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Each other and themselves: Non-native Speakers of English on a Linguistic Tightrope

Napoléon Epoge

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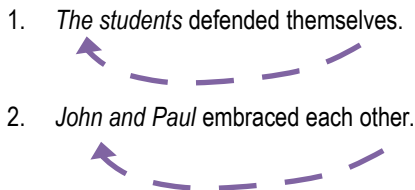
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Each other and themselves: Non-native Speakers of English on a Linguistic Tightrope

INTRODUCTION

Pronoun resolution has engaged a significant attention of linguists for the last few decades, and most of the research has been done in the interpretations of pronouns in English (Finer & Broselow: 1986; White: 1989, 2003; Hirakawa: 1990; Finer: 1991; Thomas: 1991, 1998; McLaughlin: 1998; Akiyama: 2002; Tanis: 2007; Jiang: 2009; Epoge: 2012, etc.) and in other languages (Pica: 1987, 1991; Katada: 1991; Christie & Lantolf: 1998; Yuan: 1998; Tremblay: 2006; Kim, Montrul, & Yoon: 2010, etc.). The pronouns “themselves” and “each other” fall in a subgroup of pronouns which are used when the pronoun is co-referential with the subject of the clause it is used in, as exemplified below.

1. *The students* defended themselves.
 2. *John and Paul* embraced each other.
- 

As can be inferred above, the reflexive NP “themselves” and the reciprocal NP “each other” are NPs requiring an antecedent within the same sentence. Moreover, each of these NPs needs to have the right kind of syntactic relationship with its antecedent, from which it receives its interpretation. Thus, under the “Minimalist” model of sentence construction, the interpretation of these pronouns must either be determined (i) syntactically (at some point when a sentence is being constructed) and (ii) semantically (when the completed sentence is assigned a semantic interpretation (meaning)). To this end, the interaction of syntax and semantics in reflexive and reciprocal interpretations means that the interpretation of the reflexive NP “themselves” and

the reciprocal NP “each other” can be fixed either at the sentence building stage or the meaning assignment stage.

Reflexive pronouns, the subgroup of pronouns to which “themselves” belongs, are derived from a pronominalization transformation which replaces a full noun phrase with a reflexive pronoun when two elements in a text are co-referential, as the example below demonstrates.

3. The terrorists starved themselves to death.



In this example, through pronominalization transformation, the full NP “terrorists” is replaced with the reflexive pronoun “themselves.” Consequently, the NP “terrorists” is the antecedent of the dependent NP “themselves.” On the other hand, a reciprocal pronoun such as *each other* is a term for a bilateral relationship between two elements or entities. In English, reciprocity can be expressed by reciprocal pronouns “each other” and “one another” as exemplified below.

4. *Philip and Caroline* love each other.



5. *Paul, John and Ibrahim* do not know one another.



As the foregoing discussion reveals, the use of reciprocal pronouns is subject to the same kind of restrictions as the reflexive pronoun “themselves.” A reflexive pronoun “themselves” and a reciprocal pronoun “each other” refer to other nouns respectively. This creates either a reflexive relation or a reciprocal relation. A reflexive relation is one which holds between an entity and itself, such as “is identical in appearance to,” “has the same name as,” and so on (Cruse: 2006 151). Thus, the reflexive pronoun “themselves” and the reciprocal pronoun “each other” refer back to a co-referential noun or pronoun, as illustrated below.

6. The children_i amused themselves_i.
7. They_i are seeing a lot of each other_i.

These examples reveal that “each other” and “themselves” are linguistic items which take their interpretation from something else referred to in the same sentence or discourse. In the sentences “The children injured themselves” and “John and Mike are seeing a lot of each other,” the items “themselves” and “each other,” in their most obvious interpretations, mean “children” for the former and “John and Mike” for the latter. We say here that the NP “themselves” is an anaphoric pronoun and that the NP “children” is the antecedent of “themselves.” The relationship between these two items is one of binding, and “themselves” is bound to “children.” In the same vein, the NP “each other” is an anaphoric pronoun and the NP “John and Mike” is the antecedent of “each other.” In this regard, anaphoric reference involves “pointing back” to the antecedent, where the antecedent is often the most fully realized lexical item.

