

Becoming a strong PCC language: a view from Alabama*

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1 Introduction

- **Person-Case Constraint (PCC)**: a family of restrictions on the relative person of the two objects of a ditransitive construction.
- For example, in (1) from French we see that when the indirect object is expressed as a 3rd person clitic, the direct object cannot be expressed as a 2nd person clitic:

(1) Lucille { $\checkmark$ la / $\checkmark$ te} leur présentera.
Lucille she.ACC /you.ACC they.DAT will.introduce
'Lucille will introduce her/you to them.' (Rezac 2011: p. 93)

- To express the $\{2SG_{DO}, 3PL_{IO}\}$ meaning, a “**repair strategy**” in (2) is used: an *à*-PP expresses the indirect object. **NB:** reported to be possible only in the PCC-violating configuration.

(2) Lucille { $\checkmark$ la / $\checkmark$ te} présentera *à* elles.
Lucille she.ACC /you.ACC will.introduce to them
'Lucille will introduce her/you to them.' (Rezac 2011: p. 93)

- Muskogean languages have rich agreement systems → *do they have PCC effects?*

Q1: Does Alabama have Person Case Constraint (PCC) effects? If so, what kind of PCC does it have?

Q2: How does the morphosyntax of ditransitives in Alabama inform theories of PCC and agreement?

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2 Background on Alabama

- Muskogean language family; data from fieldwork with 13 native speakers (all bilingual with English) on the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation in Texas, in 2025-2026.
- SOV, Nominative-Accusative alignment with two “cases”: Nominative *-(o)k* for Agents and Patients of unaccusatives, Oblique *-(o)n* for everything else. Case markers can often be omitted.
- “Case” might not be *really* case: (Martin 2024) suggests that diachronically, case markers arose from switch-reference markers (*-k* is “same-subject” marker, *-n* is “different subject” marker).
- Oblique case is not limited to canonical DPs: e.g., it occurs on locative phrases.

(3) s-ompan-ka-**n** holisso-wanha-**n** paa-piŋka-l-o.
 INSTR-play-KA-**OBL** paper-hard-**OBL** on.top-put-1 SG-AUX 1
 ‘I put the toy on top of the box.’

(4) Ava-k isa-fa-**n** hachaal-ok waliika-ti oki-choba-fa.
 Ava-NOM house-LOC-**OBL** stick.out-CONV2 run-PST1 water-big-LOC
 ‘Ava ran from the house to the lake.’

- In ditransitive constructions, both objects are marked with the Oblique *-(o)n*:

(5) Ava-k posko-ha-**n** holisso-**n** aati-n-ka-ti
 Ava-NOM child-PL-**OBL** book-**OBL** 3PL.Goal-Appl-be-PST1
 ‘Ava gave to the children a book.’

- Word order is relatively free, *pro*-drop is very common (participant pronouns are all *pro-dropable*).
- Agreement is *active* rather than nominative-accusative: Patient subjects of intransitive verbs get the same marking as Patient arguments of transitive verbs.
- There are three series of agreement markers:

Table 1: **Agent markers**

	SG	PL
1	-li /-aa	
2	<chi>	<hachi>
3	∅	(ho-)

Table 2: **Patient markers**

	SG	PL
1	cha-	ko-/po-
2	chi-	hachi-
3	∅	∅

Table 3: **Dative markers**

	SG	PL
1	a-m-	ko-m-/po-m-
2	chi-m-	hachi-m-
3	i-m-	(aati)-m-

- Patient and Dative/Goal markers are always prefixes, probably clitics: there seems to be a prosodic boundary between them and the root of the verb (but other prefixes can precede them).
- Agent 1Sg marker is a suffix, other Agent markers can be prefixes/suffixes/infixes depending on the syllable structure of the root, and change their form: e.g. <chi> becomes *is-* as a prefix.

