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ROMANCE AND BALKAN FACTIVE ISLANDS IN A NANOSYNTACTIC LIGHT

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BCGL 13, Dec 16-18, CRISSP, KU Leuven

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FACTIVE ISLANDS

(1) a. ?[Which article]ᵢ did you **regret/understand/forget** that I had selected tᵢ?

Factive verb
weak island
     b. * Howᵢ did you **regret** that his son had fixed the car tᵢ?
                 (ex. from Rooryck 1992: 2, (1c,b))

(2) a. Whatᵢ do you know that he wrote tᵢ quickly?

     b. * Howᵢ do you know that he wrote a new book tᵢ?

Non-factive verb
no island
(3) a. [Which article]ᵢ did you **believe** that I had selected tᵢ?

     b. Howᵢ do you **believe** that I had selected the article tᵢ?

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FACTIVE ISLANDS

- Factive verbs (*regret, remember*) select complements clauses that are presupposed to be true; non-factive verbs (*say, believe, want*) do not. (Kiparsky & Kiparsky 1970)

- Long-distance extraction out of factive complements creates *weak islands* (WI).

   (4) Argument extraction is possible   Wh_arg… [_factive complement_ …Wh_arg]
   (5) Adjunct extraction is not possible   * Wh_adj… [_factive complement_ … Wh_adj]

   (Rizzi 1990, Rooryck 1992)

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FACTIVE ISLANDS

Different approaches:

- CP is different in factive constructions, involving nominal or referential properties and/or presuppositional status (see Kiparsky and Kiparsky 1970, Rouveret 1980, Rizzi 1990, de Cuba 2007, de Cuba & Ürögdi 2010, among many others). See also Haegeman & Ürögdi 2010, Haegeman 2012 for Movement restrictions are accounted in terms of operator movement

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OUR CLAIM

- We claim that the **matrix verb** itself also plays a role in creating islands.

- Data from Romance (French, Italian) and Balkan (Modern Greek, Serbian [Niš], Serbian [Belgrade], Croatian, Bulgarian).
  - In these language groups, factive constructions may involve *strong islands* (SI), when both arguments and adjuncts are banned for extraction (a situation not found in English, (1)-(3))
- Three formal features are responsible for the island effects observed.
  - Normally these features are spelled out as a complementizer, but sometimes they can be spelled out on the matrix verb.

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BACKGROUND

- Nanosyntax

- Three main ingredients
  - Verbal fseq
  - Comp fseq
  - Featural Relitivized Minimality (RM)

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NANOSYNTAX

- We adopt the nanosyntactic idea that morphemes are internally complex and composed of syntactico-semantic features which are hierarchically ordered according to a functional sequence (fseq).
- Crosslinguistic variation is understood in terms of different patterns of lexicalization.
  - Each language 'packages' the same underlying functional sequence into lexical entries in its own language-specific way (see Starke 2009, 2011, 2014; Caha 2009, Baunaz and Lander 2018).

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THREE MAIN INGREDIENTS

(i) Verbal fseq (Ramchand 2008, Puskas 2013, Baunaz 2017, Baunaz and Puskas (submitted), a.o)

(ii) Complementizer fseq (Baunaz 2015, 2016, 2018; Baunaz and Lander 2018, a.o)

(iii) Featural Relativized Minimality (Starke 2001, Rizzi 2004, Baunaz 2015, 2016, 2018, a.o)

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THREE MAIN INGREDIENTS

Featural RM (Rizzi 2004, 2013; Starke 2001) and factive islands (Baunaz 2015, 2016, 2018)

(6) a.   * α … α … α
     b.   α β … α … α β   (Starke 2001: 8 (16))
(7) a. *   α … α β … α
     b. *   α β … α β … α β   (Starke 2001: 8 (17))

