

Syntax

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2 Dec 2024

Coreference

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- (2) After [NP the baroness]₁ had visited the lord, [NP she]₂ left the house. (she ≠ baroness)
- (3) Definition: Antecedent
A is the antecedent of B iff (if and only if) (i) A precedes B, and
(ii) A and B corefer.

Types of (non-)coreference

- (4) obligatory coreference
- a. Zelda₁ bores herself₁.
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- (5) obligatory non-coreference
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- (6) optional coreference
 - a. Zelda₁₅ adores her₁₅ teachers.
 - b. Zelda₁₄ adores her₅ teachers.

Types of referential expressions

- (7)
- a. reflexives and reciprocals ('anaphors'):
himself, herself, itself, themselves, myself, yourself,
ourselves, yourselves, each other, one another
 - b. non-reflexive pronouns ('pronominals'): he, she, it, him,
her, I, us, you, me, his, your, my, our
 - c. full NPs including names ('r-expressions'): the baroness,
Peter, this, a disinherited Russian countess . . .

Reflexives must have a clause-bound antecedent

- (8)
- a. That it rains bothers Peter.
 - b. That it rains bothers her/him.
 - c. *That it rains bothers himself/herself.

Pronouns and nouns cannot have a clause-bound antecedent

- (9)
- a. *Peter₄ watches Peter₄ in the mirror.
 - b. *Peter₄ watches him₄ in the mirror.
 - c. Peter₄ watches himself₄ in the mirror.

Pronouns can have a non-local antecedent

- (10)
- a. *Carla₄ thinks that I hate Carla₄
 - b. Carla₄ thinks that I hate her₄.
 - c. *Carla₄ thinks that I hate herself₄.

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- a. A reflexive pronoun must have an antecedent within its local clause.

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- (12)
- *That it rains bothers himself/herself.
(no antecedent)
 - *Carla₄ thinks that I hate herself₄.
(non-local antecedent)
 - Peter₂ watches himself₂ in the mirror.
(local antecedent)

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C-command

- (13) Carlotta₄'s dog accompanies her₄//*herself₄ to kindergarten.

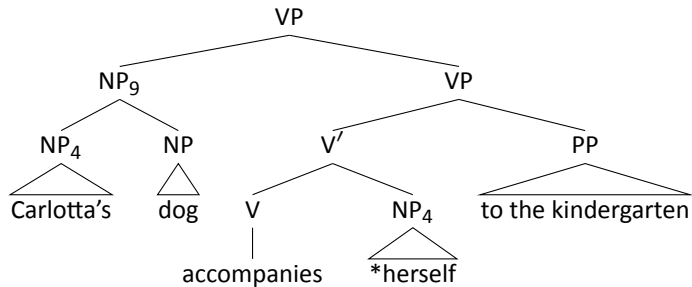
C-command

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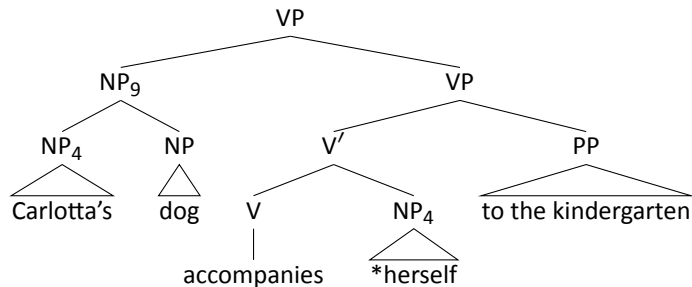
C-command

- (13) Carlotta₄'s dog accompanies her₄//*herself₄ to kindergarten.
- (14) Binding Conditions
- A reflexive pronoun must have a **c-commanding** antecedent within its local clause.
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 - An r-expression must not have a **c-commanding** antecedent

