ABSTRACT

Turkish has two morphologically free reflexives; *kendi* 'self' and the inflected form, *kendi-si* 'self. 3_{SG}'. It has been previously claimed that *kendi* is a strict local anaphor which is subject to Condition A of the Binding Theory, as in the Example 1, while *kendisi* seems to have a dual nature, acting both as an anaphor and a pronominal, (Ex. 2a-b), (Kornfilt (2001)). In this paper, we mainly focus on Kornfilt (2001)'s analysis regarding the distribution of these reflexives. Kornfilt (2001) argues that *kendisi* is actually an Agreement 'phrase in disguise' with a little *pro* in Spec position (Ex. 3). AgrP is suggested to be the relevant binding domain for both the pronominal *pro* and the so-called strict local anaphor *kendi* (Ex. 4). In the light of the recently collected data, this paper clearly shows that *kendi* does not behave as a strict local anaphor, but a logophor in complex sentences under logophoric verbs, and the previously argued complementarity between *kendi* and *kendisi* is lost in such contexts. To account for this structurally, we argue that *kendisi* is a referential anaphor which only lacks a coreferential index, in comparison, *kendi* needs to define both its phi features and its D feature (Ex. 5). As Kornfilt (2001) has pointed out, DP (AgrP) seems to be the relevant binding domain for the little *pro* and for the reflexive in *kendisi,* however, *kendi* does not have a null pronominal in Spec position, rather an undefined empty category occupying Spec, NP. The little *pro* in *kendisi* just needs to be coindexed with an antecedent in the clausal domain (CP), however, *kendi* needs an antecedent to define its uninterpretable D and phi features. Therefore, it can only be read coindexed with an argument antecedent implying that the relevant binding domain for *kendi* is TP . Hence, *kendi* can be either bound by an antecedent in the minimal (embedded) TP, or it can be logophor-licensed being bound by the subject in the matrix TP if the matrix verb expresses the point of view or state of consciousness of the individual in the subject position. In the example 6 (a) where the subject of the verb 'şaşırmak' *to be surprised* is SELF, and in 7 (a) and 8 (a) where the subjects of the verb 'söylemek' *to tell* are SOURCE, *kendi* can take a non-local antecedent, namely the matrix logophoric subject although it still cannot refer to a discourse antecedent. In addition, the example 7 (a) indicates that *kendi* cannot be read coreferential with an indirect object, indicating the subject orientation of the bare reflexive when functioning as a logophor. When it is in a non-argument position in the deepest embedded clause, it still takes the subject of the matrix clause as its antecedent (Ex. 8 (a)). Comparing the examples 6, 7, and 8 (a) with 6, 7, and 8(b), we see that the referential properties of *kendi* and *kendisi* are identical implying that just as *kendi*, *kendisi* cannot refer to a discourse antecedent. Adopting Frascarelli (2007)'s analysis of Aboutness-shift Topic (A-Topic), we argue that although in simple sentences, *kendisi* is coreferential with a discourse-antecedent which is represented as a null topic in the C domain, the logophoric matrix subjects do not seem to allow a disjoint reading from A-Topic. Therefore, the highest available antecedent for *kendi* and *kendisi* in such contexts end up being the same even though their binding domains differ.

EXAMPLES

(1) Ali_1 $Ayşe'nin_2$ $kendine_2$ kızmasına şaşırdı.

Ali.$_{NOM}$ Ayşe.$_{GEN}$ self.$_{DAT}$ get.angry.$_{MSD.ACC}$ be.surprised.$_{AOR}$

'Ali_1 was surprised at $Ayşe_2$ getting angry at $herself_2$/*$him_{1=3}$'

(2) a. Ali_1 $Ayşe'nin_2$ $kendisine_{1/2/3}$ kızmasına şaşırdı.

Ali.$_{NOM}$ Ayşe.$_{GEN}$ self.$_{DAT}$ get.angry.$_{MSD.ACC}$ be.surprised.$_{AOR}$

'Ali_1 was surprised at $Ayşe_2$ getting angry at $herself_2$/him_1 /him=her_3'

b. Ahmet kendi-sin-i_1 çok beğen-iyor-muş

Ahmet self-$_{3.sg.-ACC}$ very admire-$_{Progr.-Rep.Past.}$

'(They say that) Ahmet admires (i.e., Ali) very much.'