Factive Islands: [Wh_arg / Wh_adj] … Comp … ~~Wh_arg / Wh_adj~~

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FACTS AND ANALYSIS

- Complementizers
  - French and Standard Italian always select *que* or *che* to head an embedded tensed CP complement.
  - Other languages show variation on this point (see Manzini & Savoia 2003, 2011, Ledgeway 2015 (a.o) on Italian dialects and Roussou 2010, 2020 on Greek).
  - Some Balkan languages have multiple different complementizers.
- Islandhood

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COMPLEMENTIZERS CROSS-LINGUISTICALLY

- Romance

- Balkan
  - Direct vs. Indirect complementizers
  - Specific vs. partive complementizers

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COMPLEMENTIZERS CROSS-LINGUISTICALLY

(8)   **French**: *que*

     Italian: *che*

(9)   **Modern Greek** (MG): *oti* , *pu* (and *pos*, not discussed here)

     Bulgarian: *deto* and *če*

     Serbian/Croatian: *što* and *da*

NOT FOR TODAY
- The special mood particle indicating subjunctive mood (*na* in MG, *da* in Bulgarian, *da* in SC).

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REMEMBER-TYPE PREDICATES: GREEK

Cognitive factives optionally select for *pu* or *oti*

Cognitive factives = *remember, discover, complain…*

(10) a. O Janis paraponethike **pu/oti** ton ksexasa. (MG)
the John complained.3SG that him forgot.1SG
'John complained that I forgot him.'
(Giannakidou 2011: 3, (6))

b. Thimame **pu/oti** ton sinandisa sto Parisi.
remember.1SG that him met.1SG in.the Paris
'I remember that I met him in Paris'
(Giannakidou 2009:1887, (9))

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REMEMBER-TYPE PREDICATES: GREEK

Christidis (1982)

- Content of *pu*-complements is directly perceived; content of *oti*-complements is not (see also Giannakidou 1998, Siegel 2009, Roussou 2010, 2020, Angelopoulos 2019 and many others).

(11) a. Idha **oti** efighe.
saw.1SG that left.3SG
'I saw that he left'

b. Ton idha **pu** efighe.
3SG.ACC saw.1SG that left.3SG
'I saw him leaving'
(Angelopoulos 2019: 218, (61))

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REMEMBER-TYPE PREDICATES: GREEK

pu ≠ oti

(12) a. Thinmithika (istera apo poli prospathia) **oti** ton icha sinandisi s-to Parisi.
remembered.1SG after from a lot of effort that 3SG.ACC had.1SG met in.the P.
'I remembered after a lot of effort that I had met him in Paris'

b. Thinmithika (*istera apo poli prospathia) **pu** ton icha sinandisi s-to Parisi.
remembered.1SG after from a lot of effort that 3SG.ACC had.1SG met in.the P.
'I remembered after a lot of effort that I had met him in Paris'
(Angelopoulos 2019: 218, (62))

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REMEMBER-TYPE PREDICATES: GREEK

"A verb like *thimame* ('remember') can take either *oti* or *pu* as its complement. A factive reading can be available with *oti* presumably due to the semantics of the matrix predicate (we remember/recall events that have somehow taken place). (…) In the context of a verb like *thimame*, the distinction between an *oti-* and a *pu*-complement can be viewed in terms of **weak vs. strong presupposition** respectively, in the sense of Terrell (1977)."

(Roussou 2010: 590, our bold)

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COMPLEMENTIZERS SO FAR

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Modern Greek	*pu*	*oti*

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REMEMBER-TYPE PREDICATES: SERBIAN (NIŠ)

Factives like 'know' can select *da* or *što*

(14) Znam **da/što** si bio u Gentu.
3know.1SG that AUX.PAST.2SG been in Ghent
'I know that you've been to Ghent.' / 'I'm familiar with the fact that you've been to Ghent.'
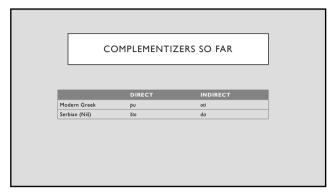(Baunaz 2018 : 219, (4a))

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REMEMBER-TYPE PREDICATES:
SERBIAN (NIŠ)

Arsenijević (2015, 2020a,b)

(14) a. Sećaš se **što** je Jovan imao sestru?
        remember.2SG REFL that AUX Jovan had sister
        'Remember the sister that John had?' (or:'Remember the well-known fact that John had a sister?')

