#### Binding Theory

Describing Relationships between Nouns

## Binding Theory

- 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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antecedent anaphor

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- Each index (plural: indices) represents a different reference.
  - a) [Colin]<sub>i</sub> gave [Andrea]<sub>j</sub> [a basketball]<sub>k</sub>
  - b) [Art]; said that [he]; played [basketball], in [the dark]
  - c) [Art], said that [he], played [basketball], in [the dark],
  - d) [Heidi]<sub>i</sub> bopped [herself]<sub>i</sub> on [the head]<sub>j</sub> with [a zucchini]<sub>k</sub>

- Means of representing the meaning of an NP
- Each index (plural: indices) represents a different reference.
  - a) [Colin]; gave [Andrea]; [a basketball]k
  - b)  $[Art]_i$  said that  $[he]_j$  played  $[basketball]_k$  in  $[the\ dark]_l$
  - c)  $[Art]_i$  said that  $[he]_i$  played  $[basketball]_k$  in  $[the\ dark]_l$
  - d) [Heidi]<sub>i</sub> bopped [herself]<sub>i</sub> on [the head]<sub>j</sub> with [a zucchini]<sub>k</sub>
- Start at the left and assign each NP an index starting with i and working down the alphabet.

## Co-indexing & Co-reference

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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) [Art]<sub>i</sub> said that [he]<sub>i</sub> played [basketball]<sub>k</sub> in [the dark]<sub>1</sub>
  - b) [Art]<sub>i</sub> said that [he]<sub>i</sub> played [basketball]<sub>k</sub> in [the dark]<sub>1</sub>

Heidi; bopped herself; on the head with a zucchini:

- Heidi, bopped herself, on the head with a zucchini:
- [Heidi's mother] bopped herself on the head with a zucchini.

- Heidi; bopped herself; on the head with a zucchini:
- [Heidi's mother] bopped herself on the head with a zucchini.
- \*[Heidi<sub>i</sub>'s mother]<sub>k</sub> bopped herself<sub>i</sub> on the head with a zucchini.

- Heidi; bopped herself; on the head with a zucchini:
- [Heidi's mother] bopped herself on the head with a zucchini.
- \*[Heidi<sub>i</sub>'s mother]<sub>k</sub> bopped herself<sub>i</sub> on the head with a zucchini.

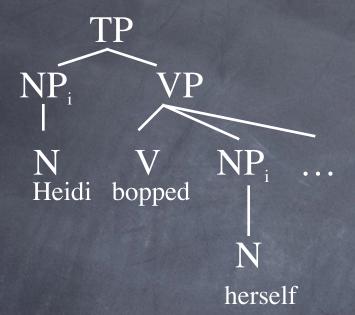
The antecedent for an anaphor can be the subject of the sentence, but not an NP inside the subject.

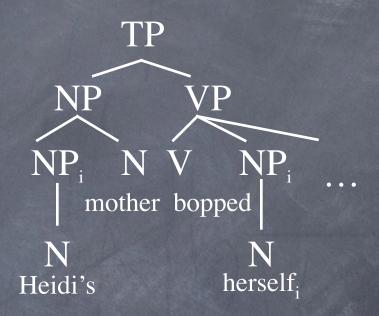
- Heidi bopped herself on the head with a zucchini:
- [Heidi's mother] bopped herself on the head with a zucchini.
- \*[Heidi<sub>i</sub>'s mother]<sub>k</sub> bopped herself<sub>i</sub> on the head with a zucchini.

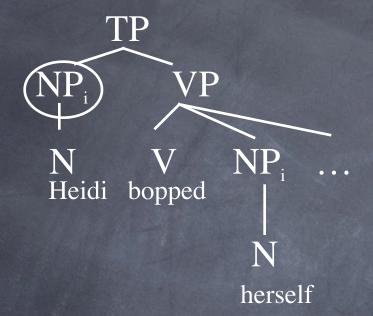
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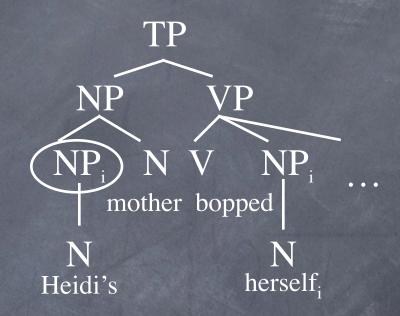
let's look at this distinction in terms of structural relations

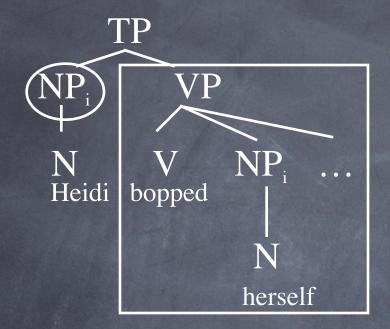
OAndrew Carnie, 2006

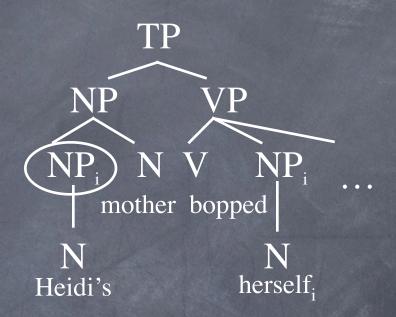


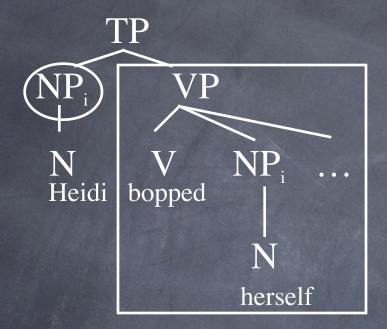


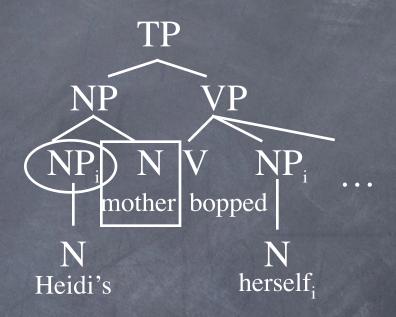


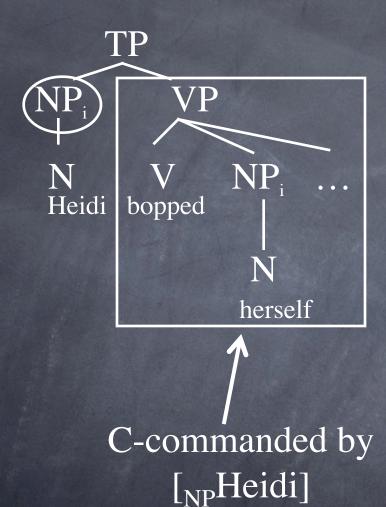


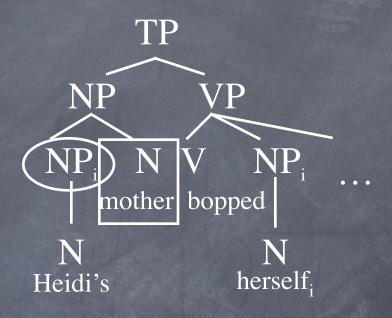


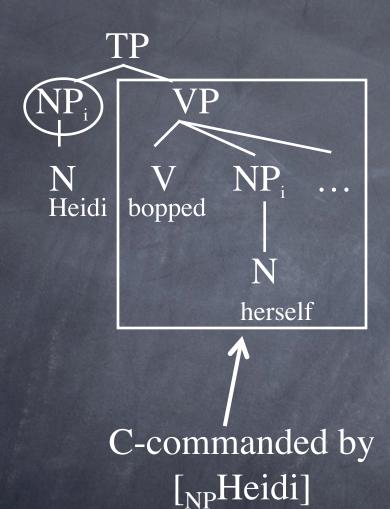


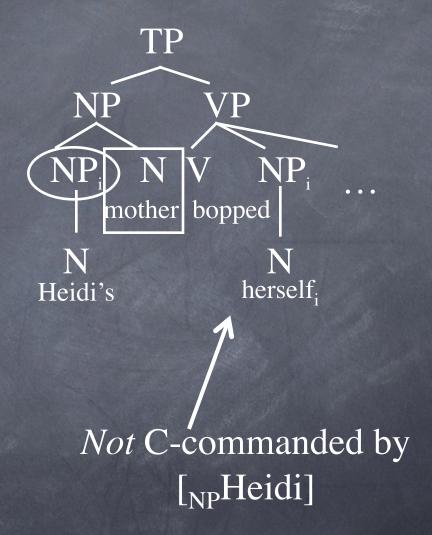












This fact is captured by binding.

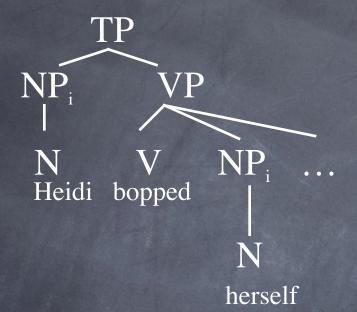
- This fact is captured by binding.
- Binds:
  - A binds B if and only if
  - A c-commands B AND
  - A and B are co-indexed.

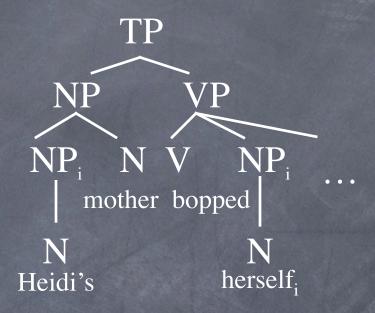
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- Note: binding is not the same as coindexing!!! (co-indexing has same index; binding requires a c-command relationship between the coindexed elements.)

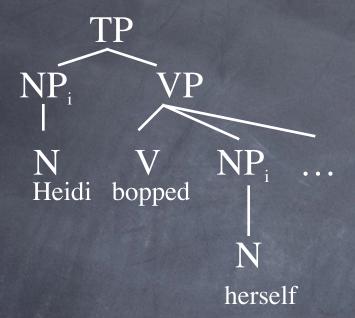
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- Binding is a SPECIAL kind of c-command. It is c-command with co-indexing.

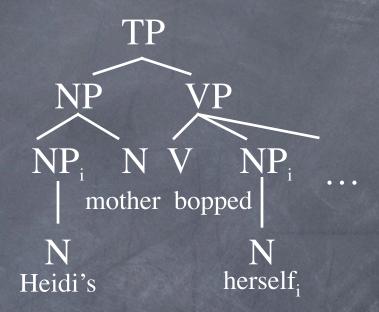
# The Principle that deals with anaphors

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

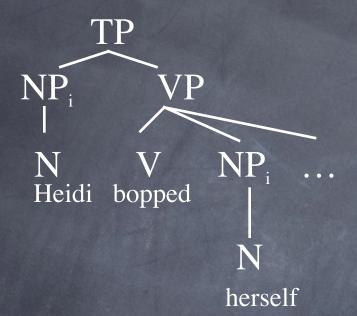


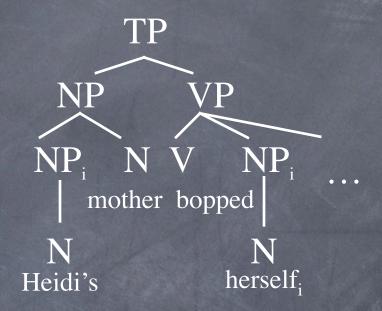


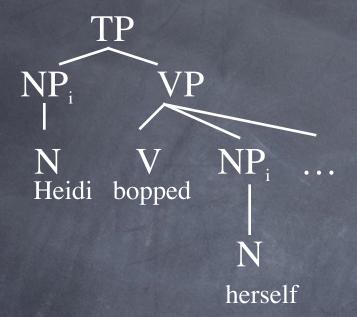


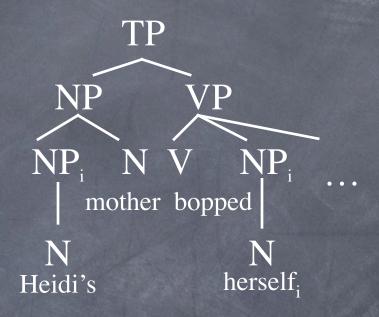


Coindexed?

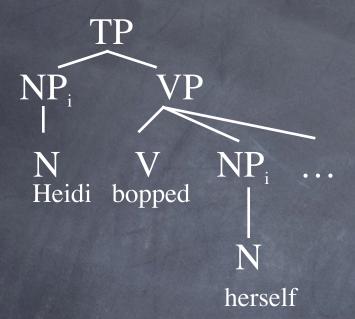


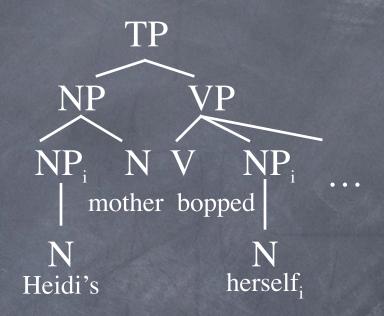




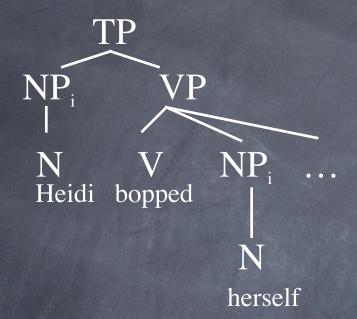


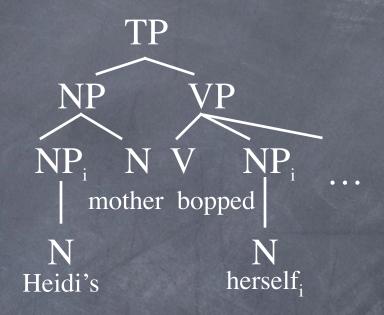
C-command?





