

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Conjunction Reduction | 28. Substantivization (G?) |
| 2. Conjunction Copying | 29. Performative Deletion |
| 3. Causative Substitution (G) | 30. Finnish Case Change |
| 4. Substitution from <u>by</u> -phrase (G) | 31. Verb Final (LC) |
| 5. Comparative Reduction | 32. Unspecified NP Deletion (CEV) |
| 6. <u>As</u> -clause Reduction | 33. Preposition Attachment (LC) |
| 7. Complementizer Placement (CEV) | 34. <u>It</u> Extraposition (LC) (P) |
| 8. <u>Equi</u> NP Deletion (CEV) | 35. <u>That</u> Deletion (LC) |
| 9. <u>It</u> Replacement (precedes 40) (CEV) | 36. <u>It</u> Deletion (LC) (CEV) |
| 10. Case Marking (precedes 13) (CEV) | 37. Relative Clause Formation |
| 11. Flip (P) (G) | 38. Reduction of Possessive Clause |
| 12. <u>For</u> to Be Deletion (CEV) | 39. <u>For</u> Dative (P) |
| 13. Appositive Clause Formation (LC) | 40. Reflexivization |
| 14. Complex NP Shift (P) | 41. you Adjectival <u>It</u> Replacement (P) (G) |
| 15. Preposition Raising (precedes 43) (G) | 42. Possessivization |
| 16. <u>To</u> Dative (P) (G) | 43. Question (LC) (P) |
| 17. <u>And</u> Rewriting (CEV) | 44. Topicalization (LC) (P) |
| 18. Asymmetrical Conjunction Movement (P) (G) | 45. <u>Es</u> Insertion (LC) |
| 19. Passive (P) (precedes 39) (G) | 46. Subject Inversion (LC) |
| 20. Imperative Substitution (G) | 47. Intransitive Verb Inversion (LC) |
| 21. Symmetrical Conjunction Movement (P) (G) | 48. Preposition Deletion (LC) |
| 22. Copula Agreement | 49. Extraposition from NP (LC) (P) |
| 23. Number Agreement | 50. Extraposition of PP (LC) (P) |
| 24. <u>There</u> Insertion | 51. Adverb Preposing (P) |
| 25. <u>To</u> Deletion (G) | 52. Pronominalization |
| 26. Pseudo-left | 53. Complementizer Deletion (LC) |
| 27. Copula Switch (precedes 34) | 54. Relative Clause Reduction (LC) |
| | 55. VP Shift (LC) (G) |
| | 56. Case Distribution (LC) |
| | 57. Agentive Nominal |
| | 58. Action Nominal |
| | 59. Case Deletion (LC) |
| | 60. Indefinite Incorporation |
| | 61. Negative Attraction |
| | 62. Pronoun Deletion (LC) |
| | 63. Scrambling (LC) |
| | 64. Clitic Placement (LC) |

Key: rules followed by the symbol "(P)" must precede Pronominalization; rules followed by the symbol "(LC)" do not apply until the last cycle; and rules connected by a curved line are strictly ordered.

rules followed by '(G)' are governed by some V mentioned in the structure index; rules followed by '(CEV)' do not mention V in their SD & are governed by the abstract V in the structure index.

Conjunct Movement

x

9/26/66

If \exists 2 rules of Conj M,
can't it \square that there be also 2 rules
of And rewriting?

Bad

Wrong - And Rewriting only
works in Subj position (by + large)

Wrong² - then it's got to apply
before + after passive

Performatives

9/25/66

I admit that { *I promise / I promised } to go

* Admittedly I { *promise / promised } to go

Pronom, Pseudo Cleft, Cop switch, et.al.

9/25/66

Ordering

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Cleft S | } must both be cyclical because
of <u>that he was sick is expected to be</u>
{ <u>John's claim</u>
{ <u>what John will claim</u> } |
| 2. Cop Sw (OPT) | |
| 3. Substantivization | |
| 4. <u>I</u> Extrapolation (LC) | |
| 5. Pronominalization | |

These rules get all ^{+ only} these S's:

{ John's belief } is that he is sick
{ what John believes }

That he is sick is { John's belief }
{ what John believes }

It is John's belief that he is sick.

What must be blocked is any sentence containing that John is sick - all the above have that he is sick

Cycle

9/24/66

- Unspecified NP Deletion
- it Extrapolation
- it Deletion (OBLG on LC)

New



- Verb Front (LC)
- Question
- Topicalization (LC) ← New!
- ^{or insertion} Appositive Clause (LC) ← Preposition Deletion (LC)
- Pronominalization < Adv Preposing
- Complementizer Deletion (LC)
- Relative Clause Reduction (LC)
- VP Shift (LC)
- Case Distribution (LC)
- That Deletion (LC)
- Preposition Attachment (LC)

Cycle

9/24/66

Cleft S
Cap S
Subst

~~Imperative Pro Verb Deletion~~
~~Fermosh Case change~~
~~Question the V Deletion~~

Verb Final (LC)

Unspecified NP Deletion

Extrap (LC)

~~NP Deletion (LC)~~

~~Substantiation~~ (but do what I think)
Preposition Att (LC) that S

Relative Clause Formation

Reduction of Poss Clauses

Reflexivization

Question (LC)

Topicalization (LC)

es Insertion (LC)

Subject Inversion (LC)

Intransitive V " (LC)

Extraposition from NP (LC)

~~NP Deletion (LC)~~
~~NP Deletion (LC)~~

Preposition Deletion (LC)

because
□ \$ vacuous
Extrap

X NP (NP VP) S Y

NP x S who is

Extraposition of PP (LC)

Appositive Clause Formation (LC)

Adverb Preposing

Pronominalization

Complementizer Deletion (LC)

Relative Clause Reduction (LC)

VP Shift (LC)

Case Distribution (LC)

who I do you know

Cyclic Rules

9/24/66

- Conjunction Reduction
(Complementizer Placement)
- Equi NP Deletion
- it Repl
- Passive
 - (and Rewriting)
 - (Conjunct movement)
 - (Number Agreement)
 - (there Insertion)
 - (Relative Cl)
 - (Red of Proo Cl)
 - (Unspec NP Del)
- Reflexive
- Adverb Preposing
- Pronominalization

if then

9/24/66

* be here! (\exists be here by 10!)

but

be here and I'll clobber you.

Topicalization

9/24/66

Another strike against Klima-Kiparsky

∃ weil es mich überrascht hat, daß S, X ←

∄ * weil es Maria nicht wußte, daß S, X

this is related to the fact that the pronoun es
can never be topicalized

* es sah ich
↑

If the es here and the es of NP → es S
are identified, these facts are the same - es cannot
be topicalized (probably because it can't be contrastively stressed)

So you can't get

weil es S Maria nicht wußte

(well you can't get Topicalization in subord clse anyway - another strike
against saying that the result has Topicalization)

Declaratives

9/23/66

He is admittedly capable



I admit

(or he admits?)

cf. he is admittedly
ignorant

How could this I be deleted except
under identity?

but cf.

You have admittedly slept with 200 tigers




You admit (or I admit?)

respectively

9/24/66

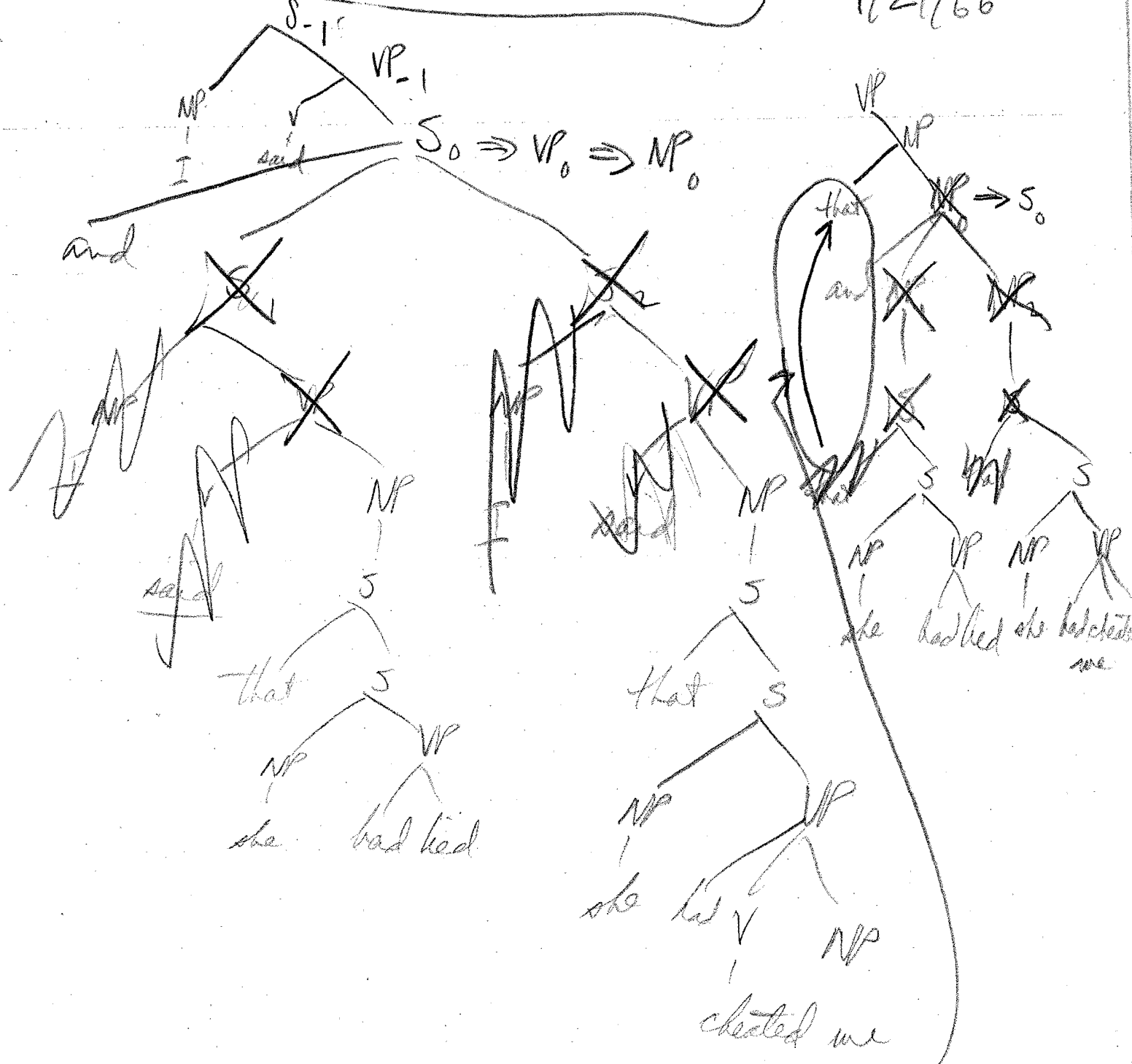
* Bill + Tom didn't kiss Harriet + Sue respectively

must be from a verb



Conjunction Reduction

9/24/66

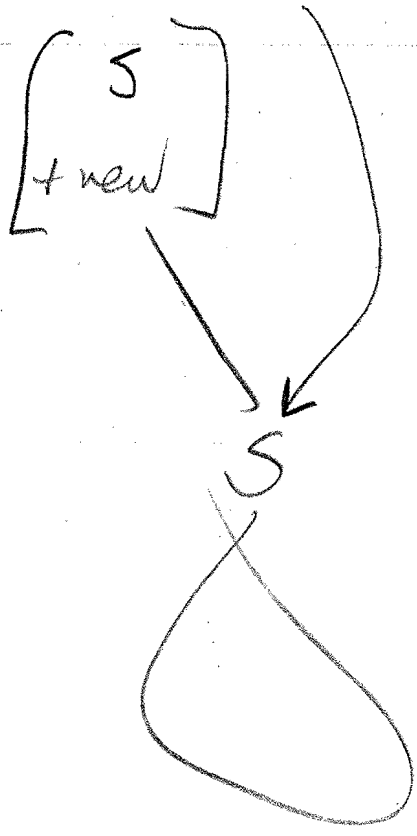


How is this to be stopped?

Subordinate Clause

9/24/66

A subord cl is this



ech

seem

9/22/66

if seem is marked [- (I Delation)]

how do we get

That he is not here seems to be established ←

It seems as if some notion of "your own I" is needed.

it can't be [-SD (I Del)] because then we couldn't get this

Furthermore, if seem is ^{only} marked [- (I Del)]

how's it differ from like, where the I must stay?

Maybe we build into I Delation that

I must apply if X is null?

(and a convention that conditions on rules override lexical markings?)

Ad hockery hockery hoc, the mouse ran up his cock

seem

p. 2

9/22/66

seem could be marked [-SD(it Del)] if you somehow knew this was supposed to refer to "its own it."

NB — no presently available solution can get the sentence on p. 1 — if it Extrap is governed + obligatory for seem, then that sentence will be excluded

It cannot be that it Extrap is governed because it would only be governed in subject position, while it Deletion would only be governed in object position.

Clearly wrong

easy - ready

9/22/66

easy create by King

sonatas are easy for me to play
holes are easy for me to dig
portraits " " " " " paint

ready

* sonatas are ready for me to play.
* the holes were ready for me to dig
* the portraits " " " " " paint

pills are easy for me to take

- pills are ready for me to take

cookies are easy { for me to eat
* to be eaten }

cookies are ready { for me to eat
to be eaten (? by Tom) }
↑
NB

the walls are easy to spray { paint on
with paint }

the walls are ready { to spray { paint on
with paint }
to be sprayed with paint }

latex paint is easy to spray { on the walls
the walls with }

latex paint is ready { to spray { on the walls
the walls with }
to be sprayed on the walls }

Complex NP Shift

9/22/66

This rule can be stated

X	NP	Y	
1	2	3	⇒
1	0	3 2	

Condition: a) $2 > 5$

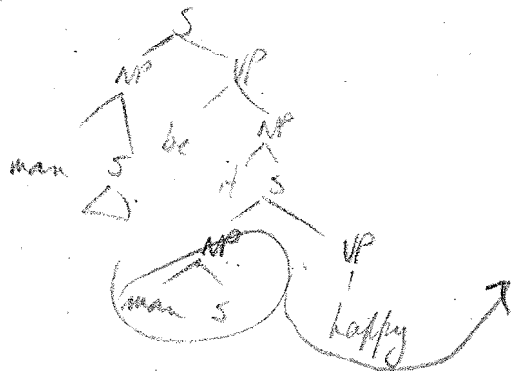
b) $Y \neq \begin{bmatrix} +V \\ -Adj \end{bmatrix}$; unless $Y > S_j$ and $S_j > \begin{bmatrix} +V \\ -Adj \end{bmatrix}$

Maybe this condition could be stated in terms of $[+POB]$ or $[+LOB]$ from

It's not D to mention V in the SD because a complex sub NP couldn't hop over its own V anyway unless that V were an Adj.

But if Complex NP Shift applies on 1st cycle of (1)

(1)



then Equi NP Del, which is oblig for be if it S follows, couldn't apply so there'd be a violation.

seem

9/22/66

George's original idea about seem being
-SD (it Del) is wrong:

It begins to seem that we're jinxed ←

What we need to say is that
for seem, appear, etc., it Deletion never
applies, even though it is possible that
the SD is met (e.g. on the 2nd cycle here)

Then seem will be just like like, hate, etc

and it Del will be governed in subj
+ obj position. Yay!

to be Deleted

9/22/66

This must be cyclic, because
Complex NP Shift depends on it.

Governed Rules

9/22/66

A. All rules whose SD contains variables between non-variables (i.e., X - A - Y - B - Z) or which operate around a variable (like Extrap) are un-governed.

