Upwards and onwards:
On the direction of valuation in \( \varphi \)-feature agreement

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0. Preliminaries

- This talk is about agreement
- Working definition: 1

(1) agreement: morpho-phonologically overt covariance in \( \varphi \)-features between a verb/TAM-marker and a nominal argument

What do we mean by “direction of valuation”?

- ASSUMPTION: when we see \( \varphi \)-features on a verb or TAM-marker, they are there derivatively
  - that doesn’t (necessarily) mean derivationally
  - but they are there because of the presence of corresponding \( \varphi \)-features on the nominal, and not vice versa

- The reasoning for this assumption comes in at least two flavors:
  - the more prevalent (and in my mind, less convincing) argument comes from purported semantic asymmetries
    - the semantic content of \( \varphi \)-features pertains to noun phrases, not to verbs/TAM-markers (Chomsky 1995:277–278)
      - I’m not sure this is 100% true at the level of description (cf. pluractionality?)
      - but even if it is, this is not incompatible with a theory where \( \varphi \)-features make their semantic contribution on the verb
        (see, e.g., Bale 2014)
    - a more convincing argument (in my mind) that the semantic content of \( \varphi \)-features residues on the nominal can be made using omnivorous agreement (Nevins 2011, Preminger 2014, inter alia)

⇒ If \( \varphi \)-features on a verb/TAM-marker are derivative, we can then pose the following question:

(2) What must the structural configuration of \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) be, for \( \alpha \) to acquire \( \varphi \)-features derivatively, from \( \beta \)?

- In particular, we could consider the following (non-exhaustive) list of logical possibilities:

(3) For \( \alpha \) to acquire \( \varphi \)-features derivatively, from \( \beta \), is it the case that:
  a. \( \alpha \) must c-command \( \beta \)
  - or –
  b. \( \beta \) must c-command \( \alpha \)
  - or –
  c. either of \( \{\alpha, \beta\} \) must c-command the other

⇒ This is the “direction of valuation” question.

1. Structure of the talk

§2: Introduce, in more detail, how the models in (3a) and (3b) are supposed to work

§3: Review some purported arguments in favor of (3b) when it comes to \( \varphi \)-agreement, and argue that they don’t work (and that, in at least one case, they may furnish an argument for the opposite conclusion)

§4: Present further evidence against (3b) when it comes to \( \varphi \)-agreement

§5: Present a putative empirical generalization concerning long-distance agreement (LDA) in \( \varphi \)-features, and discuss its consequences for (3a–c)

§6: Conclusion, and some speculations on how this might fit within the broader picture of correspondence relations in language

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1'TAM': Tense/Aspect/Mood; ‘\( \varphi \)-features’: \{PERSON, NUMBER, GENDER/NOUN-CLASS\}.
2. Two (and a half) models of valuation

(4) **UPWARD VALUATION**

For \( \alpha \) to acquire (\( \varphi \)-)features derivatively, from \( \beta \), it must be the case that \( \alpha \) c-commands \( \beta \).

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\alpha \\
\vdots \\
(\text{“agreement bearer” – (e.g.: a verb)} \\
\vdots \\
\beta \\
\vdots \\
(\text{“agreement controller” – (e.g.: a DP)} \\
\vdots \\
\alpha \\
\end{array} \]


(5) **DOWNWARD VALUATION**

For \( \alpha \) to acquire (\( \varphi \)-)features derivatively, from \( \beta \), it must be the case that \( \beta \) c-commands \( \alpha \).

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\beta \\
\vdots \\
(\text{“agreement controller” – (e.g.: a DP)} \\
\vdots \\
\alpha \\
\vdots \\
(\text{“agreement bearer” – (e.g.: a verb)} \\
\vdots \\
\end{array} \]

(Zeijlstra 2012; see also: Adger 2003, Kayne 1989, Koopman 2006, Merchant 2011; and concerning non-\( \varphi \)-features, see: Wurmbrand 2011, 2012, inter alia)

In addition, one could imagine that agreement can obtain in a configuration like (4) or like (5) —

- depending on the language (Baker 2008), depending on which configuration obtained first (Carstens to appear), depending on the nature of the feature itself (Abels 2012), or freely (Merchant 2006)

3. On some purported arguments for **DOWNWARD VALUATION** in \( \varphi \)-agreement

3.1. The irrelevance of maximally local agreement relations

- Baker (2008), Bjorkman (2011) and Bjorkman & Zeijlstra (2014): data like (6a–b) show that a uniform approach to \( \varphi \)-agreement in terms of **UPWARD VALUATION** is untenable

(6) a. omo-mulongo mw-a-hik-a mukali. (Kinande; Bantu)

At the village arrived a woman.

b. oko-mesa kw-a-hir-aw-a ehilanga. (Kinande; Bantu)

On the table were put peanuts.

- Preminger (2013): maximally-local agreement relations teach us nothing about the direction of valuation in agreement

- First, it is not at all clear that spec-head agreement—which (6a–b) appear to instantiate—is an instance of **DOWNWARD VALUATION** in the first place

  - under **Bare Phrase Structure** (Chomsky 1994), the head is also the label of the “intermediate projection”

  \[ \Rightarrow \text{ and so, it can enter into agreement with the spec under sisterhood} \]

  - which does not distinguish **UPWARD VALUATION** from **DOWNWARD VALUATION**

  \[ \Rightarrow \text{ this yields structural conditions that amount to m-command} \]

  - though now, these are derived through the assumptions of BPS\(^2\)

\[^{2}\text{The label of the entire XP is also the head. If **UPWARD VALUATION** does not exclude domination relations, the head could enter into agreement with the spec from this position, as well (see, for example, Schoorlemmer 2009).} \]
• But even if we reject this view and allow only $X^0$ to enter into agreement relations, (6a–b) are in no way a problem for upward valuation
  o there is a perfectly viable analysis of data like (6a–b) that does not resort to downward valuation at all

(7)

⇒ In cases of maximally-local agreement, the moves required to alternate between one style of analysis and the other are very hard to argue against.

