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<td>Journal</td>
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<td>Volume</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>245-278</td>
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Compound and Non-compound reflexives: A Generalized Binding Approach

Jun Abe

0. Introduction

In the history of development of the binding theory, there have been two significant turning points in early 1980's. One is where, the two binding conditions proposed by Chomsky (1973, 1980) as the Tensed S Condition (TSC) and the Specified Subject Condition (SSC), were united into one with its relevant binding domain defined in terms of SUBJECT, which is AGR or a traditional subject. The other is where, contrary to Chomsky (1973, 1980), Chomsky (1981) confined the application of the binding theory to A-binding relation, i.e., the relation in which an anaphor is bound by its antecedent in A-position, and the phenomena with respect to A'-relation such as the one between a wh-phrase and its trace, which were explained under the binding conditions in Chomsky (1973, 1980) should be accounted for by another principle, i.e., the Empty Category Principle (ECP). On the other hand, Aoun (1981), following and extending the idea of Chomsky (1973, 1980), proposed that the binding theory should apply to A'-binding relation as well and consequently the ECP can be dispensed with. This theory is what Aoun (1981) calls the Generalized Binding Theory.

The purpose of this paper is to clarify general properties of anaphors such as reciprocals and reflexives on the basis of cross-linguistic observation made by Yang (1984) and to reconsider the organization of the binding theory. More specifically, I will propose that there should be two separate binding domains relevant to the binding principles: one is defined in terms of AGR or Tense and with this domain the binding principles have the same effect as the Tensed S Condition; the other is defined in terms of a subject, which I will argue should be replaced by predication proposed by Williams (1980), and the
effect of the binding principles with this domain corresponds to the Specified Subject Condition.

Especially, I will focus on how the latter condition serves to work properly in the whole system of the binding theory, since the two different reflexives which Pica (1984, 1985, 1987) calls compound and non-compound reflexives show the same behavior with respect to this condition as that of non-argumental vs. argumental wh-traces from the viewpoint of Aoun’s (1986) Generalized Binding Theory, which suggests at least indirectly that the structural condition under which an anaphor can take its antecedent must be stated in a unified way with respect to A'-binding relation as well as A-binding relation. How this correlation should be captured in the grammar is another point in this paper. Here I will adopt Aoun’s Generalized Binding Theory and modify it with respect to the determination of its relevant binding domains, as mentioned above, and show how this theory explains the above mentioned correlation.

1. Theoretical Background: the Generalized Binding Theory

In this section I will briefly outline the system of Aoun’s Generalized Binding Theory; for further details, see Aoun (1985, 1986) and Aoun et al. (1987). The sense of “generalized” in this theory is that, whereas Chomsky’s (1981) binding theory applies only to A-binding relation, Aoun’s theory extends its application to A’-binding relation such as that of wh-phrases and their traces.

The binding principles that I adopt here is as follows:

(1) (where X = A or A')

A. An X-anaphor must be X-bound in its Domain.
B. An X-pronoun must be X-free in its Domain.
C. R-expression must be A-free.

(Aoun et al. (1987: 548))

Under this theory all empty NPs are anaphors in that they lack full phonetic matrices and need their antecedents according to
Aoun (1985). Thus wh-traces, for example, are anaphors as well as R-expressions and hence subject to both Principles A and C; namely, they must be A-free and A'-bound in their Domains. As for a Domain relevant to these principles, I will adopt the following only for expository purposes; I will later propose a different definition about a Domain.

(2) A Domain for a given expression α is the first clause (S or S') or NP that contains an accessible SUBJECT for α.

(3) A SUBJECT may be Agr, (NP,S), or (NP,NP)

(4) α is accessible to β iff β is in the c-command domain of α and coindexing of (α, β) would not violate the i-within-i Condition or Principle C of the binding theory.

This theory applies to A-binding relation in the same way as that of Chomsky (1981). Consider the following examples:

(5) a. *Mary thought that (herself Agr was smart).
b. *Mary expected (John to like herself).

In both sentences, the Domain for herself is the bracketed S since it is the first clause that contains Agr in (5a) and (NP, S) in (5b). In this domain, herself is not A-bound, violating Principle A of (1); hence the ungrammaticality of both sentences.

Next let us see how this theory applies to A'-binding relation. Consider the following examples:

(6) a. Who₁ do you think (((that), t₁) t₁ Agr read the book)?
b. Who₁ do you think (((that), t₁) Fay Agr saw t₁)?

(6a) can be accounted for under this theory in the same way as (5a); the Domain for the trace in subject position is the bracketed S' since it is the first clause that contains Agr, and
hence the trace in question is A'-bound by the intermediate trace when that is absent, and otherwise the presence of that prevents the former trace from being A'-bound by the latter. This labels (6a) as grammatical in the former case and ungrammatical in the latter. On the other hand, in (6b) the trace in object position, unlike the trace in subject position in (5b), does not appear to obey Binding Principle A since the sentence is grammatical regardless of the presence of that. Recall that wh-traces are subject to both Principles A and C. Thus, according to (4), neither the embedded subject nor Agr is not an accessible SUBJECT to the trace in question under the assumption that coindexing of a subject with an Agr under agreement is relevant to accessibility, as Chomsky (1981) assumes, since coindexing of the trace with either SUBJECT would result in the former being A'-bound by the latter, violating Principle C. The same holds true for the case where the matrix subject or Agr is taken as SUBJECT. Therefore, there is no SUBJECT accessible to the trace and the binding theory does not work in this case; hence the grammaticality of the sentence regardless of the presence of that in the intermediate Comp.

Furthermore, consider the following sentence:

(7) Why, did Fay say (('that), t₁) the boat Agr sank t₁?
   (Aoun et al. (1987: 560))

This sentence indicates that the trace of a wh-adjunct is, unlike that of a wh-argument in (8b), subject to either the SSC or the TSC. In fact, as sentence (8a) suggests, it is subject to the SSC.