Exceptions: 1. Equi NP Deletion (maybe this can be gotten around)

2. Adjectival it Replacement

3. Reflexivization (maybe semantic)

4. Pronominalization

B. If a rule whose SD does not mention V or VP is governed, the governing element is the closest V.

Exceptions: Adjectival it Replacement

C. If a rule mentions any V but be, that V governs it. or if it mentions VP, the head V of that VP governs it.

Exceptions

0. Complementizer Placement - the V which governs isn't the head of the mentioned VP

1. it Replacement (2 VP are mentioned)

2. Complementizer Deletion

3. Number Agreement

4. Subject Inversion

5. Intransitive Verb Inversion

6. es Insertion?

7. Imperative and Question Pro-V Deletion

8. Relative Clause Reduction?

For to be Deletion

Verb front is not an exception because it contains a variable.

VM - Var VP mentioned (Governed Rules) in SD

9/21/66

NM
PM
similarly governed

Ungoverned

Definitely yes

Perhaps no.

Who knows?

Perhaps yes

Definitely no

Collapsing VM (be M)
Not Hopping VM?

Sentence Raising?

Conj Red
and Copying

Passive VM (minor)

(be M) Copula Agreement?

Comparative Red
As-clause Red

Inchoative Subst VM

Substantivization VM

Causative Subst VM

Not closest ^{assessable} V? Reflexivization VM

Case Marking

Subst from by phrase VM

Complementizer Place VM but governing V is closest V

~~VP M~~

Complex NP Shift

Equis NP Del VM Variables (CLV)

Action Nom V?

it Extrap

Replacement VM (CLV) Horrors - VP (VP M) is mentioned twice

Pronominalization NM

There Insertion (be M)

Flip VM

to Dative VM and Rewriting VM? (CLV)

Conjunct Movement VM? (VP M)

Unspc NP Del VM (CLV)

for Dative VM?

S, because S₂

Rel Cl Red (be M)

Rel. Cl. Formation

Adjectival it Kpl VM Variables Not closest V

it Deletion VM (CLV) [Not governed in any position]

Agentive Nom VM

Case Deletion VM (CLV)

VP Shift VM (CLV)

to Deletion VM

Segmentalization Rules N or VM

Prep Raising PM

3 only 7 (or 8?) un-governed rules which mention V

or VP

Complementizer Del

Number Agreement

Subj Inversion

Intran V Inversion

Verb Front (Variables)

variable

Verb Front VM

es Insertion VM?

Subj Inversion VM

Intransitive V Inv VM

Pronoun Deletion

Scrambling

Critic Placement

(be M) Pseudo Cleft

(be M) Copula Switch

Indef Incorp

Neg Attraction

App Cl. Formation

(VM) Complementizer Del

Case Distribution

Imperative Del Del

Question

Finite Case Change

to be Deletion VM (CLV) (be M)

Cycle

9/27/66

Problem: if the presence of the es blocks Topicalization until the last cycle, how am I going to get both

amen Mantel, den $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Hans} \\ \text{er} \end{matrix} \right\}$ garnie für sich behalten hätte, hat $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{er} \\ \text{Hans} \end{matrix} \right\}$
nur geschickt

Ans it Del is OPT cyclically, OBLIG on LC.

Must be cyclic, or I only one kind of pronom furthermore, you can't block

* it says him, that Johni wasn't invited

it Extrap
it Del (LC)

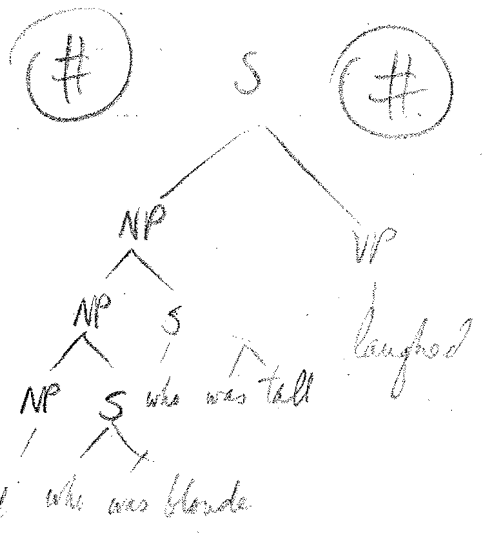
works just right for it seems to be true that S

Rel Cl.
 Q
 Top
 App Cl (LC)

Pronom

Rel Cl Rel (LC)
 VP Shift

Must be cyclical, [LUB] and OBLIG (otherwise Φ expl for learning S)



A Extrapolation

9/21/66

Maybe there should be a condition on this rule:

X	[it S]	NP	Y	
1	2	3	4	⇒
1	2	0	4 3	

OBLIG of 4 = $\begin{bmatrix} +V \\ -Adj \end{bmatrix}$

False: what about seems to me as opposed to appeals to me?

This would mean that in the other meaning of happen (what happened was that John left)

the collapsing rule

that John left happened ⇒ John left

must be oblig and must precede Extrap (and it must be amestiable of)

Idiom

9/20/66

This money is burning a hole in

my
trick
Tom's
...

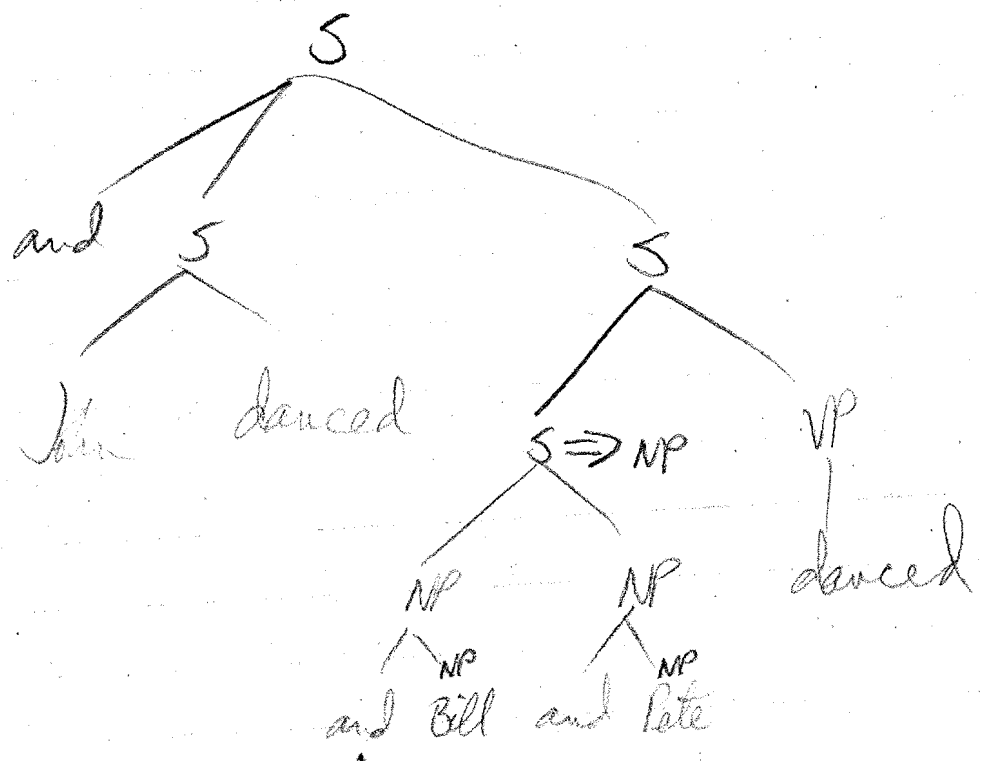
 pocket

This idiom varies in something other than sub/position

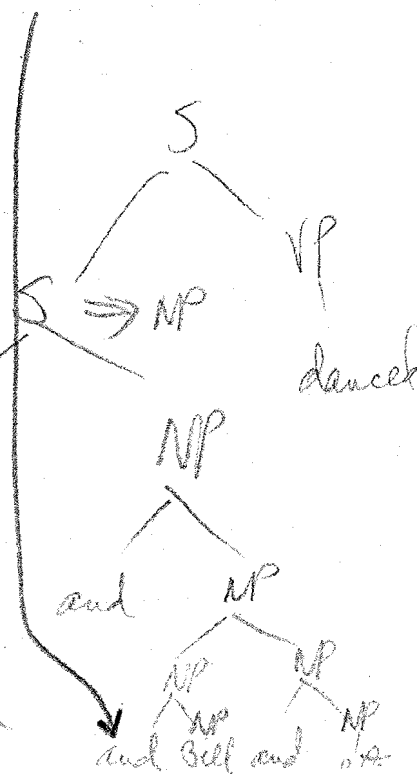
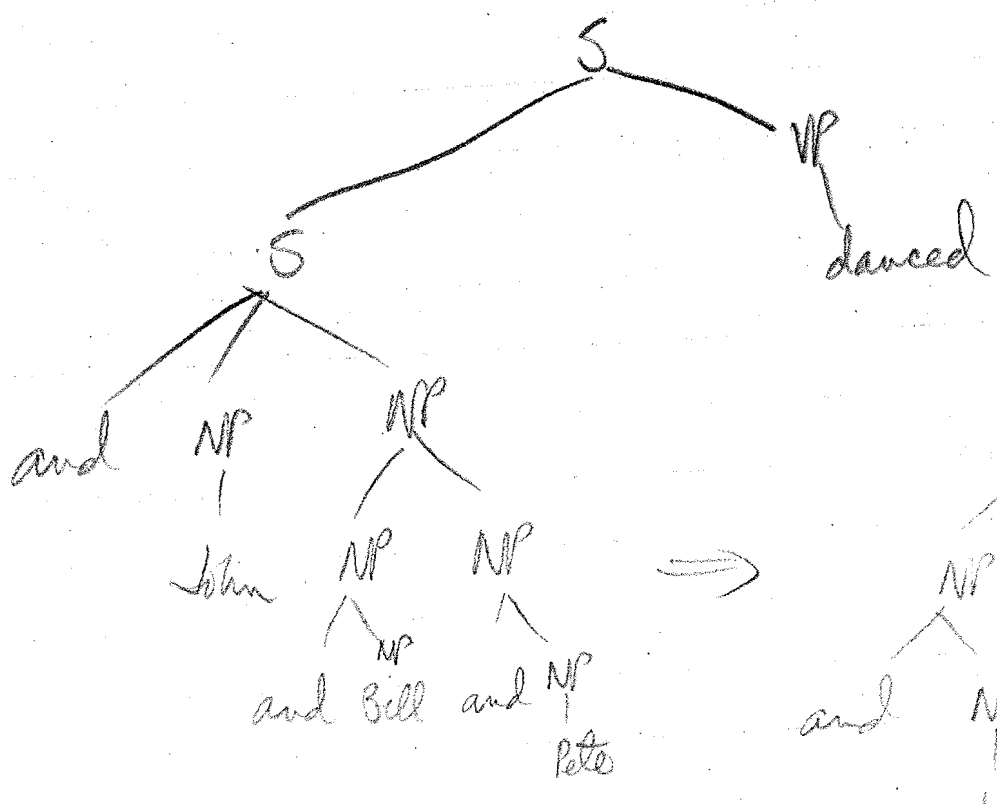
(like { cat's got my tongue
devil take him })

Conjunction Copying

9/20/66



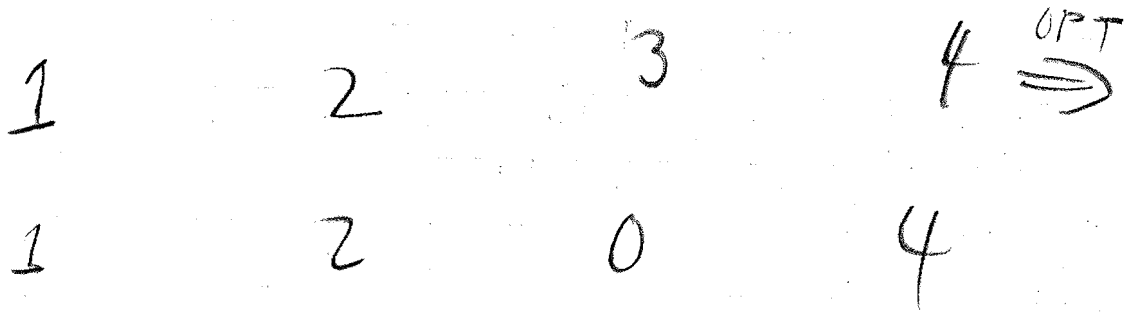
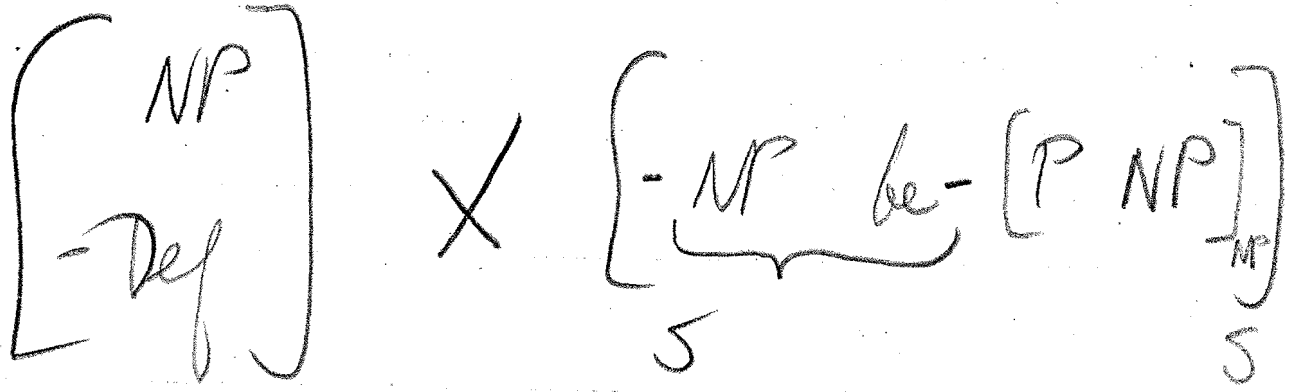
and can delete cyclically or PC - either is OK



Conclusion: and Copying does follow

Rel Cl Reduction after indefinites

9/20/66



Condition: ∃ some node A which immediately dominates 1 and [34]_s

Quantifiers — Help help.

This rule gives who ^{here there} from NY do you know? NB
 This argues that here is a PP.

who do you know from NY?

but blocks * who happy do you know ^{here there}

* who do you know happy?

Topicalization + cleft 5

9/19/66

* There I believed to have been a riot

* It I believed was impossible

Probably the same fact that prevents

* it was it that I read

NB - these 2 words can't be emphasized either

I believe
it to be possible
that he left,

* I believe
there to have been
an explosion

So maybe Topicalized 5 are derived from cleft 5? Hum.

This idea also accounts for the fact that preps are oblig left behind in Topicalization

this my theory doesn't account for
?? It is for this that my theory doesn't account.

