

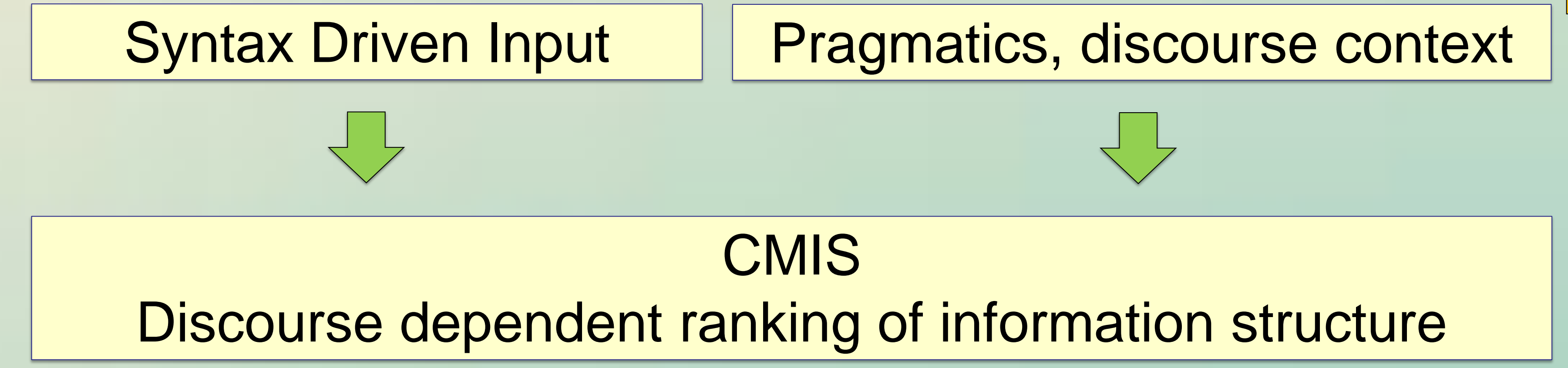
A

Morphosyntactic Grouping for Negation



B

Proposed Modular Model



C

TID Data and Tableaus

(1) Data for TID

a IX-3-i STUDENT-i HOMEWORK DO NOT

b IX-3-i STUDENT-i HOMEWORK DO NOT

*c IX-3-i STUDENT-i HOMEWORK DO NOT

?d IX-3-i STUDENT-i HOMEWORK DO

*e IX-3-i STUDENT-i HOMEWORK DO

*f IX-3-i STUDENT-i HOMEWORK DO

D

ASL& HZJ Data and Tableaus

(2) Data for ASL and HZJ

a WOMAN NOT WATCH TV

b WOMAN WATCH TV

*c WOMAN WATCH TV

*d WOMAN NOT WATCH TV

Tableau 3: Syntactic Constraints for ASL and HZJ

Input: S N V O

	FORM	STAY	OB-HD
1.	S N V O		
2.	S V O		
3.	S V O	*	
4.	S N V O		

Tableau 1: Syntactic Constraints for TID

Input: SOVN

	FORM	OB-HD	STAY
1.	S O V N		*
2.	S O V N		*
3.	S O V N	*	
4.	S O V N		*
5.	S O V N		*
6.	S O V N	*	

Tableau 2: Constraints for Mapping to Information Structure "Neutral" for TID

Input: winners of Tableau 1

	FORM	FNEG	FOCUS-LAST	NEG-FIRST	*NEG
1.	S O V N			*	*
2.	S O V N			*	*
3.	S O V N			*	*
4.	S O V N	*			*

Tableau 4: Constraints for Mapping to Information Structure "Neutral" for ASL and HZJ

Input: winners of Tableau 3

	FORM	FNEG	NEGFIRST	FOCUSLAST	*NEG
1.	S N V O			*	*
2.	S V O		*		*
3.	S N V O	*		*	*

Tableau 5: Constraints for Mapping to Information Structure "Signer Evaluation of Proposition" for ASL and HZJ

Input: winners of Tableau 3

	FORM	FNEG	FOCUSLAST	NEGFIRST	*NEG
1.	S N V O	*	*		*
2.	S N V O		*		*
3.	S V O			*	*

E

Additional support for analysis of TID in C above: neg in yes/no Qs has a positive epistemic implicature due to [V+N]-to-C movement

Context: You expect that the student is doing his homework. So, you have a "bias" towards the positive answer. You want your addressee to say that "Yes, (of course) the student is doing his homework."

