

Anaphor Binding Domain

Isabelle Charneval Dominique Sportiche
Harvard University UCLA

The focus of this article is Condition A: how to formulate it and where the locality requirement it imposes comes from.

In recent years, there have been several attempts to implement minimalist guidelines by eliminating condition A of the Binding Theory (see Drummond et al., 2011 for a review) as an independent condition - surely a desirable objective. As a preliminary step to such attempts however, it must be known what the correct descriptive generalization for Condition A is. In fact, there is no consensus about this. As we will argue below, a central confound on the way to determining the descriptively adequate generalization (which ultimately needs to be explained) has to do with where for a given anaphor, the boundary lies between conditions under which it is subject to Condition A and thus behaves like what we will call a “plain” anaphor, and conditions under which it is “exempt” from it. To illustrate, consider the following sentences:

- (1) a. John likes pictures of himself.
- b. John showed Bill pictures of himself.
- c. John showed Bill pictures of themselves.

While Chomsky (1986) assumed that these reflexives are subject to Condition A, as early as Bouchard (1984), an argument was made that *himself* in all these sentences is not a “true anaphor” – thus not subject to Condition A - but a pronoun. This was due to (in this case) split antecedents being allowed in (1c), the (reasonable) assumption being that allowed split antecedence in a syntactic position shows that this position is exempt from Condition A. It is a mistake however to conclude on that basis, as is often the case, that the position occupied by *himself* MUST be an exempt position. What such cases show is that it merely CAN be. Indeed it may be that *himself* in such a position behaves ambiguously, either as an exempt anaphor or as a plain anaphor subject to Condition A, the latter case being difficult to detect.¹ This confound is pervasive (although not universal - see Fox and Nissenbaum, 2004, section 3), biases, wrongly as we will show, descriptive statements of Condition A, witness e.g. Drummond et al. (2011 p. 401): “We assume that a reflexive within a picture noun phrase that is bound from outside its containing noun phrase is not a ‘true’ reflexive subject to principle A [...] Rather, it is a pronominal with special logophoric requirements” and their footnote 16 citing major works sharing this assumption such as Pollard and Sag, 1992, Reinhart and Reuland, 1993, to which we can add Safir, 2004, Reuland 2011, etc...

¹ This difficulty comes from the fact that exempt anaphors are often, but not always, more permissive than plain anaphors in terms of what antecedent they allow.

In this article, we present a detailed case study of the behavior of (some) anaphors in French, the only language we seriously discuss, in which we aim to control for the plain/exempt distinction. The picture emerging from this case study is different to various degrees from what has typically been assumed in major studies of anaphoric systems (e.g. Chomsky, 1986, Pollard and Sag, 1992, Reinhart and Reuland, 1993, Safir, 2004, Reuland 2011).

As far as French is concerned, we conclude that for the core case of Condition A, Chomsky's 1986 descriptive generalization (anaphors must be bound within the smallest complete functional complex containing it and a possible binder) is almost correct, with one amendment: a tensed TP boundary is opaque to the search for antecedent. In particular, anaphors in picture noun phrases as in (1) are subject (often, but crucially not always, vacuously) to condition A, as Chomsky (1986) assumed.

Given this descriptive generalization, we argue that the locality imposed on anaphor/antecedent relations by the core case of Condition A can be and should be, at least in French, reduced to Phase theory- as others have argued for some other languages – and not to an Agree relationship holding in a course of a derivation contrary to many recent attempts (see Drummond et al. 2011, or Reuland, 2011 and references therein; and we will outline how this could be done. More precisely, we will argue that condition A (i) must be viewed as a syntax/semantics interface condition, and (ii) arises as a reflex of the requirement that an anaphor contained in some spell out domain be interpreted in that domain.

The article is organized as follows.

In section 1, we discuss what binding theory ought to account for in general terms. In particular we discuss why it is necessary, as is now well known, to separate plain anaphoric behavior subject to Condition A, from exempt anaphoric behavior subject to different restrictions, and how this could be done in principle by studying the difference (roughly) between inanimate anaphors, which we argue must (in French) be plain, and animate anaphors, which do not have to be.

In sections 2 and 3, following up the outlines of this strategy to distinguish plain from exempt anaphors introduced in section 1, we justify it by studying some French anaphors, illustrating on the way central difficulties of the influential position-based approaches (Reinhart and Reuland, 1993, Pollard and Sag, 1992, as well as Safir, 2004, Reuland, 2011): we more systematically discuss the distribution of the anaphors *son (propre)* in section 2 and *elle-même* in section 3, which leads to several descriptive generalizations, essentially vindicating the classical Condition A.

In section 4, we discuss why it is crucial to control for and independently corroborate the plain/exempt distinction, and we do corroborate our own conclusions by examining inclusive reference cases (i.e. cases of non exhaustive binding).

In section 5, we discuss a limited number of cases left unexplained by our proposals in which French anaphors are excluded. We follow previous work in concluding that these exclusions are due to a different system involving competition between alternative realizations of pronouns.

In section 6, we will discuss why the locality imposed by condition A should be seen as a syntax/interpretation interface condition, why it cannot be reduced to derivational Agree, and how it could be reduced to Phase theory.

Section 7 concludes by briefly discussing unsettled general questions.

1 A central problem: Distinguishing Plain from Exempt Anaphors

Starting from (Standard American) English, the contrast between the following two examples:

- (2) a. The moon spins on itself.
b.* The moon influences people sensitive to itself.

shows that an expression such as *itself* tolerates a local antecedent in (2a) but not a more distant antecedent as in (2b). Call such distance sensitive expressions “plain” anaphors.² In a given language the binding theory seeks to answer the following kind of questions, with hopes of finding crosslinguistically valid answers:

1. Which expressions are plain anaphors?
2. What makes an expression (plainly) anaphoric?
3. What are the descriptive generalizations concerning the distribution of plain anaphors?
4. Where do these generalizations come from: how should they be derived from theoretical primitives?

Here, we will not attempt to answer all these questions. We will try to identify a subset of plain anaphors in French, and address question 3 (in sections 2 and 3), and question 4 in part (in section 6).³ We will briefly address questions 1 and 2 in section 6.2.

² Throughout, we mean what Reinhart and Reuland 1993 call SELF anaphors (such as English *itself*). We do not discuss SE-anaphors (such as Dutch *zich*, Icelandic *sig*) often concluded not to fall under Condition A but rather, descriptively, to the Tensed S condition (a conclusion we are skeptical about but which we do not discuss here).

³ One common answer to question 2 is that anaphors are referentially deficient, which strikes us as nearly tautological. We would take as explanatory a compositional theory of what makes an expression such as e.g. *himself* an anaphor based on the properties of its parts (a pronoun and *self*).

Clearly, answering the first question, at least partially, is a prerequisite to answering the others: if we do not know at all what the plain anaphors are, it is difficult to answer questions about them. The difficulty of answering this first question is illustrated by the English paradigm below: ⁴

- (3) a. John likes himself.
b.* John says that Mary likes himself.
c. John says that Mary likes everyone but himself.

Himself seems to be the kind of expression needing a local antecedent as the contrast between (3a) and (3b) shows, yet (3c) is typically judged fine even though the very same element *himself* is involved, and by reasonable measures (depth of embedding), is further away from its antecedent than in (3b):⁵ this is why a distinction must be postulated between plain anaphors subject to Condition A and exempt anaphors not subject to it.⁶ But then, some algorithm must be given to separate instances of plain anaphors, e.g. of *himself*, from other, exempt, instances.⁷

Two influential but superficially incompatible approaches to how to define this algorithm coexist: one, antecedent-based, compatible with Chomsky's 1986 version of Binding Theory which we call the classical (theory of) condition A, and another position-based defended in Pollard and Sag (1992), Reinhart and Reuland (1993) modified in various ways since (Safir, 2004, Pollard, 2005, Reuland, 2011) attributing a crucial role to the notion of coargumenthood. These two approaches make substantially different predictions regarding the distribution of plain anaphors. We now present these two general approaches to the algorithm separating plain from exempt instances of an anaphor.

1.1 Separating plain from exempt instances: position-based coargument view

We begin by briefly introducing the main tenets of position-based theories' treatments of condition A anaphors.

1.1.1 The basics

Disregarding some details,⁸ main position-based theories of Condition A- Pollard and Sag (1992), Reinhart and Reuland (1993) or Safir (2004)- amount to assuming that an anaphor must be bound by a syntactic coargument if there is one, otherwise it is exempt from Condition A binding

⁴ Unless it is explicitly discussed – see section 4 - the bound vs coreferential difference is irrelevant to our discussion: throughout, the data would be the same whether the antecedent of an anaphor under discussion is quantificational – thus requiring semantic binding - or not.

⁵ This star applies to standard American English. Some dialects of English allow such sentences (Zribi-Hertz, 1989).

⁶ This means the four questions above really are eight questions, four for plain anaphoric behavior and of course four for exempt anaphoric behavior.

⁷ For an argument that it is not (e.g. historically) accidental that the very same elements exhibit both behaviors, see Charnavel, 2013.

⁸ One difference between Pollard and Sag (1992) and Reinhart and Reuland (1993) is inconsequential here: according to the latter, one of its coargument must be a subject for the reflexive to be non-exempt. Moreover for Reuland (2011), if the predicate the anaphor is an argument of does not have an event argument, the anaphor is exempt.

requirements.⁹ This accounts for contrasts found in (4), due to Zribi-Hertz (1989), that are not predicted by the classical theory:

- (4) a. * It angered him_i that she liked himself_i.
b. It angered him_i that she liked a man like himself_i.

Chomsky (1986) wrongly predicts both sentences to be ungrammatical: the binding domain of the reflexive is the embedded infinitive, i.e. *she liked himself/a man like himself*, and the intended antecedent for *himself*, i.e. *him*, is situated outside of it. However, these two sentences crucially differ if we adopt the coargument view: in (4a), *himself* has a coargument, i.e. *she*, but is not bound by it, therefore the sentence is correctly predicted to be ungrammatical; in (4b), *himself* does not have any coargument since it is not the complement of *liked* but only part of it, and is thus predicted to be exempt from Condition A, which correctly derives the acceptability of the sentence.¹⁰

In sum, position-based theories like Pollard and Sag 1992's, Reinhart and Reuland 1993's address the empirical problems faced by the classical binding theory by invoking exempt positions, i.e. positions in which condition A anaphors (e.g. reflexives) do not need to be bound.

1.1.2 Exempt positions

According to position-based theories, the exempt behavior is (directly or indirectly) a matter of syntactic position: if a given position has a coargument, an anaphor in this position has to be plain; it is exempt otherwise. There are three main cases of positions making anaphors otherwise subject to condition A exempt from it. First, they are exempt when they are the single argument of a position, in particular in DPs or PPs. This is illustrated with English reflexives in examples like the following:¹¹

- (5) Lucie_i saw a picture of herself_i.
(6) Max_i rolled the carpet over himself_i.

⁹ Here is what Reinhart and Reuland, 1993, p.671 who call Condition A anaphors "SELF anaphors" say: "Syntactically, there is just one type of SELF anaphor, whose occurrence is governed solely by Condition A, as stated in (12'). This condition rules out argument SELF anaphors that occur in nonreflexive predicates" (i.e., are not co-indexed with a coargument).

Similarly, Reuland, 201, p. 83 characterizes Condition A as follows: "(A) A reflexive-marked syntactic predicate is reflexive". This means that if a predicate has a reflexive syntactic argument, the antecedent of this reflexive must be an argument of this predicate. Pollard and Sag 1992 write p. 266: "(16) An anaphor must be coindexed with a less oblique coargument, if there is one."

Safir (2004, p.108) similarly require SELF anaphors to be "dependent on its coargument if it has one".

¹⁰ This relies on the assumption that the preposition *like* does not form a predicate with subject, which is far from clear. The natural assumption is that *like* has a subject and *man like himself* is a relative. Reuland (2011) probably does not have this problem, see fn 8.

¹¹ Although once again (see fn 8), it is unclear why a preposition like *over*, a two place predicate, does not have a (silent) subject. And once again, Reuland (2011) probably does not have this problem.

In(5), the anaphor *herself* is the only argument of *picture* and is thus exempt from condition A; similarly in (6), *himself* is the single argument of the preposition *over*.¹²

Second, anaphors are exempt when they are part of an argument as in e.g. coordination as illustrated by (7):

(7) Max_i boasted that the queen invited Lucie and himself_i for a drink.

Here, the anaphor is embedded in an argument: the complement of *invite* is *Lucie and himself*. As *himself* lacks a coargument, it is exempt from condition A.

The third case where anaphors are exempt according to Reinhart and Reuland (1993) corresponds to focus anaphors: they assume that condition A applies at LF and the focused expression undergoes movement at LF; in examples like the following, the anaphor is no longer in an argument position as shown in the representation in (8b), and is therefore exempt:

(8) a. This letter was addressed only to myself_i.
b. myself_i (This letter was addressed only to e_i).

In sum, setting focus aside, positions subdivide in two disjoint subsets according to position-based coargument views: coargumental positions and non-coargumental positions. In the latter cases, reflexives are exempt from condition A.

1.2 Separating plain from exempt instances: an antecedent-based perspective

There is a substantial amount of (descriptive) work done since these position-based theories were first proposed. In particular, some crosslinguistic generalizations seem to hold widely of exempt anaphors:¹³ while exactly how exempt anaphora functions is not known - there are many perhaps not incompatible proposals regarding what is involved e.g. logophoricity, perspective, point of view, empathy¹⁴ - there is a wide and robust (albeit usually implicit)¹⁵ crosslinguistic generalization, namely that (the referent of) the antecedent of an exempt anaphor must (in principle) be capable of speech, thought, of holding a perspective, of having a point of view or of being an empathic target.

¹²Technically speaking in Reinhart and Reuland (1993) (resp. Reuland (2011)), the exemption comes from the fact that the predicates *picture* and *over* lack a subject (resp. an event argument).

¹³ As a first approximation, we take to be instances of exempt anaphors these expressions that can, like plain anaphors, be bound locally (unlike pronouns), and long distance. This will be refined in the course of the discussion.

¹⁴ See e.g. Anand, 2006; Huang & Liu, 2001; Kuno, 2004; Oshima, 2006; Schlenker, 2003; Sells, 1987; Zribi-Hertz, 1989.

¹⁵ An explicit mention of this fact for Icelandic is noted in Sigurðsson (1990).

While there are circumscribed exceptions (which interestingly appear to be culture sensitive regarding sentience), this means that such referents must be (live) persons.¹⁶

Given such a generalization, the expectation is that what matters to the plain/exempt distinction is not where an anaphor occurs but rather whether or not the anaphor has the kind of antecedent allowed by the constraints on exempt anaphora or not: this is an antecedent based approach according to which there should be no expectation of complementary distribution (in terms of syntactic position) between plain and exempt anaphors.

1.3 Separating plain from exempt instances: the roadmap

The simple descriptive generalization regarding antecedence of exempt anaphors provides a possible angle, to our knowledge not exploited to this end before, to directly investigate what is not covered under exempt anaphora: if exempt anaphors must be animate, looking at the behavior of inanimate anaphors should tell us the conditions plain anaphors are subject to (e.g. condition A). In the next three sections, we look at the behavior of two elements: *elle-même* (lit. *her-same, her-even*) and related expressions (*lui-même, eux-mêmes / him-same, them-same, etc...*) and *son* (*his/her/its*) as part of the expression *son propre* (*his/her/its-own*) when it is understood as inducing focus alternatives on the possessor *son* (e.g. *her own* and not *someone else's*; henceforth ‘possessor *son propre*’).

We will show that each can behave either as a plain or as an exempt anaphor. We will also show that when inanimate, these (French) elements (i) are never exempt (ii) behave like anaphors subject to the classical Condition A. On the way, we will show that position-based proposals are both too strong and too weak to handle the distribution of such anaphors. Indeed, as we will see, these anaphors need not be coindexed with a coargument in (what position-based approaches characterize as) non-exempt positions (thus showing that the coargument view is too strong). Furthermore when they are plain anaphors (as e.g. when they are inanimate) they obey locality constraints even in what position-based theories characterize as exempt positions showing that such theories are also too weak.

We conclude that it is therefore not the type of position (coargumental vs. non-coargumental) that is crucial to the plain/exempt dichotomy in French, but the type of antecedent (roughly animate vs. inanimate, see fn 16); in other terms, the necessary theory of exemption should not be based on the absence of coargumenthood, but on the interpretation of the antecedent of the anaphor. Further

¹⁶ We will from now on code the relevant distinction as animate vs. inanimate but it should be kept in mind that this is too rough a characterization as seemingly non animate terms can be used as proxy for people (e.g. the parliament, Washington, Japan) that is as referent capable of thought or point of view, etc..

probing the distribution of inanimate anaphors will lead to the conclusion that the classical theory can be maintained for non-exempt anaphors, confirming on the way the necessity for exemption. In sum, because a criterion independent from locality, namely inanimacy, can be provided to distinguish between exempt and non-exempt anaphors, we conclude that (a version of) the classical condition A regulates the distribution of plain anaphors (in French).

