

Sentence 18 | Ich habe das Haus anzufangen zu bauen versucht

One deriv.

<u>1st</u>	3. ← [das Haus]	<u>2nd</u>	1. OPT	<u>3rd</u>	1. OPT
			2. C/1		2. C/1
			3. ← [das Haus] _Σ		3. ∅
			4. [zu bauen] _{VP} →		4. ∅

Top-Top-Ex-~

Sentence 19 | Ich habe versucht, das Haus zu bauen anzufangen

4 ways ambig

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>1st</u>	3. ← [das Haus]	same	3. ∅	same
<u>2nd</u>	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ← [das Haus] _Σ 4. ∅	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ∅ 4. ∅	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ← [das Haus zu bauen] 4. ∅	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ∅ 4. ∅
<u>3rd</u>	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ∅ 4. [[[das Haus] _Σ zu bauen] _Σ anf] _{VP} →	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ∅ 4. [[[das Haus] _Σ zu b. anf] _Σ →] _{VP}	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ∅ 4. [[das Haus zu b] _Σ anf] _{VP} →	1. OPT 2. C/1 3. ∅ 4. [das Haus zu b. anf] _{VP}

Top-Top-Ex

Top-~-Ex

~-Top-Ex

~-~-Ex

E

Sentence 23

A Ich habe anzufangen versucht, { das Haus zu bauen }
B { das Haus zu bauen }

Two ways ambiguous

A

B

1st 3. ← [das Haus]

3. ∅

2nd 1. OPT
2. C/1
3. ∅
4. ∅

same

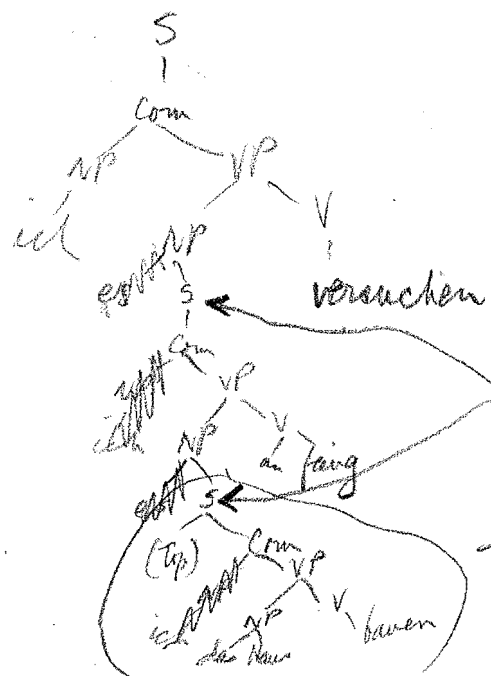
3rd 1. OPT
2. C/1
3. ∅
4. [[das Haus]_Σ zu bauen] →
VP

1. OPT
2. C/1
3. ∅
4. [das Haus zu bauen] →
VP

Top - N - Ex

N - N - Ex

Help
I can't
derive this



I won't be able to extract just this A over A

Sentence 27 | ^A Anzfangen { das Haus zu bauen } habe ich versucht.
_B { das Haus zu bauen }

Two ways ambiguous:

A

B

1st 3. ← [das Haus]
2nd 1. OPT
 2. C/1
 3. ⌀
 4. [[das Haus]_ε zu bauen]_{VP} →

3. ⌀
 1. OPT
 2. C/1
 3. ⌀
 4. [das Haus zu bauen]_{VP} →

3rd 1. OPT
 2. C/1
 3. ← [anzufangen [[das Haus]_ε zu bauen]_{VP}]
 4. ⌀

1. OPT
 2. C/1
 3. ← [anzufangen [das Haus zu bauen]_{VP}]
 4. ⌀

Top-Ex-Top

~ - Ex - Top

Performatives - surprise, etc

4/23/65

* I ^{imagine} ^{suppose} ~~think~~ ~~guess~~ {hope you'll come, don't }?

* I wonder whether you'll come, don't }?

Motivation for T flip/flop

* My tooth hurts, doesn't it? (only if it hurts someone else)

* This cheese tastes good to me, doesn't it?

* I surprises me that you came, doesn't it?

* John surprises me, doesn't he?

Unfortunately, it's also no good in the action sense

* John is ^{confusing} {appalling} me, isn't he?
 {frightening}

Performatives	Verbs w/ this property	Verbs w/ flip/flop	Adj
think	reckon	{surprise...} strike	obvious
suppose	figure	{taste, feel, smell, sound, look, hurt}	evident
guess	suspect		apparent
{hope} {at all}	agree	seem, appear	NB - <u>not</u> valuable, beneficial available
{promise}	find?	occur to me	
suppose		cost?	
imagine		take	
expect			

Appositives

4/22/65

He died, which fact surprised me ←

He died and the fact that he died surprised me



that that he died {^{is} was} so

Q: do all sentential which's come like this, from fact?

NB \exists { think, maintain, claim, insist on, say } the fact (fact)

But is there \exists He's a liar, which I've maintained all along been claiming for 2 wks

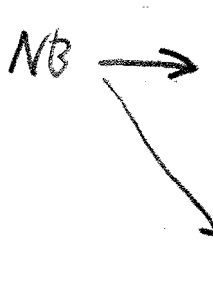
\exists " which Tom always maintained

\exists He maybe queer, which I've thought for years

\exists^* " which fact

\exists He's a nut, which I always said

\exists^* " which fact



Appositives

Kinds of sentential which clause: 4/22/65

He got there, which {

- 1) can hardly believe (\pm fact)
- ? 2) don't believe (? - fact)
- (fact) surprised me
- I counted on (- fact)
- is { fantastic \nexists (un) true lucky
- incredible { was necessary too bad
- unbelievable \nexists is " good
- \nexists believable fortunate \nexists unknown

? \nexists he loves you, which that he wrote
 proves
 OK w/ the fact that X

\nexists That he sent a telegram means
 ? \exists the fact " indicates
 ? \nexists that he sent a telegram indicates

\exists Tom said he got there, which is true
 *(fact)
 \nexists * _____ " "
 Worse yet \exists It is true that he got there. (or that S is true.)

NB ?

? Tom hoped that I was OK, which was true
 \nexists I hope that you're OK, which { is true }
 surprised me } \leftarrow ?
 \exists " , which would surprise me

What's going on here ?

Appositives

4/22/65

He asked when she died, which

wasn't clear
was unknown
was obvious

I couldn't answer

where the hell does
this come from

* * * * *

NB

□ ∃ some difference between

*

He asked when she left, which

is unknown
surprised me

*

*

*

*

*

What is it?

He insisted that I go home,

which I did
which I didn't want to do
which was □.

∅ which is unknown
which will be pleasant

∅ Tom got there, which I did

4/22/65

He asked me to visit him, which would be nice

? \neq I am going to visit him, {which would be nice
 \neq {which was nice

Sentential which Neg

OUT \exists You asked me to leave, which I did
 \neq " " " didn't

OK { He asked who came, which I didn't know
He's going there now, which doesn't surprise me.