It is healthy to point out here that the reflexive NP “themselves,” as an anaphoric expression, agrees with its antecedent in number and person and both the antecedent NP and the anaphoric NP “themselves” point to the same entity as exemplified below.

8. The thieves_i reported themselves_i to the Police Station.

In this example, the reflexive NP “themselves” is an anaphoric expression because it points back to the determiner NP “thieves.” The latter NP agrees with its antecedent NP in person and number in that both are third person and plural in number. The reflexive “themselves” and the determiner phrase “thieves” denote the same entity. This is known in the literature as “co-reference.”

In the like manner, the reciprocal pronoun “each other” is a lexical item which refers to an exchange or mutual interaction between two people. For instance, the sentence “X and Y smiled at each other” implies that X smiled at Y and that Y smiled at X. In this regard, the antecedent NP must denote a set of two.

9. Suzy and Mabel_i hate each other_i.

In this sentence, the reciprocal NP “each other” is a dependent NP which relies on the independent NP “Suzy” and “Mabel” for its interpretation. This dependency relation of the reciprocal NP “each other” on the determiner NP “Suzy” and “Mabel” is known as binding.

THEORETICAL FRAME

The theoretical framework adopted in this study is the Minimalist Theory of Chomsky (1995) which proposes the conditions under which different types of nominal establish reference. “Condition A” of the theory holds that “if *a* is an anaphora, interpret it as co-referential with a *c*-commanding phrase in *D*.” This Condition relies on three tenets: co-reference, *c*-command and syntactic domain.

Co-reference is when a reference expression and the referent denote the same entity as exemplified below.

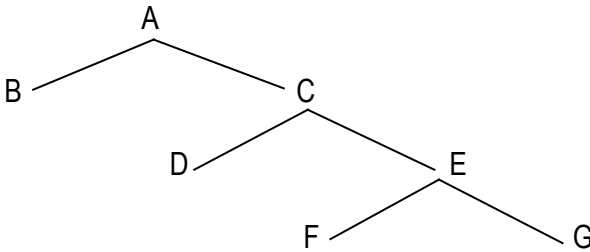
10. The players_{*i*} blame themselves_{*i*} for the defeat.

In this sentence, the independent NP “players” and the dependent NP “themselves” point to the same entity (*i.e.* the players). Since potential binding relations cannot be read off from the expressions involved, they must be annotated in the linguistic representations. Therefore, Chomsky (1980, 1981) and much of the subsequent literature use a system of indexing. Each argument is assigned a certain integer as its index. If two arguments are assigned the same integer, they are co-indexed. In practice, one uses subscripts such as *i, j, k*, etc. as variable indices. If *a* and *b* are co-indexed, this is indicated by an identical subscript. Thus, an expression (*a_i...b_i*) *a* and *b* are co-indexed as the following examples illustrate.

11. The teacher_{*i*} made [the students_{*i*} talk about themselves_{*i*}].
 12. The Reverend Pastor_{*i*} told [Paul and Chantal_{*i*} to love each other_{*i*}].

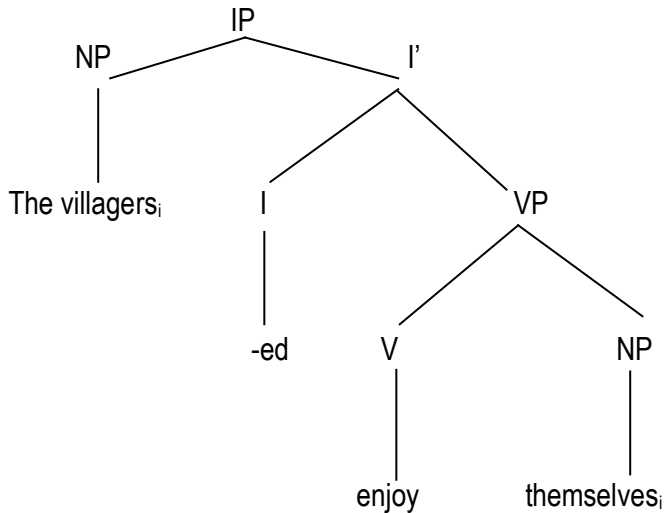
In (11), the bracketed clause is the relevant local domain (*D*). The NP “the students” is a *c*-commanding NP. The NP “themselves” belongs to subgroup of words known as anaphor. As such, it is co-referential with the *c*-commanding NP “the students” in the local domain because the two NPs refer to the same entity, “the students.” In (12), the binding domain is the bracketed clause. *Each other* is an anaphor and it points back to the NP “Paul and Chantal” for its interpretation. Thus, the NPs “each other” and “Paul” and “Chantal” refer to the same entity, “Paul and Chantal.”

