A Note on Sluicing and Island Repair*

Franc Marušič and Rok Žaucer
University of Nova Gorica

Sluicing—TP ellipsis preceded by \textit{wh}-movement—is widely assumed to fix various island violations (Ross 1967, Merchant 2001, Lasnik 2001, Fox and Lasnik 2003, etc.). This view, however, appears to have an obvious compatibility issue with standard approaches to islands. In Phase Theory, islands are claimed to be a consequence of the Phase Impenetrability Condition (PIC) (Chomsky 2000, 2001, Adger 2003, etc.). When a phase is completed and spelled out, everything inside it is inaccessible to further syntactic operations. Sluicing should thus not be able to fix island violations, since the structure needed as the input for the fixing process should not have been derived in the first place (cf. Müller 2011 or Richards 2011 for mechanisms that avoid this problem).

In view of this, one option is to hypothesize that islands are unrelated to phases and thus not a consequence of the PIC. Improper movement could be derived with the help of some other mechanism, such as Phase Extension (den Dikken 2007); sluicing would then only obscure traces of proper movement. But given that islands cannot be violated in the paraphrases, this solution needs some look-ahead (i.e., do this kind of movement only when you are going to sluice the TP).

Another option is to argue that islands simply cannot be violated and that—contrary to the received view—sluicing thus actually cannot repair islands either. For this to work, what sluicing involves should not be the

---

* Many thanks to the organizers of FASL 21 and to the audience and reviewers for helpful comments and fruitful discussion.
deletion of the entire antecedent sentence, but rather the deletion of just some smaller structure, one where no islands were violated.

In this paper, we will present some data that pose problems for the standard understanding of sluicing and suggest that sluicing indeed does not involve the deletion of the entire antecedent sentence.

1 Multiple Sluicing

Just like Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian allows multiple wh-movement, as in (1), but does not allow multiple long-distance wh-movement, as in (2). On the other hand, multiple sluicing from an embedded clause is allowed, as shown in (3):¹

(1) Koga je komu Janez predstavil?
    whoACC AUX whoDAT Janez introduced
    ‘Who did Janez introduce to who?’

(2) a. *Koga je komu Vid povedal Meti, da je Črt predstavil?
    whoACC AUX whoDAT Vid told Meta that AUX Črt introduced
    b. *Komu je koga Vid povedal Meti, da je Črt predstavil?
    whoDAT AUX whoACC Vid told Meta that AUX Črt introduced

(3) a. Vid je rekel, da je Črt predstavil nekomu nekoga,
    Vid AUX said that AUX Črt introduce oneDAT oneACC,
    pa ne vem komu koga.
    but not know whoDAT whoACC
    ‘Vid said that Črt introduced someone to someone, but I don’t know who to who.’
    b. … whoDAT whoACC [Vid said [that Črt introduced ___ ___ ]]}

This difference between sluicing and regular questions can be explained by claiming that sluicing (or ellipsis in general) fixes improper-movement violations. Movement of the second wh-word violated some grammatical constraints (such violations were marked with * or #), but at the point of ellipsis, the stars/hashmarks got erased together with the TP.

The same mechanism or its variant is widely used in the analyses of island repair under sluicing (Ross 1967, Lasnik 2001, Merchant 2001, ¹ Unless marked otherwise, the language of examples is Slovenian. English translations may ignore grammaticality to mirror the original examples as closely as possible.
Lasnik and Fox 2003, etc.). For example, sluicing allows extraction of a *wh*-word from inside a relative clause, (4), even though extraction out of a relative clause is, of course, impossible in simple questions, (5).

(4) a. Vid je razlagal o konju, ki je brcnil nekoga, Vid aux explained about horse which aux kicked someone pa ne vem koga. but not know who ‘Vid was explaining about a horse that kicked someone, but I don’t know who.’

b. … whom [Vid was explaining about a horse [that kicked ___ ]] (5) * Koga je Peter razlagal o konju, ki je brcnil? who AUX Peter explained about horse which aux kicked ‘Whom was Peter explaining about a horse that kicked?’

