T and EPP on English Word Order

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Lee, Eunkyeong. 2012. T and EPP on English Word Order. *The Linguistic Association of Korea Journal.* 20(1). 153-172. This paper delves deeper into the relatively separate property of EPP depending on English word order (SV/VS) and T (Comp/Incomp). I insist that first, Incomp T as well as Comp T bears EPP feature, that next, phase head C leaves partial φ feature to head T unlike Chomsky (2001a, 2005b) and last, EPP requirement can be met only by any movement to TP's Spec in terms of Split EPP Hiraiwa (2001) says. Namely, whereas in SV order and Comp T, canonical agreement is shown between subject and verb, partial agreement deriving from default case takes place in SV order and Incomp T. Also, based on Split EPP of VS order, Comp T in a variety of inversion constructions agrees fully with NP after V. As the last, Incomp T of VS order in coordination agrees with the first conjunct by adjacency. Finally, it is noted that Comp T in SV/VS order makes EPP property with all φ feature tense, Incomp T in SV/VS order, EPP with partial φ feature lax.

Key Words: Split EPP, (In)comp T, (non)canonical case, tense/lax, full/ partial agree

1. Introduction

It is universally shown that beyond the traditional syntactic explanation, various agreement modules between T and EPP are available in common contexts. In the real world, we can recognize that English word order (SV/VS) and T (complete T (Comp T)/ incomplete T (Incomp T)) are mutually related, which can make EPP's property separate. Of the following examples (1-4), example (1) showing typical cannonical agreement means that Comp T and SV order keep tense EPP and in example (2) Incomp T and SV order does lax EPP, not marking canonical case unexpectedly. Also, in accordance with this

proposal, example (3) in inversion constructions and example (4) in coordination note that Comp T and VS order makes EPP tense as well as Incomp T and VS order EPP lax.

(1) a. **He** falls down
   b. **She** has a big mouth.
   c. **I** bring the salad.
   d. **They** grow up in Jacksonville.
   e. **You** eat the caviar.
   f. **We** give a book to John.

(2) a. **Him** fall down.
   b. **Her** have a big mouth.
   c. **Me** is finally emerging.
   d. **You** is being revealed.
   e. **Me** gets to clean the toilets.
   f. **Him** is fixing dinner.

(3) a. Over her shoulder **appears**/ *appear the head of Jenny's mother.
   b. There **is**/ *are a man in the garden.
   c. "I am so happy" **says**/ *say Mary.
   d. Surprising **is**/ *are my love for clothes.
   e. More important **has been**/ *have been the improvement in service.
   f. Hardly **does**/ *do Jane know the fact.

(4) a. There **was** a man in bathroom and a cat/two cats in kitchen.
   b. There **were** men in bathroom and a cat/two cats in kitchen.
   c. Who **does** he like and they hate?
   d. Who **do** they like and he hates?
   e. **Does** he like and they hate, the student form Storrs?
   f. **Do** they like, and he hates, the student from Storrs?

In detail, this paper presents two types of T on the basis of SV/VS order: Comp T with full φ-feature(person, number, gender) and Incomp T with partial

ɸ-feature(person, gender). First, in SV order and Comp T as (1), the compositive syntactic operation including Agree, Pied-Piping and Merge is brought about(Chomsky 2000, 2001a, 2005b). Second, (2) of SV order and Incomp T indicates that Move and Agree have separate discrepancy given that it does not reflect number agreement by default case. Namely, relatively partial syntactic one like biased agreement is revealed. Next, (3) of VS order and Comp T focuses on split EPP (Hiraiwa 2001) separating syntactic roles of Spec of TP and NP after V. Lastly, in VS order and Incomp T (4), it is illustrated that V agrees with the closer first conjunct under adjacency (An 2010) or goal potentiality (Takaomi 2006). Accordingly, at what extent this separate property of word order and T has an effect on EPP will be deeply argued; there are EPP covering Move and Agree simultaneously and EPP dividing Move and Agree.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents theories of SV order and (In)comp T. Section 3 explains VS order and (In)comp T. Section 4 reviews EPP and my proposal. Section 5 is the conclusion of this paper.

2. SV Order and T

2.1 SV Order and Comp T

In this section, I will shed light on how mutually SV order and Comp T are related. Given that Comp T(person, number, gender) in SV order agrees fully with the subject, Nom Case such as *He, she, I, They*.....is checked in example (5). In line with this canonical agreement, Chomsky (2000, 2001a) appeals that Move is the compositive syntactic operation, so that Agree, Pied-Piping and Merge take place at the same time.