Cycle

Post-cycle

1. Conjunction Reduction
2. Conjunction Copying
3. Echoative Substitution
4. Causative Substitution
5. Substitution from by-phrase
6. Comparative Reduction
7. As-clause Reduction
8. Complementizer Placement
9. Equi NP Deletion
10. It Replacement
11. Flip
12. Case Marking < be Deletion
13. Complex NP Shift
14. Preposition Raising
15. To Dative
16. Possive
17. And Rewriting
18. Conjunct Movement
19. Copula Agreement
20. Number Agreement
21. There Insertion
22. Relative Clause Formation
23. Reduction of Possessive Clauses
24. Substantivization < that Del (LC)
25. Unspecified NP Deletion
26. For Dative
27. Reflexivization
28. It Extraposition
29. Adjectival It Replacement
30. It Deletion
31. Possessivization
32. Question
33. Topicalization
34. Extraposition from NP < Extraposition of PP
35. Adverb Preposing
36. Pronominalization
37. Pseudo-cleft ✓
38. Copula Switch ✓

40. Agentive Nominal
41. Action Nominal
42. Case Deletion
43. Indefinite Incorporation
44. Negative Attraction
45. Appositive Clause Formation ✓
46. It Deletion ✓
47. Preposition Deletion ✓
48. That Deletion ✓
49. Complementizer Deletion ✓
50. Complex NP Shift ✓
51. Relative Clause Reduction ✓
52. VP Shift ✓
53. Case Distribution ✓
54. Imperative Pro-verb Deletion ✓
55. Finnish Case Change ✓
56. Question Pro-verb Deletion ✓
57. Verb Front ✓
58. Es Insertion ✓
59. Subject Inversion ✓
60. Intransitive Verb Inversion ✓
61. To Deletion ✓
62. Preposition Attachment ✓
63. Pronoun Deletion
64. Scrambling
65. Clitic Placement

Why?



~~at the end of the sentence~~

(Neg)

9/14/66

I don't know when to sing + when not

Doesn't this argue that the
Neg Placement rule is cyclic?

Adj as NP

9/14/66

He wants to be rich and he will be rich



Rich he wants to be and rich he will be

Argues that rich is a NP

(Topicalization)

9/14/66

Why $\$$

* go home he repeatedly urged us to do

P Del

9/14/66

? that his only desire was for peace he
repeatedly tried to impress us with
convince us of

P Del can only be PC

Parallel Structure

9/13/66

we'll have to do it some other way than

{
the way S
by doing X
}

* at 4 o'clock

I will meet with him in no other place than

{
right here
* on Friday
}

etc.

Phum for Paul

9/14/66

? We threw our bags and selves onto the bed, exhausted

cf. Our Hearts Were Young + Gay, end
of 1st (2nd) chapters.

(Post-cycle)

9/14/66

How do I stop getting both ^{of} these?

I told John a story about ~~himself~~
him

(The bottom one results if the NP
a story which was about him reduces
post-cyclically)

Supposing Refl overlaps
into the PC, where it applies after
Rel Cl Red.

Who knows? Maybe right.

Pronom

9/14/66

Although he does smell bad, it doesn't
seem fair for us not to invite John

Why is this \diamond ?

Extrap of PP

9/14/66

How do I get who do you know from NY?

I guess I've got to let reduction take place here?
or what?

Rel Cl Red

9/13/66

Reasons for being PC

1. Refl
2. Complex NP Constraint can be simplified
3. Pronom
4. Extrap of PP
5. Follows Associative Cl.

Japanese

9/14/66
Ask Susumu about Subj Condition

7
I ga O suda no o believe hito made su

is OK, then Subj Cond is out, and
the ungrammaticality of

a hat which that he wore is well known

must be attributed to the same facts as make
who did that he went surprised? bad

Extrapolation of PP

9/13/66 p.1

NB I talked to John about himself
* about John to himself

This rule must follow Ref, so state
Extrapolation of PP like so

then it'll also do

	X - [P NP] - Y			
A book was given to John by me	2	3	⇒	[+RUB]
by me to J				
He seems to be sick to me	1	0	3	2
to me to be sick				

The fact that you don't get
* a man got sick from NY

is the 4th reason for thinking RelD Rel
is PC

Extrap of PP

p. 2

9/13/66

Somehow, if a PP has been extraposed, the P must come along in Q, Rel Cl, etc

- * who was a book given by him to? (?? who were books given to him by?)
- * who did you talk about the war to?
{ it }

∃ constraints having to do with Det

{ a review will appear of this article next month
{ * the }

Great fact: ~~A~~ I talked about John to himself

can be blocked by Paul's constraint

but only if to John is a NP!

Complex NP Shift

9/13/66

Contradiction - this precedes Prep Raising
(* who did you talk about war to?)

but follows Reflex * I talked about John to himself

(It should also precede Dative (both kinds))

Maybe \exists 2 rules - one which swaps PP's + follows Reflex

(this would also give

a book was given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to him by us} \\ \text{by us to him} \end{array} \right\}$

Hey! Flash
How about
doing this
with
Extrap of PP

These can't be gotten by Complex NP Shift
because it's supposed to precede Dative + Prep Raising

Susumu's Goody

9/13/66

Sb

1. $\exists b(Sb)$ a. * There are some boys who I saw

b. I saw some boys

2. $\exists b(\sim Sb)$ a. There are some boys who I didn't see

b. * I didn't see some boys

3. $\sim \exists b(Sb)$ a. * There aren't any boys who I saw

b. I didn't see any boys

4. $\sim \exists b(\sim Sb)$ a. There aren't any boys that I didn't see

b. * I didn't see no boys

If \exists Neg in Rel Cl, red doesn't operate, else OBLIG

Unspecified NP Deletion

9/13/66

Cyclic because of

I told him { a / *my } story about himself

Pronominalization

9/13/66

but how about
OK? that his_i wife tried to commit suicide left Wallace cold

Pronom can go left into S and into
substantives, but not into determiners but of this

⊃⊃ { that they hated his_i wife
⊃ { that he_i was unpopular } didn't bother Wallace;

⊃ the Negroes' respect for him_i doesn't impress Wallace

⊃ * his_i unpopularity at the polls bothers Wallace_i

Is this also true of Indef Incorp?

that he might be { bothering anyone,
invading anyone's privacy } doesn't bother me

* anybody's wife doesn't love me ⇒ OBLIG (maybe)

Nobody's wife loves me

Pronominalization

9/13/66 p. 2

So what's the rule?

" Pronom doesn't go leftward (down) into a determiner unless it has already crossed] "

Hahahaha — this'll be fun to state
w/o quantifiers

Too strong — omit it - of.

* I want to speak to his_i wife about

John's_i sister

Oh oh — what about

* I told Bill's story about her_i to Helen_i

Help help

for Dative

9/13/66

This precedes Reflexivization (maybe?)

he found Mary a picture of herself

he painted Mary a picture of herself

certainly both of these are out

* I bought Jerry Katz a portrait of Jerry Katz. }
*** him i }

? I bought Jerry Katz a portrait of himself

Still not very good

NP*

9/13/68

He & I are brothers Cong Movement

He is [a brother of me] (NP)

NB - this is a noun

⇓ OBLIG

He is my brother = I am his brother

This analysis is supported by the fact that \exists
he is a brother to me \neq I am a brother to him

Then {he is my mother} = {I am her son/daughter}
{he is my father} = {I am his (son/daughter)}

must derive from an ordered NP*

NP*

9/13/66 p.2

He and then I are [parent-child]



He is [parent-child] to me



He is my parent \Rightarrow ^{OPT?} he is my father

She is my parent \Rightarrow she is my mother

He is my child \Rightarrow ^{OPT} he is my son

She is my child \Rightarrow she is my daughter

NP₁ and then NP₂ are parent

⇓ Conjunction Switch

NP₂ and then NP₁ are child

NP*

p. 3

9/13/66

Symmetric

sibling

cousin

spouse

twin

Asymmetric

parent - child
grandparent - grandchild
 ⋮
godparent - godchild

[aunt] - [niece]
 [uncle] - [nephew]

{ She } is my sibling ^{OBLIG} ⇒ { She } is my { sister }
 { He } _{1 1} { He } _{1 1} { brothers } _{1 1}

Problem: how to get
She and I are { sisters }
{ siblings }

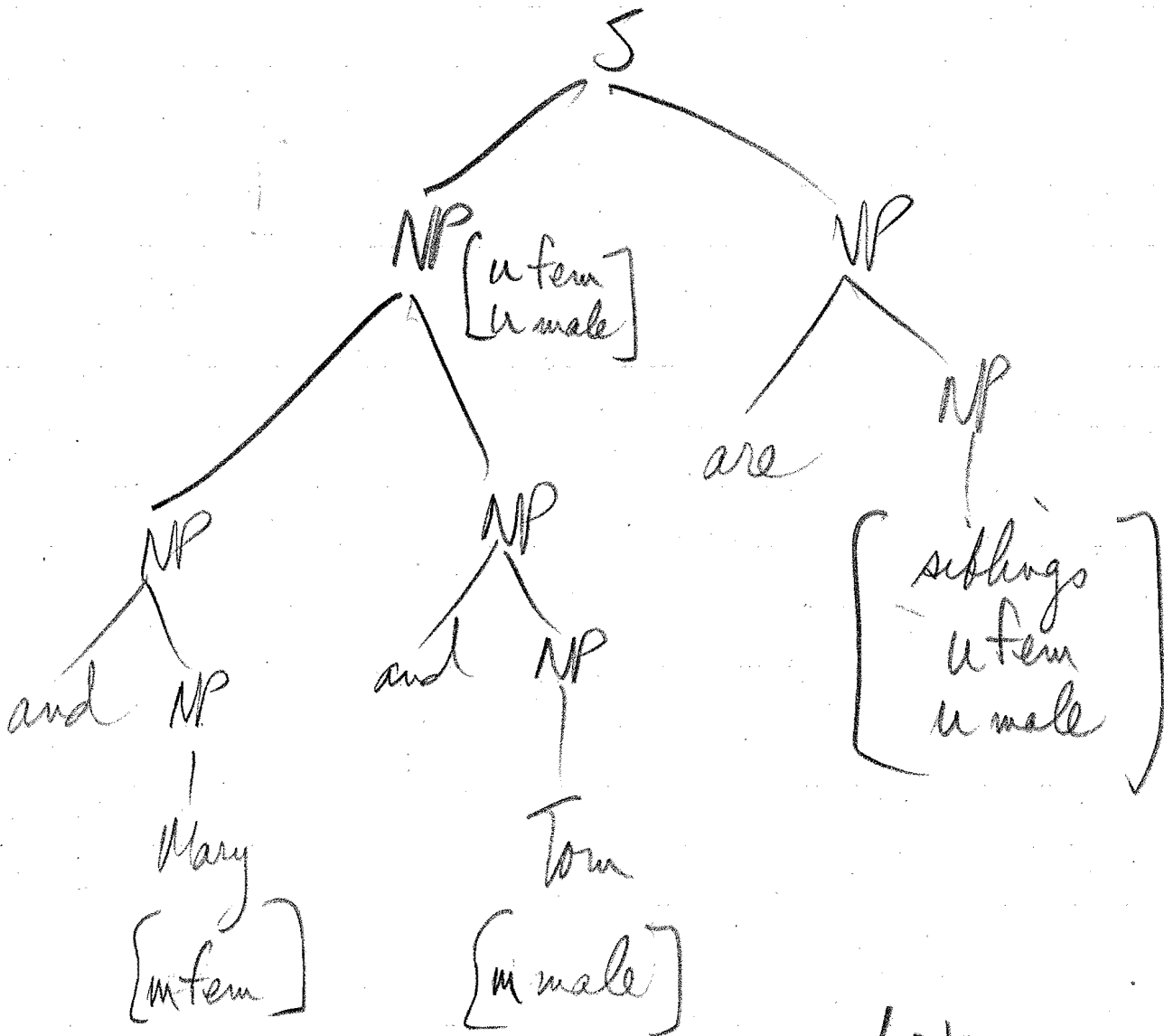
Great - sex agreement across the copula

NP*

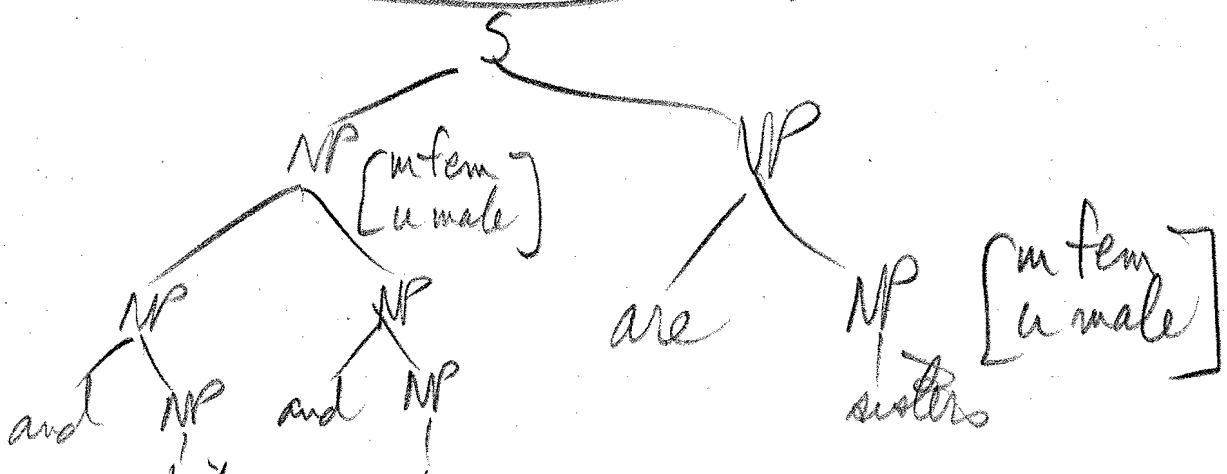
p. 4

9/13/66

This also shows that NP has features



but



NP*

9/13/66 p.5

Problem: why?

Aha - different entities -
one is biological, & it takes
of, the other is metaphorical
& takes t

He is a father to me \neq He is my father

Furthermore

Sex Agreement Across Copula

"comes" after Conj Movement

(so)

9/13/66

this is not converted into X, but that

is so converted

What's going on here?

Possessives

9/13/66

John drives a car of his own ≠

John drives a car which he has

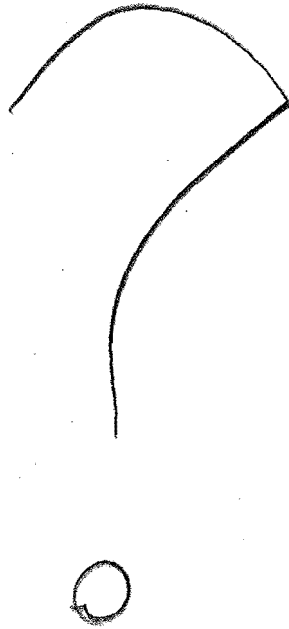
WHY?

[± Definite] ?

9/13/66

∄ * the subsequent chapter
but

∃ the subsequent chapters
a subsequent chapter



Flak for Noam

9/13/66

How does Noam prevent

* what was another war was there

as a cleft 5 of there was another
war

w/o an ad hoc restriction?

keh keh

A Refl, There {believe
expect
:}

9/13/66

NB

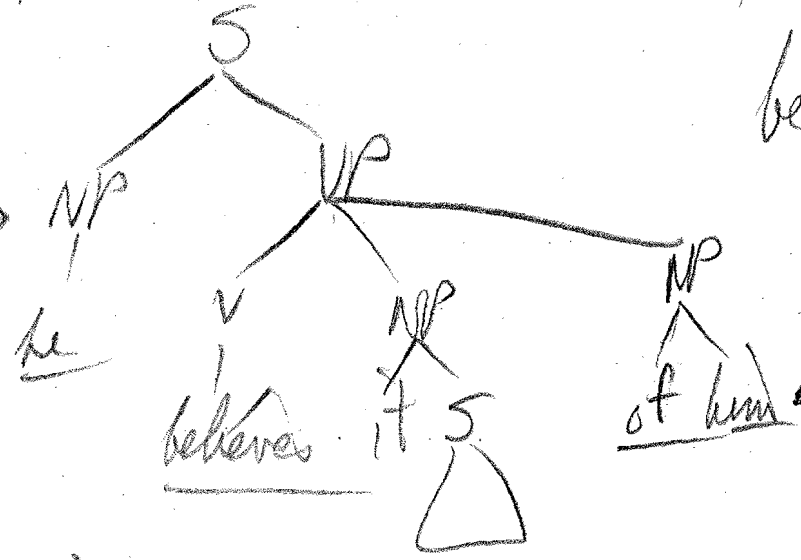
I expect there to be an explosion

This S prevents AVC from arguing that
himself in this

He believes himself to be safe

comes from the NP him in,

Maybe these facts indicate that this NP derives from a simple Ver, and that a NP is taken out of it, & it is marked (as obj. to V & V)



because there can't occur here

Pronominalization

9/12/66

this rule follows

1. Conjunct Movement

* I visited him, with a girl who knew John,

2. Flip

* Jill seemed envious of him, to the girl who Jack loved

cf. also * Tom visited their father
with Bill

but \exists Tom + Bill visited their father

Rel. Cl + Case Marking

9/12/66

is If the deep str of I shot her
by me shot of her,

how do we block

* the man by whom shot her }
who (by) shot her }

This is a toughie

and the girl { who I shot of }
{ of whom I shot }

Answer: by cannot undergo Case Raising
unless it's undergone Passive
But what's the answer here?

