(this presentation follows data on topics in imperatives on webpage)

On the structure of right dislocation
Three different types of rightdislocation (all backgrounded Topics)

Three different types of rightdislocation:
(comment on pause or not)

(1) Right dislocation with a resumptive personal pronoun: (Romance type of RDL)
   a. Ik leg 't, even neer (,) dat boekje,
      I put it adv down, that book
      ‘I’m just putting it down, that book’

   Right dislocation with a leftperipheral D pronoun:
   b. dat, leg ik even neer (,) dat boekje
      that put I adv down that book

   Right dislocation with a clause internal D-pronoun:
   c. Ik leg dat, even neer (,) dat boekje,
      I put that adv down that book
      ‘I’m just putting that down, that book’

D-rightdislocation: a form of D-agreement between the D-pronoun and the rightdislocated DP.
Base generation? Or movement?

right /left dislocation movement? (i.e. low merger, followed by movement) or base generation (i.e. high merger) + movement of an associate → reconstruction (copy and delete)

(1) Anaphor binding:
   a. Geef de kinderen, eens gauw terug, die fotos van elkaar,
      Give the children Adv quickly back, these pictures of each other
   b. Laat de kinderen maar vertellen, dat verhaal over hunzelf,
      Let the children Adv tell that story about themselves
(1) Anaphor binding:

a. Geef de kinderen die fotos van elkaar eens gauw terug, die fotos van elkaar.
   Give the children quickly back, these pictures of each other
b. Laat de kinderen dat verhaal over hunzelf maar vertellen, dat verhaal over hunzelf.
   Let the children tell that story about themselves

(1) Condition C effects

a. *Geef hem die fotos van Jan maar terug, die fotos van Jan.
   Give him back these pictures of John
   Let him tell that story about John
Reconstruction...

Right dislocated objects are c-commanded by the dative object at some point in the derivation

(a. Right dislocated objects are c-commanded by the dative at all points in the derivation
   (Kayne, 1994: because they are in situ;
   Checetto (1997): because they land in a Topic landing site below IO (the recursive left periphery story);

 b. Right dislocated objects are not c-commanded by the dative (IO) at some points in the derivation (right peripheral objects move higher than IO, say to high left periphery)

(1) Top AgrS ...... Top AgrIO ... TOP AgrOP

Ho to distinguishe these?
➔ Condition C effects with adjuncts. As is well-known, names in adjuncts may fail to reconstruct. (High merger) (Lebeaux/ Chomsky

*Which **claim** that John **was** asleep was **he** willing to discuss

Which **claim** that John **made** was **he** willing to discuss **claim**
Rightperipheral object is pronounced higher that IO...

(1) a. *Lees hem [dat verhaal uit Jan’s dagboek] maar voor
   Read him that story in John’s diary adv for
   ‘Read him that story in John’s diary’
b. *Laat hem [dat verhaal uit Jan’s dagboek] maar voorlezen
   Let him that story out John’s diary adv for read
   ‘Let him read that story out of John’s diary’

(2) a. Lees hem (dat) maar voor, dat verhaal uit Jan’s dagboek
   Read him (that) adv for, that story out of John’s diary
b. Laat hem (dat) maar voorlezen, dat verhaal uit Jan’s dagboek
   Let him that adv for.read that story out of John’s diary

the rightperipheral object is to be related to a leftperiphery higher than the IO, with high merger /late merger of the adjunct. The landing site: Low left periphery or high left periphery?
Rightperipheral object is related to high periphery. (higher than subject)....

(1)a. Die aankondiging die Jan aan de krant gestuurd had,
    That announcement that John to the paper sent had
    die ontkende hij al na een paar uur.
    that denied he already after a couple of hours
    ‘The announcement that John had sent to the paper, he denied (it) already after a couple of hours’

b. die ontkende hij al na een paar uur,
    that denied he already after a couple of hours
    die aankondiging die Jan aan de krant gestuurd had
    that announcement that John to the paper sent had

c. heeft hij al na een paar uur ontkent,
    has he already after a couple of hours
    die aankondiging die Jan aan de krant gestuurd had
    that announcement that John to the paper sent had
Rightperipheral DPs with fronted D-pronouns always related to high periphery (i.e., high periphery).....

A very intriguing fact: With the D-pronoun inside TP, lower than the subject, judgments across speakers are less clear, but I accept:

(i) Hij ontkende die al na een paar uur,
    He denied that already after a couple of hours
    die aankondiging die Jan aan de krant gestuurd had
    that announcement that John to the paper sent had

Similar facts have been reported in the literature on left-dislocation and reconstruction.

If we take this evidence seriously: it suggests that the adjunct is merged higher than the A-position of the subject! (see Nilsen (2000) for a proposal that Rizzi’s periphery is merged lower than adverbs)
What about right dislocation with clitics (‘t/m, personal pronouns?)

(iii) *pro₁ lo smenti dopo poche ore, l’annuncio che John₁ diede alla stampa
      (He) denied it after a few hours the announcement that John gave to the press. (Chechetto, 1997)

The parallel dislocation construction in Dutch, with a personal pronoun rather than a D-pronoun, seems to yield the Italian judgment:

(iv) *Hij₁ ontkende ‘m al na een paar uur,
      he denied him already after a couple of hours
      de aankondiging die Jan₁ aan de krant gestuurd had
      that announcement that John to the paper sent had

→ D-rightdislocation and pronominal rightdislocation do not behave in the same way, suggesting they are related to different leftperipheries (I.e. leftperipheries recur in the structure
How do the derivations proceed exactly?
…Right dislocation and left dislocation more concretely..) (Only high periphery considered)

a. Jan die ken ik niet
b. [die ken ik niet] Jan

For convenience: raising analysis (Kayne (1994), V to C

similarities right and left dislocation: --> same substructure;
differences: difference in additional structure (--) inversion, backgrounding, intonation

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  TopP
   \   \           “figure”
  Jan  TopR (left periphery) “ground”
    / \       
   Top     [ die
          TOP
              FinP
                  TOP
                      △
                          Vf
                              TP
                                  DP
                                      die
```
Rightdislocation: inversion, babgrounding, intonation

...Invert Back grounded Topic with rest

why Full DPs and PPs (no remnants?)
--> related to Back or Invert: (subject-like)
...Topic drop

Generalized doubly filled C filter
2 scenarios: V to C or remnant finite VP to C
Predicate inversion

Moro, 1997.

The flag was [the cause of the riot]
[the cause of the riot] was [the flag [the cause of the riot

Moro, 1997.
1. A picture of John was the cause of the riot
2. Which riot was the picture of John the cause of--?
3. *Who was a picture of the cause of the riot --?
4. The cause of the riot was a picture of John
5. *Who was the cause of the riot a picture of --
6. *which riot was the cause of-- a picture of John
what about: 7. The cause of which riot do you think was this