(5) a. **He** falls down
    b. **She** has a big mouth.
    c. **I** bring the salad.
    d. **They** grow up in Jacksonville.
    e. **You** eat the caviar.
    f. **We** give a book to John.

Chomsky (2000) states that this typical Agree operation is applied to as follows.

(6) a. LI α bears feature(T's φ-feature) that the value is not fixed.
    b. As the feature of α that the value is not fixed is not translated at the interface, it has to be deleted.
    c. When the uninterpretable feature of α probed looks for feature with the same content, it is called goal.
    d. Goal should be within the limited search space of probe.
    e. Phrase β including goal should also cover the uninterpretable feature goal(N's Case feature).
    f. If the probe and goal are matched, the values of all uninterpretable features are checked off and deleted.

According to Chomsky's (2000) Agree above, revised Move is called the compositive operation with the three following steps. Modified Move (7) below is composed of Agree, marking step of component of Pied-piping and Merge. However, in reflecting Move that uninterpretable features must be eliminated, it is clear that the feature deletion is the core concept of Move phenomena. So, we can recognize that case and Subject-verb Agree should be preceded to complete Move in that in (6), the detailed syntactic operation is based on Agree, as hints that on the application of feature deletion and Move, Move follows deletion.
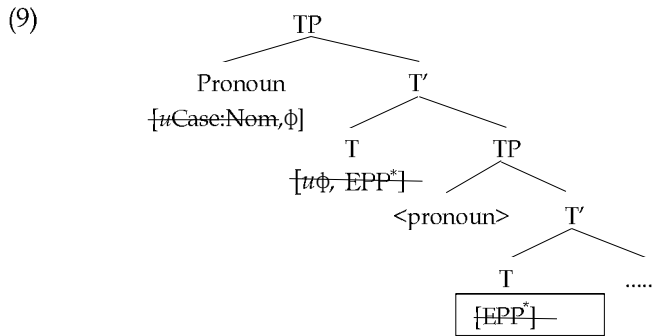
(7) a. The probe within L with α label with seeks the closest matching goal in its own scope.
    b. The feature of the label including the goal selects the component β as the applicant of the Pied-piping.
    c. β is merged in the category K.

2.2 SV Order and Incomp T

Lee (2005) suggests that weak pronouns with regular form such as *I, they, he and she* in (8) are checked differently from strong pronoun, default case form including *him, her, me and them*. Weak pronouns of deficient XP note that its

subject-verb agreement typically reflecting the person and number of pronoun is realized morphologically. Accordingly, since EPP feature of probe T is able to be transformed into strong one, feature checking via overt movement is done as (9).

(8) a. **I** am finally emerging.
b. **You** are finally being revealed.

(9)

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                      TP
              ┌────────┴────────┐
          Pronoun              T′
       [uCase:Nom,φ]     ┌──────┴──────┐
                         T            TP
                   [uφ, EPP*]   ┌──────┴──────┐
                            <pronoun>        T′
                                        ┌─────┴─────┐
                                        T        ......
                                    ┌───────┐
                                    │[EPP*] │
                                    └───────┘
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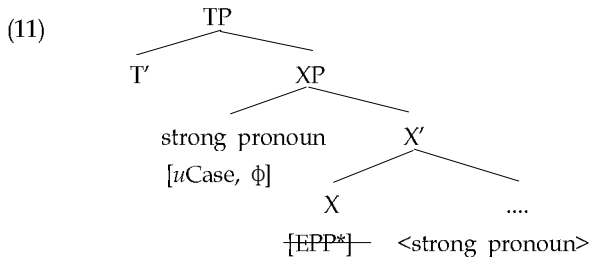
The above overt movement into TP Spec of weak pronoun is essentially similar with that of clitic given that both happen to supplement deficiency of φ feature. The weak pronoun is different from strong pronoun recognized as the phonologically deficient elements, the mismatch of its φ-feature caused by [person] feature deficiency. Also this structural deficiency requires the feature to be the elements precedent at PF. Lee (2005) explains the difference of strong and weak pronoun through the EPP's deletion process causing Agree and Move, following deletion of uninterpretable features of probe and goal takes place.

(10) a. **Him** fall down.
b. **Her** have a big mouth.

