**Presented by:** Solveiga Armoskaite  
**Co-Written by:** Solveiga Armoskaite & Aysegul Kutlu

**Problem**  
Consider this **m**-reduplication pattern of colloquial Turkish:

(1) **bulut m-ulut**  
cloud m-cloud  
‘clouds and the like’

(2) **güzel m-üzel**  
good m-good  
‘good and the like’

(3) **yazmak m-azmak**  
write m-write  
‘to write and the like’

(4) **bütün m-ütün**  
all m-all  
‘all or whatever’

**Questions**  
What is **m**-reduplication? How to account for its syntax and semantics?

**Proposals**  
I We argue that **m**-reduplication in Turkish is a case of simulative plural (cf. Daniel & Moravcsik 2005). This simulative is crosslinguistically unique in that it applies across categories (cf. Nakanashi & Ritter, 2008; Kaneko 2013; among others).

II The semantics of **m**-reduplication is best captured as group feature (adapting Kratzer 2009):

- For N, \([m^{-}]\vDash \lambda x:x \text{ entity. group } \{x\}(c)\)
- For V, \([m^{-}]\vDash \lambda x:x \text{ event. group } \{x\}(c)\)
- For A, \([m^{-}]\vDash \lambda x:x \text{ property. group } \{x\}(c)\)

III The syntax of **m**-reduplication is best captured as a phrase level modifier. The distribution of **m**-reduplication is conditioned by its semantics. **M**-reduplicated nouns (i) have collective interpretation while distributive interpretations are prohibited; (ii) are ungrammatical with precise quantity denoting measure phrases. **M**-reduplicated verbs (i) favor conditional environments; (ii) need special conditions to allow for Tense (Neg or embedded CP); (iii) cannot co-occur with either an evidential marker or committed future. **M**-reduplicated adjectives are ungrammatical with (i) superlative degree; (ii) precision denoting adverbials.