

## Dependent accusative case and caselessness in Moro\*

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### 1. Introduction

This paper provides evidence that accusative case in Moro (Kordofanian) [Sudan] should be analyzed as a dependent case (Marantz 1991, Baker 2015). More specifically, we demonstrate that accusative case occurs wherever a DP is c-commanded by another DP within a phase, regardless of whether it is local to agentive *v*. The strongest arguments for this conclusion come from the occurrence of accusative case in DP coordination and DP-internally.

While agentive *v* does not play a role in case assignment, we show syntactic and morphological asymmetries within the *v*P exist, which we attribute to articulated probes located on *v*. In this sense, we demonstrate the independence of accusative case and Agree with *v*. The morphological component also plays an important role in accusative case realization in Moro, as only proper nouns and kinship surface with accusative case, a restriction that we argue is morphological in nature (Legate 2008).

We begin by providing an overview of the distinction between dependent and agree-based case assignment systems (§2). We then introduce the arguments for adopting the dependent case approach in Moro (§3). Afterwards, we demonstrate that an articulated *v* probe is nevertheless needed to account for the syntactic order of objects in Moro (§4), which are ordered according to their person and animacy irrespective of their thematic role. We then show that overt accusative case surfaces on nouns bearing the feature PROPER (§5), which we model morphologically. We end with a more general discussion (§6).

### 2. Dependent case vs. Agree-based case

Standard Minimalist analyses of structural case assume that it is assigned by a specific functional head under Agree with a local DP. Accusative case, for example is assigned to a

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\*We are very grateful to our Moro consultants Elyasir Julima and Angelo Naser, and to NELS participants for useful questions. The authors' names are listed alphabetically. We use the following abbreviations: SG = singular, PL = plural, IRR = irrealis, PROG = progressive, IMPF = imperfective, PFV = perfective, ACC = accusative,  $\lambda$ COMP = relative complementizer RTC = root clause, DPC = dependent clause, Q = polar question particle, 1 = first person, 2 = second person, 3 = third person

DP when that DP undergoes Agree with an agentive  $v$  head, which values its uninterpretable Case feature as ACC (Adger 2003, Chomsky 2004). We call this approach to case ‘Agree-based case’ in the discussion below.

An alternative view of structural case is that it is a *dependent case*, a view first articulated by Marantz (1991) and more recently defended at length by Baker (2015). Under this view, certain morphological cases are not assigned by a functional head but arises instead due to the presence of another c-commanding DP in the same phase. For Baker, once c-command between DPs is established in a phase ( $=\phi$ ), case is assigned either ‘up’ or ‘down’ at Spell Out. One benefit of this approach is that it derives the distinction between ergative and accusative case systems without further stipulation.

- (1) If there are two DPs in  $\phi$ , and DP1 c-commands DP2,
- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. value DP1 as ergative.   | = “assignment up”   |
| b. value DP2 as accusative. | = “assignment down” |

In this paper we argue that accusative case in Moro is best characterized as a dependent case of the kind described by Baker and Marantz. In particular, we propose that accusative case in Moro is assigned by the following simple rule, which we follow Baker in assuming applies as part of the mapping from syntax to PF:

- (2) *Moro accusative case rule*  
 If there are two DPs in  $\phi$ , and DP<sub>1</sub> c-commands or contains DP<sub>2</sub>, value DP<sub>2</sub> as accusative.

The following section provides evidence that accusative case is assigned by the rule in (2).

### 3. Evidence for dependent accusative case in Moro

Moro is a agglutinating SVO language with two case categories, nominative, which is unmarked, and accusative, which occurs primarily on proper names (see §5). In a normal transitive clause, the subject is nominative while the object is accusative. As accusative case marking is always optional, the discussion below should be interpreted as articulating where it is possible. While more investigation is needed, we take the optionality of accusative case to be attributable to the optional application of the dependent case rule.

This section presents the following pieces of evidence that accusative case in Moro is a dependent case rather than assigned under Agree with  $v$ :

- (3) *Evidence for dependent accusative case in Moro*
- i. When DPs are coordinated, all conjuncts but the first show accusative case.
  - ii. In a genitive construction, the lower noun shows accusative case.
  - iii. Both internal arguments of a ditransitive verb show accusative case.
  - iv. The passive of ditransitives assign accusative case.
  - v.  $\bar{A}$ -movement bleeds accusative case.

While the first two arguments provide direct evidence against the role of *v* in accusative case assignment, the last three arguments rely on assumptions about the mechanics and timing of case assignment. As such, the last three points might be better viewed as observations which are broadly compatible with a dependent case analysis rather than persuasive arguments for it. However, the final point does provide evidence that Moro accusative case is not a default case.

