

Indefinite Pronouns with APs

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to examine indefinite pronouns with APs in English, investigate some merits and demerits of the N-raising analysis, examine characteristics of adjectives, and find out an optimal structure of indefinite pronouns with APs. Kishimoto (2000) analyzes indefinite pronouns with APs as overt N-raising. This analysis has some merits in itself, but may not reflect complex phenomena related to characteristics of adjectives, i.e., attribution and predication. In this respect, I wish to try to explain characteristics of prenominal and postnominal adjectives in relation to indefinite pronouns. It will be argued that the N-raising analysis is not appropriate, because it may not account for different meanings between prenominal and postnominal adjectives. This is why we need a new analysis that takes these into account, rather than disregards them. Therefore, I will propose a base-generated analysis that is preferred to

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Kishimoto's N-raising analysis.

2. The N-Raising Analysis

In English, attributive adjectives like *proud* and *nice* come only to the left of N, not to the right as shown by the following examples of Kishimoto (2000: 558).

- (1) a. a proud man
b. an interesting book
c. cold rooms
- (2) a. *a man proud
b. *a book interesting
c. *rooms cold

These attributive adjectives are not postposed if they are not followed by extra material such as a PP or certain other elements.¹⁾ Consider the following examples of Kishimoto (2000: 558).

- (3) a. a man [proud of his father]
b. *a [proud of his father] man

The adjective in (3a) is put on the right of the nominal constituent,

1) The adjective *proud* cannot be moved to postnominal position if it is modified by an adverb like *very*, as shown by the following example of Kishimoto (2000: 558).

- (i) a. a very proud man
b. *a man very proud

since a heavy adjectival phrase is moved by a rule called *heavy AP shift*.

In general, attributive adjectives like *proud* and *interesting* are allowed only in prenominal position if they stand alone, but they appear in postnominal position in certain cases, as shown in the following examples of Kishimoto (2000: 558).

- (4) a. everything interesting
 b. something delicious
 c. someplace cold

However, some simple adjectives may appear postnominally if they involve predicative interpretations as shown by the following of Kishimoto (2000: 558).

- (5) a. the stolen jewels
 b. the jewels stolen

The indefinite pronouns²⁾ in (4) do not allow their associated adjectives to precede them, as shown by the following examples of Kishimoto (2000: 559).

- (6) a. *interesting everything
 b. *delicious something
 c. *cold someplace

Some authors appeal to N-movement to explain the contrast between (4) and (6). Abney (1987) suggests that indefinite pronouns are formed by incorporating nouns like *body*, *thing*, and *place* into a higher determiner.

2) The term *indefinite pronoun*, taken from Quirk et al. (1985), refers to the class of pronouns that includes *someone*, *everyone*, *anything*, *no one*, and so on.

Kishimoto (2000) proposes that these nouns raise from their base position to a higher projection, Num(ber)P(hrase), following Ritter (1991) and Cinque (1995). Consider the following examples of Larson and Marušič (2004: 268) (hereafter L&M).

- (7) a. *Abney's (1987) analysis*
 [_{DP} every -thing [_{NP} _____]]
- b. *Kishimoto's (2000) analysis*
 [_{DP} every [_{NumP} thing [_{NP} _____]]]

Kishimoto (2000: 562) notes that attributive adjectives follow indefinite pronouns as shown in (4), and he regards the indefinite pronouns as composed of determiners and nouns. He claims that nouns like *thing*, *one*, and *place* can be used as full lexical nouns. He also adds that when they are so used, the determiners and the nouns are realized as separate words, and simple attributive adjectives modify the N heads located to the right. Consider the following examples of Kishimoto (2000: 562).

- (8) a. every interesting thing
 b. some delicious thing
 c. some cold place

Kishimoto attributes the difference between (4) and (8) related to adjective position to the fact that the nouns *thing* and *place* constitute part of the indefinite pronouns in (4), whereas the same nouns have an independent lexical status in (8).

