I. What is the ‘configurational’ version of binding theory proposed within the Principles and Parameters framework?

A. Binding theory (Chomsky’s version)

1. Governing category: the phrase that contains x, the governor of x, and a subject/SUBJECT accessible to x.
2. Governor: an X\(^0\) category governs an NP if the two categories are immediately dominated by the same maximal projection. Case is assigned via government.
3. C-command: one NP c-commands another if the maximal projection that immediately dominates the first NP also dominates the second NP.
4. Binding: one NP binds another if the first NP c-commands the second, and the two NPs have the same referential index (i.e., are coindexed).
5. Subject/SUBJECT: A little subject can be either a normal old subject (specifier of IP) or a genitive NP (specifier of NP). A big subject is AGR. We’ll see why we need these in a moment.
6. Three binding principles

   Principle A. An anaphor (reflexive) must be bound in its governing category.
   Principle B. A pronoun must be free in its governing category.
   Principle C. A referring expression (lexically headed NP) must be free everywhere.

B. The patterns in the following sentences are explained by binding theory; let’s see how:

1. *Herself, admired Sue,.
2. *Sue, admired her,.
3. *She, admired Sue,.
4. She, believed herself to be guilty.
5. *She believed that herself was guilty.
6. Sue, gave Iris a picture of herself,.
7. Sue gave Iris, a picture of her,.
8. *Sue, gave Iris a picture of her,.
9. Sue stole Iris,’s picture of herself,.
10. *Sue, stole Iris’s picture of herself,.
11. Sue, stole a picture of herself,.
12. *Your, mother excused yourself,.

C. Binding theory doesn’t account for the following patterns:

1. Sue, wrapped the blanket around her,.
2. Sue talked to Sam, about himself,.
3. I hope that’s not just cake for himself.

II. In HPSG, the binding principles are stated in terms of ARG-STR

A. A reflexive pronoun must be an argument of a verb than has another preceding argument with the same reference. A nonreflexive pronoun cannot appear as the argument of a verb that has a preceding coreferential argument.

B. **Principle A.** An argument that is [ANA+] must be outranked in its ARG-STR list by a coindexed argument.

C. **Principle B.** An argument that is [ANA-] must not be outranked by a coindexed argument.

D. **ARG-STR.** The value of ARG-STR is a list of the SPR requirement followed by the COMPS requirement(s).

E. **Outranking.** A phrase A outranks a phrase B just in case A’s syn-sem structure precedes B’s syn-sem structure on some ARG-STR list.

F. The distinction between prepositions like *to*, which are argument markers, and prepositions like *around*, which are independent predicates, with two elements on the ARG-STR list.

G. With respect to the binding facts, the objects of some prepositions act as though they were in fact arguments of the verb selecting the PP.

H. The feature P-OBJ (a head feature exclusively of case-marking prepositions) is used to carry information about the object of the preposition up to the PP.

I. The value of P-OBJ is identical is the same as that of the COMPS list of the preposition.

J. A PP and its P-OBJ are of equal rank.

K. We assume that some prepositions are ambiguous, in that they can either be predicates or case markers; only in the latter case do these prepositions have the P-OBJ feature.

L. Explain the following patterns in terms of the HPSG binding theory:

1. *The house has a fence around itself.
2. The house has a fence around it.
3. To make a noose, you wind the rope around itself.
4. To make a noose, you wind the rope around it.
5. Sue wrapped a blanket around herself.
6. Sue wrapped a blanket around her.