

- (74) Ne auzim bine în această sală ( \*pentru a reține fiecare cuvânt /  
us hear.1PL well in this hall for to remember every word  
\*de către oricine).  
by anybody
- (75) \* Mă văd și eu la televizor de multă lume / de către cei care  
me see.1SG also I on TV by many people / by those who  
se uită după ora 12 / pentru a afla despre bolile de oase.  
watch after 12 o'clock for to learn about diseases.the of bones

## References

- Alboiu, Gabriela. 2002. *The features of movement in Romanian*. Bucharest: Editura Universității din București.
- Alboiu, Gabriela, Michael Barrie & Chiara Frigeni. 2004. Se and the unaccusative-unergative paradox. In Martine Coene, Gretel De Cuyper & Yves D'Hulst (eds.), *Antwerp papers in linguistics 107*, 109–139. Antwerp: Universiteit Antwerpen.
- Alboiu, Gabriela & Virginia Hill. 2013. On Romanian perceptual verbs and evidential syntax. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 58. 275–298.
- Alboiu, Gabriela & Virginia Hill. 2016. Evidentiality and raising to object as A'-movement: A Romanian case study. *Syntax* 19. 256–285.
- Anagnostopoulou, Elena. 2003. *The syntax of ditransitives: Evidence from clitics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Anagnostopoulou, Elena. 2005. Cross-linguistic and cross-categorical variation of datives. In Melita Stavrou & Arhonto Terzi (eds.), *Advances in Greek generative syntax: In honor of Dimitra Theophanopoulou-Kontou*, 61–126. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Authier, J.-Marc & Lisa Reed. 1996. Une analyse microparamétrique des moyens dans les langues romanes. In James R. Black & Virginia Motapanyane (eds.), *Microparametric syntax and dialect variation*, 1–23. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Avram, Larisa. 2003. An aspectual analysis of gerunds. *Revue roumaine de linguistique* 48. 203–219.
- Baker, Mark. 2008. *The syntax of agreement and concord*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Baker, Mark, Kyle Johnson & Ian Roberts. 1989. Passive arguments raised. *Linguistic Inquiry* 20. 219–251.
- Belletti, Adriana. 1982. Morphological passive and pro-drop: The impersonal construction in Italian. *Journal of Linguistic Research* 2. 1–34.

- Bošković, Željko. 1995. *Principles of economy in nonfinite complementation*. Storrs, CT. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Bošković, Željko. 1997. *The syntax of nonfinite complementation: An economy approach*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Bruening, Benjamin. 2012. By phrases in passives and nominals. *Syntax* 16. 1–41.
- Burzio, Luigi. 1986. *Italian syntax: A government-binding approach*. Dordrecht: Reidel.
- Burzio, Luigi. 1994. Weak anaphora. In Guglielmo Cinque, Jan Koster, Jean-Yves Pollock, Luigi Rizzi & Rafaella Zanuttini (eds.), *Paths toward Universal Grammar: Studies in honor of Richard Kayne*, 59–84. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2000. Minimalist inquiries: The framework. In Roger Martin, David Michaels & Juan Uriagereka (eds.), *Step by step: Essays on Minimalist syntax in honor of Howard Lasnik*, 89–155. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2001. Derivation by phase. In Michael Kenstowicz (ed.), *Ken Hale: A life in language*, 1–52. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam & Howard Lasnik. 1993. The theory of principles and parameters. In Joachim Jacobs, Arnim von Stechow, Wolfgang Sternefeld & Theo Vennemann (eds.), *Syntax: An international handbook of contemporary research*, vol. 1, 506–569. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Cinque, Guglielmo. 1988. On si constructions and the theory of arb. *Linguistic Inquiry* 19. 521–582.
- Collins, Chris. 2005. A smuggling approach to the passive in English. *Syntax* 8. 81–120.
- Cornilescu, Alexandra. 1997. The double subject construction in Romanian: Notes on the syntax of the subject. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 42. 101–147.
- Cornilescu, Alexandra. 1998. Remarks on the syntax and the interpretation of Romanian middle passive *se* sentences. *Revue roumaine de linguistique* 43. 317–342.
- Cornilescu, Alexandra. 2000. Notes on the interpretation of the Prepositional Accusative in Romanian. *Bucharest Working Papers in Linguistics* 4. 1–15.
- D'Alessandro, Roberta. 2007. *Impersonal si constructions: Agreement and interpretation*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Dobrovie-Sorin, Carmen. 1987. *Syntaxe du roumain: Chaînes thématiques*. Paris. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Dobrovie-Sorin, Carmen. 1994. *The syntax of Romanian*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Dobrovie-Sorin, Carmen. 1998. Impersonal *se* constructions in Romance and the passivization of unergatives. *Linguistic Inquiry* 29. 399–438.

- Dobrovie-Sorin, Carmen. 2006. The SE-anaphor and its role in argument realization. In Martin Everaert & Henk van Riemsdijk (eds.), *The Blackwell companion to syntax*, vol. 4, 118–179. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Dobrovie-Sorin, Carmen. 2017. Reflexive-marking in Romance: Voice and feature deficiency. In Martin Everaert & Henk van Riemsdijk (eds.), *The Blackwell companion to syntax*, 2nd revised edn. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Erteschik-Shir, Nomi. 2007. *Information structure: The syntax-discourse interface*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Geniušienė, Emma. 1987. *The typology of reflexives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Giurgea, Ion. 2017. Preverbal subjects and topic marking in Romanian. *Revue roumaine de linguistique* 62. 279–322.
- Hornstein, Norbert. 1999. Movement and control. *Linguistic Inquiry* 30. 69–96.
- Labelle, Marie. 2008. The French reflexive and reciprocal *se*. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 26. 833–876.
- Landau, Idan. 2010. The explicit syntax of implicit arguments. *Linguistic Inquiry* 41. 357–388.
- MacDonald, Jonathan E. 2017. An implicit projected argument in Spanish impersonal- and passive-*se* constructions. *Syntax* 20. 353–383.
- Manzini, M. Rita. 1986. On Italian *si*. In Hagit Borer (ed.), *The syntax of pronominal clitics*, 241–262. New York: Academic Press.
- Marchis Moreno, Mihaela & Artemis Alexiadou. 2013. The syntax of clitics revisited: Two types of clitics. *Lingua* 127. 1–13.
- Mardale, Alexandru. 2008. *Les prépositions fonctionnelles du roumain: Études comparatives sur le marquage casuel*. Paris: L'Harmattan.
- Martin, Roger. 2001. Null case and the distribution of PRO. *Linguistic Inquiry* 32. 141–166.
- Medová, Lucie. 2009. *Reflexive clitics in the Slavic and Romance languages: A comparative view from an antipassive perspective*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Mendikoetxea, Amaya. 2008. Clitic impersonal constructions in Romance: Syntactic features and semantic interpretation. In Anna Siewierska (ed.), *Impersonal constructions in grammatical theory: Special issue of the Transactions of the Philological Society*, 290–336. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Preminger, Omer. 2014. *Agreement and its failures*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Ramchand, Gillian. 2008. *Verb meaning and the lexicon: A first-phase syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Raposo, Eduardo & Juan Uriagereka. 1996. Indefinite SE. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 14. 749–810.

