

best with submission

Cycle

9/1/66

Cycle

Personalization (to leave no room for him, and it was for her too)
Conj. Red.

Adv. Phrasing

Comp. Placement

Caus. which → Equiv. NP Deletion

it Replacement

Flip Case-Header (was für die helfen)

Proposition Raising (the father was talked into)

Proximal

There (arrived)

VP Shift Formation, Reduction, VP Shift

Relative Clause Formation

Relative Clause Reduction

VP Shift

Question

Topicalization (because of klar ist, dass S)

Extrapolation from NP

Appositive Clause Formation (follows Extrap, because of I should yesterday, who was angry)

Complex NP Shift

Dative

Indefinite Incorporation

Negative Attraction

Preposition Attachment

Post-Cycle

Precede cl/pt (must be stated differently if it precedes Rel. Cl.)

Number Agreement

Topic Switch

and → {with}

Conjunct Movement

Substantivization

Possessivization

Reflexive (follows Poss - John got hurt case)

Verb-Form

it - Extrapolation (follows Refl - it suggest, study S)

es - Deletion (precedes Rel. Cl., Q, Topic)

Relative Clause Formation

Relative Clause Reduction

VP Shift

Question

Topicalization (because of klar ist, dass S)

Extrapolation from NP (follows Extrap, because of I should yesterday, who was angry)

Appositive Clause Formation

Complex NP Shift

Dative

Indefinite Incorporation

Negative Attraction

Preposition Attachment

Preposition Deletion

That - Deletion (follows P → S because was arranged to read)

Unspecified NP Deletion (follows Extrap & so had more than one)

Subject Inversion (as for got from on)

Intransitive Verb Inversion

Complementizer Deletion (follows Topic - klar ist, dass)

Extrapolation of PP

it Deletion (he was made to run, I made her run)

Indef Incorporation

9/1/66

X - [-Spec] - Y - Neg - Z - [-Spec] - W

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OPT
1	[2]	3	4	5	[6]	7	⇒
	[-Def]				[-Def]		

It is not enough to say 4 is higher than 2 + 6, because of conjunction.

I didn't see anybody and Bill wants to tell you something

* * * * * anything

Barbed wire must also be invoked

But how can the difference below be accounted for?

that he had ever gone out with her is not probable

?* the probability that he drank anything is not large

Comparatives

9/5/66

Why do

who do you ^{know} a taller man than?

monogamous? [who would be from than who does]
[*15]

2/20/68

(if its possible at all)

Indirect Obj

7/7/66

Key — is it not true that (a) is better than (b)?

(a) The girl whom I wanted to give this book
? * who

(b) ? It was the girl whom I wanted to give this book
? * who

If so, how can it be explained?

Rel Cl and Possessives
+ Pronominalization

7/7/66

? I repaired the body of it

so ? ⊘

? the car the body of which I repaired

? of which I repaired the body
which I repaired the body of

But ⊘

cf. Beverly
Robbins
p. 10

* I examined the body of him

so ⊘

* the man the body of whom I examined

* of whom I examined the body

* who n n n n of

This has two consequences:

1. It supports the idea that rel. cl. requires a pro-NP in the const. S

2. It puts the rule N of NP ⇒ NP Poss N (oblig. NP is)

Neg attraction

8/31/66

that anybody got in is ~~not~~ possible

So maybe indef attaches to anything outside complex NP which is lower (in the obvious sense)

Following this, Neg attaches to the first indef, as long as it crosses as]_S

the shooting of some bothered him, at once. Now

but * John's shooting " " " " "

↑
NB

Asymmetry

8/30/66

Two more rules that work across $[-_s]$ but not across $[-_s]$

1. Neg X Indef Y $[-_s]$ OPT
1 2 3 4 \Rightarrow
1 2 [³+Neg] 4
|
or whatever

2. Finnish Case Changing

Acc \rightarrow Nom, but not over $[-_s]$

Negation in Russian

8/30/66

Great test to see whether Rel Cl.
is post-cyclic or not:

Is rel. pron. gen or acc in

a house which I didn't try to convince him to
buy

If it's accusative, then Rel Cl is cyclic,
acc → gen is post-cyclic

— If it's genitive, nothing follows.

so

8/27/66 p.1

* what I hope is {not so}

This means so is not a NP
and that George must be right

The rule converting that it is so
to so and that it is not so to not
must \therefore be post-cyclic, so that it can
take into account the presence of the copula
and block.

What about do so?

it was believed so
thought

Help help

NO - someone
so was thought
has to be stopped

NB also so I was {believed thought}

This stuff could be explained on the grounds that this could never arise

so

8/27/66

Verb	so	not	it	that I do not so	so it is V _{ed}	so it V _o
hope	✓	✓	—		✓	
believe	✓	✓	✓	do	✓	
know	✓	?-	✓		—	
think	✓	✓	✓		✓	
doubt	—	—	✓		—	
fear	✓	✓	✓	strange	✓	
guess	✓	✓	? ✓		?-	
seem	✓	✓	✓	(only with adj)		✓
appear	✓	✓	✓	"		✓ (also looks, tastes, feels, smells, sounds)
suggest	—	—	✓		? ✓	
afraid	✓	✓	—	(has different mg)	—	
tell	✓	—	✓		✓	(so) am told
reckon	✓	✓	—		✓	
figure	✓	✓	—		?	
expect	✓	✓	✓?		✓	
suspect	✓	✓	✓		✓	
say	✓	✓	✓	(diff mg?)	✓	
trust	✓	✓	—	NB	—	

(NB \neq *what I trust is that S, I was trusted that S)

mention	—	—	✓		—	
promise	—	—	✓		—	
assume	✓	✓	—		✓	
assert	?-	?-	✓		✓	
claim	?	?	✓		✓	

Ergatives in English

8/27/66

1. shooting of the hunters
2. The participles which permute around a NP they modify are the ones which ^{the NP} stands in the ergative relationship to.

The falling vase
~~the~~ murdered man

Wrong - George points out that true passive participles don't shift - this is an exception

So * the killed men, * the massacred men

Government

8/27/66

NB — though it Extraposition is
governed, Extraposition from NP is not.

Why?

[S]
NP NP

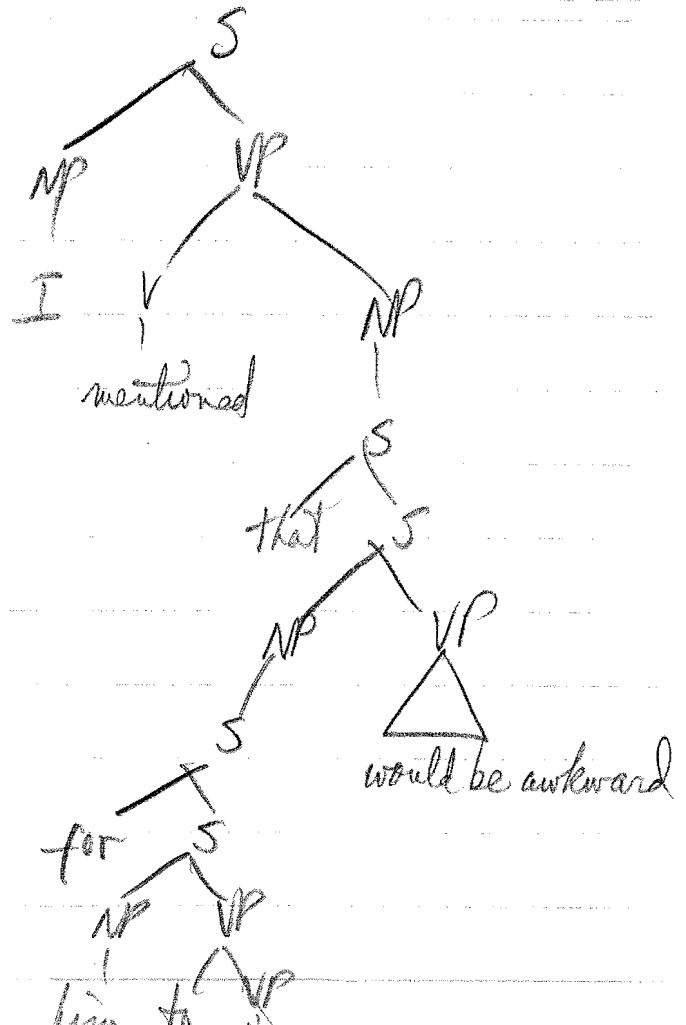
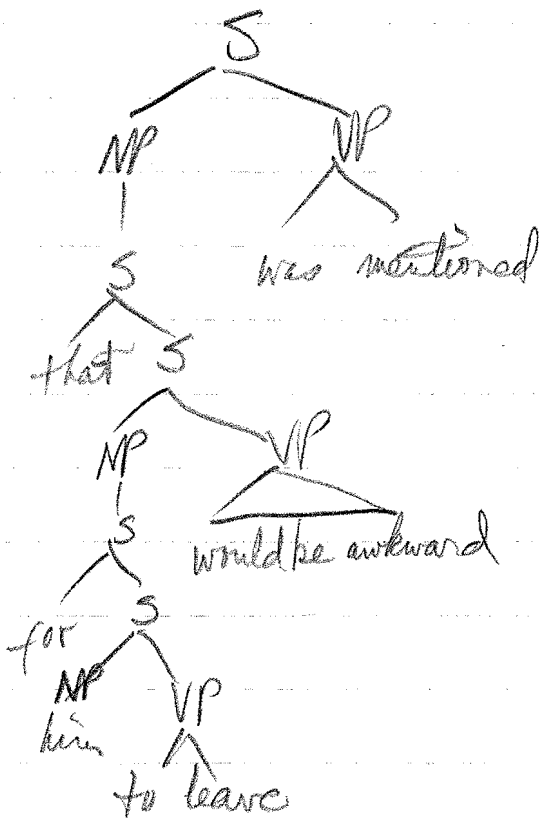
8/27/66

Why is there a difference in acceptability
between

?? that for him to leave would be awkward was mentioned.

and

☐ I mentioned that for him to leave would be awkward.



Theory-Asymmetry

8/27/66

p.1

How about some convention that says $[_S$ can be crossed over, but not $]_S$?

This will explain why

Q, Rel Cl, Top, er...er can move things to the left from as deep down as they want, but both kinds of extrapolation + PP postposition stay within the same S.
 also Extrapolation on NP cycle
 also Finnish Case Changing

Somehow this has to be made general enough to keep Dative and Prep Attachment from sticking things into sentences

cf. I told $[_S$ that I ate cheese $]_S$ to John \rightarrow

* I told that I ate John cheese

Somehow connected with the asymmetry in Pied Piping

(Asymmetry)

8/27/66 p. 2

Pseudo

by him saw of me

By and of must come along

Can this be related to the fact that P
must come along when PP extraposes?

(* a review of is coming out shortly this article)

Equi NP Del + Infinitives

8/27/66

yo tengo que hacerlos 'I have to do it'
(Robbe, IV, p. 32)

Shows that Equi NP del introduces [+Inf]
que deletes later

Verb Front

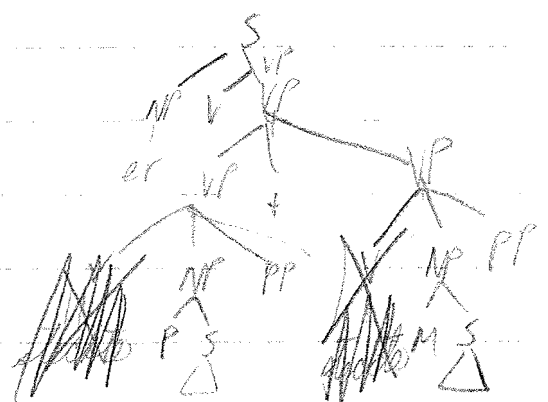
8/27/66

~~er hat Bier getrunken und Worte gefressen~~

weil er eine Pistole unter den Kissen steckte, die ich ihm gepumpt hatte, und ein Messer in seine Tasche steckte, das er sich gekauft hatte

NB this seems to indicate Conj Red works only on left or right branches, and that I follows Extrap

So Extrap is cyclical



German Word Order

8/27/66 p. 1

Adverbs prepose cyclically, other constituents post-cyclically!

er sagte, daß wenn ich ihn angerufen hätte, er gekommen wäre

* er sagte, daß Bohnen mein Vater möchte

This explains why \exists

Bohnen habe ich gekocht und sollst du essen.

OK — now since \exists hinter der Mauer standen die Panzer
und lauerten die Soldaten, we would expect to be OK

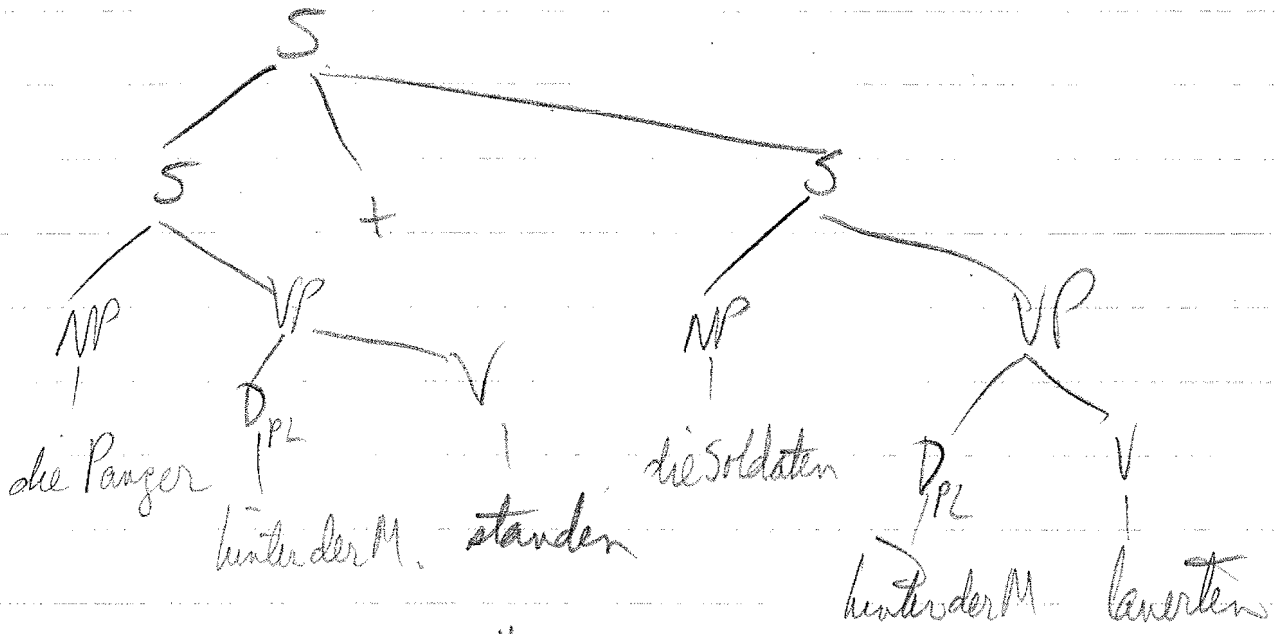
er sagte, daß hinter der Mauer die Soldaten lauerten
and we ^{do} get it

So maybe \exists rule which inverts V_{in} after regular Subj Inv has applied.

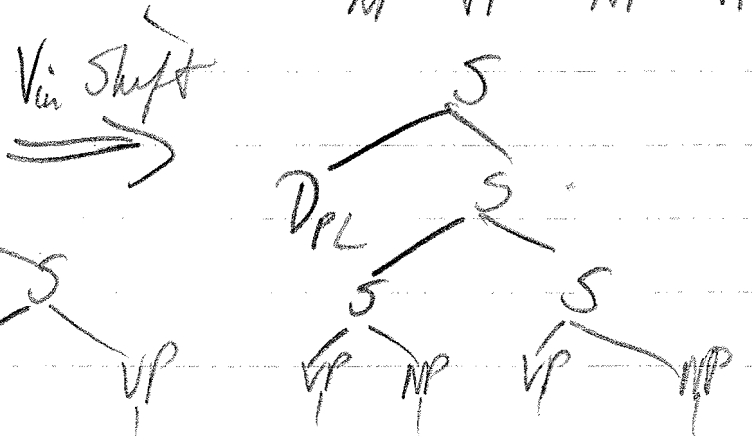
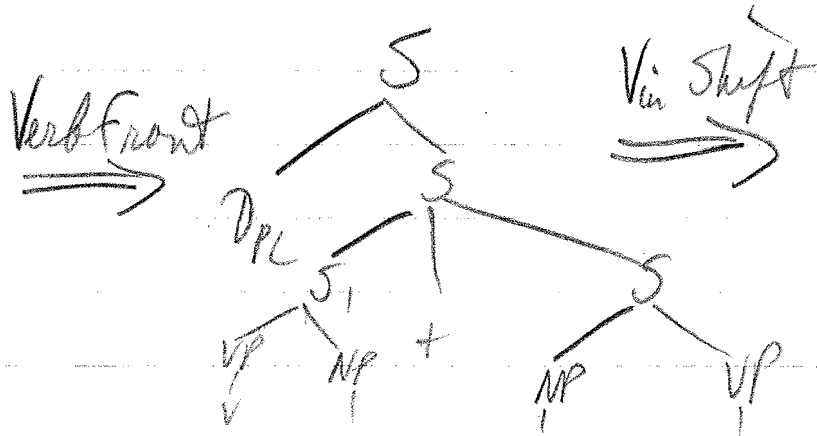
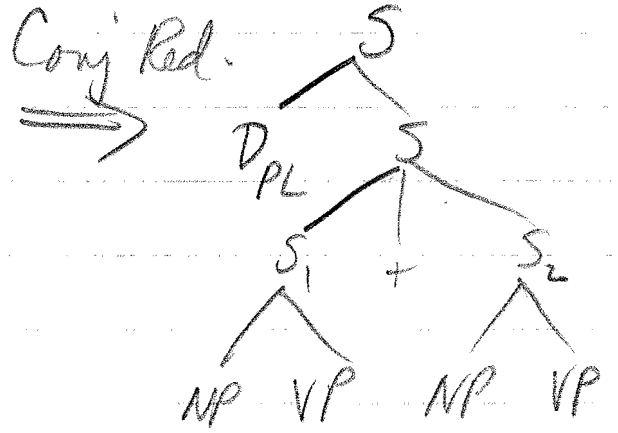
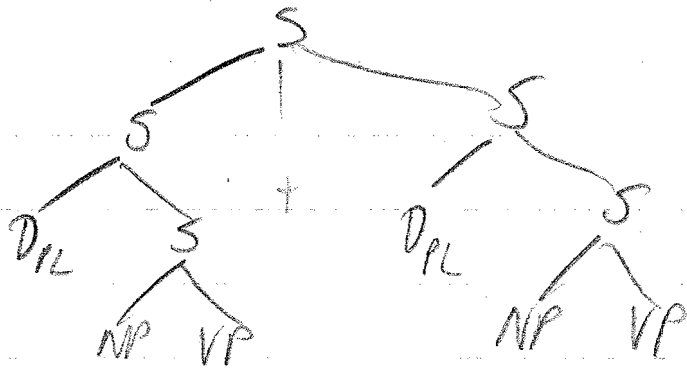
German Word Order

8/27/66 p. 2

The rules then go like this



⇓ Cyclic Adverb Prepping

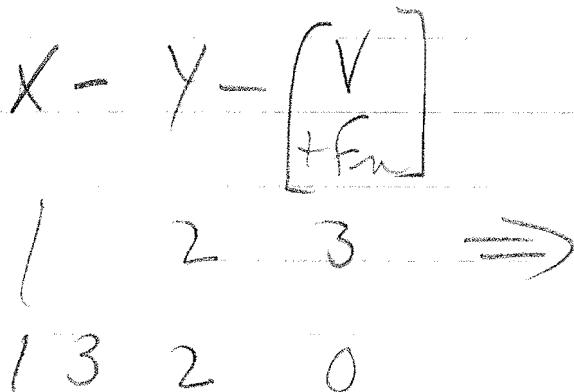


ste
die Panzer
die Soldaten
lauerten
standend
hinter
lauerten
die
S

Verb Second

8/27/66

NB that VS can't be stated at all like this

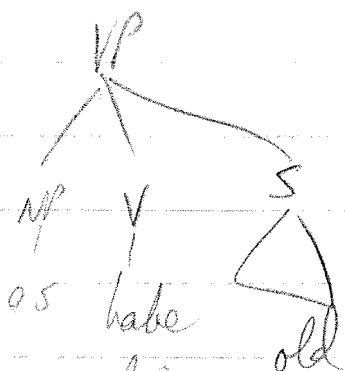


Because in

ich es versucht habe, ein Haus zu bauen

habe, which doesn't end the sentence

must go.



