# West Circassian bare nouns are full DPs Evidence from nominal possession

Ksenia Ershova<sup>1</sup> and Nikita Bezrukov<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University College London (k.ershova@ucl.ac.uk)
<sup>2</sup>University of Pennsylvania (nikitab@sas.upenn.edu)

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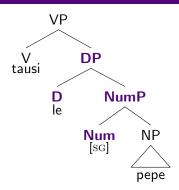
(Massam 2001, 2009; Öztürk 2005, 2009; Collins 2017, a.o.)

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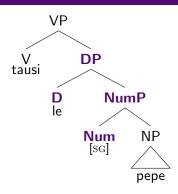


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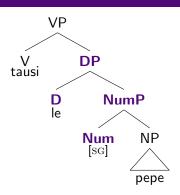
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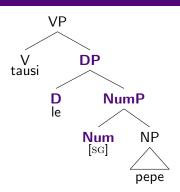
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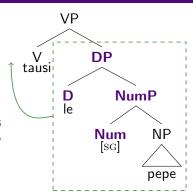


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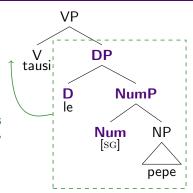


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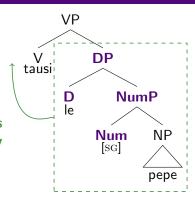
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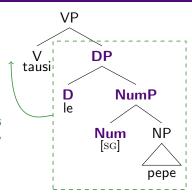


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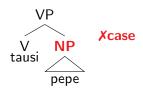


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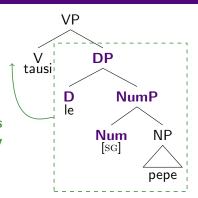


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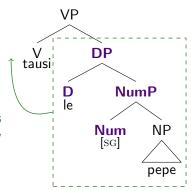


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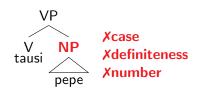


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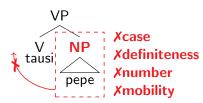
VP DP tausi NumP le Num NP [SG] pepe

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#### Our claim

Number neutrality is not a reliable diagnostic for lack of DP structure.

In West Circassian, nominals may lack NumP, but still be full DPs.

**Evidence:** Presence/absence of NumP is diagnosable with local interaction between case markers and possessive morphology.

# Roadmap

Background on West Circassian

Differential argument marking (Arkadiev and Testelets 2019)

Number neutral DPs lack NumP

Conclusion

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- Northwest Caucasian
- ► Republic of Adygea, Russia
- agglutinating, polysynthetic
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#### Data:

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<sup>\*\*</sup>Note: No new data since 2019; some generalizations are preliminary. Glosses and segmentation are simplified for exposition.

-r (ABS):

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▶ intransitive subject

 $\mathbf{S}$ 

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{mə p$\hat{s}$a$\hat{s}$e-$r$} & \text{daxew qa$\hat{s}$^{w}$e} \\ \text{this girl-$ABS} & \text{well dances} \end{array}$ 

'This girl dances well.'

- -r (ABS):
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0

sabəjxe-m haxe-r qa $\lambda$ eв abəjxe-obl dogs- $\lambda$ bs saw

'The children saw the dogs.'

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```

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# -m (OBL): (+ some allomorphs)

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child-lnk-three-abs book 3abs-3sg.io-dat-read

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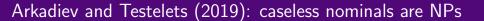
### Roadmap

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Number neutral DPs lack NumP

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**Explanation:** caseless nominals are NPs (=lack DP and NumP)

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table-OBL book 3ABS-3SG.IO-LOC-lie
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tjetrad-pepč wəs-jə-tw Ø-Ø-de-tə-\upsigma notebook-every poem-\upsigmaNK-two 3ABS-3SG.IO-LOC-stand-PST 'In every notebook, there were two poems.' (different in every notebook, \upsigma>2)
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(Arkadiev and Testelets 2019:733)

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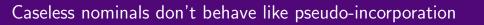
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$$\label{eq:continuous} \begin{split} &\text{?aze-des}^w \text{--}\mathbf{m} & \text{w-j--se-}\chi^w \text{--}\dot{z}'\text{--}\dot{s}'t \\ &\text{doctor-good-obl.} & 2\text{SG.ABS-}3\text{sg.erg-}\text{CAUS-recover-FUT} \\ &\text{`The good doctor will cure you.'} & \text{(Arkadiev and Testelets 2019:729)} \end{split}$$

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**Case study:** Number neutrality (= absence of NumP) is independently observed in DP-sized nominals.

