Case Assignment, Head Movement, and Clausal Complements (Abstract)

Clausal complements in Spanish differ from those in English due to a Case-marking difference arising from the V movement related to the Null Subject in V-initial languages. Our account is based on (i) Chomsky's (1989) economy of derivation and representation, (ii) a modular hypothesis of Case-assignment loci, and (iii) the universal Case-marking of CP. Evidence for CP Case-marking is given by Plann (1986) for Spanish, Tsai (1993) for Chinese, and Massam (1985) for other languages. We argue that Case-marking differs according to whether a complement is governed by V-head or V-trace. Our hypothesis is that only a strictly adjacent Case-assigner (=one that does not move) can Case-mark a complement on its Specifier, as in English, whose notorious Exceptional Case-Marking (ECM) is but an overt manifestation of the general Casemarking mode. ECM is seen as the result of raising the Spec of a tenseless IP to a Case-marked Spec of CP. In Spanish, by contrast, Case goes on a complement's Head, as CP is governed by a V-trace. On the assumption that CP's must be Case-marked, the differences in occurrence and Case-marking of que/that follow from our hypothesis about Case-assignment loci, while the movement of C (that/whether) to its Spec, instead of inserting another functional category (of), follows from economy of representation. Non-ECM verbs differ in that they embed a thatheaded clause by means of an abstract operator in an intervening CP layer. Case-marking of CP is amply attested in Spanish, which shows de-insertion before finite and nonfinite CP's, as in: el deseo/deseoso (*de) que vaya; el deseo/deseoso (*de) ir, where de Case-marks que, and the nonfinite ir, the latter V moving through I to C, to make Case-marking explicit. In English, there is of-insertion before gerundive CP's, and CP's with an overt Spec, as in the decision *(of)

where to go, the question *(of) what they deserve, proud/ignorant *(of) how many he owns, etc,

Our analysis derives a regularized view of ECM, and novel accounts of (1) the distributional
contrasts of that/que, with IP movement instead of that-deletion; (2) the obviation and control of
subject pronouns in subjunctive and nonfinite CP's, as defined by Binding principles once the
pronouns LF-raise (Hestvik 1992); (3) ECM in Spanish small clauses, deriving from head
movement of pronouns, as in lo creo listo; (4) preposition stranding differences, due to the
movement of functional categories to their Spec in English; and (5) the that-trace effect,
resulting from the conflict of a term that dictates Agreement moving through a Case-marked
position in English. Word order contrasts in wh-clauses also fall out under the subsidiary notion
that movement of X and X" can be triggered to satisfy proper head government (Torrego 1984).
Our account of the facts validates our general framework, which combines a system of downpercolation for Case/Agreement features, the reduction of functional categories to closed sets of
lexical ones (Emonds 1985), and Bello's early nineteenth century analysis of C as N.

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