(I can't state this my way either: it must be like this: $\left[\begin{matrix} \text{VP} \\ \times \\ \text{VP} \end{matrix} \left[\begin{matrix} +V \\ \text{[Fn]} \end{matrix} \right] - Y \right]_{\text{VP}}$ where $\text{VP} \geq [+V]$)

(Verb Front)

8/26/66

p.1

What about sentences like

Dieses Lied hat mein Vater komponiert und * habe ich ^{gesungen} * ich habe ^{niedrig}

→ Wenn es kritisch geworden wäre, hätte meine Mutter geschrieben, und ich wäre nach Hause gekommen
* wäre ich

→ Bohnen habe ich gekocht und * sollst Du verschlingen,
* Du sollst

They seem to be bad to me

Flash! Suppose Pronominalization is pre-cyclic

Normally pronouns can't be topicalized (*es kaufte mein Vater)

so these can be avoided (because # *sie sollst Du verschlingen)

But how can this explain this and this

→ Hinter der Mauer standen die Panzer und lauerten die Soldaten

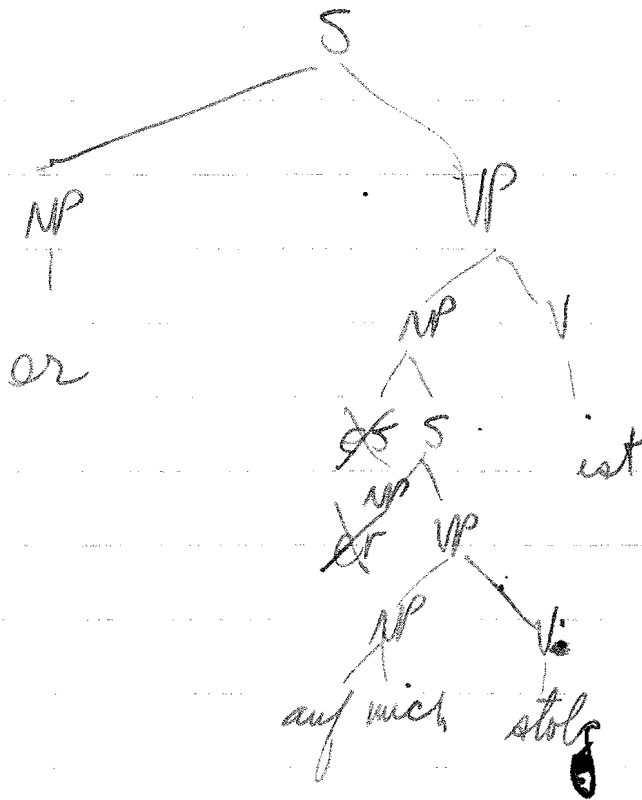
has something to do with transitive NB

(die Soldaten reinigten ihre Gewehre
*reinigten die Soldaten)

NB - this rule provide support for saying ist is a real V, because otherwise how can

er ist stolz auf mich

be generated? The rule must apply twice to the ~~string~~ deep str.



to derive er [ist [stolz auf mich]]
VP VP

Verb front does not require that stolz be embedded in a NP, only that it end its own VP.

Verb Second

8/26/66

Base VP → ... V

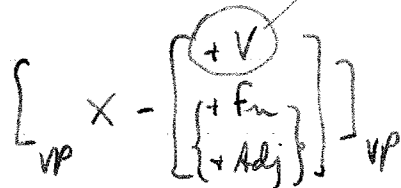
Cycle

Extrap
Conj Reduction
E_s Deletion
Topicalization } Unordered wrt e.o.

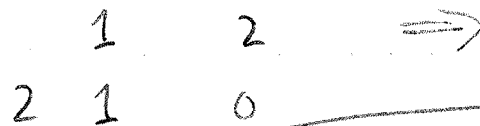
Post Cycle

1. Verb Front

needs to be the feature [+V] because in an inf, inf must move.



Conditions: 1. $1/2 = [+Adj]$, then $1 = [P NP]_{NP}$, and rule is OPT

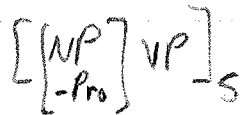


2. $1/2 = [+F_{in}]$,
a. Rule blocks if 2 is dominated by S_i and S_i is immediately dominated by S .

These both follow Verb Front, because they both block in independent clauses.

2a Topicalization

2b es Insertion

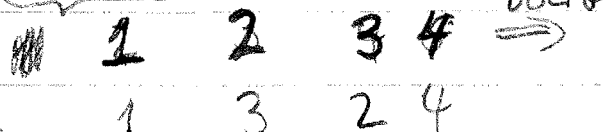
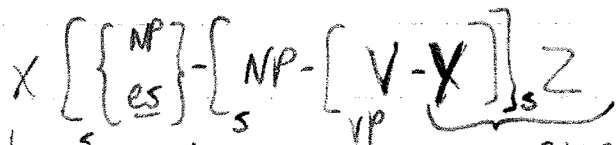
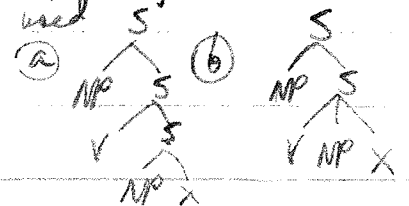


(⇒ conditions on the V of the VP too, but I don't know them)

b. Rule is OBLIG

3. Subject Inversion

Results in either (a) or (b), depending on the elementary used



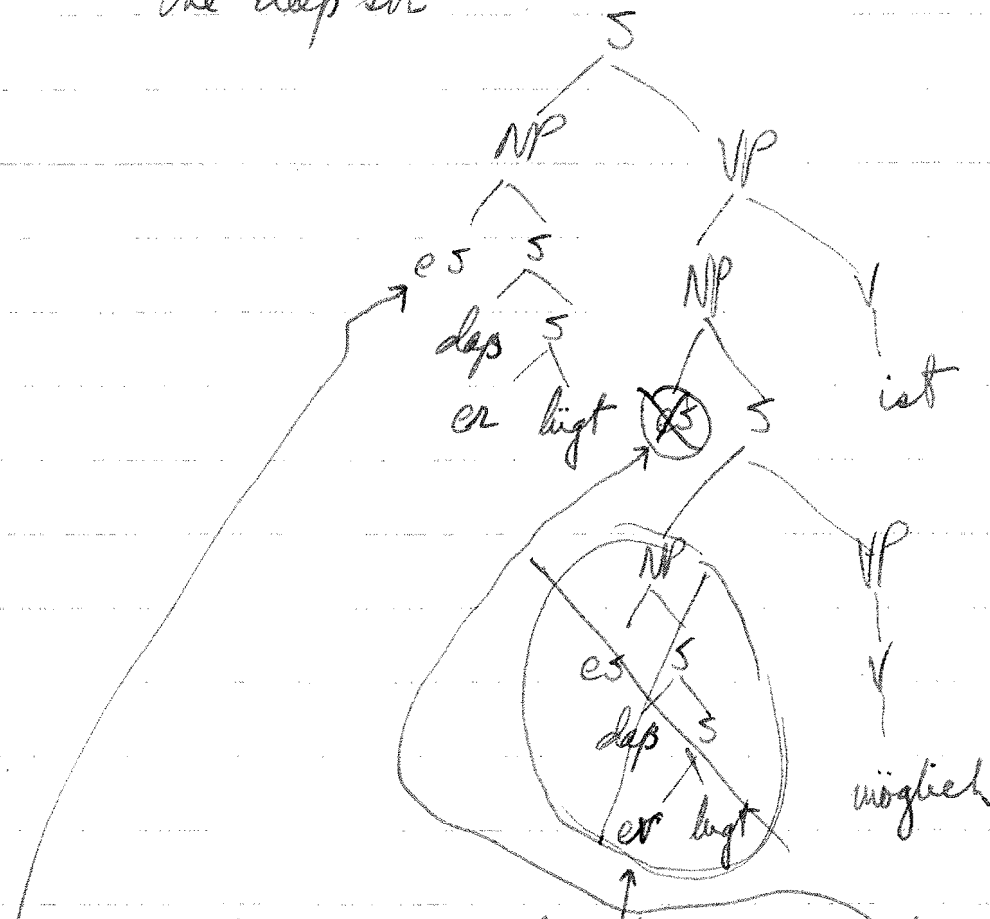
E_s Deletion



Es-Deletion

8/26/66

If Verb front is used, Es-Deletion must be restricted so that it does not apply initially. Otherwise, from the deep str



es-Deletion after deletion of this and this, Extraposition of dass er liegt and Verb Front, we would get

* ist möglich, dass er liegt

9/4/66
 but NB - in order to get klar ist, dass S, the post-cyclic es → ∅ rule has to delete es everywhere but obligatorily in [-S] NP

So if the rule is we block this. Also, as a bonus, we block * ist klar and * ist Hans, der stirbt

X	-	[<u>es</u>]	-	Y
		[+Abstr]		
1	2	3	OPT	⇒
1	0	3		

Condition: X is not null

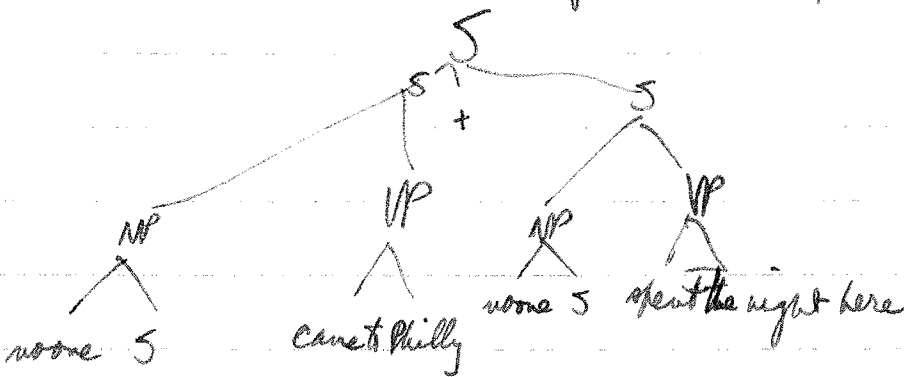
Frozen str.

8/26/66 p.1

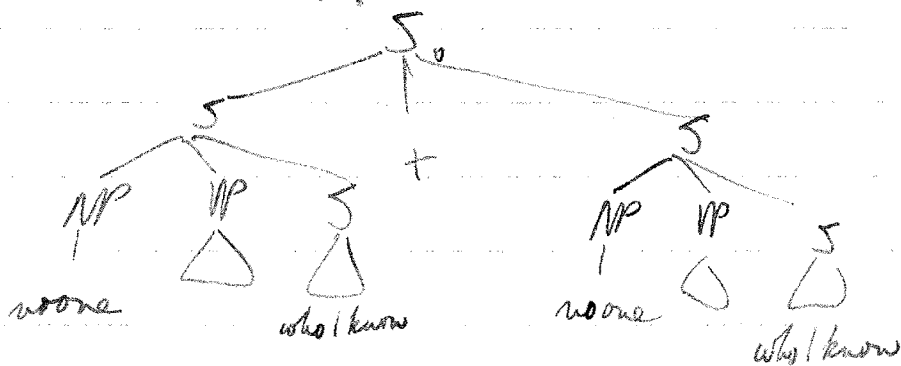
No one came to Philly + spent the night here who I knew

Not ambig

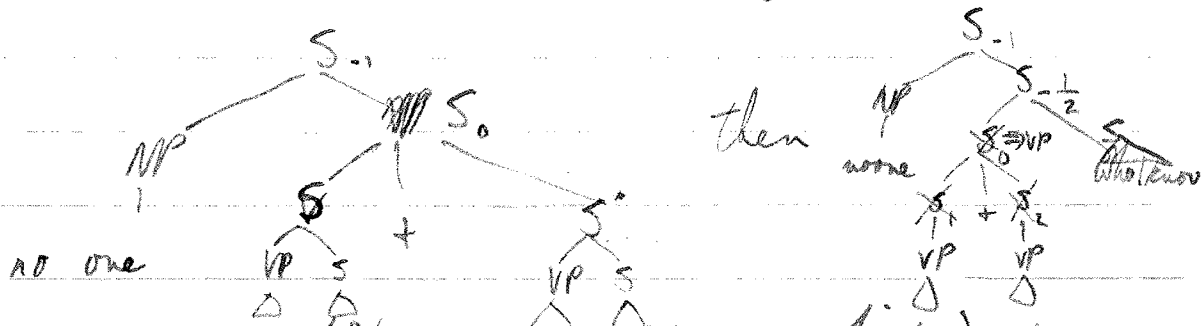
This means that if this came from



w/ Extrapolation on both conjuncts, yielding



If now ConjRed applies, we get



(Frozen str)

8/26/66

p.2

Even more crushing:

* a boy came to Philly who I knew + stayed here who you used to go out with

furthermore, I think this is also out

? it is true that he's Mohammedan and must be false that he's a
monogamist

Fantastic - this proves that there is a ~~missing~~ deletion rule as well as a node-raising rule

it's true that he's sick + (*was) untrue that he ^{was} walingering

Reduced Directional Phrases

8/18/66

In He brought me in the tray

we know that this is from

He brought a tray in to me

How is this gettable?

Postal's Restriction

6/7/66

This restriction must be stated carefully -
cf.

It surprised me that I was chosen

These 2 NP are co-referential, yet this one moves over this one.

Probably the restriction is like this:

"If the structural index of a rule mentions NP, then this NP cannot be moved over a co-referential NP"

(other)

8/17/66

the same
another one

↑
Here, other, ^{+ same} also function like an Adj

cf. * the two ones

* the ones

but ∃ the big ones

(so)

8/17/66

The pipe was of great strength - even more so than
the rod.

He is in control ^(of himself) as much so as Castro is

NB

? * He was in the garden, but has not yet been proven
to have been so

Cf "Cooccurrence & Transformations" p. 178

Object Deletion?

8/17/66

I avoided his grasp (at me)

I avoided Tom's scolding (*Bob etc)

↑
This means Tom scolded me
(or tried to)

Pronominalization
+ Adverb Movement

8/17/66

Bill will do it if he can
If he can, Bill will do it

If Bill can do it, he will
* He will do it if Bill can

How do we block this? Presumably
it's the source for this

Flak for Noam

8/17/66

Did you or did Tom do it?

These certainly aren't constituents,
at least under any analysis I can dream up.

(Why that ZSH is wrong)

8/17/66

ZSH says NP → \emptyset to yield

To screw in a hammock is difficult.

This is wrong for it can't delete.

* to rain is unusual

(Why doesn't this work with Poss by?)

?* it's having rained proves he did it.

Why can't it take Poss?

Negation

8/17/66

Two places where Neg is excluded
(ZST p. 201)

She { looked up
*didn't look up } at last

What a fool you are (*not)!

Also true of quite a

* He isn't quite a man

Hierarchy

8/18/66

1. Things like sit in on NP

can also start off as sit NP in
by the Lexical Substitution Rule

Then, when on gets attached
Preposition Attachment is oblig, just
as it is for his looking up of the info

2. The hierarchy explains well why

Ⓐ? his looking up of it is bad
and yet better than Ⓑ? his looking of it up

With no hierarchy, no solution is possible
here w/o an ad hoc filter, because if the
object of look up in an Action Nom is it
either Ⓐ or Ⓑ will have to be generated,
and called grammatical.

