

Binding as agreement

Based on Koenenman & Zeiljstra (2017)

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Binding

Principle A:

A reflexive must be bound by a c-commanding antecedent, where the antecedent is dominated by the closest finite FinP that dominates the reflexive.

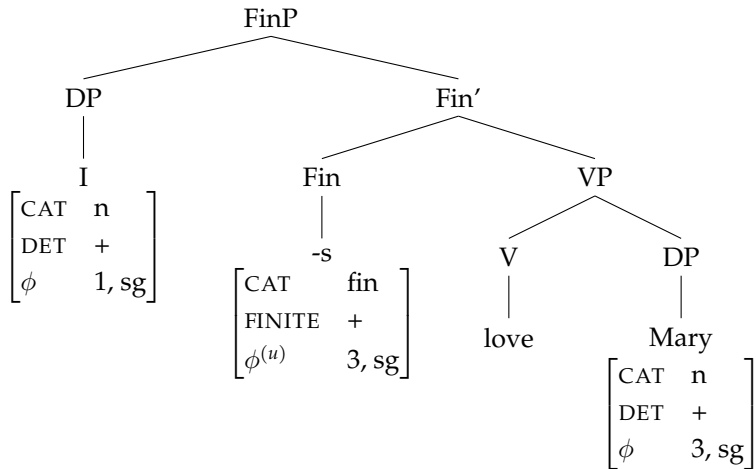
Principle B:

A non-reflexive pronoun cannot be bound by a c-commanding antecedent, where the antecedent is dominated by the closest finite FinP that dominates the reflexive.

Agreement (to be revised)

In a tree Γ , if there is a node α with $\left[F^{(u)}\right]$, then there needs to be another node β with $\left[F\right]$, such that there are no maximal projection nodes that include α without including β or vice versa.

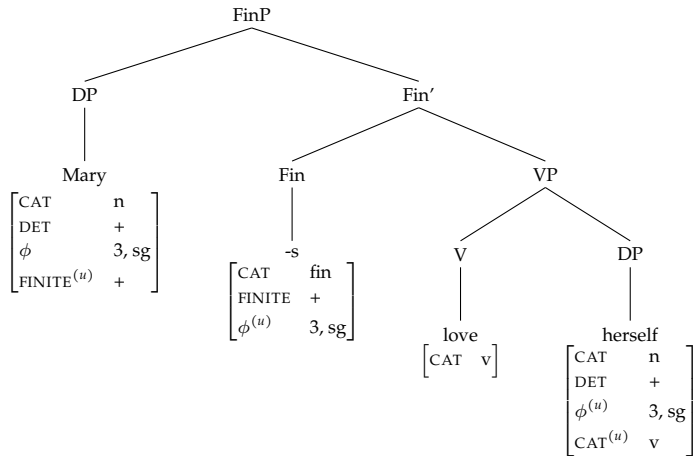
(1) *I loves Mary.



Agreement

An uninterpretable feature $[F^{(u)}]$ must be **c-commanded** by a matching $[F]$ in the same finite clause; otherwise the sentence is ungrammatical.

(2) Mary loves herself.



What next?

- ▶ Give up unifying case, agreement and binding.
- ▶ Rethink the structural relations.

