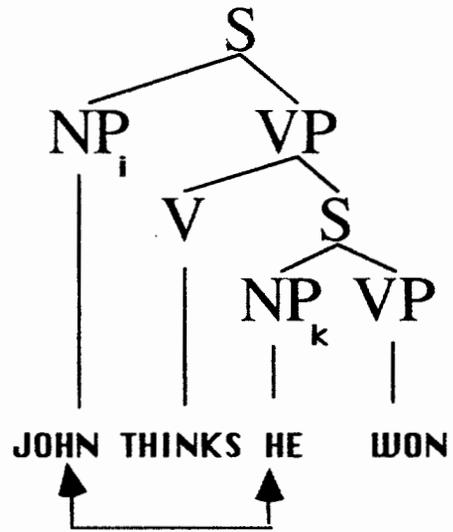
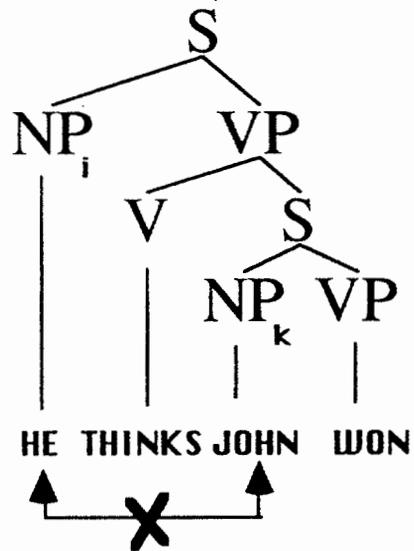


1. **John_i thinks he_k won. (John_i = he_k)**
2. **He_i thinks John_k won. (He_i ≠ John_k)**
3. **John's_i opinion of his_k dad is surprising. (John_i = his_k)**
4. **His_i opinion of John's_k dad is surprising. (His_i ≠ John_k)**
5. **After John_i ate lunch, he_k left. (John_i = he_k)**
6. **After he_i ate lunch, John_k left. (he_i = John_k)**
7. ***To John's_k father, he_i does not speak anymore. (John's_k ≠ he_i)**
8. **In John's_i most recent pictures, he_k doesn't look well. (John_i ≠ he_k)**
9. **The student sleeps.**
10. ***The student sleeps the problem.**
11. **The student solved the problem.**
12. ***The student solved.**
13. **This problem, the student solved.**
14. ***This problem, John solved this problem.**

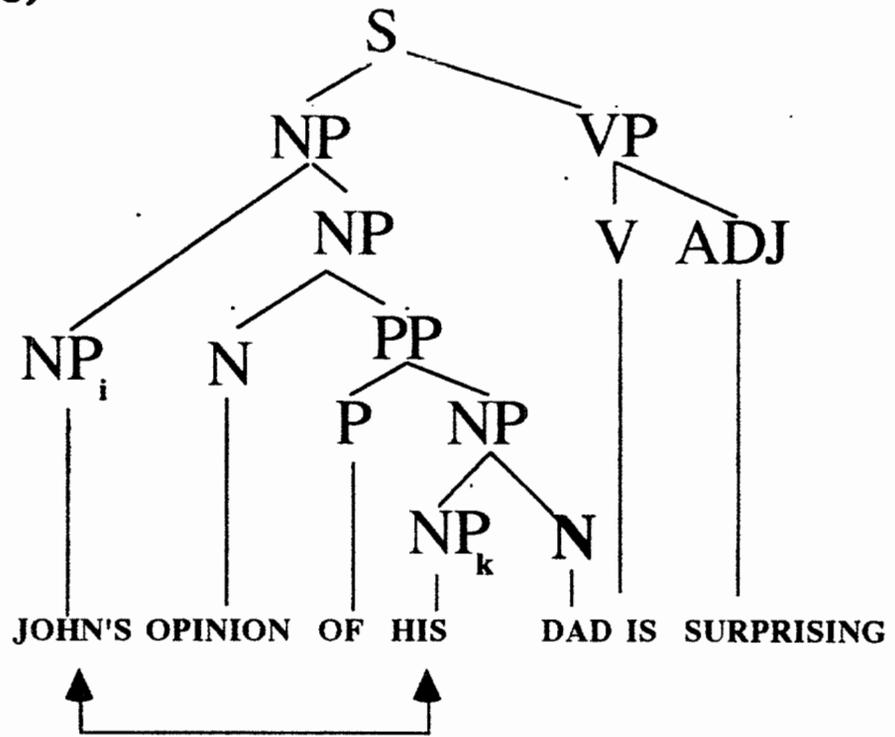
(1)