He promised me to help out, { \neq which you did (n't)
 \exists which he {will would
did might
does is
may can has } NB

All bad w/ not

? \exists He promised me he wouldn't interfere, which he did

\neq * " " won't interfere, which he hasn't

Appositives

\nexists * You forced me to stand still, which I didn't

4/22/65

Why?

OK I'll force him to stand still, which he won't

NB

Permutations

I asked him when you were going, which I didn't know.

I asked him WH you were going at some time and

WH I didn't know if [WH you were going at some time]_s

He loves me, why I don't know

He went there, { when?
how
how often }

If he loves me, I don't know it

Weak maybe, but what else can you say for the whether - paradigm.

Fact \Leftarrow so

4/22/65

If fact = [so]_{NOM}, why do you get ^(?) A but not B

A? that that he's here is so is so

B \neq * ~~the fact that he's here is~~ {so
true
accurate}

\Rightarrow He said that that he had died was so



\neq He said the fact that he had died

Appositives

requires and ?

No - of p. 2

p. 1

4/21/65



Rowboat?
 →

I will air some popular views of phonology w/ partic
 reference to M's view thereof

A show, + thereafter some chess.

The firmament and all that is contained therein

The constitution and amendments therein

NYC and thereabout

I will examine these axioms and therewith his whole system.

? The table whereon the book lay

NB ≠

there + { out before towards
 down during despite
 up (to) beside until
 along through around(?)
 off against

≠ compound preps
 * therein point of, *theredue to

≠

there + { by from
 with for
 to at
 of or
 about(s) anent(?)
 after
 upon

whereas

{there
where} + P

4/22/65

I gave the manuscript to a man who found several mistakes therein

Requires preceding S

A man who had found several mistakes therein was paid off

This is OK, the

{ stole
was loaned } the manuscript

the man who was going to fix our front door w/ hinges lost the key therein

In this S, the pro N ed N is in a rel. cl and the pro-PP is too

I'll give ^{the cake} to you if you find any part thereof

see vs let
watch make
 keep

4/21/65

∃ what I saw was him eat

∃ * what I let was him eat

∃ what I saw was him eating

∃ " " kept " "

Appositives

4/14/65

X

rel. cls on conj. NP's must be N-R

NO!

the man and the dog, who had been eating,

~~the~~ * [] * []

the man and the dog who were killed came from NYC.

NB ≠ Neg-attr into N-R clauses

BUT Neg-attr into rel. cls seems to depend on the article in the matrix S anyway:

- ⊃ I didn't talk to ^{all the girls} ~~every~~ {any} girl who ever came here.
- ⊃ n n n n the n n n n n
- some girls

So it looks as if Neg. Attr₁ is after Neg Attr in ^{matrix S} ₁ and Rel Cl embedding and depends on the presence of an Indef (or (Indef?) Det N

render

4/13/65

Takes an NA object, where the A must be stative

NB: \exists I rendered him sterile

$\$*$ cruel, stubborn, clever

\exists rendered the table breakable

$\$*$ red

? He rendered the pie tasty

$\exists \exists$ " " the bomb harmless

? He rendered physics interesting

\exists " " the clause inoperative

\exists " " the theory testable

Appositives

4/7/65

∄ * We didn't see {any man / a man}, who is a friend of mine

∃ " " " {John / the man / my doctor}

NB

This suggests that maybe a in the object of Negged V should be derived from any

How about:

OK ∃ We didn't see 2 men, who were standing in the shadows
several

but ∄ * " " " many men, " "
in one sense only if this means "but we did see the women"

then it's OK

Probably requires stress on men

Causatives (?)

4/6/65

I convinced her of it \Leftarrow I made her believe it

I reminded her of it \Leftarrow I made her remember it

I persuaded her of it \Leftarrow ?

I assured her of it \Leftarrow I made her sure of it

maybe the of's are the
factive nominal of's?

I informed her of it \Leftarrow I made her know it

No good with

accuse
suspect

expect
ask
believe

(Relative Clauses and dcs)

3/30/65

Maybe pre-nom Adjectives shouldn't be dominated by S. Why?

Because $T_{\text{not more}}$ applies over AN but not around N Rel Cl

OK He killed the vociferous, objector off (and long-winded)

Poor He killed the objector who was vociferous off

Worse " " " " " " " " and long-winded off

NB also: * He brought the fact that he was dead out

Maybe the general assertion is that $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{length} \\ \text{complexity} \end{matrix} \right\} = S$

Other reasons: the $\bar{A} \bar{N} \Leftarrow$ the N, App Cl,

These don't behave the same wrt Neg, Q

\exists He didn't see the tall girls

\nexists * " " " " girls, who were tall

\exists He gave the bone to the dogs, who were hungry.

\nexists * Did he give " " " " " " " " ?

But \exists " " " " " " " " hungry dogs?

Appositives + Pronominalization

#0020a

3/30/65 p.1

Last Christmas, { when } Dad died, X
 { *on which }

* Last Christmas when Dad died X

We drove to Boston { { * } where } was born.
 { *in which }

? * " " " " which I was born in

* He took me { to a place }, where Paul lived
 { the }
 { some place }
 there

* They came { at a time }, when noone had much \$
 { then }

* He disappeared in a ^{way} manner, which puzzled the authorities

* The Boston, { that } used to live,
 { which }

* The Thanksgiving, ^{when} Dad died,
 that

* We stayed there, where Tom used to live

* I'll tell you then, when you get back

Appositives

#00206

p.2
3/30/65

~> to use that w/ appositives

my father, { ^{who (m)} } } hadn't seen for 2 years
*that }

With #'s, you can only have appositives, if anything (cf AS II 283)

The ladies, { ^{who were two,} } X
* - } * - }

Are there other adjectives w/ this property?

Yes - few, many, several, numerous

ANY OTHERS?

The tulips, which are flowers,

~~when~~ thereby / pre / after / ...

Do we get? she left home, thereby surprising me
 Yes? she sewed the towels together, thereby making a curtain 3/11/65
 [She coughed, { ^{whereby} thereby attracting } the sentry's attention ←
 { and thereby } she attracted]
 she attracted the sentry's attention by coughing

I was hungry { ^{so ← wherefore} and } therefore } I ate ←

I ate { for } I was hungry
 { because }

He died { ^{whereafter} and thereafter } I stayed home ←
 I stayed home after he died

- NB
- * He { ^{his} will die } and thereafter I stayed home
 - * I stayed home after he will die / dies
 - * He has died, and thereafter I stayed home
 - * I stayed home after he has eaten

He drank too many beers { ^{whereupon he} and thereupon } ^{* was tall} ~~arrived late~~ became very nasty
 He { became very nasty } upon having drunk too many beers
 ? * arrived late
 ? * was tall

th/wk. ere. by/upon/after/...

