

## Medial adjunct PPs in English: implications for the syntax of sentential negation

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### 1. Introduction: aim and organization of the paper

The starting point of this paper is a fairly widespread claim in the generative literature to the effect that sentence-medial adjunct PPs are unacceptable. Our paper makes two points. First, at the empirical level, we elaborate on Haegeman (2002), who showed that medial adjunct PPs are possible. We demonstrate on the basis of corpus data that sentence-medial adjunct PPs are not unacceptable and are attested. Our corpus data also reveal a sharp asymmetry between negative and non-negative adjunct PPs, which was noted by De Clercq (2010a,b) but was not thoroughly discussed there. The analysis of the corpus revealed the following pattern. Non-negative adjunct PPs such as *at that time* resist medial position and instead tend to be post-verbal. Negative adjunct PPs such as *at no time* appear medially rather than postverbally.

The second part of the paper looks at some theoretical implications of our findings for the syntax of negative PPs. We broaden the empirical domain and include negative complement PPs in the discussion. It is shown that when it comes to the licensing of question tags, English negative complement PPs, which are postverbal, pattern differently from postverbal negative adjunct PPs. Put informally: sentences with a postverbal negative adjunct PP pattern with negative sentences in taking a positive question tag, while sentences containing postverbal negative argument PPs pattern with affirmative sentences in taking a negative tag. To account for the observed adjunct-argument asymmetry in the licensing of question tags, we will propose that clauses are typed for polarity and we explore the hypothesis (Laka 1990, Progovac 1993, 1994, Moscati 2006, 2011, De Clercq 2011a,b, McCloskey 2011 *etc*) that a polarity head in the left periphery of the clause is crucially involved in the licensing of sentential negation.

The paper is organized as follows: section 2 considers the status of non-negative medial adjunct PPs, section 3 examines the distribution of negative adjunct PPs, section 4 elaborates our account of the licensing of sentential negation, which relies on a clause-typing mechanism established by a polarity head in the left periphery of the clause, section 5 is a brief summary of the paper.

## 2. Medial position for circumstantial PPs in English

When realized by adverbs, English adjuncts are found in three positions: (i) initial (1a, 2a), (ii) medial (1b, 2b), (iii) postverbal (1c, 2d). (1) illustrates the patterns in a sentence with only a lexical verb; (2) illustrates the patterns in a sentence with an auxiliary and a lexical verb. The difference between the patterns in (2b) and (2c) is tangential to the discussion and we will group them under ‘medial position’. The relevant adjunct is underlined.

- (1) a. Recently he left for London.
- b. He recently left for London.
- c. He left for London recently.
- (2) a. Recently he has left for London.
- b. He recently has left for London.
- c. He has recently left for London.
- d. He has left for London recently.

With respect to adjuncts realized by PPs, the literature has generally focused on initial (3,4a) or postverbal (3,4c) PPs, with little or no discussion of medial PPs (3,4b):

- (3) a. At that time the actor lived in London.
- b. The actor at that time lived in London.
- c. The actor lived in London at that time.
- (4) a. At that time the actor was living in London
- b. The actor was at that time living in London.
- c. The actor was living in London at that time.

In this section, we discuss these data more carefully based on literature surveys and corpus studies.

### 2.1. Medial position adjunct PPs: the literature

As pointed out by Haegeman (2002), there is a tendency in the generative tradition to consider medial adjunct PPs (3c, 4c) unacceptable in absolute terms, this in contrast to

**Met opmerkingen [RCN1]:** A bit confusing that in (1) and (2) you have (a) initial (b) medial (c) postverbal and then in (3) and (4) (a) initial (b) postverbal (c) medial.

**Met opmerkingen [RCN2]:** ‘long-standing tradition of considering...’ or simply ‘tendency to consider...’

medial adverbs. For instance, commenting on (5), Jackendoff (1977: 73) says: ‘First let us deal with the differences between AdvPs and PPs in V’. The most salient difference is that AdvPs may appear preverbally as well as postverbally, whereas PPs may only be postverbal.’

- (5) a. Bill dropped the bananas  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quickly} \\ \text{with a crash} \end{array} \right\}$ .
- b. Bill  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quickly} \\ \text{*with a crash} \end{array} \right\}$  dropped the bananas.
- (from Jackendoff 1977:73, (4.40)),

This type of judgment is reiterated in the literature, we refer to Emonds (1976), who treats medial PPs such as those in (3b, 4b) as parentheticals, Nakajima (1991), Rizzi (1997:301), Frey and Pittner (1998: 517, 1999: 175), Pittner (2004: 272), Cinque (2004: 699-700), Haumann (2007), Belletti and Rizzi (2010) *etc.* Reproducing the judgment in (5), Cinque (1999:28) writes:

Circumstantial adverbials also differ from AdvPs proper in that they are typically realised (with the partial exception of manner adverbials) in prepositional form (*for three hours, in the kitchen, with great zeal, for your love, in a rude manner, with a bicycle, etc.*) or in bare NP form (*the day after, tomorrow, this way, here etc. [...]*). Furthermore, possibly as a consequence of this, they cannot appear in any of the pre-VP positions open to AdvPs proper (except for the absolute initial position of “adverbs of setting”, a topic-like position).

