

Standard methods of linearizing syntactic representations into strings preserve the law in (1).

- (1) The words in every phrase must correspond to a contiguous string.

In syntaxes that do not permit multidominance, this law is ensured by (a) giving to every terminal in the syntax a unique position, and (b) requiring sisters to be contiguous in the string. In multidominant syntaxes, neither (a) nor (b) can be relied on to produce (1). In this talk, I'll sketch a method of deriving (1) that is consistent with multidominant syntaxes. Focusing on multidominant models of movement, I'll first review counter-examples to (b) and their analysis in Kusmer (2021, 2020). Kusmer's analysis lets constraints on prosody play a role in linearizing syntactic representations. I'll explore the idea that (b) should be replaced with constraints that relate syntactic phrases to prosodic phrases (as in Selkirk (2011)).

References

- Kusmer, Leland Paul. 2020. Optimal Linearization: Word-Order Typology with Violable Constraints. *Syntax* 23:313–346.
- Kusmer, Leland Paul. 2021. Khoekhoegowab tone sandhi: New experimental evidence. *Glossa* 6.
- Selkirk, Elisabeth. 2011. The syntax-phonology interface. 435–484. Wiley-Blackwell.