NB: Compare —
  o “(6a–b) argues against universal upward valuation”
  o “the subject position in English argues against the Predicate-Internal Subject Hypothesis”

3.2. What we can (and can’t) learn from SV-VS agreement asymmetries

(8) a. *Trois filles sont arrivées.*
   Three girls are arrived.F.pl
   ‘Three girls arrived.’

b. Il est arrivé trois filles.
   It is arrived.M.sg three girls
   ‘Three girls arrived.’

   the-children-nom slept-3pl/*slept-M.3sg
   ‘The children slept.’

b. naam-a/*naam-uu l-ʔawlaad-u.
   slept-M.3sg/*slept-3pl the-children-nom
   ‘The children slept.’

[Aoun et al. 1994:197]

• A common conclusion from such patterns (Kayne 1989, Francke et al. 2006, Bjorkman 2011, among many others):

  “If [upward valuation] were the basic mechanism of agreement in natural language, and agreement with post-verbal DPs therefore the simplest expression of $\varphi$-agreement (agreement in the absence of movement), we would not expect the asymmetry to run in this direction: we would expect instead that [downward valuation] would exhibit gaps or deficiencies in $\varphi$-agreement. The existence of defective agreement in LDA, and only in LDA, thus lends support to a view in which [downward valuation] is basic and [upward valuation] epiphenomenal.”

[Bjorkman & Zeijlstra 2014:12]

• I will argue: this conclusion is at best unwarranted, and might even be at odds with the facts.

• Before proceeding, it is worth taking a moment to consider this: even if the traditional description of these data were correct —
  ✦ it would constitute an argument for downward valuation only if we presuppose that the types of derivations outlined in §3.1 are ruled out — and it is not at all clear what that presupposition is supposed to follow from

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3 The same is true in the for maximally-local agreement relations that appear, on the surface, to adhere to upward valuation (e.g. verb-subject agreement in a language like Irish); they can be brought into compliance with downward valuation via very local head-movement (see Preminger 2013, Preminger & Polinsky 2015 for details).

3.2.1. An excursus on partial agreement

- Baker 2008, 2011: agreement at-a-distance is possible in number but not in person\(^5\)
- Preminger 2011b: agreement at-a-distance is attested *even in person*; but:
  - there is certainly a “hierarchy of fragility” —
    - whereby person agreement is most likely to be affected by structural distance, followed by number agreement

(10) Relative Aptitude for Failed Agreement (RAFA)  
Preminger 2011b:922

\[
\text{relative aptitude for failed agreement (RAFA)}
\]

\[
\text{Person at-a-distance} \gg \text{Number at-a-distance}
\]

(⇒ any agreement at close range)

- adding gender (not addressed in Preminger 2011b), we get the following picture:

(11) Relative Aptitude for Failed Agreement (RAFA), extended

\[
\text{Relative aptitude for failed agreement (RAFA), extended}
\]

\[
\text{Person at-a-distance} \gg \text{Number at-a-distance} \gg \text{Gender at-a-distance} \gg \text{any agreement at close range}
\]

- (10)/(11) constitute a markedness hierarchy par excellence:
  - they constrain not only the crosslinguistic distribution of agreement at-a-distance;
  - but also the possibilities for agreement at-a-distance between a given pair of “agreement controller” and “agreement bearer”

- In Preminger 2011b, I suggest deriving (10)/(11) from the way the relevant ϕ-probes are arranged along the clausal spine

  - The idea is that what is traditionally thought of as a single functional head, with a single “bundle” of ϕ-features—e.g. T\(^0\), or υ\(^0\)—is actually comprised of separate heads for separate ϕ-features
  - building on an extensive literature arguing that person and number probe separately from one another


(12) \[
\text{[... [#P \#^0 [πP π^0 [... DP_T ... ]] ... ] ] \ldots ]}
\]

\[\text{where:}
\]

- #^0 — the probe relevant to number features
- π^0 — the probe relevant to person features
- DP_T — putative agreement target

- Suppose there is some syntactic obstruction separating π^0 and DP_T
  - such as an intervening nominal (e.g. a dative), or a phase boundary

(13) a. \[
\text{[... [#P \#^0 [πP π^0 [... INTERVENER DP_T ... ]] ... ] ] \ldots ]}
\]

b. \[
\text{[... [#P \#^0 [πP π^0 [... [phase ... DP_T ... ]] ... ]] ... ]}
\]

- This will prevent π^0 from agreeing with DP_T;

\[⇒\]

- Now one of two things can happen:

  (i) Nothing.

  The obstruction remains, and similarly prevents agreement between #^0 and DP_T
  - this is the case in full-fledged dative intervention

  (ii) Something.