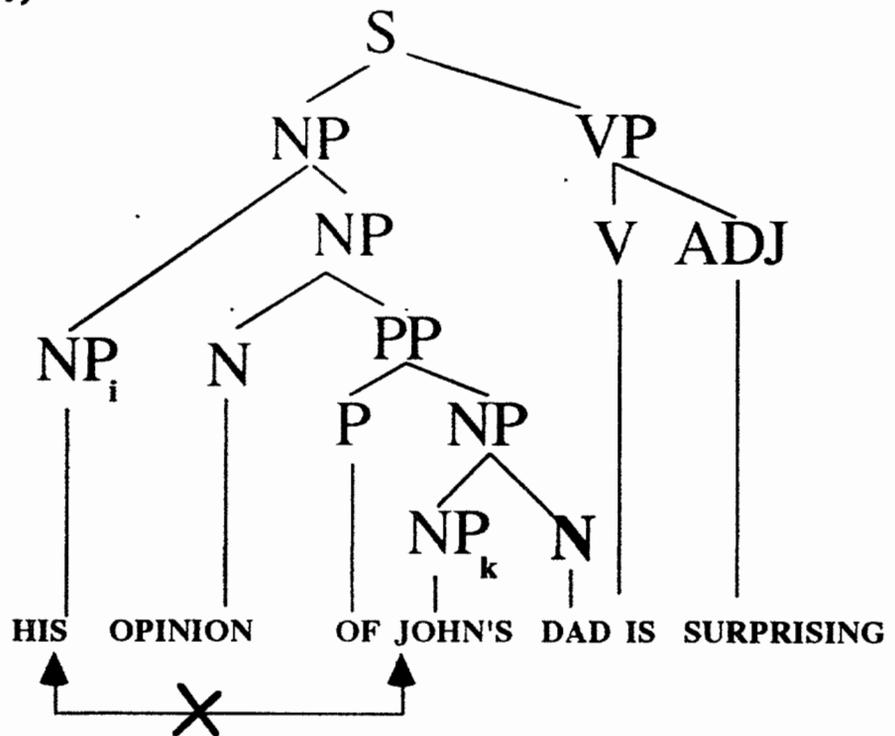
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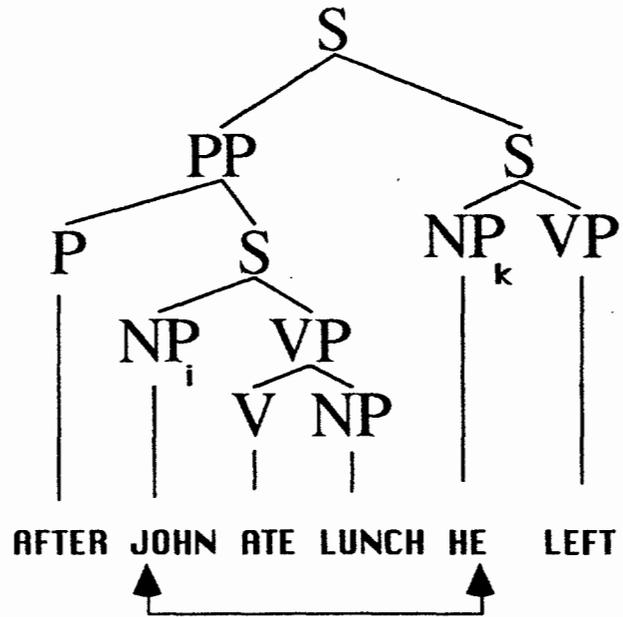
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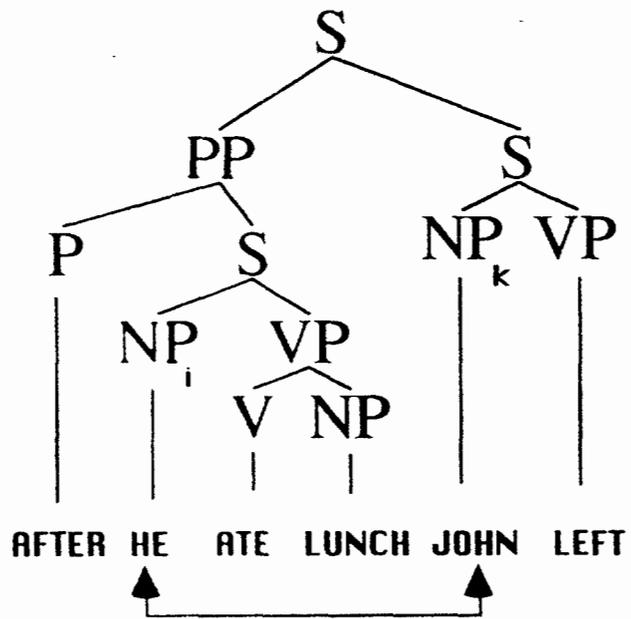
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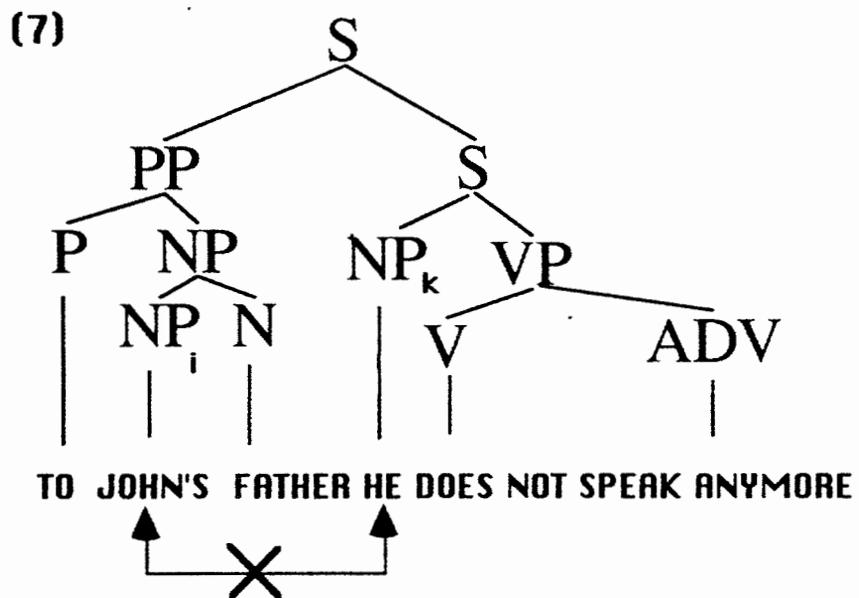


