## 関連するこれまでの研究

#### 1. 連動読みと c-command

- 1.1. Weak crossover effects
  - b. \*His best friend hit every student.

(1) a. Every student hit his best friend.

- c.  $?*Who_i \text{ did } [\underline{his} \text{ best friend}] \text{ hit } t_i ?$
- Postal, Paul (1971) Cross-over Phenomena, Holt, Reinhart and Winston, New York
- Wasow, T. (1972) Anaphoric Relations in English, Doctoral dissertation, MIT, Cambridge.
- Chomsky, Noam (1976) "Conditions on Rules of Grammar," in *Essays on Form and Interpretation*, North-Holland, New York, pp.163-210.
- Lasnik, Howard (1976) "Remarks on Coreference," *Linguistic Analysis* 2, pp.1-22.
- Evans, Gareth (1977) "Pronouns, Quantifiers, and Relative Clauses," *Canadian Journal of Philosophy* (I) 7-3, pp.467-536, (II) 7-4, pp.777-797.
- Partee, Barbara (1978) "Bound Variables and Other Anaphors," Proceedings of TINLAP 2, University of Illinois.
- Reinhart, Tanya (1983a) Anaphora and Semantic Interpretation, The University of Chicago, Chicago.
- Reinhart, Tanya (1983b) "Coreference and Bound Anaphora: a Restatement of the Anaphora Questions," *Linguistics and Philosophy* 6, pp.47-88.

### 1.2. Sloppy identity readings

- Reinhart, Tanya (1983) Anaphora and Semantic Interpretation. Croom Helm, London.
- (2) a. Los Angeles is adored by its residents and so is New York. (sloppy ok)
  - Thinking about <u>his</u> problems <u>Siegfried</u> go depressed and Felix (did) too. (sloppy ok)
- (3) a. Each of the western cities is adored by its residents.
  - b. Thinking about his problems, everyone got depressed.
- (4) a. People from <u>LA</u> adore <u>it</u> and so do people from NY. (sloppy \*)
  - Thinking about <u>his</u> problems, I pitied <u>Siegfried</u>, and Felix too. (sloppy\*)
  - According to <u>Siegfried</u>, <u>he</u> is an unrecognized genius, and according to Felix too.
- a. \*People from each of the western cities adore it.

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- b. \*Thinking about his problems, I pitied everyone
- c. \*According to everyone, he is an unappreciated genius.

#### 2. Binding conditions

### 2.1. Binding condition C/D

- Langacker, Ronald W. (1969) "On Pronominalization and the Chain of Command," in D. Reibel and S. Schane, eds., *Modern Studies in English*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, pp.160-86.
- (6) a. \*She, hates the man who wronged this woman,
  - b. This woman<sub>i</sub> hates the man who wronged her<sub>i</sub>.
  - c. The man who wronged her, is hated by this woman,
  - d. The man who wronged this woman, is hated by her,
- Lasnik, Howard (1976) "Remarks on Coreference," *Linguistic Analysis* 2, pp.1-22.
- (7) a. \*John<sub>i</sub> loves John<sub>i</sub>'s mother.
  - b. \*The Smiths, speak well of the Smith, 's maid
  - c. \*Mary<sub>i</sub> gave Mary<sub>i</sub>'s friends a going-away present.
- (8) a. \*He<sub>i</sub> loves John<sub>i</sub>'s mother.
  - b. \*They, speak well of the Smith,'s maid.
  - c. \*She, gave Mary,'s friends a going-away present.
- a. His<sub>i</sub> mother loves John<sub>i</sub>.
  - b. Their, maid speaks well of the Smiths,
  - c. Her, friends gave Mary, a going away present.
- (10) a. John,'s mother loves John,
  - b. The Smith's, maid speaks well of the Smiths,
  - c. Mary,'s friends gave Mary, a going away present.

Evans, Gareth (1980) "Pronouns," Linguistic Inquiry 11-2, pp.337-362.

- (11) (i) accidental coreference
  - (ii) intended coreference
  - (iii) referential dependency
- (12) (i) An anaphoric relation is said to be accidental coreference if the speaker assumes (or pretends to assume) that there are two individuals each of which corresponds to NP<sub>1</sub> and NP<sub>2</sub> but the fact is that the two individuals coincide.
  - (ii) An anaphoric relation is said to be intended coreference if the speaker knows (and intends to convey) that both NP<sub>1</sub> and NP<sub>2</sub> refers to the same individual.
  - (iii) An anaphoric relation is said to be referential dependency if the two

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NPs refer to the same individual because of some linguistic relation.

- (13) a. ?\*<u>そこがトヨタ</u>の子会社を推薦した。
  - b. ?\*<u>あそこがトヨタ</u>の子会社を推薦した。

# 2.2. Binding condition B

- (14) a. \*it<sub>1</sub> recommended it<sub>1</sub>
  - b. \*no linguist<sub>1</sub> recommended HIM<sub>1</sub>
  - c. \*I<sub>1</sub> consoled me<sub>1</sub>
- (15) a. it<sub>1</sub> recommended [its<sub>1</sub> subsidiaries]
  - b. no linguist<sub>1</sub> recommended [HIS<sub>1</sub> students]
  - c. I<sub>1</sub> consoled [my<sub>1</sub> friend]
- (16) a. it<sub>1</sub> announced that GM had recommended it<sub>1</sub>
  - b. no linguist<sub>1</sub> claimed that Chomsky had recommended HIM<sub>1</sub>
  - c. I<sub>1</sub> did not expect that Mary would console me<sub>1</sub>

# 2.3. Binding condition A

- (17) a. Mary saw herself.
  - b. \*[Mary's mother] saw herself.