- The second consequence I want to note concerns the nature of 'valuation' —
 - that thing that happens when a probe <u>does</u> find a goal bearing the kind of feature(s) it was looking for
- Earlier in the course, we discussed two possible models for this:
 - (i) copy-and-(over)write (the traditional model)
 - (ii) feature-sharing (recall the example of case-concord in Ancient Greek)
- Now notice that <u>both</u> of these models still assumed that the nature of individual features (or perhaps: feature classes, e.g., PERSON) was **flat**
 - essentially, an attribute-value pair of the following sort:

(33) $f: \square$, or f: val





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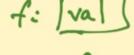
Person, Number, and the Architecture of Grammar

PART THREE: Omnivorous agreement and its consequences — 61 / 78

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- To make matters worse more interesting, we have lost the representational distinction between valued & unvalued features (!)
 - > Have you noticed?









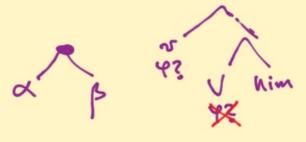
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- In Preminger 2017, I argued against several putative solutions to this quandary:
 - comparing the two pre-existing feature-structures/geometries, and choosing the more marked one as the to-be-shared one
 - c-command: since probes always have to c-command their goals, we could always choose the feature-structure/geometry borne by the lower of the two operands as the to-be-shared one



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 - a diacritic (e.g., Infl⁰ borne with an "I'm a probe" diacritic, thus doesn't get its pre-existing feature-structure/geometry shared)



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Valuation in a feature-geometric world • The output of this operation is guaranteed to be a well-formed feature geometry Person, Number, and the Architecture of Grammar LOT 2018, Groningen PART THREE: Omnivorous agreement and its consequences - 68 / 78 Omer Preminger, University of Maryland

