Condition C Reconstruction: Implications for LF H. Lasnik

I. Condition C Complement/Adjunct Reconstruction Asymmetries (The 'Freidin-Lebeaux Effect')

(1) a. Which report that John, revised did he, submit? b. *Which report that John, was incompetent did he, submit? Freidin (1986) (2) a. *He; believes the claim that John; is nice. b. *He; likes the story that John; wrote. c. *Whose claim that John, is nice did he, believe? d. Which story that John, wrote did he, like? Lebeaux (1988) (3) a. *Which claim that John, was asleep did he, later deny b. Which claim that John; made did he; later deny Munn (1994) (4) a. *Which claim [that John; was asleep] was he; willing to discuss b. Which claim [that John; made] was he; willing to discuss (5) a. *The claim that John; is [sic] asleep, he; was willing to discuss b. The claim that John, made, he was willing to discuss Chomsky (1993) (6) a. *The claim that John; was asleep, he; won't discuss b. The claim that John; made, he; won't discuss Chomsky and Lasnik (1993) (7) The claim that John, was asleep seems to him, $[_{TP} t$ to be correct] Chomsky (1993) (8) *I seem to him; [t to like John;] (9) a. The 'Extension Condition': structure must be built strictly cyclically. b. Adjuncts are exempt from the Extension Condition; relative clauses are adjuncts. c. "Reconstruction" is essentially a reflex of the formation of operator-variable constructions. d. An operator chain (a sequence of copies) undergoes complementary deletion. e. Condition C is an LF requirement. Chomsky (1993) (10)a. [[Which claim][that John made]] was he willing to discuss which claim PF b. [[Which [t claim]][that John made]] was he willing to discuss [which [t claim]] LF c. For which x that John made, he was willing to discuss x Interpretation (?) claim

OR?

(11)a. [[Which claim][that John made]] was he willing to discuss
 which claim PF

b. [[Which claim][t]][that John made]] was he willing to discuss [[which claim][t]] LF

- c. For which x, x a claim that John made, he was willing to discuss x Interpretation (?)
- (12)a. Which claim [that John was asleep] was he willing to discuss [which claim that John was asleep] PF b. [Which [t claim [that John was asleep]] was he willing to discuss [which [t claim that John was asleep] LF c. For which x, he was willing to discuss x claim that John was asleep Interpretation (?)

BUT CRUCIALLY NOT

(13)a. Which claim [that John was asleep] was he willing to discuss [which claim that John was asleep] PF b. [[Which [t claim]] [that John was asleep]]] was he willing to discuss [[which [t claim]] that John was asleep]] LF c. For which x that John was asleep, he was willing to discuss x claim Interpretation (?)

OR

- (14)a. Which claim [that John was asleep] was he willing to discuss [which claim that John was asleep] PF b. [[[Which claim][that John was asleep]]] t] was he willing to discuss [[which claim that John was asleep]t] LF c. For which x, x a claim that John was asleep, he was willing to discuss x Interpretation (?)
- (15) "...preference principle for reconstruction: Do it when you
 can (i.e., try to minimize the restriction in the operator
 position)."

II. Concerns About the Generalization

- (16) Which piece of evidence that John was guilty did he successfully refute?
- (17) The widespread belief that John is incompetent, he deeply resents
- (18) Whose argument that John was incorrect did you show him?
- (19) How many arguments that John's theory was correct did he publish?
- (20) This argument that John's theory is correct, he is now ready to publish.
- (21) Which proof that Mary's theory is superior to John's did she present?
- (22) Mary's attempt to hire John's student, he heartily endorsed.
- (23) John's request to attend Mary's lecture, she immediately granted.

- (25)a. Whose allegation that John_i was less than truthful did he_i refute vehemently?
 b. Whose claim that the Senator_i had violated the campaign finance regulations did he_i dismiss as politically motivated?
- (26)a. *Which claim that $John_i$ was asleep did he_i later deny b. Which claim that $John_i$ made did he_i later deny Munn (1994)
- (27) Later than what, one might ask?
- (28) *Whose claim that $John_i$ is nice did he_i believe?
- (29) Susan: John is nice. Mary: John is nice.
 - !John: I believe Susan but I don't believe Mary.
- (30) Lydia Grebenyova's experiment (UMD undergrads, 2004):
- (31) Two claims have been made about John's arrest: that John was arrested yesterday and that John was arrested a week ago. John has a lawyer, whose name is Bill
- (32) Which specific claim that John had been arrested did Bill deny
- (33) Which specific claim that he had been arrested did John deny
- (34) Which specific claim that John had been arrested did he deny
- (35) 6 of 7 subjects accepted both (33) and (34) on the coreferential reading.
- (36) What if the complement/relative asymmetry with WH-movement is illusory. How problematic is that for the theory?
- (37)a. (9)a vs. b is arguably just a stipulation, as is (9)c.b. The status of (15) is unclear.
- (38) If anything, then, lack of that asymmetry might be a 'better' state of affairs. (The only mildly negative consequence, depending on your point of view, is that a potential argument for traces, i.e., copies, disappears.)

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