2 Arguments from *son propre*

We begin by discussing what we call **possessor *son propre*** (*her own*), that is the referential properties of the genitive *son* (*his/her/its*) when it occurs in conjunction with the adjective *propre* (lit. *specific to*) and induces focus alternatives to the possessor. Indeed, the expression *son propre* can yield different interpretations e.g. possessor *son propre*, possessum *son propre*, etc. Only the former exhibits a correlation between animacy and binding locality.¹⁷ To guarantee this reading, e.g. *son propre* roughly meaning 'her own and not someone else's', the examples will have to be read in contexts that make alternatives to the possessor salient. In most cases, explicit alternatives to the possessor will occur in the sentence itself to make this possessor reading even more salient.

2.1 Why the coargument view is too weak

First, data involving possessor *son propre* demonstrate that the coargument view of Condition A is too weak: *son propre* is subject to syntactic restrictions of locality even when it is supposed to be exempt. We observe the following contrast:

- (9) a. [Ce pont]_i dispose de son_i (propre) architecte.
 ' [This bridge]_i has its_i (own) architect.'
- b. [Ce pont]_i a l'air très fragile. Son_i (*propre)¹⁸ architecte a reçu moins de moyens que les autres architectes de la région.
 ' [This bridge]_i looks very fragile. Its_i (*own) architect got less means than the other architects of the area.'
- c. [Cet enfant]_i a l'air très perturbé. Sa_i (propre) mère passe moins de temps à la maison que les autres mères de la classe.
 ' [This child]_i looks very disturbed. His_i (own) mother spends less time at home than the other mothers of the children in the class.'

(9) illustrates that inanimacy and locality of the antecedent correlate, i.e. if the antecedent is inanimate, it must locally bind *son propre*: thus in (9a), inanimate *ce pont* ('this bridge') locally binds *son propre* and the sentence is grammatical, while in (9b), *ce pont* and *son propre* are not

¹⁷ A very detailed discussion can be found in Charnavel (2012). Roughly, stress falls on the head noun in possessum *son propre* – which we do not discuss here, while it falls on *propre* in possessor *son propre*, which we do discuss here. The import of this correlation between stress (focus) and anaphoricity is discussed in Charnavel (2011, 2013).

¹⁸ As is standard, the star (*) is used contrastively: starred sentences are significantly more degraded than corresponding sentences without a star. The French data has two sources, elicitation judgments and an online magnitude estimation judgment task questionnaire statistically analyzed presented in Charnavel (2012, chapter 1, appendix).

clausemates, which makes *propre* unacceptable; however in (9c), the antecedent *cet enfant* ('this child') is animate, and the sentence is fine even if it is not in the same clause as *son propre*.

The coargument view does not predict this configuration of data.

For Pollard and Sag (1992) or Reinhart and Reuland (1993), *son propre* is the single argument of the nominal predicate *architecte* ('architect'), so that there is no coargument it could be coindexed with, which exempts it from condition A. For Reuland (2011: 254), condition A only applies to arguments of predicates denoting events, where verbs are assumed to have an e-role (event role) whereas P's and (some?) N's are not, so such cases are also all exempt.

If exemption is defined positionally, we face the following dilemma:

if *son propre* is exempt, all three sentences should be fine, but they are not.

if *son propre* is not exempt, the last two sentences should be equally bad but they are not.¹⁹

Assuming that *son propre* is exempt in (9), it should be acceptable whatever the position of the antecedent: in particular, clausemateness should not matter. But (9) suggests it does, since inanimate *son propre* is grammatical when the antecedent is a clausemate as in (9a), but not when it is not as in (9b).

In other terms, condition A of such position-based views is too weak to predict the contrast between (9a) and (9b). This is not a direct argument against such views since in principle, we could simply add another condition to account for the contrast. In particular, advocates of the coargument view themselves (Pollard and Sag 1992: 271-279; Reinhart and Reuland 1993: 673) suggest that discourse constraints like perspective or accessibility may regulate the use of exempt anaphors. Thus at first glance, it seems possible to maintain the coargument view if we suppose that the contrast between (9b) and (9c) is due to additional constraints related to discourse: both contain exempt *son propre* so that condition A does not apply, but the difference in animacy accounts for the difference of grammaticality because of other kinds of constraints on the choice of antecedent. If such constraints accounted for the (9b)/(9c) contrast, the contrast (9a)/(9b) would still remain unexpected. Indeed both (9a) and (9b) exhibit inanimate *son propre*, take a subject with the same content as antecedent which occurs in configurations licitly anteceding exempt anaphors. But inanimate *son propre* is only acceptable when the antecedent occurs in the same clause as in (9a) (and in fact, as we will amply demonstrate below, requires a local c-commanding antecedent): inanimacy of an anaphor correlates with locality.²⁰ It can therefore be concluded that the coargument view does not draw the right dividing line between exempt and non-exempt

¹⁹ This is the problem faced by Reinhart and Reuland (1993)'s theory: *son propre* is not predicted to be exempt in this case (since it is analyzed as the subject of the predicate *architecte* ('architect') so this predicate both has a subject and a reflexive argument).

²⁰ This is more generally shown by the questionnaire referred to in fn 18.

anaphors:²¹ the division should not be based on coargumenthood, but on interpretive properties of the antecedent related to animacy; and condition A is not based on coargumenthood but on some notion of syntactic locality as we will see. This will allow us to predict that *son propre* in (9a) and (9b) is not exempt because it is inanimate and thus subject to condition A, while *son propre* in (9c) can be exempt because it is animate.

2.2 Assessing c-command

The first defining criterion for locality is c-command: as we now show, inanimate *son propre* must be c-commanded by its antecedent. This is illustrated by the following contrast:

- (10) a. [Ce problème]_i inclut sa_i (propre) solution et celle du problème précédent.
 ‘[This problem]_i includes its_i (own) solution and that of the previous problem.’
 b. Les annexes de [ce problème]_i incluent sa_i (*propre) solution et celle du problème précédent.
 ‘The appendices of [this problem]_i include its_i (*own) solution and that of the previous problem.’

In (10a), the inanimate antecedent *ce problème* (‘this problem’) c-commands *sa propre* and the sentence is fully acceptable, as opposed to (10b) where the antecedent does not c-command *sa propre*.

The following example makes clear that the relevant notion is indeed c-command and not subject orientation: like (10), it exhibits a contrast with respect to c-command between (11a) and (11b), but in this case, the antecedent appears in an object position instead of a subject position.

- (11) a. J’ai lavé [la fontaine]_i avec sa_i (propre) eau par souci d’économie.
 ‘I washed [the fountain]_i with its_i (own) water out of concern for saving water.’
 b. J’ai lavé les rebords de [la fontaine]_i avec sa_i (*propre) eau par souci d’économie.
 ‘I washed the edges of [the fountain]_i with its_i (*own) water out of concern for saving water.’

Here *sa propre* is c-commanded by its antecedent *la fontaine* (‘the fountain’) occurring in the object position in (11a), but it is not in (11b), and the absence of c-command correlates with the ungrammaticality of *son propre*.

Note also that inanimate *son propre* is not subject to intervention effects, whether with animates or inanimates:

- (12) a. [Ce problème]_i amène les étudiants/l’étudiant à sa_i (propre) solution et à celle du problème précédent.
 ‘[This problem]_i leads the students/the student to its_i (own) solution and that of the previous problem.’

²¹ There is a third option, namely claiming that there are two kinds of exemptions, one, standard, applying only to animate anaphors, and another, applying to all anaphors in non coargumental positions and still requiring a local antecedent. Such a view would be the weakest option and as such *ad hoc*. See also section 4.4 for further discussion.

- b. [Le fleuve]_i emporte les déchets/tout déchet vers sa_i (propre) embouchure.
 ‘[The river]_i sweeps waste/every waste away towards its_i (own) mouth.’

In (12a), *sa propre* is anteceded by the inanimate *ce problème* (‘this problem’) even though the animate *les étudiants* (‘the students’) intervenes. Similarly in (12b), *sa propre* is bound by *le fleuve* (‘the river’) even if *les déchets* (pl. ‘waste’) is an intermediate c-commander. This is so whether the intervener agrees (in number) with *sa propre* or not as indicated in each example. These sentences show that inanimate *son propre* does not need to be bound by the closest binder, nor does it give priority to animate antecedents over inanimate ones. This will matter for examples showing intervention effects with subjects in section 2.3.

2.3 Calibrating binding domains

The antecedent must not only c-command inanimate *son propre*, it must also occur in the local domain of inanimate *son propre*, which can be characterized as the smallest XP with an intervening subject containing it, as will be shown. This generalization is based on sentences involving TPs, small clauses and DPs.

First, the status of *son propre* differs in the following sentences depending on whether its antecedent occurs in the smallest TP containing it or not:

- (13) a. [Cette auberge]_i fait de l'ombre à son_i (propre) jardin et au jardin de la maison voisine.
 ‘[This inn]_i gives shade to its_i (own) garden and to the garden of the neighboring house.’
 b. [Cette auberge]_i bénéficie du fait que [TP son_i (*propre) jardin est plus spacieux que celui des auberges voisines].
 ‘[This inn]_i benefits from the fact that [TP its_i (*own) garden is more spacious than that of the neighboring inns].’
 c. [Cette auberge]_i bénéficie du fait que [TP les touristes préfèrent son_i (*propre) jardin à ceux des auberges voisines].
 ‘[This inn]_i benefits from the fact that [TP the tourists prefer its (*own) garden to that of the neighboring inns].’

In (13a), *son propre* and its antecedent *cette auberge* (‘this inn’) belong to the same TP and the sentence is natural. However in (13b) and (13c), the antecedent *cette auberge* is the subject of the main clause while *son propre* occurs in the embedded clause (subject in (13b), object in (13c)), which means that the antecedent is outside the smallest TP containing *son propre*, and the sentence is degraded. This shows that the local binding domain must at most be the tensed TP containing the anaphor.

This is so whatever type of proposition is involved as exemplified by the following pairs of sentences: (13) is a complement TP while (14) and (15) exhibit cases of adjunct TP and the same contrast obtains, i.e. the sentence is degraded when the antecedent does not occur in the smallest TP including *son propre*.

- (14) a. [Cette montagne]_i est moins réputée pour son_i (propre) sommet que pour le sommet voisin auquel elle donne accès.
'[This mountain]_i is less renowned for its_i (own) summit than for the neighboring summit it gives access to.'
- b. [Cette montagne]_i attire beaucoup de gens parce que son_i (*propre) sommet est l'un des sommets les plus escarpés du pays.
'[This mountain]_i attracts many people because its_i (*own) summit is one of the steepest summits in the country.'
- (15) a. [Ce problème]_i inclut sa_i (propre) solution et celle du problème précédent.
'[This problem]_i includes its_i (own) solution and that of the previous problem.'
- b. [Ce problème]_i présente peu de difficultés pour que les élèves puissent trouver sa_i (*propre) solution plus rapidement que celle des problèmes précédents.
'[This problem]_i presents few difficulties so that the students can find its_i (*own) solution more quickly than that of the previous problems.'

The same contrast obtains with non-finite TPs:

- (16) a. [Cette défaite supplémentaire]_i a entraîné ses_i propres conséquences.
'[This additional defeat]_i entailed its_i own consequences.'
- b. [Cette défaite supplémentaire]_i a poussé les habitants à supporter ses_i (*propres) conséquences en plus de celles de l'occupation.
'[This additional defeat]_i led the inhabitants to endure its_i (*own) consequences on top of those of the occupation.'

In (16b), *ses propres* occurs in an infinitival clause containing a subject (i.e. PRO controlled by *les habitants* ('the inhabitants')) while the antecedent *cette défaite supplémentaire* ('this additional defeat') is the subject of the matrix clause, i.e. is outside of the infinitival clause; in this case, the sentence is degraded, as opposed to (16a) where *ses propres* and the antecedent occur in the same TP. Also, note that this is not due to an intervention effect with the animate *les habitants* ('the inhabitants') since it has been shown in (12) that inanimate *son propre* is not subject to such intervention effects.

Similarly, the contrast in (17) shows that a small clause also constitutes a binding domain:

- (17) a. [Cette peinture]_i possède ses_i (propres) composants et des composants plus communs.
'[This paint]_i includes its_i own components and more common components.'
- b. [Cette peinture]_i a rendu les ouvriers allergiques à ses_i (*propres) composants et à ceux d'un autre type de peinture similaire.
'[This paint]_i made the workers allergic to its_i (*own) components and to those of another type of similar paint.'

In (17b), the subject of the small clause *les ouvriers* ('the workers') intervenes between *ses propres* and the antecedent *cette peinture* ('this paint') subject of the matrix clause; the sentence is degraded unlike (17a) that does not involve any small clause.

Finally, the same holds if *son propre* sits in a DP with a subject (distinct from the anaphor):²²

- (18) a. [Cette entreprise]_i suscite l'admiration de son_i (propre) patron et la colère des patrons concurrents.
'[This company]_i arouses the admiration by its_i (own) manager and the anger of the competing managers.'
- b. [Cette entreprise]_i suscite l'admiration des employés pour son_i (*propre) patron et leur colère contre les patrons concurrents.
'[This company]_i arouses the admiration of the employees for its_i (*own) manager and their anger against the competing managers.'
- c. [Cette entreprise]_i suscite votre admiration pour son_i (*propre) patron et votre colère contre les patrons concurrents.
'[This company]_i arouses your admiration for its_i (*own) manager and your anger against the competing managers.'

In (18b) and (18c), *son propre* is part of a DP with subject and its antecedent is outside this DP; in other terms, the subject of the DP *les employés* ('the employees') in (18b) or *votre* ('your') in (18c) blocks the dependence between *son propre* and its antecedent, which makes the sentence unacceptable. This contrasts with (18a) where *son propre* appears in the same DP with no intervening subject.

All these pairs of examples demonstrate that inanimate possessor *son propre* is subject to locality, in the sense that it must be bound within a local domain corresponding to the smallest XP with an intervening subject containing it. This requirement has been illustrated using tensed TPs, infinitival TPs, APs and DPs.

This argues against the coargument view: it is too weak since it predicts *son propre* to be exempt in all the previous sentences as we explained above, thus not subject to syntactic requirements but only possibly to discourse constraints. Furthermore, the case of inanimate *son propre* makes clear that we are not dealing with discourse constraints like point of view²³ since such constraints should equally rule out inanimate *son propre* disregarding locality. In sum, the previous examples rehabilitate the classical binding theory against the coargument view in the following sense: the

²² Such cases constitute a problem if Reuland's 2011 view was extended to the French cases: in his view, syntactic predicates are redefined as having to have an event role (or e-role), and (some?) Ns are hypothesized not to have an event role. This problem is not manifest in Reuland (2011) as only *himself*, not *itself*, is examined. For English, it should be tested whether the antecedent must occur within the DP when *itself* appears in a DP with subject.

²³ Could discourse constraints like accessibility (mentioned by Reinhart and Reuland 1993) play a role with respect to locality? Ariel (1990) suggests that both the saliency of the antecedent and the distance between the antecedent and the pronoun are crucial criteria for determining the accessibility of the antecedent. Assuming that inanimates are less salient than animates, this could give an explanation for why there is a correlation between locality and animacy. But first, this would still argue against the coargument view since adopting this kind of theory would make no use of coargumenthood. Moreover, the problem of this theory like other pragmatic theories of binding is that it predicts optionality and the possibility of overriding the rule if the context is manipulated; but this is not the case, there is no escape from structural constraints. As suggested by Ariel herself, discourse constraints like accessibility do not work at the level of sentences but rather at the level of discourse: accessibility may govern whatever optional decisions are left by the grammar. At the level of sentences, they may give an historical explanation of the grammaticalization process, i.e. how such systems of binding may have arisen.

crucial notion is not coargumenthood, but that of a structurally defined local domain in which the anaphor needs to be bound.

2.4 Why the coargument view is too strong

Not only is the coargument view of Condition A too weak, it is also too strong.

Some versions predict that an anaphor occupying a coargumental position cannot be coindexed with anything other than a coargument. But the distribution of *son propre* in well-formed examples like the following demonstrates that this is incorrect.

- (19) Marie_i a vendu son_i propre portrait de Jean_k.
'Mary_i sold her_i own picture of John_k.'

In (19), *son propre* ('her own') is a coargument of *Jean* ('John') but takes *Marie* as antecedent. This possibility is not problematic under Reuland (2011)'s theory since as already mentioned, N's not having an event role, e.g. *portrait* ('picture'), do not qualify as the relevant kind of predicate, and *son propre* is exempt.²⁴ But according to Pollard and Sag (1992) or Reinhart and Reuland (1993), coindexation should, wrongly, be excluded with anything other than *Jean*.

Under Reinhart and Reuland (1993)'s theory it could be objected that the anaphor is a focused anaphor in this case and this is why it is exempt given that a focused anaphor moves at LF to a non-argumental position. However, this would predict that possessor *son propre* should always be exemptable from condition A. This is not the case however, as shown in the previous subsections: inanimate *son propre* is subject to syntactic restrictions of locality; and it is not sufficient to add discourse constraints to solve the weakness of the prediction; the notion of syntactic locality must be modified. We conclude that the proposals of Pollard and Sag (1992) or Reinhart and Reuland (1993) must at the very least be amended.

As for Reuland's 2011 proposal, the scope of condition A is limited to applying to coarguments of verbs (but see fn 24) – the only elements having an event role. Whether this proposal is too strong can't be shown by using *son (propre)*, which is a nominal argument. By examining the behavior of *elle-même* in the next section 3, we will show that it too is too strong.