- Reinhart, Tanya. 1996. Syntactic effects of lexical operations: reflexives and unaccusatives. In *OTS Working Papers in Linguistics 97-002/TL*. Utrecht: Utrecht University.
- Rezac, Milan. 2011. *Phi-features and the modular architecture of language*. Dordrecht: Springer.
- Richards, Marc. 2008. Defective agree, case alternations, and the prominence of person. In Marc Richards & Andrej L. Malchukov (eds.), *Scales (Linguistische Arbeitsberichte 86)*, 137–161. Leipzig: University of Leipzig.
- Roberts, Ian. 2010. *Agreement and head movement: Clitics, incorporation, and defective goals*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Ruwet, Nicolas. 1972. *Théorie syntaxique et syntaxe du français*. Paris: Seuil.
- Schäfer, Florian. 2008. *The syntax of (anti-)causatives: External argument in change-of-state contexts*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Sells, Peter, Annie Zaenen & Draga Zec. 1987. Reflexivization variation: Relations between syntax, semantics and lexical structure. In Masayo Iida, Stephen Wechsler & Draga Zec (eds.), *Working papers in grammatical theory and discourse structure*, 169–238. Stanford: CSLI Publications.
- Sigurðsson, Halldór Ármann. 2004. The syntax of Person, Tense, and speech features. *Italian Journal of Linguistics* 16. 219–251.
- Sigurðsson, Halldór Ármann. 2011. Conditions on argument drop. *Linguistic Inquiry* 42. 267–304.
- Sigurðsson, Halldór Ármann. 2012. Minimalist C/case. *Linguistic Inquiry* 43. 191–227.
- Sigurðsson, Halldór Ármann & Anders Holmberg. 2008. Icelandic dative intervention: Person and number are separate probes. In Roberta D'Alessandro, Susann Fischer & Gunnar Hrafn Hrafnbjargarson (eds.), *Agreement restrictions*, 251–280. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Stéfanini, Jean. 1962. *La voix pronominale en ancien et moyen français*. Aix-en-Provence: Ophrys.
- Tigău, Alina. 2010. *Syntax and interpretation of direct object in Romance and Germanic languages with an emphasis on Romanian, Dutch and English*. Bucharest: Editura Universității din București.
- Tigău, Alina. 2014. Specificity effects with clitic doubling and pe marking. *Bucharest Working Papers in Linguistics* 16. 43–61.
- van der Wal, Jenneke. 2015. Bantu object clitics as defective goals. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 60. 277–296.
- Zribi-Hertz, Anne. 1982. The 'middle-se' construction in French and its status in the triad middle voice–passive–reflexive. *Lingvisticae Investigationes* 6. 345–401.

Zribi-Hertz, Anne. 2008. Le médiopassif à accord riche en français: pour une approche multifactorielle. In Jacques Durand, Benoît Habert & Bernard Laks (eds.), *Actes du 1er Congrès Mondial de Linguistique Française - CMLF '08*. <http://www.linguistiquefrancaise.org/articles/cmlf/pdf/2008/01/cmlf08083.pdf>.



## Chapter 6

# Subject-verb agreement with Genitive of Quantification in Polish *co* and *który* object relative clauses

Paulina Łęska

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

This paper examines subject-verb agreement in Polish object relative clauses (RCs) of two types, namely *co* and *który* relatives, in which the modified head noun (HN) is a Genitive of Quantification phrase (GoQ). When it functions as a subject, this phrase forces default agreement on the verbal predicate. However, whenever it occupies the subject of a RC position, the agreement may vary between default and full agreement, depending on the type of the RC and the grammatical gender of the HN. This study compares subject-verb agreement with GoQ in subject relatives (examined in Łęska 2016) with the patterns found in object RCs, based on the results of a survey of acceptability judgements for *co* and *który* object RCs. The results revealed an asymmetry between subject and object RCs in the possibility of default agreement, indicating that the Case attraction analysis of Polish RCs should be further restricted to apply only to the former.

## 1 Polish *co* and *który*-relatives

### 1.1 Introduction

This section is a brief overview of previous research on Polish RCs regarding their distribution, case mismatches between the head noun and the relative operator, and asymmetries in the derivation of *co* and *który*-RCs.

### 1.2 The distribution of *co* and *który* relative markers

The two types of RCs under investigation are introduced by different relative markers, namely the relative pronoun *który* and the complementizer *co*. The for-



mer is a D-linked relative pronoun which requires a nominal restriction and is used to relativize full nominal heads in so-called ‘headed relatives’ (Citko 2004). According to Citko, headed relatives can be introduced only by the relative pronoun *który*, which can relativize both animate and inanimate heads. The agreement between the pronoun and the relative clause head is in gender and number (but not case), as in (1):

- (1) a. Mężczyzna, **którego** spotkałem wczoraj, jest lekarzem.  
 man.NOM.MSG który.ACC.MSG I.met yesterday is doctor  
 ‘A man who I met yesterday is a doctor.’  
 b. Znalazłam książki, **które** wczoraj zgubiłeś.  
 I.found books.ACC.FPL który.ACC.FPL yesterday you.lost  
 ‘I found the books which you lost yesterday.’

However, Polish headed relatives can also be introduced by the uninflected relative marker *co*. Although this relativization strategy is limited to spoken language, relatives with the uninflected *co* are considered fully grammatical (Buttler et al. 1971). Generally, in non-standard Polish, the marker *co* can occur in the same context as the relative pronoun *który* (example (2)), except for non-restrictive RCs, for which only *który* can be used, as can be seen in (3), illustrating an appositive RC (Borsley 1981; 1984).

- (2) a. Mężczyzna, **co** spotkałem go wczoraj, jest lekarzem.  
 man.NOM.MSG COMP I.met him yesterday is doctor  
 ‘A man who I met yesterday is a doctor.’  
 b. Znalazłam książki, **co** wczoraj je zgubiłeś.  
 I.found books.ACC.FPL COMP yesterday them you.lost  
 ‘I found the books which you lost yesterday.’  
 (3) Adam, \***co/którego** znam od lat, mieszka teraz w Anglii.  
 Adam COMP/who.ACC I.know from years lives now in England  
 ‘Adam, whom I have known for years, lives in England right now.’

When it comes to agreement, *co* in headed relatives does not agree in phi-features or case with the head noun. This observation has been used to argue that *co* in this type of RC has complementizer status. Compare the light headed relative in (4a) to the headed relative in (4b) (Citko 2004).



- (4) a. To jest coś, **czego/\*co** tutaj wczoraj nie było.  
 this is something.NOM what.GEN/\*COMP here yesterday not was  
 ‘This is something that was not here yesterday.’
- b. To jest ta książka, **co** jej/\***czego** tutaj wczoraj nie było.  
 this is this book COMP her/\*what.GEN here yesterday not was  
 ‘This is the book that was not here yesterday.’

As opposed to light headed relatives, in which *co* inflects for case and is therefore considered to be a relative pronoun, headed relatives, in which *co* remains uninflected and a resumptive pronoun is used to mark the relativization site, are considered to be introduced by a complementizer. Thus, despite the fact that the form of the uninflected relative marker *co* is homophonous with the nominative/accusative form of the relative pronoun *co*, there is some evidence in support of the complementizer status of *co* in headed RCs. According to Bondaruk (1995), the relative marker *co* can be used in the same context as the complementizer *żeby* in purpose clauses, as in (5a). As can be seen in (5b), *co* followed by the particle *by* can replace the complementizer *żeby*, although sentences like this are mainly restricted to dialectal use (Bondaruk 1995: 35).

- (5) a. Kupił pióro, **żeby** nim pisać.  
 he.bought pen in.order.to with.it.INS write
- b. Kupił pióro, **co** by nim pisać.  
 he.bought pen COMP in.order.to with.it.INS write  
 ‘He bought a pen to write with.’

Homophony between *wh*-pronouns and complementizers is common cross-linguistically, since the former are often a source for the development of the latter (Citko 2004: 108). According to Minlos (2012), the main diachronic source of this invariable lexeme in Slavic relative constructions was an inflected pronoun functioning as either an interrogative, an indefinite, or a relative pronoun. This lexeme stems from Common Slavic *\*čto* (Russian *что*, BCS – Bosnian / Croatian / Serbian *što*) or *\*čso* (Czech, Polish *co*, Slovak *čo*). Table 1 below shows the inflectional paradigms of the Polish relative pronouns *co* and *który*. As for other language families, a detailed account of the asymmetries between relative operators and complementizers is offered in Bacskai-Atkari (2016) for Uralic (Hungarian) and Germanic languages. Diachronic evidence presented in Bacskai-Atkari (2016) indicates that the Hungarian declarative complementizer *hogy* ‘COMP’ developed via the relative cycle from an operator, which could function as either an interrogative or relative operator as well as a complementizer, into a lower  $C^0$  head which was then reinterpreted as a higher  $C^0$  head.

Table 1: Case inflection on the relative markers *który* and *co*. Plural gender distinction: virile (masculine personal), non-virile (masc. non-personal, feminine, neuter).

Case	<i>który</i>					<i>co</i>
	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Virile	Non-virile	
Nom./Voc.	który	która	które	którzy	które	co
Acc.	którego	którą	które	których	które	co
Gen.	którego	której	którego	których		czego
Dat.	któremu	której	któremu	którym		czemu
Loc.	którym	której	którym	których		czym
Inst.	którym	którą	którym	którymi		czym

### 1.3 Case mismatches and resumption

Polish *który*-relatives show a mismatch between the cases assigned to the external and the internal head, regardless of the position occupied by the two heads, as can be seen in (6). The head noun *tę kobietę* ‘this woman’ is assigned accusative case in the matrix clause, being a direct object of the verb *spotkałem* ‘I-met’, whereas the relative pronoun in the embedded clause bears nominative case, occupying the subject position of the relative clause. Example (6b) shows the opposite situation, in which the external head is a nominative subject and the internal head is an object bearing accusative case. This observation has been used to argue against the raising analysis of *który*-relatives (Borsley 1997), since one chain can be assigned only one Case (Chomsky 1982).<sup>1</sup>

- (6) a. Spotkałem tą kobietę, która przyszła do ciebie  
 I.met this.ACC woman.ACC who.NOM came to you  
 wczoraj.  
 yesterday  
 ‘I met the woman who came to you yesterday.’