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Differential argument marking (Arkadiev and Testelets 2019)

Number neutral DPs lack NumP

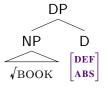
Conclusion

Caseless nominals are full DPs.

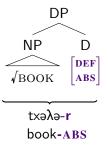
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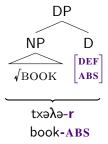
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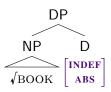


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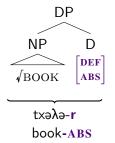


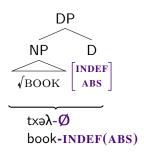
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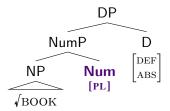


Number is structurally present only when it is overtly expressed.

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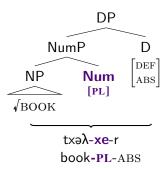
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#### Plural form:



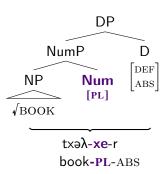
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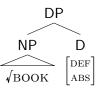


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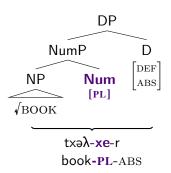


#### "Singular" form:

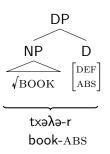


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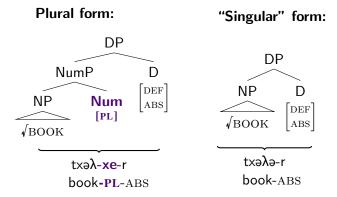
#### Plural form:



#### "Singular" form:



Number is structurally present **only when it is overtly expressed**. (Contrast with unpronounced case!)



Evidence from interaction between case and possession.



Case exponence (= D) is affected by structurally adjacent heads.

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**Example:** Plural + oblique case

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Two suffixes:  $\dot{c}$ 'ale-**xe**-**m** 

'boy-PL-OBL'

Case exponence (= D) is affected by structurally adjacent heads.

**Example:** Plural + oblique case

Two suffixes: č'ale-xe-m

'boy-PL-OBL'

One suffix: č'ale-me

'boy-PL.OBL'

Case exponence (= D) is affected by structurally adjacent heads.

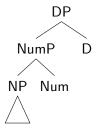
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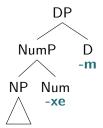
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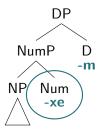
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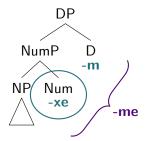
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**Example:** Plural + oblique case

Two suffixes: č'ale-xe-m

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NumP D
-m
NP Num
-xe
-me

(Arkadiev 2014; Bagirokova et al. 2022; also Peter Arkadiev's talk)

(+ Another example in the Appendix.)



"Singular" DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

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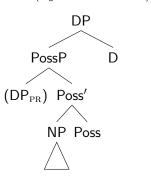
```
sjə-nəbǯeʁwə(*-m) 'my friend'
1sg.poss-friend(*-obl)
```

"Singular" DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

$$sja-nab\check{z}es^wa(*-m)$$
 'my friend'  $1sg.poss$ -friend(\*-obl)

► Possessor in Spec,PossP under DP

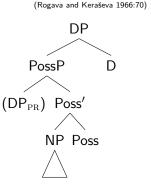
(Szabolcsi 1983, 1994)



"Singular" DP w/possessor: no overt case marking

 $sja-nab\check{z}es^wa(*-m)$  'my friend' 1sg.poss-friend(\*-obl)

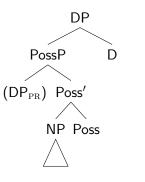
- ► Possessor in Spec,PossP under DP (Szabolcsi 1983, 1994)
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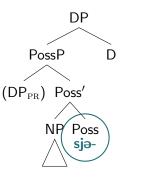
- ► Possessor in Spec,PossP under DP (Szabolcsi 1983, 1994)
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- Cf. literature on Turkic (Kharytonava 2011; Tat 2013; Lyutikova and Pereltsvaig 2015; Öztürk and Taylan 2016; Ótott Kovács 2023)



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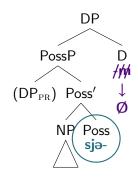


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(Rogava and Keraševa 1966:70)

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- Possessor in Spec,PossP under DP (Szabolcsi 1983, 1994)
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- Cf. literature on Turkic (Kharytonava 2011; Tat 2013; Lyutikova and Pereltsvaig 2015; Öztürk and Taylan 2016; Ótott Kovács 2023)



### Poss triggers allomorphy on D

D is unpronounced when adjacent to Poss.

