

**Basic of Language Science**  
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**Lecture 34**  
**NP Movement and Raising of Constituents**

One of the important points that I am trying to make through the last couple of classes is the following. While looking at principles and parameters, as a theoretical approach to the study of natural language, it is okay to say that the theoretical apparatus predicts that elements in a sentence at a deep 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 us 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-word, verbs 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 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 passive education. I will discuss a little bit more on passivation. Today in order to see what we were discussing, around the 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, which is a complement of V has compelling reasons to move and then there are places available for that. That kind of movement, 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. So, we started looking at the passive and active set of sentences with these examples.

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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.

And we saw sentences like Sri Lanka beat India in the 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 verbs work, we have an example of an active verb, it is a normal verb every normal word 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 verbs. There are two important aspects about a passive verb: one that a passive word 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 mind, in the subject position of a passive verb theta roles are not assigned. I am coming to theta role for a moment, 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 two things additionally, the subjects are not assigned theta roles. Subjects are not assigned to theta roles and verbs do not assign accusative cases and it is not just about a passive word. It is the feature of the entire passive morphology together. Now, besides these two points, what are the things where we need to pay attention? Which are, which are not listed here and 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? What do we know about the subject in a sentence?

Student: (08:12)

Professor: 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 the theta roles. In one hour, we have talked about theta roles, we did not dwell upon theta roles in much details, 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, then 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? Hold on. I will go through this. So, what is the first problem here, we have a way with the passive verb. The first problem we run into is we have a verb which appears to be making your sentence also, but it says my subject, I will not assign theta role to my subject.


This seems to be a strange behaviour, which means I am ready to follow principles of language. To some extent, it starts sounding like politicians. I will only follow up part of it. I am not saying that I will not have a subject, I will have a subject, but I will not assign a 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 the, that is my situation. That is one problem, we run into 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 can't do it. It is beyond my capacity; I cannot assign accusative cases to objects. Whereas the problem is every N and 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.



Where, when we, 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, why external theta role we mean, like subject is external to the predicate. So, the theta 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 D structure, S structure and D structure of an active sentence. So, in an active sentence, it is an NP at SS 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 the accusative case structurally from the word beat, good, everything is taken care of, in this sentence. When we look at the deepest structure of a passive form, then we see the problem that we were discussing.

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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*.



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 its object.

Thus, the object remains hanging without a case. See the problem and that is the, that is because of the nature of passive verbs, you can ask a question here, which is a very legitimate and logical question is, how do or how do I know that, the two things that you are saying happens to the subject and object? You understand the question, how do we know or in other words, how do we believe that these two 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 words, do not assign theta role to external argument and case to internal arguments. So, when we are saying no theta role and no case, we are not talking about a generic normal situation, we are only talking about a participle verb with a be, which is was beaten, this kind of work runs into difficulties of this sort. See this, see this thing.

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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.



Now, therefore it runs into the 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, the theta criterion and case filter together prohibit a passive sentence of this type, that you have seen which is of this type. Then, what is the solution?

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# Problem

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

[        were beaten India ]



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 the case marking, for movement such a situation forces the NP India to move out of its 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?

Student: (O)(17:32)

Professor: It does not, the verb cannot assign a theta role. Therefore, there is no NP going there. Therefore, that is empty. Now, we are saying this NP, India goes 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 did it not receive in the object position of the verb?

Student: Case.

Professor: Case, but it received theta. It received its theta role. Therefore, it does not need a new theta. I will give you examples. I will give you an example to believe this thing or I will talk about it so that you believe it, hold on for a moment. Do you see that we are talking about two different layers, we are talking about theta layers and case layers, you understand this theta layer and case layer.