2.5 Conclusion

Descriptively, the behavior of French inanimate possessor *son propre* is simple. It behaves like an anaphor subject to a locality restriction that cannot be correctly characterized by appealing to a notion of coargumenthood.

²⁴ Unclear in Reuland (2011) is whether all nominal predicates lack an event rôle. In particular, event nominalizations (in Grimshaw's 1992 sense) may have an event role. The following example of event nominalization could thus constitute a problem for Reuland (2011) as it is well formed: *Mary regrette sa propre fréquente critique de ses collaborateurs/Mary regrets her own frequent criticisms of her collaborators.*

Nor can possessor *son propre* be analyzed as a SE (simplex expression) anaphor in Reinhart and Reuland's 1993 or Reuland's 2011 sense such as e.g. Dutch *zich* or Icelandic *sig*, as (i) it is complex – the anaphoric character is due to the combination of *son* and *propre*, (ii) it is not subject oriented and (iii) it does not allow non clause mate antecedents (e.g. in infinitive clauses).²⁵

This suggests that a condition K similar to Chomsky's classical Condition A (as we amend it below) is more or less the correct characterization.

It is conceivable that, instead of replacing Condition A, Condition K should be stated as an additional condition. This is in essence what Safir (2004) does, who suggests two conditions:

Local antecedent licensing (LAL) (p. 148): an anaphor must be c-antecedent in domain D, where domain D for X is (Safir, 2004, p. 150) the minimal maximal extended projection containing X (where the verb may extend the projection of a P with a dependent complement).

The locally reflexive principle(LRP) (Safir, 2004, p. 108): an identity-specific anaphor (SELF-form) is dependent on its coargument antecedent if it has one.

The LAL captures the part of condition A that requires that anaphors must be bound. The LRP captures the part of condition A licensing reflexivity and is thus similar to Reinhart and Reuland's 1993 approach. Clearly the LRP and the LAL must not be seen as applying to exactly the same elements: Safir (2004) restricts the LRP to identity-specific anaphors, among which he includes e.g. English reflexives (*himself*).

Such a dual system will not do for the French anaphors we are discussing.

While the LAL correctly predicts the fact that inanimate possessor *son propre* must be bound locally, it is too strong in disallowing such cases as:

(20) a. [Cette peinture]_i; révèle les propriétés de ses_i (propres) composants et de composants plus communs.
'[This paint]_i; reveals the properties of its_i own components and more common components.'

Such examples are well-formed even though the domain D for the anaphor under the LAL excludes its licit antecedent. Furthermore, as we show next with the properties of *elle-même*, just like other position-based theories, the LRP makes predictions that are too weak and too strong. Let us note

²⁵ Reinhart and Reuland (1993) exclude possessive anaphors from their discussion (see op.cit. p. 658 fn4)- it is thus unclear how they would be handled and why. Reuland (2011) does not but it is unclear how the ones we discuss could be subject to a locality condition such as the one we document here. Reuland (2011, p.167) writes: « Binding of poss anaphors-and hence the ensuing complementarity with pronominals ...can be straightforwardly accounted for by general principles of chain formation. The poss phrase is realized in the left periphery of the DP-projection, and hence in principle is accessible for chain formation with the verbal functional system, unless some other factor intervenes. Triggering factors may be the unvalued features of the POSS anaphor, and the fact that the Case licensing of the DP takes place via the D-system. Chain formation via the extended verbal projection explains that poss anaphors are subject oriented ». None of this holds for the French case: no subject orientation, no non ad hoc reason to assume unvalued features of *son* just in the presence of *propre*, and empirical inadequacy given examples such as (20) below.

however, that we will end up with a dual system similar to Safir's, but different both in how Condition A (his LAL) must be formulated, and about the (non) role of coargumenthood (his LRP).

3 Arguments from *elle-même*

3.1 *Elle-même* and locality

Like *son propre*, *elle-même* (lit. *her-same/even*; close to *herself* but not quite the same) is not standardly described as a Condition A anaphor. For instance, Zribi-Hertz (1995) assumes that *elle-même* is specific in that it is a bindable expression unspecified for locality and disjoint reference (which makes very weak predictions).

The behavior of *elle-même* becomes clearer if we take into account inanimacy, as we did for *son propre*. Indeed, *elle-même* is subject to locality if it is inanimate but not if it is animate. This is illustrated by the following sentences using clausemateness:

- (21) a. [La Terre]_i tourne autour d'*elle*_i-*(*même*).
'[The earth]_i revolves around *it*_i*(self).'
- b. [La Terre]_i subit l'effet gravitationnel des nombreux satellites qui tournent autour d'*elle*_i-(**même*).
'[The earth]_i is subject to the gravitational effect of the numerous satellites that revolve around *it*_i(*self).'
- c. De son point de vue, Marie_i souffre de la présence des nombreuses personnes qui tournent autour d'*elle*_i-(*même*).
'From her viewpoint, Mary_i suffers from the presence of many people that move around her_i(*self).

Thus (21a) contrasts with (21b) because the inanimate antecedent *la Terre* ('the earth') is in the same proposition as *elle-même* in (21a) but not in (21b); this correlates with a contrast in grammaticality: *elle-même* is only acceptable in (21a). However, when the antecedent is animate as in (21c) (*Marie*), the sentence is acceptable even if *elle-même* is embedded in another clause. Thus inanimacy and locality correlate for *elle-même*, which suggests that it behaves like possessor *son propre* and like a plain anaphor when inanimate.

Moreover, inanimate *elle-même* supports the hypothesis that a plain anaphor must be bound within the smallest XP with an intervening subject containing it as argued for *son propre*.²⁶

First, (22) illustrates the c-command requirement:

- (22) a. [La Terre]_i tourne autour d'*elle*_i-*(*même*).²⁷
'[The earth]_i revolves around *it*_i*(self).'
- b. Les satellites de [la Terre]_i tournent autour d'*elle*_i-(**même*).

²⁶ It should be clear therefore, that neither Zribi-Hertz 1989's analysis of *lui-même* alluded to above, nor the analysis of Safir's 2004 (which states p. 209: "...pronoun-même is not restricted by any of the conditions on short-bounded or long-bounded domains") are tenable.

²⁷ Note that the sentence with c-command of the antecedent is degraded in the absence of *même* (an effect of condition B) while a similar sentence with *son propre* is not degraded in the absence of *propre*.

'The satellites of [the earth]_i revolve around it_i(*self).'

Elle-même can take *la Terre* ('the earth') as antecedent when it c-commands it as in (22a), but not when it does not as in (22b).

As in the case of *son propre*, there is no subject orientation involved since the same holds when the antecedent occupies the object position instead of the subject position:

- (23) a. J'ai roulé [le tapis]_i sur lui_i-*(*même*).
'I rolled [the carpet]_i on it_i(*self).'
- b. J'ai roulé les bords [du tapis]_i sur lui_i-*(*même*).
'I rolled the edges of [the carpet]_i on it_i(*self).'

Like *son propre*, inanimate *elle-même* is not subject to intervention either: as long as the antecedent is in the local domain of *elle-même*, other elements can intervene between *elle-même* and the antecedent, whether animate and inanimate, singular or plural:

- (24) a. [La Lune]_i attire l'eau de la Terre/les océans vers elle_i-*même*.
'[The moon]_i attracts the earth's water/the oceans to itself_i.'
- b. [La Lune]_i attire les êtres humains/l'homme vers elle_i-*même*.
'[The moon]_i attracts human beings/mankind to itself_i.'

(25) shows that like inanimate *son propre*, inanimate *elle-même* does not license an antecedent outside the smallest tensed clause it occurs in, whatever the type of clause (complement clause in (25b) and (25c), adjunct clause in (25d) and (25e)) and whatever the position of *elle-même* is (subject in (25b) and (25e), object in (25c) and (25d)).²⁸

- (25) a. [La Terre]_i tourne autour d'elle_i-*(*même*).
'[The earth]_i revolves around it_i(*self).'
- b. [La Terre]_i pâtit du fait qu'elle_i-*(*même*) n'a pas la priorité sur les hommes.
'[The earth]_i suffers from the fact that it_i(*self) does not get priority on humans.'
- c. [La Terre]_i subit le fait que de nombreux satellites tournent autour d'elle_i-*(*même*).
'[The earth]_i suffers from the fact that many satellites revolve around it_i(*self).'
- d. [La Terre]_i connaît le phénomène des marées en partie parce que la Lune tourne autour d'elle_i-*(*même*).
'[The earth]_i has tides partly because the moon revolves around it_i(*self).'
- e. [La Terre]_i est la seule planète bleue du système solaire parce que contrairement aux autres, elle_i-*(*même*) est dotée d'une atmosphère comportant du dioxygène et est recouverte d'eau liquide.
'[The earth]_i is the only blue planet of the solar system because contrary to the others, it_i(*self) has an atmosphere containing dioxygen and is covered by liquid water.'

Similar judgments obtain if *elle-même* appears in an infinitival clause while the antecedent is in the matrix clause. Thus in (26b), the PRO (controlled by *les invités* 'the guests') subject of the non-finite clause intervenes between *le tapis* ('the carpet') and *elle-même*; and in (26c), the subject *les*

²⁸ Note that all the deviant sentences that follow in this section would be well formed if they were minimally modified to make the antecedent a (live) person.

hommes ('humans') occurs between *elle-même* and the antecedent *la Terre* ('the earth'). Since *elle-même* is not in principle subject to intervention as illustrated in (24), this is a question of domain.

- (26) a. [Le tapis]_i est enroulé sur lui_i-même.
'[The carpet]_i is rolled on itself_i.'
- b. Du fait de sa beauté, [le tapis]_i n'incite pas les invités à marcher sur lui_i-(*même),
mais à côté.
'Because of its beauty, [the carpet]_i does not lead the guests to step on it_i (*self), but
on the side.'
- c. [La Terre]_i ne peut pas rendre les hommes responsables d'elle_i-(*même).
'[The earth]_i cannot make humans responsible for it(*self).'

Finally, (27a) presents the same fact as above in a DP with subject, and (27b,c) in a PP with subject.

- (27) a. [Cette loi]_i a provoqué la colère des habitants contre elle_i-(??même) et contre ceux
qui l'ont votée.
'[This law]_i aroused the anger of inhabitants against it_i(??self) and those who voted
for it.'
- b. [Cette loi]_i a provoqué leur/notre colère contre elle_i-(??même) et contre ceux qui
l'ont votée.
'[This law]_i aroused their/our anger of inhabitants against it_i(??self) and those who
voted for it.'
- c. [L'enceinte du château]_i cache les habitants derrière elle_i-(??même).²⁹
'[The wall of the castle]_i hides the inhabitants against it_i(??self).'

In both cases, the subject of the DP or PP *les habitants* ('the inhabitants') intervenes between *elle-même* and the antecedent, respectively *cette loi* ('this law') or *l'enceinte du château* ('the wall of the castle').

All these examples lead to the same conclusion as the sentences involving *son propre*: the domain relevant for anaphoricity appears to be the smallest XP with an intervening subject containing the anaphor.

3.2 *Elle-même* and the coargument view

Even if *elle-même* and *son propre* exhibit the same pattern with respect to locality and animacy, they do not argue against the coargument view of Condition A in the same way: with *elle-même*, the argument about the weakness of the coargument view (it is too weak) is weaker, and the argument about its strength (it is too strong) is stronger.

First, *elle-même* does not make the same point as *son propre* because it is not always predicted to be exempt according to the coargument view. Recall that most cases of *son propre* are supposed to

²⁹ Examples like this suggest that Ps can have subjects. Note that both Reinhart and Reuland (1993) and Reuland (2011) would make wrong predictions here: the former would incorrectly predict *elle-même* to be exempt because Ps do not have a subject according to them; the latter would predict so because Ps do not have an event role according to them.

be exempt under position-based theories since it is usually the only argument of the nominal predicate it combines with (or Ns do not have an event role). This also holds for *elle-même* when it is a argument of e.g. strong prepositions as in examples (26b) or (27b,c), but not when it is an argument of a verb or an adjective. In the latter cases, many of the previous ill-formed examples are correctly ruled out by the coargument view for one of the two following reasons: either they violate condition A as *elle-même* is not coindexed with a coargument while there is one (cf. e.g. (26b)); or they fall under the case of nominative anaphora (cf. (25b,e)) which is excluded in different ways depending on the implementation of the coargument view.³⁰

Therefore, not all the previous examples involving *elle-même* directly argue against the coargument view, but overall, they exhibit the same locality and binding domain pattern as the sentences involving *son propre*.

But *elle-même* more directly argues against the coargument view (including Safir's 2004 LRP) too. First, when *elle-même* is the inanimate, single argument of a predicate, it is predicted by the coargument views to be exempt but it is actually subject to local binding restriction as illustrated by the following sentences:

- (28) a. [Cette loi]_i a entraîné la publication d'un livre sur elle_i-même et sur son auteur.
'[This law]_i led to the publication of a book about itself_i and its author.'
- b. * [Cette loi]_i est si importante que les journalistes prédisent la publication d'un livre sur elle_i-même et sur son auteur.
'*[This law]_i is so important that the journalists predict the publication of a book about itself_i and its author.'
- (29) a. [La Grande roue]_i a éjecté les enfants au-dessus d'elle_i-même.
'[The big wheel]_i ejected the children above itself_i.'
- b.* [La Grande Roue]_i a été fermée après que des enfants ont été éjectés au-dessus d'elle_i-même.
'*[The big wheel]_i has been closed after children got ejected above itself_i.'
- (30) a. [Cette atrophie]_i tue tout, hormis elle_i-même.
'[This atrophy]_i kills everything except itself_i.'
- b. * [Cette atrophie]_i est très dangereuse parce que rien ne résiste à ce genre de problème hormis elle_i-même.
'*[This atrophy]_i is very dangerous because nothing resists to this kind of problem except itself_i.'
- (31) a. [Ces résultats]_i ont de la valeur en eux_i-mêmes.
'[These results]_i have value in themselves_i.'
- b. * [Ces résultats]_i sont prometteurs même si le chercheur ne reconnaît pas encore de valeur en eux_i-mêmes.
'*[These results]_i are promising even if the researcher does not recognize value in

³⁰ Pollard and Sag (1992) must stipulate a specific principle against nominative anaphors. Reinhart and Reuland (1993)'s theory invoke the Chain Condition (which plays other roles too): a maximal A-chain ($\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$) contains exactly one link $-\alpha_1-$ that is both +R and Case-marked.

themselves_i yet.'

In all these examples, *elle-même* is the single argument of a strong preposition (respectively *sur*, *au-dessus de*, *hormis*, *en*) and the PP is not an argument, but an adjunct. Under the coargument view, *elle-même* is therefore predicted to be exempt.³¹ However in all these cases, (a) contrasts with (b): the sentence (a), in which *elle-même* and the antecedent are clausemate, is grammatical, but the sentence (b), in which they are not in the same clause but *elle-même* is embedded in an adjunct clause, is degraded. The coargument views are all too weak to explain such cases just as in the case of *son propre*.

This pattern is however accounted for under the view defended here since *elle-même* is inanimate in these sentences and is not locally bound by its antecedent,

More importantly, the behavior of *elle-même* provides an additional and crucial argument as compared to *son propre*. It shows that it need not be coindexed with a coargument even if it is an argument of a verbal predicate. In other words, it shows that all position-based theories are too strong. Recall that *son propre* demonstrates that some coargument views are too strong because even when it is an argument of a nominal predicate with other arguments (and a subject), it need not be coindexed with one of them (see section 2.1). But at least one version of the coargument view, namely Reuland 2011, suggests that predicates without any event argument (like (some?) nominal predicates) are not subject to condition A (following the experimental results of Runner and Kaiser, 2005; Pollard, 2005 makes the same point based on certain English dialects). However, animate *elle-même* shows the same pattern with respect to verbal - thus clearly eventive - predicates:

- (32) a. Marie_i s'inquiète souvent du fait que ses enfants dépendent d'elle_i-même.
'Mary_i is often worried that her children depend on herself_i.'
b. [L'avenir de Marie_i]_k ne dépend pas d'elle-même_i, mais de ses parents.
'[Mary_i's future] does not depend on herself_i, but on her parents.'

In (32), *elle-même* is an argument of the verb *dépendre de* ('depend on') that has a distinct subject and is therefore subject to condition A according to all coargument views. Thus *elle-même* should be coindexed with its coargument but it is not. Nevertheless, there is no violation of condition A since the sentence is perfectly grammatical.³²

³¹ Note that as opposed to *son propre*, it is so even under the strict version of Reinhart and Reuland (1993) since these prepositional predicates lack a subject which make their arguments immune to condition A; this is also so under Reuland (2011)'s theory since these prepositional predicates do not have an event role or under Safir's 2004 proposal.

³² Recall however that focus can rescue such sentences under e.g. Reinhart and Reuland's 1993 theory: according to them, a focused anaphor moves at LF to a non-argumental position and is therefore exempt. If *elle-même* were a focused anaphor in (32a), it would correctly be predicted to be exempt and the sentence grammatical.

First, note that this can be controlled for. For example, (i) is perfectly well formed as an answer to the question '*Quand Marie_i s'inquiète-t-elle du fait que ses enfants dépendent d'elle_i-même?*' (When is Mary_i worried that her children will depend on herself_i?)'

