Moving away from antilocality A defense of very local movement

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Constraints on movement

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Phase Impenetrability Condition (Chomsky 2000:108)

In phase α with head H, the domain of H is not accessible to operations outside α , only H and its edge are accessible to such operations.

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The other side of the coin: Can movement be too local?

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Spec-to-Spec Anti-locality (Erlewine 2020:2)

"Movement of a phrase from the Specifier of XP must cross a maximal projection other than XP."

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(See also: Saito and Murasugi 1999; Grohmann and Haegeman 2003; Grohmann and Panagiotidis 2015; Ticio 2005; Schneider-Zioga 2007; Abels 2012; Grohmann 2011; Bošković 2015, 2016; Erlewine 2016, 2020; Brillman and Hirsch 2016; Brillman 2017; Amaechi and Georgi 2019; Deal 2019; Martínez Vera 2019; Davis 2020, 2023; Newman 2020; Zyman 2021; Arregi and Murphy 2022; Branan 2022; Toquero-Pérez 2022; Fritzsche 2023; Petersen O'Farrill 2023; Richards to appear; Bondarenko and Davis to appear)

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Does very local movement not exist at all?

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Roadmap

- ► A defense of very local movement: possessor relativization in West Circassian.
- ► Theoretical groundwork of antilocality: a brief history and critique.
- ► Antilocal phenomena explained in other ways: constraints on subject extraction.

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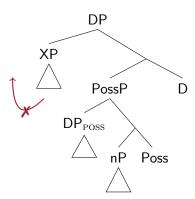
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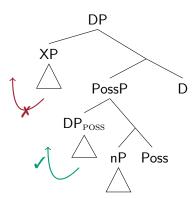
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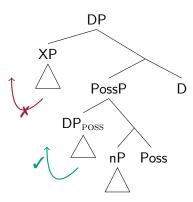
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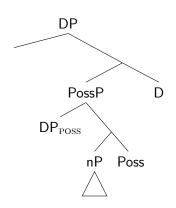
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- ▶ DP_{POSS} is not opaque
 - \Rightarrow merged below Spec,DP
 —in Spec,PossP



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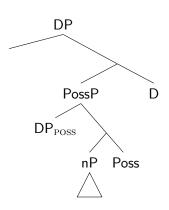


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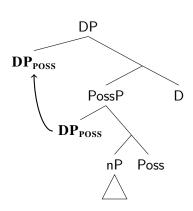


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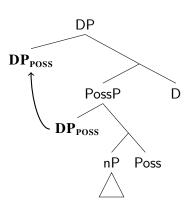
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- ► D and Poss are adjacent

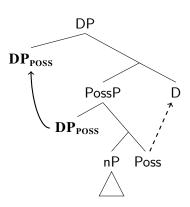
Poss triggers allomorphy on D



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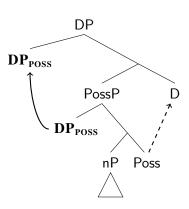
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but they are not linearly adjacent:

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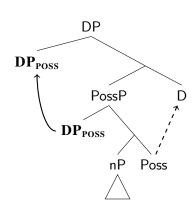
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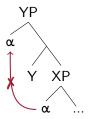
Possessor movement violates Spec-to-Spec antilocality.

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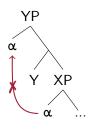
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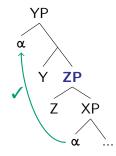
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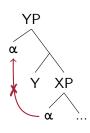
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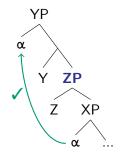


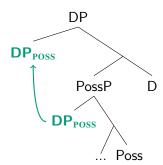


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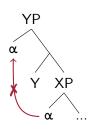


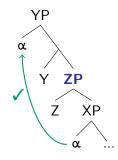


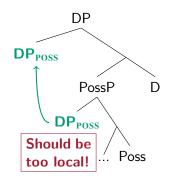


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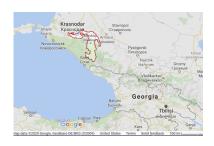




West Circassian (or Adyghe):

Northwest Caucasian

- Northwest Caucasian
- ► Republic of Adygea, Russia



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▶ fieldwork on the **Temirgoy dialect** in the Shovgenovsky district of Adygea (KE in 2017-2019)

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- other published sources

Head marking and pro-drop:

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sәqәpfarjә $se\lambda es^{w}$ ә se^{w}

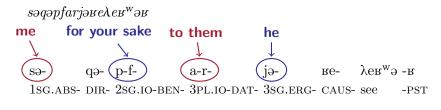
Head marking and pro-drop:

 $s \ni q \ni p far j \ni u e \lambda e u^w \ni u$

'He showed me to them for your sake.'

(Korotkova and Lander 2010:301)

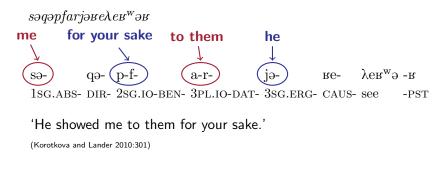
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Head marking and pro-drop:



Agreement order: ABS- IO+APPL- ERG-

Head marking on nominals

Possessor agreement:

'my sisters'

Case marking is ergative

 \mathbf{S}

mə pŝaŝe-r daxew qaŝ^we this girl-**ABS** well dances

'This girl dances well.'

Case marking is ergative

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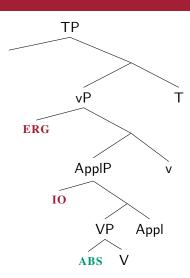
'This girl dances well.'

A (

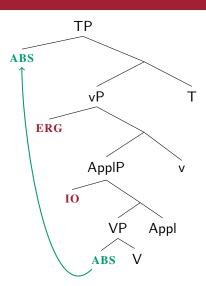
sabəjxe-m haxe-r qa λ es və children-ERG dogs-ABS saw

'The children saw the dogs.'

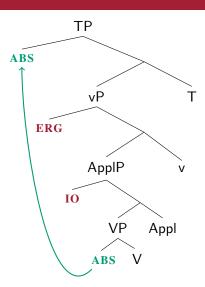
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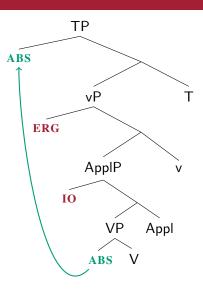


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- ► ABS DP obligatorily raises to Spec, TP.
- ► ERG and IO DPs remain in situ.
- Evidence: parasitic gaps and reciprocal binding

(Ershova 2019, 2021, 2023)



(Caponigro and Polinsky 2011; Lander 2012; Ershova 2021)

Finite clause:

```
a-š' txəλə-r [ mə çəfə-m ]
that-ERG book-ABS this person-OBL
Ø- Ø- r- jə- tə-ʁ
3ABS- 3SG.IO- DAT- 3SG.ERG- give-PST
```

'S/he gave a book to this person.'