BY + IN ORDER TO

3/11/65

Both require anim. subj

He duped them by saying he was poor

He stopped the car by putting on the brakes

⊘ * The tree fell down { by ing } X
 { in order to }

* These boxes cost \$100 { by X }
 { Ⓟ X }

(if-that)

#0019a

2/23/65 p.1

it's nice { that S }
 { *if S }

it would be nice { if S }
 { *that S }

it {^{is} was} nice that he stayed
[it is nice that he is staying / will stay
* it was nice " " " "]

⊕ it will be nice that he { *stayed }
 { *is staying }
 { *will stay }
 { *stays }

⊖ it will be nice if he { *stayed }
 { is staying }
 { stays }
 { would stay }
 { will } stay
 { can } stay
 { etc }

Rules 1. [it that X] fut X
 1 2 3 NP ⇒ 1 if 3

2. (opt) it be

3. # [if X]_{NP3} Y ⇒ for to 23

if r that

Cond # 00198

2/24/65

Comp	Past	Pres	Perf	Fut
Matrix 5	Past Prog	Pres Prog	Past Perf	M
it was good	✓	X	X	X
Past	?✓	X	✓	X
it is good	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓
it will be good	?X	✓	✓	?X
	?X	✓	?X	✓ can
it would be good	✓	✓	✓	?X
	✓	✓	X	✓ can

?X \$ would should

only can

But NB : it will surprise you that I am here
=ing You are probably surp. that 5

?
⊃ it will be nice that she is there
(* would)

Ving ← if S

2/25/65

proposing the subj would $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{result in} \\ \text{produce} \\ \text{yield} \end{array} \right\}$ an ungram. sentence

letting him come would $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{force us to} \\ \text{make us} \end{array} \right\}$ let everyone go.

doing that would scare them

NB: * your " " " " "

WHY?

?? ⊖ John trying something like that $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\}$ scare them

4/7/65 dont agree w/ stars anymore

⊖ your shooting him $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{might} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\}$ scare them

NB What do you see? is OK because it contrasts with Who do you see? but

* What does this arc subtend? is out.

Howbout Where did you put it? / guess it's out too.

Another problem: NB \neq * What did { nobody / somebody } do?

You can't question V when subj' is indef.

WHY ????

[\Rightarrow special contexts where it's OK]

June 21, 1965.

Probably for same reason as this

\exists Who did what to whom?

? \neq What did who do to whom?

*** To whom did who do what?

* To whom did I do what?

\exists What did I do to whom?

N / N - Adj

1/28/65

whole
 { runt }
 { grant }
 light of a allback
 hell of a drinker
 bear of a worker
 lion of a fighter
 # the

?
 ← He is an X who is like a Y

it's a cesspool / sinkhole of a planet

? it's a slab of a steak
 watermelon of an egg ?

(either) #0027a

1/21/65 (p.1)

Can either in I didn't either be related to either in the Determiner?

Easier Q: can the 2 neithers be related?

Neg The boy₁ past go & Neg the boy₂ past go
(also)?
Neither the boy₁ go nor (did) the boy₂ go

Neither the boy₁ nor the boy₂ past go

⇓

neither the boys past go

n of n n n n

Neither boy is derived similarly, except

Art is indef.

Either

00176

1/21/65

p. 2

NB. 11 ism betw

J went & M went ~ J went and M went too

J isn't here & M isn't here ~ J isn't here and M isn't here either

too and either both add the same semantic info whatever it is. Let's call it Addition (Add). It's clearly universal, and it will pose a lot of problems as to how it's inserted. I imagine it's introduced under Pre in the PS and then the semantics weeds out bad S's like

She had six fine sons and onions can be used in
purees too
Scott is a blatant homo and (I've also got 10 pages to read
the water never reached the 10 ft
mark either

the men and the boys {too} were dissatisfied

Both " " " — " "

the men w. d. & Add the boys w. d. \Rightarrow the men & Add the boys w. d.

Either

#0017c

1/21/65 p.3

NB (either) that he left or that it's going to rain $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{must be} \\ \text{is?} \end{array} \right\}$ true
#was

* the fact that S is true

Why? Could it be that fact is a nominalization of true? YES! NO! It's of course a nom of so

the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{possibility} \\ \text{probability} \\ \text{truth} \\ \text{fact} \end{array} \right\}$ that S \Leftarrow that S is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{possible} \\ \text{probable} \\ \text{true} \\ \text{so} \end{array} \right\}$
1 1 1 1

\rightarrow He did so do it \Leftarrow that he did it is so

NB This explains why you don't get

~~* \rightarrow * the fact that he did so do it \Leftarrow *~~

(neither)

probably around

1/27/65

We didn't go { (and) nor did he
 and neither did he
 Neither did he
 (and) he didn't go either

I will neither consent to go nor will I consent to stay.

{ He refused to touch any } + I declined too
 ? ; nor did I want any
 from not having done all the reading
 Nobody's going to fail and neither will I pass anyone ~~just~~
 ^ nor because he has done it all.

He refused to touch any and Neg I part want some

Evidence for Tff

1/14/65

I dread {his coming} {? his coming is} {snakes} {? snakes are} dreadful to me

I hate X - X is hateful to me
abhor
loathe
value
despise
fear
* shame

abhorrent
loathsome
valuable
? despicable
? fearful/frightful
shameful

my hate (for) of X
abhorrence
loathing for (of)?

Why?

fear
shame at losing

surprise, etc.

Possible conatives?

1/7/65

- frighten - make fear
- startle - " start?
- amuse - " laugh (wrong semantics)
- annoy - " mad
- embarrass - " shame?
- encouraging - give one courage
- heartening - " " heart

Looks hopeless

stun
appal

{ NO MATTER + WH } + NEG
 { WH + EVER }

#0016

12/6/64

- * No matter when he doesn't come
- * Whenever " " "

* { No matter where } { he can't sleep }
 { wherever } { seldom eats }
 : { nobody eats anything }

∅ { no matter wh } + Neg sentences
{ wh ever }

NB

∃ also restrictions on words like often, always, frequently

No matter { how } he ^{∃ usually} *always says "hello", I ...
{ when } *
{ where } *often
*frequently

Is this related to the badness of

? ∅ Many languages { ^{∃ always} often } have postpositions
but ∃ Many languages { ^{if use} have } postpositions { often } { freq }
∅ Many languages { often } use " frequently }

IN ORDER TO

10/15/64

Only V with [+anim] subj can have this type of O.

? the proof consists of 3 lemmata so that you can follow it.

? the tank disintegrated in order to clear the way.

? The train vanished in order to go to Boston.

? The gas evaporates in order to restore the equil.

NB: The book costs \$10 in order for us to get gold fest.

=_{prof.} "We have priced the book at \$10 so that we will make bread fest."

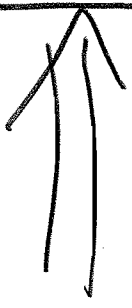
Relative Clauses

10/15/64

We can't say that Δ is the element deleted in the wh-is deletion T-rule.