(8) a. *how, did John know (which car₁ PRO to fix e₁ e₁)
    b. which car₁ did John know (how₁ to fix e₁ e₁)
     (Chomsky (1986b: 11))

Aoun (1986) attributes this difference between arguments and adjuncts to their difference in referentiality and applicability of Principle C. On the basis of the fact that when
quantification is applied to arguments, their values range over referential expressions, i.e., over individuals, but that when it is applied to adjuncts such as how or why, it is a quantification over predicates, he argues that "traces of adjuncts will not be treated as referential expressions, i.e., as name-like expressions (R-expressions)." (ibid.: 31) If this is correct, then adjuncts will not be subject to Principle C. Thus, in (7) and (8a), the Domain for the adjunct trace is the bracketed S' since it contains Agr or the boat in (7) and PRO in (8a) as its accessible SUBJECT because of the irrelevance of Principle C in the case of adjunct traces. In this domain, the trace is not A-bound in (7) with the presence of that and in (8a), violating Principle A. This explains the ungrammaticality of these sentences.

2. Universal Properties of Lexical Anaphors

In this section we will see the behaviors of lexical anaphors such as reflexives and reciprocals with respect to the TSC and the SSC on the basis of cross-linguistic observation originally made by Yang (1984). For expository purposes, I will say that the TSC applies to an anaphor when its Domain in the sense of (2) is determined by AGR being taken as an accessible SUBJECT whereas I will say that the SSC applies to an anaphor when its Domain is determined by a traditional subject being taken as an accessible SUBJECT.

As for the TSC, the lexical anaphors of the languages which are assumed to have Agr are universally subject to this condition, as shown in (9) in English,

(9) a. *Mary thought that herself was smart.
   b. *The boys thought that each other was smart.

although, according to Yang (1984),

(10) AGR is parameterized for individual languages:
    (a) INFL of a finite clause for Russian, Hindi,
Norwegian, Gothic, Latin, etc.
(b) INFL of an indicative clause for Icelandic, Italian, etc.
(c) COMP for Dutch, etc.  

(ibid.: 204)

For detailed description and illustration, see Yang (1984). Of course, in the languages which lack Agr, for example, Japanese, Korean, etc., the lexical anaphors do not obey the TSC, as illustrated in (11) in Japanese.

(11) a. Mary-wa jibun(-jishin)-ga atama-ga i-i-to omot-
Mary-Top self -Nom smart -COMP think
te-i-ru.
Prog-Pres
(Mary, thinks that self, is smart.)
b. karera-wa otagai-ga atama-ga i-i-to omot-te-
they-Top each other-Nom smart -COMP think
i-ru.
Prog-Pres
(They think that each other is smart.)

As for the SSC, on the other hand, some lexical anaphors obey this condition, but others do not; for example, -self and each other in English are subject to it, as shown in (12), but sebja in Russian is not, as shown in (13a), although it obeys the TSC, as shown in (13b):

(12) a. Mary, asked Jane, (PRO, to wash herself, . . )
       b. They, asked them, (PRO, to wash each other, . . )

(13) a. Professor, poprosil assistenta, (PRO, chitat'
server assistant read
svoj, , , doklad).
self's report
(The professor, asked his assistant, to read
self's, , , report.)

b. Vanja, znaet chto Volodja, ochen' ljubit
know that love very much
sebja₁,₁₁
self
(Vanja₁ knows that Volodja₁ loves self₁,₁₁ very much.) (Rappaport 1982)

Note that this discrepancy in the applicability of the SSC is not attributed to variation in languages; the Japanese reflexives jibun and jibun-jishin, for example, behave differently in this regard, as shown below:

(14) a. John₁-wa Bill₁-ga jibun-jishin₁,₁₁-wo nikun-de-
John-Top Bill-Nom one -self -Acc hate-Prog-i-ru to omot-ta.
Pres COMP think-Past
(John₁ thought that Bill₁ hates himself₁,₁₁.)

b. John₁-wa Bill₁-ga jibun₁,₁-wo nikun-de-i-ru to
John-Top Bill-Nom self -Acc hate-Prog-Pres COMP
omot-ta.
think-Past
(John₁ thought that Bill₁ hates self₁,₁)

The Japanese reciprocal otagai behaves like jibun-jishin in that it obeys the SSC, as shown below:

(15) a. karera-wa otagai-wo nikun-de i-ru.
they-Top each other-Acc hate-Prog-Pres
(They hate each other.)

b. *karera-wa Bill-ga otagai-wo nikun-de i-ru
they-Top Bill-Nom each other-Acc hate-Prog-Pres
to omot-ta.
COMP think-Past
(They thought that Bill hated each other.)
(Ueda (1984: 6-7))

In fact, Pica (1984, 1985) observes that compound reflexives or reciprocals such as herself, each other, jibun-jishin, otagai, etc. are usually subject to the SSC while non-compound
reflexives such as sebja, jibun, etc. are not. Interestingly, he attributes this difference to that between argument and non-argument anaphors; that is, compound reflexives or reciprocals are analyzed as non-argumental anaphors and as such obey the SSC whereas non-compound reflexives are analyzed as argumental anaphors and as such do not obey the SSC. This descriptive generalization is reminiscent of the difference in the applicability of the SSC between the traces of argumental wh-phrases such as who, what, etc. and non-argumental wh-phrases such as why and how, as discussed in Section 1. I will discuss this point in Section 4.

Furthermore, Pica observes that non-compound reflexives have the property that they must take subjects as their antecedents (which we will call the Subject Antecedent Condition), as shown in (16), while compound reflexives or reciprocals need not, as shown in (17).

(16)  Bill₁-wa Mary₁-ni jibun₁,-no shashin-wo mise-ta.  
    Bill-Top Mary-Dat self -Gen picture-Acc show-Past  
    (Bill₁ showed Mary₁, self₁,-no picture.)

(17)  a. karera₁-wa Bill to Mary₁-ni otagai₁,-no  
       they-Top Bill and Mary-Dat each other-Gen  
       shashin-wo mise-ta.  
       pictures-Acc show-Past  
       (They₁ showed Bill and Mary₁, each other₁,-no picture.)

    b. Jane₁-wa Mary₁-ni jibun-jishin₁,-no shashin-wo  
       Jane-Top Mary-Dat herself -Gen picture-Acc  
       mise-ta.³  
       show-Past  
       (Bill₁ showed Mary₁, her own₁,-no picture.)

