

Floating quantifiers are autonomous phrases: A movement analysis

Eman Al Khalaf, University of Jordan (e.alkhalaf@ju.edu.jo)

Abstract Q-float is a phenomenon in which a quantifier is separated from the nominal it associates with (*The cookies will all have been eaten up by then!*). The phenomenon has received two major analyses: stranding and adjunction. The stranding analysis argues that the associate moves leftward out of a complex constituent that contains both it and the floating quantifier. The adjunction analysis considers floating quantifiers to be adverbial adjuncts. This paper investigates Q-float in Arabic and shows that neither of the existing accounts perfectly captures the facts. Adopting Ott's (2012; 2015) analysis of split topics and Q-float in German, the paper proposes that in Arabic, a floating quantifier and its associate are merged together in a particular syntactic position as a set of autonomous phrases; the associate moves out of the set to allow the set to be labeled and integrated in the structure. It will be shown that this labeling analysis captures many of the peculiarities of Q-float, among which are two apparently conflicting facts: the locality restrictions on floating quantifiers and, in many cases, the impossibility for the floating quantifier and the associate to have formed a continuous constituent at any stage of the derivation. The facts and analysis presented contribute to the debate on whether floating quantifiers mark the positions of lower copies of displaced nominals (NP traces in pre-minimalist terms), providing an argument that, at least for Arabic, the answer is 'yes'. It also provides additional support for the labeling framework that emerged from Chomsky (2013) and related work.

Keywords: quantifier float, movement, symmetric merge, labeling, construct state, Arabic

1 Introduction

Quantifier float (Q-float) occurs when a quantifier is separated from its associate nominal, as has been first observed by at least Postal (1974) and discussed in much later work (e.g., Kayne 1975; Fiengo & Lasnik 1976; Sportiche 1988; Shlonsky 1991; Bobaljik 1995; Doetjes 1997; Benmamoun 1999; McCloskey 2000;

Bobaljik 2003; Bošković 2004; Fitzpatrick 2006; Spector 2009; Jenks 2013; Lacerda 2016; Zyman 2018). The example in (1b) is representative:

- (1) (Zyman 2018: 2, (1))
- a. All the walruses are painting murals.
 - b. The walruses are all painting murals.

Different accounts were offered to explain the Q-float phenomenon. One account, *the movement/stranding account*, argues that Q-float results from leftward movement of the associate nominal out of a complex constituent that contains both it and the quantifier (e.g., Giusti 1990; Shlonsky 1991; Merchant 1996; Cinque 1999; McCloskey 2000; Zyman 2018). Another account is the *adverbial/adjunct analysis* which simply treats floating quantifiers (FQs) as adverbial elements that semantically modify the predicates they combine with, or that modify their associate nominals (Kayne 1975; Dowty & Brodie 1984; Miyagawa 1989; Baltin 1995; Bobaljik 1995; Torrego 1996; Brisson 1998; Benmamoun 1999; Reed 2010). A more recent analysis, a *hybrid analysis*, argues that in some languages, both stranding and adverbial modification are available (e.g., Fitzpatrick 2006).

This paper investigates Q-float in Modern Standard Arabic (and related languages like Hebrew), and presents empirical facts that argue in favor of a movement analysis such as the one proposed by Ott (2011; 2012; 2015) for split topicalization and Q-float in German. This analysis does not involve stranding of the FQ in the strict sense. Rather, the FQ and its associate are merged together in a particular syntactic position as a set of autonomous phrases, where a member of the set (the associate) moves to allow the set to be labeled and integrated into the structure. This means that although the associate and the quantifier are in a movement dependency, they have not formed a continuous constituent at any stage of the derivation (see section 4 for a definition of *a continuous constituent*). I will show that the analysis captures many of the peculiarities of Q-float in natural languages in general and in Arabic specifically. Also, if the analysis is in the right direction, it provides support for the labeling framework that emerged from Chomsky (2013) and related work.

I begin by presenting the facts of Q-float in Arabic in section 2, many of which have not been documented before, as far as I know. In section 3, a brief critique of previous accounts will be presented, showing that they do not capture all the facts of Q-float in Arabic. In section 4, I present an analysis of the facts, adopting the assumptions and analysis of split topicalization and Q-float in German proposed by Ott (2011; 2012; 2015) and show that this analysis solves many of the puzzles of Q-float in Arabic. Section 5 is a conclusion.

2 Quantifier float in Arabic: The facts

This section presents a description of Q-float in Arabic. The description includes the nature of elements that may float, the distribution of these elements, and case matching and phi agreement between floating elements and their associates. Unless otherwise indicated, the variety of Arabic to be investigated throughout the paper is Modern Standard Arabic. All the Arabic examples were confirmed with native speakers.

2.1 Which elements may float?

Languages differ in which quantifiers may float. In Standard English¹, for instance, only universal may quantifiers float (*all*, *both*, and *each*), while generalized quantifiers (e.g., *half*) or numerals may not:

- (2) (Reed 2010: 1737, (1))
- a. We are all becoming increasingly aware of climate change.
 - b. The protestors were both yelling/arrested/angry/lawyers.
 - c. The patients with food poisoning had each eaten at Joe's Diner.
- (3)
- a. *Children were half playing in the backyard. (cf. *Half of the children were playing in the backyard.*)
 - b. *Children were three playing in the backyard. (cf. *Three children were playing in the backyard.*)

In contrast, a language like Japanese allows numerals to float (e.g., Miyagawa 1989; Kobuchi-Philip 2007):

- (4) *Japanese* (Kobuchi-Philip 2007: 815, (1c))
- Gakusei-ga kinoo go-nin kita.
 student-NOM yesterday 5-CLF came
 'Five (individual) students came yesterday.'

As for Arabic, a range of elements may float, among which are universal quantifiers, such as *kull*, *jamii*, and *kaafah*, which are all equivalent to English *all*, and *kila* 'both':

¹ Q-float in the other varieties of English differs from Q-float in Standard English in many ways (see McCloskey 2000 and Henry 2012 for West Ulster English and Tilleson 2018 for Upper Midwest dialect of American English); thus, unless otherwise indicated, the variety of English to be discussed in the paper is Standard English.

- (5) a. Kull-u at-tullaab-i qaddam-u waraqat-an baiyya-tan.
all-NOM the-students-GEN submit-3M.PL paper-ACC research-ACC
'All the students submitted a research paper.'
- b. At-tullaab-u qaddam-u kull-u=hum waraqat-an baiyya-tan.
the-students-NOM submit-3M.PL all-NOM=3M.PL paper-ACC research-ACC
'The students all submitted a research paper.'
- (6) a. Jamii-u al-muatin-iina sa-yusharik-uuna fi al-intixabaat-i.
all-NOM the-citizen-3M.PL.GEN FUT-participate-3M.PL in the-elections-GEN
'All the citizens will participate in the elections.'
- b. Al-muatin-uuna sa-yusharik-uuna fi al-intixabaat-i
the-citizen-3M.PL.NOM FUT-participate-3M.PL in the-elections-GEN
jamii-u=hum.
all-NOM=3M.PL
'The citizens will all participate in the elections.'
- (7) a. Kaafat-u at-tullaab-i qara-u kitaab-an.
all-NOM the-students-GEN read-3M.PL book-ACC
'All the students read a book.'
- b. At-tullaab-u qara-u kitaab-an kaafat-u=hum.
the-students-NOM read-3M.PL book-ACC all-NOM=3M.PL
'The students all read a book.'
- (8) a. Kila ad-dawla-tayni qarrara-taa an tulin-aa
both.NOM the-country-3F.DU.GEN decided-3F.DU to announce-3F.DU
al-intixabaat-i.
the-elections-ACC
'Both countries decided to announce the (beginning of) the elections.'
- b. Ad-dawla-taani qarrara-ta kila=huma an tulin-aa
the-country-3DU.NOM decided-3F.DU both.NOM=3F.DU to announce-3F.DU
al-intixabaat-i.
the-elections-ACC
'The countries both decided to announce (the beginning of) the elections.'