The type of data presented so far are well known and have been often used in linguistic theorizing. What has not surfaced in these discussions, however, are more complex data with more than one island violation.

If sluicing is an operation in which island violations are repaired, one would expect that violating one (as opposed to two) islands will make no difference. It turns out, however, that we cannot violate two islands in one sluicing. It is impossible, for example, to extract two *wh*-words from two different relative clauses, as in (6):

(6) a. * Peter je dal konju, ki je nekoga brcnil, podkev, Peter AUX gave horse which AUX someone kicked horseshoe ki jo je nekje kupil, ampak ne vem, koga kje. which it aux somewhere bought but not know who where ‘Peter gave the horse that kicked someone a horseshoe that he bought somewhere, but I don’t know who where.’

b. … whom where [Peter gave the horse [that kicked ___ ] a horseshoe [that he bought ___ ]] 2

2 An old observation

Attributing the observation to Takahashi (1994), Merchant (2001: 113, fn. 4) notes that multiple sluices tend to resist the separation by a clause boundary, though he provides no explanation for this fact. The same
observation with comparable examples is repeated in Lasnik (in press), who provides the Serbo-Croatian example in (7).

(7) a. Neko misli da je Ivan nešto pojeo. (Serbo-Croatian)
   Someone thinks that is Ivan something ate
   ‘Someone thinks that Ivan ate something.’
   b. ?Pitam se ko šta.
   ask self who what
   ‘I wonder who what.’ (Lasnik, in press)
   c. … who what [ ___ thinks [ that Ivan ate ___ ]]  

Lasnik reports that while 6 of his 7 informants find (7b) “quite good”, the seventh rejects it. Lasnik adds that these judgments replicate judgments for comparable wh-extraction, given in (8), so that the speaker who rejects (7b) also rejects (8), and those who accept (7b) also accept (8).²

(8) Ko šta misli da je Petar pojeo? (Serbo-Croatian)
   who what thinks that is Petar ate
   ‘Who thinks that Petar ate what?’ (Lasnik, in press)

Such examples—both sluicing, (9), and regular wh-questions, (10)—are completely ungrammatical in Slovenian:

(9) a. Nekdo misli, da je Janez nekaj pojeel.
   someone thinks that is Janez something ate
   ‘Someone thinks that Janez ate something.’
   b. *Spravštem se kdo kaj.
   ask self who what
   ‘I wonder who what.’
   c. … who what [ ___ thinks [ that Janez ate ___ ]]  

(10) *Kdo kaj misli, da je Peter pojeel?
    who what thinks that is Peter ate
    ‘Who thinks that Peter ate what?’

Any version of simultaneous extraction of one wh-word from an embedded and another from the matrix clause is ungrammatical in

² One of our informants rejects (7b), but accepts (8).
Slovenian, as shown for a combination of matrix subject and embedded adjunct in (11), for matrix indirect object and embedded adjunct in (12), and for matrix indirect object and embedded subject in (13):

(11) a. *Nekdo je omenil, da je Vid nekam šel, someone aux mentioned that aux Vid somewhere gone
    pa ne vem kdo kam.
    but not know who where
    ‘Someone mentioned that Vid went somewhere, but I don’t know who where.’

b. … who where { ___ mentioned [that Vid went ___ ] }  
c. *Kdo je kam omenil, da je Vid šel?  who aux where mentioned that is Vid went
    ‘Who mentioned that Peter went where?’

(12) a. *Peter je nekomu povedal, da je Vid šel nekam, Peter aux someone told that aux Vid went somewhere
    pa ne vem komu kam.
    but not know who where
    ‘Peter told someone that Vid went somewhere, but I don’t know who where.’

b. … whom where { Peter told ___ [that Vid went ___ ] }  
c. *Komu je kam Peter povedal, da je Vid šel?  whom is where Peter told that is Vid gone
    ‘Whom did Peter tell that Vid went where?’