On the other hand, as (10) above, strong pronoun served as non-deficient XP is matched completely between D and NP within DP. In (11) below, strong EPP feature of probe X leads to movement of strong pronoun and then its uninterpretable feature is deleted by receiving default case at spell-out. The individual feature of φ-set on probe T is decided by goal's interpretable feature.

In case that strong pronoun is goal, this φ-feature bears only person feature. And uninterpretable Agree feature on T agrees with third singular default case because strong pronoun's φ feature is incomplete. Namely, strong pronoun with incomplete interpretable feature neither indicates EPP feature on T as strong feature nor causes any movement.

(11)

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                  TP
              ___/  \___
            T'          XP
                    ___/  \___
           strong pronoun      X'
             [uCase, φ]      _/  \___
                          X          ....
                        [EPP*]   <strong pronoun>
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Park (2006) through the above (10) says that Incomp T in SV order agrees with the subject partially in non-canonical condition. If so, example (10) shows supporting evidence for close relationship between case and agreement, in that when DP moving to TP's Spec fails to take Nom case, its Infl also fails to realize canonical agreement. In other words, Agree for case interests closely with Agree for φ-features in default agreement. In this vein, he insists that when DP moving to TP's Spec undergoes default case rather than canonical case, Agree cannot happen between a probe and a goal with usual φ-features.[1]

Via this section, as we know, in SV order and Comp T based on Chomsky (2000, 2001a), full Agree with Nom case should be expected to complete deletion before Move as the compositive operation. Reversely, In SV order and Incomp T by Lee (2005), typical case (weak pronoun) on T considers EPP feature strong with overt movement and default case (strong pronoun) on T EPP weak without movement and in light of Park (2006), the default agreement between default case and partial φ-feature is inevitable.[2]

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1) Chomsky (2001b) notes that the EPP requirement can be fit only by a person feature of T in default case environment.
2) These default cases in SV order are found in other Asian languages.
    (i) John-**ko**   bukhar   hai

3. VS order and T

3.1 VS Order and Comp T

It is attempted that in the various inversion constructions (12) of VS order, T agrees with NP after V: (12a) is locative inversion construction(LIC), (12b), *there*-construction, (12c), quotative inversion, (12d), participle inversion, (12e), adjective inversion and (12f), negation inversion. What is common thing among these is separate T's property unlike integrity T in charge of Agree and Move at the same time. At this point, Lee (2003) calls this EPP split feature, citing Hiraiwa's (2001) property. Let us observe these examples in order.

(12) a. Over her shoulder **appears**/ *appear the head of Jenny's mother.[3]
     b. There **is**/ *are a man in the garden.
     c. "I am so happy" **says**/ *say Mary.
     d. Surprising **is**/ *are my love for clothes.
     e. More important **has been**/ *have been the improvement in service.
     f. Hardly **does**/ *do Jane know the fact.

    Dat fever be. Pre   (Hindi)
    'John has a fever'
(ii) Tomar khide pabe
    you-**Gen** hunger feel. fut   (Bangla)
    'You will feel hungry'
(iii) Ama-ke jete hobe.
    I-**Dat** go(part) must   (Bangla)
    'I must go'
(iv) Enakku oru glassu ţii veeŋum.
    1sg **Dat** one glass tea(Nom) want (Tamil)
    'I want a glass of tea.'
(v) Awaɭkkə wišŋŋu.
    she-**Dat** hungered.   (Malayalam)   (Kroeger 2004)
    'She was hungry.'
3) Chomsky (2005a) says phase heads have an edge feature called an EPP feature. This edge feature allows raising to phase head without feature matching. Similar questions are raised for A-movement, particularly in languages where EPP is fit by a nonnominative element, as in LIC that agrees with T even if there is reason to wonder that LIC involves A-movement to subject in English.

In (12a) the probe with uninterpretable full φ feature is T and its goal is DP, *the head of Jenny's father* after V *appear*. Chomsky (2001a) says that since light verb governing head VP do not have EPP feature, DP after V is moved to subject position directly. The probe T of uninterpretable φ feature looks for the goal with uninterpretable structural case for activation and then forms Match and Agree with DP. At this point, DP's uninterpretable feature is valued to T's uninterpretable feature, which checked off and is deleted: Under Agree between probe T and goal DP, DP *the head*'s structural case receives Nom and is deleted. To fit EPP feature of probe T, syntactically unexpected PP but not DP, *over her shoulder* is moved to [Spec, TP] in view of composite operation responsible for Agree, Pied-piping and Merge (Chomsky 2000, 2001a).[4]

(12a) Over her shoulder appeared the head of Jenny's mother.

$$[_T [_{VP}[_{VP} \text{ appeared } \underline{\text{the head of Jenny's mother}} \text{ over her shoulder]}$$

Probe	goal	
u[φ]	φ[Nom]	
EPP		Lee (2003)[5]

Next, there will be a scrutiny in *there*-construction.

