Against an extraction analysis of discontinuous nominals in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

56th Algonquian Conference
26 October 2024

Parker T. Robbins

University of Chicago

✉ probbins@uchicago.com

🌐 parkerrobbins.com

Roadmap

1. Introduce Maliseet-Passamaquoddy and its nouns

Roadmap

1. Introduce Maliseet-Passamaquoddy and its nouns
2. Discuss possible analyses of discontinuous nominals

Roadmap

1. Introduce Maliseet-Passamaquoddy and its nouns
2. Discuss possible analyses of discontinuous nominals
3. Present arguments against an extraction analysis

Roadmap

1. Introduce Maliseet-Passamaquoddy and its nouns
2. Discuss possible analyses of discontinuous nominals
3. Present arguments against an extraction analysis
4. Consider an alternative analysis: distributed deletion
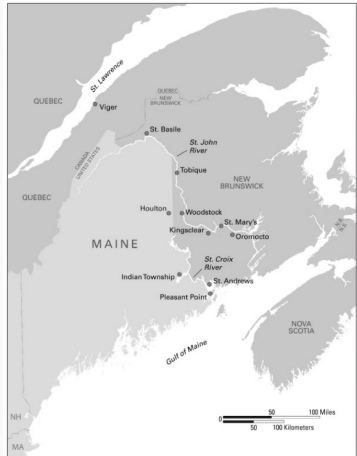
About Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

- An Eastern Algonquian language.

Map by Michael Hermann. From Francis & Leavitt 2008: 2.

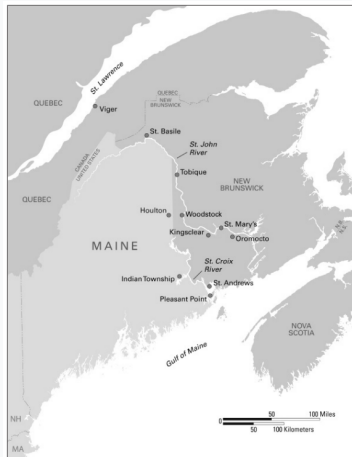# About Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

- An Eastern Algonquian language.

- Endonym: Peskotomuhkati-Wolastoqey.

Map by Michael Hermann. From Francis & Leavitt 2008: 2.

About Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

- An Eastern Algonquian language.

- Endonym: Peskotomuhkati-Wolastoqey.

- Two dialects, two peoples, one mutually intelligible language.

Map by Michael Hermann. From Francis & Leavitt 2008: 2.

Nominals in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be:

Nominals in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be:

(1) **Preverbal**
Sepawonu **not** **skitap** mace-he-Ø.
tomorrow that.PROX.SG man away-go$_{AI}$-3
'That man is leaving tomorrow.' (Grishin 2023: 50, ex. 49a)

Nominals in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be:

(1) **Preverbal**
Sepawonu **not** **skitap** mace-he-Ø.
tomorrow that.PROX.SG man away-go$_{AI}$-3
'That man is leaving tomorrow.' (Grishin 2023: 50, ex. 49a)

(2) **Postverbal**
El-kil-uli-t **Laca** '-posu-m-ol.
IC.thus-be.size$_{AI}$-OBV-3CJ Roger 3-cat-POSS-OBV.SG
'Roger's cat is so big.' (Grishin 2023: 51, ex. 52a)

Nominals in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be:

(1) **Preverbal**
Sepawonu **not** **skitap** mace-he-Ø.
tomorrow that.PROX.SG man away-go$_{AI}$-3
'That man is leaving tomorrow.' (Grishin 2023: 50, ex. 49a)

(2) **Postverbal**
El-kil-uli-t **Laca** '-posu-m-ol.
IC.thus-be.size$_{AI}$-OBV-3CJ Roger 3-cat-POSS-OBV.SG
'Roger's cat is so big.' (Grishin 2023: 51, ex. 52a)

(3) **Discontinuous**
Yukk n-kisiy-a-k **sukolopanis-ok**.
this.PROX.PL 1-make$_{TA}$-3OBJ-PROX.PL cake-PROX.PL
'I made these cakes.' (Grishin 2023: 53, ex. i)