  Probing by π^0, even though it could not reach DP_T, had syntactic consequences that effectively removed the obstruction — for example:

  - in (13a): clitic-doubling the intervener, which would consequently cease to intervene (following Anagnostopoulou 2003, Béjar & Rezac 2003)
  - in (13b): agreeing with the phase head, thereby allowing subsequent probes to look inside the phase in question (following Rackowski & Richards 2005, van Urk & Richards 2015)
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Preminger

(14) a. \[ \ldots [\#P \#^0 [\pi_P \text{CT}^0 \pi^0 [\ldots <\text{INTERVENER}>, \text{DP}_T \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \]
\[ \checkmark \]

b. \[ \ldots [\#P \#^0 [\pi_P \pi^0 [\ldots \text{DP}_T \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \]
\[ \checkmark \]

In these cases, probing by \(#^0\) will be successful\(^6\) in targeting \(\text{DP}_T\) —
\( \Rightarrow \) resulting in what we would descriptively call “partial agreement”
(in number, but not in person)

\( \Rightarrow \) Importantly, the converse pattern—where \(\pi^0\) can successfully target \(\text{DP}_T\)
but \(#^0\) cannot—is predicted not to exist:
\( \circ \) this would require an obstruction being introduced between \(\pi^0\) and \(#^0\);
\( \circ \) but \(\pi^0\) and \(#^0\) are consecutive heads in the clausal spine, so this will
generally be impossible; the only position for an obstruction that
would block \(#^0\) but not \(\pi^0\) is in [Spec, \(\pi_P\)]:

(15) \[ \ldots [\#P \#^0 [\pi_P \text{XP} \pi^0 [\ldots \text{DP}_T \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \]

\( \circ \) but \(\pi^0\) is not thematic; it does not introduce arguments of its own
\( \Rightarrow \) the obstructing XP got to [Spec, \(\pi_P\)] via movement
\( \quad \) movement which could only have been triggered by \(\pi^0\), given that
\( \quad \) there are no intermediate heads between \(#^0\) and \(\pi^0\)
\( \Rightarrow \) XP was closer to \(\pi^0\) than \(\text{DP}_T\) was (otherwise \(\text{DP}_T\) would have
moved, instead)

(16) \[ \ldots [\#P \#^0 [\pi_P \text{XP} \pi^0 [\ldots t_{\text{XP}} [\ldots \text{DP}_T \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \]

\( \Rightarrow \) XP would have intervened in probing of \(\text{DP}_T\) by \(\pi^0\), as well\(^7\)

\( \Rightarrow \) contradiction.

- And, of course, it could be the case that there was no obstruction to begin
with—and so probing by both \(\pi^0\) and \(#^0\) would go through unimpeded
(a.k.a. “successful \(\varphi\)-agreement”)

\( \Rightarrow \) On the other hand, (re)merging \(\text{DP}_T\) in (the specifier of) the immediate
complement of \(\pi^0\) would render an obstruction impossible —

\( \circ \) since there is no structural space between \(\pi^0\) and \(\text{DP}_T\) for the
obstruction to reside\(^8\)

(17) a. \[ \ldots [\#P \#^0 [\pi_P \pi^0 [\text{XP} \text{DP}_T [X' \ldots (t_{\text{DP}_T}) \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \]
\[ \checkmark \]

b. \[ \ldots [\#P \#^0 [\pi_P \pi^0 [\text{XP} \text{DP}_T [X' \ldots (t_{\text{DP}_T}) \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \]
\[ \checkmark \]

This derives:

- The fact that \(\text{PERSON}\) agreement at-a-distance is more susceptible to
disruption than \(\text{NUMBER}\) agreement at-a-distance
- The fact that both are more susceptible to disruption than agreement at
   close range (whether in \(\text{NUMBER}\) or in \(\text{PERSON}\))

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Analogously, by positing that \(\Gamma^0\)—the \(\text{GENDER}\) probe—is above \(#P\), we can
derive the position of \(\text{GENDER}\) agreement in the extended RAFA (11):

(18) \[ \ldots [\Gamma \Gamma^0 [\#P \#^0 [\pi_P \pi^0 [\ldots \text{DP}_T \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \ldots ] \]

\textit{where:} \(\Gamma^0\) — the probe relevant to \(\text{GENDER}\) features

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\(^6\)The expression “\(x\) successfully targets \(\text{DP}_T\)” is to be understood, in this context, as \(x\)
successfully reflecting marked \(\varphi\)-features found on \(\text{DP}_T\) ([participant], [speaker], [plural], and
so on). It is, in my mind, an open question whether such a thing as “agreement with a 3rd person
singular nominal” even exists, or these are simply descriptive terms we use to identify the
morphology that surfaces when probes fail to find a target bearing marked features (see Nevins
2007, Preminger 2014 for discussion).

\(^7\)It is conceivable that one could get around this by appealing to finer derivational timing—i.e.,
that \(\pi^0\) would dislocate the intervener \(\text{prior}\) to probing for person features (along the lines of Müller
2009, for example). I assume that if this option is available to \(\pi^0\), it is also available to \(#^0\)—and
thus, \(#^0\) would be able to move the intervener out of the way prior to probing for number features.
I therefore do not consider this possibility problematic for the line of argumentation pursued here.

\(^8\)This is so even if the XP in [Compl, \(\pi\)] is phasal. That is because \(\text{DP}_T\) is located in [Spec, \(\pi\)]
(the edge of the putative XP phase), and is therefore accessible to probing by \(\pi^0\) all the same.
3.2.2. Back to SV-VS agreement asymmetries

What does this partial agreement stuff have to do with SV-VS asymmetries?

- Well, what the SV-VS data show is that a nominal that has moved all the way up to a preverbal position (i.e., in SV) controls full agreement

- This is precisely what the account in §3.2.1 predicts —
  - as shown in (17a–b), any nominal that has moved at least as high as (the specifier of) [Compl,π] will control full agreement
    - in person, number, and gender

- As for VS structures, the account in §3.2.1 predicts one of the following will arise —
  1. no agreement
  2. agreement only in gender, not in number or person
  3. agreement only in gender and number, not in person
  4. full agreement

   — depending on which, if any, structural obstructions occur between the ϕ-probes and the agreement target (see (13–14), above)

- Recall now the data in (19–20), repeated from earlier:

(19) a. Troisfilles sont arrivées.
   Three girls are arrived.F.pl
   ‘Three girls arrived.’
   b. Il est arrivé troisfilles.
   It is arrived.M.sg three girls
   ‘Three girls arrived.’
   