<sup>1</sup>The advocates of the raising analysis, however, assume that the Case features of the relative D<sup>0</sup> heads are checked and erased by the time the noun head gets to the SpecCP position, thus allowing the same noun head to be assigned Case by the matrix D<sup>0</sup> head (Kayne 1994; Bianchi 2000; Citko 2004).

- b. Ta kobieta, którą Jan lubi, przyszła do mnie wczoraj.  
 this.NOM woman.NOM who.ACC Jan likes came to me yesterday  
 ‘The woman who John likes came to me yesterday.’
- c. Kobieta, o której mówisz, przyszła do mnie wczoraj.  
 woman.NOM about who.LOC you.speak came to me yesterday  
 ‘The woman you speak about came to me yesterday.’

As opposed to *który*-relatives, in which the relativization site is always realized as a gap, *co*-relatives can either use the bare strategy or the resumption strategy. Since the complementizer *co* is not marked for case by the predicate of the relative clause, the relativization site is occupied by a resumptive pronoun which reflects this case marking. Such relative clauses are analysed as being derived via External Merge of the resumptive pronoun, which is bound by a null operator merged in SpecCP (Borer 1984; Chomsky 1977; Lavine 2003; McCloskey 1990; 2002; Merchant 2004; Safir 1986; Shlonsky 1992). This analysis, however, does not account for the bare strategy in which no resumptive pronoun is used. Generally, the resumptive pronoun is obligatory whenever the head noun is the direct or indirect object, whereas it is impossible with subject head nouns, as in (7):

- (7) a. mężczyzna, **co** (\*on) biegnie  
 man.NOM that he.NOM runs  
 ‘the man that is running’
- b. mężczyzna, **co** \*(go) Jan widzi  
 man.NOM that him.ACC Jan sees  
 ‘the man that John sees’
- c. mężczyzna, **co** \*(mu) Jan pokazuje książkę  
 man.NOM that him.DAT Jan shows book  
 ‘the man that John is showing him the book’

However, research on resumption strategies in Slavic *što*-relatives shows that it is possible to drop the resumptive pronoun in a broader set of contexts. This observation has been made for Croatian *što*-relatives in Gračanin-Yuksek (2013: 29) and can also be extended to Polish examples. As can be seen in (8a) and (9a), the obligatory resumptive pronouns *ga* and *go* ‘him’ are marked for accusative case within the relative clause, whereas the subject is marked for nominative, assigned by T<sup>0</sup> of the main clause. In these cases, the resumptive pronouns are obligatory.

In (8b) and (9b), on the other hand, both the resumptive pronoun and the relativized object are marked for accusative by the predicates of the embedded and the main clause, respectively. As a result, the pronoun can be absent, which is confirmed by the grammaticality of these two examples (all Croatian examples used in this and the following sections are from Gračanin-Yuksek 2013).

(8) Croatian

- a. Čovjek [ što sam \*(ga) video] voli Ivu.  
man.NOM that AUX him.ACC seen loves Iva  
'The man that I saw loves Iva.'
- b. Upoznao sam čovjeka [ što (ga) Iva obožava].  
met AUX man.ACC that him.ACC Iva adores  
'I met the man that Iva adores.'

(9) Polish

- a. Mężczyzna, [ co \*(go) widziałem], kocha Marię.  
man.NOM that him.ACC saw loves Mary  
'The man that I saw loves Mary.'
- b. Widziałem mężczyznę, [ co (go) Maria kocha].  
I.saw man.ACC that him.ACC Mary loves  
'I saw the man that Mary loves.'

The resumptive pronoun marked for accusative case is also optional when the relativized subject has a syncretic NOM/ACC form, as can be seen in Croatian (10) and Polish (11):

- (10) Dijete [ što sam (ga) vidio] voli Ivu.  
child.NOM that AUX him.ACC saw loves Iva  
'The child that I saw loves Iva.'
- (11) Dziecko, [ co (je) widziałem wczoraj], kocha Marię.  
child.NOM that him.ACC I.saw yesterday loves Mary  
'The child that I saw yesterday loves Mary.'

The examples in (10) and (11), as opposed to the examples in (8a) and (9a), involve a neuter subject *dijete/dziecko* 'child', the form of which is ambiguous between nominative and accusative. The fact that if this noun was assigned case by the predicate of the relative clause, it would appear in the same form, makes

it possible to realize the relativization site as a gap. Therefore, it could be posited that it is the morphological form of the head noun, and not the formal identity of case assigned by the main and the embedded predicate, which makes the resumptive pronoun optional. This correlation was formalized as Morphological Case Matching in Gračanin-Yuksek (2013: 30), the definition of which is given in (12) below:

(12) Morphological Case Matching

In a *što*-RC, an RP may be omitted if the head of the RC bears the same morphological case that it would bear if it were case marked by the element that case-marks the RP.

Therefore, case marking on both the external and internal head may be the key issue in the analysis of resumption strategies in *co*-relatives. The next section compares the structures of these two types of RCs and their derivation.

#### 1.4 The structure and derivation of *co*- and *który*-RCs

The two types of RCs discussed here, being introduced by two different relative markers, have usually been analysed as having different structures. The asymmetry between these two types of relatives in Polish and Russian was extensively discussed in Szczegielniak (2005; 2006). In his analysis, he proposes that the head noun in *co* relative clauses not only can but must reconstruct to a position inside the relative clause, whereas the head noun in *który* relative clauses cannot. Some support for reconstruction in Polish, as well as Russian, *co*-relatives comes from examples of idiom splitting. Because only this type of relative allows for reconstruction of the head noun, it can split up idiom chunks, except when the resumption strategy is used; compare (13a-c) from Szczegielniak (2006: 377). A similar observation has been made for Serbian relatives (Mitrović 2012).

- (13) a. ?? słów, **których** on nie rzucił na wiatr  
           words which.GEN he not throw on wind  
       b. słów, **co** on nie rzucił na wiatr  
           words that he.NOM not throw on wind  
       c. ?? słów, **co** on **je** nie rzucił na wiatr  
           words that he.NOM them.ACC not throw on wind  
           ‘empty promises that he did not make’

Yet, another asymmetry between *co*- and *który*-relatives can be observed in appositive relative clauses, which are analysed as being separate from the head

noun (Chierchia & McConnell-Ginet 1990). The fact that *co*-relatives do not allow an appositive reading suggests the presence of head noun reconstruction. Again, when the resumption strategy is used, *co*-relatives pattern with *który*-relatives, as demonstrated in (14) from Szczegielniak (2006: 378):

- (14) a. \* Maria, **co** Marek pocałował, poszła do domu.  
           Mary.NOM that Mark kissed       went to home  
       b. Maria, **którą** Marek pocałował, poszła do domu.  
           Mary.NOM who.ACC Mark kissed       went to home  
       c. Maria, **co ją** Marek pocałował, poszła do domu.  
           Mary.NOM that her.ACC Mark kissed       went to home  
           ‘Mary, who Mark kissed, went home.’

The above-mentioned arguments point to obligatory reconstruction in *co*-relatives with no resumptive pronouns, suggesting the movement of the head noun out of the relative (Áfarli 1994; Bhatt 2002; Bianchi 1999; Brame 1968; de Vries 2002; Hornstein 2000; Kayne 1994; Safir 1999; Schachter 1973; Vergnaud 1974; Zwart 2000). However, some evidence from binding effects points to the contrary. As was noticed in Gračanin-Yuksek (2013) for Croatian *što*-relatives, and as can also be observed in Polish *co*-relatives, a possessive anaphor contained in the head noun cannot be bound by the subject of the relative clause, as shown in (15). The absence of reconstruction can also be seen in (16), where the possessive pronoun in the head noun can corefer with an element in the relative clause, but not with one in the matrix clause (Croatian examples from Gračanin-Yuksek 2013).