> Direct accessibility (familiar to speaker)
> (Arsenijević 2020a: 29, 2020b: 343)

b. Sećaš se **da** je Jovan imao sestru?
    remember.2SG REFL that AUX Jovan had sister
    'Remember that John had a sister?'   (Arsenijević 2020a: 29, (39))

> Indirect accessibility (ambiguous but tends to be indefinite)
> (Arsenijević 2020a: 29, 2020b: 343)

"The use of *što* in [(15a)], on the more easily available reading, marks that the described situation is familiar and unique, which then infers that the sister is also familiar and unique (i.e. that Jovan has only one sister and that the interlocutors know who she is) – even though the nominal expression is the same as in [(15b)], where the reading is ambiguous with a tendency for the indefinite interpretation. The use of *da* is hence neutral in this respect, even though in both examples the subordinate clause is **clearly factive**."(Arsenijević 2020a:29, our bold)

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COMPLEMENTIZERS SO FAR

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Modern Greek	*pu*	*oti*
Serbian (Niš)	*što*	*da*

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REMEMBER-TYPE PREDICATES:
BULGARIAN

Factives like 'remember' can select *deto* or *če*

(15)   Pomnja, [%]**deto/če** te sreštnax na pazara.
       'I remember that I met you at the market/meeting you at the market'
                                                   (Baunaz 2016:72, (9b))

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REGRET-TYPE PREDICATES: BULGARIAN

Factives like 'regret' can select *deto* or *če*

(16)   Naistina sǎžljavam, **deto/če** ne otedlix poveče vnimanie na postrojkata.
       'I really regret that I did not devote greater attention to the construction'
       (Krapova 2010, 26, (56a))
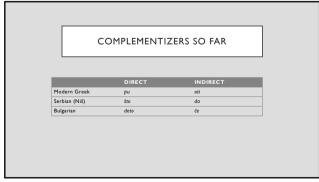
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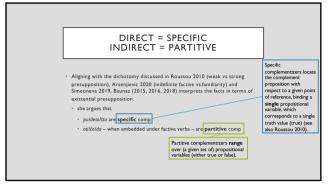
COMPLEMENTIZERS: BULGARIAN

• Simeonova (2018):

  • *deto* is the factive complementizer; involves definiteness
  • *če* is neutral (unmarked) with respect to factivity; propositional

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COMPLEMENTIZERS SO FAR

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Modern Greek	*pu*	*oti*
Serbian (Niš)	*što*	*da*
Bulgarian	*deto*	*če*

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DIRECT = SPECIFIC
INDIRECT = PARTITIVE

- Aligning with the dichotomy discussed in Roussou 2010 (weak vs strong presupposition), Arsenjievic 2020 (indefinite factive vs.familiarity) and Simeoneva 2019, Baunaz (2015, 2016, 2018) interprets the facts in terms of existential presupposition.
  - she argues that
    - *pu/deto/što* are **specific** comp
    - *oti/če/da* – when embedded under factive verbs – are **partitive** comp

> Specific complementizers locate the complement proposition with respect to a given point of reference, binding a **single** propositional variable, which corresponds to a single truth value (true) (see also Roussou 2010).

> Partitive complementizers **range** over (a given set of) propositional variables (either true or false).

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… AND NON-PRESUPPOSED

- Some verbs select for **non-presupposed** comp (typically non-factive verbs).
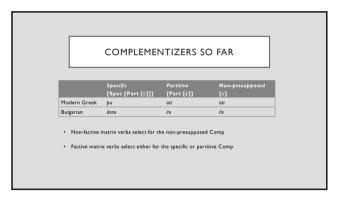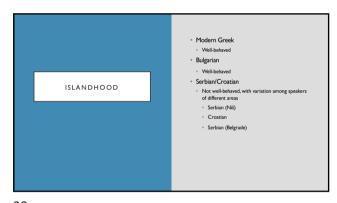 - Modern Greek and Bulgarian have *oti* and *če*, Serbian and Croatian *da*.

