

Bittner & Hale's (1996) Analysis: Definitions

- (1) *Nominal arguments:*
[_{KP} K [_{DP} D [_{NP} N ...]]]
- (2) *Clause structure:*
[_{CP} C [_{IP} I [_{VP} {KP/DP}_{ext} [_{VP} V {KP/DP}_{int}]]]]
- (3) *K Filter (NOM):*
An argument chain headed by a K-less nominal (DP or NP) contains a position that is c-commanded and governed by K or C, and does not contain any Case-bound position.
- (4) *Oblique Case Realizations (DAT, INS, ABL; for Inuit):*
If α Case-binds an overt empty-headed KP β and does not meet the conditions of (5-ab), then the empty K of β is realized as
 - a. DAT, if α is V and is not c-commanded by β .
 - b. INS, if α is V and is c-commanded by β .
 - c. ABL, if α is N and is not c-commanded by β .
- (5) *Direct Case Realizations (ERG, ACC):*
If α Case-binds an overt empty-headed KP β , then the empty K of β is realized as
 - a. ERG, if α is I;
 - b. ACC, if α is V and has an adjoined D.
- (6) *Case-Binding:*
Let α be a head that *delimits a clause*, and let β be an argument. Then α Case-binds β , and β 's head, iff
 - a. α locally c-commands β .
 - b. α governs a Case competitor for β .
- (7) *Delimiting heads:*
A small clause is delimited by its lexical head, from below, and by any governing functional head, from above.
- (8) *Local C-Command:*
Let α be a head that delimits a small clause, and let β be an argument. Then α locally c-commands β , iff:
 - a. α c-commands β , and
 - b. no other argument, or head that delimits a small clause, both c-commands β and is c-commanded by α .
- (9) *Case Competitor:*
 γ is a Case competitor for an argument β , iff γ is a K-less nominal that is (in a chain with) a *coargument* of β , or a *pseudo coargument*.
- (10) *Coargument:*
Let β and γ be arguments. Then γ is a coargument of β , iff (a) and (b) hold:
 - a. *Locality:* Some head that governs or A-projects γ also governs or A-projects β .
 - b. *Independence:* γ excludes β and is not in a chain with β .
- (11) *Government:*
 α governs β , iff:
 - a. α m-commands β .
 - b. There is no barrier between α and β .
- (12) *M-Command:*
 α m-commands β , iff α does not include β , and every maximal projection that includes α also includes β .
- (13) *C-Command:*
 α c-commands β , iff α excludes β , every projection that includes α also includes β , and at most one projection segment dominates α but not β .
- (14) *Barrier:*
A barrier between α and β is an XP, γ , with the X⁰ head, γ^0 , such that
 - a. γ excludes α , includes β , and is not an extended projection of β ;
 - b. γ^0 c-commands β , and neither α nor any adjunct of α binds γ^0 .