Additionally, generalized quantifiers like *bad* 'some' and *aad* 'one' may float:

- (9) a. Bad-u al-mushaarik-iina fi musabaqat-i al-kitaabat-i
some-NOM the-participants-3M.PL.GEN in competition-GEN the-writing-GEN
atfaal-un.
children-NOM
'Some of the participants in the writing competition were children.'

- b. Al-mushaarik-uuna fi musabaqat-i al-kitaabat-i bad-u=hum
the-participant-3M.PL.NOM in competition-GEN the-writing-GEN some-NOM=3M.PL
atfaal-un.
children-NOM
‘The participants in the writing competition, some of them were children.’
- (10) a. Aad-u at-tamaaiil-i suriq-a mina al-mutaf-i.
one-NOM the-statues-GEN steal.PASS.PST-3M.SG from the-museum-GEN
‘One of the statues was stolen from the museum.’
- b. At-tamaaiil-u suriq-a aad-u=ha mina al-mutaf-i.
the-statues-NOM steal.PASS.PST-3M.SG one-NOM=3F.PL from the-museum-GEN
‘The statues, one of them was stolen from the museum.’²

Other elements that may float are numerals, a fact that has not been documented before, as far as I know:

- (11) a. arbaat-u al-mudarris-iina alqa-u muaadarat-an.
four-NOM the-teacher-3M.PL.GEN gave-3M.PL lecture-ACC
‘Four teachers gave a lecture.’
- b. Al-mudarris-uuna alqa-u arbaat-u=hum muaadarat-an.
the-teacher-3M.PL.NOM gave-3M.PL four-NOM=3M.PL lecture-ACC
‘The teachers, four of them gave a lecture.’
- (12) a. alaaat-u al-laaib-iina usiib-u fi-l-malab-i.
three-NOM the-player-M.PL.GEN injure.PASS.PST-3M.PL in-the-field-GEN
‘Three players were injured in the field.’
- b. Al-laaib-uuna usiib-u alaaat-u=hum fi-l-malab-i.
the-player-M.PL.NOM injure.PASS.PST-3M.PL three-NOM=3M.PL in-the-field-GEN
‘The players, three of them were injured in the field.’

Thus, a range of elements can float in Arabic: universal quantifiers, generalized quantifiers, and numerals. As will be argued in section 4, what these elements share is that they hold an argument-predicate relationship to their associates (Ott 2015).

2.2 *Distribution of floating elements*

Generally, Arabic FQs appear where nominals may appear (NP trace positions in pre-minimalist terms), such as the subject, direct object, indirect object (or object in double accusative constructions), and prepositional complement positions. We have

² Note that the verb agrees with the postverbal phrase; the preverbal phrase is a topic.

seen numerous examples of FQs occurring in subject position above. Examples of the other positions follow:

(13) *Direct Object*

- a. Qara-a ali-un jamii-a al-kutub-i fi-s-sayf-i.
read-3M.SG Ali-NOM all-ACC the-books-GEN in-the-summer-GEN
'Ali read all the books in the summer.'
- b. Qara-a ali-un al-kutub-a jamii-a=ha fi-s-sayf-i.
read-3M.SG Ali-NOM the-books-ACC all-ACC=3F.PL in-the-summer-GEN
'Ali read the books all in the summer.'

(14) *Object in a Double Accusative Construction*

- a. Darras-a al-muallim-u jamii-a at-tullaab-i al-qasaid-a.
taught-3M.SG the-teacher-NOM all-ACC the-students-GEN the-poems-ACC
'The teacher taught the poems to all the students.'
- b. Darras-a al-muallim-u at-tullaab-a jamii-a=hum al-qasaid-a.
taught-3M.SG the-teacher-NOM the-students-ACC all-ACC=3M.PL the-poem-ACC
'The teacher taught the students all the poems.'³

³ A reviewer asks about the floating possibilities in examples with two quantifiers, like (i). As shown in (ib-d), there are three possibilities of floating in such examples.

- (i) a. Al-muallim-u darras-a kull-a at-tullaab-i kull-a al-qasaid-i.
the-teacher-NOM taught-3M.SG all-ACC the-students-GEN all-ACC the-poems-GEN
'The teacher taught all the students all the poems.'
- b. Al-muallim-u darras-a at-tullaab-a kull-a=hum kull-a
the-teacher-NOM taught-3M.SG the-students-ACC all-ACC=3M.PL all-ACC
al-qasaid-i.
the-poems-GEN
'The teacher taught the students all all the poems.' (one instance of floating)
- c. Al-muallim-u darras-a kull-a at-tullaab-i al-qasaid-a
the-teacher-NOM taught-3M.SG all-ACC the-students-GEN the-poems-ACC
kull-a=ha.
all-ACC=3F.PL
'The teacher taught all the students all of the poems.' (one instance of floating)
- d. Al-muallim-u darras-a at-tullaab-a kull-a=hum al-qasaid-a
the-teacher-NOM taught-3M.SG the-students-ACC all-ACC=3M.PL the-poems-ACC
kull-a=ha.
all-ACC=3F.PL
'The teacher taught the students all all of the poems.' (two instances of floating)

(15) *Prepositional Complement*

- a. sba-a al-internet-tu mutaa-an li-kull-i al-manaazil-i
 became-3M.SG the-internet-NOM available-ACC to-all-GEN the-houses-GEN
 fi amman-a.
 in Amman-GEN
 ‘The internet has become available to all the houses in Amman.’
- b. sba-a al-internet-tu mutaa-an li-l-manaazil-i
 became-3M.SG the-internet-NOM available-ACC to-the-houses-GEN
 fi amman-a kull-i=ha.
 in Amman-GEN all-GEN=3F.PL
 ‘The internet has become available to all the houses in Amman.’

In addition, Arabic FQs occur in the complement position of unaccusative and passive verbs (16) (Miyagawa 1989 shows that Japanese allows floating numerals in these positions, as well):⁴

- (16) a. At-tullaab-u wasal-u kull-u-hum.
 the-students-NOM arrive-3M.PL all-NOM=3M.PL
 ‘All the students arrived.’
- b. At-tullaab-u ituqil-u kull-u-hum.
 the-students-NOM arrest.PASS.PST-3M.PL all-NOM-3M.PL
 ‘All the students were arrested.’
- c. Salma ta-krahu at-tullaab-a kull-a-hum.
 Salma 3F.SG-hate the-students-ACC all-ACC-3M.PL
 ‘Salma hates all the students.’

In contrast, FQs are banned in these positions in some languages like English and French (Sportiche 1988; Authier 1991; Bobaljik 1995; McCloskey 2000; Bošković 2004, and others):

- (17) (Bošković 2004: 682, (3))
 a. *The students arrived all.

⁴ One might ask how we can be sure that these quantifiers have been stranded in a direct object position, given that they could be in a higher position if the verb has been raised. Other examples show that FQs may appear in the same position even when the main verb cannot have moved (to T, assuming that in Arabic the highest verb must move to T). In (i), the auxiliary *kaan* is assumed to occupy T, so it is impossible for the verb to have moved over the FQ to T:

- (i) At-tullaab-u kaan-u qad ituqilu kull-u-hum.
 the-students-NOM was-3M.PL PRF arrest.PASS.3M.PL all-NOM-3M.PL
 ‘The students had all been arrested.’

- b. *The students were arrested all.
- c. *Mary hates the students all.

Furthermore, Arabic FQs appear sentence finally.⁵ This is not possible in English and French, for instance, which ban FQs in this position, and allow them only if followed by PP adjuncts or secondary predicates (e.g., [Fiengo & Lasnik 1976](#); [Maling 1976](#); [Bobaljik 1995](#)):

- (18) ali-un wa Salim-un wa Saiid-un daxal-u al-maqha kull-u=hum.
Ali-NOM and Salim-NOM and Said-NOM enter-3M.PL the-café all-NOM=3M.PL
'Ali, Salim, and Said all entered the café.'
- (19) ([Bobaljik 1995](#): 231,(32))
- a. Larry, Sally and Darryl came into the café *all.
 - b. Larry, Sally and Darryl came into the café all [at the same time].
 - c. Larry, Sally and Darryl came into the café all [very tired].