3

Three properties of MP (discontinuous) nominals

1. Nominal word order is largely fixed.

Three properties of MP (discontinuous) nominals

1. Nominal word order is largely fixed.

2. Moved material must respect linear order constraints on nouns.

Three properties of MP (discontinuous) nominals

1. Nominal word order is largely fixed.

2. Moved material must respect linear order constraints on nouns.

3. One or more prenominal elements can be displaced.

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(4)   **Descriptive template of nominal word order**

demonstrative

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(4) **Descriptive template of nominal word order**

demonstrative $\prec$ numeral

(Grishin 2023: 49, ex. 46, slightly modified)

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(4) **Descriptive template of nominal word order**

demonstrative $\prec$ numeral $\prec$ modifier(s)

(Grishin 2023: 49, ex. 46, slightly modified)

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(4) **Descriptive template of nominal word order**

demonstrative ≺ numeral ≺ modifier(s) ≺ noun

(Grishin 2023: 49, ex. 46, slightly modified)

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(5)   **Numerals may not precede demonstratives**

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(5) **Numerals may not precede demonstratives**

  a. Ø-Nomiy-a-k   [*yuktok*   **nuhu-wok**
    1-see_TA-3OBJ-PROX.PL [this.PROX.PL three-PROX.PL
    psuwis-ok]   wolaku.
    cat-PROX.PL yesterday
    'I saw [these three cats] yesterday.'

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(5) **Numerals may not precede demonstratives**

  a. Ø-Nomiy-a-k   [*yuktok*   **nuhu-wok**
   1-see~TA~-3OBJ-PROX.PL [this.PROX.PL three-PROX.PL
   psuwis-ok]   wolaku.
   cat-PROX.PL yesterday

   'I saw [these three cats] yesterday.'

  b. * Ø-Nomiy-a-k   [**nuhu-wok**   *yuktok*
   1-see~TA~-3OBJ-PROX.PL [three-PROX.PL this.PROX.PL
   psuwis-ok] wolaku.
   cat-PROX.PL] yesterday

   *'I saw [three these cats] yesterday.

<div align="right">(Grishin 2023: 50, ex. 51)</div>

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(6) **Head nouns may not precede prenominal elements**

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(6) **Head nouns may not precede prenominal elements**

   a. Sepawonu **not** **skitap** mace-he-Ø.
      tomorrow that.PROX.SG man away-go_{AI}-3
      'That man is leaving tomorrow.'

Nominal word order in MP is largely fixed

(6) **Head nouns may not precede prenominal elements**

    a. Sepawonu **not**   **skitap** mace-he-Ø.
        tomorrow that.PROX.SG man   away-go$_{AI}$-3
        'That man is leaving tomorrow.'

    b. * Sepawonu **skitap not**   mace-he-Ø.
        tomorrow man   that.PROX.SG away-go$_{AI}$-3
        *'Man that is leaving tomorrow.' (Grishin 2023: 50, ex. 49)

Discontinuous nominals preserve word order

(7)   **Head nouns may not precede prenominal elements**

Discontinuous nominals preserve word order

(7) **Head nouns may not precede prenominal elements**

   a. **Yukk**   n-kisiy-a-k
       this.PROX.PL 1-make_{TA}-3OBJ-PROX.PL
       sukolopanis-ok.
       cake-PROX.PL
       'I made these cakes.'

Discontinuous nominals preserve word order

(7) **Head nouns may not precede prenominal elements**

  a. **Yukk**   n-kisiy-a-k
      this.PROX.PL 1-make_TA-3OBJ-PROX.PL
      sukolopanis-ok.
      cake-PROX.PL
      'I made these cakes.'

  b. * **sukolopanis-ok** n-kisiy-a-k
      cake-PROX.PL   1-make_TA-3OBJ-PROX.PL
      yukk.
      this.PROX.PL
      *'I made cakes these.'   (Grishin 2023: 53, ex. i)

Discontinuous nominals preserve word order

(7) **Head nouns may not precede prenominal elements**

    a. **Yukk**   n-kisiy-a-k
       this.PROX.PL 1-make_{TA}-3OBJ-PROX.PL

    a. **Yukk**   n-kisiy-a-k
       this.PROX.PL 1-make$_{TA}$-3OBJ-PROX.PL
       sukolopanis-ok.
       cake-PROX.PL
       'I made these cakes.'

    b. * **sukolopanis-ok** n-kisiy-a-k
       cake-PROX.PL   1-make$_{TA}$-3OBJ-PROX.PL
       yukk.
       this.PROX.PL
       *'I made cakes these.'   (Grishin 2023: 53, ex. i)

Order of prenominal elements must be(?) preserved in DNs

One or more prenominal elements can displace

One or more prenominal elements can displace

(8) a. Nopal **yùt** mil-ki-yàn **pil-èy**
   if.only this.in give-unsp/1-1sg.subj new-nf
   l-ayye-kt-ákon.
   thus-play-ti-nmlz
   'I wish I would be given this new toy.'