Palatalization:

$$I. \quad s \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [-\text{next rule}] / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\text{obs} \\ -\text{diff} \end{array} \right\} \\ [-\text{WB}] \text{ ---} \end{array} \right\} / [-\text{Native}] \\ [-\text{diff}] / \langle + \rangle \text{ ---} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{C} \\ \langle +\text{diff} \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$II. \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} k \\ +\text{Native} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [-\text{next rule}] / -+ \\ \emptyset / [+str] \text{ ---} \end{array} \right\}$$

Verb Second

8/11/66

P. 1

How do I get

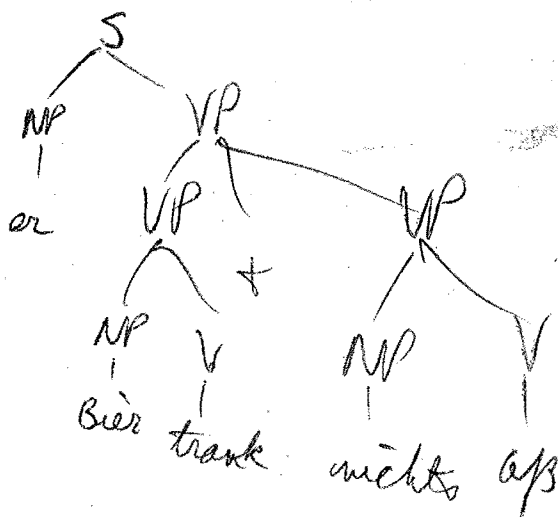
er trank das Bier und apß die Wurst

if Verb-Second is post-cyclic?

Is it possible to say?

Er trank Bier und deswegen apß nichts.

Ask
Wayles
about
similar
cases in
Serbo-Croat



Verb Second

8/11/66

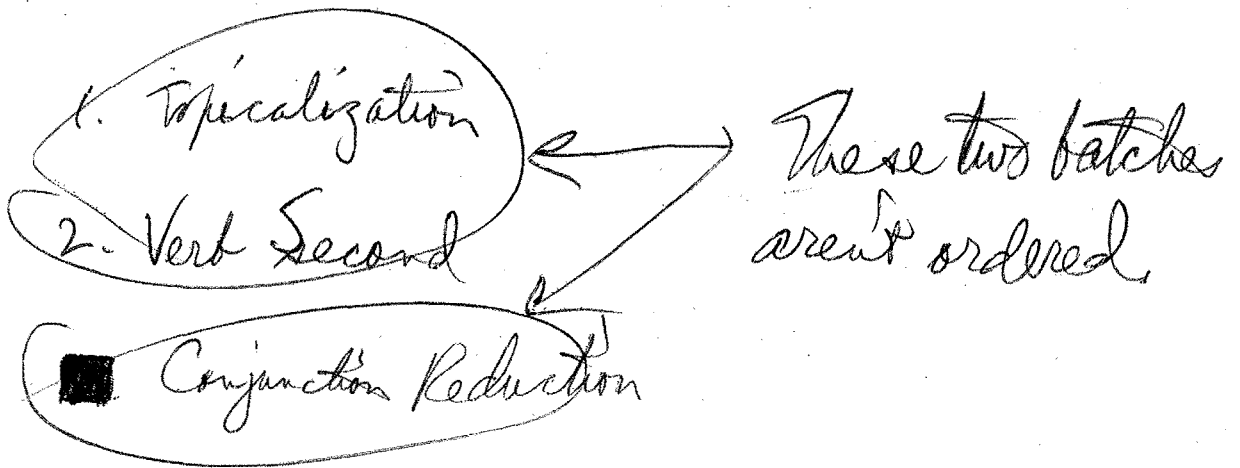
p. 2

Topicalization seems to have to be cyclical

Eine Wurst möchte die Dame, aber Bier trinke ich

Cycle

then we'd have to have the order



This has the advantage of making Verb Second statable

DOM DA DOM DOM!

from ~~moving~~ V2nd → Cyclical, how do you keep it from moving in rel. clo. ? Help help help help

Verb Second

8/11/66

We'll, why does Conj Reduction have to be cyclic? Supposing we've got the order

Cycle

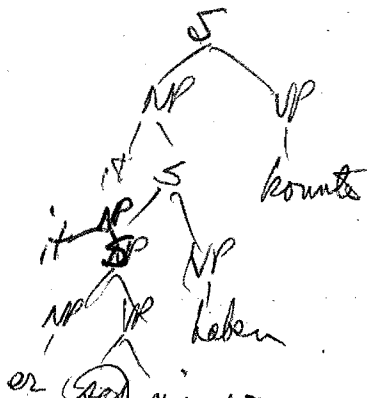
- 1. Topic
- 2. Rel Cl

Post-cycle

- 1. Verb 2
- 2. Conj. reduction

Or, how bout having SVO and obligatorily moving V if in dependent clauses?

weil er mich ~~gesehen~~ gesehen haben könnte



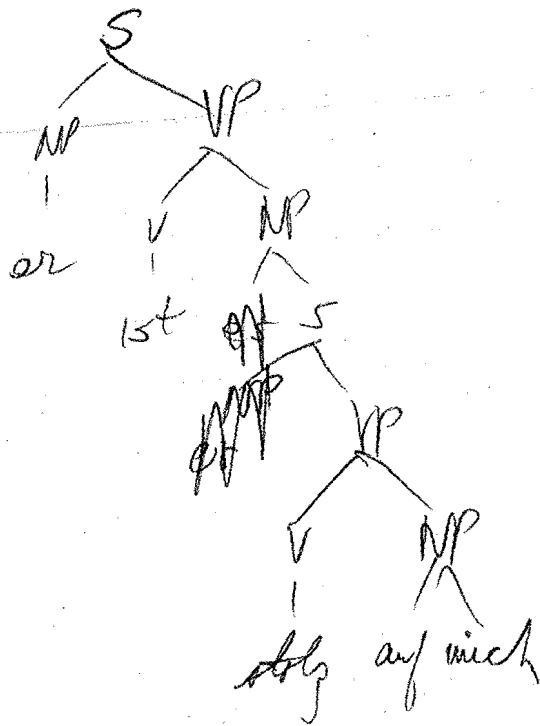
er hat gesehen mich ^{OBLIG} ⇒ mich ges.

er ist stolz auf mich ^{OPT} ⇒ auf mich stolz

Verb 2nd

8/11/66

p. 4



Verb Second

8/13/66

1.5

As a matter of fact, Verb 2 would have to be both cyclic

Er hat die Wurst gegessen und ich habe einen Brief geschrieben.

and post-cyclic, in order to account for verb final position in subordinate clauses

Hey! How about defining subordinate clause as any S immediately dominated by S.

This handles

1. dep clauses, rel clauses

2. nach Hause zu gehen in nach Hause ich versuchte, zu gehen

if the abstract complementizer is only deleted after the final application of Verb Final

3. Somehow clauses with obwohl, da, etc. have to be made to come under this heading.

4. Problem: what about coordinate clauses? Either way I'm screwed (S / und S S or S / S S) but an ad hoc

Verb Second

8/3/66

This all means that the ordering should be

Cycle

1. Topicalization (precedes exposition because of
 ein Beweis hat er gegeben, daß S
 kein Buch habe ich finden können, in dem irgend was über Kunst ist)
 Problem: how does any analysis prevent
 the Topicalization of es S NP
 (es deletion is post-cyclic, for the
 good old reasons). This would yield
 *es wußte ich nicht, daß S

I think it by
 having es deletion first,
 and then saying
 Topicalization doesn't
 work on [es S] NP.
 Great "solution"!

This can be blocked, if these
 generated in the SOV analysis by having
 the order 1. Extrap
 2. Top.

2. Verb Final

3. Extrap

How can anyone get
 (*ich)
gestern war ich in Berlin und habe ihn besucht.

It seems this must come from

Haji ist ja
so dooooo!

(Verb Second)

8/13/66 p. 7

gestern ich war in Berlin und ich habe ihn besucht.



war ich

cf. also

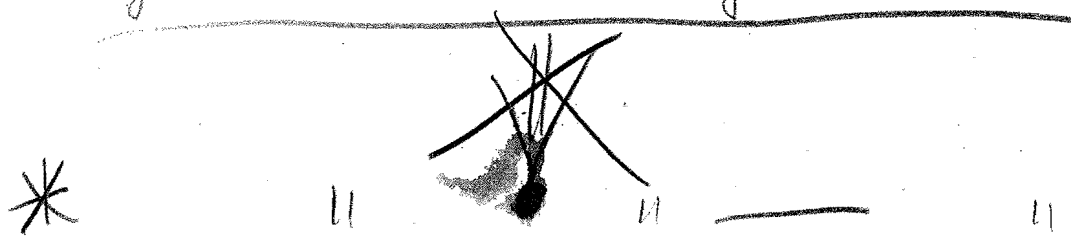
gestern hat mein Vater 2 Briefe geschrieben und
im Bett geblieben

{ meine Mutter ist
*ist meine Mutter

Aha!!

This means that \exists a Subj-V
inversion rule and that it's post-cyclic
because you can't go from

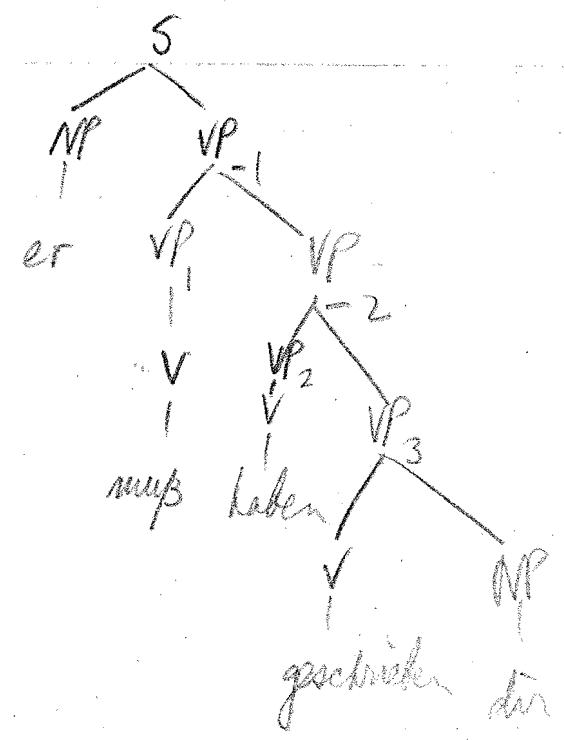
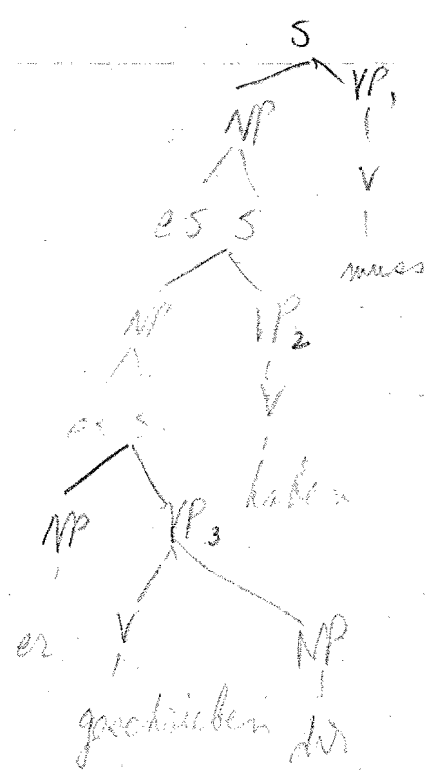
gestern war ich hier und gestern warst du da. to



OSV So that means that in the cycle we can have

Deep

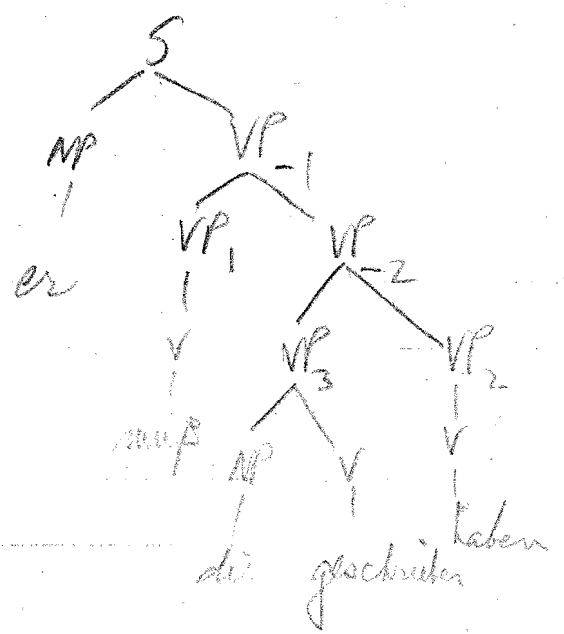
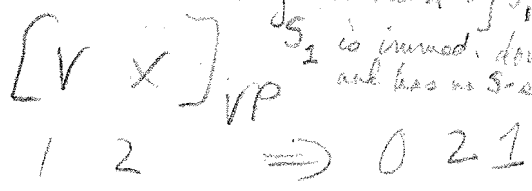
End of cycle



End of post-cycle

Rule

Condition: if 1-2 is immediately dominated by S, then S₁ is immad. dom by S₂ and has no S-children



Ordering

Verb Final
Extrap ←

No — whether or not reorganization is possible depends on whether extrap has taken place.

Preposition Raising

8/7/66

clearly a const str phenomenon, not a lexical one
if in fact it is true at all.

OK. On which tables will the candles be?

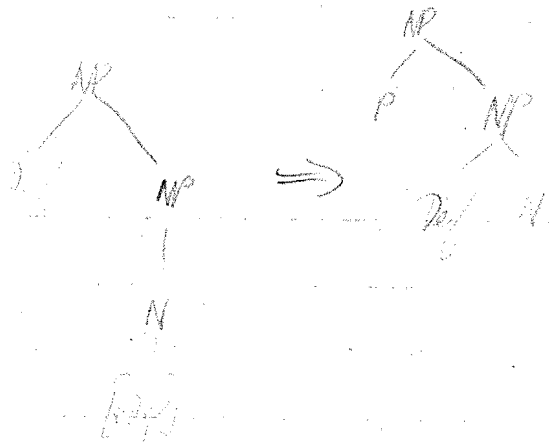
?? The table on which the ^{biggest} candle will be is mine
^

NB - the of following $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all} \\ \text{some} \\ \text{each} \\ \text{etc} \end{array} \right\}$ must be marked
so that it won't raise.

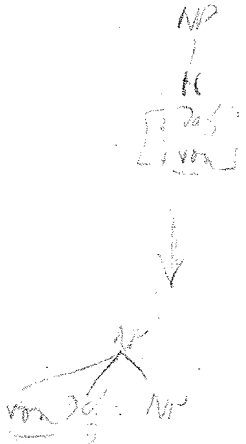
5 students $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each of whom} \\ \text{of whom each} \\ \text{* who each of} \end{array} \right\}$ had been examined
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each of whom I had examined} \\ \text{of whom I had examined each} \\ \text{* who (w) " " " " of} \end{array} \right\}$

Proposition Parsing

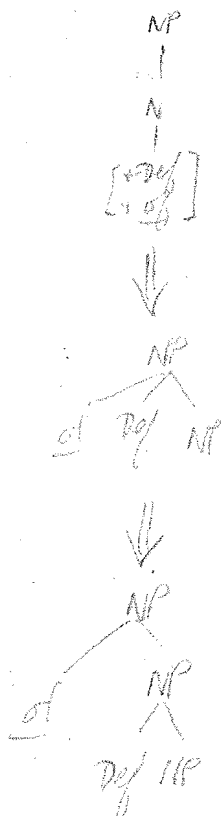
8/7/66



German



English



Relative Clauses

8/7/66

I protested for the two hours that the trip lasted
*which

of. The trip lasted the two hours
*them

of also

You could buy a car with the \$10,000 that the
? *which

trip will cost

The trip cost *the \$10,000
them

Case Marking in English
+ Pruning

7/31/66

The rule should be

$[[+V] - X - NP - Y]_{VP}$

1 2 3 4 \Rightarrow
1 2 $[3]$ 4
 $[+obj]$

Condition: $S_i > 3$ iff $S_i > 1$
 $VP_i > 3$ iff $VP_i > 1$

Problems

for him to go

but that he went

some of them

Hierarchy

7/29/66

if \exists My hierarchy idea must be right
a dialect with the following facts

The man {whom} I gave it
{to whom}
whom I gave it to

because in order to get this, the
Dative rule must have applied, even though
the direct object was a preposition

Superlatives

7/66

John is the first, and Bill is the 2nd tallest
of my sons

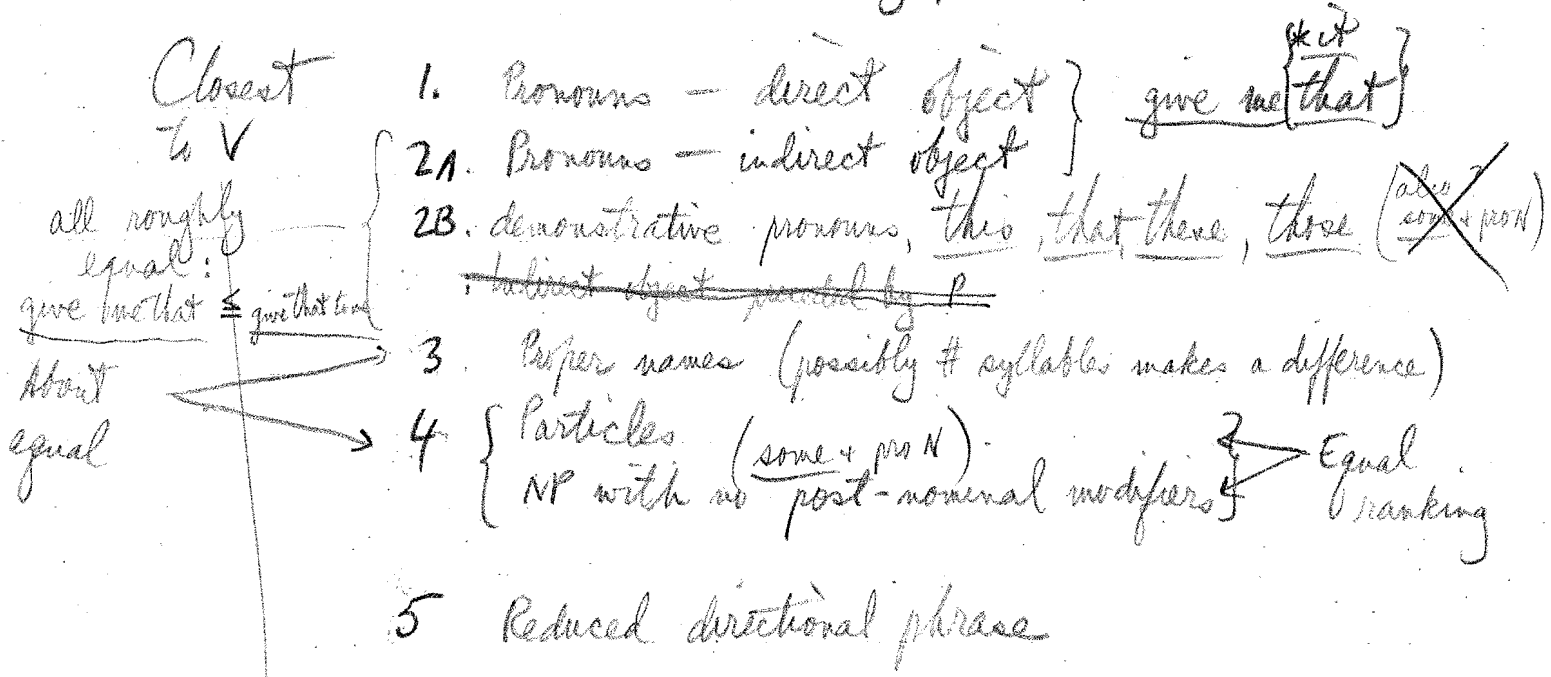
This seems to indicate that Portals' idea was right.