While we don’t take issue with the actual judgments of specific examples, the authors’ extrapolation that all medial PPs are ruled out does not correspond to the empirical data. Indeed, there is no agreement amongst authors that medial adjunct PPs are unacceptable. For instance, on the basis of the judgments in (6) McCawley (1988:201) does confirm the general tendency for adjunct PPs to resist medial position, but he also provides (7) (McCawley 1988:206, note 23), with acceptable medial adjunct PPs. He comments: ‘I don’t know of any neat way to distinguish between the PPs in [7] and the ones in [6]’. (McCawley 1988:206, note 23).

- (6) a. John was carefully/\*with care slicing the bagels.
- b. ?? We will for several hours be discussing linguistics.
- c. ?? Ed in Atlanta was struck by a truck.
- (7) a. John has for many years been a Republican.
- b. John has on many occasions voted for Republicans.

Focussing on journalistic prose, Haegeman (2002) shows that medial PPs are regularly attested. The following illustrate a medial adjunct PP in a finite clause without an auxiliary (8a), a finite clause with an auxiliary (8b), as well as a non-finite clause (8c):

- (8) a. Burton moved in with Speke and the collaboration *within two months* produced a 200,000 word book, which sold 5,700 copies in its first year and was translated all over Europe. (*Guardian*, August 13, 2001, p. 8, col. 4)
- b. The strength and charm of his narratives have *in the past* relied to a considerable extent on the first person presence of Lewis himself (*Observer*, July 22, 2001, Review, p. 3, col. 2)
- c. It is fine, keep going, but then we have to *after a day or two* just leave this to the committee. (*Guardian*, August 20, 2003, p. 4, col. 6)

Several authors (Quirk 1985: 492, 514, 521, Ernst 2002a: 504, 2002b: 194, Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 780) signal that weight considerations play a part in restricting the availability of non-parenthetical medial PP adjuncts. For a discussion of a definition of weight in determining word order we refer to Ernst (2002b: 194) and the references cited there.

## 2.2. Medial position adjunct PPs are rare

While the claim that medial PPs are categorically unacceptable is definitely incorrect, medial adjunct PPs are not as frequent as medial adverbs. Quirk et al. (1985) provide an overview of the distribution of a range of adverbial expressions in the various positions in a sample of the *Survey of English Usage* (cf. their description 1985: 489). Tables 1 and 2 are based on their table 8.23 and summarise the percentages of adjunct PPs and

adjunct adverbs in initial, medial and postverbal position. Quirk et al distinguish a number of medial and postverbal positions, our tables simplify their table 8.23 in that we have grouped their distinct medial positions into one position and we have also collapsed their postverbal positions into one. Medial PPs are systematically outnumbered by postverbal PPs, both in writing and in speech. For adverbs, the opposite relation holds: medial adverbs are slightly more frequent than postverbal ones. That medial PPs are rare is also occasionally signalled in pedagogically oriented grammars such as, for instance the Collins COBUILD grammar (Sinclair 1990: 283) and Lambotte (1998).

Table 1: Distribution of PPs in the Survey of English Usage (Quirk et al: 1985: 501)

	% Initial	% Medial	% End	Total number
Spoken	6	1	93	2063
Written	12	3	85	2351
Average	9,5	2,5	88	4456 <sup>2</sup>

Table 2: Distribution of adverbs in the Survey of English Usage (Quirk et al: 1985: 501)

	% Initial	% Medial	% End	Total number
Spoken	17,5	44,5	38	608
Written	15	50	35	462
Average	16	47	37	1063 <sup>3</sup>

In order to assess the status of medial adjunct PPs in present-day English, we undertook a pilot search of the American COCA corpus and the British BNC corpus at <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>, in which we examined the distribution of the following temporal adjunct PPs: *on three occasions*, *on those occasions*, *at one time*, *at a time*, *at some time*, *at this time*, *at that time*, *on many occasions* and also of the manner adjunct *in this way*. For adjunct PPs occurring at a very high frequency (*at one time*, *at a time*, *at some time*, *at this time*, *at that time*, *on many occasions*, *in this way*), we based our study on a sample of the first 100 entries. We present our results in tables 3 and 4. Obviously, these figures in no way represent the full and final picture of the distribution of adjunct PPs, nor does our paper offer a statistical analysis of such data, but our findings suffice to show (i) that sentence-medial adjunct PPs are certainly attested, and

(ii) that, fully in line with the literature, such medial adjunct PPs are outnumbered by postverbal adjunct PPs. In section 3 we will see, however, that for a well-defined class of PP adjuncts, medial position is not just an option but is actually strongly preferred over postverbal position.

