

$M = fI$

Syntax – Chomsky et al.

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- Language is an infinite set of sentences defined by a finite set of rules.

((Revised) Extended) Standard Theory (from 1957)

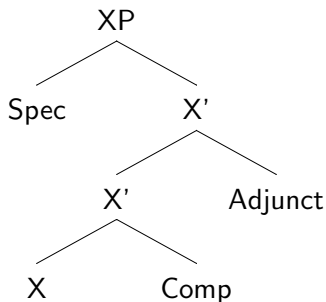
- Deep Structure → Surface Structures → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Logical Form} \\ \rightarrow \text{Phonetic Form} \end{array} \right.$

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- Deep Structure \rightarrow Surface Structures \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Logical Form} \\ \rightarrow \text{Phonetic Form} \end{array} \right.$
- transformations, later just move α ; moves leave traces
Who₁ do you think Peter meant t₁?

\bar{X} -theory

- unary or binary branching; every phrase has a head
- $X' \rightarrow X$ Comp
- $X' \rightarrow X'$ Adjunct - can be repeated
- $XP \rightarrow$ Specifier X'



- the desired surface order is obtained by moves

Government and binding (GB) / Principles and parameters (from 1981)

- The rules of grammar are innate, only parameters must be set (e.g.,
Can subject be dropped?, barriers for movement)

- Binding:

(1) John₁ likes him_{*1,2}

(2) John₁ likes himself_{1,*2}

(3) John₁ believes that Mary likes him_{1,2}

(4) *John₁ believes that Mary likes himself₁

Minimalism (from 1990)

- economy of derivation and representation
- dropped Deep Structure and Surface Structure,
- dropped \bar{X} -theory
- dropped ...