^{OBLIG}
first tallest \Rightarrow tallest (Postcyclic)

Ranking

7/19/66

Maybe \exists classes of words that are ranked
is to the order in which they follow the verb.



Whatever president is } ?? elect the man ^{who} you brought president
 Indirect Obj when \exists prep. } give the book which you
 NP ~~dominating~~ with post-nominal modifiers brought to me
 Single adjectives
 NP dominating S

company, of Keep company, on of put s.o. on

Postal's Restriction

7/26/66

$\left. \begin{array}{l} (*I \text{ am}) \\ \text{Tom}_1 \text{ is} \end{array} \right\} \text{too young for me} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{to convince them} \\ \text{to take along} \end{array} \right\}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tom}_1 \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tom}_2 \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$

These facts indicate that somehow there is a movement rule involved here.

V(P?) Shift + Deletion

7/18/66

In order to get the sleeping child but block
* the eating child, it would be handy if the
rule deleting unspc. NP were post-cyclic

This also seems necessary to account for
the John is eager to please but *John pleases
problem.

This then also means that he died horribly \Rightarrow
he died a horrible death might better be postcyclic? Who knows.

Problem

Why is the coming children,
if possible at all, unambiguous and obscene?

** (NB) The fact that \exists the screaming
yelling
shouting
crying children
indicates that John screamed that
is not basic VAVI

(Indirect Object)

7/17/66

The Dative Rule must be cyclic

? gives only those children food who had no lunch.
*

Idioms

7/16/66

take NP in stride
 take NP to heart
 have at heart — have him dead to rights
 call in question
 bring to bear, to pass for real
 give one's all
 give s.o. what for (= got what for, I'm going to catch what for)
 give s.th. up for lost, dead, give s.o. the heave ho, the deep six
 get NP over with (screw \exists ? The job is over with)

sell buy
 hold
 have in mind, at one's disposal
 grasp
 see
 get
 let
 make

catch carry into effect
 call to order
 eat s.o. out of house & home
 lend s.o. a hand
 bend s.o. to one's will
 bear s.o. good will, and

cut in two

keep in view/sight

know for certain/sure

No good \exists the stag is at bay

bring NP to light, to bay
 take s.o. to task, by force
 put s.o. to rout, in force
 put s.o. to shame, in commission

be
 have - get into account
 make ~~in town~~ ~~with~~ down a peg
 take by storm, surprise; in hand, at one's word
 let ~~to rights~~ take it upon oneself
 put to the vote, to flight, to death, torture, in practice
 set s.o. on s.o.'s ~~eye~~ ^{to work} in order, to rights, on fore
 give in charge, into custody
 bring

hold at bay (keep at bay); in suspense, hold to ball

Action Nominalization, the Lexical Hierarchy

7/16/66

Supposing Chomsky argues that action nominalizations are "lexically derived" (maybe he wouldn't)

then Lees' fact, that these nominalizations require [-stative] V, must reside (somehow) in the -ing suffix - this substantivizing suffix only gets added to [-stat] V.

This is, of course, easy to state, but as far as I know, it's unparalleled. I don't know of any other suffixation rule (but what about -able) which requires you to look at the subclass of the item you're adding it to.

NB - Chomsky can't claim that the fact that we don't get *her knowing of the answer resides in the next V up (i.e., he can't say that please requires a [-stat] derived N in the subject. (like, e.g., persuaded him of - does) because of the sentences

but \exists * her knowing of the answer pleased me
 " knowledge " " " " "

Subj' + Neg

7/16/66

I know of no one who would be able to come.

Is this a sentence frag? I guess so.

Heavy NP →

7/15/66 p. 1

Key - could it be that the NP → rule is
restricted so that it won't work over VP but will over V?
No

- * I want to go all the children who have never seen the sea.
- * I watched talk(ing) " "
- * I forced to eat " "

the fact that this is bad



* I informed that the world is flat a man who comes from Texas.

can be explained on the basis of the performance
fact that any [S]_{NP} which is embedded
produces bad results.

NB → I beat into surrender (*ing) two convicts who had escaped.

But why is this then OK

I spoke about shaving (myself) with a lollypop. & 2 friends from Perm.

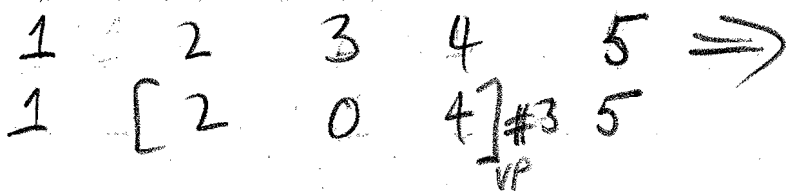
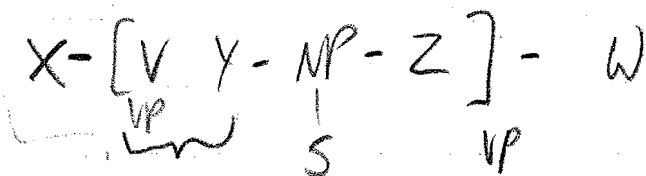
What about? * I restrained from attempting to escape 2 friend who I had

Heavy NP

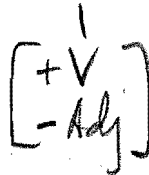
7/15/66

- * I blame for attempting to shirk all those with no family
- * I promised to try to go my mother, who was sick in bed.

How about this rule:



Condition: Z contains no VP unless this VP



is dominated by a NP which has a head N.

Counterexamples:

I spoke about going out at night to several friends from town

NB * I told about going out at night - "

So there seems to be something going on which concerns prepositions

Heavy NP

p.3

7/15/66

NB the difference between

I consider (?? to be) ridiculous the claim that S

We elected president a man who S

This means that president is no longer a VP. Maybe ditto here w/it ridiculous when to be has been deleted.

If George is right in saying that very much comes from a higher S then this Heavy NP rule must be post-cyclic to get

I dislike very much his being kissed by everyone

NB *** -> Problem - under George's theory, how do we get

I dislike it very much for him to be in the tea.

(Heavy NP)

7/18/66

p.4

Hey! Maybe Complex NP Shift
has to be blocked if NP immediately
follows!

NB: *I gave ~~all my~~ money a man who was begging

this can only be stopped by some
condition on this, because the Verb Rule must
be cyclic, and the CNP5 must be
post-cyclic, because it affects NP w/
non-rest. clauses.

(but - although)

7/15/66

What do we do with these facts?

He looked strong, but although no one knew it, he was really weak.

* He looked strong, but no one knew it but he was really weak.

?? Although he looked strong, although no one knew it, he was really weak.

Does this mean that although → but ?
or vice versa? or what?

VP Pruning

p.1
7/15/66
10:32 AM

Condition: Non-branching VP deletes unless immediately dominated by S.

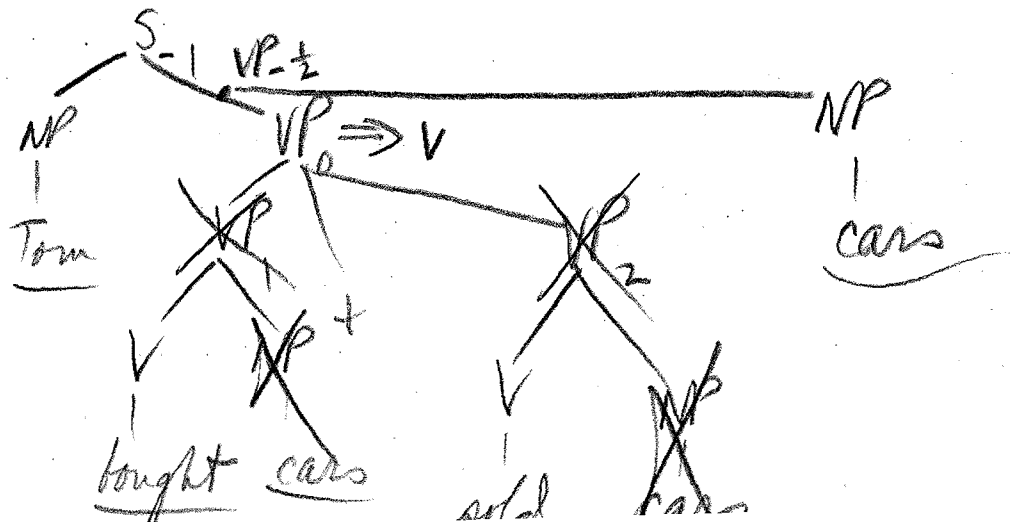
Yay!

This means cars [stolen by the gang]_{VP}
is complex, under the definition

Definition: A NP is complex if it dominates VP.

but [stolen]cars is not, although the cars have been [stolen]

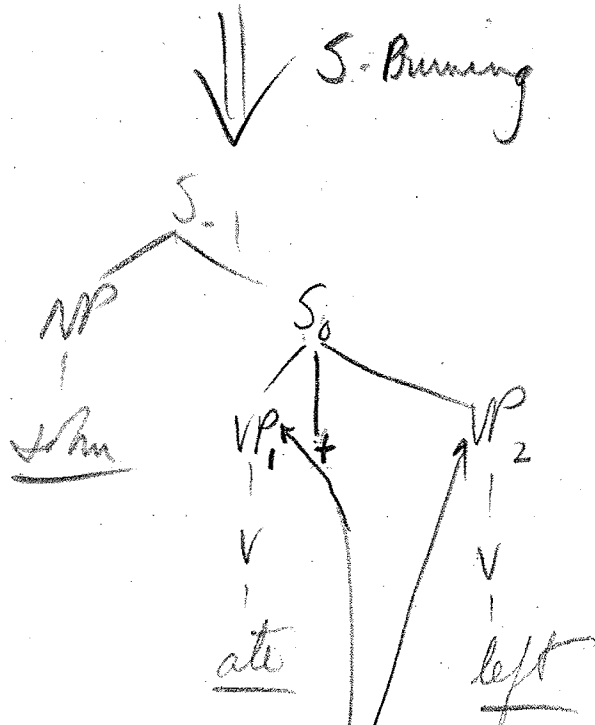
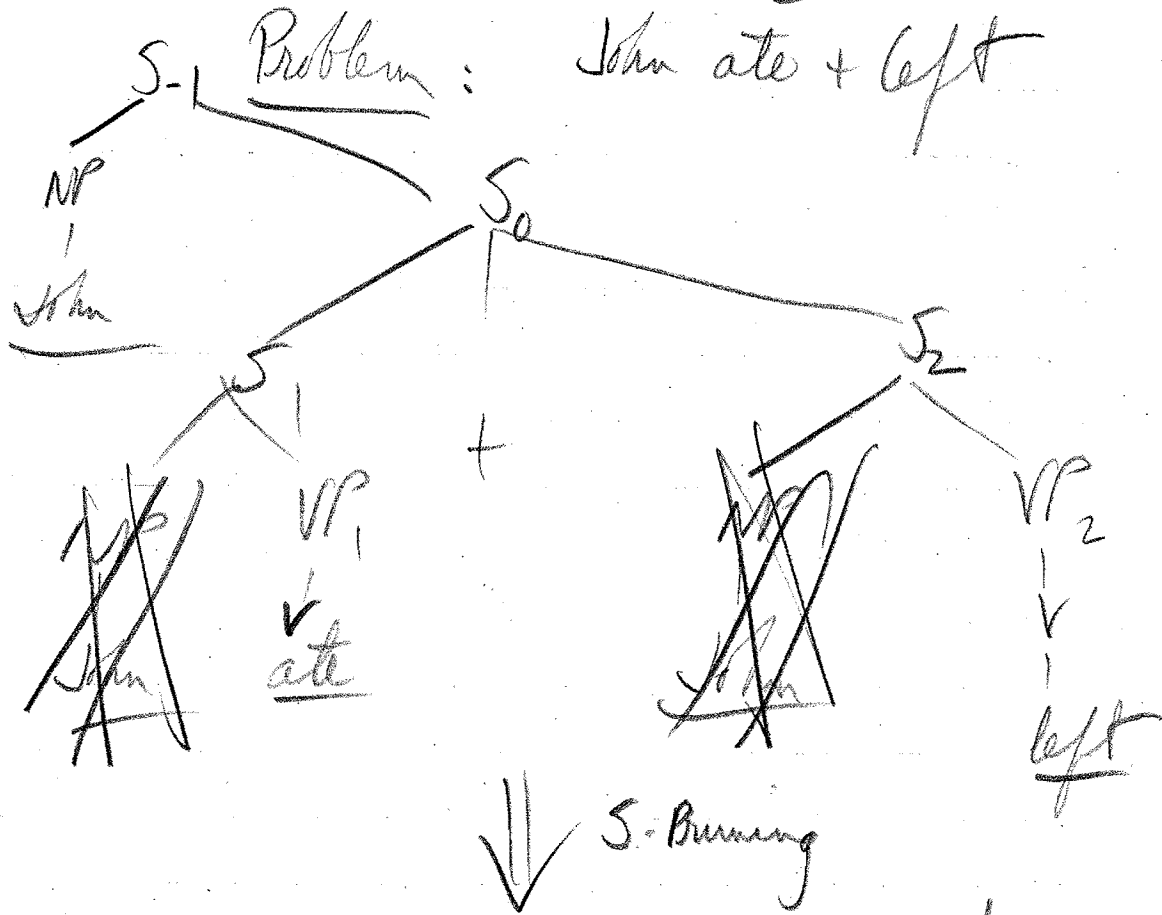
This means that Tom [bought] + [sold] cars
has the correct compound-V str. this remains a VP



VP Pruning

7/15/66 p.2

because bought + sold don't become non-branching when immediately dominated by S.

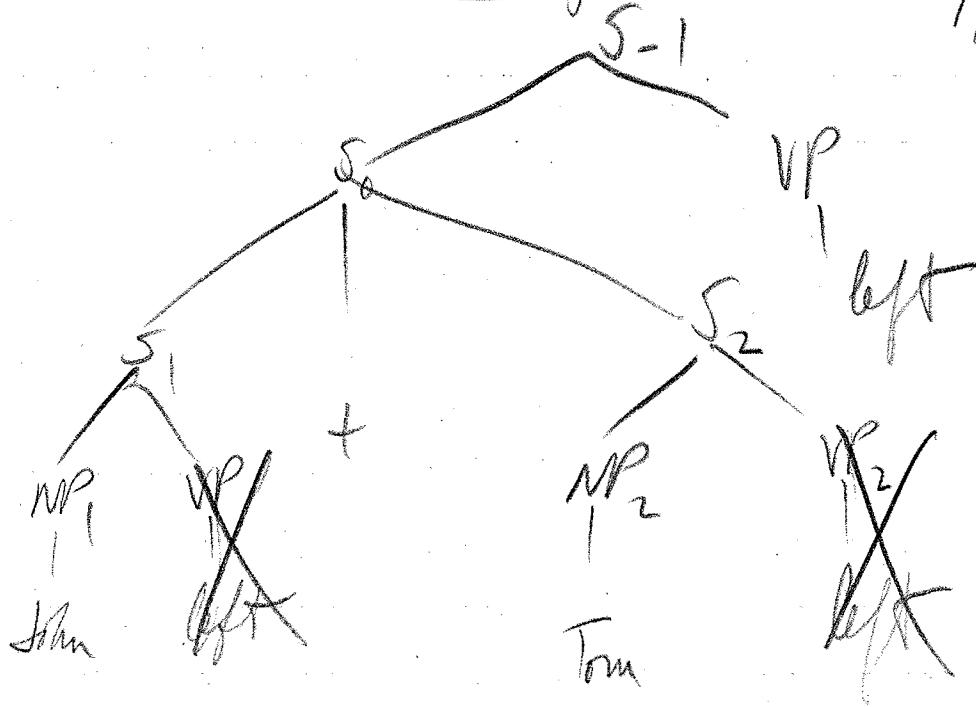


// \exists ordering among meta-conventions, and VP-Pruning and S-Pruning precede Node Relabeling

VP-Pruning doesn't apply here because S₀ hasn't been relabeled.

VP Pruning

p.3
7/15/66



1. S Pruning
2. VP Pruning
3. Node Relabeling

← This order will give the right results in the 3 cases on p. 1, 2, 3

This means that these conventions apply ^{just once a piece} after the operation of every rule.

NB - this allows reads in he [reads]
 to remain a VP so that for to placement works right (and hopefully also do so?)

(Frozen Structures)

7/15/66

It is not \square to state Pst Movement like so

$X [V \text{ Pst NP } Y]_{VP} Z$

to guard against

I gave the man who dozed off a pep pill

becoming

* I gave the man who dozed a pep pill off

because Frozen Structure does it for us.

