Erratum to: Experimental syntax and the variation of island effects in English and Italian

Jon Sprouse¹ · Ivano Caponigro² · Ciro Greco³ · Carlo Cecchetto⁴

Published online: 2 June 2015

© Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2015

Erratum to: Nat Lang Linguist Theory (2015) DOI [10.1007/s11049-015-9286-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-015-9286-8)

A number of examples were published with errors. Please find the correct examples in this erratum.

- (6) WH ISLAND (Rizzi 1982:50, ex. 6)
- Tuo *fratello*, a *cui*₁ mi domando *che storie*₂ abbiano
your brother, to whom₁ to_myself ask.1SG what stories₂ have.SUBJ.3PL
raccontato __₂ __₁, era molto preoccupato.
told was very worried
'Your brother, who I wonder what stories they told, was really worried.'

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s11049-015-9286-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-015-9286-8).

✉ J. Sprouse
jon.sprouse@uconn.edu

I. Caponigro
ivano@ucsd.edu

C. Greco
ciro.greco@ugent.be

C. Cecchetto
carlo.cecchetto@unimib.it

- ¹ Department of Linguistics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA
- ² Department of Linguistics, University of California, San Diego, CA, USA
- ³ Department of English Studies, University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium
- ⁴ Department of Psychology, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan, Italy

(9) ADJUNCT ISLAND

*In campo c'è un *giocatore con il quale* ti dovrebbero dare
 in field there's a player with the whom to_you should.3PL give
 istruzioni chiare [se gli altri giocatori saranno scorretti ____].
 instructions clear if the other players be.FUT.3PL unfair
 'There's a player playing in the field towards whom they should give you clear
 instructions if the other players are unfair.'

(14) COMPLEX NP ISLANDS

- a. *Who* ____ heard that Jeff baked a pie?
- b. *What* did you hear that Jeff baked ____?
- c. *Who* ____ heard [the statement that Jeff baked a pie]?
- d. *What* did you hear [the statement that Jeff baked ____]?

(15) SUBJECT ISLANDS

- a. *What* do you think the gift prompted ____?
- b. *What* do you think ____ prompted the rumor?
- c. *Who* do you think [the gift from the lobbyist] prompted the rumor about ____?
- d. *Who* do you think [the gift from ____] prompted the rumor about the Senator?

(19) SUBJECT ISLANDS

- a. I voted for the *congressman who* you think the lobbyist offended ____.
- b. I voted for the *congressman who* you think ____ offended the lobbyist.
- c. I voted for the *congressman who* you think [the gift from the lobbyist] prompted the rumor about ____.
- d. I voted for the *congressman who* you think [the gift from ____] prompted the rumor about bribery.

(21) WHETHER ISLANDS

- a. *Chi* ____ pensa che io abbia letto il libro?
who thinks that I have.SUBJ.SG read the book
 'Who thinks I read the book?'
- b. *Cosa* pensi che io abbia letto ____?
 what think.2SG that I have.SUBJ.SG read
 'What do you think I read?'
- c. *Chi* ____ si chiede [se io abbia letto il libro]?
 who to_himself asks if I have.SUBJ.SG read the book
 'Who wonders if I read the book?'
- d. *Cosa* ti chiedi [se io abbia letto ____]?
 what to_yourself ask.2SG if I have.SUBJ.SG read
 'What do you wonder if I read?'

(22) COMPLEX NP ISLANDS

- a. *Chi* __ ha affermato che io avrei rubato una macchina?
 who has claimed that I have.COND.1SG stolen a car
 ‘Who claimed that I stole a car?’
- b. *Cosa* hai affermato che io avrei rubato __?
 what have.2SG claimed that I have.COND.1SG stolen
 ‘What did you claim that I stole?’
- c. *Chi* __ ha fatto [l’affermazione che io avrei rubato una
 who has made the-claim that I have.COND.1SG stolen a
 macchina]?
 car
 ‘Who made the claim that I stole a car?’
- d. *Cosa* hai fatto [l’affermazione che io avrei
 what have.2SG made the-claim that I have.COND.1SG
 rubato __]?
 stolen
 ‘What did you make the claim that I stole?’