Flip

9/12/66

Why is this \diamond ?

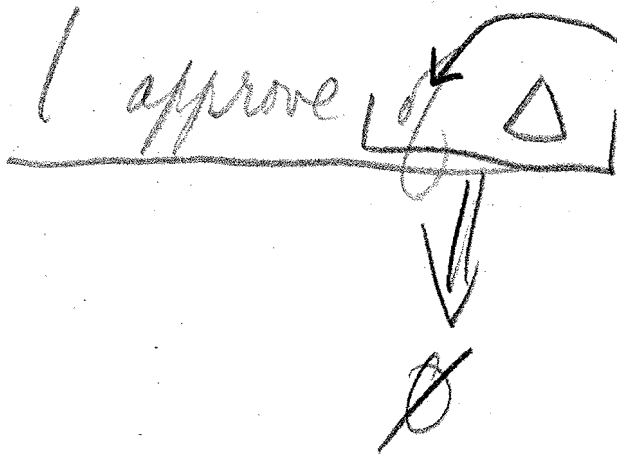
I smell good to myself

Mystery

Rel. Cl.

9/12/66

How do we get?

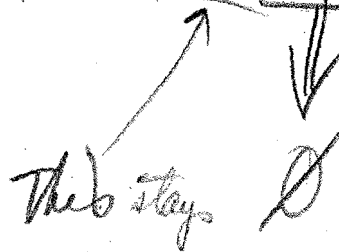


NB - come in!

↑
This is in
deep str.,
This not

but

the man who I approve of (him)



(by spelling out)

9/12/66

the rule resulting in (A)

(*) John astounded himself by not placing in
the top 10%

must follow FLIP, otherwise
Postal's constraint will block (A).

Extrapolation from NP

9/11/66

Since Dative is cyclic, how do I block?

* Tom said he gave the officer the gun who I had been impressed by

NP

9/12/66

A book was given to John which he shouldn't read

but

? * A man was given \$20 who had walked in off the street

? People have been cooked for who were simply lazy

? Funds have been contributed to by us which I didn't feel were trustworthy

It looks as if Extrap doesn't work so freely from indirect objects

(Unspecified NP Del)

9/12/66

Another reason for putting this in
the cycle —

it's hard (*for me) writing a thesis

↑
these facts can only be accounted
for by cluttering up the Extrap rule,
it seems to me, unless Unspec NP deletion

(cf. writing a thesis is hard for me)

has applied before Extrap

If \exists ^{for} somebody, then it's going
to have to be oblig. deleted post-cyclically

Mess.

Unspec NP Del

9/12/66 2

Another reason for putting this rule cyclically — how else could I explain

flattery is easy (*for me) to be swayed by

Passive + for Dative

9/12/66

p. 1

How can we possibly get

John was cooked (beans) for by Fred

unless we hold our water until 2

cycles later, when for Fred is lowered
from some unguessable place.

Furthermore, this seems to point to
Unspec NP Del being cyclic

Yak!

Passive & for Dative

9/12/66

p. 2

Since we can't get the 5's on p. 1 anyway
(unless there is fierce water-holding)
how about saying there is a rule like so

something was cooked for John by Mary

↓ T
sort of like easy

John was cooked for by Mary

and

something was contributed to the fund by us

↓ T
SOLE

the fund was contributed to by us

Passive + Bladder Control

1.3

9/12/66

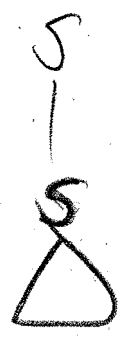
How do we get
the bed was slept in

w/o waiting 2 cycles?

Questions in German

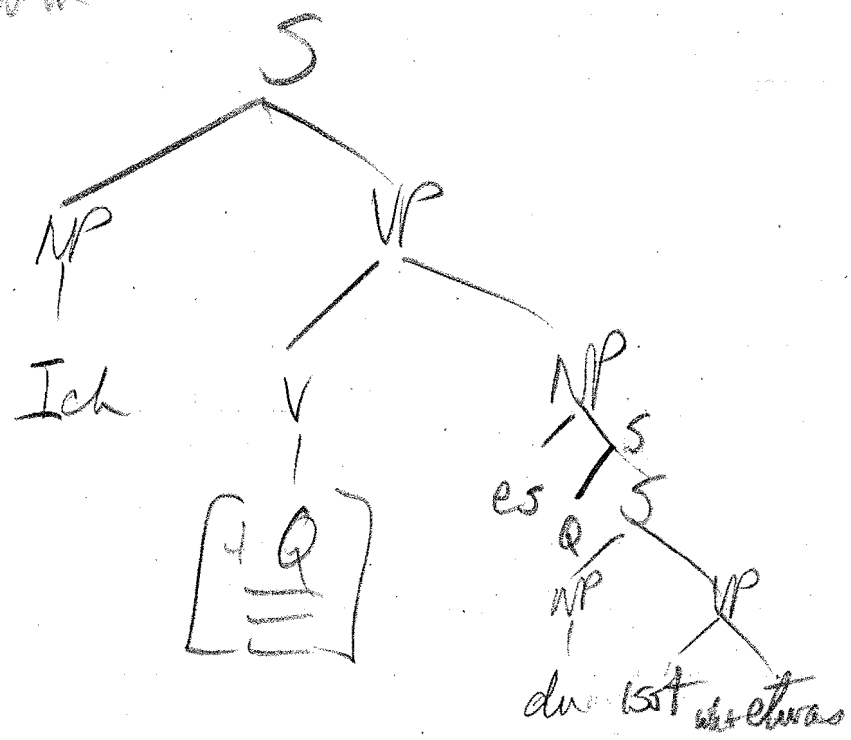
9/12/66

If Q is a complementizer, then, since it will be C-adjointed to the embedded S, embedded Q's will fall under the S definition



of subordinate clause.

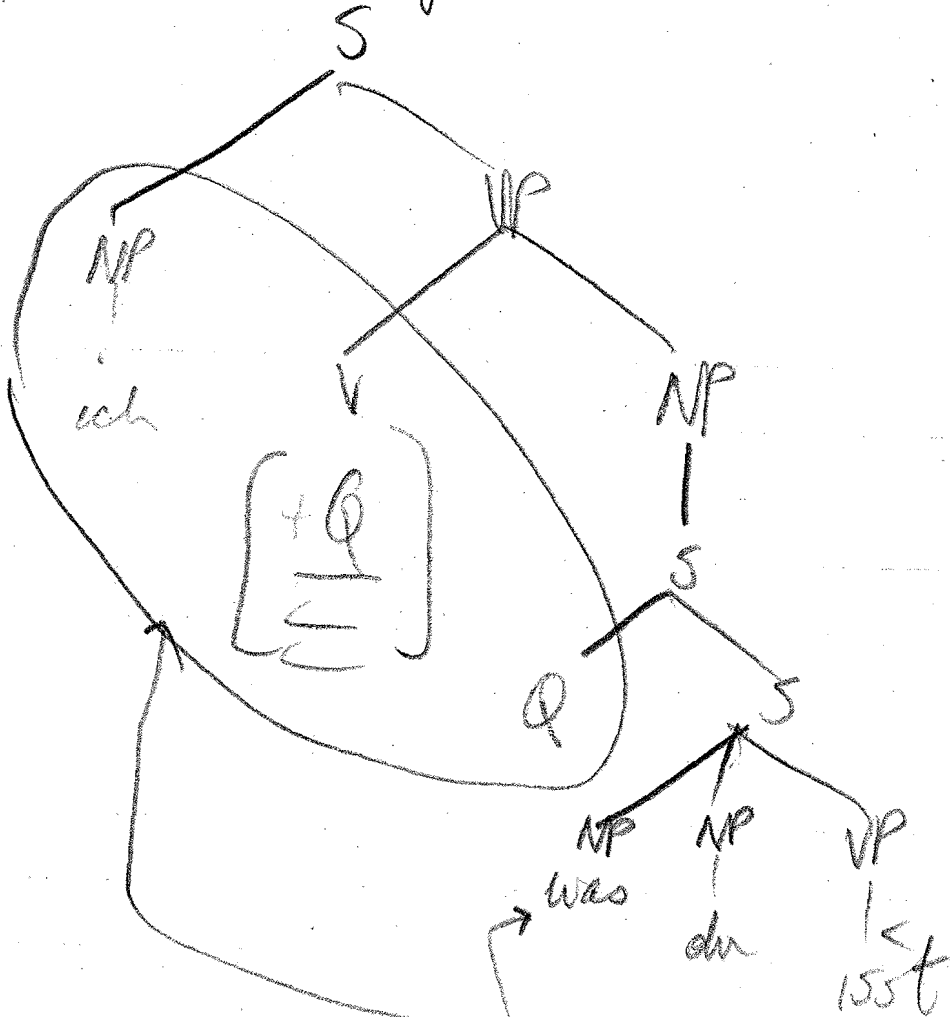
Supposing now real Q's, like was ist da? come from



Questions in German

9/12/66 p. 2

This will give

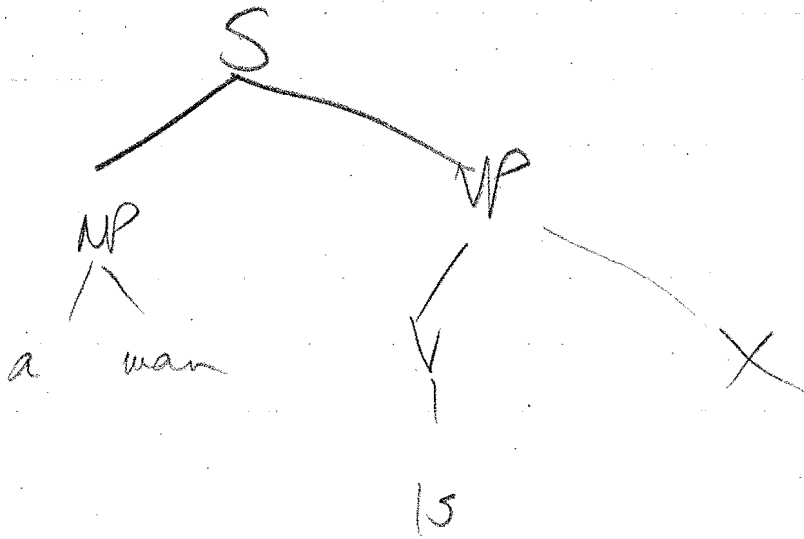


If then a rule deletes all this stuff we get the right result - was ist du? is a main clause

Crucial assumption: Q isn't done w/ C Adj
of here

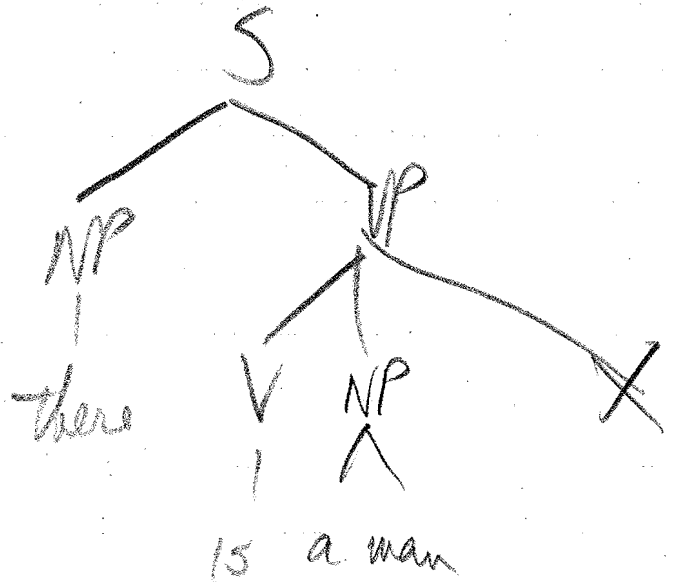
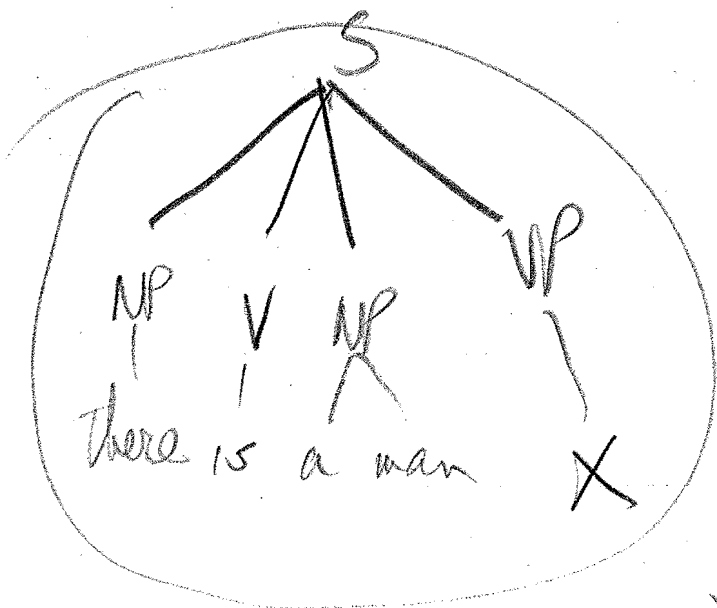
(There)

9/12/66



There _{term}

There _{S Adj}



Out — Complementizer
Placement won't work

In (gap — only
case where
...)

that → for to

9/12/66

* I would surprise me that John left

? For him to pass the test

* build the house

Extrap

9/12/66

Why is Extrap oblig w/ seem?

This is not a general fact, for seem is not an intransitive V like happen, turn out, begin, etc, but rather a FLIP V, like surprise, for which Extrap is not oblig.

