

## Long-distance binding of Norwegian reflexives

### 1. Outline

- Present data from a Norwegian dialect showing that reflexives can be bound out of finite and non-finite complement clauses if the clause is semantically tenseless
- Argue that tenseless clauses trigger restructuring with interclausal verb raising
- Show that long-distance binding can be reduced to a restructuring effect

### 2. Norwegian binding

#### 2.1 Previous literature

- As most Germanic languages, Norwegian has a separate 3<sup>rd</sup> person reflexive pronoun *seg*
- The binding domain for *seg* is not clear from the literature
- In work based on written corpora (Faarlund et al. 1997) or multi-regional surveys (Strahan 2003), no clear pattern is found, probably because the data reflect quite different dialectal distributions
- Work on a north-western dialect (Moshagen and Trosterud 1990, Strahan 2001) shows that *seg* is bound logophorically, as is well known also from Icelandic
- Presumably reflecting his own dialectal judgment, Hellan (1988, 1991) claims that *seg* is freely bound out of non-finite clauses, but cannot be bound out of a finite clause
- Hellan's claims are usually repeated in subsequent scholarly literature on binding as reflecting 'Norwegian binding' (e.g. Dalrymple 1993, Safir 2004, Büring 2005, Reuland 2006)
- Hellan (1988) admits in passing, however, that long-distance binding out of finite clauses is "occasionally used" in "casual speech", without providing examples

#### 2.2 Østfold Norwegian

- Since the most consistent data come from work on specific dialects of Norwegian, the judgments in this paper are collected only from speakers in Østfold, a small region in the south-east corner of Norway
- I will call this regional variant Østfold Norwegian (ØN)

### 3. Østfold Norwegian (ØN) data

#### 3.1 Finite complements of perception verbs

- In ØN, *seg* can be bound out of a finite clause when embedded under a perception verb (1a, 2a), but not for most other verbs (1b, 2b):

- (1a) ?Reven<sub>i</sub> hørte/så/lukta [at noen jakta på seg<sub>i</sub>]  
The-fox heard/saw/smelled that someone chased on self  
'The fox heard/saw/smelled that someone was chasing him'

(1b) \*Reven<sub>i</sub> sa/trudde/frykta [at noen jakta på seg<sub>i</sub>]  
 The-fox said/believed/feared that someone chased on self  
 'The fox said/believed/feared that someone was chasing him'

(2a) ?Per<sub>i</sub> kjente [at noen la et håndkle rundt seg<sub>i</sub>]  
 Peter felt that someone laid a towel around self  
 'Peter felt that someone put a towel around him'

(2b) \*Per<sub>i</sub> sa [at noen la et håndkle rundt seg<sub>i</sub>]  
 Peter said that someone laid a towel around self  
 'Peter said that someone put a towel around him'

- Since perception verbs are not licensors of logophoric pronouns (Culy 1994), the long-distance binding in (1a, 2a) cannot be due to logophoricity

### 3.2 Non-finite complements

- Exemplified with object control verbs, some allow *seg* in their complements, such as *la* 'let' and *tvinge* 'force', whereas others do not, such as *be* 'tell' and *beordre* 'order':

(3) Læreren<sub>i</sub> ?lot/\*ba elevene<sub>j</sub> [PRO<sub>j</sub> stå bak seg<sub>i</sub>]  
 The-teacher let/told the-students stand (inf.) behind self  
 'The teacher let/told the students (to) stand behind him'

(4) Læreren<sub>i</sub> ?tvang/\*beordra elevene<sub>j</sub> til [å PRO<sub>j</sub> stå bak seg<sub>i</sub>]  
 The- forced/ordered the- to to stand behind self  
 teacher students (inf.)  
 'The teacher forced/ordered the students to stand behind him'

