectations provided with a single independent (phase by phase) feature-driven memory register. Moreover, these operations have to make an intense use of rich feature structures that have to be encoded within the grammar (cf. Cartographic

Approach, Belletti, Ed. 2002, Cinque 1999, Ed. 2002, Rizzi 1997, Ed. 2002, 2004 and related work). Many other empirical phenomena has been analyzed in literature, and evidence has been provided, showing that a better explanation can be found adopting a top-down, left-right Minimalist derivational approach as the one discussed in this book. Notably *covert movement* and the *right roof constraint* (e.g. *Quantifier Raising* in Bianchi & Chesi 2010), *rightward movement* and its peculiarities, contrasting with the unboundedness of leftward movement (e.g. E*xtraposition* and *Heavy NP-shift* Chesi 2012), the *Leftness Condition* on *quantificational binding* (Bianchi & Chesi 2010), the directional asymmetries in pronoun-antecedent connections (*backward* vs. *forward anaphora*) (Bianchi 2009). Many more consequences of this derivational shift need to be assessed yet, but the encouraging results suggest us that we are exploring the *right* branch of this research tree.

REFERENCES

Abney, S. (1987). *The English Noun Phrase in Its Sentential Aspect*. MIT: Ph.D. Thesis.

Aho, A., R. Sethi, & J. Ullman. (1986). *Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Barton, G. E., R. C. Berwick, & E. S. Ristad. (1987). *Computational Complexity and Natural Language*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Belletti, A. (Eds.) (2002). *Structures and Beyond. The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*, Vol. 3, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Belletti, A., & L. Rizzi (1988). Psych-verbs and theta-theory. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory 6*, 291-352.

Belletti, A., & L. Rizzi (1996). *Parameters and functional heads: Essays in comparative syntax*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Belletti, A., & L. Rizzi (2012). *Intervention in grammar and processing*. Ms. CISCL.

Berwick R. C., & A. S. Weinberg. (1986). *The grammatical basis of linguistic performance: language use and acquisition*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Berwick, R. C., S.P. Abney, & C. Tenny, (Eds.) (1991). *Principle-Based Parsing: Computation and Psycholinguistics*. Norwell, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Bever, T. G. (1970). The cognitive basis for linguistic structures. In J. R. Hayes (Ed.), *Cognition and the development of language* (pp. 279-362). New York, NY: Wiley.

Bianchi, V. & C. Chesi (2006) Phases, left branch islands, and computational islands. *University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics, 12(1)*, 15-28.

Bianchi, V. & C. Chesi (2010). Reversing the perspective on Quantifier Raising. *Rivista di Grammatica Generativa 35*, 3-38

Bianchi, V. & C. Chesi (2012). Subject islands and the Subject Criterion. In V. Bianchi & C. Chesi (eds.) *Enjoy Linguistics! Papers offered to Luigi Rizzi on the occasion of his 60th birthday*. Siena: CISCL Press.

Bianchi, V. (2001). Antisymmetry and the leftness condition: Leftness as anti-c-command. *Studia Linguistica*, 55, 1-38.

Bianchi, V. (2009). A note on backward anaphora. *Rivista di Grammatica Generativa 34*, 3-34.

Boeckx, C. & M. Piattelli-Palmarini (2007). Linguistics in cognitive science: The state of the art amended. *The Linguistic Review* 24, 403-415.

Boeckx, C. & N. Hornstein (2004). Movement under Control. *Linguistic Inquiry, 35(3)*, 431-452.

Borer, H. (1984). *Parametric Syntax: Case Studies in Semitic and Romance Languages*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

Borgonovo, C. & A. Neeleman (2000). Transparent adjuncts. *The Canadian journal of linguistics*, 45:199-224.

Bradley, D., E. Fernández & J. D. Fodor (2012) *Twenty-Fifth Annual CUNY Conference on Human Sentence Processing*. Abstracts Booklet. NY: CUNY.

Bresnan, J. (1978). A realistic transformational grammar. In M. Halle, J. Bresnan, & G. Miller (Eds.) *Linguistic Theory and Psychological Reality*, (pp. 1-59). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Bresnan, J. (2001). *Lexical-Functional Syntax*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.

Brody, M. (1998). Projection and phrase structure. *Linguistic Inquiry 29(3)*, 367-398.

Brody, M. (2002). On the status of representations and derivations. In S. Epstein & D. Seely (Eds.) *Derivation and Explanation in the Minimalist Program* (pp. 19-41). Oxford: Blackwell.