Table 3: Pilot study: distribution of PPs in medial position: COCA-sample

PP	Total	Initial	Medial	Postverbal	Not relevant
<i>On three occasions</i>	86	18	2	63	3
<i>On those occasions</i>	95	49	1	42	3
<i>At one time</i>	100	27	13	36	24
<i>At a time</i>	100	9	0	42	49 <sup>4</sup>
<i>At some time</i>	100	13	13	74	0
<i>At this time</i>	100	24	6	67	3
<i>At that time</i>	100	35	10	54	1
<i>On many occasions</i>	100	28	5	64	3
<i>In this way</i>	100	52	3	39	6

Table 4: Pilot study: distribution of PPs in medial position: BNC-sample

PP	Total	Initial	Medial	Postverbal	Not relevant
<i>On three occasions</i>	63	21	2	35	5
<i>On those occasions</i>	29	8	0	20	1
<i>At a time</i>	100	16	2	46	36
<i>At one time</i>	100	37	28	24	11
<i>At some time</i>	100	12	17	70	1
<i>At this time</i>	100	24	6	68	2
<i>At that time</i>	100	27	14	59	0

<i>On many occasions</i>	100	23	3	72	2
<i>In this way</i>	100	26	2	70	2

### 3. Sentential negation and adjunct PPs

#### 3.1. Sentential negation in English

English negation can be expressed in a number of different ways, the most common of which are illustrated in (9). For recent analyses and a survey of the literature we refer to Zeijlstra (2004), Christensen (2005, 2008), Tubau (2008) and Moscati (2006, 2011).

- (9)
- a. The police did not talk to any witnesses.
  - b. No one talked to the police about any crime.
  - c. The police associated no one with any of these crimes.
  - d. The police talked to no one about any of these crimes.
  - e. The police never talked to any witnesses about the crime
  - f. Never had the police talked to any witnesses.

The canonical marker of negation is the particle *not* (or its contracted form *n't*) adjacent to the finite auxiliary. Alternatively, an argument of the verb is realized as a negative nominal constituent, such as *no one* in (9b) or (9c), or as a PP containing a negative nominal as in (9d), which also conveys negation (but see section 4 for discussion). Finally, and most relevant for our purposes, in (9e) and (9f) a negative adjunct expresses sentential negation. In (9e) the adverb *never* is medial and in (9f) it is initial, triggering subject-auxiliary inversion (henceforth SAI) (see Rudanko 1980, Haegeman 2000, Sobin 2003).

Negative adjuncts with sentential scope can also be realized as PPs. In (10a) the negative quantifier *no* contained inside the initial temporal PP *at no time* has sentential scope: witness the fact that it triggers SAI<sup>5</sup> and licenses the negative polarity item *any* in the complement of the verb. The negative PP differs from its non-negative counterpart *at that time*, which does not, and cannot, trigger SAI (11).

- (10) a. At no time had the police talked to any witnesses.  
 b. \*At no time the police had talked to any witnesses.
- (11) a. At that time the police had interviewed the witnesses.  
 b. \*At that time had the police interviewed the witnesses.

Like negative adverbs, negative adjunct PPs with sentential scope can appear in sentence-medial position (12). The availability of the polarity item *any* in (12a) confirms that *at no time* has sentential scope. Though we will mainly focus on temporal PPs like (12a), other medial adjunct PPs can also express sentential negation (12b).

- (12) a. The police had *at no time* talked to any of the witnesses.  
 b. The FQ *at no level* forms a constituent with the DP it modifies. (Will Harwood, Handout GIST, 13.01.2011)

In relation to the discussion in section 2, the data in (12) obviously also challenge claims according to which medial adjunct PPs are categorically unacceptable. We go into these patterns in more detail here.

### 3.2. Negative adjunct PPs and the expression of sentential negation

Sentences with preposed negative constituents such as the pair in (13a,b) have been discussed extensively (see, among others, Rudanko (1980), Haegeman (2002), Sobin (2003), Radford (2004), Haumann (2007) and the references cited there). In (13a), without SAI, the negative quantifier *no*<sup>6</sup> contained in the PP *in no clothes* encodes constituent negation ('without clothes') and does not take sentential scope; in (13b), with SAI, the PP-internal negative quantifier has sentential scope ('there are no clothes such that...').

- (13) a. In no clothes Mary looks attractive.  
 b. In no clothes does Mary look attractive.

Less attention has been paid to the distribution and interpretation of postverbal negative PPs. We briefly go over some discussions in the literature.



Tottie (1983) studies the alternation between S[ynthetic] negation (*he said nothing*) vs. A[nalytic] (*he did not say anything*) negation in American English, using both informants' questionnaires and corpus material. However, her data do not include many relevant examples of PPs. Summarizing her conclusions on the basis of the informants' questionnaires she writes (1983: 52):

An examination of the actual sentences from the sample reveals that those sentences that had S[ynthetic] negation in PrepPhrases were to a large extent fairly fixed collocations. Cf. [14], all *be*-sentences with PrepPhrases functioning as adverbials:

- [14] a. In any case it is *by no means* clear that formally structured organs of participation are what is called for at all. A 35  
 b. Mr Balaguer's troubles are *by no means* over. B 05  
 c. It is *by no stretch of the imagination* a happy choice. B 22.

Observe that in the three examples in (14), the medial negative adjunct PP is not set off prosodically. Indeed, in spite of its relative weight, even the PP *by no stretch of the imagination* occupies medial position in (14c). Inserting commas in (14c) would entail that the negative PP cannot scope over the clause (14d) and would render the sentence unacceptable.

- (14) d. \*It is, *by no stretch of the imagination*, a happy choice.