- (15) a. Croatian  
       Jan<sub>i</sub> voli svakog svog<sub>i/\*j</sub> psa **što** (ga) je Iva<sub>j</sub> dovela \_\_\_\_  
       Jan loves every self’s dog.ACC that him.ACC AUX Iva brought \_\_\_\_  
       na izložbu.  
       on exhibition  
       b. Polish  
       Jan<sub>i</sub> kocha każdego swojego<sub>i/\*j</sub> psa **co** (go) Iwona<sub>j</sub> zabrała  
       Jan loves every self’s dog.ACC that him.ACC Iwona brought \_\_\_\_  
       \_\_\_\_ na wystawę.  
       on exhibition  
       ‘Jan<sub>i</sub> loves every one of his<sub>i/\*j</sub> dogs that Iva/Iwona<sub>j</sub> brought to the exhibition.’

(16) a. Croatian

Jan<sub>i</sub> voli svakog njegovog<sub>j/k/\*i</sub> psa što (ga) je Vid<sub>j</sub>  
 Jan loves every his dog.ACC that him.ACC AUX Vid  
 doveo \_\_\_\_ na izložbu.  
 brought on exhibition

b. Polish

Jan<sub>i</sub> kocha każdego jego<sub>j/k/\*i</sub> psa, co (go) Adam<sub>j</sub> zabrał  
 Jan loves every his dog.ACC that him.ACC Adam brought  
 \_\_\_\_ na wystawę.  
 on exhibition

‘Jan<sub>i</sub> loves every one of his<sub>j/k/\*i</sub> dogs that Vid/Adam<sub>j</sub> brought to the exhibition.’

The lack of reconstruction of the head noun inside the relative, therefore, points to the matching analysis of *co*-relatives, which assumes that they contain both an external head to which the relative is adjoined and an internal one merged in the position of relativization (Bhatt 2002; Sauerland 2002; Hulsey & Sauerland 2006). After the movement of the internal head to SpecCP of the relative clause, it undergoes deletion under identity with the external head (by a process called *relative deletion*; Sauerland 2002). In order to further examine the structure of Polish *co*- and *który*-RCs, I will investigate subject-verb agreement patterns in RCs with Genitive of Quantification head nouns. GoQ phrases, when in subject position, induce obligatory default agreement on the matrix clause predicate. The aim of my study is to check whether default agreement on the verbal predicate inside the RC can also be triggered by a GoQ head noun, which would reveal the properties of agreement between the external head and the predicate inside the RC.

## 2 Genitive of Quantification as a head noun

### 2.1 Introduction

This section aims at describing the possible patterns of subject-verb agreement with Genitive of Quantification as a relativized head noun in object and subject positions, and examining how they can account for the structure of Polish *co*- and *który*-relative clauses. Based on agreement patterns, it will be shown that there is an agreement relation established between the external head noun and the relative operator that allows for Case from the HN to be optionally transmitted

to the relative. This mechanism, however, applies only when the two match in morphological case and are probed by the  $T^0$  of the matrix clause and the RC respectively. The availability of different agreement patterns inside *co*- and *który*-RCs also suggests that they cannot be derived via raising of the internal head, which would yield only default agreement on the RC predicate, contrary to fact.

## 2.2 The Genitive of Quantification phenomenon

The Genitive of Quantification phenomenon has been described to a large extent for Slavic languages in Bošković (2006); Franks (1994; 2002); Przepiórkowski (2004); Rutkowski (2002); and Willim (2003), to name but a few. In Polish, genitive case marking is forced on a noun which is modified by a higher numeral or a lower virile numeral, as well as by certain quantifiers such as *wiele* ‘many’, *kilka* ‘a few’, *pare* ‘a couple of’, etc. Such numeral phrases do not induce subject-verb agreement in main clauses, as can be seen in (17), in which the verb obligatorily appears in the 3sg neuter form, regardless of the grammatical gender of the noun.

- (17) a. Siedmiu mężczyzn weszło/\*weszli do domu.  
 seven.ACC men.GEN.VIR entered.3NSG/3PL.VIR into house  
 ‘Seven men entered the house.’  
 b. Siedem kobiet weszło/\*weszły do domu.  
 seven.ACC women.GEN.NVIR entered.3NSG/\*3PL.NVIR into house  
 ‘Seven women entered the house.’

The analysis of Polish GoQ structures proposed in Witkoś & Dziubała-Szrejbrowska (2016) follows the idea that probing for phi-features is possible for T only when nominative case is being checked (Bošković 2006). Additionally, they assume that high numerals in Polish are either accusative or caseless, which prevents  $T^0$  from probing for phi-features whenever they modify subject nominals. As a result, T defaults to 3sg neuter. This assumption is necessary to account for default agreement with GoQ subjects in Polish, which, unlike with Russian GoQ, is obligatory in all contexts. Nevertheless, these agreement patterns are different when the GoQ phrase is a relativized head noun, a situation which is described in the following two sections. It will be shown that default agreement on the predicate inside the RC can be induced by GoQ head nouns only when these are subjects of main clauses and are relativized by *co*- and (non-virile) *który*-RCs.



### 2.3 Agreement with object GoQ head nouns of *co* and *który* RCs

The aim of this and the following section is to investigate the asymmetry between object and subject *co*- and *który*-RCs in Polish with respect to agreement between a GoQ head noun and the verbal predicate within the RC, starting with object relatives. In order to examine the possible subject-verb agreement patterns within Polish *co* and *który* relative clauses in which the head noun is an object of the main clause, a survey was conducted measuring acceptability judgements by Polish native speakers. The survey employed a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (totally unacceptable) to 7 (totally acceptable) and was completed by 110 students (103 women, 7 men,  $M_{\text{age}} = 21.68$ ,  $SD = 1.94$ ), of whom 107 were students or graduate students of higher education institutions in Poland (including universities in Warsaw, Poznań, Tricity, Łódź, and Lublin). The questionnaire consisted of 132 sentences, 60 of which were filler sentences. It involved RCs modifying Genitive of Quantification direct and indirect objects. In particular, the relativized subject head noun was used as the direct object marked for accusative case (18a) and the indirect object marked for oblique case, realized either by a preposition (18b) or simply a case suffix (18c). The same conditions were used for both *co*-relatives with either virile (masculine personal) or non-virile (feminine, neuter, masculine impersonal) nouns and *który*-relatives with non-virile nouns.<sup>2</sup> All these types were further divided into default agreement (3sg, neuter) and full agreement (in person, number, and gender) options.

- (18) a. Poznałem siedem kobiet, które  
 I.met seven.ACC women.GEN.NVIR who.NOM/ACC  
 weszły/?? weszło do domu.  
 entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG into house  
 ‘I met seven women who entered the house.’
- b. Rozmawiałem z siedmioma kobietami, które  
 I.talked with seven.INS women.INS.NVIR who.NOM/ACC  
 weszły/?? weszło do domu.  
 entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG into house  
 ‘I talked to seven women who entered the house.’

<sup>2</sup>The reason why *który*-relatives with virile head nouns were not examined is that they do not allow optionality between full and default agreement at all, as opposed to the non-virile relative pronoun in the subject position. This could be attributed to the lack of case syncretism of nominative and accusative case forms of the virile relative operator, which is explained in §2.4.

- c. Przyglądałem się siedmiu kobietom, **które**  
 I.watched REFL seven.DAT women.DAT.NVIR who.NOM/ACC  
 weszły/?? weszło do domu.  
 entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG into house  
 ‘I was looking at seven women who entered the house.’

As can be observed, the GoQ phrase in (18a) displays a heterogeneous pattern in which the quantifier is accusative whereas the noun complement is genitive. The examples in (18b-c), on the other hand, show a homogeneous pattern of GoQ in which both the quantifier and the noun complement appear in an oblique case form. The reason for using these two patterns is to test whether case-marking on the quantifier (accusative vs. oblique) has any bearing on subject-verb agreement with the RC predicate.

Let us first consider the results for *który*-relatives, presented in Figure 1 below. As can be observed, neither of the relativized object head nouns can induce default agreement on the verbal predicate of the RC. There is a significant difference in acceptability judgements between full agreement and default agreement options. The results are as follows: accusative GoQ (default agr:  $M = 2.56$ ,  $SE = 0.13$ ; full agr:  $M = 6.52$ ,  $SE = 0.06$ ), GoQ marked for oblique case realized as a preposition (default agr:  $M = 2.34$ ,  $SE = 0.17$ ; full agr:  $M = 5.95$ ,  $SE = 0.24$ ), GoQ marked for oblique case without preposition (default agr:  $M = 2.36$ ,  $SE = 0.09$ ; full agr:  $M = 5.57$ ,  $SE = 0.38$ ).