(Caponigro and Polinsky 2011; Lander 2012; Ershova 2021)

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a-š' \operatorname{tx}\partial-r [ mə çəfə-m ] that-ERG book-ABS this person-OBL \emptyset- \emptyset- r- jə- tə-в 3ABS- 3SG.IO- DAT- 3SG.ERG- give-PST
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Relative clause:

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Relative clause:

'the person to whom s/he gave the book' (Lander 2012:276)

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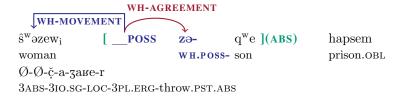
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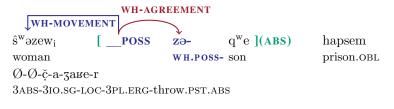
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Possessor relativization

 $3 {\tt ABS-3IO.SG-LOC-3PL.ERG-throw.PST.ABS}$

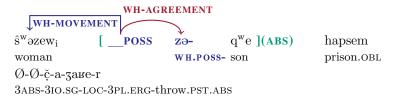
'the woman whose son they threw in jail'





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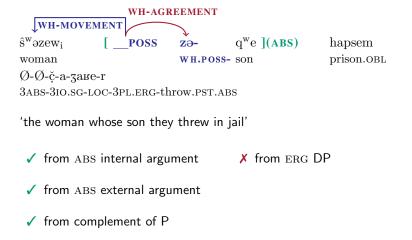
√ from ABS internal argument

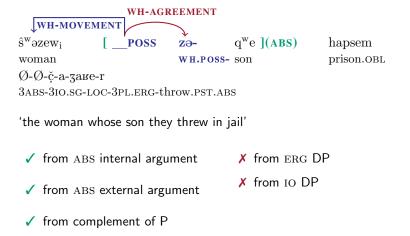


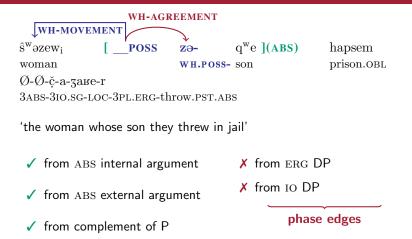
- 'the woman whose son they threw in jail'
 - ✓ from ABS internal argument
 - ✓ from ABS external argument

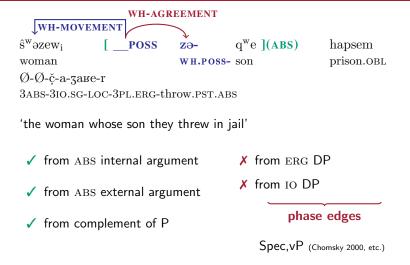


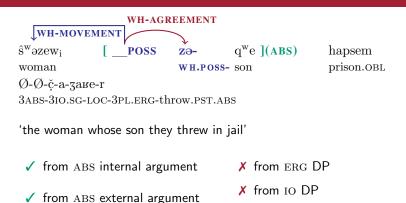
- 'the woman whose son they threw in jail'
 - ✓ from ABS internal argument
 - ✓ from ABS external argument
 - ✓ from complement of P





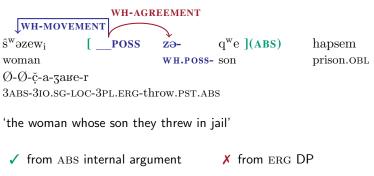






✓ from complement of P phase edges

Spec,vP (Chomsky 2000, etc.) Spec,AppIP (McGinnis 2000, 2001)



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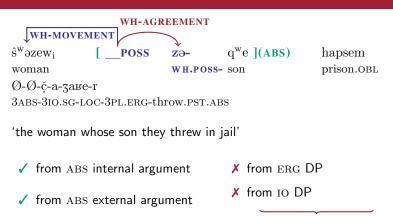
✓ from ABS external argument

√ from possessor of ABS

from IO DP

phase edges

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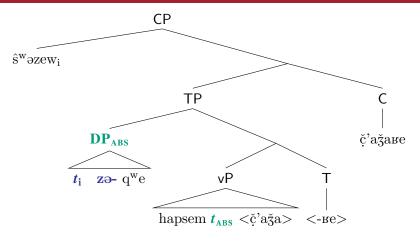


