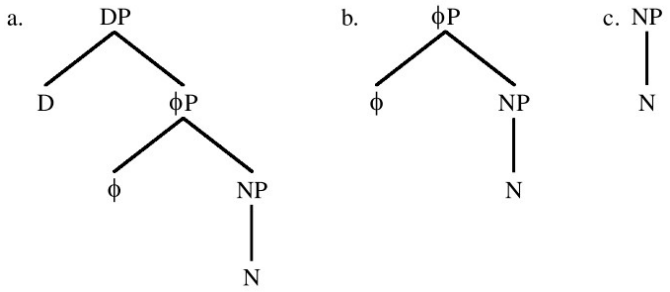
- Déchaine, Rose-Marie, and Martina Wiltschko. 2002. Decomposing pronouns. Linguistic Inquiry 33/3. 409-442.
- Déchaine, Rose-Marie, and Martina Wiltschko. 2012. The Heterogeneity of Reflexives. Ms.
- Déchaine, Rose-Marie, and Martina Wiltschko. 2017. A formal typology of reflexives. Studia Linguistica. 71:60–106.

Déchaine and Wiltschko (D&W) first propose to distinguish between three classes of **personal pronouns**, based on their internal structural properties: Pro-NP, Pro-φP, Pro-DP (D&W 2002).

(1)



(2)

Nominal proform typology

	Pro-DP	Pro-ϕP	Pro-NP
Internal syntax	D syntax; morphologically complex	neither D syntax nor N syntax	N syntax
Distribution	argument	argument or predicate	predicate
Semantics	definite	—	constant
Binding-theoretic status	R-expression	variable	—

Examples:

Pro-DPs – Halkomelem Independent Pronouns (a determiner + features)

(3) Tl'o´-cha-l-su qwemciwe-t [***thu****´-tl'o*‘ *q'ami*]$_{ARG}$
then-FUT-1SG-so hug-TRANS **DET**.FEM-3SG girl
'Then I'm going to hug that girl.' (Galloway 1993:174)

Pro-φPs – Shuswap Independent Pronouns

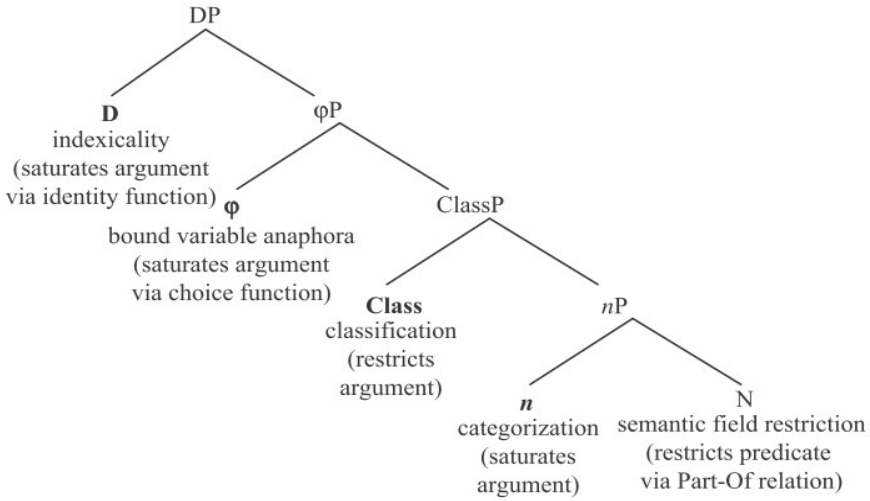
Pro-NP – Japanese *kare* (not a bound variable; coreference based on [MALE], [MARRIAGEABLE AGE]

D&W proceed by suggesting a similar classification for **reflexives** (D&W 2012, 2017): D-reflexives, φ -reflexives, Class-reflexives, n-reflexives, and N-reflexives.

(4) Formal typology of reflexives

Category (example)	Distribution	Syntactic parallel	Other functions	Syntactic integration	Semantic composition
D (English ***X-self***)	DP	Possessor	logophor, emphatic pronoun	DP	λxλy [R(x,y)], **y = x**
φ (French ***se***)	clitic	Case	recip, middle, inch, appl, imp. subject	Voice head	λxλy [R(x,y)], **y = f(x)**
Class (Shona ***zvi-***)	agreement	Classifier	agreement, evaluative, adverb	adjunct to *vP*	λyλx [R(x,y) & **CLASS(y)**]
little ***n*** (Cree ***-iso***)	intransitivizer	Valency	medio-reflexive inchoative	complement to V	λx [R(x,**x**)]
BIG N (Hk. lex. suff.)	bound noun	Inalienable Possession	N-compound, numeral classifier, applicative	root compound	λyλx [R(x,y) & **PART-OF(y,z)**]

(5) Five types of reflexives and the functions of nominal layers



Examples:

D-reflexives – English X-*self*

φ-reflexives – French *se*

Class-reflexives – Shona *zvi*

n-reflexives – Plains Cree *-iso*

N-reflexives – Halkomelem lexical suffixes, which denote inalienable nouns

**We will focus on D-reflexives and φ-reflexives.*

D-reflexives vs. φ-reflexives

(6) Criterial diagnostics

		D-reflexive $< \kappa_D < \pi, \Sigma_{REFL} >>$	φ-reflexive $< \kappa_\varphi < \pi, \Sigma_{REFL} >>$
IDENTIFYING DIAGNOSTIC		equative	no theta-linking
PERSON SENSITIVE		yes	yes
PARALLELS		possessor	case
ALSO FUNCTIONS AS	• logophor	✓	✗
	• focus	✓	✗
	• reciprocal	✗	✓
	• middle	✗	✓
	• inchoative	✗	✓
	• applicative	✗	✓
	• impersonal subject	✗	✓

Diagnostics:

- Equative constructions

(7) a. Lucy is the boss. a'. The boss is Lucy. ← equative onstruction
b. Lucy is boss. b'. *Boss is Lucy. ← predication
c. You are not yourself. ← equative construction

- Theta-linking
- Person-sensitivity
- Case-sensitivity (for French clitics)
- Logophoric and emphatic uses (see, for example, English D-reflexives = intensifiers, logophors)

φ-reflexives vs. Class-reflexives

(8) Shona (Bantu)
Ndà-kà-**zvì**-pìs-à.
1SG.SUBJ-REM.PST-**REFL**-burn-FV
'I burned myself.'

zvì is also used as a classifying prefix and an Object agreement marker (for inanimate plural nouns)

(9) Criterial diagnostics

		φ-reflexive $< \kappa_{\varphi} < \pi, \Sigma_{REFL} >>$	Class-reflexive $< \kappa_{CLASS} < \pi, \Sigma_{REFL} >>$
IDENTIFYING DIAGNOSTIC		pro-argument	noun class
PERSON SENSITIVE		yes	no
PARALLELS		case	classifier
ALSO FUNCTIONS AS	• reciprocal	✓	✗
	• middle	✓	✗
	• inchoative	✓	✗
	• applicative	✓	✗
	• impersonal subject	✓	✗
	• concordial agreement	✗	✓
	• default agreement	✗	✓
	• diminutivizer	✗	✓
	• adverbializer	✗	✓

Diagnostics:

- (In)sensitivity to person
- Parallel with agreement