Interestingly, however, even compound lexical anaphors do obey the Subject Antecedent Condition where they are what Giorgi (1984) calls long distance anaphors, as illustrated below:
(18) a. They knew that each other's pictures were on sale.

b. *I told them that each other's pictures were on sale.  
   (Yang (1984: 204-205))

(19) a. karera-ni wa Bill to Mary-ni otagai,-no
    they -Top Bill and Mary-Dat each other-Gen
    muma -ga itiban utukushi -i to it-ta.
    daughter-Nom most be beautiful-Pres COMP say-Past
   (They told Bill and Mary that each other's daughters were the most beautiful.)
   (Ueda (1984: 11))

b. Jane-wa Mary-ni jibun-jishin,-no muma -ga
    Jane-Top Mary-Dat herself -Gen daughter-Nom
    itiban utukushi -i to it-ta.
    most be beautiful-Pres COMP say-Past
   (Jane told Mary, that her own daughters were the most beautiful.)

To sum up, we have observed in this section, following Pica that there are two types of reflexives (one including reciprocals) which are different with respect to the applicability of the SSC although both of them obey the TSC. It seems that this observation casts a serious doubt on the unification of the TSC and the SSC in terms of SUBJECT proposed by Chomsky (1981). In the next section, I will propose, abandoning the idea of such unification, that the two conditions apply at different levels, namely that the TSC applies at S-Structure while the SSC applies at LF.

Moreover, these two types of reflexives behave differently with respect to the applicability of the Subject Antecedent Condition. This property will follow naturally by answering the question of why one type of reflexives is subject to the SSC though the other is not, within a generalized binding approach.

Finally, I have referred to "long distance anaphors," which observe the Subject Antecedent Condition regardless of their
types. To capture this property, I will resort to the notion of predication proposed by Williams (1980) as relevant to the decision of binding domains at LF.

As a result, we will have the following organization of the binding theory:

(20)  a. The binding principles in (1) apply both at S-Structure and at LF.
     b. At S-Structure, a Domain is determined by Agr.
     c. At LF, a Domain is determined by predication.

3. Two Domains

Chomsky (1981) unifies the TSC and the SSC into one by determining its relevant domain in terms of SUBJECT, which includes both Agr and a traditional subject. This is a very desirable move. However, it is conceptually unclear whether the notion SUBJECT is a really genuine or spurious one. Furthermore, we have seen in the previous section that one type of lexical anaphors, i.e., non-compound ones, obeys the TSC but not the SSC, although the other type of lexical anaphors, i.e., compound ones, obeys both conditions. Thus, it seems that, though Chomsky's system of the binding theory can account for the latter type's behavior in locality quite successfully, it has great difficulty in dealing with the former type's behavior.

Here I simply abandon the attempt to unify the two conditions and assume that there are two Domains relevant to the binding principles in (1), which apply at different levels, as sketched in (20). These Domains are:

(21) Domain I (at S-Structure)
    A Domain of a is the minimal maximal projection containing an Agr accessible to a.

(22) Domain II (at LF)
    A Domain of a is the minimal maximal projection which is predicate-opaque and accessible to a.
As for (21), it says the same content as (2) in relevant respects, so the readers should refer to Section 1 as to how it works in the system of the Generalized Binding I propose here. In what follows, I will turn to (22) and make clear the notion of predicate-opacity.

3.1. Movement of Lexical Anaphors at LF

Before turning to the notion of predicate-opacity, I will assume here, along the lines of an idea suggested by Lebeaux (1983), Chomsky (1988a) and Pica (1987), that lexical anaphors can move at LF. To support this claim, Lebeaux (1983) notices the ambiguity of the following sentences:

(23) John and Mary knew that they liked each other.
   a. John and Mary knew that they each liked the other.
   b. John and Mary each knew that self liked the other.

(Lebeaux (1983: 728))

This sentence is ambiguous in the (a) and (b) readings. To represent this ambiguity, he assumes each-movement and assigns the following LF representations to this sentence.

(23') a. John and Mary, knew that they, (v, each, (v, liked (t, other)))
   b. John and Mary, (v, each, (v, knew that they, liked (t, other)))

Furthermore, I assume self-movement in the case of reflexives, along the lines of Pica's (1984, 1985, 1987) idea that it is the element self of himself and not the whole NPs, that are anaphors in English. Then sentence (24a) will be given LF representation (24b).

(24) a. John likes himself.
   b. John, (v, self, (v, likes (him t,)))

Moreover, I assume successive adjunction and the following
constraint on adjunction, along the lines of an idea proposed by Chomsky (1986b).\(^8\)

(25) Adjunction is possible only to a maximal projection that is a predicate.

A predicate means any projection of a head which assigns its own \(\theta\)-role(s); for example, any projections of \(V\) or \(P\). Then the (b) reading of (23) can be represented as follows:

(23b\textsuperscript{\*}) John and Mary: \((v, \text{each}, v, \text{know that they}, (v, t, (v, \text{liked} (t, \text{other})))\)

Note that in (23b\textsuperscript{\*}) each moves across the embedded tensed sentence which contains Agr, apparently violating the TSC. This problem does not arise in my system of the binding theory, however, since Domain I in the sense of (21), which is roughly determined by the presence of Agr, is not relevant at LF but rather relevant at S-Structure, where movement of lexical anaphors does not take place. Thus relevant in LF representation (23b\textsuperscript{\*}) is only Domain II in the sense of (22), whose decisive notion is predicate-opacity. I will mention this notion in the next section.

3.2. Predicate-opacity

Let us turn now to the notion of predicate-opacity, which plays a crucial role in determining a binding domain, as mentioned in (22):

(22) Domain II (at LF)

A Domain of \(\alpha\) is the minimal maximal projection which is predicate-opaque and accessible to \(\alpha\).

Williams (1980) claims that the SSC should be reduced to a condition on predication, which he calls the Predicate Opacity Condition. I agree with him on the conceptual idea that predication takes part in determining a binding domain, but technically I adopt a quite different mechanism.
Let us represent predication with indices, along the lines of Williams (1980), but, to distinguish them from indices for coreference and A- or A'-chain, let us use an italicized index for a P(predication)-index and moreover use the notation $x/x$, where the left $x$ stands for an index for coreference and A- or A'-chain and the right one for a P-index. The relevant representation of (24a) will then be as follows:

(24b') \[ \text{John}_i \ , \ (v_f, \ \text{self}_i \ , \ (v_f, \ \text{likes}_i \ , \ (\text{him}_i \ , \ t_i))) \]

I assume the following convention on P-indices:

(26) Any P-index percolates down to any projections unless these projections have no indices.

