



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



**SAFAA MAHMOUD**



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# جامعة عين شمس

## التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

### قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



### يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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## **Binding Theory and Scope in Egyptian Arabic: A Minimalist Approach**

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Women's College for Arts, Science, and  
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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate principles of the Binding Theory (BT) (Chomsky, 1981, 1982, 1986) in Egyptian Arabic (EA) within the framework of Chomsky's Minimalist Program (MP) (1995, 2000a, 2004). The study distinguishes between anaphoricity and logophoricity through a new set of data in EA. In West African languages, anaphors and logophors can easily be distinguishable as they have distinct morphological forms. In contrast, the confusion, in EA and English, arises from being anaphors and logophors have the same morphological form. In order to account for this confusion, it is necessary to resort to Semantics, Pragmatics, and Syntax interface. Throughout the study, constructions from EA shed light on the distinction between syntax and discourse with respect to the BT. On the one hand, anaphors have some syntactic constraints, such as C-command and local domain. On the other hand, logophors are motivated by semantic considerations, such as the internal speaker's perspective, verbs of communication, and the subject of consciousness (SC). Furthermore, logophors, in EA, assume different grammatical functions that cannot be assumed by anaphoric reflexives. In addition, this study focuses on the importance of the semantic side of agreement variation and the notion of individuation, as investigated by Belnap (1993). It is shown that distinguishing between deflected and strict agreement depends on the speaker's perspective of plural subjects. Moreover, there is a feeding relation between the subject-predicate agreement and the binder-bindee agreement in EA. In addition, the parallelism between PIs and principles of the BT is one of the contributions in this thesis. It has been proved that NPIs and anaphora are governed by Principle A of the BT in EA. NPIs in EA can be licensed either via c-command mechanism or Spec-head configuration. In addition, the study shows a parallelism between PPIs and Principle B in EA. Equally important, this study argues that R-expressions, which are represented by Principle C of the BT, can be co-referential with another R-expression, an epithet or a preceding pronoun as long as there is not a c-command relation between them. This thesis also illustrates the feeding relation between movement and Referential dependency and the relation between definiteness and co-referentiality.

**Keywords:** The Minimalist Program, Binding Theory, Egyptian Arabic, Logophoricity, Agreement, Negative Polarity Items, Positive Polarity Items, Movement and Referential Dependency.

*To my mother,  
who made it all possible*

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## List of Abbreviations

Below is a list of abbreviations and symbols used throughout this study:

| <b>Abbreviation</b>   | <b>Definition</b>                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>1<sup>st</sup></b> | First Person                          |
| <b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> | Second Person                         |
| <b>3<sup>rd</sup></b> | Third Person                          |
| <b>A</b>              | Adjective                             |
| <b>Acc</b>            | Accusative                            |
| <b>AGR</b>            | Agreement                             |
| <b>AP</b>             | Adjective Phrase                      |
| <b>APS</b>            | Argument From Poverty of the Stimulus |
| <b>BT</b>             | Binding Theory                        |
| <b>C</b>              | Complementizer                        |
| <b>CB</b>             | Clause Bound                          |
| <b>CC</b>             | Clausal Category                      |
| <b>CCA</b>            | Cairene Colloquial Arabic             |
| <b>C-command</b>      | Constituent Command                   |
| <b>CP</b>             | Complementizer Phrase                 |
| <b>DP</b>             | Determiner Phrase                     |
| <b>DPV</b>            | Domain of Point of View               |
| <b>DS</b>             | Deep Structure                        |
| <b>EA</b>             | Egyptian Arabic                       |
| <b>EF</b>             | Edge Feature                          |
| <b>EPP</b>            | Extended Principle Projection         |
| <b>F</b>              | Feminine                              |
| <b>GB</b>             | Government and Binding                |
| <b>GC</b>             | Governing Category                    |



