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Resumptivity and Non-movement

Abstract: $\hat{A}\hat{U}\hat{o}\hat{a}\hat{e}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{n}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{\upsilon}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{n}\hat{\iota}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{u}\hat{o}\hat{o}\hat{,}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{o}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{_}\hat{\alpha}\hat{n}\hat{\iota}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{U}\hat{n}\hat{e}\hat{n}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{_}\hat{n}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{b}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\ \hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{n}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{b}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{o}\hat{:-}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{e}\hat{e}\hat{U}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\ \hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{n}\ \hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{w}\hat{h}\text{-}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{o}\hat{,}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{e}\ \hat{\iota}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{b}\hat{\iota}\hat{e}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{\alpha}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{o}\hat{e}\hat{e}\ \hat{o}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\iota}\hat{b}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{o}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{o}\hat{b}\hat{\alpha}\hat{u}\hat{\iota}\hat{,}\ \hat{o}\ \hat{o}\hat{\iota}\hat{e}\hat{\iota}\hat{e}\ \hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{o}\ \hat{o}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{_}\hat{:-}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{e}\hat{e}\hat{b}\hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{_}\hat{o}\ \hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{o}\hat{.}\ \hat{A}\hat{o}\hat{o}\ \hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{b}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{_}\hat{n}\hat{\iota}\hat{e}\ \hat{_}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{\alpha}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\ \hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{o}\ \hat{_}\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{u}\hat{o}\hat{e}\ \hat{\iota}\ \hat{w}\hat{h}\text{-}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{o}\ \hat{o}\ \hat{_}\hat{\alpha}\hat{n}\hat{U}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{o}\hat{o}\hat{\iota}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{_}\hat{n}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\iota}\hat{n}\hat{e}\hat{o}\hat{o}\ \hat{C}\hat{P},\ \hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{n}\hat{e}\hat{U}\ \hat{\alpha}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\ \hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{b}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{_}\hat{o}\ \hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{.}\ \hat{A}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{b}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{o}\hat{o}\ \hat{,}\ \hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{U}\hat{e}\hat{o}\hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{o}\ \hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{e}\hat{o}\hat{o}\hat{U}\ \hat{U}\hat{e}\hat{o}\hat{n}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\ \hat{o}\hat{e}\hat{o}\ \hat{_}\hat{n}\hat{\iota}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{_}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{o}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\ \hat{o}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{e}\ \hat{o}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{u}\hat{o}\hat{e}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{e}\ \hat{\alpha}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{o}\hat{e}\hat{e}\ \hat{o}\ \hat{\alpha}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\iota}\hat{b}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\ \hat{\alpha}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{\iota}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\ \text{«spell-outs»}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{e}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\ \hat{w}\hat{h}\text{-}\hat{\iota}\hat{\alpha}\hat{o}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{b}\hat{\iota}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{o}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{o}\ \hat{\varsigma}\ \hat{_}\hat{\iota}\hat{b}\hat{\alpha}\ \hat{_}\hat{\alpha}\hat{n}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\hat{U}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{e}\ \hat{\iota}\hat{\varsigma}\hat{o}\hat{b}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}\hat{.}\ast$

Resumptive pronouns (RPs) have always occupied a crucial niche in work on wh-movement structures (long distance filler-gap dependencies), which have been at the center of generative theorizing for over three decades, because RPs are one of the typical strategies in English for amnestying island violations. One of the central questions regarding RPs is the following: are they linked to a wh-operator only by interpretive mechanisms (such as binding), or are they in fact at least in some cases related to the wh-operator by the usual mechanisms of movement (cashed out in some recent accounts as a kind of minimal ‘spell-out’ of the trace of the wh-operator)? While much of the most productive research addressing this question has concentrated on the properties of the RP itself, in this paper I would like to turn the tables a bit and focus on the properties of the wh-operators that bind RPs, operators which I will call RESUMPTIVE-BINDING OPERATORS. I argue that an examination of these operators indicates that in many cases they are not related to the RP they bind by movement, but rather must be generated independently of the RP.

This paper has two goals, the first empirical and the second theoretical. The empirical goal is to present evidence from seventeen languages, most prominently Greek, that establishes the validity of the novel generalization in (1):

- (1) *Case and resumptive-binding operator generalization*
No resumptive-binding operator can be case-marked.