In their discussion of negative markers in English, Quirk et al. (1985: 783) systematically compare a positive sentence with its negative alternative. Their example set (15) is of interest in the light of our discussion. While in the positive (15a) the adverb *somehow* is in postverbal position, the negative adjunct PP is placed medially in (15d). Quirk *et al.* do not comment on this shift in position.

- (15) a. They'll finish it somehow.  
 b. They won't in any way finish it.  
 c. They won't finish it at all.  
 d. They will in no way finish it. (Quirk et al 1985: 783, (8))

**Met opmerkingen [RCN3]:** To what extent are these examples really parallel? (15a) to me means something like 'they'll find some manner/way (or other) to finish it', but I can't interpret (15d) to mean 'they'll find no way to finish it'. Rather I interpret it as something like 'no matter which way you assess it, they won't have finished it'.  
 (15b, c) again seem to me to be about assessing the end state, and are rather about the 'degree' of completing it, not the impossibility of doing so no matter what the manner used.

Lh, that's true but we're just citing.  
 I don't think it's a good idea to add a note here, given they don't want notes

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) distinguish ‘verbal’ negation, expressed by medial *not* or *n’t* associated with an auxiliary, as in (9a) or (15b,c), from ‘non-verbal’ negation, expressed by means of a negative constituent such as a negative quantifier (*no*, *nothing*, *no one*, etc) or a negative adverb (*never*, *no longer*, *no more*). Relevantly, they provide (16a) as an instance of a non-verbal sentential negation (2002: 789, their [5ii]). In this example negation is encoded in a postverbal adjunct PP. Following Klima (1964), McCawley (1998), Horn (1989), Haegeman (2000), De Clercq (2010a), etc the standard diagnostics to detect negativity (16b-e) show that the postverbal negative constituent in (16a) can take sentential scope.<sup>7</sup>

- (16) a. We were friends at no time.  
 b. We were friends at no time, not even when we were at school.  
 (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 789: their [10ia])  
 c. We were friends at no time, and neither were our brothers.  
 d. We were friends at no time, were we?  
 e. At no time were we friends.

Along the same lines, Haumann (2007:230) provides (17a), in which postverbal *on no account* negates the sentence (Haumann 2007: 230) and Kato (2002) presents (17b) as an instance of sentential negation expressed by a postverbal negative PP (but see the discussion around (22) below):

- (17) a. She will go there on no account, not even with John. (Haumann 2007: her (130b))  
 b. He will visit there on no account. (Kato 2002: 67 (14a))

However, native speakers often consider sentences with postverbal negative adjunct PPs as less than perfect. And indeed, while they present (16a) without comments, Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 814) themselves signal that in fact postverbal negative PPs lead to a lower acceptability. They illustrate this point by means of the (weak) contrasts in (18) and (19): the examples in (18) with a negative adjunct PP in postverbal position, are more marked than the corresponding sentences in (19) which contain a combination of the negative marker *not* with a postverbal adjunct PP containing an NPI:

- (18) a. ? I am satisfied with the proposal you have put to me in no way.  
 b. ?As far as I can recall, I have purchased food at the drive-through window of a fast –food restaurant on no street in this city.
- (19) a. I am not satisfied with the proposal you have put to me in any way.  
 (Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 814: [24i])  
 b. As far as I can recall, I have not purchased food at the drive-through window of a fast-food restaurant on any street in this city.  
 (Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 814: [24ii])

As shown in the extract below, the authors account for the contrasts above in terms of processing load, rather than in terms of grammaticality:

In principle, non-verbal negators marking clausal negation can appear in any position in the clause. However, as the position gets further from the beginning of the clause and/or more deeply embedded, the acceptability of the construction decreases, simply because more and more of the clause is available to be misinterpreted as a positive before the negator is finally encountered at a late stage in the processing of the sentence. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 814)

Though Huddleston and Pullum do not pursue this point themselves, their account of the contrasts in (18) leads to the correct prediction that medial position will be preferred for the negative adjunct PP: (18a) and (18b) are definitely improved with the negative PP in medial position. Observe that even for the slightly longer PP *on no street in this city* in (20b), considerations of weight do not lead to a degradation.

- (20) a. I am in no way satisfied with the proposal you have put to me.  
 b. As far as I can recall, I have on no street in this city purchased food at the drive-through window of a fast –food restaurant.<sup>8</sup>

De Clercq (2010 a, b) reports the judgments in (21) - (24). (21) shows that while the non-negative PP *at that time* is accepted both in medial (21a) and postverbal (21b) position, its negative analogue remains acceptable in medial position (21c) but postverbal position (21d) is rejected. In contrast with the judgment reported by Kato

(17b), postverbal *on no account* in (22b) is also considered unacceptable by De Clercq's informants. (23) and (24) provide additional judgments along the same lines.

- (21) a. The police had at that time interviewed the witnesses.
- b. The police had interviewed the witnesses at that time.
- c. The police had at no time talked to the witnesses.
- d. \*/??The police had talked to the witnesses at no time.
- (22) a. You should on no account move to Paris.
- b. \*/?You should move to Paris on no account. (De Clercq 2010a: 234)
- (23) a. She should at no time reveal the secret. (De Clercq 2010a: 234)
- b. \*/?She should reveal the secret at no time. (De Clercq 2010a: 234)
- (24) a. They would under no circumstances reveal the problem.
- b. \*/?They would reveal the problem under no circumstances.

