The blocking effect and Korean caki

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Abstract

When the Chinese reflexive ziji is located far from its antecedents, it is not uncommon to see the blocking effect, since the long-distance binding of ziji is normally blocked by the presence of a first (or second) person pronoun intervening in the reported speech. Conversely, it has generally been accepted that Korean caki does not manifest any blocking effects. However, in this paper, we propose that the blocking effect exists in the long-distance binding of Korean caki.

1 Introduction

When the Chinese reflexive ziji is located far from its antecedents, it is not uncommon to see the blocking effect, since the long-distance binding of ziji is normally blocked by the presence of a first (or second) person pronoun intervening in the reported speech (Y.-H. Huang 1984, Cole et al. 1990, Huang and Tang 1991, Hung and Liu 2001, Pan 2001, Cole et al. 2006, among others), as shown in (1) and (2).

(1) Zhangsan_t renwei Lisi j zhidaow Wangwu_k  
Zhangsan think Lisi know Wangwu  
like self  
‘Zhangsan thinks Lisi knows Wangwu likes self.’

(Cole et al. 1990:1)

(2) Zhangsan, renwei wo_j zhidaow Wangwu_k  
Zhangsan think I know Wangwu  
like self

‘Zhangsan thinks that I know that Wangwu likes him./me./himself.’

(Cole et al. 1990:15)

The antecedent of Chinese ziji in (1) can be the matrix subject Zhangsan, the intermediate subject Lisi, or the most embedded subject Wangwu. In contrast, ziji in (2) can only be coreferential with the local antecedent Wangwu rather than the matrix subject Zhangsan or the intermediate subject wo of a first person pronoun. This phenomenon of Chinese ziji has long been accounted for in terms of the blocking effect, which occurs when an immediately higher noun phrase differs in the person feature from a lower noun phrase. Therefore, in (2), the intermediate subject wo ‘I’ serves as a blocker because the person feature of wo ‘I’ differs from the third person Wangwu.

Conversely, it has generally been accepted that Korean caki does not manifest any blocking effects (Yoon 1989, Cole et al. 1990, Sohng 2004, Cole et al. 2006, Han and Storoshenko 2012, Kim 2013, among others), as exemplified in (3).

(3) Chelswu_nun nay_j-ka caki_i/lul- 
Chelswu-Top 1-Nom self-Acc  
cohaha-n-ta-ko sayngkakha-n-ta.  
like-Prs-Decl-Comp think-Prs-Decl  
‘Chelswu thinks I like him/myself.’

1 Cole et al. (1990), contrary to caki, assume that long-distance casin is subject to the blocking effect, as shown in (i).

(i) *Chelswu-nun nay-ka casin-ul saramha-n-ta-ko  
Chelswu-Top 1-Nom self-Acc love-Prs-Decl-Comp  
sayngkakha-n-ta.  
think-Prs-Decl  
**Chelswu thinks I like himself.’

(Cole et al. 1990:18)

However, we will not discuss the long-distance binding of casin here.
In (3), caki can only refer to the matrix subject Chelswu while it does not refer to the first person pronoun nay. However, even if the matrix subject Chelswu and the first person pronoun nay in the embedded clause are switched, the coreferential relationship remains unchanged. Here is the relevant example.

(Cole et al. 1990:19)

In (3), caki can only refer to the matrix subject Chelswu while it does not refer to the first person pronoun nay. However, even if the matrix subject Chelswu and the first person pronoun nay in the embedded clause are switched, the coreferential relationship remains unchanged. Here is the relevant example.

(4) Na-nun Chelswu-ka caki-oy-lul
I-Top Chelswu-Nom self-Acc
colahha-n-ta-ko sayngkakha-n-ta.
like-Prs-Decl Comp think-Prs-Decl
‘I think Chelswu likes me-/himself.’

Nonetheless, the question then arises as to how we can explain what blocks Korean caki, in a certain context, from referring to the long-distance potential antecedent, as illustrated in (5).

