We explore the behavior of only in Russian (Rus) and Chinese (Chn). Rus tofo and Chn zhuyou share an aggregate of properties that set them apart from tofo. The former two must be immediately adjacent to their focalized associate in contrast to English, where focal dislocation can be associated. This suggests that this adjacency requirement is a consequence of a strong [Foc] feature. The movement of this type results in right-adjoining of an F-marked constituent to only, yielding an appropriately feature-checking configuration. On a more substantial theoretical level, we hypothesize that only is symptomatic of syntactic movement for focus and predict that the adjacency to only is obligatory in languages with syntactic focus movement. Furthermore, we demonstrate that Rus tofo only is limited to a handful of positions within the structure. Specifically, we show that only adjoins strictly to functional projections. Second, these functional projections themselves must also be phases. Ultimately, the goal is to demonstrate that only can adjoin to Vp, CP and FP - i.e. phasal functional projections in the verbal, clausal and nominal domains. Our analysis bears on the issues of verb raising, interpretation, and pied-piping.

1. Facts and preliminaries

1.1. [Foc] only

Unlike English (1), where only can be associated with either argument in the predicate, yielding distinct functional interpretations (Vendler 1967), Rus tofo and Chn zhuyou impose an adjacency requirement, as demonstrated by ungrammatical (2) and (3) and the render (3)-(2) acceptable.

1.2. Only in [Foc] only

Rus only is a strong [Foc] feature checked by a focused XP.

Proposal: 
- only in [Foc] only must adjoin strictly to only and its associate must be local.
- In order to establish an appropriate checking configuration, the focused constituent must move to only.

Focus movement:
- right-adjoining to only, as in (5): [N] adjoints to only. On a par with Radu’s (1994) account Bulgarian MRF: right-adjection forms a constituent, which is not splitable. This prohibition on splitting holds of Rus only as well.
- Movement is a bar (phrasal) displacement (see, e.g. Wexner 2006).

1.3. Conclusion

Furthermore, every instance in [1.5] shares a common property: the intervener and the focalized constituent are dominated by the same phase. The latter is a minimal unit that is eligible for movement. So, while the F-marked element itself cannot move (Table 1), it can tag along with the Vp to which it is adjoined as the intervener. Hence, there are limits imposed on the weight of the moving constituent. This ‘weight’ requirement is understood in terms of minimal pied-piping (see Bekkó 2004, 2005, and Saito 2002 on minimal pied-piping).

- (14a): only is adjoined to Vp - no need to move.
- (14b): the minimal mobile Vp containing the [N] is NP so that what moves must always apply to (15) and (16).

2. Conclusion

References

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOCUS movement and association only with Russian and Chinese</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head focus</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Head does not undergo phrase movement (which is asymmetric in Russian)</td>
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<td><strong>NP-focus</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>RN cannot move: impossible to extract this feature (offering a low NP-focus movement)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adj-inside Gen complement</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Only VFO is prohibited: previous VFOs prohibit VFO movement</td>
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Foc.

**Summary:**

To summarize, only in Russian and Chinese behaves in a way that is similar to English only, subject to certain conditions. In particular, only adjoins strictly to functional projections. Second, these functional projections themselves must also be phases. Ultimately, the goal is to demonstrate that only can adjoin to Vp, CP and FP - i.e. phasal functional projections in the verbal, clausal and nominal domains. Our analysis bears on the issues of verb raising, interpretation, and pied-piping.