

an example such as the following lacks a pair-list interpretation.

- (4) Nani-o daremo-ga *t* katta no?
what-ACC everyone-NOM bought Q
'What did everyone buy?'

Independently, we can see that the universal quantifier in Japanese is a QUIB (cf. Hoji 1985). The lack of pair-list in this example is exactly the same as the lack of this interpretation in the English weak-island example in (2). Time permitting, I will also explore the issues that naturally arise with inverse scope in English, as in the example, "Someone loves everyone".

第2回 コロキアム

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演 題：A-Movement and the EPP

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場 所：神田外語大学 2号館 204教室

要 旨

The talk argues that the EPP should be eliminated from the grammar (cf. also Martin (1999), Castillo, Drury, and Grohmann (1999), Epstein and Seely (1999) and Boeckx (2000)). It is shown that in a number of constructions the EPP does not hold at all. Where it does appear to hold its effects follow from independent mechanisms of the grammar. The main argument against the EPP comes from constructions involving expletives, which are argued not to undergo A-movement, contrary to standard assumptions. As a result, intermediate SpecIPs are never created in raising constructions involving expletive subjects. Thus, the embedded IP in (1) is argued not to have a Spec at any point of the derivation.

(1) There seems to be a woman in the garden.

The main conclusion of the talk will be shown to have important consequences for the proper formulation of locality restrictions on movement.