The second is to argue that this generalization follows directly if resumptive-binding operators are base-generated in SpecCP, and can never check their Case features.

- (4) * {Welcher Gefangene / welchen Gefangenen / welchem Gefangenen}
which.NOM prisoner which.ACC prisoner which.DAT prisoner
 will sie jemanden finden, der ihm geholfen hat?
wants she someone find who him.DAT helped has
 ‘{Which prisoner / who} does she want to find someone who helped him?’
- (5) * {Wer / wen / wem} glaubst du, daß Italien besser spielt, seitdem
who.NOM who.ACC who.DAT think you that Italy better plays since
 sie ihn in der Mannschaft haben?
they him.ACC in the team have
 ‘Who do you think that Italy has been playing better since they got him on their team?’
- (6) *Das ist der Gefangene, {der / den / dem }
that is the prisoner who.NOM who.ACC who.DAT
 sie jemanden finden will, der ihm geholfen hat.
she someone find wants who him.DAT helped has
 ‘That’s the prisoner who she wants to find someone who helped him.’

Russian

- (7) * {Kto / kogo} ty думаеш
who.NOM who.ACC you think Italians became better after that
ego v komandu?
how they put him in team
 ‘Who do you think that the Italians got better since they got him on their team?’
- (8) * {Kakaja p'esa / kakuju p'esu} Ivan xochet vstretit' inu kotoraja
which play.NOM which play.ACC Ivan wants meet woman who
 napisala ëë?
wrote it
 ‘Which play does Ivan want to meet the woman who wrote it?’
- (9) *Eto p'esa {kotoraja / kotoraju / kotoroj} Ivan xochet vstretit' inu
that play which.NOM which.ACC which.DAT Ivan wants meet woman
 kotoraja napisala ëë.
who wrote it
 ‘That’s the play that Ivan wants to meet the woman who wrote it.’

Czech

- (10) * {Kterou hru / ktera hra } chce mluvit s tou zhenou, která
which play.ACC / which play.NOM wants talk with the woman who
 napsala tu ?
wrote it
 ‘Which play does he want to talk to the woman who wrote it?’

These languages (in the standard varieties, at least) lack *that*-relatives, employing obligatorily case-marked relative pronouns in relative clauses. In each case, the use of a RP is impossible, even into an island, as seen in (4)-(10).

The third class of languages show case alternations on interrogative pronouns and overt relative pronouns, while also having *that*-relatives; these languages include

Romanian, Bulgarian, Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, varieties of non-standard German, and Greek (and perhaps English).

Romanian (Grosu 1994:212)

(11)

e
boy.the ACC which/that you-have.1sg said that have.1sg worked with him
'the boy who I told you that I worked with him'

Bulgarian (Rudin 1985: Ch. 5)

- (12) a. Vidjah edna kniga deto fakt ja prodavat me iznenada.
I.saw a book that fact.the that it they.sell me surprises
'I saw a book that the fact that they're selling it surprises me.'
* Vidjah edna kniga kojato faktut ja prodavat me iznenada.
I.saw a book which fact.the that it they.sell me surprises

Slovene (Marvin 1997)

- (13) ?? {Kdo / koga} se posvetuje z nami, preden ga povabi
who.NOM who.ACC REFL consult.3sg with us before him invite.3sg
na sreC
to meeting
'Who does she consult with us before she invites him to the meeting?'
- (14) oseba, {ki / ??kateri} ji zaupam 'the person who I trust'
person that who.DAT her.DAT trust.1sg

Serbo-Croatian (Franks 1995: 82)

- (15) ga Lucija voli
teacher that who.ACC him.ACC Lucija loves

Polish (Pesetsky 1998)

- (16) ten chłopiec, {co / *którego} go
the boy that who.GEN him.GEN you.saw yesterday

Swiss German (Demirdache 1991:21)

- (17) a. de vrund wo ich immer mit em gang go suufle
the friend that I always with him go go drink
'the friend that I always go drinking with'
- b. s auto wo du gsäit häsch das es sich de Peter nod chönti läischte
the car that you said have that it REFL the Peter not could afford
'the car that you said that Peter couldn't afford'

English

- (18) Who(*se) did the police say that finding his car took all morning?
(19) That's the guy {who / that / *whose} the cops said finding his car took all day.

