CONSISTENCY

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Problems of number inconsistency arise in Italian when singular distributive quantifiers float rightward off of subjects, leaving these subjects plural. The inconsistency arises in the presence of adjectives, participles, and pronominal forms. Different proposals are discussed here for ordering adjective agreement and participle agreement with respect to Quantifier Floating, and different theories of pronominalization phenomena are also discussed. It is shown that significant generalizations about number inconsistency can be captured only if a particular ordering for agreement rules and Quantifier Floating is assumed along with a particular theory of pronominalization. Thus the data presented here suggest that agreement phenomena and pronominalization must be related.

The resolution of feature conflicts in various languages has been the topic of many works. This study of gender/number (G/N) conflicts in Italian proposes a consistency condition for surface structures, and an alternative surface phonetic filter. Both alternatives lead to the conclusion that agreement phenomena and pronominalization phenomena are not independent. Furthermore, the surface phonetic filter is shown to be global in nature.

DATA

I. Quantifier Floating, hereafter QF, is the optional rule which moves a quantifier rightward off the subject, depositing it to the right of a verb or auxiliary:

(1) a. Ciascuna donna ha comprato un mazzo di fiori.
   b. Ciascuna delle donne ha comprato un mazzo di fiori.

(2) Le donne hanno ciascuna comprato un mazzo di fiori.
(3) Le donne hanno comprato ciascuna un mazzo di fiori.

'Each woman (each of the women) bought a bunch of flowers.'

For the purposes of this paper it is not necessary to establish whether 2 and 3 are derived from 1a ('each woman') or 1b ('each of the women'). Let us apply the term 'inter-V' to the position which ciascuna assumes in 2, and the term 'post-V' to the position in 3. QF moves the quantifier tutti 'all' in all varieties of Italian that I know of, ciascuno 'each' in many varieties, and ognuno 'every' in a few varieties. All the examples in this paper use ciascuno, although ognuno gives exactly the same results in those varieties where it can float.

II. Number before QF. If QF does not take place, ciascuno N in subject position behaves syntactically as a singular subject: it takes a singular verb; all adjectives and participles having G/N agreement with the subject are singular; and all pronominal forms coreferential with the subject have singular stems.

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Among these are Givón 1970 on Bantu and Perlmutter 1969 on Polish.

The term QF is due to Paul Postal. For a discussion of agreement problems with QF in Italian, see Napoli 1974. For a discussion of QF in French, see Kayne 1969, 1975, and Faenonni 1973.

The abbreviations used in this paper are s = singular, p = plural, f = feminine, m = masculine, sem = semantically, syn = syntactically.

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The above figure is an example of a scientific graph that illustrates the relationship between two variables. The x-axis represents the independent variable, while the y-axis represents the dependent variable. The data points are plotted as circles, and the trend line indicates a positive correlation between the two variables. This graph is often used in research to visualize and analyze data.
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2.1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

The theoretical background and framework are essential to the study. Theories and frameworks provide a foundation for understanding the phenomena under investigation. In this section, we will review the existing theories and frameworks relevant to the research question. These theories and frameworks will be used to guide the development of the research design and methodology.

The theoretical background will be presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key concepts and ideas. The framework will be introduced in a way that shows how the research question fits into the broader context of the field. This section will also provide a justification for the choice of theories and frameworks.

The following theories and frameworks will be discussed:

[The list of theories and frameworks to be discussed here]

By the end of this section, the reader will have a clear understanding of the theoretical background and framework, which will provide a solid foundation for the subsequent sections of the research study.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the theoretical background and framework are crucial to the development of a robust research study. They provide a context for understanding the phenomena under investigation and guide the development of the research design and methodology. By providing a thorough review of the existing theories and frameworks, this section sets the stage for the remaining parts of the research study.

[Additional comments or suggestions for future research]

[References or additional reading]

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