- (6) a. (an-ok) bitli-**li**-hchi.
(I-NOM) dance-**1SG.AG**-IPFV
'I am dancing.'
- b. (an-ok) (isn-on) **chi**-hiicha-**li**-ti.
(I-NOM) (you-OBL) **2SG.PAT**-see-**1SG.AG**-PST1
'I saw you.'
- c. (isn-ok) (an-on) **cha-is**-hiicha-ti.
(you-NOM) (I-OBL) **1SG.PAT-2SG.AG**-see-PST1
'You saw me.'
- d. (an-ok) **cha**-chaaha-hchi
(I-NOM) **1SG.PAT**-be.tall-IPFV
'I am tall.'

- The prefixes before the verbal root don't seem templatic: many prefixes can be stacked, including agreement morphemes. Instrumental, locative, reciprocal, reflexive occur as prefixes.

- (7) ay, **st-a-n**-kaano-hcho-ti, **ili**-kowaali-chi-li-yok.
yes **INSTR-1SG.DAT-APPL**-good-CHO-TI **REFL**-move.around-HAB-1SG.AG-CONV2
'I like to exercise.' (lit. 'With me moving myself, it's good to me.')

- (Lupardus 1982: 76) notes: "*speakers resist producing constructions using both the patient and the dative affixes*" but does not elaborate on this (cf. also Broadwell (2017) on Choctaw).

Preview of the findings:

- It seems that Alabama didn't use to have PCC, but has developed a strong type of PCC (Anagnostopoulou 2003; Bonet 1991; Laka 2017; Perlmutter 1971; Rezac 2011).
- PCC effects arise only in IO > DO configurations. DO > IO verbs allow double clitics.
- The main "repair": only IO clitic + full pronoun for DO. Full pronouns can co-exist with clitics.
- Proposal: Pancheva and Zubizarreta (2018) provide the best account for the Alabama data.

3 No-PCC Grammar

- There's variation among speakers regarding whether ditransitive sentences exhibit a PCC effect.
- Our oldest consultant (89 y.o.) is the only person we've worked with who actively produces double-agreement forms in ditransitive structures with verbs like 'give'.
- Some other consultants agree that these forms are acceptable, but don't naturally produce them themselves. The forms are often recognized as "*old words*", "*something older people would say*", "*what people used to say*".

in-ka ‘give’ (lit. ‘be at’)

- Obligatorily ditransitive—requires an indirect object:

- (8) *Ava-k an-on cha-ka-ti.
Ava-NOM I-OBL 1SG.PAT-be-PST1
‘Ava gave me.’

- Both $\langle \text{PART}_{IO} + \text{NON-PART}_{DO} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{PART}_{DO} + \text{NON-PART}_{IO} \rangle$ are possible combinations, the order of markers must be **DO-IO-verb**.

- (9) a. Ava-k Jacob-ka-n a-n-ka-ti.
Ava-NOM Jacob-BOR-OBL 1SG.GOAL-APPL-be-PST1
‘Ava gave Jacob to me.’
b. Ava-k an-on Jacob-ka-n cha-i-n-ka-ti.
Ava-NOM I-OBL Jacob-OBL 1SG.PAT-3Sg.GOAL-APPL-be-PST1
‘Ava gave me to Jacob.’
c. *Ava-k an-on Jacob-ka-n i-n-cha-ka-ti.
Ava-NOM I-OBL Jacob-OBL 3Sg.GOAL-APPL-1SG.PAT-be-PST1
‘Ava gave me to Jacob.’

- $\langle \text{PART}_{IO} + \text{PART}_{DO} \rangle$ combinations are possible too, with the same order **DO-IO-verb**.