We can summarize the gist of this discussion in the following table in which the highlighted areas are problematic for position-based views:

Anaphor	Animate		Inanimate	
Position	exempt	non-exempt	exempt	non-exempt
Predicted	not subject to locality	subject to locality	not subject to locality	subject to locality
Fact	not subject to locality	not subject to locality	subject to locality	subject to locality
	OK	*	*	OK
		theory too strong	theory too weak	

In sum, the behavior of *elle-même* strongly supports the arguments based on *son propre* against the position-based coargument views. First, it exhibits the same correlation between locality and inanimacy as *son propre*, thus corroborating the relevance of inanimacy as an independent diagnostic to test for locality. Next, it confirms the hypothesis that the local domain in which an anaphor must be bound is the smallest XP with an intervening subject containing it. Finally, it demonstrates that the coargument view is too strong since even in the case of verbal - thus eventive - predicates, *elle-même* need not be coindexed with a coargument.

4 Inclusive reference: corroborating the plain/exempt dichotomy

In the two previous sections, we show, on the basis of an analysis of the behavior of possessor *son propre* and of *elle-même*, that the domain within which a plain anaphor must be bound is (close to) what Chomsky (1986) proposes and distinct from what position-based theories propose. This analysis leads to separating anaphors that are plain from anaphors that are exempt differently from position-based theories.

In this section, we discuss three questions:

1. Is there independent evidence that these expressions ought to be anaphoric?
2. Has independent evidence been convincingly adduced corroborating the dichotomy between plain and exempt anaphors defended by position-based theories?
3. Is there in fact independent evidence corroborating the dichotomy between plain and exempt anaphors?

We will answer positively the first and third questions (section 4.3), and negatively the second one (section 4.2).

where the focus both of the question and of the answer is on the temporal adjunct and answered by *souvent* (*often*) and not *elle-même*. Furthermore, if focus was at play, inanimate *elle-même* should be able to behave the same, but this is not borne out:

i. [La Terre]_i est dégradée par les êtres humains même si leur avenir ne dépend que d'elle_i-(**même*).

'[The earth]_i is degraded by human beings even if their future only depends on it_i(**self*).'

ii. Les habitants de [la Terre]_i dépendent d'elle_i-(**même*).

'The inhabitants of [the earth]_i depend on it_i(**self*).'

Both sentences (with *même*) are degraded because the inanimate antecedent is not in the local domain of *elle-même* in (i) and because it does not c-command it in (ii).

4.1 *Son propre* and *elle-même*: intrinsically anaphoric

Note first that there are reasonable a priori grounds to expect that such expressions *son propre* and *elle-même* are run-of-the-mill anaphors on the basis of their internal make up. Indeed, it is an extensively documented pattern (cf. König and Siemund, 2005) that, in language after language, affixing an intensifier or a focus particle to a pronoun turns it into a complex anaphor (e.g. *him* → *himself*). This is precisely what is found in French with each of the two expressions under consideration.

Indeed, the internal structure of *son propre* makes it similar to complex SELF anaphors in Reinhart and Reuland's 1993 terminology: it is complex as it comprises a pronoun (*son*, just like *him* in *himself*) combined with another element (*propre*, like *self* in *himself*) whose effect is to intensify or create focal alternatives on the denotation of this pronoun (see Charnavel, 2012, chapters 1 and 2, for detailed discussion). This is also true of *elle-même* (lit. her-same/even) comprised of a pronoun *elle* and the focus particle/intensifier *même* (and *elle-même*, much like English *himself*, can be used as an intensifier). Thus, from the point of view of internal makeup, both conform to a well-attested structural schema for anaphors.

In addition, both of these expressions are referentially defective in Reinhart and Reuland's 1993 sense in that neither can freely refer to some previously mentioned entity in the world the way, say, bare pronouns can.³³

Finally, it is remarkable that the locality restrictions on *elle-même* and *son propre* not only are similar, but duplicate what has long been claimed by classical binding theories about plain anaphor binding.

We thus conclude that there are excellent a priori reasons to take the behavior of such expressions as revealing the restrictions imposed by Condition A of the binding theory.

4.2 Non correlations

Still we simultaneously base on *son propre* and *elle-même* the argument against position-based views of anaphors and show that they are anaphors. To minimize the effects of decisions driven by theory internal considerations, it is necessary to provide criteria corroborating the plain/exempt status of anaphors independent of their binding behavior.

Let us ask what the plain/exempt dichotomy corroborates with in position-based theories. Different position-based theories make different claims. For Pollard and Sag (1992), positions allowing plain anaphors disallow pronouns with the same antecedents. While for Reinhart and Reuland (1993), plain anaphors must be semantically bound (that is must be interpreted as bound variables) while

³³ We know this because inanimate *son propre* or *elle-même* can't be used only with a discourse introduced antecedent.

exempt anaphors do not have to. Under scrutiny, neither of these correlations holds, as we now show, making the proposed split between plain and exempt anaphors internal to these theories.

First, unlike what is claimed in Pollard and Sag (1992) there is no overall complementarity between plain anaphors and pronouns. This can be seen in two ways, both of them well known. First we would expect that in a context in which a pronoun has coarguments and cannot take one of them as antecedent, a plain anaphor with that antecedent should be allowed. But this is incorrect as the following example shows:

(33) *John and Mary like him/himself.

Here, neither *him* nor *himself* (which is a plain anaphor in their view, having the subject as coargument) are allowed with *John* as antecedent. This suggests that syntactic coargumenthood is not sufficient to explain the joint distribution of pronouns and plain anaphors.³⁴

Conversely, there are simple cases in which what position-based theories characterize as plain anaphors occur in the same position as pronouns (and with the same antecedent):³⁵

(34) Jean parle de lui/ lui-même /*John is speaking of him/himself*

Here both the pronoun and the anaphor are allowed, with no necessary focus difference.³⁶

Similarly, unlike what is claimed in Reinhart & Reuland (1993, p. 673 ff), it is far from clear that plain anaphors must be semantically bound, that is, interpreted as bound variables. Thus both English sentences below allow strict and sloppy readings, readily for the first one (see e.g. Hestvik, 1995, Kehler, 2005), for many speakers for the second (see e.g. Büring, 2005, p. 141):

(35) John_i defended himself_i before Bill did.
 = ... before Bill defended himself (sloppy)
 = ... before Bill defended him (strict)

(36) Only John_i finds himself_i intelligent.
 = Only John_i λx (x finds x intelligent) (sloppy)
 = Only John_i λx (x finds John intelligent) (strict)

³⁴ An observation exploited by Reinhart and Reuland (1993) or Reuland (2011) who take the distribution of pronouns to be sensitive to semantic coargumenthood, unlike that of plain anaphors which are sensitive to syntactic coargumenthood.

³⁵ Reinhart and Reuland (1993) provide other cases. See also Hicks (2009, pp.135-166).

³⁶ It may well be that complementary distribution, hence some kind of competition approach (cf. e.g. Safir, 2004) is right once meaning is taken into account, but it can't be based purely on position.

As standardly assumed,³⁷ the availability of such strict readings reveals that these plain anaphors do not have to be interpreted as bound variables: they may well be required to be syntactically bound, but not semantically bound.

This lack of independent correlation is particularly troublesome: because of the way they are set up – defining the plain/exempt dichotomy in terms of syntactic positions - the position-based binding theories we discuss entail that plain and exempt anaphors are in complementary distribution. And indeed, in cases in which these position-based binding theories predict that anaphors are exempt, examples are provided showing that distant (non coarguments) or non c-commanding antecedents are allowed, e.g. (from Pollard and Sag, 1992, cited in Reuland, 2011):

(37) Bill_m thought that nothing could make [a picture of himself_m in the Times] acceptable to Sandy.

Because the plain/exempt anaphor distinction is not correlated with any other property, it is difficult to assess the validity of such arguments. Indeed, as pointed out in the introduction such reasoning shows that such anaphors CAN be exempt, not that they MUST be. While there would probably be no disagreement in such examples as (37) concerning the status of the reflexive as exempt (as the antecedent is quite remote), the question becomes crucial when dealing with such examples discussed in the introduction such as:

- (38) a. They like pictures of themselves.
b. They put food near themselves.

These cases are analyzed as **necessarily** cases of exempt anaphora (contra what we propose) in position-based approaches, in effect without any non theory internal argument. Unless some correlating property can be used, such arguments strike us as unconvincing. Given our proposal, the reflexives in such cases could be either plain or exempt.

4.3 Inclusive reference

We now show that the plain/exempt dichotomy we propose does correlate with an independent property, namely the (im)possibility of inclusive reference.

Inclusive reference corresponds to cases of non exhaustive binding where the reference of an anaphor is strictly included in (cf. partial binding) or strictly includes (cf. split antecedent) the reference of the antecedent (cf. a.o. Lasnik: 1989; Den Dikken et al.: 2001). The coargument views that we are discussing predict inclusive reference to be impossible with non-exempt anaphors because, as known for a long time, syntactic binding imposed by condition A is interpreted as

³⁷ This assumes the standard view (adopted in Reinhart and Reuland, 1993) that if reflexives are semantically bound, only a sloppy reading is available. As a reviewer points out, this standard view may be false. In such a case, there is no argument that reflexives must be semantically bound.

referential identity,³⁸ either through coreference or semantic binding (the choice being regulated by Reinhart and Grodzinsky’s 1993 rule I – or some descendant of it, see e.g. Roelofsen, 2010). Exempt anaphors on the other hand are assumed (correctly so in our view) to allow partial binding. This pattern is illustrated below.

- (39) a. Jean_i a dit à Pierre_m que personne d’autre qu’eux-mêmes_{i+m} ne devrait faire ça.
 John_i told Bill_m that no one but themselves_{i+m} should do this.
- b. Ce décret_i détourne la loi_m de lui-même_i/ d’elle-même_m/ *d’eux-mêmes_{i+m}.
 This decree diverts the law from itself/ from themselves_{i+m}.
- c. Jean_i et Marie pensaient que personne d’autre que lui-même_i ne devrait faire ça.
 [John_i and Mary]_m thought that no one but himself_i should do this.
- d. [La terre et le soleil]_m dépendent d’eux-mêmes_m /*de lui-même_i pour leur énergie.
 The earth and the sun rely on themselves/ itself for their energy.

(39a) and (39b) are instances of split antecedence: the reference of *eux-mêmes* (*themselves*) is the sum of the reference of the two antecedents *John* and *Bill* in (39a) and *the decree and the law* in (39b). Thus *eux-mêmes* (*themselves*) is not coindexed with any coargument in (39a) as it does not have any coargument (it is a subpart of an argument of *faire*); therefore, *themselves* is exempt under position-based theories and ours too since it is animate and (39a) is correctly predicted to be acceptable. In (39b), *eux-mêmes* (*themselves*) is inanimate: therefore it cannot be exempt (under any theory: for position-based theories because it is in (verbal) coargumental position; for us because it is inanimate). However, it is not locally bound as required by condition A or by position-based theories: (39b) is correctly predicted to be unacceptable. Exactly the same obtains, *mutatis mutandis* for (39c) and (39d) with partial binding.

In other words, on uncontroversial cases, (non)-exemption correlates with (non)-inclusive reference.

We will now see that on controversial cases, it correlates with our version of (non)-exemption. Inclusive reference is a particularly interesting criterion because there is no reason, other than formal, why it should be allowed or disallowed. In particular, interpretive constraints on what can act as the antecedent of an exempt anaphor (e.g. denote a live person or some other discourse conditions) should be irrelevant.

The interesting cases are of course cases in which different theories make different predictions regarding exemption. We should examine four types of cases, cases we claim should not be

³⁸ Identity must be understood in the right way to account for binding by non referential expressions and also modulo proxy interpretation viz. Jackendoff’s 1992 Madame Tussaud cases. This extends to reciprocal expressions for which referential identity is also required in the following sense: in e.g. *they like each other*, which we take means roughly: *Each of them likes an other of them*, the sets over which *each* and *other* range, namely *them* must be identical to ||they||, where *they* is the antecedent of the reciprocal.

classified as exempt, but are by position-based theories³⁹ both for possessor *son propre* and *elle-même*, and both with inanimates and animates:⁴⁰

(40)	1		2	3
1	Classically non exempt but position-based exempt positions		Inanimate	Animate
2	Inclusive Reference:	<i>son propre</i>	OK	OK
3	position-based theories predictions	<i>elle-même</i>	OK	OK
4	Inclusive Reference: our predictions	<i>son propre</i>	*	OK
5		<i>elle-même</i>	*	OK

Here the French data clearly support our analysis. We correctly predict that line 4 and 5 of the table above are what should be observed, and not lines 2 and 3 as position-based theories do.

Indeed, consider inanimate *son propre* first when it is the only argument of the nominal predicate it combines with. Recall it is predicted to be (wrongly) excluded by Reinhart and Reuland's 1993 theory. But for Pollard and Sag's 1992 and Reuland's 2011 position-based theories, it is predicted to be exempt for different reasons (either because *son* does not have a coargument, or because nominals lack an event argument). Therefore, it should be able to exhibit inclusive reference in such cases. This prediction is not borne out as illustrated by the following examples:

- (41) a. [Context: *The school has a garden, but the teachers' houses do not*
L'école_i et les maisons des instituteurs font de l'ombre à son_i (*propre) jardin, mais pas au jardin de la mairie.
'The school_i and the teachers' houses give shade to its_i (*own) garden, not to the garden of the town hall.'
[||*son propre*|| ⊂ ||antecedent||]
- b. [Context: *The school and the teachers' houses have a common garden.*
L'école_i fait de l'ombre à leur_{i+m} (*propre) jardin, mais pas au jardin de la mairie.
'The school_i gives shade to their_{i+m} (*own) garden, not to the garden of the town hall.'
[||antecedent|| ⊂ ||*son propre*||]
- c. [Context: *The school and the teachers' houses have each a garden.*
L'école_i fait de l'ombre à leurs_{i+m} (*propres) jardins, mais pas au jardin de la mairie.
'The school_i gives shade to their_{i+m} (*own) gardens, not to the garden of the town hall.'
[||antecedent|| ⊂ ||*son propre*||]

In all (41a,b,c) involving inclusive reference, *son propre* is predicted to be exempt by the coargument view since it does not have any coargument. But in none of them is it acceptable whether it is an instance of partial reference as in (41a) or an instance of split reference as in (41b)

³⁹ There are no converse cases as the classical theory is strictly more permissive than position-based theories regarding Condition A.

⁴⁰ A priori, we should also distinguish partial binding and split antecedence but since they behave the same we put them under the same rubric of inclusive reference.

and (41c). Once again, the animacy dimension plays a crucial role. If we modify the sentences in (41) to make the anaphor animate, inclusive reference becomes possible again:

- (42)a. [Context: *The mayor has a garden, but the teacher does not*]
 Le maire_i et l'institutrice s'occupent de son_i (propre) jardin, et non pas de celui de l'institutrice.
 'The (he-)mayor_i and the (she-)teacher take care of his_i (*own) garden, and not of the teacher's.'
 [||*son propre*|| ⊂ ||antecedent||]
- b. [Context: *The mayor and the teachers have a common garden.*]
 Le maire_i s'occupe de leur_{i+m} (propre) jardin, et non du jardin du pompier.
 'The mayor_i takes care of their_{i+m} (own) garden, and not of the fireman's.'
 [||antecedent|| ⊂ ||*son propre*||]
- c. [Context: *The mayor and the teacher each have a garden.*]
 Le maire_i s'occupe de leurs_{i+m} (propres) jardins, et non pas du jardin du pompier.
 'The mayor_i takes care of their_{i+m} (own) gardens, and not of the fireman's.'
 [||antecedent|| ⊂ ||*son propre*||]

The same pattern is found with *elle-même*. In each of the following cases, illustrating what we take to be non-exempt positions, an inanimate cannot be partially bound- (43a) – or allow split antecedents - (43b):

- (43)a. * L'école_i et le musée ressemblent aux photos d'elle-même_i.
 'The school_i and the museum look like pictures of itself_i.' [||*elle-même*|| ⊂ ||antecedent||]
- b. * Le musée_i ressemble aux photos d'eux-mêmes_{i+m}.
 'The museum_i looks like pictures of themselves_{i+m}.' [||antecedent|| ⊂ ||*eux-mêmes*||]

But selecting animate antecedents makes such cases fine:

- (44)a. Marie_i et son fils ont imprimé des photos d'elle-même_i.
 'Marie_i and her son John printed pictures of herself_i.' [||*elle-même*|| ⊂ ||antecedent||]
- b. Jean_i a imprimé des photos d'eux-mêmes_{i+m}.
 'John_i printed pictures of themselves_{i+m}.' [||antecedent|| ⊂ ||*eux-mêmes*||]

We thus see that cases of inclusive reference strictly corroborate the idea that inanimates *son propre* and *elle-même* are plain anaphors in such cases, and therefore also corroborate the plain/exempt dichotomy we propose: such cases thus support the idea that their distributions are regulated by the classical condition A.

4.4 Summary of Empirical Findings

To sum up, the cases of inanimate possessor *son propre* and *elle-même* demonstrate that position-based theories of the plain/exempt distinction are too strong and too weak (cf. sections 2 and 3): too strong because even in the presence of a coargument, such anaphors can be exempt (when animate); too weak because even when predicted to be exempt, inanimate *son propre* and *elle-même* obey syntactic requirements of locality.