Cardinaletti, A. (2002). Towards a cartography of subject positions. In Rizzi L. (Ed.) *The Structure of CP and IP*, *The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*, *vol.2*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Carpenter, G. A. and S. Grossberg (1998). Adaptive resonance theory (ART). In M. A. Arbib (ed.) *The handbook of brain theory and neural networks* (pp. 79-82). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Chesi, C. (2007). Five reasons for building phrase structures top-down from left to right. *Nanzan Linguistics*, Special Issue 3.

Chesi, C. (2012). Rightward Movement from a Different Perspective. In *Rightward Movement in a Comparative Perspective*, Eds. G. Webelhuth, M. Sailer & H. Walker. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Choi, Y., Yoon, J. (2006). *Argument Cluster Coordination and Constituency Test (Non)-Conflicts*, NELS 37, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton.

Chomsky, N. (1963). Formal Properties of Grammars. In R.D. Luce, R.R. Bush, and E. Galanter (Eds.), *Handbook of Mathematical Psychology*. New York: Wiley.

Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the theory of Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N. (1970) Remarks on Nominalization. In R. Jacobs, & P. Rosenbaum (Eds.) *Readings in English Transformational Grammar* (pp. 11-61). Waltham, MA: Blaisdell.

Chomsky, N. (1973). Conditions on transformations. In S. R. Anderson, & P. Kiparsky (Eds.) *A festschrift for Morris Halle* (pp. 232-286). New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Chomsky, N. (1981). *Lectures on Government and Binding: The Pisa Lectures*. Holland: Foris Publications.

Chomsky, N. (1986a). *Knowledge of language: Its nature, origin, and use*. New York: Praeger.

Chomsky, N. (1986b). *Barriers*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N. (1993). A Minimalist Program for Linguistic Theory. In K. Hale and S. J. Keyser (Eds.), *The View from Building 20*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Reprinted in Chomsky (1995) pp. 167-217.

Chomsky, N. (1995). *The Minimalist Program*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N. (1999). Derivation by Phase. *MIT Occasional Papers in Linguistics, 18*.

Chomsky, N. (2000). Minimalist Inquiries: The Framework. In R. Martin, D. Michaels, & J. Uriagereka , *Step by Step: Essays in Minimalist Syntax in Honor of Howard Lasnik* (pp. 89-155). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N. (2001). Beyond explanatory adequacy. *MIT Occasional Papers in Linguistics, 20*.

Chomsky, N. (2005). Three factors in language design. *Linguistic Inquiry* 36, 1-22.

Chomsky, N. (2008). On phases. In R. Freidin, C. P. Otero, & M.-L. Zubizarreta (Eds.), *Foundational issues in linguistic theory: Essays in honor of Jean-Roger Vergnaud*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Cinque, G. (1994). On the Evidence for Partial N-movement in the Romance DP. In G. Cinque, J. Koster, J.-Y. Pollock, L. Rizzi, & R. Zanuttini (Eds.), *Paths Towards Universal Grammar. Studies in Honor of Richard S. Kayne*. Georgetown: Georgetown University Press.

Cinque, G. (1999). *Adverbs and Functional Heads: A Cross-linguistic Perspective*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Cinque, G. (Eds.) (2002). *The Structure of DP and IP. The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*, Vol. 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Clements, G. N. (1985). The geometry of phonological features. *Phonology Yearbook 2*, 225-252.

Collins, C. (1997). *Local Economy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Collins, C. (2001). Eliminating labels. *MIT Occasional Papers in Linguistics, 20*.

Crocker, M. (1996). *Computational Psycholinguistics: An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Study of Language*. Amsterdam: Kluwer Academic Press.

De Vincenzi, M. (1991). *Syntactic Parsing Strategies in Italian*. The Netherlands: Kluwer, Dordrecht.

Derose, S. (1988). Grammatical category disambiguation by statistical optimization. *Computational Linguistics, 14*.

Earley, J. (1970). An efficient context-free parsing algorithm. *Comm. of the ACM, 13(2)*, 94-102.

Eimas, P. D. (1975). Auditory and phonetic coding of the cues for speech: discrimination of the [r-l] distinction by young infants. *Perception & Psychophysics, 18(5)*: 341-347.

Epstein, S., E. Groat, R. Kawashima, and H. Kitahara (1998). *A Derivational Approach to Syntactic Relations*. Oxford University Press: Oxford.

Felser, C. (2001) Wh-Copying, Phases and Successive Cyclicity. *Essex Research Reports in Linguistics, 37*.

Filip, H. (2000). Nominal and Verbal Semantic Structure: Analogies and Interactions. In N. Gisborne (Eds.) *Elsevier Science, Ltd., a special issue of Language Sciences, 23*, 453-501.

