

## **On the Typology of Pied-Piping and Secondary Movement in Nested Configurations**

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When a *wh*-expression is contained within a potentially pied-pipable domain which is itself contained within an even larger pied-pipable domain, languages differ in systematic ways. Some require pied-piping; some permit it as an option; some disallow it entirely. Amongst languages with pied-piping, a further dimension of variation concerns secondary movement whether the *wh*-expression moves to the edge of a pied-pipable domain as that domain undergoes pied-piping, and in nested configurations, whether this proceeds via roll-up (movement first to the edge of the smaller domain, which then pied-pipes its way to the edge of the larger one) or via movement of the *wh*-expression alone to the edge of the larger pied-pipable domain. Existing theories each capture a fragment of this typology: Cable (2010) and Coon (2009) predict no roll-up; Heck (2009) predicts obligatory roll-up; Abels (2012) predicts no genuine secondary movement at all. No current account, to the best of my knowledge, derives the full attested range. In this preliminary proposal, I set up a simple combinatory feature system that crucially distinguishes the *wh*-feature of the primary mover from a *Q*-feature associated with pied-pipable domains in the spirit of Cable's *Q*-particle approach to derive the observed typological variation.