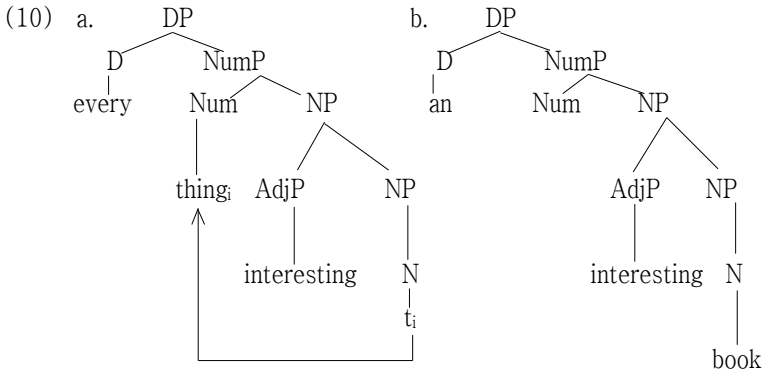
In Kishimoto's analysis, when the indefinite pronoun cooccurs with an adjective, the noun is taken to raise around an underlyingly prenominal adjective as in (9a). In this case, he regards this derivation as parallel with

the raising of “light” verbs around a preverbal adverb as in (9b). In this respect, he categorizes *body*, *thing*, and *place* as “light nouns.” Consider the following examples of L&M (2004: 269).

- (9) a. [_{DP} every ... *thing* [_{NP} interesting [_{NP} ____]]]
 b. [_{TP} John [_T *has* [_{VP} often [_{VP} ____ eaten bureks]]]]

The N–movement analysis has some strong points. Above all, it captures an interesting connection between the determiner + noun form of indefinite pronouns and the obligatory postnominal position of adjectives occurring with them. In this analysis, postnominal adjectives with indefinite pronouns are thought of as prenominal adjectives that have been stranded by N–movement. Another strong point may be that it has explored the possibility of movement of nouns that lack the lexical content, i.e., semantically light nouns, just as we raise “light” verbs around a preverbal adverb.

Despite these seeming strong points, the N–movement analysis has some problems. In this analysis, the D head of an indefinite pronoun is always filled by a determiner. Overt N–raising thus targets some category other than DP. For this reason, Kishimoto assumes that a NumP head is the target for overt N–raising. Kishimoto (2000: 560) posits the structures in (10a–b) for (4a) and (1b).



Contrary to this way of analysis of the indefinite pronoun construction, not a few phenomena in English distinguish prenominal adjectives from postnominal ones. In other words, it is not easy for Kishimoto's analysis to account for different meanings of prenominal and postnominal adjectives. It will be shown, in section 3, that adjectives in this construction pattern like underlying postnominal adjectives rather than prenominal ones.

3. Adjectives in English

In the preceding section, we saw the N-raising analysis of the indefinite pronoun construction. In this section, adjectives in English will be investigated with respect to their prenominal and postnominal positions. Besides, various adjectives will be closely examined to capture characteristics of adjectives following indefinite pronouns. In section 3.1., postnominal adjectives will be discussed, and in section 3.2., adjectives with indefinite pronouns will be discussed.

3.1. Postnominal Adjectives

Kishimoto (2000) ascribes the postnominal position of the adjectives in (4) to N- raising. However, it is not done in all cases. Postnominal adjectives are not restricted to indefinite pronouns in their occurrences. Adjectives formed with the modal suffix *-able/-ible*, and participial adjectives may appear in both prenominal and postnominal positions with common nouns, as shown in the examples of L&M (2004: 269).

- (11) a. the *visible* stars (include Capella, Betelgeuse, and Sirius)
 the stars *visible*
- b. the *navigable* rivers (include the Nile and the Amazon)
 the rivers *navigable*
- c. the *responsible* individuals(were contacted)
 the individuals *responsible*
- d. the *stolen* jewels (were on the table)
 the jewels *stolen*
- (12) a. We interviewed every *possible candidate/candidate possible*.
 b. Lanko eats the strangest *imaginable foods/foods imaginable*.
 c. No *named individual/individual named* was asked to sign a statement.

It is also notable that adjectives like *present* (in its spatial sense), and adjectives formed with the aspectual prefix *a-* occur only in postnominal position.³⁾ Consider the following examples of L&M (2004: 270).

3) Larson and Marušič (2004: 270) ascribe the unavailability of prenominal adjectives prefixed with *a-* to the general English Right-hand Head Rule

- (13) a. every woman *present*
 b. *every *present* woman (spatial sense)

- (14) the children *asleep/abroad/astir*

Common nouns like those in (11)–(14) do not raise under N–movement analysis. In other words, the adjectives in these examples must occupy a postnominal position in base structure, as shown by the examples of L&M (2004: 270).