- (10) a. Ava-k an-on isn-on cha-chi-n-ka-ti.
Ava-NOM I-OBL you-OBL 1SG.PAT-2SG.GOAL-APPL-be-PST1
‘Ava gave me to you.’
b. *Ava-k an-on isn-on chi-n-cha-ka-ti.
Ava-NOM I-OBL you-OBL 2SG.GOAL-APPL-1SG.PAT-be-PST1
‘Ava gave me to you.’
c. Ava-k isn-on an-on chi-a-n-ka-ti.
Ava-NOM you-OBL I-OBL 2SG.PAT-1SG.GOAL-APPL-be-PST1
‘Ava gave you to me.’

maa-tohno ‘send’ (lit. ‘do/work (*tohno*) in some direction (*maa*)’)

- Can be used as a transitive verb, without an indirect object DP. In such cases, the Goal argument can be optionally added as a locative phrase:

- (11) Ava-k maa-cha-tohno-ti (Jacob-ka-fa).
Ava-NOM DIR-1SG.PAT-do-PST1 (Jacob-BOR-LOC)
‘Ava sent me (to Jacob).’

- Both $\langle \text{PART}_{IO} + \text{NON-PART}_{DO} \rangle$ and $\langle \text{PART}_{DO} + \text{NON-PART}_{IO} \rangle$ are possible combinations, the order of markers must be **DO-IO-verb**.¹

- (12) a. (13) Ava-k Jacob-ka-n maat-a-n-tohno-ti.
 Ava-NOM Jacob-BOR-OBL DIR-1SG.GOAL-APPL-do-PST1
 ‘Ava sent Jacob to me.’
- (13) Ava-k an-on Jacob-ka-n maa-cha-i-n-tohno-ti.
 Ava-NOM I-OBL Jacob-BOR-OBL DIR-1SG.PAT-3SG.GOAL-APPL-do-PST1
 ‘Ava sent me to Jacob.’
- (13) *Ava-k an-on Jacob-ka-n maat-i-n-cha-tohno-ti.
 Ava-NOM I-OBL Jacob-BOR-OBL DIR-3SG.GOAL-APPL-1SG.PAT-do-PST1
 ‘Ava sent me to Jacob.’

- Again, $\langle \text{PART}_{IO} + \text{PART}_{DO} \rangle$ combinations are possible too, with the same order **DO-IO-verb**.²

- (14) a. Ava-k maa-chi-a-n-tohno-ti.
 Ava-NOM DIR-1SG.GOAL-APPL-do-PST1
 ‘Ava sent you to me.’
- b. Ava-k (an-on) (isn-on) maa-cha-chi-n-tohno-ti.
 Ava-NOM (I-OBL) (you-OBL) DIR-1SG.PAT-2.SG.GOAL-APPL-do-PST1
 ‘Ava sent me to you.’
- c. ??Ava-k (an-on) (isn-on) maa-chi-n-cha-tohno-ti.
 Ava-NOM (I-OBL) (you-OBL) DIR-2.SG.GOAL-APPL-1SG.PAT-do-PST1
 ‘Ava sent me to you.’

Summary:

- “Old way” of talking. No PCC effects, just double-agreement/cliticization.
- Fixed DO-IO-verb order with prototypical ditransitives like ‘give’ and ‘send’.
- **NB:** overt pronouns in oblique cases can co-occur with agreement.

4 PCC Grammar

- The majority of speakers disallow double-agreement when the direct object is a participant: any $\langle \text{PART}_{DO} + \text{NON-PART}_{IO} \rangle$ as well as $\langle \text{PART} + \text{PART} \rangle$ combinations are ungrammatical.

¹ The directional prefix surfaces as *maa-* before consonants and *maat-* before vowels.

