$M = fl$
Syntax – Chomsky et al.

Jirka Hana
Generative Grammar
Generative Grammar

Generative Grammar is rationalist

Innateness theory
- Generative Grammar
- Generative Grammar is rationalist
- Innateness theory
- Grammaticality judgments are legitimate data
Generative Grammar
Generative Grammar is rationalist
Innateness theory
Grammaticality judgments are legitimate data
Language is an infinite set of sentences defined by a finite set of rules.
((Revised) Extended) Standard Theory (from 1957)

- Deep Structure $\rightarrow$ Surface Structures $\rightarrow$ \{ $\rightarrow$ Logical Form $\rightarrow$ Phonetic Form \}
Deep Structure $\rightarrow$ Surface Structures $\rightarrow$ \{ $\rightarrow$ Logical Form $\rightarrow$ Phonetic Form \}

transformations, later just move $\alpha$; moves leave traces

$Who_1$ do you think Peter meant $t_1$?
\( \bar{X} \)-theory

- unary or binary branching; every phrase has a head
- \( X' \rightarrow X \ \text{Comp} \)
- \( X' \rightarrow X' \ \text{Adjunct} \) - can be repeated
- \( XP \rightarrow \text{Specifier } X' \)

The desired surface order is obtained by moves.
The rules of grammar are innate, only parameters must be set (e.g., Can subject be dropped?, barriers for movement)
Binding:

(1) John$_1$ likes him$_{1,2}$
(2) John$_1$ likes himself$_{1,*2}$
(3) John$_1$ believes that Mary likes him$_{1,2}$
(4) *John$_1$ believes that Mary likes himself$_{1}$
Minimalism (from 1990)

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