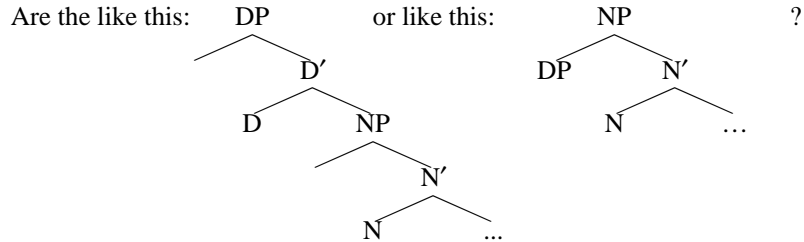


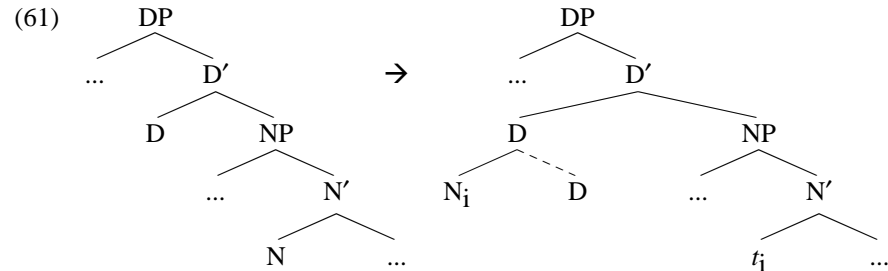
Longobardi, Giuseppe (1994). Reference and proper names: A theory of N-movement in syntax and logical form. *Linguistic Inquiry* 25(4):609–665.

DP's and NP's:



How might we tell? Well, if we see N moving to D, that's expected in the first structure and not in the second.

Basic idea is to argue that this happens, often diagnosed by semantic effects:



“N-to-D-raising”

Along the way, he proposes that only DPs can be **arguments** (not NPs), and so anything in an argument position—anything that needs to get a θ -role like AGENT, PATIENT, GOAL—has to be a DP. Hence bare (determiner-less) nouns must also be DPs.

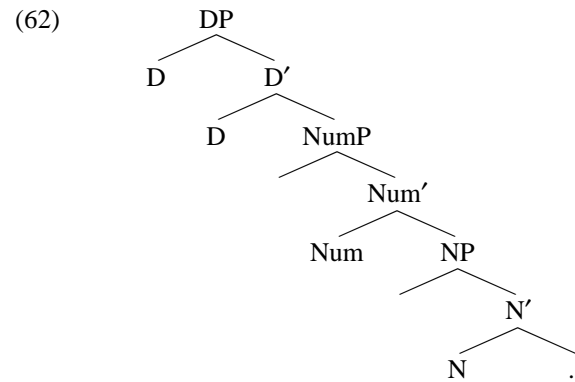
In cases where D is \emptyset (seems [in Italian anyway] to only happen with plural or mass nouns), it is an *empty category* and may be constrained by the ECP.

One way to get around the ECP is to raise N to D—then D is no longer empty.

Skip the appendix (on Minimalism)

Ritter, Elizabeth (1991). Two functional categories in noun phrases: Evidence from Modern Hebrew. In S. Rothstein (ed.), *Syntax and Semantics 25: Perspectives on Phrases Structure: Heads and Licensing*. San Diego: Academic Press.

Basic argument is that there is a NumP inside the DP, which is responsible for the number features of a noun (singular/plural)—this corresponds to Agr in the clause.



This is based pretty much entirely on Hebrew noun phrases with possessors.

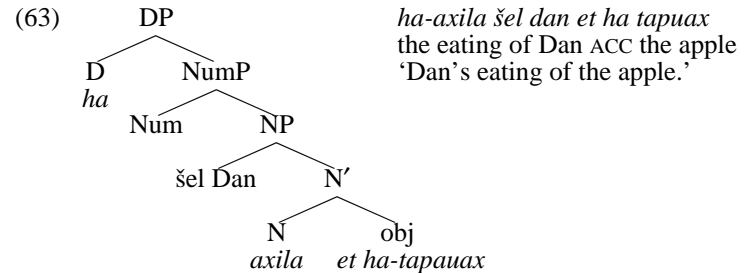
Construct state (CS) contains a bare genitive immediately after the bare noun.

(*the) cow farmer ‘farmer’s cow.’

Free genitive (FG) contains a genitive with an overt case marker preceding genitive.

(the) house of the-teacher ‘the teacher’s house’

Ritter proposes that the noun moves to Num in FG:



She also tries to show that while number deserves its own functional head (NumP), gender does not—it is an inherent feature of the N.

Lastly, she makes a case for considering quantifiers like *all* to be Num heads as well.