

On licensing NCIs in Russian

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ABSTRACT

In Russian, negative concord items are not licensed when they are complements of adjectives found in post-nominal position with respect to the noun they modify. Here I argue that such complex APs are relative clauses when licensing takes place. The licensing of negative concord items thus fails because it involves cross-clausal licensing, which is generally banned in Russian. When such complex APs are in pre-nominal position their structure is not sentential; therefore licensing of negative concord items is successful.

KEYWORDS negative concord · adjective phrase · Russian

1 INTRODUCTION

Russian is a strict negative concord language. Negative concord items (NCIs) such as *ničego* ‘nothing’, *nikogo* ‘nobody’ as in (1-a) or negative adverbs, like *nikogda* ‘never’ as in (1-b) are always licensed by the clausemate negation marker *ne*, irrespective of their position inside the clause.

- (1) a. Marija ne videla ničego.
Mary NEG saw.PST.F nothing
‘Mary didn’t see anything.’
b. On nikogda ne kuril.
he never NEG smoked.PST.M
‘He never smoked.’

A general assumption is that NCIs require sentential negation to be licensed and must be local. This means that non-local negation will not be acceptable, as in (2).

- (2) *Ivan ne skazal, što ty kupila ničego.
Ivan NEG said.PST.M that you bought nothing
intended: ‘Ivan didn’t say that you bought anything.’ (Brown 2005)

In more recent work, Rožnova (2009) and Baykov (2022) have identified additional restrictions on typical clause-level locality for NCI licensing: “NCIs may be licensed by verbal negation *ne* across a DP or an AP boundary iff this constituent (a DP or an AdjP respectively) is an argument; such licensing is impossible if the DP or the AdjP in question is an adjunct” (Rožnova 2009:63). This generalization is exemplified by the minimal pair in (3) taken from Rožnova (2009).

- (3) a. Zadanie ne budet legkim ni dlja kogo.
task.NOM.N.SG NEG be.FUT.3SG easy.INS.N.SG NEG for whom
‘The task will not be easy for anyone.’
b. *Èto ne budet zadaniem, legkim ni dlja kogo.
this.NOM.N.SG NEG be.FUT.3SG task.INS.N.SG easy.INS.N.SG NEG for whom
Intended: ‘This will not be an easy task for anyone.’ (Rožnova 2009)

In (3-a) the complex AP headed by the adjective *legkij* is predicative while in (3-b) the

complex AP is an attributive modifier of the predicate nominal and its NCI complement cannot be licensed by the negation operator. However, in addition to its attributive vs. predicative status, there is another factor that might be responsible for licensing of NCI: the pre-nominal vs. post-nominal position of AP. To test whether the position of the AP with respect to the nominal might affect licensing of NCIs, I developed an online survey. The survey showed that the pre-nominal vs. post-nominal position of (3-b) is an important factor that might affect licensing.

The paper is structured as follows. In §2 I discuss the survey design. §3 reports the results that are obtained. §4 offers a solution to the puzzle of failure of NCI licensing. §5 is the conclusion.

2 THE DESIGN OF THE SURVEY

I recruited 43 participants by e-mailing people who I knew were native Russian speakers. The text of this e-mail contained an invitation to participate in an online survey. Once my participants e-mailed me that they were interested in the survey, I would send a reply e-mail with all of the necessary information. The text of this e-mail contained instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire and the link to access it. The reply e-mail also asked them to send the link to the survey to their friends and/or family to participate in the survey if they were interested. I created the survey using Google forms.

The survey was designed to look at the following two conditions: position of complex APs (pre vs. post) in different syntactic environments and constructions, and case on the adjective. More specifically, it aimed to look at judgments of sentences with pre-nominal and post-nominal complex APs embedded in the argument (subject vs. object), in predicative position, existential constructions, and sentences with unaccusative verbs.

The survey contained 27 sentences. There were 14 sentences with complex APs in pre-nominal position, and 13 with AP used post-nominally. The sentences were presented all at once and the survey was self-paced. At the beginning of the survey the participants were asked to answer two questions about themselves: their age and whether they attended high school in Russian. These questions were mandatory. In the instructions of the survey, I asked the participants to judge the sentences on a scale 1 to 5 (1=out; 2=highly degraded but not entirely out; 3=degraded; 4=slightly degraded; 5=perfectly fine). Table 1 illustrates the number and type of sentences used in the survey.

