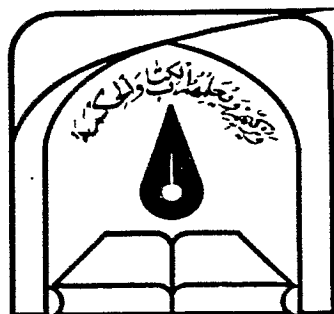


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Faculty of Humanities
Department of Linguistics

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the degree of
MA in linguistics

**A description of Binding Principles in Azari Turkish
language: within GB approach**

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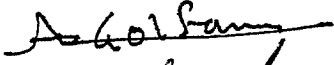

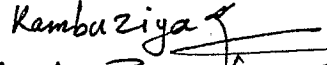
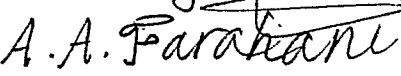
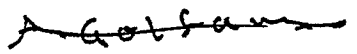
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**Certificate of committee attending on final examination
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We recommend this thesis by *Mahmood Davoodi Bonab* entitled *A description of Binding Principles in Azari Turkish language: within GB approach* be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in linguistics.

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ماده ۶: اینجانب محمد رادری بناب دانشجوی رشته زبان‌شناسی همگانی مقطع فوق لیسانس تعهد فوق

و ضمانت اجرایی آن را قبول کرده، به آن ملتزم می‌شوم

(سوره شماره (۲) کارشناسی و دکتری)

Dedication:

**To all those people whose great favor I have benefited from
in my life, I dedicate this thesis.**

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Abstract

Binding Theory is one of the widely recognized theories of syntax. The ultimate goal of this theory is investigating the referential properties of Noun Phrases in a sentence .

Chomsky, as the founder of the theory, believes that it is universal and that its principles can be applied to all languages. Binding Theory consists of three principles:

Principle A: an anaphor (reciprocal or reflexive) must be bound by a C-commanding antecedent in its governing category .

Principle B: a pronoun must be not bound in its governing category by a C-commanding antecedent .

Principle C: an referring expression must be free everywhere.

Based on GB approach, in this study the three principles of Binding Theory were checked against Turkish language . This study approved the justification and the applicability of Binding Theory to this language . Once again the universal validity of BT(Binding Theory), as one of the sub systems of U(niversal)G(grammar), was consolidated .

Abriviations

AGR	Agreement
BT	Binding Theory
C-command	Constituent Command
CP	Complementizer Phrase
D-structure	Deep Structure
GB	Government and Binding
GC	Governing Category
IP	Inflectional Phrase
INFL	Inflection
LF	Logical Form
M-command	Maximum Command
NP	Noun Phrase
PP	Prepositional Phrase
PRO(pro)	Pronoun
R-expression	Referring Expression
SPEC	Specifier
S-structre	Surface Structure
UG	Universal Grammar
VP	Verb Phrase

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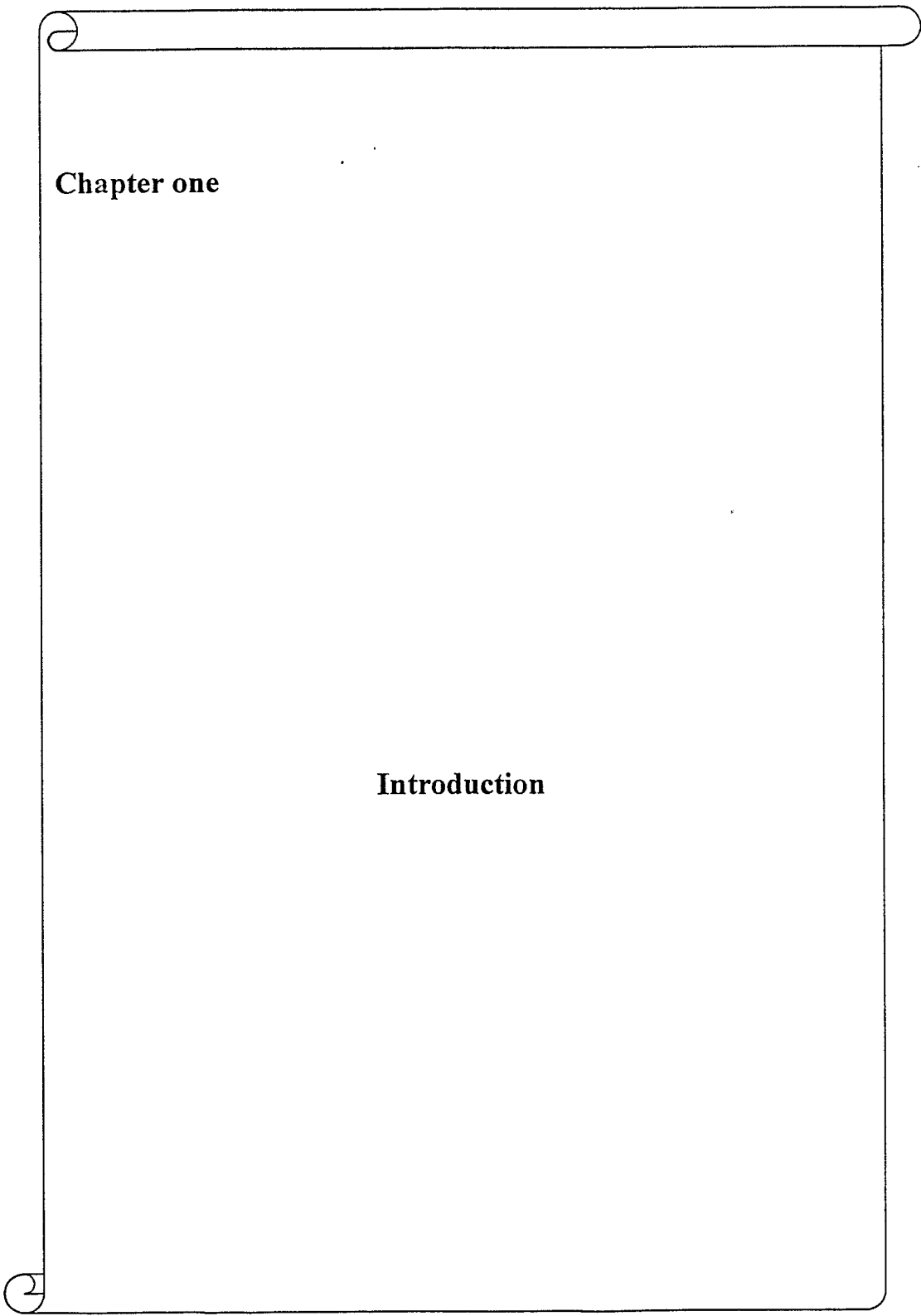
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Chapter one