A fully acceptable alternative to a sentence with a postverbal negative adjunct PP is one in which sentential negation is expressed by the canonical marker of sentential negation *not/n't* and in which a negative polarity item (NPI) *any* replaces the negative quantifier *no* in the postverbal PP. The contrast between the perfect (25) and the contrasts in acceptability observed for degraded (22b, 23b, 24b) suggests that it is the negative component of the postverbal PPs that causes the degradation.

- (25) a. She should not reveal the secret at any time. (De Clercq 2010b)
- b. You should not move to Paris on any account.
- c. They would not reveal the problem under any circumstances.

### 3.3. The distribution of negative PP adjuncts

In section 2.2, we saw that as far as non-negative adjunct PPs are concerned, postverbal PPs outnumber medial PPs in the English corpora considered. To assess the distribution of their negative counterparts we examined the distribution of the negative adjunct PPs *at no time*, *on no account*, *by no stretch of the imagination*, *on no occasion*, *in no event*, *at no other N*. Our pilot study reveals an asymmetry between negative PPs and non-negative PPs. Medial non negative PPs are less frequently attested than postverbal non negative PPs. Medial negative PPs are far more frequent than postverbal negative PPs,

which are in fact very rare indeed. These findings offer further support for Haegeman's claim (2002) that medial adjunct PPs are not categorically excluded. On the other hand, while non-negative adjunct PPs are easily available in postverbal position, postverbal negative PPs with sentential scope, while available, are the marked option.

Tables 5 and 6 summarize the results of our searches for the negative PPs *at no time*, *on no account*, *by no stretch of the imagination*, *on no occasion*, *in no event*, *at no other N* (cf. (26e,f,g)) and *in no way*.

Table 5. Distribution of negative adjunct PPs in COCA

PP	Total	Initial (SAI)	Medial	Postverbal	Not relevant
<i>At no time</i> <sup>9</sup>	100	96	4	0	0
<i>On no account</i>	21	21	0	0	0
<i>By no stretch of the imagination</i>	10	6	4	0	0
<i>On no occasion</i>	3	2	0	0	1
<i>In no event</i>	9	9	0	0	0
<i>At no other N</i>	34	23	0	3	8
<i>In no way</i>	100	14	84	2	0

Table 6. Distribution of negative adjunct PPs in BNC

PP	Total	Initial (SAI)	Medial	Postverbal	Not relevant
<i>At no time</i>	100	86	13	0	1
<i>On no account</i>	84	67	17	0	0
<i>By no stretch of the imagination</i>	14	9	5	0	0
<i>On no occasion</i>	3	2	1	0	0
<i>In no event</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>At no other N</i>	9	5	0	3	1
<i>In no way</i>	100	8	90	0	2

The lower frequency of postverbal negative adjunct PPs sets them off sharply from postverbal non-negative adjunct PPs, which, as shown in Tables 3 and 4, are well-

attested. To complete the picture, Tables 7 and 8 provide the relevant figures for medial and postverbal position of the corresponding adjunct PPs containing an NPI: *at any time*, *under any circumstances*, *on any account* and *on any occasion*. For *at any time* and *in any way*, we have again used a reduced sample of 100 examples. As was the case for the non-negative PPs discussed in section 2, postverbal position is more easily available.

Table 7: distribution of NPIs: medial and postverbal position: COCA

PP	Total	Initial	Medial	Postverbal	Not relevant
<i>On any occasion</i>	12	0	0	7	5
<i>On any account</i>	8	0	4	3	1
<i>By any stretch of the imagination</i>	100	4	8	60	28
<i>At any time</i>	100	9	1	86	4
<i>In any way</i>	100	0	30	68	2

Table 8: distribution of NPIs: medial and postverbal position, BNC

PP	Total	Initial	Medial	Postverbal	Not relevant
<i>On any occasion</i>	11	3	4	1	3
<i>On any account</i>	18	0	12	5	1
<i>By any stretch of the imagination</i>	21	0	6	10	5
<i>At any time</i>	100	14	11	71	4
<i>In any way</i>	100	0	45	53	2

Some of the (rare) postverbal occurrences of negative PPs are illustrated in (26).

- (26) a. I judge you in no way, Eunice. (COCA 2008: Fiction, Harriet Isabella)  
 b. He really likes and appreciates a wide range of people who resemble him in no way whatsoever.<sup>10</sup> (COCA 2001: news, *Washington Post*)

- c. The fall also produced a strong smell of methylated spirits - something repeated at no other meteorite fall. (COCA 2006: Mag, astronomy)
- d. For a kind of light and a sweep of possibility that comes at no other time. (COCA 1979, MAG, Skiing)
- e. It showed a flash of strategic prescience that he displayed at no other moment in his military career. (BNC: CLXW: non-ac-humanities-arts)
- f. Such as has been available at no other period of British history (BNC EEW9, W- non acad, SocScience)
- g. The success of this unique element, which exists at no other German University (COCA 1990, Acad, Armed Forces).