(20) a. ?taalibaat-u
   the-student.F.pl-nom
   ate-F.3pl/*ate-F.3sg
   ‘The students ate.’
   b. ?taal-at/*taam-na
   the-student.F.pl-nom
   ate-F.3sg/*ate-F.3pl
   ‘The students ate.’

- at first glance, it looks like both (19b) and (20b) instantiate (i);

- but when it comes to (20b), this is imprecise—Standard Arabic VS clauses actually do exhibit agreement, but only in gender:

(21) a. ?akal-nas?akal-at
   the-student.F.pl-nom
   ate-F.3pl/*ate-F.3sg
   ‘The students ate.’
   b. ?akal-at/*akal-nat-taalibaat-u
   ate-F.3sg/*ate-F.3pl
   the-student.F.pl-nom
   ‘The students ate.’

- i.e., Standard Arabic VS clauses actually instantiate (ii)

- This pattern is predicted to exist, given the account in §3.2.1.

Interim summary:

- The account in §3.2.1 is an upward valuation account through and through

   ⇒ it’s clear that there is no argument to be had in favor of downward valuation based on SV-VS agreement asymmetries

- To capture facts like (21), a downward valuation account could posit that the gender probe is located within the verb phrase (e.g. on v0)
  - whereas the number and person probes are located on T0

- Distributing the different ϕ-probes among T0 and v0 in this fashion leaves much to be desired:
  - in languages w/both subject and object agreement, it is simply not the case that subject agreement lacks GENDER and object agreement lacks NUMBER and PERSON
In contrast, on the account presented here, all that is needed is (23):

(23) **OBLIGATORY PRONOUN MOVEMENT**

Pronouns, even those that do not end up as high as the preverbal subject position, are required to move to a higher position than their non-pronominal counterparts are required to move to.

- Recall, from (17)—repeated below—that a DP that has made it as high as \( \pi \) (the specifier of) \([\text{Compl}, \pi] \) will necessarily control full agreement

\[ \pi \]

- assuming, crucially, an **UPWARD VALUATION system**

(17) a. \([\ldots [\#P \#P \pi \pi^0 \{X_{\pi} \cdot \ldots (t_{DP}) \ldots ] ] ] \ldots ] \]

b. \([\ldots [\#P \#P \pi \pi^0 \{X_{\pi} \cdot \ldots (t_{DP}) \ldots ] ] ] \ldots ] \]

- And what about (23)?

**⇒** such a requirement is robustly attested, crosslinguistically

- Object Shift in Mainland Scandinavian (Holmberg 1986),
  personal pronouns in Halkomelem (Wiltschko 2006), etc.

**⇒** Not only is there no argument from SV-VS agreement asymmetries

*in favor of downward valuation and against upward valuation* —

- the behavior of pronouns in VS clauses may constitute an argument

*against downward valuation and in favor of upward valuation*.

4. **Further evidence for upward valuation**

- Preminger 2013 summarizes arguments by Polinsky (2003, 2015) and Polinsky & Potsdam (2001), and by Etxepare (2006) and Preminger 2009, showing that:

  - long-distance agreement (LDA) in Tsez and in Basque requires **upward valuation**, and cannot be handled by **downward valuation**

- **This section**:

  - reviews the relevant data, and the original argumentation
  - evaluates recent attempts at alternative analyses (Bjorkman & Zeijlstra 2014, 2015)
4.1. The argument from Tsez

(24) a. eni-r [ uži P-āy-ru-li ] P-iy-xo
   mother-DAT boy.1ABS 1-arrive-PAST-PRT-NMZ 1-know-PRES
   ‘The mother knows that as for the boy, he arrived.’

   b. eni-r [ už-ā magalu b-āc'-ru-li ] b-iy-xo
   mother-DAT boy-ERG bread.3ABS 3-eat-PAST-PRT-NMZ 3-know-PRES
   ‘The mother knows that as for the bread, the boy ate it.’

• What this is not:
   (see Polinsky & Potsdam, Polinsky op. cit. for a more detailed version)

I. “prolepsis”

(25) [ subj1 prok [ subj2 objk V2 ] V1 ]

— evidence:

(26) “reflexive/reciprocal” LDA
   irbahin-er-no ḥali-r-no [ žedā žedu
   Ibrahim-dat-and Ali-dat-and each other.abs.1.pl
   go l'-i-x-anu-si-li ] b-ix-yo
   invite-PRES-NEG-PRS-PRT-NMLZ 1.pl-know-PRES
   ‘[Ibrahim and Ali] know that they have not invited each other.’

NB: Tsez lacks null reflexives (i.e., in simple transitives, a null object
must be interpreted as disjoint from the subject)

(27) impossibility of overt proleptic object
   eni-r φ/‘magalu/‘że [ užā magalu b-āc’-ru-li
   mother-DAT φ/‘bread.3ABS/‘It boy bread.3ABS 3-eat-PAST-PRT-NMZ
   ] b-ix-yo
   3-know-PRES
   ‘The mother knows the boy ate the bread.’

