Reports on the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Tsukuba English Linguistic Society

Notes on Relativization in Japanese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Tsukuba English Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Range</td>
<td>281-282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>1988-08-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2241/7395">http://hdl.handle.net/2241/7395</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The image contains a table with columns for "Title", "Volume", "Page Range", "Year", and "URL". The table provides information about the publication "Notes on Relativization in Japanese". The title is "Reports on the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Tsukuba English Linguistic Society".
Notes on Relativization in Japanese*

Shinji Saito, Toshifusa Oka
Manabu Hashimoto, Shinsuke Homma

In this talk, we have argued for the existence of the relative clauses in Japanese that are derived by movement, as well as those derived by non-movement.

The relative clause (1b) lacks the sort of island effect observed in the scrambling case (1a), which is derived by the syntactic movement of the scrambled phrase:

(1) a. *sono-kuruma-o, [Taro-o-ga [e, yogoshita kodomo]-o
stained kid
shikaritsuketa
scolded
Lit. "That car, Taro scolded the kid who stained."
b. [Taro-o-ga [e, yogoshita kodomo]-o shikaritsuketa]
kuruma,
Lit. "the car which Taro scolded the kid who stained"

We attributed the lack of island effect in this relative clause to the availability of an empty resumptive pronoun \textit{pro} in the gap position of the relative clause. We have assumed the following licensing condition on \textit{pro}:

(2) In Japanese, \textit{pro} is licensed by abstract Case-assignment.

However, some sort of movement must be involved in those relative clauses where \textit{pro} is not available in the relevant gap.

Firstly, the following semantic constraint on resumptive pronouns prevents \textit{pro} from appearing in the gap position of the relative clauses that are headed by a quantified NP.

(3) An NP with the feature [+pronominal] cannot have a
quantified NP in A'-position as its antecedent.
(Chao and Sells (1983), Saito (1985))

Hence, a gap in such a relative clause must obligatorily be a trace left by movement. The island effect in the following sentence tells us that this is so. Consider:

(4) *[Hanako-ga [e, nagutta otoko]-o aishiteiru]dono-onna-mo;
guy  ACC love
      Jiro-o nagutta
      Lit."Any woman that Hanako loves the guy who hit hit Jiro."

Secondly, the relativization of (i) an adjunct and (ii) a topic phrase also must involve movement because neither a gap in an adjunct position nor the one in a topic position does not meet the licensing condition of \textit{pro} (2). The island effect observed below shows that this is the case:

(5) *[Mary-ga [e, John-o sashita hito]-o aishiteiru] naifu
      person love
      Lit."the knife which Mary loves the person who stabbed
      John with"

(6) a. Reagan-wa [Nancy-ga byooki-da]
      TOP   NOM be ill
      Lit."As for Reagan, Nancy is ill in bed."

b. ??[Taro-o-ga [[[e, [Nancy-ga byooki-da]]]-toyuu uwasa]-o
      that rumor
      kiita Reagan
      heard
      Lit."Reagan, who Taro heard a rumor that Nancy is ill in bed"