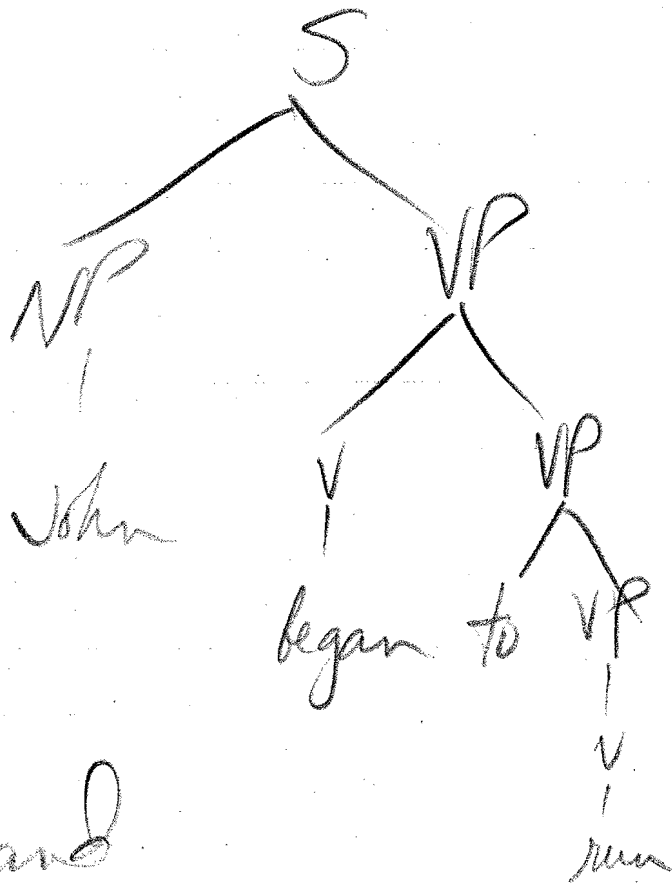
So our analysis of it-Rep isn't missing any earth-shaking redundancy

Daughter Adjunction

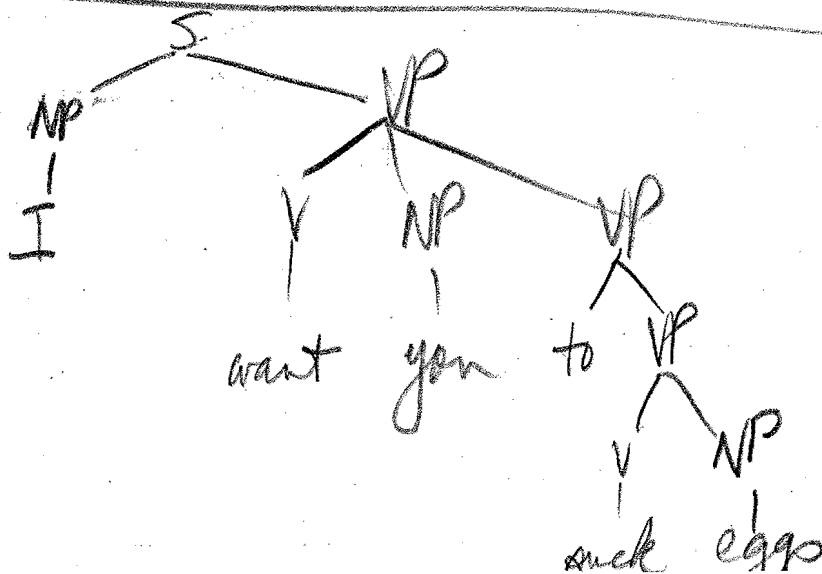
9/11/66

P. 1

To do do so, we really need daughter adj.
The derived structures we're looking for are



and

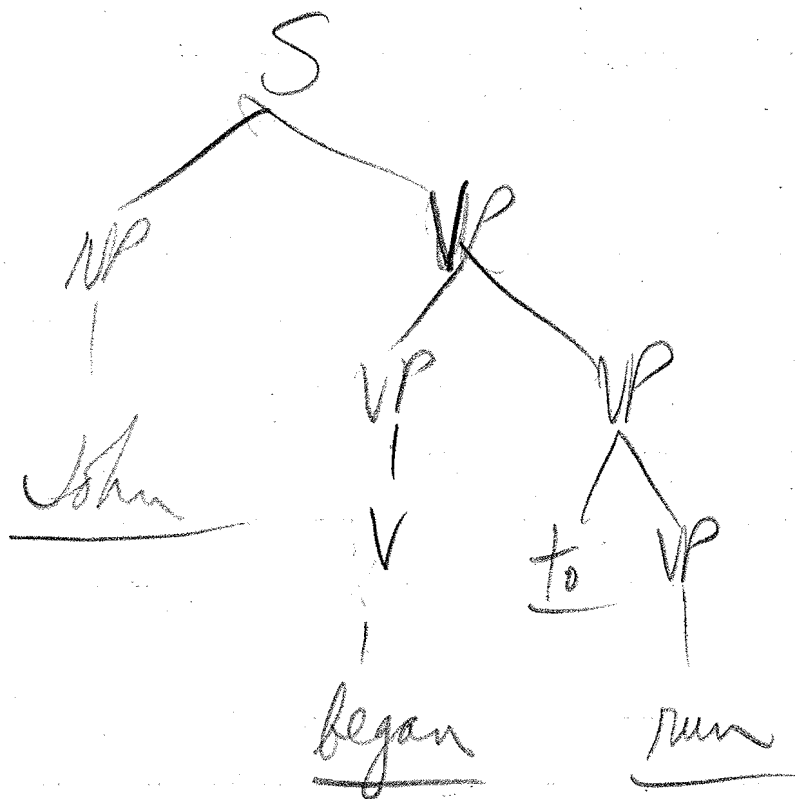


This is only possible w/o
Daughter Adj
(cf. also
Clitic Placement)

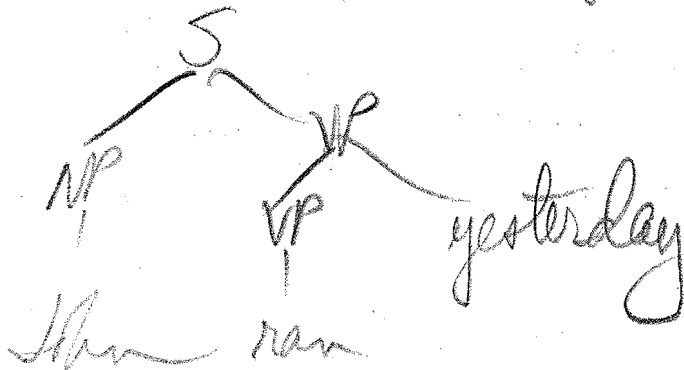
(Daughter Adj)

9/11/66 p. 1a

It is totally inadequate for begin
to have this str.



because this is identical with what
you'd get by Adv Lowering of yesterday



(Daughter Adj)

9/11/66 p. 16

and \$ explanation for why
you can have

do so yesterday

but not * do so to run

Daughter Adj. would also

be helpful in stating Case Marking

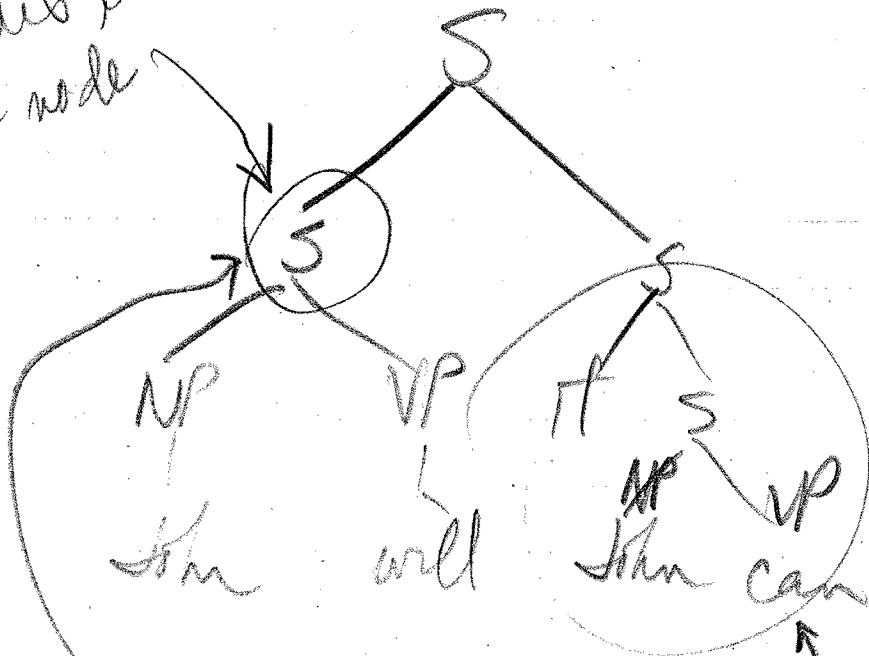
Daughter Adjunction

p. 2
9/11/66

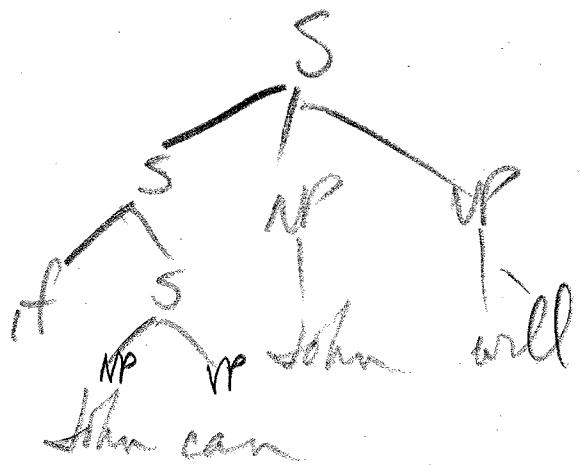
Of also Adv Preposing

It should be

This is a node



Now if the rule took this and Daughter Adj-ed it to this, we'd get



which is slightly better than I can do w/o D Adj

Daughter Adjunction

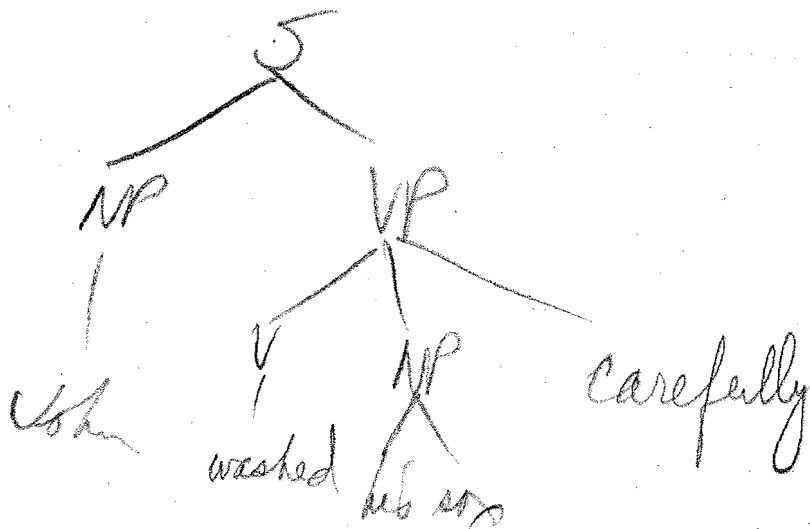
9/11/66

p.3

Adverb Lowering is a case of

D Adj if there ever was one

So the str of John washed his sox carefully
must be



(begin)

9/11/66

the rounding up of the volunteers (by the FBI)
will begin on Tuesday

The fact that \neq

* The FBI's rounding up of the vols began
indicates (possibly) that passive
has applied here (?)

?

Passive

9/11/66

Since for Dative is cyclic,
Passive ^{must} be prevented from applying
on the 2nd cycle here

↓
Tom said that he built John a house

by stating it like so

NP V NP NP

{ Extrap + Q
Topic }

9/11/66

* What was it { strange } that Bill ate?

odd

? doubtful

?? obvious

? certain

? possible

≡ sure

? what is it known that he has written?

What's going on here?

Same problem w/ Topic

* the Civil War it is odd that he's not going to talk about

Complementizer Placement

9/11/66

The only evidence for Chomsky
adjunction for this rule is that it helps
to define subordinate clause in

German.

Rel Cl + Sub. Cl in German

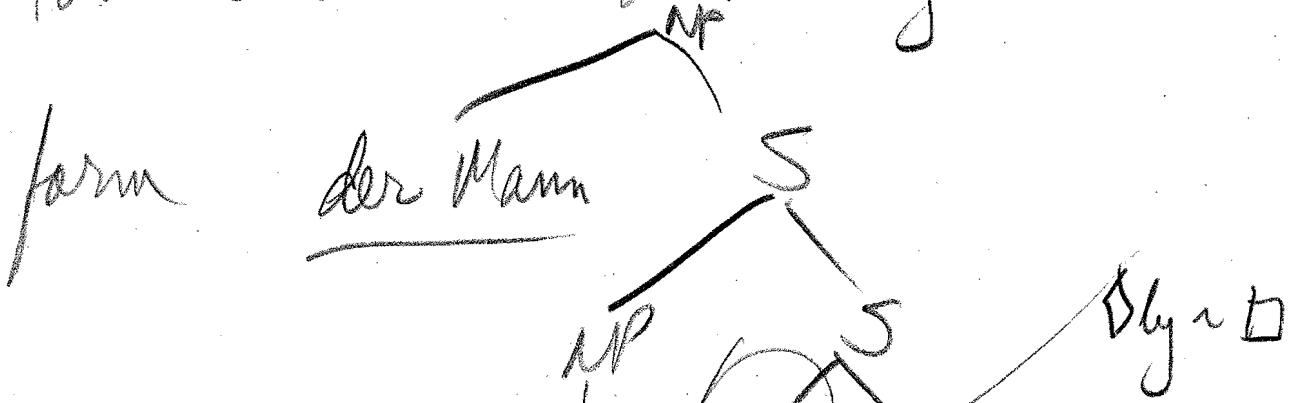
9/11/66

George's question:

why is der Mann, der gestorben ist
this

a subordinate clause?

Possible answer: this really has the



and this and this aren't deleted until PC

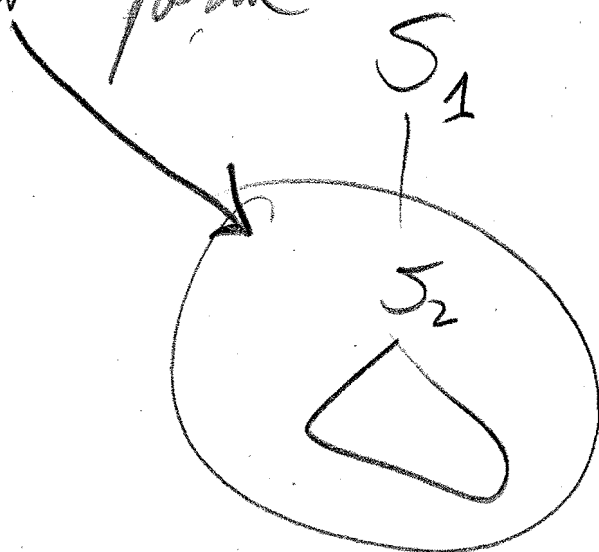
cf also ich, der ich verantwortlich [+Pre] [rel]

Adv. Preposing + Sub Cl

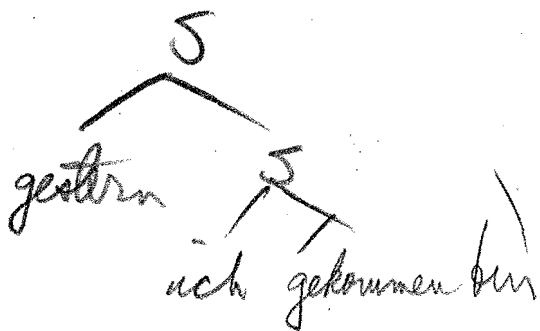
p. 1
9/11/66

Further evidence that my Adv. Prep. rule is more or less right.