(13) a. *Peter je nekomu povedal, da je šel nekdo v Pariz, Peter aux someone told that aux gone someone to Paris
    pa ne vem komu kdo.
    but not know whom who
    ‘Peter told someone that Vid went somewhere, but I don’t know whom where.’

b. … whom who { Peter told ___ [that ___ went to Paris ] }  
c. *Komu je kdo Peter povedal, da je šel v Pariz?  whom aux who Peter told that is gone to Paris
    ‘Whom did Peter tell that who went to Paris?’

Whereas these cases involve no island violation, they must nonetheless involve improper movement given that such extraction is impossible in simple questions. And this improper movement is not fixed by sluicing.
Sluicing is fine with such cases only for those that accept such extraction also in simple questions, as in the Serbo-Croatian case above.

3 Back to islands

In (6) above we saw a case where extraction out of two relative clause islands was impossible. It is also impossible to combine a single island violation with another extraction even when the other extraction does not violate anything; here, too, we have a clause boundary between the two extraction sites.

(14) a.* Nekdo je govoril o konju, ki je brcil nekoga, someone aux talked about horse that aux kicked someone, ampak ne vem kdo koga. but not know who whom ‘Someone talked about a horse that kicked someone, but I don’t know who whom.’

b. … who whom [ ___ talked about a horse [that kicked ___ ]]  

3.1 Coordinate Structure Constraint

Sluicing also appears to fix Coordinate Structure Constraint (CSC) violations (cf. Ross 1969, Merchant 2011, Fox and Lasnik 2003), as shown in (15) and (16). The availability of extraction of a single conjunct is shown for both the second conjunct, (15), and the first conjunct, (16).

(15) a. Peter je povabil Janeza in še nekoga, Peter aux invited Janez and also someone else, but not know who ‘Peter invited Janez and someone else, but I don’t know whom.’

b. … whom [ Peter invited Janez and ___ ]

(16) a. Peter je povabil nekoga in še Janeza, Peter aux invited someone and also Janez but not know who ‘Peter invited someone and also Janez, but I don’t know whom.’

b. … whom [ Peter invited ___ and Janez ]

However, sluicing does not make it possible to combine a CSC violation with extraction from another island. This is shown in (17), where a CSC violation is combined with the extraction from a relative clause.
In some sense, the ungrammaticality of (17) is expected given that extraction from a relative-clause island cannot be combined with another extraction in sluicing, as shown above. But a CSC violation cannot be combined even with another CSC violation. As shown in (18), extracting both conjuncts of a single coordination is only possible in the presence of a conjunction; but then we have not violated the CSC.

(18) a. Peter je povabil enega prijatelja in eno punco, pa ne vem katerega prijatelja *(in) katero punco.3
   ‘Peter invited some friend and some girl, but I don’t know which friend and which girl.’

3.2 Adjuncts
Wh-extraction is impossible also from adjuncts, as shown in (19).

(19) *Koga je Peter kihnil, ravno ko je Marta poljubila?
   ‘Whom did Peter sneeze just when Marta kissed?’

3 Note that the unacceptability of (18) is not due to a violation of a distinctness condition (as in Richards 2010). In Slovenian, different gender features are enough to make wh-words count as distinct (see Mišmaš 2012).
Once again, such extraction is fine under sluicing, (20).

(20) a. Peter je kihnil, ravno ko je Marta poljubila nekoga,
Peter aux sneezed just when aux Marta kissed someone
ampak ne vem koga.
but not know whom
‘Peter sneezed just when Marta kissed someone, but I don’t
know whom.’

b. … whom [Peter sneezed just when Marta kissed ___]

However, as soon as we combine wh-extraction from an adjunct with a
matrix-clause extraction, the sentence becomes ungrammatical regardless
of sluicing. It is also impossible to combine two such extractions from
two different adjuncts.

(21) a.*Nekdo je kihnil, ravno ko je Marta poljubila nekoga,
someone aux sneezed just when aux Marta kissed someone
pa ne vem kdo koga.
but not know who who
‘Someone sneezed just when Marta kissed someone, but I don’t
know who who.’

b. … who whom { ___ sneezed just when Marta kissed ___}

3.3 PP complements of nouns
Slovenian does not allow wh-extraction of a PP embedded in a DP.
Neither adjunct nor argument PPs can move out of a DP. (22) shows this
for a PP complement (cf. teorija o skladenjskih otokih ‘theory of
syntactic islands’). In sluicing, such an extraction is again possible, as
shown in (23).