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|                     |                                                        |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>GG</b>           | Generative Grammar                                     |
| <b>IF</b>           | Interpretable Feature                                  |
| <b>LDB</b>          | Long Distance Bound                                    |
| <b>LDR</b>          | Long Distance Reflexive                                |
| <b>LF</b>           | Logical Form                                           |
| <b>LFR</b>          | Locally Free Reflexive                                 |
| <b>M</b>            | Masculine                                              |
| <b>MP</b>           | The Minimalist Program                                 |
| <b>N</b>            | Noun                                                   |
| <b>NEG</b>          | Negator                                                |
| <b>Nom</b>          | Nominative                                             |
| <b>NomP</b>         | Nominal Phraa                                          |
| <b>NP</b>           | Noun Phrase                                            |
| <b>NPI</b>          | Negative Polarity Item                                 |
| <b>P</b>            | Preposition                                            |
| <b>P&amp;P</b>      | Principles and Parameters                              |
| <b>PF</b>           | Phonetic Form                                          |
| <b>PL</b>           | Plural                                                 |
| <b>PolP</b>         | Polarity Phrase                                        |
| <b>PP</b>           | Prepositional Phrase                                   |
| <b>PPI</b>          | Positive Polarity Item                                 |
| <b>Pres</b>         | Present                                                |
| <b>R-expression</b> | Referential Expression                                 |
| <b>S</b>            | Sentence                                               |
| <b>SA</b>           | Standard Arabic (Also known as Modern Standard Arabic) |
| <b>SAP</b>          | Speech Act Phrase                                      |
| <b>SC</b>           | Subject of Consciousness                               |
| <b>SG</b>           | Singular                                               |

|                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Spec</b>       | Specifier                   |
| <b>SS</b>         | Surface Structure           |
| <b>SSC</b>        | Specified Subject Condition |
| <b>SVO</b>        | Subject Verb Object         |
| <b>T,TNS</b>      | Tense                       |
| <b>TopP</b>       | Topic Phrase                |
| <b>TP</b>         | Tense Phrase                |
| <b>TSC</b>        | Tensed Sentence Condition   |
| <b>U Case</b>     | Uninterruptable Case        |
| <b>UF</b>         | Uninterruptable Feature     |
| <b>UG</b>         | Universal Grammar           |
| <b>V</b>          | Verb                        |
| <b>VOS</b>        | Verb Object Subject         |
| <b>VP</b>         | Verb Phrase                 |
| <b>X</b>          | Head                        |
| <b>X'</b>         | X Bar                       |
| <b>φ features</b> | Phi Features                |

**Table 1. Abbreviations used in the thesis.**

The following tables<sup>1</sup> are charts of the IPA symbols used along with their corresponding Arabic letters:

|             |           | Labial | Pain    |          | Emphatic |          | Palatal | Velar   | Uvular | Pha. |
|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|------|
|             |           |        | Dental  | Alveolar | Dental   | Alveolar |         |         |        |      |
| Nasal       |           | م m    | ن n     |          |          |          |         |         |        |      |
| Stop        | Voiceless |        | ت t     |          | ط ṭ      |          |         | ك k     | ق q    |      |
|             | Voiced    | ب b    | د d     |          | ض ḍ      |          | ج g     |         |        |      |
| Fricative   | Voiceless | ف f    | ث θ     | س s      |          | ص ṣ      | ش š     | خ x ~ X |        | ح ḥ  |
|             | Voiced    |        | ذ ḏ     | ز z      | ظ ẓ      |          |         | غ ğ     |        | ع ʿ  |
| Trill       |           |        |         | ر r      |          |          |         |         |        |      |
| Approximant |           |        | ل l ~ l |          |          |          | ي j     | و W     |        |      |

Table 2. Modern standard Arabic Consonant Phonemes.

Due to space considerations, the following symbols do not occur in the chart:

- The symbol for the glottal voiceless fricative (h) (ħ).
- The symbol for the Glottal Voiceless stop (?) (ʔ).
- The symbol for the Voiceless post-alveolar affricate( ʈ)

<sup>1</sup>These charts are cited from Wikipedia [<http://en.wikipedia.org>]:

(I) The Consonant table is taken from: [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic\\_phonology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_phonology)].

(II) The vowels table is adapted from:

[[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA\\_for\\_Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_Arabic)].

| Vowels | Description                                 | Examples     | Trans.             |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| /i/    | short high unrounded vowel                  | ʔa:bi        | met                |
| /i:/   | long high front unrounded vowel             | Ha:ni        | Proper name        |
| /u/    | short high back rounded vowel               | -hum         | them               |
| /u:/   | back close rounded vowel                    | jaḥeb-u:     | They love          |
| /a/    | short mid unrounded vowel                   | ja-ʔaḍar     | appreciate         |
| /a:/   | long mid unrounded vowel                    | ʔin-na:s     | The People         |
| /o/    | mid half close back rounded vowel           | Hoda:        | Proper name        |
| /o:/   | back half open and half close rounded vowel | Mo:t<br>Do:l | Very much<br>These |

Table 3. Vowels in Arabic.

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