	Pre-nominal AP	Post-nominal AP	Total
Subject	2	1	3
Object	4	4	8
Predicate	2	3	5
Unaccusative	5	4	9
Existential subject	1	1	2
Total	14	13	27

Table 1: Types of sentences used in the survey

3 RESULTS

In the following section, the results are presented. The participants ranged in age from 20 to 70 and all of them attended high school in Russian.

The survey revealed that the case on the adjective did not play any role in the grammaticality judgments. The sentences (4-a) and (4-b) are a minimal pair and differ only in the case that the adjective *legkij* ‘easy’ bears: accusative in (4-a) and instrumental in (4-b). Both sentences are judged highly unacceptable. The scores of the two sentences are reported in Table 2. Note that three participants did not give grammaticality judgments for sentence (4-b) so the total was 40 responses.

- (4) a. *Učitel' ne napisal zadanie, legkoe ni dlja kogo.
 teacher NEG wrote task.ACC.N.SG easy.ACC.N.SG not for whom
 [Intended] 'The teacher didn't write a task, easy for anyone.'
- b. *Èto ne budet zadaniem, legkim ni dlja kogo.
 this NEG be.FUT.3SG task.INS.N.SG easy.INS.N.SG not for whom
 [Intended] 'This will not be an easy task for anyone.'

Scores	1	2	3	4	5	total	average
Sentence (4a)	31	5	6	1	0	43	1.46
Sentence (4b)	18	12	5	4	1	40	1.50

Table 2: Case on adjective

On the other hand, the survey revealed that the position of AP (pre vs. post) in predicative position is a factor that might affect licensing of NCIs. Namely, the results of the survey demonstrate that there are two types of speakers with respect to prenominal APs - speakers who find (5-a) marginal or acceptable and speakers who do not. Most speakers, however, find (5-b) unacceptable. The only difference between (5-a) and (5-b) is that in the former the AP is used pre-nominally and in the latter post-nominally.

- (5) a. %Èto ne budet legkim ni dlja kogo zadaniem.
 this NEG be.FUT.3SG easy.INS.N.SG not for whom task.INS.N.SG
 'This will not be an easy task for anyone.'
- b. *Èto ne budet zadaniem, legkim ni dlja kogo
 this NEG be.FUT.3SG task.INS.N.SG easy.INS.N.SG not for whom
 [Intended] 'This will not be an easy task for anyone.'

It is important to point out that in my survey I tested two examples of post-nominal APs and one example of pre-nominal AP (Table 3). While the averages here are not very different, the distribution is quite different. For post-nominal APs, most speakers gave a score of 1. Less than half as many gave a score of 2 and then it steadily falls off from there for scores of 3, 4 and 5. For pre-nominal APs, there is a sizable group that gives it a 1, but slightly bigger groups give it a 3 or 4, and the number who give it a 5 is 60% of the number who give it a 1, whereas with post-nominal it is only 22%. Almost no one gives it a 2. There is a bimodal distribution here, with one peak at 1, and the other at roughly 3-5.

Scores	1	2	3	4	5	total	average
Pre-nom	10	2	13	12	6	43	3.04
Post-nom	37	16	13	10	8	84	2.24

Table 3: APs in predicative position

When it comes to pre-nominal vs. post-nominal asymmetry of complex APs in argument position (6), the survey revealed that post-nominal complex APs are judged unacceptable regardless of argument type (subject vs. object) as shown in Tables 4 and 5.

- (6) a. *Ja ne kupil knigi, napisannye nikakimi iz ètix avtorov. (object)
 I NEG bought books written not-by-any from these authors
 [Intended] 'I didn't buy the books written by any of these authors.'
- b. *Biblioteka, raspoložennaja ni v odnom iz zalov vtorogo étaža vremenno
 library located not in one from rooms second floor temporarily
 ne vydaet knigi. (subject)
 NEG lend books
 [Intended] 'The library located in none of the rooms on the second floor temporarily does not lend any books.'

Scores	1	2	3	4	5	total	average
Pre-nom	48	16	14	5	1	84	1.75
Post-nom	31	7	3	2	0	43	1.44

Table 4: APs embedded in subject

Scores	1	2	3	4	5	total	average
Pre-nom	51	28	13	34	28	170	2.76
Post-nom	90	23	22	21	16	172	2.12

Table 5: APs embedded in object

The same holds for complex APs with unaccusative verbs (Table 6), and APs in existential constructions (Table 7).