When it comes to *co*-relatives, it also appears that optionality in agreement is impossible when the head noun occupies the main clause object position. The results for all responses are as follows: accusative GoQ object (default agr:  $M = 1.98$ ,  $SE = 0.13$ ; full agr:  $M = 2.55$ ,  $SE = 0.11$ ), GoQ marked for oblique case realized as a preposition (default agr:  $M = 1.84$ ,  $SE = 0.08$ ; full agr:  $M = 2.59$ ,  $SE = 0.16$ ), GoQ marked for oblique case without preposition (default agr:  $M = 1.81$ ,  $SE = 0.06$ ; full agr:  $M = 2.43$ ,  $SE = 0.11$ ).<sup>3</sup>

Due to the speaker variation regarding the acceptability of *co*-relatives, it seems necessary to look separately at the individual responses of the participants who accept *co*-relatives in general. Therefore, these responses were selected, of which the mean rating for *co*-relatives was more than 4 ( $n = 10$ , which constitutes only 9% of all the responses). The results presented in Figure 3 below clearly

<sup>3</sup>It is important to note that the use of invariable *co* as a relative marker is not the primary relativization strategy in Polish and may be considered totally unacceptable by some speakers, as can be seen in the diagram in Figure 2 presenting the results of the questionnaire. Furthermore, this strategy is limited to spoken language, which may have influenced the judgements of written sentences used in the questionnaire.

## 6 Subject-verb agreement with Genitive of Quantification

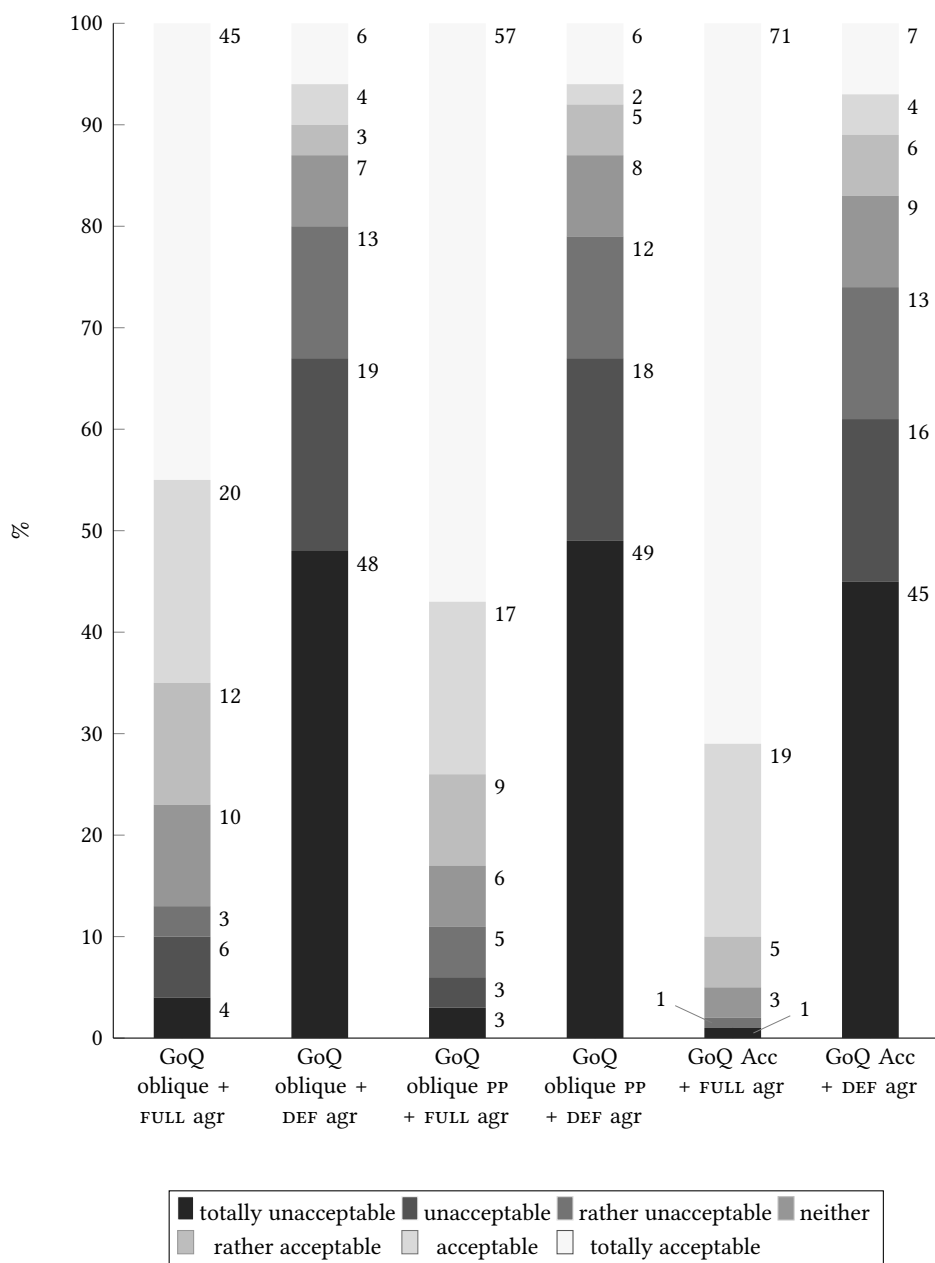


Figure 1: Acceptability judgements for *który*-relatives with non-virile head nouns modified by GoQ in main clause object position (accusative GoQ, oblique prepositional phrase (PP) GoQ, and oblique GoQ without preposition : default vs. full agreement).