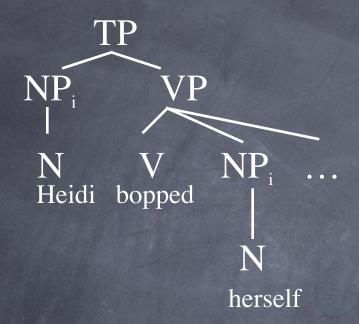
C-command? yes

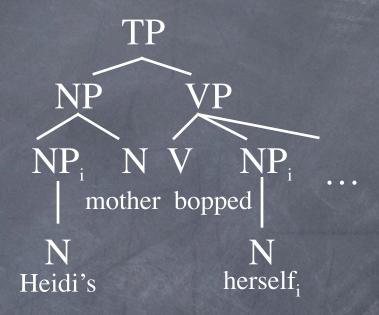




C-command? yes

:. Bound

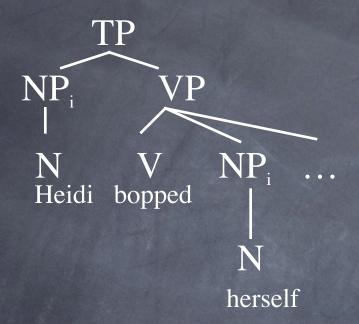


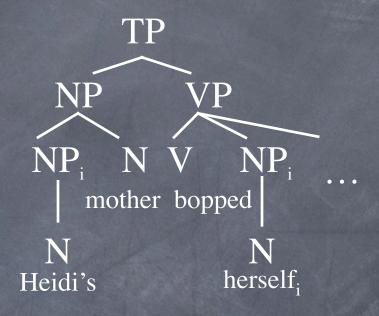


C-command? yes

:. Bound

Coindexed?

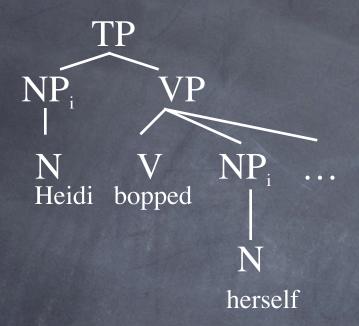


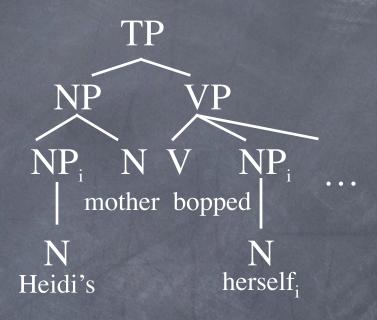


C-command? yes

:. Bound

Coindexed? yes



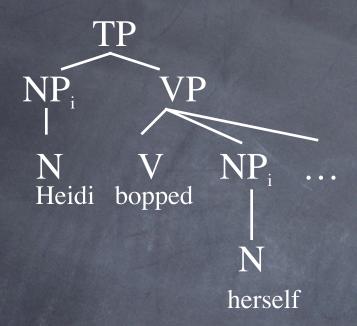


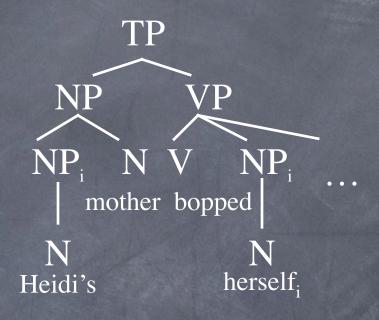
C-command? yes

:. Bound

Coindexed? yes

C-command?



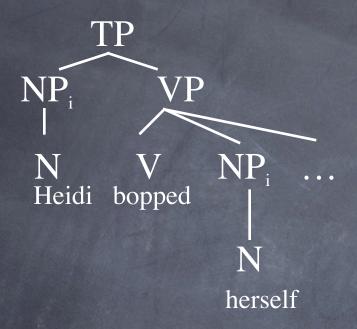


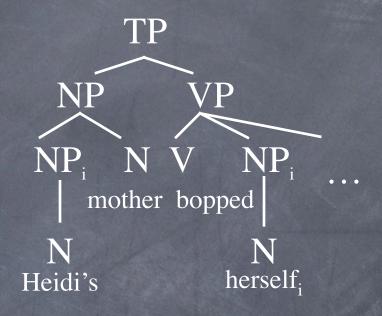
C-command? yes

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Coindexed? yes

C-command? no





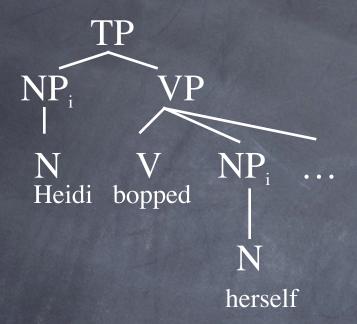
C-command? yes

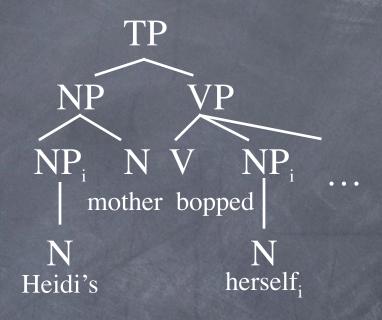
:. Bound

Coindexed? yes

C-command? no

: NOT Bound





C-command? yes

:. Bound

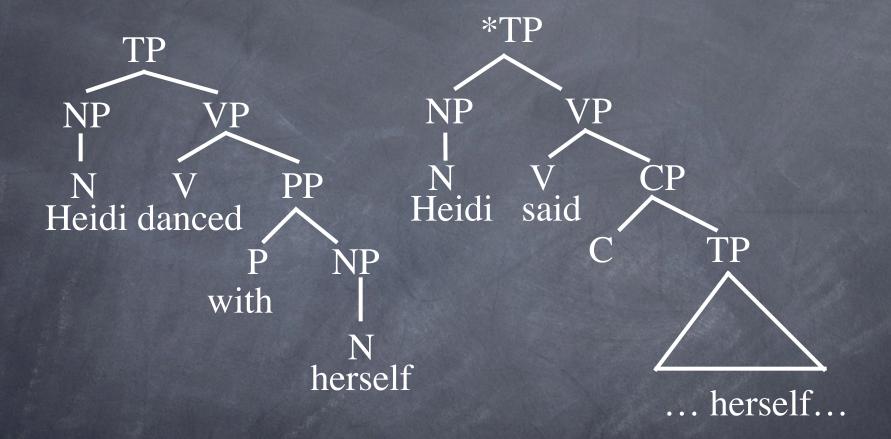
Coindexed? yes

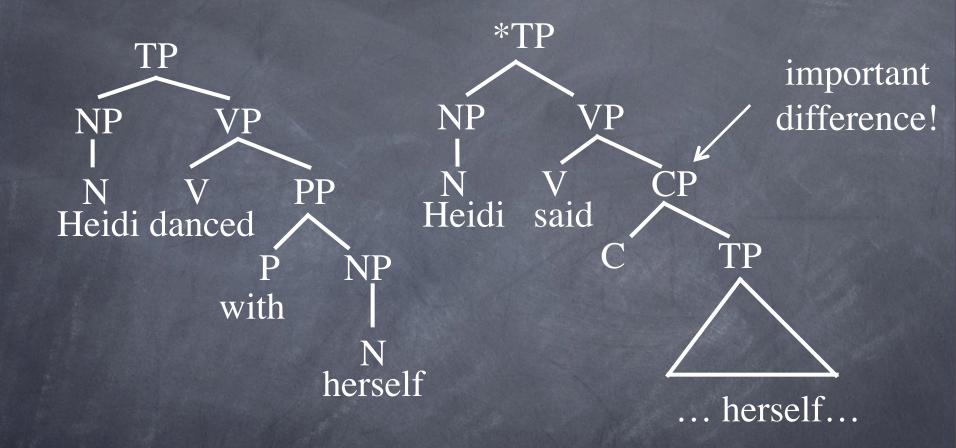
C-command? no

∴ NOT Bound VIOLATES PRINCIPLE A

# Locality restrictions on anaphor binding

- Heidi, danced with herself,
- \*Heidi, said that Art danced with herself,
  - (cf. Heidi; said that Art danced with her;.)
- \*Heidi; said that herself; danced with Art
  - (cf. Heidi, said that she, danced with Art)

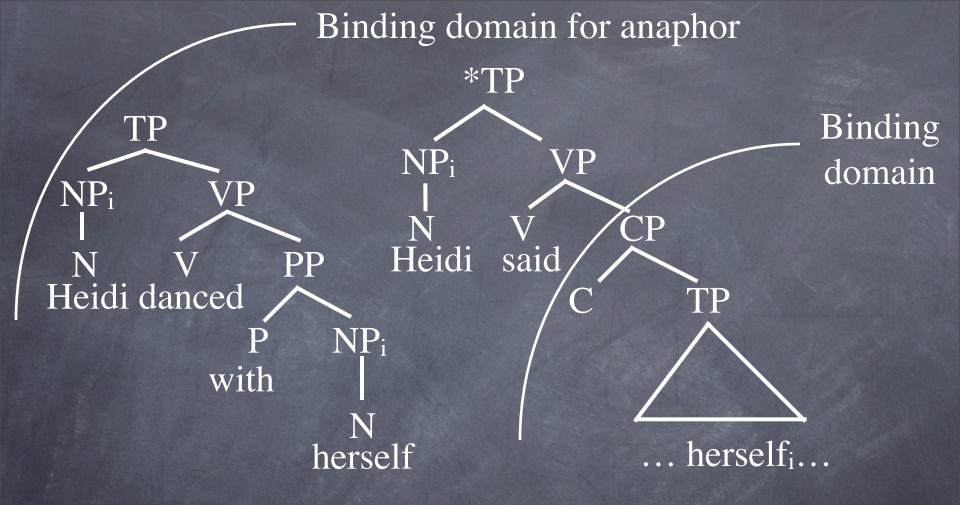


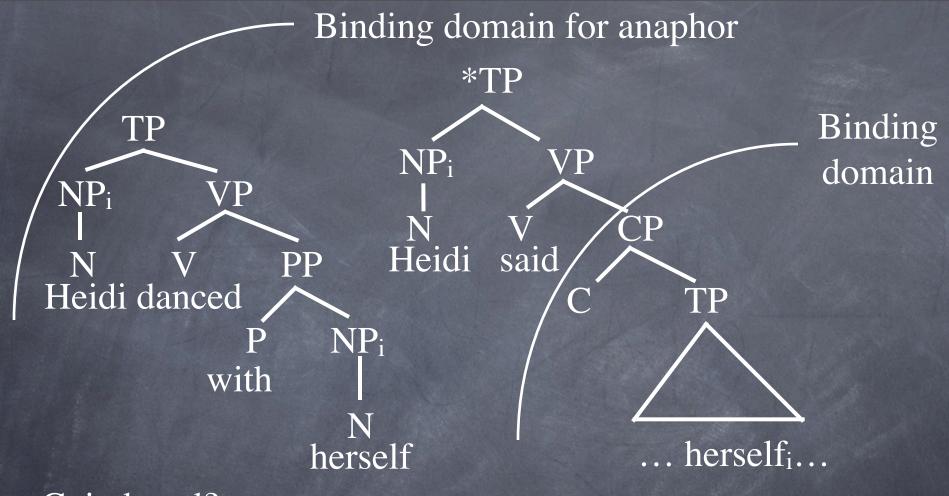


Binding domain: The clause containing the anaphor

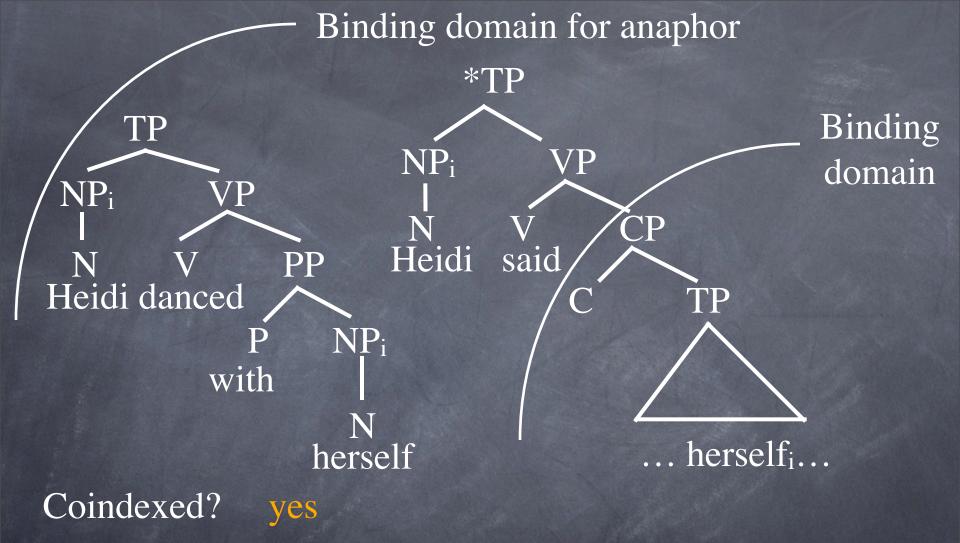
- Binding domain: The clause containing the anaphor
  - This definition is overly simplistic; We'll talk about this later in the semester, but the above will be your definition for the purposes of homework and exams for now