If sub. cls in German are of this form



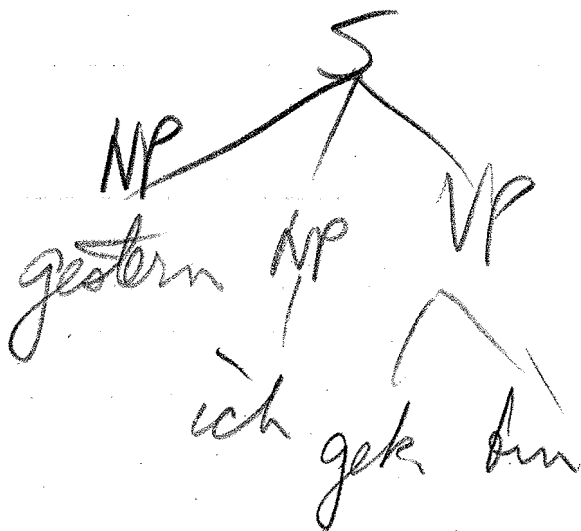
Then, if adverbs are Chomsky adjoined to S_1 , why isn't ich gekommen bin a sub. cl.?
in



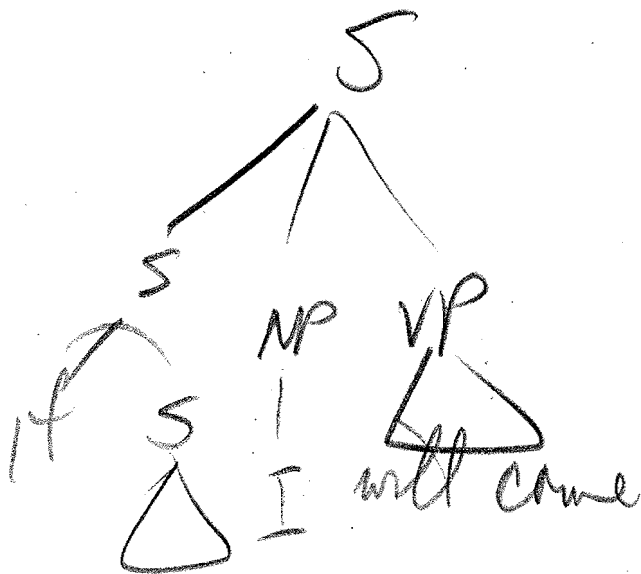
Adv Preposing + Sub cl

9/11/66

so it seems that this really must have the form



Ergo, ditto in English for



VP Shift

9/11/66

There can only be one rule deleting wasper NP

Because of the stolen car (*by John)

VP Shift must follow Unspecified NP Deletion

The facts about the { sleeping } man
{ *eating }

will then have to be captured by saying that

$\left[\begin{array}{l} +V \\ -adj \\ + \text{ NP} \end{array} \right]$ may not shift.

Furthermore, since we know Unspecified NP Deletion
is PC, VP Shift must be too

Relative Clause Reduction

9/11/66

To handle George's problem (* a man from NY mad at me)
this rule must be stated with this

$$\underbrace{NP (V)^n}_{\text{1}} - [wh + NP - be - X]$$

1

2

3

4

OPT
⇒

1

0

0

4

Unspecified NP Deletion

9/10/66

- the stolen cars (*by John)
- * the stolen by John cars

These seem to indicate that
the rule deleting the unspecified agent
precedes VP Shift

But the other Unspec. NP Deletion
seems to have to follow VP Shift, to explain the
difference between these

- * the reading man
- the sleeping man

So what's going on? Are there 2 deletion
rules? Or what?

Case Deletion

9/9/66

Because of Complex NP Shift, of has to be deleted
in contexts that are not easy to state, e.g. here

We gave to the police ~~of~~ the gun we had found

though not here

the sending to the police of the gun we had found got
us in their good graces

Extrapolation of PP and Pronom

9/9/66

Extrap of PP from subject position seems not to work

if \exists NP anywhere in the sentence

cf. * one review interested me of that article

so it appears not to be ordered with Pronom

Wrong:

who did $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John}_i \\ *he_i \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$ think might show up from a town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} he_i \\ John_i \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$ liked

Sentences like * which articles will reviews appear of?

must be blocked somehow by Frozen Structure

Rule (?) [+RUB]

$\left[\begin{array}{l} [NP] \quad NP \\ [-SPEC] \quad NP \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$

Complex NP Shift

9/9/66

Complex NP Shift should precede Prep Raising, because
those P which have undergone it don't raise.
(*who did you talk about it to?)

but it should follow Passive, to yield

a book was given to John by Tom and

a book was given by Tom to John

And NB — * who was a book given by Tom to?

Mystery

Complex NP Shift + Pronom

9/9/66

It looks as if Complex NP Shift must also precede Pronom

* I gave to him_i all the books that John_i wanted

So if Complex NP Shift is cyclic
it can precede Preposition Raising and also Relative

But why the following

the problem which I spoke^{to them about}_{about to them}

the man who I spoke^{to about it}_{?# about it to}

Possible answer: if a NP has undergone this rule, its P can't be raised

Topicalization + Pronom

9/9/66

the beans that $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John}_i \\ ? \text{he}_i \end{array} \right\}$ plants here $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he}_i \\ \text{John}_i \end{array} \right\}$
| | | |
all by
always eats himself

Den Mantel, den $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hans}_i \\ ? \text{er}_i \end{array} \right\}$ neulich in Bonn kaufte,

wollte $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{er}_i \\ \text{Hans}_i \end{array} \right\}$ unbedingt sofort seinem Vater
schenken

cf.

das Buch hat er
uns gegeben

This is dreadful — it means
Topicalization must precede Pronom

Relative Clause Reduction

9/9/66

Additional support for making this rule

PC — appositive clauses reduce too

Duh (we've really been smart to overlook that fact)

→ the arrogant Germans

of also John, a friend of mine,

Maybe this should be derived

via Collapsing. (No - cf. Collapsing p.3)

Collapsing

9/9/66 p.1

if

the boys who I saw were three

SOMEHOW
=>

I saw 3 boys

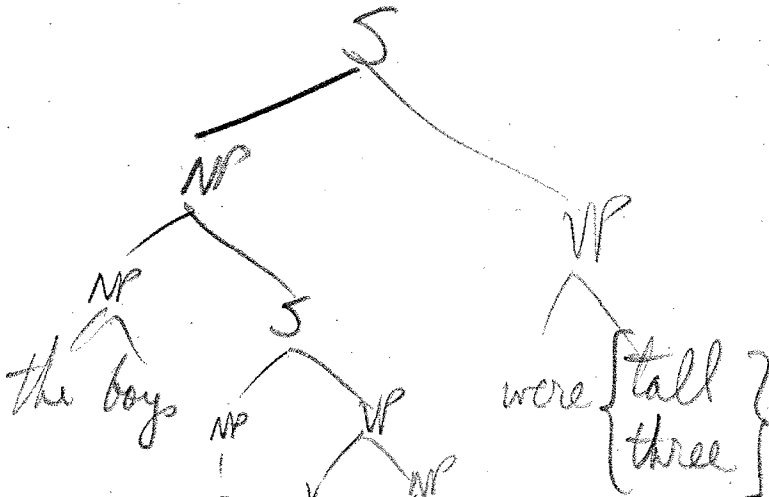
then why not

the boys who I saw were tall

THE SAME HOW
=>

I saw tall boys

(NB \exists the same semantic problems w/ Neg + Q)



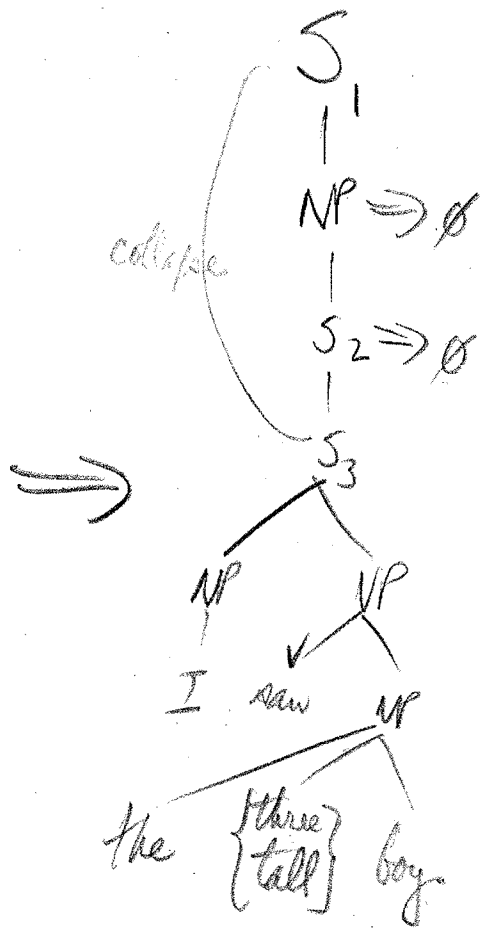
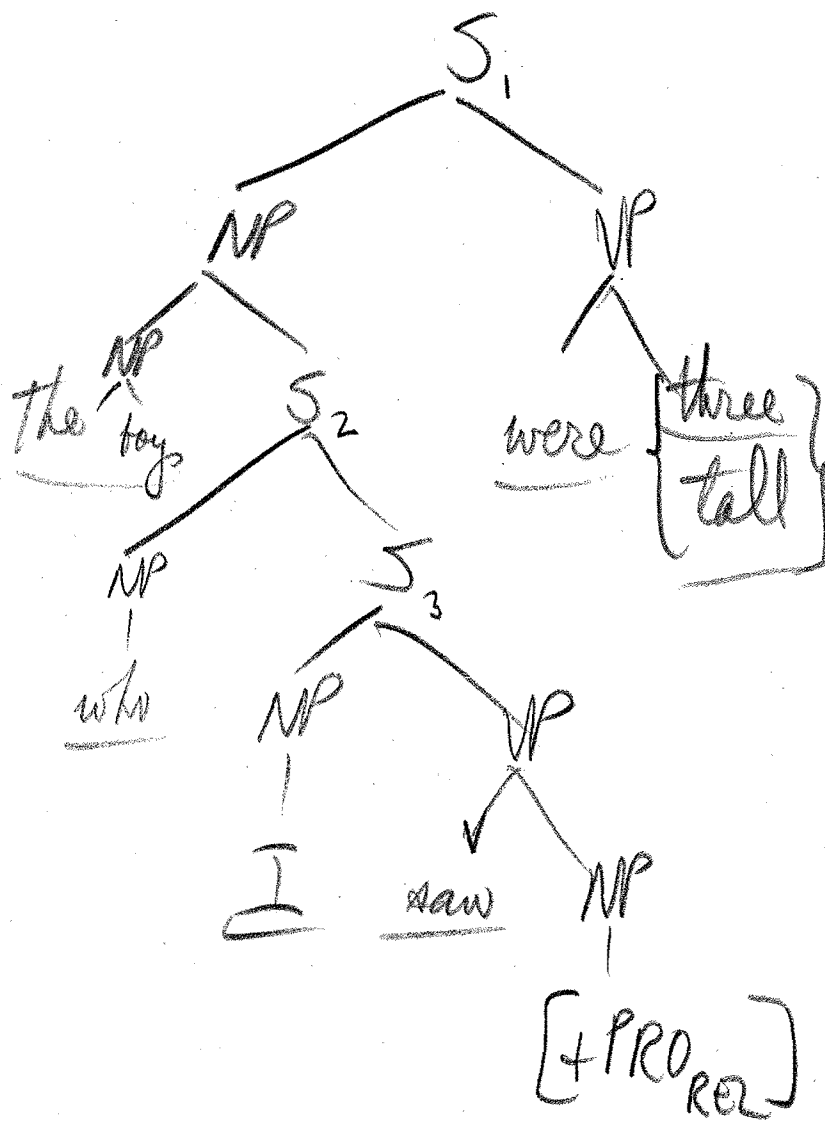
But how is the fact to be explained that the movement constraints apply?

Collapsing

p. 2

9/9/66

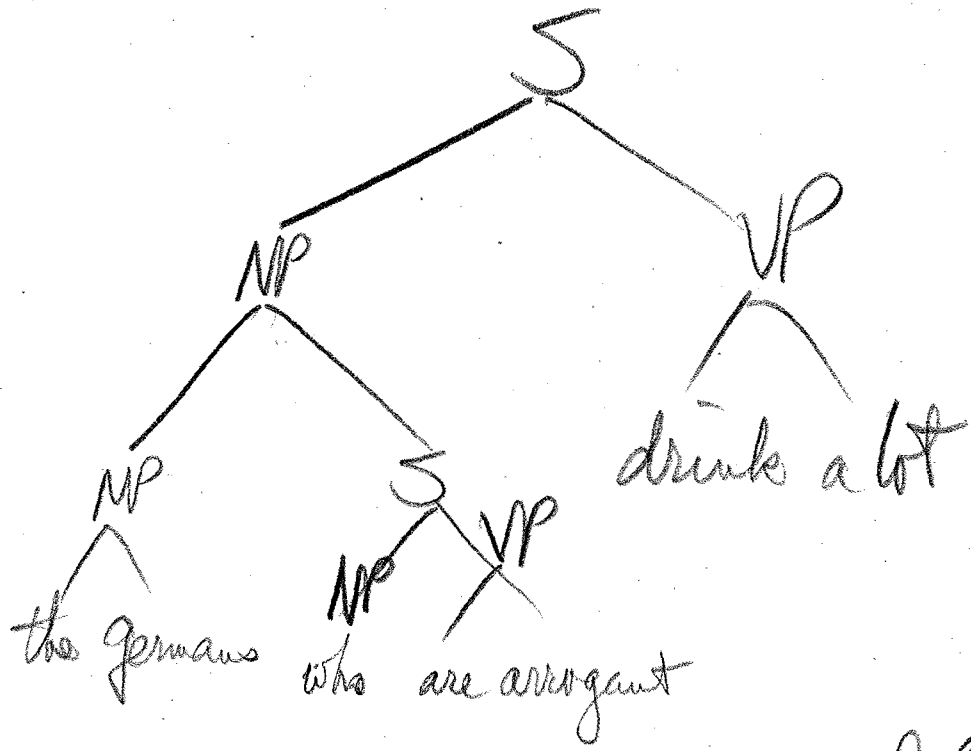
How about saying that ~~all~~ Collapsing follows Rel Cl, and that Rel. Cl copies the relativized NP, leaving behind a NP w/ the feature $[+PRO_{rel}]$. Then we'd have



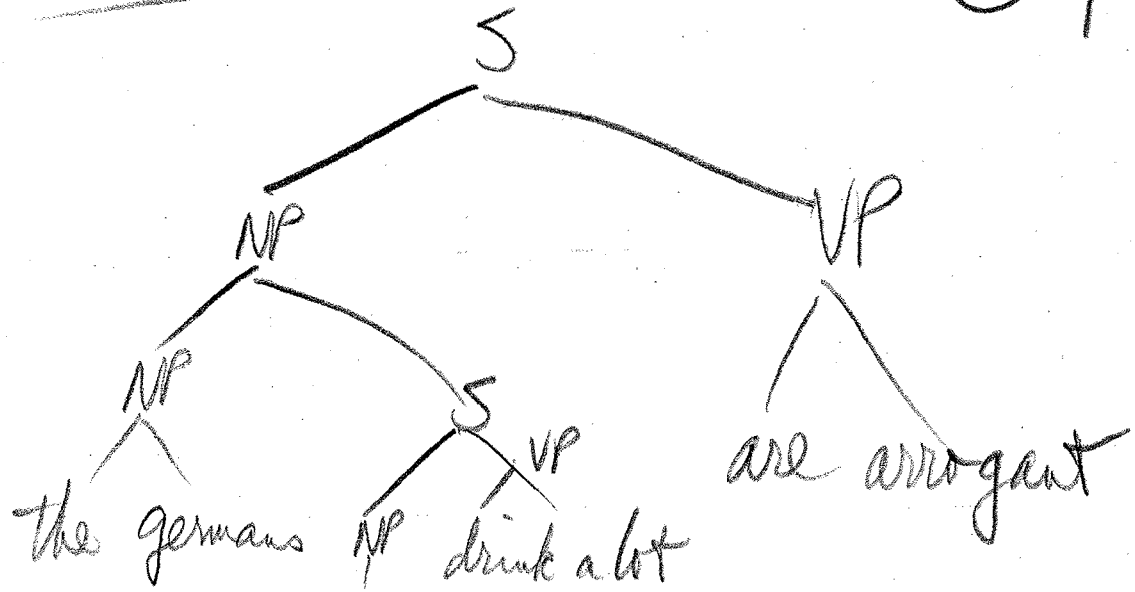
Collapsing

9/9/66

Maybe the difference between (A) the arrogant Germans ^{drink a lot} (restrictive rel cl) and (B) the arrogant German ^{drink a lot} should be explained by getting (A) from



and (B) from



No - this means something different from

the Germans, who are arrogant
the arrogant German

drink a lot

Collapsing

9/9/66 p. 4

Statement of rule (Minor rule)

$[_{NP} NP [-wh + [NP [+PRO] - X - [NP [+PRO_{REL}] - Y]]]]_{NP} be [+V [+Adj]]$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	⇒
0	0	3	7#1	5	0	0	

Condition 1 = 4

Cycle

Cycle

9/9/66

Conjunction Reduction Also in cycle
 Conjunction Copying Collapsing
 Inclusive Substitution too
 Causative Substitution Sentence Raising
 Substitution from by-phrase Adverb Lowering

Comparative Reduction
 like Reduction
 Complementizer Placement

Equi NP Deletion
 it Replacement

Flip

Case Marking

Complex NP Shift

Preposition Raising

to-Dative

Passive

and Rewriting

Conjunct Movement

Copula Agreement

Number Agreement

There

Relative Clause

Reduction of Possessive Clauses

~~Relative Clause~~

NP extraposition

it Extraposition

es Deletion

Passivization

Question

Tropicalization

Extraposition from NP

Extraposition of PP

Adverb Preposing

Pronominalization

Pseudo-cleft

Copula Switch

Revision

English

Revision

Revision

English

Revision

Revision

Revision

Post-cycle

Agentive Nominal

Action Nominal

Case Deletion

Indefinite Incorporation

Variables

Negative Attraction

Variables

Appositive Clause Formation

it Deletion

Preposition Deletion

that Deletion

Complementizer Deletion

(Complex NP Shift?)