Fodor, J. (1983). *The modularity of mind: An essay on faculty psychology*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Fodor, J. D. (1978). Parsing strategies and constraints on transformations. *Linguistic Inquiry*. 9, 427-473.

Fong, S. (2004). Computation with Probes and Goals: A Parsing Perspective. In A. M. Di Sciullo, & R. Delmonte (Eds.), *UG and External Systems*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Fong. S. (1991). *Computational Properties of Principle-Based Grammatical Theories*. MIT: Ph.D. Thesis.

Fox D., & D. Pesetsky (2004). Cyclic Linearization of Syntactic Structure. To appear in K. E. Kiss (Ed.) *Theoretical Linguistics, special issue on Object Shift in Scandinavian*.

Frampton, J. & S. Gutmann (2002). Crash-proof syntax. In Sam D. Epstein and T. Daniel Seely (Eds.), *Derivation and Explanation in the Minimalist Program*. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 90-105.

Frank, R. & K. Vijay-Shanker. (2001). Primitive c-command. *Syntax*, 4(3), 164-204.

Frazier, L. & J. D. Fodor (1978). The sausage machine: A new two-stage parsing model. *Cognition*, 6(4), 291-325.

Friedmann, N., A. Belletti & L. Rizzi (2009). Relativized relatives: types of intervention in the acquisition of A-bar dependencies. *Lingua*, 119, 67–88.

Fukui, N. (1986). *A Theory of Category Projection and its Application*. MIT: PhD Thesis.

Gibson, E. (1998). Linguistic complexity: locality of syntactic dependencies. *Cognition, 68*, 1-76.

Giorgi, A. & Pianesi F. (1997). *Tense and Aspect: from Semantics to Morphosyntax*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Gordon, P., Hendrick, R., Johnson, M. (2004). Effects of noun phrase type on sentence complexity. *Journal of Memory and Language* 51, 97-114.

Gordon, P.C., Hendrick, R., Johnson, M. (2001). Memory interference during language processing. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory and Cognition.* 27, 1411-1423.

Gorrell, P. (1995). *Syntax and Parsing*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Grimshaw, J. (1991). Extended projection. In P. Coopmans, M. Everaert & J. Grimshaw (Eds.), *Lexical specification and insertion* (pp. 115-134). The Hague: Holland Academic Graphics.

Grohmann, K. (2003). *Prolific Domains: On the Anti-Locality of Movement Dependencies*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Grossberg, S. (1976). Adaptive pattern classification and universal recoding: I. parallel development and coding of neural feature detectors. *Biological Cybernetics, 23*, 121-134.

Halle, M. & A. Marantz (1993). Distributed Morphology and the Pieces of Inflection. In K. Hale and S.J. Keyser (Eds.), *The View From Building 20* (pp. 111-176). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Halle, M., B. Vaux & A. Wolfe (2000). On Feature Spreading and the Representation of Place of Articulation. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 31:387-444.

Harkema, H. (2001). *Parsing Minimalist Languages*. UCLA: Ph.D. Thesis.

Harley, H. & E. Ritter (2002). Person and number in pronouns: a feature-geometric analysis. *Language 78*, 482-526.

190

Hoekstra, T. & Hyams, N. (1995). Missing heads in child language. In C. Koster & F. Wijnen (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Groningen Assembly on Language Acquisition* (pp. 251-261). Groningen: Center for Language and Cognition.

Hornstein, N. (1999). Movement and control. *Linguistic Inquiry 30(1)*, 69-96.

Huang, J. (1982). *Logical relations in Chinese and the theory of grammar*. MIT: Ph.D. Thesis.

Jackendoff, R. (1997). *The Architecture of the Language Faculty*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Jaeglli, O. and K. Safir (eds.) (1989). *The Null Subject Parameter*. Amsterdam: Kluwer Academic Press.

Joshi, A. K. (1985). Tree adjoining grammars: how much context-sensitivity is required to provide reasonable structural description. In D. R. Dowty, L. Karttunen, & A. M. Zwicky (Eds.), *Natural Language Processing: psychological, computational, and theoretical perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jurafsky, D. & J.H. Martin (2000). *Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing*. Computational Linguistics and Speech Recognition. Prentice-Hall.

Just, M.A., Carpenter, P.A., Keller, T.A., (1996). The capacity theory of comprehension: new frontiers of evidence and arguments. *Psychological Review* 103, 773-780.

Kandel, E. R., J. H. Schwartz, & T. M. Jessell (2000). *Principles of Neural Science*, 4th Ed. Appleton: McGraw-Hill.

