



Jędrzejowski, Łukasz. 2021. On the synchrony, variation and diachrony of adverbial exceptive clauses in Polish. *Glossa: a journal of general linguistics* 6(1): 150, pp. 1–41. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.16995/glossa.5694>



Open Library of Humanities

## On the synchrony, variation and diachrony of adverbial exceptive clauses in Polish

Łukasz Jędrzejowski, University of Cologne, Albertus-Magnus-Platz, Cologne, DE, [l.jedrzejowski@uni-koeln.de](mailto:l.jedrzejowski@uni-koeln.de)

---

In this article, I examine the synchrony and the diachrony of adverbial exceptive clauses in Polish headed by the complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’. Synchronically, I argue that *chyba-że*-clauses are JudgeP modifiers in the sense claimed by Krifka (to appear) and Frey (2016; 2020; to appear(a); to appear(b)). Diachronically, I provide an analysis according to which *chyba że* ‘unless’ is treated as a morphologically complex C-head that developed out of the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ and the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that’ in Middle Polish (1543–1765).

---



## 1 Introduction

Consider the corpus example given in (1) taken from Present-day Polish:

- (1) (NKJP, *Dziennik Zachodni*, 30/12/2004)  
 Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że sąd  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless court  
 zdecyduje inaczej.  
 decide.3SG differently  
 ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court will  
 take a different decision.’

(1) consists of a matrix clause and an embedded clause introduced by the complementizer *chyba że* corresponding to the English complementizer *unless*. It has been referred to in the literature as an exceptive clause<sup>1</sup> (cf. Geis 1973, Brée 1985, von Fintel 1992, Declerck & Reed 2000 or Fretheim 2006). In general, exceptives are used to express exceptions to generalizations, cf. Reinhart (1991), von Fintel (1993), Moltmann (1995), Arregui (2006), Álvarez (2008), to name but a few. Concretely, (1) can be paraphrased as follows: The prisoners will be released from the prison except that/if the court will/would take a different decision. To put it differently: Let us assume Q to be the proposition of the matrix clause, and P the proposition of the subordinate clause. The subordinate relation between Q and P *chyba że* establishes (= Q *chyba że* P) is ‘Q in a case other than P’. The major objective of this article is to examine *chyba-że*-clauses at the syntax-semantics interface both from a synchronic and a diachronic perspective. Remarkably, Blümel & Pitsch (2019: 5) argue that the meaning of the embedded clause given in (1) cannot be

---

<sup>1</sup> Of course, in Polish exist other adverbial clauses that can be labeled, at least from a semantic point of view, as exceptive clauses, as well. Accordingly, we can rephrase the embedded clause given in (1), for instance, by using one of the conditional complementizers and by negating the embedded proposition, as illustrated in the following example:

- (i) Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, jeśli sąd nie zdecyduje inaczej.  
 today after midday can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC if court NEG decide.3SG differently  
 ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, if the court will not take a  
 different decision.’

In the present study, I restrict myself to exceptive clauses in which the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ has been incorporated into the clause structure. However, I will compare their syntax with negated conditional clauses headed by the inherent conditional complementizer *jeśli* ‘if’ in order to capture their striking peculiarities (for more details, see Section 2.2). Interestingly, Fretheim (2006) argues that *unless* is truth-conditionally identical to *if ... not*, although Geis (1973) delivers a strong battery of reasons not to equate them. I follow the latter view and supports Geis (1973)’s account with Polish data.

calculated from the meaning of their component parts in a compositional way. I aim at showing how the morphologically complex complementizer *chyba że* emerged and why its meaning cannot be analyzed compositionally in contemporary Polish.

This article is structured as follows. To begin with, I discuss the most important syntactic and semantic properties of exceptive clauses in Polish headed by the complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’. This is provided in Section 2. Section 3 is concerned with exceptive clauses in older stages of Polish. In Section 4, I provide a novel account of how *chyba-że*-clauses came into being and account for where their syntactic and semantic properties pointed out in Section 2 come from. In doing so, I also show how *chyba* ‘except’ and *że* ‘that’ developed into a complex complementizer, giving rise to an exceptive interpretation. Finally, I conclude the findings in Section 5.

## 2 Exceptive clauses in Present-day Polish

The main aim of this section is to examine the syntax and semantics of exceptive clauses in Present-day Polish headed by the morphologically complex C-head *chyba że* ‘unless’. However, first it needs to be proven that *chyba że* is a frozen complex complementizer. In principle, one could intuitively argue that *chyba* is employed either as a preposition (= ‘except’) or as a discourse particle (= ‘presumably’) taking a wide scope over the embedded *że*-clause. As prepositions can select for CPs and discourse particles usually scope over propositions, such an analysis would not be surprising. As it turns out below, though, this view cannot be upheld altogether. Several empirical arguments suggest to reject this kind of analysis.

Firstly, as has been observed by Skibicki (2007: 272), among many others, *chyba* cannot be dropped:

- (2) \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, że sąd zdecyduje  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC that court decide.3SG  
 inaczej.  
 differently  
 Intended meaning: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon,  
 unless the court will take a different decision.’

The contrast between (1) and (2) illustrates already that *chyba* cannot be analyzed as a discourse particle in (1). Discourse particles are usually considered optional modal elements modifying speech acts and expressing speaker’s attitude towards what is embedded. If *chyba* in (1) were a discourse particle, one should be able to drop it. This is not the case, though.

Secondly, the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that’ cannot be replaced by its counterpart  *iż* ‘that’ occurring mainly in higher register texts:<sup>2</sup>

- (3) \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba iż sąd  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless court  
 zdecyduje inaczej.  
 decide.3SG differently  
 Intended meaning: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today  
 afternoon, unless the court will take a different decision.’

Again, if *chyba* and *że* would constitute two distinct heads, *że* would be expected to be replaceable with *iż*. One of the anonymous reviewers objects that occasionally one can find cases in which *chyba* and *iż* co-occur:

- (4) odpowiedzialność samorządu terytorialnego za realizację przyznanych  
 responsibility authority.GEN local for realization.ACC assigned  
 mu zadań, chyba iż ustawowo prawo to mają przyznane inne  
 him.DAT tasks except that constitutionally right this have.3PL granted other  
 podmioty  
 bodies  
 ‘the responsibility of the local authority for the realization of the tasks assigned to it,  
 except when constitutionally this right is granted to other bodies’

I agree that such examples can be attested, but they occur very seldom. A search query in *Narodowy Korpus Języka Polskiego* yields only 12 occurrences. As native speaker of Polish, I would judge all of them, including (4), as questionable. It might be that authors of these 12

---

<sup>2</sup> In older stages of Polish, in particular in Old Polish, *że* was used to add emphasis. To introduce embedded clauses one usually employed *iże* ‘that’ which was originally a relative clause marker (cf. Meyer 2017) and which in some contexts lost the initial vowel *i* becoming homophonous with the focus particle. Traces of this development can still be observed in Present-day Polish cases in which both elements co-occur:

- (i) (Bański 2000: 99, ex. 77c)  
 Powiedział, że że-ście tam poszli.  
 say.I-PTCP.SG.M COMP FOC.PTCL-2PL there go.I-PTCP.PL.VIR  
 ‘He said you had gone there.’

In (i), the first *że* is a declarative complementizer introducing a subordinate clause; the second *że*, in turn, is a focus particle merging with the mobile inflection auxiliary marked for the second person plural. For more details, the interested reader is referred to Decaux (1955), Bański (2000; 2001), Migdalski (2016: 156–157 and 160, fn. 33), among many others.

corpus examples can still use *chyba* as a preposition selecting CPs headed by the declarative complementizer  *iż*.<sup>3</sup>

Thirdly, if *chyba* and  *że* in (1) are taken together to constitute a morphologically complex complementizer expressing an exception, we do not expect *chyba* to occur in combination with other clause types having a declarative sentence mood in the sense claimed by Portner (1997; 2018), and giving rise to an exceptive meaning. This prediction is borne out:

- (5) (NKJP, *Głos Siemiatycz*, 2008/10/29)  
 Jednak *chyba* *jeśli* pojawiał się uczeń mający problem z  
 however presumably if appear.L-PTCP.SG.M.HAB REFL student having problems with  
 narkotykami, to był to raczej ewenement w skali szkoły?  
 drugs then be.L-PTCP.SG.M this rather sensation in scale school.GEN  
 ‘However, presumably if a student appeared who had problems with drugs, then this  
 would rather be a sensation by the standards of this school?’

In (5), *chyba* is used as a discourse particle meaning ‘presumably’ taking scope of the whole conditional clause headed by *jeśli* ‘if’. But taken together they do not trigger an exceptive meaning. Instead each of them has to be interpreted on its own.<sup>4</sup>

Finally, the dependency of the subordinate clause given in (1) cannot be attributed only to *chyba*, as  *że* cannot be omitted, either:

- (6) \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, *chyba* sąd  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC except court  
 zdecyduje inaczej.  
 decide.3SG differently  
 Intended meaning: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today  
 afternoon, unless the court will take a different decision.’

---

<sup>3</sup> Notice that the co-occurrence of *chyba* and  *iż* does not contradict the analysis proposed in this article, quite the contrary: It strongly supports the observation that a preposition and a declarative complementizer can develop into a morphologically complex complementizer introducing an adverbial clause. In Present-day Polish  *że* and  *iż* introduce mainly complement clauses, whereby the latter is favored in higher registers. This might explain why it was not incorporated into the exceptive clause structure, instead of  *że*. Furthermore, I consulted some younger and older native speakers of Polish and presented them the example given in (1) twice: once with *chyba że* and another time with *chyba iż*. All of them – more or less – disliked the latter variant, and considered the former variant most natural. A study based on questionnaire data would shed more light on this variation. I thank one of the anonymous reviewers for an insightful discussion on this issue.

<sup>4</sup> I thank one of the anonymous reviewers who drew my attention to this issue.

Cross-linguistically, it has been observed that particles of different kinds can grammaticalize into subordination conjunctions. A case in point is the German causal complementizer *zumal* ‘the more so as’ / ‘especially since’, which developed out of the use as a focus particle in the 17th century:

(7) *German* (Jędrzejowski 2017: e25, ex. 7–8)

- a. Eine Schwierigkeit stellt für die Asylbewerber zur Zeit die  
a difficulty constitute.3SG for the applicants:for:asylum to:the time the  
Sprachbarriere dar, zumal keiner Deutsch spricht.

language:barrier VPTCL the:more:so:as nobody German speak.3SG

‘A difficulty for the applicants for asylum constitutes at the moment the language barrier, the more so as none of them can speak German.’

- b. Sorgfältig verschloß er daher jeden Abend seine Türen und Läden,  
carefully close.3SG.PST he therefore every evening his doors and shops  
zumal da nur einer seiner Sklaven dienstfähig war.

FOC.PTCL because only one of:his slaves fit:for:duty be.3SG.PST

‘Therefore he was closing his doors and shops every evening carefully, in particular because only one of his slaves was fit for duty.’

Accordingly, the subordinate conjunction *zumal* triggering verb-final position in (7a) is assumed to have evolved from the combination of the additive scalar focus particle *zumal* and a causal conjunction, as exemplified in (7b). Over time *zumal* itself began to be used as a subordinate C-head and to trigger the verb final-position without losing its focus interpretation (for a more detailed synchronic and diachronic analysis of *zumal*-clauses in German, the interested reader is referred to Eberhardt 2017). As (6) convincingly shows, exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses have not reached this development stage and the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that’ is still needed to express an exceptive meaning.