Furthermore, the notion of locality can be independently defined drawing on two independent diagnostics, namely inanimacy and inclusive reference. The former is meaning based, and related to what can qualify as an antecedent for an exempt anaphor (animacy being a necessary condition). The latter is formal, and results from what Condition A of the binding theory requires of the relation between such plain anaphors and their antecedents, namely referential identity (modulo proxies).⁴¹

4.5 Why this is significant

It may seem that the fact that plain anaphors must be exhaustively bound has long been known. We believe in fact that it had never previously been properly established (as far as we know for any language) because the plain/exempt distinction had not been properly controlled for.⁴² Returning to the English cases in (1):

- (45) a. John likes pictures of himself.
b. John showed Bill pictures of himself.
c. John showed Bill pictures of themselves.

we now see that guaranteeing that *himself* in such cases has to, rather than merely is able to, be exempt requires some independent control: for example the assumption that pronouns and non exempt Condition A anaphors are in complementary distribution (Pollard and Sag, 1992), or the exempt/plain distinction for Condition A partitions syntactic positions (Reinhart and Reuland, 1993, Reuland 2011). As Hicks (2009, pp.135-166) shows, none of the classical diagnostics invoked to this effect due to Lebeaux (1984) (namely c-command by antecedent, split antecedence, required sloppy reading in ellipsis and complementarity pronoun/anaphor) clearly separates plain from exempt anaphors: this is unsurprising as almost all discussions in previous work are limited to animate anaphors.⁴³

For French, we settle this question: we guarantee that an anaphor can't be exempt by making it inanimate. Once this is done, it becomes clear that the French equivalents of (45) do not have to be exempt cases and we are on firmer ground linking plain anaphora with required exhaustive syntactic binding (no strictly inclusive reference).

⁴¹ It is worth pointing out that the inanimacy/no inclusive reference/plain anaphor status correlation makes the proposal briefly mentioned in fn 21 according to which two different kinds of exemption could be involved even more implausible: a tripartite partition would make it mysterious why these factors correlate.

⁴² There are some attempts (cf. Hicks, 2009, Fox and Nissenbaum, 2004)

⁴³ The only case we know of where there is a proper attempt is Fox and Nissenbaum, 2004, section 3, who, discussing examples such as (45a), conclude that the facts they discuss would follow if the reflexive was either subject to Condition A, or exempt from it, a conclusion very much along the lines of what we conclude for French. If they are right, binding Condition A theories must be thoroughly revised for English, hopefully along the lines that we suggest for French. Two facts suggests this is plausible. First, As Zribi-Hertz (1989) documents, animate reflexives arguments of verbs can be exempt in some varieties of English Second, (some) speakers of English allow such cases as: *Pointing at the picture, John showed Mary themselves*, where a reflexive (co-) argument of a verb has split antecedents, suggesting it can be exempt. These observations make position-based approaches to the plain/exempt distinction even more dubious for English.

Regardless of how this conclusion extends to other languages, the formulation of the descriptive generalization known as Condition A is affected, and thus the attempts to reduce it to more primitive theoretical notions.

5 Residual Cases of Excluded Anaphors

As we saw, we *a priori* expect that an animate anaphor can always be exempt if an antecedent of the right kind in terms of intrinsic content and discourse role is available. But this looks incorrect as shown by the following minimal pair:

- (46) a. Marie_i s'inquiète souvent du fait que ses enfants dépendent d'elle_i-même.
'Mary_i is often worried that her children depend on herself_i.'
b. * Marie_i s'inquiète souvent du fait que ses enfants évitent elle_i-même.
'Mary_i is often worried that her children avoid herself_i.'

The first example is the type of examples we used to show that position-based theories are too strong in requiring that coargumental anaphors could not be exempt as indeed *elle-même* both has a subject coargument and is exempt. But the ill-formedness of the second example is unexpected as the antecedent is identical in all relevant respects to that found in the first example, which, obviously, meets the relevant requirements for anteceding an exempt anaphor, whatever these requirements may be.

While (46b) might initially be taken to support position-based theories in requiring that an anaphor with coargument takes a coargument as antecedent, the following pair shows that some other factor is at play:

- (47) a. * Jean_i pense que Marie examinera lui_i-même.
'John_i thinks that Marie will examine himself_i.'
b. * Jean_i examinera lui_i-même.
'John will examine himself.'

Indeed, even if *lui-même* is locally bound, the sentence remains unacceptable: requiring a coargument binder is not the relevant factor (as the contrast between the French examples and the English glosses also shows). This raises two questions:

- (48) a. What excludes the French example?
b. Why do French and English behave differently?

We believe the answer to the first question is revealed by the following paradigm showing that the unacceptability of *lui-même* (read without narrow focus contrast on *lui-même*) in simple clauses correlates with the acceptability of the reflexive clitic *se* in the a/b pairs.

- (49) a. * Jean_i examinera lui_i-même.
 'John_i will examine himself_i.'
 b. Jean_i s_i'examinera.⁴⁴
 'John_i will examine himself_i.'
- (50) a. ??Jean_i décrit le paysage à lui_i-même.
 'John_i describes the landscape to himself_i.'
 b. Jean_i se_i décrit le paysage.
 'John_i describes the landscape to himself_i.'
- (51) a. Marie_i dépend d'elle_i-même.
 'Mary_i depends on herself_i.'
 b. * Marie_i se_i dépend.
 'Mary_i depends on herself_i.'
- (52) a. Marie a présenté Jean_i à lui_i-même_i.
 'Mary introduced John_i to himself_i.'
 b. Marie_k s_{*i/k}'est présenté Jean_i.
 'Mary_k introduced John_i to himself_i/herself_k.'
- (53) a. Jean_i a été assigné à lui_i-même.
 'John_i has been assigned to himself_i.'
 b. * Jean_i s_i'a été assigné.
 'John_i has been assigned to himself_i.'

Taking *se* to be the missing argument, it is well known that it can only stand for a dative or an accusative object, it must be deep-subject oriented, and is incompatible with passive voice (see, e.g. Sportiche, in press, for recent discussion and references). In all such simple clause cases (the a/b pairs), *se* and *lui-même* are in complementary distribution. *Se* can stand for a direct object with subject antecedent (49a/b), or an indirect object with subject antecedent (50a/b): in such cases, *lui-même* is excluded. *Se* is unavailable with other complements (51a/b), with an indirect object with non subject antecedent (52a/b) or in the presence of passive voice (53a/b): in all such cases *lui-même* is perfectly acceptable.

In such cases, this suggests that *lui-même* is in competition with the pronominal clitic *se* in the sense that only if *se* is not allowed to occur is *lui-même* allowed by itself.⁴⁵ This type of competition is not limited to anaphors such as *lui-même*: as Cardinaletti and Starke (1999) discuss in detail (see also Zribi-Hertz (2000) for related considerations in French), this type of competition is also found with strong pronouns such as *lui* (*him*) (once again without contrastive or deictic accent on it) and their clitic counterpart such as *le* (*him*):

⁴⁴ We say that *se* stands for an argument and use an index on it to facilitate presentation, without any claims about its actual role.

⁴⁵ Note nevertheless that when *se* is available, *elle-même* can also be acceptable if it is added to *se*; this gives rise to focusing of the reflexivized object (and irrelevantly can also yield an exclusive reading of the subject in (i) like emphatic *himself* can do):

(i) Jean_i s_i'examinera lui_i-même / 'John_i will examine HIMSELF_i.'

(ii) Jean_i se_i décrit le paysage à lui_i-même / 'John_i describes the landscape to HIMSELF_i.'

- (54) a. * Jean_i examinera lui_q.
 'John_i will examine him_q.'
 b. Jean_i l_q'examinera.
 'John_i will examine him_q.'
- (55) a. ??Jean_i décrit le paysage à lui_q.
 'John_i describes the landscape to him_q.'
 b. Jean_i lui_q décrit le paysage.
 'John_i describes the landscape to him_q.'
- (56) a. Marie_i dépend d'elle_q.⁴⁶
 'Mary_i depends on her_q.'
 b. * Marie_i lui_q dépend.
 'Mary_i depends on her_q.'
- (57) a. * Marie a présenté Jean_i à lui_p.
 'Mary introduced John_i to him_p.'
 b. Marie_k lui_p a présenté Jean_i.
 'Mary_k introduced John_i to him_p.'
- (58) a. * Jean_i a été assigné à lui_p.
 b. Jean_i lui_p a été assigné.
 'John_i has been assigned to him_p.'

This pattern of competition is duplicated exactly with exempt anaphor cases where *lui-même* has an antecedent in a different clause:

- (59) a. * Jean_i pense que Marie examinera lui_i-même.
 'John_i thinks that Marie will examine himself_i.'
 b. Jean_i pense que Marie l_i'examinera.
 'John_i thinks that Marie will examine him_i.'
- (60) a. ??Jean_i pense que Marie décrit le paysage à lui_i-même
 'John_i thinks that Marie describes the landscape to himself_i.'
 b. Jean_i pense que Marie lui_i décrit le paysage.
 'John_i thinks that Marie describes the landscape to him_i.'
- (61) a. Marie_i s'inquiète du fait que ses enfants dépendent d'elle_i-même.
 'Mary_i is worried that her children depend on herself_i.'
 b. * Marie_i s'inquiète du fait que ses enfants la_i dépendent.
 'Mary_i is worried that her children depend on her_i.'
- (62) a. ??Jean_i pense que Marie a présenté Suzanne à lui_i-même.
 'John_i thinks that Marie will examine himself_i.'
 b. Jean_i pense que Marie lui_i a présenté Suzanne.
 'John_i thinks that Marie will examine him_i.'
- (63) a. ??Jean_i pense que Marie a été assignée à lui_i-même.
 'John_i thinks that Marie has been assigned to himself_i.'

⁴⁶ Note that the strong pronoun is not in competition with the clitic *en* (*of it/ of her*) even though *Marie_i en_{qq} dépend* can be synonymous with (56a).

- b. Jean_i pense que Marie lui_i a été assignée.
 ‘John_i thinks that Marie has been assigned to himself_i.’

Based on all these examples, it seems that, as argued by Cardinaletti and Starke (1999), an economy principle is at play, the exact nature of which seems unrelated to binding theory but which can descriptively be stated as: if a pronominal clitic is available (reflexive, accusative or dative), it must be used and blocks use of bare *elle(-même)*.⁴⁷

As expected under Cardinaletti and Starke’s view, all the excluded examples with either *elle* or *elle-même* improve if the pronouns are deictic or strongly focused:

- (64)(?) Jean_i pense que Marie examinera LUI_i(-MÊME).
 ‘John_i thinks that Marie will examine HIM(SELF)_i.’

Given this conclusion, the answer to question(48b) might seem obviously related to the fact that English lacks the kind of pronominal clitic system French has, coupled with the system of anaphor exemption operative in English.^{48,49}

6 Fine tuning Condition A and Deriving It

The previous argumentation concludes that the classical condition A is basically the correct generalization (in French) regulating the distribution of plain anaphors. We now turn first to the question of how precisely to formulate Condition A and next how its effects could be derived from more basic theoretical principles.

We will conclude first that Chomsky’s (1986) formulation should be amended to disallow a plain anaphor from taking an antecedent outside a tensed TP containing it. Secondly, examining the properties of the antecedent/plain anaphor binding relations, we will conclude that the best strategy to attempt to reduce condition A to more primitive conditions is to reduce it to Phase theory, but not via Binding as a derivationally set up Agree relation as many have proposed (e.g. Hicks, 2009), and we will examine what this entails for Phase theory.

6.1 Fine tuning Condition A

Taking into account the plain/exempt distinction, we only deal with plain anaphors in this section, which we will systematically illustrate with inanimate anaphors.

⁴⁷ As expected, this is true even if the antecedent is not a subject, e.g.

(i) ??Marie a informé Jean_i qu’on présenterait Suzanne à lui_i-même/ ‘Mary informed John_i that one would introduce Susan to himself_i.’

(ii) ??Marie a informé Jean_i qu’on lui_i présenterait Suzanne / ‘Mary informed John_i that one would introduce Susan to him_i.’

⁴⁸ We have not discussed English here but let us note that the similarities between English and French appear much stronger than initially seems once focus and accenting are taken into account. This is discussed in Ahn (2012, forthcoming).

⁴⁹ Let us also note that in the end, we do end up with a system of two constraints similar to Safir’s 2004: a version of Condition A, similar to, but different in crucial respects from his LAL (see p. 14-16) and an Economy condition playing the role of his LRP, albeit without appeal to coargumenthood.

We can paraphrase Chomsky's 1986 formulation of condition A as "a plain anaphor must be bound within the smallest complete functional complex containing a structural binder for the anaphor". A complete functional complex is understood to be some phrasal projection only containing saturated predicates (that is predicates with all of their arguments). Given the predicate internal subject hypothesis and trace theory, a complete functional complex for some predicate *p* is simply going to be the maximal projection of *p*. Given furthermore that the binding domain for an anaphor must contain a binder for the anaphor, this formulation is equivalent to requiring that "a plain anaphor must be bound within the smallest XP containing a structural binder for the anaphor".

It is easy to see that if the anaphor is not the highest, or included in the highest, projected argument of some *X*, *XP*, the maximal projection of *X* will be its binding domain.

By definition, the subject of an *XP* is the highest argument of that *XP* (if this *XP* has a subject). It follows that if an *XP* has a subject which is not or does not contain a plain anaphor, this plain anaphor in *XP* will have to be bound within this *XP*. In other words, as we have been assuming so far, and demonstrated to be the case in all instances which we have discussed, a subject cannot intervene between a plain anaphor and its antecedent.

If however the plain anaphor is the highest, or part of the highest, projected argument of some head *X*, *XP*, the maximal projection of *X* will be not be its binding domain, since *XP* will not, by assumption, contain a binder for the anaphor. In that case the binding domain will be the smallest *YP* containing *XP* and a binder for the anaphor.

Putting all together, this comes down to requiring that an anaphor and its antecedent be in the smallest *XP* containing both without a subject intervening between them.

Illustrating the major cases with English sentences (ignoring exemption here, that's why animates are used) and reflexive anaphors where possible (reciprocals otherwise), here is the major pattern predicted for plain anaphors:

(65)

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------------|
| a. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m see herself _{m,*k}] | simple VP |
| b. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m see a picture of herself _{m,*k}] | object of DP w/o subject |
| c. | DP _k ...[DP DP _m 's picture of herself _{m,*k}] | object of DP w subject |
| d. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m see each other _{m,*k} 's pictures] | subject of DP |
| e. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m find [Apherself _{m,*k} proud of it]] | subject of small clause |
| f. | [VP DP _k find [VP DP _m proud of herself _{m,*k}]] | object of small clause |
| g. | [VP DP _k believe [VP DP _m to know herself _{m,*k}]] | object of complement clause |
| h. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m believe [XP herself _{m,*k} to know Bill]] | subject of ECM clause |
| i. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m believe [VP a picture of herself _{m,*k} to show ...]] | inside subject of ECM clause |
| j. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m believe that [VP herself _{m,*k} knows Bill]] | subject of tensed clause |
| k. | DP _k ...[VP DP _m believe that [VP a picture of herself _{m,*k} shows ...]] | inside subject of tensed clause |

We have discussed most of the corresponding cases in French with inanimate, that is plain, anaphors. They conform exactly to this pattern with two exceptions: such cases as (65e, h), discussed for *elle-même* in section 5 and involving (as accusatives) a French specific competition with weak forms; cases like (65j, k) to which we now turn.

In Chomsky (1986), (65j, k) with m indices are both predicted fine. Since the first one is actually ill formed, a special mechanism is needed to exclude it.⁵⁰ The second sentence however is fine with the indexing indicated. However we do not know whether this is a case of exempt anaphora or plain anaphora (since these examples involve animates). Constructing comparable examples in French with plain anaphors (inanimates) yields deviant sentences:

- (66) a. [Cette auberge]_i bénéficie du fait que [TP son_i (*propre) jardin est plus spacieux que celui des auberges voisines].
 ‘[This inn]_i benefits from the fact that [TP its_i (*own) garden is more spacious than that of the neighboring inns].’
- b. [Ce musée]_i indique que [TP l’équipe de son_i (*propre) conservateur collabore avec d’autres conservateurs de musée].
 ‘[This museum]_i indicates that the team of its_i (*own) curator collaborates with other curators.’
- c. [La Terre]_i pâtit du fait qu’[TP elle_i-(*)même) n’a pas la priorité sur les hommes].
 ‘[The earth]_i suffers from the fact that it_i(*)self) does not get priority on humans.’
- d. * [La Terre]_i a bénéficié du fait que [TP des photos d’elle_i-même et de son satellite ont montré les effets néfastes de la pollution].
 ‘[The earth]_i benefited from the fact that pictures of itself_i and its satellite showed the harmful effects of pollution.’

In other words, a French plain anaphor in a tensed TP disallows a (closest) antecedent located outside of this TP (as, in fact, widely assumed since Bouchard, 1984). This prohibition is not a blanket prohibition against anaphors, as exempt anaphors are of course allowed. This is illustrated by the following example with *elle-même* in subject position:

- (67) Au début c’est sa belle-soeur qui va venir prendre ses enfants, puis [TP elle-même viendra]
 ‘lit. At the beginning, it is her sister-in-law that will pick up her children, then herself will come.’