Additionally, Arabic differs from English (20) (and French) in that Arabic FQs may associate with elements in \bar{A} -positions (21)–(22) (see [McCloskey 2000](#) who shows that West Ulster English allows FQs to associate with elements in \bar{A} -positions)⁶:

- (20) *What did John all buy? (=What all did John buy?) ([Fitzpatrick 2006](#): 23, (14))
- (21) An-niqaat-a al-uduudiyya-ta maa al-maksiik-i zaar-a ar-raiis-u
the-points-ACC the-border-ACC with the-Mexico-GEN visited-3M.SG the-president-NOM
bad-a=ha yawma alinayyni.
some-ACC=3F.PL day Monday
'The Mexican border checkpoints, the president visited some of on Monday.'
- (22) ayy-a kutub-in qara-a ali-un jamii-a=ha?
which-ACC books-GEN read-3M.SG Ali-NOM all-ACC=3F.PL
'Which books did Ali read all of?'

That Arabic FQs are not restricted in distribution and that they may associate with elements in A- and \bar{A} - positions make the phenomenon more like movement. As

⁵ One might wonder whether the FQs occurring sentence-finally can be analyzed as afterthoughts. This is unlikely, however, because all the sentence-final FQs are prosodically integrated into the clause.

⁶ Note that in Standard English, *all* can associate with a nominal in an \bar{A} -position as long as *of* is present:

- (i) What did John buy all of?

will be shown in section 4, these facts, among others, argue in favor of a movement dependency between a FQ and its associate.

2.3 *Phi agreement and case matching*

Arabic FQs must agree with their associates in all phi features (Shlonsky 1991; Benmamoun 1999). This agreement takes the form of a clitic appearing on the FQ (Shlonsky 1991), as can be seen in all of the examples above, like (5b), repeated below:

- (23) At-tullaab-u qaddam-u kull-u=hum waraqat-an baiyya-tan.
 the-students-NOM submit-3M.PL all-NOM=3M.PL paper-ACC research-ACC
 ‘The students all submitted a research paper.’

Note that the sentence is ungrammatical without the clitic:

- (24) *At-tullaab-u qaddam-u kull-u waraqat-an baiyya-tan.
 the-students-NOM submit-3M.PL all-NOM paper-ACC research-ACC
 ‘The students all submitted a research paper.’

In addition, Arabic FQs must agree with their associate phrases in case (Shlonsky 1991, Benmamoun 1999). In (5b), *kull* and *at-tullaab-u* have a matching case, namely NOMINATIVE; in (25a), both have ACCUSATIVE case; in (25b), both are assigned GENITIVE case. Compare these examples to those that do not involve Q-float, like (5a) above. In those examples, the associate phrase invariably gets GENITIVE case.

- (25) a. Raay-tu at-tullaab-a albaariata kull-a=hum.
 saw-1SG the-students-ACC yesterday all-ACC=3M.PL
 ‘I saw all the students yesterday.’
 b. Mina-u at-tullaab-i a-alaaat-i al-mutamayyiz-iina
 scholarships-NOM the-students-GEN the-three-GEN the-distinguished-3M.PL.GEN
 kull-i-him uuqif-at.
 all-GEN=3M.PL suspend.PASS.PST-3F.PL
 ‘The scholarships of all of the three distinguished students were suspended.’

2.4 *Locality restrictions*

Baltin (1978), Kayne (1981), Bobaljik (2003), and others note that the dependency between a FQ and its associate is similar to the one that holds between an anaphor and its antecedent. First, a FQ must be in the local domain of its associate NP.

(26) *There (had) all hung on the mantelpiece portraits by Picasso. (Baltin 1978: 26)

(27) *My friends_i think that I have all_i left. (Kayne 1981: 196)

This is the case in Arabic. Sentence (28) is ungrammatical under the reading in which ‘all’ associates with ‘students’:

(28) *At-tullaab-u itaqad-u anna al-muallima-ta lann tadda-a
 the-students-NOM thought-3M.PL COMP the-teacher.F.SG-ACC NEG put.IPFV-3F.SG
 waajib-an ilikitroniyy-an jadiid-an kull-a=hum alarbiaa.
 assignment-ACC electronic-ACC new-ACC all-NOM=3M.PL Wednesday
 ‘*The students thought that the teacher will not post a new assignment
 online all on Wednesday.’ (*all* associates with *students*)

Second, FQs must be c-commanded by their associates. Again, the same holds for Arabic FQs (Benmamoun 1999):

(29) *[A friend of [the students]] has all arrived.
 (Int.: ‘A friend of all of the students has arrived.’) (Fitzpatrick 2006: 69, (87))

(30) *[ism-u [al-kuttaab-i]] kaana kull-u=him mafquud-an.
 [name-NOM [the-authors-GEN]] was all-GEN=3M.PL missing-ACC
 ‘*The name of the authors was all missing.’
 (Int.: ‘The name of all of the authors was missing.’)

Third, a FQ and its associate cannot be separated by the boundary of a movement island. All the examples below are ungrammatical because the displaced nominals associate with FQs that appear inside movement islands (but note also that FQs vary in their sensitivity to islands. For instance, *jami* is less sensitive to islands than *kull*):

- (31) **ayy-a aflaam-in saal-a ali-un limaana Salma lamm*
 which-ACC movies-GEN ask-3M.SG Ali-NOM why Salma.NOM NEG
t-uibba nisf-a=ha?
 3F.SG-liked half-ACC=3F.PL
 ‘*Which movies did Ali ask why Salma did not like half of?’ (*WH*-island
 constraint)
- (32) **Al-axbaar-a al-hamma-ta, ali-un saddaq-a iddiaa-a*
 the-news-ACC the-important-ACC, Ali-NOM believed-3M.SG claim-ACC
Salma anna Samiir-an sarrab-a kull-a=ha?
 Salma COMP Samiir-ACC leaked-3M.SG all-ACC=3F.PL
 ‘*The important news, Ali believed Salma’s claim that Samiir leaked all
 of?’ (complex NP constraint)
- (33) **ayy-a kutub-in katab-at Salma risaalat-a=ha qabla*
 which-ACC books-GEN wrote-3F.SG Salma dissertation-ACC=3F.PL before
an taqra-a kull-a=ha?
 COMP read-3F.SG all-ACC=3F.PL
 ‘*Which books had Salma written her (Ph.D.) dissertation before she read
 all of?’ (adjunct island constraint)

Benmamoun (1999), however, claims that FQs may appear inside movement islands as in (34) from Moroccan Arabic:

- (34) *Moroccan Arabic* (Benmamoun 1999: 628, (16))
Hadu l-wlad; lli mš-at [island] qbl ma-y-ži-w kull-hum_i]
 these the-children that leave.PST-3FS before NEG-3-come-P all-them
 ‘These are the children that she had left before they all came’⁷

I believe, nonetheless, that the FQ does not violate the island constraint in this example. It is more likely that the FQ associates with a null pronominal subject within the adjunct clause, which is in turn co-indexed with ‘the children’ in the higher clause. This is supported by the fact that a FQ associating with a subject does not require an overt subject (35a), but the one associating with an object does (35b).

- (35) a. *Jaa-u ila al-af-i kull-u-hum.*
 came-3M.PL to the-party-GEN all-NOM=3M.PL
 ‘They all came to the party.’

⁷ The idiomatic translation is mine. The one provided by Benmamoun is incorrect (he translates the example as ‘These are the children that she left before meeting them all.’)

- b. *Qaabal-tu fi-l-afl-i kull-a=hum.
 met-1SG in-the-party-GEN all-ACC=3M.PL
 ‘I met them all at the party.’

In order for a floating quantifier to associate with a nominal in the object position, an overt associate is required, which can take the form of a pronominal clitic:

- (36) Qaabal-tu=hum fi-l-afl-i kull-a=hum.
 met-1SG=3M.PL in-the-party-GEN all-ACC=3M.PL
 ‘I met them all at the party.’

