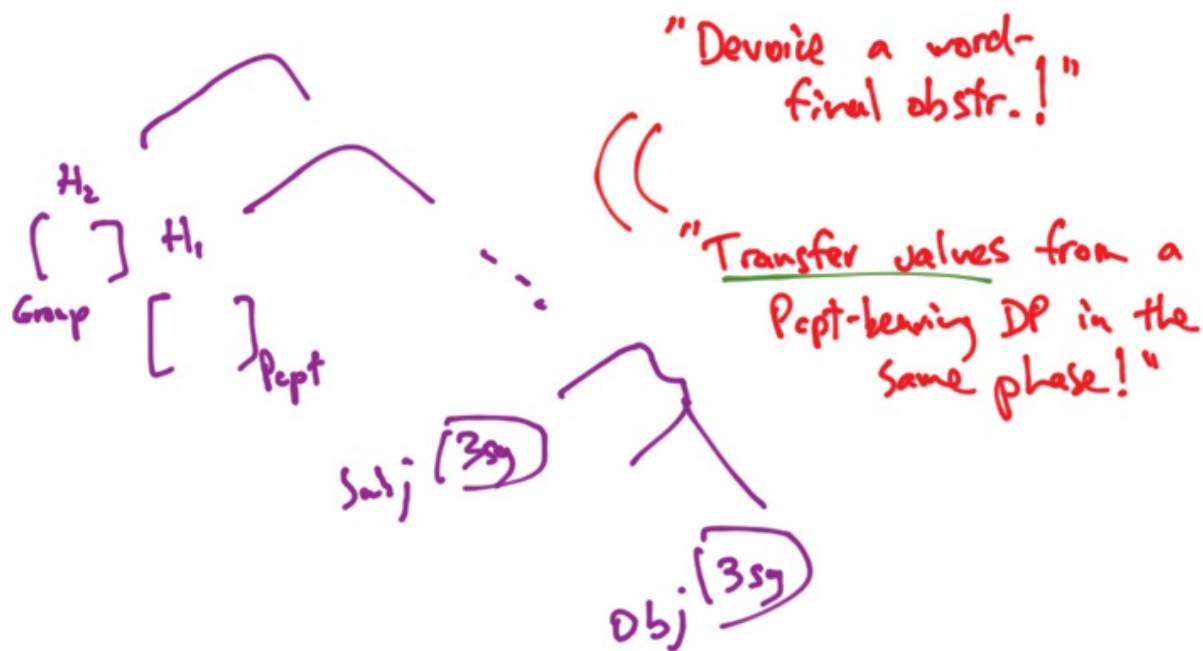
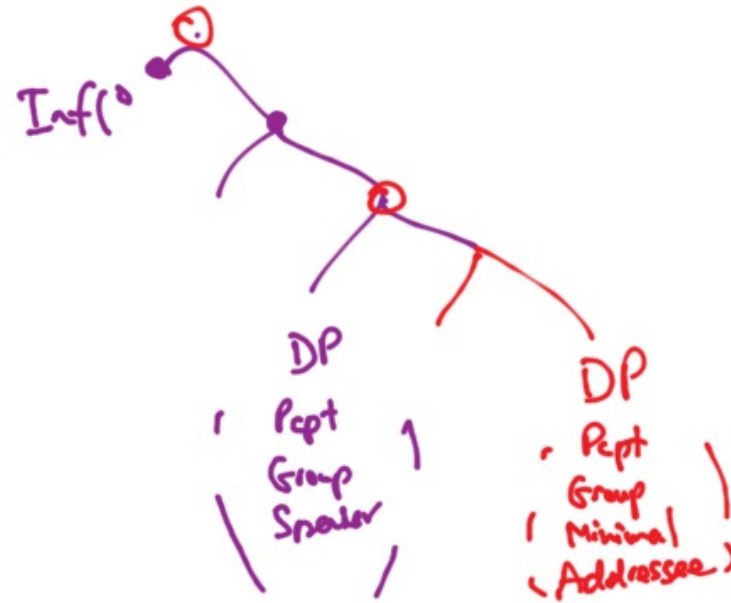


## Modularity within the grammar: some preliminaries



## Modularity within the grammar: some preliminaries



## English /-z/

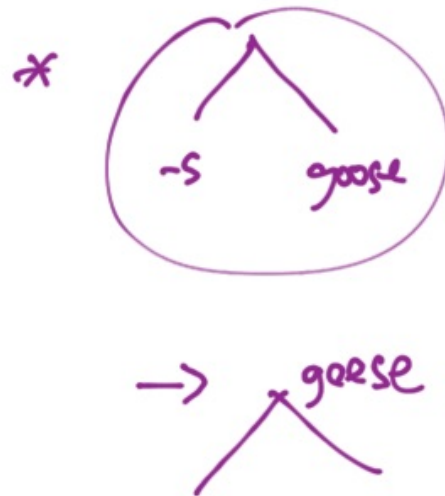
Zeijlstra  
2014

- The well known case of  $\phi$ -feature agreement on English main verbs in the so-called “present simple”
  - /-z/ in 3sg;  $\emptyset$  elsewhere
- The single overt cell in the paradigm is arguably the intersection of **multiple** syntactically inert categories
  - < 3rd person, singular, nonpast, ... >

- Harley (2014b:456ff.; see also 2014a:244n26) argues that the “plural form” in a suppletive pair is the default
  - based on the behavior of suppletive verbs in the absence of any number-specified argument

(6) Aman yahi-wa/\*yevih-wa  
there arrive.PL-PASV/\*arrive.SG-PASV  
'Arriving is happening over there.'  
or 'Someone/people/they is/are arriving over there.'

► For all I know, this might even be true!



- For all I know, this might even be true!
  - what it's not is a solution to the problem identified in this talk;
  - rather, it's a restatement of the basic claim
    - that, e.g., in the domain of syntax vs. morphology:
 
$$\langle \text{REPR, COMP} \rangle_{\text{syntax}}(\varphi) \neq \langle \text{REPR, COMP} \rangle_{\text{morphology}}(\varphi)$$
- One possible response is:
  - look for reasons why rules of exponence / vocabulary-insertion rules / ... are not "rules" but syntactic agreement is a "rule"
- But I have to say that the prospects here strike me as quite bleak, at the moment
  - for example: there is evidence that in both domains, the relevant "rules" are information-altering *rewrite*-type rules
    - syntax: Preminger 2014, *i.a.*
    - morphology: see Bobaljik 2000, Bonet & Harbour (2012), *i.a.*