(22) *O čem je Peter razlagal teorijo?
about what aux Peter explained theory
‘What did Peter explain the theory about?’

(23) Razlagal je teorijo o nečem, pa ne vem, o čem.
explained aux theory about something but not know about what
‘He was explaining a theory about something, but I don’t know
about what.’

b. … about what [Peter explained [the theory ___]}

But as soon as we combine it with some other extraction, it becomes impossible regardless of sluicing. In (24) the extraction of a PP embedded in a DP is coupled with the extraction of the subject of the main clause; in (25), on the other hand, it is coupled with the extraction of another PP from inside another DP.

(24) a.* Nekdo je razlagal teorijo o nečem, someone aux explained theory about something pa ne vem, kdo o čem. but not know who about what ‘Someone was explaining the theory about something, but I don’t know who about what.’

b. … who about what { ___ was explaining {the theory ___}}

(25) a.* Prijatelju iz neke odročne vasi je razlagal teorijo o friend_Dat from some remote village aux explained theory about nečem, pa ne vem iz katere (vasi) o čem. something but not know from which village about what ‘He explained the theory about something to a friend from some remote village, but I don’t know about what from which village.’

b. … about what from which village { Vid explained {the theory ___} to a friend ___}}

What was shown above for PP complements is also true of DPs extracted out of a DP. When DPs are complements to a noun, they cannot be *wh*-extracted out of the DP in regular questions, but they can be in sluicing constructions. On the other hand, as soon as we combine such an extraction with another extraction, e.g., the extraction of the subject, the sentence becomes ungrammatical regardless of sluicing.

3.4 Left-branch extraction
Whereas Slovenian does not allow left-branch extraction (LBE) in ordinary questions, as shown in (26), constructed on the basis of an example from Merchant (2001), it does seem to allow it in sluicing, as shown in (27):

(26) * Kako podroben si zahteval spisek? how detailed aux request list ‘How detailed did you request a list?’
A NOTE ON SLUICING AND ISLAND REPAIR

(27) a. Peter je zahteval podroben spisek, ampak ne vem, Peter requested detailed list but not know kako podroben. how detailed ‘Peter requested a detailed list, but I don’t know how detailed.’
b. … how detailed [Peter requested { ___ list }] But when we try to combine such an LBE with some other extraction, or when we attempt multiple LBEs, sluicing does not rescue the sentence. (28) shows that LBE cannot be combined with extraction of the main-clause subject, (29) shows that LBE cannot be combined with extraction of a DP from inside the same DP, and (30) shows the ungrammaticality of sluicing examples with multiple LBEs (cf. Grebenyova 2006):

(28) a.* Nekdo je zahteval podroben seznam, ampak ne vem, someone aux requested detailed list but not know kdo kako podroben. who how detailed. ‘Someone requested a detailed list, but I don’t know who how detailed.’
b. … who how detailed { ___ requested { ___ list } }

(29) a.* Vid je zahteval podroben seznam nečesa, ampak Vid aux requested detailed list somethingGen but ne vem, kako podroben česa. not know how detailed whatGen ‘Vid requested a detailed list of something, but I don’t know how detailed of what.’
b. … how of what detailed [Vid requested { ___ list { ___ } }]

(30) a.* Precej otrokom je podaril precej čudne balone, ampak many children aux gave fairly strange balloons but ne vem koliko kako čudne. not know how-many how strange ‘He gave many children fairly weird balloons, but I don’t know how many how strange.’
b. … how many how strange [he gave { ___ kids } { ___ balloons } ]
3.5 Other islands
Other propositional islands (islands that correspond to a finite clause) are expected to work just like relative clauses. Complex NPs are two such cases where the effects observed above carry over. At this point we have nothing to say about derived positions, given that these islands are difficult if not impossible to test, since one cannot know which positions are derived in a sluicing context.