- (15) a. [_{DP} the [_{NP} individuals [_{AP} responsible]]]
 b. [_{DP} every [_{NP} woman [_{AP} present]]]

This shows that contrary to the N–movement analysis, some adjectives in the indefinite pronoun construction may not allow N–movement to occur, since they should originate postnominally. The adjective *responsible* can occur both prenominally and postnominally as in (11c). Therefore, the indefinite pronoun construction with it has two derivations, i.e., one in which N raises over A and the other in which it does not. Consider the following of L&M (2004: 270).

proposed by Williams (1981). They regard the head of *a-sleep* as the prefix *a-*, which derives an adjective from an underlying verb (ia). Contrast this with *sleep-ing*, whose head is a suffix (*-ing*) with the same function.

- (i) a. [A a- [V sleep]]
 b. [A[V sleep] -ing]

Under Williams's rule, the difference in head position permits the latter form to occur prenominally (*sleeping child*), but not the former (**asleep child*).

- (16) a. everybody *responsible*
 b. [DP every *body* [NP[AP *responsible*] ____]]
 c. [DP every *body* [NP ____ [AP *responsible*]]]

Unlike the adjective *responsible*, the adjective *present* occurs only postnominally as in (13). For this reason, the indefinite pronoun construction with it should have only the derivation in which N does not raise over A, as shown by the examples of L&M (2004: 270).

- (17) a. everybody *present*
 b. [DP every *body* [NP ____ [AP *present*]]]

All these facts lead us to a putative claim that N-raising with indefinite pronouns is compatible with both prenominal and postnominal sources for adjectives. In this respect, the N-raising analysis proposed by Kishimoto (2000) may lead us to expect that adjectives will show both prenominal and postnominal behavior in relevant cases. Contrary to our expectation, we will see, in the next section, lots of cases in which prenominal and postnominal adjectives pattern differently. All these cases show that the adjectives occurring with indefinite pronouns pattern like postnominal adjectives rather than prenominal ones.

3.2. Adjectives with Indefinite Pronouns

Postnominal adjectives do not generally permit recursion when they occur with common nouns as in (18a–b). However, two or more APs are allowed only when the right-hand members are sufficiently “heavy” as in (18c–d), as shown by the examples of L&M (2004: 271).

- (18) a. *the rivers explored navigable
 b. *the jewels visible stolen
 c. The rivers [explored] [navigable in the summer] were surveyed.
 d. He wanted to identify a man [present] [capable of lifting a horse].

Unlike postnominal adjectives, prenominal adjectives may stack relatively freely on the left as shown in the following examples of L&M (2004: 271).

- (19) a. The explored navigable rivers have been photographed by satellite.
 b. All the tiny shiny visible stolen jewels were lying on the table.

Let us examine the possibility of indefinite pronoun constructions in which a noun raises across multiple adjectives. Unlike verbs, a noun cannot raise across multiple adjectives as shown by the ungrammatical example (20b), as shown by the examples of L&M (2004: 271).

- (20) a. [_{TP} John [_{T'} *has* [_{VP} *obviously* [_{VP} *completely* [_{VP} ____ lost his mind]]]]]]
 b. *[_{DP} every *thing* [_{NP} *large* [_{NP} *heavy* [_{NP} ____]]]]]]

Multiple postnominal adjectives are generally available with indefinite pronouns in the same circumstances where they are available with all nouns, i.e., where the right-hand adjective is sufficiently “heavy.” Consider the following examples of L&M (2004: 271).

- (21) a. everyone [*present*] [*capable of lifting a horse*]
 b. anyplace [*available*] [*accessible by bike*]
 c. someone [*eligible*] [*born before World War II*]
 d. everything [*frozen*] [*older than fourteen weeks*]

In this respect, adjective recursion with indefinite pronouns seems to follow the pattern of postnominal forms rather than prenominal ones. It is not clear how these facts may be accounted for under the N-raising analysis of the indefinite pronoun construction.