Possessive + plural suffix: overt case marking

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```
sjə-nəbǯeʁ<sup>w</sup>ə-xe -m 'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
1SG.POSS-friend-PL-OBL
```

Possessive + plural suffix: overt case marking

$$sja-nab\check{z}es^wa-xe$$
 -m 'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)  
 $1sg.poss-friend-PL-obl$ 

#### **Explanation:**

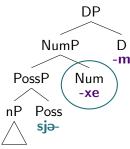
Num intervenes between Poss and D

#### Possessive + plural suffix: overt case marking

sjə-nəbǯeʁ<sup>w</sup>ə-xe -m 'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)
15G.POSS-friend-PL-OBL

**Explanation:** 

Num intervenes between Poss and D



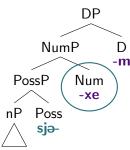
Possessive + plural suffix: overt case marking

1sg.poss-friend-pl-obl

#### **Explanation:**

Num intervenes between Poss and D

PL+OBL effect possible:



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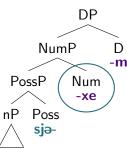
#### **Explanation:**

Num intervenes between Poss and D

#### PL+OBL effect possible:

sjə-nəbžes<sup>w</sup>ə-me 1sg.poss-friend-pl.obl

'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)



#### Possessive + plural suffix: overt case marking

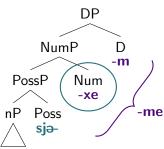
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### Possessive + plural suffix: overt case marking

$$sj$$
ə-nəb $\check{g}es^w$ ə- $xe$ - $m$  'my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)

1sg.poss-friend-pl-obl

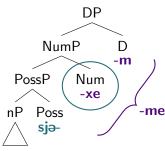
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sjə-nəbžes<sup>w</sup>ə-me 1sg.poss-friend-pl.obl

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**Confirms:** D and Num are adjacent, Poss is below Num.

### Possessive + plural suffix: overt case marking

$$\mathbf{sja}\text{-}nab\mathbf{\check{3}}e\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{w}}\mathbf{a}\text{-}\mathbf{xe}\boxed{\mathbf{-m}} \qquad \text{`my friends' (Adyghe Corpus)}$$

1sg.poss-friend-pl-obl

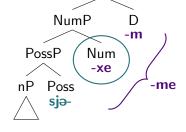
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DP

**Confirms:** D and Num are adjacent, Poss is below Num.

+ Num scopes over Poss (Appendix).



Possessive + numeral: overt case marking

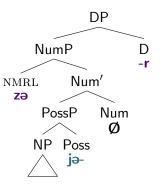
Possessive + numeral: overt case marking

jə-zə-šolk-ğene-daxe-r
3sg.poss-one-silk-dress-beautiful-ABS
'one beautiful silk dress of hers' (Lander 2017:84)

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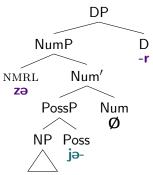


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### **Explanation:**

▶ numeral zə is in Spec,NumP

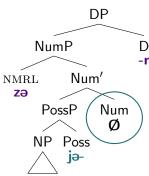


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- ► Num is unpronounced

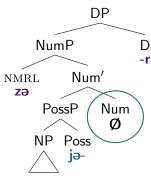


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- unpronounced Num intervenes
   between Poss and D

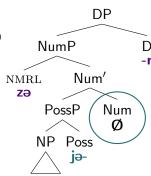


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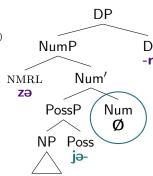
Generalization: If Num is present, Poss-D allomorphy is disrupted.

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jə-zə-šolk-ğene-daxe-r
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#### **Explanation:**

- ▶ numeral zə is in Spec,NumP
- Num is unpronounced
- unpronounced Num intervenes
   between Poss and D



Generalization: If Num is present, Poss-D allomorphy is disrupted.

Confirms: In DPs without overt number, NumP is absent!

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- Num-less DPs are ambiguous wrt number

(Kumakhov 1971; Arkadiev and Testelets 2019; Bagirokova et al. 2022)

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(Kumakhov 1971; Arkadiev and Testelets 2019; Bagirokova et al. 2022)

with overt case:  $c ext{o} f ext{o} ext{-} \mathbf{m}$  'the person/people'

(Kumakhov 1971:12, but see Bagirokova et al. 2022)

#### The role of high Num

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(Kumakhov 1971; Arkadiev and Testelets 2019; Bagirokova et al. 2022)

with overt case: cəfə-m 'the person/people'

(Kumakhov 1971:12, but see Bagirokova et al. 2022)

with possessor: σ-?eχ<sup>w</sup>ambe 'his/her finger(s)'

(Bagirokova et al. 2022:296)

#### The role of high Num

- ▶ In West Circassian, high Num denotes restrictive plurality
- ► Num-less DPs are ambiguous wrt number

(Kumakhov 1971; Arkadiev and Testelets 2019; Bagirokova et al. 2022)

with overt case: cape fall beta fa

(Kumakhov 1971:12, but see Bagirokova et al. 2022)

(Bagirokova et al. 2022:296)