The structure

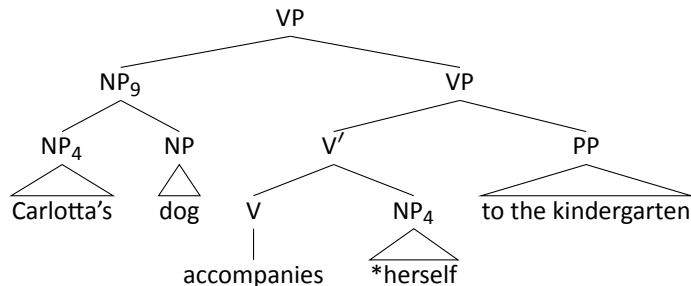


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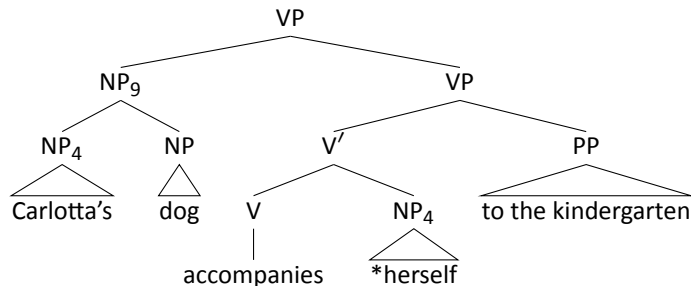
- (15) Node A c-commands node B in a phrase marker iff
- neither dominates the other, and
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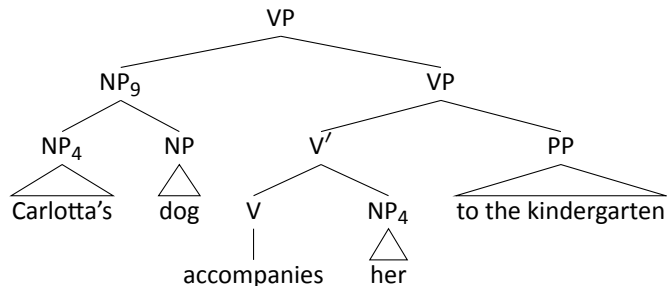
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- (17) Binding Conditions
- A reflexive pronoun must have a c-commanding antecedent within its local clause.

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- (18) Node A c-commands node B in a phrase marker iff
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- (19) Node A c-commands node B in a phrase marker iff you can go from A to B by going one node up, and then only down, while never crossing a branch twice
- (20) Binding Conditions
- A non-reflexive pronoun must not have a c-commanding antecedent within its local clause.

Asymmetries in binding

- (21) a. Petr₃ má rád svou₃ sestru
Petr likes himself's sister
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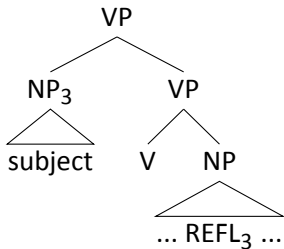
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- a. A possessive reflexive inside the object can be bound by the subject

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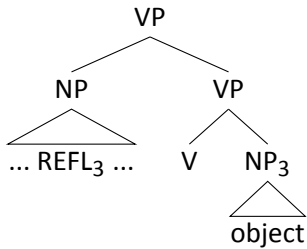
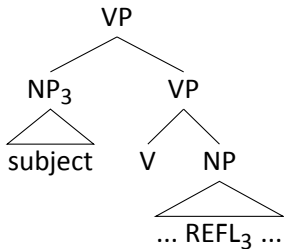
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Missing subjects

Interactions of binding and movement

(24) Sentences with unexpressed subjects

a. Look there!

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- a. Look there!
- b. The best way *to succeed* is to do what's right
- c. Sp -í -m.
sleep pres 1.sg
'I am sleeping.'

(25) a. Behave yourself!