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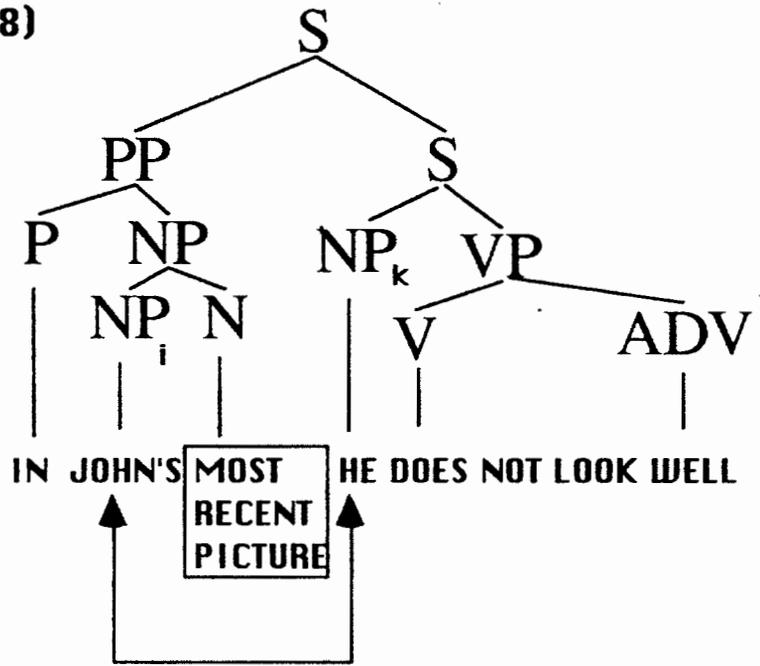


DEFINITION: Take any two categories in a tree; for example, two noun phrases (NP's), one of which is a pronoun, the other a "full" NP. If the category directly above one of them is also above the second one, then the first NP *commands* the second NP.