(12b) There is a man in the garden.

$$[_{TP} \underline{\text{There}} \quad T \quad [_{VP} \text{ is } \underline{\text{a man}} \text{ in the garden]].}$$

Pure Merge	Probe	goal	
[Person]	u[φ]	φ	
	EPP	[Case]	Lee (2003)

In (12b) *there*-construction, for activation, the uninterpretable full φ feature, probe T matches goal DP, *a man* with uninterpretable feature. T's uninterpretable

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4) Hiraiwa (2001) insists that via the above (12), split EPP is reasonable considering that movement is applied as an operation separate from Agree and then EPP is met by only movement.

5) Kim (2007) argues that in LIC (12a), the case marker, preposition of fronted PP is case realization and DP after V has Partative case in LF. However, in LIC, regardless of Agree a new element is moved and it satisfies EPP feature of probe.

feature is valued from *a man*'s interpretable feature and deleted. And then, uninterpretable structural case, *a man*, is assigned Nom and checked off. Actually, to check T's uninterpretable EPP feature, *a man* agreed with probe T must be moved to TP Spec position. But, in case that expletive *there* is in the lexical arrays, Pure Merge takes place in [Spec, TP] for *there* to fulfill T's EPP. It follows that purely merged *there* deletes T's EPP feature and uninterpretable [person] feature on weak expletive *there* is agreed with T and deleted. Therefore, operation for T's EPP feature is separate from real Agree, fitting *there*'s pure Merge (Chomsky 2000, 2001a, b). As the similar way, (12c-f) may be analyzed.6)

3.2 VS Order and Incomp T

As noted in following coordination examples (13a-f), (13a, b) are examples of *there*-construction, (13c, d) are wh-interrogative sentences and (13e, f) Auxiliary-subject inversion constructions. Although there is VS order as example (12) in subsection 3.1, T of coordination agrees with the first conjunct, but not the whole conjuncts: Whereas in (12), Comp T(person, number, gender) agrees fully with the NP after V, (13) shows that Incomp T(person, gender) agrees partially with the closer conjunct.

(13) a. There **was** a man in bathroom and a cat/two cats in kitchen.
  b. There **were** men in bathroom and a cat/two cats in kitchen.
  c. Who **does** he like and they hate?
  d. Who **do** they like and he hates?
  e. **Does** he like and they hate, the student form Storrs?
  f. **Do** they like, and he hates, the student from Storrs?

Let us scrutinize above examples (13a, b) further in view of this perspective. In this vein, Takaomi (2006) presents that both case and number agreement are made with the first conjunct. In (13) below, I° agrees with the associate NP.

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6) According to (12c, d, e, f) by Lee (2003), to fit T's EPP feature, quotation phrase DP *I'm so happy,* participle *Surprising,* adjective *more important* and negation adverb *hardly* are moved to TP spec and T's actual agreement happens with DP after V, *Mary, My love, the improvement* and *Jane,* respectively, as hints that the application of split EPP is rational.

(Chomsky 2000, 2001a). The fact that Aux verb cannot take a plural form *were* in (13b) shows that I^o can agree with the first conjunct as (14).

(13′) a. There was [[$_{VP}$ a man in the bathroom] and [$_{VP}$ a cat/two cats in the kitchen]].

b. *There were [[$_{vp}$ a man in the bathroom] and [$_{vp}$ a cat/two cats in the kitchen]].[7]   (Niinuma and Park 2003)

(14) There was-I^o [$_{VP}$ a man....] and [$_{VP}$ a cat/two cats....]

Phenomenon involved in adjacency in coordination is illustrated in gapping sentences, too. Here, case form of the second subject takes is not a Nom but a default case. According to Johnson (1996), gapping sentences involve VP coordination, and only the subject in the first conjunct raises to Spec, IP. Thus, the structure of (15b) prior to the subject raising is as in (16) where the complex verb *grew up* has ATB moved to I^o.