² For some speakers, ‘send’ seemed to have the opposite order (at least in some cases), IO-DO. My hypothesis is that for those speakers, the IO can be construed as being lower than DO in the structure.

in-ka ‘give’ (lit. ‘be at’), <PART + PART>

(Context: naming game, participants guess what name is on their forehead, “who” they were given)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (15) a. ??Ava-k
Ava-NOM
<u>cha-chi-n-ka-ti</u> .
1SG.PAT-2SG.GOAL-APPL-be-PST I
‘Intended: Ava gave me to you.’
b. *Ava-k
Ava-NOM
<u>chi-n-cha-ka-ti</u> .
2SG.GOAL-1SG.PAT-be-PST I
‘Intended: Ava gave me to you.’ | (16) a. Ava-k an-on
Ava-NOM I-OBL
<u>chi-n-ka-ti</u> .
2SG.Goal-APPL-be-PST I
‘Ava gave me to you.’
b. Ava-k isn-on
Ava-NOM you-OBL
<u>a-n-ka-ti</u> .
1SG.GOAL-APPL-be-PST I
‘Ava gave you to me.’ |
|---|--|

maa-tohno ‘send’ (lit. ‘do/work (*tohno*) in some direction (*maa*)’), <PART + NON-PART>

- | | |
|---|--|
| (17) a. Ava-k Jacob-ka-n
Ava-NOM Jacob-BOR-OBL
<u>maa-ko-n-tohno-ti</u> .
DIR-1PL.GOAL-APPL-do-PST I
‘Ava sent Jacob to us.’
b. Ava-k Jacob-ka- <u>fa</u> -n
Ava-NOM Jacob-BOR-LOC-OBL
<u>maa-ko-tohno-ti</u> .
DIR-1PL.PAT-do-PST I
‘Ava sent us to Jacob.’ | (18) a. *Ava-k Jacob-ka-n
Ava-NOM Jacob-BOR-OBL
<u>maat-i-n-ko-tohno-ti</u> .
DIR-3SG.GOAL-APPL-1PL.PAT-do-PST I
‘Ava sent us to Jacob.’
b. *Ava-k Jacob-ka-n
Ava-NOM Jacob-BOR-OBL
<u>maa-ko-i-n-tohno-ti</u> .
DIR-1PL.PAT-3SG.GOAL-APPL-do-PST I
‘Ava sent us to Jacob.’ |
|---|--|

Two repair strategies:

- Most common one (seems always possible): just don’t agree with the direct object, (16).
- Sometimes possible: demote the IO to a locative phrase, agree with the direct object, (17b). This seems to happen when the IO doesn’t have to be expressed (cf. (11) vs. (8)).
- **NB1:** the pronouns we see in the “repair” look exactly the same as the pronouns we can use together with agreement (*which is judged redundant, but acceptable*).
- **NB2:** The strategy with the locative phrase doesn’t become available only in PCC-violating configurations (unlike in French, (Rezac 2011)), it is a generally possible structure with ‘send’.

lommi ‘hide’

- Another PCC verb: *lommi* ‘hide’. As ‘send’, it allows purely transitive uses:

(19) Ava-k kosn-on ko-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM we-OBL 1PL.Pat-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid us.’

- Crucially, you can’t just add the Source argument by adding an oblique phrase into the sentence (suggesting it can’t be an adjunct PP).

(20) *Ava-k hasn-on ko-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM 2PL-OBL 1PL.Pat-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid us from y’all.’

- You can add the Source argument as an adjunct if it’s a phrase bearing locative marking:

(21) Ava-k an-on cha-lomhi-ti Jacob-**fa**-n.
 Ava-NOM I-OBL 1SG.PAT-hide-PST1 Jacob-**LOC**-OBL
 ‘Ava hid me from Jacob.’

<PART + PART>

- It’s not possible to have double agreement when both objects are participants, no matter what the order of the object prefixes is. The repair is the absence of the object clitic.

(22) a. *Ava-k (kosn-on) (hasn-on) hachi-n-ko-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM (we-OBL) (y’all-OBL) 2PL.Goal-APPL-1PL.PAT-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid us from y’all.’
 b. *Ava-k (kosn-on) ko-hachi-n-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM (we-OBL) 1.PAT-2PL.GOAL-APPL-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid us from y’all.’

(23) Ava-k kosn-on hachi-n-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM we-OBL 2PL.Goal-APPL-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid us from y’all.’

