

# Low Nominative Agreement in Uab Meto

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## 1. Introduction

Among the diversity of verbal agreement systems in the world's languages, two of the most common are nominative agreement and absolutive agreement. In a nominative-agreement language like English, verbs preferentially agree with intransitive (1a) and transitive (1b) subjects. In an absolutive-agreement language like Tsez (Nakh-Daghestanian; Russia), verbs preferentially agree with intransitive subjects (2a) and transitive objects (2b) (Polinsky & Potsdam 2002). These patterns are differentiated by the argument with which a verb preferentially agrees in a transitive clause, either the higher subject or the lower object.

- |     |    |  |    |  |
|-----|----|--|----|--|
| (1) | a. | <b>He</b> leave-s.   | b. | <b>He</b> feed-s me.   |
| (2) | a. | <b>ziya</b> <b>b-ik'i-s</b><br>COW.III.ABS III-GO-PAST.EVID<br>'The cow went.'<br>(Polinsky & Potsdam 2002: 247) | b. | kid-bā <b>ziya</b> <b>b-išer-si</b><br>girl.II-ERG COW.III.ABS III-feed-PAST.EVID<br>'The girl fed the cow.'<br>(Polinsky & Potsdam 2002: 247) |

These preferences are thought to arise either from case discrimination or variation in the location of  $\phi$ -probes. Nominative agreement arises from a probe on T (Woolford 2010, Legate 2014, Coon 2017). Absolutive agreement arises from a probe on v (Béjar & Rezac 2009) or from a probe on T with case discrimination that cannot agree with ergative arguments (Bobaljik 2008). The common principle is that a  $\phi$ -probe agrees with the highest eligible argument in its c-command domain (Chomsky 2000, Bobaljik 2008), either exclusively or before looking up via a mechanism like Cyclic Agree (Béjar & Rezac 2009).

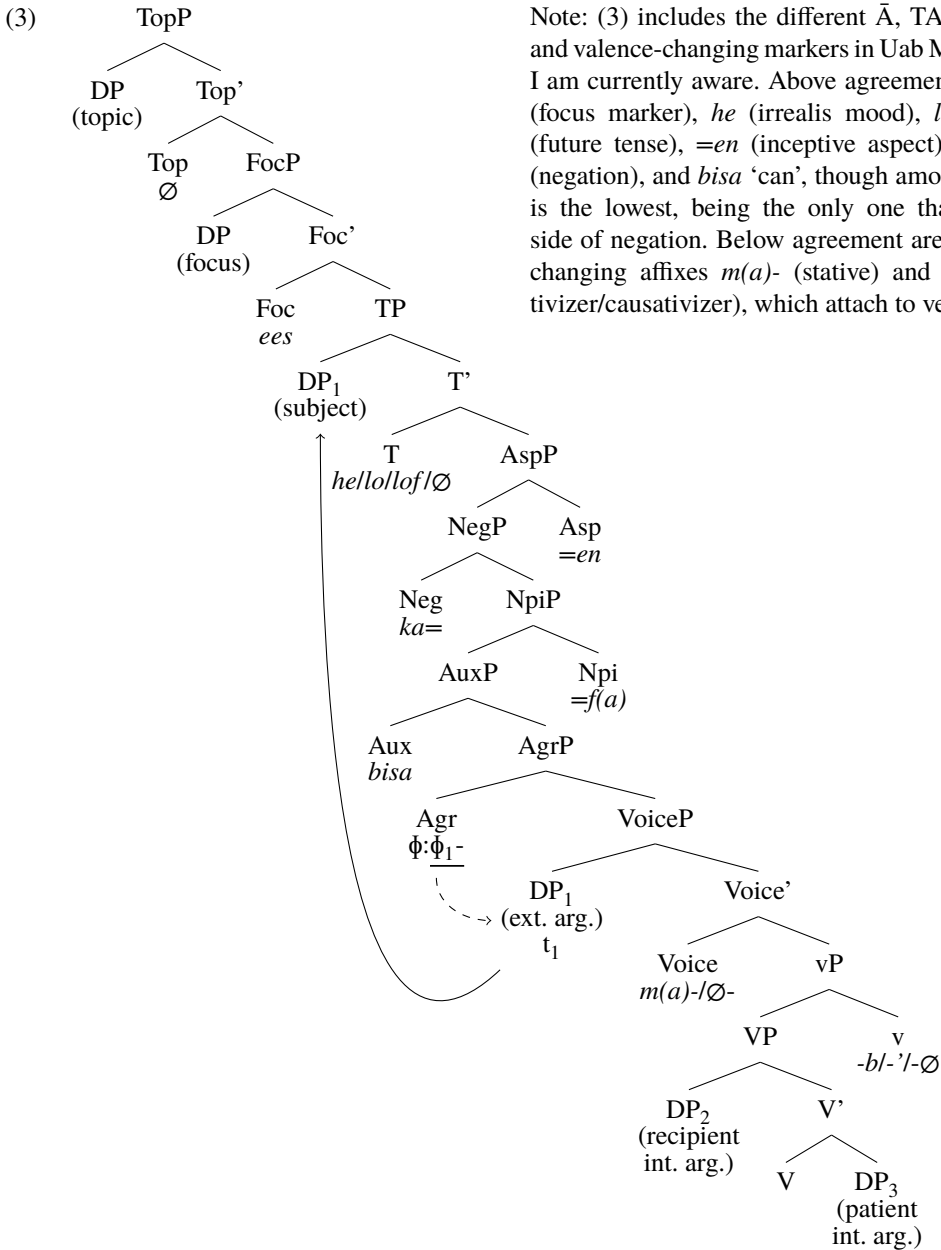
Notably, nominative agreement (i.e. consistent agreement with the higher argument) is almost always assumed to result from a  $\phi$ -probe on T. I argue that this need not be the case; the  $\phi$ -probe may be lower. In this paper I provide an analysis of the verbal agreement system of Uab Meto (Austronesian: Indonesia/Timor-Leste). Uab Meto has nominative agreement in which the  $\phi$ -probe is on an Agr head below tense-aspect-mood (TAM) elements and negation and immediately above Voice.