C-command holds that “a node *A* *c*-commands a node *B* if and only if *A* is higher up in the tree than *B* and if you can trace a line from *A* to *B* going only downward” (Haegeman: 1991 75). This idea is feasibly illustrated by the diagram below.



D c-commands in this diagram shows that the first branching node above D is C. So by the definition above, any other node dominated by C will be c-commanded by D. Now since C dominates E, F and G (but not A and B), it follows that D c-commands E, F and G. This explanation of c-command is made feasible by (13) in a tree diagram.

13. The villagers enjoyed themselves.



In (13) the local domain of “themselves” is the minimal IP containing *themselves* and the antecedent “the villagers.” Every node that dominates

“the villagers” also dominates “themselves,” yet neither “themselves” nor “the villagers” dominates the other. Therefore, the independent NP “the villagers” c-commands the dependent NP “themselves.” The notion of c-command is important in the interpretation of the NPs “themselves” and “each other” because there are structural conditions which determine whether a given NP can or cannot be interpreted as an antecedent of the said anaphoric expressions. The reflexive NP “themselves” and the reciprocal NP “each other” must have an appropriate c-command antecedent as the following examples illustrate.

14. a. The villagers_i might disgrace themselves_i.
 b. *The villagers' behaviour_i might disgrace themselves_i.
15. a. The two warriors_i will shoot the arrows_j at each other_i.
 b. *The five warriors_i will shoot the arrows_j at each other_i.

In (14a), the reflexive “themselves” has the NP “The villagers” as its antecedent whereas in (14b) the NP “The villagers” does not bind the reflexive NP “themselves.” The NP “The villagers” serves as the antecedent of “themselves” in (14a) but not in (14b) because the NP “The villagers” c-commands the NP “themselves” in (14a) but not in (14b). This is evidenced by the fact that the reflexive “themselves” requires an antecedent denoting more than one entity; and “The villagers’ behaviour” is clearly a single entity. In (15a), the antecedent NP “two warriors” c-commands the reciprocal NP “each other” by virtue of the fact that the antecedent NP denotes only two people, whereas in (15b) the antecedent NP “the five warriors” does not c-command the reciprocal NP “each other” because it denotes more than two entities .

As can be inferred above, c-command plays an important role in the proper description of syntactic and semantic phenomenon like “themselves” and “each other” binding respectively. The reflexive “themselves” in (14a) refers back to the NP “villagers,” and the reciprocal “each other” in (15a) refers back to the NP “two warriors.” The said reflexive and reciprocal cannot refer to some other group of people in this context. Thus, they have semantic properties in common. On the other hand, the said reflexive and reciprocal also have syntactic properties in common. They function as NPs and hence can occupy typical NP positions.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The data for this study consist of the responses that the respondents provided to the gap test task (GTT) which was structured to meet the exigencies of the binding of the reflexive NP “themselves” and the reciprocal NP “each other” respectively. The test had twenty sentences to be completed by the respondents by filling in the blank, in each of the sentences, with an appropriate reflexive or reciprocal pronoun. This test, to elicit respondents’ processing of the NPs “themselves” and “each other” respectively, was to find out if respondents know that the said anaphoric expressions and their antecedents must co-refer in terms of phi-features of number and person (syntactic paradigm) as well as in terms of meaning (semantic paradigm). The following samples were used in the collection of data.

16. The Pastor told Paul and Chantal to respect and love _____.
17. It seemed as though Deborah and Jacob had known _____ for a long time.
18. Suzanne and Catherine asked _____ where they had gone wrong.
19. Did Paul and Catherine enjoy _____ at the party?
20. George and Jonathan understand _____ well.