Furthermore, let us assume that the following two relations also participate in P-indexation:

(27) a. a head and its projections
    b. SPEC-head agreement in the sense of Chomsky (1986)

With these assumptions, I define predicate-opacity as follows:

(28) $\alpha$ is predicate-opaque for $\beta$ iff $\alpha$ dominates $\beta$ and $\alpha$ bears a P-index different from $\beta$.

4. Theoretical Implications

Let us see how my system of the Generalized Binding Theory works to explain the relevant data. First consider the following paradigm of sentences:

(29) a. *Who$_i$ do you think that ($r$, $t_i$, Agr read the book)?
    b. Who$_i$ do you Agr think that Fay Agr$_i$ saw $t_i$?
    c. Which ca$_i$ did John know how PRO to fix $t_i$?
    d. *Why$_i$ did Fay say that ($r$, the boat Agr$_i$ sank $t_i$)?
    e. *How$_i$ did John know which car ($r$, PRO to fix $t_i$)?

At the level of S-Structure, (28a) is ruled out, since the
Domain of the empty anaphor $t_i$ is the embedded IP, which is the minimal maximal projection containing Agr, and in this category $t_i$ is not A'-bound, violating Principle A. On the other hand, in (29b), neither the embedded nor matrix Agr is not accessible to $t_i$ under the assumption that their coindexing with their subjects under agreement is relevant to accessibility, since such coindexing would result in $t_i$ being A-bound by either of the subjects, violating Principle C. Hence $t_i$ has no relevant Domain, and Principle A simply does not apply. However, when $t_i$ is an adjunct, as in (29d), its Domain is the same as that of $t_i$ in (29a), since it is not referential and hence not subject to Principle C. Therefore, (29d) is ruled out in the same reason as (29a).

Next, at the level of LF, (29b,c,e) will have the following representations (irrelevant details are omitted):

(29') b. Who$_1$ ($_{F}$, do you$_3$ / Agr$_1$ (v$_{F}$, think (c$_{F}$, that ($_{F}$, Fay$_{B}$/ Agr$_{B}$ (v$_{F}$, saw t$_{1}$))))).

c. Which car$_1$ ($_{F}$, did John$_3$ / Agr$_1$ (v$_{F}$, know (c$_{F}$, how$_1$ ($_{F}$, PRO$_{B}$/ to$_{B}$ (v$_{F}$, fix t$_{1}$ t$_{2}$))))).

e. How$_1$ did John know which car$_1$ ($_{F}$, PRO$_{B}$/ to$_{B}$ (v$_{F}$, t$_{1}$) (v$_{F}$, fix t$_{2}$ t$_{1}$)).

In (29'b,c,e), the subjects are coindexed with their predicates under predication and with Agr's under SPEC-head agreement. Agr's, in turn, are coindexed with their maximal projections. The categories with an index $j$ or $k$ are predicate-opaque to the trace $t_i$, but these indices are not accessible to $t_i$, since its coindexing with $j$ or $k$ would lead it to be A-bound by either the embedded or matrix subject, so it has no accessible Domain; hence the grammaticality of the sentences. On the other hand, the adjunct trace $t_i$ in (29'e) has its Domain, which is the embedded VP (by definition, the upper VP), since it is not subject to Principle C according to its non-referentiality. In this domain it is A'-bound by $t_i$. Let us assume, following Aoun et al. (1987), that intermediate traces are also subject to the binding
principles. Then $t_1$ is an offending trace since its Domain is the embedded IP (note that the embedded VP does not dominate it), in which it is not $A'$-bound, violating Principle A. $^{10}

Next consider the following paradigm of sentences, which is parallel to that of (29):

(30)  
   a. Mary$_1$ thought that ($_r$ herself$_1$, Agr was smart).
   b. Vanja$_1$ znaet chto ($_r$ Volodja$_1$, Agr ochen' ljubit
      know that love very much sebja$_{..*1}$).
      self
    c. Professor$_1$ poprosil assistenta$_1$, ($_r$ PRO$_1$, chitat'
       asked assistant read svoj$_{..*1}$, doklad).
       self's report
   ((b) and (c) are taken from Russian; see (13))
   d. Mary$_1$ knows that ($_r$ Jane$_1$, Agr loves herself$_{..*1}$
      very much).
   e. Mary$_1$ asked Jane$_1$ ($_r$ PRO$_1$ to wash herself$_{..*1}$).

At the level of S-Structure, (30a) is ruled out, since the Domain of the lexical anaphor self$_1$ is the embedded IP, which is the minimal maximal projection containing Agr, and in this category self$_1$ is not A-bound, violating Principle A. Likewise, in (30b,d), sebja and self cannot take Vanja and Mary as their antecedents respectively, in the same reason as (30a). Note that in (29b) the empty anaphor $t_i$ can take its antecedent who across the clause containing Agr, since $t_i$ is, unlike the lexical anaphors in (30), is an $A'$-anaphor and is subject to Principle C, so that it has no relevant Domain because of the accessibility condition. $^{11}$ However, the non-referential $t_i$ in (29d) is not subject to Principle C and hence behaves in the same way as the lexical anaphors in (30) at S-Structure.

Next, at the level of LF, (30c,e) will have the following representations after movement of the lexical anaphors (we do not consider here the reading in which the lexical anaphors take
clause-mate elements as their antecedents): (30') c. Professor₁/₁ (vᵢ₁, svoj₁ (vᵢ₁, poprošil assistenta₁
(cᵢ₁, (pᵢ₁, PRO₁/₁ (vᵢ₁, tᵢ₁ (vᵢ₁, chitat' (pᵢ₁, tᵢ₁, doklad₁))))))
e. Mary₁/₁ (vᵢ₁, self₁ (vᵢ₁, asked Jane₁ (cᵢ₁, (pᵢ₁, PRO₁/₁ to₁ (vᵢ₁, tᵢ₁ (vᵢ₁, wash (pᵢ₁, her tᵢ₁)))))

In (30'c,e), the subjects are coindexed with their predicates under predication and with Infl's under SPEC-head agreement. Infl's, in turn, are coindexed with their maximal projections. CP's bear its index through percolation according to (28).

Let us assume here following Pica (1984, 1985) that the anaphors self and each of the compound reflexives and reciprocals form only their parts and hence occupy non-argument positions in themselves, though the compound elements are in argument positions as a whole. This means that, like the adjuncts why and how, these anaphors do not have their own referential values and hence that, even when they move at LF, their traces are not subject to Principle C. On the other hand, since non-compound reflexives are anaphors in themselves, they occupy argument positions, bearing their own referential values, and hence, when they move at LF, their traces obey Principle C.