(15) a. We can't eat caviar and **him**/*he (eat) beans.

b. She grew up in Jacksonville, and **me**/??I in Tallahassee. Schütze (2001)

Given that the Nom feature of a subject is checked off by I^o, the case form in (15) also verifies that I^o cannot agree with an NP of the second conjunct.

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7) (i) a. [$_{NP}$ [$_{NP1}$ A book] and [$_{NP2}$ a pen]] T-are t$_{NP}$ on the desk.
   b. [$_{TP}$There T-is [$_{NP}$[$_{DP}$ t$_{there}$ [$_{NP1}$ a book]] and [$_{NP2}$ a pen]] on the desk.
   By Bošković (1997), the element agreed with T in (ia) has to move to Spec of TP and check T's EPP feature. For T's EPP feature to be checked without violating CSC is to move the whole &P, not NP$_1$. The only way to explain (ib)'s acceptability is to suppose that agreeing T's φ-feature with NP$_1$'s φ-feature is unmarked in that the determiner has the interpretable φ-feature. Reversely, agreement with T and &P is marked. It is reasonable that marked derivation is the last resort of sort used when unmarked derivation is impossible. So, unmarked agreement of T and NP$_1$ takes place in (ib). Also, by Bošković's economy, while T agrees with NP$_1$ directly, the operation of the whole &P's φ-feature should be applied first. It reflects that the agreement of T and &P is less economical than that of T and NP$_1$.

(16) grew up-I° [$_{vp}$ she....] and [$_{vp}$ me/I.....]
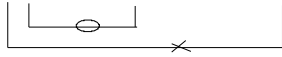
Niinuma & Park (2003) insist that this is by intervention effect due to another potential goal, first conjunct. According to this argument, it is proper to conclude that an Agree relation can not happen between a probe outside coordination and second conjunct, goal. Here, Takaomi assumes the condition as the below (17).[8]

(17) Condition on Agree in Coordination
    A probe outside a coordinate structure cannot agree with a Goal in the less close conjunct when the closer conjunct also contains a potential Goal.

Likewise, An (2010) exemplifies the partial agreement of VS order via T-to-C movement of wh-interrogative sentences, as are repeated for convenience' sake.

(13) c. Who **does** he like and they hate?[9]
    d. Who **do** they like and he hates?
    c'.*Who **do** he like(s) and they hate ?
    d'.*Who **do** they like and he hate ?
    e. **Does** he like and they hate, the student form Storrs?
    f. **Do** they like, and he hates, the student from Storrs ?

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8) Many syntacticians say that I° cannot agree with the second conjunct in the presence of the first conjunct. This is the reminiscent of the examples called 'first conjunct agreement' where when a verb precedes coordinate DPs, the verb fails to agree with the second conjunct or the head of second conjunct.

9) An(2010) notes that in (13c) subject of the first conjunct is 3rd person singular while that of the second one is 3rd person plural. Considering this, it is tempting that Infl, occurred in C by T-to-C movement, is 3rd person singular. Given that only subject of the first conjunct agrees φ-features of the Infl in C, it is likely that the derivation of (13c) involves asymmetric T-to-C movement. Besides, these questions in (13c-f) deal with to which point Infl in C is influenced apart from case assignment. If necessary, it is worthy of researching whether case is checked from T or not before first conjunct's Infl is moved to C.

The above (13c, d) infers that the mismatch of φ-features of the two Infls is enough to exclude ATB T-to-C movement, forcing the only Infl of the first conjunct to move to C. Reversely, (13c') showing asymmetric T-to-C movement out of the second conjunct is ruled out by a violation of Minimality, given that movement of the first conjunct is relatively shorter than that of the second one. Also, (13d') is ungrammatical as the second conjunct's Infl is omitted without reason. So, it is right that extraction takes place only out of the first conjunct. By An (2010) if this extraction is not relevant to LF, problem is not raised concerning the CSC. The second conjunct Infl which fails ATB T-to-C movement undergoes PF merger with the finite verb.[10] With this proposal, (13e, f) say that the Infl of the first conjunct moves to C and the Infl of the second conjunct is realized within second conjunct. He argues that T-to-C head movement is PF operation, supposing that CSC is LF condition which is not applicable to PF.