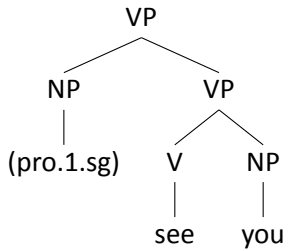
- (25)
- a. Behave yourself!
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see-pres-1sg self's sister
'I see my sister.'

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 - f. (pro) Vid-í-m svou sestru.
1.sg see-pres-1sg self's sister
'I see my sister.'



(26) a. John₄ promised [his dad]₅ not to cut himself₄ / *him₄.

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b. John₄ urged [his dad]₅ not to cut *himself₄ / him₄.

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 - b. John₄ urged [his dad]₅ not to cut *himself₄ / him₄.
 - c. John₄ promised [his dad]₅ [PRO₄ not to cut himself₄ / *him₄].

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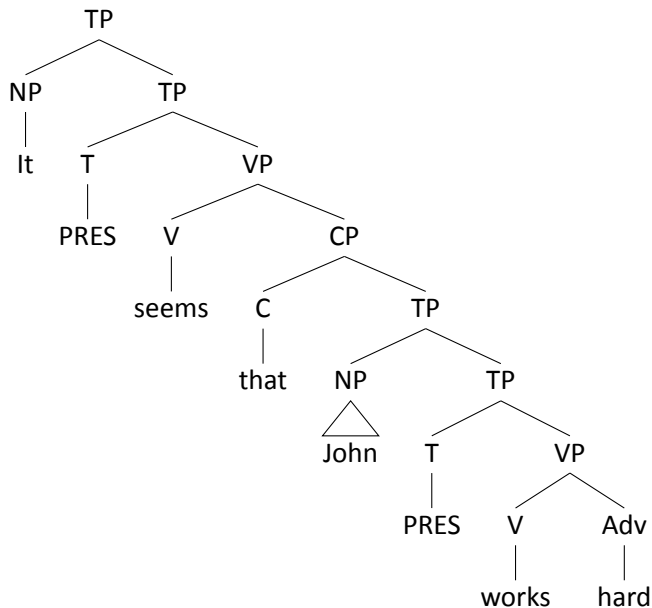
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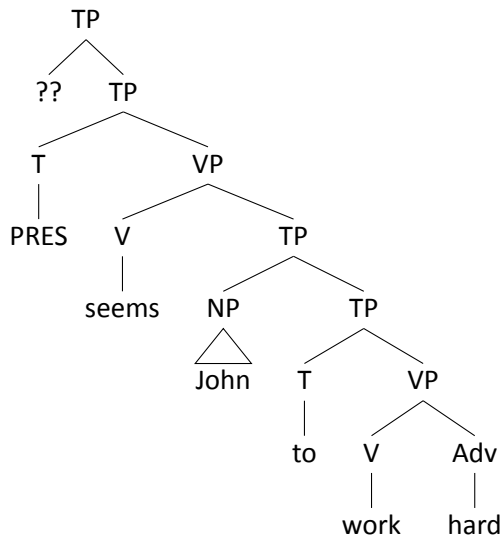
Raising

- (27)
- a. It seems [that John works hard]
 - b. John seems to work hard.