Variables?

Relative Clause Reduction

~~Unspecified NP Deletion~~

VP Shift

Variables?

Case Distribution

Variables

~~Preposition Attachment~~

NP Pro-verb Deletion

Verb front

Variable

es insertion

Subject Inversion

Intransitive Verb Inversion

to Deletion

Preposition Attachment

Scrambling

Pronoun Deletion

Clitic Placement

Variable

Imperative

Finnish Case Change

Revision

Revision

Revision

Same mark?

Cycle

Post-cycle

Unordered
with
other
rules

- Inchoative Substitution
- Causative Substitution
- Substitution from by-phrase
- Conjunction Reduction

- Complementizer Placement
- Equi NP Deletion

it Replacement

Flip

Case Marking

Preposition Raising

Passive

Number Agreement

There

and Rewriting

Conjunct Movement

Relative Clause

Reduction of Possessive Clauses

Possessivization

Reflexivization

it Extraposition

es Deletion

Adverb Preposing

Question

Extraposition from NP

Dative

Pronominalization

Pseudo-cleft

Copula Switch

Substantivization

English

English

- Agentive Nominal
- Action Nominal
- Indefinite Incorporation

Negative Attraction

Preposition Deletion

That Deletion

Complementizer Deletion

Unspecified NP Deletion

Preposition Attachment

Verb Front

es Insertion

Topicalization

Subject Inversion

Intransitive Verb Inversion

Appositive Clause Formation

Complex NP Shift

Relative Clause Reduction

Case Distribution

VP Shift

to Deletion

Extraposition of PP

Scrambling

Clitic Placement

U?
No motivation for PC

U?

□ PC
□ PC
□ PC

□ PC U?

□ PC U

□ PC U

I

□ PC

□ PC U?

I

□ PC U?

I

U

I U?

□ PC U?

I

Collapsing

(The boys who came here were 3 =>)

Pruning + Reflexives

9/8/66

Ulp! How do I block this?

* You know the man who I claimed had shot at myself

(unless, of course, have has a sentential object) Hum.

9/9/66

Answer: that is still here, and it is later deleted by Comp Del

So at the time Refl applies, the S has the perm

You know the man who I claimed [that had shot at me]_S

This blocks Refl Yay!

Bonom

9/8/66

He had been interviewed on CBS in 1962, and everyone
wanted to ^{talk to} Carl Sandburg after that

Necessary

Why?

Relative Clause Reduction

9/8/66

If this damn rule is PC, it will help
for 3 other rules

1. All movement rules
2. Refl (how'm I going to characterize)
modifier otherwise?
3. Pronom

Problem: how do we get

John is expected to wash his own car

This means Pos Clause Reduction
has to be cyclic

(Pronom)

9/8/66

Conclusion 1: [+LVB] isn't enough for Pronom

Women fond of $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{him}_i \\ \text{John}_i \end{Bmatrix}$ always screw $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{John}_i \\ \text{him}_i \end{Bmatrix}$

$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{John}_i \\ * \text{He}_i \end{Bmatrix}$ always gets screwed by women fond of $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{him}_i \\ \text{John}_i \end{Bmatrix}$

Conclusion 2: Rel. Cl. Reduction is post-cyclic

(gah! That means Case-Marking is post-cyclic)

No! Case Marking is cyclic,

Case Distribution is post-cyclic

Conclusion 3: It's not [+LVB_s] that's at work in Pronom, but

Indef Incorp

9/8/66

⊖ that Tom began to force Bill to try to buy anything isn't obvious

but

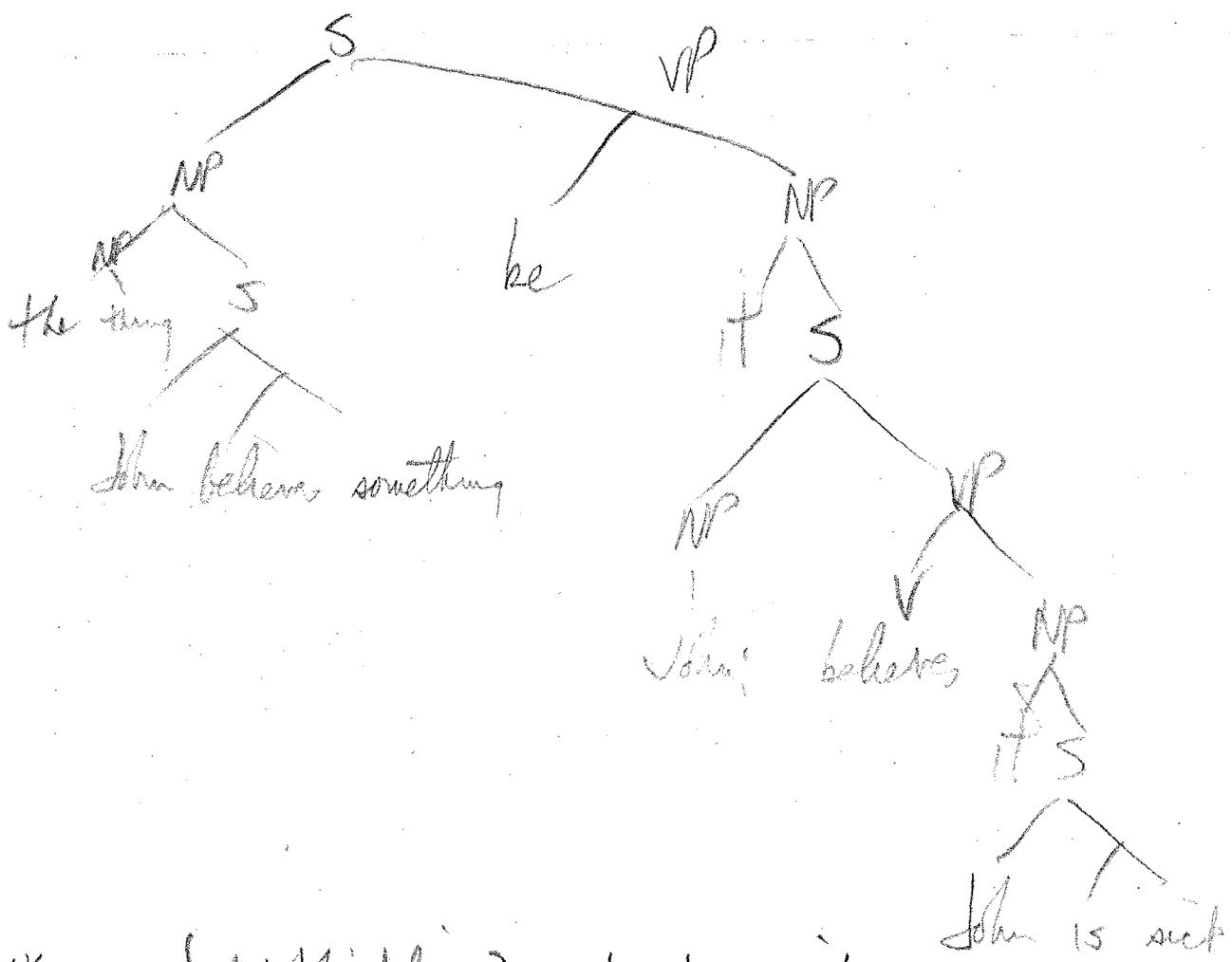
⊕ * that Tom said that Mary had ever gone isn't obvious

So Indef Incorp has to look at complementizers
when going left downward, though not when going
right downward

? It's not obvious that Tom said that Mary ever went out

Cleft 5+ Pronom

9/7/66 p.1



Either order OK

- 1. Pronom | 1 Cop Sui ⇒
- 2. Cop Sui | 2 Pronom ⇒

what John_i believes is that he_i is sick
John's_i belief

That he_i is sick is John's_i belief

↓ OBLIG (2nd cycle)
he

NB: \$* what he_i believes is that John_i is sick
his_i belief

This tells nothing
- both Chomsky + Ross
can avoid it

\$* that John_i is sick is his_i belief
what he believes

Must be
1. Pronom
2. ...

Cleft 5 + Proton

9/17/66 p. 2

But Cop Sw is supposed to precede Extrap

because of it is my belief that S

Impasse

HELP!

Pronominalization

9/7/66

* He_i left with John's_i mother

How about saying Reflexivization precedes?
And is OBLIG?

(own may later delete?)

OR

Maybe left-bounding is more general
(maybe it works on $\left[\begin{matrix} \text{NP} \\ \text{NP} \end{matrix} \right]$ too)

∃ { John_i + his_i doctor } went out
∄ { * He_i + John's_i doctor }

Maybe this is better

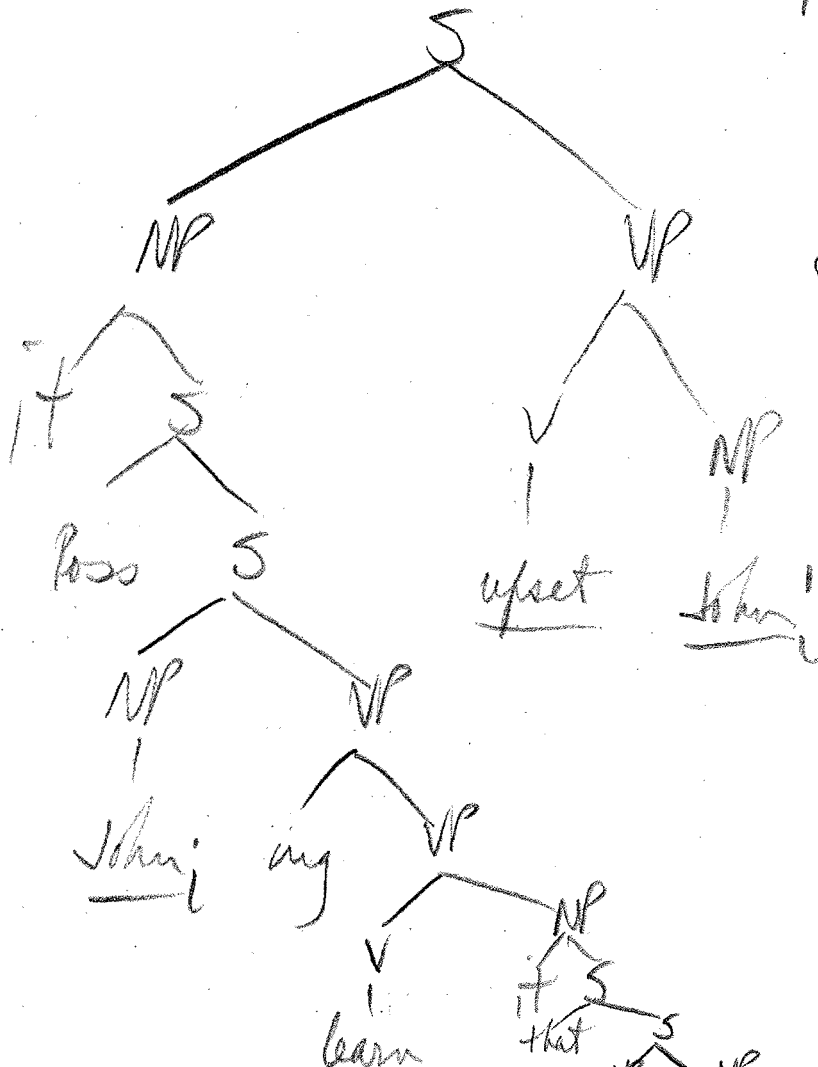
* He_i killed John's_i best friend

(Pronominalization)

9/6/66

Proof that pronoun is cyclic

Magnificent! * learning that John_i was unpopular upset him_i
 The normal order (from left to right) is not even possible!
 This would have to come from



On 2nd cycle,
 in order to get
 this, you'd
 have to incorrectly
 get
 * he_i learned that John_i
was unpopular

Native

9/5/66

If these are OK



{ ? who are you going to ask these 4 questions?

? the man who I wanted to ask this question has left town.

at least one Native rule must be in the cycle

that bum

9/5/66

p.1

NB-□

1. Bill will go, if that bum still can.
2. * That bum will go, if Bill still can.
3. ? If that bum still can, Bill will do it
4. If Bill still can, that bum will do it.