We conclude that the classical Condition A must be amended as follows:

- (68) Condition A: “a plain anaphor and its binder must be the smallest XP containing both without an intervening subject and no larger than a tensed TP”.

From the perspective of the history of Binding theory, such a version is not surprising. It is important to remember however that given the plain/exempt anaphor confound we have discussed,

⁵⁰ In Chomsky (1986), appeal is made to required, but illegal, movement of the anaphor to its antecedent. Rizzi (1990) develops an alternative in terms of his Anaphor-Agreement effect.

we believe that there has not been a reliable way to establish that this version was indeed the correct one.

The next question is how to derive the effects of this condition: this is what we turn to now.

6.2 Anaphor Binding is not Agree

Condition A as formulated above imposes a locality requirement on plain anaphor antecedent binding. Proceeding parsimoniously, we should attempt to derive this requirement from existing, independently motivated requirements. Current theories (Chomsky 2001, 2008) contain exactly two hypotheses imposing locality effects:

1. Closest Attract (or Probe-Goal relations or Agree)
2. Phase theory

Phase theory (because of the Phase Impenetrability Condition) imposes absolute locality requirements: an element inside the spell out domain of a phase head cannot be syntactically directly related to an element outside of this phase.

By contrast, Closest Attract is more restrictive as it must operate within a phase but it also imposes relative locality requirements. It can only relate elements that are closest to each other and in particular it is sensitive to intervention effects: a Probe cannot see a Goal across an intervening potential Goal (when they are all within a single phase of course).

Many attempts to reduce Condition A to more primitive theoretical constructs (e.g. Hicks, 2009, Rooryck and vanden Wyngaerd, 2011) construe binding relations involved in Condition A as versions of an Agree relation and thus reduce it to the constraints on Probe-Goal relations. This is done by postulating that anaphors have uninterpretable or underspecified or unvalued features – e.g. *phi* features, or a VAR feature for Hicks, 2009, which must be valued and thus require them to enter into an Agree relation in the course of the derivation. We now provide reasons why such a simple Agree approach is inadequate (for French).

6.2.1 Condition A holds at LF

We first provide reasons why an Agree approach to plain anaphor binding is insufficient to derive Condition A locality effects (in French) as this condition must be seen not a derivational syntactic constraint but as an interface constraint.

The logic of the argument is the following: if plain anaphor binding is due to Agree, binding should be able to take place in the requisite configuration (say a probe locally c-commanding a goal) during a derivation. Binding locality would thus only need to hold at the point of a derivation where the Agree relationship is established. This configuration could be destroyed by further structural

changes, e.g. movement of (a container of) the goal. We thus predict that the scope of (a container of) the goal should be independent of the position of the goal at the point at which it is probed. As we now see, this makes incorrect predictions. If however, Condition A is an interface condition holding at LF,⁵¹ the right predictions are made.

The first paradigm we discuss is based on the fact that the availability of a *de dicto* reading for some element requires that this element be interpreted in the scope of some intensional item.

Consider the following examples:

- (69) a. Pierre_i savait combien négatif sur lui-même_i ces médecins pensaient qu’il existait à cause d’une boucle de feedback , tout en sachant qu’il s’agissait en fait d’un effet positif.
Peter knew how much negative effect on himself these physicians thought there was due to a feedback loop, knowing full well it was in fact positive effect!
- b. Peter knew [how much x [these physicians thought [there was x negative effect on himself] due to a feedback loop.

In this sentence, an anaphor, *lui-même*, is locally bound and thus satisfies Condition A in its post movement position but not in its premovement position. In (69a), it is possible to understand that the physicians are incorrect in thinking that the effect in question is negative: this is what they think but in fact, it is positive (and Peter knows this). It is thus possible to continue (in French) with “Peter knew it was in fact positive effect!”. In other words, it is possible to interpret “negative effect” as *de dicto* (this is what the physicians think) non *de re* (they are mistaken). This means that it is possible to interpret the restriction of the *wh*-quantifier (*negative effect on himself*) in the scope of the intensional verb *think*, that is, as fully (radically) reconstructed at LF, that is as the representation (given in English) in (69b).

By contrast such a reading is not available in the following sentence:

- (70) a. [La fréquence du courant]_i détermine combien d’interférence négative **avec elle-même**_i ces physiciens pensaient qu’il existait à cause d’une boucle de feedback. #Il s’agissait en fait d’interférence positive !
The frequency of the current determines how much negative interference with itself these physicists thought there was due to a feedback loop. #It was in fact positive interference!
- b. The frequency of the current determines [how much x [these physicists thought there was [x negative interference (*with itself)] due to a feedback loop]

Here, negative interference must be read *de re* (and either *de dicto* or not– depending on the physicists’s beliefs). Thus the continuation in French: “It was in fact positive interference” is

⁵¹ That Condition A must be an LF condition is not new. Arguments to this effect are found in e.g. Fox and Nissenbaum, 2004, op. cit and references therein. Hicks (2009) argues otherwise, unconvincingly in our view: the only arguments against condition A or B showing that they cannot hold at LF (i) only concern condition B and (ii) are based on Condition B being sensitive to properties (e.g. phonological) deemed not to be visible at LF without arguments that these properties could in fact be reflexes of syntactically structural, hence LF visible, differences.

bizarre. Remarkably, if the anaphor in bold is omitted, the continuation is fine, signaling that a *de dicto non de re* reading of the restriction *interférence négative* is possible again.

In other words, sentence (70a) can have the LF representation given in (70b).

An explanation for this pattern correlating anaphor binding and scope is straightforward, provided that Condition A does apply at LF, mysterious otherwise: in (69a), the anaphor is exempt as it is both animate and has a perspective holder antecedent (Peter). Since no distance to the antecedent requirement is imposed, it is able to (fully) reconstruct back to a position that is not included in the local binding domain as defined above and thus license a *de dicto non de re* reading. However, if the anaphor is not exempt as in (70a) and Condition A must apply at LF, this reconstruction should not be possible. This prediction is borne out showing both that Condition A holds at LF, and that a derivational Agree approach is too weak.

6.2.2 Agree for Anaphor Binding: in name only?

But Agree could be nevertheless involved. A first challenge would be to derive the fact that plain anaphors have uninterpretable or unvalued features triggering an Agree relation. Failing to do this amounts to stipulating that plain anaphors are plain. This is not a simple result to achieve. To illustrate with French inanimate pairs *son/ son propre* or *elle/ elle-même*, if one were to say that the pronoun *son* must be sufficiently specified not to have to Agree, it would be necessary to provide an explanation as to why adding *propre* to it to yield *son propre* is incompatible with *son* being fully specified. (similar things would have to be plausibly argued of *même* in *elle-même* or *self* in *himself* - a result not available, it seems). We know of no plausible way to achieve this result especially given . Charnavel’s 2011 and 2013 detailed argument that *propre* is just what it looks like: an adjective meaning “specific to” with focal stress in “possessor” *son propre* we are discussing here (similar considerations apply to *même* or *self*, in fact, however they are plausibly analyzed).

This does not mean that an Agree approach is not right, but postulating underspecified or unvalued features amounts for now to stipulate which expression are anaphors.⁵² In other words, there are no good independent reasons why Agree should be the right mechanism (although it may in fact be).⁵³

Furthermore, we now argue that the properties of this Agree relation differ so much from standard Agree that it amounts to a new relation. For example, multiple probing by the same probe must be allowed – since two plain anaphors can obviously have the same antecedent (without c-

⁵² In this respect, we agree with Safir (1996, p. 550) “Although I am not able to deduce the properties of Principle A from the nature and existence of unrealized arguments within the relational structure of anaphoric atoms, the correlation with principle A supports my central contention about the relation between the meaning of an anaphor and its syntax – semantic distinctions between anaphoric atoms affect their syntactic distribution in predictable ways.” tries to derive the properties of anaphors compositionally from their make up but is unable to predict their locality restriction”.

⁵³ See also Drummond et al. (2011) on why Agree does not suffice for anaphor binding.

commanding each other), unlike what is assumed for standards probes – a problem for all approaches e.g. Hicks, 2009.

Similarly, Closest Attract/Probe-Goal/Agree imposes relative requirements, but antecedent/anaphor binding quite generally does not care about intervening elements. In other words, under an Agree approach (regardless of how it is implemented, e.g. multiple probing by heads – Reuland 2011, or probing by DPs – Hicks, 2009), we expect the following type of configuration to be impossible, where > represents c-command:

(71) Ant1 > Ant2 > Anaphor1 > Anaphor 2

Indeed, if Ant2 probes anaphor2, given that multiple probing must be allowed (as a single antecedent can bind two anaphors)⁵⁴, Ant1 should not be able to probe Anaphor1.

Such a restriction on plain anaphor binding is in fact not found:

(72) [Ces algorithmes]_m construisent [chaque image d'eux-mêmes_m]_k sur la base de
 [DP# leurs_m propres analyses de sa_k propre structure].
 These algorithms build each image of themselves on the basis of their own analysis
 of its own structure.

Note first that in (72), the object must be c-commanded by the subject as it contains a plain anaphor (*eux-mêmes*) bound by it. Secondly, the plain anaphor *leurs (propres analyses)* (their own analyses) is bound by the subject across *chaque image* (each image) a quantifier which binds the plain anaphor *sa (propre structure)* (its own structure) insuring the requisite c-command relations. This pattern could be duplicated with all sorts of quantifiers (e.g. downward entailing). We therefore know that the object *chaque image* (each image) must c-command DP#. It thus intervenes between the antecedent *ces algorithmes* (these algorithms) and the plain anaphor *leurs (propres analyses)* (their own analyses) without blocking it.

In sum, the relationship between antecedent and anaphor looks like an Agree relation in name only.

6.2.3 Anaphor Binding as Agree: too weakly constrained

It is well known – historically this is one of the main motivations for the distinction between A and A-bar positions – that anaphors cannot come to be bound because of A-bar movement of an antecedent. Thus, consider the following examples:

(73) a. * These pictures, each other's authors disliked?
 b. * Quels tableaux leurs propres reproductions (et non pas celles d'autres tableaux du même artiste) ont-elles dévalués ?
 Which paintings did their own reproductions devalue?

⁵⁴ A configuration Ant1>Anaphor1 and Ant1>Anaphor 2 but not Anaphor1>Anaphor2, clearly possible, shows that multiple probing cannot be reduced to Anaphor 1 probing Anaphor2 and being probed by Ant1.

- c. * Quels tableaux des reproductions d'eux-mêmes ont-elles dévalués ?
 * Which paintings did reproductions of themselves devalue?

Such examples are ill-formed. The deviance is not due to weak crossover as referential antecedents do not trigger it (see Lasnik and Stowell, 1991), or *which*-phrases (see e.g. Hornstein, 1995) trigger weaker (if any) crossover effects. Under a Closest Attract/Probe-Goal/Agree approach, this is unexpected as antecedent and anaphor are (in a single phase and) not separated by any intervener.⁵⁵

6.2.4 Conclusion

In this section, we have argued that if plain anaphor binding is due to Agree, it cannot be due to standard Agree as it exhibits all sorts of differences with standard Agree: multiple probing, insensitivity to interveners (possibly probing by XP's instead of heads).⁵⁶ In addition, a standard Agree approach offers no explanation of the unavailability of A-bar movement to provide plain anaphor binders. Finally, it is unable to predict the pattern of reconstructability of moved phrases we have documented, suggesting that Condition A must apply at LF.

Agree is thus too weak and too strong. We take this to mean that the locality requirement must come from Phase Theory and we now turn to how this could be done and what it means for Phase theory.

6.3 Deriving Binding Locality from Phase Theory

Descriptively, this is essentially the conclusion that we reached:

(74) Binding domain for (French) plain anaphors

A plain anaphor:

- must be bound in its tensed TP
- cannot be separated from its antecedent by a subject.

In order to reduce binding locality to Phase Theory, consider standard assumptions of phase theory (Chomsky, 2001, 2008):⁵⁷

- Phase Heads include C, and v.
- Tensed TP is the spell out domain of the C phase.
- Everything in vP (resp DP) but the subject is the spell out domain of the v phase.

⁵⁵ For Reuland 2011 which treats some anaphor binding as a case of probing by a single head of both the antecedent and the anaphor, the impossibility of such cases reduces to e.g. heads in the C system C not being allowed to act as anaphoric probe, an unexplained gap (especially given the existence of agreeing C's e.g. in Bantu languages like Kilega, see Kinyalolo, 1991).

⁵⁶ On this point Reuland, 2011 does argue that probing of both antecedent and anaphor is by a single probing head: see Drummond et al. (2011) for discussion.

⁵⁷ As in Chomsky (2008), we simplify the discussion by taking C (and thus the edge of a phase) to possibly stand for several projections in the left periphery along the lines of Rizzi (1997).

This immediately suggests the central idea we want to pursue: TP is a spell out domain and also an opaque domain for condition A. Quite generally we could take binding domains to be spell out domains. This brings us to the following two proposals to unify binding locality and phase theory:

(75) **Proposal #1**

There is a domain because Condition A:

- applies at the interface
- applies cyclically (upon Transfer)

(76) **Proposal #2:** the binding domain for condition A is the spell out domain of a phase (i.e. what becomes incrementally visible to meaning computation)

Condition A: a plain anaphor must be interpreted within the spell out domain containing it.

The first proposal, essentially taking Condition A to apply at LF cyclically is not new: this cyclic, phased based idea is implicit in Landau (2007) and explicit in e.g. Lee-Schonfeld (2008), Quicoli (2008).⁵⁸ The LF part has been argued for in e.g. Fox (2000), Sportiche (2003) or Fox and Nissenbaum (2004) and we have provided a further argument above.

The second proposal has two ingredients. First crucial reference is made to “spell out” domain and not to Phase, in effect what Lee-Schonfeld (2008) proposes. This is crucial in our deriving the fact that tensed TPs boundaries are opaque for condition A and crucial for our conclusion that Condition A is an interface condition. Second, we will construe the appeal to “contain” literally, and this will help us explain why movement can increase the binding possibilities of an anaphor – e.g. it can escape tensed TPs by wh-movement - despite the copy theory of movement: in such cases, a single object is simultaneously present both inside and outside a spell out domain and is thus not contained in that spell out domain.

6.3.1 The case of TP

Let us illustrate this with the case of tensed TP (in this subsection, we will write all the examples in English to simplify the presentation but remember that all examples are meant to be French examples with plain anaphors).

In this case we have a finite TP complement of the phase head C. The following two sentences have the structure indicated below:

- (77) a. Mary believes that herself knows Bill
b. Mary believes that a picture of herself shows that....

⁵⁸ We do not take a stand here on the validity of the grounds under which such proposals were put forth as ours are different. Lee-Schonfeld (2008) takes reflexives, what we call plain anaphors, to have to be bound within the phase containing them (op.cit.) even though she at some point, takes tensed TP to be a boundary (op. cit. (15a) p.289).

antecedent [CP SPEC [C_{phase head} [TP ... anaphor ...]]]
 ← phase edge→ ←spell out domain→

Once the phase is completed, the spell out domain TP is transferred. This domain contains an anaphor. By Condition A as formulated in (76), this anaphor must be interpreted, that is must get its referential value within that TP. Since the antecedent is external to TP, this type of representations crashes, ruling out both sentences in (77).

Note how this immediately derives why movement such as wh-movement, or topicalization (both superficially unbounded, hence) to phase edges cannot supply new antecedents for anaphors: if the moved phrase did not qualify as an antecedent (e.g. via c-command) for the anaphor prior to movement, movement to the edge will not supply one as, by assumption this moved phrase will not remain within TP, the spell out domain. This is illustrated below for sentence (73b):

(73b) * **Which paintings** did reproductions of **themselves** devalue?
 [CP antecedent [C_{phase head} [TP ... anaphor ...]]]
 ← phase edge→ ← spell out domain →

6.3.2 The Case of vP and similar XPs with subjects

The case of vP is somewhat more complicated. Consider the case of a verbal XP embedded say, under a causative verb:

(78) a. [_{vP}[La terre]_m laisse [[sa_m propre atmosphère]_k modifier [sa*_{m,k} propre composition]]]
The earth let [_{XP}*its own atmosphere* modify *its* own composition]
 b. DP_m [_{XP} DP_k ... X [DP_p ...]]

This sentence represents a general pattern (where X can be v, an ECM T, a small clause head, a D, an N, etc..) in which the subject of XP, DP_k, can be or can contain an anaphor bound from outside XP, e.g. by DP_m; and an object further embedded, DP_p, can be or can contain an anaphor bound by the subject of XP, DP_k, but not anything further away, e.g. DP_m.

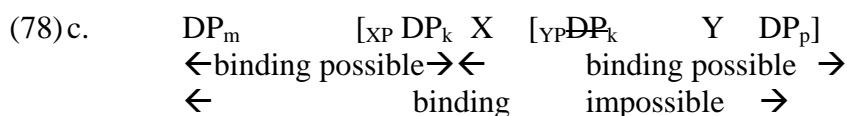
The sentence in (78a) illustrates this pattern: *its own atmosphere* can antecede *its (own composition)*: XP must be no bigger than a spell out domain. But we also see that *its (own composition)* cannot be bound by *the earth*: given our proposal, there must be a spell out domain containing the former but not the latter. In other words, there must a phase boundary between the subject of XP and the subject of vP.