Kasami, T. (1965). *An efficient recognition and syntax algorithm for context-free languages*. Technical Report AF-CRL-65-758. Bedford, MA: Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory.

Kayne, R. (1984). *Connectedness and binary branching*. Foris Publications.

Kayne, R. (1991). Romance clitics, verb movement and PRO. *Linguistic Inquiry* 22: 647-686.

Kayne, R. (1994). *The antisimmetry of syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Kayne, R. (2002). Pronouns and their antecedents. In S. Epstein & D. Seely (Eds.), *Derivation and Explanation in the Minimalist Program*, (pp. 133-166). Oxford: Blackwell.

Keenan, E. & E. Stabler (2004). *Bare grammar: A Study of Language Invariants*. CSLI-SML.

King, J., & M. A. Just (1991). Individual differences in syntactic processing: The role of working memory. *Journal of Memory and Language*. 30: 580-602.

Kitahara, H.. (1994). *Target a: A Unified Theory of Movement and Structure-Building*. Harvard University: Ph.D. Thesis.

Kuhl, P. K. (1994). Learning and representation in speech and language. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 4*, 812-822.

Laenzlinger, C. (2005). Some Notes on DP-internal movement. *GG@G* **4,** 227-260.

Larson, R. K. (1988). On the Double Object Construction. *Linguistic Inquiry 19(3)*, 335-391.

Legate, J. (2003). The Configurational Structure of a Nonconfigurational Language. *Linguistic Variation Yearbook.*

Leonard, L. B. (1998). *Children with Specific Language Impairment*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.

Levin, B. (1993). *English verb classes and alternations: A preliminary investigation*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Longobardi, G. (1994). Reference and proper names. *Linguistic Inquiry, 25*, 609-665.

Manning, C. D., & Schutze, H. (1999). *Foundations of statistical natural language processing*. Cambridge Massachusetts: MIT Press.

Marcus, M.P. (1980). *A Theory of Syntactic Recognition for Natural Language*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Marr, D. (1982). *Vision*. San Francisco, CA: Freeman.

Merlo, P. (1996). *Parsing with Principles and Classes of Information*. Amsterdam: Kluwer Academic Press.

Michaelis, J. (1998). Derivational Minimalism is Mildly Context-Sensitive. In M. Moortgat (Eds.) *(LACL '98), volume 2014 of Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence*. Berlin: Springer Verlag.

Miller, G. A. & Johnson-Laird, P. N. (1976). *Language and perception*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Miller, G. A. (1956). The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two: Some Limits on Our Capacity for Processing Information. *The Psychological Review, 63*, 81-97.

Miller, G. A. (1995). WordNet: A Lexical Database for English. *Communications of the ACM, 38(11)*.

Miller, G.A. & N. Chomsky, 1963. Finitary models of language users. In Luce, R.D., R.R. Bush , & E. Galanter (Eds.) *Handbook of Mathematical Psychology, Vol. 2* (pp. 419-491). New York: Wiley.

Montague, R. (1974). *Formal philosophy: papers of Richard Montague*. Richmond H. Thomason. (Ed.) New Haven: Yale University Press.

Neumann, G. (1994). *A Uniform Computational Model for Natural Language Parsing and Generation*. University of Saarlandes: Ph.D. Thesis.

Newell, A. & H. A. Simon (1972). *Human Problem Solving*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Nunes, J. & Uriagereka, J. (2000). Cyclicity and extraction domains. *Syntax*, 3, 20 43.

Nunes, J. (2004). *Linearization of Chains and Sideward Movement*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Ogawa, Y. (2001). *A unified Theory of Verbal and Nominal Projections*. Oxford: Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax.

Palmer, S. E. (1999). *Vision science: Photons to phenomenology*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Papadimitriou, C. (1994). *Computational Complexity*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Partee, B. (1973) The semantics of belief-sentences. In J. Hintikka & al. (Eds.) *Approaches to natural language* (pp. 309-336). Dordrecht: Reidel Publishing.

Penrose, R. (1989). *The Emperor's New Mind*. New York: Oxford University.

Pesetsky, D. (1982). *Paths and Categories*. MIT: Ph.D. Thesis.

Pesetsky, D. (1989). *Language-Particular Rules and the Earliness Principle*. MIT: Ms.

Phillips, C. (1996). *Order and Structure*. MIT: Ph.D. Thesis.

Phillips, C. (2012). On the nature of island constraints. I: Language processing and reductionist accounts. In J. Sprouse & N. Hornstein (eds.), *Experimental syntax and island effects*. Cambridge University Press.