Scores	1	2	3	4	5	total	ave.
Pre-nom	99	36	37	26	11	209	2.11
Post-nom	92	33	18	23	5	171	1.92

Table 6: APs with unaccusative verbs

Scores	1	2	3	4	5	total	ave.
Pre-nom	19	8	6	5	5	43	2.28
Post-nom	21	11	4	4	3	43	2.00

Table 7: APs in existential constructions

The generalization that emerges here is that postnominal APs with NCI complements in predicative position are marginal or acceptable for one group of speakers but unacceptable for another group of speakers. Pre-nominal APs with NCI complements are marginal or acceptable for most of the speakers. Hence, any theory of licensing needs to account for two things: why licensing of NCIs is not permitted when the complex AP is in post-nominal position, and why licensing of NCIs is permitted for some speakers but not for others when the complex AP is found in pre-nominal position.

In this paper I will try to account for the failure of licensing of NCI complements for post-nominal and pre-nominal APs. The failure of licensing of NCIs in other syntactic environments might be explained by the fact that some of these were participial APs. These are participial clauses, which are sentential and always opaque for NCI licensing. A more detailed account of NCI licensing with participial APs is left for further research.

4 TOWARDS A SOLUTION

Before I state the hypotheses that I consider here I will first give a brief overview of previous syntactic approaches to negative concord.

Zeijlstra (2004) proposes to analyze NC as an instance of syntactic agreement (Chomsky 1995), where agreement is realized as a consequence of the operation Agree. The Agree operation may not cross a CP-boundary due to phasal locality, predicting that the intervention of such a boundary should block negative concord from occurring outside the clause hosting negation. Sentential negation is introduced by a covert negative operator OP_{\neg} in SpecNegP, associated with an [iNEG] feature. OP_{\neg} [iNEG] in SpecNegP c-commands the (multiple) [uNEG] negative constituents on the vP edge. OP_{\neg} [iNEG] is the goal and the [uNEG] constituents are the probes. Negative concord is then the result of multiple agreement, as proposed by Hiraiwa (2000).

According to Brown (1999), negative concord is an instance of checking uninterpretable features which stand in a Spec-head relation. Negation is expressed by an abstract interpretable feature in the sublabel of Neg^0 , which being overtly realized as *ne* constitutes the Negation Phrase. NCI has an uninterpretable $[\text{uNEG}]$ feature, while the negative particle, which presents the sentence negation, has an interpretable $[\text{uNEG}]$ feature.

Progovac (1993) assumes the binding theory of NPIs. NPIs are subject to a semantic (licensing) condition and to a syntactic (locality) condition. Syntactically, NPIs obey Principle A of the Binding Theory. Potential binders for polarity sensitive items are negation and the polarity operator, which is licensed by the semantic properties of the clause it heads.

Any of these theories should in principle be able to account for intra-clausal licensing of NCIs (which we are dealing with here) but licensing still fails in certain syntactic configurations. Therefore, the solution to this puzzle might not be attributed to different accounts of NCI licensing but rather to something else. Here I consider a few hypotheses and discuss each of them below.

The first hypothesis that I will consider here is that licensing fails with complex APs in post-nominal position because NCIs are not c-commanded by the covert OP. It could be that c-command fails because NegP is simply too low, i.e., NegP is below the point of post-nominal AP attachment. This is unlikely, however, because negative subjects are licensed, implying that NegP is above vP . This would also require the AP to be attached to TP or CP.

The second hypothesis is that these APs are merged late into the structure (Lebeaux 1990). Here one could assume that the APs, as adjuncts, are c-commanded by negation but attached after licensing applies. This would require late attachment and would need to explain why NCIs are still licensed in other adjuncts, e.g., pre-nominal APs.

The third hypothesis that I explore here is that these NCIs are c-commanded by a covert OP but inaccessible due to locality.¹ That is, I assume that these APs in post-nominal position are relative clauses in contrast to pre-nominal APs whose structure is not sentential. In such a case then the natural explanation for failure of licensing NCIs will follow. These NCIs are not in the licensing domain of the sentential negation operator (under Zeijlstra's account of NC) because the relative clause constitutes a separate locality domain. If these APs are indeed full relative clauses when they enter the derivation, a natural explanation for failure of NCI licensing follows. These NCIs are not in the licensing domain of the sentential negation operator when licensing takes place because the relative clause is a CP itself and therefore constitutes a separate locality domain. What we are dealing with here then is that licensing takes place across two separate domains. This is generally disallowed in Russian (see example (2)).

¹Rožnova (2009) notices that the combination of two DP boundaries however does not create an 'opaque' domain for licensing of NCI.

