

IN THE NAME OF GOD



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Faculty of Foreign Languages

Department of English Language

PhD Thesis

**Syntactic Properties of the pro-drop Parameter in L2 English of
Persian Speakers**

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I dedicate this dissertation to a man in my academic life,
being the wind beneath my wings:

Professor

Mohammad Hassan Tahririan

Abstract

This study was set out to investigate the acquisition of the syntactic properties associated with the pro-drop parameter as well as one subject-related syntactic issue (PRO) by Persian speaking L2 learners of English to examine the (un)attainability of native-like knowledge and (in)accessibility of UG in adult SLA. It also aimed to test the idea of L2 structure misanalysis (Tsimpili & Roussou, 1991) through scrutinizing its claims. The study was a cross-sectional study which tracked learners through developmental stages seeking to find out the extent to which Persian speaking L2 learners of English conform to English native speakers regarding their knowledge of the pro-drop syntactic properties. 152 participants were assigned into different levels of L2 knowledge based on their performance on the Oxford Placement Test (2001), a 60 item test, which was decided to serve the discriminatory purpose for this research. A 60-item Grammaticality Judgment Test (GJT), and a 40-item translation test (TT) were designed, developed and validated in this study to get insight into the state of the learners' competence at various stages of acquisition, and to elicit production data with respect to the syntactic properties under investigation, respectively. The final number of the L2 participants who took all three tests was 33 in the elementary, 36 in the intermediate, and 23 in the advanced group which were totalled 92 L2 learners. Besides, functioning as a control group, 6 English native speakers participated in the study. As to the obtained results of running one-way ANOVAs and Tamhane's T2c test, the general performance on all types of obligatory subjects evidenced that the advanced L2 learners and not the other two groups could converge with the natives. The performance on verb-subject inversion illustrated that just the advanced learners recognized the ungrammaticality of the L2 structures with such sequence. The third pro-drop

associated syntactic property, *that-trace* constraint, proved the most difficult for the L2 learners in this study, since none of the L2 groups could recognize, at natives' level, the ungrammaticality of the presence of *that* when a *wh*-subject was extracted from the complement to a verb. Regarding the overall performance on all the pro-drop syntactic properties, the Persian speaking L2 learners of English failed to converge with the natives. With respect to PRO, the advanced and not the elementary and intermediate L2 learners' performance on PRO conformed to the natives' performance both in grammatical and ungrammatical items. Regarding the possible pattern this study sought to investigate, the following hierarchy of difficulty may be presented based on the analyses of the elicited performance: referential subjects > expletives > PRO > verb-subject constraint > quasi subjects > *that-trace* constraint. Finally, the elicited performance showed that the proposal of L2 structure misanalysis was not verified empirically. All the L2 groups performed well on negations and adverb placements and the intermediate and advanced learners performed well on question formations. As far as the intra-paradigmatic accounts of the findings are concerned, the findings of this study evidence that native-like attainment of unselected L2 syntactic features is unlikely at advanced stages, but it is logically possible that Persian-speaking L2 learners of English attain native-like knowledge of [-pro-drop] at very advanced or near-native stages of L2 acquisition.

Keywords: Expletive subjects, Parameter resetting, Quasi subjects, Referential subjects, *that-trace* constraint, verb-subject constraint

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