## Binding Theory

## Describing Relationships between Nouns

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- Describes the conditions on the structural relations between nouns.
- Concerned with three types of nouns:
- R-expressions (proper names, common nouns)
- Pronouns. (he, she, it, his, one, them, him etc)
- Anaphors. (eg. himself, herself, themselves)
- These NPs are semantically distinct, but they also have different syntactic distributions.


## R-expressions

- Express content
- An NP that gets it meaning by referring to an entity in the world.
- e.g. Bill Clinton, William, The woman in the blue suit, a teddy bear, purple shoes.


## Anaphor

- An NP that obligatorily gets its meaning from another NP in the sentence.
- Heidi bopped herself on the head with a zucchini
- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, each other.


## Pronouns

- Pronoun: An NP that may (but need not) get its meaning from another word in the sentence. It can also get its meaning from a noun previously mentioned in the discourse, or by context.
- Art said that he played basketball
- Art said that Art played basketball
- Art said that David played basketball
- I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, one, we, us, they, them, his, her, our, my, its, your, their.


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Category D, but count as pronouns

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- Each index (plural: indices) represents a different reference.
a) $[\text { Colin] }]_{i}$ gave $[\text { Andrea }]_{j}[a \text { basketball }]_{k}$
b) $[\text { Art }]_{i}$ said that $[\text { he }]_{j}$ played [basketball] $]_{k}$ in [the dark] $]_{\mid}$
c) $[\text { Art }]_{i}$ said that $[\text { he }]_{i}$ played [basketball $]_{k}$ in $[\text { the dark }]_{,}$
d) $[\text { Heidi] }]_{i}$ bopped [herself] on [the head] ${ }_{j}$ with $[a$ $z_{u c c h i n i}{ }_{k}$


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c) $[\text { Art }]_{i}$ said that $[\text { he }]_{i}$ played [basketball] $]_{k}$ in [the dark],
d) $[\text { Heidi }]_{i}$ bopped [herself] $]_{i}$ on [the head] $]_{j}$ with $[a$ $\left.z_{u c c h i n i}\right]_{k}$
- Start at the left and assign each NP an index starting with i and working down the alphabet.


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- Two NPs that have the same index are said to be coindexed.
- Two NPs that are co-indexed are said to co-refer (that is, refer to the same entity in the world)
a) $[\text { Art }]_{i}$ said that $[\text { he }]_{j}$ played $[\text { basketball }]_{k}$ in $[\text { the dark }]_{1}$
b) $[\text { Art }]_{\mathrm{i}}$ said that $[\text { he }]_{\mathrm{i}}$ played $[\text { basketball }]_{\mathrm{k}}$ in $[\text { the dark }]_{1}$


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- Heidi ${ }_{\mathrm{i}}$ bopped herself $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on the head with a zucchini:
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- Heididi's mother $_{k}$ bopped herself $_{k}$ on the head with a zucchini.
- *[Heidi ${ }_{\mathrm{i}}$ 's mother $]_{\mathrm{k}}$ bopped herself $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on the head with a zucchini.


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- *[Heidi ${ }_{\mathrm{i}}$ 's mother $]_{k}$ bopped herself $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on the head with a zucchini.

The antecedent for an anaphor can be the subject of the sentence, but not an NP inside the subject.

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- Heidi ${ }_{i}$ bopped herself $f_{i}$ on the head with a zucchini:
- [Heidi's mother $]_{k}$ bopped herself $f_{k}$ on the head with a zucchini.
- *[Heidi ${ }_{\mathrm{i}}$ 's mother $]_{k}$ bopped herself $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on the head with a zucchini.

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let's look at this distinction in terms of structural relations







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- Binding is a SPECIAL kind of c-command. It is c-command with co-indexing.


## The Principle that deals with anaphors

- Principle A (to be revised): An anaphor must be bound
- In other words: An anaphor must be ccommanded and co-indexed by an antecedent.




## Coindexed?



## Coindexed? yes



## Coindexed? yes

C-command?


## Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes


## Coindexed? yes

## C-command? yes

## $\therefore$ Bound



## Coindexed? yes <br> Coindexed?

C-command? yes
$\therefore$ Bound


## Coindexed? yes <br> Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes
$\therefore$ Bound

Coindexed?
yes
Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes
C-command?
$\therefore$ Bound

Coindexed? yes
Coindexed?
yes
C-command? yes
C-command? no
$\therefore$ Bound

Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes
Coindexed? yes
C-command? no
$\therefore$ Bound
$\therefore$ NOT Bound

Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes
Coindexed?
yes
$\therefore$ Bound
C-command? no
$\therefore$ NOT Bound
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE A

# Locality restrictions on anaphor binding 

- Heidi $i_{i}$ danced with herself $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{i}}$
* *Heidi said that Art danced with herself $_{i}$
- (cf. Heidi said that Art danced with her ${ }_{i}$.)
- *Heidi ${ }_{i}$ said that herself $f_{i}$ danced with Art
- (cf. Heidi $i_{i}$ said that she ${ }_{i}$ danced with Art)




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- Binding domain: The clause containing the anaphor
- This definition is overly simplistic; We'll talk about this later in the semester, but the above will be your definition for the purposes of homework and exams for now
- Binding Principle A: An anaphor must be bound in its binding domain.



Coindexed?


Coindexed? yes


Coindexed? yes
C-command?


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Bound in domain?


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Bound in domain? yes


Coindexed? yes
Coindexed?
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Bound in domain? yes


Coindexed? yes Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Bound in domain? yes


Coindexed? yes
Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command?
Bound in domain? yes





# A (more) intuitive characterization??? 

- Principle A imposes TWO restrictions:

1) The anaphor must be bound
= both c-commanded and coindexed
2) AND The anaphor must be bound (find its antecedent) within its own clause (the binding domain)

Note that the restriction is not that an anaphor needs to be simply bound. An anaphor can be bound, yet the sentence still ungrammatical if it isn't bound locally.

## Pronouns

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- Heidi bopped her ${ }_{k}$ on the head with the zucchini


## Pronouns

- Heidi ${ }_{i}$ bopped her ${ }_{k}$ on the head with the zucchini - *Heidi bopped her $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on the head with the zucchini


## Pronouns

- Heidi; bopped her ${ }_{k}$ on the head with the zucchini - *Heidi bopped her $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on the head with the zucchini - Heidi ${ }_{i}$ said that she danced with Art


## Pronouns

- Heidi, bopped her ${ }_{k}$ on the head with the zucchini - *Heidi bopped her $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{i}}$ on the head with the zucchini - Heidi said that she danced with Art - Heidi $i_{i}$ said that she ${ }_{k}$ danced with Art.


## Pronouns

- Heidi ${ }_{i}$ bopped her ${ }_{k}$ on the head with the zucchini
- *Heidi bopped her ${ }_{i}$ on the head with the zucchini - Heidi said that she danced with Art
- Heidi said that she ${ }_{k}$ danced with Art.
- Only restriction on pronouns: they cannot be bound within their clause


## Pronouns

- Free: Not bound
- Principle B: Pronouns must be free in their Binding Domain.



Coindexed?


Coindexed? yes


Coindexed? yes
C-command?


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain?


## Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain? no


## Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain? no
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B


# Coindexed? yes 

Coindexed?
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain? no
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound

Coindexed?
yes

Free in domain? no
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

Coindexed?
yes
Coindexed?
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command?
yes

Free in domain? no
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

Coindexed? ..... yes
Coindexed? yesC-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound

Free in domain? no
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B


## Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain? no
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain?


## Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain? no
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free in domain? yes



Coindexed?


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound
Free in domain?


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound
Free in domain? Yes


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound Coindexed?
Free in domain? Yes


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound
Free in domain? Yes


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound Free in domain? Yes Free in domain?


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound
Free in domain? Yes


Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound Coindexed? no $\therefore$ not Bound
Free in domain? Yes
Both meet condition B

## R-expressions

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-     * Heidi $_{\mathrm{i}}$ kissed Miriam ${ }_{\mathrm{i}}$


## R-expressions

## - * Heidi $_{\mathrm{i}}$ Kissed Miriam <br> . *She kissed Heidi

## R-expressions

- *Heidi, kissed Miriam
- *She ${ }_{\mathrm{i}}$ kissed Heidi ${ }_{\mathrm{i}}$



## R-expressions

-     * Heidi $_{\mathrm{i}}$ kissed Miriam
- *She kissed Heidi
- *She said that Heidi was a disco queen.
- Principle C: R-expressions must be free (everywhere)



Coindexed?


Coindexed? yes


Coindexed? yes
C-command?


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
no


Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
no

## VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed? yes
Coindexed?
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
no

## VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed? yes
Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
no

## VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed? yes Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command?
Free?
no

## VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed? yes
Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
no

## VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed? yes
Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
no
Free

## VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed? yes
Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
no
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Coindexed? yes
Coindexed? yes
C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound C-command? yes $\therefore$ Bound
Free?
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Free
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## principles

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- Binding Principle B: Pronouns must be free in their binding domain
- Binding Principle C: R-expressions must be free