PRINCIPLE: Take any pronoun and "full NP" pair in an English sentence; for example, a "full" NP like "John" and a pronoun like "he" or "his." Coreference between them will always be possible *unless the pronoun commands the "full" NP partner.*

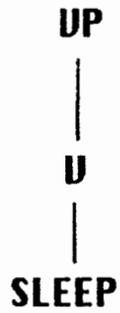


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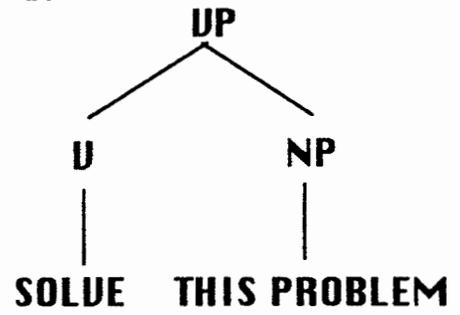


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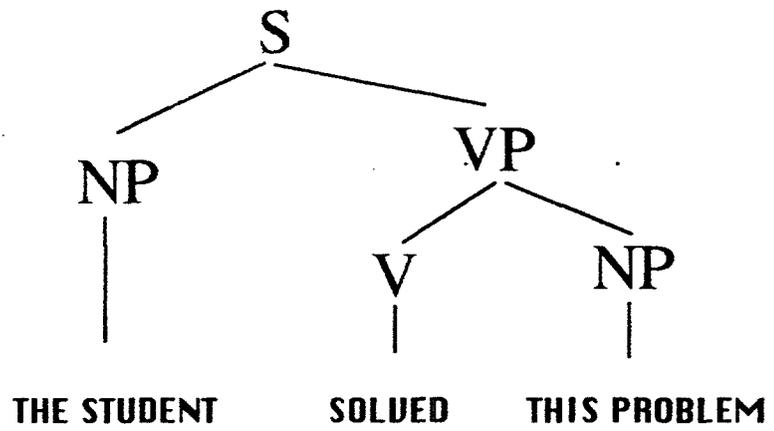
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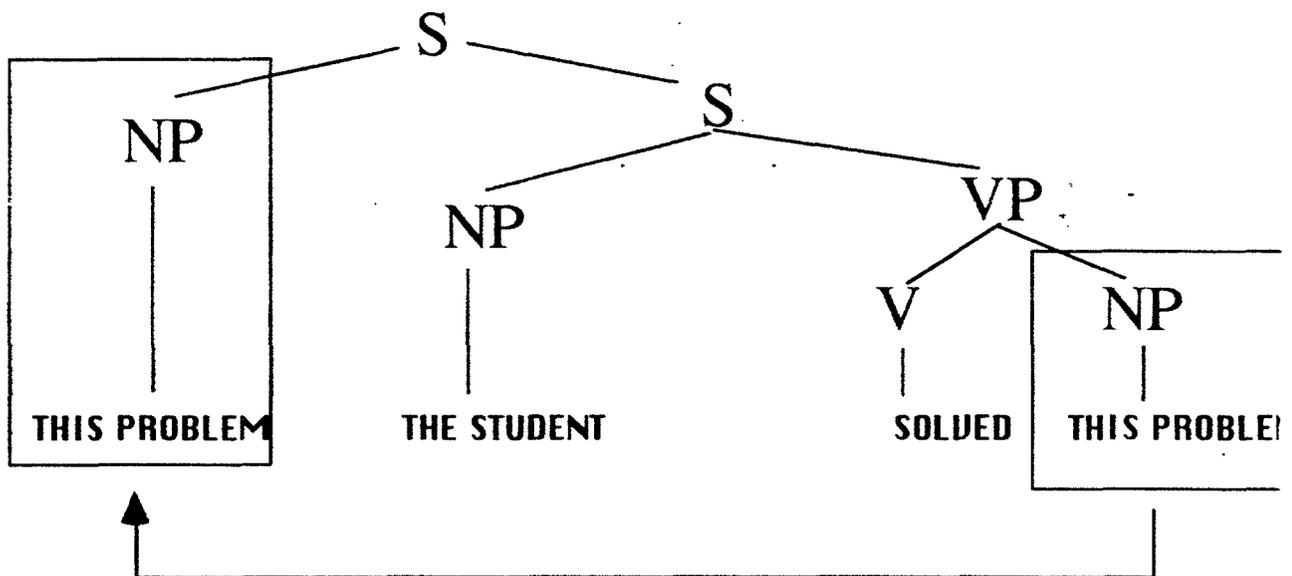
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