One or more prenominal elements can displace

(8) a. Nopal **yùt** mil-ki-yàn **pil-èy**
        if.only this.ɪɴ give-ᴜɴsᴘ/1-1sɢ.sᴜʙᴊ new-ɴꜰ
        l-ayye-kt-ákon.
        thus-play-ᴛɪ-ɴᴍʟᴢ
        'I wish I would be given this new toy.'

    b. Nopal **yùt** **pil-èy** mil-ki-yàn
        if.only this.ɪɴ new-ɴꜰ give-ᴜɴsᴘ/1-1sɢ.sᴜʙᴊ
        l-ayye-kt-ákon.
        thus-play-ᴛɪ-ɴᴍʟᴢ
        'I wish I would be given this new toy.'

(LeSourd 2004: 261, ex. 37)

9

Discontinuous nominals & left branch extraction

Left branch extraction
Movement of the leftmost constituent of a nominal phrase
outside that phrase. (a.o. Ross 1967, Bošković 2005)

Discontinuous nominals & left branch extraction

Left branch extraction
Movement of the leftmost constituent of a nominal phrase
outside that phrase. (a.o. Ross 1967, Bošković 2005)

LBE is permitted in Russian but not in English.

Discontinuous nominals & left branch extraction

Left branch extraction
Movement of the leftmost constituent of a nominal phrase
outside that phrase.   (a.o. Ross 1967, Bošković 2005)

LBE is permitted in Russian but not in English.

(9) a. Ètu$_1$ ty   uvidel [$_{NP}$ t_1 košku].
         This you saw   cat
         'You saw this cat.'

Discontinuous nominals & left branch extraction

Left branch extraction
Movement of the leftmost constituent of a nominal phrase
outside that phrase. (a.o. Ross 1967, Bošković 2005)

LBE is permitted in Russian but not in English.

(9) a. Ètu₁ ty uvidel [NP t_1 košku].
    This you saw cat
    'You saw this cat.'

b. * Those I've seen cats before.

(Bondarenko & Davis 2023: 2, ex. 1 & 2c)

Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

The extraction approach (Johnson & Rosen 2015)

Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

The extraction approach (Johnson & Rosen 2015)

Displaced elements are **extracted** from a nominal and move higher in the clause.
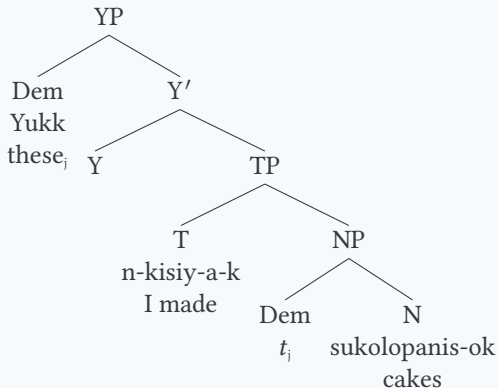
Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

The extraction approach   (Johnson & Rosen 2015)

Displaced elements are **extracted** from a nominal and move higher in the clause.

(10)

Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

The distributed deletion approach (Grishin 2023)

Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

The distributed deletion approach (Grishin 2023)

The entire nominal copies and moves higher, but only parts are pronounced.
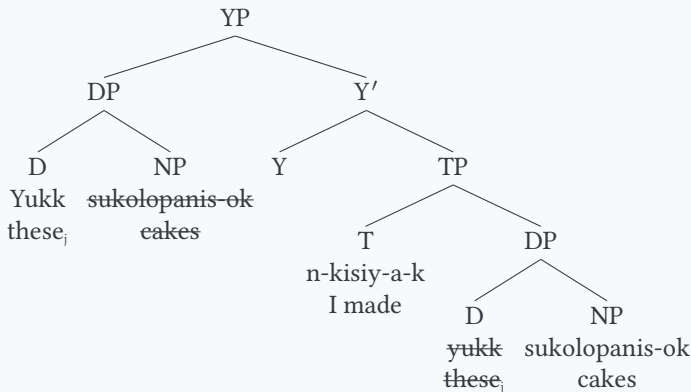
Two LBE analyses of discontinuous nominals

The distributed deletion approach (Grishin 2023)

The entire nominal copies and moves higher, but only parts are pronounced.