## 2. Preview of the analysis

I will first present my overall analysis of Uab Meto clause structure and agreement before motivating the different components. It has been impossible to definitively locate the  $\phi$ -probe on a particular head in the data available to me so far. Therefore, I propose that the  $\phi$ -probe is located on an Agr head. Agr selects a VoiceP complement and projects an AgrP. Just like a  $\phi$ -probe on T, the  $\phi$ -probe on Agr looks into its c-command domain and agrees with the closest DP, regardless of where it originates, yielding nominative agreement. A separate process moves this DP to Spec,TP, to the left of negation and TAM markers. Uab Meto also has NOM-ACC alignment in its case marking. Speculatively, one could say that T assigns nominative case to the highest DP and moves it to Spec,TP. These processes and the proposed clause structure are illustrated in (3). This paper will justify this structural placement of Agr.

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### 3. Language overview, orthographic conventions, and case and agreement basics

Before discussing the data, I will provide some background on Uab Meto, the different sources of data, and the transcription used in this paper. (Uab) Meto (/uaba metoʔ/ = [ʔwab metoʔ]), also known as (bahasa) Dawan, is an Austronesian language spoken on the island of Timor in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. It has roughly 700,000 speakers (Lewis et al. 2015: 123), most of whom also speak Indonesian.

There are many varieties of Uab Meto. Most data below come from primary fieldwork with speakers of the Miomafo variety<sup>1</sup> or from earlier work with speakers of the same variety (Arka 2001; Steinhauer 1993, 1996). Data from Edwards (2020) come from the Kotos Amarasi variety. Edwards (2020) has also inspired the two-vowel analysis of many lexical roots and the glosses of many functional items.

