Prospects for Top-Down Derivation

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Abstract

This article explores a model of grammar involving top-down derivations, where each step ("splitmerge") yields an asymmetric pair of elements relevant to the expression of order, information, and grammatical features. These derivations are inevitably layered, in the sense that the output of a previous derivation may appear as an atom in the numeration for the next derivation. It is suggested that opacity effects follow from the layering of derivations, not from conditions on movement. While the main questions surrounding the model contemplated here involve the 'when' and 'what' of merge, this article focuses on the more preliminary question of the 'how' of merge.

The top-down conception of Merge essentially splits a nonterminal element into a terminal element and another nonterminal element. The operation ends when the final remaining element is split off from the residue set, yielding just a terminal. The rule of grammar, then, is the finite-state grammar rule (11), yielding either a string of a terminal and a nonterminal, or a terminal. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. 2009

Prospects for top-down derivation. Catalan Journal of Linguistics 8: 161-187. 2011a. The Top-down Approach is an autocratic and Hierarchical style of Decision-Making, Organizational Change and Leadership, in which strategies or plans are first conceived by one or a few senior managers, and then disseminated (cascaded) further down the Organization Chart of the firm. The lower levels in the hierarchy are, to a greater or lesser extent, bound by the decisions of the top management. Advantages of the top-down approach include: Simplicity (making a decision with more people is more complex). Speed (making a decision with more people will typically take more time). Top-down Approach Forum. Recent topics. When Top Down Approach? In what situations is a top down approach best used? When is a top down approach recommendable? The top-down approach relies on higher authority figures to determine larger goals that will filter down to the tasks of lower level employees. In comparison, the bottom-up style of communication features a decision-making process that gives the entire staff a voice in company goals. Each task remains fluid as employees achieve their goals. In this article, we’ll detail the key features of each approach and the benefits and disadvantages of the styles in certain circumstances. Both the top-down and bottom-up styles of management offer significant advantages for the companies that leverage each approach. Both styles distinguish between high level and low level work, but how each management styles achieves this process varies widely.