CM-triviality is the condition that whenever $A(= B$ and c are such that $\mathrm{acl}^{\mathrm{eq}}(Ac) \cap \mathrm{acl}^{\mathrm{eq}}(B) = \mathrm{acl}^{\mathrm{eq}}(A)$, the type $\mathrm{tp}(\mathrm{Cb}(c/A)/\,\mathrm{Cb}(c/B))$ is algebraic.

The authors consider weakening this condition by requiring in the conclusion only that the type be almost internal to a fixed collection of types Σ. They term this "2-tightness" with respect to Σ. They draw the analogy with corresponding weakenings of 1-basedness, which they term "1-tightness", viewing the Canonical Base Property as an example.

The authors proceed to generalise to 2-tight theories the structural results on CM-trivial theories obtained by Pillay [Pil95]. There it was shown that in a CM-trivial theory, there are no interpretable infinite fields and any interpretable group of finite Morley rank is nilpotent-by-finite. Here this is generalised to: in a stable theory which is 2-tight with respect to Σ, any interpretable field is Σ-internal and any interpretable group of finite Lascar rank is nilpotent-by-(almost Σ-internal).

The proof follows in part the line of Pillay's - involving an analysis of "bad groups", which here are shown must be Σ-internal - but the result does not follow so directly and further use of stable group theory is involved.

References

[Pil95] Anand Pillay. The geometry of forking and groups of finite Morley rank. *J. Symbolic Logic*, 60(4):1251–1259, 1995.