Another problem with the N-raising analysis may be found in measure adjective modifiers. Sadler and Arnold (1994) point out that in many dialects of American English, measure adjective modifiers show a different inflectional pattern in prenominal and postnominal position. As the pairs in (22) and (23) show, prenominal measure forms are inflectionless, whereas postnominal measure forms are marked plural, as shown by the examples of L&M (2004: 272).

- (22) a. a [23-*inch*-long] rope
 b. a rope [23 *inches* long]
- (23) a. a [2-*mile*-wide] river
 b. a river [2 *miles* wide]

If postnominal measure adjectives with light nouns are underlyingly prenominal, we may expect the bare, inflectionless form to be possible under a derivation like (24). However, contrary to our expectation, this is not correct for most speakers⁴) as shown in (25). Consider the following

4) L & M (2004: 272) point out that some speakers of American English permit the bare, inflectionless form in postnominal position in certain cases. For these speakers, this test is inconclusive.

examples of L&M (2004: 272).

(24) [_{DP} any *thing* [_{NP} 23 inch long [_{NP} _____]]]

- (25) a. anything *23 *inch*/23 *inches* long.
 b. everything *2 *mile*/2 *miles* wide.

As we have seen, the inflectional pattern with indefinite pronouns is the one normally associated with postnominal adjectives rather prenominal ones. This supports the claim that the N-raising analysis contains some problems.

It is well-known that some adjectives in English appear only attributively and cannot appear in predicative constructions. This is clearly pointed out by Bolinger (1967). For instance, the adjective *live* (in the sense of 'living') occurs prenominally as in (26a), but cannot appear as a simple predicate as in (26b) and as a postnominal adjective as in (26c). However, we can express the relevant meaning by the alternative form *alive*, and this shows the inverse distribution. It cannot occur prenominally, but appears freely in predicate and postnominal position as in (27). Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 273).

- (26) a. some *live* thing
 b. *This thing is *live*.
 c. *a thing *live*

- (27) a. *some *alive* thing
 b. This thing is *alive*.
 c. a thing *alive*

Let us now consider the equivalent forms with indefinite pronouns. It is natural for us to expect the adjective *live* postnominally. However, contrary to our expectation, this is not the one that we find as in (28a). Instead, the form licensed in postnominal position is *alive* as in (28b), as shown by the following examples of L & M (2004: 273).

- (28) a. *something *live*
 b. something *alive*

This result is difficult for the N-raising analysis of indefinite pronoun constructions to account for. The N-raising analysis results in predicting that some prenominal adjectives, which do not occur postnominally, will occur postnominally in this construction. This seems to be its serious problem, as shown in the following example of L & M (2004: 274).

- (29) *_{[DP some *thing* [_{NP live} [_{NP _____}]]]}

Next, let us examine how semantic aspects of prenominal and postnominal adjectives may have an effect on this construction. According to Bolinger (1967), prenominal/ postnominal pairs like those in (11) (repeated in (30)) show a semantic difference. The prenominal adjectives are ambiguous: they can have both an inherent/intrinsic reading and an episodic/temporary reading. In contrast, the postnominal adjectives have only an episodic/temporary reading. Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 274).

- (30) a. the *visible* stars (include Capella, Betelgeuse,
 and Sirius)
 the stars *visible*

- b. the *navigable* rivers (include the Nile and the Amazon)
the rivers *navigable*
- c. the *responsible* individuals (were contacted)
the individuals *responsible*
- d. the *stolen* jewels (were on the table)
the jewels *stolen*

Therefore, *the visible stars* can refer to stars that, in virtue of their intrinsic magnitude, are perceptible to the naked eye (the inherent reading). Alternatively, it can refer to stars that are visible now, or on some particular occasion (the episodic reading). By contrast, *the stars visible* has only the episodic reading. Similarly, *the responsible individuals* can refer to people who, in virtue of their character, are reliable or answerable and trustworthy (the inherent reading). Alternatively, it can refer to those people who are accountable or answerable for some particular event (the episodic reading). However, *the individuals responsible* has only the latter reading. The difference is made clear by the pairs in (31) and (32), as shown by the following examples of L & M (2004: 274).

- (31) a. List all the visible stars, whether we can see them or not.
b.??List all the stars visible, whether we can see them or not.
- (32) a. List all the responsible individuals, whether they were involved or not.
b.??List all the individuals responsible, whether they were involved or not.