## **4. Tenselessness**

- The finite and non-finite complements that allow long-distance binding in section 3 above all have in common that they are semantically tenseless
- It is well documented that tense cuts across morphological finiteness, such that both finite and non-finite clauses can be either tensed or tenseless (Stowell 1982, Landau 2000, 2004, Wurmbrand 2001, Wiklund 2007)
- The non-finite complements of verbs like *la* 'let' and *tvinge* 'force' are tenseless (Wiklund 2007)
- That finite complement clauses can be tenseless has primarily been demonstrated for Balkan languages (Varlokosta and Hornstein 1992, Krapova 2001, Landau 2004, Radišić 2006)
- The finite complement clauses of perception verbs in ØN are special in three domains that all point to semantic tenselessness:
  - 1) Sequence of tenses (SOT)
  - 2) Double access reading (DAR)
  - 3) Temporal adverb disagreement

#### 4.1 Sequence of tenses (SOT)

- In ØN, an SOT reading is generally optional in a past-under-past construction:

(5a) Per sa [at Kari var med barn]  
Peter said that Kate was with child

Interpretation: (i) Peter said: “Kate is pregnant”  
(ii) Peter said: “Kate was pregnant”

- When the matrix verb is a perception verb, however, SOT becomes obligatory:

(5b) Per så [at Kari var med barn]  
Peter saw that Kate was with child

Interpretation: (i) Peter saw: /Kate is pregnant/  
(ii) \*Peter saw: /Kate was pregnant/

- Following the standard analysis of SOT as having a tenseless complement clause,<sup>1</sup> the obligatory SOT reading with perception verbs means that perception verbs select for tenseless complements

#### 4.2 Double access reading (DAR)

- In ØN, present tense can be embedded under a past verb with a DAR reading (6a), but not for perception verbs (6b):

(6a) Per sa [at Kari er gravid]  
Peter said that Kate is pregnant

(6b) \*Per så [at Kari er gravid]  
Peter saw that Kate is pregnant

- Given that the present tense in a DAR construction denotes temporal simultaneity (Enç 1987, Stowell 2007), the ungrammaticality of (6b) follows from the conclusion above that perception verbs must select tenseless complements

#### 4.3 Temporal adverb disagreement

- The standard test for tenselessness is to let a temporal adverb in the complement clause contradict a temporal adverb in the matrix clause (cf. Varlokosta and Hornstein 1992, Landau 2000, 2004 Krapova 2001, Wurmbrand 2001, Radišić 2006, Wiklund 2007)
- If the result is ungrammatical, it is taken as evidence that the complement has no tense that can be modified
- Such conflicts are tolerated with most matrix verbs (7a), but not with perception verbs (7b):

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<sup>1</sup> Ogihara 1995, von Stechow 1995, Kratzer 1998, Kusumoto 1999, Khomitsevich 2007.

(7a) I dag sa Per [at det regna i fjord]  
 Today said Peter that it rained last year  
 ‘Today, Peter said that it rained last year’

(7b) I dag så Per [at det regna (\*i fjord)]  
 Today saw Peter that it rained last year  
 ‘Today, Peter saw that it rained last year’

#### 4.4 Conclusion

- The three tests above show that finite complements of perception verbs are tenseless
- With previous (and uncontroversial) demonstration that the non-finite complements of *la* ‘let’ and *tvinge* ‘force’ are tenseless, the pattern shows that:

*Complement tenselessness licenses non-local binding*

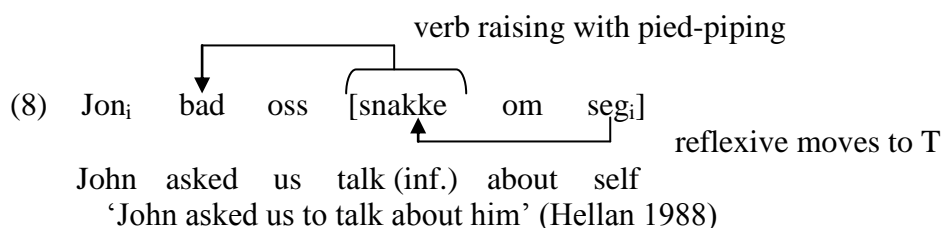
### 5. Analysis

#### 5.1 Restructuring

- As seen above, clausal tenselessness is pivotal for long-distance binding in ØN
- Clausal tenselessness has been argued to be a prerequisite for ‘restructuring’ to take place, where the interclausal T-to-T movement has a wide range of language specific effects (cf. Zushi 2001, Wurmbrand 2001, 2006, Wiklund 2007 with references)

