



ordinately conjoined sentences, a definite description can not serve as an anaphora.

(1) \*Lǎo Zhāng jīnlái de shǐhòu, zhè ge chuān lán yīfu de rén mà-le wǒ yídùn.  
When John came in, the man in the blue suit scolded me.

(2) \*Máo zé-dōng tóngzhì jìn-le huicháng, zhūxi xuānbù shíshi nóngyè jìhuà.  
Comrade Mao Tse-tong walked into the meeting, and the chairman announced putting the agriculture plan into practice.

(3) \*Wáng tóngzhì dào-le, dǎng shūjì zuò-le jīnnián de gōngzuò bàogào.  
Comrade Wang arrived, and the party secretary made a work report for this year.

Chinese does not have the indefinite pronoun 'one' for indefinite pronominalization. Instead, it deletes the second instance of the two identical noun phrases. This can be illustrated by

(4) a. wǒ mǎi-le hóng de shū, tā mǎi-le lán de shū.  
I bought red books, and he bought blue books.

b. wǒ mǎi-le hóng de shū, tā mǎi-le lán de shū.  
I bought red books, and he bought blue books.

(5) a. zhè běn shū bǐ nà běn shū hǎo.  
This book is better than that book.

b. zhè běn shū bǐ nà běn shū hǎo.  
This book is better than that book.

It should be noted that neither the modifier marker de in (4b) nor the classifier běn in (5b) can be further deleted.

Chinese does not have the pro-verb 'do' either. Instead, the re-

indefinite object can be deleted from the identical predicate. For example, (6a) can be converted into (6b).

(6) a. Lǎo Zhāng xǐhuān píngguǒ, Xiǎo Lǐ yě xǐhuān píngguǒ.  
John likes apples, and Lee also likes apples.

b. Lǎo Zhāng xǐhuān píngguǒ, Xiǎo Lǐ yě xǐhuān píngguǒ.  
John likes apples, and Lee does too.

c. \*Lǎo Zhāng xǐhuān píngguǒ, Xiǎo Lǐ yě xǐhuān píngguǒ.  
John likes apples, and Lee does too.

Grammaticality of (6c) shows that identity deletion can not further extend to (6b).<sup>5</sup> However, when identity covers both auxiliary and verb phrases, not only the object but also the entire verb phrase except the auxiliary can be deleted. For example.

(7) a. Lǎo Zhāng huì shuō yīngwén, Xiǎo Lǐ yě huì shuō yīngwén.  
John can speak English, and Lee can speak English too.

b. Lǎo Zhāng huì shuō yīngwén, Xiǎo Lǐ yě huì shuō yīngwén.  
John can speak English, and Lee can speak English too.

c. Lǎo Zhāng huì shuō yīngwén, Xiǎo Lǐ yě huì shuō yīngwén.  
John can speak English, and Lee also can speak English.

d. \*Lǎo Zhāng huì shuō yīngwén, Xiǎo Lǐ yě huì shuō yīngwén.  
John can speak English, and Lee does also.

It is obvious that (6) and (7) have the same constraint on identity deletion, i.e., conjunctive adverbs like yě 'also' can not occur without accompanying verbal element.<sup>6</sup> Similarly,

(8) a. nǐ bú huì xiū zhè jīqì, ràng wǒ lái xiū zhè jīqì.  
You don't know how to repair this machine, let me repair this machine.

b. nǐ bú huì xiū zhè jīqì, ràng wǒ lái xiū zhè jīqì.  
You don't know how to repair this machine, let me repair it.