<sup>1</sup> Data from the cited speakers are mostly naturalistic; elicited examples are indicated as such. Speakers are cited with their initials and the name of the corresponding recording archived in PARADISEC. Speakers' initials are as follows: Kanisius Feka (KSF), Yuliana Fobia (YAF), Lambertus Kapitan (LTK), Yoakim Efreem Kenjam (YEK)

The orthography used below is mostly what one would expect based on the IPA, with a few exceptions. Among consonants, [ʔ] is represented by <’>, and [dʒ]~[ʒ] is represented by <j>. Among vowels, [ɛ] and [ɔ] are represented by <e> and <o> respectively, and [e] and [o] by <é> and <ó> respectively. Examples from other sources are occasionally adjusted to maintain a consistent orthography and glossing.

To establish the basics of case and agreement in Uab Meto, the personal pronouns and verbal agreement prefixes of the language are provided in Table 1. Personal pronouns (and only these) show a case distinction between nominative and accusative<sup>2</sup>. In addition, there are two sets of verbal agreement prefixes, an syllabic set without vowels and a syllabic set with vowels. The choice between the two sets is largely conditioned by phonology and morphology with some lexical variation (Edwards 2020: 440).

		SG		PL	
		NOM	ACC	NOM	ACC
1ST	INC			hiit/hita	kiiit/kita
	EXC	au	kau	hai	kai
2ND		hoo	koo	hii	kii
3RD		iin/ina	=e	siin/sina	

		SG		PL	
		asyll.	syll.	asyll.	syll.
1ST	INC			t-	ta-
	EXC	’-	’u-	m-	mi-
2ND		m-	mu-	m-	mi-
3RD		n-	na-	n-	na-

**Table 1:** Uab Meto pronouns and verbal agreement prefixes

Uab Meto exhibits nominative-accusative (NOM-ACC) alignment. Unaccusative (4a), unergative (4b), monotransitive (5), and ditransitive (6) verbs all agree with nominative subjects.

- (4) a. **Ina**      **n-móóf.**  
3SG.NOM 3-fall  
‘He/she falls.’ (Steinhauer 1993: 135)
- b. **Iin**      **n-aen.**  
3SG.NOM 3-run  
‘He/she ran.’ (Arka 2001: 1)
- (5) a. **Iin**      **na-tiik kau.**  
3SG.NOM 3-kick 1SG.ACC  
‘He/she kicked me.’ (Arka 2001: 1)
- b. **Au**      **’u-tiik=e.**  
1SG.NOM 1SG-kick=3SG.ACC  
‘I kicked him/her.’ (Arka 2001: 1)
- (6) a. **Hai**      **m-fee-n**      **siin ume.**  
1PL.EXC.NOM 1PL.EXC-give-SFX 3PL house  
‘We give them a house.’ (YAF;  
AOZ2019-MON004, line 154)
- b. **Sina n-fee kau**      **pena’ bian.**  
3PL 3-give 1SG.ACC corn some  
‘They gave me some corn.’ (YEK;  
AOZ2019-WORDLIST001, line 268)

#### 4. Agreement is below TAM and negation

The case and agreement patterns in (4)-(6) look quite typical of a language with NOM-ACC alignment. (4)-(6) are consistent with an analysis where T assigns nominative case and is responsible for subject agreement. The Uniformity Principle (Chomsky 2001) would thus place the  $\phi$ -probe on T, but additional data suggest that the  $\phi$ -probe is lower. In fact, it is lower than negation and TAM elements in general.

Importantly, agreement only occurs on lexical verbs. This agreement occurs even in the presence of the various TAM markers and negation: modal auxiliaries like *lo* ‘must’ (7a) and *bisa* ‘can’ (7b), future *lof* (7c), the negator *ka=...=f(a)* (7d), and other auxiliaries like inceptive *=en* (7e), and irrealis *he* (7f). This is unlike English, where such elements block agreement from lowering from T onto lexical Vs (8).

<sup>2</sup> The nominative forms of the personal pronouns are also used for possession (7e, 18b, 22a,d). Some pronouns (like many other words) have distinct metathesized and unmetathesized forms. This is shown in the relevant cells as metathesized/unmetathesized. In general, the unmetathesized forms are used before consonant clusters, and the metathesized forms elsewhere. See Steinhauer (1993, 1996) and Edwards (2020) for more detailed discussions of synchronic metathesis in Uab Meto. The enclitics 3SG.ACC =e, inceptive =en, and =es ‘one’ also have several allomorphs: =jeC when a stem underlyingly ends in /i/, =leC after /e/, and =beC after /ɔ/ and /u/, and =eC elsewhere.