In the same way, a FQ associating with an object may appear inside an island only when a clitic appears in the object position (note that in the examples in (31)-(33), the floating quantifiers are object-oriented; thus, they cannot associate with a local null pronominal):

- (37) *Haaulaai hum al-awlaad-u allađiin saafar-a Sami qabla
 these they the-boys-NOM that traveled-3M.SG Sami.NOM before
 an y-ara kull-a=hum
 COMP 3M.SG-see all-ACC=3M.PL
 ‘*These are the boys whom Sami had traveled before he saw all of.Š
- (38) Haaulaai hum al-awlaad-u allađiin saafar-a Sami qabla an
 these they the-boys-NOM that travel-3M.SG Sami.NOM before COMP
 y-ara=hum kull-a=hum
 3M.SG-saw=3M.PL all-ACC=3M.PL

There are two possible explanations of the contrast between (37) and (38). The first is that the clitic ameliorates the island violation (Aoun & Benmamoun 1998 refer to this as the *resumptive strategy*). The second is that the FQ associates with the pronominal clitic which is in turn co-indexed with the relevant nominal, meaning that there is no island violation. Either of these possibilities leads to the same conclusion: FQs cannot violate islands.

However, as pointed out by an anonymous reviewer, there might be other conditions. In some languages like German, Q-float occurs with constructions that generally do not permit subextraction. For instance, Ott (2015) shows that German dative objects can be split by Q-float although subextraction from dative objects is impossible:

- (39) *German* (Ott 2015: 159, (5); 190, (85); brackets in (b) mine)
 a. *Worüber_i wurde schon [DP mehreren Büchern *t_i*] ein Preis verliehen?
 about what was already [several books.DAT] a prize awarded

- b. [Den Freunden von Benni] hat Caro beiden einen Kuchen
 [the friends of Benni].DAT has Caro both.DAT a cake
 gebacken.
 baked

This seems to be the case in Arabic as well. Although subextraction from indirect objects (in double accusative constructions) is ungrammatical (40), a topicalized phrase can associate with a FQ in indirect object position (41):

- (40) *Maḏa_i at-at Muna [at-tullaab-a t_i] kutub-an?
 what_i gave-3F.SG Muna.NOM [the-students-ACC t_i] books-ACC
 ‘*[Of What]_i did Muna give [students t_i] (some) books? (cf. *Muna gave students of physics (some) books.*)
- (41) At-tullaab-a at-at Muna nisf-a=hum kutub-an.
 the-students-ACC gave-3F.SG Muna.NOM half-ACC-3M.PL books-ACC
 ‘[The students]_i, Muna gave half of t_i (some) books.’

The above facts provide evidence against analyzing Q-float as a case of subextraction as claimed by proponents of the stranding analysis (see section 3).

2.5 Interim summary

To summarize, in this section, I have presented a detailed description of Q-float in Arabic. I have shown that a range of elements can float. Also, unlike FQs in languages like English and French, Arabic FQs may appear where nominals normally appear (thematic positions or NP-trace positions in traditional terms), and they may associate with elements in A- and \bar{A} -positions. FQs are also subject to locality restrictions as in many languages.

3 Remarks on previous accounts

Before presenting my analysis of Q-float in Arabic, a few remarks on previous accounts are in order. Two accounts have been proposed in the literature: the movement/stranding analysis and the adverbial/adjunct analysis. Proponents of the stranding analysis claim that Q-float results from leftward movement of the associate nominal away from the quantifier (Giusti 1990; Shlonsky 1991; Merchant 1996; Cinque 1999; McCloskey 2000; Zyman 2018, among others).⁸ One major version of this analysis in the literature on Semitic languages like Arabic and

⁸ Earlier analyses proposed a rightward movement of FQs (e.g., Kayne 1975). I will not discuss this possibility here.

Hebrew is Shlonsky (1991) in which it is proposed that Hebrew *kol* ‘all’ (and its Arabic equivalent) is a functional head that selects a DP complement. According to Shlonsky, building on Sportiche’s (1988) movement analysis, Q-float is derived by moving a DP out of a QP, resulting in the quantifier being stranded, as illustrated in (43) for (42):

- (42) *Hebrew* (Shlonsky 1991: 170, (18a))
 Ha-yeladim medabrim sinit kul-am.
 the-children speak Chinese all-3M.PL
 ‘The children all speak Chinese.’

- (43) (Shlonsky 1991: 169, (17); adapted)

[_{TP} [_{DP} Ha-yeladim] ... [_{QP} *t* [_Q [Q kul-am] *t*]]]

Here the quantifier *kol* ‘all’ floats as a result of leftward movement of *ha-yeladim* ‘the children’ through the specifier of QP. *Ha-yeladim* and *kol* enter into spec-head agreement, which is manifested by the agreement clitic *-am*. (In Shlonsky’s analysis, VP-internal subjects are projected to the right. Presumably, in his analysis, all the other specifiers should project to the left.)

The stranding analysis has received much criticism. First, it does not capture the cases in which FQs may not appear in NP trace positions, as with passive and unaccusative verbs (e.g., (17)).⁹ Second, the stranding analysis does not explain why in some languages FQs cannot associate with \bar{A} -positions (e.g., (20)). More particularly, as pointed out by Bobaljik (1995; 2003), Fitzpatrick (2006), and others, one problem for the stranding analysis is accounting for the anaphor-like locality restrictions on FQs in languages like English: a nominal which has undergone A-movement may be the associate to a floating quantifier, while a nominal that has undergone \bar{A} -movement may not. As pointed out by Bobaljik (2003), this is hard to explain under the stranding analysis given that well-attested stranding phenomena are not restricted to A-movement. As has been shown in section 2.2, the two criticisms outlined above are inapplicable to Arabic: Arabic allows FQs to appear in

⁹ Bošković (2004) addresses this argument and argues that quantifiers may not float in theta positions because this violates the ban on adjunction to argument positions (Chomsky 1986), assuming that a FQ is adjoined to the associate nominal (Sportiche 1988; Benmamoun 1999). Rather, FQs are merged countercyclically. Assuming that FQs are adjoined to DP is problematic from a semantic perspective, however (see Bobaljik 1995 for arguments along these lines). Also, recent literature reveals that countercyclic late merger should not be allowed (see Sportiche 2019 for arguments). What is important for the purposes of the current paper is that Bošković’s generalization does not capture the Arabic facts: FQs do appear in theta positions (note that this is also true of Japanese floating numerals, as shown by Miyagawa 1989; thus, it is not a distributional fact specific to Arabic).

the object position of passives and unaccusatives, and allows FQs to associate with nominals occupying \bar{A} -positions.

There are other facts that argue strongly against the stranding analysis of Q-float. More particularly, in many cases, it is impossible for the associate and the FQ to have formed a continuous constituent at any stage of the derivation (see section 4 for a definition of *a continuous constituent*), as pointed out by many (e.g., Sportiche 1988; Bobaljik 2003). This is true for Arabic and for languages like English and French:

- (44) (Bobaljik 2003: (32); the bracketing in the b-example is mine)
- a. These children have each (*of) read a different book.
 - b. [_{QP} Each *(of) these children] has read a different book.
- (45) *French* (Doetjes 1997: 201)
- a. Ces enfants ont chacun lu un livre différent.
these children have each read a book different
'These children have each read a different book.'
 - b. Chacun *(de) ces enfants a lu un livre différent.
each *(of) these children has read a book different
'Each of these children has read a different book.'
- (46) a. At-tullaab-u daxal-u al-qaaa-ta kull-un asaba
the-students-NOM entered-3M.PL the-hall-ACC each-NOM according to
ism-i=hi.
name-GEN=3M.SG
'The students entered the hall each according to his name.'¹⁰
- b. Kull-un *(min) at-tullaab-i daxal-u al-qaaa-ta asaba
each-NOM *(of) the-students-GEN entered-3M.PL the-hall-ACC according.to
ism-i=hi.
name-GEN=3M.SG
'Each of the students entered the hall according to his name.'

In each of the pairs above, the non-floating sentence requires a preposition ('of') between the quantifier and the nominal that follows it, a fact that is hard to explain under the stranding analysis.

Similarly, Arabic FQs may associate with a coordinate phrase. Non-floating versions are grammatical only with a preposition:

¹⁰ In Arabic, the word *kull* is used as a universal quantifier like *all* in English, and a distributive quantifier like *each*. As can be seen, when it occurs as a distributive adverb, *kull* does not host a clitic.