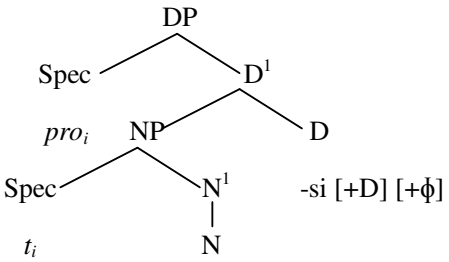
(3) $[_{AgrP}$ *pro* $[_{Agr}{}^{1}$ –si $[_{NP}$ kendi-]]]

(4) $[_{CP}$ Ali_1 $[_{AgrP}$ pro_1 $kendisine_1]$güveniyor.]

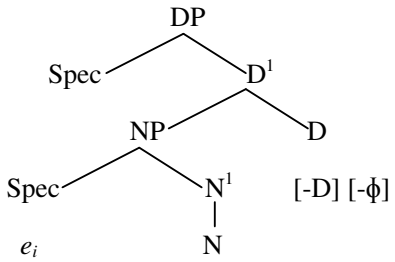
Ali self- $_{3\ SG.}$ -$_{DAT}$ trust-$_{PROG}$

'Ali trusts in himself/him-her

(5) A. *Kendisi* (N-to-D Movement) B. *Kendi* (No N-to-D Movement)



$kendi_i$



$kendi_i$

(6) a. Ali[SELF]$_1$ Ayşe'nin$_2$ kendine$_{1/2}$ kızmasına şaşırdı.

Ali Ayşe.$_{GEN}$ self.$_{DAT}$ get.angry.$_{MSD.ACC}$ be.surprised.$_{AOR}$

'Ali$_1$ was surprised at Ayşe$_2$ getting angry at herself$_2$/him$_1$/*him-her$_3$'

b. Ali[SELF]$_1$ Ayşe'nin$_2$ kendisine$_{1/2/*3}$ kızmasına şaşırdı.

Ali Ayşe.$_{GEN}$ self.$_{DAT}$ get.angry.$_{MSD.ACC}$ be.surprised.$_{AOR}$

'Ali$_1$ was surprised at Ayşe$_2$ getting angry at herself$_2$/him$_1$/?him =her$_3$'

(7) a. Ali[SOURCE]$_1$ Ahmet'e$_2$ [*pro*$_1$ [Ayşe'nin$_3$ kendini$_{1/3}$ üzmesini] istemediğini] söyledi.

Ali Ahmet-$_{DAT}$ *pro* Ayşe-$_{GEN}$ self-$_{ACC}$ upset- $_{NOT}$-$_{MSD-ACC}$ tell-$_{PST}$

'Ali$_1$ told Ahmet$_2$ that he$_1$ does not want Ayşe$_3$ to upset herself$_3$/ him$_1$/*him$_2$/*him=her$_4$'

b. Ali[SOURCE]$_1$ Ahmet'e$_2$ [*pro*$_1$ [Ayşe'nin$_3$ kendisini $_{1/?2/3/*4}$ üzmesini] istemediğini] söyledi.

Ali Ahmet-$_{DAT}$ *pro* Ayşe-$_{GEN}$ self-$_{ACC}$ upset- $_{NOT-}$ $_{MSD-ACC}$ tell-$_{PST}$

'Ali[SOURCE]$_1$ told Ahmet$_2$ that he$_1$ does not want Ayşe$_3$ to upset herself$_3$/ him$_1$/?him$_2$ /*him=her$_4$'

(8) a. Ali [SOURCE]$_1$ [Ahmet'in[SELF]$_2$ [Ayşe'nin$_3$ kendi$_{1/2/3}$ için bir şeyler yapmasını] haklı bulduğunu] söyledi.

Ali Ahmet-$_{GEN}$ Ayşe-$_{GEN}$ self for something do-$_{MSD-ACC}$ recognize-$_{MSD-ACC}$ say-$_{PST}$

'Ali$_1$ said that Ahmet$_2$ recognizes Ayşe's$_3$ doing something for herself$_3$/him$_{1=2}$/*him=her$_4$'

b. Ali [SOURCE]$_1$ [Ahmet'in[SELF]$_2$ [Ayşe'nin$_3$ kendisi$_{1/2/3/*4}$ için bir şeyler yapmasını] haklı bulduğunu] söyledi.

Ali Ahmet-$_{GEN}$ Ayşe-$_{GEN}$ self for something do-$_{MSD-ACC}$ recognize-$_{MSD-ACC}$ say-$_{PST}$

'Ali$_1$ said that Ahmet$_2$ recognizes Ayşe's$_3$ doing something for herself$_3$/him$_{1=2}$/***him=her$_4$**'