- (7) a. Hai **lo m-**urus na-'ko le' lóé pleent=e.  
1PL.EXC.NOM must 1PL.EXC-organize 3-from REL money government=DEF  
'We have to organize it from the government money.' (YAF; AOZ2019-MON004, line 173)
- b. Au **bisa** 'éék oto. c. Atóin'=ini ok~oke' lof na-tika-n bool.  
1SG.NOM can 1SG-bring car man=PL.DEF all~all FUT 3-kick-SFX ball  
'I can drive a car.' 'All the boys will play soccer.'  
(LTK; AOZ2019-MON011, line 188) (YEK; AOZ2019-WORDLIST001, line 277)
- d. Au **ka=** 'méup =fa. e. Es~esa=te n-faan=**jen** on iin ume.  
1SG.NOM NEG= 1SG-work =NEG one~one=SET 3-return=INCP IRR.LOC 3SG.NOM house  
'I do not work.' (KSF; 'Everyone returned home.'  
AOZ2019-MON003, line 135) (YEK; AOZ2019-MON002, line 86)
- f. Nane au **he** 'mate-n|a 'bi-n nane=t.  
that 1SG.NOM IRR 1SG-die-SFX|EP 1SG-RLS.LOC-SFX that=SET  
'At that point I wanted to die there.' (LTK; AOZ2019-MON011, line 102)
- (8) a. He will play(\*s) soccer. b. He can drive(\*s) a car. c. He does not work(\*s).

One might object that all these non-agreeing words are just adverbials or some other adjunct-like element that would not be expected to interfere with agreement, like English *quickly* or *still* (9a). One way to contrast adjuncts and clausal-spine auxiliaries in English is that adjuncts do not license VP ellipsis (9b), but auxiliaries do (9c). Uab Meto displays the same contrast; auxiliaries like *bisa* 'can' license ellipsis (10a), but adjuncts like *fe* 'still' do not license ellipsis (10b).

- (9) a. He {quickly/still} sing\*(s). b. He {quickly/still} \*(sings). c. He can (sing).
- (10) a. Iin **bisa** na-hana 'maka' ka? - Iin **bisa**.  
3SG.NOM can 3-cook rice NEG - 3SG.NOM can  
'Can he cook rice? - He can.' (YEK; elicited Jan. 12, 2021)
- b. Iin **fe**' na-hana 'maka' ka? - Iin **fe**' \*(na-haan).  
3SG.NOM still 3-cook rice NEG - 3SG.NOM still \*(3-cook)  
'Is he still cooking rice? - He still \*(is cooking (it)).' (YEK; elicited Jan. 12, 2021)

*bisa* 'can' and *fe* 'still' also differ in their flexibility of placement. *bisa* 'can' always occurs pre-verbally (11)<sup>3</sup>, but *fe* 'still' is more flexible, occurring before or after verbs (10b/12a vs. 12b).

- (11) Hoo {✓bisa} m-éék {\*bisa} oto {\*bisa}.  
2SG.NOM {✓can} 2SG-bring {\*can} car {\*can}  
'You can drive a car.' (YEK; elicited May 19, 2021)
- (12) a. Iin **fe**'|a n-ma-ma'mu'. b. Au 'fee 'mépu 'tahan **fe**'.  
3SG.NOM still|EP 3-STAT-poor 1SG.NOM 1SG-give 1SG-work 1SG-endure still  
'They (the people here) are still poor.' 'I continued working.'  
(YAF; AOZ2019-MON004, line 152) (LTK; AOZ2019-MON011, line 161)

The auxiliary *bisa* 'can' has been in focus here because, to my knowledge, it is the only one that occurs inside of negation (13b), rather than outside of negation like =*en* (INCP) (13a) and *he* (IRR) (13c). I assume that the first negative marker *ka=* marks the left edge of NegP, so if agreement can be shown to be below *bisa* 'can', then it is also below negation and the functional elements outside of negation. The proposed structure of these different functional elements and their relation to agreement are shown in (3).