- (47) a. Sally wa Sarah wa Suzan ijtaz-na kull-u=hunna
 Sally.NOM and Sarah.NOM and Suzan.NOM passed-3F.PL all-NOM=3F.PL
 al-ixtibaar-a.
 the-test-ACC
 ‘Sally, Sarah, and Suzan all passed the test.’
- b. Kull-un *(min) Sally wa Sarah wa Suzan ijtaz-na
 all-NOM *(of) Sally.GEN and Sarah.GEN and Suzan.GEN passed-3F.PL
 al-ixtibaar-a.
 the-test-ACC
 ‘Sally, Sarah, and Suzan all passed the test.’

This is the case in English as shown by Bobaljik (2003) (note, however, that even with an intervening preposition, a quantifier cannot precede a coordinate phrase in English):

- (48) (Bobaljik 2003: 23)
- a. Larry, Sally and Darryl have all come into the café.
- b. ?*All (of) Larry, Sally and Darryl have come into the café.

Moreover, a FQ may associate with a quantified phrase, but a non-floating version is unavailable for this case:

- (49) a. Some (of the) students might all have left in one car.
 b. *All (of) some (of the) students might have left in one car.
- (50) a. Bad-u at-tullaab-i ab-u kull-u=hum an
 some-NOM the-students-GEN was.absent-3M.PL all-NOM=3M.PL from
 al-imtiaan-i.
 the-exam-GEN
 ‘Some students were all absent from the exam.’
- b. *Kull-u bad-i at-tullaab-i ab-u an al-imtiaan-i.
 all-NOM some-GEN the-students-GEN was.absent-3M.PL from the-exam-GEN

Furthermore, and as shown in section 2.3, the best indication of the fact that a floating quantifier cannot have formed a continuous constituent with the associate is the fact that in floating constructions, the floating element and its associate must have matching case, whereas in non-floating constructions the associate invariably gets GENITIVE case. This indicates that floating and non-floating quantification are not derivational variants.¹¹

¹¹ Further evidence that floating and non-floating constructions are not syntactically related comes from semantic scope. Dowty & Brodie (1984), McCawley (1988), Deprez (1994), Bobaljik (2003), Payne (2011), and others note that the scope of FQs is restricted to their surface position, whereas

All of the above facts lead to the conclusion that the stranding analysis does not explain all the cases of Q-float in Arabic. However, a number of facts suggest that there is a movement dependency between a FQ and its associate: a FQ may associate with A- or \bar{A} -positions (21)-(22) and is sensitive to islands (31)-(33). In addition, a FQ shows reconstruction effects for the binding conditions:

- (51) suwar-an *li-ali-in_i/nafsihi_i lamm y-ara huwa_i nisf-a=ha.
 pictures.F-ACC of-Ali-GEN/himself NEG 3M.SG-see he half-ACC=3F.PL
 ‘Pictures of *Ali_i/himself_i, he_i didn’t see half of.’ (Binding Condition C)
- (52) Kitaab-ayni an -*hu_i/nafsihi huwa_i lamm ya-qra kilay=hima.
 book-DU.ACC about -him/himself he_i NEG 3M.SG-read both.ACC=3M.DU
 ‘Books about *him_i/himself_i, he_i did not read both of.’ (Binding Condition B)

It therefore seems that Q-float cannot result from movement of the associate out of a continuous constituent that includes it and the quantifier. It rather appears that the associate moves out of a projection that dominates both it and the quantifier. In section 4, I will present an analysis I essentially adopt from Ott (2015) which reconciles these apparently conflicting facts.

The adverbial analysis, on the other hand, was proposed as an alternative to the movement analysis. Proponents of the adverbial analysis argue that FQs are adverbial elements that semantically modify the predicates they combine with, or in some versions of the analysis, that modify their associate NPs (Kayne 1975; Dowty & Brodie 1984; Miyagawa 1989; Baltin 1995; Bobaljik 1995; Torrego 1996; Brisson 1998; Benmamoun 1999, among others). The type of argument used to support the adverbial analysis is the same one that rendered the movement analysis problematic: FQs cannot appear in thematic positions of some verbs like

the quantifiers in non-floating constructions may undergo scope changing operations; thus, in (ib), the universal quantifier cannot outscope modality.

- (i) (Bobaljik 2003: (46))
- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. | All the contestants could have won. | $\diamond > \forall, \forall > \diamond$ |
| b. | The contestants could have all won. | $\diamond > \forall, * \forall > \diamond$ |

Note, however, that there is a class of exceptions already noted by Dowty & Brodie (1984) and discussed in Bobaljik (2003): a floating quantifier can take scope under a following negation if negation immediately follows a finite auxiliary:

- (ii) The contestants all didn’t win. $\forall > \text{not}, \text{not} > \forall$ (Bobaljik 2003: (47))

If floating constructions were derived from non-floating ones, it would be hard to explain why the two constructions exhibit different scopal interactions.

passives. As shown in section 2.2, this criticism is mainly based on facts from English and French, and is inapplicable to Arabic.¹²

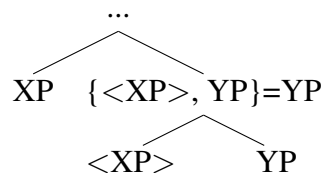
The conclusion that I reach, then, is that existing accounts of Q-float do not explain the Arabic facts perfectly. The distribution and the nature of the elements that float indicate that FQs cannot have formed continuous constituents with their associates at any stage of the derivation, nor are they projected as adverbial adjuncts.

4 Analysis

In this section, adopting Ott's (2011; 2012; 2015) analysis of split topicalization and Q-float in German, I propose that in Arabic, a FQ and its associate are merged together in a particular syntactic position as a symmetric set of autonomous phrases from which the associate must move leftward to allow the set to be labeled and integrated into the structure (Chomsky 2013).

Ott's analysis rests on a number of assumptions. First, he assumes that a FQ and its associate hold a predicate-argument relation at the semantic level. Second, as argued by Chomsky (2004; 2008; 2007; 2013), the operation (*symmetric merge*) combines two syntactic objects into an unordered set (assuming that linear order is computed in the post-syntax). This set must be labeled in order for the constructed unit to be syntactically and semantically integrated into the surrounding structure. According to Chomsky, the label of the set is identified via a simple algorithm which identifies the head through a specific feature of that head. To put it simply, the label of {A, B} is A if A is a lexical item and B is an XP. A set that results from merging XP with YP is a symmetric set or a *locally unstable* combination for which no lexical item can be identified as a head (Moro 2000; Chomsky 2013). For the derivation to converge, it is crucial for the combination to be labeled. One solution is for one of the members of the set to move out of it via *internal merge* (Moro 2000; Chomsky 2013). The result is that only one phrase remains properly contained within the set, and, as a result, it determines the label of the set.

(53)

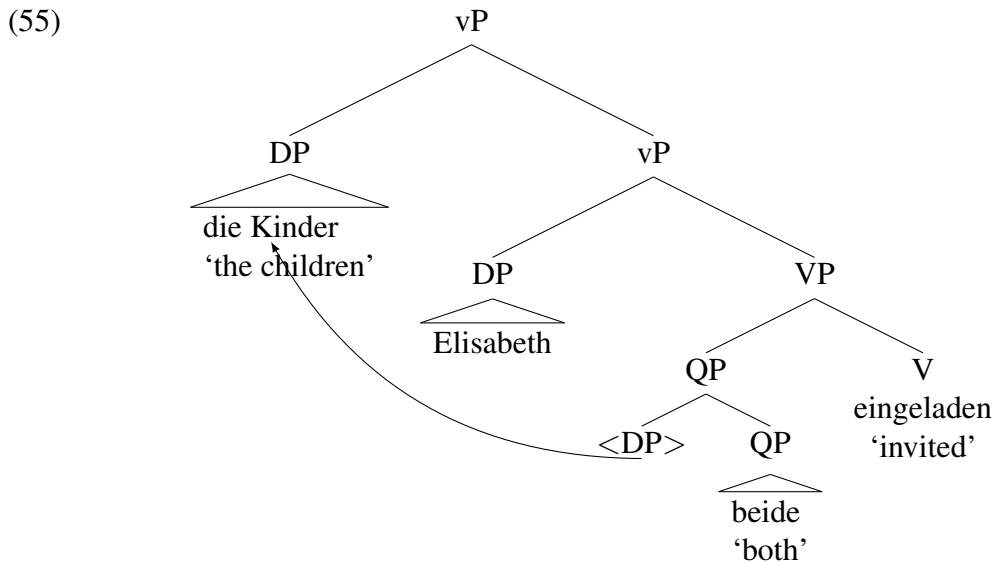


¹² A third analysis that has been proposed more recently is a hybrid analysis (e.g., Fitzpatrick 2006). This analysis argues that in some languages both stranding and adverbial modification are possible analyses of Q-float. The analysis would explain the cases in which movement is impossible, and would still account for the movement-like properties of Q-float, like the fact that Arabic FQs may associate with both A- and \bar{A} -positions.