### 3.1 Argument 1: DP Coordination

The first argument for accusative case assignment comes from coordination: when DPs are coordinated, accusative case can occur on the second argument, even in subject position. In object position, both arguments are marked accusative:

- (4) *Dependent case under coordination*<sup>1</sup>
- a. [kú:k:u na ηál:o-ŋ] l-aŋer-á  
 Kuku-ACC and Ngalo-ACC CLI.RTC-good-ADJ  
 ‘Kuku and Ngalo are nice.’
- b. éga-bwáŋ-á [kú:k:u-ŋ na ηál:o-ŋ]  
 1SG.RTC-like-IPFV Kuku-.acc and Ngalo-ACC  
 ‘I like Kuku and Ngalo.’

The distribution of case above follows from a dependent case account as long as we assume that coordination is asymmetrical. We adopt the analysis of coordination in Kayne (1994) where coordinate structures occupy the specifier and complement of a ConjP:

- (5) *Dependent case assignment in coordination*
- [<sub>ConjP</sub> [<sub>DP</sub> kúku ] [<sub>Conj'</sub> na [<sub>DP</sub> ηalo-ŋ ]]]
- 

The coordination data could not be explained under an Agree-based analysis of case, because accusative case can be assigned even in subject position (4), where there would no reason to expect the lower conjunct to have its case feature valued by *v*.

DP coordination in some languages is marked with a preposition meaning *with*. Were *na* a preposition, it could be assigning accusative case under Agree. Yet *na* is not a preposition. First, it can coordinate clauses and VPs in addition to DPs, so its distribution is not linked to case. Second, there is a separate instrumental/comitative case marker *-Ca*, where C agrees in number and gender with the noun it attaches to, e.g. *uŋŋí-gí* ‘with the person’, *ηíní-ŋí* ‘with the dog.’ The coordinating conjunction *na* never occurs in these contexts, but is restricted to coordination.

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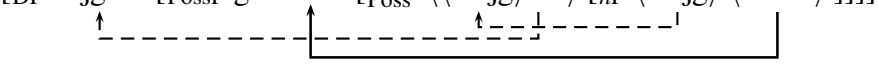
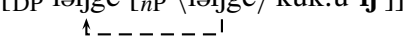
<sup>1</sup>The data presented throughout include both data elicited from two native speakers of Moro and data from the Moro Story Corpus: <http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/moro/>.

### 3.2 Argument 2: Bare nominal complements of relational nouns

Kinship nouns in Moro display possessor agreement, where the noun describing the *referent* agrees with their single argument, their *relatum*, which is genitive. For some kinship terms, possessor agreement is optional. When possessor agreement does not occur, accusative case is possible on the relatum. This alternation is illustrated for two nouns below:

- |     |    |                  |    |               |              |
|-----|----|------------------|----|---------------|--------------|
| (6) | a. | ləŋge kúk:u-ŋ    | b. | ləŋg-en       | gó-kúk:u     |
|     |    | mother Kuku-ACC  |    | mother-3.POSS | CLg.GEN-Kuku |
|     |    | ‘mother of Kuku’ |    | ‘Kuku’s mom’  |              |
|     | c. | eṯ kúk:u-ŋ       | d. | eṯ-en         | gó-kúk:u     |
|     |    | father Kuku-ACC  |    | father-3.POSS | CLg.GEN-Kuku |
|     |    | ‘father of Kuku’ |    | ‘Kuku’s dad’  |              |

We analyze possessor agreement as the realization of a Poss head which is restricted to relational nouns. Genitive is an inherent case assigned to a DP in [Spec, PossP], which the relatum must move to when it receives genitive case. As nouns in Moro undergo head-movement to D (Jenks 2014), possessor movement has no effect on linear order:

- (7) a. *Possessor movement for genitive case assignment* (solid line)  
 [DP ləŋg-en [PossP gó-kúk:u [Poss' << ləŋg>-en) [nP < ləŋg> <kúk:u> ]]]  

- b. *Absence of PossP for dependent accusative case assignment*  
 [DP ləŋge [nP <ləŋge> kúk:u-ŋ ]]  


Yet PossP must be optional for relational nouns which can occur without agreement. When PossP is absent, the relatum stays in its merged position as the complement of the referent noun. The presence of accusative case in the configuration in (7b) provides a compelling argument that accusative case need not be assigned under Agree with *v*, as there is no *v* to assign accusative case inside the DP.