In preparation for the next section we need to add one ingredient to the discussion, which we have not touched upon so far: whereas negative adjunct PPs resist postverbal position, the canonical position of negative complement PPs is postverbal (27a). Indeed there is no medial position available for negative complement PPs (27b). However, the postverbal position of the negative complement PP is felt to be a marked option in comparison to encoding negation medially by means of the canonical marker of negation *n't/not*, where the corresponding postverbal PP contains an NPI, as in (27c):

- (27) a. Mary has talked to no one.  
 b. \*Mary has to no one talked.  
 c. Mary hasn't/not talked to anyone.

#### 4. Ways of expressing sentential negation

In this section we outline an account for the asymmetry in the distribution of negative adjunct PPs, and in particular for their strong preference for medial position. Our account explores proposals in De Clercq (2010a, 2011a,b). On one of the two derivations of postverbal adjunct PPs presented below, the processing complexity which Huddleston and Pullum (2002) associate with the postverbal negative adjunct PPs can be argued to have a syntactic basis. In this paper we do not discuss how to account for the distribution of non-negative adjunct PPs.

#### 4.1. Question tags and negative clause-typing

Ever since Klima (1964) reversal tags or question tags<sup>11</sup> as illustrated in (28) have been used as a diagnostic to determine whether a sentence is affirmative or negative (McCawley 1988, Horn 1989):

- (28) a. John is working on a PhD, isn't he?  
b. John isn't working on a PhD, is he?

Standardly, it is proposed that a negative question tag identifies an affirmative sentence (28a) and that a positive question tag identifies a negative sentence. Let us adopt the tag test as a diagnostic to determine the polarity of the clause, focusing on sentences containing a negative PP. Informally, we will say that clauses are typed for polarity as either negative or positive, though needless to say, clause-typing for polarity ([+/-NEGATIVE]) is orthogonal to clause-typing for interrogative/declarative ([+/-WH]) since the value [+/-NEGATIVE] may combine with the value [+/-WH]. Along these lines, a sentence negated by medial *not/n't* is negative, and so is a sentence which contains medial *never* (29a). A sentence containing a medial negative adjunct PPs is compatible with a positive question tag (29b) and hence is also 'negative' in the intended sense.

- (29) a. Mary has never talked to anyone, has she?  
b. She had at no point talked to anyone, had she?

As discussed above, postverbal negative adjunct PPs are rare, but to the extent that they are accepted, such sentences are only compatible with positive tags. (30a) is from Huddleston and Pullum (2002), (30b) is based on Huddleston and Pullum's [24i]. We conclude that postverbal negative adjunct PPs also type the clause as negative.

- (30) a. We were friends at no time, were we?  
b. As far as I can recall, we have purchased food at the drive-through window of a fast-food restaurant on no street in this city, have we/\*haven't we.

(based on Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 814: [24ii])



When it comes to sentences containing negative complement PPs though, the pattern of question tags is reversed: as can be seen in (31), while sentence-medial *not* induces a positive tag, the sentence with the postverbal negative complement PP *to no one* is only compatible with a negative tag (see also Horn 1989: 185, (ixb) citing Ross 1973 for a similar example with a nominal complement).

- (31) a. Mary has talked to no one, \*has she/ hasn't she/?  
 b. Mary hasn't/not talked to anyone, has she/\* hasn't she?

**Met opmerkingen [RCN4]:** I'd present +ve/-ve tags in the same order in each case.

We conclude then that there is an argument-adjunct asymmetry: while postverbal negative adjunct PPs may be rare, to the extent that they are possible they type the clause as negative. On the other hand, we can see that postverbal negative complements do not type the clause as negative, since *they* are not compatible with a positive question tag.

**Met opmerkingen [RCN5]:** Otherwise when you come to this 'they', you read it still as referring to 'postverbal negative adjunct PPs'.

#### 4.2. Clause-typing and sentential negation

Our hypothesis is that clauses are typed for polarity: they are either positive or negative. Polarity determines the choice of question tag. In line with the cartographic approach (Rizzi 1997, Moscati 2006), we will assume that polarity typing is syntactically encoded on a head in the C domain such as Laka's (1990)  $\Sigma P$ , or Progovac's (1993, 1994) PolP. We propose that in the case of negative sentences, this head must establish a local checking relation with a negative constituent. From the distribution of the tags, we conclude that the medial negative marker *not* and the medial adverb *never* are able to license the clause-typing negative head in the C-domain and that postverbal negative PP complements cannot do so.

- (32) a. Mary hasn't talked to anyone, has she?  
 b. Mary has never talked to anyone, has she?  
 c. \*Mary has talked to no one, has she?

We interpret the contrast in (32) as deriving from locality conditions on clause-typing. Putting this first at an intuitive level, the negation in (32c) is 'too far' from the C

domain to be able to type the clause as negative and hence to license the positive tag. Various implementations can be envisaged to capture these locality restrictions. In terms of Phase theory (Chomsky 2001, 2008), for instance, one might say that being contained within a lower phase (vP), the postverbal negative complement PPs cannot establish the required licensing relation with the relevant head in the C-domain.