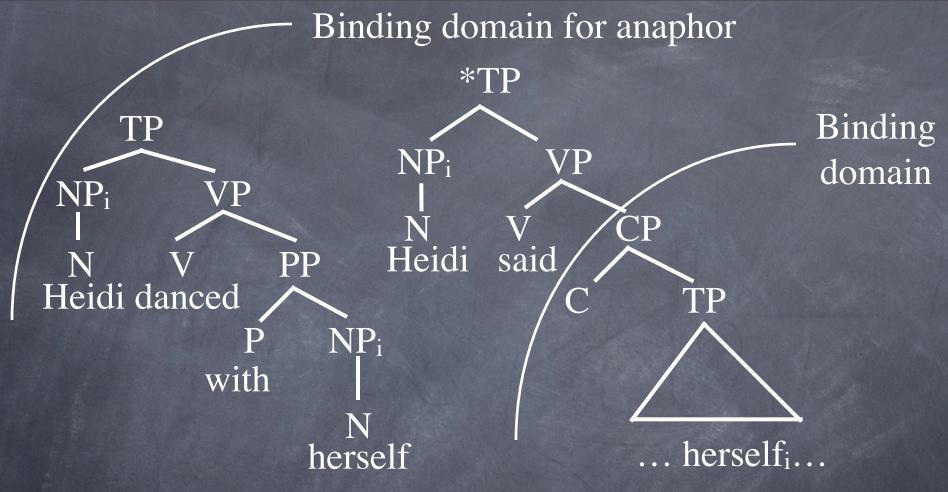
- Binding domain: The clause containing the anaphor
  - This definition is overly simplistic; We'll talk about this later in the semester, but the above will be your definition for the purposes of homework and exams for now
- Binding Principle A: An anaphor must be bound in its binding domain.



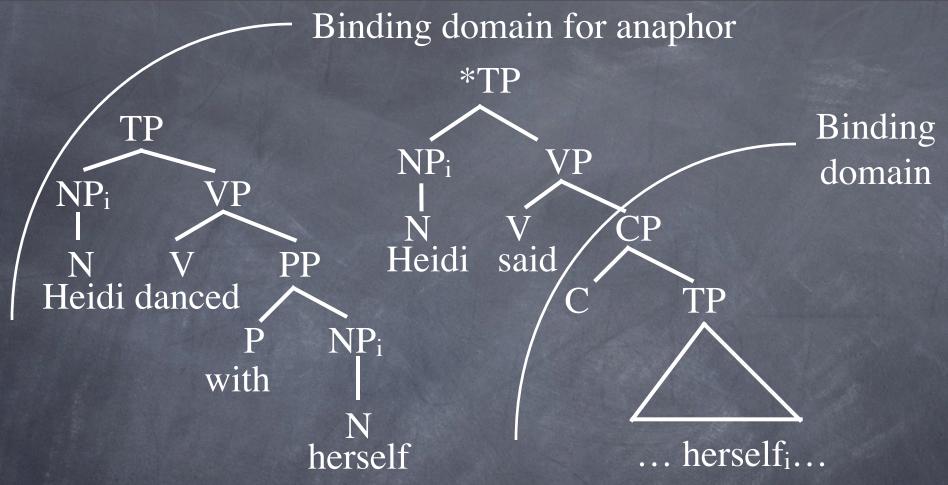


Coindexed?

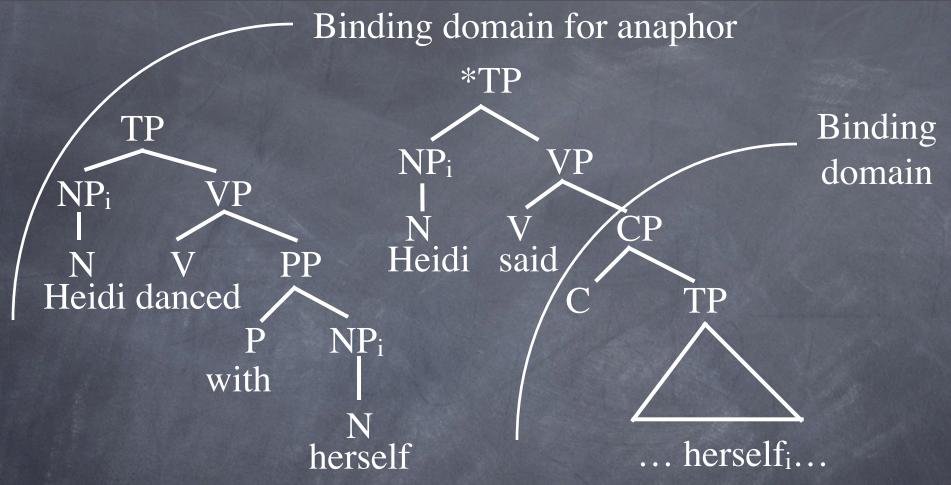




C-command?

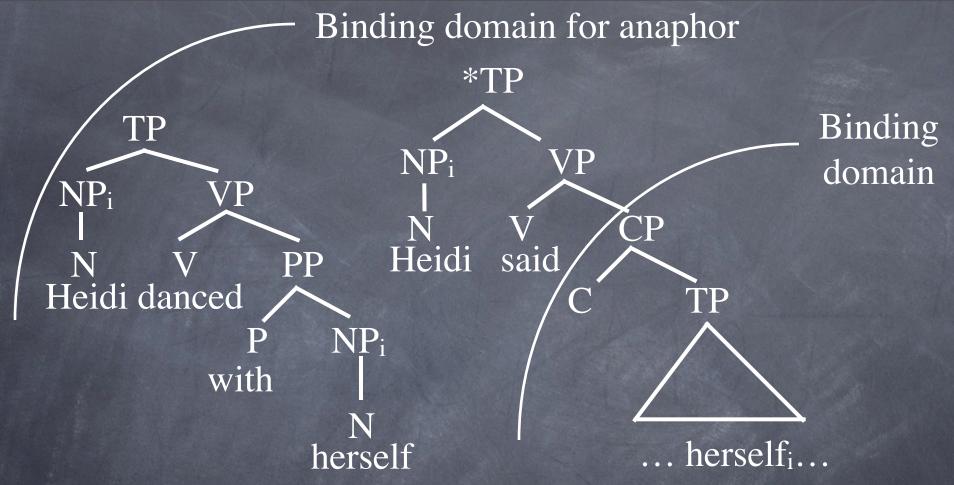


C-command? yes :: Bound



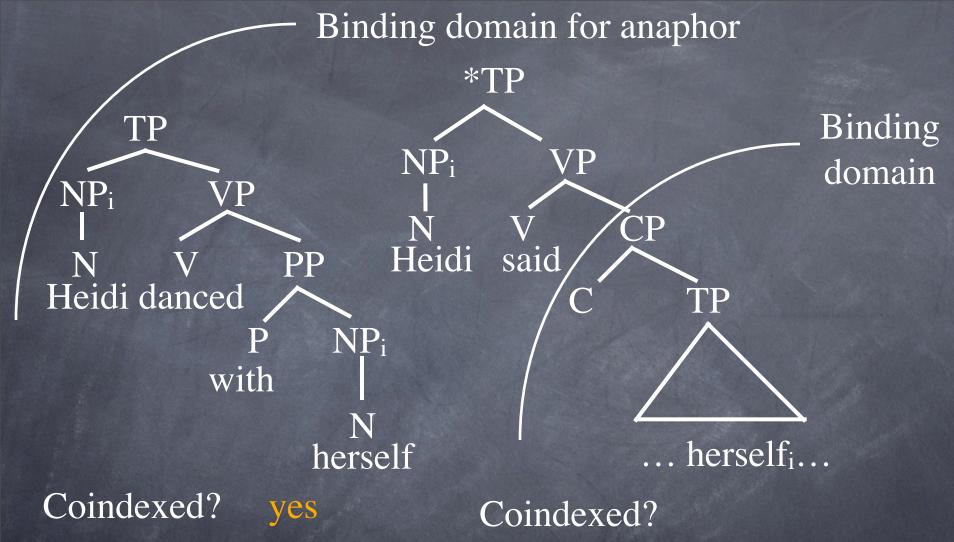
C-command? yes .: Bound

Bound in domain?