Based on what we have seen so far, we can conclude that exceptive clauses in Polish are introduced by the morphologically complex complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’. Its complexity is traced back to two functional heads, the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ and the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that’. None of these elements can be replaced or omitted if one intends to express an exceptive meaning. In this context, it is reasonable to investigate syntactic and semantic properties of *chyba-że*-clauses in Present-day Polish. Before I elaborate on this issue in more detail, I briefly examine the variation of exceptive clauses.

## 2.1 Variation

As pointed out above, exceptive clauses in Present-day Polish are headed by the morphologically complex C-head *chyba że* ‘unless’. I repeat the example given in (1) as (8) below:

- (8) Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że sąd  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless court  
 zdecyduje inaczej.  
 decide.3SG differently  
 ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the  
 court will take a different decision.’

The exceptive clause is finite. It consists of the finite perfective verb *zdecyduje* ‘will decide’ marked for the indicative mood. It is a preferred pattern in Present-day Polish. However and interestingly enough, the conditional clitic *by* can attach to *chyba że*:<sup>5</sup>

- (9) Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że-by sąd  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless-COND court  
 zdecydował inaczej.  
 decide.l-PTCP.SG.M differently  
 ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court  
 would take a different decision.’

The presence of the conditional morphology on the complementizer triggers a morphological change. It turns the finite verb into an *l*-participle, a common Slavic participle form inflected for number and gender (for more details on complex tense forms in Slavic languages, see Migdalski 2006). Semantically, using *by* the speaker distances himself/herself from the exception introduced in the embedded clause, and expresses a commitment to a proposition that (s)he may feel safer to defend (cf. Krifka to appear). Although (9) is grammatical in Present-day Polish, it is not used as often as its counterpart with indicative morphology is.

Remarkably, exceptive *chyba-żeby*-clauses do not force *by* to occur adjacent to *że* ‘that’. It can also appear lower in the exceptive clause structure, i.e. either between the subject and the *l*-participle or on the *l*-participle itself, as, again, a slightly modified version of (1) shows (see Borsley & Rivero 1994 for more details on mobile inflection in Polish):

- (10) Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że sąd (by)  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless court COND  
 zdecydował(-by) inaczej.  
 decide.l-PTCP.SG.M-COND differently  
 ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court  
 would take a different decision.’

---

<sup>5</sup> Some authors claim that exceptive clauses headed by *unless* in English cannot be counterfactual, see in particular Geis (1973: 242–3) and Dancygier (1985: 70). Some studies show, though, that this claim cannot be upheld, cf. Whitaker (1970: 155), Fujita (1987), Declerck & Reed (2000: 228–36), and Dancygier (2002). This disagreement does not hold for Polish *chyba-że*-clauses.

The different position of the conditional morpheme *by* does not give rise to two distinct interpretations, and the exceptive meaning remains unchanged. The next two corpus examples corroborate the claim that both patterns are still available in Present-day Polish:

- (11) (NKJP, *Gazeta Krakowska*, 12/4/2002)  
 Gazem nie można się zatruć, chyba że-by była niesprawna  
 gas.INS NEG can.PRED REFL poison.INF unless-COND be.l-PTCP.SG.FEM out:of:order  
 wentylacja.  
 ventilation  
 ‘One cannot get poisoned by gas unless the air ventilation would be out of order.’
- (12) (NKJP, *Dziennik Bałtycki*, 6/3/2002)  
 Belgijski chłop (...) nie poradziłby sobie, chyba że  
 Belgian peasant (...) NEG cope:with.l-PTCP.SG.M.COND REFL.DAT unless  
 był-by zamożny.  
 be.l-PTCP.SG.M.COND rich  
 ‘A Belgian peasant wouldn’t cope with (this issue), unless he would be rich.’

Taken all together, we end up with three patterns marking an exception and containing the inherent exceptive complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’:

- (13) a. *chyba że* + indicative mood  
 b. *chyba żeby* + *l*-participle  
 c. *chyba że* + *l*-participle-(*by*)

All of them express a case in which an exception to a preceding (or following) statement will or may exist. As for (13a), I take *chyba że* to be a morphologically complex C-head occupying a single syntactic position. The second variant given in (13b) does not deviate from (13a). The only difference is that the conditional clitic *by* moves from a lower position and attaches to the C-head. Based on Migdalski (2006), I assume *by* to be a head base-generated in MoodP. Finally, when *by* occurs together with an *l*-participle, it is the *l*-participle that raises to *by*:

- (14) a. [<sub>CP</sub> [<sub>C</sub><sup>0</sup> *chyba że*] + indicative mood]  
 b. [<sub>CP</sub> [<sub>C</sub><sup>0</sup> *chyba że*(*by*)<sub>i</sub>] [<sub>MoodP</sub> [<sub>Mood</sub><sup>0</sup> *t*<sub>i</sub>] + *l*-participle]  
 c. [<sub>CP</sub> [<sub>C</sub><sup>0</sup> *chyba że*] + [<sub>MoodP</sub> [<sub>Mood</sub><sup>0</sup> *by* + *l*-participle]<sub>i</sub>] *t*<sub>i</sub>]

In the next two sections, I examine exceptive clauses in Polish adhering to the view that they should not be considered negative conditionals, and show that *chyba-że*-clauses have the status of peripheral adverbial clauses in the sense claimed by Frey (2012; 2016; to appear(a)). In doing so, I focus on (13a), i.e. the pattern with indicative morphology, as it is the most common pattern in Present-day Polish.



## 2.2 Exceptive clauses ≠ negated conditionals

The main objective of this section is to figure out how *chyba-że*-clauses differ from negated conditional clauses headed by the subordinator *jeśli* ‘if’. There are several reasons why negated *jeśli*-conditionals appear to be the most suitable adverbial clause type to be compared with exceptive clauses: i) they are adverbial clauses, ii) they exhibit mood alternation, and iii) – most importantly – they encode exceptions, i.e., the semantics of negated *jeśli*-conditionals is closely related to the semantics of exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses (cf. Clark-Clark 1977: 457; Brée 1985; Comrie 1986: 79; Declerck & Reed 2000; Leslie 2009; Nadathur & Lassiter 2014, inter alia). Concretely, what they have in common is negation of all alternatives being formed by substitution of the embedded clause by its alternatives, see Vostrikova (2018) for more details. While discussing selected differences of both clause types, I focus on, *jeśli* ‘if’, an inherent conditional complementizer disallowing any other interpretations (e.g. temporal) to avoid misunderstandings between any other adverbial clause types. Comparing them will therefore considerably help shed light on exceptive clauses. Based on the contrasts between both clause types, the question to what extent exceptive clauses in Polish are integrated into their host clause will be addressed.

*Left periphery*: One of the differences refers to the possibility of topicalization or focalization. Whereas *chyba-że*-clauses are strongly dispreferred on the left periphery of the matrix clause, negated *jeśli*-conditionals exhibit no restrictions in this respect:

- (15) a. \*Chyba że sąd zdecyduje inaczej, dzisiaj po południu mogą  
 unless court decide.3SG differently today after midday.LOC may.3PL  
 wyjść na wolność.  
 go:out.INF on freedom.ACC  
 Intended structure: ‘Unless the court will take a different decision, they are allowed to be released from prison today afternoon.’
- b. Jeśli sąd nie zdecyduje inaczej, dzisiaj po południu mogą  
 if court NEG decide.3SG differently today after midday.LOC may.3PL  
 wyjść na wolność.  
 go:out.INF on freedom.ACC  
 ‘If the court doesn’t take a different decision, they will be allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon.’

A similar observation has been made by Dancygier (1985), who argues that Polish exceptive clauses – as opposed to their English counterparts – cannot be fronted:

- (16) (Dancygier 1985: 71, ex. 22a–b)
- a. Unless I am very much mistaken, she is Spanish.
- b. \*Chyba że się mylę, ona jest Hiszpanką.  
 unless REFL be:mistaken.1SG she be.3SG Spanish  
 Intended structure: ‘Unless I am very much mistaken, she is Spanish.’

If one is inclined to assume adverbial clauses to be derived by movement of an operator to the left periphery, as has been suggested in Geis (1970), Citko (2000), Demirdache & Uribe-Etxebarria (2004), Bhatt & Pancheva (2006), Haegeman (2012), to name but a few, one could argue that movement of an exceptive operator to the left periphery is blocked in Polish by an intervening element.

*Non-assertive speech acts – questions:* Another difference can be observed with regard to root questions. Only *jeśli*-conditionals can be in the scope of a question operator. *Chyba-że*-clauses are prohibited in environments associated with root questions:

- (17) a. \*Mogą dzisiaj po południu wyjść na wolność, chyba że sąd  
 may.3PL today after midday.LOC go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless court  
 zdecyduje inaczej?  
 decide.3SG differently  
 Intended meaning: ‘Will they be allowed to be released from the prison today  
 afternoon, unless the court doesn’t take a different decision?’
- b. Mogą dzisiaj po południu wyjść na wolność, jeśli sąd nie  
 may.3PL today after midday.LOC go:out.INF on freedom.ACC if court NEG  
 zdecyduje inaczej?  
 decide.3SG differently  
 ‘Will they be allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, if the  
 court doesn’t take a different decision?’

This contrast illustrates that *chyba-że*-statements presuppose assertive force in the matrix clause, whereas their *jeśli-nie*-counterparts exhibit no illocutionary restrictions, leading to the conclusion that the exceptive clause cannot be part of a root question.<sup>6</sup> Declerck & Reed (2000: 224) illustrate a similar contrast while discussing the semantics of nonirrealis *unless*-clauses in English (see also Fretheim 2006: 77 for another minimal pair):

- (18) (Declerck & Reed 2000: 224, ex. 40a–b)
- a. Will you help us if John doesn’t ask you to?
- b. \*Will you help us unless John asks you to?

Haegeman (2003: 322) shows – mainly based on conditional clauses in English – that they can be divided into two larger groups: i) event conditionals and ii) premise conditionals. Only the former, which are integrated into the host clause, however, can be in the scope of an interrogative

---

<sup>6</sup> Brée (1985) quotes one of the potential counterexamples:

(i) How can we have a good city unless we respect morality?

Brée (1985) himself mentions, however, that (i) is a rhetorical question. As rhetorical questions usually have the structure of a question but the illocutionary force of an assertion, cf. Stalnaker (1978) and Krifka (1995), among many others, such examples do not pose any challenge to the account proposed in the present article.

operator. Accordingly, event conditionals are taken to be central adverbial clauses, while premise conditionals are treated as peripheral adverbial clauses. Frey (2012; 2016; to appear(a)) observes a similar contrast with respect to adverbial causal clauses in German, and claims that adverbial clauses that cannot become part of a question should be analyzed either as peripheral or as disintegrated adverbial clauses in the typology advocated by Haegeman (2003; 2010; 2012). It follows then that *chyba-że*-clauses cannot be central adverbial clauses, and at the same time the example (17a) illustrates that they cannot be considered disintegrated adverbial clauses either, as they clearly depend on the assertive force of the matrix clause.

*The focus particle* tylko ‘only’: Geis (1973: 245–7) observes for English that whereas *if-not*-clauses can combine with the focus particle *only*, *unless*-clauses cannot:

- (19) (Geis 1973: 245, ex. 65a–b)
- a. I will phone you tomorrow only if you don’t phone me today.
  - b. \*I will phone you tomorrow only unless you phone me today.

Polish patterns with English:

- (20) a. Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, tylko jeśli sąd  
today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC only if court  
nie zdecyduje inaczej.  
NEG decide.3SG differently  
‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, only if the  
court won’t take a different decision.’
- b. \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, tylko chyba że sąd  
today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC only unless that  
zdecyduje inaczej.  
court decide.3SG differently  
Intended meaning: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today  
afternoon, only unless the court will take a different decision.’