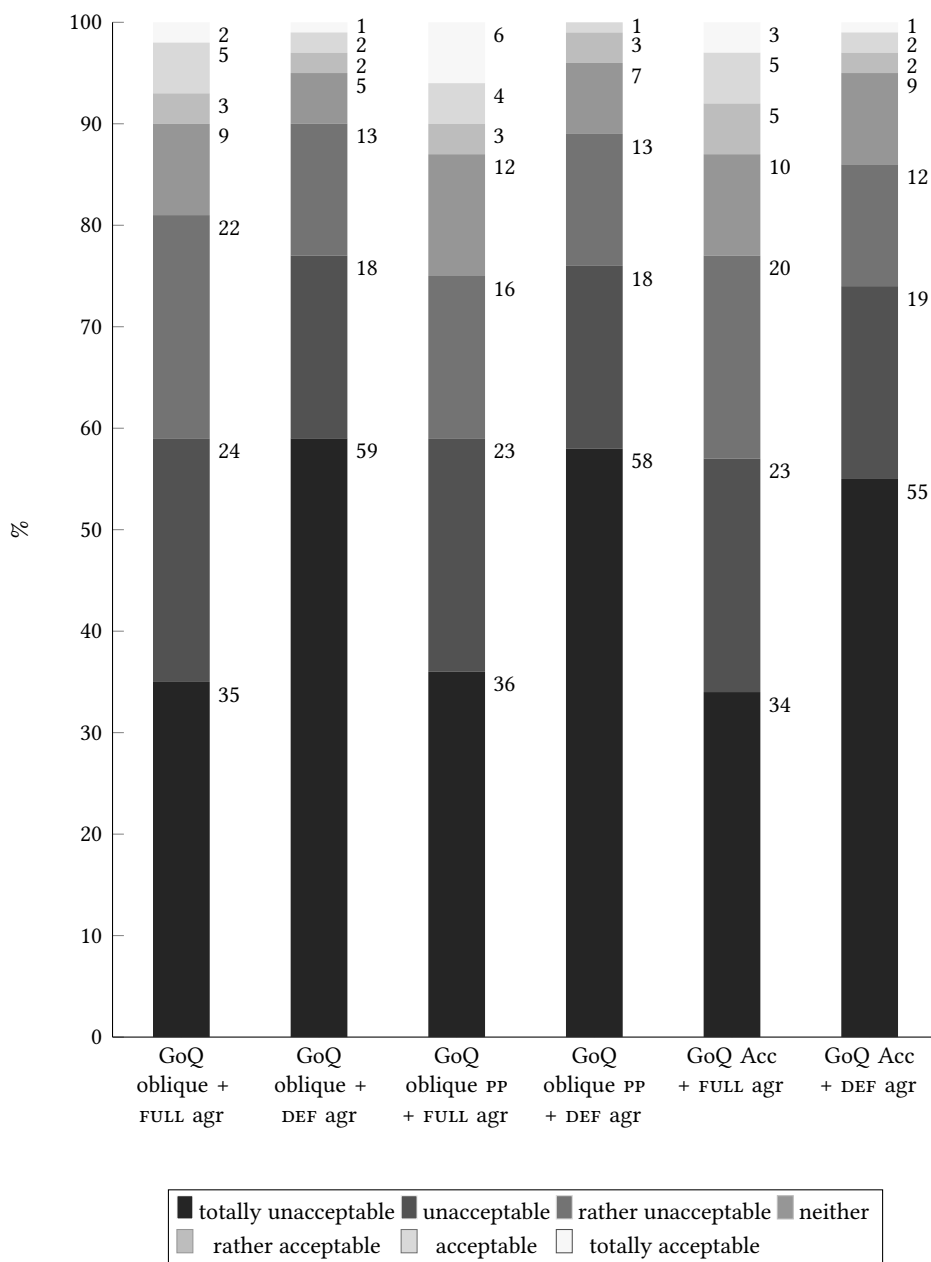


Figure 2: Acceptability judgements for *co*-relatives with virile and non-virile head nouns modified by GoQ in main clause object position (Accusative GoQ, oblique prepositional phrase (PP) GoQ, and oblique GoQ without preposition : default vs. full agreement).

show that there is a significant difference in acceptability between default and full agreement in *co*-relatives with both virile and non-virile head nouns.

Additionally, a two way ANOVA test was applied, which showed a significant main effect of relative clause type (6 types: 3 types of *co*-relatives and 3 types of *który*-relatives) ( $F(5,72) = 90.442$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) and a significant main effect of agreement (full vs. default) ( $F(1,72) = 484.176$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ).

Altogether, these results clearly demonstrate that default agreement with the GoQ in object relatives, either *który*- (19a) or *co*-relatives (19b), is banned.

- (19) a. Poznałem siedem kobiet, **które**  
 I.met seven.ACC women.GEN.NVIR who.NOM/ACC  
 weszły/? weszło do domu.  
 entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG into house
- b. Poznałem siedem kobiet, **co** weszły/? weszło  
 I.met seven.ACC women.GEN.NVIR COMP entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG  
 do domu.  
 into house  
 ‘I met seven women who entered the house.’

Despite the statistical difference in acceptability between *który*- and *co*-relatives, the main effect of agreement indicates that both these types of RCs show a strong preference for full agreement on the verb. Let us now turn to subject RCs, in which these patterns are quite different and more complex.

## 2.4 Agreement with subject GoQ head nouns of *co*- and *który*-RCs.

The study reported in Łęska (2016) shows that when a numeral (GoQ) subject head noun is relativized, the relativization site also being the subject position, agreement with the verbal predicate inside the RC can be either default or full agreement.<sup>4</sup> These two agreement options, however, depend on the grammatical gender of the head noun in combination with the RC type. In that study, *co*- and *który*-relatives were examined, the former with virile and non-virile, and the latter with non-virile GoQ head nouns. For each condition, two agreement options were compared, namely default vs. full agreement. As regards *który*-relatives, default agreement with the verbal predicate within the relative is possible only with non-virile subjects, in which case full agreement is still preferred. Virile subjects, on the other hand, allow only full agreement, as can be seen in (20).

<sup>4</sup>The Genitive of Quantification used in the study involved numeral phrases only.

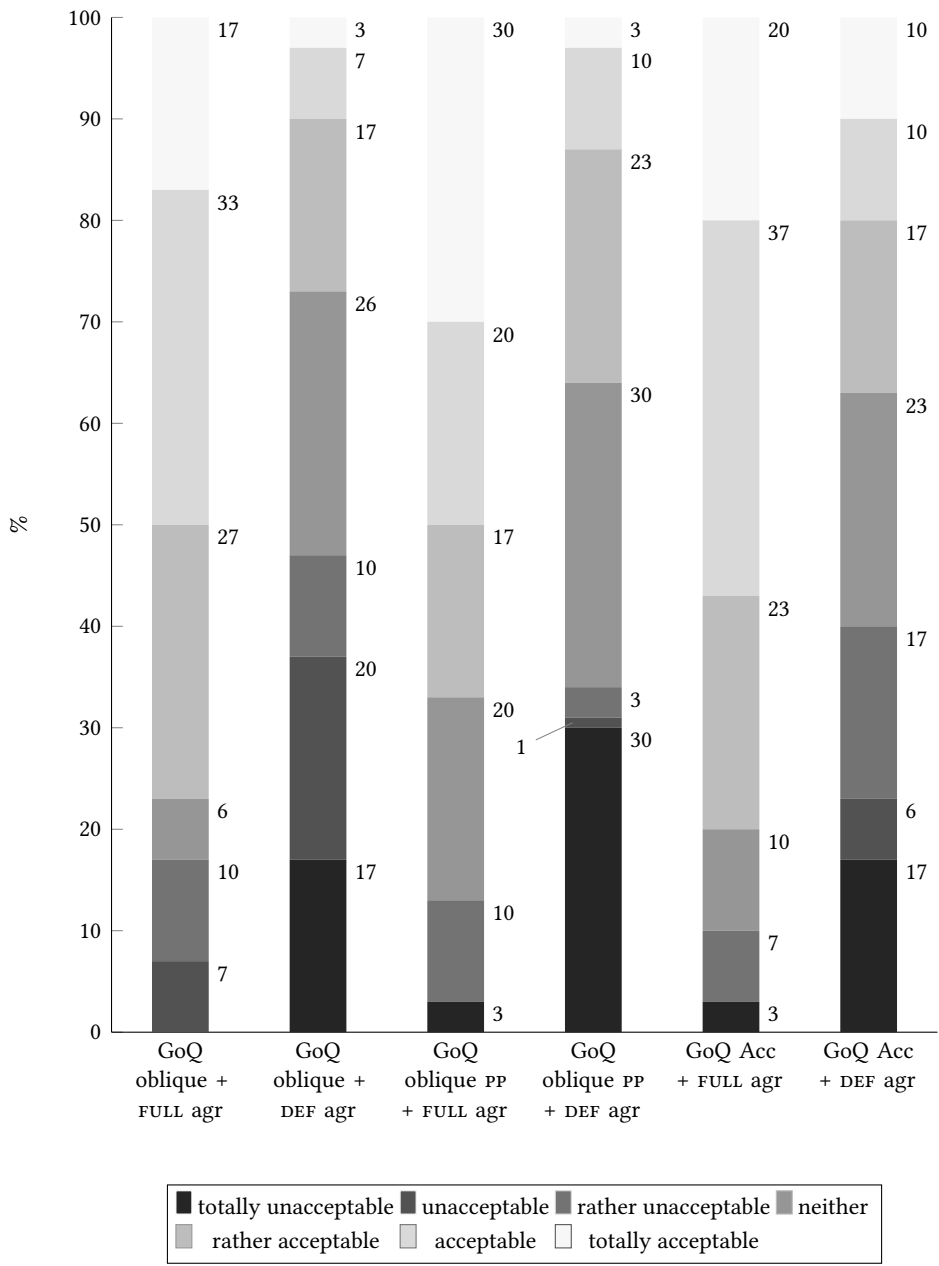


Figure 3: Acceptability judgements of participants who accept *co*-relatives in general: full vs. default agreement.

- (20) a. Siedmiu mężczyzn, **którzy** weszli/\*weszło do domu,  
seven.ACC men.GEN.VIR who.NOM entered.3PL.VIR/\*3NSG into house  
okradło nas.  
robbed.3NSG us  
‘Seven men who entered the house robbed us.’
- b. Siedem kobiet, **które** weszły/%weszło  
seven.ACC women.GEN.NVIR who.NOM/ACC entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG  
do domu, okradło nas.  
into house robbed.3NSG us  
‘Seven women who entered the house robbed us.’

When it comes to *co*-relatives, the asymmetry between virile and non-virile head nouns disappears. Thus, default and full agreement are equally possible regardless of the grammatical gender of the head noun, with a preference for full agreement, as shown in (21).

