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Head relationship3.5.2.1 Polarity and recomplementation. In recent work, Garrett (2013) provides empirical support for the claim put forth here that both the sandwiched XP and recomplementation que are topic-related entities. The author applies a test for topichood devise; 3.5.2.2 Ellipsis and recomplementation. As noted above, Paoli (2006) claims that the second que in Romance recomplementation agrees with an element in its specifier, an intuition already expressed in Uriagereka (1995a). I have also shown that Saramaccan a
4. Evaluating the existing accounts of recomplementation4.1 Existing proposals; 4.1.1 CP recursion; 4.1.2 Recomplementation que in FP; 4.1.3 Proposals within Rizzi's split-CP system; 4.1.3.1 Recomplementation que in FinitenessP. A number of proposals assume that optional secondary que heads FinitenessP, while the high, obligatory que characteristic of embedded declarative clauses heads ForceP, the two complementizers serving to delimi
4.1.3.2 No TopicP/FocusP: Recomplementation que in FinitenessP. A modified version of the FinitenessP analysis of recomplementation is put forward in Lopez (2009a, b). For Lopez, projections such as TopicP and FocusP should be dispensed with, but the Forc4.1.3.3 Recomplementation que in DiscourseP. In the spirit of the streamlined NoTopicP/FocusP proposal advocated in Lopez (2009a), Kempchinsky (2013) acknowledges that it is necessary to assume that ForceP and FinitenessP frame yet another projection for
4.1.3.4 Recomplementation que in (Doubled)ForceP. The analysis first laid out in Martin-Gonzalez (2002) assumes that secondary que in recomplementation contexts heads a projection which he calls (Doubled)ForceP, sandwiched between TopicP and FinitenessP:

Sommario/riassunto

Complementizers offer a window into the architecture of the left-periphery and further our understanding of the demarcation of the boundaries between the C(omplementizer) and T(ense) domains. Using the articulated left-periphery as a laboratory and Spanish constructions featuring more than one complementizer as a point of departure, the author delivers new insights into the syntactic positions and behavior of Spanish complementizer que along the left edge. These observations have far-reaching consequences to such fundamental linguistic concepts as the derivation of left dislocations, ellipsis,