(28) locality of LDA (contra anaphoric binding)
   babi-r [ eni-r [ užā magalu b-āc’-ru-li ]
   father-DAT mother-DAT boy bread.3ABS 3-eat-PAST-PRT-NMZ
   b-iyxosi-li ] r/‘b-iy-xo
   3-know-NMLZ 4/‘3-know-PRES
   ‘The father knows [the mother knows [the boy ate bread]].’

(29) lack of matrix binding by LDA targets
   a. * eni-r [ nesĀ.nesiz ɣutkā ] [ ǧali φ-āk’-i-ru-li ] P-iy-xi
      mother-DAT his.refl in-house Ali.1ABS 1-go-PST-PRT-NMLZ 1-know
      Intended: ‘The mother found out in his1 house that Ali1 had already left.’

   compare:
   b. babi-ā [ nesĀ.nesiz ɣutkā ] ǧali žek’-si
      father-ERG his.refl in-house Ali.1ABS hit
      ‘The father hit Ali1 in his1 house.’

II. overt raising

— evidence:

(29) lack of matrix binding by LDA targets (see above)

(30) lack of matrix scope for embedded quantifiers in LDA
   sis ūchiteler [ šibaw uži φ-ik’ixosi-li ] φ-iy-xo
   one teacher every boy.1ABS 1-go-NMLZ 1-know-PRES
   ‘Some teacher knows that every boy is going.’

   ✓ [∃teacher > ∀boy]; X [∀boy > ⊧teacher]

   (cf. actual clausal quantifiers in Tsez, which allow scope inversion)

(31) word order
   eni-r [ už-ā magalu b-āc’-ru-li ] b-iy-xo
   mother-DAT boy-ERG bread.3ABS 3-eat-PAST-PRT-NMZ 3-know-PRES
   ‘The mother knows the boy ate the bread.’

   (29b)

(32) movement of entire embedded clause, including LDA target, as
    a constituent
   a. [ užā magalu b-āc’-ru-li ] eni-r b-iy-xo
      boy bread.3ABS 3-eat-PAST-PRT-NMZ mother-DAT 3-knows-PRES
      ‘The mother knows the boy ate the bread.’

   b. eni-r b-iy-xo [ užā magalu b-āc’-ru-li
      mother-DAT 3-knows-PRES boy bread.3ABS 3-eat-PAST-PRT-NMZ
      ]
      ‘The mother knows the boy ate the bread.’
III. covert raising

— evidence:

(29) LACK OF MATRIX BINDING BY LDA TARGETS (see above)
(30) LACK OF MATRIX SCOPE FOR EMBEDDED QUANTIFIERS IN LDA (see above)

Overall: LDA in Tsez involves agreement in ϕ-features between a verb in the superordinate clause and a nominal properly contained within an embedded clause

UPWARD VALUATION: ✓
DOWNWARD VALUATION: ✗

4.2. The argument from Basque

• Simple ditransitives in Basque:

(33) Guraso-e-k ni-ri belarritako ederr-ak
parent(s)-ARTpl-ERG me-DAT earring(s) beautiful-ARTpl(ABS)
erosi d-i-zki-da-te.
bought 3.ABS-VERN-pl.ABS-1sg.DAT-3pl.ERG

‘(My) parents have bought me beautiful earrings.’ [Laka 1996]

○ case morphology distinguishing ABS, ERG, and DAT
○ agreement morphology co-indexing ABS, ERG, and DAT arguments
○ ABS arg. in ditransitives must be 3rd person (Person Case Constraint)

Arregi & Nevins (2008, 2012); Preminger 2009

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• Etxepare (2006): LDA in “substandard” Basque

(34) [Harri horiek] altxa-tze-n ] probatu d-it-u-zte
stone(s) thosepl(ABS) lift-NMZ-LOC attempted

‘They have attempted to lift those stones.’
(subject is [pro-3pl.ERG])

[arregi 2006:333]

II. word order

(35) [Miren-entzat]pp [Harri horiek] altxa-tze-n ] probatu
Miren-ben stone(s) thosepl(ABS) lift-NMZ-LOC attempted

‘They have attempted to lift those stones for Miren.’
(subject is pro<3pl.ERG>)

[Preminger 2009:641]

See, e.g., Adger & Harbour (2007), Anagnostopoulou (2003, 2005), Arregi & Nevins (2008, 2012), Béjar & Rezac (2003) and Preminger (2009), inter alia. Even the Cyclic Agree framework of Béjar & Rezac (2009) takes upward valuation to be the primary mode of valuation, with apparent downward valuation being a secondary option that—crucially—extends only as far as the probing label projects. Thus, given Bare Phrase Structure (Chomsky 1994), it is not a true instance of downward valuation; and in any event, it falls within the family of maximally-local agreement relations discussed in §3.1.

9“Substandard” because it is frowned upon by prescriptivists, and because it defies traditional inter-dialectal boundaries.
III. dative intervention (cf.: (35))

(36) [ [Lankide-e-i]_{DAT} [liburu horiek] irakur-te-n ]
colleague(s)-ARTpl-DAT book(s) those_{ABS} read-NMZ-LOC
probatu  d-ϕ/8it-u-(2)te
attempted 3.ABS-ϕ/8pl.ABS-\textsuperscript{3}pl.ERG
‘They have attempted to read those books to the colleagues.’
(subject is pro\textsuperscript{3pl.ERG})

Of these, I think (III) is particularly telling; compare (36) with (37), repeated from earlier (and note the pl.abs agreement in (37)):

(37) Guraso-e-k ni-ri belarritako ederr-ak
parent(s)-ARTpl-ERG me-DAT earring(s) beautiful-ARTpl(ABS)
erosi  d-i-zki-da-te.
bought 3.ABS-\textsuperscript{3}pl.ABS-1sg.DAT-3pl.ERG
‘(My) parents have bought me beautiful earrings.’

