LABELING AND MOVEMENT
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In this talk I will defend the following strictly syntax-internal definition of label:

(1) When two objects α and β are merged, a subset of the features of either α or β become the label of the syntactic object {α, β}. The label:
(i) can trigger further computation and
(ii) is visible from outside the syntactic object {α, β}.

This definition in (1) is *not* semantically motivated, since the claim that a label plays a role at the semantic interface is very dubious (it is well known that the same syntactic category can correspond to various semantic types).

A consequence of the syntax-internal definition of label in (1) is that the presence of an unlabeled node should *always* block the derivation, as a label-less object cannot be integrated into the structure. This goes against recent treatments of successive cyclic-movement as involving unlabeled nodes that are temporarily allowed but must be dispensed with by the time the semantic interface is accessed. I will re-assess the issue of successive cyclic-movement and I will propose an account that sticks to the definition in (1) and at the same time has interesting consequences for:

- the explanation for strong island violations in a theory that dispenses with the notion of government
- the apparent countercyclical character of head movement
- the way to capture some aspects of the notion of extended projection