#### 5.2 Binding through movement

- In the widely accepted movement theory of binding, the reflexive moves covertly to the T-projection, where it is in a local configuration with its subject binder in spec-TP (Lebeaux 1983, Chomsky 1986, Pica 1987, Battistella 1989, Reinhart and Reuland 1991, Cole and Sung 1994, Cole, Hermon and Huang 2001, Reuland 2001a, Safir 2004)
- When a reflexive is bound structurally (i.e. not logophorically) by the subject in the higher clause, it follows under this approach that the embedded T must have undergone further movement to the matrix T, with pied-piping of the reflexive
- Using the data in Hellan (1988), Reinhart and Reuland (1991, Reuland 2001b, Reuland 2006) analyze binding out of a non-finite clause in Norwegian precisely in this way:



- One problem with this analysis, as admitted in Reuland 2006, is that no independent motivation or trigger for this verb movement is identified

### 5.3 Long-distance binding from restructuring

- In ØN, T in tenseless clauses raises to the matrix T by restructuring
- If the tenseless clause contains a reflexive, the reflexive will be pied-piped to the matrix clause, where it is bound by the matrix subject
- The trigger for an interclausal T-to-T movement is therefore semantic tenselessness
- Long-distance binding in ØN is therefore an automatic consequence of restructuring – no independent stipulations need be made to account for it
- Long-distance binding can therefore be analyzed as yet another *restructuring effect*

## **6. Restructuring in Østfold Norwegian**

- Restructuring can be shown to exist in ØN independently of long-distance binding, hence it is not posited simply to account for the binding facts
- Some Norwegian and Swedish dialects have a verb copying process, where the verb in non-finite tenseless clauses takes on the tense morphology of the matrix verb (Wiklund 2007)
- Wiklund (2007) argues that this is a restructuring effect. As shown in the following examples, the same verbs that allow verb copying are the same verbs that allow non-local binding:

### 6.1 *la* ‘let’

Verb copying

- (9) Jeg hadde ikke **latt** 'n<sub>i</sub> [PRO<sub>i</sub> **gjort** det]  
 I had not let (perf.) him done (perf.) it  
 ‘I would not have let him do it’

Long-distance binding

- (10) ?Læreren<sub>i</sub> **lot** elevene<sub>j</sub> [PRO<sub>j</sub> stå bak **seg<sub>i</sub>**]  
 The-teacher let the-students stand (inf.) behind self  
 ‘The teacher let the students stand behind him’

### 6.2 *se* ‘see’

Verb copying

- (11) Jeg har ikke **sett** ['n **gjort** det]  
 I have not seen (perf.) him done (perf.) it  
 ‘I have not seen him do it’

Long-distance binding

- (12) Læreren<sub>i</sub> **så** [elevene stå bak **seg<sub>i</sub>**]  
 The-teacher saw the-students stand (inf.) behind self  
 ‘The teacher saw the students stand behind him’

### 6.3 *be* ‘tell’

Verb copying (not possible)

- (13) \*Jeg hadde ikke **bett** ’n<sub>i</sub> [PRO<sub>i</sub> **gjort** det]  
I had not told (perf.) him done (perf.) it  
‘I would not have told him to do it’

Long-distance binding (not possible)

- (14) \*Læreren<sub>i</sub> **ba** elevene<sub>j</sub> [PRO<sub>j</sub> stå bak **seg<sub>i</sub>**]  
The-teacher told the-students stand (inf.) behind self  
‘The teacher told the students to stand behind him’

## 7. Conclusions and implications beyond Norwegian

- In ØN, tenseless complement clauses license long-distance binding
- Under a movement approach to restructuring and binding, long-distance binding in ØN falls out as another restructuring effect
- ØN is the first language to my knowledge where *semantic* tense is shown to restrict binding, but since it has not been reported for Norwegian before, it is probably underreported or undiscovered in other languages, too
- Two seemingly unrelated phenomena in ØN can be seen as effects of a single operation – T-to-T raising across clauses
- More research on ‘peripheral’ binding facts might reveal how other syntactic processes, seemingly unrelated, are able to widen or constrain the use of reflexives

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