- Structurally speaking, non-presupposed complementizers are the least marked (have the least structure), and specific complementizers the most marked (have the more structure, see Baunaz 2015, 2016 and 2018)
  - **Also syncretism**
- **The Comp fseq:** Specific > Partitive > c

> *c* = 'category,' which can vary
> for ex: mg.*pu* = *adv*; mg.*oti* = nominal; *fr.que* = nominal, fr.*de* = prepositional
> … (see Baunaz and Lander 2017, 2018 a.o)

> Non-presuppositional complementizer ranges over non-finite sets of propositional variables (neither true nor false);

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COMPLEMENTIZERS SO FAR

	Specific [Spec [Part [c]]]	Partitive [Part [c]]	Non-presupposed [c]
Modern Greek	*pu*	*oti*	*oti*
Bulgarian	*deto*	*če*	*če*

- Non-factive matrix verbs select for the non-presupposed Comp
- Factive matrix verbs select either for the specific or partitive Comp

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ISLANDHOOD

- Modern Greek
  - Well-behaved
- Bulgarian
  - Well-behaved
- Serbian/Croatian
  - Not well-behaved, with variation among speakers of different areas
    - Serbian (Niš)
    - Croatian
    - Serbian (Belgrade)

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FACTIVE ISLANDS ARE CONDITIONED BY THE COMPLEMENTIZER

Modern Greek

(17) a.   * Pjonᵢ thimase **pu** sinandises tᵢ?
            who remember.2SG that met.2SG

      b.   * Poteᵢ thimase **pu** sinandises Maria tᵢ?
            when remember.2SG that met.2SG Mary

      c.   Pjonᵢ thimase **oti** sinandises tᵢ?
            who remember.2SG that met.2SG

      d.   ?? Poteᵢ thimase **oti** sinandises Maria tᵢ?
            when remember.2SG that met.2SG Mary

(Baunaz 2018: 234, (22), (24)); *pu* examples are from Roussou (1992, 126, (7))

> *pu* → strong island

> *oti* → weak island

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FACTIVE ISLANDS ARE CONDITIONED BY THE COMPLEMENTIZER

Bulgarian

(18) a.   * Kakvo si spomnjash, **deto** Ivan e napisal?
            what remember.2SG that I. has written

      b.   * Kade si spomnjash, **deto** Ivan e napisal pismoto.
            where remember.2SG that I. has written letter.the

(19) a.   Kakvo si spomnjash, **če** Ivan e napisal?
            what remember.2SG that I. has written

      b.   * Kade si spomnjas,h **če** Ivan e napisal pismoto.
            where remember.2SG that I. has written letter.the

> *deto* → Strong island

> *če* → Weak island

> We thank Tomislav Sočanac and Iliana Krapova for these data.

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COMPLEMENTIZERS AND ISLANDHOOD

	Specific [Spec [Part [c]]]	Partitive [Part [c]]	Non-presupposed [c]
Modern Greek	pu	oti	oti
Bulgarian	deto	če	če
Islandhood	STRONG	WEAK	NONE

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SERBIAN (NIŠ)

- Serbian/Croatian present less clear-cut patterns.

- Serbian (Niš)

'know', 'remember'	znati / sećati se + što	Strong island
'know ', 'remember'	znati / sećati se + da	Weak island
'say', 'think'	reći / misliti + da	No island

So far so good…

See Appendix, ex. (i)-(iii)

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SERBIAN (NIŠ)

'regret'	žaliti + da	Weak island	(expected, da = [Part [c]])
	žaliti + što	Weak(!) island	(unexpected, što = [Spec [Part [c]]])

- 'regret' with da = 'apologize, regret to inform' (non- (or less) emotive reading)
- 'regret' with što = 'feel sorry, wish differently, etc.' (emotive reading)