(23) SUBJECT ISLANDS

- a. *Chi* pensi che il quadro raffiguri __?
 who think.2SG that the painting depict.SUBJ.SG
 ‘Who do think that the painting portrays?’
- b. *Chi* pensi che __ abbia dipinto il quadro?
 who think.2SG that have.SUBJ.SG painted the painting
 ‘Who do you think has painted the painting?’
- c. *Di chi* pensi che [il quadro di Maria] raffiguri la
 of who think.2SG that the painting of Maria depict.SUBJ.SG the
 nascita __?
 birth
 ‘Who do you think Maria’s painting depicts the birth of?’
- d. *Di chi* pensi che [il quadro __] raffiguri la nascita di
 of who think.2SG that the painting depict.SUBJ.SG the birth of
 Venere?
 Venus
 ‘Who do you think the painting of depicts the birth of Venus?’

(24) ADJUNCT ISLANDS

- a. *Chi* __ dice che io abbia usato il cellulare in classe?
 who says that I have.SUBJ.SG used the cell-phone in class
 ‘Who says that I used my cell phone in class?’
- b. *Cosa* dici che io abbia usato __ in classe?
 what say.2SG that I have.SUBJ.SG used in class
 ‘What do you say that I used in class?’
- c. *Chi* __ si infuria [se uso il cellulare in classe]?
 who himself infuriates if use.1SG the cell-phone in class
 ‘Who is going to get infuriated if I use my cell phone in class?’

- d. *Cosa ti infuri [se uso __ in classe]?*
 what yourself infuriate.2SG if use.1SG in class
 'What are you going to get infuriated if I use in class?'

(26) COMPLEX NP ISLANDS

- a. Ho telefonato all'*uomo a cui* hai fatto notare __
 have.1SG phoned to_the man to whom have.2SG made notice
 che Andrea ha un atteggiamento ostile verso di noi.
 that Andrea has an attitude hostile towards of us
 'I called the man you pointed out to that Andrea has a hostile attitude
 towards us.'
- b. Ho telefonato all'*uomo verso il quale* hai fatto
 have.1SG phoned to_the man towards the whom have.2SG made
 notare che Andrea ha un atteggiamento ostile __.
 notice that Andrea has an attitude hostile
 'I called the man towards whom you pointed out that Andrea has a
 hostile attitude.'
- c. Ho telefonato all'*uomo a cui* hai fatto notare __
 have.1SG phoned to_the man to whom have.2SG made notice
 [il fatto che Andrea ha un atteggiamento ostile verso di noi].
 the fact that Andrea has an attitude hostile towards of us
 'I called the man you pointed out to the fact that Andrea has a hostile
 attitude towards us.'
- d. Ho telefonato all'*uomo verso il quale* hai fatto
 have.1SG phoned to_the man towards the whom have.2SG made
 notare [il fatto che Andrea ha un atteggiamento ostile __].
 notice the fact that Andrea has an attitude hostile
 'I called the man towards whom you pointed out the fact that Andrea
 has a hostile attitude.'

(28) ADJUNCT ISLANDS

- a. Hanno intervistato il *manager a cui* ho detto __ che
 have.3PL interviewed the manager to whom have.1SG said that
 Andrea ha fatto nuove rivelazioni su di lui.
 Andrea has made new revelations on of him
 'They interviewed the manager who I told that Andrea made new reve-
 lations about him.'
- b. Hanno intervistato il *manager su cui* mi hanno detto
 have.3PL interviewed the manager on whom to_me have.3PL said
 che Andrea ha fatto nuove rivelazioni __.
 that Andrea has made new revelations
 'They interviewed the manager they told me that Andrea has made new
 revelations about.'

- c. Hanno intervistato il *manager a cui* abbasseranno lo
have.3PL interviewed the manager to whom lower.FUT.3PL the
stipendio ____ [se Andrea farà _____ nuove rivelazioni].
stipend if Andrea make.FUT.3SG new revelations
'They interviewed the manager whose salary they will lower if Andrea
makes new revelations.'
- d. Hanno intervistato il *manager su cui* ci abbasseranno lo
have.3PL interviewed the manager on whom to_us lower.FUT.3PL the
stipendio [se Andrea farà _____ nuove rivelazioni ____].
stipend if Andrea make.FUT.3SG new revelations
'They interviewed the manager who they will lower our salary if An-
drea makes new revelations on.'