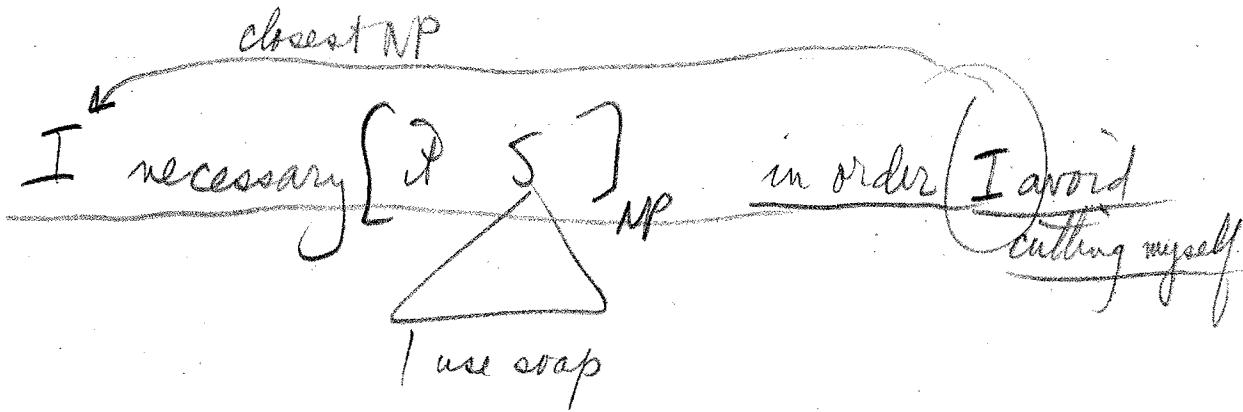
in order to &
FLIP+PASSIVE

7/15/66

Maybe this is related to you have to be a student & like Pinet

It is necessary ^{for you} ~~for me~~ to use soap in order to avoid cutting myself.

This will only work by distance if the deep str
of necessary is



(by s.o.) (for s.o.)
what rules are required in order to describe these facts?

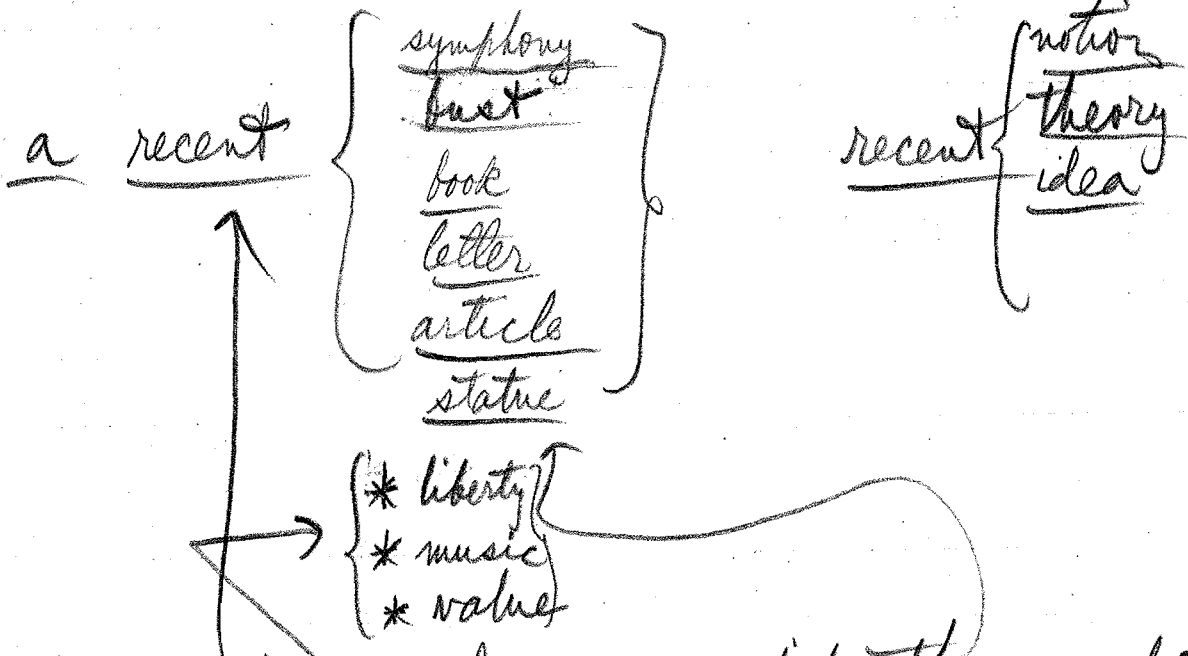
Why is this OK and this bad?

? * John was beaten up by the gang in order to prove ^{his} their toughness

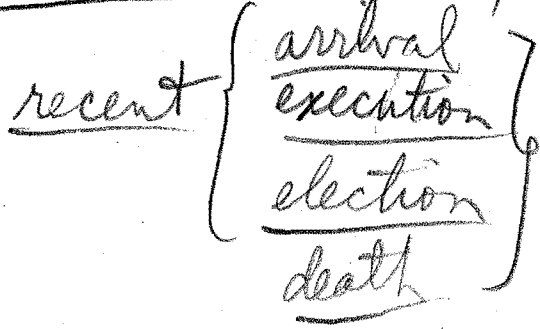
→ P P ?

Substantivization

7/14/66



The fact that this word can modify these abstract nouns but not these suggests that maybe the former are really deverbal, for it is verbs that recent modifies, and not nouns.



So maybe I wrote a letter is from what?

I lettered ? \Rightarrow I lettered a letter ? \Rightarrow I wrote a letter

NB - cf. I did a book
an article ???

(Rel cl.)

7/14/66

a. the way { that John disappeared (*in)
 b. the way { in which John disappeared ←
 c. the way { * which John disappeared ←

It seems to me that the easiest way to describe these facts

1. in these clauses, the preposition can't be left behind
2. \nexists prep that sequences

is to assume that this is basic

NB

[by the way, this argues strongly for the Prep raising rule, which would operate here + thus prevent one from getting both b. and c.]

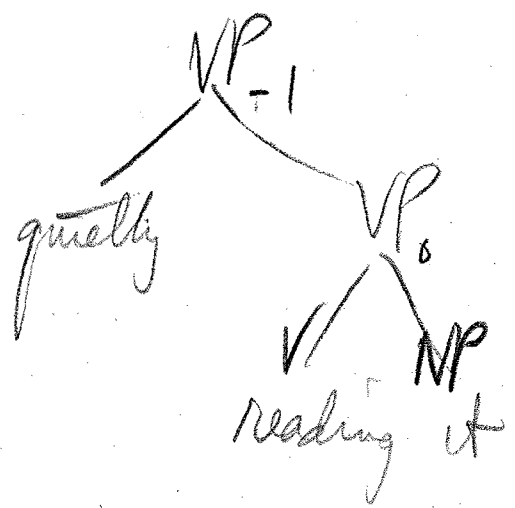
and that in just these cases, which \Rightarrow that even after a Prep. Then Let's rule will obligatorily delete P before a S beginning with that.

So, in which \xrightarrow{OPT} in that \xrightarrow{OBLIG} that

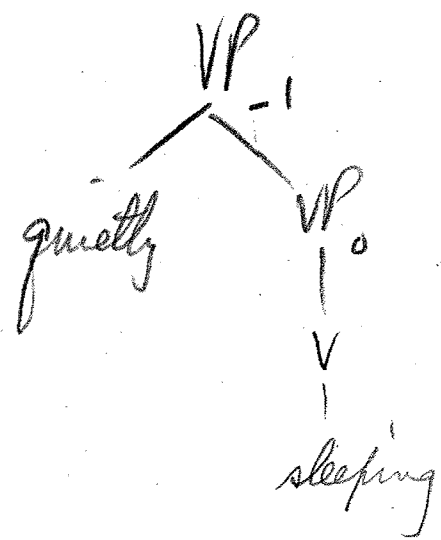
Pruning of VP

7/14/66 p.1

VP in George is right that quietly he was reading it is adjoined to



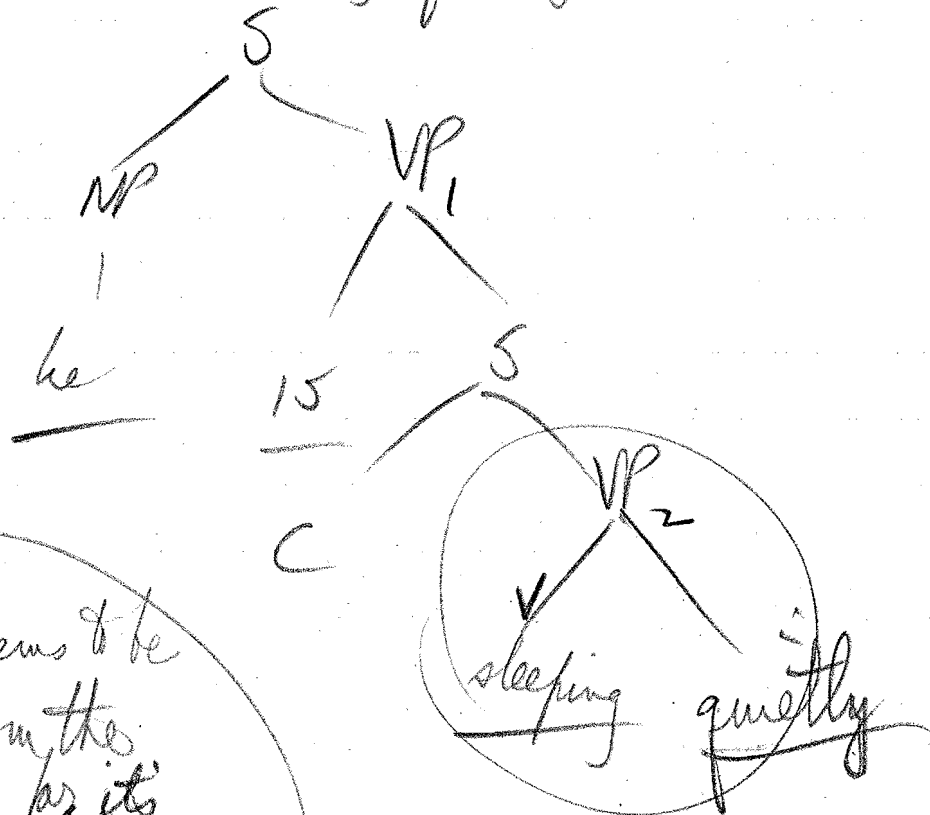
then he can't state the immediate domination condition on the VP shift rule right, for sleeping in quietly sleeping kids isn't immediately dominated by ~~VP~~ ^{the top} VP, as it is in sleeping kids, but by VP0.



Pruning of VP

7/14/66

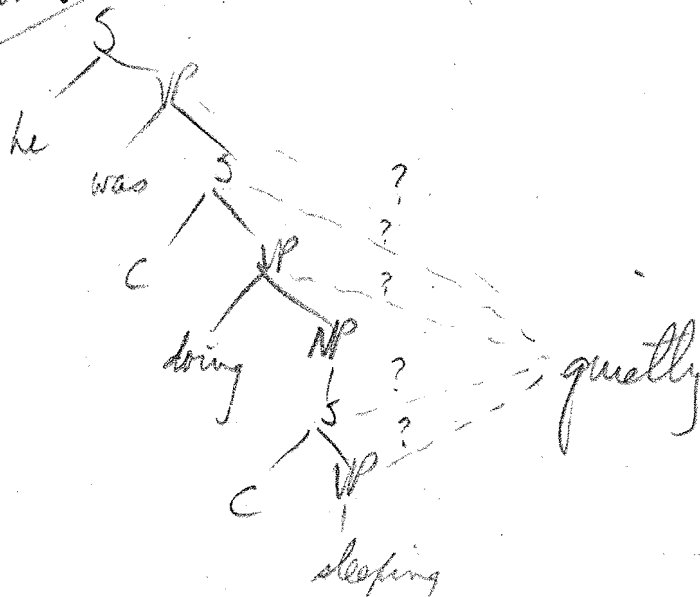
So \exists a way out as follows
 Suppose he is sleeping quietly is



impossible because of do so

P.S. George seems to be right from the phonology, for it's extremely happy not extremely happy as it would be if this were a V

George is in trouble, but I think pruning is somehow the way out



one Pronominalization

7/14/66

John is a student and Bill is ^{a student} one too.

But cf. Here it seems one replaces a whole NP

John is a good student, but Bill is a bad one

↑
student

So it seems that \exists rule which says

a + one \Rightarrow one \leftarrow

But can one say

?? Mary is a girl and Sheila is one too

this seems bad, though

Mary is a tall girl and Sheila is a short one etc.

is OK. Could it be that this rule only works for agentives?

But cf.
That's a tree
and this is one too.

Maybe it's only
with humans?

No (Eureka)

It must have to
do with the
fact that the
question, what is Bill,
has the answer,
a farmer, a student
etc.

Comparatives

7/14/66

Bill was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not} \\ \text{never} \end{array} \right\}$ taller than Bob (*ever) was.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{* Nobody} \end{array} \right\}$ was ^(? not) able to lift bigger weights than I will ever be able to.

Mystery

(Phonology)

7/14/66

$\lambda \rightarrow z$ / V_V

paraphrase = periphrastic =

But where's the t come from? And the s could be from z with cluster devoicing

Another t-s

preface - prefatory

Proof that k^w is a segment

colloquy but colloquial

Tensing applies over k^w

(Tail Chasing + Cleft 5)

7/14/66

the length of the table is $\left\{ \frac{2 \text{ ft}}{* 2 \text{ hrs}} \right\}$

the length of the concert is $\left\{ \frac{* 2 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ hrs}} \right\}$

If these are basic, then there is a selectional restriction between units and the object of the preposition.

But if one uses cleft 5, then the constraint is (roughly) in the same 5.

The table is 5 ft. long
The concert is 5 hrs long

Pred Piping?

7/12/66

exactly

why
how
where
when
what

 did you kill him?
with

* where did you kill him exactly?
the → " " " ?

Also how, exactly, did you find him?

Is this pred-piping, or what?

Other words like exactly, precisely, approximately

Inalienable

7/12/66

Fact noted by George above p. 15 of Postal paper

John hurt his (*own) arm

but \Rightarrow his own brother

This is further proof that his arm here
comes from

John hurt himself in the arm

Underlying Identity

7/12/66

Good sentence to show that tagging is D,
because the deletion for it must occur in the cycle
(because Passive is in the cycle)

John was told { about { the shooting of the hunter
the fact that I know a taller man than John }
when Bill promised to leave }

on Friday, and Bill on Saturday

7/12/66

p. 1

1. Can Q rule be post-cyclic?

(Thank god)

Ans: No, because Extrap follows on each cycle

what he expected to happen that would bother me is not known

2. Can Rel. Cl. be post-cyclic?

? a. Ans: No, because the S of [NP S] would already have been extraposed, (assuming ^{NP} that Extrap is cyclic), thus making the statement of the rule more difficult

? b. Ans: No, because the Adj Shift rule has to be stated cyclically (cf. George + Star)

? c. Ans: No, because case-marking is cyclic (why? - what's the independent argument for this?), and since reduced rel. cls get marked, the reduction rule must be cyclic. And it's simpler to state the reduction rule if it follows the rel. cl. rule (because identity of the two NP's doesn't have to be mentioned)

It now seems to me that none of the answers to these questions are 100% convincing (I don't know enough about b, tho). The only argument for Extrap to be cyclic that I know of is that it follows the

Rel. Cl., Q, Top

7/12/66

come out of clauses which have been extraposed from it
so the argument vanishes

3. Is there any reason for Topicalization to be in the cycle? I can think of none, and if it is post-cyclic it will explain why it doesn't seem to occur in embedded sentences, except in S-conjunction or coordinate clauses

es schliefen die Kinder, aber es tangten alle anderen
und

Possessives + Non-restrictives

Janet Keam, fn. 20

7/11/66

my { friends
relatives
? assistants
? critics
? assassins
? attackers
? sons

who are doctors tell me X

* My books which are good

* students
* children

Are these somehow
different in being relational
nouns? - my is the
object, possibly?

(some)

7/11/66

How about getting some in

some man was here to see you

from some 1 man

of some 300 men came

(but is this semantically kosher?)

Extraposition + NP

7/11/66

Janet Dean's Sentences (99) - p. 38

He is [one] of [the three boys who took the exam] NP

[Who got an A] S

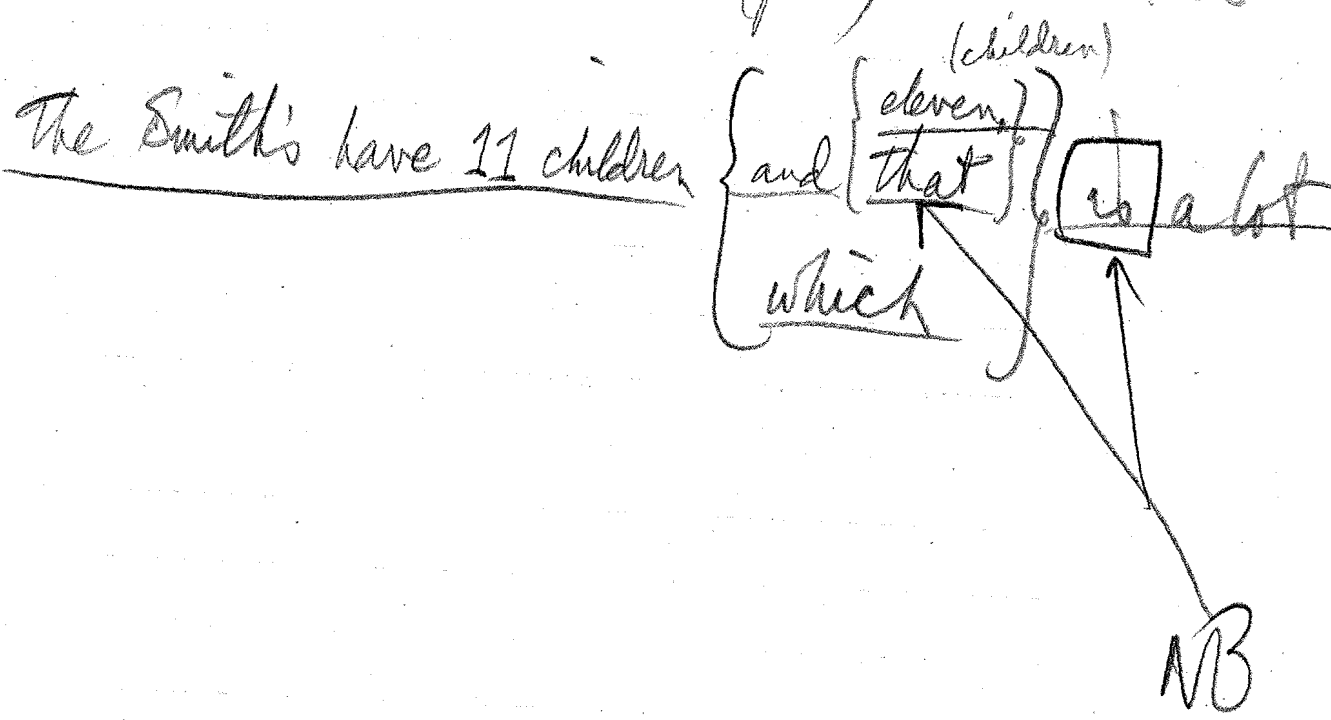
This is proof of Janet's idea about
 extrap to the end of a NP
 (or this one is)

The three boys of the many who took the exam who got an A
 went home.