Geis (1973) argues that that the ungrammaticality of (19b) can be accounted for by postulating some constraint on lexical insertion of *unless*. This constraint seems to follow from the fact that whereas *unless* and *chyba że* express an exception to the validity of the matrix proposition, *if ... not* and *jeśli ... nie*, on the other hand, specify a condition for the matrix proposition. Now, the use of focus particles, i.e. *only* in English and *tylko* in Polish, presupposes the existence of a unique condition. This unique condition determines the possible world in which the matrix proposition is true. This is not the case in the exceptive clause where it is the matrix predication that determines the world in which the embedded proposition (= exception) is valid (cf. Brée 1985 and Declerck & Reed 2000). What is interesting about the focus particles is that they cannot occur within the matrix clause. In this context, the picture does not deviate from that one above:

- (21) (Declerck & Reed 2000: 224, ex. 39a–b)
- a. The weekly meeting is only finished before 8 o'clock if it is not John who chairs it.  
(= *Only if it is not John who chairs the weekly meeting is the meeting finished before 8 o'clock.*)
- b. \*The weekly meeting is only finished before 8 o'clock unless it is John who chairs it. (*ungrammatical if the unless-clause is to be the focus of 'only'*)
- (22) a. Dzisiaj po południu mogą tylko wyjść na wolność, jeśli  
today after midday.LOC can.3PL only go:out.INF on freedom.ACC if  
sąd nie zdecyduje inaczej.  
court NEG decide.3SG differently  
'They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, only if  
the court won't take a different decision.'
- b. \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą tylko wyjść na wolność, chyba że  
today after midday.LOC can.3PL only go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless  
sąd zdecyduje inaczej.  
court decide.3SG differently  
Intended meaning: 'They are allowed to be released from the prison today  
afternoon, only unless the court will take a different decision.'

These contrasts clearly illustrate that exceptive clauses – contrary to negated conditionals – cannot be in the scope of selected matrix clause operators. This, again, leads to the conclusion that exceptive clauses must attach at a higher structural position of the matrix clause.

*Emotive predicates:* It is well-known that conditional clauses can be used instead of declarative complement clauses occupying one of the argument slots of a matrix verb. Concretely, in (23a) the emotive matrix verb *wnerwiać* 'annoy' selects two arguments: The internal argument is the personal pronoun *mnie* 'me' marked for the Accusative case, the external argument, in turn, is a subject clause headed by the conditional complementizer *jeśli* 'if' (cf. Williams 1974; Fabricius-Hansen 1980; Pullum 1987; Quer 2002; Hinterwimmer 2010; Thompson 2012; Onea 2015; Schwabe 2016, among many others, for possible analyses):

- (23) a. Wnerwia mnie, jeśli sąd nie mówi prawdy.  
annoy.3SG me.ACC if court NEG say.3SG truth.GEN  
'It annoys me if the court doesn't say the truth.'
- b. \*Wnerwia mnie, chyba że sąd mówi prawdę / nie mówi prawdy.  
annoy.3SG me.ACC unless court say.3SG truth.ACC / NEG say.3SG truth.GEN  
'It annoys me the court says / doesn't say the truth.'

Remarkably, exceptive clauses cannot be embedded under emotive predicates and occur as argument clauses, as (23b) convincingly shows. In this regards Polish patterns with English:

- (24) (Declerck & Reed 2000: 221, ex. 30a)  
 I'll be sad / happy / satisfied / disappointed / delighted / sorry ...  
 a. ... if that doesn't happen.  
 b. ... \*unless that happens.

*Factual conditionals:* Factual conditionals (premise conditionals in Haegeman (2003)'s terms) contain a predetermined truth value. Compare the following example:

- (25) (Iatridou 1991: 58, ex. 20)  
 A: Bill is very unhappy here.  
 B: If he is so unhappy he should leave.

Uttering the B-sentence, the speaker presupposes that person A believes the content of the *if*-clause to be true. As shown by Declerck & Reed (2000), the use of negated conditionals in factual contexts does not express an exception:

- (26) (Declerck & Reed 2000: 222, ex. 33b)  
 a. If he is not rich ...  
 b. \*Unless he is rich ...  
     ... at least he's honest.

We observe a similar contrast in Polish, too:

- (27) a. Przynajmniej jest szczerzy, jeśli nie jest bogaty.  
       at:least be.3SG honest if NEG be.3SG rich  
       'At least he's honest, if he is not rich.'  
 b. \*Przynajmniej jest szczerzy, chyba że nie jest bogaty.  
       at:least be.3SG honest unless NEG be.3SG rich  
       Intended meaning: 'At least he's honest, unless he is rich.'

What negated factual conditionals express here is a result or a fact. Since this meaning is not compatible with the inherent exceptive complementizer, the ill-formedness of (27b) straightforwardly follows.

A final note is in order here about variable binding. The received wisdom has it that if a quantified NP can bind into a subordinate clause, it indicates that the dependent clause is integrated into its host clause. Accordingly, we expect *chyba-że*-clauses to disallow variable binding. However, (28) yields the opposite result:

- (28) Prawie [każdy pacjent]<sub>i</sub> może opuścić szpital, chyba że jego<sub>i</sub> lekarz zadecyduje  
 nearly every patient may.3SG leave.INF hospital unless his doctor decide.3SG  
 inaczej.  
 differently  
 'Almost every patient may leave the hospital, unless his doctor will take a different decision.'

This is surprising if we assume a quantifier to be able to bind an agreeing pronoun in the subordinate clause iff the quantifier c-commands the pronoun. Correspondingly, the exceptive clause in (28) is c-commanded by the quantified expression, i.e. by *każdy pacjent* ‘every patient’, which occupies the matrix Spec,TP position. Such cases clearly speak, at least prima facie, against the analysis proposed in the present article according to which *chyba-że*-clauses are taken to attach at a higher position in the matrix clause structure. However, examples like (28) do not pose a challenge because they instantiate cases of what has been referred to as modal subordination. Roberts (1987; 1989: 718) defines modal subordination as a “phenomenon wherein the interpretation of a clause  $\alpha$  is taken to involve a modal operator whose force is relativized to some set  $\beta$  of contextually given propositions.” What this boils down to is that variable binding does not apply as a diagnostic test determining the status of *chyba-że*-clauses.

What we have seen so far is that in comparison to negated *jeśli*-conditionals, *chyba-że*-clauses appear ‘deficient’. **Table 1** summarizes the main findings.

These differences strongly indicate that exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses cannot be treated as negated conditionals. The next section shows that *chyba-że*-clauses are peripheral adverbial clauses, and that they have the internal structure of root clauses equipped with ForceP.

## 2.3 Exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses as JudgeP modifiers

In this section, I discuss the external and internal syntax of *chyba-że*-clauses.

### 2.3.1 External syntax

As observed in the previous subsection, *chyba-że*-clauses are not sensitive to elements occurring in the matrix clause. This led us to the conclusion that they are not strongly integrated into the host clause. If this is the case, *chyba-że*-clauses are expected not to fall in the scope of a matrix

PROPERTY	exceptive clauses	negated conditionals
left periphery	–	+
non-assertive speech acts: questions	–	+
focus particle <i>tylko</i> ‘only’	–	+
emotive predicates	–	+
factual conditionals	–	+

**Table 1:** Selected differences between exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses and negated *jeśli*-conditionals in Present-day Polish.

negation marker. To illustrate two distinct scope relationships between a matrix negation and an embedded clause, compare the following minimal pair:

- (29) (Haiman & Thompson 1984: 517, ex. 13a–b)
- a. They don't beat us because they love us.
  - b. They don't beat us, because they love us.

At the first glance, (29a) and (29b) do not differ syntactically. There is, however, one main semantic difference. Whereas in (29a) the embedded causal clause is negated indicating that beating takes place – not due to the fact that *they love us*, in (29b) no beating is involved and only the matrix clause is in the scope of the negation operator. Remarkably, *chyba-że*-clauses pattern with (29b), as a matrix negation cannot outscope a *chyba-że*-clause:

- (30) Nie przyjdę, chyba że mnie zaprosisz.  
 NEG drop:by.1SG unless me.ACC invite.2SG  
 'I won't drop by unless you invite me.'
- a) It is not the case [that I will drop by] unless you invite me.
  - b) #It is not the case [that I will drop by on condition that you invite me].

The narrow scope of *nie* in (30) provides evidence for the view that *chyba-że*-clauses are not sensitive to matrix operators and that they are not integrated clauses. In other words, they must attach above NegP. To determine the attachment height of *chyba-że*-clauses, it is reasonable to check if they are sensitive to higher modifiers.

Anand & Hacquard (2013) observe that embedding of epistemic modal verbs depends on the lexical semantics of a clause-embedding predicate. Concretely, they show that epistemic modal verbs can appear in complements of attitudes of acceptance, (31a)–(31c), but not in complements of desideratives or directives, (32a)–(32c):

- (22) (Anand & Hacquard 2013: 2–3, ex. 1a–2c)
- a. John thinks that Paul has to be innocent. (OKepistemic)
  - b. John said that Mary had to be the murderer.
  - c. John discovered that Mary had to be the murderer.
- (32)
- a. John wishes that Paul had to be innocent. (\*epistemic)
  - b. John wants Paul to have to be the murderer.
  - c. John demanded that Paul have to be the murderer.

To account for this contrast, Anand & Hacquard (2013) divide attitudes, following Bolinger (1968), into two classes: i) representational and ii) non-representational, whereby only the former do quantify over an information state, e.g., a set of *beliefs* for *believe*, which epistemic modal

verbs can be anaphoric to. Non-representational attitudes, in turn, are taken not to quantify over an information state. In this spirit, Anand & Hacquard (2013) propose Epistemic Licensing Generalization:

(33) (Anand & Hacquard 2013: 3, ex. 4)

*Epistemic Licensing Generalization:*

Epistemic modals are licensed only in representational attitudes.

In this context, Lund & Charnavel (2020: 166) point out that concessive *even though*-clauses, for example, can be embedded under representational attitude predicates, but not under non-representational ones:

(34) (Lund & Charnavel 2020: 166, ex. 21a–b)

- a. John thinks that Paul went for a walk even though it's raining (but it's not actually raining).
- b. John wishes that Paul would go for a walk even though it's raining (\*but it's not actually raining).

The contrast between (34a) and (34b) shows that *even though*-clauses pattern with epistemic modal verbs. If they were embedded, the inference that the subordinate clause holds would be cancellable. This is clearly not the case. *Czyba-że*-clauses behave similarly. They can be embedded under representational attitude predicates (e.g. *myśleć* 'think'), but not under non-representational ones (e.g. *pragnąć* 'desire'):

(35) a. Jacek myśli, że dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność,  
 Jacek think.3SG that today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC  
 chyba że sąd zdecyduje inaczej (ale tak naprawdę to sąd nie  
 unless court decide.3SG differently but so really then court NEG  
 zdecyduje inaczej).  
 decide.3.SG differently

'Jacek thinks that they are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court will take a different decision (but in fact the court won't take a different decision).'

- b. Jacek życzy sobie, żeby dzisiaj po południu wyszli na  
 Jacek wish.3SG REFL that today after midday.LOC go:out.l-PTCP.VIR on  
 wolność, chyba że sąd zdecyduje inaczej (\*ale tak naprawdę to  
 freedom.ACC unless court decide.3SG differently but so really then  
 sąd nie zdecyduje inaczej).  
 court NEG decide.3.SG differently

'Jacek wishes that they would be allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court will take a different decision (\*but in fact the court won't take a different decision).'





Accordingly, it contributes to a weaker commitment of the speaker to the proposition. Now, if exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses are not integrated into the host clause, they are supposed to be able to host discourse particles. This is, however, not the case, as (38) shows:

- (38) Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że (\*chyba)  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless presumably  
 sąd (\*chyba) zdecyduje (\*chyba) inaczej.  
 court presumably decide.3SG presumably differently  
 Intended meaning: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon,  
 unless (presumably) the court (presumably) will take (presumably) a different  
 decision.’