The respondents are made up of one hundred and fifty (150) undergraduate students of the English Department of the University of Yaounde I. These respondents come to the English language classroom with knowledge of at least two other languages (*e.g.* Pidgin English and Mother Tongue). In this wise what is written in this setting no doubt exhibits features that do not meet the expectations of a native speaker. For the analysis of the data collected, a scoring scheme was used wherein any response that was correct got a point and any other response was null. Feature specifications were then identified and interpreted on the basis of the binding principles postulated by Chomsky (1995).

TEST RESULTS

The English language allows the binding of the reciprocal “each other” and the reflexive “themselves” to the local antecedent. The said reciprocal pronoun and the antecedent must have a bilateral relationship. In this wise, the antecedent must denote a set of two entities. In the same vein, the reflexive “themselves” and the antecedent NP must agree with the phi-features of number and person. The table below presents the respondents’ performance

in the interpretation of the reciprocal *each other* and the reflexive *themselves*.

Table 1: Processing of the NPs *each other* and *themselves*

NP	Parameter Setting	Other Interpretations	Total
each other	552 (36.80%)	948 (63.20%)	1,500
themselves	1,050 (70%)	450 (30%)	1,500
Total	1,602 (53.40%)	1,398 (46.60%)	3,000

The results reveal that respondents bound the reciprocal NP “each other” locally, respecting the English language parameter settings for the interpretation of the said reciprocal, in 552 (36.80%) instances as against 948 (63.20%) other interpretations. In the binding of the reflexive NP “themselves,” the respondents produced 1,050 (70%) instances, as against 450 (30%) instances, wherein they respected the English language parameter settings as stipulated by binding “Condition A” of the Minimalist Theory. When the respondents’ performance was tallied, we realized that they produced 1,602 (53.40%) instances, as against 1,398 (46.60%) instances, in which they respected the English language parameter settings. The mean percentage graph below presents these results feasibly.

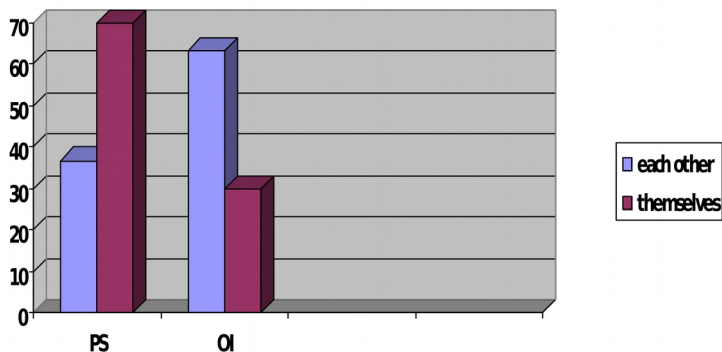


Fig 1: The mean percentage graph of the respondents' performance

As can be inferred on the mean percentage graph above, the respondents performed better in the interpretation of the reflexive NP “themselves” (70%) than the reciprocal NP “each other” (36.80%). This gives a difference of (33.20%) more interpretation in favour of the reflexive NP “themselves.” The analysis that follows is focused on the respondents’ performance in the processing of the reflexive NP “themselves” and the reciprocal NP “each other” respectively.

Ten sentences were used to elicit responses from the respondents on the interpretation of the reflexive NP “themselves.” Since 150 respondents took part in the production test, a total number of tokens produced by them stands at 1,500. The statistics on the table below reveal their performance. It shows the number of instances in which each of the identified NP occurred in the responses provided by the respondents in the data, as well as the percentage score in each case.

Table 2: Processing of the NP *themselves*

NP Identified	Score
themselves	1,050 (70%)
themselves	243 (16.20%)
theirselves	126 (08.40%)
theirselves	81 (05.4%)
TOTAL	1,500 (100%)

As the table above reveals, the respondents identified four NP types in the processing of the reflexive NP “themselves.” They produced 1,050 (70%) instances in which they identified the NP “themselves” as the dependent NP, 243 (16.20%) instances in which they produced the NP “themselves” as the dependent NP, 126 (08.40%) and 81(05.40%) instances in which they identified the NP “theirselves” and “theirselves” respectively. The pie chart below explicitly captures this performance in terms of percentage score.

