Contents

1. Elissa Flagg. Questioning innovative quotatives.
3. Heidi Harley and Jason D. Haugen. Are there really two different classes of instrumental denominal verbs in English?
4. Mikko Kupula. A visible trace of movement?
5. Go Mizumoto. On the relationship between children’s working memory capacity and their use of contextual information in sentence comprehension.
7. Yosuke Sato. P-stranding generalization and Bahasa Indonesia: a myth?
Yosuke Sato – University of Arizona

P-stranding generalization and Bahasa Indonesia: a myth?

mailto:myosukes@email.arizona.edu

Merchant 2001 analyzes examples of sluicing as in (1a) in English as the result of \textit{wh}-movement of the remnant followed by TP deletion, as shown in (1b).

(1)  
\begin{align*} 
& a. \quad \text{I heard that Jack bought something, but I don’t know what.} \\
& b. \quad \text{… but I don’t know [CP what [TP Jack bought \textit{t}]]}
\end{align*}

According to this analysis, regular \textit{wh}-movement underlies the derivation of the sluicing phenomenon. Merchant argues that this analysis receives strong crosslinguistic support from the generalization in (2).

(2)  
A language \textit{L} will allow preposition stranding under sluicing iff \textit{L} allows preposition stranding under regular \textit{wh}-movement. (Merchant 2001: 92)

This generalization correctly accounts for the presence/absence of P-stranding under sluicing and \textit{wh}-movement in a wide variety of P-stranding and non-P-stranding languages. English allows P-stranding under \textit{wh}-movement, as in (3a). Thus, the preposition \textit{with} can be elided by deleting the TP that contains the stranded preposition, as in (3b). By contrast, Greek does not allow P-stranding under \textit{wh}-movement, as in (4a). Thus, the preposition cannot be elided by TP deletion, as in (4b). (Examples are from Merchant 2001: 92, 94.)

(3)  
\begin{align*} 
& a. \quad \text{Who was he talking with?} \\
& b. \quad \text{Peter was talking with someone, but I don’t know (with) who.}
\end{align*}

(4)  
\begin{align*} 
& a. \quad * \text{ Pjon milise me?} \\
& & \text{who she.spoke with} \\
& & \text{‘Who did she speak with?’} \\
& b. \quad * \text{ I Anna milise me kapjon, alla dhe ksero *(me) pjon} \\
& & \text{the Anna spoke with someone but not I know (with) who} \\
& & \text{‘Anna spoke with someone, but I don’t know with who.’}
\end{align*}

The generalization in (2), however, is called into question by Bahasa Indonesia because it is a non-P-stranding language under regular \textit{wh}-movement like Greek that nonetheless permits P-stranding under sluicing like English. To illustrate, consider examples in (5a-e).

(5)  
\begin{align*} 
& a. \quad * \text{ Apa yang kamu bicara tentang?} \\
& & \text{what that you talk about} \\
& & \text{‘What did you talk about?’}
\end{align*}
b. Tentang apa kamu bicara?
   ‘What did you talk about?’

c. Saya ingat dia bicara (tentang) sesuatu, tapi saya tidak tahu
   I remember he talked about something but I don’t know about what.
   ‘I remember he talked about something, but I don’t know (about) what.’

d. Kamu bicara (tentang) apa?
   ‘What did you talk about? ’

e. * Apa kamu bicara?
   ‘What did you talk about?’

The contrast between (5a) and (5b) shows that the preposition *tentang* ‘about’
cannot be stranded under regular wh-movement in Bahasa Indonesia. The
grammaticality of the sluicing example in (5c) without the preposition shows that the
same preposition can apparently be stranded and elided under sluicing. Note that while
Bahasa Indonesia characteristically allows P-drop, as shown in the first clause in (5c)
and in situ wh-questions as in (5d), the P-drop option is unavailable under regular overt
wh-movement ((5e)). Therefore, we can exclude the possibility that the sluicing
example in (5c) instantiates a pied-piped PP sluice whose preposition is simply
dropped after wh-movement.

The contrast between (5a) and (5c) poses a serious problem for the P-
Stranding Generalization, hence significantly undermines Merchant’s theory. Note that
Merchant’s sample of 24 languages to motivate the P-Stranding Generalization does
not include a single language from the Austronesian family, whose sheer number far
exceeds that of families like Indo-European, to which most of his sample languages
belong. Potsdam 2003 observes that Malagasy provides another counterexample -- it is
a non-P-stranding language that nonetheless allows the preposition to be deleted/
stranded under sluicing. Some other Austronesian languages such as Javanese show the
same pattern. A broader examination of the robustness of the P-Stranding
Generalization, as well as a theoretical explanation of why (some) languages of the
Austronesian family are special in this regard, is an important task to undertake.

References

Oxford University Press.

Editors’ note

After this snippet was accepted for publication, a dissertation appeared on precisely this topic:
Catherine Rose Fortin, *Indonesian Sluicing and Verb Phrase Ellipsis*, PhD thesis, University of