

- b. [Której drużyny]₁ *pro* chciałeś, [żeby [NP zawodnicy t₁] wygrali mecz]?
 which team-GEN wanted-2SG.MSC COMP players won game
 ‘Players of which team did you want to win the game?’

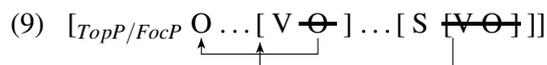
●**Extractions from Topics.** The situation is similar with another often made argument for freezing, namely blocked extractions from topicalized XP in English (Lasnik and Saito (1992)), in (6-b), which are allowed in Polish, as in (7-b):

- (6) a. I think [that [DP articles about vowel harmony]₁, you should read very carefully].
 b. ?*Vowel harmony₂, I think [that [DP articles about t₂]₁, you should read t₁ very carefully].
- (7) a. Myślę, [że [NP zeznań [tamtych świadków]]₁ *pro* nie powinniśmy ignorować t₁.
 think-1SG that confessions those witnesses not should-3.PL ignore-INF
 ‘I think that we should not ignore the confessions of those witnesses.’
 b. Czyich₂ myślisz [(*że) [NP zeznań t₂]]₁ *pro* nie powinniśmy ignorować t₁?
 whose think-2.SG (*that) confessions-GEN not should-3.PL ignore-INF
 ‘The confessions of which witnesses do you think we shouldn’t ignore?’

●**Left branch extractions from fronted wh-phrases.** Polish allows for both pied-piping or LBE of wh-words in question formation, including LBE from fronted wh-phrases, as in (8-a):

- (8) a. Jaki_i Paweł [WhP t_i samochód] kupił swojej żonie t_{WhP}?
 what Paweł-NOM car bought his wife-DAT
 ‘What car did Paweł buy his wife?’
 b. Jaki_i Paweł [WhP t_i samochód] chciał [PRO kupić swojej żonie t_{WhP}]
 what Paweł-NOM car-ACC wanted buy-INF his wife-DAT
 ‘What car did Paweł want to buy his wife?’

An argument in favor of deriving such structures by successive-cyclic WhP-fronting followed by wh-extraction (i.e. anti-freezing) and against an alternative involving wh-word fronting followed by scrambling of a remnant WhP (cf. *combien de* split in French discussed in Starke (2001:44), which observes freezing) comes from the following observation made in Wiland (2010): successive-cyclic wh-movement can cross the clause-boundary (before the LBE), as in (8-b), while XP-scrambling is strictly clause bound in Polish. ●**OVS sentences.** The fourth example of anti-freezing derivations in Polish comes from non-canonical OVS constructions (the unmarked word order in Polish is SVO), which are derived by fronting of a large constituent above the surface position of the nominative subject plus a subsequent object-fronting to the left-periphery (TopP or FocP, depending on the variant of the OVS construction). In other words, OVS constructions are derived in the way outlined in (1) and the arguments for such a derivation include, among others, the presence of VP-material (other than O and V) above the subject and binding.



- (10) a. [Nauczyciel_i od fizyki] oblał wbrew swojej_i woli Marię SVO
 teacher-NOM from physics failed against self will Maria-ACC
 b. Marię oblał wbrew swojej_i woli [nauczyciel_i od fizyki]. OVS
 Maria-ACC failed against self will teacher-NOM from physics
 ‘The physics teacher_i failed Mary against his_i own will.’

The subject binds a reflexive inside an adverbial both in SVO and OVS sentences, which indicates that the nominative subject occupies its canonical A-position (‘Spec-TP’) in both canonical SVO and non-canonical OVS sentences. ●**Conclusion.** Extractions from subjects, fronted Topics, LBE from fronted WhPs, and OVS constructions in Polish constitute evidence against the ban on movement out of moved constituents. This makes peeling derivations in principle legal.