To make this proposal more precise, let us propose that the polarity related head in the C domain contains an unvalued feature, [POL:\_\_\_], which has to be assigned a value through a local checking relation. In (32a) and in (32b), with the medial negative markers *not* and *never*, the feature [POL:\_\_\_] in the C-domain can be valued through an AGREE relation with the interpretable negative feature on *never*.<sup>12</sup> If the C-polarity head is typed as negative, then the clause will be compatible with a positive tag.

In (32c), on the other hand, the negative quantifier *no one* in the VP-internal argument PP is contained in the vP Phase and hence it is too low to be able to value the clausal polar head by an AGREE relation. We assume that in the absence of a negatively valued checker, the polarity feature of the clause is typed as positive by default and will hence not be compatible with the positive reversal tag.

- (33) a. [CP [C POL: NEG] [TP Mary has not<sub>[NEG]</sub> [vP talked to anyone]]]  
 b. [CP [C POL: NEG] [TP Mary has never<sub>[NEG]</sub> [vP talked to anyone]]]  
 c. [CP [C POL:\_\_\_] [TP Mary has [vP talked to no one<sub>[NEG]</sub>]]]

An final remark is in order here. In some respect (31a/33c) is felt to be a ‘negative’ sentence and is presented as such in grammars of English, for instance. In order to account for this intuition, De Clercq (2010a) proposes that the negation encoded in *no one* within the complement of V is able to scope over the containing clause by virtue of its quantificational properties, in the same way that, for instance, the universal quantifier encoded in *everyone* can scope over the clause in (34). The precise implementation of this proposal would lead us too far and we refer to De Clercq (2011b). Crucial for us is that, syntactically, the postverbal vP-internal argument cannot establish a local checking relation with the polarity feature, which by hypothesis is in the C domain. The proposal entails that polarity checking is a different operation from that which determines the scope of the quantifier in (34).

- (34) Mary has talked to everyone.

**Met opmerkingen [KD6]:** Hinging on the discussion we had on Thursday, Liliane, I actually think it would be better to leave this out. The examples we discuss in 33 do not contain modal verbs. It is absolutely not sure that no/nothing takes wide scope when there is no modal verb present. I actually also assigned a Count (=in situ) reading to no/nothing in object position when there is no modal present. What do you think?

**Met opmerkingen [nn7]:** I have left it in but made it vaguer. All standard discussions of negation treat such examples as negative sentences

**Met opmerkingen [KD8]:** Same. Leave it out?

### 4.3. Clause-typing and adjunct PPs

Let us now return to the distribution of negative adjunct PPs. We have seen that the preferred position for such PPs is medial, rather than postverbal. A sentence with a medial negative adjunct PPs is compatible with a positive reversal tag (35a), entailing that the negative PP must be able to type the clause. Pursuing our analysis, we will assume that, like the marker of negation *not* and like the medial negative adverb *never*, the medial negative adjunct PP is in a sufficiently local relation to the C-domain to value the polarity feature. We conclude from this that such PPs must not be contained within the vP phase. If they were, then we would not expect them to pattern with medial *not* and *never*. Depending on one's assumptions about functional structure, the negative PP might be vP adjoined (35b) or it might be taken to be the specifier of a medial functional projection (35c), which we label FP.

- (35) a. She had at no point talked to anyone, had she?  
 b. [CP [C POL:NEG] [TP She had [vP at no<sub>[NEG]</sub> time [vP talked to anyone]]]]  
 c. [CP [C POL:NEG] [TP She had [FP at no<sub>[NEG]</sub> time [vP talked to anyone]]]]

Postverbal negative adjunct PPs are marginal, but to the extent that they are available they were shown to be compatible with positive tags (16d), suggesting that they too type the clause. The analysis of such examples depends on one's general assumptions about the syntax of postverbal PPs (see Cinque 2004, Belletti and Rizzi 2010, for overview of some options). If right adjunction is admitted in the theory (cf. Ernst 2002a, 2002b), *at no time* in (36a) might be right-adjoined to vP. Hierarchically speaking, though postverbal, the PP in (36b) is outside vP and remains within the local checking domain of the polarity head in C. Given that in terms of hierarchical relations, the relation between C and the postverbal adjunct in (36b) is identical to that between C and the medial adjunct PP in (35b, c), this approach does not offer any insight into the perceived degradation of negative adjunct PPs in postverbal position.

- (36) a. She had talked to them at no time, had she?  
 b. [CP [C POL:NEG] [TP she had [vP [vP talked to them] at no<sub>[NEG]</sub> time]]]

On an antisymmetric/cartographic view in which right adjunction is not available (Cinque 2004), one might propose that the negative PP occupies the specifier position of a functional projection, FP (as in (36c)), and that its postverbal position is derived by leftward movement of the vP to a higher position. [The movement could arguably be triggered by the need for the negative PP to receive focal stress] (cf. Jayaseelan 2008, 2010).

**Met opmerkingen [RCN9]:** How does the PP's requirement to bear focal stress trigger movement of a different constituent?

- (36) c. [CP [C POL:NEG] [TP she had  
[ [vP talked to them] [FP at no<sub>[NEG]</sub> time [vP ~~talked to them~~]]]]

Assuming that the projection hosting the PP and that hosting the fronted vP do not themselves constitute phases, the polarity head in C can continue to establish a local checking relation with the postverbal negative PP in (36c). On a more speculative note, we add here that the representation in (36c) may contribute to explaining the observation that the postverbal position of the negative PP (36a) is degraded: the fronting of the vP to a position c-commanding the negative PP might be argued to create a weak intervention effect for the relation between C and the negative PP.