If that bum is awake yet, Bill can get it for you.

that { Bill } never gets invited out doesn't bother { that creep }
 { *that bum } { Bill }

it doesn't bother { Bill } that { that creep } never gets invited
 { *that creep } { Bill }

* that bum said that John was hungry

that John fought in Korea has been shot off about by that bum for years

* that bum got up + John said he was hungry

{ John } always makes a pees at the women that catch that { bum's } eye
 { *that bum } { John }

the women who catch { John's } eye are always bothered by { that bum }

that bum

9/5/66

p. 2

when $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ? \text{ that bum} \\ \text{John} \end{array} \right\}$ gets his temper up, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John} \\ \text{that bum} \end{array} \right\}$ can be really unpleasant

Conclusion - it seems that ^{the} that bum rule
is unbounded right

Barbed Wire +
Pronominalization

9/5/66

that ~~mean~~
works
exactly
like
pronoun

1. Bill will ^{that mean} if {he} can
2. * {he} will ^{t.b.} if Bill can
3. if {he} ^{t.b.} can, Bill will
4. if Bill can, {he} ^{t.b.} will

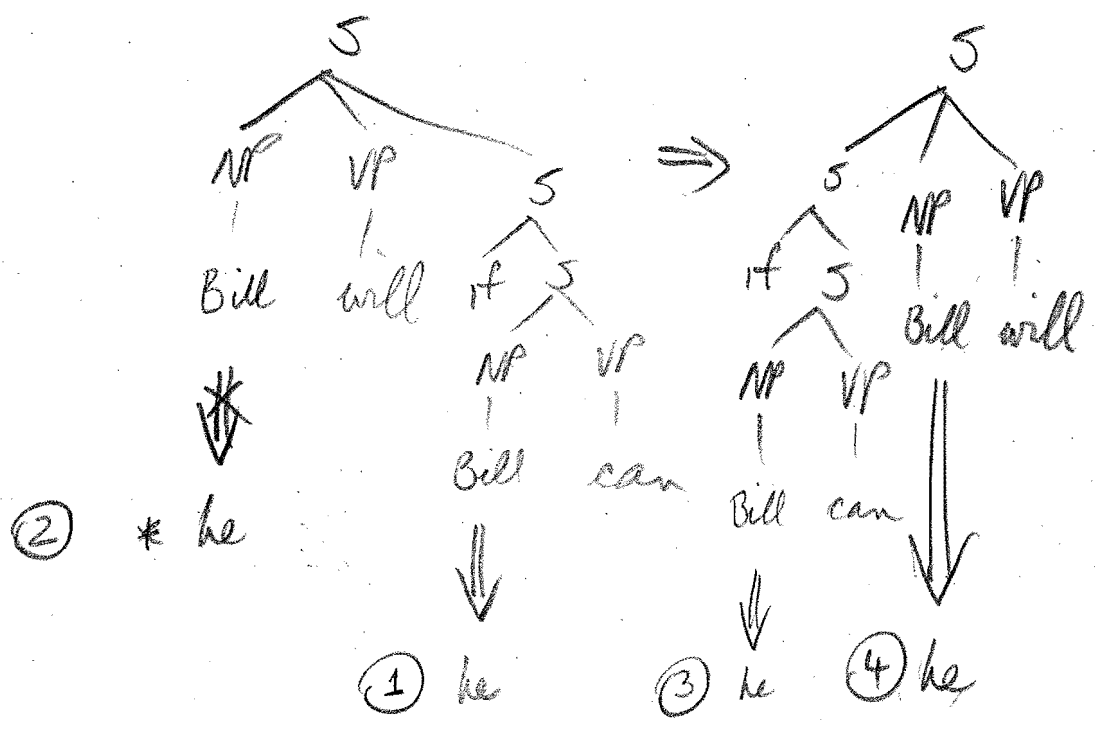
NB - \exists an intonation pattern
for 1 that's not possible
for 2 - how's this
stated?!?

Base: A if B

Rules

- Pass
- Extrap
- Adv Preposing (sister adjunction)

Pronoun



that deletion

9/5/66

Since that is only deleted post-cyclically, the fact that

* I proclaimed loudly and Bill softly Johnson was a fool

is ungrammatical needs some other explanation than George's idea about S not coming out of VP

Also, aren't Ss like

I was ^{only} able to force John, but they could induce Bill

to come along

OK?

(Appositives)

9/4/66

Appositive clauses must come from the right of the matrix, because Pronom is left bounded

John, and he is my friend, wears oakum jackets

cf.

* He_i is my friend + John_i wears oakum jackets

Barbed Wire
+ PRONOM

9/4/66

p.1

Is pronominalization upward bounded?

NB
proves
that
pronom
is cyclical

ϕ didn't page { $\frac{\text{John}_i}{* \text{him}_i}$ } that { $\frac{\text{he}_i}{* \text{John}_i}$ } wasn't going to go

OK \exists that { $\frac{\text{John}_i}{\text{he}_i}$ } wasn't going to go didn't page { $\frac{\text{him}_i}{\text{John}_i}$ }

But: * learning that John_i isn't going to go didn't page him_i

Does this prove it's cyclic? Because ϕ *his_i learning that John_i isn't going to go
But still, how is this blocked?

* he_i ^{mentioned} said that John_i was hungry

that John_i got the Purple Heart has been mentioned by him_i
about 40 times

Pronominalization is left bounded

Barbed Wire
+ Pronominalization

9/4/66

∃ the women ^{that creep} {he_i} falls for always give {John_i} a raw deal.

but {John_i} {him_i}
| |
| |
| |
| |

* ^{that creep} {he_i} always gets a raw deal from the women John_i falls for.

* that he_i had left and that John_i had asked for help cut w ice

1 {Bill_i} will go if {he_i} can

2 * {he_i} {Bill_i}

| |
| |

3 if {he_i} can, {Bill_i} will go

4 {Bill_i} {he_i}

| |
| |

A if B

{ 1. Pronom
2. order Preposing

Order because of
though he_i hates to, Bill_i will go.

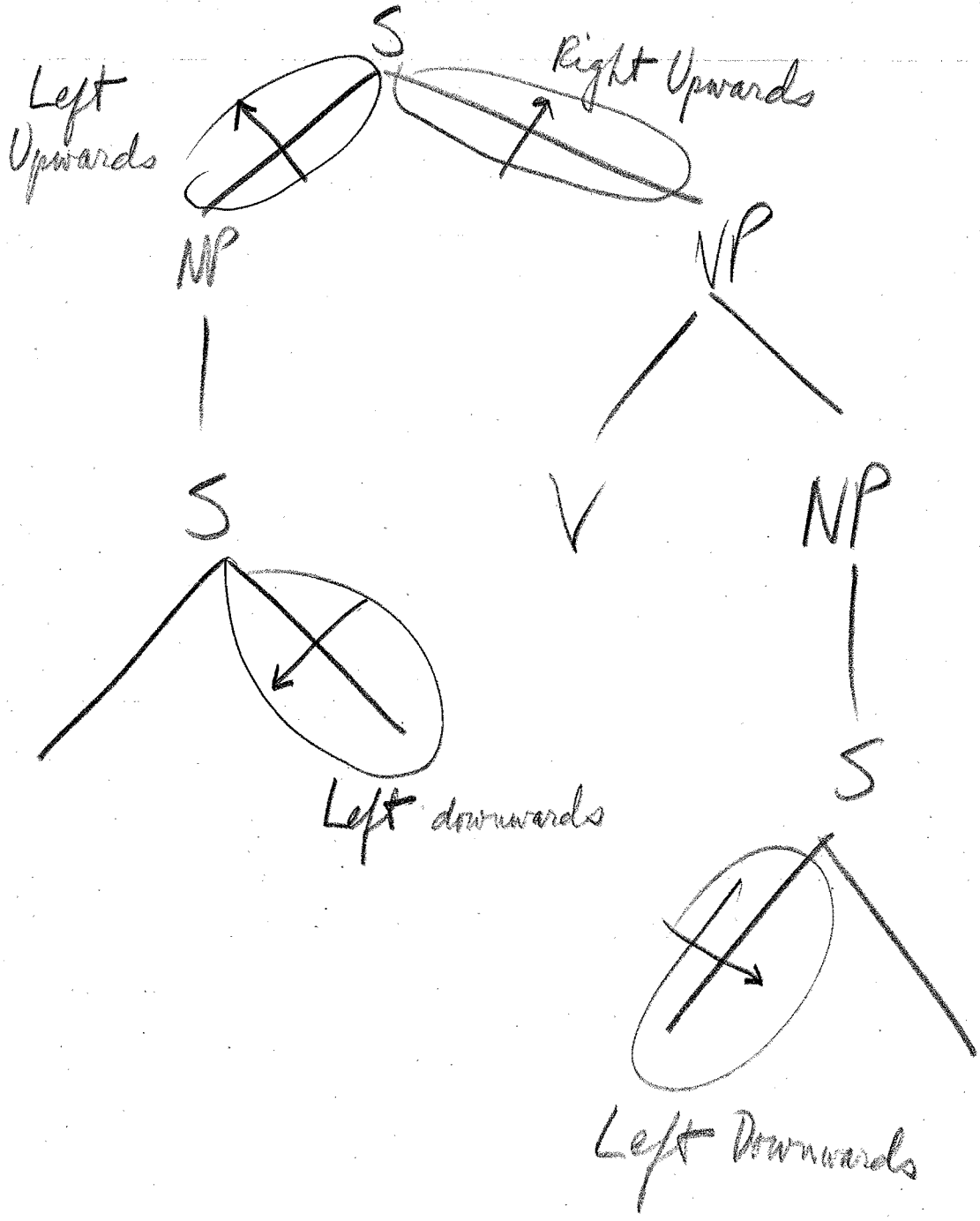
1 =

So this generates 1+3
Maybe ∃ another cycle
VE 51 YAV 9/4/66

Types of bounding

9/4/66

p. 2



Adjunction

9/4/66

Rules requiring
sister adjunction

Rules requiring
Chomsky adjunction

X Clitic Placement (Daughter Adj)

X Case Marking "

These could be done with permutation

Extraposition (?)

Dative

Particle Movement?

Verb Front (or Verb Final)

Passive? (How stated?) ←

X Adv Preposing (D Adj)

(□ D Adj)

and Copying
Complementizer Placement
Preposition Raising
{ Rel Cl } ?
{ Q }

Comp Red

VP Shift?

Appositive Clause?

Preposition Attachment? (or D Adj)

Subject Inversion?

es Insertion

Who knows?

It Repl (□ D Adj)

~~Adv Preposing~~

There

Conjunct Movement (□? D Adj)

Complex NP Shift (□ D Adj)

[Extrap of Rel Cl, PP]

Topicalization (□ D Adj)

□ Permutation
or S Adj

Speak, talk

Reflexive

9/4/66

The fact that it's

{ Speak
talk } to John about himself

and not

* { Speak
talk } about John to himself

indicates that this

is the basic order.

Banded Wire

9/4/66

Adv Preposing

* Since 4 o'clock I will point out that it has rained

* Until Bill got back she mentioned that she didn't go to sleep.

es Deletion

9/4/86

Post-cyclically es must delete after
Topicalization so that klar ist, das
can be generated

Q: how do I block *klar ist?

Problem: ^{then} how do I block

How was es, das

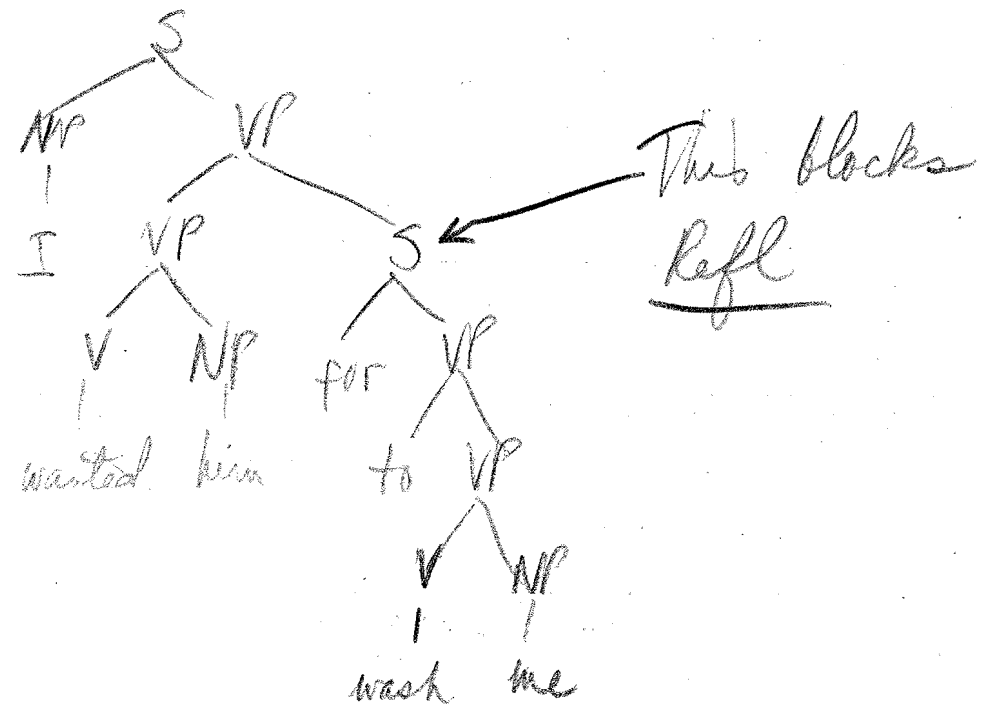
from deleting this?

A Replacement

9/4/66

The whole S must be adjoined to the VP in A Repl so that reflexives will be blocked automatically

(cf * I ^{forced} (wanted) him to wash myself)



Reflexives

9/4/66

Possible universal:

Repetition never enters an NP with a

lexical head N and a modifier

* er liebte nur sich ähnliche Mädchen

how can you tell that pictures of me

is a N w/ modifier but pictures behind me

is ?

Clitic Placement

9/4/66

The only way to state Clitic Placement is to state that clitics go forward one at a time, unless the restriction that only nodes are moved is given up.

Question: are there sentences with some clitics moved and others left behind? e.g.,

Ivan je žel čitati mi

If not, were in trouble.

Serbo-Croatian + Quantifiers

p.1

9/3/66

The Clitic Placement rule requires
quantifiers too

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} X - Y - [\text{Clitic}]^n - Z \\ S_i \qquad \qquad \qquad S_i' \end{array} \right]$$

1 2 3 4 \Rightarrow OBLIG?

(1+3) 2 0 4

- Conditions:
- (1) X is a single constituent
 - (2) S_i immediately dominates X
 - (3) $\nexists S_j \ni S_i > S_j$ and $S_j > 3$

It is in the same phrase. wd as
the 1st element.

(Markedness for Cases)

9/2/66

1. nominative

2. genitive

3. accusative

4. dative

5. ablative

Problems here — genitives are more marked than accusatives in German

(seiner wird gedacht
*ihn wird erschossen)

but this is not the case in Russian, where Acc → Gen / Neg X —

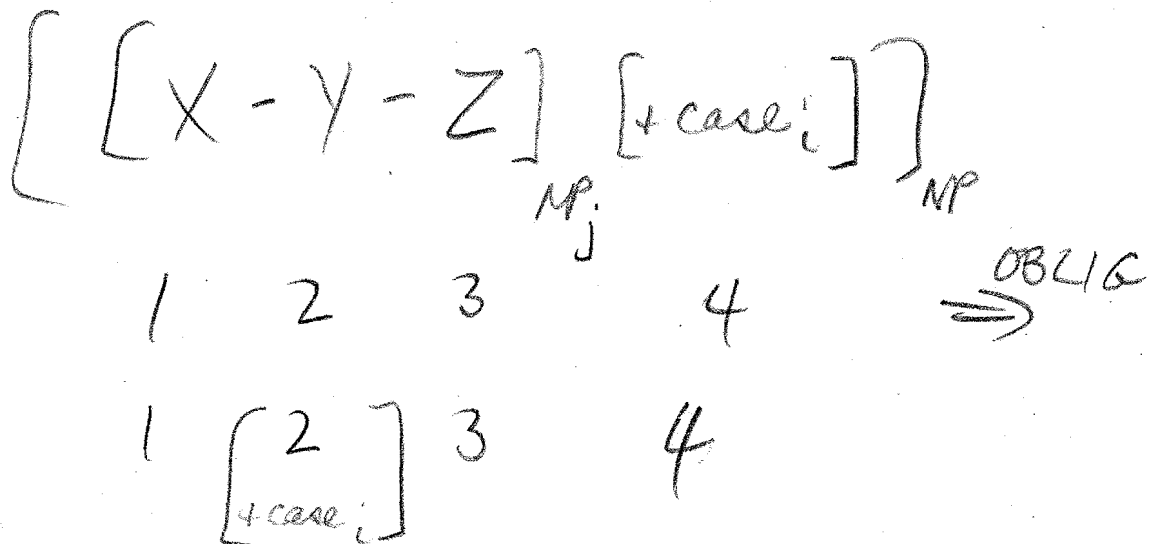
Coops — not in German

Ich begründete die US — die Begründung der U

Case Marking

9/2/66

NB — case marking requires quantifiers
to. The rule is, approx,



where Y is a single constituent and
 $\nexists S_i$ such that $NP_j > S_i$ and
 $S_i > 2$