Two Questions on Second Position

1. Modularity: Where do Second Position Effects Arise?
   - Definition: Linearization restrictions which force clitics to surface in second position (2p).
   - Syntactic Approach: Clitics form a rigidly-ordered cluster in S
   - Phonological Approach: Elements seem not to form a complex structure.
   - Interface Transfer: Vocabulary insertion follows linearization, prosodic alignment (Arregi & Nevins 2012)

2. Second-Position Clitic System
   - Sentence-initial adverbs behave like phrase particles but occur solely at the left edge of the sentence.
   - High-ranked 5th-moment should displace such elements in this position; no surface repair possible.

The Strong Start Approach

1. StrongStart = Formalization
   - Definition: Elements which subcategorize for certain types of host (and potentially, for positions)
   - Minimal prosodic words bear a right-edge
   - Complex Prosodic Words: in second position, 2p clitics are displaced

The Strong End Approach

2. Prosodic Heavy Clitics
   - Out of 2p clitics, bear stress.
   - Resembling words, do not violate 3p constraints.
   - Some alternate with strong forms that occur in 2p.

Prosodic Subcategorization

1. Alternative: 2p clitics subcategorize for a particular position within a prosodic unit (Chung 2003).
   - Subcategorization: morphemes come lexically specified with information about their prosodic behavior (Inkelas 1989)
   - Proxeme: 2p clitics are clitics which subcategorize for certain types of host (and potentially, for positions)
   - Prouse: 2p clitics subcategorize for a particular position within a prosodic unit (Chung 2003).

2. Implementation: syntactic constraints (Bennett et al. 2010) over stay (Greenhow 1997)
   - Constraints: “If a terminal element is linearly ordered before a terminal element B, then the phonological representation of B should precede the phonological representation of B’.”
   - Bennett, Elissa & McCloskey 2010-2012

Advantages
   - Captures 2p placement effects without reference to strongstart; avoids the pitfalls above.
   - Helps explain an independent example: strict mirror order of 2p elements in the clitic cluster.

Mirroring and Antisymmetry

1. Mirror Order in the Clitic Cluster
   - Score: structurally lower clitics precede structurally higher ones: a puzzle on theories which encode order in the syntax.

   (8) Linear Order Mirrors Syntactic Height
   - a. nasal > big > small
   - b. same order applies in recall experiment

2. Mirror Order on the ICA: derived within the syntax through canonical movement operations
   - One view: mirror order arises via iterative head-adoption of clitics into a complex
   - Another: mirror order arises via iterative fronting of phonas over their own specifiers, “monosyllabic” movement

   Alternatives: clitics base-generated in the mirrored order in the syntax.

Conclusions and Standing Questions

1. This account derives 2p placement and mirror order through a highly-cyclic approach to spell-out.
2. 2p effects arise through subcategorization requirements enforced throughout the derivation.
3. Nevertheless: several questions remain open:
   - Strict mirror: 2p clitics can spills out only when adjunction immediately within the first word.
   - Mirror: the ICA approach struggle to derive the prosodically homogeneous shape of the cluster; potentially requires multiple adjacency operations to bring elements into the correct syntactic structure.
   - Continuous Realization into 2p requires either trans-derivational view of metrical or metasyntactic assumptions about inverse valency frames for a win-win approach which posit single-cyclic linearization.

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