The impossibility of using *chyba* ‘presumably’ in exceptive clauses headed by *chyba że* is mainly due to the fact that the original meaning of the homophonous preposition *chyba* ‘except’ has not been completely bleached when it was recruited for the exceptive clause structure. But if we take *chyba-że*-clauses to be peripheral adverbial clauses, we also expect them to be able to host other speaker-oriented adverbs. This prediction is borne out:

- (39) Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że sąd  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless court  
 może / prawdopodobnie / rzekomo zdecyduje inaczej.  
 maybe / probably / supposedly decide.3SG differently  
 ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court  
 maybe / probably / supposedly will take a different decision.’

In (39), we can find the epistemic adverbs *może* ‘maybe’ and *prawdopodobnie* ‘probably’ and the evidential adverb *rzekomo* ‘supposedly’. In the approach taken by Krifka (to appear) such expressions are analyzed as judgement modifiers base-generated in the functional projection JudgeP placed above TP. Accordingly, *chyba-że*-clauses are at least JudgePs. In the analysis proposed by Frey (to appear[a]) JudgeP modifiers are weak root phenomena. To fully examine the internal structure of *chyba-że*-clauses, we need strong root phenomena, i.e. speech act modifiers c-commanding judgement modifiers. A sample of speech act modifiers is given in (40):

- (40) *jednak* ‘however’, *nawiasem mówiąc* ‘by the way’, *innymi słowy* ‘in other words’, *bądź co bądź* ‘anyway’, *swoją drogą* ‘by the way’, *szczerze mówiąc* ‘to be honest’

As the next three examples illustrate, they can occur in exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses:

- (41) a. Bądź szczęśliwa, chyba że jednak masz inne plany.  
 be.2SG.IMPER happy unless however have.2SG other plans  
 ‘Be happy, unless, however, you have other plans.’<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> <http://izabelabelicka.pl/badz-szczesliwa-chyba-ze-masz-inne-plany/>.

- b. Ponadto podczas procesu instalacji nie trzeba nic zmieniać,  
 moreover during process.GEN installation.GEN NEG need.PRED NEG change.INF  
 chyba że, nawiasem mówiąc, zgadzasz się na instalację komponentu  
 unless by the way agree.2SG REFL on installation.ACC component.GEN  
 Windows NET Framework 3.5.  
 Windows NET Framework 3.5  
 ‘Moreover, there is no need to change anything during the installation process,  
 unless, by the way, you agree to install Windows NET Framework 3.5.’<sup>8</sup>
- c. (...)– chyba że, innymi słowy, nie ma w nim kompletnie nic, czego  
 (...)– unless in other words NEG have.3SG in him completely NEG what  
 można byłoby się doszukać.  
 can.PRED be.l-PTCP.SG.COND REFL detect.INF  
 ‘ (...)– unless, in other words, there is completely nothing what one could  
 detect.’ (Paweł Jędrzejko, 2008, *Płynność i egzystencja*, p. 20)

It straightforwardly follows that *chyba-że*-clauses are subordinate clauses being capable of hosting speech act modifiers, leading to the conclusion that their internal structure is like the one of root clauses, i.e. equipped with ForceP or ActP in Krifka’s terminology.

### 3 Exceptive clauses in the history Polish

The main aim of this section is to describe the use of *chyba* in historical stages of Polish. Based on Klemensiewicz (2009), Walczak (1999), and Dziubalska-Koaczyk & Walczak (2010), I distinguish four language stages in the history of Polish as given in **Table 2**.

Language period	Abbreviation	Time period
Old Polish	OP	till 1543
Middle Polish	MP	1543–1765
New Polish	NP	1765–1939
Present-day Polish	PDP	since 1939

**Table 2:** Historical stages of Polish.

<sup>8</sup> <https://pl.telusuri.info/articles/linuxandroid/bluestacks-app-player-emulatory-android-dlya-windows-ustrojstv.html>.

### 3.1 Etymology

Etymologically, the discourse particle *chyba* ‘presumably’ must have emerged out of the verb *chybić* ‘to miss’ / ‘to mistake’ / ‘to lack’ which is still present in PDP:

- (42) Chybiłeś.  
miss.1-PTCP.2SG  
‘You missed.’

They can even co-occur which is mainly due to the fact that the verb *chybić* narrowed down its lexical meaning and cannot mean ‘to lack’ in PDP:

- (43) Chyba chybiłeś.  
*chyba* miss.1-PTCP.2SG  
‘Presumably, you missed.’

Furthermore, *chyba* could also be used as a preposition selecting noun phrases marked for the Genitive case:<sup>9</sup>

- (44) (Andrzej Glaber, 1535; cit. in Brückner 1927: 188)  
wszelkie zwierzę chyba człowieka uszami rusza  
every animal *chyba* man.GEN ears.INS move.3SG  
‘every animal except man moves his ears’

In (44) *chyba* has a narrow scope and selects the noun *człowieka* ‘man’. Its meaning can be paraphrased as ‘except’, ‘excluding’. Brückner (1927: 188) mentions the use of *chyba* as a noun ‘lack of’ which is supposed to have disappeared in the 16th century, and paved the way for the prepositional use. Remarkably, the use of *chyba* as a preposition disappeared from language use. In PDP *poza* selecting noun phrases marked for the Instrumental case is used instead of *chyba*:

- (45) a. \*chyba człowieka  
except man.GEN  
Intended: ‘except for man’  
b. poza człowiekiem  
except man.INS  
‘except for man’

In Section 4, I show that the use of *chyba* as a preposition was crucial for the development of exceptive clauses.

---

<sup>9</sup> I thank one of the anonymous reviewers for bringing up this issue to me.

### 3.2 Old Polish (until 1543)

In *Korpus tekstów staropolskich* ('Corpus of Old Polish Texts') containing 17 texts put together by the Polish Academy of Science,<sup>10</sup> I could not find any occurrences of *chyba* indicating that it is absent in the oldest sources, e.g. in *Kazania świętokrzyskie* 'The Holy Cross Sermons' or in *Kazania gnieźnieńskie* 'The Sermons of Gniezno'. An independent search query in the *PolDi* corpus confirms this finding.<sup>11</sup> In total, the query yielded 51 occurrences of *chyba* in five sources, whereby only one of the sources can be considered Old Polish according to the periodization given in **Table 2**. *Pamiętniki Janczara* 'Memoirs of a Janissary' were written by Konstanty z Ostrowicy and are supposed to have appeared around 1500. The text contains three occurrences of *chyba* used as a discourse particle (= 'presumably'). One of the examples is given in (46):

- (46) (PolDi, *Pamiętniki Janczara*, ≈1500)  
 chyba tego jedno tylko zostawił  
*chyba* this one only leave.l-PTCP.SG.M  
 'presumably he left only this one'

*Chyba* occurs in front of the clause and takes a wider scope, i.e. over the entire clause. It expresses speaker's subjective attitude towards what is embedded.

### 3.3 Middle Polish (1543–1765)

To begin with, I discuss MP data from the *PolDi* corpus. In principle, in MP exceptive structures the conditional clitic *by* occurs adjacent to the complementizer *że*:

- (47) (PolDi, *Listy do Marysi*, mid-17th century)  
 a bić się całe już nie mamy z kim, chyba żeby  
 and beat.INF REFL altogether already NEG have.1PL with whom *chyba* that-COND  
 jaki zameczek zastąpił na drodze  
 some castle.DIMIN get.l-PTCP.SG.M on way.LOC  
 'and there is nobody altogether with whom we could fight, unless a small castle  
 would show up on our way'

<sup>10</sup> <https://ijp.pan.pl/publikacje-i-materialy/zasoby/korpus-tekstow-staropolskich/>.

<sup>11</sup> *PolDi* is a collection of texts from Polish language history. 40 texts, both from Old and Middle Polish, are supposed to be annotated and integrated into the ANNIS search engine. Unfortunately, I was not able to find any information about how large the corpus is in terms of word counts. According to my understanding, 22 texts are currently searchable. The 51 examples stem from these 22 texts. However, in this section I elaborate only on cases from Old Polish. For more technical details about *PolDi*, the interested reader is referred to Meyer (2012).

Exceptive structures also occur with infinitive verbal heads:

- (48) (PolDi, *Listy do Marysi*, mid-17th century)  
 do jesieni mnie wytrwać niepodobna, chyba że-by inną na się  
 till autumn me.ACC preserve.INF unlikely *chyba* that-COND another on REFL  
 wziąć naturę  
 take.INF nature.ACC  
 ‘it is not likely that I will survive till autumn, unless I would adopt a different nature’

In few cases, though, the conditional morphology is missing. Instead, the indicative mood is used:

- (49) (PolDi, *Listy do Marysi*, 1668)  
 poczta francuska do Warszawy chodźć przestanie, chyba że sami kupcy (...)  
 post French to Warsaw go.INF cease.3SG *chyba* that alone sellers (...)  
 wynajdą jaki między sobą sposób  
 find:out.3PL some among REFL way  
 ‘the French post to Warsaw will not be delivered, unless sellers themselves (...) find another way among themselves’

The examples presented in (47)–(49) clearly indicate that adverbial exceptive clauses existed already in the MP period. Apart from this, *chyba* can be also used in other contexts. Łukasz Górnicki (1527–1603) uses it not only in connection with *że* ‘that’ to introduce an exceptive clause, but also as a preposition:

- (50) (PolDi, *Droga do zupełney wolności*, Łukasz Górnicki, 1527–1603)  
 chyba na Boże Wstąpienie, nigdzie wyjechać nie-może  
*chyba* on God Ascension NEG go.INF NEG-can.3SG  
 ‘except for the Feast of the Ascension of Jesus Christ, [he] cannot move anywhere’

In *Listy do Marysieńki* (1665–1683) (‘Letters to Marysieńka’) *chyba* is attested in 39 contexts. **Table 3** shows its distribution. *Chyba* occurs as a discourse particle, a preposition and in combination with *że* ‘that’ as an adverbial complementizer.

discourse particle	<i>chyba że</i> + verb	<i>chyba żeby</i> + verb	preposition
25 (64%)	1 (2%)	5 (13%)	8 (21%)

**Table 3:** The use of *chyba* in *Listy do Marysieńki*.

The data extracted from *PolDi* resemble the use of *chyba* in another corpus.

In general, I extracted 46 cases from the *KorBa* corpus, also known as *The Baroque Corpus of Polish*.<sup>12</sup> An overview of how *chyba* was used in MP is given in Table 4.

discourse particle	<i>chyba że</i> + verb	<i>chyba żeby</i> + verb	preposition
21 (47%)	4 (7%)	1 (2%)	20 (44%)

**Table 4:** The use of *chyba* in the *KorBa* corpus.

Different patterns can be attested. But similar to the situation in PolDi, *chyba* is predominantly employed as a discourse particle:

- (51) (*KorBa*, Jędrzej Kitowicz, *Pamiętniki*, 1743)  
 chyba wtenczas gdy był chory  
*chyba* at:that:time when be.1-PTCP.SG.M sick  
 ‘presumably at that time when he was sick’

Exceptive structures marked for the indicative mood outnumber their conditional counterparts:

- (52) (*KorBa*, *Akademia dziecinna albo zbiór nauk różnych*, 1761)  
 nie przechodź przed temi któryme-ś respekt winien, chyba że tego ciężka  
 NEG go:by.IMPER before those whom-2SG respect own *chyba* that his heavy  
 potrzeba przymusza  
 need force.3SG  
 ‘don’t go to those whom you have to respect, unless you are forced by a need’

Conditional exceptive clauses with the clitic *by* adjacent to the complementizer *że* occur, too:

- (53) (*KorBa*, Jeremian Niewieściński, *Prerogatywa abo wolność mężatkom*, 1684–1700)  
 chyba że-by sama (...) powiedzieć raczyła  
*chyba* that-COND alone (...) say.INF stoop.1-PTCP.3SG.FEM  
 ‘unless she would stoop to say’

Two additional remarks are in order here.