<sup>3</sup> Ordering *bisa* sentence-finally is grammatical as a question ('Can you drive a car?'), but not as a declarative.

- (13) a. Au **ka=** 'nao **=fa=ben.** b. Au **ka= bisa** 'korban a]'-nési **=f.**  
 1SG.NOM NEG= 1SG-go =NEG=INCP 1SG.NOM NEG= can 1SG-sacrifice EP|1SG-more =NEG  
 'I didn't go.' (LTK; AOZ2019-MON011, line 50) 'I couldn't offer any more.' (Edwards 2020: 388)
- c. Ka= t-aak =fa=m t-aak **he ka=** n-mu'i **=f.**  
 NEG= 1PL.INC-say =NEG=and 1PL.INC-say IRR NEG= 3-have =NEG  
 'We don't say that they have nothing.' (YAF; AOZ2019-MON004, line 237)

## 5. Agreement is above than V, v, and Voice

So far we have seen that agreement is lower than TAM markers and negation. Though nominative agreement is usually thought to result from a  $\phi$ -probe on T (Woolford 2010, Legate 2014, Coon 2017), absolutive agreement is often attributed to a  $\phi$ -probe on v (Béjar & Rezac 2009). Could one somehow locate the  $\phi$ -probe on v or Voice in Uab Meto? There are several arguments against this analysis.

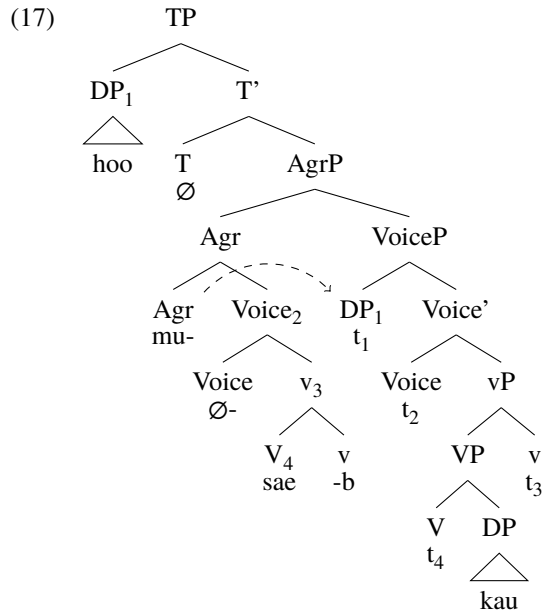
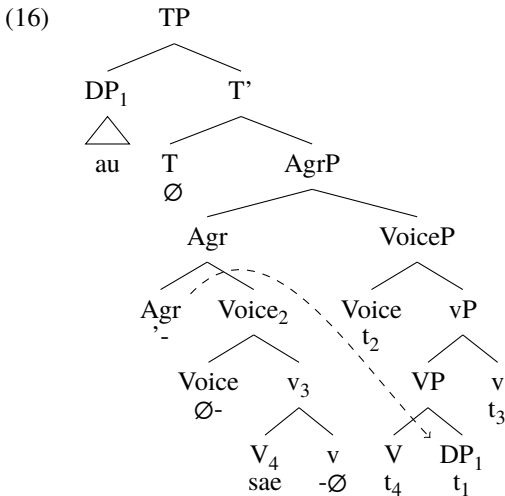
First, the fact that agreement is subject-aligned argues against the probe being on v or Voice. This subject preference holds for presumed unaccusative (4a), unergative (4b), monotransitive (5), and ditransitive verbs (6). I follow Harley (2013) and Legate (2014) in assuming that external arguments are introduced in Spec,VoiceP. Under this assumption, a probe on v or Voice only c-commands objects, so one would expect a preference for object agreement with a probe at this height (Béjar & Rezac 2009).

This preference for agreement with subjects is made clear when looking at transitivized/causativized verbs. Uab Meto has two suffixes, -' and -b, that can be added to verb stems to allow for the expression of an agent. Verbs that agree with the patient when intransitive switch to agreeing with the higher agent when transitivized. This is shown in (14)-(15) with the verbs *faen/fani* 'return' and *sae* 'go up'.