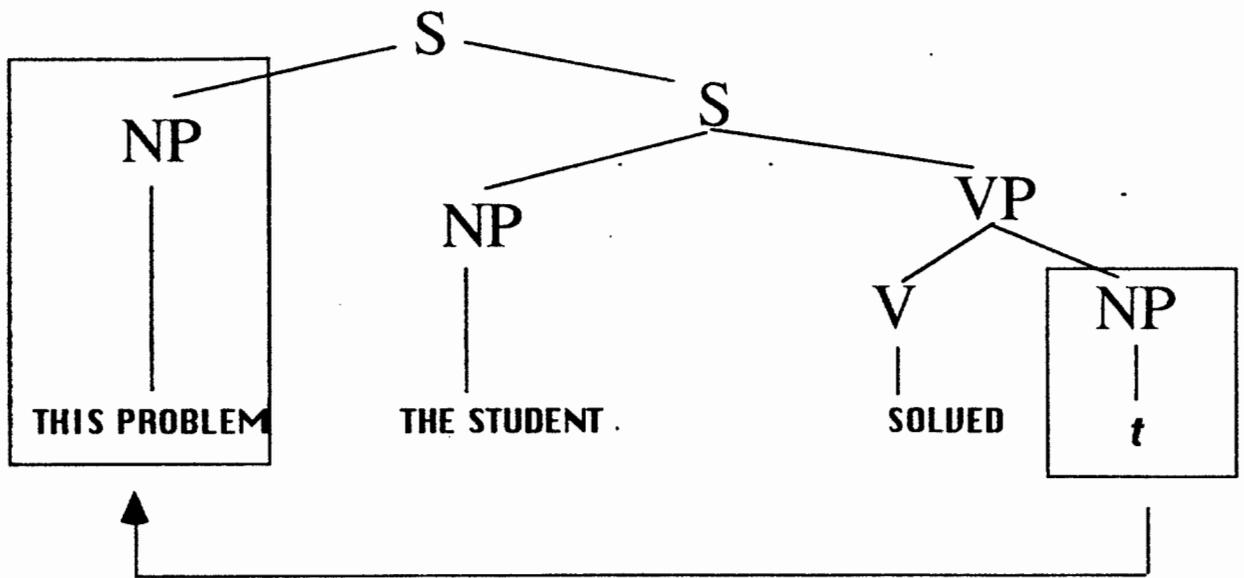
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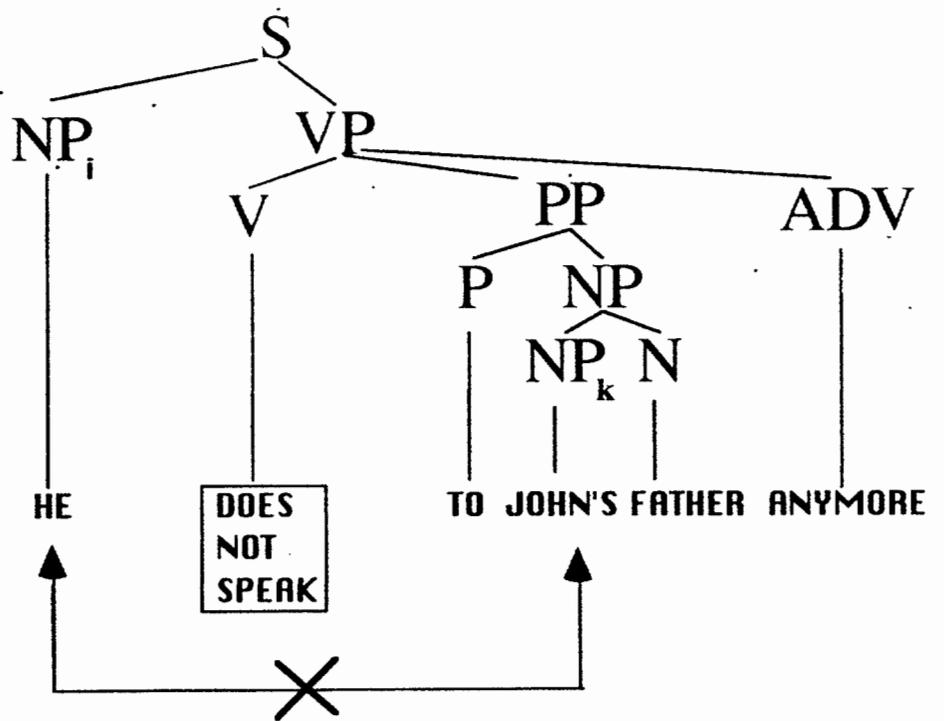
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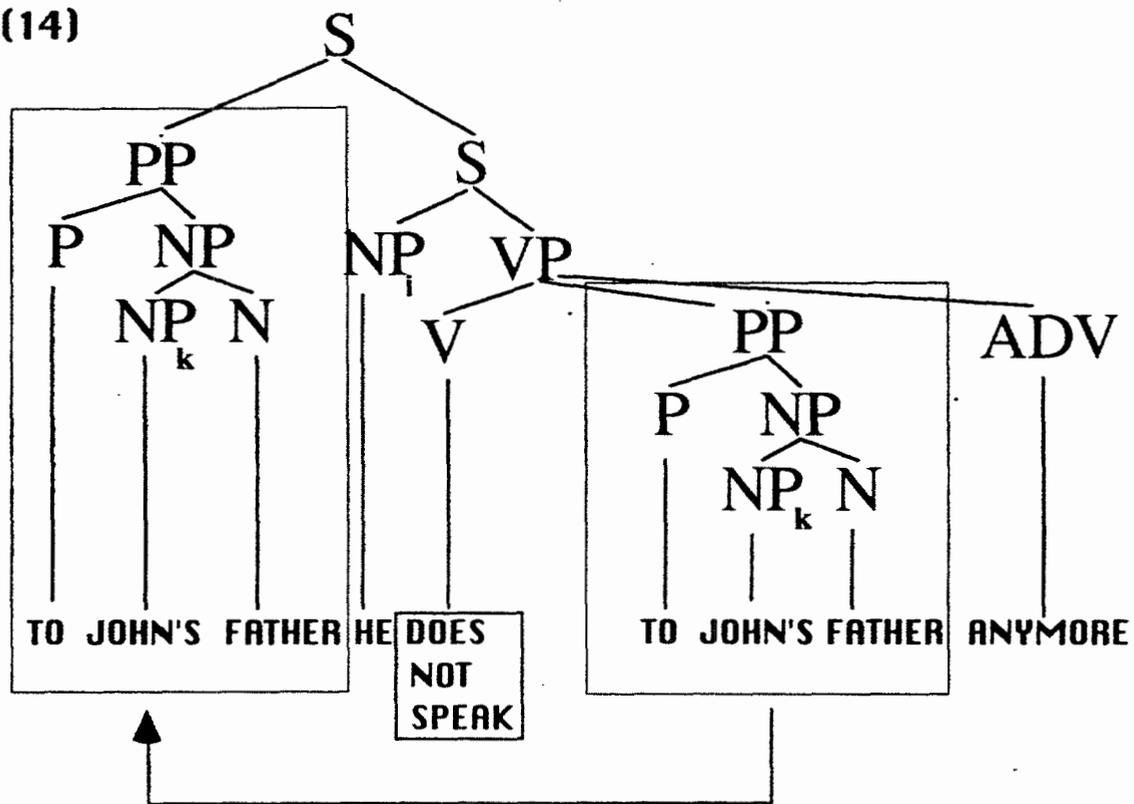
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(13)



(14)



(15)