Firstly, what appears to be interesting is the fact that *chyba* can occur with other complementizers giving rise to an exceptive interpretation. In (54) the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ combines with the conditional / temporal complementizer *gdy* ‘if’ / ‘when’ and with the conditional clitic *by*. Taken together they render the meaning of the English complementizer *unless*:

<sup>12</sup> *KorBa* contains historical texts from the 17th and 18th centuries, consists of 718 texts, counts over 10 million word forms, and is available for free.

- (54) (*KorBa*, Jeremian Niewieściński, *Prerogatywa abo wolność mężatkom*, 1684–1700)  
 Bo się takich plotek mężom swym nie zwykły  
 because REFL such rumors husbands.DAT their NEG use.l-PTCP.PL.N-VIR  
 małżonki sprawować, chyba gdy-by jeszcze młode i głupie były.  
 wives behave.INF *chyba* if/when-COND still young and stupid be.l-PTCP.PL.N-VIR  
 ‘Because wives usually don’t behave to their husbands this way, unless they are still young  
 and stupid.’

Other complementizers can be attested, as well:

- (55) (Łókasz Górnicki, *Dworzanin polski*, 1566, Aa5: 8)  
 chyba iefli mu fie czáfem z okná widzieć dáá  
*chyba* if him.DAT REFL sometimes from window see.INF give.l-PTCP.SG.FEM  
 ‘unless she allowed him to see her from the window sometimes’

Instead of the complementizer *że* ‘that’, a *wh*-phrase can follow *chyba*:

- (56) (Łókasz Górnicki, *Dworzanin polski*, 1566, E2: 11–13)  
 Wzákoż nie-chcę / áby do tákowej pojedynkiem bitwy był chćiwý  
 but NEG-want.1SG / that to such duel battle be.l-PTCP.SG.M greedy  
 / *chybá* gdzie-by mu fzło o poczćiwóść.  
 / *chyba* where-COND him.DAT go.l-PTCP.SG.N about kind-heartedness  
 ‘But I don’t want him to fight, unless the issue concerns kind-heartedness.’

Note that such constellations are not possible in PDP, neither with indicative morphology nor with conditional morphology:

- (57) \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba gdy(-by) /  
 today afternoon may.3PL go:out.INF on freedom *chyba* if / when-COND /  
 jeśli(-by) / gdzie(-by) sąd zdecyduje / zdecydował inaczej.  
 if-COND / where-COND court decide.3SG / decide.l-PTCP.SG.M differently  
 Intended meaning: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon,  
 unless the court will take a different decision.’

This contrast reveals one considerable issue: In MP – as well as in OP – the exceptive meaning does not come about the inherent complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’, as is the case in contemporary Polish. Rather, it is due to the compositional meaning of the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ and the following complementizer that in older stages of Polish was not restricted to the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that.’

Secondly, *chyba* as a preposition can combine with the conditional clitic *by* and have both a narrow and a wider (= propositional) scope:



- (58) (*KorBa, Rozmowa dwóch szlachty, 1733*)  
 ale z nim na plac jeszcze nie wyjeżdżają, ten całe u dam polskich  
 but with him on square yet NEG go:out.3PL this altogether at ladies Polish  
 nie ma estymacji, [chyba-by [pp u starych]]  
 NEG have.3SG estimation.GEN *chyba*-COND at old  
 ‘they don’t go with him to the square yet, he is not appreciated by Polish ladies, except for the old ones’
- (59) (*KorBa, Wojciech Laktański, Czarownica powołana, 1680*)  
 Piąta ma być powołanie abo pomowa / nie tak od tego który  
 fifth have.3SG be.INF call or opinion / NEG so from this:one who  
 skarży na niego / ale od drugich ludzi wiary godnych; [chyba-by  
 accuse.3SG on him / but from other people belief.GEN worthy *chyba*-COND  
 [<sub>partP</sub> były insze jasne dokumenta]] / na ten czas tej pomowy nie trzeba.  
 be.l-PTCP.PL.N-VIR other clear documents / on this time this opinion NEG need.3SG  
 ‘Fifth, it needs to be a call or an opinion, not from the person who is accusing but from reliable people; unless there would be other documents, in this case an opinion is not needed.’

In both cases, *chybaby* should be analyzed as a preposition meaning ‘except (for)’. In (58), it combines with the PP *u starych* ‘by old (people)’. In (59), *chybaby* embeds a participial complement. Remarkably, in PDP *chybaby* can only have a propositional scope; it cannot scope over smaller constituents:

- (60) \*Nie chodzę na imprezy, chyba-by do Anny.  
 NEG go.1SG on parties *chyba*-COND to Anna  
 Intended meaning: ‘I don’t go to parties, except for Anna’s parties.’

And even if it takes a propositional scope, it does not mean ‘unless’:

- (61) Nie chodzę na imprezy, chyba-by-m oszalał.  
 NEG go.1SG on parties *chyba*-COND-1SG get:crazy.l-PTCP.SG.M  
 ‘I don’t go to parties, I’d get crazy.’  
 Intended meaning: \*‘I don’t go to parties, unless I’d get crazy.’

In other words, the example given in (1) cannot be used in connection with *chybaby*:

- (62) \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba-by sąd zdecyduje /  
 today afternoon may.3PL go:out.INF on freedom *chyba*-COND court decide.3SG /  
 zdecydował inaczej.  
 decide.l-PTCP.SG.M differently  
 Intended meaning: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court will take a different decision.’

Based on these differences it is tempting to examine data from NP to see how *chyba-że*-clauses developed.

### 3.4 New Polish (1765–1939)

I extracted and analyzed 177 *chyba*-cases from *NewCor*, a *Corpus of 1830–1918 Polish*.

The use of *chyba* as a discourse particle is strongly preferred:

- (63) (*NewCor*, Jadwiga Papi, *Kopciuszek. Powieść dla dorastających panienek*, 1886)  
 muszę cię chyba kochać  
 must.1SG you.ACC *chyba* love.INF  
 ‘I must presumably love you’

In selected cases, *chyba* occurs together with a complementizer, giving rise to an exceptive interpretation. Both conditional and indicative morphology are attested:

- (64) (*NewCor*, Teodozjusz Krzywicki, *Dwa obrazy*, 1848)  
 a dziś po cóż grać, chyba że-by uśpić słuchaczy  
 and today for what purpose play.INF *chyba* that-COND put:down.INF listeners.ACC  
 ‘and today, what is the purpose of playing? unless you want to put down listeners’
- (65) (*NewCor*, Teodozjusz Krzywicki, *Dwa obrazy*, 1848)  
 chyba że duszę swoją zamknął w tych skrzypcach  
*chyba* that soul his close.l-PTCP.SG.M in this violin  
 ‘unless he closed his soul in this violin’

As opposed to PDP, exceptive structures can still be introduced by *chyba* and conditional morphemes:

- (66) (*NewCor*, Stanisław Grudziński, *Wbrew opinii*, 1881)  
 chyba gdy kto wspomniał o żonie zmarłej  
*chyba* if someone mention.l-PTCP.SG.M about wife dead  
 ‘unless someone mentioned his dead wife’
- (67) (*NewCor*, Józef Bliziński, *Rozbitki: komedja w czterech aktach*, 1882)  
 chyba by m sam stanął w miejscu Maurycego  
*chyba* COND 1SG alone stand.l-PTCP.SG.M in place.LOC Maurycy.GEN  
 ‘unless I were Maurycy’

The cases (66)–(67) convincingly show that *chyba* could still be used as a preposition selecting CPs headed by a complementizer. I was not able to find any examples illustrating the occurrence of exceptives introduced by a *wh*-phrase.

### 3.5 Interim conclusion

We can recapitulate our diachronic findings as presented in **Table 5**.

Language period	discourse particle	preposition	<i>chyba-że</i>	exceptive structure
Old Polish (until 1543)	+	+	–	?
Middle Polish (1543–1765)	+	+	+	+
New Polish (1765–1939)	+	+	+	+
Present-day Polish (since 1939)	+	–	+	–

**Table 5:** The development of exceptive clauses in the history of Polish.

What we can conclude from our diachronic findings is that exceptionality was expressed almost in all historical stages of Polish by means of the preposition *chyba* and the following complementizer which, in turn, could be a declarative complementizer, a conditional subjunction or a *wh*-phrase. I refer to these structures as *exceptive structure* in **Table 5**. Remarkably, they are not available nowadays. The prepositional use of *chyba* also disappeared from language use in the last century. The dedicated exceptive complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’ must have emerged at the earliest in Middle Polish (1543–1765). Recall, in addition, that in Present-day Polish we have three patterns marking exceptionality on the clause level:

- (68) a. [<sub>CP</sub> [<sub>C</sub><sup>0</sup> *chyba że*] + indicative mood]  
 b. [<sub>CP</sub> [<sub>C</sub><sup>0</sup> *chyba że*(*by*)<sub>i</sub>] [<sub>MoodP</sub> [<sub>Mood</sub><sup>0</sup> *t*<sub>i</sub>] + *l*-participle]  
 c. [<sub>CP</sub> [<sub>C</sub><sup>0</sup> *chyba że*] + [<sub>MoodP</sub> [<sub>Mood</sub><sup>0</sup> *by* + *l*-participle]<sub>i</sub>] *t*<sub>i</sub>]

Diachronically, we can safely assume that (68b) occurred as first in the history of Polish. Then, indicative mood started to be preferred in the exceptive clause, (68a), whereas at the same time (68c) could be used, as well. As the next section shows, it is not surprising that the conditional clitic *by* contributed to the origin of the inherent exceptive complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’.

## 4 Reanalysis

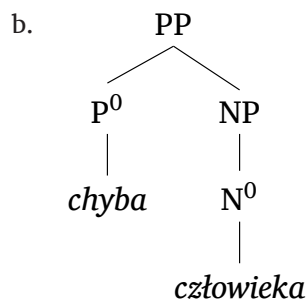
Typologically, not much is known about how exceptive clauses come into being. Traugott (1997) outlines emergence circumstances of *unless*-clauses in the history of English. Soltan (2016: 50; fn. 12) mentions in passing that the Egyptian Arabic exceptive particle *ʔillaa*

is a composite form that includes the negation marker *laa* in its form. But how *laa* was incorporated into *?illaa* still remains an open issue. Breitbarth (2015) briefly discusses the role of negation in Middle Low German exceptives. In their syntactic approach, Martins et al. (2019) trace back the development of the exceptive marker *senão* in the history of Portuguese that emerged out of a negated conditional structure. To my knowledge, studies on how *chyba-że*-clauses came into being are completely missing. It is therefore the main aim of this section to examine the origin and the development of exceptive clauses in Polish.

Based on the data discussed in Section 3, I propose the following development steps of exceptive clauses in Polish.

