

## Some notes on second conjunct agreement

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On top of first conjunct agreement which is a fairly wide spread phenomenon in natural languages, Slovenian also exhibit last conjunct agreement, a much rarer phenomenon where verbal agreement is controlled by the last conjunct of a preverbal coordinated subject. An example of such agreement is shown in (1) (cf. Marušič, Nevins and Saksida 2007).

- (1) Krave in telet\*a\* so se pasl\*a\* na travniku.  
Cows-f and calves-n aux-pl refl grazed-n on pasture

The availability of closest conjunct agreement was confirmed with an experimental study, which showed that speakers of Slovenian use three strategies for conjunct agreement: agreement in the default masculine plural, agreement with the first conjunct and agreement with the closest conjunct (Marušič, Nevins, and Badecker 2008).

As claimed by Marušič, Nevins, and Saksida (2007), last conjunct agreement is the result of the lack of gender phi features at the level of ConjP, where only number can be computed. To get the gender value, the verb must search within the ConjP. When doing so it may resort to the precedence relation rather than to dominance.

Numbers higher than 5 trigger default singular neuter agreement on the verb, presumably because the numbers blocks percolation of phi features up to the D head. When a noun phrase with a number higher than 5 is used in a coordinated subject, the coordination cannot compute neither number nor gender, so verbal agreement is always with the closest conjunct.