(11)

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

- Bošković 2005 argued:
  1. True LBE is only possible in NP languages (not DP languages).
     Why?

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

- Bošković 2005 argued:
  1. True LBE is only possible in NP languages (not DP languages).

     Why?
     Because DP is a phase that prevents extraction.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

- Bošković 2005 argued:
  1. True LBE is only possible in NP languages (not DP languages).

     Why?
     Because DP is a phase that prevents extraction.

  2. In NP languages, determiners act like adjectives with stacking & free(ish) ordering.

     Why?

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

- Bošković 2005 argued:

  1. True LBE is only possible in NP languages (not DP languages).

     Why?
     Because DP is a phase that prevents extraction.

  2. In NP languages, determiners act like adjectives with stacking
     & free(ish) ordering.

     Why?
     Because whatever extracts must be at the edge of the NP.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

- Bošković 2005 argued:

  1. True LBE is only possible in NP languages (not DP languages).

     Why?
     Because DP is a phase that prevents extraction.

  2. In NP languages, determiners act like adjectives with stacking & free(ish) ordering.

     Why?
     Because whatever extracts must be at the edge of the NP.

- Note: Pankau 2021 claims Lower Sorbian (Slavic, Germany) is a DP language with LBE.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Johnson & Rosen 2015 based many of their arguments on these adjective-like properties.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Johnson & Rosen 2015 based many of their arguments on these adjective-like properties.

- A lack of articles.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Johnson & Rosen 2015 based many of their arguments on these adjective-like properties.

- A lack of articles.
- Determiner stacking.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Johnson & Rosen 2015 based many of their arguments on these adjective-like properties.

- A lack of articles.
- Determiner stacking.
- Relatively free ordering of determiners and quantifiers.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Does MP lack articles?

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Does MP lack articles?

Unclear.

- MP does lack definite determiners like English 'a' and 'the'.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Does MP lack articles?

Unclear.

- MP does lack definite determiners like English 'a' and 'the'.

- As Johnson & Rosen 2015 point out, demonstratives and quantifiers are determiner-like.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Does MP lack articles?

Unclear.

- MP does lack definite determiners like English 'a' and 'the'.

- As Johnson & Rosen 2015 point out, demonstratives and quantifiers are determiner-like.

- Grishin 2023 and others have assumed MP is a DP language, but I have not found empirical arguments.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Is there determiner stacking in MP?

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Is there determiner stacking in MP?

Yes, but it isn't a good diagnostic.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Is there determiner stacking in MP?

Yes, but it isn't a good diagnostic.

- Johnson & Rosen 2015 showed demonstratives and quantifier stacking.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Is there determiner stacking in MP?

Yes, but it isn't a good diagnostic.

- Johnson & Rosen 2015 showed demonstratives and quantifier stacking.

- As LaTerza 2015 showed, clear DP languages can stack determiners.

  (12) English demonstratives and quantifiers "stack"
       all *these* boys   (LaTerza 2015: 93, ex. 29d)

  (13) Italian definite articles and possessives determiners
       la   mia penna
       the my pen
       'my pen'   (LaTerza 2015: 93, ex. 24)

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Do demonstratives and quantifiers order somewhat freely?

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Do demonstratives and quantifiers order somewhat freely?

Yes, but – again – it isn't a good diagnostic.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Do demonstratives and quantifiers order somewhat freely?

Yes, but – again – it isn't a good diagnostic.

- Bošković 2005 showed that possessives and adjectives could order freely in Serbo-Croatian.

Arguing against extraction: NP vs. DP languages

Do demonstratives and quantifiers order somewhat freely?

Yes, but – again – it isn't a good diagnostic.

- Bošković 2005 showed that possessives and adjectives could order freely in Serbo-Croatian.

- As LaTerza 2015 showed, this is also true of Bulgarian, a clear DP language.

  (14) a. **moja** *skupa* kartina
            my expensive picture

       b. *skupa* **moja** kartina
           expensive my picture
           'my expensive picture'   (LaTerza 2015: 96, ex. 42b)

Arguing against extraction: Nonconstituent movement

- Under standard minimalist assumptions, nonconstituents cannot be the target of movement.

Arguing against extraction: Nonconstituent movement

- Under standard minimalist assumptions, nonconstituents cannot be the target of movement.

- Recall this example, where a demonstrative and a modifier both move.