(5) Hyengsa-nun nay-ka caki-oy pwumo-lul
detective-Top I-Nom self parents-Acc
salhayha-n phaylynumpem-i-lako
kill-Adn probate-being-Comp
sayngkakha-n-ta.
think-Prs-Decl
‘The detective thinks that I am a reprobate who killed his (*the detective’s/speaker’s) parents.’
(Park 2016:102)

We assume that the first person pronoun nay in (5) functions as a blocker since it is unnatural for caki to refer to the matrix subject Hyengsa in this discourse. Thus, based on the observed fact, this paper would like to show that a blocking effect does hold in Korean as well and to suggest the analysis of the blocking effect in Korean caki in terms of a unified account in line with that of Chinese ziji.

The organization of the paper is as follows. In the section 2, we discuss what has been said about Korean caki, especially with respect to the properties of caki. Then, in section 3, we review Huang and Liu’s (2001) analysis on blocking effects. And in section 4, the blocking effect of Korean caki is considered. Section 5 summarizes our findings and conclusions, with a discussion of some predictions that follow from the current analysis.

2 Korean caki’s puzzle

Since Lee’s (1973) observation, it has generally been held in the literature (Kim 1976, Cho 1985, O’Grady 1987, Yoon 1989, Cole et al. 1990, Sohng 2004, Han and Storoshenko 2012, among others) that caki can only have a third person human noun as its antecedent. Thus, Sohng (2004) argues that caki has inherent Ø-features with a third person. Such a distinction could be demonstrated by the following sentences.

(i) Chelswu-un nay-ka caki-oy pwumo-lul salhayha-n
Chelswu-Top I-Nom self parents-Acc kill-Adn
pemin-i-lako sayngkakha-n-ta.
criminal-being-Comp think-Prs-Decl
‘The detective thinks that I am a criminal who killed his (*the detective’s/speaker’s) parents.’

The matrix subject Salamtu ‘people’ cannot be the antecedent of caki in this sentence while nay ‘I’ can. On the other hand, in the following example, as pointed out by an anonymous reviewer, the internal speaker Chelswu is much more likely to be the antecedent of caki here rather than the external speaker nay unlike (ii).
(ii) Salamtu-un nay-ka caki-oy pwumo-lul salhayha-n
people-Top I-Nom self parents-Acc kill-Adn
pemin-i-lako sayngkakha-n-ta.
criminal-being-Comp think-Prs-Decl
‘Chelswu thinks that I am a criminal who killed his (Chelswu/??the speaker’s) parents.’

In this case, we can only conjecture that this is attributed mainly to the typical property of caki to refer to an attitude holder. In other words, Korean caki functions as a logophor in the majority of cases unless particular clues are provided in the discourse. In the same vein, caki in (i) can have two readings in that it is coreferential with hyengsa when used as a logophor while it is also coindexed to nay when the actual speaker objectively describes the situation from the detective’s perspective, as in Kuno’s (1987) empathy. Ultimately, likelihood of the story depends on the context.

Based on the observed facts, we assume here that a blocking effect does hold in Korean as well. Further discussion is included in section 4.
(6) *Nayi-ka cakij-lul piphanhay-ess-ta.  
I-Nom self-Acc criticize-Pst-Decl  
‘I criticized myself.’
(7) *Neyi-ka ...  
not like Guo self  
‘Have you ever thought about the idea that Lisi never thought about the idea that you/himself?’  
(Pan 2001:283-4)

In comparison with caki, ziji seems to be much more versatile in that it can be used to refer to all persons, as shown in (9) and (10).

(9) Zhangsan, juede {wo/ni}j dui ziji, mei xinxin.  
Zhangsan think I/you to self  
not confidence  
‘Zhangsan thinks I/you have no confidence in myself/yourself*him.’
(10) Zhangsan, zhidao Lisij dui ziji, mei xinxin.  
Zhangsan think Lisi to self not confidence  
‘Zhangsan thinks Lisi has no confidence in him/himself.’  
(Pan 2001:280)

On the other hand, Yoon (1989:486) points out that the incompatibility of caki with first or second person antecedents can be readily accounted for in terms of the notion of a logophor since it could be very awkward for an external speaker or an addressee participating in the current discourse to report their own thoughts or feelings in an indirect way.3 For this reason, she further argues that the behaviors of caki binding fit nicely into the notion of logophoricty. In fact, Pearson (2013) reports that logophoric pronouns in Ewe are necessarily construed as referring to the reported speaker and the attitude holder is preferentially occupied by a third person.4 The relevant data are from Pearson (2013).

3 As pointed out by many authors working on Korean caki, there are two different uses. One is a syntactic anaphor and the other is a logophor. We do not discuss here the syntactic anaphor, which is related to locally bound caki.