(i) My ne našli [_{DP} dokazatel'stv [_{DP} viny nikogo iz podsudimyx]].
 we not found proofs guilt.GEN nobody.GEN of defendants
 'We did not find proofs of the guilt of any of the defendants.' (Rožnova 2009: p. 58, ex. (19a))

As she correctly notices, it seems that it is only the combination of DP and AP boundaries that creates one as evidenced by the unacceptability of NC trying to reach into DP-modifying attributive APs. This makes me think that we may not be dealing with the issue of embedding here.

- (7) $[_{NegP} Op-[-neg] ne[-uNeg] [_{AuxP} budet [_{DP} zadaniem [_{CP} [_{TP} \dots [_{AP} legkim ni[uNeg] dlja kogo] \dots]]]]]$
↑
Licensing blocked

Suppose that this hypothesis is on the right track and that NCI licensing fails due to the CP boundary which acts as a barrier for NCI licensing. That is, let us assume that what we are dealing with here is a complex noun phrase where a relative clause modifies the DP *zadanie* in (8-b).

- (8) a. *Èto ne budet $[_{DP}[_{NP} zadaniem, [_{AP} legkim ni dlja kogo]]]$
 this NEG be.FUT.3SG task.INS.N.SG easy.INS.N.SG not for whom
 [Intended] ‘This will not be an easy task for anyone.’
 b. *Èto ne budet $[_{DP}[_{NP} zadaniem [_{CP} kotoroe_1 [_{TP} \text{—}_1$
 this NEG be.FUT.3SG task.INS.N.SG which.NOM.N.SG
 $[_{VP}[_{VP}[_{V}[_{AP} legkoe ni dlja kogo]]]]]]]$
 easy.NOM.N.SG not for whom
 [Intended] ‘This will not be a task, which is easy for no-one.’

The copula, which is null in Russian in the present tense, and a silent relative pronoun produce the effect that in the surface structure a complex AP alone linearly follows the noun phrase. Crucially, unlike many accounts of reduced relative clauses which assume that these clauses lack a CP layer or some other functional categories when merged into the structure, under this account the relative clause is reduced to AP by removing certain heads until the CP is reduced to AP. At the point when CP is reduced to AP, the matrix *v* would assign instrumental case to the DP *zadanie* and to the adjective that heads AP. Once the removal of these layers has happened, a local relationship between the noun and the adjective would have been established and the concord could take place. This would require us to say that long-form adjectives are derived by means of relative clause reduction (Babby 1973). In the following section I discuss the mechanism for removal of certain layers of the relative clause.

4.1 REDUCTION OF THE RELATIVE CLAUSE

The idea that parts of the syntactic structure can disappear is an old one, going back to Ross’s (1967) Tree Pruning, which simply removed the S node, but not its contents, under certain circumstances. “S-Pruning: Delete any embedded node S which does not branch. This is intended to have the effect that when the subject of an embedded sentence is removed (e.g., by EQUI NP Deletion), the clause is reduced to just a VP.” (Lasnik 2016:1).

- (9) a. Who do you think [_S saw Bill]?
 b. Bill was believed [_S to have seen Tom].

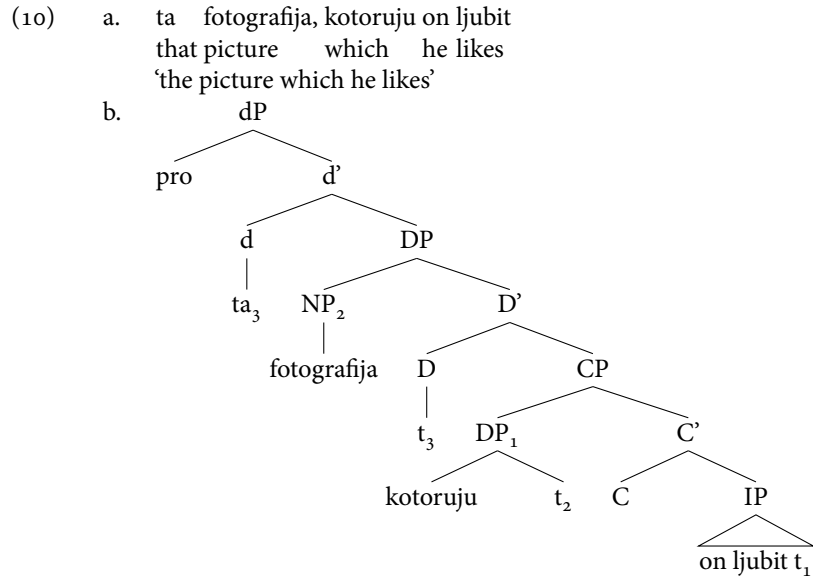
There are a few modern versions of tree pruning. One of them is exfoliation theory proposed by Pesetsky (2021) and another is the Remove operation proposed by Müller (2017).