(31a) is coherent. It can be understood as an instruction to list all stars of magnitude 1–5, whether or not they happen to be in view. By contrast, (31b) is incoherent. It requires us to list all stars currently visible whether or not they are currently visible. Bolinger's distinction between intrinsic and temporary attribution is similar to the *stage–level/individual–level distinction* identified by Carlson (1977).

In connection with these readings, let us examine indefinite pronoun cases as in (33) and (34). If the derivation for (33a) were as in (33b), we might expect the example to be ambiguous between an individual–level reading and a stage–level reading, just like its putative prenominal source (cf. *every visible thing*). Contrary to our expectation, this does not appear correct. (33c) is incoherent in just the same way as (31b). Similarly, (34c) is incoherent in the same way as (32b), as shown in the following examples of L & M (2004: 275).

- (33) a. everything visible
 b. [DP every *thing* [NP visible [NP_____]]]
 c.??List everything visible, whether we can see it or not.
- (34) a. everyone responsible
 b. [DP every *one* [NP responsible [NP_____]]]
 c.??List everyone responsible, whether they were involved or not.

These all show that adjectives with indefinite pronouns have only the interpretation open to postnominal adjectives in general. In other words, they do not have the individual–level interpretation available to prenominal adjectives. This is not accounted for under the N–raising analysis, since the analysis derives postnominal adjectives with indefinite pronouns from a

prenominal source.

Another semantic difference between prenominal and postnominal adjectives is pointed out by Bolinger (1967). Prenominal adjectives have ambiguity between a restrictive and a nonrestrictive interpretation, whereas postnominal adjectives have only a restrictive interpretation. As illustrated by L & M (2004: 275), the example (35a), with a prenominal adjective, can mean that all the words were deleted and they were unsuitable (nonrestrictive), or it can mean that of the words, the ones that were deleted were the unsuitable ones (restrictive). By contrast, the postnominal adjective in (35b) has only the restrictive interpretation. Similarly, in (36), the prenominal adjective can have a parenthetical character, while the postnominal adjective cannot.

- (35) a. Every *unsuitable* word was deleted.
 ‘Every word was deleted; they were unsuitable.’
 ‘Every word that was unsuitable was deleted.’
 b. Every word *unsuitable* was deleted.
 #‘Every word was deleted; they were unsuitable.’
 ‘Every word that was unsuitable was deleted.’
- (36) a. Every *blessed* person was healed.
 ‘All the people were healed.’
 ‘All the people that were blessed were healed.’
 b. Every person *blessed* was healed.
 #‘All the people were healed.’
 ‘All the people that were blessed were healed.’

With respect to these two interpretations, let us consider the examples (37) and (38). If (37a) had a derivation like the one in (37b), we might

expect it to be ambiguous between a restrictive and a nonrestrictive interpretation, just like its assumed prenominal source *every unsuitable thing*. However, this seems incorrect, since (37a) has only a restrictive meaning. Similarly, (38a) has only the restrictive meaning and lacks the nonrestrictive reading of its proposed prenominal source. Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 276).

- (37) a. Everything *unsuitable* was deleted.
 b. [_{DP} every *thing* [_{NP} *unsuitable* [_{NP} _____]]]
- (38) a. Everyone *blessed* was healed.
 b. [_{DP} every *one* [_{NP} *blessed* [_{NP} _____]]]

Once again, these support the claim that postnominal adjectives with indefinite pronouns have only the interpretation postnominal adjectives generally have, rather than the one that we expect on the N-raising analysis. In this respect, this kind of N-raising analysis shows that it is basically problematic.

4. The Structure of Indefinite Pronouns with APs

In the preceding sections, we saw not only various characteristics of prenominal and postnominal adjectives in general, but also their semantic differences depending on their positions with respect to the N-movement analysis. In this section, we will investigate the possibility of exploring a new analysis that reflects all the facts related to this particular construction. To explore this possibility, we will discuss a movement analysis in section 4.1. and a base-generated analysis in section 4.2.

4.1. A Movement Analysis

The N-raising analysis by Kishimoto (2000) may have some serious problem related to postnominal recursion. Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 282).