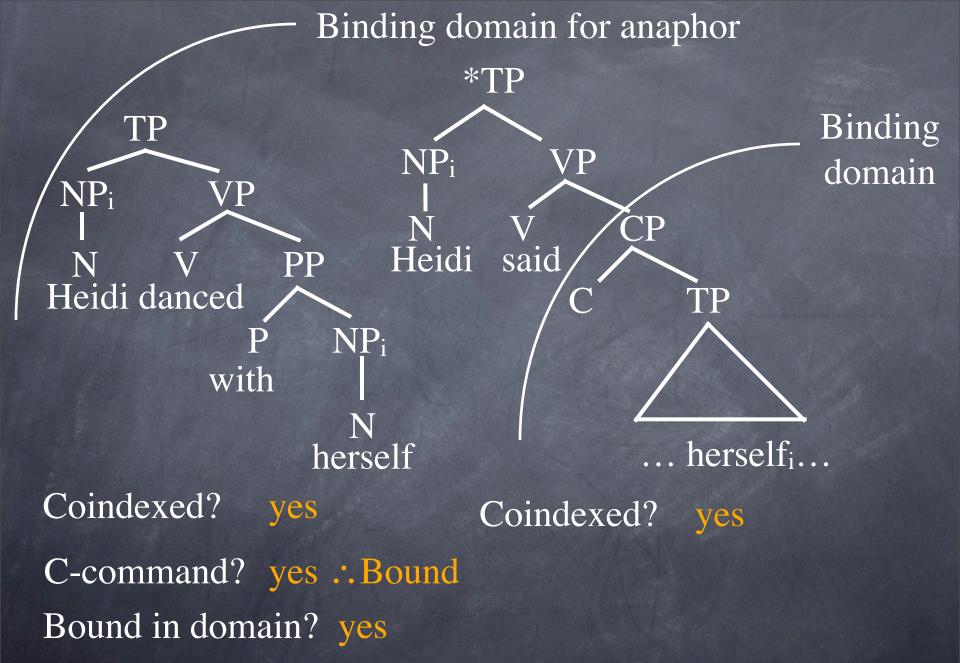
C-command? yes .: Bound

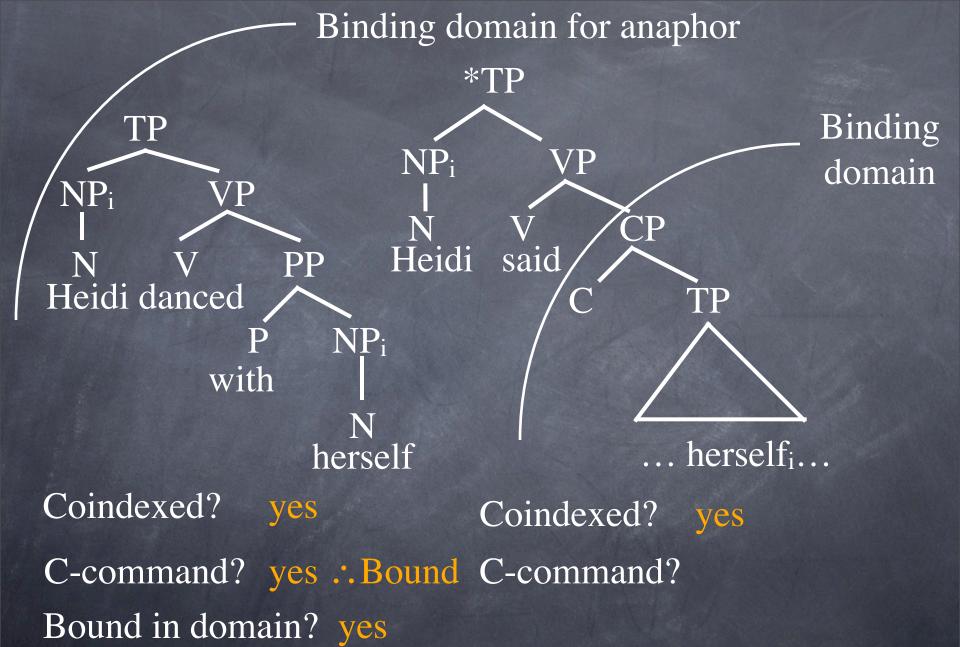
Bound in domain? yes

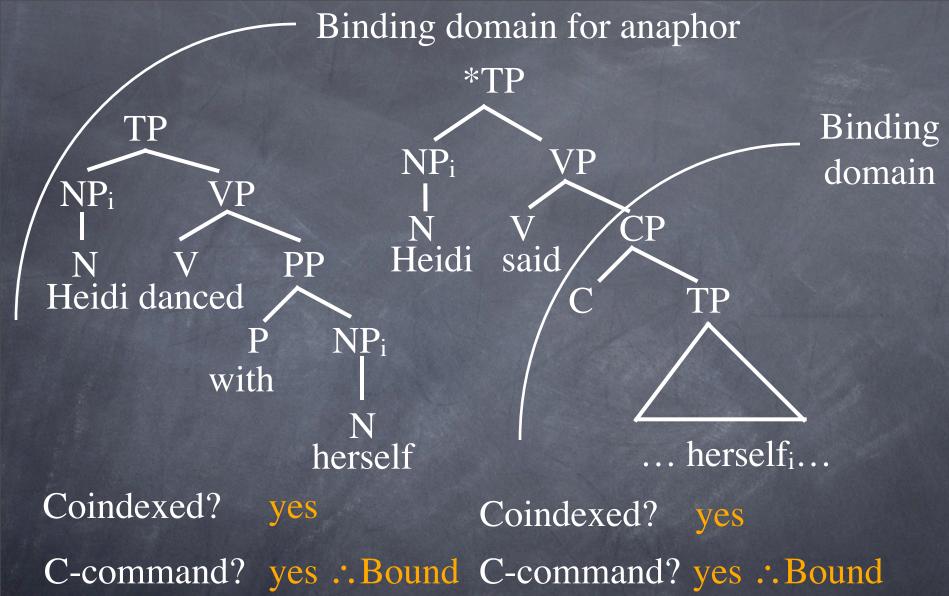


C-command? yes :: Bound

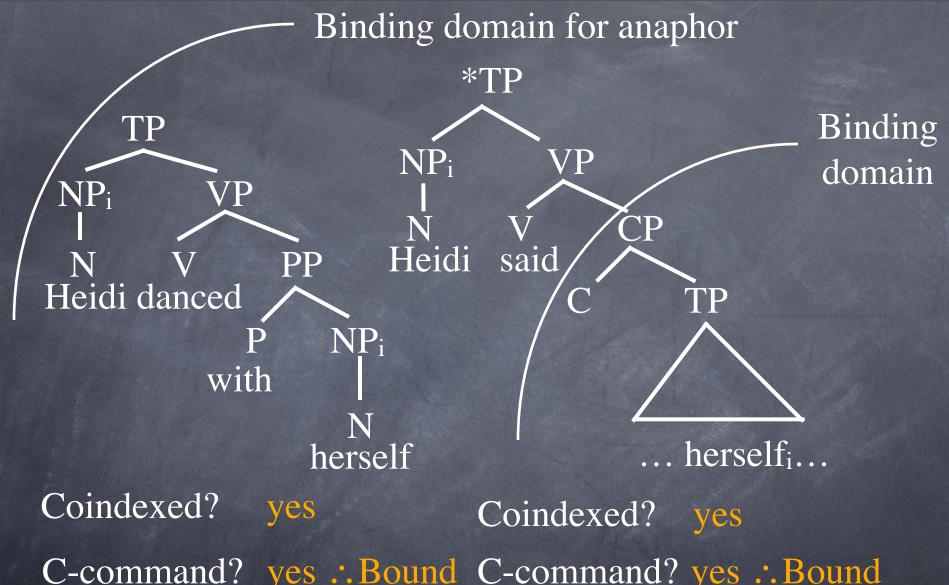
Bound in domain? yes



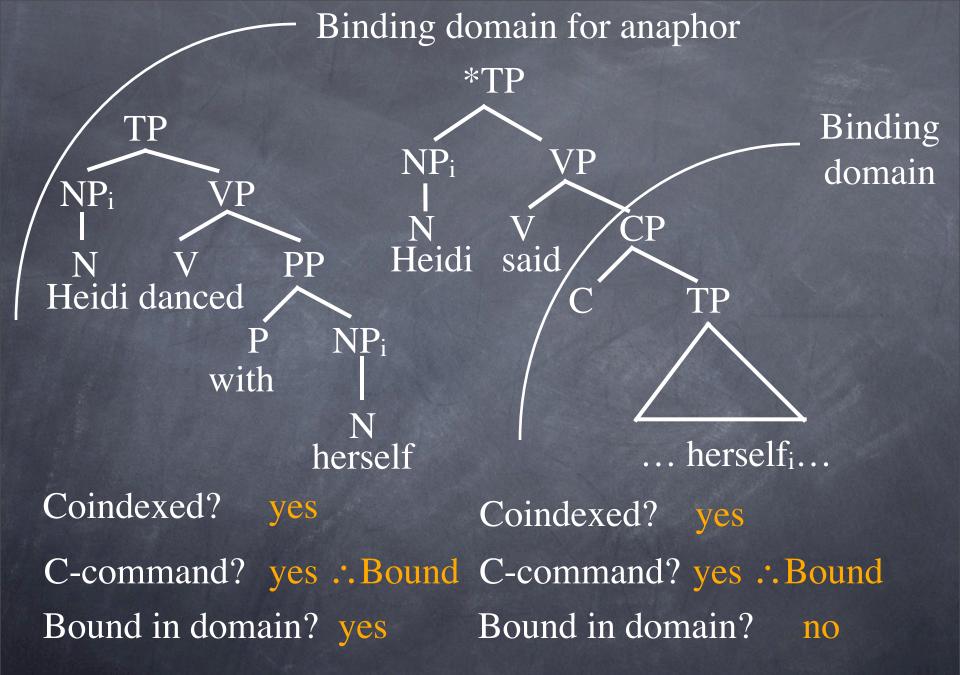


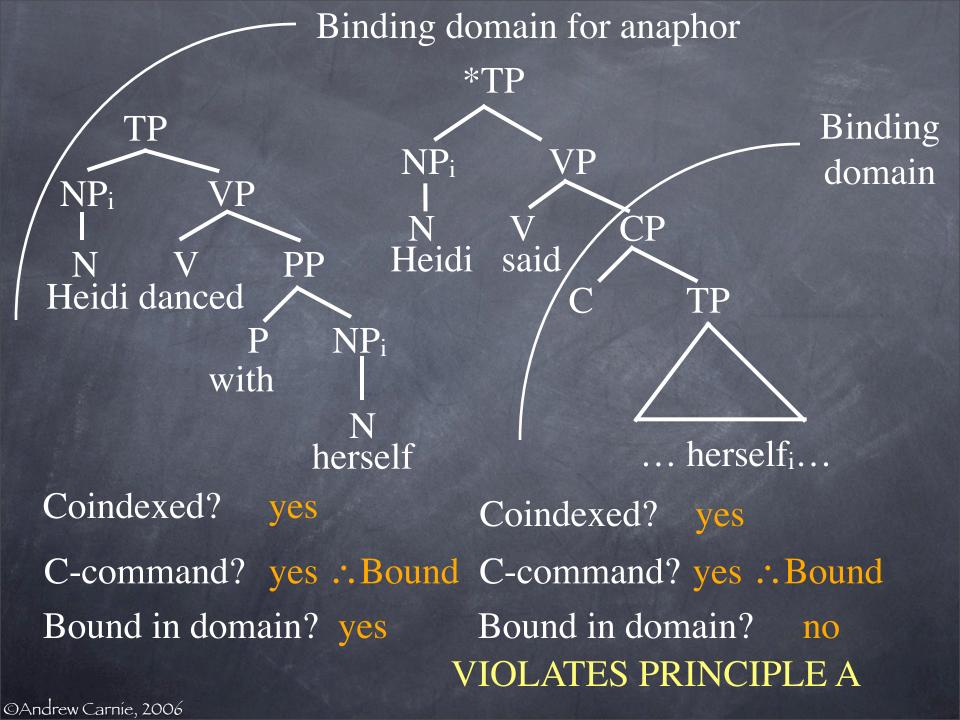


Bound in domain? yes ... Bound c-command? yes ... Bound



C-command? yes ∴Bound C-command? yes ∴Bound Bound in domain? yes Bound in domain?





## 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, on the head with the zucchini

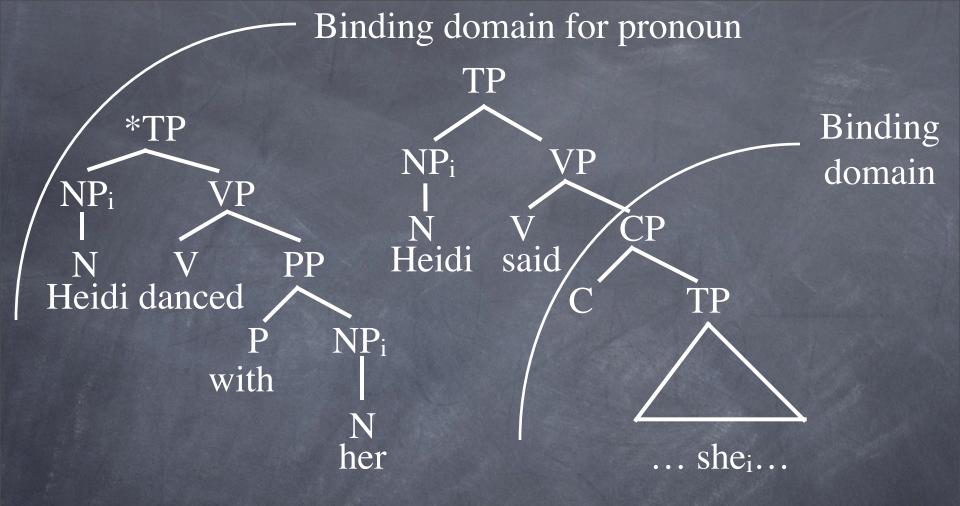
- Heidi, bopped her, on the head with the zucchini
- \*Heidi bopped her on the head with the zucchini

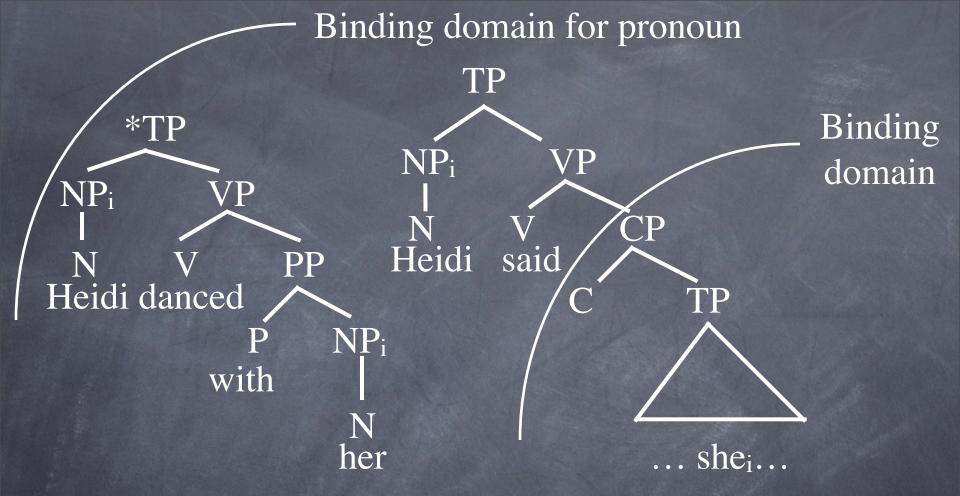
- Heidi, bopped her, on the head with the zucchini
- \*Heidi bopped her on the head with the zucchini
- · Heidi; said that she danced with Art

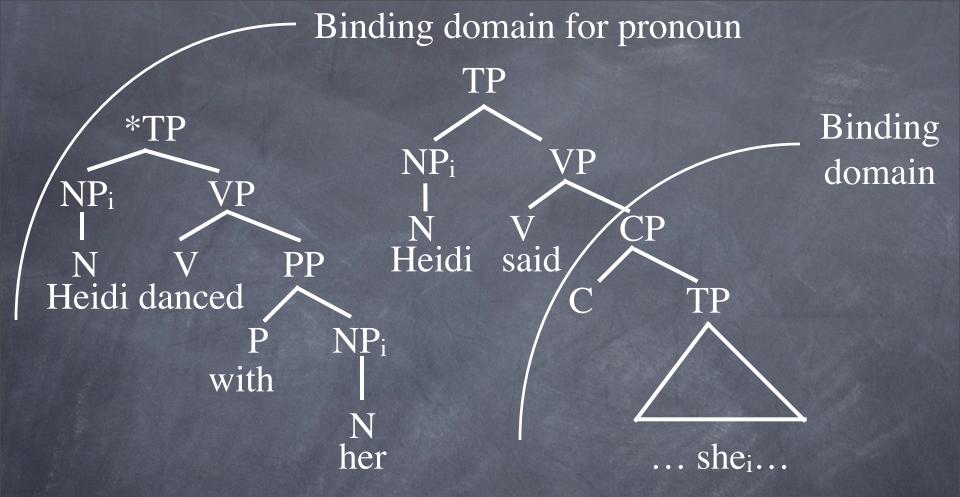
- Heidi, bopped her, on the head with the zucchini
- \*Heidi, bopped her, on the head with the zucchini
- Heidi, said that she, danced with Art
- Heidi, said that shek danced with Art.