<PART + NON-PART>

- Double agreement is also impossible with <PART + NON-PART> configurations. So either we have the structure with <PART_{IO} + NON-PART_{DO}>, (24), or we again see absence of agreement with the object as the “repair” strategy, (26).

(24) Ava-k Romi-n isn-on chi-n-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM Romi-OBL you-OBL 2SG.GOAL-APPL-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid Romi from you.’
 *‘Ava hid you from Romi.’ (→ parsing *chi*- as DO clitic not possible)

- (25) a. *Ava-k isn-on Romi-n chi-i-n-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM you-OBL Romi-OBL 2SG.PAT-3SG.GOAL-APPL-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid you from Romi.’
 (CC: “*I wouldn’t say this, but someone older might*”)
- b. *Ava-k isn-on Romi-n i-n-chi-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM you-OBL Romi-OBL 3SG.GOAL-APPL-2SG.PAT-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid you from Romi.’
- (26) Ava-k isn-on Romi-n i-n-lommi-ti.
 Ava-NOM you-OBL Romi-OBL 3SG.GOAL-APPL-hide-PST1
 ‘Ava hid you from Romi.’

Summary:

- **Strong PCC:** direct object in ditransitives must be 3rd person.
- Some PCC verbs are “inherently ditransitive”: they require the Goal argument expressed (‘send’), other verbs can have transitive uses, with Goal being expressed optionally as a locative PP.
- **Oblique pronominal phrases without locative marking cannot be adjunct PPs:**
 - if they could, we’d expect them to occur with the transitive uses of ‘send’ and ‘hide’;
 - if they could, we’d expect them to not be able to agree with the verb, and thus we’d incorrectly predict co-occurrence of such phrases and agreement/clitic on the verb to be impossible.
- **Two “Repairs”:**
 - locative phrases don’t seem to really be “repairs”, as they seem to be possible exactly with verbs that allow such phrases instead of oblique DPs even in non-PCC-violating configurations, and speakers who don’t have PCC effects can have them too;
 - absence of agreement with DO is also hard to see as a “repair”: these DPs otherwise can’t serve as real adjunct PPs, and there’s no evidence that they have different structure and/or features here compared to PCC-abiding cases, where they can co-occur with agreement.

Hypothesis: What we see is exactly what happens: in PCC-violating configurations, we have two object DPs, and the direct object DP does not get agreed with.

5 PCC & Structure of Ditransitives

- The structural height of the two arguments matters for the existence of PCC: it only happens in IO > DO configurations.

- For all speakers, there are verbs that take two objects which always allow double agreement. E.g., verbs *im-palat.li-chi* ‘make s.o. mad at s.o.’ and *im-maʔat.li-chi* ‘make s.o. scared of s.o.’ belong to this class. The order of clitics for these verbs is **IO-DO-verb**.

(27) <PART + PART>

- Ava-k isn-on an-on a-n-chi-maʔat.li-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM you-OBL I-OBL 1SG.GOAL-APPL-2SG.PAT-be.scared.of.LI-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made you scared of me.’
- *Ava-k isn-on an-on chi-a-n-maʔat.li-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM you-OBL I-OBL 2SG.PAT-1SG.GOAL-APPL-be.scared.of.LI-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made you scared of me.’

(28) <PART_{DO} + NON-PART_{IO}>

- Ava-k Jacobka-n (an-on) i-n-cha-maʔatli-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM Jacob-OBL (I-OBL) 3SG.GOAL-APPL-1SG.PAT-be.scared.of-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made me scared of Jacob.’
- *Ava-k Jacobka-n (an-on) cha-i-n-maʔatli-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM Jacob-OBL (I-OBL) 1SG.PAT-3SG.GOAL-APPL-be.scared.of-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made me scared of Jacob.’

- The evidence that the order of morphemes reflects structural relationships comes from reciprocal binding. I’m assuming that the morpheme *itti* ‘REC’ is an anaphor clitic subject to principle A.
- As we see in (29), the reciprocal clitic with the verb *im-palat.li-chi* ‘make s.o. mad at s.o.’ must be the IO, it cannot be the DO, suggesting that DO binds the IO in these sentences.