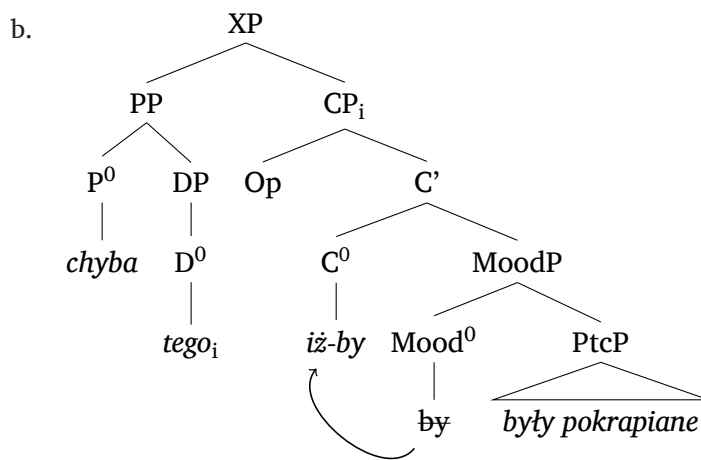
Step 1: *Chyba* is used in Old Polish as a preposition meaning ‘except’ and embedding noun phrases marked for the Genitive case. For the sake of clarity, I repeat (44) as (69a):

- (69) a. (Andrzej Glaber, 1535; cit. in Brückner 1927: 188)  
 wszelkie zwierzę chyba człowieka uszami rusza  
 every animal *chyba* man.GEN ears.INS move.3SG  
 ‘every animal except man moves his ears’



Semantically, *chyba* introduces an exception and triggers a set of alternatives. By excluding the human being, the speaker assumes the existence of other species moving their ears. In other words, *chyba* employed as a preposition fulfills already two functions important for the development of exceptive clauses. But to operate on the clausal level, its scope needs to be extended. This is achieved by the use of correlative elements referring to the content of the relative clause modifying these elements:

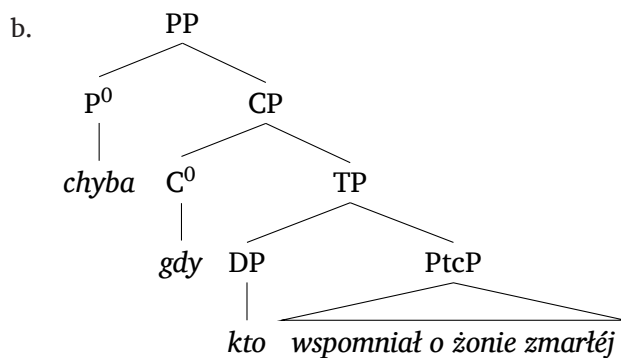
- (70) a. (Brückner 1927: 188)  
 schną chyba [tego]<sub>i</sub> [iż-by były pokrapiane]<sub>i</sub>  
 dry.3PL *chyba* this.GEN that-COND be.l-PTCP sprinkled  
 ‘[they] are drying off unless one would sprinkle them’



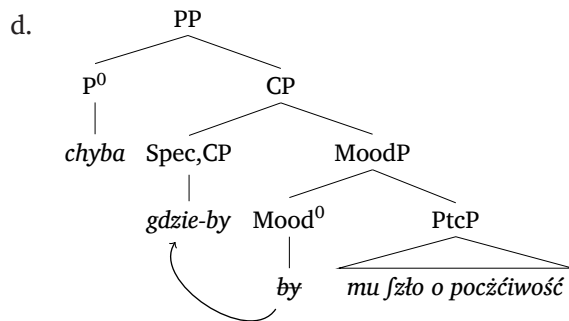
In (70a), *chyba* is still used as a preposition and it embeds the demonstrative pronoun *tego* ‘this’ marked for the Genitive case. The demonstrative, in turn, is co-indexed with the following *iż*-clause (for further developments of *iż* across Slavic languages, see Meyer 2017). The conditional morphology on the complementizer triggers counterfactuality, i.e. the existence of a set of alternatives (Stalnaker 1968; Lewis 1973; von Stechow 2011). What *chyba* does in this connection is that it picks out the most prominent proposition from the set of alternatives referring to the correlative element *tego* ‘this’.

Step 2: *Chyba* does not change its status; it still functions as a preposition, but in addition to NP/DP complements, it can also take CP complements. What is important to keep in mind, though, is that *chyba* and the complementizer / *wh*-phrase introducing the subordinate clause do not form a single constituent. Instead, they are to be analyzed as two separate forms:

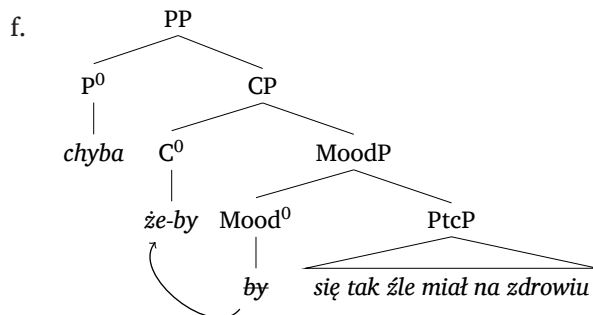
- (71) a. (*NewCor*, Stanisław Grudziński, *Wbrew opinii*, 1881)  
*chyba* *gdy* *kto* *wspomniał* *o* *żonie* *zmarłej*  
*chyba* if someone mention.1-PTCP.3SG.M about wife dead  
‘unless someone mentioned his dead wife’



- c. (Łókasz Górnicki, *Dworzanin polski*, 1566, E2: 11–13)  
 chybá gdzie-by mu fzło o poczćiwóść  
*chyba* where-COND him.DAT go.l-PTCP.SG.N about kind-heartedness  
 ‘unless the issue concerns kind-heartedness’



- e. (*PolDi, Droga do zupełney wolności*, Łukasz Górnicki, 1527–1603)  
 chyba że-by się tak źle miał na zdrowiu  
*chyba* that-COND REFL so badly have.l-PTCP.SG.M on health.LOC  
 ‘unless he would be so sick’



Accordingly, the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that’ in (71f) occupies the C head position on its own. *Chyba* does not belong to the C-domain yet, rather it selects a CP. This stage is also attested cross-linguistically. In Modern German, for example, the preposition *außer* ‘except’ can take CPs as its complements:

(72) *German*

- a. (*DeReKo, Braunschweiger Zeitung*, 5/1/2006)  
 Montags und dienstags bleibt die Gaststätte im Winter geschlossen,  
 Mondays and Tuesdays remain.3SG the restaurant in:the winter closed  
 [<sub>p</sub><sup>0</sup> außer] [<sub>CP</sub> wenn sich Gesellschaften anmelden].  
 except if REFL societies sign:up.3PL  
 ‘On Mondays and Tuesdays the restaurant is closed in the winter time, unless societies sign up.’

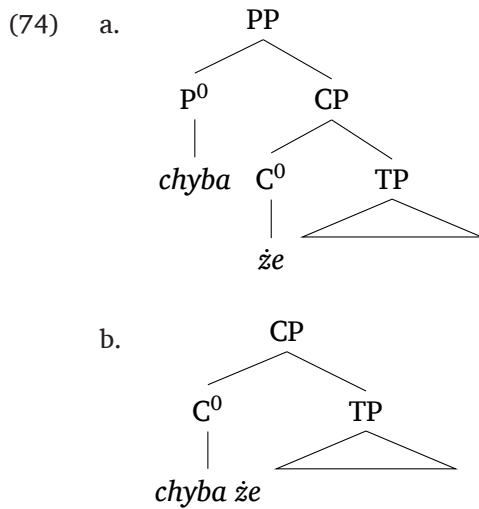
- b. (*DeReKo, Salzburger Nachrichten*, 28/2/1998)  
 [S]ie will mehr überzeugen als befehlen – [<sub>p</sub><sup>0</sup> außer] [<sub>CP</sub> wo es  
 she want.3SG more convince.INF than command.INF – except where it  
 notwendig ist].  
 necessary be.3SG  
 ‘She wants to convince more than to command – except where it is necessary.’
- c. (*DeReKo, Braunschweiger Zeitung*, 11/8/2006)  
 Eigentlich finde ich es ziemlich gut, [<sub>p</sub><sup>0</sup> außer] [<sub>CP</sub> dass wir so lange  
 actually find.1SG I it.ACC quite good except that we so long  
 unterwegs sind].  
 underway be.1PL  
 ‘Actually, I find it quite good, except that we are so long on the way.’

Similar to the examples in (71a)–(71e), the German subordinate clauses express an exception and the CP complements are introduced by three different elements: i) by the conditional complementizer *wenn* ‘if’ in (72a), ii) by the *wh*-phrase *wo* ‘where’ in (72b), and iii) by the declarative complementizer *dass* ‘that’ in (72c). But contrary to the history of Polish, none of these elements grammaticalized with the preposition *außer* ‘except’ into a morphologically complex C-head. This is mainly due to the fact that German developed another exceptive connective, *es sei denn* ‘unless’, having also the possibility to scope over CPs (for more diachronic details on *es sei denn*, see Witzenhausen 2019).

Step 3: From late Middle Polish onwards, *chyba* and *że* occur without conditional morphology:

- (73) (*PolDi, Listy do Marysi*, 1668)  
 poczta francuska do Warszawy chodźć przestanie, chyba że sami kupcy (...)  
 post French to Warsaw go.INF cease.3SG *chyba* that alone sellers (...)  
 wynajdą jaki między sobą sposób  
 find.out.3PL some among REFL way  
 ‘the French post to Warsaw will not be offered, unless sellers themselves (...) find another way among themselves’

I assume (73) to be one of the first cases in which the combination of *chyba* and *że* is allowed to be analyzed as a complex C-head, i.e., as an indivisible lexical unit, (74b). In other words, due to head adjunction both functional elements grammaticalized into a single functional head, as illustrated in (74b):



Diachronically, it is not surprising that a preposition becomes a C-head or a part of it; compare, for example, German *bis* ‘until’ introducing finite temporal clauses or *um* (lit. ‘around’) ‘in order to’ selecting non-finite purpose clauses (Jędrzejowski 2021) or English *for*, *till*, *like* (van Gelderen 2004: 101–7, 124–5). Blümel & Pitsch (2019: 3–4) give a rich overview of adverbial complementizers containing a preposition in selected Slavic languages. I argue that *chyba* as a preposition lost its prepositional case feature. If *chyba* were still a preposition, it would be a case assigner, which is obviously not the case:

- (75) \*Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że sądu  
 today after midday.LOC can.3PL go:out.INF on freedom.ACC unless court.GEN  
 zdecyduje inaczej.  
 decide.3SG differently  
 Intended: ‘They are allowed to be released from the prison today afternoon, unless the court will take a different decision.’

Following van Gelderen (2010), I assume *chyba* as a preposition to have lost its [GEN]-feature, paving the way for the incorporation into the C-domain and for the adjunction to the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that’:

- (76) P<sup>0</sup> [u-phi, GEN, i-exception] → C<sup>0</sup> [u-phi, i-exception]

Importantly, it did not loss its all features though. It keeps the interpretable feature [+exception], and changes its uninterpretable feature associated with selectional requirements (cf. P-heads taking DPs as their complements vs. C-heads taking TPs; see also Roussou 2020).

