



object is possible’, whereas answers A and D — to the value ‘binding is impossible’. The data were analyzed in R (R Core Team 2020) using generalized linear mixed-effects model with the *binomial* family (*lme4* package, Bates et al. 2015). Figures 1 and 2 show the answer distributions before and after the transition to the binary variable. The second independent variable (gender match) was found to be significant, whereas the word order variable and the interaction of the two variables were not: the model with these factors was not significantly different from the one without them (compared using the *anova* function).

**Discussion.** For both OSV and OVS, observations from the earlier studies proved to be incorrect. First, although WCO appears to reduce the availability of binding between the *wh*-object and the target pronoun in OSV sentences, it does not entirely prevent such binding: it was considered possible in 52.38% of responses. This is not only due to a bias toward sentence-internal antecedents, even syntactically inappropriate ones, as binding by *wh*-object was still sometimes chosen in the presence of another possible antecedent (condition 3). Second, equal WCO effects were found for OVS. This suggests that, contrary to the common view, in this case O does not undergo A-movement to Spec,TP, but is  $\bar{A}$ -moved from its base position, just like by OSV. Alternatively, one may argue that WCO effects do not exist in Russian, and the observed lack of binding is explained by another constraint; I will discuss some options in my talk. In either case, the experimental data on WCO do not support the A/ $\bar{A}$ -distinction suggested for OVS and OSV word orders in Russian.

	Var1	Var2	Example
1	OSV	M_S	<i>Marina sprosila, kakogo pianista ee učenica upomjanula v nedavnem interv'ju.</i> Marina.F.NOM asked which.M.ACC pianist.M.ACC her student.NOM mentioned in recent interview 'Marina (F) asked which pianist (M) her student mentioned in a recent interview.'
2	OSV	E_O	<i>Marina sprosila, kakogo pianista ego učenica upomjanula v nedavnem interv'ju.</i> Marina.F.NOM asked which.M.ACC pianist.M.ACC his student.NOM mentioned in recent interview 'Marina (F) asked which pianist (M) his student mentioned in a recent interview.'
3	OSV	BOTH	<i>Filipp sprosila, kakogo pianista ego učenica upomjanula v nedavnem interv'ju.</i> Philip.M.NOM asked which.M.ACC pianist.M.ACC his student.NOM mentioned in recent interview 'Philip (M) asked which pianist (M) his student mentioned in a recent interview.'
4	OVS	M_S	<...>, translation = 1
5	OVS	E_O	<i>Marina sprosila, kakogo pianista upomjanula v nedavnem interv'ju ego učenica.</i> Marina.F.NOM asked which.M.ACC pianist.M.ACC mentioned in recent interview his student.NOM translation = 2
6	OVS	BOTH	<...>, translation = 3

Table 1. Stimuli examples

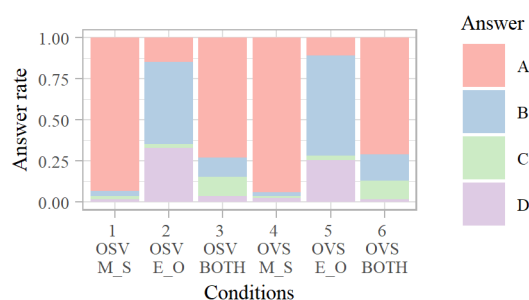


Fig. 1. Results (initial)

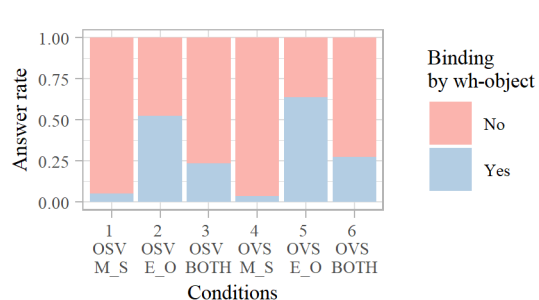


Fig. 2. Results (binary variable)

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*This research is supported by Russian Science Foundation, RSF project 22-18-00037-II, <https://rscf.ru/en/project/22-18-00037/>, realized at Lomonosov Moscow State University.*