Case and Expletives
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Part I
1. *It seems [John to be here]
2. *Who does it seem [t to be here]
3a. The man [(who) [it seems [t is here]]]
b. The man [(who) [it seems [t to be here]]]
4a. *I tried [John to be here]
b. *I tried [PRO to be here]
5. *It seems [there to be a man here]
6. *It seems [there to be a man here]
7. A CHAIN is Case-marked if it contains exactly one
Case-marked position; a position in a Case-marked CHAIN is
visible for theta-marking. K of L p.135
8. There is a man here
9. There is usually a man here
10. A car is usually here
11. *I heard usually a car (cf. I usually heard a car)
12. Someone is likely [t to be here]
13. There is likely [t to be someone here]

Part II
14. *There is likely [someone to be here]
15. *We consider [there a man in the room] K of L p.92
16. We consider [there to be a man in the room]
17. We consider [there, likely [t, to be a man in the room]]
18. A car is not here
19. *I heard not a car
20. Is a car here
21. *Heard I a car
22. [[A car] [Tense be,] [usually t, here]
Part III
47. 'Traditional' Case filter: At S-structure, *NP that is lexical and lacks Case.
48. Who do you believe sincerely [t to be the best candidate]
49. *I believe sincerely [John to be the best candidate]
50. John, I like him
51. I consider Harry a wiseguy (cf. ex. 15)
52. At LF, all expletives must have been replaced, in conformity with 'Full Interpretation'.
53. 'Visibility' constrains theta-assignment at both S-structure and LF (roughly in line with the Projection Principle).
54. A man's arrival
55. *The arrival of a man
56. *Its likelihood that John will win
57. *Our belief of John to be intelligent
58. *Our proof of John to be intelligent
59. If alpha is an inherent Case-marker, then alpha Case-marks NP if and only if [alpha] theta-marks the chain headed by NP. K of L p.194
60. *There arrival of a man
61. The arrival of a man
62. To be visible as the target of NP movement, a position must have Case.
63. *Someone seems [t to be [t in the room]
64. *Someone seems [t to have been arrested t]
65. Someone is certain [t to be here]
66. There is certain [t to be someone here]
67. *There is certain [t to be someone here]

Part IV
68. 66. # Someone is certain to be here
69. John is certain to be here
70. *There is certain to be John here
71. *There is John here
72a. *There arrived a man
b. LF: A man arrived t
Nominative
-Case
Partitive
73. John is t here
74. John arrived t
75. Is Case assignment optional?
76. *NP-t cf. 7.
+Case
77a. *John is believed [t, is intelligent]
b. *Mary is believed [Harry to like t]
c. *Mary is believed [that Harry likes t]
d. *Mary is believed [that she likes t]
78a. It strikes John that Mary is clever
b. Mary strikes John as clever
c. *John stikes t that Mary is clever
79a. There is a man here
b. *There are a man here
e tc.
80. There is a man, here
81. Does LF movement eliminate a Condition C violation?
82a. *He, respects everyone that John, knows
b. [Everyone that John, knows], he, respects t
83a. There is a man, here
b. There is a man, here
84a. *There is believed [t is a man, here]
b. LF: A man, is believed [t is a man, herel
85a. *There was a problem without *([there) being a solution
b. .............................PRO. ......................
86. John is easy to talk to without being fun to talk to
87. *It is easy to talk to John without being fun to talk to him
88. Why is there no expletive PRO?
89. Conjecture: Every NP position must be licensed. Licensing is via Case for an overt NP, and via Control for PRO.
90. Why are there no verbs other than be that are 'exceptional' Case markers but assign no θ-role to a subject?
91. ??