The above facts are inconsistent with a claim made by Baker (2015) to the effect that accusative case does not occur internal to DP. To save a dependent case account of these data, we suggest that accusative case in Moro can be licensed by containment as well as c-command (see (2)), because the second DP in (7a,c) is contained in the first. Alternatively, the presence of N-to-D head movement might license dependent case in this configuration, as the complex N-Poss-D head in D does c-commands the relatum. As this complex head can undergo long head movement to argument positions, stranding nominal modifiers (see again Jenks 2014), there is no reason to think it could not qualify as a full DP for the purposes of case assignment in this position as well.

### **3.3 Argument 3: Case in ditransitives**

Both objects of ditransitive verbs in Moro surface with accusative case:

- (8) éga-nac-ó            ᵑǎllo-ᵑ      kója-ᵑ  
1SG.RTC-give-PFV Ngallo-ACC Kojá-ACC  
'I gave Ngallo to Kojá.' / 'I gave Kojá to Ngallo.'

In Moro, objects are symmetrical, as seen in the ambiguity of (8) (Ackerman et al. 2015). Multiple accusative case marking is predicted by the dependent case account as both objects are c-commanded by a higher DP, here the null subject *pro*.

These data could be modeled in a Agree-based account under Multiple Agree with *v* (Hiraiwa 2001, a.o.), and indeed there is good evidence that all object DPs are probed by *v* (§4). As such, the strongest conclusion we can draw from multiple accusatives is that it is consistent with a dependent case account of accusative case.

### **3.4 Argument 4: Passives of ditransitives**

Passive voice is marked on verbs by the suffix *-ən*; passives in Moro eliminate the external argument completely. The symmetry of Moro objects discussed in §4 carries over to the passive, such that any object can be passivized, leading to ambiguity. Focusing on case, it is relevant that when a ditransitive verb is passivized, whichever argument remains in object position can be marked with accusative case:

- (9) ᵑǎllo g3-n3c-ən-ú            kója-ᵑ  
Ngallo CLg.RT-give-PASS-PFV Kojá-ACC  
'Ngallo was given to Kojá' / 'Ngallo was given Kojá'

These facts favor a dependent case account to an Agree-based case account. This is because the dependent case analysis accounts for the examples above without further stipulation: regardless of which object is passivized, the remaining object will be c-commanded by the new subject.

In contrast, if accusative case were assigned under Agree by agentive *v*, accusative case should disappear in the passive. The inability to express the demoted agent is relevant, as it is expected if agentive *v* is altogether absent in the passive. To save the Agree-based story, an additional case assigner could need to be present to assign accusative case in the passive, such as an applicative head, as suggested, for example in Bruening 2010. Yet while Moro has an overt applicative suffix, it does not occur with normal ditransitive verbs nor does it emerge in their passives.

### **3.5 Argument 5: Focused objects**

Finally, clefted objects do not surface with accusative case:

- (10)  $\eta^w$ -kúk:u-( $\ast\eta$ )=ki<sub>1</sub>                      n=égó-bwáη-á                      t<sub>1</sub>  
 FOC-Kuku-(ACC)-CLg.REL.OP λCOMP-1SG.DPC-like-IPFV  
 ‘It’s Kuku that I like.’

Because the clefted object is not c-commanded by another DP, a dependent case account of accusative case correctly predicts that it should be absent in these cases.

Admittedly, other languages which been argued to have dependent accusative case preserve accusative case under A-bar movement, such as Cuzco Quechua (Baker 2015, p. 270). What could account for this difference? One possibility is that the clefted objects in Moro are base generated in that position, so that they are never c-commanded by another DP. While more work is needed on this issue, it is worth noting that clefted objects from transparent clauses do not trigger resumptive pronouns, which do occur with islands and D-linked questions, suggesting the absence of resumption implies movement. This leaves us without an explanation for the difference between Moro and Cuzco Quechua.

Whatever the explanation for this puzzle, the absence of accusative case on a focused object is relevant for another reason: it provides evidence against a default case analysis of accusative case in coordination (4) and internal to noun phrases (6).<sup>2</sup> As there is no obvious case-assigner for initial noun phrase in (10), we might expect it to surface with default case; compare English *Me, I don’t like beans*.

#### 4. Multiple [PERSON] object shift

In light of the conclusion that accusative case is a dependent case in Moro, it is relevant that there is nevertheless independent evidence that *v* does Agree with objects in Moro. We review this evidence to demonstrate simply that dependent accusative case in a given language can exist alongside important interactions between objects and *v*. Additionally, this discussion will help clarify the mechanics of case assignment and the internal structure of Moro clauses.