- ✓ from complement of P
- ✓ from possessor of ABS
 - \Rightarrow not phase edge

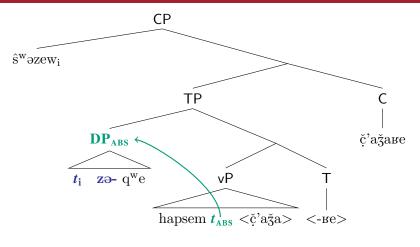
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```
\hat{s}^wəzew<sub>i</sub> [t_i zə- q^we] hapsem t_{ABS} \check{c}'aʒaʁe -r woman wh.poss- son prison.OBL they threw -ABS
```

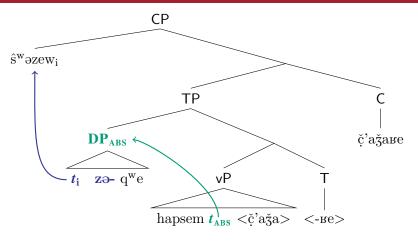
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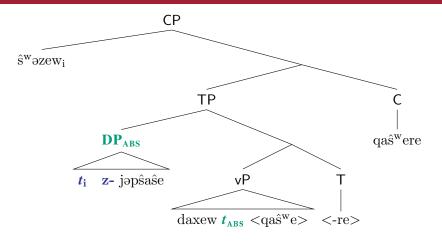
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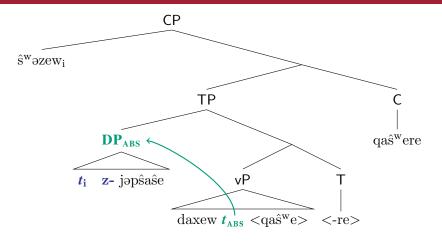
```
 ŝwəzew<br/>i [ t_i z- jəpŝaŝe ] daxew \mathbf{t}_{ABS} Ø-qaŝwere -r woman wh.poss- girl well 3ABS-dance.prs -ABS
```

^{&#}x27;the woman whose daughter dances well'



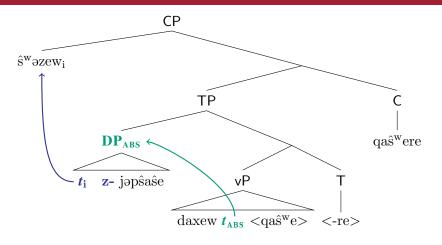
 $\hat{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{w}}$ əzew
i [t_{i} z- jəpŝaŝe] daxew \mathbf{t}_{ABS} Ø-qaŝ
were -r woman wh.poss- girl well 3ABS-dance.prs -ABS

'the woman whose daughter dances well'



 $\hat{\mathbf{s}}^{\text{w}}$ əzew
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 $\hat{\mathbf{s}}^{w}$ əzew_i [t_{i} z- jəpŝaŝe] daxew \mathbf{t}_{ABS} Ø-qaŝ w ere -r woman wh.poss- girl well 3ABS-dance.PRS -ABS

'the woman whose daughter dances well'

Possessor relativization from complement of P

Ø-Ø-š'ə-stəʁer 3ABS-3SG.IO-LOC-burn.PST.ABS

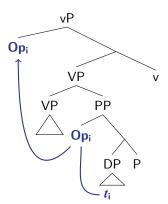
'the one near whose house the forest burned last year'

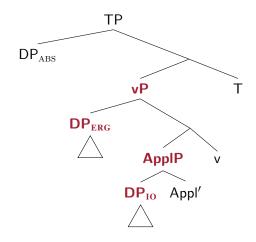
Possessor relativization from complement of P

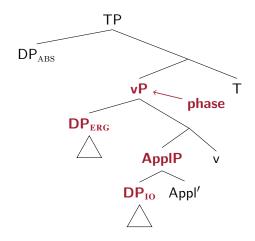
Op
i [PP t_i zjə-wəne dež'] mezə-r вегје $\dot{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbf{w}}$ е w
H.POSS-house at forest-ABS last year

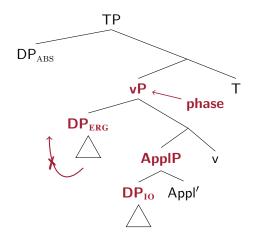
Ø-Ø-š'ə-stəʁer 3ABS-3SG.IO-LOC-burn.PST.ABS

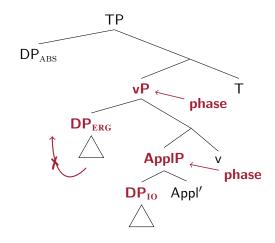
'the one near whose house the forest burned last year'

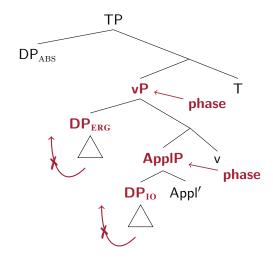


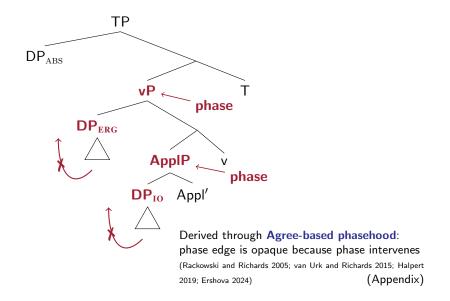












Possessor of ERG cannot be relativized directly

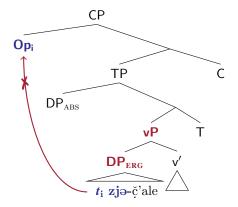
* Op_i [
$$t_i$$
 zjə-ç'ale] daxew wered Ø-q-ə-?werer wh.poss-boy well song 3abs-dir-3sg.erg-sing.prs.abs

Intended: 'the one whose son sings well'

Possessor of ERG cannot be relativized directly

* Op_i [t_i zjə-ç'ale] daxew wered Ø-q-ə-?werer wh.poss-boy well song 3abs-dir-3sg.erg-sing.prs.abs

Intended: 'the one whose son sings well'



Possessor of IO cannot be extracted

```
* \hat{s}^wəzew<sub>i</sub> [ t_i zə- q^we ] č'elejeва<br/>žer Ø-je-çeçавег woman wh.poss- son teacher.
ABS 3ABS-3SG.DAT-scold.PST.ABS
```

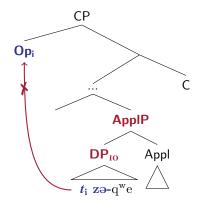
Intended: 'the woman whose son the teacher scolded'

Possessor of IO cannot be extracted

* \hat{s}^w əzew_i [t_i zə- qwe] ç'elejeва

ger Ø-je-çeçавет woman wh.poss- son teacher.ав
s Завз-Зѕ
б.Dат-scold.pst.ав

Intended: 'the woman whose son the teacher scolded'



Possessor relativization is possible from:

Possessor relativization is possible from:

✓ ABS internal argument

Possessor relativization is possible from:

- ✓ ABS internal argument
- ✓ ABS external argument

Possessor relativization is possible from:

- ✓ ABS internal argument
- ✓ ABS external argument

Possessor relativization is possible from:

- ✓ ABS internal argument
- ✓ ABS external argument
- ✓ complement of P



Possessor relativization is possible from:

- ✓ ABS internal argument
 ✓ ABS external argument
- ✓ complement of P PP = adjunct to VP

Possessor relativization is possible from:

- ✓ ABS internal argument✓ ABS external argumentSpec,TP
- ✓ complement of P PP = adjunct to VP

Possessor relativization is impossible from:

Possessor relativization is possible from:

- ✓ ABS internal argument✓ ABS external argumentSpec,TF
- ✓ complement of P PP = adjunct to VP

Possessor relativization is impossible from:

✗ ERG external argument

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Possessor relativization is impossible from:

- ✗ ERG external argument
- X IO applied object

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 Spec,TF
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phase edges

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phase edges

Possessor relativization is also possible from possessor DPs

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- ✓ ABS internal argument✓ ABS external argumentSpec,TF
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Possessor relativization is impossible from:

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- X IO applied object

phase edges

Possessor relativization is also possible from possessor DPs

 \Rightarrow possessors are not at a phase edge (Spec,DP)

```
pŝaŝew_{\rm i} [DP [DP t_{\rm i} zə-šəp\chi^{\rm w} ](POSS) Ø-jəpŝeŝe_{\rm i} WH.POSS-sister 3SG.POSS-girlfriend dexededew Ø-qaŝ_{\rm i} -r very beautifully 3ABS-dance.PRS -ABS
```

'the girl whose sister's friend dances very beautifully'