- (21) a. Siedmiu mężczyzn, **co** weszli/%weszło do domu,  
seven.ACC men.GEN COMP entered.3PL.VIR/3NSG into house  
okradło nas.  
robbed.3NSG us
- b. Siedem kobiet, **co** weszły/%weszło do domu,  
seven.ACC women.GEN COMP entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG into house  
okradło nas.  
robbed.3NSG us

The asymmetry between the two types of RCs is attributed to the differing properties of the relative markers *co* and *który*. In contrast to the relative pronoun *który*, the invariable relative marker *co* does not share number and gender features with the subject nominal and it does not inflect for case. In this configuration, which involves subject relativization, no resumptive pronoun is present in a *co*-relative, and the relativization site is realized as a gap. Since the relative operator is null, no agreement in phi-features with the head noun can be observed. In *który*-relatives, on the other hand, the relative pronoun must agree in phi-features with the head noun, which indicates that feature sharing between the two has taken place. Crucially, the two relative pronouns *którzy*.NOM-VIR in (17a) and *które*.NOM/ACC-NON-VIR in (17b) differ not only in gender, but also in case marking. To observe case agreement between the relative pronoun and the GoQ phrase, it is possible to use it as an interrogative pronoun in *wh*-questions.

As can be seen in (22), the pronoun agrees in phi-features, number, and case with the subject noun. Example (23) shows that the case form of the pronoun must be compatible with the case form of the higher numeral.

- (22) a. **Którzy** mężczyźni przyszli wczoraj?  
 which.NOM men.NOM came.3PL.VIR yesterday  
 b. **Które** kobiety przyszły wczoraj?  
 which.NOM/ACC women.NOM came.3PL.NVIR yesterday
- (23) a. **Których/\*którzy** pięciu mężczyzn przyszło wczoraj?  
 which.ACC/GEN//\*NOM five.ACC men.GEN came.3NSG yesterday  
 b. **Których/które** pięć kobiet przyszło wczoraj?  
 which.GEN//NOM/ACC five.ACC women.GEN came.3NSG yesterday

Since the nominal is modified by the numeral, the nominative form of a **virile** *wh*-pronoun is incompatible with the numeral phrase and, instead, the accusative/genitive form is used, as in (23a). In the case of a **non-virile** *wh*-pronoun, both nominative/accusative and genitive forms are grammatical, as in (23b). This indicates that the case marking on the *wh*-pronoun is accusative rather than nominative for both virile and non-virile pronouns when they modify accusative-marked higher numerals. This difference is crucial for the analysis of subject-verb agreement patterns inside *który*-relatives, where subject-verb agreement options depend on the gender feature of the head noun, namely virile vs. non-virile. Note that this feature alone does not influence verbal agreement in main clauses, in which both virile and non-virile quantified subjects force default agreement – see (17) above. Therefore, the reason for the differences in agreement patterns in RCs cannot be the gender of the head noun itself, but must rather be the fact that the non-virile head noun will appear with the non-virile *wh*-pronoun *które*, which has a syncretic nominative/accusative form, unlike the virile *wh*-pronoun *którzy*, which is nominative. This correlation between case syncretism of *wh*-pronouns and subject-verb agreement in RCs will be captured in terms of a Case attraction analysis in the next section.

## 2.5 The Case attraction analysis

### 2.5.1 Introduction

As proposed in Łęska (2016), a possible explanation for the subject-verb agreement patterns discussed above could come from the phenomenon of Case attraction, whereby the relative operator appears with the case morphology of the



external head, as opposed to the case governed by the internal case probe of the RC. Case attraction is attested in a number of languages, such as Persian (Aghaei 2006), Latin (Bianchi 1999), Ancient Greek (Bianchi 1999), Old and Middle High German (Pittner 1995), and German (Bader & Bayer 2006). According to Bader & Bayer (2006), the head NP and the relative operator share number and person features, but the feature sharing is erroneously extended to Case features, resulting in case attraction effects. This mechanism is generally optional and is only possible when the matrix case probe is more oblique than the case probe of the relative, in line with the following Case hierarchy from Pittner (1995: 200–202); see also Grosu (1994: 122): GEN > DAT > ACC > NOM (Georgi & Salzmann (2014): 349). Another account of Case attraction is provided in Bianchi (1999) along the lines of the raising analysis of RCs. According to Bianchi (1999), after movement to SpecCP, the relative HN together with its modifiers is governed by the external D<sup>0</sup>, which provides it with Case. Thus, assuming that the checked Case can be optionally erased, as proposed in Chomsky (1995: 279–282), the HN can receive another Case under government (Bianchi 1999: 95). Therefore, Case attraction, as in Latin (24) or Ancient Greek (25) (examples cited in Bianchi 1999: 94–95), can be taken as evidence for this hypothesis.

- (24) Latin  
 notante iudice quo nosti ACC → ABL  
 judging.ABL judge.ABL who.ABL (you) know  
 ‘judging the judge whom you know’
- (25) Ancient Greek  
 ἄνδρες ἄξιοι της ἐλευθερίας ἣς κέκτησθε ACC → GEN  
 men worthy the.GEN freedom.GEN which.GEN you.possess  
 ‘men worthy of the freedom that you enjoy’

In what follows, I will account for the asymmetries between *co* and *który* relatives, as well as between the subject and object relatives described in the previous sections. To this end, I will implement a Case attraction mechanism making use of some additional assumptions.

### 2.5.2 Case attraction in subject relative clauses

As suggested in Łęska (2016), the derivation of Polish *który*-subject relatives along the lines of the Case attraction analysis could proceed in the following steps. 1) In both virile (26) and non-virile (27), the relative pronoun undergoes

Agree with the T probe, checking structural Nominative Case, and then moves to SpecCP. 2) Next, the external head QP is Merged, bearing Accusative Case, which blocks the Agree relation with the *matrix* T probe, resulting in default agreement on the *matrix* verbal predicate. Assuming that default agreement is a result of exceptional non-Nominative marking on the subject QP, the same non-Nominative marking on the relative operator should be the source for default agreement within the RC. 3) Thus, when the head QP enters into an agreement relation (or feature sharing; Bader & Bayer 2006) with the relative pronoun in order to check phi-features, the Accusative Case feature of the HN, or, more specifically, of the higher numeral, is optionally transmitted onto the non-virile relative pronoun, as in (27), but not the virile one, as in (26). This is due to the fact that the former, but not the latter, is syncretic for nominative and accusative, as will be explained in more detail in §2.5.4 (diagrams in (26) and (27) from Łęska 2016: 129).

- (26) siedmiu mężczyzn, **którzy** weszli do domu  
 seven.ACC men.GEN **who.NOM** entered.3PL.VIR into house  
 Siedmiu mężczyzn [CP **którzy**<sub>NOM</sub> <siedmiu mężczyzn> C [TP T[\_VP  
 ↑ agree?? +ACC ↑  
 t<sub>którzy</sub> <siedmiu mężczyzn>...]]
- (27) siedem kobiet, **które** weszły/weszło do domu  
 seven.ACC women.GEN **who.NOM/ACC** entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG into house  
 Siedem kobiet [CP **które**<sub>NOM/ACC</sub> <siedem kobiet> C [TP T[\_VP  
 ↑ agree?? +ACC ↑  
 t<sub>które</sub> <siedem kobiet>...]]

Some evidence for (case) feature sharing, or more generally, communication between the external HN and the relative operator, comes from case matching effects in resumption (28).

(28) Polish

- a. Mężczyzna, [ **co** **\*(go)** widziałem ], kocha Marię  
 man.NOM that him.ACC I.saw loves Mary  
 ‘The man that I saw loves Mary.’
- b. Widziałem mężczyznę, [ **co** **(go)** Maria kocha ].  
 I.saw man.ACC that him.ACC Mary loves  
 ‘I saw the man that Mary loves.’

In (28a), the resumptive pronoun is obligatory, since it is an accusative object whereas the HN is nominative. However, when the same accusative object is inside a RC which modifies an accusative object HN, resumption is optional. This brings up the question of how the choice between the resumption and gap strategies is made before the external HN is merged and before case matching between the two takes place, the answer to which is outside the scope of the present paper.

Case transmission in step 3 seems to be possible due to the syncretism of the accusative and nominative forms of the non-virile pronoun, which matches in case marking with the accusative form of the higher numeral in the HN, and therefore Case transmission necessarily applies only in this context. Case transmission could be implemented by the Case stacking mechanism (Vogel 2001), which will be explained in more detail in the next sections. 4) Finally, after Accusative Case is stacked onto the relative operator/pronoun, the verbal predicate inside the RC is realised in the default form. This would indicate that the Case checking established in step 1 should be suppressed until step 3; that is, probing for Case in a RC should be delayed. Then, if Case attraction takes place, default agreement is observed due to the accusative-marked subject relative operator. If it does not take place, the nominative-marked subject relative operator induces full agreement on the verb. This solution faces some problems which are discussed in §2.5.4.