The final language I will examine here is Greek. It is similar to Romanian, Bulgarian, Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, and Polish in having both overt and null operator strategies for relative clause while also possessing fairly rich overt morphological case. Greek has four morphological cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, and vocative, the functions of the historical dative having been taken over by the genitive. The vocative will not be relevant here, for obvious reasons.

The interrogative pronoun ‘who’ has three case forms in the masculine singular (it also has feminine and neuter, as well as plural forms; the facts reported here hold for all these other forms as well): *pjos* (nominative), *pjon* (accusative), and *pjanou* (genitive; there is also a suppletive form *tinou* in the genitive formed on *ti* ‘what’--again, the facts are identical for this latter form as well). (But see Tsimpli 1999, 2003 for important variation in gender when no island intervenes; such cases are not resumptive-binding operators in the sense adopted here, however.) In no case can a question be formed using these pronouns as resumptive-binding operators:

- (20) * {*Pjos* / *pjon* / *pjanou* } *psaxnun ton giatro pou ton voithise?*
who.NOM who.ACC who.GEN they.seek the doctor that him helped
 ‘Who are they looking for the doctor that helped him?’

The interrogative pronoun can also be used as an interrogative determiner (meaning ‘which’), yielding D-linked wh-phrases; the facts are identical:

- (21) * {*Pjos andras* / *pjon andra* / *pjanou andra*} *psaxnun*
which.NOM man.NOM which.ACC man.ACC which.GEN man.GEN they.seek
ton giatro pou ton voithise?
the doctor that him helped
 ‘Which man are they looking for the doctor that helped him?’

Relative clauses are formed in one of two ways: the first strategy employs a form of the relative pronoun *o opios*, whose paradigm is given in (22). The form *o opios* consists of the definite article *o* followed by a wh-like element (incorporating the interrogative pronoun *pjos* seen above, but with a stress shift, yielding *píos*; cf. parallel forms found in other languages: Spanish *el cual*, Italian *il quale*, French *lequel*, Bulgarian *kojto*, Albanian *i cili*, archaic English *the which*, archaic Dutch *hetwelk*).

- (22) Declension of Greek relative pronoun *o opios* ‘the which’

	sg			pl		
	<i>masc</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>fem</i>
<i>nom</i>	<i>o opios</i>	<i>to opio</i>	<i>i opia</i>	<i>i opii</i>	<i>ta opia</i>	<i>i opies</i>
<i>acc</i>	<i>ton opion</i>	<i>to opio</i>	<i>tin opia</i>	<i>tous opious</i>	<i>ta opia</i>	<i>tis opies</i>
<i>gen</i>	<i>tou opiou</i>	<i>tou opiou</i>	<i>tis opias</i>	<i>ton opion</i>	<i>ton opion</i>	<i>ton opion</i>

Examples of relative clauses formed with *o opios* are given in (23) (see Alexiadou 1997, Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou 1998, Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou to appear for discussion and references).

- (23) a. *o andras o opios me idhe* ‘the man who saw me’

- b. *the man the which.NOM me.ACC saw.3sg*
 o andras ton opion idha ‘the man who I saw’
the man the which.ACC saw.1sg
- c. % o andras tou opiou edhosa ta klidhia mou
the man the which.GEN gave.1sg the keys.ACC mine
 ‘the man to whom that I gave my keys’

Although Greek is a productive clitic-doubling language (see Anagnostopoulou 1994, 1997), clausemate clitic doubles are not found with *o opios*. I illustrate this for the accusative and genitive only: since Greek is a *pro*-drop language that lacks nominative clitics, the nominative case will be indistinguishable from the regular case of extraction of *o opios*.

- (24) a. * o andras ton opion ton idha ‘the man who I saw’
the man the which.ACC him.ACC saw.1sg
- b. * o andras tou opiou tou edhosa ta klidhia mou
the man the which.GEN him.GEN gave.1sg the keys.ACC mine
 ‘the man to whom I gave my keys’

(Holton et al. 1997:444 state that “[the clitic doubling] strategy is also used occasionally with ... *o opios*”, noting that this is only possible if the clitic is fairly deeply embedded; see also Theophanopoulou-Kontou 1986-87, Androulaki 1998 for examples.)