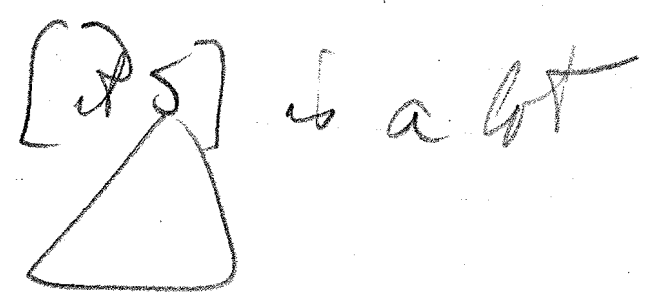
Non-restrictive clauses

Janet Dean's sentence (p. 36)

7/11/66



So maybe this is from ??



11 kids are

cf. also Susumu's example w/ include
 This covers all students, which does not
 include John + Tim

Aux + Modals

7/11/66

- Can
- Could
- Would
- Might
- * May
- * must
- * will
- * shall

it be that S

but

- can
- could
- may
- might
- must
- shall
- should
- will
- would

* it can be that S

though S

it could be that S

- may
- might
- must
- * will

Identity

7/11/66

cf. Janet Dean's paper, p. 28

Only one (painting (which) thought was stolen) was recovered
of the many paintings which (I) thought were stolen

You want to be able to delete this rel. cl., even
though the verb (which can be indefinitely far away)
has a different # than this one

Two ways out:

1. Pre-cyclic deletion
2. Transformationally introduced material
doesn't count in checking for identity.

Coord Str.

7/7/66

Is there a difference between 1 and 2

1. She is a girl who went out with Tom and everyone knew was sick
2. " Tom went out with

// I do better, then who has case marking
to prevent it from lifting in case 2.

Postal's Condition

7/7/66

Depending on how bad one finds the sentence

a magazine which the man who is now reading it will give you

It may be \square to limit the condition which forbids one to hop NP_i over NP_j in the wh-rule just to the case where both instances of NP_i are in a relativizable position.

Pied Piper

7/7/66

Maybe the subject condition can somehow
be collapsed w/ another which stops

* a house [that he bought which I was told]

"Rel. Cl" + Pred Nom

7/4/66

A possible explanation for the fact that rel. cls. must share a pred. nom. (i.e. D \exists one in constituent and matrix sentence) is that Pred Noms have indefinite determiners (possibly of a special kind)

He's not the friend I thought he was

* He's not the friend

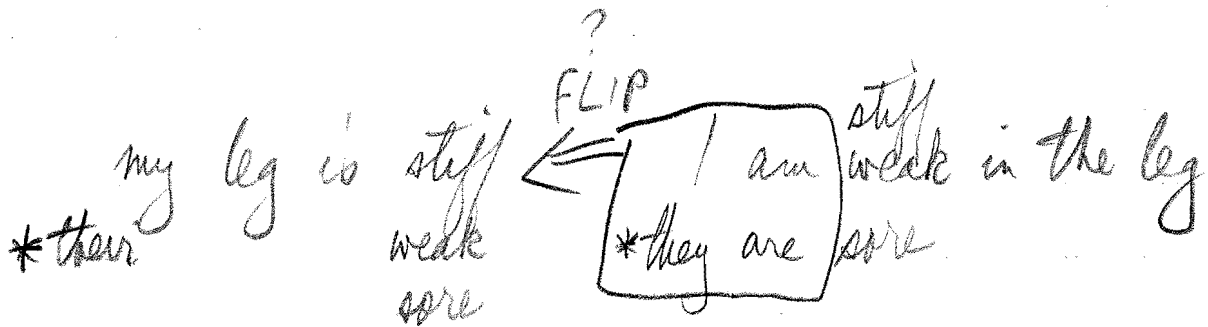
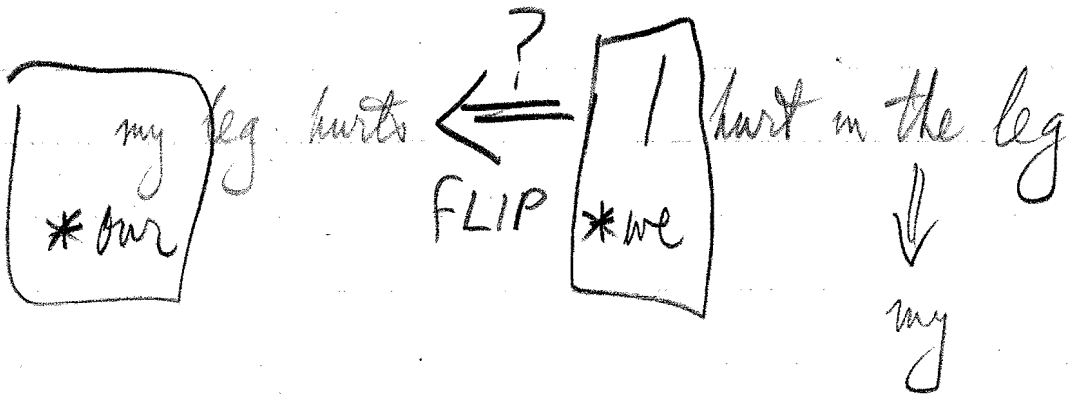
This the can maybe be an obligatory variant of a (under who knows what kind of conditions)

Maybe the requirement for indefs in / be — has something to do with the fact that indefinites are required with

too big, how old, as big, that big, so big, bigger

Inalienables

7/3/66 p.1



but what about

I'm going to break my teeth
 { *the teeth which I have }

↑
 OBLIG

I'm going to break myself in the teeth

Inalienables

7/3/66

p. 2

NB — the rule which goes from

I hurt in the leg to

I hurt in my leg

can be collapsed with the rule
that makes he did his best
went his way

etc.

(there)

7/2/66

what there's going to be after the meeting is a panel discussion

*the thing which

NB " "

* a discussion which there is going to be afterwards

what { looks } { are } there on the table?

* which

{ away } { is }

* vase



NB



NB

∃ which door was there supposed to be a man guarding?

∃? * who " " " " " — guarding the door?

NB ↔ how many men were there
↔ how big a man was

instead of

6/30/66

I meant god instead of dog

↑
*

* I meant god instead of meaning dog.

Then where does this instead of
between NP's come from?

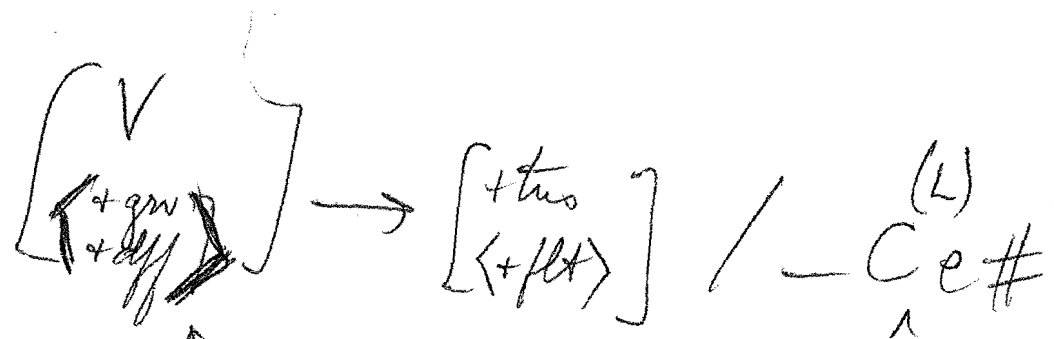
Aha — probably to say has been deleted

NB — meant to VP is a non-success V
just like couldn't, fail, prevent

Rule

(Phonology)

6/29/66



This means that the $\ddot{u} \rightarrow \bar{u}$ rule doesn't have to be changed.

But there's still one contrast

ute vs out

Why don't we get

kyuræʒ

is it kuræʒ?

If so, why not [kæʒ]?

if

6/29/66

Maybe one way to prove $\exists [if S]_{NP}$ comp
is like this:

? an affair which it would be unpleasant if she found out about,
?* " " " I would kill you " "

Why \exists ?

* She is taller than it would bother me if Tom was
it is odd that Tom is

Probably because odd + bother can take any, ever

Susumu's Fact

6/28/66

My insurance covers the boys, but this does not include Jane

→
which

Is there a deleted N group, or something?

Pied Piper

6/26/66

Preliminary statement: An NP in $[(P) - X]_{NP}$
(no any subject),

cannot be moved, and nothing can adjoin to it

? he designed [the pastor of ~~the~~ church's] house]_{NP}

* a church which he designed the pastor of's house

Nothing can adjoin to it:

[this seems to indicate that
Ind. N doesn't have the str.]

1. Double Poss
2. Double Acc in Latin
3. Case Marking

$[[NP] N]_{NP}$ - because in
Danish, Rumanian,
the article adjoins to the
1st element

a. video [pater]_{NP} / [filium]_{NP}
*paterem

Halt - can stuff go into? NP
 NP S

this would block
case-marking in Pol. Cl.
immediately

the fact that John, who is a friend of mine, was injured
enraged me ←

Yes

the fact that John was injured enraged me, & he is my friend.

or

NO X

the fact that John was injured and he ^{was} my friend enraged me.

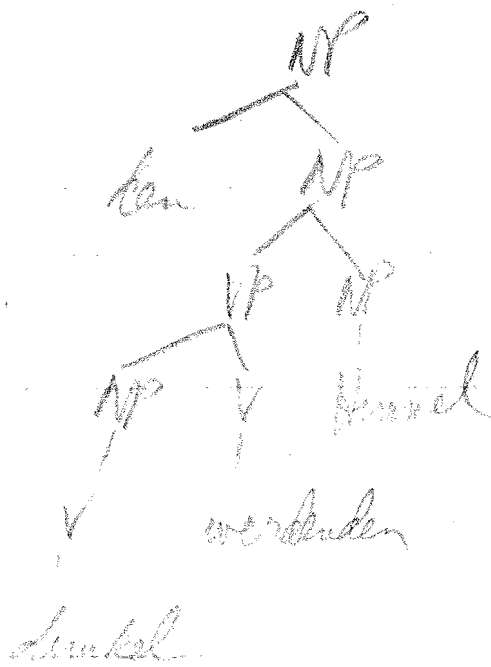
Pid Piper

6/26/66 p.2

b. video [deae] _{NP} simitem puellam] _{NP}

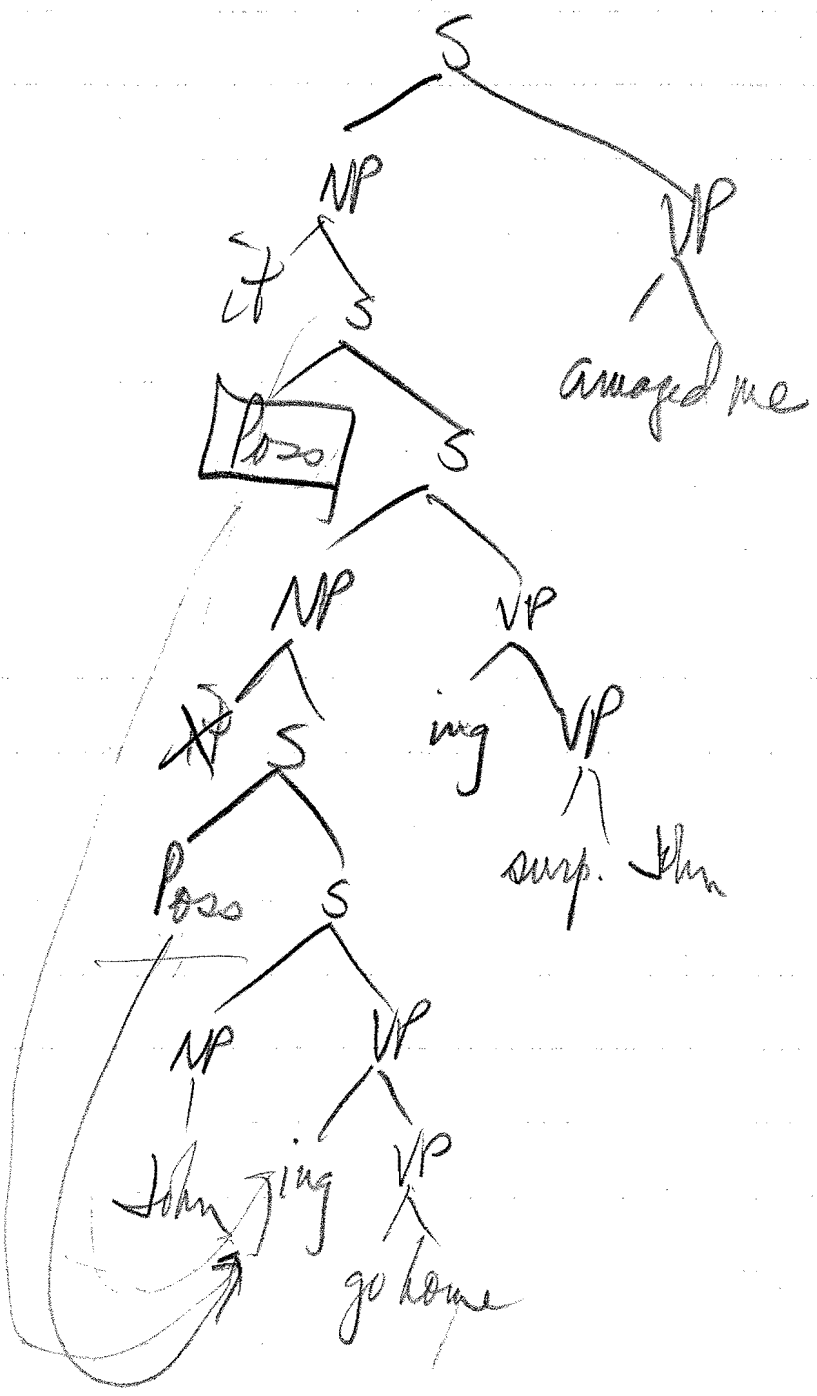
c. ich schaute [den [dunkel] _{NP} werden] _{NP} _{NP} _{NP}

NP - this forces the analysis



Pied Piper

6/25/66



What stops

Conjunction

6/24/66

Tom is as fat, & Bill is as tall, as I am

is this a S?

If so, how come it's coming
out of a VP if George's
idea is right?

Pronominalization
+ Conjunction

6/24/66

Brendan Gill, N.Yorker, June 25, 1966, p. 55

" It [The Blue Max] was made in Ireland, and the Irish fields look as lush + green, and the Irish sky looks as big and empty, as they did in Olivier's 'Henry V.' "

↑ OBVIOUS

it + it

no matter - whatever

6/24/66

sehn Yuki,

no matter what he wears, I still love him
whatever

although he wears anything, I still love him

he wears anything, but I still love him

This is probably the source.

?

6/23/66

(no matter)
← whether this is the case or not,
in any case
at any rate
any way

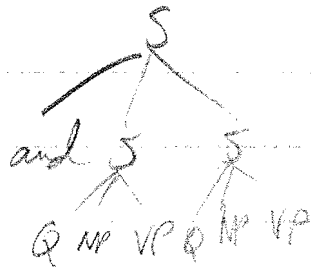
cf. also
however the case may be

and

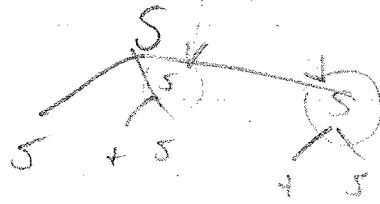
6/23/66

Maybe the and-adjunction rule should be postcyclic

This would make less trouble in stating Q



Also, note that these S's are never affected by any cyclic rules



How do we get ?

John, who's a linguist, married Jane, who's an informant.

If app. rel. cl is postcyclic, how's it stated?

help help

(but - although)

6/23/66 p.1

The fact that rel. cls can be conjoined
with but

a fact which I know about but which I can't handle

NB - only \diamond with commas

might indicate that but is primary,
but I think that it more probably indicates
that

and $\rightarrow \emptyset / \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{which} \\ \text{who} \\ \text{where} \\ \text{etc} \end{array} \right] \times]$

and that \exists but appositive clauses too

Are there or appositive? Apparently not -

* I gave the book to a Yale student, or who used to be one, anyway

(but - although)

p.2
6/23/66

How can but clauses be coordinate
if we can get

I'll help you, but what are we going to do?
*and

NB * " and where will we sleep?

Furthermore, how can the non-preposability
of but clauses be accounted for, if it's a
subordinate conjunction?

FLASH

but $S_1, S_2 \stackrel{\text{OBLIG}}{\Rightarrow} S_1$ although S_2

?

Robbie's fact

6/23/66

The sentence

I know { who
what } you know

is only ambiguous when the same V is in both clauses

(but is this ambig? I know what you ^{repeated} quoted
told us to learn etc.)

Yeah - I guess so

But how are things with other V?