This section proves that first, since EPP feature on Comp T in VS order is tense, V agrees with DP after V, not DP before V, supporting Lee's proposal based on Split EPP (Hiraiwa 2001). Here, in what challenges, Spec of TP is filled with any element such as PP, expletive *there*, adverb, quotation phrase and adjective etc through movement. Next, in coordination of VS order, Takaomi (2006) focuses on goal potentiality(DP1) by the intervention effect. Also, An (2010) attributes T-to-C movement of the first conjunct to the only PF's operation, not LF. So, Comp T and Incomp T may be classified as follows; Whereas Comp T considers full φ-feature in a variety of inversion constructions, Incomp T does the partial φ-feature under adjacency in coordination.[11]

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10) On the realization of Infl of second conjunct, Bobaljik (2002) says that inflectional features in Infl comes together with the finite verb via PF merger under adjacency.

11) Languages in Portuguese, Arabic and Irish show asymmetric data. Via Palestin Arabic(i), Munn (1993,1999) says that V of SV order (ib) agrees with whole conjuncts and reversely, V of VS order (ia), with first closer conjunct. Also, in Portuguese (ii, iii) adjective(A) Agree of predicate structure is involved in number and gender. In VAS order (ii), Agree happens with first conjunct and in SVA (iii) Agree, whole ones.

    (i) a. Galatan   [ˀel-banat we-l-wlad] ˀel-bisse.
        Killed**3pl.fem**   the-girls and-the-boy   the cat
        'The girls and the boy killed the cat.'

4. EPP and My Proposal

4.1 (In)Comp T and EPP

In this section, Chomsky (2001a) is mentioned again by these reasons. Above all, that is because Incomp T in finite clause I present may be different from defective T in raising, passive, unaccusative verb. In addition, Incomp T of SV order in charge of default case possesses EPP feature dissimilar to defective T.

Chomsky (2001a) argues regarding the selectional property of the functional category, C bears the selectional property as (18). Here, T_{comp} indicates Tense head T of finite clause and control clause. Why C does select T_{comp} all the time? By Chomsky (2001a), if selectional property is regarded as Match/Agree, it will be persuasive. On the basis of the statement (18), we have no choice but to select T_{comp} for φ-feature to be deleted in that C with full φ-feature is agreed with T. Furthermore, he says that EPP feature is limited to only the category with full φ-feature.

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    b. el-bannat we-l-wald gataluu   el-bisse
     the-girls and-the-boy killed-**3pl.Masc.** the-cat
     'The girls and the boy killed the cat'
   (ii) a. Estava(**F.Sg**) aberta a janela(F.Sg) e o portao(M. Sg)
    b. ??Estavam(M.Pl) abertos a janela e o portao.
    c. *Estava aberto a janela e o   portao.
    Was open the window and the gate.
   (iii) a. A janela e o portao estavam(**M.Pl**)   abertos
    b. *A janela e o portao estava   aberta
    c. *A janela e o portao estava   aberto
     The window and the gate was open.
By McCloskey (1990), Irish in (iva) notes that VS order pays attention to the first conjunct agreement. That is because as the suffix is attached to pronoun or *pro*, (ivb) shows not singular but plural agreement even when suffix is added to coordination. It follows the evidence that the first conjunct is plural and then verb *meet* in (iva) prefers to agree with the first conjunct.
   (iv) a. Con-rancatar ocus Dubhthachach
     meet-**past.3Pl** and Dubhth
     He and Dubbthach met
    b. dun-**ni**   ocus Barnaip
     to-1pl-Emph. and Barnabas
     to ME and Barnabas

(18) C always selects T_{comp}

When T or V is not selected by $C(=C_{comp})$ or $v^*(=V_{comp})$, it is called T_{def} or V_{def}. There are raising verb *seems* in (19a), passive *was arrested* in (19b) and unaccusative *arrived* in (19c). Their derivation of (19a-c) is (19a'-c') as follows. As T_{def} and V_{def} do not have EPP, NP *John* in (19) is directly raised from *t* to the present position. Yet, T and V with full φ feature selected by C_{comp} and V_{comp} cause case agreement, following that associate or another syntactic element is raised given the category with full φ-feature optionally accepts EPP feature.[12]

(19) a. John seems to like Mary.
       = a'. John T-seems [[$_{TP}$ T_{def} = to [$_{VP}$ *t* like Mary]].
    b. John was arrested.
       = b'. John T-was [$_{VP}$ V_{def} = arrested *t*]
    c. John arrived.
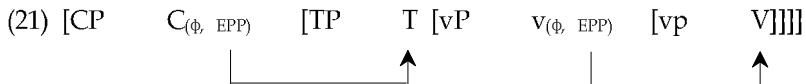   = c'. John T-V_{def} = arrived *t*.

