**Johannes Jurka, Chizuru Nakao, and Akira Omaki (2010):**

**It’s Not the End of the CED as We Know It:**

**Revisiting German and Japanese Subject Islands**

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**Main claim:** Contra Stepanov (2007), subjects are islands in German and Japanese. There is evidence of a freezing effect, but the subject condition is in addition to this.

0. Background

CED groups subject and adjunct islands together under a single generalization.

Stepanov (2007) argues that subject island is not universal and that only moved subjects are islands (so subject island is freezing effect).

1. Experiment 1: German *was für* split

*Was für* split: famous kind of subextraction in German.

2x2x2 design: subject/object x moved/in situ x split/no split

6 conditions (when no split, moved/in situ distinction collapses).

18 experimental items, 24 items from other experiment, 36 fillers. 7-point scale. 32 participants.



Extraction from moved elements worse than extraction from in situ. (Freezing effect)

Extraction from subjects worse than extraction from objects. (Subject Condition)

Effect is additive.

2. Experiment 2: German extraction out of sentential subjects

Extraction out of non-finite clauses in subject or object position.

2x2 design: subject/object x +/- extraction

6 conditions. Other details?



Robust Subject Condition effect.

3. Experiment 3: Japanese

Scrambling and clefting out of complex DPs.

2 x 3 design: subject/object x in situ/scrambling/clefting.

6 conditions. 18 experimental items, 24 from other experiment, 36 fillers. 27 participants.



No significant difference between extraction out of subject and object.

However, subject is degraded much more from baseline. Suggests Subject Condition.

4. Questions and observations

Despite title, this doesn’t say anything about CED directly. It simply says that subject islands and adjunct islands both appear to be universal.

Stepanov’s freezing account is confirmed in a way (freezing effect clearly obtains), but additional subject effect is unexpected on his account.

Japanese evidence is very weak: confounding effects in stimuli, unclear results.