The game here tomorrow will be between Harv + Yale

Clearly from



The game will be here tom'w

The men in town yesterday



The men were in town yesterday

Concrete Nominalizations

10/22/64

milkshake (why unlike ^{high fry} clam bake) weight

thirst of lemon

? dent

? nip

? tear [tēr]

? pull

? cut

? burn

? wound ? scrape

break (bone)

bite (mosquito, flea, etc)

catch (of a door, eg.)

shot (grape, buck, etc)

? rise (of ground)

elevation

depression

stop (organ)

gearshift

swing

slide

jump (ski)

? seat (D ~~the~~ primary)

? trap " "

? invention

clip (paper)

clutch

drift

step

vanish

change (of clothes, for a #)

TENSE RESTRICTIONS

9/26/64

NB - these all have
10 CMPS

These don't

Sent.

Adj w/ Rest₁

Adj w/ Rest₂

Adj w/ ~~Rest~~ NP

good

(in)necessary

true

nice

(un)likely

doubtful

terrible

(in)probable

obvious

awful

(in)possible

clear

suspicious

helpful

convenient

appropriate

{surprising}

? odd

funny

queer

unusual

mean

cruel

smart

wise

easy

Indirect Object Constructions

7/30/64

(p.1)

P. S. Rosenbaum + D. T. Langendoen have suggested

for word of month, summer 1964

that there are verbs in English which are followed by an indirect object. They argue that the underlying form of (1) should be (2), because of the presence of to in (3).

(1) his dishonesty surprises me

(2) [his dishonesty]_{NP} Pres surprise [to me]_{indir Obj}

(3) his dishonesty is surprising to me

The same rule that deletes to, for, with, of, at, and towards in 4a-9a to produce 4b-9b respectively would be used to derive (1) from (2)

(4) a I gave ~~the book~~ ^{to Harry} the cheeseburger
b I gave Harry the cheeseburger

(5) a I wrote for her a song.
b I wrote her a song.

- (6) a I played with Raskolnikov a game of bingo
 b I played Raskolnikov a game of bingo
- (7) a I asked of them this question
 b I asked them this question
- (8) a Judy shot at him a glance
 b Judy shot him a glance
- (9) a I bear towards you no ill will for
 b I bear you no ill will

for. I am indebted to Myrna Gopnick for calling my attention to the fact that more prepositions than ~~are~~ just for and to can be deleted by the indirect object rule

The rule that effects these changes can be stated as follows:

(10)

X	[V	[Prep	NP]	NP	Y
		+IO		Indir Obj				
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	1	2	0	4	5	6		

It is necessary to mention the feature $[+IO]$ in the second constituent of the structural description of (10) because there are verbs like attribute, rob and fire ^{to} which ⁽¹⁰⁾ must not ~~be~~ ~~apply~~ ~~applicable~~. The ungrammaticality of *) attributed Masaccio the fresco, *The pirates robbed the jewels the king and *We fired the plane the pistol leads us to mark attribute, rob and fire with the feature $[-IO]$, so that (10) will not apply.

It has often been noted that verbs like surprise, shock, amaze, startle, etc. require an animate object Fn . But if we follow

fn. cf. Chomsky,

Rosenbaum + Langendoen's suggestion and derive the noun phrases following verbs of this class from indirect object (hereafter IO) phrases of the form to + NP by applying (10), a greater generalization can be made:

the head noun of an IO phrase must have the feature $[+animate]$ or $[+institution]$. Fn

fn. I am indebted to Bruce Fraser for pointing out that a broader class ^{of Nouns} than is specified by

the feature [+animate] can occur in IO phrases

That is, (11) is grammatical, while (12) is deviant:

(11) ✓	{ built a cabin for gave the money to played a game with surprised fascinated depressed ; }	{ my dog Tom Collins the Army Harvard the US govt the Class of '04 the DAR charity (✓) }
(12) ✗	{ " }	{ seven potatoes the fact that he's dead liberty a force field the exhaust fumes }

fr. 1 Some of these possibilities may have to be excluded. In particular, the verbal idiom shoot a glance at seems to require that a [+conc] noun follows: ?*Harry shot a glance at the DAR is very odd. Maybe a similar restriction is necessary in the case of play a game with.

fn 2 - It is strange, but it seems ~~that~~ that English categorizes charity as an institution. Possibly charity should be derived from ~~a~~ phrase like

~~charitable~~ charitable { institutions
organizations }

Now let us consider the problem posed by the ungrammaticality of (13) - (16)

(13)* I arranged for that he left to astound them

(14)* We begged whether he left to remain a mystery.

(15)* I reported for him to leave to have proven his guilt.

(16)* I know why he came to puzzle his father.

SUCH THAT

#0014

9/24/64

Chuck Fillmore's fact:
the future.

such that requires

Choose x such that $x+y$ {will} = 20,

We chose x such that $x+y$ {
* would
* could
? might
* will
} = 20

CONVINCE - PERSUADE - BELIEVE 9/23/64

0013

Not all sentences can be nominalized which can come after

NP { convinced } NP (of) that
 { persuaded }
 { believe in }

NB tell
 speak } of
 upon }

don't have this restriction

Q: Is it only statives?

I convinced him of
persuaded
believe in

- my honesty
- my love for her
- my ^{character} good intentions
- " " will
- my sincerity ???
- my anger
- " displeasure "
- " jealousy
- the quality of my wares
- the existence of god
- my belief
- hope

* her arrival
? John's death
Why? This
should come from
John is dead

? ~~rely on~~
? ~~trust in~~

prove
? establish
? proclaim
doubt in
?? disbelieve

??? - idea

the high cost of the books

* thoughts
What diff?

evidence

negation, dub, Asp)

These are wrong: these forms express some kind of present state which exists now, and the now-ness is what "surprises me" come here tomorrow surprises me

for him to { have to, want to, be able to, be willing to, consider - ing, think about - ing }

Contra-factual

for him to have eaten there { yesterday } { would } have surprised them { yesterday } { tomorrow } { might } { Part + fake } { tomorrow }

Fut

for him to eat tomw { would, may, might, will, ; } surpr them Fut + Dub

Habitual * Pres -> Habit ?

Pres

for him to like her surprises me (* arrive at 10 PM)

Past

for him to { have en } eat there yesterday surprised me

Past

Past

THAT - WHETHER

Aug 8, 1964.
 of sheets 9/20/64

\exists {whether} if \nexists that
 { } find out figure " discover?

whether \neq that

that = whether

\exists that \nexists whether

{ Neg } { hope }
 { Q } { believe }
 { Imp } { promise }
 { Asp } { think }
 { } { guess }

ask
 wonder
 ? discover
 { Q } know

doubt \leftarrow NB
 { NEG } { know }
 { Q } { remember }
 { IMP } { tell me }
 { ASP } { write }
 forget \leftarrow NB
 question

{ Q/NEG/IMP } doubt
 suspect
 believe
 hope
 suppose
 promise
 { } forget
 regret
 think
 guess
 imagine

afraid
 worried
 sure
 certain
 positive
 skeptical

NB
 prefer

if he comes, I want to know it = my

- \exists I prefer to know if S
- \nexists I have to know if S
- \exists I'm trying to remember if S
- \nexists I remember if S
- \exists He would remember if S
- \nexists " " " "

ABSTRACT NOUNS

8/15/64

Hypothesis: all abstract nouns are nominalizations

Exceptions

2. Designated elements ?

way	event
manner	extent
reason	degree
time	
place	

1. N & where I convenient verb

fact
idea

NB I* my fact

theory
hypothesis
hunch
story
condition

4. Units
 {cm, in...}
 {sec, min...}
 Are these abstract or not?

Yes, probably

probably all Nom of some pro-adj with some # features specified.

