

Notes for the reader

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The Derivation of Anaphoric Relations

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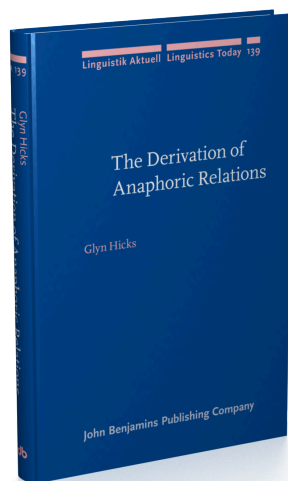
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Notes for the reader

I generally assume that the reader is well versed in syntactic theory, although the bare bones of the classical binding theory are outlined in Chapter 1 and should be widely accessible. Readers familiar with some version of the binding theory will want to skip the preliminaries as far as §1.2, where I lay out the theoretical landscape in which the book is situated. Readers with a specialist knowledge of the various revisions of the binding theory within the Extended Standard Theory (EST), Government and Binding (GB), and Minimalist models may then wish to continue straight to §2.3.

This book deals with pronouns and anaphors. I adopt the widespread conventions of the generative literature: ‘anaphor’ covers reflexive and reciprocal pronouns, as elements with obligatorily anaphoric (and not deictic) interpretation; ‘pronoun’ refers to only the remaining set of personal pronouns, which are typically capable of either anaphoric or deictic interpretation. For readers unfamiliar with the generative terminology, the convention is somewhat unfortunate since pronouns may have anaphoric reference and reflexives and anaphors are in some sense pronominal. Throughout, the terms ‘anaphor’ and ‘pronoun’ should be understood as in the generative tradition.

The following abbreviations or notations are used for feature attributes or feature values:

1(st)	First person	INF	Infinitive
2(nd)	Second person	MASC	Masculine
3(rd)	Third person	NOM	Nominative
ACC	Accusative	OP	Operator
ASP	Aspect	PRT	Particle
AGR	Agreement	PASS	Passive
COMP	Complementiser	PAST	Past
DAT	Dative	PL	Plural
DEF	Definite	PRES	Present
EMPH	Emphatic	POSS	Possessive
FEM	Feminine	REF	Referential
GEN	Genitive	REFL	Reflexive
IND	Indicative	SE	Simplex expression reflexive

S(IN)G	Singular	VAR	Variable
STR	Strong	WK	Weak
SUBJ	Subjunctive	∀	Universal quantifier
T	Tense	∃	Existential quantifier
TOP	Topic	φ	Person, Number, and Gender