

Exceptional case marking in Uzbek complementizer clauses

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Uzbek possesses an unusual ECM construction that employs an overt complementizer. Analyses of similar constructions of other languages (e.g. Japanese) have struggled to account for this type of construction, as neither A-movement nor case assignment should be able to occur with an intervening C. The analysis proposed here is that what appears to be a complementizer in these constructions is merely the form-identical head of a small clause. By employing a small clause analysis, other peculiarities of the Uzbek ECM construction are accounted for, including the lack of agreement and tense and the lack of verbs in these lower constructions.