Pesetsky (2021) claims that there is an operation, Exfoliation, that removes various functional projections at the left periphery of the clause, so that the nominal is placed at the edge of the phase. This requires a small modification to be made to the Phase Impenetrability Condition, which is essentially that Phase Impenetrability does not ban probing completely. Probing across a phase boundary is possible, yet movements across it are banned. Exfoliation is the operation that legitimizes these movements.

The Remove operation proposed by Müller (2017) is feature-driven. It is triggered by designated $[-F-]$ features, which are found on lexical items. Since Remove is the counterpart of Merge, the same features will be responsible for Merge. Second, Remove, just like Merge, may apply to heads or phrases: $[-F_0-]$, $[-F_2-]$. The subscript 0 in $[-F_0-]$ implies that we remove heads and the subscript 2 in $[-F_2-]$ implies that we remove

phrases. Remove obeys the Strict Cycle Condition (Chomsky 1995, 2001) which states that “within the current XP α , a syntactic operation may not exclusively target some item δ in the domain of another XP β if β is in the domain of α ” (Müller 2017:4). This implies that for example certain heads and their maximal projections may be removed from the derivation without removal of their complements.

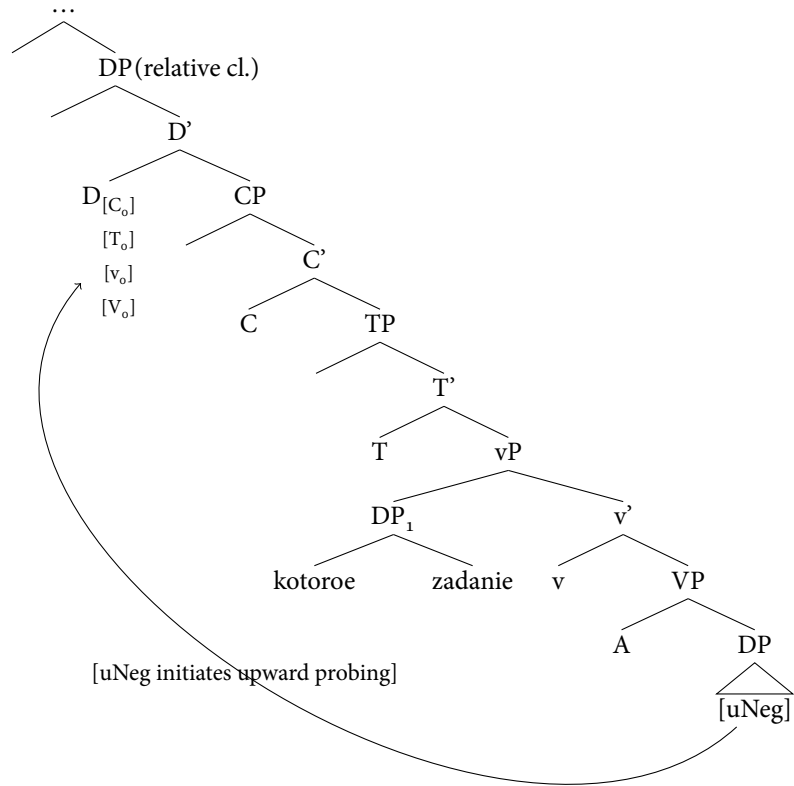
Here I adopt Müller’s (2017) Remove operation and show how this operation can successfully remove certain parts of the structure, leading to a desirable outcome. But before doing so let me say that in this paper I adopt Lyutikova & Tatevosov’s (2019) analysis of relative clauses in Russian, building on Larson’s D-shell architecture (Larson 2014), where D takes CP as a complement. The landing site for a raising nominal is provided by the specifier of the lower D and the determiner heading dP. This is schematized in (10-b).



Let us now suppose that certain maximal projections are removed by the head removal operation. The removal of the heads would be triggered by certain features found on the D head when it enters the derivation. The relevant optional features in our case are $[-C_o-]$, $[-T_o-]$, $[-v_o-]$ and $[-V_o-]$ features. The removal of these heads implies that we remove CP, TP, vP and VP of the relative clause respectively.