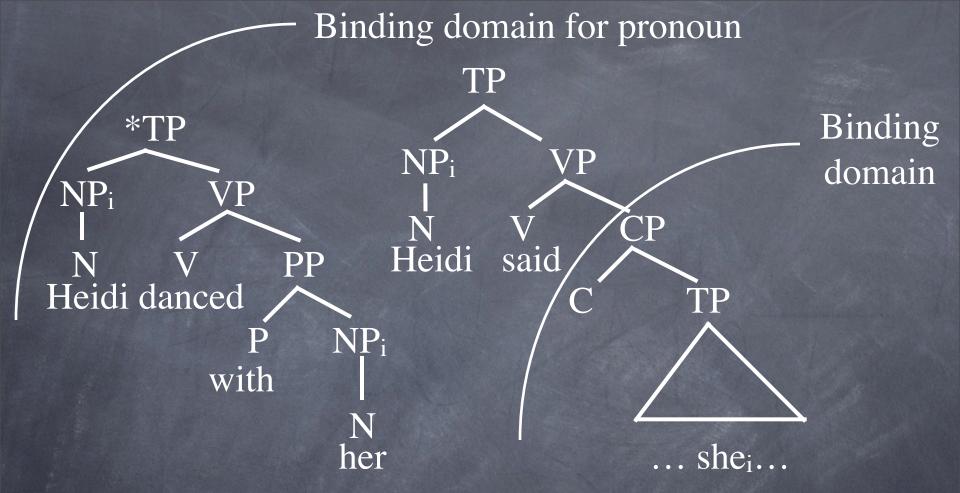
- Heidi, bopped her, on the head with the zucchini
- \*Heidi bopped her on the head with the zucchini
- @ Heidi, said that she danced with Art
- Heidi, said that she, danced with Art.
- Only restriction on pronouns: they cannot be bound within their clause

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

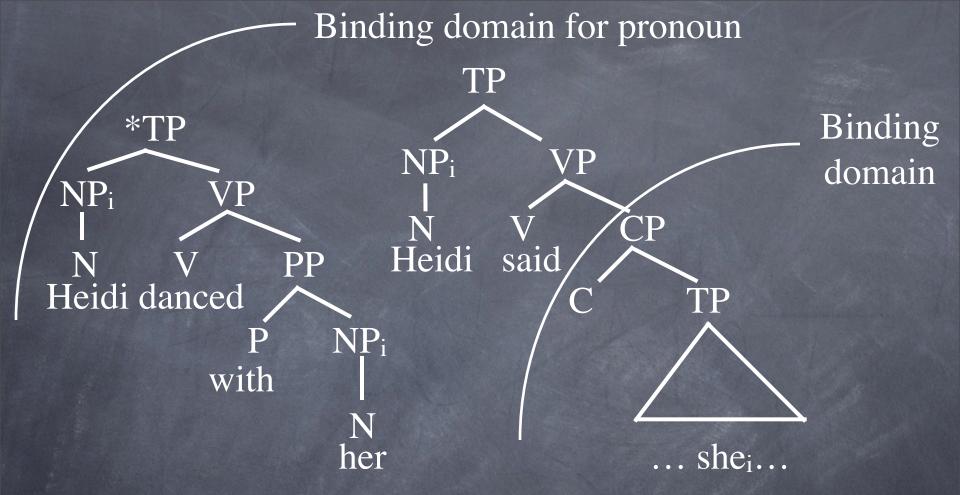




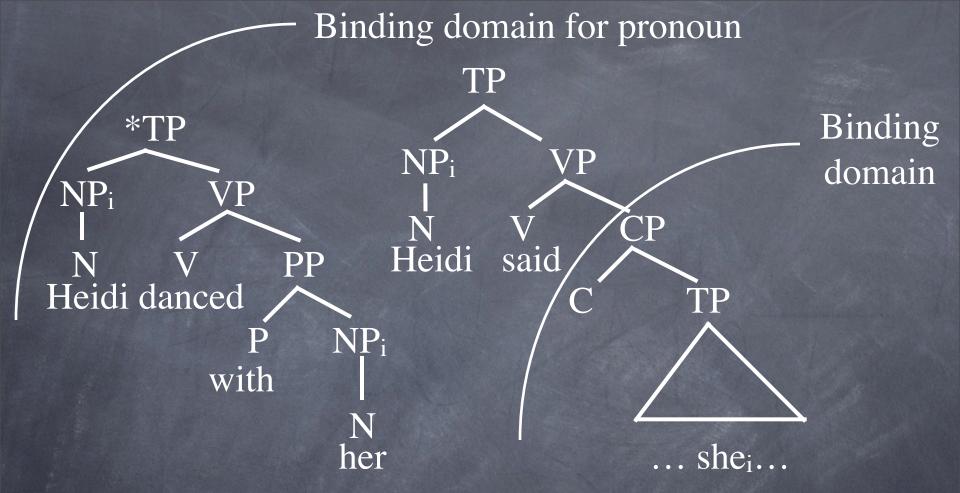




C-command?

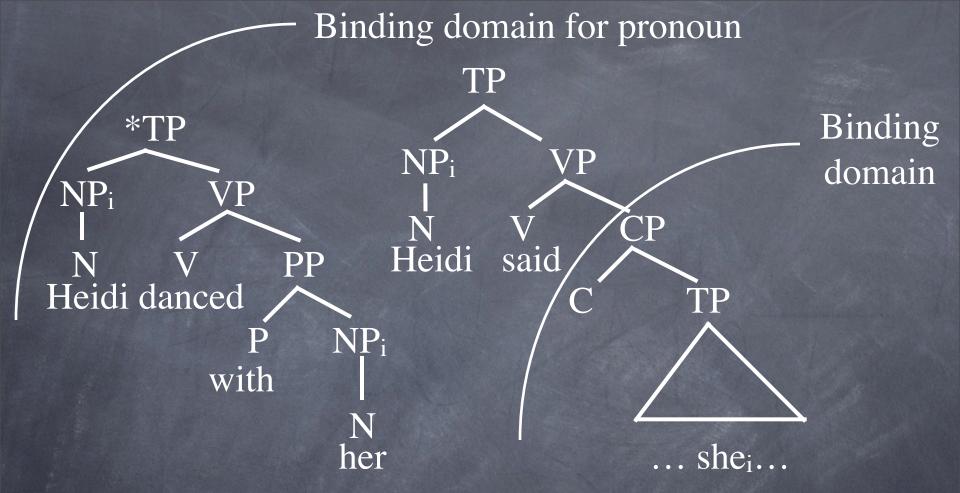


C-command? yes :: Bound



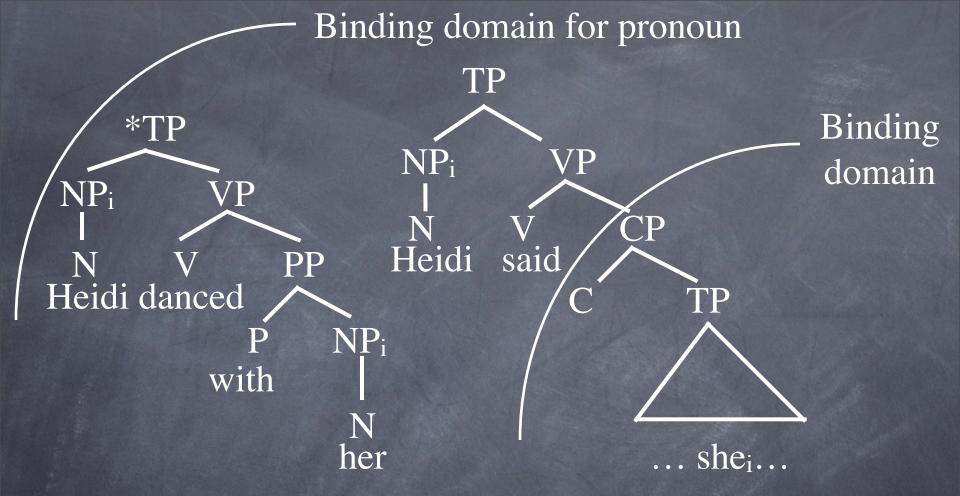
C-command? yes :: Bound

Free in domain?



C-command? yes :: Bound

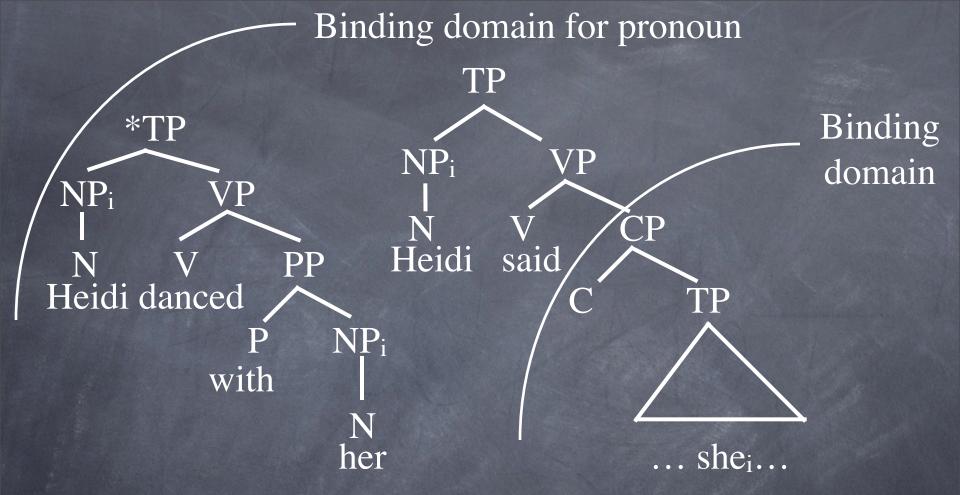
Free in domain? no



C-command? yes :: Bound

Free in domain? no

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

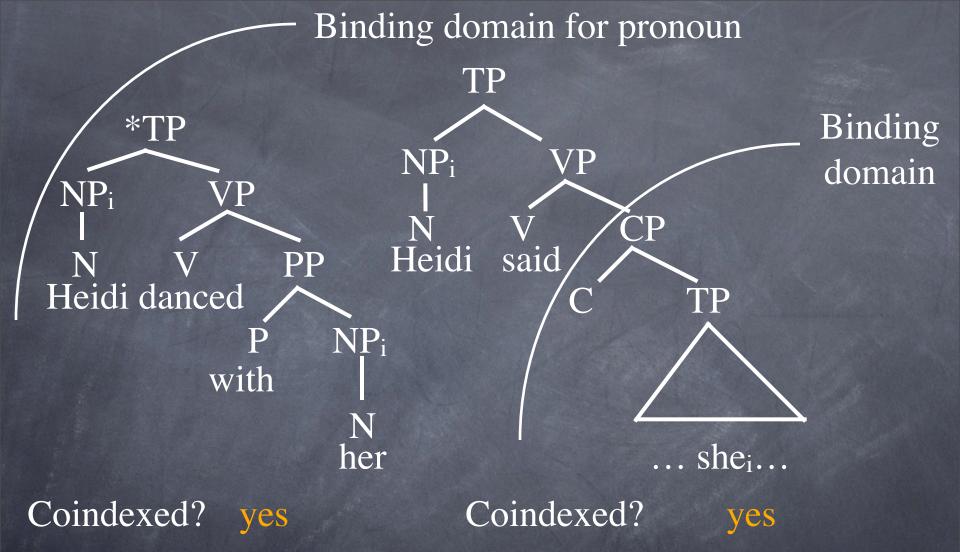


Coindexed?

C-command? yes :: Bound

Free in domain? no

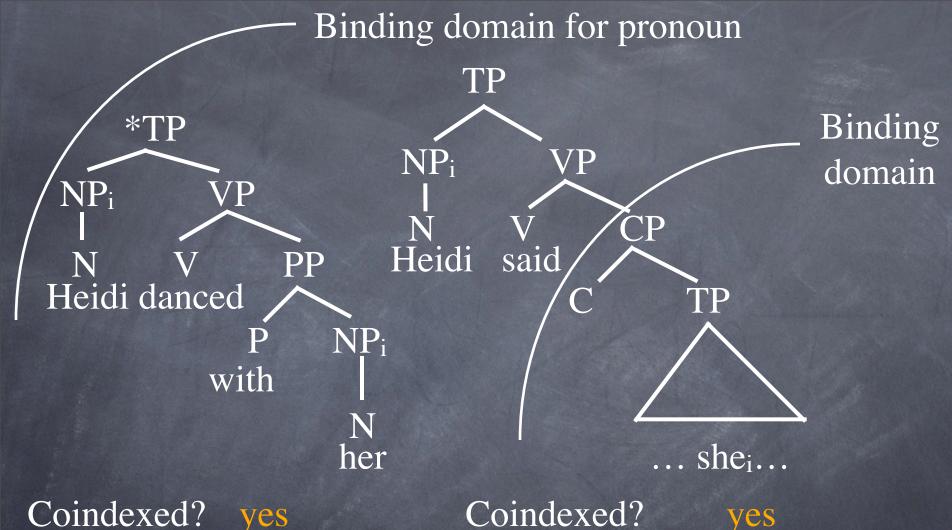
#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B



C-command? yes :: Bound

Free in domain? no

#### **VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B**

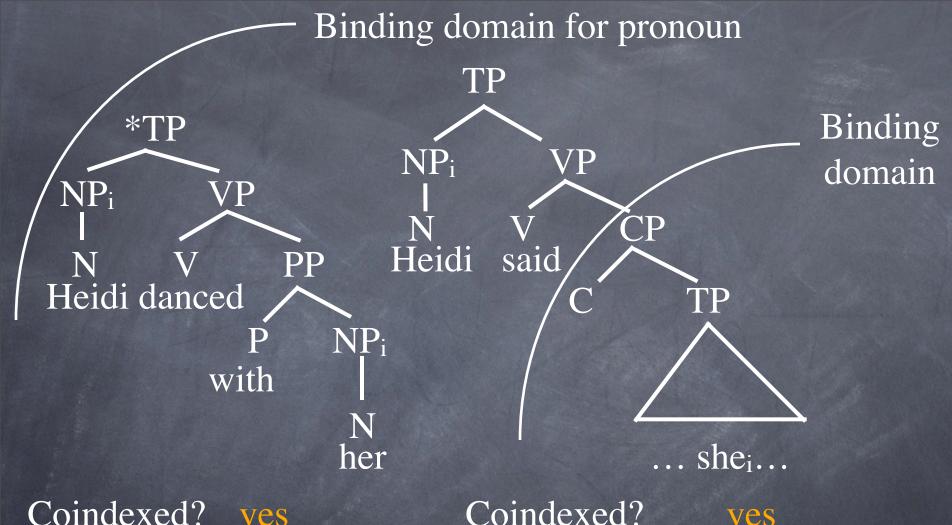


Coindexed?