See Appendix, ex. (vi)-(v)

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SERBIAN (NIŠ)

- Different kinds of što (syncretism): emotive and non-emotive
  - [c]   (reći +) da   (verb of saying with non-presupposed Comp)   NI
  - [Part [c]]   (žaliti +) da   (non-emotive reading of 'regret')   WI
  - **[Emo [Part [c]]]**   **(žaliti +) što**   **(emotive 'regret'; not da because da lacks [Emo])**   WI
  - [Spec [Part [c]]]   (sećati se +) da   (cognitive reading of 'remember')   SI
  - [Emo [Spec [Part [c]]]]   (sećati se +) što   (emotive reading of 'remember')   SI

	Emotive Specific	Specific	Emotive Partitive	Partitive	Non-presupposed
Serbian (Niš)	što	što	što	da	da

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COMPLEMENTIZERS AND ISLANDHOOD

	Specific [Spec [Part [c]]]	Partitive [Part [c]]	Non-presupposed [c]
Modern Greek	pu	oti	oti
Bulgarian	deto	če	če
Serbian (Niš)	što	da	da
Islandhood	STRONG	WEAK	NONE

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CROATIAN

- Croatian has NO strong islands, except when complement clause is coindexed with a pronoun 'it'

(20)   Žalim   to što je otišao   →   'regret' + [Spec [D]] + [Part [c]]
       regret.1SG it that he left

'regret'	žaliti + to + što	Strong island
'regret'	žaliti + što	Weak Island
'say', 'think'	reći / misliti + da	No island

→ Cf. *Which article do you regret it that I selected?

See Appendix, ex. (vi)

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COMPLEMENTIZERS AND ISLANDHOOD

	Specific [Spec [Part [c]]]	Partitive [Part [c]]	Non-presupposed [c]
Modern Greek	*pu*	*oti*	*oti*
Bulgarian	*deto*	*če*	*če*
Serbian (Niš)	*što*	*da*	*da*
Croatian	*to + što*	*što*	*da*
Islandhood	**STRONG**	**WEAK**	**NONE**

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PROBLEM IN CROATIAN

- However, also *da* with weak islands:

'remember'   *sjećati se + da*   Weak Island

- Unexpected, since *što* should create weak islands and *da* should create **no islands** in Croatian.

See Appendix, ex. (vii)

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SOLUTION

- If these verbs can spell out the feature Part, then only *c* is left over to be lexicalized as *da*.

- well-behaved situation (e.g. Greek):   [REMEMBER…] + [Part [c]]
  oti (→ **weak island**)

- 'remember' in Croatian: [REMEMBER… [Part]]   +   [c]
  da
  → **weak island** because extraction has to cross verb (with Part) too

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LEXICAL ENTRIES IN CROATIAN

- 'regret'   [REGRET …]
  - Selects the partitive complementizer *što*.

- 'remember'   [REMEMBER … [Part]]
  - Such an entry **forces** the complementizer to shrink to *da*, since Part can be – in fact must be (Anchor Condition) – spelled out on the verb.

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SERBIAN (BELGRADE)

- Like Croatian, this variety has:

'regret'   *žaliti + što*   Weak Island (well-behaved)
'remember'   *sećati se + da*   Weak Island (Part on verb)

See Appendix, ex. (viii)-(xix)

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SERBIAN (BELGRADE)

- But 'know' selects *da* and creates a strong island

'know'   *znati + da*   Strong island

- Meaning not only [Part] but also [Spec] is packaged on the verb.

[KNOW… [Spec [Part]]]   +   [c]
- *c* has to be realized as *da*
- The verb contains the features problematic for extraction.

See Appendix, ex. (x)-(xi)

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BULGARIAN

- **Bulgarian** is just like Serbian (Belgrade) on this point:
- Bg. 'know' takes *če* and creates a strong island

'know' *znam + če* **Strong Island**

- Meaning not only [Part] but also [Spec] is packaged on the verb.