To illustrate the analysis for German, consider the following example from Ott (2015):

- (54) *German* (Ott 2015: 194, (96))
 Die Kinder hat Elisabeth beide eingeladen.
 the children.ACC has Elisabeth both.ACC invited

In this sentence, the DP ‘the children’ merges with the QP ‘both’ together in a symmetric set, {DP, QP}. Since the labeling algorithm cannot detect a unique lexical item that can label the set, movement of DP is forced to allow the set to be labeled. As a result of this movement, QP becomes the only phrase that is properly contained within the set, and consequently the set should be labeled as QP:



(Ott 2015: 194, (97b))

In principle, moving either of QP and DP would asymmetrize the set; however, according to Ott, it is DP rather than QP that should move for pragmatic considerations. In particular, fronting DP results in a structure that is pragmatically felicitous in which the DP acts as a frame setting (in the sense of Jacobs 2001) with respect to which the proposition that follows it can be interpreted. This is compatible with the view that syntax is not crash-proof, and that merge applies freely, but is restricted indirectly by constraints at the interfaces (e.g., Chomsky 2004).

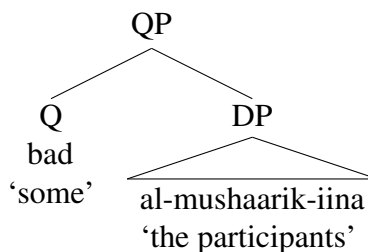
Note also that it is crucial in Ott's analysis to treat FQs (and the remnants of split topicalization) as elliptical nominals, based on the fact that German allows free NP-ellipsis. This is also the case in Arabic:

- (56) Miaat-u al-mwuatin-iina uxl-u qabla al-fayadaan-i,
 hundreds-NOM the-citizen-GEN evacuate.PASS.PST-3M.PL before the-flood-GEN,
 wa [bad-un e] la yazaalu aaliq-an
 and [Some-NOM e] remain.IPFV.3M.SG stranded.3M.SG-ACC
 'Hundreds of citizens were evacuated before the flood, and some are still stranded.'

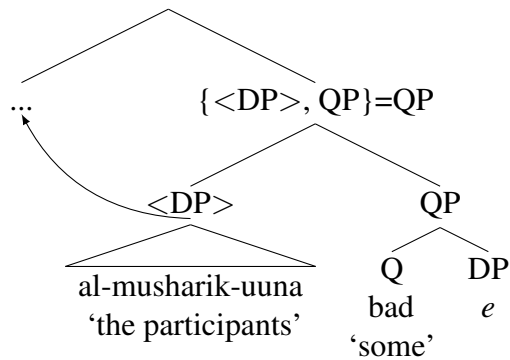
Given this, I propose that all the examples of Q-float in Arabic involve merger of QP with a null nominal in them. In non-floating constructions, on the other hand, the quantifier is merged with a DP as a lexical item, giving rise to an asymmetric set that can be labeled as QP. The two merging options are illustrated in (58) for the examples in (57) = (9), repeated below:

- (57) a. Bad-u al-mushaarik-iina fi musabaqat-i al-kitaabat-i
 some-NOM the-participant-3M.PL.GEN in competition-GEN the-writing-GEN
 atfaal-un.
 children-NOM
 'Some of the participants in the writing competition were children.'
- b. Al-mushaarik-uuna fi musabaqat-i al-kitaabat-i bad-u=hum
 the-participant-3M.PL.NOM in competition-GEN the-writing-GEN some-NOM=3M.PL
 atfaal-un.
 children-NOM
 'The participants in the writing competition, some of them were children.'

- (58) a.



b.



The first merging option in (58a) gives rise to a continuous constituent, while the second in (58b) gives rise to two autonomous phrases. Given the labeling framework outlined above, I propose the following definition of a *continuous constituent*:

- (59) Given two syntactic objects X and Y, the set resulting from merging X and Y (i.e. $\{X, Y\}$) is a continuous constituent iff the set is labeled before either of its members is (further) internally merged.

This definition should be accompanied by the assumption that the labeling algorithm computes the labels *before* internal merge of objects from the current constituent applies. It follows, then, that a movement that is forced by labeling breaks the continuity of constituents because, at the point it applies, the set has not been labeled yet. In contrast, a movement that is not forced by labeling, say wh-movement of a DP from within a $PP = \{P, DP\}$, for instance, does not break the continuity of the PP constituent, because at the point it applies through a phase edge, all the constituents inside that phase have been labeled.

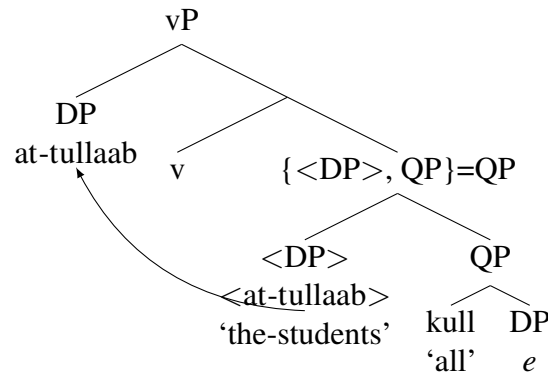
Now turning to the cases of Q-float in Arabic, consider the example in (5b), reproduced below:

- (60) At-tullaab-u qaddam-u kull-u=hum waraqat-an baiyya-tan.
 the-students-NOM submit-3M.PL all-NOM=3M.PL paper-ACC research-ACC
 "The students all submitted a research paper."

The labels of 'the students' and 'all' are DP and QP, respectively. The quantifier 'all' semantically takes 'students' as an argument. The quantifier and its associate combine into a set, $\{DP, QP\}$. Because the set is symmetric, the labeling algorithm cannot identify a label for it. Without a label, the set cannot be integrated syntactically and semantically into the structure, and consequently the derivation will crash. One way to break the symmetry is for one of the members of the set to move, which is the DP ('students') for the pragmatic reasons explained briefly above. The label

of the set will then be the label of the phrase that is properly contained in the set, which is the label of the quantifier ‘all’ (QP). Assuming that derivations proceed in phases, the moved phrase moves via the edge of the vP phase, where it may undergo further movements:

(61)



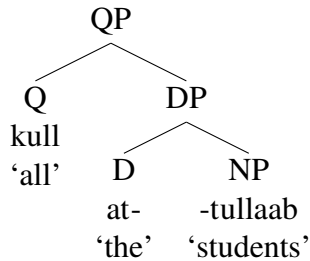
Case matching between the quantifier and the associate nominal follows under the analysis presented. Any head propping for case features values its features via Agree with all members of its goal, which guarantees that each member is marked with the same case (Ott 2015). I suggest that the clitic appearing on the FQ is a result of matching between the nominals prior to movement. It should be noted that the shared phi and case features between the members of the set {DP, QP} are insufficient to label the set via the mechanism of labeling by feature-sharing (e.g., Chomsky 2013). Following Chomsky (2013), mere feature matching is not sufficient to render a set labelable; only agreement is, which is not what see here.

Also, the analysis accommodates the non-floating cases. These are the cases in which QP is not elliptical. Consider the example below again:

(62) Kull-u at-tullaab-i qaddam-u waraqat-an baiyya-tan.
 all-NOM the-students-GEN submit-3M.PL paper-ACC research-ACC
 ‘All students submitted a research paper.’