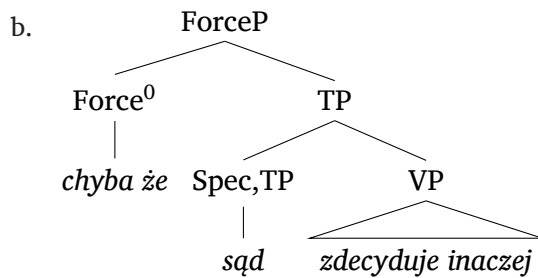
Furthermore, the following steps deserve to be accounted for. Prior to the MP period exceptive structures must have required the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ selecting a CP complement. The conditional clitic *by* climbed up in the structure to join the complementizer. Taken together



they compositionally gave rise to exceptive meaning which has been accommodated over time. First instances of this change are to be observed from Middle Polish onwards, as (73) clearly illustrates. Of course, it does not mean that the original structure with the conditional clitic *by* automatically disappeared. Quite the contrary, it co-exists next to the structure with the inherent complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’. But once the accommodation has taken place, the movement of the clitic *by* is not needed any longer. It can remain in-situ and attracts an *l*-participle. This scenario reminds of a cycle in the sense advocated by van Gelderen (2009, 2011:3), whereby “toward the end of the cycle, similar events start again, but they are (slightly) different and happen at a difference pace”. What the conditional clitic *by* does is the same in both patterns: It introduces a set of alternatives. But whereas in older stages of Polish it goes up to the C-head to pave the way for the origin of the exceptive complementizer, in PDP it introduces a set of alternatives in relation to the exceptive clause. In this case, it is not required to move as high as the C-head is base-generated. This scenario has also another conceptual advantage. No radical reanalysis of the sentence boundary needs to be postulated as both *chyba* and *że* were constituents of the second clause before and after the reanalysis. They did not change their positions on the surface. Only the status of *chyba* changed from that of a preposition to part of a complementizer. Main evidence for this view comes from two observations made at the beginning of the present article, viz. that *że* in *chyba że* cannot be replaced by any other complementizer and that *chyba* cannot be dropped.

Step 4: The status of the complex single complementizer makes the conditional morphology redundant. Conditional morphology introduces a silent set of alternatives, and so does the exceptive complementizer *chyba że*. As Vostrikova (2018) convincingly shows, the set of alternatives for a proposition denoted by an exceptive clause and by a negated conditional clause that are negated by an exhaustifier is constructed in the same way. In this sense, the grammaticalized complementizer *chyba że* prevails, as it incorporates the set of alternatives in its lexical meaning, whereas conditional morphology presupposes such a set. When the set of alternatives is lexically stored, there is no need to introduce it additionally in terms of a presupposition. Accordingly, from the 19th century onwards, the indicative mood is favored in exceptive clauses:

- (77) a. (NKJP, *Dziennik Zachodni*, 30/12/2004)  
 Dzisiaj po południu mogą wyjść na wolność, chyba że sąd zdecyduje  
 today afternoon may.3PL go:out.INF on freedom *chyba* that court decide.3SG  
 inaczej.  
 differently  
 ‘They are allowed to be released from prison today afternoon, unless the court will  
 take a different decision.’



Exceptive structures containing the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ and other complementizers than *że* disappear (but see Footnote 3 above). The preposition *chyba* ‘except’ itself disappears from language use. Its meaning is covered by the preposition *poza* ‘except’ and by lexical expressions like *z wyjątkiem* ‘with the exception of’. The presence of ForceP indicates the possibility of using speech act modifiers, as exemplified in (41a)–(41c). As exceptive *chyba-że*-clauses project up to ForceP, they are also expected to host epistemic and evidential expressions, i.e., judge modifiers in Krifka’s (to appear) terms. This prediction could be borne out based on examples like the one in (39) discussed in Section 2.3.

## 5 Conclusion

This article was concerned with the synchrony and diachrony of exceptive clauses in Polish introduced by the morphologically complex complementizer *chyba że* ‘unless’. *Chyba-że*-clauses are analyzed as JudgeP adjuncts that depend on the illocutionary force of the entire utterance and that differ from negated conditionals at the syntax-semantics interface in many respects.

Diachronically, I argued that the origin of *chyba że* was possible due to several syntactic and semantics factors: i) strict structural adjacency of the preposition *chyba* ‘except’ and the declarative complementizer *że* ‘that’, ii) movement of the conditional clitic *by* to the C-domain giving rise to a counterfactual interpretation and triggering a set of alternative worlds, and, finally, iii) scope as well as the truth conditions of the preposition itself. The diachronic data discussed in the present article indicated that the compositional meaning of the conditional clitic and of the preposition were accommodated into the meaning of the exceptive complementizer in the Middle Polish period (1543–1765). Against this background it is therefore tempting to examine the diachrony of exceptive clauses cross-linguistically, as fine-grained analyses depicting individual micro-steps of how exceptive clauses come into being and develop may shed new light on how exceptives behave synchronically.

---

## Abbreviations

1/2/3 – 1st/2nd/3rd person, ACC – accusative, COMP – complementizer, COND – conditional clitic, DAT – dative, FEM – feminine, FOC.PTCL – focus particle, GEN – genitive, HAB – habitual, IMPER – imperative mood, INF – infinitive, INS – instrumental, *l*-PTCP – *l*-participle (inflected for gender and number), LOC – locative, M – masculine, NEG – negation, N-VIR – non-virile, PL – plural, PRED – predicative, PST – past tense, REFL – reflexive pronoun, SG – singular, VIR – virile, VPTCL – verb particle.

## Acknowledgements

Some parts of this article were presented at the *Forum for Theoretical Linguistics* at the University of Oslo (September 2018). For valuable comments as well as for interesting questions, I would like to thank the following colleagues (in alphabetical order): Elena Callegari, Atle Grønn, Patrick G. Grosz, and Christine Meklenborg Salvesen. Many thanks also go to Joanna Błaszczak, Edit Doron, Anna Pia Jordan-Bertinelli, Paula Kleine, Hyungjung Lee, Zarina Levy-Forsythe, Krzysztof Migdalski, Maša Močnik, Victor Junnan Pan, Carlos Muñoz Pérez, Shinya Okano, Sophie Repp, Elyesa Seidel, Radek Šimík, Siri Strømsnes, Klaus von Heusinger, Hedde Zeijlstra, and four anonymous reviewers who provided productive comments that significantly strengthened that work. I dedicate this paper to Edit Doron, a wonderful person to spend time with, who inspired me to work on exceptions cross-linguistically. This article would surely be a much better one if I had been able to follow her suggestions more closely. Last but not least, my thanks go Jonathan Watkins for proofreading. All errors are obviously my own.

## Funding Information

This work was in part supported by the Excellence Initiative of the University of Cologne, and by the Daimler and Benz Foundation (grant number 32-06/18).

## Primary sources

- DeReKo – Das Deutsche Referenzkorpus, version 2.3.3, <http://www.ids-mannheim.de/cosmas2/>.
- FP – Sebastian Koperski (2015): *Fałszywy prorok* [‘The Deceitful Prophet’]. Poznań: Zysk i S-ka Wydawnictwo.
- KorBa – Elektroniczny korpus tekstów polskich z XVII i XVIII w. (do 1772 r.) [‘Electronic corpus of 17th and 18th century Polish texts (up to 1772)’ also known as ‘The Baroque Corpus of Polish’]: [https://korba.edu.pl/query\\_corpus/](https://korba.edu.pl/query_corpus/).
- NewCor – Korpus tekstów z lat 1830-1918 [‘Corpus of 1830-1918 Polish’]: [http://korpus19.nlp.ipipan.waw.pl/query\\_corpus/](http://korpus19.nlp.ipipan.waw.pl/query_corpus/).

- NKJP – Narodowy Korpus Języka Polskiego [‘National Corpus of Polish’]: <http://www.nkjp.pl/>.
- PolDi – A Polish Diachronic Online Corpus: <http://hu.berlin/poldi>.

## Competing Interests

The author has no competing interests to declare.

---

## References

- Álvarez, Iván Garcíá. 2008. *Generality and exception: A study in the semantics of exceptives*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University dissertation.
- Anand, Pranav & Hacquard, Valentine. 2013. Epistemics and attitudes. *Semantics and Pragmatics* 6(8). 1–59. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3765/sp.6.8>
- Arregui, Ana. 2006. *Cualquier*, exception phrases and negation. In González, Paz & Doetjes, Jenny (eds.), *Romance Languages and Linguistic Theory 2004: Selected papers from ‘Going Romance’, Leiden, 9–11 December 2004* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 278), 1–22. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/cilt.278.02arr>
- Bański, Piotr. 2000. *Morphological and prosodic analysis of auxiliary clitics in Polish and English*. Warszawa: Uniwersytet Warszawski dissertation.
- Bański, Piotr. 2001. Last resort prosodic support in Polish. In Zybatow, Gerhild & Junghanns, Uwe & Mehlhorn, Grit & Szucsich, Luka (eds.), *Current issues in formal Slavic linguistics* (Linguistik International 5), 179–186. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Bhatt, Rajesh & Pancheva, Roumyana. 2006. Conditionals. In Everaert, Martin & van Riemsdijk, Henk (eds.), *The Blackwell companion to syntax 2* (Blackwell Handbooks in Linguistics 19), 638–687. Oxford: Blackwell. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470996591.ch16>
- Blümel, Andreas & Pitsch, Hagen. 2019. Adverbial clauses: Internally rich, externally null. *Glossa: A Journal of General Linguistics* 4(1). 19. 1–29. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gjgl.600>
- Bolinger, Dwight. 1968. Post-posed main phrases: An English rule for the Romance subjunctive. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics / Revue canadienne de linguistique* 14(1). 3–30. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0008413100019629>
- Borsley, Robert D. & Rivero, Mariá Luisa. 1994. Clitic auxiliaries and incorporation in Polish. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 12(3). 373–422. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01118135>
- Brée, David S. 1985. On the semantics of *unless*. In Hoppenbrouwers, Geer A. J. & Seuren, Pieter A. & Weijters, Tom J. H. H. (eds.), *Meaning and the lexicon. Proceedings of the second international colloquium on the interdisciplinary study of the semantics of natural languages, held at Cleves, Germany, 30. August – 2. September, 1993*, 309–316. Dordrecht: Kluwer. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783111647425-039>

- Breitbarth, Anne. 2015. Exceptive negation in Middle Low German. In Brandner, Ellen & Cypionka, Anna & Freitag, Constantin & Trotzke, Andreas (eds.), *Webschrift for Josef Bayer*, 11–15. Konstanz: Universität Konstanz.
- Brückner, Aleksander. 1927. *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* ['Etymological dictionary of Polish']. Kraków: Krakowska Spółka Wydawnicza.
- Cinque, Guglielmo. 1999. *Adverbs and functional heads. A cross-linguistic perspective* (Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Citko, Barbara. 2000. On the syntax and semantics of Polish adjunct clauses. *Journal of Slavic Linguistics* 8(1–2). 5–27.
- Clark, Herbert H. & Clark, Eve V. 1977. *Psychology and language: An introduction to psycholinguistics*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Comrie, Bernard. 1986. Conditionals: A typology. In Traugott, Elizabeth C. & ter Meulen, Alice & Reilly, Judy Snitzer & Ferguson, Charles A. (eds.), *On conditionals*, 77–100. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511753466.005>
- Dancygier, Barbara. 1985. *If, unless, and their Polish equivalents*. *Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics* 22(1). 65–72.
- Dancygier, Barbara. 2002. Mental space embeddings, counterfactuality, and the use of *unless*. *English Language and Linguistics* 6(2). 347–377. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674302000278>
- Decaux, Étienne. 1955. *Morphologie des enclitiques polonaises* (Travaux de l'Institut d'Études Slaves 23). Paris: l'Institut d'Études Slaves.
- Declerck, Renaat & Reed, Susan. 2000. The semantics and pragmatics of *unless*. *English Language and Linguistics* 4(2). 205–241. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S136067430000023X>
- Demirdache, Hamida & Uribe-Etxebarria, Myriam. 2004. The syntax of time adverbs. In Guéron, Jacqueline & Lecarme, Jacqueline (eds.), *The Syntax of time* (Current Studies in Linguistics 40), 143–179. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.
- Dziubalska-Kończak, Katarzyna & Walczak, Bogdan. 2010. Polish. *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 88(3). 817–840. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3406/rbph.2010.7805>
- Eberhardt, Ira. 2017. From a focus particle to a conjunction: Diachronic and synchronic analysis of German *zumal*. *Language* 93(2). e66–e96. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2017.0031>
- Fabricius-Hansen, Cathrine. 1980. Sogenannte ergänzende *wenn*-Sätze: Ein Beispiel semantischsyntaktischer Argumentation. In Bech, Gunnar & Dyhr, Morgens & Hyldgaard-Jensen, Karl & Olsen, Jørgen (eds.), *Festschrift für Gunnar Bech: zum 60. Geburtstag am 23. März* (Kopenhagener Beiträge zur germanistischen Linguistik 11), 160–188. København: Institut for germansk filologi.
- Fretheim, Thorstein. 2006. A relevance-theoretic analysis of *unless*. *Working Papers ISK* 3. 59–87.
- Frey, Werner. 2012. On two types of adverbial clauses allowing root-phenomena. In Aelbrecht, Lobke & Haegeman, Liliane & Nye, Rachel (eds.), *Main clause phenomena. New horizons* (Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today 190), 405–429. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.190.18fre>