The difference between these two examples is that the DAT argument has been clitic-doubled in (37) but not in (36)

⇒ and clitic doubling of a DP voids intervention by that DP

⇒ If we thought that it is the very structure associated with projecting a thematic dative, a.k.a. ApplP, that blocks agreement in number in (36) —

⇒ we would (wrongly) predict that agreement in number with the ABS DP would be out in simple ditransitives, as well

⇒ since ApplP is lower than even the lowest ϕ-probe in the clause (v\textsuperscript{0})

Basque LDA as covert raising of the ABS agreement target?

⇒ Suppose that covert movement is required to bring the embedded ABS argument into a position where it can be agreed with by matrix ϕ-probes

⇒ Basque LDA should result in anti-reconstruction effects (Bobaljik & Wurmbrand 2005); but it does not (Etxepare 2006:339)\textsuperscript{11}

⇒ Also not clear, on this account: how to get regular datives to intervene for both PERSON and NUMBER, but clitic-doubled ones to intervene only for PERSON (Preminger 2009)

⇒ Overall: LDA in Basque involves agreement in ϕ-features between a finite verb/auxiliary in the superordinate clause and a nominal properly contained within an embedded clause

UPWARD VALUATION: ✓
DOWNWARD VALUATION: ✗


4.3.1. The proposal

(38) ACCESSIBILITY CONDITION: β (a goal) is accessible to α (a probe) iff:

(i) β c-commands α (respecting additional locality restrictions)

⇒ in this case, call the relation between α and β an “Upwards Agree” relation

⇒ or —

(ii) α and β are members of an Upwards Agree-chain

⇒ where \langle x_{i}, \ldots , x_{1} \rangle is an “Upwards Agree-chain” iff every chain member \textsuperscript{11}x_{i+1} stands in an Upwards Agree relation with \textsuperscript{11}x_{i}

\[ \text{Bjorkman & Zeijlstra 2014:13} \]

⇒ As it stands, (38(ii)) allows upward valuation from a goal β to a probe α if α and β are (transitively) related by Upward Agree(=downward valuation) in some feature or other

⇒ This effectively sanctions any and all upward valuation relations

⇒ since, to my knowledge, no one has a working (and restrictive) theory of what is a “possible formal feature” and what isn’t

⇒ we could always posit some feature [F] such that \textsuperscript{11}α values [F] on β via Upward Agree(=downward valuation), thereby licensing upward valuation in all actual, observed features

⇒ The proposal is interesting only to the degree that appeals to (38(ii)) involve featural relations that are independently plausible.

\[ \text{April 24, 2015} \]

\[ \text{Preminger} \]

\[ \text{- 10 -} \]

\[ \text{11This issue does not arise if one adopts Bobaljik’s (2002) approach to agreement as “lower-right corner” movement. Note, however, that a system that allows valuation only under Merge while permitting “lower-right corner” movement is equivalent to the system being defended here (allowing valuation at-a-distance but only in the upward valuation direction).} \]
II. co-indexation is not clause-bounded, Tsez LDA is:

(42) a. Every boy\textsubscript{k} thinks [that the tooth fairy will come to visit him\textsubscript{k}].
   b. As for this boy\textsubscript{k}, I think [that the tooth fairy will come to visit him\textsubscript{k}].

(43) Babir [ enir [ užā magalu bāc’ruli ] b-iyxosi-li ]
    father mother boy bread.\textsc{iii.abs} ate hi-know-nmlz
    r-/*b-iy-xo.
    iv-/*hi-know-pres
    ‘The father knows [the mother knows [the boy ate bread]].’
    [Polinsky & Potsdam 2001:618]

III. co-indexation is not island-sensitive, Tsez LDA is:

(44) a. Every painter\textsubscript{k} thinks that [he\textsubscript{k} and Picasso] are the two greatest ever.
   b. As for this painter\textsubscript{k}, I’m told that [he\textsubscript{k} and Picasso] are the two greatest ever.

(45) Učitele-r b-/*y-/*\phi-iy-x [ Pat’i-n
    teacher-dat 1-pl-/i-/*hi-know-pres
    ʿali-n hič’č’amost clever be.pres-past.prt-nmz
    Ali.\textsc{(abs)}-and most clever be.pres-past.prt-nmz
    ‘The teacher knows that Fatima and Ali are the smartest.’

IV. \textsc{pro} topic, c-commanding a co-indexed overt lexical noun phrase

a. Binding Principle C
   • there is considerable evidence that Principle C is active in Tsez
     (Polinsky 2015, Polinsky & Potsdam 2001)
   \lrr but the proposed structure violates it

b. information structure
   • this pretty much turns the theory of information-structure on
     its head (cf. Rizzi 1986)
   • relatedly, this would be the only instance of \textsc{pro} in Tsez that does not alternate with an overt noun phrase
     ...........................................................
• Bjorkman & Zeijlstra (2014:29–33):

(48) \[ \text{\[\ldots \text{VP V \[\text{\text{-tze \[\ldots \[\ldots \text{DPABS \[\ldots \text{]}\]}\]}\]}\]}\] \]

ABS(?) Case \[\downarrow\] ABS Case

Problems:
I. the idea that the embedded ABS argument in (48) receive their case from \(v^0\) (or from any other functional head, for that matter) is dubious

(49) \[ \text{[Miren-entzat]PP [harri horiek] altxa-tze-n lift-attempted} \]

\[ \text{3.ABS-plABS-\[\text{-3pl.erg}\]} \]

‘They have attempted to lift those stones for Miren.’