- (29)
- Ava-k (posn-on) **ittin-po**-palat.li-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM (we-OBL) REC.APPL-1PL.PAT-be.mad.at.LI-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made us mad at each other.’
 - ??Ava-k (posn-on) po-ittin-palat.li-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM (we-OBL) 1PL.PAT-REC.APPL-be.mad.at.LI-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made us mad at each other.’
 - *Ava-k (posn-on) pon-itti-palat.li-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM (we-OBL) 1PL.APPL-REC.PAT-be.mad.at.LI-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made us mad at each other.’
 - ??Ava-k (posn-on) itti-pom-palat.li-chi-ti.
Ava-NOM (we-OBL) REC.PAT-1PL.APPL-be.mad.at.LI-CAUS-PST1
‘Ava made us mad at each other.’

- In (30) we see that with *inka* ‘give’, the reciprocal has to be the DO, suggesting that IO is structurally higher than DO in such cases.

- (30) a. Ava-k posn-on **itti-pon**-ka-ti.
 Ava-NOM we-OBL REC.PAT-1 PL.APPL-be-PST I
 ‘Ava gave us each other.’
- b. *Ava-k posn-on pon-itti-ka-ti.
 Ava-NOM we-OBL 1 PL.APPL-REC.PAT-be-PST I
 ‘Ava gave us each other.’
- c. *Ava-k posn-on ittim-po-ka-ti.
 Ava-NOM we-OBL REC.APPL-1 PL.PAT-be-PST I
 ‘Ava gave us each other.’
- d. *Ava-k posn-on po-ittin-ka-ti.
 Ava-NOM we-OBL 1 PL.PAT-REC.APPL-be-PST I
 ‘Ava gave us each other.’

- Interestingly, people with PCC seem to accept sentences like (30a), which is potentially puzzling — if the reciprocal clitic emerges via Agree (*we’re not just skipping DO altogether...*)

6 Proposal

- I adopt the PCC approach in (Pancheva and Zubizarreta 2018): **Perspectival Center Licensing**.
- Ditransitives involve and Appl phrase, and Appl has an interpretable and valued person feature, which (i) defines a phase, (ii) triggers a P(erson) Constraint. The DP that agrees with the interpretable person feature on the phase head is **a perspectival center** within that phase.

(31) Feature Values

- 1P: [+ proximate], [+ participant], [+ author]
- 2P: [+ proximate], [+ participant], [- author]
- 3P proximate: [+ proximate], [- participant], [- author]
- 3P obviative: [- proximate], [- participant], [- author]

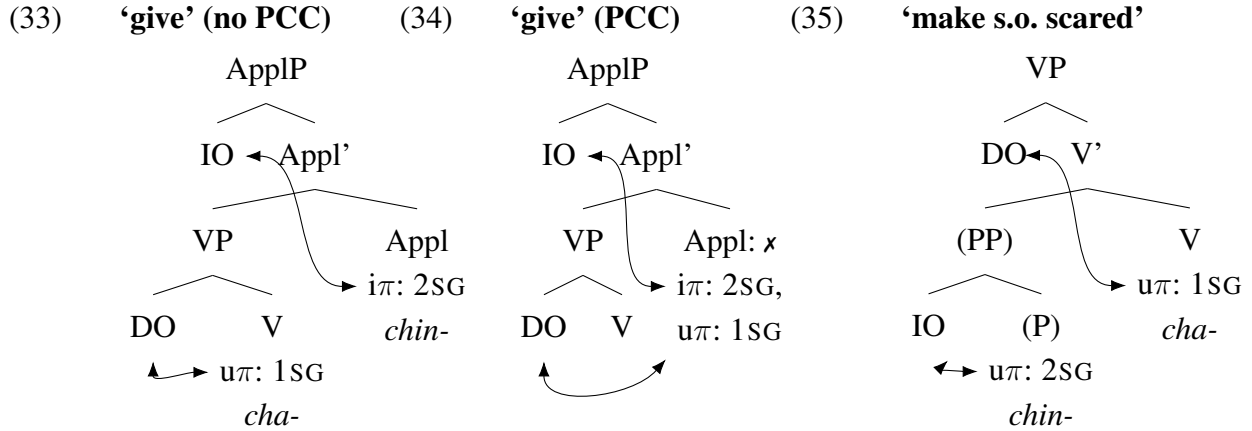
(32) P-Constraint on phases α headed by an interpretable p(erson)-feature