However, *its (own atmosphere)* can be bound by *the earth*: they must be in the same spell out domain.

We thus reach a contradiction if the structure is as indicated.

This means the structure of (78a) cannot be as shown in (78b). We need to have the subject of XP both in the same spell out domain as *the earth* and as *its (own composition)* but these two DPs cannot be in the same spell out domain.

In fact the standard assumption about such structures is nearly all we need to resolve this apparent contradiction: such structures are “raising-to-object” structures where the embedded subject has raised into the main clause. Thus, a better representation of (78a) is not (78b) but (78c) as follows:



In other words, there are two occurrences of the DP_k *its own atmosphere*: one inside the projection YP, which is the trace of the one raised outside of YP. To handle the binding possibilities in a way that is consistent with our construal of Condition A, it suffices to take YP to be (part of) the spell out domain, and DP_k to have moved out of it to the edge of some phase head, say X here for concreteness.⁵⁹

This predicts that:

→DP_p (or something it contains) has a possible antecedent within its spell out domain YP, namely the trace DP_k. But DP_m is outside of this spell out domain and thus cannot antecede DP_p.

→DP_k is actually not contained in YP (although one occurrence of it is): indeed we are dealing with a single object with two occurrences,⁶⁰ one inside YP, the other not. Not being contained within YP, it is not subject to condition A within YP and it (or an anaphor it contains) can thus be bound by DP_p.

This way of construing containment (as a property of objects and not of occurrences) is in fact independently motivated. For example, wh-moving say, the container of a plain anaphor increases its binding options. This has long been assumed, e.g. for such examples as:

(79) They know [which pictures of themselves [I like ~~which pictures of themselves~~]]

Such sentences are well formed even though the lower copy of the anaphor does not satisfy Condition A: what matters is the highest copy.⁶¹ We can demonstrate the same effect in French, controlling at the same time for the plain status of the anaphor involved (something that should be done for English too):

⁵⁹ DP_k could also have moved past the edge, which would not change the essence of what we present. For simplicity’s sake, we will ignore this option here.

⁶⁰ It is necessary (under the copy theory of movement) to distinguish the case of remerge/move of some item from the superficially similar case of two objects being identical in all respects including their index and merged independently. The former is the case of Move, subject to Phase locality, the latter is not. Thus the notion of “single object with multiple occurrences” is needed.

⁶¹ More precisely, the highest non reconstructed copy, an issue we cannot really explore here, but see Sportiche, 2003, 2005. Additional motivations for construing containment as a property of objects are found in Sportiche, 2011, 2012.

(80) La terre, de par ses propriétés, soulève la question de quel effet sur sa propre inclinaison (et sur celle de la lune) le vent solaire a eu ~~quel effet sur sa propre inclinaison~~.

‘Because of its properties, the earth raises the question of what effect on its own tilting and the moon’s) the solar wind has had t ’

Here the wh-moved phrase allows the inanimate possessor *son propre* to take as antecedent the main clause subject, a relationship that would not be allowed without movement.⁶²

The consequences of this discussion are several. First, extending the logic of the TP case to this (and other cases) adds a source of evidence regarding the inventory of Phase heads. The usual one is based on Movement/Agree, that is on Closest Attract/ Probe Goal configurations that fail in the absence of any intervention, revealing the presence of a (absolute) Phase boundary. This new source of evidence would be based on the binding possibilities for plain anaphors: if a c-commanding antecedent/plain anaphor (local) binding relation is well formed, there can’t be a phase boundary between them and if it is ill formed (even though all conditions are met except locality) there should be.

Secondly, the above conclusions require a slight rethinking of the vP edge as the subject of vP needs to start inside the vP spell out domain and move out of it. The reason why the vP subject is usually considered to be merged at the edge is not completely clear to us, but an equivalent outcome would arise (with all the same advantages and drawbacks) if there is a phase head above vP attracting (probing) DPs: it would have to attract the closest DP first, that is the subject.

More generally this would apply to any XP with a subject, which unlike in the tensed TP case, tolerates being or containing a plain anaphor bound from the outside: vP, ECM infinitive, small clauses (both of which would involve “raising to subject”),⁶³ DP’s which would all to involve a phase head (as has been argued in the case of DPs in Svenonius, 2003). In all cases, there would have to be movement of the subject from a spell out domain internal position to the edge of the immediate superordinate phase head associated with this spell out domain.

Summarizing the discussion of XPs observed with subject, we reasoned that if

(i) XP’s subject is bindable from outside, it is outside the spell out domain (at phase edge)

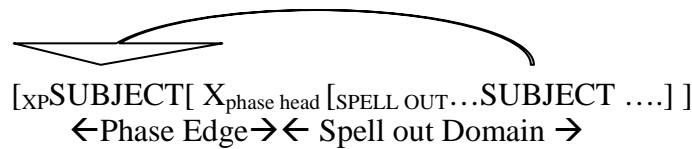
(ii) XP’s subject can bind an anaphor within XP, it starts inside the spell out domain

And we concluded:

⁶² The property of movement to the edge to extend the binding of anaphors could perhaps be exploited to explain why, in languages like Chinese, anaphors in subject position can take an antecedent outside of their clauses even when they are plain (as well known for the SELF anaphor *ta-ziji* – a fact that independently creates difficulties for position-based approaches - and shown in Huang and Liu, 2001 for the SE anaphor *ziji*): if such subjects had moved into the edge, this would be expected. Fn 57 may be relevant.

⁶³ Evidence for this can be readily found with floated quantifiers assuming Sportiche 1988 or 1997’s analysis, viz: (i) Elle trouve [[les enfants]_k [tous t_k beaux]]/ *She finds the children all handsome*, (ii) Elle a vu [[les enfants]_k [tous t_k rire]]/ *she saw the children all laugh*.

the subject of XP is both inside the spell out domain and at the edge: if XP has a subject, XP must be (included in) a phase and the subject has raised to its edge from some lower position inside the spell out domain of this phase head. This is graphically represented below:



6.3.3 The Case of XPs without subjects

Let us now turn to the cases of XPs lacking subjects. Empirically, what we have observed is that in such cases (VP, DP, NP), binding of a plain anaphor is allowed into XP from outside XP. English examples illustrating this possibility could be:

- (81) a. Mary saw [DP a picture of herself]
 b. Mary_k T [VP seem to herself_k [t_k to be a good candidate]

Such examples as they stand are of course not telling as we need to make sure that *herself* is not exempt. Here are some close equivalents in French where we control for non exemption (with inanimates):

- (82) a. [La terre]_m subit [DP le réchauffement [DP de sa_m propre surface et de celle de la lune]]
 The earth suffers from the heating of its own surface (and of that of the moon).
 b. [L'horloge]_m a [VP semblé ralentir à son_m propre fabricant et au fabricant de celle-là]⁶⁴
 The clock seemed to slow down to its own maker and to the maker of that one.

From this we must conclude that neither the DPs, nor the VP headed by *seem* can be spell out domains. Otherwise, the plain anaphor and the (derived) subjects would not belong to the same spell out domains and binding would be excluded. Once again, this type of assumption is standard: (some) control infinitives are assumed to be phases (as they exclude movement out of them probed by a higher T: they are introduced by a C phase which turns the infinitive TP into a spell out domain). Raising infinitives on the other hand are not phases for a symmetrical reason: the embedded subject can be probed by a higher T so no phase boundary can intervene.

In order to explain what happens with DP's, we need to assume that a DP must be a phase only if it licenses a genitive subject, otherwise it is not. Thus the phase inducing head must be that responsible for prenominal pronouns (in French; and, presumably, prenominal genitives in English).⁶⁵

⁶⁴ Unlike English, French requires extraposition of the experiencer in raising cases. This sentence must thus be read with the appropriate intonation.

⁶⁵ This may be tied to when possessor raising is allowed/required: precisely when a possessor lacks DP internal Case licensing and can thus escape the non phasal DP.

Similarly, in the case of the *sembler/seem* headed VP: it can't be a Phase (as is standardly assumed given that the main T can probe into the infinitive) since the experiencer can come to be bound by the raised subject.

6.3.4 Binding Locality from Phases: Predictions for Extraction

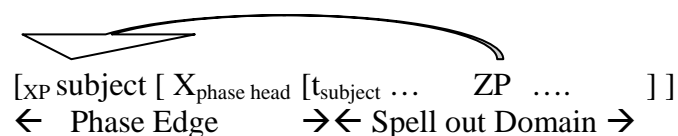
Note first that different phases show different extraction possibilities.

Unlike the CP edge, the VP edge is tolerant: while the CP edge in languages like French (or English) only tolerates one (wh-)element (giving rise to some islands), the vP edge under the standard view tolerates multiple elements (the subject, possibly an object, a wh-phrase –on its way to the C edge).

A French DP on the other hand is intolerant: just like CP, only one element can be attracted to the edge, if there is a phase head licensing a prenominal genitive. Given our reasoning above, this attracted element must be the subject of the DP if there is one. Once again, such an assumption is independently justified. Indeed, as is well known for French (see e.g. Sportiche, 1990, Valois, 1991), wh-extraction from inside DP is possible, but only if the extracted phrase can independently become the subject of the DP: this falls out if the edge of the DP phase is intolerant, like the CP phase, only allowing one element, which must be the subject of DP.

We end up with the following picture: extraction from inside XP is possible or not depending on how tolerant of multiple elements the edge is.

Tolerant phases: Multiple Extraction possible. Ex: vP, ECM infinitives, small clauses
 Intolerant phases: Multiple Extraction impossible. Ex: CPs, DPs



We are claiming that the presence of the subject of an XP typically reveals the presence of a Phase boundary because of binding reasons. This establishes a connection between binding theory and movement theory in the following way: if a subject reveals the presence of a phase boundary, we should expect to see island effects due to the presence of this phase boundary correlating with the presence of a subject. But we should only expect to see evidence of such effects in intolerant Phases, that is DPs or CPs (as tolerant phases allow multiple extractions anyway) and for constituents showing phase variability. Basically, this means DPs which may or may not be phases, as opposed to CP's which always are phases.

In other words, we should expect to find cases in which

- A given DP without subject tolerates extraction (it is not a phase)

- The apparently same DP with a subject precludes extraction (it is a phase and extraction is blocked)

Such effects are indeed observed in French and illustrated by the following cases of *en*-cliticization:

- (83)
- | | | | |
|------|--|----------------------|---|
| a. | Pierre | examine | [_{DP} la/une photo de cet immeuble] |
| | ‘Peter | examine | the/a picture of this building.’ |
| b. | Pierre | en examine | [_{DP} la/une photo en] |
| | <i>Peter en examine</i> | <i>the/a picture</i> | <i>en</i> |
| | ‘Pierre is examining the/a picture of it.’ | | |
| c. | Pierre | examine | [_{DP} ma photo de cet immeuble] |
| | ‘Peter | examine | my picture of this building.’ |
| d. * | Pierre | en examine | [_{DP} ma photo en] |
| | <i>Peter en examine</i> | <i>my picture</i> | <i>en</i> |
| | ‘Pierre is examining my picture of it.’ | | |

This first paradigm

(83a-d) shows that extraction of *en*, the genitive clitic DP complement of the head noun is sensitive to the presence of the possessive subject: a subject (here *ma* (*my*)) blocks extraction (the same pattern holds if the extracted DP was a *wh*-phrase).

What is crucial is that even in cases where a DP c-commands a genitive *en*, movement is not blocked (so that a violation of Closest Attract is unlikely). This is shown, e.g. by the following case in which the Small Clause SC is also a phase, but a tolerant one:

- (84)
- | | | | |
|----|--------|----------|--|
| a. | Pierre | croit | [_{SC} Jean [capable de ça]] |
| | ‘Peter | believes | Jean capable of it.’ |
| b. | Pierre | en croit | [_{SC} Jean [capable en]] |

In such a case, the intervening subject *Jean* does not block the movement of *en*, an unexpected outcome if an intervening DP blocked probing.

Furthermore, blocking of *en*-extraction by a DP subject of DP occurs (even if *en* is not plausibly analyzed as a moving DP, thus not plausibly probed by the same element as this subject).

- (85)
- | | | | |
|------|--|------------------------|---|
| a. | Pierre | lit | [_{DP} trois livres (de cuisine)] |
| | ‘Peter | read | three books (about cooking).’ |
| b. | Pierre | en lit | [_{DP} trois en] (, de livres de cuisine) |
| | <i>Peter en read</i> | <i>three</i> | <i>en</i> (, of books about cooking) |
| | ‘(As for (cook) books,) Pierre read three.’ | | |
| c. * | Pierre | en lit | [_{DP} mes trois en] (, de livres (de cuisine)) |
| | <i>Peter en read</i> | <i>my</i> | <i>three</i> (, of books(about cooking)) |
| | ‘(As for (cook)books,) Pierre read my three.’ | | |
| d. | Pierre | en lit | [_{DP} les trois premiers en] (, de livres) |
| | <i>Peter en read</i> | <i>the three first</i> | (, of books) |
| | ‘(As for books,) Pierre read the first three.’ | | |
| e. * | Pierre | en lit | [_{DP} mes trois premiers en] (, de livres) |
| | <i>Peter en read</i> | <i>my</i> | <i>threefirst</i> (, of books) |

‘(As for books,) Pierre read my first three.’

A comparison of (85a) and (85b) illustrates that much like *one*-replacement in English (*this big book about cooking/ this big one ~~about cooking~~/ this big one ~~about cooking~~/ this big one about cooking*) the clitic *en* can replace a bare noun or a bare noun and some or all of its dependents but not numerals. It can thus be analyzed as a pro-NP, moving from DP internal position to clitic position in the T domain. Note in particular that such pro-NP can never be realized as the possessor of a DP.

What (85c), (85d), (85e) paradigm shows is that the presence of an intervening DP subject blocks extraction of this NP. Because pronominal possessors and definite articles are conflated in French, the interpretation of (85c) is unclear. However (85d) (with definite article but without possessor, extraction possible) and (85e) (identical to (85d), but with possessor, extraction blocked) show that the blocker is not the definite article but is related to the presence of the possessor.

This blocking effect once again is not plausibly an intervention effect on probing as the DP subject and the NP are not attracted by the same elements. If however, the presence of a possessor is made possible by a phase inducing head, all these blocking effects are just reflexes of the intolerant character of this DP phase.

6.4 Summary

We have proposed to reduce the locality imposed on the relation between a plain anaphor and its local binder by construing condition A as requiring that the interpretation of an anaphor contained in a spell out domain be computed within that spell out domain.

This has led to slight modifications of Phase theory (regarding both Phase inventory and Edge properties), most independently justified. This has allowed us to account, e.g. in the case of extraction from DPs, for phenomena seemingly showing a mixed behavior: an intervening DP subject selectively blocking extraction of a DP or of a non DP XP.

This has also allowed us to derive two properties of the interaction between movement and binding. First, we have derived why movement to the edge of a potential antecedent never provides new binders for plain anaphors, while predicting that movement to the edge of a plain anaphor does increase the set of potential antecedents for this anaphor.

6.5 Some Consequences and Questions

6.5.1 Reconstruction

Reuland (2011), in the context of the theory of exempt anaphora that it defends, claims (op.cit. p.93) that there is no need for reconstruction, at least as far as (plain) anaphor binding is concerned. Thus, in an example such as (Reuland, 2011, p. 93, ex 26):

- (86) a. Which picture of himself/herself does Max think that Lucie likes?
 b. Max knows which pictures of himself/herself Lucie likes.

there is no need to assume that any particular structural relation needs to hold between them and their antecedents, it is claimed, because these anaphors are all claimed to be in exempt positions. Given the theory developed here however, this conclusion does not hold. Indeed, the anaphors' positions are not exempt but as they are all animate, the anaphors themselves may be exempt. To decide whether reconstruction is needed we would need to decide whether these anaphors are exempt in such cases. This would require a theory of when exemption is allowed, that is precisely what conditions an antecedent must meet to make the anaphor it binds exempt.

But there are other ways to decide the issue. We have already seen one: the availability of a *de dicto non de re* reading in (69a) shows that radical reconstruction of the (restriction of) the moved wh-phrase is possible.

We can construct another by looking at what happens with inanimate anaphors in French which we have shown cannot be exempt. Consider the following pairs of examples involving possessor *son propre* and *elle-même* which must be locally bound by inanimate antecedents:

- (87) a. Cette loi a entraîné la publication d'un livre entier sur ses propres conséquences et celles des décrets associés.
 'This law led to the publication of a whole book about its own consequences and the consequences of the related decrees.'
 b. Je me demande de quel livre sur ses propres conséquences et celles des décrets associés cette loi a entraîné la publication.
 'I wonder which book about its own consequences and the consequences of the related decrees this law led to the publication of.'
- (88) a. La terre impose des forces latérales sur elle-même du fait de sa rotation.
 'The earth imposes lateral forces on itself because of its rotation.'
 b. Quel genre de forces sur elle-même la terre impose-elle du fait de sa rotation ?
 'What kind of forces on itself does the earth impose because of its rotation?'

In both cases, possessor *son propre* (resp. *elle-même*) must be a plain anaphor. Since the second example is well formed, this anaphor should be c-commanded by its antecedent but it is not. However, this structural requirement is met prior to the movement of the wh-phrase. Given our earlier conclusion that Condition A must hold at LF, reconstruction must be hypothesized to feed Condition A.