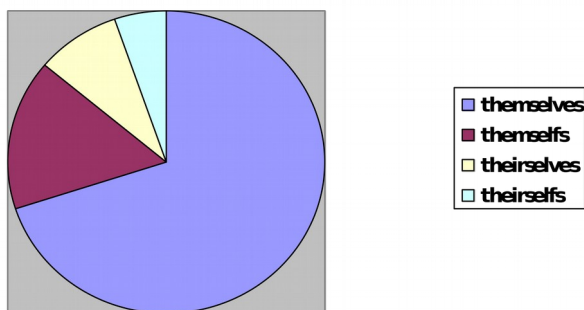


Fig. 2: A pie chart of the respondents' performance in processing the NP *themselves*

This chart shows that the respondents scored 70% in setting the parameters of the “Condition A” of the Minimalist Theory by appropriately identifying the reflexive NP “themselves” as the dependent NP in the processing of sentences eliciting the NP “themselves.” However, they have also scored 30% in coming up with other NPs (“themselves” (16.20%), “theirselves” (8.40%), and “theirselves” (05.40%)) as the dependent NPs that are co-referential to the antecedent NPs in the same context.

In the processing of the reciprocal NP “each other,” ten sentences were used to elicit responses from the respondents. As such, the respondents produced 1,500 instances wherein they were supposed to identify *each other* as the dependent NP which is co-referential with antecedent. The table below summarises the respondents' performance in the interpretation of the NP *each other*.

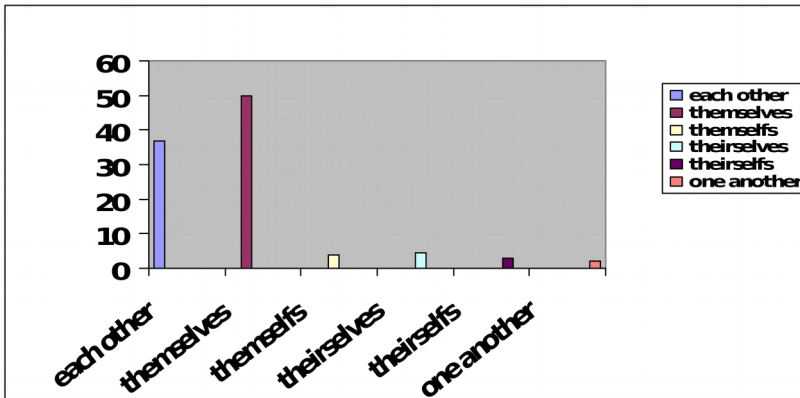
Table 3: The Processing of the NP *each other*.

NP Identified	Score
each other	552 (36.80%)
themselves	747 (49.80%)
themselves	57 (3.80%)
theirselves	66 (4.40%)
theirselves	45 (3%)

NP Identified	Score
one another	33(2.20%)
TOTAL	1500 (100%)

The table above portrays that the respondents produced 552 (36.80%) instances in which they identified the reciprocal NP *each other* as the dependent NP, in the processing of sentences that elicited *each other* as the anaphoric item. They also identified the following NPs as anaphoric items in the same context: *themselves* 747 (49.80%) instances, *themselves* 57 (3.80%) instances, *themselves* 66 (4.40%) instances, *themselves* 45 (3%) instances, and *one another* 33 (2.20%) instances. The mean percentage graph below feasibly presents the respondents performance in terms of percentage score.

Fig 3: The mean percentage graph of respondents' performance in processing *each other*



This graph shows that the respondents scored 36.80% in identifying “each other” as the conferential NP in the processing of sentences which required the reciprocal NP “each other” as the dependent NP. This portrays that they scored 63.20% in identifying other NPs in the same context: “themselves” 49.80%, “themselves” 03.80%, “themselves” 04.40%, “themselves” 03%, and “one another” 02.20%.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

According to the results of this study, respondents adopt varied feature specifications in their processing of the reciprocal NP “each other” and the reflexive pronoun NP “themselves.” In the processing of “themselves,” the respondents adopt both the English language feature specifications that enabled them to respect the syntactic and semantic features in the binding this reflexive NP locally, and non-English feature specifications that enabled them to give other interpretations. For instance, responses such as the ones presented below could be found in the data.

21. The Pastor told Paul and Chantal to respect and love *themselves*.
22. John and Paul understand *themselves*.
23. The two soldiers had camouflaged *themselves* so effectively that the enemy did not notice them approaching.