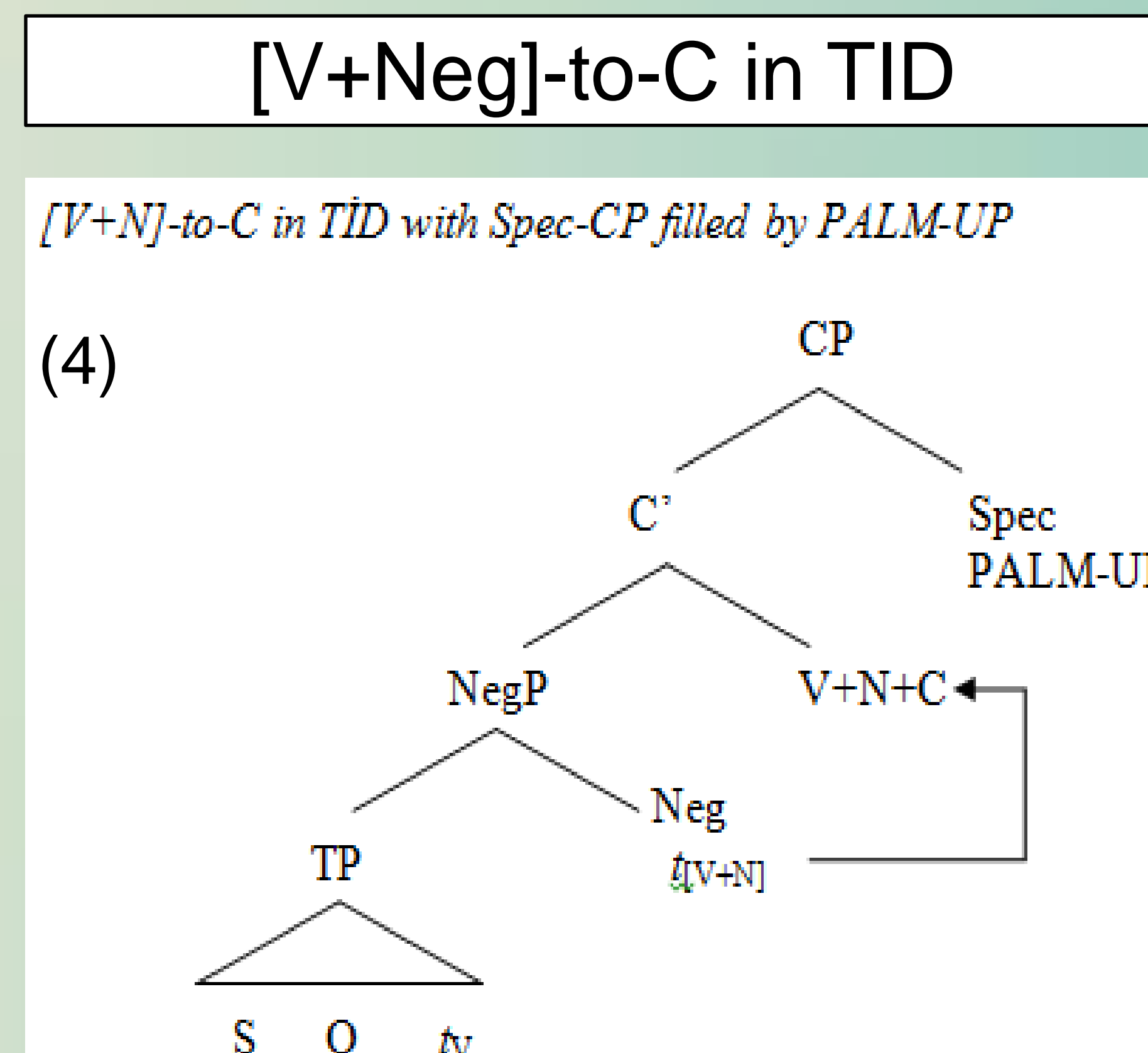
Negation in a yes/no question in TID:

(3) chin up chin down head forward head backward head forward brow raise

STUDENT.....HOMEWORK.....DO.....NOT.....PALM-UP.....

'Isn't the student doing (his) homework?'

[TID]



SUMMARY

- A:** Language grouping based on availability of syntactic movement. DGS has movement due to affixal nature of [+neg]. ASL and HZJ have c-command spreading due to syntactic nature of [+neg]. TID displays a hybrid system with both movement and c-command spreading available.
- B:** Syntactic evaluation of candidates occurs independently. Input to information structure constraints (CMIS) can result from syntax as well as pragmatics and discourse context.
- C:** Since there is V-to-Neg movement in TID, OB-HD dominates STAY. Only one CMIS Tableau is found so far. There might be other CMIS tableaux for this language.
- D:** Since there is no V-to-Neg movement in ASL and HZJ, STAY dominates OB-HD. There are two CMIS tableaux. Cases of neg-doubling and SVON order require further research.
- E:** Since movement is available for TID, a positive epistemic implicature arises with the higher position of negation. ASL and HZJ do not have this since movement is not available.

Selected references

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