

The second has to do with Nishigauchi's 1990 observation that apparent Subjacency effects are observed with some cases of question-answer pairs as in (4).

- (4) A. [[Dare-ga dare-ni kaita] tegami]-ga mitukarimasita ka
 who -NOM who-to wrote letter -NOM found-was Q

'[A letter [that who wrote to whom]] was found'

- B. #Tanaka-san-ga Nakasone-san-ni desu
 -NOM -to is

'It is [Mr. Tanaka to Mr. Nakasone]'

The answer in (4B) is plausibly a cleft sentence with an empty CP subject.

Neither of these facts receives an explanation under the standard hypothesis that the missing CP subject is a pronoun without phonetic content (*pro*). I will argue that they provide evidence that the CP is subject to deletion, and consequently support the hypothesis of Oku 1998 and Kim 1999 that Japanese/Korean allow argument ellipsis. (3) allows sloppy reading as it can be derived by subject deletion. And (4B) violates Subjacency because the subject CP is generated prior to the application of deletion.

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