- Frey, Werner. 2016. About some correlations between formal and interpretative properties of causal clauses. In Reich, Ingo & Speyer, Augustin (eds.), *Co- and subordination in German and other languages* (Linguistische Berichte Sonderheft 21), 153–179. Hamburg: Buske.
- Frey, Werner. 2020. German concessives as TPs, JPs and ActPs. *Glossa: A Journal of General Linguistics* 5(110). 1–31. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gjgl.763>
- Frey, Werner. to appear(a). On the categorical status of different dependent clauses. In Hartmann, Jutta M. & Wöllstein, Angelika (eds.), *Propositionale Argumente im Sprachvergleich: Theorie und Empirie / Propositional arguments in cross-linguistic research: Theoretical and empirical issues*. Tübingen: Narr.
- Frey, Werner. to appear(b). Types of German causal clauses and their syntactic-semantic layers. In Jędrzejowski, Łukasz & Fleczonek, Constanze (eds.), *Micro- and macro-variation of causal clauses. Synchronic and diachronic insights* (Studies in Language Companion Series). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Fujita, Takao. 1987. Counterfactual *unless*. *English Linguistics* 4. 342–346. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9793/elsj1984.4.342>
- Geis, Michael Lorenz. 1970. *Adverbial subordinate clauses in English*. Cambridge, MA: MIT dissertation.
- Geis, Michael Lorenz. 1973. *If and Unless*. In Kachru, Braj B. & Lees, Robert B. & Malkiel, Yakov & Petrangeli, Angelina & Saporta, Sol (eds.), *Issues in linguistics: Papers in Honor of Henry and Renée Kahane*, 231–253. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Haegeman, Liliane. 2003. Conditional clauses: External and internal syntax. *Mind and Language* 18(4). 317–339. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0017.00230>
- Haegeman, Liliane. 2010. The internal syntax of adverbial clauses. *Lingua* 120(3). 628–648. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2008.07.007>
- Haegeman, Liliane. 2012. *Adverbial clauses, main clause phenomena, and the composition of the left periphery* (The Cartography of Syntactic Structures 8). Oxford: Oxford University Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199858774.001.0001>
- Haiman, John & Thompson, Sandra A. 1984. “Subordination” in Universal Grammar. *Proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the Berkeley linguistics*, 510–523. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3765/bls.v10i0.1973>
- Hinterwimmer, Stefan. 2010. *When-clauses, factive verbs and correlates*. In Fanselow, Gisbert & Hanneforth, Thomas (eds.), *Language and logos: Studies in theoretical and computational linguistics* (Studia Grammatica 72), 176–189. Berlin: Akademie Verlag. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1524/9783050062365.176>
- Iatridou, Sabine. 1991. *Topics in conditionals*. Cambridge, MA: MIT dissertation.
- Jędrzejowski, Łukasz. 2017. New insights into the syntax and semantics of complementation: Introduction to the special issue. *Language* 93(2). e23–e28. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2017.0029>
- Jędrzejowski, Łukasz. 2021. Subordinate clauses as modifiers. The case of *um-zu*-clauses in German. Habilitation thesis, Universität zu Köln.

- Klemensiewicz, Zenon. 2009. *Historia Języka polskiego* [‘The history of Polish’]. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN.
- Krifka, Manfred. 1995. The semantics and pragmatics of polarity items. *Linguistic Analysis* 25. 209–257.
- Krifka, Manfred. to appear. Layers of assertive clauses: Propositions, judgements, commitments, acts. In Hartmann, Jutta & Wöllstein, Angelika (eds.), *Propositionale Argumente im Sprachvergleich: Theorie und Empirie / Propositional arguments in cross-linguistic research: Theoretical and empirical issues*. Tübingen: Narr.
- Leslie, Sarah-Jane. 2009. *If, unless, and quantification*. In Viger, Christopher & Stanton, Robert J. (eds.), *Compositionality, context and semantic value. Essays in honour of Ernie Lepore* (Studies in Linguistics and Philosophy 85), 3–30. New York: Springer. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-8310-5\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-8310-5_1)
- Lewis, David. 1973. *Counterfactuals*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Lund, Gunnar & Charnavel, Isabelle. 2020. The syntax of concessive clauses: Evidence from exempt anaphora. *University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics* 26(1). 159–168.
- Martins, Ana Maria & Pereira, Sandra & Pinto, Clara. 2019. The diachronic path of *senão*: From conditional subordination to exceptive coordination. Manuscript.
- Meyer, Roland. 2012. The construction and application of diachronic Slavonic corpora in linguistic research – RRuDi (Russian) and PolDi (Polish). In Hansen, Björn (ed.), *Diachrone Aspekte slavischer Sprachen* (Slavolinguistica 16), 223–242. München: Otto Sagner.
- Meyer, Roland. 2017. The C system of relatives and complement clauses in the history of Slavic languages. *Language* 93(2). e97–e113. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2017.0032>
- Migdalski, Krzysztof. 2006. *The syntax of compound tenses in Slavic*. Tilburg: Tilburg University dissertation.
- Migdalski, Krzysztof. 2016. *Second position effects in the syntax of Germanic and Slavic languages*. Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego.
- Moltmann, Friederike. 1995. Exception sentences and polyadic quantification. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 18(3). 223–280. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00985445>
- Nadathur, Prerna & Lassiter, Daniel. 2014. *Unless: An experimental approach*. *Proceedings of Sinn und Bedeutung* 19. 426–444.
- Onea, Edgar. 2015. *Wenn-Sätze als propositionale Argumente*. *Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft* 34(1). 79–124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/zfs-2015-0003>
- Portner, Paul. 1997. The semantics of mood, complementation, and conversational force. *Natural Language Semantics* 5(2). 167–212. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1008280630142>
- Portner, Paul. 2018. *Mood* (Oxford Surveys in Semantics and Pragmatics 5). Oxford: Oxford University Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780199547524.001.0001>
- Pullum, Geoffrey K. 1987. Implications of English extraposed irrealis clauses. In Miller, Ann & Powers, Joyce (eds.), *ESCOL '87: Proceedings of the Fourth Eastern States Conference on Linguistics*, 260–270. Columbus OH: The Ohio State University.

- Quer, Josep. 2002. Non-logical *if*. In Satterfield, Teresa & Tortora, Christina & Cresti, Diana (eds.), *Current issues in Romance languages. Selected papers from the 29th Linguistics Symposium on Romance Languages (LSRL), Ann Arbor, 8–11 April 1999* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 220), 241–254. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/cilt.220.17que>
- Reinhart, Tanya. 1991. Elliptic conjunctions-non-quantificational QR. In Kasher, Asa (ed.), *The Chomskian turn*, 360–384. Cambridge: Blackwell.
- Roberts, Craige. 1987. *Modal subordination, anaphora, and distributivity*. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Amherst dissertation.
- Roberts, Craige. 1989. Modal subordination and pronominal anaphora in discourse. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 12(6). 683–721. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00632602>
- Roussou, Anna. 2020. Some (new) thoughts on grammaticalization: Complementizers. In Bárány, András & Biberauer, Theresa & Douglas, Jamie & Vikner, Sten (eds.), *Syntactic architecture and its consequences I: Syntax inside the grammar* (Open Generative Syntax 9), 91–111. Berlin: Language Science Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3972836>
- Schwabe, Kerstin. 2016. Sentential proforms and argument conditionals. In Frey, Werner & Meinunger, André & Schwabe, Kerstin (eds.), *Inner-sentential propositional proforms: Syntactic properties and interpretative effects* (Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today 232), 211–240. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.232.08sch>
- Skibicki, Monika. 2007. *Polnische Grammatik*. Hamburg: Buske.
- Soltan, Usama. 2016. On the syntax of exceptive constructions in Egyptian Arabic. In Davis, Stuart & Soltan, Usama (eds.), *Perspectives on Arabic linguistics XXVII: Papers from the annual symposium on Arabic linguistics, Bloomington, Indiana, 2013* (Studies in Arabic Linguistics 3), 35–57. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/sal.3.02sol>
- Stalnaker, Robert. 1968. A theory of conditionals. In Rescher, Nicholas (ed.), *Studies in logical theory*, 98–112. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Stalnaker, Robert. 1978. Assertion. *Syntax and Semantics* 9. 315–332. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004368873\\_013](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004368873_013)
- Thompson, Anie. 2012. Deriving some properties of protasis-referring conditionals. In Choi, Jaehoon & Hogue, E. Alan & Punske, Jeffrey & Tat, Deniz & Schertz, Jessamym & Trueman, Alex (eds.), *Proceedings of the 29th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*, 250–258. Somerville, MA: Cascadia Proceedings Project.
- Traugott, Elizabeth C. 1997. *Unless and but* conditionals: A historical perspective. In Athanasiadou, Angeliki & Dirven, René (eds.), *On conditionals again* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 143), 145–167. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/cilt.143.09clo>
- Van Gelderen, Elly. 2004. *Grammaticalization as economy* (Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today 71). Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.71>
- Van Gelderen, Elly. 2009. Cyclical change, an introduction. In van Gelderen, Elly (ed.), *Cyclical change* (Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today 146), 1–12. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.146.02gel>



- Van Gelderen, Elly. 2010. Features in reanalysis and grammaticalization. In Traugott, Elizabeth C. & Trousdale, Graeme (eds.), *Gradience, gradualness and grammaticalization* (Typological Studies in Language 90), 129–147. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.90.08gel>
- Van Gelderen, Elly. 2011. *The linguistic cycle. Language change and the Language Faculty*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199756056.001.0001>
- Von Stechow, Kai. 1992. Exceptive conditionals: The meaning of *unless*. *Proceedings of the North East Linguistics Society* 22. 135–151.
- Von Stechow, Kai. 1993. Exceptive constructions. *Natural Language Semantics* 1(2). 123–148. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00372560>
- Von Stechow, Kai. 2011. Conditionals. In von Stechow, Klaus & Maienborn, Claudia & Portner, Paul (eds.), *Semantics. An international handbook of natural language meaning*, vol. 2 (Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft 33/2), 1515–1538. Berlin: de Gruyter. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110255072.1515>
- Vostrikova, Ekaterina. 2018. On the similarity between *unless* and *only-if-not*. *Proceedings of Sinn und Bedeutung* 21(2). 1271–1288.
- Walczak, Bogdan. 1999. *Zarys dziejów języka polskiego* [‘An outline of the history of Polish grammar’]. Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego.
- Whitaker, Sidney Francis. 1970. *Unless*. *English Language Teaching Journal* 24(2). 154–160. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/elt/XXIV.2.154>
- Williams, Edwin. 1974. *Rule ordering in syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT dissertation.
- Witzenhausen, Elisabeth. 2019. *Negation – exception – contrast. The post-cyclical development of ne/en in Middle High German, Middle Low German and Middle Dutch*. Ghent: Ghent University dissertation.