- (39) a. every big black bellicose [_{NP} bug]
 b. *every –thing big black bellicose [_{NP} t]

Since (39a) is available, (39b) should also be available. However, it is not available contrary to our expectation. As we have seen earlier, multiple postnominal adjectives are available with indefinite pronouns in the same general circumstances where they are available with all common nouns when the right-hand adjective is sufficiently heavy. However, unlike this, a sequence of two seemingly light adjectives is possible in certain cases where the first adjective is one that occurs prenominally with common nouns, and the second is one that can occur postnominally. For instance, the adjective *tall* occurs prenominally with common nouns (e.g., *a tall person* vs. **a person tall*), whereas the adjective *present* (in its spatial sense) occurs postnominally (e.g., *a person present* vs. **a present person*). Note that the two adjectives can occur in that order following an indefinite pronoun, even though they are light as in (40ai). Nevertheless, their order cannot be inverted as in (40aii). Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 283).

- (40) a. i. everyone [*TALL*] [*present*]
 ii. *everyone [*present*] [*tall*]
 iii. everyone [*TALL*] [*present*] [*capable of lifting a horse*]
 b. i. nothing [*METALLIC*] [*found*]

- ii. *nothing [*found*] [*metallic*]
- iii. nothing [*METALLIC*] [*found*] [*similar to a wing tip*]
- c. i. something [*LARGE*] [*detected*]
- ii. *something [*detected*] [*large*]
- iii. something [*LARGE*] [*detected*] [*stationary in the upper atmosphere*]
- d. i. everything [*VALUABLE*] [*stolen*]
- ii. *everything [*stolen*] [*valuable*]
- iii. everything [*VALUABLE*] [*stolen*] [*recovered on the black market*]

These facts lead us to capture some generalizations. First, postnominal adjectives show the pattern in (41a) with normal common nouns. The noun is followed by a series of forms (AP_{POST*}) falling under the heaviness constraint. Second, the pattern is potentially as in (41b) with indefinite pronouns. The noun is followed by a single adjective of the kind that precedes a common noun (AP_{PRE}), followed by a series of postnominal adjectives (AP_{POST*}), again respecting heaviness. Third, since multiple prenominal APs are possible, the only way the N-raising analysis could account for this pattern would be to restrict N-raising to the crossing of a single prenominal AP as in (41c). Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 284).

- (41) a. N AP_{POST*} (common nouns)
 b. N AP_{PRE} AP_{POST*} (indefinite pronouns)
 c. N AP_{PRE} _____ AP_{POST*}
 └──────────┘

The N-raising analysis begins with the basic order in (42), where an adjective that appears prenominally, but not postnominally, with common

nouns as in (42a–b), occurs postnominally with indefinite pronouns as in (42c). Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 284).

- (42) a. [Some *white* cat] was on the porch.
 b. *[Some cat *white*] was on the porch.
 c. [Something *white*] was on the porch.

We may think of the common noun construction as having the basic order in (43a), so that the adjective is underlyingly prenominal. The indefinite pronoun construction then represents a derived order in which the noun head has raised leftward. Consider the following examples of L & M (2004: 284).

- (43) a. [DP D AP NP] basic order (prenominal APs)
 b. [DP D -N AP [NP _____]] derived order (indefinite pronouns)

However, this kind of movement analysis of indefinite pronouns with APs as in (43b) may not account for meaning differences of the AP before and after the movement of the N. In other words, it is natural that we should not move the N to the pre-AP position from its original position when we recognize the meaning differences of the AP before and after the movement.

4.2. A Base-Generated Analysis

Since the N-movement analysis has difficulty in accounting for different meanings of the AP before and after the movement, it is necessary to seek for a way to account for this particular construction without causing the meaning change. We may think of a few alternatives to account for this

construction. First, we can think of both common nouns and indefinite pronouns as having the same basic structure as in (44a).