[KNOW... [Spec [Part]]] + [c]

- *c* has to be realized as *če*
- The verb (with Spec) blocks extraction.

See Appendix, ex. (xii)

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ENGLISH AND ROMANCE 'KNOW'

English (WI) vs. Romance (SI)

(21) a. What do you know that he wrote ~~what~~ quickly? Eng. **WI**
      b. * How do you know that he wrote a new book ~~how~~?

(22) a. */?? Qu'est-ce que tu sais qu'il a écrit rapidement? Fr. **SI**
      b. * Comment est-ce que tu sais qu'il a écrit un nouveau livre?

(23) a. ??/* (Che) Cosa sai che (lui) ha scritto velocemente?
      b. * Come sai che (lui) ha scritto un libro? It. **SI**

Variation with regard to what kind of island with 'know'.

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BUT SYNCRETISM OBSCURES THE UNDERLYING STRUCTURE

English
English *that* is syncretic, so we don't know exactly which features it lexicalizes with 'know'.

- Simplest analysis: [KNOW...] + [Part [c]]
                                        that → **Weak island**

- But could also be: [KNOW... [Part]] + [c]
                                        that → **Weak island**

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BUT SYNCRETISM OBSCURES THE UNDERLYING STRUCTURE

Romance
French *que* is also syncretic, so we don't know exactly which features it lexicalizes with 'know'.

- Simplest analysis: [KNOW...] + [Spec [Part [c]]]
                                        que → **Strong island**
- Or: [KNOW... [Spec]] + [Part [c]]
                                        que → **Strong island**
- Or: [KNOW... [Spec [Part]]] + [c]
                                        que → **Strong island**

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CONCLUSION

- Individual verbs can show variation between them because each verb has its own lexical entry, allowing for verb-specific packaging.
- Some verbs do not package Comp features, others package either Part or both Spec and Part in their lexical structure.
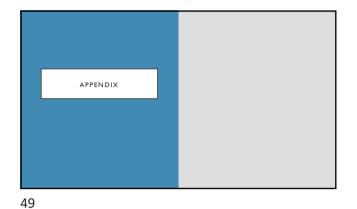- Greek and (for the most part) Bulgarian are well-behaved in that distinctions made in their complementizer systems tell us what kind of islandhood patterns to expect.
- Serbo-Croatian varieties show more variation, with different lexical packaging strategies available.
- Our analysis shows that verbs can also be considered interveners, which is a brand-new insight.

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Serbian (Niš) is much like Greek, though with the complication of emotivity packaged on Comp.	**GREEK**	[VERB...]	[Spec	[Part	[c]]]	(pu) SI
				[Part	[c]]	(oti) WI
	CROATIAN	[REGRET...]	[Spec]ɪᴛ	[Part	[c]]	(to što) SI
		[BE SAD...]		[Part	[c]]	(što) WI
		[SAY...]			[c]	(da) NI
		[REMEMBER... [Part]]			[c]	(da) WI
	SERBIAN (BELGRADE)					
		[REGRET...]		[Part	[c]]	(što) WI
		[REMEMBER... [Part]]			[c]	(da) WI
		[KNOW... [Spec [Part]]]			[c]	(da) SI
	BULGARIAN	[REMEMBER...]	[Spec	[Part	[c]]]	(deto) SI
				[Part	[c]]	(če) WI
		[KNOW... [Spec [Part]]]			[c]	(da) SI
		[SAY...]			[c]	(da) NI

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APPENDIX

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SERBIAN (NIŠ) (EXAMPLES)

'know', 'remember': znati / sećati se + što/da

(i) a. * Kogaᵢ se sećaš što si upoznao tᵢ?
who remember.2SG that AUX meet.PAST.PART
'Who do you remember that you met?'

b. * Kadᵢ se sećaš što si upoznao Mariju tᵢ?
when remember.2SG that AUX meet.PAST.PART Maria
* 'When do you remember that you met Maria?'