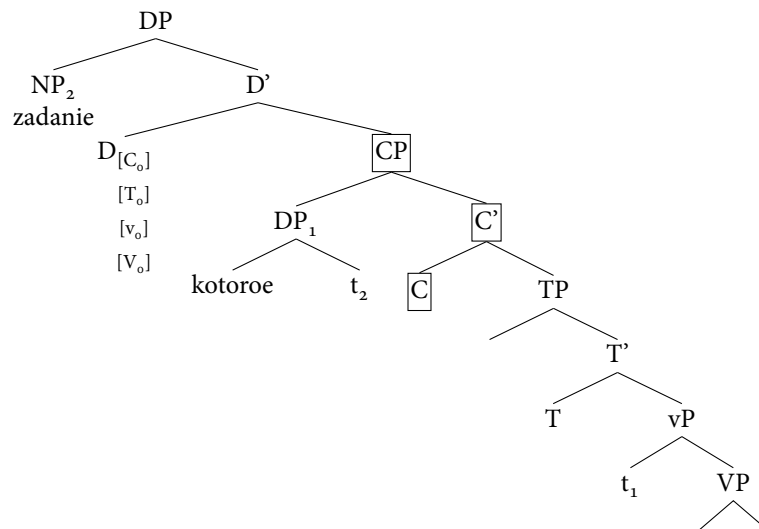
With respect to NCI licensing, if syntactic operations are done cyclically, one could imagine that NCI tries to do probing as soon the derivation of the relative clause is completed. Because removal of the heads has not happened yet at that point, nor has the Neg head in the matrix clause been merged, NCI licensing will fail. This is illustrated in (11). I assume that the probing of NCI is done only once, or else one could imagine that negative concord succeeds once removal of the heads and merger of the Neg head have been applied.

(11)

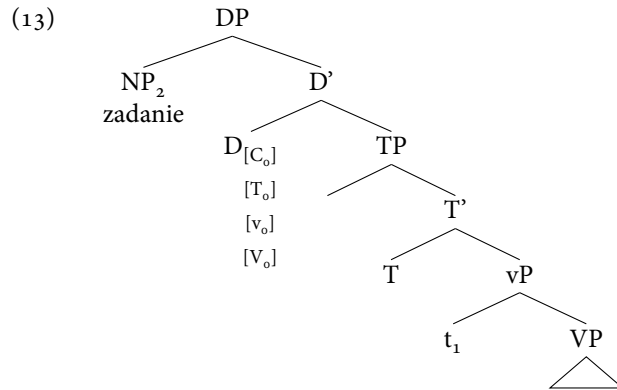


Before CP is removed, the DP_1 moves to Spec, CP. Subsequently, the NP_2 *zadanie* will move (be internally merged) to Spec, DP. The nodes in boxes are the nodes targeted for removal by the feature $[-C_o-]$. The removal of the C head will cause the removal of CP and C' as well. The maximal projections are projections of their head and cannot exist once their head is removed.

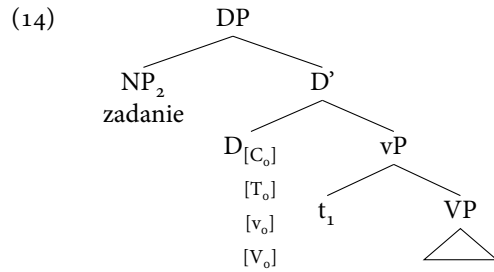
(12)



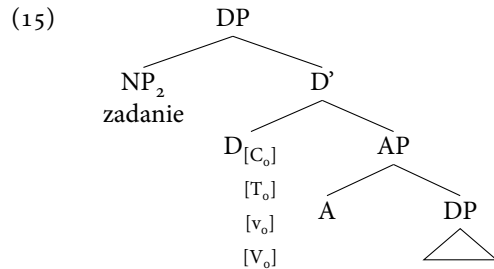
As soon as the CP layer is removed because of the $[-C_0-]$ feature on D, the DP_1 in Spec, CP will be removed too. Thus, TP becomes the new complement of D (13).



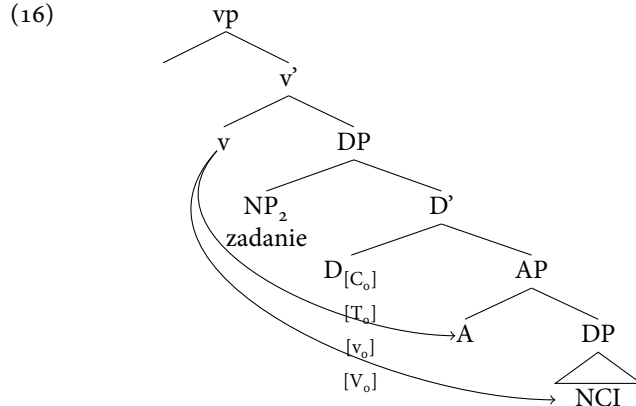
Since TP was not accessible for removal because it was embedded in a relative clause, given the Strict Cycle Condition, it will be accessible now. As head removal can apply recursively, the $[-T_0-]$ feature on D will remove the TP layer at this point, and vP becomes the next complement of D as in (14).