Keeping these assumptions in mind, let us turn to representations (30'c) and (30'e). In (30'c), the Domain of the trace tᵢ is the embedded VP, which is the minimal maximal categories with an index₁ different from tᵢ. In this domain, it is A'-bound by tᵢ, observing Principle A. We are assuming here that:

(31) a. An r-expression must be A-free in the domain of its operator
   b. An r-expression must be A-free.

(Chomsky (1986a: 88))

(31a) applies to variables, (31b) to nonvariables. Though the argumental trace tᵢ is A-bound by PRO, PRO is not in the domain of tᵢ, and hence the index j is accessible to tᵢ. As for tᵢ,
the categories with an index \( j \) are predicate-opaque to the trace \( t_i \), but this index is not accessible to \( t_i \), since its coindexing with \( j \) would lead it to be A-bound by PRO\(_j\), so it has no accessible Domain; hence the sentence is ruled in.

On the other hand, the non-argumental trace \( t_i \) in (30'e) has its Domain, which is the embedded IP, since it is not subject to Principle C according to its non-referentiality. In this domain it is not A'-bound by self\(_i\), violating Principle A; hence the ungrammaticality of the sentence.

We have mentioned in the last paragraph of section 3.1. that in (23b"), repeated here, each moves across the embedded tensed sentence which contains Agr, apparently violating the TSC, and that this is allowed in my system of the binding theory, since Domain I in the sense of (21), which is roughly determined by the presence of Agr, is not relevant at LF but rather at S-Structure, where movement of lexical anaphors does not take place. \(^12\)

(23b") John and Mary\(_i\) (\( v_r \) each\(_i\) (\( v_r \) knew that they\(_i\) (\( v_r \) \( t_i \)
\( v_r \) liked \( t_i \) other)))

Let us see how this representation observes the binding principles at LF. Its more accurate LF representation will be as follows:

(32) John and Mary\(_{i/1}\) (\( v_{r1} \) each\(_i\) (\( v_{r1} \) knew (\( c_{r1} \) that \( t_{i/1} \)
they\(_{i/1}\) Infl\(_{i/1}\) (\( v_{r1} \) \( t_i \) \( v_{r1} \) liked \( t_i \) other)))

In (32), the subjects are coindexed with their predicates under predication and with Infl's under SPEC-head agreement. Infl's, in turn, are coindexed with their maximal projections. CP_i bears its index through percolation according to (26). In this representation, neither \( t_i \) nor \( t_i \) has its Domain, since there are no categories with different indices, and hence the binding theory does not apply in this case.

Further consider the following sentence, which has the (a) reading, but do not have the (b) reading:
(33) John and Mary knew that Bill said that they liked each other.
   a. John and Mary knew that Bill said that they each liked the other. (narrow scope interpretation)
   b. *John and Mary each knew that Bill said that self liked the other. (wide scope each impossible)

(Lebeaux (1983: 728))

At S-Structure of (33), the Domain of each is the embedded IP, which is the minimal maximal projection containing Agr. In this domain, each is A-bound by they, observing Principle A. In the mapping from S-Structure to LF, each-movement takes place to represent logically possible readings. Then to see why each cannot take such a wide scope as shown in (33b), let us see the detailed LF representation of (33b), which will be as follows:

(33b') John and Mary₁/₁ (v₁₁; each₁ (v₁₁; knew₁ (c₁₁; that (₁₁; Bill,₁/₁ Infl₁ (v₁₁; t₁₁ (v₁₁, said₁ (c₁₁; that (₁₁; they₁/₁ Infl₁ (v₁₁; t₁₁ (v₁₁, liked (n₁₁; t₁₁ other))))

Since each is in a non-argument position, it and its traces are not subject to Principle C. t₁₁ and t₁₁ are offending traces, since their Domains are the embedded CP and the intermediate IP, respectively, which are the minimal maximal categories with different indices. In these domains, they are not A'-bound, violating Principle A.

5. The Subject Antecedent Condition

We have seen in Section 2 that non-compound reflexives have the property that they must take subjects as their antecedents, whereas compound reflexives and reciprocals do not, as illustrated in (16) and (17), repeated here as (34) and (35).

(34) Bill₁-wa Mary₁-ni jibun₁,₁-no shashin-wo mise-ta.
   Bill-Top Mary-Dat self-Gen picture-Acc show-Past
   (Bill₁ showed Mary₁, self₁₁'s picture.)
(35) a. karera₁-wa Bill to Mary₁-ni otagai₁,₁ -no they-Top Bill and Mary-Dat each other-Gen
    shashin-wo mise-ta.
    pictures.Acc show-Past
    (They showed Bill and Mary, each other,‘s pictures.)

b. Jane₁-wa Mary₁-ni jibun-jishin₁,₁ -no shashin-wo
    Jane-Top Mary-Dat herself -Gen picture.Acc
    mise-ta.
    show-Past
    (Bill showed Mary, her own,‘s picture.)

This difference can be attributed to that of their argumental
status; i.e., jibun is in an argument position, while jishin of
jibun-jishin and the counterpart of each in otagai are in non-
argument positions. Hence the former is subject to Principle C,
but the latter are not.

With this in mind, let us see why jibun cannot take Mary as
its antecedent. The relevant LF representation will be as fol-
lows (irrelevant details are omitted):

(34') *Bill-wa (vr jibun₁ -no (vr Mary₁ -ni (t₁ shashin-wo)
mise-ta))

Since the trace of jibun is in an argument position, it is sub-
dject to Principle C. However, it is A-bound by Mary in the do-
main of jibun, violating this principle; hence the ungrammatici-
cality of the sentence.¹³ Note that, when jibun takes Bill as
its antecedent, its trace is not A-bound in the domain of jibun,
i.e., the VP. Thus the argumental traces of non-compound re-
flexives cannot coindex with any arguments inside VP because
they obey Principle C, and as a result, these reflexives can on-
ly take subjects in the sense relevant to predication as their
antecedents.¹⁴

On the other hand, since jibun of jibun-jishin and the
counterpart of each in otagai is in non-argument positions,
their traces do not obey Principle C. Therefore, nothing prevents these traces from coindexing with any arguments inside VP, so that these reflexives and reciprocals need not take subjects as their antecedents.