- (14) a. **Au** 'faen.  
 1SG.NOM 1SG-return  
 'I return.' (YEK; elicited Jul. 30, 2019)
- b. **Au** 'u-fani-' koo.  
 1SG.NOM 1SG-return-TR 2SG.ACC  
 'I return you.' (YEK; elicited Jul. 30, 2019)
- (15) a. **Au** 'sae.  
 1SG.NOM 1SG-go.up  
 'I rise.' (YEK; elicited Mar. 25, 2021)
- b. **Hoo** mu-sae-b kau.  
 2SG.NOM 2SG-go.up-TR 1SG.ACC  
 'You raise me.' (YEK; elicited Mar. 25, 2021)

I assume that -' and -b are causative v heads, in line with analyses of morphological causatives in languages like Hiaki (Harley 2013) and Acehnese (Legate 2014). Under this assumption, the agreement pattern in (14) and (15) follows if the  $\phi$ -probe is higher than v, but it is surprising otherwise. Trees of (15a) and (15b) are provided below in (16) and (17) to illustrate the analysis<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> These structures assume head movement of V, v, and Voice to Agr to derive the verbal complex.



Other evidence that agreement is higher than V, v, and Voice<sup>5</sup> comes from the placement of the stative prefix *m(a)-* and the lack of agreement in nominalizations that include V, v, and Voice. Stative *m(a)-* intervenes linearly between the agreement prefix and the verb root (12a, 18a vs. 18b). If the  $\phi$ -probe were on V, this linear intervention would be unexpected.

- (18) a. Au        'iup        pena' ii.  
 1SG.NOM 1SG-break corn this  
 'I break off this corn.'  
 (Steinhauer 1996: 224)
- b. Iin        ase na-m-iup        haef nub.  
 3SG.NOM axle 3-STAT-break time two  
 'Its axle was broken twice.'  
 (LTK; AOZ2019-MON011, line 428)

Furthermore, nominalizations of all sizes lack agreement. The simplest nominalizations suffix *-t* to the verb root. These indicate the result or instrument associated with the verb. For example, the root *keen/kena* 'shoot' shows agreement when it is not nominalized (19a), but there is no agreement with nominalization (19b). This suggests that agreement is higher than V.

- (19) a. Ina        n-keen faaf=jes.  
 3SG.NOM 3-shoot pig=one  
 'He shot a pig.' (YEK;  
 AOZ2019-WORDLIST001, line 265)
- b. T-aem        fua-f        n-eu kena-t.  
 1PL.INC-look.for fruit-INAL 3-for shoot-NMLZ  
 'We were looking for bullets for the guns.'  
 (YEK; AOZ2019-MON002, line 34)

Increasing complexity, the prefix *a-* can be added to create an agent nominalization. This usually occurs with roots that have already been nominalized with *-t* (20). If a verb stem ends in a consonant, which includes roots causativized with *-'* or *-b* (21a vs. 21b), then the suffix *-t* does not appear overtly in the corresponding nominalization, but agentive *a-* still appears (21c vs. 21d) (Edwards 2020: 442). Assuming, as above, that *-'* and *-b* are v heads, then the fact that nominalizations can include these suffixes without agreement suggests that agreement is higher than v.

- (20) Iin        ees he na-toon a|n-fee        molok neem        on        hai        a-kena-t.  
 3SG.NOM FOC IRR 3-tell EP|3-give talk        come.3 IRR.LOC 1PL.EXC.NOM er-shoot-NMLZ  
 'He wanted to give instructions to us as the shooters.' (YEK; AOZ2019-MON002, line 30)

<sup>5</sup> Voice is above V and v in the clausal spine (Harley 2013, Legate 2014, Alexiadou et al. 2015).