Strong island

(ii) a. ? Kogaᵢ se sećaš da si upoznao tᵢ?
who remember.2SG that AUX meet.PAST.PART
'Who do you remember that you met?'

b. * Kadᵢ se sećas da si upoznao Mariju tᵢ?
when remember.2SG that AUX meet.PAST.PART Maria
* 'When do you remember that you met Maria?'

Weak Island

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SERBIAN (NIŠ) (EXAMPLES)

'say','think' reći / misliti + da

(iii) a. Koga je Pavao rekao da je vidio?
who aux. Paul say.PAST.PART that AUX see.PAST.PART
'Who did Paul say that he saw?'
b. Kad si rekao da sividio Pavla?
when AUX say.PAST.PART that AUX see.PAST.PART Paul
'When did you say that you saw Paul?'

No island

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SERBIAN (NIŠ) (EXAMPLES)

'regret' : žaliti + da / što

(iv) a. Kogaᵢ žališ što si povrijedio tᵢ ?
Who regret.2SG that AUX hurt.PAST.PART
'Who do you regret that you hurt?'

b. * Kadᵢ žališ što si otišao tᵢ?
when regret.2SG that AUX leave.PAST.PART
'When do you regret that you left?'

Weak island

(v) a. Kogaᵢ žališ da si povrijedio tᵢ ?
b. * Kadᵢ žališ da si otišao tᵢ?

Weak island

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CROATIAN (EXAMPLES)

(vi) a. Kogaᵢ žališ što si povrijedio tᵢ ?
Who regret.2SG that AUX hurt.PAST.PART
'Who do you regret that you hurt?'

b. * Kadᵢ žališ što si otišao tᵢ?
when regret.2SG that AUX leave.PAST.PART
'When do you regret that you left?'

Weak island

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CROATIAN (EXAMPLE)

(vii) a. Što se sjećaš da je Ivan napisao u Berlinu?
what remember.2SG that has I. written in Berlin

b. * Kad se sjećaš da je Ivan napisao knjigu u Berlinu?
when remember.2SG that has I. written book in Berlin

Weak island

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SERBIAN (BELGRADE) (EXAMPLES)

(viii) a. Kogaɪ žališ **što** si povrijedio tɪ?
Who regret.2SG that AUX hurt.PAST.PART
'Who do you regret that you hurt?' — Weak island

b. * Kadɪ žališ **što** si otišao tɪ?
when regret.2SG that AUX leave.PAST.PART
'When do you regret that you left?'

(xix) a. Kogaɪ se sećas **da** si upoznao tɪ?
who remember.2SG that AUX meet.PAST.PART
'Who do you remember that you met?' — Weak island

b. ?? Kadɪ se sećas **da** si upoznao Mariju tɪ
when remember.2SG that AUX meet.PAST.PART Maria
'When do you remember that you met Maria?'

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SERBIAN (BELGRADE) (EXAMPLES)

znati + da

(x) a. Znaš da je Ivan prevario nekoga
know.2SG that AUX Ivan cheat.PAST.PART someone
'You know Ivan cheated on someone'

b. Znaš da je Ivan stigao tad
know.2SG that AUX Ivan arrived then
'You know Ivan arrived then'

(xi) a. * Kogaɪ znaš **da** je Ivan prevario tɪ?
Who know.2SG that AUX Ivan cheat.PAST.PART

b. * Kadɪ znaš **da** je Ivan stigao tɪ?
When know.2SG that AUX Ivan arrived — Strong island

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BULGARIAN (EXAMPLES)

znam + če

(xii) a. * Kakvo znaesh, če toj e napisal v Berlin?
what know.2SG that he has written in Berlin — Strong island

b. * Kade znaesh, če toj e napisal nova kniga?
where know.2SG that he has written new book

We thank Tomislav Sočanac and Iliana Krapova for these data.

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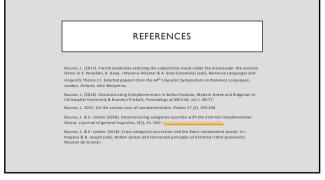
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