We have, furthermore, seen in Section 2 that even compound lexical anaphors do obey the Subject Antecedent Condition where they are what Giorgi (1984) calls "long distance anaphors," as shown in (18) and (19). Let us take up (18), repeated here as (38):

(38) a. They knew that each other's pictures were on sale.
   b. *I told them that each other's pictures were on sale. (Yang 1984: 204-205)

At S-Structure of (38a,b), the Domain of each is not the embedded IP, since its coindexing with the embedded Agr would violate the i-within-i Condition and hence this Agr is not accessible to each (cf. (4)). Thus the Domain of each is the matrix IP, in which it is A-bound by they in (38a) and them in (38b), observing Principle A.

At LF, (38a,b) will have the following representations:

(38') a. They (VP, each, VP, knew (CP, that (IP, (specifier (t, other's pictures were on sale))))
   b. *I (VP, each, VP, told them (CP, that (IP, (specifier (t, other's pictures were on sale))))

In (38'a,b), the Domain of t is neither NP nor IP, since coindexing of (t, NP, or IP) would violate the i-within-i Condition and hence the index j is not accessible to t. In (38'a'), then, t has no accessible Domain, so the binding principles are not applicable. In (38'b'), on the other hand, the Domain of t is CP, which is the minimal maximal projection with an index(k) different from t's index. In this domain, it is not A'-bound, violating Principle A; hence the sentence is ruled out.
6. Further Consequences

In this section, we will see further consequences of using predication as a decisive factor of determining Domain II in (22). To concentrate on the consideration of Domain II, I will take up Japanese, since this language does not have Agr, and hence shows no TSC effects which Domain I in (21) is involved in.

Consider the following sentences:\(^1\)

(37) a. *John₁-wa (Bill-ga jibun(-jishin)₁-wo mi-ta
   John-Top Bill-Nom self -Acc see-Past
   toki) hon-wo yon-de i-ta.
   when book-Acc read-Prog-Past
   (John₁ was reading when Bill saw himself₁.)
   (Kuroda (1965: 140))

b. *John₁-wa (jibun(-jishin)₁-ga Bill-wō mi-ta
   John-Top self -Nom Bill-Acc see-Past
   toki) hon-wo yon-de i-ta.
   when book-Acc read-Prog-Past
   (John₁ was reading when himself₁ saw Bill.)

Let us suppose that the when-clauses in (37) are outside the matrix VP. (37a,b) will then have the following LF representation: \(^1\)

(37’)

Let us assume that a category without any index also forms a predicate-opaque domain, and then the definition of predicate-opacity, given in (28), will be modified as follows:
(38) \( \alpha \) is predicate-opaque for \( \beta \) iff \( \alpha \) dominates \( \beta \) and \( \alpha \) bears either P-index different from \( \beta \) or no index.

Then LF representation (37') is ruled out; when \( jibun(-jishin) \) remains inside the PP, it is not A-bound by John, since its Domain is the PP; when it moves across the PP, at least one of its traces is not A'-bound by it, since the Domain of the trace is again the PP. Note that, since the PP has no index, accessibility is not involved in this case, so that the non-compound \( jibun \) and the compound \( jibun-jishin \) behaves alike in such environment.

Interestingly, when sentences (37a,b) are embedded in another clause, \( jibun(-jishin) \) can take the matrix subject as its antecedent, as illustrated below:

(39) a. Mary₁-wa (Bill-ga jibun₁,₂,₃-wo mi-ta toki) Mary-Top Bill-Nom self -Acc see-Past when John₁-ga hon-wo yon-de i-ta to) it-ta. ¹⁴
    John-Nom book-Acc read-Prog-Past COMP say-Past
    (Mary₁ said that John₁ was reading a book when Bill saw self₁,₂,₃.) (Giorgi (1965: 316))

b. Mary₁-wa ((jibun(-jishin)₁,₂,₃-ya Bill-wo mi-ta
    Mary-Top self -Nom Bill-Acc see-Past
    toki) John₁-ga hon-wo yon-de i-ta to) when John-Nom book-Acc read-Prog-Past COMP
    it-ta.
    say-Past
    (Mary₁ said that John₁ was reading when self₁,₂,₃
    saw Bill.)

(39a,b) will have the following LF representations:
In this case, the when-clauses are dominated by the matrix VP, so that the latter's index can percolate down into PP₁ through IP₁ and CP₁. In both representations, jibun(-jishin) cannot take John as its antecedent, simply because it is not c-commanded by John. In (39a'), if jibun is adjoined to the matrix VP, its trace has no Domain, since the index k is not accessible to it; its indexing with k would lead the trace to be A-bound by PROₖ. Thus the binding principles are not applicable, so nothing
prevents *jibun* from taking *Mary* as its antecedent. In (39b'), if *jibun*(-*jishin*) is adjoined to the matrix VP, its trace has no Domain, since every maximal category dominating it has the same index as the trace. Hence *jibun*(-*jishin*) is allowed to take *Mary* as its antecedent.

7. Concluding Remarks

In this paper, I have claimed, on the basis of cross-linguistic observation of reflexives and reciprocals, made by Yang (1984), that, contrary to Chomsky's (1981) proposal, there are two Domains relevant to the binding principles, which apply at different levels. One Domain is determined by Agr and applies at S-Structure. The other Domain is determined by predicate-competence, along the lines of an idea proposed by Williams (1980), and applies at LF.

Furthermore, we have observed that the two different reflexives, which Pica (1984, 1985) calls compound (including reciprocals) and non-compound reflexives, show the same behavior with respect to the Specified Subject Condition as that of non-argumental vs. argumental wh-traces. We have captured this parallelism within a Generalized Binding approach by assuming LF movement of lexical anaphors.

NOTES

* I am indebted to those who attended a weekly workshop on Japanese, where I presented an earlier version of this paper last February. Especially, I would like to thank Toshifusa Oka for his valuable comments and criticism. I am also greatful to Minoru Nakau and Yukio Hirose for their comments from a semantic viewpoint. Finally I express my thanks to Hiroaki Tada for his insightful suggestions. All remaining inadequacies are, of course, my own.

