

## **Phonological versus syntactic marking of focus in Bantu**

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Focused constituents in Bantu generally tend to occur on the right periphery and are therefore assumed to undergo movement at some level if a focus position in the CP domain is assumed. Excluding left periphery and in-situ focus, two focus positions, namely, immediate after verb (IAV) and final, can be distinguished. This talk looks at different focusing strategies in Bantu and will specifically relate a tonal distinction in verbs that marks the so-called 'conjoint and disjoint forms' with IAV focus. The goal is to motivate a prosodic marking of focus in the IAV position in contrast to a purely syntactic analysis involving movement to a FocP and, in the case of the IAV position, remnant movement. What unfolds is a typology of focus marking in Bantu that involves movement or not depending on whether focus can be prosodically marked.