A further correct prediction of our account is that a negative DP in the canonical subject position always types the clause as negative: (37a) is only compatible with a positive tag. This is so because the negative feature on *no one* is in a local relation with the polarity feature in C:

**Met opmerkingen [RCN10]:** Illustrate the tags, as this is the first such example we see?

- (37) a. No one talked to the police about any crime, did they?  
b. [CP [C POL:NEG] [TP No one<sub>[NEG]</sub> talked to the police about any crime.]]

The proposal developed here, elaborating on De Clercq's work, also has further implications for the representation of clause structure and in particular for the demarcation of phases. Passive sentences with a postverbal negative *by* phrase take a negative question tag (38). In terms of our account this entails that, as is the case for postverbal arguments, the negative component *no one* cannot value the polarity feature in the C-domain. This implies that, unlike postverbal adjuncts, the *by* phrase must be contained within a phase. We do not pursue this issue here as it hinges, among other things, on the analysis of passives (see Collins 2005 for a recent analysis).

**Met opmerkingen [RCN11]:** Vague  
Yes, well that's because we might each end up with quite a different view of what the clause structure is, I think.

(38) The book was adapted by no one, wasn't it?

## 5. Conclusion

This paper first challenges the empirical claim sometimes made in the generative literature that medial adjunct PPs are ungrammatical in English. On the basis of a corpus study we show that (i) medial non-negative adjunct PPs are attested both in American and in British English, though with low frequency, and (ii) that medial negative adjunct PPs strongly outnumber postverbal negative adjunct PPs. We conclude that any empirical generalisations to the effect that medial adjunct PPs are always unacceptable are ill-founded.

In the second part of the paper we explore the syntax of sentential negation. The distribution of question tags reveals that among negative PPs, postverbal argument PPs pattern differently from postverbal adjunct PPs. We account for this argument/adjunct asymmetry in terms of a clause-typing account of sentential polarity, which crucially postulates a licensing relation between a polarity head in the C-domain and a constituent which encodes negation, and we pursue some of the consequences of this account.

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- <sup>2</sup> The discrepancy between the figures for spoken and written material and the totals are not accounted for in Quirk et al. (1985).
- <sup>3</sup> Again Quirk *et al.* do not account for the discrepancy in the totals.
- Note that we only report on open class adverbs. We don't include in the count closed class adverb such as *then, just* etc.
- <sup>4</sup> We have discounted occurrences of *at a time* followed by a temporal clause (*at a time when...*) which are final for weight reasons and for which medial position is unavailable.
- <sup>5</sup> An anonymous reviewer claims that (10b) is acceptable as an example of constituent negation. We disagree, if *at no time* is intended to encode constituent negation and hence lacks sentential scope the example will be ungrammatical because the NPI *any* in the complement of the verb is not licensed. Our informants judge (10b) as unacceptable.
- <sup>6</sup> The use of the term 'negative quantifier' to refer to *no* is a simplification. We do not wish to commit ourselves here to its exact nature. See Haegeman and Lohndal (2010) for discussion of the nature of such negative items.
- <sup>7</sup> There is some speaker variation in the acceptance rate of (16a) and also with respect to (18) and (30) below, but overall our informants' judgements follow the tendencies reported in Huddleston and Pullum (2002).
- <sup>8</sup> Thanks to Geoff Pullum for generous help with these data.
- <sup>9</sup> On a very anecdotal level, a Google search of the string *were friends at no time* yielded exactly one relevant hit, namely a citation of Huddleston and Pullum's very own example (<http://linguagelog.ldc.upenn.edu/nll/?p=2689>).
- <sup>10</sup> Neil Smith (p.c) and Barbara Ürögi (p.c) point out that focal stress makes postverbal PPs more

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acceptable.

For discussion of focal stress see also the discussion of text example (36) in section 4.

- <sup>11</sup> For the use of question tags see also the discussion in Horn (1989: 184-189). Observe that there are two kind of tags: 1) question tags or reversal tags (McCawley 1988) and 2) reduplicative tags or same-way tags (Swan 2005). Question tags reverse the polarity of the matrix clause and usually check for information. Reduplicative tags reduplicate the polarity of the matrix clause and signal the speaker's conclusion by inference, or his sarcastic suspicion (Quirk et al. 1985). The latter are only possible with Affirmative Sentences. Sentences with reduplicative tags can typically be preceded by *Oh so* (Quirk et al. 1985: 810-813). It is important to keep the tags apart. In the literature, confusing these tags has led to the wrong conclusions about which polarity certain quantifiers give rise to. (De Clercq 2011c: footnote 2). In our paper, we only consider question tags.

- <sup>12</sup> We leave open the possibility that TP also contains a polarity related projection such as NegP or PolP. Cf. Haegeman and Zanuttini (1991, 1996), Haegeman (1995), Smith and Cormack (1998), Christensen (2005, 2008), Moscati (2006, 2011, Tubau (2008) and Haegeman and Lohndal (2010) for discussion of the representation of sentential negation