```
pŝaŝew_{\rm i} [DP [DP t_{\rm i} zə-šəp\chi^{\rm w}](POSS) Ø-jəpŝeŝe_{\rm w}](ABS)^{ullet} girl WH.POSS-sister 3SG.POSS-girlfriend dexededew Ø-qaŝ_{\rm w}ere ] -r very beautifully 3ABS-dance.PRS -ABS
```

'the girl whose sister's friend dances very beautifully'

```
pŝaŝew_{\rm i} [DP [DP t_{\rm i} zə-šəp\chi^{\rm w} ](POSS) Ø-jəpŝeŝe_{\rm w} ](ABS)^{ullet} girl WH.POSS-sister 3SG.POSS-girlfriend dexededew Ø-qaŝ_{\rm w}ere ] -r very beautifully 3ABS-dance.PRS -ABS
```

^{&#}x27;the girl whose sister's friend dances very beautifully'

Only possible from ABS DP.

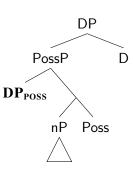
```
pŝaŝew_{\rm i} [DP [DP t_{\rm i} ZƏ-šəp\chi^{\rm w}](POSS) Ø-jəpŝeŝe_{\rm w}](ABS)^{ullet} girl WH.POSS-sister 3SG.POSS-girlfriend dexededew Ø-qaŝ_{\rm were}] -r very beautifully 3ABS-dance.PRS -ABS
```

'the girl whose sister's friend dances very beautifully'

⇒ Possessor DP is not in Spec,DP (=phase edge).

Only possible from ABS DP.

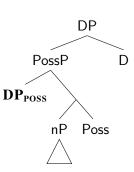
Possessor is merged in Spec, PossP immediately under DP (Szabolcsi 1983, 1994)



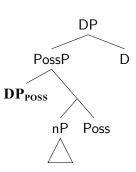
- Possessor is merged in Spec, PossP immediately under DP (Szabolcsi 1983, 1994)
- Common in literature on Turkic

(Kharytonava 2011: Tat 2013: Lyutikova and Pereltsvaig 2015:

Öztürk and Taylan 2016; Ótott Kovács 2023)

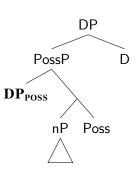


- Possessor is merged in Spec, PossP immediately under DP (Szabolcsi 1983, 1994)
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- Correlates with:

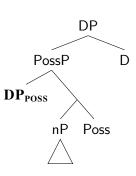


Possessor is in Spec, PossP

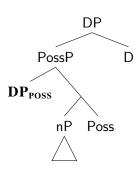
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 - ightharpoonup spec-head ϕ -agreement



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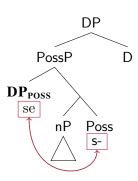


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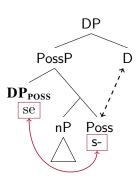
 $\begin{array}{ll} (se) \ s\mbox{-}\mbox{\'so} \\ I & 1sg.\mbox{Poss-brother} \\ \mbox{`my brother'} \end{array}$

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(se) s-šə I 1sg.poss-brother 'my brother'

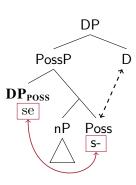
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- D and Poss are structurally adjacent



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evidence from morphology



(se) s-šə I 1sg.poss-brother 'my brother'

Overt case suffixes correlate with definiteness/specificity.

(Arkadiev and Testelets 2019)

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(Arkadiev and Testelets 2019)

```
?aze-deʁwə-m wjəʁeχwəž'əš't
doctor-good-ERG will cure you
```

'The good doctor will cure you.'

Overt case suffixes correlate with definiteness/specificity.

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?aze-deʁwə-m wjəʁeχwəž'əš't
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'The good doctor will cure you.'

```
?aze-deв<sup>w</sup>ə wjəвех<sup>w</sup>əž'əš't
doctor-good will cure you
```

'A good doctor will (be able to) cure you.' (Arkadiev and Testelets 2019:726)

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```
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doctor-good will cure you
```

'A good doctor will (be able to) cure you.' (Arkadiev and Testelets 2019:726)

```
Case suffix = D (definiteness + case)
```

Structural adjacency between heads is difficult to determine:

Structural adjacency between heads is difficult to determine:

Covert structure vs. absence of structure?

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Covert structure vs. absence of structure?

In West Circassian:

Structural adjacency between heads is difficult to determine:

Covert structure vs. absence of structure?

In West Circassian:

Adjacency is diagnosable in the morphology.

Structural adjacency between heads is difficult to determine:

Covert structure vs. absence of structure?

In West Circassian:

Adjacency is diagnosable in the morphology.

D undergoes morphologically conditioned **case fusion** with **structurally adjacent heads**.

Plural + oblique case:

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Two suffixes: \check{c} 'ale-xe-m 'boy-PL-OBL'

Plural + oblique case:

Two suffixes: \dot{c} 'ale-xe-m 'boy-PL-OBL'

One suffix: \check{c} 'ale-me 'boy-PL.OBL'

Plural + oblique case:

Two suffixes: \check{c} 'ale-xe-m 'boy-PL-OBL'

One suffix: č'ale-me 'boy-PL.OBL'

Case fusion:

$$[PL]-[OBL]\longrightarrow [PL,OBL]$$

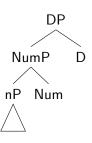
Plural + oblique case:

Two suffixes: č'ale-xe-m 'boy-PL-OBL'

One suffix: č'ale-me 'boy-PL.OBL'

Case fusion:

$$[PL]-[OBL]\longrightarrow [PL,OBL]$$



Case fusion with number

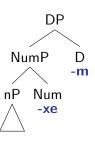
Plural + oblique case:

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One suffix: č'ale-me 'boy-PL.OBL'

Case fusion:

$$[PL]-[OBL]\longrightarrow [PL,OBL]$$



Case fusion with number

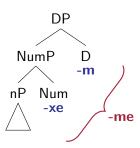
Plural + oblique case:

Two suffixes: č'ale-xe-m 'boy-PL-OBL'

One suffix: \check{c} 'ale-me 'boy-PL.OBL'

Case fusion:

$$[PL]-[OBL]\longrightarrow [PL,OBL]$$



Case fusion with number

Plural + oblique case:

Two suffixes: č'ale-xe-m 'boy-PL-OBL'

One suffix: č'ale-me 'boy-pl.obl'

Case fusion:

$$[\text{PL}] - [\text{OBL}] \longrightarrow [\text{PL}, \text{OBL}]$$

NumP D
-m
nP Num
-xe
-me

 $Structural\ adjacency\ +\ linear\ adjacency$

Singular DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

Singular DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

(Rogava and Keraševa 1966:70)

```
sjə-nəbǯeʁ<sup>w</sup>ə(*-m)
1sg.poss-friend(*-obl)
```