One in the subject position we have theta problem, in the object position we have a case problem. So, in the object position, we did not have theta problem, so that NP has a theta role of its own. So, equipped with 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 he not have? It did not have a case, then the problem is it must be assigned a case. So, there is no problem in the case of NP. It just does not get theta role, the case gets, the case it gets is I, which is head infill and then you remember the rest of the drill of how does I assign a nominative case to the spec IP? Through the notion of M-command. Very nice. So, through the notion of M-command, it gets a 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. So, the uncase-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 therefore, movement of an NP, becomes a solution for this problem and also what it gives us it preserves the structure of a sentence that is, it ends up giving it a subject, look at the last point structural 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 passive; objects becoming subjects. 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 do we, 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 a structure preservation. Therefore, it is the subject, and it receives a 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 is in the subject position, what it is not is, what is it that it is not?

Student: Agent.

Professor: 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 theta role in that position, in the object position?

Student: Theme (23:05)

Professor: Theme or an experiencer, it still has the same thing, India were beaten, the theta roles are not changed. Now, we get to see two things, besides the structure preservation at a surface level, we see two things. The first thing is the theta criteria one and only one theta role can be assigned. So, once it has 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, verbs being, 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 is an object because nothing comes in the position of object. If you see what happens in the sentence India were beaten, even though we say in the World Cup T20 final by Sri Lanka in Bangladesh at 9:30pm. 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 two 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 okay.

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 underestimating 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 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 it 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 generalisations from there and then further theoretical discussions which we will not get to, this making sense to you.

Any question about passive position, I did not have a structure, drawn structure, but I am confident that you can draw that structure of movement from object position of V, within the VP we have V and NP, from this NP position to the spec IP position, this movement should not be difficult for you, you can draw the movement. So, any other question before I talk about raising constructions.

Student: (())(27:44)

Professor: Yes. Yes, short answer is yes, I have discussed just now, you can say more things, nothing fulfils the object position. By Sri Lanka is an adjunct. We have discussed the distinction between adjunct and complement, and you can apply those distinctions 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, suppose I say, I claimed, I claim, 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 this responsibility on anybody, the only way to do so, is to use the passive construction. That is about the function of language.

But, as far as formal properties of language is 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 and NP that was a question sentence and passive sentence.

The difference is, in 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 a more precise 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 a nominative case also.

Because without a nominative case, the NP does not fulfil 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 a nominative case, it becomes the subject and then the sentence becomes. 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 a clear example that it was an object, now it became a subject. For the various reasons that we discussed. Clear. If you have more you can ask but let me begin with this. See, we have seen two clear cases of movements. Now, I want to show you I mean, I am not, 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 works. For example, a verb like seem or appear. Runs into difficulties, which is, when we say a sentence like John seems to be angry. 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. The object of the verb is?

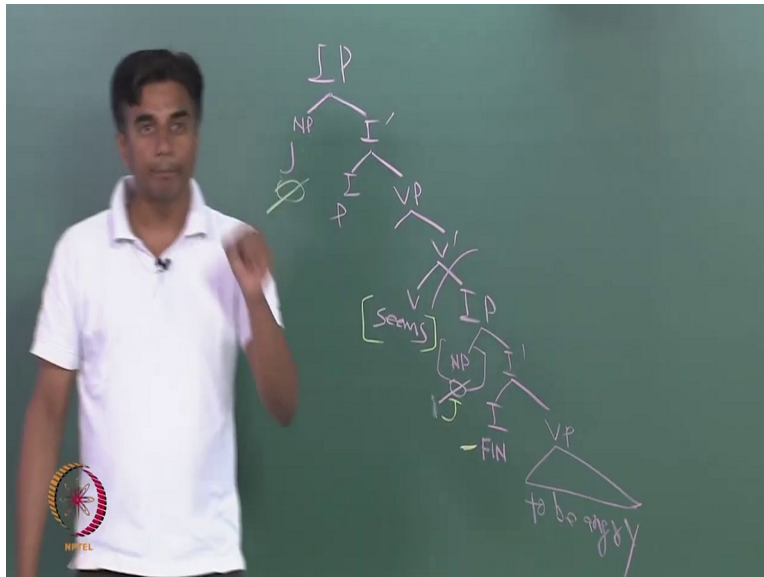
Student: To be angry.