C-command? yes :: Bound C-command?

Free in domain? no

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

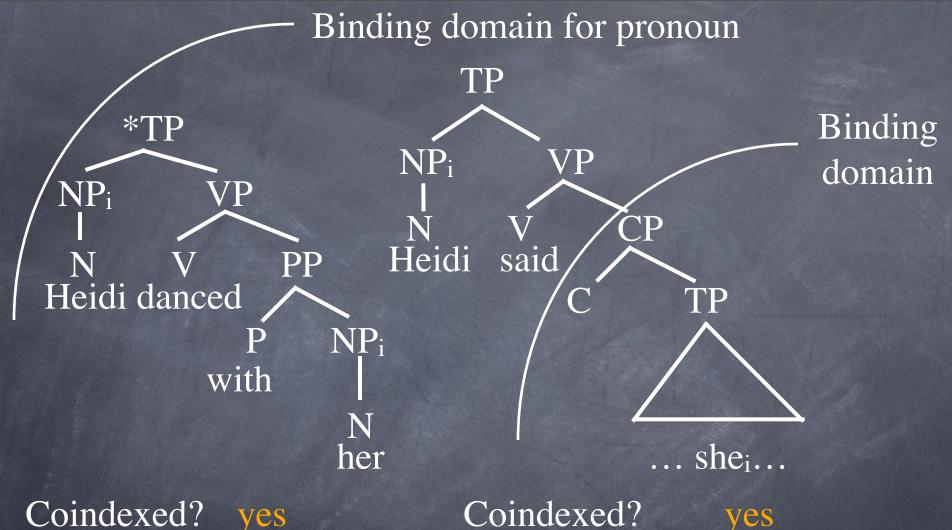


Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes : Bound C-command? yes ∴Bound

Free in domain? no

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B



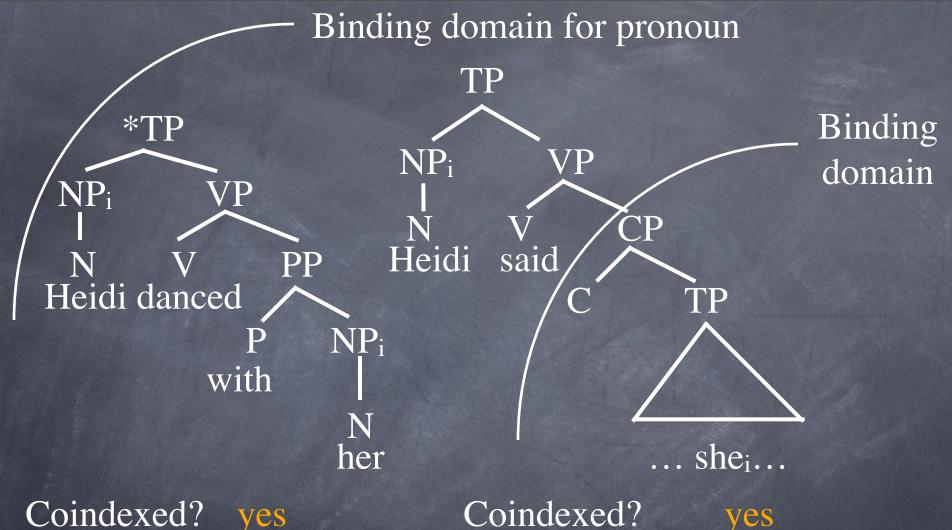
C-command? yes : Bound C-command?

Free in domain? no

Free in domain?

yes ∴Bound

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B



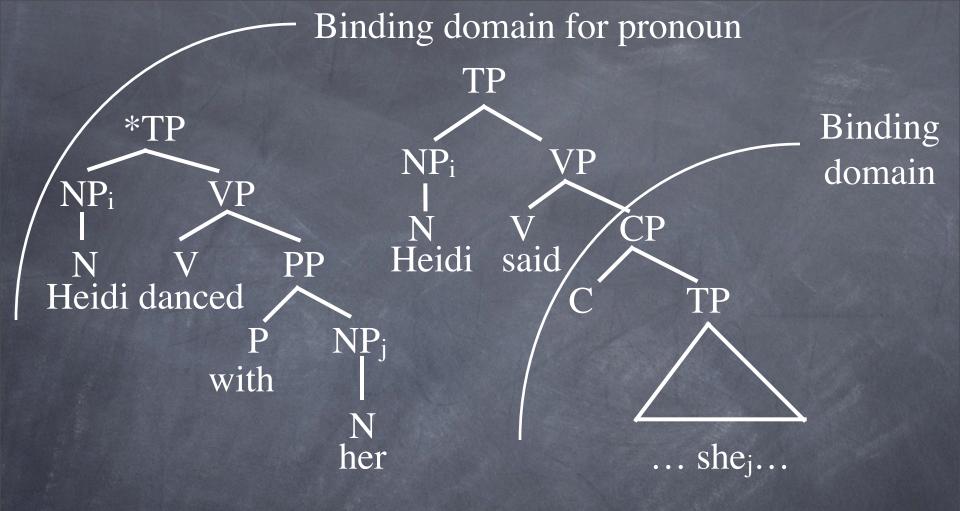
C-command? yes :: Bound C-command?

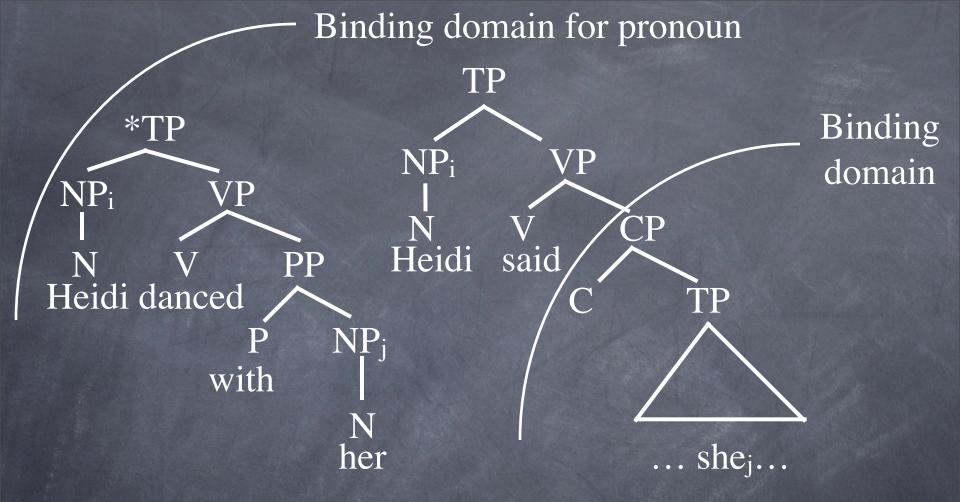
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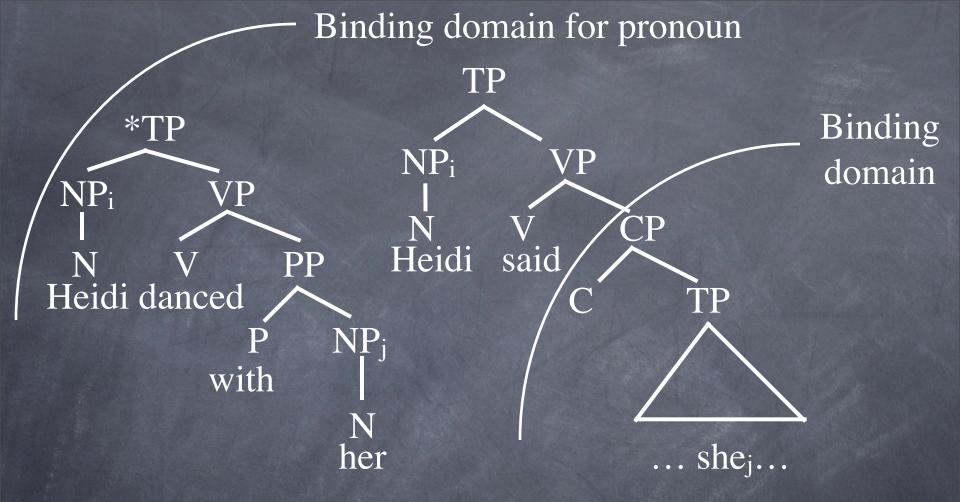
VIOLATES PRINCIPLE B

yes ∴Bound

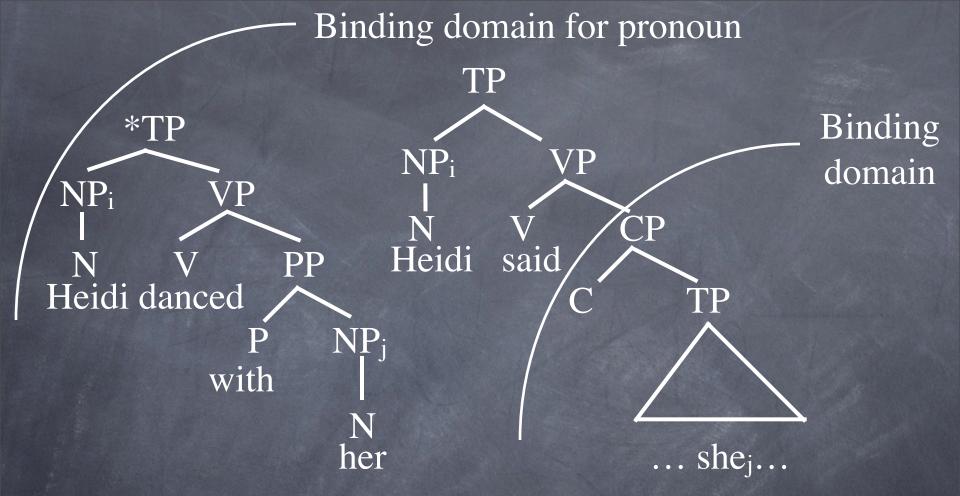
Free in domain? yes



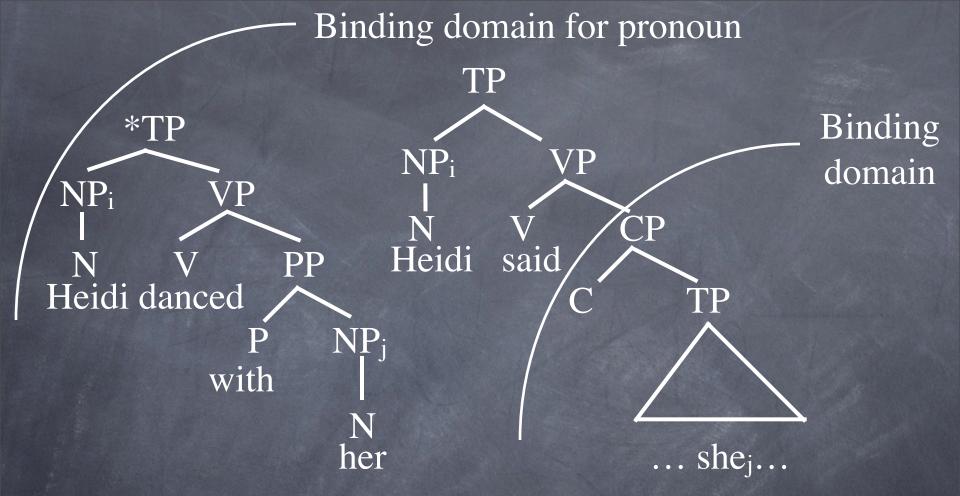




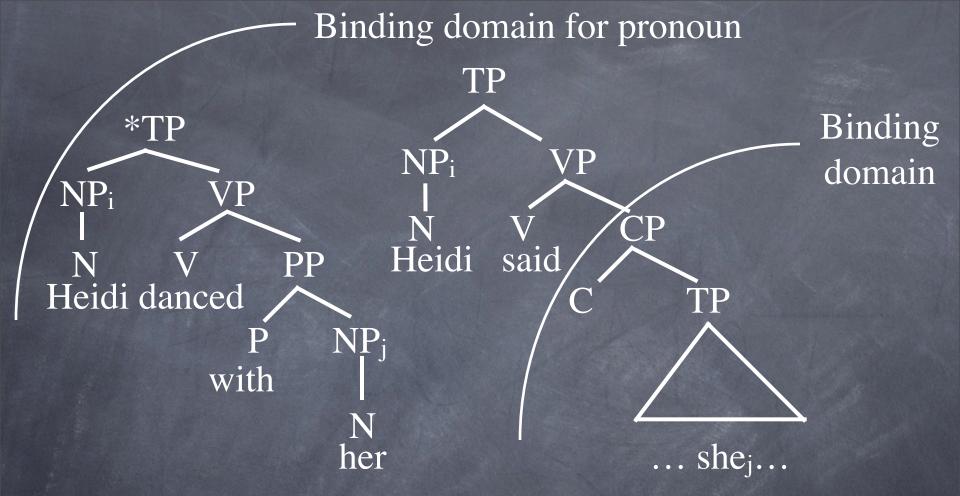
Coindexed? no : not Bound



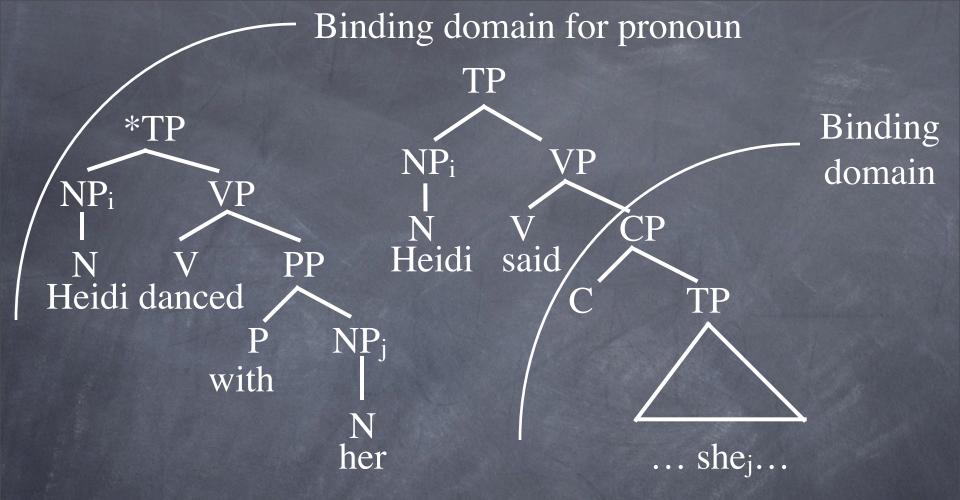
Coindexed? no ∴ not Bound Free in domain?