'my friend'

Singular DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

(Rogava and Keraševa 1966:70)

```
sjə-nəbžes wə(*-m)
1sg.poss-friend(*-obl)
```

'my friend'

Prefix + suffix:

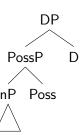
$$[POSS] - [OBL] \longrightarrow [POSS,OBL]$$

Singular DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

sjə-nəbžeu və(*-m)
1sg.poss-friend(*-obl)

'my friend'

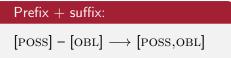


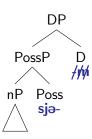


Singular DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

sjə-nəbǯeʁ^wə(*-m) 1sg.poss-friend(*-obl)

'my friend'



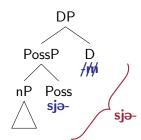


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Prefix + suffix: $[POSS] - [OBL] \longrightarrow [POSS,OBL]$

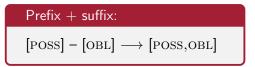


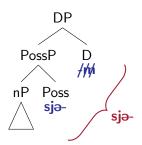
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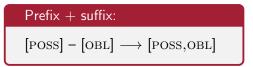
Possessive prefix \neq D: PossP can appear without DP (Appendix)

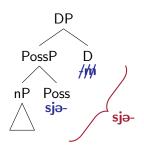
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Possessive prefix \neq D: PossP can appear without DP (Appendix)

Affixes are not linearly adjacent

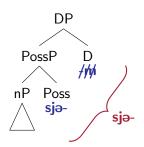
Singular DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

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sjə-nəbǯeʁ^wə(*-m) 1sg.poss-friend(*-obl)

'my friend'

Prefix + suffix: $[POSS] - [OBL] \longrightarrow [POSS,OBL]$



Possessive prefix \neq D: PossP can appear without DP (Appendix)

Affixes are not linearly adjacent \Rightarrow **Structural adjacency**

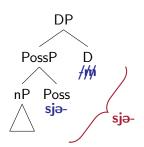
Singular DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

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sjə-nəbǯeʁ^wə(*-m) 1sg.poss-friend(*-obl)

'my friend'

Prefix + suffix: $[POSS] - [OBL] \longrightarrow [POSS,OBL]$



Possessive prefix \neq D: PossP can appear without DP (Appendix)

Affixes are not linearly adjacent \Rightarrow **Structural adjacency**

Confirmation: fusion is disrupted by intervening head

Possessive + overt Num:

Possessive + overt Num:

overt case marking

Possessive + overt Num:

overt case marking

Plural suffix:

```
sjə-nəbğes<sup>w</sup>ə-xe -m
1sg.Poss-friend-PL-OBL
'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

Possessive + overt Num:

overt case marking

Plural suffix:

```
sjə-nəbğes<sup>w</sup>ə-xe -m
1sg.Poss-friend-PL-OBL
'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

Numeral:

sjə-š'ərəq^w-jə-t^wə -m

1sg.Poss-boot-LNK-two-OBL

'my two boots' (Adyghe Corpus)

Possessive + overt Num:

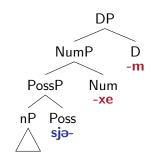
overt case marking

Plural suffix:

```
sjə-nəbğeswə-xe -m 
1sg.Poss-friend-PL-OBL 
'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

Numeral:

sjə-š'ərəq^w-jə-t^wə -m 1sg.Poss-boot-LNK-two-OBL 'my two boots' (Adyghe Corpus)



Possessive + overt Num:

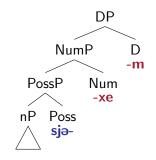
overt case marking

Plural suffix:

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'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

► PL+OBL case fusion possible

```
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1sg.poss-boot-LNK-two-OBL
'my two boots' (Adyghe Corpus)
```



Possessive + overt Num:

overt case marking

Plural suffix:

```
sjə-nəbğes<sup>w</sup>ə-xe -m 
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'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

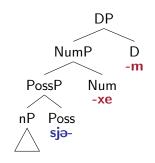
► PL+OBL case fusion possible

```
sjə-nəbǯeв<sup>w</sup>ə-me
1sg.poss-friend-PL.OBL
'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

```
sjə-š'ərəq<sup>w</sup>-jə-t<sup>w</sup>ə -m

1SG.POSS-boot-LNK-two-OBL

'my two boots' (Adyghe Corpus)
```



Possessive + overt Num:

overt case marking

Plural suffix:

```
sjə-nəbğes<sup>w</sup>ə-xe -m
1sg.poss-friend-PL-OBL
'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

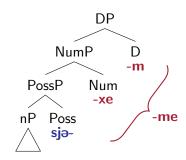
► PL+OBL case fusion possible

```
sjə-nəbǯeʁ<sup>w</sup>ə-me
1sg.poss-friend-pl.obl
'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
```

```
sjə-š'ərəq<sup>w</sup>-jə-t<sup>w</sup>ə -m

1sg.Poss-boot-LNK-two-OBL

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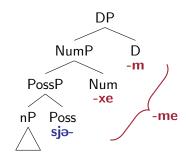
► PL+OBL case fusion possible

```
sjə-nəbǯeßwə-me
1sg.Poss-friend-PL.OBL
'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
POSS does not intervene
⇒ Poss is below Num
```

```
sjə-š'ərəq<sup>w</sup>-jə-t<sup>w</sup>ə -m

1sg.Poss-boot-LNK-two-OBL

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No morphological number marking ⇒ no NumP

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Enviroment 1: Num + D

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 \check{c} 'ale-me 'boy-PL.OBL'

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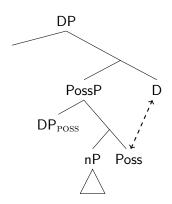
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Structural adjacency

Morphology:

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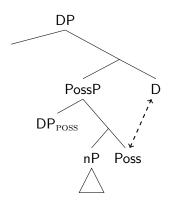
Poss and D interact across an overt root



Morphology:

Poss and D interact across an overt root

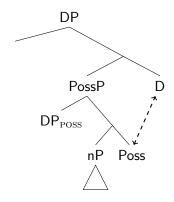
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Morphology:

Poss and D interact across an overt root

- \Rightarrow interaction prior to linearization
- \Rightarrow Poss and D are structurally adjacent

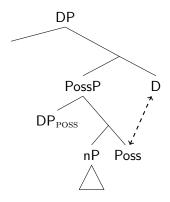


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Syntax:



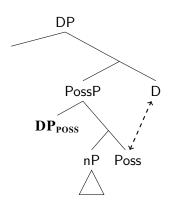
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 $\mathsf{DP}_{\mathrm{POSS}}$ is in Spec,PossP



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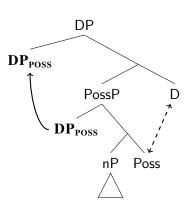
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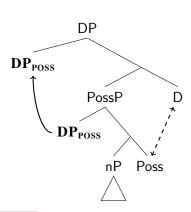
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⇒ Possessor relativization is very local!