Lately, Chomsky (2001b) cites EPP as configurational needs, saying that uninterpretable features exist in human language as below. The OCC feature in (20) below is equivalent to the EPP that previous works by Chomsky (1995, 2000, 2001a) assume to be what triggers movement. Among the various methods to the EPP, we argue endorsing Chomsky (2000, 2001a) but departing from Chomsky (2001b) that *Move* is triggered to fulfill an unvalued person feature. This concept of the EPP gets support in that it is more restrictive than Chomsky's (2001b) configurational view of the EPP. Namely, as a return to the earlier EPP version, Chomsky's (2001b) EPP version states that EPP requirement cannot be satisfied by all the categories, but only by the categories valuing a person feature of T.[13]

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12) Lee (2008) mentions that head T of finite clause in SV/ VS order not bearing full φ feature can be called IncompT to distinguish defT.
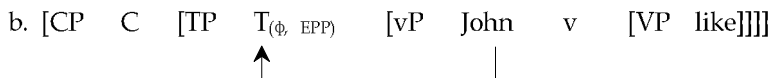13) Park (2006) says that this EPP's version has internal and empirical merits. On theory, the grammar looks simple as it does not need to draw an another feature other than Case/agreement features. On empirical aspect, default agreement/Case phenomena in English get proper backup under this line of EPP; partial agreement.

(20) a. the occurrence(OCC) feature

b. structural case for nouns

c. Ø-features for categories that agree with nouns

In view of phase, Chomsky (2005b) indicates that only head of phase has EPP feature: head of phase, C and v bear φ feature and EPP feature, which are inherited to each categorized complement, TP and VP, respectively. Accordingly, the sentence covering feature inheritance is driven. Minutely, after in (21) below T categorizes C and V does v, φ feature and EPP feature are transferred to T and V each. It makes the sentence spell-out, causing A-movement and rendering each lexical item different argument structure. To be more specific, T inheriting φ feature from C in (22) agrees with *John*'s φ feature, valued with uninterpretable features including φ feature and case feature. An then *John* is moved to Spec of TP by EPP on T.

(21) [CP   C(φ, EPP)   [TP   T [vP   v(φ, EPP)   [vp   V]]]]

(22) a. John likes Mary.

b. [CP   C   [TP   T(φ, EPP)   [vP   John   v   [VP   like]]]]

Via (21) and (22) above, it is realized that head C with full φ feature of CP phase passed on EPP and full φ feature to T, TP's head by feature inheritance which leads φ feature on T to bear full φ set. In light of this point, edge feature(EF) can take part in activation in that it reserves both uninterpretable φ and case feature. This draws the spell-out with checking φ and EPP feature on T. So, as we see EF occupies both uninterpretable φ and case feature.[14]

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14) Bošković (2002) contradicts via (i,ii) that EPP should be eliminated based on Expletives-Don't-Move Hypothesis. Regardless of no-expletive construction of (ia) or expletive one of (ib), in light of EPP Spec of intemediate Infl is asked to be filled. Reversely, Minimize Chain Links Principle(MCLP) says that contrary to (ia), Spec of intermediate Infl in (ib) is empty, as means that EPP does not exist originally. Namely, it is estimated that *there* is inserted for only case checking at surface position, but not for move.

4.2. My proposal: Tense and Lax EPP

Following Chomsky (2001a, 2005b) and Hiraiwa (2001), I argue that only Comp T has EPP feature, that C with full φ set in CP phase can transfer EPP and φ feature to T and that EPP feature is fit by the movement to TP's Spec without regards to any constituent, accordingly attempting to clarify two challenging concepts as below:

First, both Incomp T with partial φ feature and Comp T with full φ feature also can have EPP feature(cf. Lee 2008) unlike Chomsky (2001a). In terms of phase, head C of CP phase is able to transfer not full but partial φ feature to phase head T as confirmed in Incomp T, resulting in the imperfect feature inheritance contrary to Chomsky (2005b). Based on these positions, Incomp T becomes quite reasonable between EPP and phase. Hence, I reanalyze the examples (1-4) of section 1 as (1'-4'). As shown in the examples (1', 3') regardless of SV/VS order, these Ts are called Comp T given that T with full φ feature agrees with the actual subject, which means that T bears tense EPP. Reversely, Ts owning patrial φ feature as non-canonical agreement in (2') of SV and (4') of VS order can be defined as Incomp T. This brings about lax EPP.