The removal of heads will be done in a cyclic fashion until the CP is reduced to AP and AP becomes the new complement of D (15).



Once the matrix v has been merged, it will check the instrumental case of the NP *zadanie*. One could assume that the adjective, being now in a complement position of D, will also have its instrumental case checked by the matrix v.



At this point, the concord between adjective and NP *zadanie* happens, on the assumption that concord between the adjective and the noun *zadanie* is required to take place in the local domain. Cross-clausal concord is assumed not to be possible in general.

If NCI licensing fails because it would in principle involve cross-clausal licensing, one could expect other dependencies that are also subject to locality restrictions such as binding to behave the same way. This prediction is borne out.

- (17) a. Saša₁ dumaet, čto Boris₂ razgovarivaet sam s soboj_{1/2}.
 Sasha think.PRS.3SG that Boris talk.PRS.3SG only with himself
 'Sasha thinks that Boris is talking to himself.'
- b. *Ivan₁ sčitatet èto zadanie legkim dlja sebja₁.
 Ivan think.PRS.3SG this.ACC.N.SG task.ACC.N.SG easy.INS.N.SG for himself
 [Intended] 'Ivan thinks this task is easy for himself.'

In (17-a) an anaphor cannot be bound by *Sasha*, which is the subject of the matrix clause, only by *Boris*, the subject of the embedded clause, because *Sasha* is outside of the locality domain of the anaphor, the embedded CP. Similarly, in (17-b) an anaphor cannot be bound by *Ivan*, the subject of the matrix clause, in another local domain. Thus, examples such as (17) may support the assumption that NCI licensing, just like binding, is subject to locality restrictions. Hence, the licensing of NCIs fails because it would involve licensing across two separate licensing domains just as binding does in example (17).

The failure of licensing NCI complements of complex APs in pre-nominal position could be handled in the same way. Recall that one group of speakers do not allow NCI complements in pre-nominal position either. Example (5-a) is repeated here as (18).

- (18) %Èto ne budet [DP[NP[AP legkim ni dlja kogo] zadaniem]].
 this NEG be.FUT.3SG easy.INS.N.SG not for whom task.INS.N.SG
 intended: 'This will not be an easy task for anyone.'

This type of failure receives a natural explanation if we follow Cinque (2010) and assume that complex APs in adnominal position may have two sources: they can be 'true' APs or can have the structure of (reduced) relatives. (Reduced) relatives for Cinque (2010) are CPs which arise as a consequence of the merger of a possible covert complementizer that attracts the NP and all other direct modification APs that may be present:

- (19) a. [[_{IP} e recently arrived] nice Greek vases] → (merger of C and attraction of the head)
 b. [nice Greek vases] C [[_{IP} e recently arrived] t] → (merger of the determiner)
 c. [the [[nice Greek vases] C [[_{IP} e recently arrived] t]] (Cinque 2010)

What this means is that the speakers for whom NCIs are not licensed when the complex AP is in pre-nominal position have the structure of a relative clause, and licensing is

blocked in the way described above. In other words, true direct AP modification pre-nominally usually does not allow complex APs (like English **the proud of his family farmer*) so there may be some pressure against them, leading speakers to seek other representations, such as moving in a (reduced) relative. For those speakers for whom NCIs are licensed when AP is in pre-nominal position, the structure of complex AP is not sentential; therefore, licensing of NCIs is successful. Since full relatives are not acceptable pre-nominally one would need to assume that these relatives are base generated post-nominally and then preposed, as first assumed by Chomsky (1957): in (20) the (reduced) relative [recently arrived] is base generated post-nominally (20-a) and then preposed (20-b).

- (20) a. the letters [recently arrived]
 b. the [recently arrived] letters

5 CONCLUSION

In this paper I have proposed a solution to a puzzle observed at the beginning of this work. Based on additional empirical evidence, I have argued that NCIs as complements of post-nominal complex APs are inaccessible to licensing by a sentential operator because they are (reduced) relative clauses. On such an account licensing fails because it involves cross-clausal and not intra-clausal licensing. Likewise, the failure of licensing of NCI complements in pre-nominal position might be due to the same reason - these APs are CPs when licensing takes place, for some speakers. The successful licensing of NCIs in pre-nominal position for other speakers is said to be because the structure of APs in this case is not that of a (reduced) relative. Rather, its structure is that of a complex AP adjoined to the left.