Overt Num disrupts Poss–D fusion

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```
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sjə-nəbǯeʁʷə(*-m)

1sg.Poss-friend-obL

'my friend'
```

Overt Num disrupts Poss–D fusion

No Num \Rightarrow fusion: sjə-nəbǯeʁ $^{\text{w}}$ ə(*-m) 1sg.Poss-friend-obl 'my friend' 'my

sjə-nəbǯeswə-xe -m 1sg.poss-friend-pl-obl

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Overt Num disrupts Poss–D fusion

No Num \Rightarrow fusion: Overt Num \Rightarrow no fusion: sjə-nəbšeu $^{\text{w}}$ ə(*-m) sjə-nəbšeu $^{\text{w}}$ ə-xe-m 1sg.poss-friend-pl-obl 'my friend' 'my friends'

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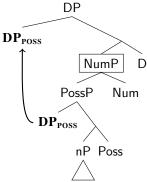
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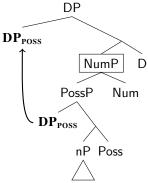
Spec,PossP→Spec,DP is possible only with overt Number.

Not confirmed!

Overt Num \Rightarrow no fusion:

sjə-nəbžer^wə-xe -m 1sg.poss-friend-PL-OBL

'my friends'



```
Op<br/>i [DP t_i [NumP [PossP t_i zjə-ç'ale ] -xe ] -r ] bedzerə-m wh.poss-boy -pl -ABS market-obl š'əs\lambdaeb"əxer<br/>3ABS+3SG.IO+LOC+1SG.ERG+see.PST
```

'the one whose sons I saw at the market' (Ershova 2024:15)

'the one whose sons I saw at the market' (Ershova 2024:15)

$$Op_i$$
 [DP t_i [NumP [PossP t_i zjə- \check{c} 'ale] -xe] -r] bedzerə-m wh.poss-boy -PL -ABS market-OBL \check{s} 'əs λ er

3ABS+3SG.IO+LOC+1SG.ERG+see.PST

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š'əs\lebus er see.pst salar see.pst

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$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{Op_i} & \left[\mathbf{DP} \ \emph{t_i} & \left[\mathbf{PossP} \ \emph{t_i} & \mathbf{zj} \mathbf{e} \text{-} \check{\mathbf{c}}' \mathrm{ale} \ \right] \ & \mathrm{bedzere-m} \ & \mathrm{market-OBL} \end{aligned}$$

š'əsker^wəxer 3abs+3sg.jo+loc+1sg.erg+see.pst

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š'əs\leus ver 3ABS+3SG.IO+LOC+1SG.ERG+see.PST

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$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & Op_i & [DP \ t_i & [PossP \ t_i & zje-č'ale\]\] & bedzere-m \\
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\end{array}$$

 \check{s} 'əs $\lambda e u^w$ əxer

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& wh.poss-boy & market-OBL
\end{array}$$

š'əs\leus er 3\text{ABS} + 3\text{SG.IO} + \text{LOC} + 1\text{SG.ERG} + \text{see.PST}

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- 'Antilocal' phenomena have adequate alternative explanations.

Roadmap

- ► A defense of very local movement: possessor relativization in West Circassian.
- ► Theoretical groundwork of antilocality: a brief history and critique.
- ► Antilocal phenomena explained in other ways: constraints on subject extraction.

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- ▶ Bošković (2015, 2016); Erlewine (2016, 2020): movement must cross a defined phrasal boundary

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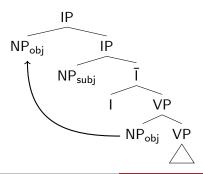
⇒ Chain links must "have some length". (Bošković 1997:27)

Saito and Murasugi 1999:182 (our emphasis)

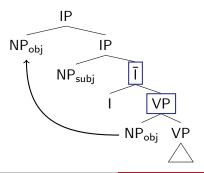
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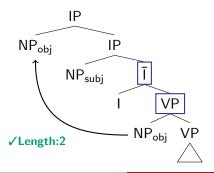
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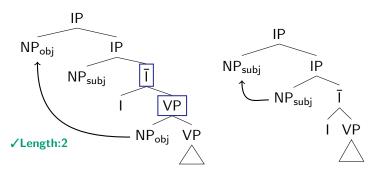
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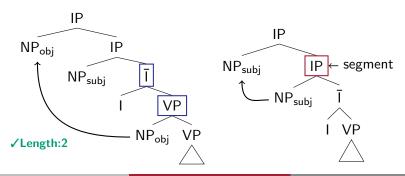
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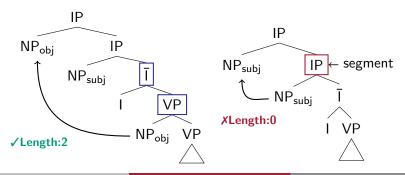
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Last Resort (Abels 2012:105)

A constituent α may only be merged–internally or externally–if that leads to the immediate sharing of a feature.

(Chomsky 1993; Svenonius 1994; Lasnik 1995; Bošković and Takahashi 1998; Pesetsky and Torrego 2006, a.o.)

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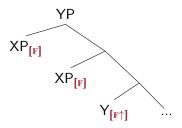
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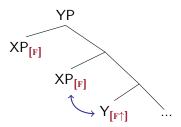
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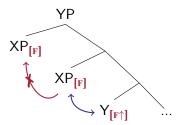
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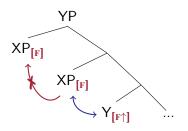
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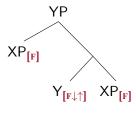


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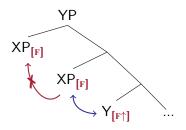


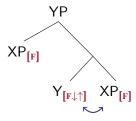
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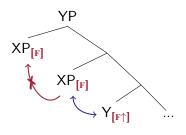


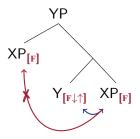
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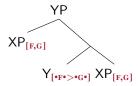
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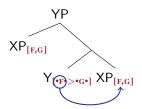
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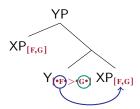


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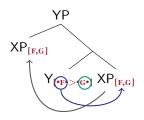
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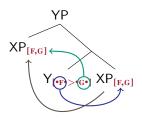


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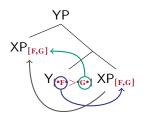
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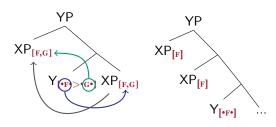
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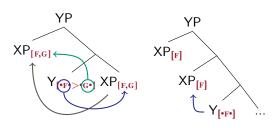
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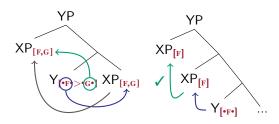
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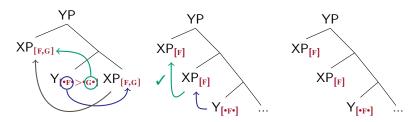