Here the quantifier and the nominal following it are not merged together in their base position as a symmetric set. Rather, they form a complex phrase (i.e., construct state) in which the quantifier selects the nominal phrase as a complement. ‘All students’ is merged as an asymmetric set of {Q, DP}. I adopt the structure proposed by Shlonsky (2004) for construct states headed by a Q, as illustrated below (details left out):

(63)



The case mismatch between the quantifier and the DP follows from the fact that the quantifier values its case features via Agree with an outside case probe, being the head of the projection, while the DP values its case features within the construct state nominal. The mechanism through which case is valued inside the construct is not crucial, but I assume, following the assumptions in Benmamoun (1999) and Bošković (2004), that the DP is assigned GENITIVE case via Agree with the quantifier *kull*.

The analysis also explains the impossibility for examples like (64) = (47a) to have a non-floating version:

- (64) Sally wa Sarah wa Suzan ijtaz-na kull-u=hunna
 Sally.NOM and Sarah.NOM and Suzan.NOM passed-3F.PL all-NOM=3F.PL
 al-ixtibaar-a.
 the-test-ACC
 ‘Sally, Sarah, and Suzan all passed the test.’

This sentence is derived by merging the coordinate structure and the quantifier together in a set of {&P, QP} (I follow Collins 1988, Johannessen 1998, and others in assuming that coordinate structures have the label &P (but see for instance Zhang (2010) and Al Khalaf (2015, 2017) for more recent perspectives on coordinate structure). Note that in this example, the QP is an elliptical nominal. The coordinate structure moves out of the set and allows the set to be labeled as QP. Consider the non-floating version in (65) = (47b) again, on the other hand:

- (65) Kull-u (*min) Sally wa Sarah wa Suzan ijtaz-na
 all-NOM (*of) Sally.GEN and Sarah.GEN and Suzan.GEN passed-3F.PL
 al-ixtibaar-a.
 the-test-ACC
 ‘Sally, Sarah, and Suzan all passed the test.’

The ungrammaticality of the sentence (without the preposition) can be explained as follows. The coordinate structure and the quantifier are merged together in subject position as a symmetric set. Again, the QP is an elliptical nominal. Neither of the members of the set moves, and the combination fails to be labeled as a result, caus-

ing the derivation to crash. Note, however, that the sentence becomes grammatical with the preposition ‘of’. The grammaticality follows if the quantifier merges with the PP as a lexical item (i.e. a Q), forming an asymmetric set of {Q, PP}, as shown above for non-floating constructions. This clearly does not pose any issues to the labeling algorithm. Another way to explain the unacceptability of Q &P sequence and the acceptability of Q PP sequence is to posit selectional restrictions on ‘all’, banning it from co-occurring with &P and allowing it to occur with PPs headed by *of*. This would capture the facts, but it remains an ad hoc stipulation that needs to be explained.

Moreover, the analysis captures the island sensitivity of FQs. The associate moves from a projection that dominates both it and the floating element. It also follows that this symmetry-breaking movement should in principle create A- and \bar{A} -chains, accounting for the fact that associates can occupy A and \bar{A} - positions in Arabic (and languages like West Ulster English).

It should be noted that the analysis presented predicts that Arabic FQs may appear in thematic positions or where nominals are externally merged (this does not mean the FQs cannot appear in non-thematic positions. That depends on whether an unlabeled set can move to a non-thematic position prior to asymmetrization). As was shown in section 2.2, Arabic FQs appear in the positions that are known to be NP trace positions, including the complement position of passives and unaccusatives where FQs are banned in other languages. One class of exceptions to this generalization, however, are the cases in which FQs appear sentence-finally (66) = (18):

- (66) ali-un wa Salim-un wa Saiid-un daxal-u al-maqha kull-u=hum.
 Ali-NOM and Salim-NOM and Said-NOM enter-3M.PL the-café all-NOM=3M.PL
 ‘Ali, Salim, and Said all entered the café.’

As indicated earlier, English (and French) FQs, in contrast, are banned in these positions, and are allowed only if followed by a PP or a secondary predicate (19). I suggest that the contrast between English-type languages and Arabic is due to the fact that in Arabic, word order is freer than the word order in those languages. For instance, in Arabic, the subject may precede the verb or follow it, and may even be separated from the verb by VP adjuncts when it follows the verb:

- (67) a. Daxal-a al-maqha kull-u at-tullaab-i.
 entered-3M.SG the-café all-NOM the-students-GEN
 ‘All the students entered the café.’
 b. At-tullaab-u daxal-u al-maqha kull-u=hum.
 the-students-NOM entered-3M.PL the-café all-NOM=3M.PL
 ‘The students all entered the café.’

- (68) a. Daxal-a al-maqha kull-u at-tullaab-i fi ðat-i al-waqt-i.
 entered-3M.SG the-café all-NOM the-students-GEN at same-GEN the-time-GEN
 ‘All the students entered the café at the same time.’
- b. At-tullaab-u daxal-u al-maqha kull-u-hum fi ðat-i
 the-students-NOM entered-3M.PL the-café all-NOM=3M.PL at same-GEN
 al-waqt-i.
 the-time-GEN
 ‘The students entered the café all at the same time.’

One could simply say that in these examples, the subject is merged in spec-VP as a symmetric set from which the associate moves; the verb moves resulting in the FQ appearing sentence-finally or near-sentence-finally. This would capture the passive and unaccusative examples perfectly. However, it predicts that with transitive verbs FQs should not appear sentence-finally after the object, contrary to fact:

- (69) At-talibaat-u qara-na ar-riwaya-ta kull-u=hunna.
 the-students-NOM read-3F.PL the-novel-ACC all-NOM=3F.PL
 ‘The students all read the novel.’

Thus, it seems to be more plausible to say that the peculiarity of the distribution of FQs in Arabic arises from the fact that subjects may appear at the left or right edge of VP (cf. [Shlonsky 1991](#) who argues that in Hebrew subjects can be right-peripheral).

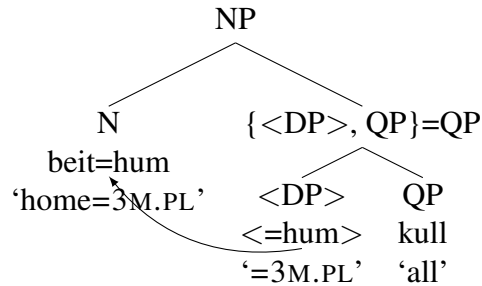
Before concluding this section, I should point out a potential problem illustrated by the examples below.

- (70) beit-u=hum kull-u=hum
 home-NOM=3M.PL all-NOM=3M.PL
 ‘the house of all of them’
- (71) mutaqad-u=hunna kaafat-u=hunna
 belief-NOM=3F.PL all-NOM=3F.PL
 ‘the belief of all of them’

In these examples, the FQ associates with a preceding pronominal possessor within a construct state nominal, which may be a problem for the analysis given that this pronominal clitic is not obviously a DP and consequently has not necessarily moved from a symmetric set that contains both it and the quantifier (note that the same problem arises in the cases in which a FQ associates with an object pronominal clitic as in (35b)). The current analysis would explain the floating pattern in (70) as follows. Following [Shlonsky \(2004\)](#), nominal construct states have the structure of NP in which N selects DP/QP as a complement. In (70), the head *beit-* merges with

a symmetric set of {QP, DP}. In order for the set to be labeled, the associate DP (-*hum*) must move. Here it moves and cliticizes on the N *beit-*. The clitic appearing on Q is a result of agreement.

(72)



This is how the analysis would capture these cases, but there remains the question whether analyzing pronominal clitics as DPs is a desirable option. I will leave this issue open for future research, however.

5 Conclusion

In this paper, I presented a detailed description of the syntax of Q-float in Arabic. The facts suggest a movement dependency between a FQ and its associate, but also show that it is impossible for them to have formed a continuous constituent at any stage of the derivation. To account for these two conflicting facts, following Ott (2012; 2015), I proposed that Arabic Q-float constructions involve merger of a symmetric set of two autonomous phrases. In order for the set to be labeled, it should be asymmetrized via movement of the associate out of the set. A major result of this study is that the distribution of FQs in Arabic serves as a powerful diagnostic of the distribution of lower copies of displaced NPs (NP trace positions in traditional terms). It also provides support for the labeling framework that emerged from Chomsky (2013) and related work.