- (21) a. Ina **n-tuup** es haal'=e tuun.  
3SG.NOM 3-sleep IMPF.LOC bed=DEF top  
'She is sleeping on the bed.' (YEK;  
AOZ2019-WORDLIST001, line 261)
- b. Au **'u-tupa-b** koo.  
1SG.NOM 1SG-sleep-TR 2SG.NOM  
'I put you to sleep.' (YEK; elicited May  
19, 2021, based on Steinhauer 1993: 154)
- c. **a-tupa-s** 'sleep' = /tupa/  
er-sleep-NMLZ  
'someone who sleeps'  
(Steinhauer 1993: 154)
- d. **a-tupa-b** 'put to sleep' = /tupa-b/  
er-sleep-TR  
'someone who puts to sleep'  
(Steinhauer 1996: 228)

The highest verbal element that I have found in nominalizations is stative *m(a)-*. Even in these nominalizations there is no agreement (22a-22b vs. 22c). Assuming that *m(a)-* is a stative Voice head (cf. Harley (2013)'s analysis of the Hiaki passive suffix), this suggests that agreement is higher than Voice. Note that *m(a)-* can co-occur with causative *-b* (22d), showing that it occupies a distinct syntactic position.

- (22) a. iin neon **ma-hóin-t**=e  
3SG.NOM day STAT-birth-NMLZ=DEF  
'his birthday' (LTK;  
AOZ2019-MON011, line 141)
- b. are' **a-ma-hóni-t**,  
every er-STAT-birth-NMLZ  
'all the parents/clan elders'  
(Edwards 2020: 478)
- c. Nane nitu mese' ees **na-hóin** kiit.  
that ancestor one FOC 3-birth 1PL.INC.ACC  
'That is, one ancestor birthed us.'  
(KSF; AOZ2019-MON003, line 105)
- d. hoo 'nima-m **a-ma-neka-b**  
2SG.NOM hand-2SG.INAL er-STAT-love-TR  
'your loving hand'  
(Edwards 2020: 383)

I analyze nominalizations in Uab Meto as being formed via head movement of V, v, and Voice to the nominalizing head /-t/, which has the allomorphs [-t] (default), [-s] (used with V-final stems that contain /t/) (Steinhauer 1996: 228), and [-∅] (C-final stems). Agentive *a-* attaches to these nominalizations. This head-adjunction analysis is motivated by the apparent lack of argument structure and DPs in general in nominalizations; nothing crucial about the analysis of agreement depends on it. Structures for the nominalizations in (19b), (21d), and (22d) are provided in (23)-(25).

- (23)
- ```

      N
     / \
  Voice N
   / \  -t
  / \  / \
Voice v
∅-  / \
    V v
   kena -∅
  
```
- (24)
- ```

      N
     / \
    N  N
   a- / \
      Voice N
      / \  -∅
     / \  / \
    Voice v
   ∅-  / \
        V v
       tupa -b
  
```
- (25)
- ```

      N
     / \
    N  N
   a- / \
      Voice N
      / \  -∅
     / \  / \
    Voice v
   ma- / \
        V v
       neka -b
  
```

The presence or absence of agreement in verbal complexes is tied to the presence or absence of AgrP. The presence of V, v, and Voice does not suffice for agreement, but unnominalized verbs must agree (26), and default agreement occurs when there is no controller, both in dictionary entries (27a) and wordlist elicitation (27b). AgrP is a mandatory part of the clausal spine, but it is lacking in nominalizations.

- (26) a. Ina \*(n)-móóf. \*Iin móóf. b. Hoo \*(mu)-sae-b kau.  
 3SG.NOM \*(3)-fall 2SG.NOM \*(2SG)-go.up-TR 1SG.ACC  
 ‘He fell.’ (YEK; elicited May 20, 2021) ‘You raise me.’ (YEK; elicited May 19, 2021)
- (27) a. n-hae b. na-baak  
 3-tired 3-steal  
 ‘tired, exhausted’ (Manhitu 2007: 6) ‘steal’ (YEK; AOZ2019-WORDLIST001, line 72)

## 6. Additional predictions and discussion

Nominative agreement in Uab Meto is typical in some respects: it involves a  $\phi$ -probe above the Merge sites of the arguments searching in its c-command domain to find a goal with which to agree (Chomsky 2000). However, Uab Meto agreement is atypical in other respects: it is independent from movement and case assignment, and it is in a low location. These differences correlate with some interesting properties.