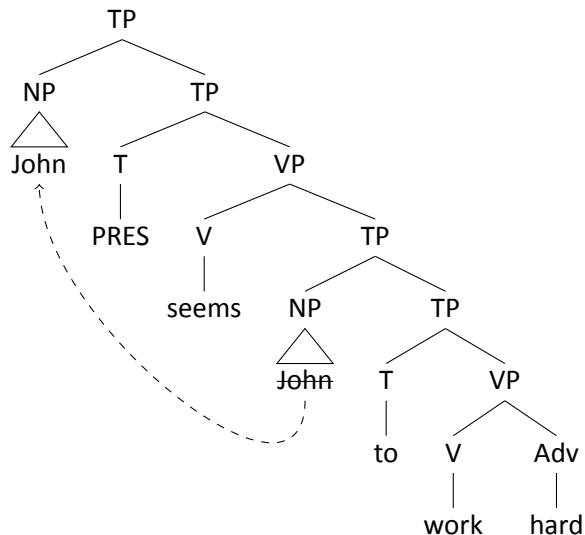
'logical' structure



Raising structure



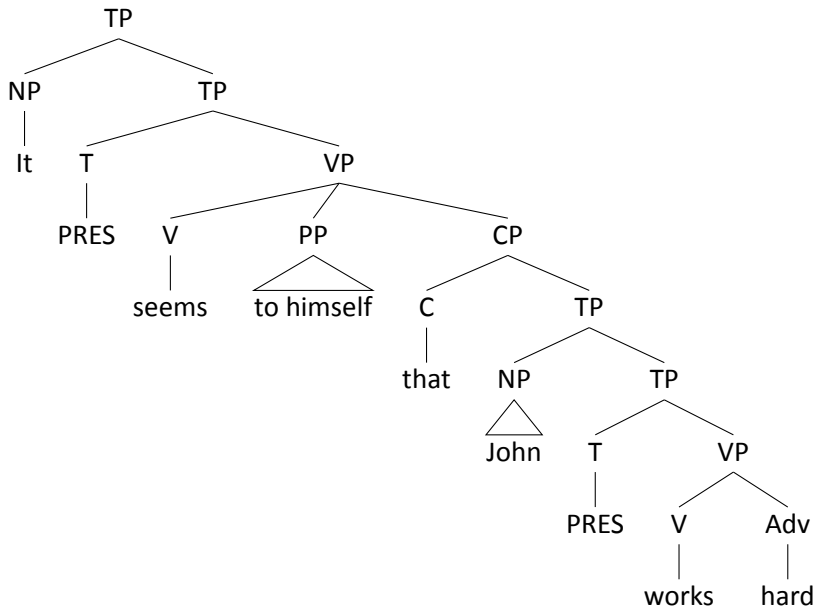
Raising structure



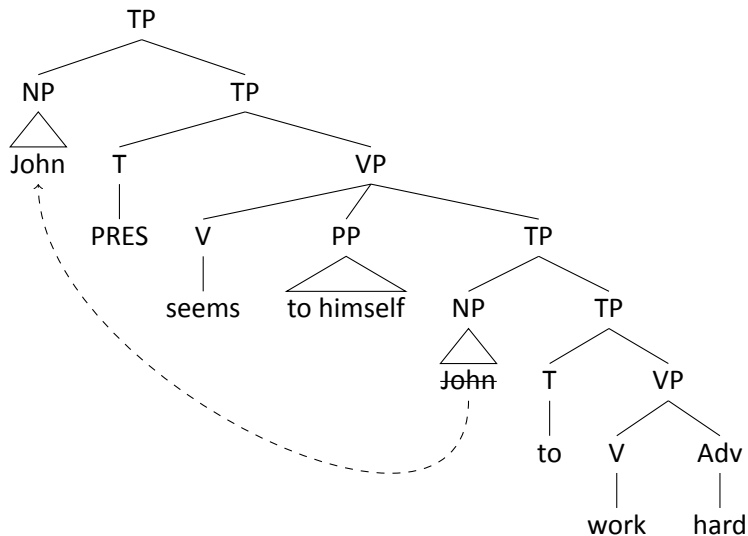
to himself

- (28) a. *It seems to himself [that John works hard]
b. John seems to himself to work hard.

'logical structure'



'raising structure'



- (29) a. Příkladalo mi, že Honza je unavený
It.seemed to-me that Honza is tired

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It.seemed to-me that Honza is tired
- b. Honza mi připadal ~~Honza~~ unavený
Honza to.me seemed tired

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- a. Příklado mi, že Honza je unavený
It.seemed to-me that Honza is tired
 - b. Honza mi připadal ~~Honza~~ unavený
Honza to.me seemed tired
 - c. *Příklado si, že Honza je unavený
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References