3. Feature nouns

rank
order
grade

color
shape
size
gauge
denier
flavor
model
year

make
brand
kind
sort
type
style

bore
caliber
carat?
diameter
vintage
power
degree

sex
breed
species
genus

{voltage
tonnage
poundage
:}

6. Problems

quality
? feature
instance

(maybe Nom of some Pro-adj)

? datum
? phenomenon
entity
? element

W T
sense

5. Solutions

{quantity
amount} ← {many
much}

?? diameter ← across
sex ← Nom {male, female}
rate/temp ← Nom {fast, slow, ...}

Strange NP Objects

8/10/64

drive the car
travel the road
walk the line

← ... along ...

go { BOAC ← with/by
the whole way ← along?
the way of all feet ← (P.M.M.M.?)
the full 9 innings ← through
100 dollars easily

— NB — # passive

Verbs whose progressive tense has futurity

7/20/64

If I have time, { I'm (going) to Cannes
 { driving
 { coming
 * arriving by train }

#0011

If I get the money I'm wearing a fur coat
 buying a car

* If I go in, I'm getting wet
 ⇒ I'm staying in (for a long time)

SEEM

#0010

7/23/64

he seems to

{love}
like/hate me
understand the prob.

? get wet

* chop the tree down

* arrive in Boston

? cough

hit {the} target

? * " {a} "

work hard

? drive a car

shoot the gun

know the ans.

eat {the} toast

{*my
*some
-}

∃ be chopping down the tree

{?∃ be arriving

∃ arrive in B. every day at 9.

Maybe there is some kind of restriction on the aspect of the verbs which can occur after seem

JUNCTIVES

a = adjective, adverb

7/24/64

Faa	surprisingly, amazingly
Fae	very
Fee	very
Fab	very
Fbd	not
fac	too
Fag	too
Fgg	too
Fca	much
fgd	not

Complements

7/13/64

V NP so that NP would V+ =>

V NP to VP

?
V of Comp => V NP to V+

{ paid him to go, bribe
? urge, free (from)
{ keep it running start
? leave " " prevent

make
let

have
get

want him to go
prefer
would like it if

{ see
watch

I think that maybe there are all different, though want and urge may be the same
see
want
urge
pay

Probably no good

NB Q: Why did you pay him?
What " " " " /p2?

Ans: I paid him to sing

Q: Why did you want him?
I wanted him to sing.

Symmetric relations

0009a

7/14/64

p.1

each other

X resembles Y \Rightarrow

X + Y resemble e.o.

X marries Y

no constant \square

X is the same as Y

X is { identical
equal
equivalent
comparable
similar
related } to Y

X is other than Y ?

X is { different
separate
distinct
? disjoint } from Y

{ touch
about?
neighbor }

from-apart

X is far from Y

{ keep } X from Y

{ separate }
{ tear } \square ?
{ rip } apart
{ break }
:

{ to }
? { with } - together

X is { near } to Y
{ close }

* \rightarrow X is with Y \leftarrow * NB

{ mix } X with Y
{ combine }
put { bind } X to Y
{ glue }
{ tie }

These aren't strictly symmetric relations - this T is only a further step after the middle T
inter-

X { is dependent on } Y \Rightarrow interdependent
{ is related to }
{ acts on }
✓ { turns } into
X marries Y

inter-
 X { mingle
 changes
 breed
 communicate } with Y
 fuck \Rightarrow intercourse
 haha

{ fuck
 lace } X & Y
 with



lace X & Y together

{ intertwined } \Leftarrow ?
 { intersect }

How about:

inter-racial
 international
 intra-marital
 interstate
 inter-urban } \Leftarrow between { race
 nations
 ;
 etc.

Aux

#0008

7/6/64

she said that he is coming tonight
was

" " " " was coming that night

* she said that he is coming that night

NB

Choice of this - that is the same
as the choice of bd or not.

? * she said that you can come the week after

July 10: " I'll be there on July 20 "

Tom → X

July 15: " Tom said that he {will} be there on July 20 "
{would}

X → Y

2 weeks later: " Tom said that he would be there on July 20 "

X → Z

* will

Epistemics

CAN

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{ he can} \\ \text{Can he} \\ \text{he can't} \\ ? \text{ he could} \\ ? * \text{ can't he} \end{array} \right\} \text{ want to go there.}$

NB: $\nexists \text{ can } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I, we} \\ \text{you} \end{array} \right\}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I, we} \\ \text{you} \end{array} \right\} \text{ can't}$

Can $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ be serious?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ can't be serious.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$ could be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{crazy} \\ \text{serious} \end{array} \right\}$

* he can be Pred

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Can I be delirious?} \\ \text{I can't} \\ \text{(could(n't))} \end{array} \right\} \text{ be crazy}$
 * I can be delirious

you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{could(n't)} \\ \text{can't} \end{array} \right\}$ be ill

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{could} \\ \text{can} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{he} \end{array} \right\}$ have cancer?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{you} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{couldn't} \\ \text{can't} \end{array} \right\}$ have cancer.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{you etc.} \\ \text{he} \end{array} \right\}$ could have cancer

Possibility

that { I } { Pro } be sick is ◊ ⇒ { I } may { be } sick
 { you } { Pat }
 1 1 2 2
 (have been)

" " " " " " ~ ◊ ⇒ { I } can't { be } sick
 { you } { Pat }
 1 1 2 2
 (have been)

Q " " " " " is ◊ ⇒ can { I } { be } sick?
 { you } { Pat }
 1 1 2 2
 (have been)

Q Dub " " " " " " ⇒ could { I } { be } sick?
 { you } { Pat }
 1 1 2 2
 (have been)

Dub " " " " " is ◊ ⇒ { I } might { be } sick.
 { you } { Pat }
 1 1 2 2
 (have been)

-) can go — ability/perm
- have cancer — ◊
- have fun/lunch — ability/perm
- ? be crazy — ? ability / ?? perm / ??? ◊
- * be tall
- * have gone
- ? * have had c. — ??? ◊
- * have had fun
- ? * have been crazy — ??? ◊

- * be going
- be writing it by NP_t — ability
- * be having cancer
- be having lunch by NP_t — ability
- ? be being nasty by NP_t — ability

- ? have been working out for 3 hrs by Tuesday — ?ability
- ? " " having trouble with it for 3 hrs " — ?ability
- ? " " being nasty " " — ? "

both ◻

Stative

7/2/64

he has —

he is having —

fun D_{COND}
 { cancer }
 cholera
 TB
 :
 :

* fun
 * { cancer }
 * :
 * :
 * :

hope / patience / courage / persever.