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ABBREVIATIONS

3	third person	N	neuter
ACC	accusative	NCI	negative concord item
F	feminine	NEG	negation
FUT	future	NOM	nominative
GEN	genitive	PRS	present
INS	instrumental	PST	past
M	masculine	SG	singular

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APPENDIX

The sentences used in the survey:

1. Учитель не написал задание, легкое ни для кого.
Učitel' ne napisal zadanie, legkoe ni dlja kogo.
2. Я не купил книги, написанные никакими из этих авторов.
Ja ne kupil knigi, napisannye nikakimi iz ètix avtorov.
3. Людей, знакомых ни с одним из моих произведений не было в России.
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4. Заявки от людей, проживающих ни в одной из стран союза, не принимаются.
Zajavki ot ljudej, proživajuščix ni v odnoj iz stran sojuza, ne prinimajutsja.
5. Я не знал людей, проживающих ни в одной из стран союза.
Ja ne znal ljudej, proživauščix ni v odnoj iz stran sojuza.
6. Файлы, расположенные ни на одном из жестких дисков, не удаляются.
Fajly, raspoložennye ni na odnom iz žestkix diskov, ne udaljajutsja.
7. Библиотека, расположенная ни в одном из залов второго этажа временно не выдает книги.
Biblioteka, raspoložennaja ni v odnom iz zalov vtorogo etaža vremenno ne vydaët knigi.
8. Это ни для кого не будет легким заданием.
Èto ni dlja kogo ne budet legkim zadaniem.
9. Задание не было легким ни для кого.
Zadanie ne bylo legkim ni dlja kogo.
10. Я не знал проживающих ни в одной из стран союза людей.
Ja ne znal proživajuščix ni v odnoj iz stran sojuza ljudej.
11. Я не удалял расположенные ни на одном из жестких дисков файлы.
Ja ne udaljal raspoložennye ni na odnom iz žestkix diskov fajly.
12. Знакомых ни с одним из моих произведений людей не было в России.
Znakomyx ni s odnim iz moix proizvedenij ljudej ne bylo v Rossii.
13. Это не будет заданием, легким ни для кого.
Èto ne budet zadaniem, legkim ni dlja kogo.
14. Это ни для кого не будет заданием, легким.
Èto ni dlja kogo ne budet zadaniem, legkim.
15. Знакомые ни с одним из моих произведений люди не живут в России.
Znakomye ni s odnim iz moix proizvedenij ljudi ne živut v Rossii.
16. Расположенная ни в одном из залов второго этажа библиотека временно не выдает книги.
Raspoložennaja ni v odnom iz zalov vtorogo etaža biblioteka vremenno ne vydaët knigi.
17. Заявки от людей, проживающих ни в одной из стран союза, не принимаются.
Zajavki ot ljudej, proživajuščix ni v odnoj iz stran sojuza, ne prinimajutsja.
18. Люди, склонные ни к каким плохим привычкам за исключением шокоголиков, мне не нравятся.
Ljudi, sklonnye ni k kakim ploxim privyčkam za isključeniem šokogolikov, mne ne npravjatsja.
19. Тексты, написанные ни на одном из этих языков мне не нравятся.
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20. Расположенные ни на одном из жестких дисков файлы, не удаляются.
Raspoložennye ni na odnom iz žestkix diskov fajly, ne udaljajutsja.
21. Не принимаются заявки от проживающих ни в одной из стран союза людей.
Ne prinimajutsja zajavki ot proživajuščix ni v odnoj iz stran sojuza ljudej.

22. Склонные ни к каким плохим привычкам за исключением шокоголиков люди мне не нравятся.
Sklonnye ni k kakim ploxim privyčkam za isključeniem šokogolikov ljudi mne ne npravjatsja.
23. Написанные ни на одном из этих языков тексты мне не нравятся.
Napisannye ni na odnom iz ètix jazykov teksty mne ne npravjatsja.
24. Заявки от проживающих ни в одной из стран союза людей не принимаются.
Zajavki ot proživauščix ni v odnoj iz stran sojuza ljudej ne prinimajutsja.
25. Задание не было легким ни для кого.
Zadanie ne bylo legkim ni dlja kogo.
26. Я не удалял файлы, расположенные ни на одном из жестких дисков.
Ja ne udaljal fajly, raspoložennye ni na odnom iz žestkix diskov.
27. Я не купил написанные никакими из этих авторов книги.
Ja ne kupil napisannye nikakimi iz ètix avtorov knigi.