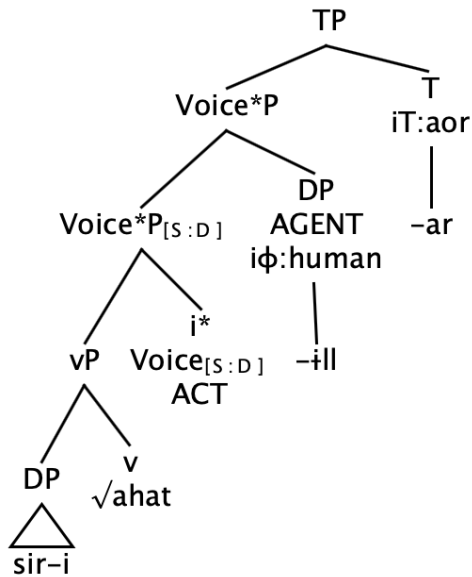
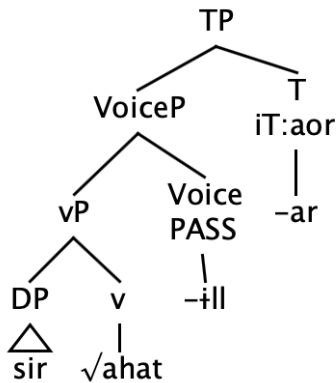


(14)



As for Sakha canonical passive, they look like canonical passives in English, with a [passive] Voice head and hence no merge of *i** to introduce an external argument (15). Because Voice cannot assign case when it is [passive], the internal argument gets [nominative] case from T instead and is thus interpreted as the subject. The proposed structure is illustrated below:

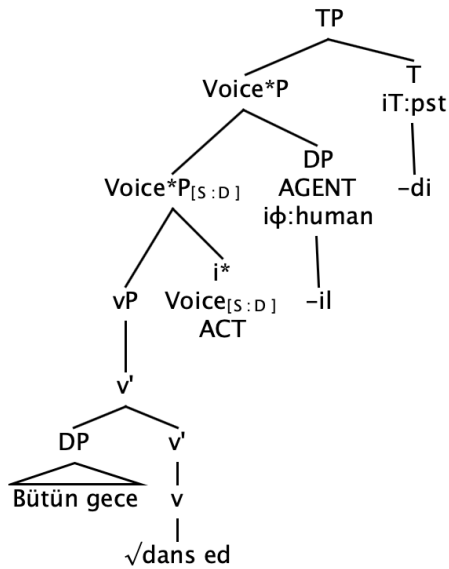
(15)



4.2. TURKISH. Turkish has a similar impersonal construction to Sakha when the passive morpheme combines with unergative verbs (16). The impersonal pronominal argument, i.e., the passive morpheme, is introduced by the argument introducing head *i** just like in Sakha. Recall that, unlike in Sakha, Turkish cannot form impersonal structures with only one passive morpheme when the verb is transitive. Thus, since this Turkish impersonal is formed with an unergative verb, no case is assigned as there is no object. The proposed structure is demonstrated below (17). The tree is like that of (14) in Sakha, where Voice is active, and an external argument is introduced in Spec. The external argument is specified for [+human].

- (16) Bütün gece dans ed-il-di
 whole night dance-PASS-PAST.3
 'It was danced the whole night.'

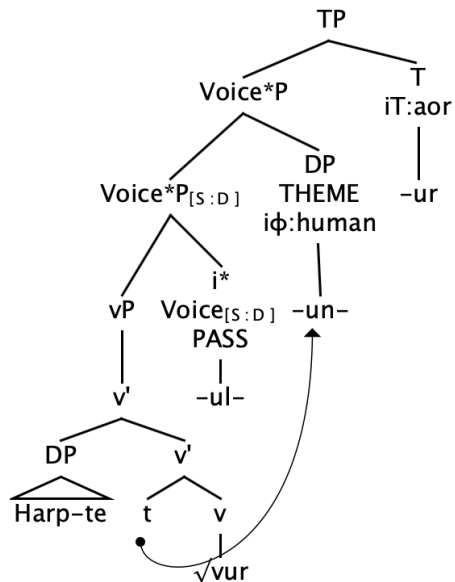
(17)



The case for double passives in Turkish (18) implements this impersonal pronominal argument. Legate et al. (2020) suggest that the argument is base generated in the complement position and Voice is passive. Adopting this view, I propose the structure in (19), where the argument introducing head is present although the Voice is still passive. Since it selects for D, but no argument is present in Spec, the syntax searches for another available argument to select for it. The only available argument is the impersonal pronominal argument in the complement of v; thus, the argument raises to fill the subject position but retains its theme theta role.

(18) harp-te vur-**ul-un**-ur
war-LOC shoot-PASS-PASS-AOR.3
'In war, one is shot.'

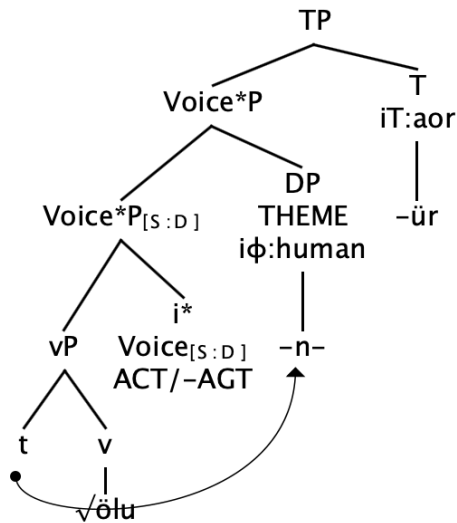
(19)



Lastly, in the case of Turkish impersonals of unaccusatives (20), the pronoun is base generated as the theme of the predicate just like in impersonals of passives described above. The pronoun raises as *i** is merged in the structure in (21).

- (20) Bu soğuk-ta ölü-n-ür
 this cold-LOC die-PASS-AOR.3
 ‘It is died of this cold.’

(21)



5. Conclusion. In this paper, we have seen that passive and impersonal constructions in Turkic languages show typologically unexpected empirical properties, such as double passives and passivization of unaccusatives. To account for these, previous approaches have proposed that passive morphemes can realize impersonal arguments in Turkic languages, drawing mostly on data from Turkish and Sakha. But these approaches have their limits. Indeed, Legate et al. (2020) must introduce a new projection to license this pronoun that has no other function. Furthermore, do not explain the homophony between the passive morpheme and the covert pronoun. I have tried to show that a more unified account based on Wood and Marantz’s (2017) *i** may be superior. Perhaps these impersonal arguments are introduced by this general argument-introducing head, which is also responsible for licensing other arguments. An interesting outstanding question is whether and to what extent this approach can be extended to other languages featuring such constructions. If other Turkic languages or even Romance languages feature the same implicit argument in their impersonal passives, as has been argued previously (Cinque 1988; MacDonald 2017), perhaps *i** is able to account for and explain these constructions, thus allowing for variation whilst unifying the analysis for impersonal passives cross-linguistically.

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