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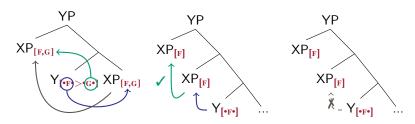
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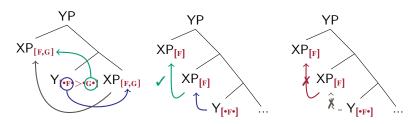
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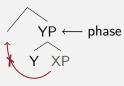
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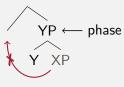
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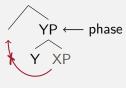
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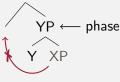


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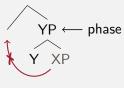


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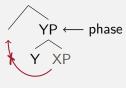


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(But see Arregi and Murphy 2022)

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Answer: Depends on your theory of successive-cyclic movement.

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- But they do not rule out very local movement across the board.

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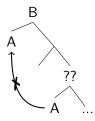
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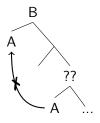
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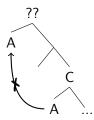
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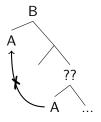
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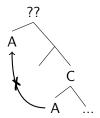


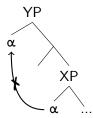


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- These constraints have other, equally adequate explanations.

Roadmap

- ► A defense of very local movement: possessor relativization in West Circassian.
- ► Theoretical groundwork of antilocality: a brief history and critique.
- ► Antilocal phenomena explained in other ways: constraints on subject extraction.

Bošković (2016); Erlewine (2020): antilocality explains

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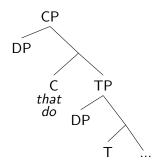
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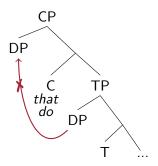
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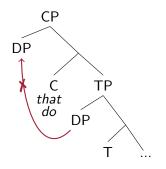
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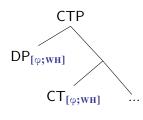
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► More likely explanation is based on properties of the left periphery and interactions between C and T.

► Martinović (2015, 2023): CT originates as single head and splits when necessary.

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Martinović (2015, 2023):

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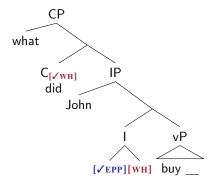
- ► Composite CI hosts [EPP] for subject and (optionally) [WH]
- ▶ [WH] probe on CI reprojects when unchecked.
- Explains clause type distribution in Wolof.
- ► May also explain effects of subject Ā-extraction:

CI does not reproject if subject checks [WH] feature in situ.

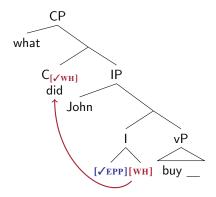
Composite CI can explain subject Ā-extraction

Object wh-movement:

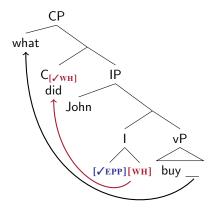
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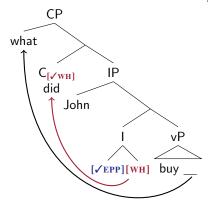


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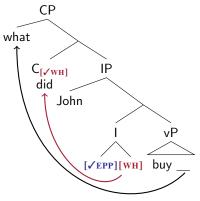


Object wh-movement:

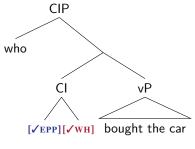
Subject wh-movement:



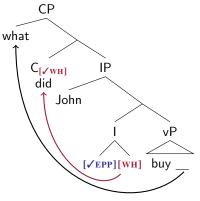
Object wh-movement:



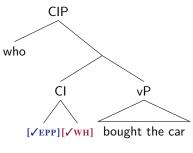
Subject wh-movement:



Object wh-movement:

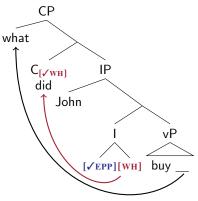


Subject wh-movement:

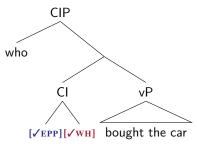


Subject never moves from Spec,IP to Spec,CP because of properties of CI.

Object wh-movement:



Subject wh-movement:



Subject never moves from Spec,IP to Spec,CP because of properties of CI. \Rightarrow **No antilocality constraint required.**

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Spec-to-Spec Antilocality is empirically unnecessary.

Generalized antilocality constraints are **theoretically unmotivated** and **empirically implausible**.

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There is no need to stipulate a lower bound on movement dependencies.

Conclusion tinyurl.com/EBLASER

Possessor relativization in West Circassian is derived with **very local movement**, violating Spec-to-Spec Antilocality.

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▶ Poss triggers allomorphy on D despite not being linearly adjacent.

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Evidence for locality: allomorphy between Poss and D

- Poss triggers allomorphy on D despite not being linearly adjacent.
- ► Allomorphy is disrupted by additional structure between Poss and D (NumP).

Conclusion tinyurl.com/EBLASER

Antilocality is sensitive to minor structural changes:

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- ► This makes testing antilocality predictions very difficult.
- Local allomorphy effects can be a testable diagnostic.
- ► For example, if movement from Spec,XP to Spec,YP disrupts allomorphy triggered by X on Y, additional structure must have been added!

Thank you!

- West Circassian consultants: Svetlana K. Alishaeva, Saida Gisheva, Susana K. Khatkova, and Zarema Meretukova
- ▶ Participants of 24.956 (Fall 2023) at MIT.
- Audience at MIT LingLunch.

