

# Binding as agreement

*Based on Koenenman & Zeiljstra (2017)*

Umut Özge

COGS 532: Theoretical Linguistics  
METU, Informatics

# 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.

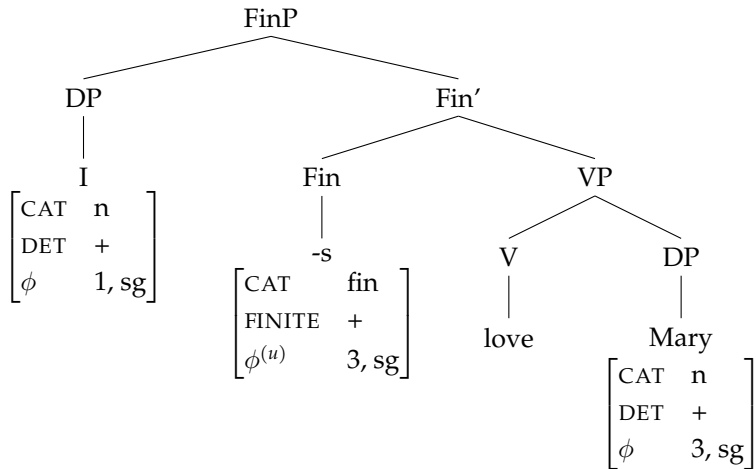
## Principle B:

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

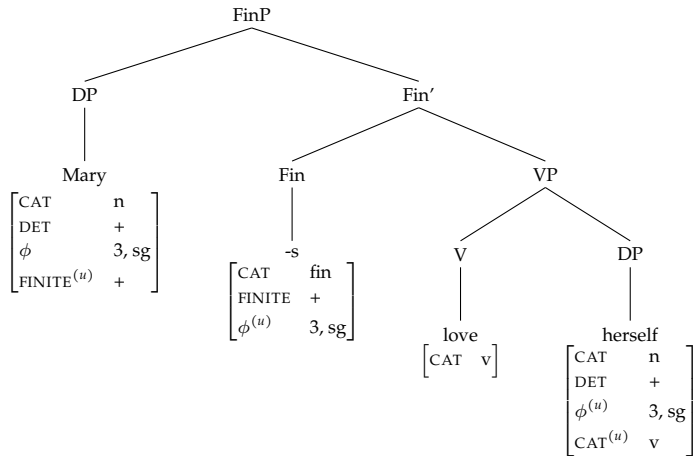
(1) \*I loves Mary.



## 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.