Ackerman et al. (2015) demonstrate that while objects in Moro are syntactically symmetric, human objects always precede non-human ones:

- (11) a. éga-nac-ó                      kója-η                      diə  
           1SG.RTC-give-PFV Kojá-ACC cow  
           ‘I gave the cow to Kojá/ Kojá to the cow.’  
       b.  $\ast$ éga-nac-ó diə kója-η

Additionally, pronominal object markers are subject to an ordering effect, such that 1/2 must precede 3 (Jenks & Rose 2015):

- (12) a. ga-nac-ó-ηó-ηo    1SG>3SG  
           CLg-give-PFV-1SG.OM-3SG.OM    ‘She gave him to me’  
       b.  $\ast$ g-a-nac-ó-ηó-ηe     $\ast$ 3SG>1SG

<sup>2</sup>See Schütze 2001 for a discussion of default case.

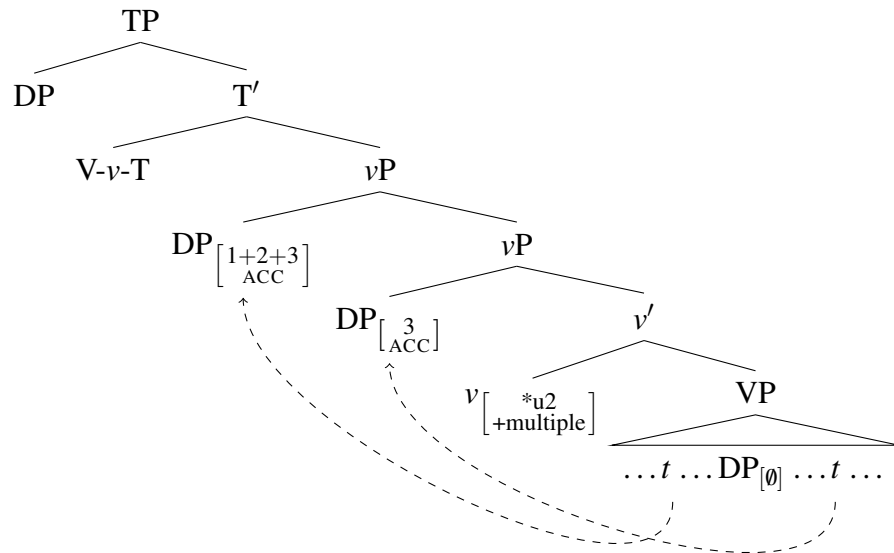
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In cases of multiple human objects, whose order is free, semantic binding must track linear order, indicating that linear order implies c-command:

- (13) a. íg3-ŋ3c-ú                    [l3miə ododo]<sub>1</sub> ləŋg-en<sub>1</sub>-andá  
 1SG.RTC-show-PFV boys all            mother-3.POSS-ASSOC.PL  
 ‘I showed all boys to their mothers.’/‘I showed their mothers to all the boys.’
- b. \*íg3-ŋ3c-ú                    ləŋg-en<sub>1</sub>-andá                    [l3mia ododo]<sub>1</sub>  
 1SG.RTC-show-PFV mother-3.POSS-ASSOC.PL boys all

We model the syntactic ordering of objects in Moro by adopting the notion of an articulated probe from Béjar & Rezac (2009). Specifically, we model human-before-non-human object order in Moro as instances of multiple object shift due to an articulated uPARTICIPANT (u2) probe on *v*. We propose that human nouns in Moro bear the feature PERSON (3), a point which finds evidence in that third person pronouns (such as *-ŋo* in (12a)) can only refer to humans. Because PERSON is entailed by PARTICIPANT, the *v* probe will Agree with human nouns in addition to first and second person pronouns. Finally, we propose that the probe on *v* has the feature [+MULTIPLE] (Collins 2002), which permits it to probe multiple times, first finding participant-valued DPs and then person-valued DPs, with subsequent instances of movement tucking in below the highest specifier:

- (14) *Objects specified 3 (= [PERSON]) undergo object shift*



The result is that all [PERSON]-valued objects shift to [Spec,vP], where they occur after local persons but before non-human objects, yet still external to the vP phase. We assume that the CP phase is the domain of accusative case assignment, as subjects moving to [Spec, TP] in passivization must not receive accusative case before moving. Finally, verbs undergo head-movement to T, resulting in a strict SVO order.

## 5. [PROPER] morphological case

This section addresses the generalization that overt accusative case marking only productively surfaces on proper names and some kinship terms in Moro:<sup>3</sup>

- (15) a. éga-nac-ó kója-ŋ ŋera(\*-ŋ)  
 1SG-give-PFV Kojá-ACC girl(\*-ACC)  
 b. éga-nac-ó ŋera(\*-ŋ) kója-ŋ  
 ‘I gave a girl to Kojá/Kojá to a girl.’ (both exx.)