References

- Al Khalaf, Eman. 2015. *Coordination and linear order*: University of Delaware dissertation.
- Al Khalaf, Eman. 2017. First conjunct agreement is an illusion. Ms., University of Jordan. Available at <http://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/003250>.
- Aoun, Joseph & Elabbas Benmamoun. 1998. Minimality, reconstruction, and PF movement. *Linguistic Inquiry* 29. 569–597. www.jstor.org/stable/4179038.

- Authier, J.-Marc. 1991. V-governed expletives, case theory, and the projection principle. *Linguistic Inquiry* 22. 721–740. DOI: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4178747>.
- Baltin, Mark R. 1978. *Toward a theory of movement rules*: Massachusetts Institute of Technology dissertation. Distributed by MIT Working Papers in Linguistics, Cambridge, MA.
- Baltin, Mark R. 1995. Floating quantifiers, PRO, and predication. *Linguistic Inquiry* 26. 199–248. www.jstor.org/stable/4178896.
- Benmamoun, Elabbas. 1999. The syntax of quantifiers and quantifier float. *Linguistic Inquiry* 30. 621–642. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4179084>.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan. 2003. Floating quantifiers: Handle with care. In L. Cheng & R. Sybesma (eds.), *The second Glot international state-of-the-article book*, 107–148. Berlin: Mouton.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan David. 1995. *Morphosyntax: The syntax of verbal inflection*: Massachusetts Institute of Technology dissertation. Distributed by MIT Working Papers in Linguistics, Cambridge, MA.
- Bošković, Željko. 2004. Be careful where you float your quantifiers. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 22. 681–742. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-004-2541-z>.
- Brisson, Christine. 1998. *Distributivity, maximality and floating quantifiers*: Rutgers University dissertation. New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1986. *Knowledge of language : its nature, origin, and use*. New York: Praeger.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2004. Beyond explanatory adequacy. In Adriana Belletti (ed.), *Structures and beyond: The cartography of syntactic structure, volume 3*, 104–131. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2007. Approaching UG from below. In Uli Sauerland & Hans-Martin Gärtner (eds.), *Interfaces + recursion = language?*, 1–29. New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2008. On phases. In Robert Freidin, Carlos P. Otero & Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (eds.), *Foundational issues in linguistic theory: Essays in honor of Jean-Roger Vergnaud*, 133–166. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2013. Problems of projection. *Lingua* 130. 33–49. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2012.12.003>.
- Cinque, Guglielmo. 1999. *Adverbs and functional heads*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Collins, Chris. 1988. Conjunction adverbs. Ms., MIT.
- Deprez, Viviane. 1994. Parameters of object movement. In Norbert Corver & Henk van Riemsdijk (eds.), *Studies on scrambling: Movement and non-movement approaches to free word-order phenomena*, 101–152. Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Doetjes, Jenny. 1997. *Quantifiers and selection*. Hague: Holland Academic Graphics.
- Dowty, David & Belinda Brodie. 1984. A semantic analysis of “floated” quantifiers in a transformationless grammar. In M. Cobler, S. MacKaye & M. T. Wescoat (eds.), *Proceedings of wccfl 3*. 75–90. Stanford: Stanford Linguistics Association.

- Fiengo, Robert D. & Howard Lasnik. 1976. Some issues in the theory of transformations. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 7. 182–191. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4177915>.
- Fitzpatrick, Justin M. 2006. *The syntactic and semantic roots of floating quantification*: Massachusetts Institute of Technology dissertation. Cambridge, MA. <http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/37420>.
- Giusti, Giuliana. 1990. The syntax of floating 'alles' in German. In Wim Kosmeijer Werner Abraham & Eric Reuland (eds.), *Issues in Germanic syntax*, 327–350. New York/Berlin: Mouton/Walter de Gruyter.
- Henry, Alison. 2012. Phase edges, quantifier float, and the nature of (micro-) variation. *Iberia* 4.1. 23–39.
- Jacobs, Joachim. 2001. The dimensions of topic-comment. *Linguistics* 39. 641–681. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/ling.2001.027>.
- Jenks, Peter. 2013. Quantifier float, focus, and scope in Thai. In Matthew Faytak, Matthew Gross, Nicholas Baier, John Merrill, Kelsey Neely, Erin Donnelly & Jevon Heath (eds.), *Berkeley Linguistics Society* 39. 90–107. CA: Berkeley: The Linguistic Society of America. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3765/bls.v39i1.3872>.
- Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 1998. *Coordination*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kayne, Richard. 1975. *French syntax: The transformational cycle*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Kayne, Richard. 1981. ECP extensions. *Linguistic Inquiry* 12. 93–133. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4178206>.
- Kobuchi-Philip, Mana. 2007. Floating numerals and floating quantifiers. *Lingua* 117(5). 814 – 831. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2006.03.008>.
- Lacerda, Renato. 2016. Rebel without a case: Quantifier floating in Brazilian Portuguese and Spanish. In Mary A. Kato & Francisco Ordónēz (eds.), *The morphosyntax of Portuguese and Spanish in Latin America*, 78–106. New York: Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780190465889.003.0004.
- Maling, Joan M. 1976. Notes on quantifier postposing. *Linguistic Inquiry* 6. 708–718. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4177962>.
- McCawley, J.D. 1988. *The syntactic phenomena of English* (Syntactic Phenomena of English, Vol. 2). University of Chicago Press. <https://books.google.jo/books?id=p8Hqzc9875cC>.
- McCloskey, James. 2000. Quantifier float and wh-movement in an Irish English. *Linguistic Inquiry* 31. 57–84. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1162/002438900554299>.
- Merchant, Jason. 1996. Object scrambling and quantifier float in German. In *Proceedings of NELS* 26. 179–193. Amherst: Graduate Student Linguistics Association.
- Miyagawa, Shigeru. 1989. *Structure and case marking in Japanese*, vol. 22 (Syntax and Semantics). San Diego: Academic Press.
- Moro, A. 2000. *Dynamic antisymmetry*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Ott, Dennis. 2011. *Local instability: The syntax of split topics*: Harvard University dissertation. Cambridge, MA.

- Ott, Dennis. 2012. *Local instability: Split topicalization and quantifier float in German*. Berlin, Germany: de Gruyter.
- Ott, Dennis. 2015. Symmetric merge and local instability: Evidence from split topics. *Syntax* 18. 157–200. DOI: [10.1111/synt.12027](https://doi.org/10.1111/synt.12027).
- Payne, Thomas E. 2011. *Understanding English grammar: A linguistic introduction*. Cambridge University Press. <https://books.google.jo/books?id=BbUYXzwAyhUC>.
- Postal, Paul M. 1974. *On raising: One rule of English grammar and its theoretical implications*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Reed, Ann M. 2010. The discourse function of floated quantifiers. *Journal of Pragmatics* 42. 1737–1761. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2009.10.004>.
- Shlonsky, Ur. 1991. Quantifiers as functional heads: A study of quantifier float in Hebrew. *Lingua* 84. 159–180. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841\(91\)90069-H](https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841(91)90069-H).
- Shlonsky, Ur. 2004. The form of Semitic noun phrases. *Lingua* 114. 1465–1526. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2003.09.019>.
- Spector, Ilona. 2009. Hebrew floating quantifiers. In Miriam Butt & Tracy Holloway King (eds.), *Proceedings of the LFG09 conference*. 521–540. CSLI Publications.
- Sportiche, Dominique. 1988. A theory of floating quantifiers and its corollaries for constituent structure. *Linguistic Inquiry* 19. 425–449. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25164903>.
- Sportiche, Dominique. 2019. Somber prospects for late merger. *Linguistic Inquiry* 50(2). 416–424. https://doi.org/10.1162/ling_a_00306.
- Tilleson, Paul. 2018. Floating *All* in the upper midwest dialect of english. A poster presented at the 92nd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Torrego, Esther. 1996. Experiencers and raising verbs. In Robert Freidin (ed.), *Current issues in comparative grammar*, 101–120. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Zhang, Niina Ning. 2010. *Coordination in syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Zyman, Erik. 2018. Quantifier float as stranding: Evidence from Janitzio P’urhepecha. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 36. 991–1034. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-017-9393-9>.