*hope / *patience / *courage / *perseverance

trouble D_{COND}
difficulties D_{COND}

trouble
difficulties

{ lunch }
 :
 : } D_{COND}

{ lunch }
 supper
 : }

Require animate
Subj - conscious,
voluntary act

be + Prog + Det + Nom

#0005 6/8/69

p. 2

idiot { asshole
dolt { prick
fool { shithead
jackass }
sap }
stupid }
jerk
? nut

gentleman

pedant

{ coward scoundrel }

?? hero

bigot

{ optimist
pessimist }

pest

nuisance

bother

pain in the X

{ bastard cur scoundrel
heel cad hound
cad rogne
wretch }

?? pal

? recluse

a child - only in metaphorical sense?

⊕
student
? friend
brother
father
⋮

{ president
secretary
captain
⋮ }

{ doctor
lawyer
merchant
? plumber
? counsellor }

{ pansy
fruit
wheel
toe }

These are only related to those N about which one can say "he's such a —"

#0004

J is { never, not, seldom, often, at times, always } ^{betimes now & then} such

an interesting speaker ←

J is a speaker who is so interesting that

quite? rarely
* { just }
{ only }

J is a speaker who is { } interesting

* J is { } a speaker who is interesting ←

J is never a dull pupil ^{oblig?} ← J is a never dull pupil ^{7/9/64} ←

J is a pupil who is never dull

Maybe this rule can be used to account for

{ a too severe measure
a more intelligent child
a so large meal
a as large house
a big enough man }

⇒

{ too severe a measure
more intelligent a child
so large a meal (oblig.)
as large a house (oblig.)
? big enough a man }

MUST

he must go \Leftarrow it is \square that he Fut go

I insist that he go \Leftarrow I insist that he Fut go

$\square \exists$ a selection of Aux in Comps of V like insist, demand, etc. and in Comps of A like necessary, obligatory, mandatory, etc. (Also in nominalizations of these: the necessity that he go, the demand that he go)

But how about: he must have gone

Can this come from it is \square that he have gone?

Is this gram. w/o a D_{TM} like by NP_t or {before} NP_t or {after} NP_t?

Must clearly has futurity in its semantics

I must go there { tomorrow
*last week }

But this is also true of should and may

→ SHOULD

How about saying this comes from { preferable
desirable }?

NO — EUREKA

should comes from good !!

Tues, 1:26 PM

{ should
had { better }
best }
ought to

Why is would □?

I should go ←

{ it would be good }
for somebody { if I went }
for me to go }
{ (if were) best }
{ better } { that } went }
it's better that I do it

Dubitatives

Supposing we get the may-might distinction
from
be possible vs would be possible

Also: it is said that X
* that X is said

seem, appear, etc

\exists X { seems
appears
looks } that X

Howbout { happen
occur
transpire }
^{? come about}

\nexists * that X { seems
appears
looks }

look { like
as if }

it looks as if he will come \Leftarrow ?? it that X looks true

So, let's say the base forms are { seem
appear
look } true
and that true can only delete if followed by a Comp.

Epistemics

#00032 6/22/64

he may(not) kill me {next week} \Leftarrow that he ^{From} Fut kill me next wk is \diamond .
[*last]

" might(not) " " " " \Leftarrow ?

he must(not) have killed her {last wk} \Leftarrow that he did not kill her last wk is $\sim \diamond$.
[*next]

he must(not) be killing her {^{* last wk} now next week} \Leftarrow that he is not killing her now is $\sim \diamond$

he {must} go \Leftarrow that he Fut ^{go} ~~kill me~~ is \square
{has to}

he {had to} go the next day \Leftarrow that he Fut ^{the next day} go was \square
{didn't have to}

\uparrow
NB - show it was future

he must not go tom'w \Leftarrow it is \square , that he ^{Fut} not go tom'w

Trs Seq

6/19/64

Tom ^{Pst} say "Tom Pst be hungry"

T pst say that Tom Pst be h. \Rightarrow

T pst say " " Pst Pst " "

Rule Pst \Rightarrow Perf / Pst

T ^{Prs} ~~say~~ say " T Pst be h. "

Rule: Prs \Rightarrow ~~Pst~~

No change

Tom says that he was h.

T Fut say

Deletion of Aux
go to

0002

6/19/64

come (also (?) other
in Pst Prog (V of motion?) can have thwarted mg.
only in context but

NB

~~I was coming today~~

I was { coming } today, but...
 { driving } there tomorrow
 { ? going } " " " "
stress □ ?

* walking {
* sailing [to Greece next wk] but
* building the house

diff? { planning on Ving
 { thinking of Ving
 {

6/4/64

be + Prog + Adj

don't be A - ≠ be A

is being A

⇒ Unhappy

foolish

silly

idiotic

stupid

weird

ridiculous

obstreperous

preposterous

nasty

unpleasant

noble

honest

naughty

stubborn

dirty

fair

cheap

hard-to-get

diplomatic

tactful

boorish

? common

reasonable

practical

? cool

? pedantic

? helpful

Require [+anim] (by
[+hum] subj - voluntary,
conscious properties

p.1

≠

happy

interesting

amazing

astounding

don't require
judging
others' reactions

cf. *pleasant -

≠ unpleasant;

≠ boring, ...

(because one

can't know if

one's astounding

or not w/o reference

to onlookers

weird

queer

odd

tall

ugly

* pleasant

confused

why not?

{ located

furnished ... }

timid

male

? manly

? cowardly

suitable

? refined

learned

? hip

terrible
awful
boorish

* sane

? * insane

crazy YES+NO

afraid

OVER

Howbeit: he can be - when he wants to

OVER

OVER

1. HAVE + EN

- know him to have seen her report
- prefer like my wife to have packed
- discover
- construe
- remember
- suspect
- imagine
- consider
- believe
- admit
- show
- prove
- demonstrate
- find
- figure
- guess
- suppose

play

? intend

NB: must have done sth. in CMP sentence.

? I told him to have written her by June 1.