4 As is seen in (9) and (10), ziji can refer to the antecedents regardless of person features. Thus, Pan (2001) contends that the long-distance binding of ziji should not be treated as a logophor. In addition, ziji in the complement clause can be coindexed to the first (or second) person pronoun in the matrix subject, as shown in (i) and (ii).

(i) Wo zhida Lisi de baogao hai-le ziji,  
(11) a. *M xɔse be yè ni sukuvi nyoe de.  
Pro believe that Log Cop student good Art  
‘I believe that I am a good student.’  
b. M xɔse be m ni sukuvi nyoe de.  
Pro believe that Pro Cop student good Art  
‘I believe that I am a good student.’
(12) a. *O xɔse be yè ni sukuvi nyoe de.  
Pro believe that Log Cop student good Art  
‘You believe that you are a good student.’  
b. O xɔse be o ni sukuvi nyoe de.  
Pro believe that Pro Cop student good Art  
‘You believe that you are a good student.’  
(Pearson 2013:449-50)

The only difference between (11a) and (11b) is that a logophor yè in (11a) is used in the complement clause and it is replaced by the first person pronoun m in (11b). However, it is incorrect when yè refers to the first person pronoun in the matrix subject while the first person pronoun m can refer. It is not correct in (12a), either when yè refers to the second person pronoun o in the matrix subject.

It seems that there is a clear relationship between the role of a logophor and the absence of blocking effects in Korean caki. A blocking effect does not usually occur in a logophoric environment since a logophor preferentially occurs with a third person antecedent. The following examples illustrate this point.

(13) Kofi, xɔ agbalɛ tso gbɔ-nyɛ, be  
Kofi receive letter from side-Pro that  
yɛ-wɛ-y-a va me kpe na m.  
Log-T-come cast block for Pro  
‘Kofi got a letter from me saying that he should come cast block for me.’
(14) Me-xɔ agbalɛ tso Kofi, gbɔ be  
Pro-receive letter from Kofi side that  
m-a va me kpe na yɛ.  
Pro/T-come cast block for Pro  
‘I got a letter from Kofi saying that I should come cast block for him.’

3 As pointed out by many authors working on Korean caki, there are two different uses. One is a syntactic anaphor and the other is a logophor. We do not discuss here the syntactic anaphor, which is related to locally bound caki.

4 As is seen in (9) and (10), ziji can refer to the antecedents regardless of person features. Thus, Pan (2001) contends that the long-distance binding of ziji should not be treated as a logophor. In addition, ziji in the complement clause can be coindexed to the first (or second) person pronoun in the matrix subject, as shown in (i) and (ii).

(i) Wo zhida Lisi de baogao hai-le ziji,
The first person pronouns intervening between the logophor yè and the higher potential antecedent Kofi both in (13) and (14) really do not affect the long-distance binding of logophors. The behaviors of long-distance binding of caki exactly correspond to those of a logophor. Consider the related examples in Korean caki, repeated here in (15) and (16) from (3) and (4).

(15) Chelswu-nun nay-ka caki-/*j-lul
      Chelswu-Top I-Nom self-Acc
      cohaha-n-ta-ko sayngkakha-n-ta.
      like-Prs-Decl-Comp think-Prs-Decl
      ‘Chelswu thinks I, like him/myself—you.’

(16) Na-nun Chelswu-ka caki-/*j-lul
      I-Top Chelswu-Nom self-Acc
      cohaha-n-ta-ko sayngkakha-n-ta.
      like-Prs-Decl-Comp think-Prs-Decl
      ‘I, think Chelswu, likes me—himself—you.’

Then now let’s go back to the blocking effect of caki, repeated here in (17) from (5).

(17) Hyengsa-nun nay-ka caki-/*j pwumo-lul
      detective-Top I-Nom self parents-Acc
      salhayha-n phaylyunpem-i-lako
      kill-Adn reprobate-being-Comp
      sayngkakha-n-ta.
      think-Prs-Decl
      ‘The detective thinks that I am a reprobate who
      killed his (*the detective’s/speaker’s) parents.’

Caki in (17) may be coreferential with the first person pronoun na(y) here, even though the long-distance binding of caki is blocked by the person mismatch. If the sentence is grammatical, it should be noted that the notion of logophoricity is not functioning properly here. Thus, we would like to propose an alternative analysis for blocking effects in the next section.