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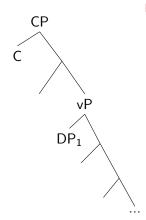
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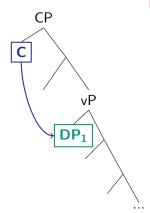
Definitions

- ▶ Closest (modified from Rackowski and Richards 2005:579; my additions in boldface) A goal α is the closest one to a given probe if there is no distinct goal β such that for some distinct X (X a head or maximal projection), X c-commands or dominates α but does not c-command or dominate β .
- Additional assumptions (Rackowski and Richards 2005:582)
 - ightharpoonup A probe must Agree with the **closest** goal α that **can move**.
 - ightharpoonup A goal α can move if it is a phase.
 - Once a probe P is related by Agree with a goal G, P can ignore G for the rest of the derivation (Richards 1998; Hiraiwa 2001).

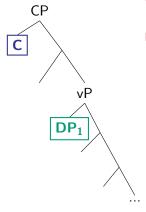
(Ershova 2024)



Movement is triggered by Agree between a probe and the closest goal

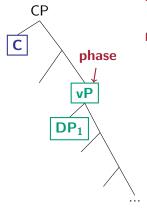


Movement is triggered by Agree between a probe and the closest goal



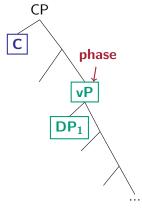
- Movement is triggered by Agree between a probe and the closest goal
- ► All phases* are potential goals

*dominating a matching feature



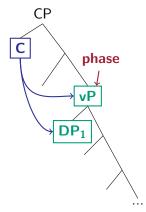
- Movement is triggered by Agree between a probe and the closest goal
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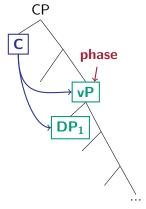
- Movement is triggered by Agree between a probe and the closest goal
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- ▶ DP₁ and vP are both closest goals because there is no XP which c-commands or dominates DP₁, but does not c-command or dominate vP

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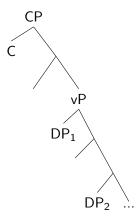
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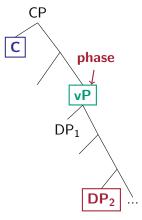
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vP and Spec,vP are equidistant = both accessible to the probe

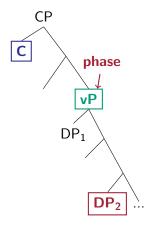
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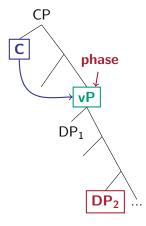
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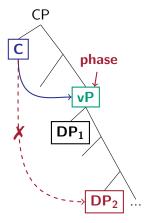
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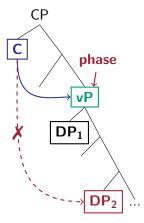
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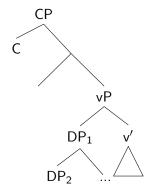


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Only vP and Spec, vP are accessible to the probe

= vP is opaque for subextraction

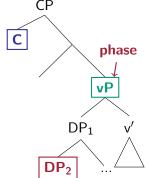
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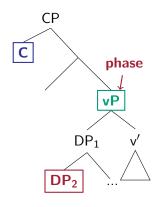


All phases are potential goals

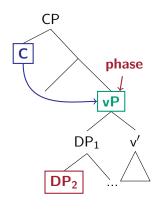
- CP
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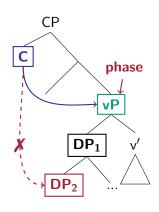




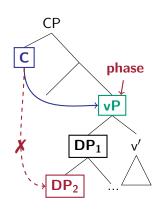
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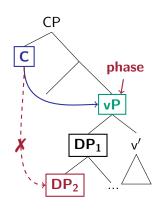


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Phase edge can move, but is opaque for subextraction.



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Phase edge can move, but is opaque for subextraction.

Ershova (2024): Confirmed by **dynamic phasehood**: phases (and phase edges) can be 'unlocked' by Agree ~ Principle of Minimal Compliance (Richards 2016)

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E.g. in predicative position

bzəwə-xe-r sjə-nəbǯes^wə-x bird-PL-ABS 1sg.poss-friend-PL

'Birds are my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)

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 \Rightarrow possessive prefix \neq D

Local subject movement triggers dissimilation

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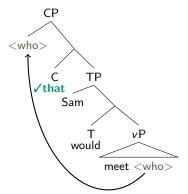
Local subject movement triggers dissimilation

Pesetsky (2023): If two adjacent heads agree with the same element, one of them undergoes "featural reduction" ~ Kinyalolo's Constraint

Subject moves from Spec, TP to Spec, CP \Rightarrow features of T or C must be deleted.

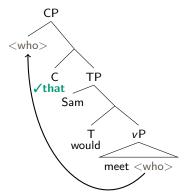
Who did John say...

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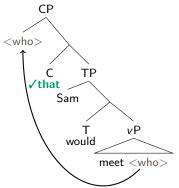
Object wh-movement

Who did John say...

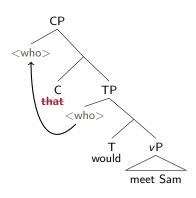


Object wh-movement ⇒ no dissimilation

Who did John say ...

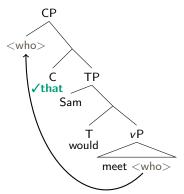


Object wh-movement ⇒ no dissimilation

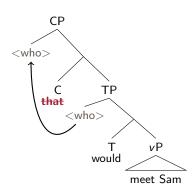


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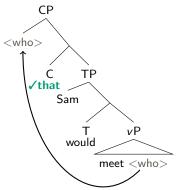


Object wh-movement ⇒ no dissimilation

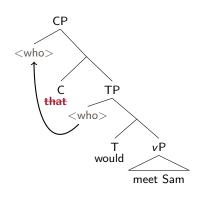


Subject wh-movement ⇒ C−T dissimilation

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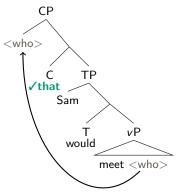
Object wh-movement ⇒ no dissimilation



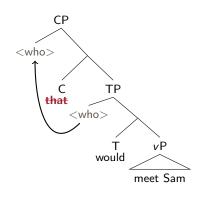
Subject wh-movement \Rightarrow C-T dissimilation

Dissimilation triggered by T-C adjacency

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Object wh-movement ⇒ no dissimilation



Subject wh-movement ⇒ C−T dissimilation

Dissimilation triggered by T–C adjacency

⇒ No antilocality constraint required.

Complementizer-trace effects might be prosodic:

(Kandybowicz 2006, 2007; Sato and Dobashi 2016)

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- Variability in obviation effects with additional material.
- ► Agreement doesn't always correlate with subject movement to Spec, TP (Baier 2017)