- (44) a. [_{DP} (D) [_{NP} (AP*) NP (AP*)]] (basic structure)
 b. [_{DP} D [_{NP} AP* NP]] (common nouns with prenominal APs)
 c. [_{DP} D [_{NP} NP AP*]] (common nouns with postnominal APs)
 d. [_{DP} (D) [_{NP} NP AP*]] (indefinite pronouns with APs)

In (44a), the D, prenominal AP*, and postnominal AP* are all optional, and these have a possibility to be realized in the later stages of derivation. The basic structure (44a) is realized as the one in (44b) for common nouns with prenominal APs. Here, the prenominal APs may come in a sequence. The basic structure (44a) is also realized as the one in (44c) for common nouns with postnominal APs. Here, the APs should observe the “heaviness” condition when they come in a sequence, so that we may restrict the number of postnominal adjectives. The basic structure (44a) can also be realized as the one in (44d) for indefinite pronouns with APs. Here, with respect to the realization of the D, I propose a D–realization rule.

The D is generally overtly realized in the case of common nouns, while it is not in the case of indefinite pronouns. In other words, it is covert in the indefinite pronoun construction. The D is deleted in the surface structure, though it is not in the base structure, because of the violation of the D–realization rule. In this case, we should assume that the D–realization rule is a rule that prohibits assigning a D before indefinite pronouns. This rule presupposes that indefinite pronouns already contain Ds in itself. Above all, this analysis has a merit in that it may capture some characteristics both common nouns and indefinite pronouns have in common. For instance, both common nouns and indefinite pronouns can be

followed by multiple adjectives, even though they both should observe the heaviness condition.

Another alternative is to think of both common nouns and indefinite pronouns as having different base structures. Common nouns, which may have prenominal or postnominal adjectives, have the base structure as in (45a). By contrast, indefinite pronouns, which cannot have prenominal adjectives, have the base structure as in (45b).

- (45) a. [_{DP} D [_{NP} (AP*) NP (AP*)]] (basic structure for
common nouns)
- b. [_{DP} (D) [_{NP} NP AP*]] (basic structure for indefinite
pronouns)

The basic structure (45a), which has optional APs, may capture both prenominal and postnominal adjectives without further assumptions. Note that the prenominal APs cannot be realized in the surface structure whenever the postnominal ones are realized, and vice versa. The basic structure (45b) also has no problem in capturing some characteristics of indefinite pronouns with APs, but we can get more generality by deriving the indefinite pronoun construction through the basic structure in (44a) than we derive it as in (45b). Furthermore, in this base-generated analysis, the meaning difference between prenominal and postnominal adjectives is not problematic, since these adjectives do not move.

5. Conclusion

So far, we have examined the N-movement analysis of indefinite pronouns with APs and its strong points and weak points. The analysis is

attractive in that it tries to capture some common characteristics between common nouns and indefinite pronouns. Despite this attempt, it has turned out to have lots of problems. First, it has difficulty in accounting for postnominal adjectives with common nouns. Second, it has also resulted in disregarding semantic differences between prenominal and postnominal adjectives, since the same adjective may have different meanings depending on its positions. In other words, it has missed capturing semantic differences so that it may get some generality between the common noun construction and indefinite pronoun construction. This has consequently led to an unnatural explanation of these constructions. Because of these defects, I have argued that we should adopt a base-generated analysis instead of the movement analysis by Kishimoto (2000). The former may account for the two constructions more naturally than the latter, since it is an approach based on both syntactic and semantic aspects. It also has a strong point in that it may solve the meaning difference between prenominal and postnominal adjectives, since these adjectives do not move in this approach. Therefore, further studies should be focused on this approach.

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Abstract

Indefinite Pronouns with APs

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The purpose of this paper is to examine indefinite pronouns with APs in English, investigate some merits and demerits of the N-raising analysis, examine characteristics of adjectives, and find out an optimal structure of indefinite pronouns with APs. Kishimoto (2000) analyzes indefinite pronouns with APs as overt N-raising. In his analysis, when the indefinite pronoun cooccurs with an adjective, the noun is taken to raise around an underlyingly prenominal adjective as in (1a). In this case, he regards this derivation as parallel with the raising of “light” verbs around a preverbal adverb. Above all, this analysis has a merit in that it may capture some characteristics that both common nouns and indefinite pronouns have in common. For instance, both common nouns and indefinite pronouns can be followed by multiple adjectives, even though they both should observe the heaviness condition.

This base-generated analysis may account for the indefinite pronoun construction more naturally than the movement analysis does. Therefore, further studies should be focused on this approach.

Key Words : Indefinite pronoun, N-raising analysis, Base-generated analysis, Prenominal adjectives, Postnominal adjectives
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