1 Not all adjuncts correspond to non-referential expressions, however; Aoun (1986) claims that there are referential
adjuncts such as non-subcategorized where and when, which behave like arguments with respect to their possibility of fronting. Consider the following sentences:

(i) a. who remembers where we bought what?
   b. who remembers what we bought when?

(ii) a. *who remembers what we bought why?
   b. *who remembers what we bought how?

Aoun attributes the difference of grammaticality between (i) and (ii) to that of whether the traces of these wh-phrases are subject to Principle C or not. For detailed explanations of these sentences, see Aoun (1986).

The distinction between compound and non-compound reflexives does not seem to be genuinely morphological one, since the Japanese reciprocal otogai cannot be considered to be morphologically complex. Judging from the fact that reciprocals, in general, show the same behavior as compound reflexives, a semantic factor is also relevant to the distinction between compound and non-compound, since reciprocals are always interpreted as composing of each-part and the other-part, as shown in (i), where (a) can be paraphrased by (b).

(i) a. They liked each other.
   b. They each liked the other(s).

Some native speakers judge that jibun-jishin can only take Jane as its antecedent, and not Mary in this sentence. I speculate that these speakers take jibun as well as jishin to be an independent anaphor, so that jibun-jishin as a whole shows an intersecting property: i.e., P(jibun) ∩ P(jishin). For further investigation about what follows from this assumption, I will leave it to future research.

I assume throughout this paper that, in a structure such as (i), where α is adjoined to X,

(i) \[
( x_1, \alpha, ( x_1 \ldots t_1 \ldots ))
\]
the minimal maximal projection containing \( t_1 \) is not \( X_2 \), but \( X_1 \).

5 For the claim that Case is involved in determining a binding domain, see Abe (1987) and Kitagawa (1988).

6 Baltin (1982) proposes that topicalization involves adjunction to \( S \), pointing out that there are cases where embedded topicalization is possible, as shown in (i).

(i) the man to whom liberty we could never grant

If this is the case, we must allow S-adjunction in Syntax. For related matters, see note 10.

May (1985) suggests that Quantifier Raising (QR), as an instance of the general rule of Move\( \alpha \), can be adjoined to any position at LF, and exemplifies S-, VP-, and NP-adjunction. I speculate that, while wh-phrases are determined to move to Comp position, perhaps for a scopal reason (cf. Chomsky (1986b)), quantifier phrases (QPs) are free to move to any position, and that constraint (25) applies to their intermediate adjunction, aside from S-adjunction in Syntax (cf. note 10). For further detailed consideration, I will leave it to future research.

7 I assume, following May (1985), that:

(i) \( \alpha \) is dominated by \( \beta \) only if it is dominated by every segment of \( \beta \).

8 I assume the following \( X' \)-schema of \( S \) and \( S' \) in what follows.

(i) a. \( S = I'' = (NP_{i \cdot (v_f \; V \\ ...))} \)
    b. \( S' = C'' = (...c_0 \; C \; I'') \) (Chomsky (1986b: 3))

I refer to the maximal projections \( C'' \) and \( I'' \) as CP and IP, respectively.

9 I assume, following Aoun et al. (1987) and contrary to Aoun (1986), that the argumental vs. non-argumental status of wh-phrases carries over to their traces, so that all traces of an argumental wh-phrase obey Principle C whereas those of a non-argumental wh-phrase do not.
The present system of the binding theory cannot account for the grammaticality of the following sentences.

(i) a. who_i do you think (c_f t_i (r_f t_i Agr read the book))
   b. why_i did Fay say (c_f t_i (r_f the boat Agr sank t_i))

In both sentences, the Domain of t_i is the embedded IP, which is the minimal maximal projection containing Agr. In this domain, however, t_i is not A'-bound, violating Principle A.

We have mentioned in note 6 that topicalization involves adjunction to IP, as Baltin (1982) claims. If IP-adjunction is permitted in Syntax, then the sentences in (i) will have the following representations:

(ii) a. who_i do you think (c_f t_i (r_f t_i (r_f t_i Agr read the book)))
   b. why_i did Fay say (c_f t_i (r_f t_i (r_f the boat Agr sank t_i)))

In this case, t_i is A'-bound by t_i (by definition, the upper IP), observing Principle A. As for t_i, it seems that the embedded Agr is not accessible to t_i due to the violation of the c-command requirement, for, in the following sentence, where himself is topicalized in the embedded sentence, the Domain of self appears to be the matrix IP, judging from the grammaticality of the sentence.

(iii) John thinks that himself_i, Mary likes t_i.

(Lasnik and Saito (forthcoming))

Thus the Domain of t_i is the matrix IP, in which it is A'-bound by t_i, and hence these sentences are marked grammatical.

Furthermore, suppose that IP-adjunction is only allowed in Syntax, but not at LF, and that, as suggested in note 6, constraint (25) applies to intermediate adjunction. We, then, explain naturally why non-referential wh-phrases, such as why and how, cannot remain in situ, as shown in (i), without recourse to Comp-indexing mechanism.
Assuming that *wh-in-situ* expressions move to Comp at LF, its relevant LF representation will be as follows:

\[(iv') \quad \text{\{who}_1, \text{why}_1\} (\text{\{t}_1, \text{\{Agr}_1, \text{\{v}_1, \text{\{t}_1 \text{\{v}_1, \text{\{left}_1 \text{\}}\}\}\}\}\}\}\]\n
The Domain of \(t_1\) is the embedded VP, which is the minimal maximal projection with a different index\(j\). In this domain, it is \(A'\)-bound by \(t_1\). But \(t_1\) is an offending trace, since its Domain is the embedded IP, in which it is not \(A'\)-bound, violating Principle A. Hence \((\overline{m})\) is ruled out.

It seems that Principle C applies to the trace of a \(wh\)-phrase, but does not apply to the trace of a topicalized phrase, as illustrated below:

\[(i) \quad \text{a.} \quad \text{Who}_1 \text{ does he}_1 \text{ think } t_1 \text{ is intelligent?} \]
\[
\text{b. H} \text{imself}_1, \text{ John}_1 \text{ likes } t_1. \]

Let us suppose that Principle C does not apply in Syntax, but rather at LF, although it is relevant to accessibility at both S-Structure and LF. Furthermore, suppose that reconstruction is applicable to a topicalized phrase at LF, but not to a \(wh\)-phrase in order to maintain its status as an operator binding its variable at LF. The LF representations of \((i)\) will then be as follows:

\[(i') \quad \text{a.} \quad \text{who}_1 \text{ does he}_1 \text{ think } t_1 \text{ is intelligent?} \]
\[
\text{b. John}_1 \text{ likes himself}_1. \]

In these representations, only \(a\) violates Principle C, and hence is ruled out. Note that reconstruction is optional, so that, when the trace of a topicalized phrase is not \(A\)-bound, this phrase need not be reconstructed. Consider the following sentence:

\[(ii) \quad \text{John thinks that himself}_1, \text{ Mary likes } t_1. \]

If \textit{himself} is reconstructed, this sentence will be marked
ungrammatical in the same reason as (iii).