3 Reanalysis of Huang and Liu (2001)

Huang and Liu (2001) give a plausible account of the so-called blocking effect of long-distance binding in Chinese by relying on the notion of logophoricity. The crucial thing is that a blocking effect arises as a consequence of a conflict of perspective in the process of switching from direct to indirect speech.

(18) [ 1 [ 1 ... ziji ... ] ]

(19) [ 2 [ 2 ... ziji ... ] ]

(20) [ 3 [ 3 ... ziji ... ] ]

According to their view, (18) to (20) do not induce the blocking effect since the referents are homogeneous in a single context. On the other hand, the blocking effects occur in the following situation instead.

(21) *[ 3 [ 1 ... ziji ... ] ]

(22) *[ 3 [ 2 ... ziji ... ] ]

Thus the following examples are the typical cases of blocking effects in Chinese.

(23) Zhangsan, juede {wo/ni}, zai piping ziji-/*j.
      Zhangsan think I/you at criticize self
      ‘Zhangsan, thinks that {I/you}, are criticizing
      him—myself/yourself—.’

      (Huang and Liu 2001:161-2)

However, blocking effects are much more complicated than they predicted. Here is the evidence in favor of this view.

(24) Mama, shuo jia chuqu-de nüerj
      mother say marry go.out-DE daughter
      yijing hui lai ziji-/*j-de jia le.
      already return come self-DE home Asp
      ‘Mother, said that the married daughter, had
      already come back to her—home.’

(25) Mama, shuo jia chuqu-de nüerj
      mother say marry go.out-DE daughter
      yijing hui qu ziji-/*j-de jia le.
      already return go self-DE home Asp
‘Mother, said that the married daughter, had already gone back to her home.’

(Liu 1999:39)

Only third person referents, such as *mama* ‘mother’ and *niér* ‘daughter’, exist in (24) and (25). Nonetheless, *zi jī* cannot be bound by the long-distance antecedent *mama* ‘mother’ in (25) whereas it can be bound in (24). In that case, a third person intervener can serve as a blocker, as in (26).

(26) *[3 [3 ... zi jī ... ]]]

This is totally opposed to what Huang and Liu expected, as shown in (20). Here are more examples to support this point.

(27) *li sī shuo tamen, chang piping zi jī*.

Lisi say they often criticize self
‘Lisi, said that they often criticized him/themselves.’

(28) *tamen, shuo Lisi, chang piping zi jī*.

they say Lisi often criticize self
‘They, said that Lisi often criticized them/himself.’

(29) *tamen, shuo tamen, chang piping zi jī*.

they say they often criticize self
‘They, said that they often criticized them/themselves.’

(Huang and Liu 2001:164-5)

An instance such as (27) shows that there is no blocking effect. However, number features, a singular noun phrase in (28) and plural noun phrase in (29), may cause blocking effects for long-distance binding even with the same person feature.

The first person plural noun phrase in (30) and the second person plural noun phrase in (31) may trigger the blocking effect of long-distance binding in Chinese.

(30) *wo, zhidao women, dui zi jī*.

I know we to self
mei you xinxin.
not have confidence

‘I know that we have no confidence in ourselves.’

(31) *ni, zhidao nimen, dui zi jī*.

you(sg) know you(pl) to self
mei you xinxin.
not have confidence
‘You know that you have no confidence in yourselves.’

(Xu 1993:133-4)

If this is a correct judgment, it could be opposed to what was expected as in (18) and (19).

Pan (2001), followed by Huang and Liu (2001), claim for the first time that the blocking effect in Chinese is asymmetrical: an intervening first and second person pronoun can block a third person long-distance antecedent from being coindexed with *zi jī* whereas an intervening third person referent does not necessarily block a first and second person antecedent from being coindexed with *zi jī*, as exemplified in (32).

(32) *wo, xihuan Lisi, guan zi jī*.

I not like Lisi interfere self
de shi.
DE matter
‘I, don’t like Lisi interfering in my (own) business.’

(33) *li sī bu xihuan wo, guan zi jī*.

Lisi not like I interfere self
de shi.
DE matter
‘Lisi, does not like me, interfering in my (own) business.’