Pollard, C. and I. Sag (1994). *Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar*. Chicago: CSLI Publications.

Postal, P. (1974). *On raising*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Pullum, G. K. and G. Gazdar (1982). Natural Languages and Context-Free Languages. *Linguistics and Philosophy*, 4, 471-504.

Reinhart, T. (1979). The syntactic domain for semantic rules. In F. Guenther & S. J. Schmidt (eds.), *Formal Semantics and Pragmatics for Natural Languages* (Studies in Linguistics and Philosophy 4), 107-130. Dordrecht: Reidel.

Richards, N. (1999). Dependency formation and directionality of tree construction. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 34**,** 67-105.

Richards, N. (2004). Against Bans on Lowering. *Linguistic Inquiry, 35(3)* 453-463.

Rizzi, L. (1990). *Relativized Minimality*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Rizzi, L. (1997). The Fine Structure of the Left Periphery. in L. Haegeman (Eds.) *Elements of Grammar*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Press.

Rizzi, L. (2002). Locality and Left Periphery. In Belletti, A. (Eds.) *Structures and Beyond. The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*, vol. 3. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Rizzi, L. (2004). *On the form of chains*. University of Siena: Ms.

Rizzi, L. (Eds.) (2002). *The Structure of CP and IP, The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*, vol. 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Rosenbaum, P. S. (1967). *The grammar of English predicate complement constructions*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Ross, J. R. (1967). *Constraints on Variables in Syntax*. PhD dissertation. MIT.

Ross., J. R. (1972). The category squish: Endstation Hauptwort. In *Papers from the Eighth Regional Meeting. Chicago Linguistic Society*.

Rumelhart, D. E., McClelland, J. L., & the PDP research group (1986). *Parallel distributed processing: Explorations in the microstructure of cognition*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Saito, M. & Fukui, N. (1998). Order in Phrase Structure and Movement. *Linguistic Inquiry* 29**,** 439-474.

Schneider, D. (1999). *Parsing and Incrementality*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Delaware.

Scott, G. J. (1998). Stacked adjectival modification and the structure of nominal phrases. *SOAS Working Papers in Linguistics and Phonetics. 8*, 59-89.

Shieber, S.M. (1986). *An Introduction to Unification-Based Approaches to Grammar*. Stanford, CA: CSLI Lecture Notes.

Shieber, S.M., Y. Schabes & F.C.N. Pereira (1995). Principles and Implementation of Deductive Parsing. *Journal of Logic Programming, 24*.

Stabler, E. (1997). Derivational minimalism. In Retoré (Ed.), *Logical Aspects of Computational Linguistics*. Springer.

Starke, M. (2001). *Move Dissolves into Merge*. University of Geneva: Ph.D. Thesis.

Starke, M. (2002). Against Specifiers. *Abstract for TILT 2002*.

Starke, M. (2009) Nanosyntax: A short primer to a new approach to language. Nordlyd 36.1:1-6. Tromsø: CASTL. http://www.ub.uit.no/baser/nordlyd/

Traxler, M. J., R. K. Morris, & R. E. Seely (2002). Processing subject and object relative clauses: Evidence from eye movements. *Journal of Memory & Language*, 47(1), 69-90.

Truswell, R. (2007). Extraction from Adjuncts and the Structure of Events. *Lingua*, 117: 1355-1377.

Uriagereka, J. (1999). Multiple Spell-out. In *Working minimalism*, ed. S. Epstein & N. Hornstein, 251-282. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Verkuyl, H. J. (1999). Aspectual Issues. Structuring Time and Quantity. *CSLI Lecture Notes*, 98, Stanford, California.

Wanner, E., Maratsos, M. (1978). An ATN approach in comprehension. In: Halle, M., Bresnan, J., Miller, G. (Eds.), *Linguistic Theory and Psychological Reality*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, pp. 119-161.

Wexler, K. (1994). Optional infinitives, head movement and the economy of derivation in child grammar. In N. Hornstein & D. Lightfoot (Eds.), *Verb Movement*. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press.

Woods, W. A. (1970). Transition Network Grammars for Natural Language Analysis. *Communications of the ACM, 13(10)*, 591-605.

Yang, C. D. (2004). Universal Grammar, statistics or both? *Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 8(10)*.

Younger, D. H. (1967). Recognition and parsing of context-free languages in time n^3. *Information and Control, 10(2)*, 189-208.

Zanuttini, R. (1997). *Negation and Clausal Structure*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Zwicky, A. (1977). *On clitics*. Bloomington: IULC.