No morphological number marking ⇒ no NumP

► The presence/absence of NumP can be diagnosed with interaction between case (D) and possessive marking (Poss).

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- Correlates with number neutral interpretation.\*

\*with some caveats

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#### Conclusion

NumP may be absent in full DPs.

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#### Conclusion

NumP may be absent in full DPs.

Number neutrality is not a reliable diagnostic for absence of DP structure.

- ► The presence/absence of NumP can be diagnosed with interaction between case (D) and possessive marking (Poss).
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- Correlates with number neutral interpretation.\*

\*with some caveats

#### Conclusion

NumP may be absent in full DPs.

Number neutrality is not a reliable diagnostic for absence of DP structure.

...and other diagnostics are compatible with DP analysis (Appendix).

# Roadmap

Background on West Circassian

Differential argument marking (Arkadiev and Testelets 2019)

Number neutral DPs lack NumP

Conclusion

Typological unusual pattern of **differential argument marking** in West Circassian can be analyzed as a paradigm of exponence on D.

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In a nutshell:

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Typological unusual pattern of **differential argument marking** in West Circassian can be analyzed as a paradigm of exponence on D.

#### In a nutshell:

- Overt case marking = definite D
- ► Apparent absence of case = unpronounced D

Typical diagnostics for the absence of DP are unreliable.

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Case study:

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► Prior work:

Number neutrality (absence of NumP) implies absence of DP.

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- Prior work: Number neutrality (absence of NumP) implies absence of DP.
- ▶ Our claim: In West Circassian, full DPs may lack NumP.

(See also: Wiltschko 2008; Kramer 2017; Martí 2020)

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Typical diagnostics for the absence of DP are unreliable.

#### Case study:

- Prior work: Number neutrality (absence of NumP) implies absence of DP.
- ▶ Our claim: In West Circassian, full DPs may lack NumP.

(See also: Wiltschko 2008; Kramer 2017; Martí 2020)

Evidence: Poss triggers allomorphy on D only if NumP is absent.

▶ We have argued that DPs may lack NumP.

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(e.g. Serdobolskaya 2015, discussion in Borik and Gehrke 2015)

- ▶ We have argued that DPs may lack NumP.
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- Cross-linguistically, unmarked nominals frequently display mixed properties.
   (e.g. Serdobolskaya 2015, discussion in Borik and Gehrke 2015)
- ► A one-size-fits-all solution is unlikely.

# Thank you!

- West Circassian consultants: Svetlana K. Alishaeva, Saida Gisheva, Susana K. Khatkova, and Zarema Meretukova
- ► Audiences at: LingLunch at MIT, the LASER Workshop at Göttingen, and the CauLaGeNet talk series at CNRS / Paris-8

Acknowledgements bit.ly/EBCL2025

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**Example #2:** absolutive + coordinator -re

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'The boys and girls ...'

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**Example #2:** absolutive + coordinator -re

'The boys and girls ...'

š'əg<sup>w</sup>ə-m qəš'əŝ<sup>w</sup>eš'təʁex yard-OBL were dancing

'... were dancing in the yard.'

Case exponence (= D) is affected by structurally adjacent heads.

#### **Example #2:** absolutive + coordinator -re

č'ale-xe-r-jə pŝaŝe-xe-r-jə ... boy-PL-ABS-ADD girl-PL-ABS-ADD

ç'ale-xe-m-re pŝaŝe-xe-m-re ...
boy-PL-OBL?-COORD girl-PL-OBL?-COORD

'The boys and girls ...'

NumP D

NP Num

-xe

č'ale

š'əg<sup>w</sup>ə-m qəš'əŝ<sup>w</sup>eš'təʁex yard-OBL were dancing

'... were dancing in the yard.'

## Morphologically conditioned allomorphs of D

Case exponence (= D) is affected by structurally adjacent heads.

č'ale-xe-m-re pŝaŝe-xe-m-re ... boy-PL-obl?-coord girl-PL-obl?-coord

'The boys and girls ...'

&P
DP &
-re
NumP D
NP Num ↓
-xe -m

č'ale

š'əg<sup>w</sup>ə-m qəš'əŝ<sup>w</sup>eš'təʁex yard-OBL were dancing

'... were dancing in the yard.'

#### Other evidence for Num above Poss

Number scopes over the possessor:

(cf. Bošković and Şener 2013)

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[Passage from Genesis 34] Speaking of Simeon and Levi, two out of eleven sons of Jacob:

