Notation: \( N_p \ldots N_p \ldots \) = the two noun phrases must have the same referent
\( N_p \ldots N_p \ldots \) = the two NP's must differ in (intended) referent
\( N_p \ldots N_p \ldots \) = the two NP's are free in intended reference

1. John believes he will win

2. He believes John will win

3. After John walked in, he sat

4. After she walked in, she sat

5. Definition: a node A c-commands a second node B iff every branching node dominating A also dominates B.

6. Hypothesis: a pronoun may not c-command its antecedent

7. John believes John will win

8. Hypothesis 2: when one NP c-commands another, and the second is not a pronoun, the two NP's are non-syntactically

9. John likes himself

10. John believes himself to be intelligent

11. John believes that he is himself will win
I. assign as the referential index of each other, the referential index of any one plural NP c-commanding it

II. For any NP of type (c) assign, in addition to the referential index, an 'aphoristic index' consisting of the set of the referential indices of all NPs c-commanding the given NP.

13. Horatio, he shot himself.

14. They, they shot each other.

15. John, he told Bill that Harry would win.

16. How can the following be allowed:
   Harry thinks that himself will win.

17. How can the following be allowed:
   Harry thinks that he, he will win.

18. For a non-aphorical NP 'free' in a finite clause, 'subtract' from the aphoristic index if there is one. Otherwise 'subtract' from the referential index.

   b. NP, Xi, j . . . 3 means that the NP differs in reference from NP's with referential indices i, j . . .

20. Someone believes Harry to be intelligent.
21. Harry is believed to be intelligent.
22. Someone believes Harry is intelligent.
23. *Harry is believed to be intelligent.
24. I wonder who he said he would win.