All from BO=C108

advise him to have seen her by the time I got there

- * persuaded I. to have seen the Dr.
- wigged
- convinced
- advised
- command
- plead with
- force
- ? compel
- ? want
- ? wish
- ? desire

? remind

convince

teach

NB

* write - somehow diff NB

* cable
* flash
* tell

(?) All have BO = N should V+ (and in fact, all derive from here)

- beg
- implore
- beseech
- forbid

- ? allow
- ? permit

- { choose
- select
- pick

2. BE + ING

- know him to be working
- report
- wigged him to be studying
- advise
- teach
- command
- { want, wish, desire }
- { beg, implore }
- ? persuade
- find
- be

This is D. NB

when Dad came back

prefer like

- { remember
- suspect
- imagine

- force
- compel

- ? permit
- ? allow

- { choose
- select
- pick

Quotative Transformation

6/8/64

p.1

Utterance

Quote

"I'll be there by 5 PM"
 She should be there by now
 He left 10 yrs ago

he said

" he would be there by 5
 " she should have been there by then
 " he had left 10 yrs before then

I'll come tonight
today
 (this morning / afternoon)

" he would come that (night / day)
 (that morning / afternoon)

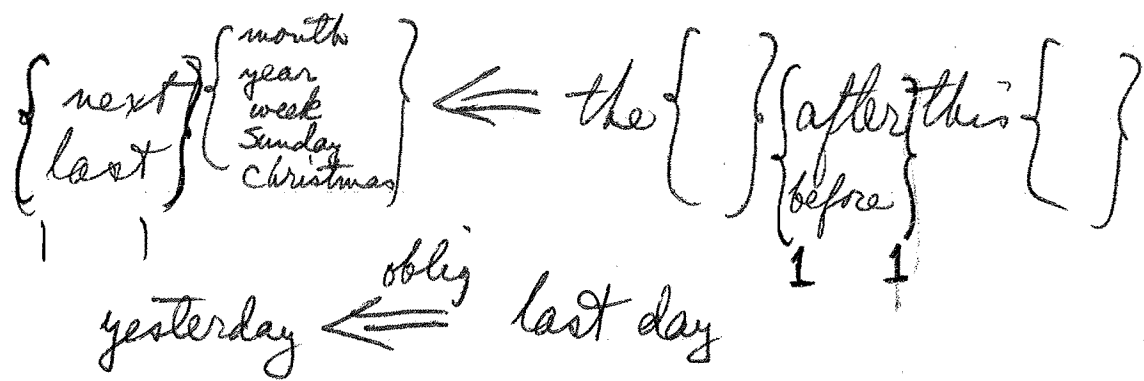
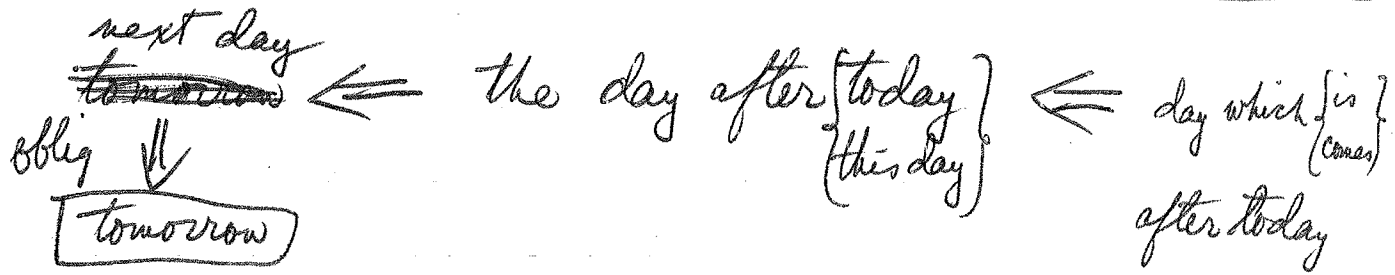
She went yesterday
 I'll come tomorrow
 He came last week

" she had gone the day before that (one)
 " he would come the day after that (one)
 " he had come the week before that one (one)

I'll come next month

" he would come the month after that (one)

NB



Quotative Transformations

6/8/64

p. 2

Utterance

Joan was here the day before
yesterday

She'll be in NYC the day after tomorrow

YES, YES!

This is ambiguous.

Mg 1 | by the day after tom'w

Mg 2 | on the day after tom'w.

I wash them {thudly}
so to keep them fresh

go home

Quote

he said

" ?? Joan had been there the day
before the day before that one

" \Rightarrow Joan had been there two days before

" she would be in NYC { 2 days {later
afterwards}
in 2 days
2 days from then }

" he washed them in that way to
keep them fresh

" to me that I should go home
he {ordered me} that I go home
{asked of
requested of
told
command}

Quotatives

6/8/64

p. 3

Utterance

Quote

Holmes → Watson
Arrest Ross!

Geis → Julia
Holmes said to Watson that Watson
should arrest Ross
H^{asked} {req.} of W. that W arrest
R.

Geis → Julia
"Haj went there yesterday"

Bover → Judy
Geis said that Ross had gone
there the day before

6/16/64.

Pronouns have different referents in DD - not always to subj of S.

Pete said, "I was there"
Haj → Elke: "Pete said that I was there"

I heard from Pete "I've been hurt."
We greeted Pete's arrival with "Where've you been?"

Words bearing some relationship
to the speaker

6/8/64

here - there - yonder

now
this — { next / to - N_{TM} }

ago / back

? ahead

away/off ? ← from this { time
place }

? have + en

{ next
last }

? self

I - we

thus

{ hither
hence }

(YOU + I + WE)

6/8/64

p.1

you is simply derived from any name(s) when the name(s) happens to refer to the person the speaker is talking to.

Chomsky says to Halle:

"I'll give it to Postal"

Ross to Postal:

" { Chomsky } said he would
he
give it to Postal."

but Ross to LSA meeting
which happens to contain Postal,

* Chomsky said he'd give it to you

⊃ " " " " " " Postal

{
I
—
We
}

— {is} simply derived from any name(s) referring to the speaker

(You + I + WE)

6/8/64

p. 2

Ross → geis

" Chomsky will visit Halle today "

Chomsky → X

" I will visit Halle today "

Halle → X

" Chomsky will visit me today "

Chomsky → Halle

" I will visit you today "

Halle → Chomsky

" You will visit me today "

only peculiarity:
 ? since during
 ? * from during

Order of Prepositions

6/1/64

(p.1)

TEMPORAL

{ SINCE
FROM }

before
 ? after
 ? during
 { circa
around
about }

{ now
then }

when

* by
 * on/at
 * in
 * for/* through
 { * from... (on) }
 * since
 ? * ago/* back
 ? * near
 ? * towards
 { until }
 { * till }
 { * up to }
 * every X

Temporal Prepositions

before
 after
 until / till / up to
 since
 during
 by before at this time
 ago / back \leftarrow before now \leftarrow
 from... (on)
 [at / on - around, about, near
 in circa, towards]
 { for }
 { through? }
 every X

{ UNTIL
TILL
UP TO }

? * up to during

before
 after
 during
 { near
about
around
circa
? towards }

{ ago
? back }

{ now
then }

when

* by
 * on/* at
 * in
 * for/* through
 { * since
* from... on }
 { * until }
 { * till }
 { * up to }
 * every

(NB)

* I'll stay there by the time he gets home

⇒ I'll be there by the time he gets home

⇒ I'll stay there until he gets home

WHY?