### 2.5.3 Case attraction in object relative clauses

The same process of case transmission does not occur with the object RCs examined in this paper, not even in the case of accusative objects in which the GoQ displays the heterogeneous pattern with an accusative quantifier and a genitive noun complement, as in (29). Therefore, case matching between the head noun and the relative pronoun is not enough to enable Case transmission between the HN and the relative operator.

- (29) Poznałem *siedem kobiet* **które**  
 I.met.+ACC seven.ACC women.GEN.NVIR who.NOM/ACC  
 weszły/? weszło do domu.  
 entered.3PL.NVIR/3NSG into house  
 Poznałem siedem kobiet [CP **które**<sub>NOM/ACC</sub> <siedem kobiet> C [TP T [vP  
 t<sub>które</sub> <siedem kobiet> ... ]]]  
 ↑  
 agree<sup>??</sup>+ACC  
 ↑  
 NOM

Although the lack of Case attraction between an oblique GoQ head noun and a subject relative operator/pronoun is expected, since the quantifier is no longer

marked for accusative case (see 18b–c above), the absence of this mechanism is surprising with accusative object head nouns. With oblique GoQ, oblique case transmitted onto the relative pronoun would make the pronoun incompatible with the subject-internal GoQ head, resulting in, for example, *\*którym.DAT sie-dem.ACC kobiet.GEN* ‘which (seven women)’. With accusative GoQ, on the other hand, application of the same mechanism would not yield incompatibility of forms, yet Case transmission is not observed. One possible explanation for this effect could be that, since it is the inherent Accusative Case of the quantifier that forces default agreement, structural Accusative Case assigned to the object HN inside the matrix clause prevents Case transmission of the inherent Accusative Case from the quantifier to the relative pronoun.

#### 2.5.4 Case attraction and Case stacking

A mechanism that could be at work for subject relatives in contexts which allow Case transmission (as suggested in Łęska 2016) is Case stacking (Vogel 2001).<sup>5</sup> Case stacking has been reported in e.g. Lardil ((30) from Richards 2013, cited in Manzini et al. this volume). In (30), the DP *marunngan-ku* ‘boy-GEN-INS’ is inflected for two cases, being the possessor of the instrumental nominal *maarnku* ‘spear-INS’. Furthermore, not only case suffixes, but also phi-feature inflection can be stacked, as the following example from Punjabi shows ((31) from Manzini et al. 2015: 316).

(30) Lardil

Ngada latha karnjin-i marun-ngan-ku maarn-ku  
I spear wallaby-ACC boy-GEN-INS spear-INS  
‘I speared the wallaby with the boy’s spear.’

(31) Punjabi (Manzini et al. 2015: 316)

munḍ- e- d- i/-iā kita:b / kitabb-a  
boy -MSG- GEN- FSG/-FPL book.ABS.FSG / book-ABS.FPL  
‘the book/the books of the boy’

In Punjabi, masculine singular nouns followed by a postposition are sensitive to the direct/oblique case distinction as far as phi-feature inflection is concerned. Thus, the inflection on the noun *munḍ*- ‘boy’ is as follows: the suffix *-e* stands for

<sup>5</sup>One of the problems with the Case stacking analysis is, however, that it is not clear how the relative pronoun can still be active to undergo any Case-agreement relation with the external head after being Case checked with the probe within the RC (Georgi & Salzmann 2014: 352).

masculine (oblique), next to it we find the genitive suffix *d-*, and, on top of that, the noun inflects for the phi-features of the head noun (*i/-iā*). However, since the subject-verb agreement patterns in Polish RCs depend strongly on the presence or absence of Accusative Case on the HN, as was argued for GoQ structures in Bošković (2006) and Witkoś & Dziubała-Szrejbrowska 2016 (see §2.2), Case stacking will be of more interest for the present analysis.

Trying to apply Case attraction and Case stacking to RC structures, Łęska (2016) states that whenever Case attraction is possible and the Case of the external head noun is stacked on the relative pronoun, the second/transmitted Case is realized on the pronoun; that is, Accusative. As the evidence from Case attraction languages shows, this mechanism is only possible when the Case on the external head is more oblique than the Case checked on the internal head/relative operator. As a result, the relative operator is marked for the more oblique case. Assuming Case feature decomposition (Assmann 2013; Georgi & Salzmann 2014), this could be executed in the following way: when the two sets of features are stacked, they fuse into the Case which constitutes a superset of features; i.e. is more oblique (for fusion of Case features under stacking, see Assmann et al. 2014).

Additionally, it seems that the morphological case form of the relative pronoun determines the accessibility of Case attraction in Polish. Whereas the non-virile pronoun has a syncretic nominative/accusative form, the nominative form of the virile pronoun is not syncretic, being incompatible with the relativized numeral phrase, as was seen in (23). A similar analysis of inverse (Case) attraction was adapted for Croatian *što*-relatives in Gračanin-Yuksek (2013), which is based on morphological case forms, as opposed to abstract Case features. Thus, it is the matching of the morphological case forms of the internal and external heads, and not the abstract Case checked by them, that enables dropping of the resumptive pronoun within *što*-relatives (see §1.3). Likewise, syncretism of case forms can rescue the derivation of Polish free relatives (Assmann 2014). As can be seen in (32a-b), Polish free relatives require strict case matching. Nevertheless, when the morphological form of the relative pronoun is syncretic, matching the Case features of both probes, the sentence is grammatical (32c) (Assmann 2014: 3).

- (32) a. Jan lubi **kogokolwiek** Maria lubi.  
       John likes.ACC whoever.ACC Maria likes.ACC
- b. Jan ufa **\*komukolwiek/\*kogokolwiek** wpuścił do domu.  
       John trusts.DAT whoever.DAT/whoever.ACC let.ACC to home  
       ‘John trusts whoever he let into the house.’

- c. Jan unika **kogokolwiek** wczoraj obraził.  
 John avoids.GEN whoever.ACC/GEN yesterday offended.ACC  
 ‘John avoids whoever he offended yesterday.’

Therefore, the conclusion can be drawn that Case attraction in Polish *który*-relatives is possible only if the morphological form of the relative pronoun is compatible with the case marking on the external head noun, which in this case is accusative GoQ.

In Polish subject *co*-relatives, the relativization site is realized as a gap due to the lack of subject resumption. Since the null operator does not have any morphological form, the relative operator for both virile and non-virile head nouns can undergo Case attraction (Łęska 2016). Yet this mechanism applies only to subject GoQ head nouns ((33) from Łęska 2016: 131), as opposed to object head nouns (34), which patterns with the observation made for *który*-relatives. Therefore, it could be concluded that default agreement with the predicate of the RC is not possible with object GoQ head nouns in general, following from the assumption that the Accusative Case of the quantifier on the external head noun can be transmitted only from subject GoQ.

- (33) siedmiu mężczyzn, **co** weszli/weszło do domu  
 seven.ACC men.GEN COMP entered.3PL.VIR/3NSG into house  
 Siedmiu mężczyzn [CP Op<sub>NOM</sub>⟨siedmiu mężczyzn⟩ **co** [TP T<sub>[VP</sub>  
 ↑ agree?? +ACC ↑ NOM ↑  
 t<sub>Op</sub> -⟨siedmiu mężczyzn⟩...]]
- (34) Spotkałem siedmiu mężczyzn, **co** weszli/\*weszło do domu.  
 I.met seven.ACC men.GEN COMP entered.3PL.VIR/3NSG into house  
 Spotkałem siedmiu mężczyzn [CP Op<sub>NOM</sub>⟨siedmiu mężczyzn⟩ **co** [TP T<sub>[VP</sub>  
 ↑ agree?? +ACC ↑ NOM ↑  
 t<sub>Op</sub> -⟨siedmiu mężczyzn⟩...]]

All in all, if Case attraction constitutes an attractive explanation for the agreement facts discussed here, it must be structurally restricted for Polish relatives so that it does not overgenerate. Since accusative GoQ in *object position* cannot induce default agreement, as the present study has revealed, Case attraction and Case stacking must be further restricted by the structural position of the head noun, such that only a subject HN can transmit Accusative Case onto the subject relative pronoun. This can be explained by the fact that an object GoQ phrase is marked for structural Accusative and, thus, transmission of inherent Accusative