6.5.2 A/A-bar Distinction

As we have discussed, certain kinds of movement can feed condition A by providing a c-commanding antecedent not available otherwise. Classically, the difference between movement

instances that can feed condition A in this manner and movement that can't was expressed in terms of the A/A-bar position difference. Anaphors were required to be A-bound so that only A-movement could be such a feeder. Even though this amounted to an undesirable stipulation (why is this difference relevant?), it was at least possible to define the A/A-bar difference in a non ad hoc way, namely by taking A-positions to be potential theta positions. Indeed, the major motivation for defining A-position in terms of potential theta positions was the fact that subjects of TP could be anaphor binders even though they were not always theta positions, e.g. in the following type of raising to subject sentences:

(89)a. Mary_i T [_{VP} seem to herself_i [t_i to be a good candidate]].

Because of the exempt anaphora confound (the reflexive is animate, hence possibly exempt), we repeat here the French example (82b) with an inanimate anaphor to illustrate this point without this confound:

(82)b.[L'horloge]_m a [_{VP} semblé ralentir à son_m propre fabricant et au fabricant de celle-là]
The clock seemed to slow down to its own maker and to the maker of that one.

However, this type of definition has been rendered unavailable since the introduction of the Predicate Internal Subject Hypothesis which uniformly makes the subject of TPs, or the relevant position from which *son propre* is bound, never a theta position.

The proposal we are making in effect redefines the A/A-bar distinction not in terms of differences between landing positions, but in terms of movement span (at least as far as Binding theory is concerned) in the following way:

- A-bar movement is movement to the edge of a phase
- A-movement is movement within the spell out domain of a phase head.

The A/A-bar distinction is historically not invoked solely for its role in feeding binding. It has been claimed to play a role in several other questions such as (i) Is improper movement (A-bar movement followed by A-movement of the same element) allowed? (ii) Weak crossover (A-movement does not trigger weak crossover effects, A-bar movement can) (iii) Licensing of parasitic gaps (A-movement does not license parasitic gaps, A-bar movement can).

All such correlations are controversial but would be worth exploring in the context of our characterization of the A/A-bar distinction.

6.5.3 Exempt Anaphora and Animacy

Column 3 of table (40) draws a sharp distinction between animate and inanimate anaphors. This of course should be read with the qualification "as far as condition A is concerned". In other words,

while being animate is a necessary condition for exemption (prudently put: in French, for the anaphors we discuss), it may not be a sufficient condition. Other requirements on what can qualify as an antecedent may exclude exempt anaphora in cases in which it is otherwise allowed by condition A. The extensive literature on exempt anaphora does make claims about the relevant properties antecedents must have, which we cited in section 1, e.g. logocentricity, perspective, etc... In principle it should be possible to construct cases in which no potential antecedent meets these properties: in such cases, exemption should be disallowed and, if animates are subject to Condition A, we should observe the effects of Condition A with these animate anaphors.

6.5.4 Deriving Condition A at the interface: Binding as Movement?

One potential positive aspect of an Agree approach we have not yet commented on is the fact that plain anaphors do not tolerate partial binding or split antecedents: this could follow if a Goal had to Agree with a single probe. Why probing of a Goal should be by a single probe is not entirely obvious however. In French and elsewhere, a coordination of singular DPs behaves as a plural DP. Probing of the same anaphor by say, two distinct singular probes, could license a plural anaphor with split antecedents in the same way as coordination of singular DPs can be resolved as a plural DP.

From the point of view of current theories, the only way to guarantee featural identity between a plain anaphor and its antecedent is in terms of movement as prominently proposed in Hornstein (1995, 2001) or Kayne (2002) (and discussed in Drummond et al. , 2011), as a moved element and its trace are copies of the same object. Construing binding as movement - at least for plain anaphor binding⁶⁶ - is thus more promising provided that its locality is not the result of Agree. If as we proposed, A-movement is simply movement within a spell out domain, its locality follows from the size of spell out domains regardless of Agree relations.

Naturally, it would be desirable to further derive the precise content of Condition A as we have formulated it, namely the fact that (plain) anaphors must be bound within a spell out domain containing it. We will not attempt to discuss this here, but it should be noted that this requirement comes for free if spelling out or transferring a constituent at LF *means* computing its meaning. The real problem may be why this requirement is not always enforced: how can unbounded meaning dependencies exist. For example why can bound pronouns for example be interpreted until some higher lambda operator is found.

⁶⁶ Movement approaches would of course have to deal (at least in French) with such cases as: *John likes pictures of himself, himself* plain. Kayne's 2002 movement approach would look more difficult to reconcile with (bound) pronouns allowing split antecedents. But his movement approach in case of plain anaphors as opposed to Hornstein's 2001 seems better equipped to deal with the possibility of Jackendoff's 1992 "proxy" cases, as antecedent and traces are never allowed to differ in interpretation the way antecedent and anaphors do.

7 Conclusion

The goal of this article was to investigate the behavior of anaphors based on French data involving *son propre* and *elle-même* with the aim to circumscribe the empirical generalizations subsumed under Condition A of the binding theory, and ultimately to derive its effects. Unsurprisingly, French anaphors clearly support the need to distinguish between plain anaphors that obey condition A and anaphors that are exempt from it: the system handling plain anaphors must be complemented by a theory of exemption.

Because, as suggested by crosslinguistic work, exempt anaphors seem to need to refer to live persons, restricting attention to inanimate anaphors should be a useful tool for circumscribing the scope of Condition A. It turned out this way in French: based on this independent criterion, we have demonstrated that exempt anaphora (i) correlates with inclusive binding possibilities, and (ii) plain anaphors must be bound within a local domain that roughly corresponds to the smallest XP with an intervening subject containing the anaphor no larger than a tensed TP.

We believe that this type of investigation, clearly and reliably separating plain from exempt anaphors must be carried out in a fair sample of languages before trying to formulate a general theory of Condition A locality of binding.

Further, we have argued that this view of binding domains can be reduced to phase theory: by formulating condition A as requiring that a plain anaphor must be interpreted within the spell out domain of a phase containing it, and that appeal to spell out (or transfer) domain – a notion exclusively relevant at the syntax/interpretation interface, makes sense of the fact that Condition A must be an interface condition. This has also allowed us to derive various properties of anaphor binding, e.g. when movement can feed or bleed condition A, as well as providing new empirical grounding for the notion of Phase, the inventory of phase heads and the paths of syntactic derivations.

Many questions remain which we cannot address here.

Some are of a general nature.

One concerns the exact nature of the binding relation between an antecedent and a plain anaphor which Hicks (2009) or Rooryck and van de Wyngaerd (2011) for example propose to reduce to an Agree relation, which we have criticized as being both too weak and too strong.

Another related one evoked earlier asks what makes an expression anaphoric, and beyond this how the behavior of plain and exempt anaphors which can be intrinsically identical, can superficially differ rather radically in terms e.g. of locality. As we have shown for French, approaches to this

question that attribute anaphoricity to the presence of uninterpretable or unvalued features are stipulations.

Some are tied to our particular proposals.

How do our findings about the distribution of these French anaphors generalize to other anaphors in French and in other languages?

These (French) inanimate anaphors are never exempt from condition A: are inanimates always plain crosslinguistically? Are animates always (potentially) exempt? While our conclusions are consistent with some findings, e.g. what Huang and Liu (2001) report of the Chinese anaphoric system (as their conclusions entail that position-based theories are inappropriate to handle the behavior of plain anaphors such as *ta-ziji* (*himself*) in that language, or long distance anaphors such as *ziji* (*self*)), it remains to be seen how generally they hold and in particular how they can be integrated with the very substantial body of work on anaphora such as Safir (2004), Reuland (2011) or Rooryck and van den Wyngaerd (2011) in some coherent whole.

Settling these questions must be left to further research.

References

- Ahn, Byron. 2012: "External Argument Focus and Reflexive Syntax". *Coyote Papers: Working Papers in Linguistics*
- Ahn, Byron. Forthcoming: *Giving reflexivity a voice: Twin reflexives in English*. Doctoral Dissertation, UCLA.
- Anand, Pranav, 2006: *De De Se*. Ph.D. Dissertation. MIT.
- Ariel, Mira, 1990: *Accessing noun-phrase antecedents*. London: Routledge.
- Bouchard, Denis. 1984: *On the content of empty categories* (Vol. 14). Dordrecht: Foris.
- Büring, Daniel, 2005: *Binding Theory*. Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics, CUP.
- Cardinaletti, Anna and Michal Starke, 1999: The typology of structural deficiency: A case study of the three classes of pronouns. In *Clitics in the languages of Europe*, van Riemsdijk H., ed. Berlin - New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 145-233.
- Charnavel, Isabelle, 2011: "On French Possessive *son propre* ('his own'): Evidence for an Interaction between Intensification and Binding". O. Bonami & P. Cabredo Hofherr (eds.), *Empirical Issues in Syntax and Semantics* 8, 53–74.
- 2012: *On her own: Probing Syntax and Semantics with French propre*, Doctoral Dissertation, UCLA.
- 2013: 'Synchronic Interaction between Binding and Focus: Focus as Anaphorizer, Evidence from French Possessive *son propre*', unpublished ms., Harvard University.
- Chomsky, Noam, 1986: *Knowledge of Language: Its Nature, Origin, and Use*. New York, Praeger.
- 2001: "Derivation by phase". Michael Kenstowicz (ed.), *Ken Hale: A Life in Language*, 1–52. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- 2008: "On Phases". In Freidin, Robert; Otero, Carlos P.; Zubizarreta, Maria Luisa. *Foundational Issues in Linguistic Theory. Essays in Honor of Jean-Roger Vergnaud*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. pp. 133–166
- Den Dikken, Marcel, Liptak, A. and Zsófia Zvolenszky, 2001: "On Inclusive Reference Anaphora: New Perspectives from Hungarian". *SCCFL 20 Proceedings*.

- Drummond, Alex, Dave Kush, and Norbert Hornstein. 2011: "Minimalist construal: Two approaches to A and B," in Boeckx, Cedric, ed. *The Oxford handbook of linguistic minimalism*. OUP Oxford: 396-426.
- Fox, Danny, 2000: *Economy and Semantic Interpretation*. MIT Press.
- Fox, Danny and Jon Nissenbaum. 2004: Condition A and scope reconstruction. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 35(3), 475-485.
- Grodzinsky, Yosef, and Tanya Reinhart, 1993: The innateness of binding and coreference. *Linguistic Inquiry* 24, 69-101.
- Grimshaw, Jane. 1992: *Argument Structure*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- Hestvik, Arild, 1995: Reflexives and Ellipsis, *Natural Language Semantics*, Volume 3, Issue 2, pp 211-237.
- Hicks, Glyn. 2009: *The derivation of anaphoric relations*. Vol. 139. John Benjamins Publishing.
- Hornstein, Norbert, 1995: Logical form: from GB to minimalism, Blackwell, Oxford.
- Hornstein, Norbert. 2001: Move! A minimalist theory of construal, Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Huang, C.-T. James, and C.-S. Luther Liu, 2001: "Logophoricity, Attitudes and *ziji* at the Interface". Peter Cole et al. (eds.), *Long Distance Reflexives, Syntax and Semantics* 33, 141-195. Academic Press, New York, 2001.
- Jackendoff, Ray. 1992: Mme. Tussaud meets the binding theory. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*, 10(1), 1-31.
- Kayne, Richard S., 1975: *French Syntax: The Transformational Cycle*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- 1994: *The Antisymmetry of Syntax (Linguistic Inquiry Monograph 25)*. MIT Press.
- 2000: "Person Morphemes and Reflexives in Italian, French, and related languages". *Parameters and Universals*, 131-162. Oxford/New York, Oxford University Press.
- Kayne, Richard. 2002: "Pronouns And Their Antecedents." In *Derivation And Explanation in The Minimalist Program*, S.D. Epstein and T.D. Seely (eds.) Oxford: Blackwell.
- Kehler, Andrew, 2002: *Coherence, Reference, and the Theory of Grammar*. CSLI Publications.
- 2005. "Coherence-Driven Constraints on the Placement of Accent". *Proceedings of the 15th Conference on Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT-15)*.
- Kinyalolo, Kasangati. 1991: *Syntactic dependencies and the Spec-head agreement hypothesis in Kilega*. PhD Dissertation, UCLA.
- König, Ekkehard and Peter Siemund, 2005: "Intensifiers and Reflexives". M. Haspelmath, M. Dryer, D. Gil & B. Comrie (eds.), *The World Atlas of Language Structures*, 194–197. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Kuno, Susumo, 2004: *Empathy and Direct Discourse Perspective. The Handbook of pragmatics*. Laurence R. Horn & G. Ward (eds). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Lasnik, Howard, 1989: *Essays on anaphora*. Dordrecht: Reidel.
- Lasnik, Howard and Stowell, Timothy, 1991: "Weakest Crossover," *Linguistic Inquiry*, 22.4, 687-720.
- Lebeaux, David, 1984: "Locality and Anaphoric Binding", *The Linguistic Review* 4: 343-363.
- Lee-Schoenfeld, Vera. 2008: Binding, Phases, and Locality, *Syntax* 11:3, 281–298.
- Oshima, David Y., 2006: *Perspectives in Reported Discourse*. PhD Dissertation. Stanford University.
- Pollard, Carl, 2005: "Remarks on Binding theory". S. Müller (ed.), *Proceedings of the HPSG05 Conference*. The Ohio State University, CSLI Publications.
- Pollard, Carl and Ivan A. Sag, 1992: "Anaphors and the Scope of Binding Theory", *Linguistic Inquiry* 23, 261–303.
- Reinhart, Tanya and Eric Reuland, 1993: "Reflexivity". *Linguistic Inquiry* 24.4, 657-720.
- Reuland, Eric J., 2011: *Anaphora and Language Design (LI Monograph)*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
- Rizzi, Luigi, 1990: On the anaphor-agreement effect. *Rivista di Linguistica* 2:27–42.
- 1997: "The Fine Structure of the Left Periphery". L. Haegeman (ed.), *Elements of Grammar*, Kluwer, Dordrecht.

- Roelofsen, Floris, 2010: Condition B effects in two simple steps. *Natural Language Semantics* 18: 115–140.
- Rooryck, Johan, and Guido vanden Wyngaerd. 2011. *Dissolving Binding Theory*. Oxford University Press. Oxford, England.
- Runner, Jeffrey T. and Elsi Kaiser, 2005: "Binding in Picture Noun Phrases: Implications for Binding Theory". Stefan Müller (ed), *Proceedings of the HPSG05 Conference*. CSLI Publications.
- Safir, Ken, 1996: "Semantic Atoms of Anaphora". *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 14, 545-589.
- Safir, Kenneth. 2004: *The Syntax of Anaphora*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Schlenker, Philippe, 2003: "Indexicality, Logophoricity, and Plural Pronouns". *Research on Afroasiatic grammar*; J. Lecarme (ed). 409-428. Amsterdam: J. Benjamins.
- Sells, Peter, 1987: "Aspects of logophoricity," *Linguistic Inquiry* 18: 445–79.
- Sigurðsson, Halldór Ármann. 1990: "Long distance reflexives and moods in Icelandic." *Modern Icelandic Syntax* 24: 309-346.
- Sportiche, Dominique, 1988: "A Theory of Floating Quantifiers and its Corollaries for Constituent Structure", *Linguistic Inquiry* 19.3.
- Sportiche, Dominique, 1990: "Movement, Agreement and Case", in Dominique Sportiche, 1998, *Partitions and Atoms of Clause Structure*, Routledge, London
- Sportiche, Dominique, 1997: "Subject Clitics in French and Romance, Complex Inversion and Clitic Doubling", in *Studies in Comparative Syntax*, Kyle Johnson and Ian Roberts, eds., Kluwer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands p.189-223
- 2005: "Reconstruction, Binding and Scope", in *Syncom: The Syntax Companion*, Martin Everaert and Henk van Riemsdijk, eds., Blackwell Publishers
- 2011: The van Riemsdijk/Williams Paradox: in the footsteps of Z. de Fourier, invited presentation the Parallel Parallel Domains Parallel Domains Workshop in honor of Jean Roger Vergnaud, USC.
- 2012: Lean Structure Building; Relative Clauses : more often but only one way, Invited presentation, GIST 5, Ghent.
- in press: "French Reflexive *se*: Binding and Merge Locality". E. Aboh et al. (eds), *Celebrating Locality*. Oxford University Press.
- Valois, Daniel, 1991: *The Internal Syntax of DP*, Doctoral Dissertation, UCLA.
- Zribi-Hertz, Anne, 1989: "Anaphor Binding and Narrative Point of View: English Reflexive Pronouns in Sentence and Discourse". *Language* 56, 695-727.
- 1995: "Emphatic or Reflexive? On the Endophoric Character of French *lui-même* and Similar Complex Pronouns". *Journal of Linguistics* 31, 331-374.
- 2000: "Les pronoms forts du français sont-ils [+animés] ? Spécification morphologique et spécification sémantique". M. Coene, W. De Mulder, P. Dendale & Y. d'Hulst (eds). *Traiani Augusti vestigia pressa sequamur. Studia linguistica in honorem Liliane Tasmowski*. Milan: Unipress. 663–680.