The last type of island we mention here are prepositional phrases. As already observed by Merchant (2001), sluicing does not fix P-stranding. According to Merchant (2001), P-stranding under sluicing is only allowed in languages that also allow P-stranding under wh-movement. Stjepanović (2008) provides further arguments that what looks like P-stranding under sluicing in Serbo-Croatian cannot be the result of sluicing alone. Since Slovenian behaves like Serbo-Croatian in this respect, we can safely conclude that apparent Slovenian P-stranding is also not a case of repair by sluicing. A further argument that P-stranding cannot be repaired by sluicing is given in (31). Whereas P-stranding is allowed to some degree in single sluice sentences, it is completely impossible with multiple sluicing.

(31) a. *Pred neko hišo se je pogovarjal z nekom, ampak
in front some house refl aux talk with someone but
ne vem, katero hišo kom.
not know which house who
‘He was talking to someone in front of some house, but I don’t know which house who.’

b. … which house who [He was talking to ___ in front of ___ ]

4 Towards an account

Section 3 presented several types of ungrammatical attempts of a single sluicing with various types of extraction combinations. It is not the case that sluicing can only fix one island violation at a time—which, if it could, would be an extremely difficult constraint to motivate. From the same island, sluicing can extract two wh-words, as in (32). It is also possible to extract a wh-word from an island inside another island, and we can also create a multiple sluicing example where both wh-words
would cross two islands. Examples like (33) are fine as long as both wh-words originate in the same island.

(32) a. Kupil je konja, ki je nekje nekoga brcnil, bought aux horse which aux somewhere someone kicked 
apa ne vem kje koga. but not know where who
‘He bought a horse that kicked someone somewhere, but I don’t know who where.’
b. … who where [He bought a horse that kicked ___ ___ ]

(33) a. Razpredal je o govorici, da je Vid kupil konja, that aux rumour aux Vid bought horse which 
je enkrat nekoga brcnil, ne vem pa kdaj koga. aux once someone kicked not know but when who
‘He talked about the rumor that Vid bought a horse that once kicked someone, but I don’t know who when.’
b. … who when [he talked of the rumor that Vid bought a horse- ___ ___ ]
[that kicked ___ ___ ]

It thus seems that multiple sluicing from islands is fine only when the two wh-words come from the same island. Even when we combine movement from an island with a movement that does not violate anything, sluicing is normally impossible. This suggests that sluicing actually does not fix improper-movement violations, and that island repair is an illusion. Rather, it seems that what is deleted/sluiced is not the entire sentence but only the island from where the wh-word moved.

A similar proposal was put forward by Merchant (2001: 209), who claims that propositional islands (relative clauses, adjunct clauses, anything clausal) are not repaired by sluicing since they are actually never violated in the first place, (34); cf. Baker and Brame 1972.

(34) NOT: … who [Peter sold the horse that kicked ___ ]
RATHER: … who [the horse kicked ___ ]

This proposal makes a clear prediction. If the sluiced part of the sentence only consists of the embedded clause, then a proper name from the
matrix clause should not trigger a principle C violation. This prediction is borne out, as shown in (35).\footnote{The lack of a Principle C violation is definitely not a consequence of sluicing (cf. island repair) given that principle C clearly holds in cases that only involve a single clause.}

(35) a. Peter je kupil konja, ki je včeraj brcnil enega
Peter aux bought horse, that aux yesterday kicked one
njegovega prijatelja.
his friend
‘Peter bought a horse that kicked one of his friends yesterday.’

b. Sprašujem se, katerega Petrovega prijatelja.
ask refl which Peter’s friend
‘I wonder which friend of Peter’s.’

5 Recap

Sluicing should not be able to fix island violations, because the structure presumed to enter the repair process should not be derived in the first place. We observe a restriction on multiple sluicing: an island violation can only combine with the same kind of island violation from the same island. A theory in which sluicing fixes islands massively overgenerates, since it predicts every improper movement to be fixable. Following Merchant (2001) (cf. Abels 2011), we conclude that sluicing does not fix island violations as no island violations are ever derived.

References


A NOTE ON SLUICING AND ISLAND REPAIR


franc.marusic@ung.si
rokov.zaucer@ung.si