The second strategy that Greek possesses for the formation of relative clauses uses a null operator with the invariant complementizer *pou*, which is the complementizer also found in complements to factive predicates. With this complementizer, resumptive clitics are possible, though their presence is somewhat less preferred than their absence (see also Joseph 1980, Milapides 1990:93, Holton et al. 1997:444 for examples)¹:

- (25) a. o andras pou (?ton) idha xtes
the man that him.ACC saw.1sg yesterday
 ‘the man that I saw yesterday’
- b. o andras pou (tou) edhosa ta klidhia mou
the man that him.GEN gave.1sg the keys.ACC mine
 ‘the man that I gave my keys to’

In island contexts, predictably, only the null operator strategy will be able to yield a (relatively) well-formed result. I give examples here from a relative clause island and an adjunct island, both strong islands in Greek as in English.

- (26)a. * O Giannis ine o andras ton opion psaxnun mia gineka pou na
the Giannis is the man the which.ACC seek.3pl a woman that SUBJ
 (ton) pandrefti.
 (him.ACC) marry.3sg
 ‘Giannis is the man who they’re looking for a woman who will marry him.’
- b. O Giannis ine o andras pou psaxnun mia gineka pou na
the Giannis is the man that seek.3pl a woman that SUBJ
 *(ton) pandrefti.
 (him.ACC) marry.3sg

‘Giannis is the man that they’re looking for a woman who will marry him.’

- (27)a. * O Giannis ine o andras ton opion i Maria efige apo to parti
the Giannis is the man the which.ACC the Maria left from the party
otan (ton) idhe.
when him.ACC saw.3sg
‘Giannis is the man who Maria left the party when she saw him.’
- b. O Giannis ine o andras pou i Maria efige apo to parti otan
the Giannis is the man that the Maria left from the party when
*(ton) idhe.
him.ACC saw.3sg
‘Giannis is the man that Maria left the party when she saw him.’

Since the clitic pronouns in the acceptable versions of the (b) examples ameliorate island violations, these clitic pronouns are resumptives, and not simply CLLD pronouns, which do show island effects (see Demirdache 1991, Anagnostopoulou 1997 for recent discussion). Earlier work on Greek had used only case-marked operators, primarily in matrix questions, where no null operator strategy is available; we see here that the interaction of case-properties of the resumptive-binding operator itself rule out true resumptive binding. Once this factor is controlled for, by using the null operators, we can see that Greek does possess a marginal resumptive strategy. (Similar effects can be seen in clefts as well.)

Across a wide range of languages, then, the generalization given in (1) above holds: a syntactic operator XP that binds a resumptive pronoun (and only such a pronoun—obviously, operators that also bind traces are irrelevant here) cannot be marked for case.²

2 Case and the locality of feature checking

The generalization documented above finds a fairly straightforward theoretical explanation if the *wh*-operator in question is base-generated in SpecCP. The reasoning is as follows. *Premise 1*: Case is assigned locally. *Premise 2*: A resumptive-binding operator is base-generated in SpecCP (hence nonlocal to any Case-assigning head). *Conclusion*: No resumptive-binding operator can be case-marked.

Two questions arise with regard to such caseless operators: first, why *must* they not have case? And second, why do they not *need* case?

The first question, why resumptive-binding operators must not have case, has a clear answer within any restrictive theory of case-assignment. Clearly, case is a syntactic phenomenon, regulated by predicates, and mediates incorporation into local clausal structure. This has been implemented in various ways, the details of which are not all relevant here. Assume for simplicity that there are Case features on arguments, represented by F, which need to be checked in the course of the derivation (a common implementation is to assume that checking is a configurational relation limited to the specifier-head relation, though the argument is identical under other approaches as long as one imposes a sufficiently local condition on case-assignment.)

Under this conception of Case-assignment, the answer to why resumptive-binding operators cannot have case is simple: since these are base-generated in SpecCP, they are never in a position to receive it. If a resumptive-binding operator *is* given a case feature

(i.e., if its D head is selected from the lexicon with a case feature F), then this feature must be checked in order for the derivation to converge. But since the operator is base-generated above the relevant checking projections, it can never be in an appropriate specifier position to check its case feature. The case feature, being an unchecked (uninterpretable formal) feature, causes the derivation to crash. (Alternatively, if case-assignment is contingent on some other local structural notion, the fact that the resumptive-binding operator is base-generated above the relevant domain will prevent case-assignment from succeeding.) This account therefore requires that operators that bind resumptive pronouns (at least those RPs inside islands) must *not* be related to the RP they bind by movement, contra Pesetsky 1998, Boeckx 2002 but rather by an interpretive mechanism such as binding.