(Pan 2001:283)

The person asymmetry of the blocking effect basically does not admit a third person blocker. However, as mentioned before, a third person intervener can also trigger the blocking effect.

(34) *ni, shuo Zhangsan, chang piping zi jī*.

you say Zhangsan often criticize self
‘You, said that Zhangsan, often criticized you/himself.’

(Huang and Tang 1991:277)

The intervening third person referent *Zhangsan* in (34) does block *zi jī* from referring to the second person long-distance antecedent, as shown in (35).

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5 Korean *cakì* and Japanese *zibun* as well as Chinese *zi jī* also exhibit the blocking effect by means of a third person intervener. We will discuss this matter again in section 4.
Furthermore, a closer look reveals a much more complicated situation with respect to the blocking effect. Consider the following examples.

(36) Lisi, shengpa wo, chaoguo ziji.  
Lisi worry I surpass self  
‘Lisi was afraid that I would surpass him/myself.’  
(Pollard and Xue 2001:321)

(37) Zongtong, qing wo, zuo zai ziji de shenbian.  
president ask I sit at self DE side  
‘The president, asked me to sit beside him/himself.’  
(Pollard and Xue 2001:321)

(38) Wo, jue AlphaGo, yudao ziji.  
I think AlphaGo face self  
meixiangdao de yishouqi shi unexpected DE situation when  
duoying mengli xiajiang.  
react ability fall  
‘I think it revealed some kind of bug when  
AlphaGo faced unexpected situations.’  
(Lee Se-dol’ interview, 13 March, 2016)

In (36) and (37), as is well known, the intervening first person does not function as a blocker. Besides, (38) presents a very interesting fact: the inanimate feature as well as person and number can trigger the blocking effect in Chinese.6

In short, the blocking effect of the long-distance bound ziji has long been explained in terms of the notion of logophoricity. However, it cannot elucidate the nature of the blocking effect properly. For the evidence, we propose the data from Korean caki in the next section.

4 The blocking effect revisited and caki

As previously mentioned, a common thread in the literature on the blocking effect of the long-distance anaphor has mainly been concerned with the mismatch of person features between potential candidates. In addition, blocking effects have long

been treated exclusively in connection with Chinese ziji. However, we propose here that the blocking effect in the long-distance binding of Korean caki also exists.7

It is well known that Korean caki is not compatible with first or second person antecedents locally as well as at a distance. Contrary to this, we propose that Korean caki, in some contexts, can refer to a first or second person as its referent. The following example is compatible with this idea.8

(39) Na-nun caki, casik-ul cwuki-n api-lo  
I-Top self child-Acc kill-Adn father-as kiloktoykesita.  
be recorded  
‘I will be remembered as a father who killed my own child.’  
(Slightly modified from the movie ‘The Throne’ (2015))

Based on this fact, we further argue that the blocking effect of long-distance binding is observed in Korean as well. We repeat the relevant example here.

(40) Hyengsa-nun nay-ka caki-pwumo-lul  
detective-Top I-Nom self parents-Acc  
salhayha-n phaylyunpem-i-lako  
kill-Adn reprobate-being-Comp  
sayngkakha-n-ta.  
think-Prs-Decl  
‘The detective thinks that I am a reprobate who killed his (*the detective’s/speaker’s) parents.’

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6 Tang (1989) argues that the antecedent of ziji is inherently animate. However, we think that inanimate noun phrase can be the antecedent of ziji. It will be discussed for Korean caki in section 4.

7 Nishigauchi (2014) also reports the existence of the blocking effect in Japanese zibun while no one has yet reported its presence for Korean caki. Here are the examples.

(i) *Taroo-wa boku-ga zibun-ni kasi-te kure-ta  
Taroo-Top I-Nom self-Dat lend benef-Pst  
okane-o nakusi-ta rasi.  
Money-Acc lose-Pst seem  
‘*Taroo seems to have lost the money that I had loaned him, (as a favor).’  
(Nishigauchi 2014:198)

8 Im (1987) also claims that caki can be coreferential with a first (or second person), as shown in (i).

(i) Hyeng-un nay-ka caki-lul pihanha-n-untey  
elder brother-Top I-Nom self-Acc criticize-Prs-about  
insaykha-ta-ko sayngkakha-n-ta.  
stingy-Prs-Comp think-Prs-Decl  
‘The older brother thinks that I am stingy with criticizing myself.’  
(Im 1987:150)
In this case, the long-distance binding of caki is blocked by the presence of an argument differing in person, as in (41).

