Anaphora and the Modularity of Language
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(1)   *John$_i$ thinks Mary likes John$_i$

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

(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)a   You interviewed Harry and who
   b   **Who did you interview Harry and

(7)a   Susan wonders whether Joan wrote which book
   b   ?*Which book does Susan wonder whether Joan wrote

(8)a   Avoid redundancy. Don't repeat 'full' NPs.
   b   Avoid unclarity. Don't use a pronoun before its
        antecedent.

(9)   ?John$_i$ walked in. Then Mary spoke to John$_i$.

(10)   ?After John$_i$ arrived, Mary spoke to John$_i$

(11)   ?He$_i$ walked in. Then Mary spoke to John$_i$.

(12)   After he$_i$ arrived, Mary spoke to John$_i$

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

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

(15)   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.

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

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

(18) Charlie Brown talks to his dog and my neighbor Max does too

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

(20) Chomsky's (1981) "Condition C": An R-expression must be free. [An R-expression is a non-pronominal NP. 'Free' means not bound. X binds Y if X c-commands Y and X and Y are coindexed.]

(21) If two NPs have the same index, then they are coreferential. If two NPs have distinct indices, then they are non-coreferential/disjoint in reference.

(22) They told Mary that John should leave

(23) John told Mary that they should leave

(24) Lasnik's (1976) "Non-coreference Rule" (slightly revised): If one NP c-commands another and the latter is not a pronoun, then the two NPs are non-coreferential/ disjoint in reference.

(25) Higginbotham's (1985) "Obviativity Condition": An R-expression is obviative (where obviativity universally applies only with respect to c-commanding potential antecedents).

(26) cɔɔn$_i$ khít waâ cɔɔn$_i$ chàlaàt [Thai]
     John$_i$ thinks that John$_i$ is smart

(27) *khǎw$_i$ khít waâ cɔɔn$_i$ chàlaàt
     he$_i$ thinks that John$_i$ is smart

(28) An R-expression is pronoun free.

(29) cɔɔn$_i$ khít waâ ?âybaâ$_i$ chàlaàt
     John$_i$ thinks that the nut$_i$ is smart

(30) *?âybaâ$_i$ khít waâ cɔɔn$_i$ chàlaàt [Thai]
     the nut$_i$ thinks that John$_i$ is smart

(31) khǎw$_i$ khít waâ ?âybaâ$_i$ chàlaàt
     he$_i$ thinks that the nut$_i$ is smart

(32) name > epithet > pronoun

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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