Note that the facts adduced above and this explanation of them also vitiates any notion of ‘default’ case, namely the case sometimes claimed to appear on a DP if that DP fails to receive case from any usual, local case-assigning head. If such a ‘default’ case existed (such as the nominative of dictionary entries, for example), we would expect it to surface exactly on resumptive-binding operators as above, contrary to fact.

The answer to the second question is as follows: resumptive-binding operators don’t need case because they can be interpreted at LF without it. Since they’re in an A'-position already, they can be interpreted in situ, with integration into predicate structure mediated by the resumptive element. There is no theoretical reason to expect elements base-generated in A'-positions to need Case in the technical sense at all.

Technically, this answer raises a question about how such operators are to be represented in the lexicon. Consider the situation of the empty operator in a *that* relative as in (26b) above, repeated here.

- (28) O Giannis ine o andras pou psaxnun mia gineka pou na
the Giannis is the man that seek.3pl a woman that SUBJ
 ton pandrefti.
him.ACC marry.3sg
 ‘Giannis is the man that they’re looking for a woman who will marry him.’

Under usual assumptions, the specifier of the CP headed by *pou* ‘that’ is filled by an empty operator *Op*. By the above reasoning, *Op* must not be listed with an uninterpretable case feature. (A second possibility is that there is simply no operator there at all; a third is that a raising analysis applies, and that the null D head has the properties here attributed to *Op*.)

- (29) Greek: *Op* []

The null operator in *that* relatives contrasts with the overt operator, as in (26a) above, repeated here.

- (30) *O Giannis ine o andras ton opion psaxnun mia gineka pou na
the Giannis is the man the which.ACC seek.3pl a woman that SUBJ
 ton pandrefti.
him.ACC marry.3sg
 ‘Giannis is the man who they’re looking for a woman who will marry him.’

In this case, the relative operator has the following lexical entry (alternatively, and equivalently, the lexical entry is unspecified for the value of the case feature, being merely

[*uCase*:], whose value is assigned in the course of the derivation; for clarity, I opt for the fully specified representation, though nothing hangs on this).

(31) Greek: *ton opion* [*uCase*:accusative]

The presence of an uninterpretable Case feature in (31) but not in (29) ensures that only the latter will be able to function as a resumptive-binding operator. One consequence of this approach is that questions in Irish, English, etc. which appear to have an overt wh-phrase in specCP must either be empty operator structures (as proposed for Irish in McCloskey 1979) or allow these overt elements to be caseless in the lexicon (e.g., Irish *cé* [], parallel to Greek *Op*).

Notes

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¹ Many speakers find especially the accusative clitic odd with *pou*, when the DP that contains the relative clause is definite. It has sometimes been claimed that accusative clitics in *pou*-relatives inside definite DPs are completely ungrammatical (Stavrou 1984, Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou to appear); it seems that the examples that led to this conclusion are all monoclausal, and I have found considerable variation in this domain. Even for speakers who dislike (25a), however, acceptability increases with depth of embedding, as in (i).

- (i) Aftos ine o andras pou nomizo oti (ton) idha sto parti.
that.one is the man that think.1sg that (him.ACC) saw.1sg at.the party
'That's the man that I think I saw at the party.'

Thus for these speakers, while (25a) with *ton* is somewhat marginal, (i) with *ton* is fine. This recalls the English data presented by Erteschik-Shir 1992, who shows that acceptability of 'intrusive' pronouns in non-islands with null operators positively correlates with the distance between the operator and the pronoun.

² One must be wary of the fallacy of denying the antecedent: just because an operator does not participate in a morphologically distinct paradigm of case alternations does not mean that it will be able to bind RPs. A case in point is Modern Dutch, which is like English in its case system, but like German in disallowing RPs (older stages of Dutch, e.g. ca 1750, allowed RPs, as J. Hoeksema points out to me):

- (i) * Wie wou je weten of ze Duits kon spreken?
who wanted you know if she German could speak
'Who did you want to know whether she could speak German?'

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Abbreviation: SGL [Studies in Greek linguistics. University of Thessaloniki.]

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