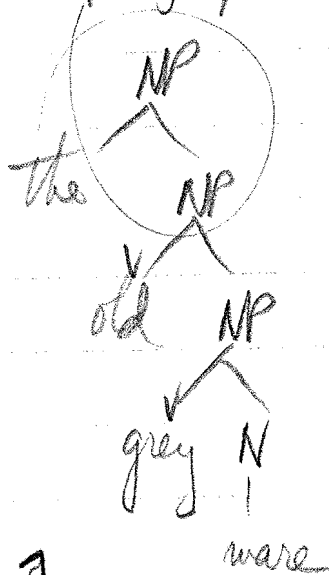
I fuck who he { has fucked ← why? WHY?
fucks
* will fuck
* fucked

* I fuck who he goes out with NB

Pied Piper

6/23/66

Oblig Pied piping for top 2 NP's of



if this is the correct structure

Pied piping in the Comparative

I have a bigger house than you have (a big house)

cf. also

we invited a more famous professor

than (I thought (*that)) would consent to come

cf. subject condition

↓
 deletes,
 as part of
 Compr Del

↓
 B
 Pied
 Pipes

Subject Condition + Extrap

6/23/66

A house { which it was obvious had stood there for years.
 I took it for granted
 I explained it to Pete

probably had become
 ? * I exp. it to P. the house was mine
 is bad
 (cf also * I figured it out he was sick)

Is there a difference between these? If not, I'm fucked, and either Extrap attaches this clause to the S in question (helpful for Frozen Structure) or I need another rule to exclude this

Questions

6/23/66 p.1

How
Why
When
etc

* will
? * would
? might
* may
can
could
* should

* perhaps
* probably
possibly

win (* possibly)

you

NB

NB

NB



Tom asked where { he should
to } (* probably) put the car

NB

Jane (* should) probably put the car

Is this because probably is a flip with subj deletion
where subj = I?

Is maybe / wonder whether he probably came
to be excluded like / wonder whether I'm hungry

Questions

6/23/66

NB — the sentences

Tom asked where he ^{would} could ^{?might} probably stay

?? should

* probably ought to stay
* to probably stay ←

may be usable in an argument that says that the to here has a modal source

When will I probably be drafted?

* can

? was I probably drafted

Maybe this has something to do with whether the subject is an initiator or not

Will I probably { ? be drafted ?
sent home?
?? make a mistake
? * buy a car? }

With whether, things fuck up

Tom asked ^{when} * whether Jane probably left

(Questions)

6/23/66 p.3

Why else would he have come (than (in order) to piss me off)?

Why isn't this a fragment?

How else could he have entered the vault?

Mystery

Why not

? may
? will

** How else did the meat taste?

but ∃ " " could the meat have tasted?

would
should
might

* can
* will

do

6/21/66^{p.1}

and pay it I did
(paid it)
? pay
will (*do)
have

and working on his thesis he is
* work

This is not the do [PS] do, because
this and sentences like these

but like ice cream she does
know the answer he does

etc

(do)

p.2

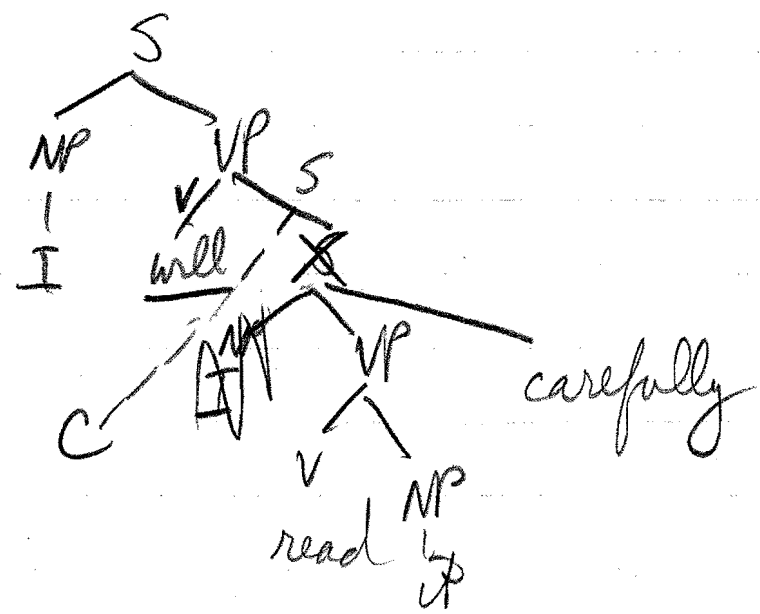
6/22/66

NB — this either means T-rules can move sequences of nodes which aren't constituents, or it supports the Postalian view of the Aux

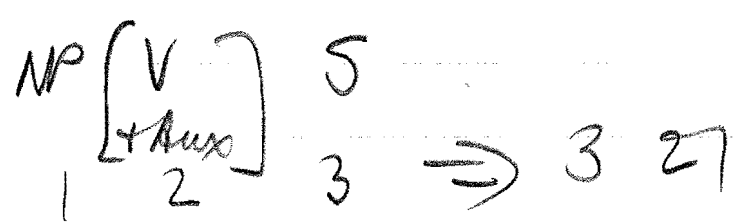
NB

and read it carefully I will

This isn't a VP, as the do so test shows



Then the rule can be



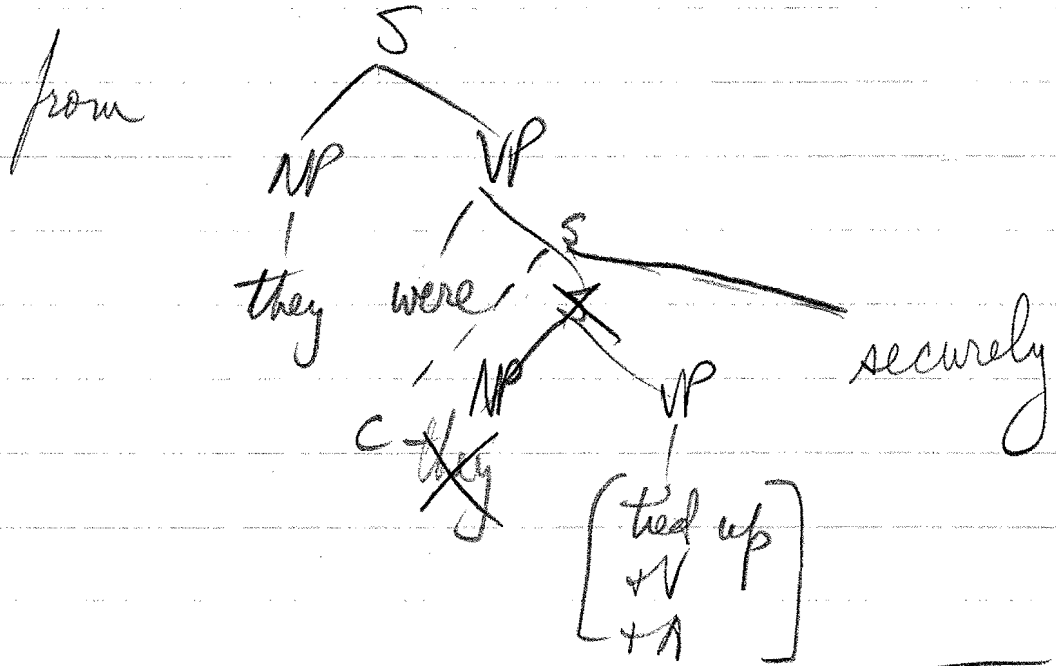
(do)

6/22/66

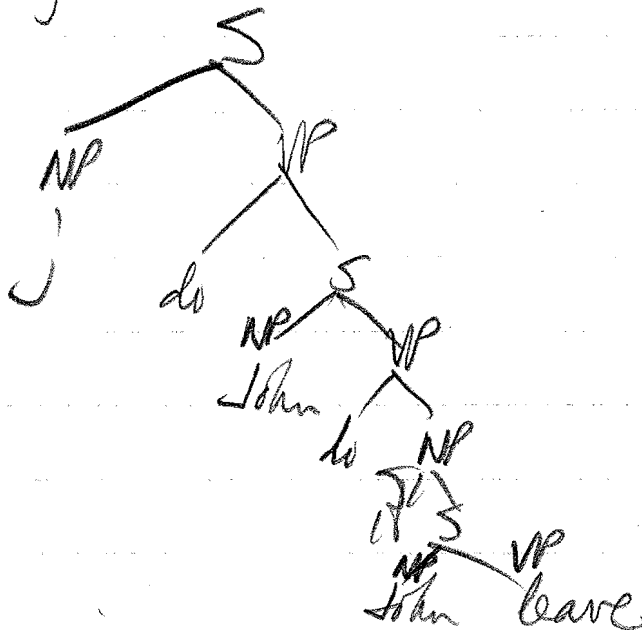
p.3

of also

and tied up securely they were



This seems to argue that \exists 2 do's in the underlying str.



Hum

(do)

6/22/66 p.4

NB — this supports the claim that be is always [+Aux]

and { in the garden
a doctor
happy
working on his thesis
arrested by the police } he was

However, it seems that have can't be [-Aux] for this construction

He said I had a car and

{ I [do have] a car
have
a car I have
? * have a car I do }

Can these be embedded?

The fact that Bill said Tom was sick and { sick he was
* he was sick }
doesn't interest me.

No — apparently not. Humm

(do)

6/22/66

If \exists a Neg in the second clause, but seems to be required.

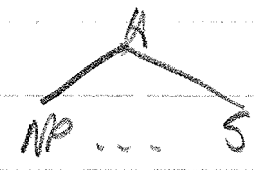
I told him to read it { ^{*and} but } read it he wouldn't
 { and } read it he will
 { *but }

However:

I warned him about reading it, ^{? but} and read it he won't
 not reading it, but read it he will
 , ^{? and}

Frozen Structures

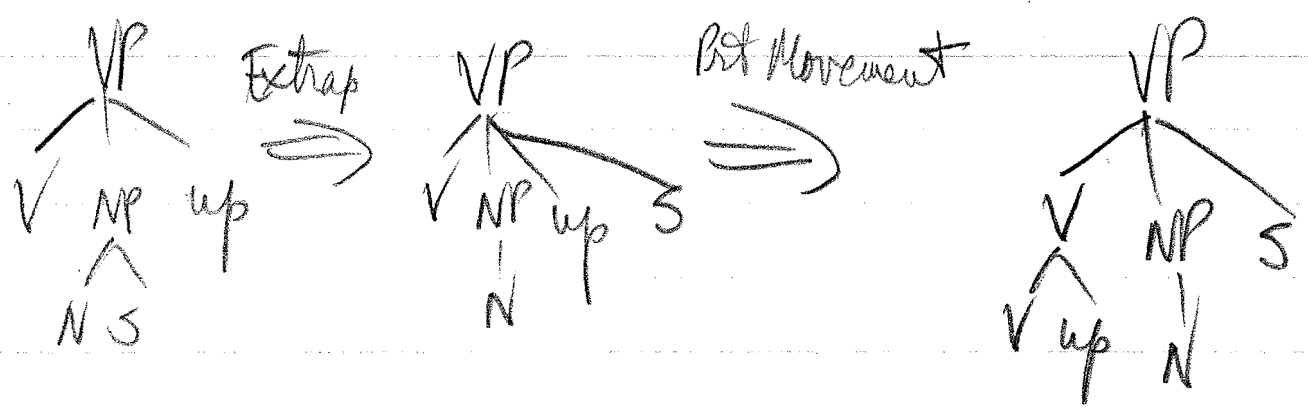
6/22/66 P-1

It may be the case that in  nothing in the dots can move out

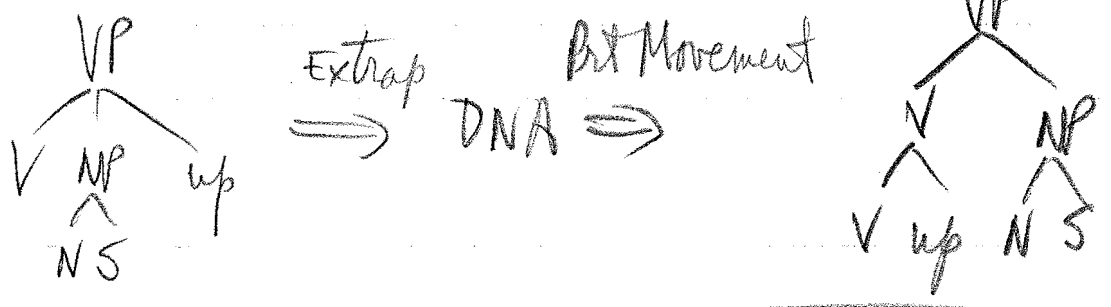
If this is not so, then how can
he picked up a parcel which I had left for him.

be prevented from being ambiguous?

One deriv



Other deriv



Some sentences which seem to support this conjecture mildly are the following? the garden which the children play in who have been inoculated.

Frozen Structure

p. 2
6/22/66

But what about

? the house which the man entered who Tom knew

the man to whom the proof was shown that this problem is unsolvable.

OK people who it disgusts that we quarrel. should leave

? students to whom it seems that were debauched should leave.

What about?

? The man to whom I explained it that we couldn't find our car.

? ? The officer who I gave the gun to that I had found in the swamp.

Maybe all these are OK — this then means that Brit Movement will have to be restricted

What about ? I gave back the gun to John which he had found.
? worse than the gun back

Gifts from George

6/22/66

What is that Playtex living ^{bra} doing on
the bed? (Ambiguous).

You don't have to be jeerish
to love Rye - Bread.

Phonology

6/22/66

Hey! — can the rule which
tense \Rightarrow before $C' e$ (microscope but
microscopy)
also tense u in molecule for us?

cf. molecular

cf. also constituent

(But then why not constitutive, instead of
constitutive?)

there

6/21/66

there {
 {tend} to be too many bad apples in your baskets
 {started}
 {began}
 needs to be an investigation.
 is going to be an "
 has to be a man standing here.

? kept being a lot of interruptions

continues { to be } a lot of interest in this subject
 { ?* being }

cf. also his continuation {
 { of the examination of the girl }
 { * of examining the girl }
 { * to examine the girl }

NB

*

cf. also his stop {
 { *to pay }
 { for payment of his taxes }
 { ? paying }
 there has { ceased } to be } any enjoyment in studying
 { stopped } { being }

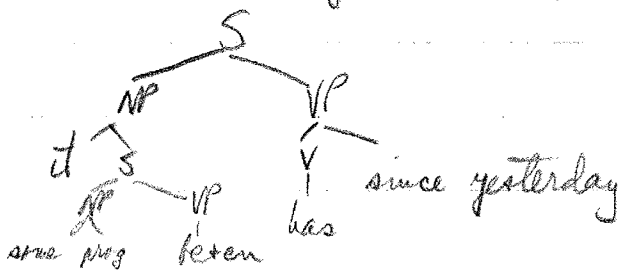
NB - flak for Noah

*

?* there fails to be any reason for persecuting them

Butter OK? there wants to be a little more study of this

NB - there has been some progress since yesterday must have the deep str.



there

6/21/66

there

^(got) has to be a way out.

ought to be an investigation.

came to be a need for topsoil

Turned out to be no reason to continue

{ seems
appears } to be no way out
? looks

happens to be no way out

NB - although \exists there arose a problem, \nexists *there <sup>{ are going to
tend to } arise</sup> _{{ begin to } problems}
This shows (probably, I hope) that there are different processes at work.

The examples his { continuation of the examination
stop in payment of his taxes
? cessation of }

seem to indicate that NML can't be added to continue unless
it has also been added to the V in the complement

NB also - there is { said
known
rumored
reported
etc } of have been an explosion

Seq. of rules: Comp Pl, it Repl, Passive, with the str.

of course this is also \square for it Repl. [there] NP
There seems to be

(there)

6/22/66 p.3

What about

* there remains case G to be accounted for.
" " to be " " — " "

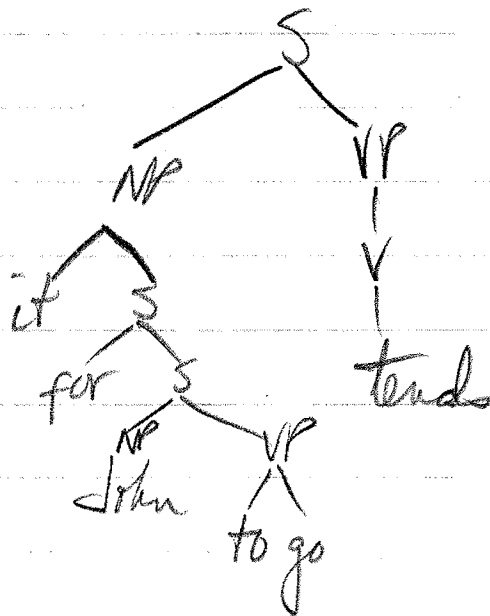
Maybe this isn't too interesting and is just
like there comes a time when....

tend

6/21/66

there tend to be a lot of fires in this area

This proves that the correct structure of tend is



of cf. also the synonymy
students tend to build houses here
 and
houses tend to be built here by students

Incidentally, now the phrase his tendency to drink must be derived non-lexically, and ANC loses points

Incidentally, the there argument strongly supports the intransitive analysis of begin, cf.

there has begun to be a lot of interest in pop art.

way

6/20/66

for him
The natural way to do it is by lifting the hd

shaving ^{* myself} himself ~~first~~

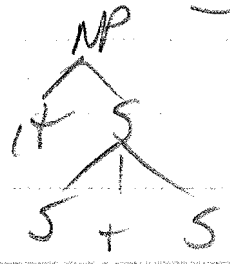
his normal way of doing it } is { by shaving himself
* to do it } { to shave himself ~~first~~ }

Subjunctive

6/21/66

? It is necessary that Tom be praised + Ann be punished

If this is out, then it means necessary can't have a subject NP - an intolerable consequence,



but possibly a useful one in avoiding ambiguities,

(I think it's time for a little prostitution of intuition)

Flak for Hey

6/21/66

Pseudo Cleft 5

The one whose father's mother's ... aunt's picture I stole was John

This means that there would have to be a schema of some wild kind in the rule to delete

father's mother's ... aunt's picture

Help help

or could one say: if

$[\text{Det } N \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{whose } Z \\ \text{NP} \end{array} \right] \text{ (NP) VP }]_{\text{S}} \text{ be } [\text{NP}' \text{'s } Z]_{\text{NP}}$

then

but this needs a special \emptyset extra rule

(Flak for Noam)

6/16/66

The question of his sanity or insanity was raised.