- Domain of Application:*
 The interpretable person feature is present on all heads of a certain functional category (default), unless restricted.
- P-Prominence:*
 There must be an n-valued D located at the edge of α that enters into an agreement relation with the n-valued interpretable person feature on the head of α . n is [+proximate] (default) or restricted to [+ participant] or [+author].
- P-Uniqueness*
 There can be at most one DP in α eligible to agree with the interpretable p-feature on the head of α .

d. *P-Primacy*

If there is more than one DP that can agree with the interpretable p-feature on the head of α , the DP marked [+author] is the one that agrees.

- **Strong PCC:** P-Prominence is set to [+proximate], P-Uniqueness is active, P-Primacy inactive.
- **Assumption:** first Appl does Spec-Head Agree with IO, then Agree with DO.
- $i\pi$ on Appl agrees with IO and triggers the P-Constraint. $u\pi$ on Appl agrees with DO. Participant DOs violate P-Uniqueness, because both them and IO would be [+proximate].



- **Repairs:** violation of *P-Uniqueness* can be resolved by deleting the uninterpretable person feature from Appl—i.e., if Appl got two [+proximate] features, one of them will be removed prior to Spell-Out (*case of impoverishment?*). This leads to IO-only agreement + oblique participant DP.
- **PCC Emergence:** No-PCC grammar is different in that the two probes are located on separate heads: V and Appl respectively, and P-Uniqueness is thus trivially satisfied.
- DO > IO verbs do not have the applicative structure, their IO arguments are not construed as Perspectival Centers, and thus the P-Constraint is not triggered. They might be introduced by a P or some other Θ -head, or just the lexical verb, and be licensed by a probe on that head.
- **Advantage#1:** no need to postulate featural/structural differences between oblique DPs in general and those occurring as direct objects in PCC-violating configurations.
- **Advantage#2:** can capture the fact that reciprocal pronouns can co-occur with IO clitics under assumption that those are [-proximate] and thus don't trigger violation of *P-Uniqueness*.
- **Potential bonus:** (Pancheva and Zubizarreta 2018) aims to be semantically grounded, and emphasizes the special status of Applicative arguments and their licensing by an *interpretable* feature. This might be desirable in light of recent findings in (Adamson and Zompì 2025): polite addressee pronouns which are formally 3rd person trigger PCC in Italian.

7 PCC repair & Alternative Theories

The main PCC “repair” that Alabama has is not trivial to derive under other theories of PCC:

- **Interaction & Satisfaction (Deal 2023)** predicts that DOs are interacted with first → without additional assumptions, violating configurations should just lead to DO only agreement.
But: we see the opposite in Alabama — IO only agreement.
- **DP demotion view** (Béjar and Rezac 2011; Coon and Keine 2021; Rezac 2011): one of the arguments is encapsulated in a PP/FP shell and is thus invisible to Agree. Predicts: no agreement.
But: in Alabama we see that cliticization (and thus Agree) and full pronominal DPs can co-exist.
- **PCC as pronoun underspecification** (Stegovec 2020): pronouns come with interpretable unvalued features, which need to be valued by an uninterpretable valued probe on v.
But: blocking by IO should result in 3rd person DO, but this is not the case with full pronouns.

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