Current Issues in Binding Theory
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June, 1989

(1)   *John$_i$ thinks Mary likes John$_i$

(2)   **He$_i$ thinks Mary likes John$_i$

(3)   An R-expression must be A-free

(4)   What do you mean noone thinks Mary likes John?
        ??<u>John$_i$</u> thinks Mary likes John$_i$

(5)   What do you mean noone thinks Mary likes John?
        ?*<u>He$_i$</u> thinks Mary likes John$_i$

(6)   ?After John$_i$ arrived, Mary praised John$_i$

(7)   After he$_i$ arrived, Mary praised John$_i$

(8)   ?John's$_i$ mother fequently praises John$_i$

(9)   His$_i$ mother frequently praises John$_i$

(10)   Reinhart (1986)
    a   Speaker's strategy: When a syntactic structure you are
        using allows bound-anaphora interpretation, then use it if
        you intend your expressions to corefer, unless you have
        some reasons to avoid bound-anaphora.
    b   Hearer's strategy: If the speaker avoids bound anaphora
        options provided by the structure he is using, then,
        unless he has reasons to avoid bound anaphora, he didn't
        intend his expressions to corefer.

(11)   *John$_i$ thinks Mary likes the lucky guy$_i$

(12)   After John$_i$ arrived, Mary praised the lucky guy$_i$

(13)   Charlie Brown talks to his dog and Max does too

(14)   Speaker 1: Charlie Brown talks to his dog
        Speaker 2: My neighbor Max does too

(15)   cɔɔn$_i$ khít   wâa   cɔɔn$_i$ chàlaat   [Thai]
        John^i thinks that John^i is smart

(16)   *khǎw$_i$ khít   wâa   cɔɔn$_i$ chàlaat
          he^i thinks that John^i is smart

(17)   An R-expression is pronoun free.

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(18)   cɔɔn$_i$ khít wáa ?áybáa$_i$ chàlaat
       John$_i$ thinks that the nut is smart

(19) *?áybáa$_i$ khít wáa cɔɔn$_i$ chàlaat   [Thai]
       the nut thinks that John$_i$ is smart

(20)   kháw$_i$ khít wáa ?áybáa$_i$ chàlaat
       he$_i$ thinks that the nut is smart

(21)   name > epithet > pronoun

(22)   A less referential expression may not bind a more
       referential one. [Universal?]

(23)   An R-expression must be A-free. [Parameterized]

(24)   There$_i$ is a man$_i$ in the room

(25)   *There is likely [someone to solve this problem]
     cf. Someone is likely [$\underline{t}$ to solve this problem]

(26)   *I want [there someone here at 6:00]
     cf. I want someone here at 6:00

(27)a   There is a man in the room
   b *   are

(28)a   There are men in the room
   b *   is

(29)   A man$_i$ is $\underline{t}_i$ in the room

(30)a *He$_i$ likes [everyone that John$_i$ knows]
   b [Everyone that John$_i$ knows] [he$_i$ likes $\underline{t}$]

(31)   *He$_i$ likes the philosopher that John$_i$ knows

(32)   [Who that John$_i$ knows] [does he$_i$ like $\underline{t}$]

(33)   *Who thinks [he$_i$ likes [who that John$_i$ knows]]

(34)   There is a man$_i$ in the room

(35)   There is likely [$\underline{t}$ to be someone$_i$ here]

(36)   *There is likely [$\underline{t}$ is someone$_i$ here]

(37)   Someone$_i$ is likely [$\underline{t}_i$ to be $\underline{t}_i$ here]

(38)   *Someone$_i$ is likely [$\underline{t}_i$ is $\underline{t}_i$ here]