```
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Jacob 3sG.PR-son-LNK-two
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'two of Jacob's sons' (2 > Poss) (Adyghe Corpus)

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#### Confirmation that Num is higher than Poss

**Structure of DP:** D > Num > Poss



#### Other reasons to think that caseless nominals are DPs

► Some definite/specific DPs are obligatorily caseless.

#### Other reasons to think that caseless nominals are DPs

- ► Some definite/specific DPs are obligatorily caseless.
- Scope might not be a reliable syntactic diagnostic.

personal pronouns and proper names

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```
te məjeq^{\rm w}ape mə bzə\lambdafə\nue-m jə-mašjəne-ç'e we(ABS) Maykop(OBL) this woman-OBL 3SG.POSS-car-INS tə-qe-\dot{k}^{\rm w}a-\nu 1PL.ABS-DIR-go-PST
```

'We went to Maykop in this woman's car.'

personal pronouns and proper names

```
te məjeq<sup>w</sup>ape mə bzəλfəʁe-m jə-mašjəne-ç'e we(ABS) Maykop(OBL) this woman-OBL 3SG.POSS-car-INS tə-qe-k̄<sup>w</sup>a-ʁ
1PL.ABS-DIR-go-PST
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'We went to Maykop in this woman's car.'

possessed nouns

personal pronouns and proper names

```
te məjeq^{\rm w}ape mə bzə\lambdafə\nue-m jə-mašjəne-\dot{\rm c}'e we(ABS) Maykop(OBL) this woman-OBL 3SG.POSS-car-INS tə-qe-\dot{\rm k}^{\rm w}a-\nu 1PL.ABS-DIR-go-PST
```

'We went to Maykop in this woman's car.'

possessed nouns

```
a \hat{s}^wəzə-m jə-ç'ale dax-ew Ø-qe-\hat{s}^we this woman-OBL 3sg.poss-boy beautiful-ADV 3ABS-DIR-dance
```

<sup>&#</sup>x27;This woman's son dances beautifully.'

**Deal et al. (2024):** wide scope of ABS is not a good diagnostic for high absolutive syntax

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**Our conjecture:** low scope might not be a good diagnostic for NP/DP distinction

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**Our conjecture:** low scope might not be a good diagnostic for NP/DP distinction

Our data: caseless nominals may take wide scope

### Caseless nominals may take wide scope

```
č'el-jə-š'-me txəλ Ø-q-a-hə-в
boy-LNK-three-PL.OBL book 3ABS-DIR-3PL.ERG-bring-PST
'The three boys brought a book.'
```

### Caseless nominals may take wide scope

**✓Low scope:** each boy brought his own book (3 > ∃)

### Caseless nominals may take wide scope

```
\check{c}'el-jə-š'-me txә\lambda \emptyset-q-a-hә-в boy-LNK-three-PL.OBL book 3ABS-DIR-3PL.ERG-bring-PST 'The three boys brought a book.'
```

```
✓Low scope: each boy brought his own book (3 > \exists)
```

**√Wide scope:** the three boys brought one book together (∃ > 3)

NP-like properties of caseless nominals are not a challenge for a DP analysis:

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NP-like properties of caseless nominals are not a challenge for a DP analysis:

- Scope is not a reliable diagnostic.
- ► Caselessness ⇔ definiteness/specificity: pronouns and proper names are caseless.
- ▶ DPs can be number neutral  $\Rightarrow$  DP can lack NumP.

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