This can't come from

The question of his sanity was raised or the
question of his sanity was raised.

because they mean different things, and
there is no NP* with or.

Embedded Q

6/16/66

* I wonder { whether he probably left
what
why
etc }

* the question of { whether he probably smokes
why
what
where
etc. }

These prove that Q occurs in embedded S.

I believe that I know who you know
is disambiguated by ^{putting} probably here

Distance

6/24/66 P.1

je dis à Jean avoir fait cela

raconter
expliquer
murmurer
chuchoter
crier

être allé

pouvoir
vouloir
devoir

savoir

aimer manger

NP₁ menacer NP₂ de VP

jurer
promettre

parier [à] de faire ça en 5 minutes
[avec]

NP parler à NP (de ce) que S
de VP

I spoke to him
about shooting myself

Coordinate Str.

6/15/66

The lion is carnivorous (Amby)

The lion is carnivorous & I went home

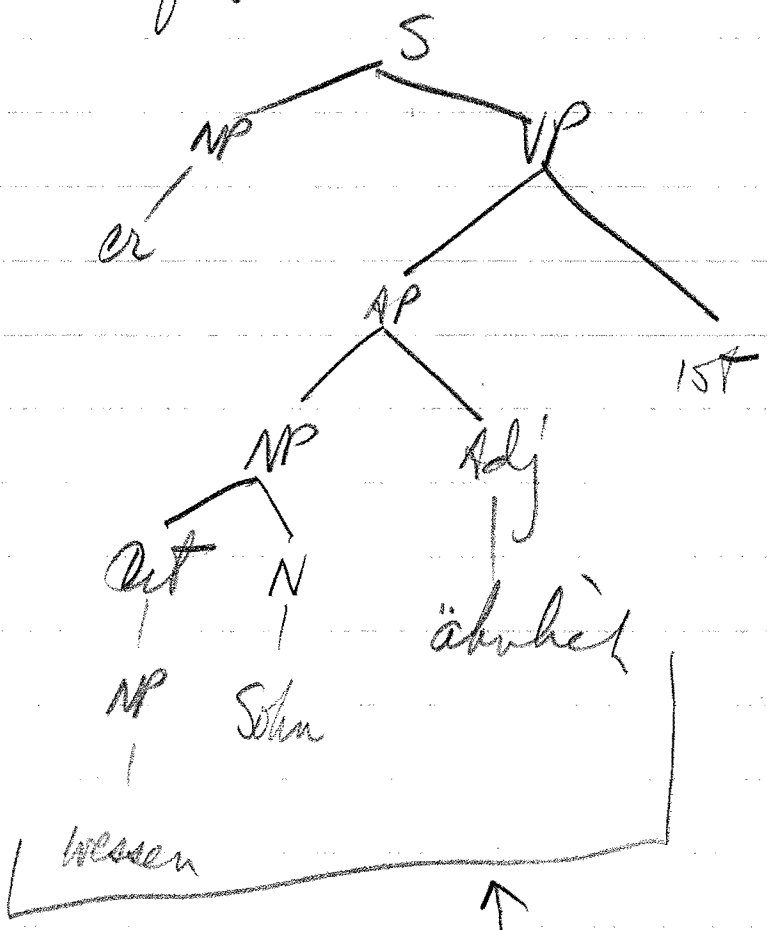
Flak for Noam

6/12/66

Come Hither must be stated $[(P) \times Y]_{NP}$

not as $[(P) \times Y]$ NP, AP, VP — makes no difference whether this is added or not

because of German



ONLY →

wessen Sohn ist er ähnlich?

~~→~~*

* wessen Sohn ähnlich ist er?

6/14/66

All wrong — I can't block this either, because there's an NP over this phrase in my analysis

Auxiliary

6/8/66

If we don't do Aux as $\text{Trns}(\text{M})(\text{Perf})(\text{Prog})$ but rather as Postal does it, what V-V restrictions are there?

M — no restrictions, except [+anim] —
for may and certain stative restrictions
Also, \exists a modal one V down

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{have}} \\ + \text{---} \text{en} \\ + \text{stat} \end{array} \right]$

\nexists modals $\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{have}} \\ \text{---} \text{en} \end{array} \right]$ one V down
(but what about I have had to go to school for 10 yrs
been able to
been allowed to
needed to)

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{be}} \\ + \text{---} \text{ing} \\ - \text{stat} \end{array} \right]$

V one down is [-stat]
(this automatically excludes M, have)

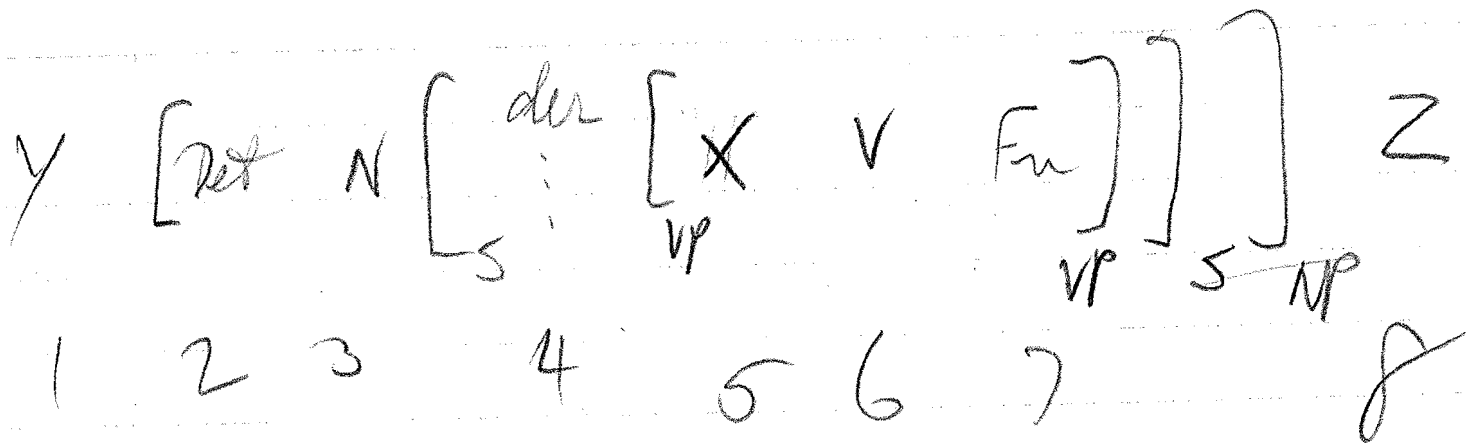
V one down is not $\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{be}} \\ + \text{---} \text{ing} \\ - \text{stat} \end{array} \right]$

Immediate Domination

6/7/66

In German, the rule which forms end modifiers must say "Only VP which end in the V directly dominated by the VP are preposable"

so:



to block

- * ein das Haus sehender, das ich bante, Mann
- * ein es versuchender, das Haus zu bauen, Mann

NO - blocks if V is sein or haben

* ein gekommen seiner Mann | Aber, D3 rule der ist → Ø
 geliebt habender Mann | für der Mann aus NY, so werden
 jemand gross, want für
 Mann to be done

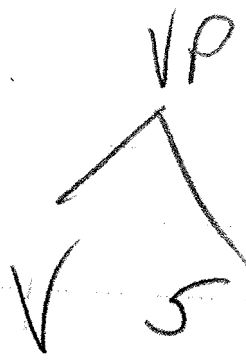
Statues

6/7/66

have legs — statue

have a purse — non-statue

6/7/66



collaborate to
conspire to
manage to

* what I managed was to go
conspired
collaborate

Other ones known to Pete

dare
condescend
design
endeavor
struggle

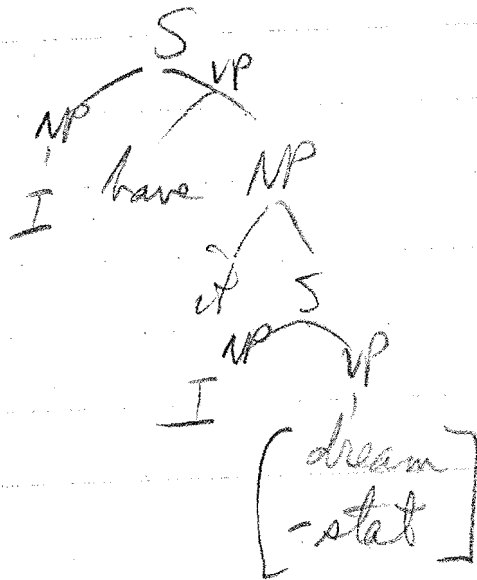
from Robby
decline
refuse

Transparency

6/7/66

have is, in modal Harris contexts, is

[α stative] as the V below



— instead of having
a pleasant dream,
I had a nightmare.

[knowledge] of it * instead of having
[+stative] knowledge of it

Auxiliary - Transparency

6/7/66

What I is doing is going
 has done is gone
 will do is go
 etc.

what happened was that Bill came
 is happening is that Bill is coming
 will happen " " " will come
 may " " " may
 has happened " " " has come

This is Janet Dean's fact —

however it's done for happen, probably the mechanism will generalize to do.

Flak for Noam

6/6/66

his denial of his own guilt ← he denied
his own guilt
* " " " her murder of himself

ANC has to allow reflexivization
in the "PP complement" of deny/denial

But why only in the subject, not object.

For that matter, how's he get?

his denial of his own hatred for her
* her hatred for himself

What's his restriction about reflexives
in NP_{OP}?

Numberables

6/3/66

Numberable N agree in number with subject

compare we have a leg (alienable)

we have legs (ambig)

and

our leg (alienable)

our legs (ambig)

Come Hither Problem

6/4/66

proud of his father as Tom is, I like him anyway

nice as Tom is, "

nice fellow as Tom is, "

of also

The bigger a car we bought, the...
* " " we bought a car,

Come Hither Problem

6/2/66 p-1

NB

how proud of her is he?
" " is he of her?

how do I get this?

How old is he?

which book did she buy?

If old is dominated by NP in he is old then it might help in stating the come hither restrictions, which would then be something like

Condition: If you want to move an element which starts an NP, move the whole NP (NB: how old is he? but to what extent is he old?)

But what about?

(This shows that the to what extent => how rule is cyclical)

How mad at him are you today?
? How mad are you at him today?
? How mad are you today at him?

NB also

* how similar to Pete a man did she marry?

Compare German

wie ähnlich ist er dir?

NB -> * wie ähnlich dir ist er? <-

Help! Help!

Come Wether Problem

6/2/66 p.2

The condition stated on p.1 takes care of
{ whose }
{ which } book did he steal?

what { that }
{ which } might be dangerous did he say would happen?

and (assuming NP > Adj)

how old is he? (NB: in how old a man did you marry? I've
(NB: to what extent is he old?) got to assume how old is no longer an NP, otherwise

and (assuming NP > adverbs)

I'd get *how old did you marry a man?

how carefully did he leave?

how often did he go?

how fast did he piss?

how recently was he here?

how long did you wait?

(Why not *how probably is he coming?)

In order to get how old is he?, it seems to me one
has to say old is a NP, because it's definitely not the
case that one gets it with VP in general
no - not quite, but it's easier
NB *how much love him do you?

Come Hither Problem

6/2/66 p.3

Fudging is □ to get both { which did you sleep in? } and { in which did you sleep? }

NB - there's still another problem with the stringing along in NR rel. cls.

a rifle, the penalty for hunting game on my property with which I abolished last week,

deer, the penalty for hunting which (? on my land with a rifle) I abolished

Here something else is going on - I don't think the which even has to end the NP for things to string along, cf.

What about?

when/on Monday did he go?

where/in Spain did you sleep?

Subject Condition

6/2/66

Condition: you can't move a NP which is
directly dominated by S_1 , which is
" " " " S_2 .

This stops* a man who I thought that was sick
and, as a BONUS,

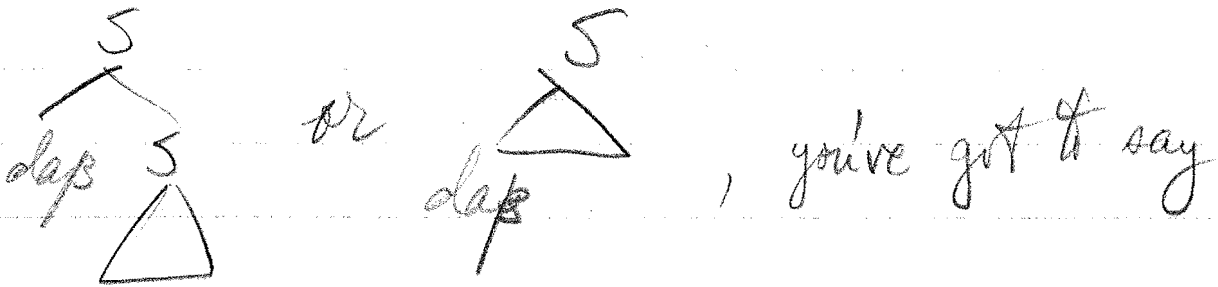
* a man who it was obvious had left

Immediate Domination

6/1/66

The only way I can see to state the following fact, which is idiosyncratically German, is to use immediate domination.

fact: Nothing comes out of dass clauses
Regardless of whether the correct structure is



(for Q, e.g.) X NP Y
1 2 3

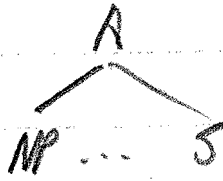
where it's not the case that $S_i > 2$ and $S_i \geq \text{dass}$
(but one could say $\{[S \text{ dass } S]_S > 2\}$)
Uh oh — how do I stop

* was hat er gesagt, er mochte essen?

Frozen Constructions

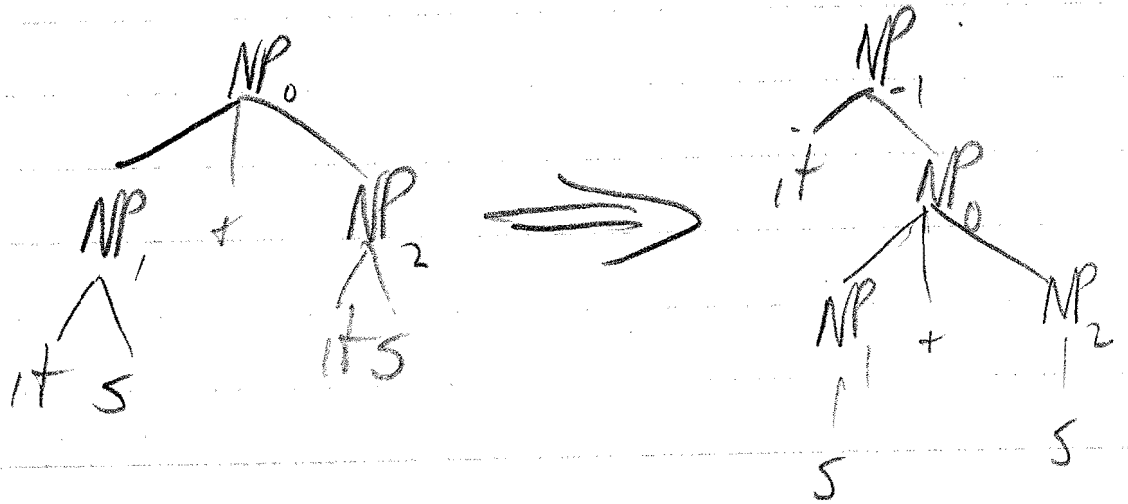
6/1/66

In subtrees like



NP and S cannot be moved out of the 1st S_{up}

This allows Extrap and



do [it S]_{NP}

5/30/66

{ *liked her }
he { went home } which I had wanted to do } many years ago
{ and I had wanted to do it }

Shows that do-replacement is post-cyclic
for it follows this rule, which we know to be so

Bladder Control

5/30/66

Problem: how do you keep the sentence embedded
in need from passivizing?

Answer: you don't — allow it not to passivize,
then amnesty on the next cycle.

Flak for ANC:
Extrapolation

5/30/66

Must be cyclical - otherwise how do you block?

* John came in, who was a friend of mine

Ans: Order Extrapol before App. Cl in the Post-Cycle

Question \approx Imperative

5/30/66

Tell me your name, please

What is your name, please?

?* Did you go, please?

Tell him whether you went, please.

Flak for Chomsky

5/66

dancing girls

proves that dance is a V_{in}
contrary to ANC, who claims dance a $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{waltz} \\ \text{tango} \\ \text{etc} \end{array} \right]$

is a V_{tr}

As Lees points out, only true V_{in+ing}
will swap.

?

5/25/66

Weird facts from George + Robbie

John is mad, Bill thinks

* Is John mad " ?

Does Bill think John is mad?

George

Is John mad, does Bill think?

* Is John mad, do you wonder?

Is John mad, I wonder?

Robbie

cf. also

* John is mad, does Bill think?

?

May 25, 1966

He tore up my picture (3 ways ambig)

but

1. picture I own
2. u I made
3. u of me

I tore up my own picture (2 ways ambig)

1. picture I own
2. u I made
- * 3. u of me

Root - Epistemic Modals

5/24/66

je dois la visiter, et tu le dois aussi

* il doit l'avoir visitée, et tu le dois aussi

This shows that Root & Epistemic
modals are different

so as pro Adj

5/24/66

The hope is vain and has been known to be so for decades

(PMP Ch 9 p 1)

He was deranged long before people believed him to be so

? people were willing to accept
* his being so

Frozen constructions

5/21/66

\mathcal{P} seems to be true that John left

This seems to require an amnesty
on $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \emptyset$ and Extrap — so \mathcal{P} Repl
must first apply, & then Extrap one
cycle higher.

instead of

5/20/66

Like by instead of requires
[α passive] in both clauses

* he went home instead of being examined

* he was examined instead of reading the book

\exists he was bathed instead of being put to bed.

\exists he bathed instead of going to bed.

Bladder Control

5/18/66

this pistol needs to be cleaned

* this room needs to be permeated by an odor

this door needs to be opened by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{someone} \\ ? \text{ your wife} \\ * \text{ this key} \end{array} \right\}$

Pruning

5/17/66

as 'allandran hangastatott erwet untam meg
the repeatedly brought up argument I get tired of

In a S, this wd can't be emphasized.

So S must have been pruned out

accomo.
accommodate