(subject is \(pro<3pl.erg>\))

(50) \[ \text{[Lankide-e-i]DAT [liburu horiek] irakur-tze-n } \]

\[ \text{colleague(s)-ARTpl-DAT book(s) thosepl(ABS) read-NMZ-LOC} \]

\[ \text{probatu d-\(\phi\)/it-u-(z)te attempted 3.ABS-sg/plABS-\[\text{-3pl.erg}\]} \]

‘They have attempted to read those books to the colleagues.’

(subject is \(pro<3pl.erg>\) \(\Longrightarrow\) \(=(35–36)\))

• as (49–50) illustrate, a DAT co-argument intervenes in agreement relations targeting the embedded ABS;

\(\Rightarrow\) but the ABS DP is still, well, absolutive—\emph{even in the structure where LDA doesn't go through}.

\(\Rightarrow\) there is no ABS-assigning functional head that is low enough

\(\circ\) even \(v^0\) in the embedded clause (if there is one) would already be higher than both the DAT DP (in \[Spec,ApplP\]) and the ABS DP

• probe-goal relations are subject to \emph{minimality}, the indirect object is a case-bearer, and there is no appropriate probe that c-commands the direct object that doesn’t also c-command the indirect object

\(\Rightarrow\) a probe-goal account of ABS assignment in Basque is off track
II. -tze is misanalyzed

“. . . the nominalizer -tze is a variant of \( v^0 \), thus able to assign absolutive case, but […] given its nominal nature it also bears its own uninterpretable Case feature, and so must again probe upwards and establish a relationship with a higher Case-checking head.”

[Bjorkman & Zeijlstra 2014:32]

- this simply cannot be the case:
  - what it means for something to be (a variant of) \( v^0 \) is that it is a verbalizer, assigning the category ‘verb’ to its complement
    - see, e.g., Marantz 1997
  - but the constituent headed by -tze is very clearly nominal
    - it can combine with the article (e.g. -tze-a, in the absolutive singular), as well as various postpositions
  - thus, if the embedded structure in (48) contains a \( v^0 \), it is in addition to (and distinct from) the \( n^0 \) that it clearly contains

⇒ the two downward valuation relations in (48) fail to overlap
  - the higher one terminates at \( n^0 \);
  - the lower one originates at (the embedded) \( v^0 \)

⇒ \( n^0 \) and (the embedded) \( v^0 \) are not connected via any feature relation that is not ad hoc
  (except selection; but treating selection as downward valuation undoes the crux of Bjorkman & Zeijlstra’s proposal; see §4.3.1)

⇒ predicting (wrongly) that \( \varphi \)-feature LDA in (48) should be out

III. the idea that the entire -tze-\( n \) (“-NMZ-LOC”) nominalization receives case from anything in the matrix clause is dubious—for two reasons:

a. -tze-\( n \) (“-NMZ-LOC”) nominalizations can co-occur with \( \text{DAT/ERG/ABS} \) arguments in the superordinate clause:

(51) [ Liburu-a irakur-tze-n ] saiatu dira pro-3pl.abs.
book-ARTsg(ABS) read-NMZ-LOC tried 3pl.abs.v

‘They tried to read the book.’ [Etxepare 2006:322]

b. if the -tze-\( n \) (“-NMZ-LOC”) nominalization receives case from the matrix clause, there is no reason why that case would have to be \( \text{ABS} \)
  - indeed, the other -tze-based LDA construction discussed by Etxepare and by Preminger —
    (where case is assigned to the -tze nominalization in the matrix clause)
    — comes in both \( \text{ABS} \) and \( \text{DAT} \) varieties, morphologically marked as such:
      - -tze-a (“-NMZ-ART(ABS)”)  
      - -tze-a-ri (“-NMZ-ART-DAT”)  

⇒ not so for this construction

- moreover, in this construction, it is always the \( \text{ABS} \) morpheme(s) on the auxiliary (if any) that show LDA with an embedded DP
  - again, in contrast to the other -tze-based LDA construction

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

- Bjorkman & Zeijlstra (2015):

(52) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\varphi\text{-feat.} \\
\vdots \\
T^0_v \left[ VP V \left[ -tze v \ldots [ \ldots \text{DP}^{\text{ABS}} \ldots ] \right] \right] \\
\vdots \\
[1/v] \\
[1/T]
\end{array}
\]

“Any additional embedded head would disrupt LDA (e.g. Appl\(^0\), cf. dative intervention in Basque LDA: Etxepare 2006, Preminger 2009).”

⇒ Problems:

I. we have already seen that Appl\(^0\)/ApplP cannot be what disrupts LDA with embedded ditransitives
  - that would predict intervention in (NUMBER) agreement even in simple ditransitives
    - and fails to capture the correlation between clitic doubling and lack of intervention for NUMBER agreement
  - in fact, on this view, clitic doubling should make intervention worse, instead of alleviating it
    - since the clitic is now one more “additional head” on the clausal spine between \( T^0/v^0 \) and the embedded agreement target
II. what is “[iv]”?
• we have already seen that it cannot be abs case, since abs in Basque cannot be assigned by a functional head (see above)
• and we have already seen that treating selection as a downward valuation relation is a nonstarter for Bjorkman & Zeijlstra
⇒ all that remains is that “[iv]” is an ad hoc feature whose only purpose is to make upward valuation in φ-features possible in (52)
• this is the closest thing to a falsification of Bjorkman & Zeijlstra’s proposal that could logically exist.

