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New paper by Elodie Winckel @abeilleanne @thebarb51 and me examining subject islands @cognitionjournal we compare it-clefts to relative clauses in French and English; Open Access

📄 1/12



https://sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0010027724002361?dgcid=rss_sd_all

In our previous work (Abeillé et al., 2020,) on French and English, we found that subject subextraction is rated lower (interaction effect) for relative clauses (with pied-piping). 😬 However, it was in wh-questions that subject extraction was degraded. tedlab.mit.edu/tedlab_website...

Building on this, we hypothesized that subject extraction should be degraded in wh-questions and discourse clash: a conflict between focus and background. 📄 3/12

The new paper presents 4 acceptability rating experiments comparing two constructions with different structure statuses: relative clauses vs. clefts, in both French and English. We predicted a contrast between relative clauses and clefts. 📄 4/12

The that-clause in an it-cleft is structurally similar to a relative clause. However, clefts are inherently not relative clauses. This creates a discourse clash in clefts only, since subjects are default topics. 📄 5/12

Experiment 1 first showed that the subject of the that-clause in clefts is more backgrounded than the subject of relative clauses. We used a wh-question test to measure this (e.g., It was the train that the teenager boarded → No, it was the old lady). 📄 6/12

To test subject islands, we varied the syntactic function (subject/direct object) and extraction type (wh-question/wh-in situ) of NP) while including ungrammatical controls. For English, we examined extractions using preposition stranding. 📄 7/12

🔑 Key results: Subject subextraction is rated lower only in clefts (i.e., superadditive). No lower ratings were found for relative clauses except English preposition stranding. This suggests the issue lies with preposition stranding, not with subject islands.

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We tested several prepositions in English relative clauses (to, over, against) to ensure that, even w/ proper extraction was being tested—not hanging topics (cf. Broekhuis 2006; Uriagereka 2006). 🗒️

The difference found in 2020 between wh-questions and relative clauses could be explained by cyc (Cinque, 1996). 🧑 Such an explanation is not available for the difference between RC & clefts. Inf valid alternative. 🗒️ 10/12

✅ Our results confirm the Focus-Background Conflict Hypothesis, with different outcomes for cl despite their syntactic similarities. This difference, we argue, is due to information structure, not s

For more on the Focus-Background Conflict Hypothesis, check out our earlier work (Abeillé et al., @cognitionjourn

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doi.org/10.1016/j.cogn...

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🗒️ 12/12

FYI Elodie Winckel is GREAT