  (15) Nopal **yùt   pil-èy** mil-ki-yàn
       if.only this.IN new-NF give-UNSP/1-1SG.SUBJ
       l-ayye-kt-ákon.
       thus-play-TI-NMLZ
       'I wish I would be given this new toy.'
       (LeSourd 2004: 261, ex. 37c)
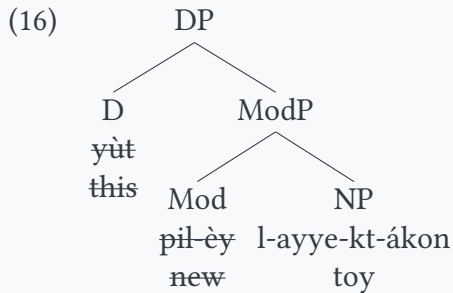
Against extraction: Nonconstituent movement

In their base positions, these elements do not form a constituent. (LeSourd 2004)

Against extraction: Nonconstituent movement

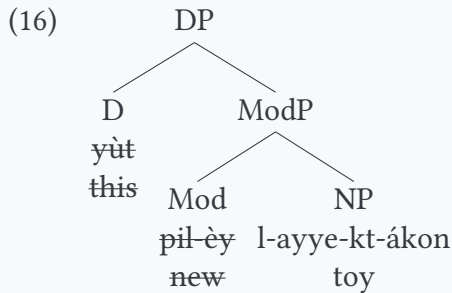In their base positions, these elements do not form a constituent. (LeSourd 2004)

(16)

```
                DP
          /           \
        D              ModP
       y̶ù̶t̶          /        \
       t̶h̶i̶s̶      Mod         NP
               p̶i̶l̶-̶è̶y̶   l-ayye-kt-ákon
                n̶e̶w̶         toy
```

19

Against extraction: Nonconstituent movement

In their base positions, these elements do not form a
constituent. (LeSourd 2004)

(16)

```
           DP
          /  \
         D    ModP
       yùt    /   \
       this  Mod    NP
            pil-èy  l-ayye-kt-ákon
            new     toy
```

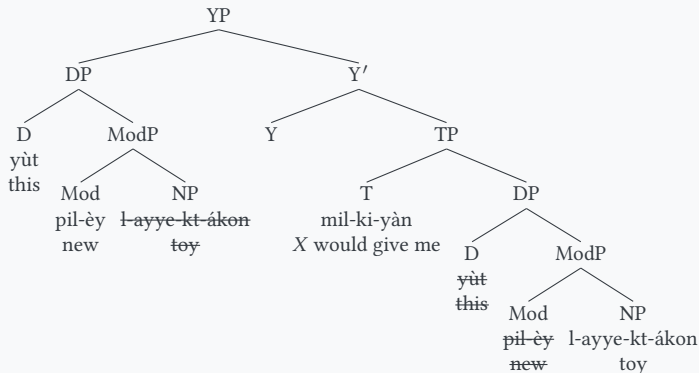To account for this, one would need multiple steps of
movement.

An alternative: Distributed deletion

Bondarenko & Davis 2023 analyzed ostensible nonconstituent movement as distributed deletion.

An alternative: Distributed deletion

Bondarenko & Davis 2023 analyzed ostensible nonconstituent movement as distributed deletion.

(17)

Finding more evidence for distributed deletion

- Grishin 2023 argues in favor of a distributed deletion view on the basis of peripheral agreement facts.

Finding more evidence for distributed deletion

- Grishin 2023 argues in favor of a distributed deletion view on the basis of peripheral agreement facts.

- Bondarenko & Davis 2023 used parasitic gaps and scope as diagnostics in their work.

Finding more evidence for distributed deletion

- Grishin 2023 argues in favor of a distributed deletion view on the basis of peripheral agreement facts.

- Bondarenko & Davis 2023 used parasitic gaps and scope as diagnostics in their work.

Finding more evidence for distributed deletion

- Grishin 2023 argues in favor of a distributed deletion view on the basis of peripheral agreement facts.

- Bondarenko & Davis 2023 used parasitic gaps and scope as diagnostics in their work.
  - Unfortunately, MP does not seem to permit licensing parasitic gaps. (Bruening 2001: 132)

Finding more evidence for distributed deletion

- Grishin 2023 argues in favor of a distributed deletion view on the basis of peripheral agreement facts.