5. A generalization about LDA

Let us adopt the following labels:
• α: a nominal argument
• Pred\(^0\): the predicate that assigns α its theta-role
• H\(^0\): a head that agrees with α in φ-features

Then the proposed generalization is the following (square brackets indicate clause boundaries):

(53) | | attested?
-----|-----|-----
a. | H\(^0\) and Pred\(^0\) are clausemates | ✓
b. | [... H\(^0\) ... [... Pred\(^0\) ... ]] | ✓
    | (H\(^0\) in higher clause, Pred\(^0\) in embedded clause) | 
c. | [... Pred\(^0\) ... [... H\(^0\) ... ]] | ❌
    | (Pred\(^0\) in higher clause, H\(^0\) in embedded clause) | 

• What (53b) looks like:
  ○ LDA in Tsez, Basque
  ○ in addition to these, it is also attested in at least the following languages:
    – other Nakh-Dagestanian languages (Forker 2013, Khalilova 2009)
    – Innu-Aimün (Branigan & MacKenzie 2002); Passamaquoddy (Bruening 2001)
    – Romanian and Greek (Alexiadou et al. 2012)

• What (53c) *would* look like:
(54) a. *Three women* said that there *seem* that it will rain.
    b. *I* told *three women* that there *seem* that it will rain.

[Baker 2008:75]

• Baker (2008): (54a–b) are ruled out on independent grounds
  ○ namely, the *Phase Impenetrability Condition* (Chomsky 2000, 2001)
But this explanation is unsatisfactory:
- it presupposes that every $\varphi$-agreeing head is immediately-contained in a clause that is phasal
- this is simply not so: agreeing infinitives, as well as A-raising out of finite clauses, demonstrate that this presupposition is false

NB: The same phenomena also cast doubt on the feature-inheritance version of Phase Theory (Chomsky 2008, Richards 2007).

⇒ The crosslinguistic absence of (53c) remains in need of an explanation.

- The absence of (53c) follows under a theory that allows only upward valuation:
  - if arguments cannot be merged any lower than their (first) theta position, and downward valuation in $\varphi$-features is impossible —
    - there is simply no way for a head $H^0$ contained in an embedded clause to agree in $\varphi$-features with an argument of a predicate in a higher clause

- However, as soon as we so much as allow downward valuation —
  - (53c) should be possible

- Particular factors may conspire to rule out (53c) in a particular language
  - e.g.:
    - all $\varphi$-probes in the language happen to be immediately c-commanded by phase heads; and/or
    - some argument always moves to [Spec,HP] for every $\varphi$-probe $H^0$

- But this does not explain why (53c) is systematically absent
  - to cite one example of a scenario that would clearly facilitate (53c), if downward valuation in $\varphi$-features were allowed:
    - suppose the clause containing $H^0$ in (53c) was a VS unaccusative, contained in an ECM- or raising-sized agreeing infinitive
    - the agreeing infinitive should be able to find, and agree with, a nominal argument in a higher clause
      - even if that nominal is thematically unrelated to the embedded infinitival clause
  - unless downward valuation in $\varphi$-features is categorically ruled-out.

6. Conclusion and speculations

In this talk, I have argued that agreement in $\varphi$-features adheres to strict upward valuation:
- the element that gets its $\varphi$-feature values derivatively (the verb or TAM-marker) must c-command the element with which it agrees (the nominal)

First, we reviewed some purported arguments in favor of downward valuation in $\varphi$-features —
- the existence of languages where the agreement controller seems to always surface in a position c-commanding the finite verb (e.g. Bantu):
  - only an argument under the (unlikely) assumption that there is no such thing as opacity in syntactic derivations
- asymmetries between partial agreement in VS and full agreement in SV:
  - handled at least as well under upward valuation
  - also, the upward valuation account:
    - explains why it is gender in particular that “survives” when VS exhibits partial agreement
    - explains the exceptional behavior of pronouns in terms of obligatory movement out of the verb phrase (a crosslinguistically well-attested property of pronouns)

Next, we examined two empirical domains that are only amenable to an upward valuation analysis of $\varphi$-agreement:
- LDA in Tsez (Polinsky 2003, 2015, Polinsky & Potsdam 2001)
- LDA in “substandard” Basque (Etxepare 2006, Preminger 2009)

And we critically evaluated recent attempts to reanalyze these patterns in other terms (Bjorkman & Zeijlstra 2014, 2015)
- demonstrating their inadequacy in both empirical domains

Finally, we offered a generalization concerning the structural relation between an agreeing head $H^0$ and the predicate whose argument $H^0$ agrees with —
- showing that only a theory that rules out downward valuation in $\varphi$-features altogether derives this generalization

............................................
This talk has purposefully dealt with agreement in $\varphi$-features only; where does that leave us, in the broader context of linguistic theory?

- Recent work suggests that downward valuation is necessary in establishing other kinds of relations
  - such as: negative concord, selection, auxiliary verb morphosyntax, the derivation of syntactically interrogative CPs

- This could be taken as (further) support for the idea that $\varphi$-feature agreement is fundamentally different from the operation that establishes other syntactic dependencies
  - e.g. because the former is not part of syntax proper, but of the post-syntactic morphological computation (Bobaljik 2008)
  - in Preminger 2014, however, I provide reason to believe that $\varphi$-agreement must be computed within syntax proper; roughly:
    - m-case feeds $\varphi$-agreement (Bobaljik 2008)
    - $\varphi$-agreement, in turn, feeds the kind of movement that has LF consequences (Preminger 2014)
      - in particular: movement to subject position (which has consequences for scope)
  - both m-case and $\varphi$-agreement must occur in the part of the grammar that can still directly feed LF (i.e., syntax)

⇒ this suggests that reducing the formation of all syntactic (and some semantic) dependencies to a single underlying operation won't work.

References


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