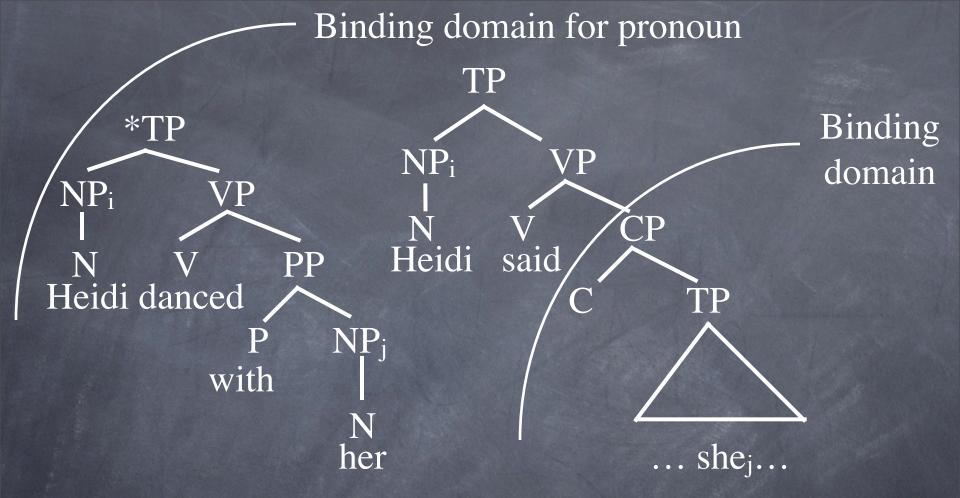
Coindexed? no ∴ not Bound
Free in domain? Yes



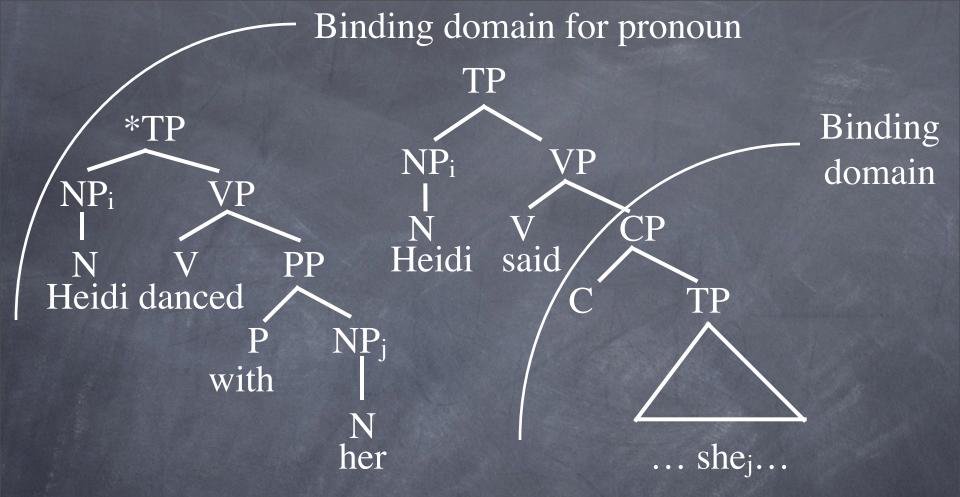
Coindexed? no : not Bound Coindexed? Free in domain? Yes



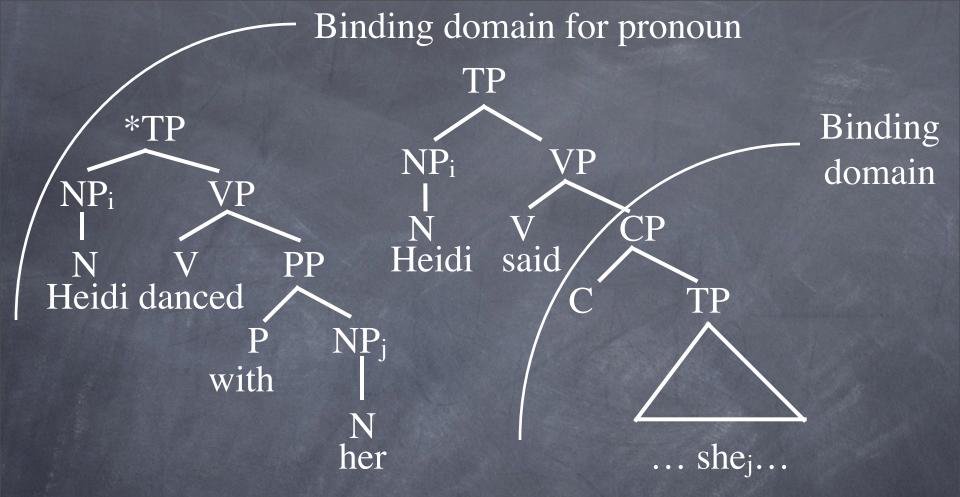
Coindexed? no ∴ not Bound Coindexed? no ∴ not Bound Free in domain? Yes



Coindexed? no : not Bound Coindexed? no : not Bound Free in domain? Yes Free in domain?



Coindexed? no : not Bound Coindexed? no : not Bound Free in domain? Yes Free in domain? Yes



Coindexed? no : not Bound Coindexed? no : not Bound Free in domain? Yes Free in domain? Yes

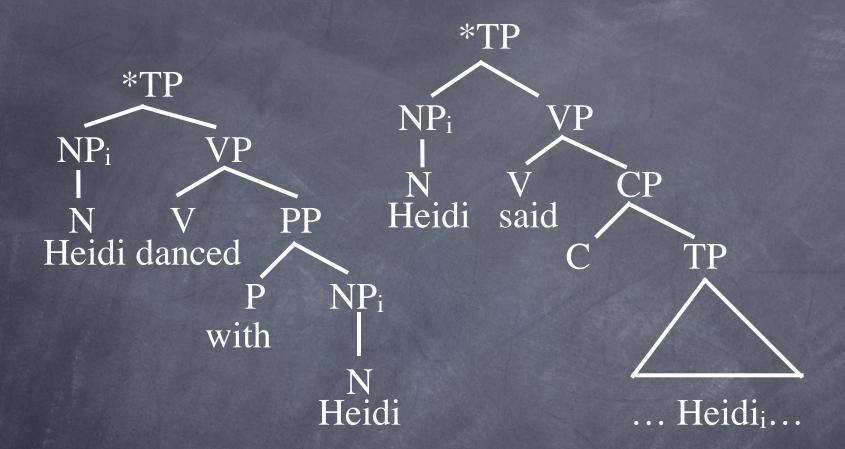
Both meet condition B

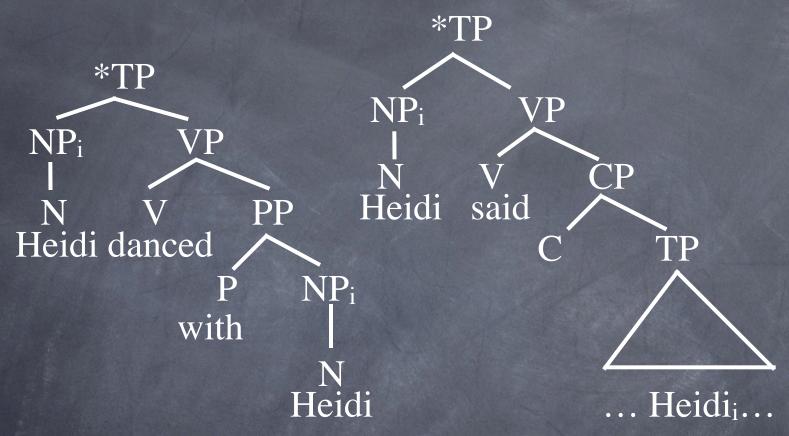
\*Heidi<sub>i</sub> kissed Miriam<sub>i</sub>

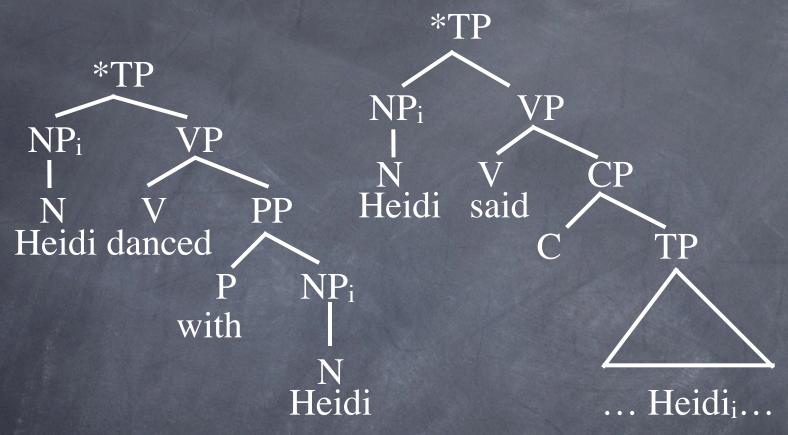
- \*Heidi<sub>i</sub> kissed Miriam<sub>i</sub>
- \*She, kissed Heidi,

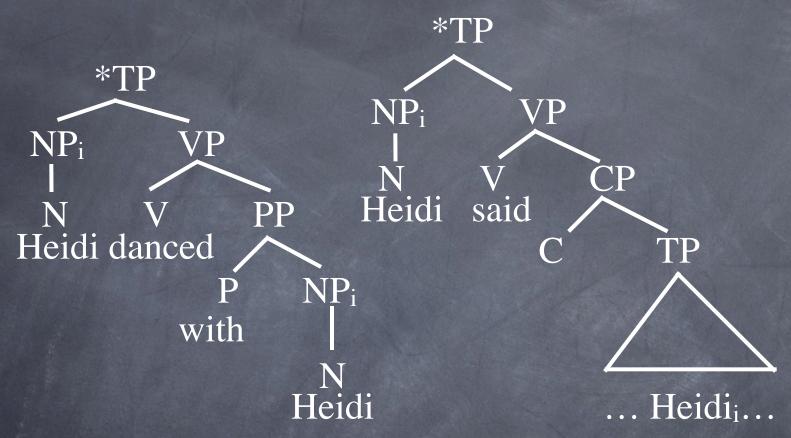
- \*Heidi<sub>i</sub> kissed Miriam<sub>i</sub>
- \*She<sub>i</sub> kissed Heidi<sub>i</sub>
- \*She; said that Heidi; was a disco queen.

- \*Heidi<sub>i</sub> kissed Miriam<sub>i</sub>
- \*She<sub>i</sub> kissed Heidi<sub>i</sub>
- \*She<sub>i</sub> said that Heidi<sub>i</sub> was a disco queen.
- Principle C: R-expressions must be free (everywhere)

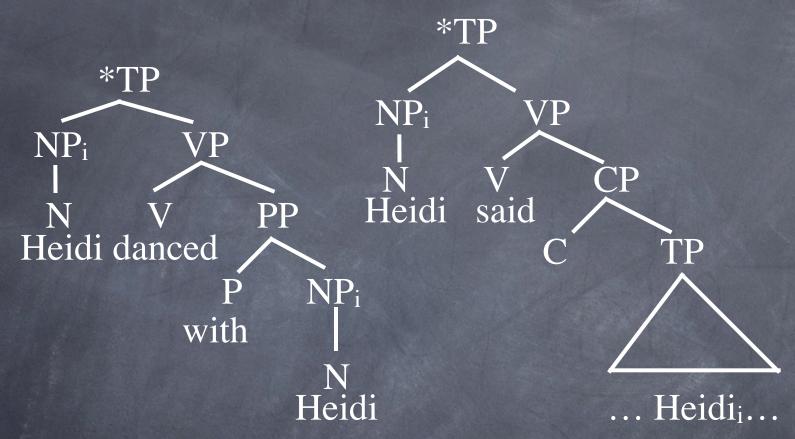




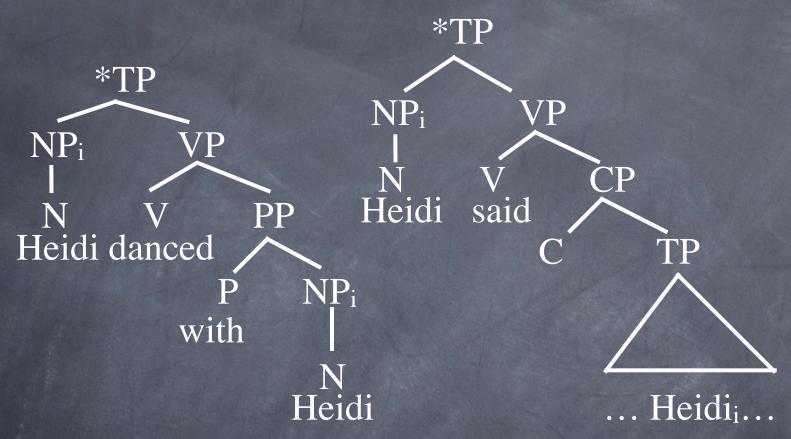




C-command?