Professor: To be angry. Does this remind you of something to be angry about? What does it look like? Forget, it does not remind us of anything. What does it look like? Is this an NP? No. Is it a VP? 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.

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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, 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 missing, see the point.

So, this sentence should actually be, John seems space to be angry. 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, let me draw this thing here and then you will be able to see this thing.

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 present seems 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, which you have seen earlier also.

The moment the VP is finite it cannot remain; it cannot take an empty NP. Get my point, in a finite IP, this position must be filled, in a finite IP this position must be filled. An empty spec IP in the complement position is allowed only when the VP is non-finite. In other words, the IP is non-finite. Great. So, the story here is the following.

The story is actually this verb seem, this verb seem has the same problem that it cannot assign a theta role to its spec IP and so to begin with this is not there. To begin with this is not there. That is what you see on the screen in the deep structure. So, the deep 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 do you see it? You see that here, here is John, what is the problem here? Why can't it stay here? It may be here in the deep structure, but it cannot stay here, why? You should be able to answer this.

Student: (())(40:22)

Professor: Look at this, the non-finite IP cannot assign a 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, seem as a word is a raising verb, which allows raising from subject position to the subject.

This is why it is called the raising verb and to be more precise, raising verb of the type which allows the subject to move to subject position, should not be, should not be too complicated to understand at this stage. Yes, no. Complicated. If there are doubts, you can ask me, we have a couple of minutes to talk about that. If you still think you have doubts, 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 moment. Look at the last, look at the third sentence that I have. What is the sentence that I have? Had 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 two sentences? Particularly, look at the third sentence now. It seems that John is angry.

Student: (())(42:41)

Professor: No, it is still IP.

Student: (())(42:46).

Professor: 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. But this is still an IP, true. So, what do you see within that CP, within that CP the IP is finite IP. If the IP is finite, then there is no problem for John to stay there. So, John can sit 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. So, in the third such sentence, what happens is, since nothing can move out of this, we put an empty subject, which is it.

It is an expletive that does not have a theta role neither does it need one. We put it, why do we put it? To fulfil the universal requirement of the principle that we cannot leave the subject position empty, your other stories get satisfied or I do not care. But the sentence position must be filled. Now, there is one more thing which I have not talked to you about and not 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 have not looked at grading of principles. Somebody was asking me one of these days about discussion, 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 in some situations, when 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 does 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, get a sentence like, it seems that Johnny 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, 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 the third example of what we call compulsory movement of an element from one position to the other position. Now, very quickly the second sentence appears, is also an example of a, of a raising verb, where you see exactly the same thing happening.

Mary appears to be impatient, the deep structure is appears, Mary to be impatient, who is impatient, when we say Mary appears to be impatient, if this has two IPs, does it have two IPs in both IPs who is impatient, Mary. So, Mary is the and so, in the deepest structure, you see that 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 place. Did 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, it does 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 of the, because the predicate is in finite, no case to the subject position. Therefore, it needs to go to a place where it can receive the subject. Receives, receives a case and satisfies 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, do not need the movement of Mary because it gets the 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 in these sentences, remind you of what a case marking and what type of case marking? Exceptional case marking very nice. What I did not mention at that point, is all the verbs that require Exceptional case marking. Which is the worst like want, the verbs like proof. You can work on the verb prove, let me work with you on the verb want. What happens in the verb want, want is a word which needs an object, transitive verb needs an object and what is the object of the verb, this verb him to go.

The problem with him is, it does not receive, it does not have any case assigner below and the problem is where did it get the accusative case? The accusative case is assigned to the whole of the compliment, not just to the part of the compliment. 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 move 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 away. This has a problem. But I just want you to, 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 an 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.