We propose that Moro names and kinship terms share the feature [PROPER] (Matushansky 2006, Broad et al. 2016). A similar category (‘Class 1a’) has been noted to resist augments in Luganda (Hyman & Katamba 1991, 1993). We now review additional evidence that a morphological [PROPER] feature is motivated in Moro which comes from the associative plural suffix and third-person object-marking clitics.

Like accusative case marking, the associative plural suffix is restricted to kinship terms and names, i.e., nouns with the feature [PROPER]:

- (16) *Associative plural suffix restricted to [PROPER] nouns* (from Written Moro)  
 a. orn **lorlda-ŋ-anda**  
 but brothers-1SG.POSS-ASSOC.PL  
 n-lɔə-ŋ-əbərəjəc-i ...  
 COMP2-CLL.INF-1SG.OM-loose-CONS.PFV  
 ‘But my brothers let it go ...’  
 b. ... **Koja-ŋənda** l-a-f-o eg-al  
 Kojá-ASSOC.PL CLL-RTC-be.loc-PFV LOC-place  
 y-i-b-ərn-ia Alufra  
 CLY-DPC-PROG-be.called-IPFV Alhufra  
 ‘And he told them that Kojá’s family was in Alhufra.’

Second, third-person object clitics are can only refer to [PROPER] antecedents.

- (17) *Third-person object clitics restricted to [PROPER] nouns*  
 a. g-war-ó ŋalló na n-əŋ-ŋú-bug-i  
 CLg-insult-PFV Nalo and 3SG.INF-3SG.OM-punch-CPFV  
 ‘He yelled at Ngallo<sub>i</sub> and then punched him<sub>i</sub>.’  
 b. kuku g-war-ó ŋera na n-əŋ-ə-búg-í  
 kuku CLg-insult-PFV child and 3SG.INF-punch-CPFV  
 ‘Kuku yelled at the child<sub>i</sub> and then punched him<sub>i</sub>.’

<sup>3</sup>An accusative suffix *-a* is found on a restricted set of common nouns as well.



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Given that kinship terms and names pattern together with respect to three morphological asymmetries in Moro, we take [PROPER] to be an active morphological feature in the language, a feature which vocabulary insertion rules can refer to.

Returning to the accusative case marker, we claim that the accusative case marker: *-ŋ* is inserted only in the environment of a proper feature.

- (18) *Accusative case rule*  
 $-ŋ \leftrightarrow [\text{Acc}]/[\text{PROPER}]\_$

Nouns lacking the [PROPER] feature fail to show accusative case marking even when they surface in a case-assigning syntactic environment. The rule above derives this asymmetry, as only kinship terms and names, which have the feature [PROPER], have an associated accusative case vocabulary item in Moro. With all other nouns, no vocabulary item for accusative case is available, so they do not show a case alternation.

### **6. Discussion**

The Moro case marking facts presented in this paper have implications for animacy-based case splits cross-linguistically. The distribution of [ACC] in Moro resembles object marking in nominal-based split ergative languages. For example, in Diyari, a Pama-Nyungan language spoken in Australia, only high animacy objects, including names, receive accusative case. Low animacy objects are unmarked/absolute, despite being syntactically indistinguishable from high animacy objects (Baker 2015, 22-23). Baker (2015) concludes that animacy-based splits tend to be morphologically conditioned, following Legate (2008).

Moro serves as a reminder that animacy-based splits are not always morphological. This is because there are two concurrent animacy-based splits on Moro: the split based on [PERSON] is syntactic, but the other split based on the feature [PROPER] is morphological. Human objects with the feature [PERSON] move to the specifier of *v*, only objects with the [PROPER] feature show morphological accusative case.

- (19) *Syntactic* [PERSON] > [ANIMATE]  
*Morphological* [PROPER] > [PERSON]

In ?? we see a schematic representation of the fact that there is an syntactic split in Moro that depends on the feature [PERSON], which requires human objects to precede non-human ones. Yet there is also a morphological split dependent on the feature [PROPER], which results in only human nouns with this feature receiving accusative case.

In light of this fact, we can ask the question if there exists a language in which an animacy-based case split is purely syntactic. Merchant (2006) argues that this is the correct analysis of many types of languages, including cases of nominal-based split ergativity and what is traditionally called differential object marking. These languages look like Moro, only features on objects play the determining role in their syntactic position which can directly correlate with case marking.

## 7. Conclusion

Moro is a language with dependent accusative case, where accusative occurs in the presence of a c-commanding DP within a case domain. Independently, syntactic differences between objects exist alongside a morphologically restricted case realization rule.

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