Introduction

1-1 Introduction

As a preliminary stage for the introduction of Government and Binding Theory this chapter is to present a very brief and general overview of the historical developments of GB within the overall trends of modern linguistics.

In order to trace back to what has become the most significant thinking in recent theories of linguistics, we have to know what the most influential trends in linguistics were before the emergence of GB .

Before the emergence of Chomsky's revolutionary work, "Syntactic structures" (1957) the dominant thinking in linguistics was structuralism. With the publication of his influential work, "language" (1933), Leonard Bloomfield achieved fame as an outstanding figure in the school of structuralism. Bloomfield and his followers such as Hockett, Boas, etc who were working on American Indian languages, laid the foundation of structuralism.

Noam Chomsky who was born in 1928 in Philadelphia was trained in this school because his teacher, Zellig Harris, who taught him linguistics was a structuralist. The influence of structuralism thinking on Chomsky's is apparent in his early works. But later on Chomsky attacked on structuralism by his lectures and writings from the very beginning of 1957 up to now. If we consider 1957 as the starting point, or in fact a revolutionary stage of modern trends in linguistics since then there has been a lot of changes, or even modifications, made to Chomsky's earlier works, either by Chomsky himself or by the other linguists working within the domain of Chomskyan thinking that deserves a brief sketch of them in this thesis which basically relies on Chomsky's works.

In his book "*syntactic theory*"(1999,p.10) Robert D. Bursary introduces the dominant theories from 1950s to 1990s as in :

Early1950s:approaches to syntax subsequently formalized as phrase structure grammar.

1957:the beginning of modern syntactic theory and especially transformational Grammar in Chomsky's "*syntactic structures*".

1965:classical transformational Grammar (the standard theory) introduced in Chomsky's "*Aspects*" of the theory of syntax.

Mid1970s:the emergence of Relational Grammar as a competitor to Transformational Grammar.

Late 1970s, early 1980s, the emergence of Principles and Parameters Theory, first presented in Chomsky's "*Lectures on Government and Binding*", of Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar, presented in detail in Gazdar et all's "*Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar*", and of Lexical Functional Grammar.

1986- the presentation in Chomsky's "*Barriers*" of some major revision to P&P.

1987 - the presentation of Head- driven Phrase Structure Grammar in Pollard and Sag's "*Information - Based syntax and semantics*", Vol.1; fundamentals.

1993- the presentation of the minimalist version of P&P in Chomsky's "*A minimalist program for linguistic theory*".

1994 - the presentation of a revised version of HPSG, in Pollard and Sag's "*Head - driven Phrase Structure Grammar*."

A similar, but a little more different, view of recent developments of current theories in linguistics has been proposed by M.Dabir-Moghaddam (1999,P.10) as in the following lines:

The logical structure of linguistic theory (1955)

Syntactic structures (1957)

Early semantic theories (1963-1964)

Generative semantics (1963)

Standard theory (1965)

Case grammar (1968)

Extended standard theory (1970)

Relational grammar (1970)

Revised extended standard theory (1973)

Government and binding theory / principles and parameters theory (1981)

Lexical -function grammar (1980s)

Phrase Structure grammar (1991)

The minimalist program (1992)

As it is clear from the above list Government and Binding theory (from now on GB theory) seems to have been developed from " Revised extended standard theory".

Chomsky (1986) asserts that "we have kept to the general framework of the extended standard theory (EST), while virtually eliminating the rule systems it presupposed." (P.155)

Chomsky (1986,p.6) has talked about two revolution that have occurred in linguistics in the second half of the 20th century:

(a) The first one is the emergence of "Generative Grammar" through the publication of "*Syntactic structures*" (1957).