(iii) "John thinks that Mary likes himself.

Thus (ii) amounts to the LF representation of this sentence and Principle C is not violated. For the explanation of how self satisfies Principle A, see note 10.

12 The present system of the binding theory predicts that TSC effects should not be manifested at LF since Domain I is only relevant at S-Structure, so, while extraction from subject position is not allowed in Syntax when the Comp of its clause is occupied by any element, as shown in (6a), wh-in-situ expressions in this position should be allowed. This prediction seems to be borne out, according to May (1985) and Lasnik and Saito (forthcoming):

(i) a. ?Who believes that who suspected Philby?
b. ?Who wondered whether who suspected Philby?

(May (1985: 137))

The sentences in (i) are fairly better than (6a). The relevant LF representations of (ia,b) will be as follows:

(i') a. (who1, who2X1, t4/1 Agr1 (VP believes (CP that
(1, t4/1 Agr1 (VP suspected Philby))))
b. (who1, who2X1, t4/1 Agr1 (VP wondered (CP whether (1, t4/1 Agr1 (VP suspected Philby)));
or (who1 (t4, t4/1 Agr1 (VP wondered (CP (whether,
who2) (1, t4/1 Agr1 (VP suspected Philby))))

In these representations, the index j is not accessible to t4, since its indexing with j would lead to the trace being A-bound by t4, violating Principle C. Hence t4 has no Domain, so the binding theory simply does not apply.

13 In (34'), we are assuming that Mary c-commands jibun.

It is unclear, however, how c-command should be defined, taking into consideration the fact that in (iii) of note 10, as repeated here,
(i) John thinks that himself₁, Mary Agr likes t₁. himself, adjoined to IP, should not be c-commanded by Agr, judging from the grammaticality of the sentence. One may claim, adopting Hoji’s (1985) idea that the Japanese construction is strictly binary, that jibun is adjoined to the V' which constitutes the V and its object in (34'), so that Mary obviously c-command jibun, as illustrated below.

(ii) *Bill-wa (v₁ Mary₁-ni (v₁ jibun₁-no (v₁ t₁ shashin-wo mise-ta)))

Furthermore, if we interpret the domain of an operator in (31a) as a maximal projection, even in (ii) t₁ will be A-bound by Mary in the domain of jibun, violating Principle C. ¹⁴ H. Tada pointed out to me that the traces of jibun does not seem to obey Principle C, referring to the following sentence:

(i) Mary₁-ga (v₁ jibun₁-ni (jibun₁-no hahaha-wo) Mary-Nom self-Dat self-Poss mother-Acc shoukai-si-ta (koto) introduce-Past
(Mary₁ introduced her₁ mother to herself₁.)

In (i), if jibun-no is adjoined to the VP, its trace will be A-bound by jibun-ni or its trace, violating Principle C, and hence the sentence should be marked ungrammatical, but the fact is opposite. I have no explanation for why the sentence is grammatical, but T. Oka called my attention to the following sentence:

(ii)??Mary₁-ga (v₁ (jibun₁-ga (jibun₁-no hahaha-wo aisit-e Mary-Nom self-Nom self-Poss mother-Acc love -i-ru)) to it-ta) (koto) Prog-Pres COMP say-Past
(Mary₁ said that she₁ loved her₁ mother.)

I assume that anaphors cannot serve as antecedents, as Chomsky
(1981) notes; he judges the following sentences as rather marginal.

(33) a. they expected each other to like each other
b. they expected each other to hurt themselves

Jibun-no must, then, be adjoined to the matrix VP, so its trace is A-bound by jibun-ga or its trace, violating Principle C. This seems to reflect rather low acceptability of (ii). Why (i) differs from (ii) in acceptability is still a mystery, however.

15 Note that referential indices alone are involved in the i-within-i Condition and P-indices are not.

16 For similar data in Italian, see Giorgi (1984).

17 We are assuming here that P-indexation by means of (27) is not involved in percolation and that only P-indices assigned by means of what Williams (1980) calls predication are allowed to percolate down.

I also stipulate, following Chomsky (1988b), that adjunction to an adjunct is forbidden. He needs this stipulation to explain what is called the Adjunct Condition, which roughly says that an element cannot be extracted from an adjunct, as illustrated below:

(34) a. to whom did (i, they leave (before speaking t))
b. who did (i, they leave (before speaking to t))

In Chomsky’s system, the two bracketed categories are barriers to the traces, which is a Subjacency violation. But, if adjunction to the before-phrase was admitted, no traces would go across two or more barriers which dominate them (see note 7) in one step of movement, and hence no Subjacency violation.

18 In (39a), if jibun is replaced by jibun-jishin, Mary cannot serve as the latter’s antecedent, simply because it is subject to the SSC.

Notice that in (39) the when-clauses are preposed before the embedded clauses. If they are put inside the embedded clauses as (i), Mary cannot serve as an antecedent of jibun
(-jishin), since the relevant LF structure of (i) is the same as (37').

(i) a. Mary₁-wa (John₁-ga (Bill-ga jibun₁,₂,₃,₄-wo mi-ta Mary-Top John-Nom Bill-Nom self -Acc see-Past toki) hon-wo yon-de i-ta to ) it-ta. when book-Acc read-Prog-Past COMP say-Past (Mary₁ said that John₁ was reading a book when Bill saw self₁,₂,₃,₄.)

b. *Mary₁-wa (John₁-ga (jibun(-jishin) ₁,₂,₃,₄-ga Bill-wo Mary-Top John-Nom self -Nom Bill-Acc mi-ta toki) hon-wo yon-de i-ta to ) it-ta. see-Past when book-Acc read-Prog-Past COMP say-Past (*Mary₁ said that John₁ was reading when self₁,₂,₃ saw Bill.)

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