- Bondarenko & Davis 2023 used parasitic gaps and scope as diagnostics in their work.
  - Unfortunately, MP does not seem to permit licensing parasitic gaps. (Bruening 2001: 132)
  - Similarly, word order does not affect quantifier scope.
    (Bruening & Lin 2001)

Finding more evidence for distributed deletion

- Grishin 2023 argues in favor of a distributed deletion view on the basis of peripheral agreement facts.

- Bondarenko & Davis 2023 used parasitic gaps and scope as diagnostics in their work.
  - Unfortunately, MP does not seem to permit licensing parasitic gaps. (Bruening 2001: 132)
  - Similarly, word order does not affect quantifier scope.
    (Bruening & Lin 2001)

- Finding diagnostics will require stepping out of the Slavic LBE box.

Summary

1. Noun phrases in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be discontinuous.

Summary

1. Noun phrases in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be discontinuous.

2. Johnson & Rosen 2015 argued for an extraction analysis of this phenomenon.

Summary

1. Noun phrases in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be discontinuous.

2. Johnson & Rosen 2015 argued for an extraction analysis of this phenomenon.

3. Johnson & Rosen's diagnostics for MP as a DP language have problems, and extraction doesn't straightforwardly capture movement of more than one prenominal element.

Summary

1. Noun phrases in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy can be discontinuous.

2. Johnson & Rosen 2015 argued for an extraction analysis of this phenomenon.

3. Johnson & Rosen's diagnostics for MP as a DP language have problems, and extraction doesn't straightforwardly capture movement of more than one prenominal element.

4. Distributed deletion (Grishin 2023) captures ostensible nonconstituent movement easily, though it will require creativity to find additional diagnostics.

Thank you for listening!

Thank you for listening!

Abbreviations

1	first person	OBV	obviative
3	third person	PL	plural
AI	animate intransitive	POSS	possessive
CJ	conjunct	PROX	proximate
IC	initial change	SG	singular
IN	inanimate	SUBJ	subject
NF	noun final	TA	transitive animate
NMLZ	nominalizer	TI	transitive inanimate
OBJ	object	UNSP	unspecified subject

References

Bondarenko, Tatiana & Colin Davis. 2023. Concealed pied-piping in Russian: On left-branch extraction, parasitic gaps, and the nature of discontinuous nominal phrases. *Syntax* 26(1). 1–40. https://doi.org/10.1111/synt.12245.

Bošković, Željko. 2005. Left branch extraction, structure of NP, and scrambling. In Joachim Sabel & Mamoru Saito (eds.), *The Free Word Order Phenomenon*, 13–74. Mouton de Gruyter. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110197266.13.

Bruening, Benjamin. 2001. *Syntax at the edge: Cross-clausal phenomena and the syntax of Passamaquoddy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT dissertation. https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/8198 (26 January, 2024).

Bruening, Benjamin & Vivian Lin. 2001. Discontinuous QPs and LF Interference Effects in Passamaquoddy. *University of Massachusetts Occasional Papers in Linguistics* 27(1). 20–28. https://scholarworks.umass.edu/umop/vol27/iss1/4.

Francis, David A. & Robert M. Leavitt. 2008. *A Passamaquoddy-Maliseet dictionary [Peskotomuhkati Wolastoqewi Latuwewakon]*. Orono, ME: University of Maine Press.

Grishin, Peter. 2023. *Lessons from CP in Passamaquoddy and beyond*. Cambridge, MA: MIT dissertation. https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/007567.

Johnson, Meredith & Bryan Rosen. 2015. The syntax of discontinuous noun phrases in Algonquian languages: Left branch extractions and focus movements. In J. Randolph Valentine & Monica Macaulay (eds.), *Papers of the forty-third Algonquian conference*, 135–153. Albany, NY: SUNY Press. https://ojs.library.carleton.ca/index.php/ALGQP/article/view/2282 (7 February, 2024).

LaTerza, Ivana. 2015. Adjectives and determiners. *Lingua* 168. 85–103. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2015.09.007.

LeSourd, Philip S. 2004. The internal structure of the noun phrase in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy. In H. C. Wolfart (ed.), *Papers of the thirty-fifth Algonquian conference*, 239–263. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba.

Pankau, Andreas. 2021. Left Branch Extraction in Lower Sorbian. *Journal of Slavic Linguistics* 29(3). 1–14. https://muse.jhu.edu/pub/28/article/923063 (26 October, 2024).

Ross, John Robert. 1967. *Constraints on variables in syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT dissertation. https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/15166 (6 December, 2021).