(41) *[ 3 [ 1 ... caki ... ] ]

There is reason to believe that it does. Below we display the relevant examples.

(42) Emeni-nun sici-p-ka-n nay-ka mother-Top marry-go.out-Adn I-Nom caki-v5j cip-ulo tola-ka-ass-tako self home-to return-go-Pst-Comp malha-yss-ta.
    say-Pst-Decl ‘Mother, said that I, who is married, had already gone back to her home.’

(43) Emeni-nun sici-p-ka-n nej-ka mother-Top marry-go.out-Adn you-Nom caki-v5j cip-ulo tola-ka-ass-tako self home-to return-go-Pst-Comp malha-yss-ta.
    say-Pst-Decl ‘Mother, said that you, who is married, had already gone back to her home.’

The blocking effect is induced by the intervening first person pronoun nay in (42) and (43) shows that the intervening second person pronoun can act as a blocker of long-distance binding in Korean. It can be represented as in (44).

(44) *[ 3 [ 2 ... caki ... ]]

A third person intervener may also trigger the blocking effect in Korean, as in (45) and (46).

(45) John-i Mary-eykey Tom-i caki-lul John-Nom Mary-Dat Tom-Nom self-Acc pole-o-ass-tako malha-yss-ta.
    see-come-Pst-Comp say-Pst-Decl ‘John, told Mary that Tom came to see/visit him.’

(46) *John-i Mary-eykey Tom-i caki-lul John-Nom Mary-Dat Tom-Nom self-Acc pole-ka-ass-tako malha-yss-ta.
    see-go-Pst-Comp say-Pst-Decl ‘John, told Mary that Tom went to see/visit him.’

(Yoon 1989:486)

The blocking effect occurs only in (46), but not in (45). This is because the embedded subject Tom should be reported by the external speaker as the empathy locus to which ka- ‘go’ refers. However, the actual speaker empathizes with the internal speaker if caki refers to the matrix subject John. Thus the third person, Tom, blocks long-distance binding of caki, as in (47).

(47) *[ 3 [ 3 ... caki ... ]]

In addition, multiple occurrences of caki in the same clause must refer to the same antecedent, as in (48).  

(48) John-i Bill-i caki-uy emma-ka John-Nom Bill-Nom caki-Gen mother-Nom caki-lul silhehanta-ko sayngkakhanta-ko self-Acc hate-Comp think-Comp malhaysta.
    said ‘John, said that Bill, thought that his mother hates him.’

*John-i Bill-i caki-uy caki-i mother-Nom caki-lul silhehanta-ko sayngkakhanta-ko self-Acc hate-Comp think-Comp malhaysta.
    said ‘John, said that Bill, thought that his mother hates him.’
*’John-i Bill-i caki-uy caki-i mother-Nom caki-lul silhehanta-ko sayngkakhanta-ko self-Acc hate-Comp think-Comp malhaysta.
    said ‘John, said that Bill, thought that his mother hates him.’

(Park 2014)

We can observe that it is grammatical when the two occurrences of caki refer to the same antecedents whereas it is not grammatical when they refer to different antecedents. Thus a third person referent functions as a blocker if multiple instances of caki are not coreferential. Consider the following examples.

(49) Chelswu-nun salam-tul-i caki-v7j-lul Chelswu-Top people-PI-Nom self-Acc

Huang and Liu (2001) also point out that multiple occurrences of ziji must be coreferential, which was originally coined by Pan (1997).
5 Conclusion

The blocking effect of long-distance binding in Chinese *ziji* has commonly been explained in terms of the notion of logophoricty and a person asymmetry. In addition, the blocking effect has long been treated exclusively in connection with Chinese *ziji*. However, this paper proposes that the blocking effect exists in Korean *caki* as well. Moreover another type of blocker is presented for both Chinese *ziji* and Korean *caki*. In order to accommodate various blocking effects across languages, we need an alternative approach.

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10 We think that empathy theory, firstly proposed by Kuno and Kaburaki (1979) and developed by Oshima (2007), Nishiguchi (2014), and Wang and Pan (2014, 2015), could be an appropriate solution. We leave it to future research to elaborate on the detail.
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