Comp T (full φ feature-F)

(1') S   T(F)   V   (3') T(F)   V   S (DP)

           EPP   EPP

    u[φ]:person, number, gender   u[φ]:person, number, gender

Incomp T (partial φ feature-P)

(2') S   T(P)   V   (4') T(P)   V   S (DP1, DP2)

           EPP   EPP

    u[φ]:person   u[φ]:person

(i) a. Someone$_i$ is likely [$_{IP}$ t_i to be t_i in the garden].

    b. There is likely [$_{IP}$ to be someone in the garden].

(ii) a. There seems to be someone in the garden.

    b. There seems t to be someone in the garden.

Second, in line with Hiraiwa (2001), EPP of examples (3′) and (4′) is capable of being fully satisfied by only movement in the subject position of TP's Spec, as follows that both of them allows T to agree with NP after V. But, one is Comp T and the other is Incomp T because (3′) illustrates the whole agreement with the single NP and (4′) does the partial agreement with the first conjunct under adjacency apart from the second conjunct.

(23) EPP's property

word order	tense EPP	lax EPP
SV	Comp T(person, number, gender) typical Case	Incomp T(person) default Case
VS	Comp T(person, number, gender) single conjunct after v	Incomp T(person) first conjunct after v

In short, the above (23) strongly confirms the difference with the previous EPPs addressed until now; Lee (2005) in section 2 supports strong/ weak EPP on whether typical or default case is moved to subject position or not. Kim & Lee (2005) in footnote 12 deal with associate/ disassociate EPP based on Nom subject and quirky subject in TP's Spec position. Hence, it is demonstrated that English word order and T play a key role in deciding new EPP's characteristic in (23).[15]

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15) Kim & Lee (2005) hint that there are two kinds of EPP, associate/ dissociate EPP. In Icelandic, the quirky subject is made by disassociate EPP on T. In (i), EPP drives dislocation of dative DP1. The Case of the DP1 is licensed as a quirky subject in [Spec, TP]. Next, probe in T agrees with φ of PART and DP2, activated by the u[Case]. T shows number agreement with DP2 valued as NOM by the probe in T.

    (i) Honum(DP1)   voru   gefinar   bækurnar(DP2)
       him-Dat   were-pl   given-Nom-Fem-pl   the books-Nom-Fem-pl
       'He was given the books.'

The experiencer in Korean (ii) shows subject property though it is marked as a dative. Subject honorification says strong evidence that dative subject in (ii) enters into a φ-feature checking relation with T called associate EPP.

    (ii) Kim sensayngnim-eykey casin-uy ai-tul-i   kuliwu-si-ess-ta.
       Kim teacher-Hon-Dat   self-Gen child-pl-Nom   miss-Hon-Pst-ind.
       'Professor kim missed his children.'

Whereas Tense EPP proves Comp T with different order agrees fully with NP before V or NP after V, Lax EPP is closely involved in Incomp T contingent on NP with only person feature or a closer NP in a relative sense.

5. Conclusion

This paper elaborates on the separate property of EPP based on English word order and T's value. In detail, Comp T in SV order of canonical environment agrees with DP in TP's Spec position. Comp T of VS order in a variety of inversion constructions show full agreement together with DP in VP's Spec position even though the latter unlike the former bears split EPP property separating Move and Agree, respectively. On the other hand, Incomp T of SV order regarded as non-canonical environment agrees partially with default case. Incomp T of VS coordination has partial agreement that T considers the only closer conjunct but not the whole conjuncts. At this point, there are two offers I back up: first, Incomp T has EPP feature and head T inherits partial-feature from C. Second, in light of EPP, it should be fit by TP's Spec movement of any constituent. It implies that Comp T draws tense EPP and Incomp T does the relatively lax EPP considering this bears full φ-feature and that does partial φ -feature. Overall, this paper proposes that two types of EPP are under strong influence by English word order(SV/ VS) and T(Comp/ Incomp) in different situations. In this vein, it is revealed that this argument is quite persuasive within Minimalism in that Agree is attracted under locality in some ways.

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