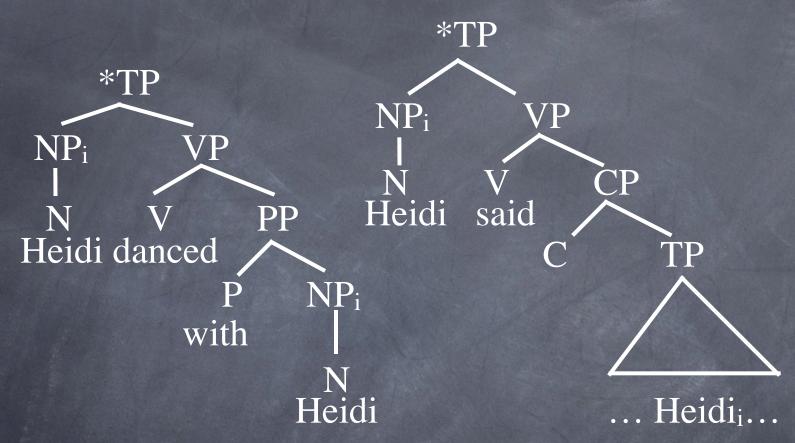


C-command? yes :: Bound



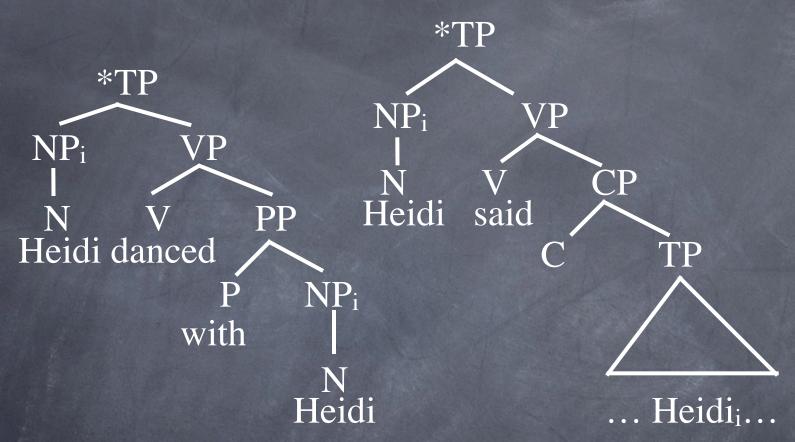
C-command? yes :. Bound

Free?



C-command? yes :: Bound

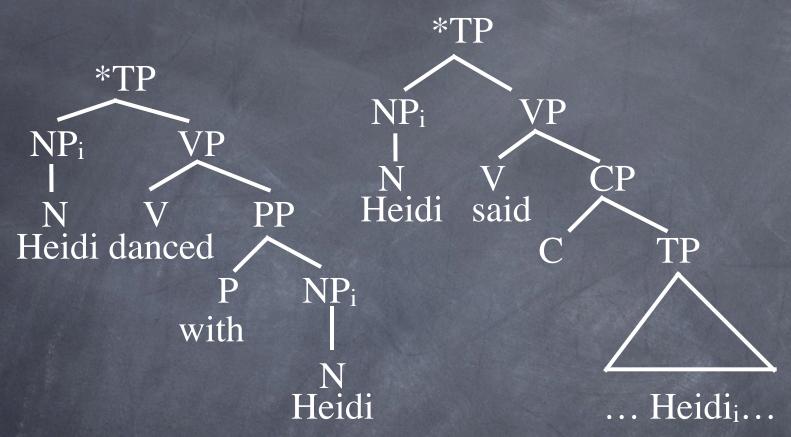
Free? no



C-command? yes :: Bound

Free? no

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C

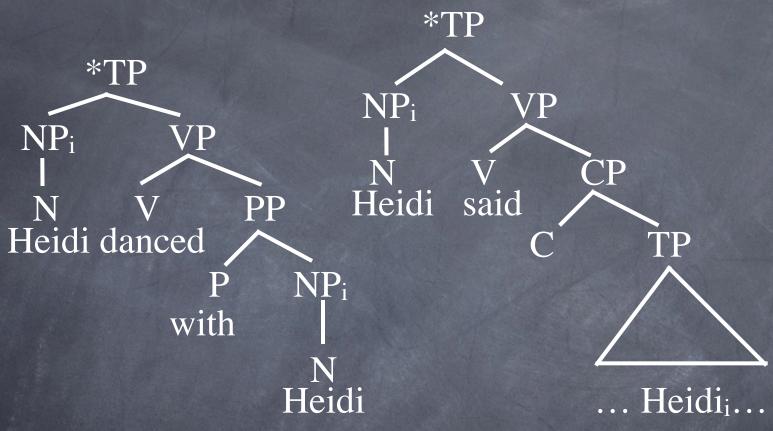


Coindexed?

C-command? yes :: Bound

Free? no

### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C

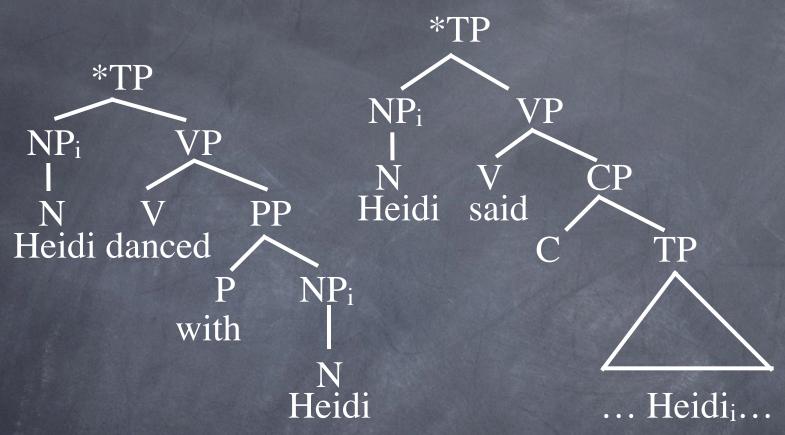


Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes :: Bound

Free? no

### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C

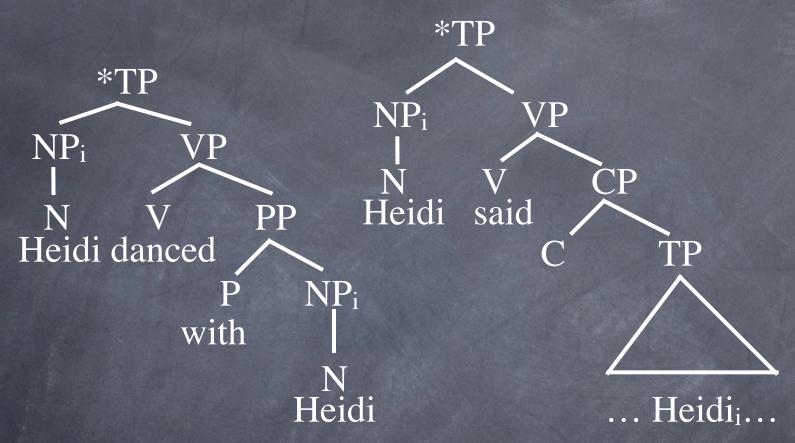


Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes :: Bound C-command?

Free? no

### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C

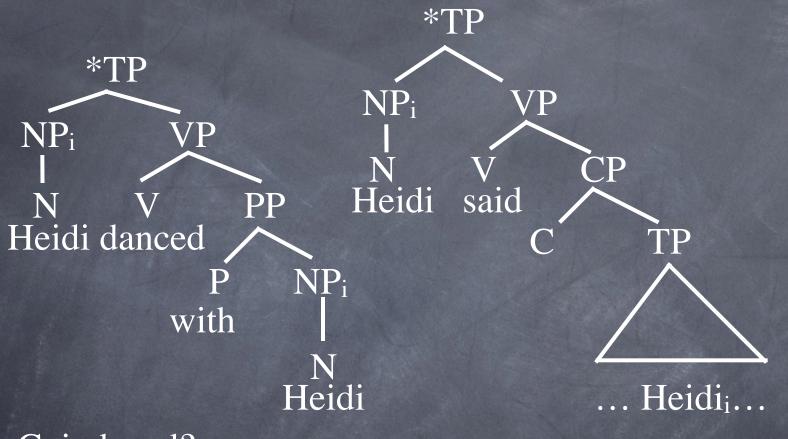


Coindexed? yes

C-command? yes :: Bound C-command? yes :: Bound

Free? no

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed? yes

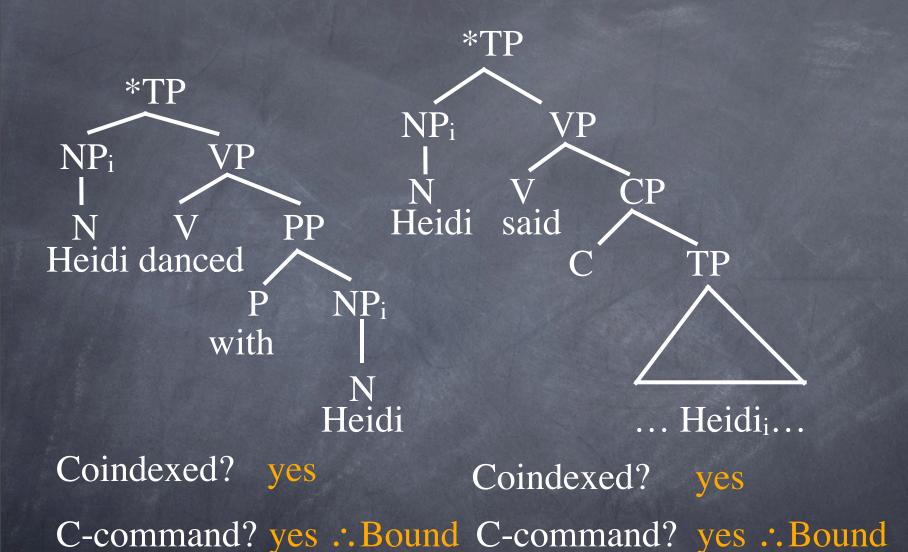
C-command? yes :: Bound C-command? yes :: Bound

Free?

no

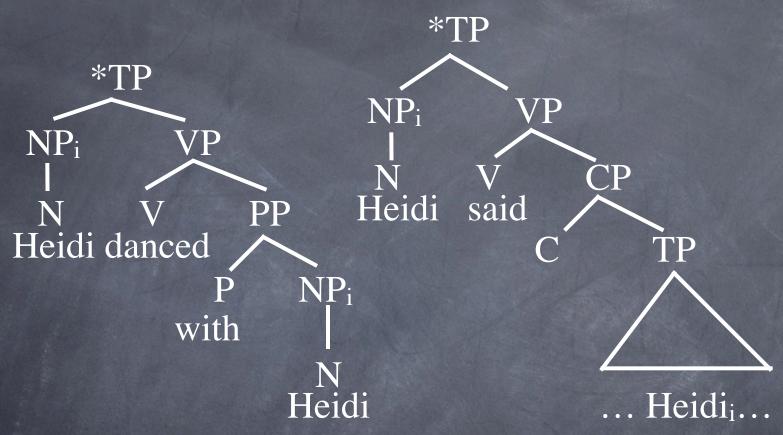
Free

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Free? no Free no

#### VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C



Coindexed?

C-command? yes :: Bound C-command? yes :: Bound

Free?

no

Free

no

VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C VIOLATES PRINCIPLE C

Antecedent, Anaphor, index, pronoun, Rexpression, co-reference

- Antecedent, Anaphor, index, pronoun, Rexpression, co-reference
- Binds:
  - A binds B if and only if
  - A c-commands B AND
  - A and B are co-indexed

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- Antecedent, Anaphor, index, pronoun, Rexpression, co-reference
- Binds:
  - A binds B if and only if
  - A c-commands B AND
  - A and B are co-indexed
- Free: not bound
- Binding domain: The clause containing the anaphor/pronoun

Binding Principle A: An anaphor must be bound in its binding domain.

- Binding Principle A: An anaphor must be bound in its binding domain.
- Binding Principle B: Pronouns must be free in their binding domain

- Binding Principle A: An anaphor must be bound in its binding domain.
- Binding Principle B: Pronouns must be free in their binding domain
- Binding Principle C: R-expressions must be free