

**Freitag, 12.10.2018, 11:00**

**Hadas Kotek (Yale)**

**Title: Intervention tracks scope-taking in English and Japanese**

**Room: 308 (Trajekte)**

Certain quantificational elements (“interveners”) have long been known to disrupt the interpretation of *wh*-in-situ (Hoji 1985 and many others), but the correct description of the set of interveners and the nature of intervention effects have been the subject of continued debate. I defend the view that intervention effects are the result of a particular LF configuration (Kim 2002, Beck 2006 a.o.); but in contrast to previous approaches, I propose that *any* DP can lead to intervention if it is interpreted in a derived position above a *wh*-phrase at LF, reflecting a logical incompatibility between the Predicate Abstraction rule and the computation of Rooth-Hamblin alternatives. I present data in support of this generalization from English multiple questions and from Japanese questions. Specifically, I argue for a new generalization concerning the nature of intervener-hood in Japanese: A quantifier acts as an intervener if and only if it is scope-rigid. Quantifiers which appear to be non-interveners are able to avoid this configuration. A consequence of the data I present is that intervener-hood cannot be determined by the semantics of the intervener, nor by its surface position, but instead by the movement options available to it in a given derivation.