The responses reveal that these respondents do not use structural dependency in their processing of co-reference. As such, their interpretations show signs of “incomprehensible grammars” as they do not tie with the parameter settings of the Minimalist Theory stipulated for the English language. The results further indicate that respondents interpret the reciprocal NP “each other” like the reflexive NP “themselves.” This is evidenced by some of the responses they provided in the data as illustrated below.

24. The Pastor told Paul and Chantal to respect and love *themselves*.
25. It seemed as though Deborah and Jacob had known *themselves* for a long time.
26. George and Jonathan understand *themselves* well.
27. John and Paul embraced *themselves* as a sign of reconciliation.
28. Akame and Ndongo don't know *themselves*.
29. Mabel and Deborah greeted *themselves* when they met at the party.
30. The Pastor told Paul and Chantal to respect and love *one another*.

It would have been perfectly grammatical to have such sentences which express mutual relationship involving only two persons, with the reciprocal “each other.” Failure to respect this parameter setting is problematic as the reference NP and the referent NP do not co-index semantically. What the ad-

dressor wanted the addressee to understand is not what is expressed. Thus, the sentences have different denotations from the ones intended by the respondents. These feature specifications insidiously bite into the processing of these anaphoric expressions by L2 learners of English in Cameroon. Furthermore, the meaning of these expressions is comprehensible only at the pragmatic level since the respondents do not adopt the nominal feature of co-indexation in their processing of co-reference. However, their interpretations have contextual variables which can be attributed to a direct translation from the respondents L1 and Cameroon Pidgin English as the example below explicitly illustrates.

31. Cynthia and Joseph dem love demselves.
 ‘Cynthia and Joseph INFL love themselves’.
 ‘Cynthia and Joseph love each other’.

As seen above, the results of this study are problematic as respondents do not adopt the parameter settings stipulated for the English language by “Condition A” of the Minimalist Theory. Hence their interpretations show that they walk or tread a linguistic tightrope wherein they have to deal with a difficult situation, especially one involving making a decision between two opposing noun phrases (“*each other*” and “*themselves*”). Furthermore, responses such as the ones presented below could still be found in the data.

32. John and Paul embraced *one another* as a sign of reconciliation.
33. Akame and Ndongo don’t know *one another*.
34. It seemed as though Deborah and Jacob had known *one another* for a long time.

In this regard, it is healthy to point out here that learning of a particular language is the mastering of its logical system and the L2 learner of a language is usually out of focus because he is employing a rhetoric and a sequence of thought which violates the expectation of a native speaker.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored the analysis and processing of the reciprocal NP “*each other*” and the reflexive NP “*themselves*” by L2 learners of English in Cameroon. This has been carried out within “Condition A” of the Minimalist Theory postulated by Chomsky (1995). The interpretation of these pronouns

were determined syntactically (at some point when a sentence is being constructed) and semantically (when the completed sentence is assigned a semantic interpretation (meaning)). To this end, the interaction of syntax and semantics in reflexive and reciprocal interpretation means that the interpretation of the reflexive NP “themselves” and the reciprocal NP “each other” can be fixed either at the sentence building stage, or the meaning assignment stage. In order to investigate this, a gap test task (GTT) was designed. The results indicate that the respondents use both English and non-English feature specifications. This makes their analysis and interpretations look “English-like” but do not tie with the parameter settings stipulated for the English language by “Condition A” of the Minimalist Theory postulated by Chomsky (1995). In a good number of instances, respondents did not adopt the English nominal feature of structural dependency in their processing of co-reference and most of their interpretations were not fixed either at the sentence building stage or at the meaning assignment stage. The failure to adopt purely English feature specifications is not accidental as it may be identified to the influence of other languages surrounding the acquisition of English in this setting. This view is entertained by Lado (1957) who states that “individuals tend to transfer the forms and meanings of their native language and culture to the foreign language and culture when attempting to grasp and understand the language as practised by the natives”. Moreover, Biloa (1999: 148) adds, that in such situations: “*soit la structure de ce parler obéit aux règles de la grammaire, soit elle déforme celles-ci.*” In this wise, the interpretation of the reciprocal dependent NP “each other” and the reflexive dependent NP “themselves” by these L2 learners is more appealing to a non-native speaker than to a native speaker.

Napoleon EPOGE⁸

⁸ University of Yaounde I. Cameroon.

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