Agr agrees with the closest DP in its c-command domain, but it does not assign this DP nominative case or move it to Spec,TP. Because Agr does not assign case, one might expect that verbs can agree with DPs of any case, and in fact, embedded verbs often agree with accusative DPs (28). This DP can be analyzed as the highest argument of the embedded verb, even if it is not the highest in the matrix clause.

- (28) Au ’-moe’ koo m-tuup.  
 1SG.NOM 1SG-do 2SG.ACC 2SG-sleep  
 ‘I make you sleep.’ (YEK; elicited May 19, 2021)

The low location of agreement also allows verbs in the same clause to agree independently. (Nearly) all verbs agree, so examples of multiple verbs in a single clause agreeing are common (7a, 7f, 12b, 13b, 19b, 20, 29). The analysis above links agreement to the presence of AgrP, implying that every verb has its own Agr  $\phi$ -probe above it. This correctly predicts the possibility of agreement with different DPs. All verbs in a clause *can* have matching  $\phi$ -features (7f, 12b, 13b, 20), but they can also differ (7a, 19b, 29).

- (29) N-éék kau=ben ’-óé uim meens=e=m...  
 3-bring 1SG.ACC=INCP 1SG-to house sickness=DEF=and  
 ‘They brought me to the hospital and...’ (LTK; AOZ2019-MON011, line 103)

## 7. Conclusion

Uab Meto broadens our understanding of the typology of agreement. While previous work has shown that absolutive agreement can arise from a low  $\phi$ -probe on *v* (Béjar & Rezac 2009) or a high  $\phi$ -probe on T with case discrimination (Bobaljik 2008), nominative agreement has been linked to a high  $\phi$ -probe on T. Uab Meto shows that nominative agreement can also be low. More broadly, Uab Meto affirms the prediction of Minimalism (Chomsky 2000) and Distributed Morphology (Choi & Harley 2019) that a  $\phi$ -probe does not need to be on a particular head at a particular height in the clause. Nominative agreement can be obtained with a  $\phi$ -probe anywhere above the Merge site of external arguments. Nothing requires that  $\phi$ -probes be located on particular heads; what matters is DP eligibility and closest c-command.

Moreover, Uab Meto shows that subject agreement and case assignment do not necessarily go hand in hand. Uab Meto verbs can agree with nominative or accusative DPs; Agr does not assign case. To account for the distribution of agreement, the  $\phi$ -probe needs to be below T, but to derive the observed word order, the highest DP must move to the left of negation and TAM markers, presumably to Spec,TP. Perhaps T drives this movement and assigns nominative case to this DP, but crucially, T does not simultaneously agree with it. Nominative agreement and nominative case need not be associated with the same head.

## 8. Glossing abbreviations

|                  |                     |                    |                    |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 = 1st person   | EVID = evidential   | INC = inclusive    | PL = plural        |
| 2 = 2nd person   | EXC = exclusive     | INCP = inceptive   | RLS = realis       |
| 3 = 3rd person   | FOC = focus         | IRR = irrealis     | REL = relativizer  |
| ABS = absolutive | FUT = future        | LOC = locative     | SET = setting      |
| ACC = accusative | II = noun class 2   | NEG = negative     | SG = singular      |
| DEF = definite   | III = noun class 3  | NMLZ = nominalizer | SFX = suffix       |
| EP = epenthetic  | IMPF = imperfective | NOM = nominative   | STAT = stative     |
| ERG = ergative   | INAL = inalienable  | PAST = past        | TR = transitivizer |

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# Proceedings of the 39th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics

edited by Robert Autry,  
Gabriela de la Cruz Sanchez,  
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Ryan Smith, and Heidi Harley

Cascadilla Proceedings Project Somerville, MA 2024

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ISBN 978-1-57473-481-2 hardback

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Lemon, Tyler. 2024. Low Nominative Agreement in Uab Meto. In *Proceedings of the 39th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*, ed. Robert Autry et al., 600-608. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Proceedings Project. [www.lingref.com](http://www.lingref.com), document #3678.