Order of Prepositions 6/1/64

TEMPORAL

X

{ ago
? back }

{ near
around
about
circa }

- * before
- * after
- * { since
from ... (on) }
- * during
- * by

ORDER OF PREPS

4/64

(p.1)

{down
up}

out
off

from

← very restricted

{on
in}

to (ward)

not a dir

~~at~~ ?

away from
through along
across

Prt

X

Loc

beside

? at

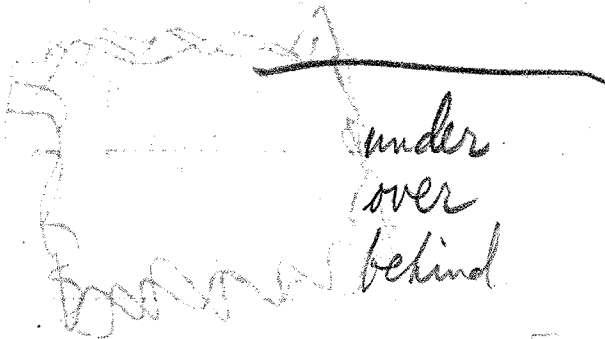
above

near

~~above~~

about

against



under
over
behind

[back
out
off]



at

{down
up}

out
off
on
in

from
to
along

under
behind
over

around

Prt

away
through
across

side

along
in
out

to

strongly
↓ selects verb

away	down up	out back off	over under	through across around	in on	to from	behind below near beneath underneath
0	1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4	5

LOC

X of
out
back
off

along } side
in }
out }
in { front }
in { back }

⊖	⊕
{ 0 } (3) 4 { 1 } (2 of)	23 { of } X

ORDER OF PREPS

May 14, 1967

* out
away
go off to Berlin — * go off to pieces
* " all " " ⊃ " all to pieces

Fog comes { south
down } from the hills — * Cirrhosis comes south from overdrinking
* all
* off
* away

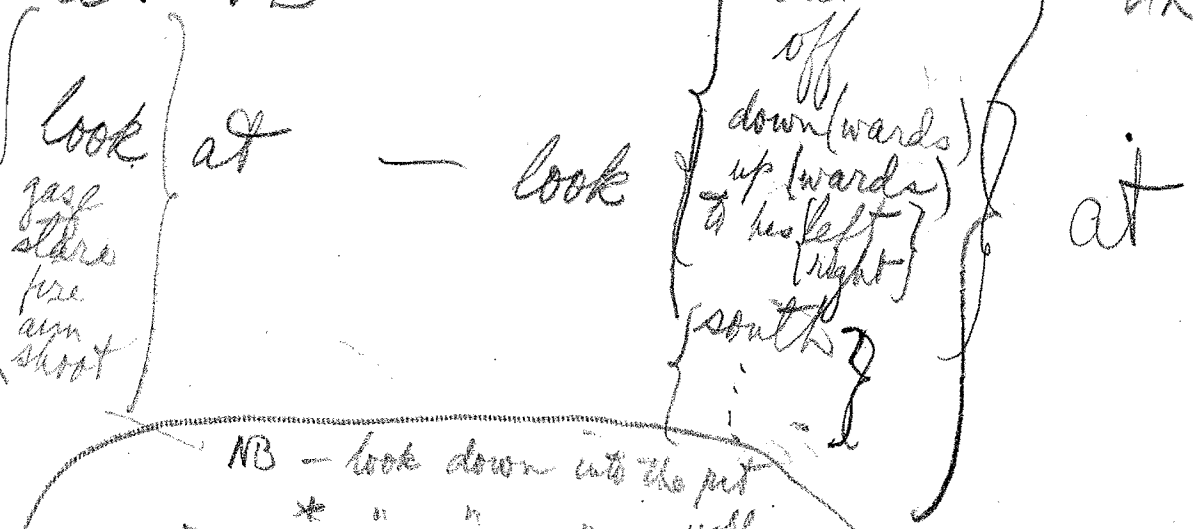
{ ran } off through the woods — * { ran } south through his speech
{ went } out south notes
away

drive { out
off } { on (to)
away } into
from
under/over

{ for } now = { by } at this time

Bruce: NB —

Suggests X
at NP is a
DIR



similarly with
hand X to Y

go to Y

put X on Y

NB — look down into the pit
 * " " " " a problem
 ∴ look into can have DIR or some Comp after it

* rely {down} on
 {south}

trust " on/to
 talk off at
 travel at

Suggests that
upon, if 2 preps
 at all, at least
 has up in another
 sense.

NB also: from on high, (I'm sending this to you from at Harry's

It may be ∇ to form a directional from a P_{DIR} followed by a P_{Loc}.

AND

6/1/64

NB

I wrote letters to, and they elected president
our worst enemy. X

I handed over, and he gave up to the
pirates, our largest ship.

NB²

I wrote letters, and you gave beer,
the man who ...

[the problem of getting away from oneself]

Bridgman, p. 6

It is associated with, but ^{complicated}
incomparably more difficult ^{the role of}
than, the problem of the observer
to which quantum theory has
devoted so much ~~the~~ attention
and regards as so fundamental

look at the
conjunctions - there
not constituents
at all

in full

mainly

I drove, and John flew to NYC.

I will, and you may, find this true

? I gave the book to, and took the candy
from, the boys in the back rows.

? * I restrained him from, and myself was
not on, buying the old car

? * I kept up with, and I tabs on, the man...

Post-S discontinuous adjuncts to Subj

6/1/64

(4)

he went ^{away} _{off} a (happy) man

he built the house n

he left the country n

she called me up a wiser person

he died in his sleep n

he died a Catholic

he left drunk

n n wiser than when he had come

he arrived eager to start work

he took the test drunk

Source: (?)
 N, the Pred when N, tV+
 ↓
 N, tV+ Pred

Howbunt: he died here ?

Is this to be construed as a Post-S modifier of Subj?

Similar to: evidence was presented that S

cf. card on Favoritism of Subj. NP- under theory, Pagg, DC, length

False passives

0001

5/27/64

x

determined
located
isolated

Howbouts:

open

drunk
inebriated
intoxicated

closed
shut

? wounded
hurt

magnetized

lost

NB ≠ unlost

? shocked
damaged

tired
exhausted
fatigued
enervated

arranged (≠ un)
decided
settled

boored
depressed

grown up

sold
bought

These can, in general, occur with un-, can't occur w/ be+ing, can follow be- replacers

the boy seemed unhurt ? * the house was being located at 45th st.
* the tree seemed cut down

Assorted PN w/o Det

5/25/64

X

of color
below { par
standard

on occasion
of { note
interest
value

under
over }
above
below

par
? on beam
target

be interested in + NO
 Comes from interest X in Y

about
 with - Passives
 at

4/12/64

X

amuse - they were amused at his antics

surprise - " " surprised " "

about

worry ~~about~~
 upset (over)
 distress

alarm	relieve - \$ing	? bemuse
dismay - =>	upset	enrage
disturb	horrify	astound
perturb	terrify - no about	(en/dis)courage
annoy	astonish	dishearten
revolt	flabbergast - \$ing	paralyze
anger - \$ing	sadden - \$about	reassure
irritate	frighten	distress
shook	tickle	depress
	? put out	overwhelm
		appall
		delight
		infuriate

? ? ? ?

? succeed in business
 business - within

~~goad~~ ^{hated} consumed him -> he was consumed with hatred

afflict

amuse - they were - w/ new games

annoy

attend - victory was - w/ rejoicing

beset?

catch up - I was - w/ the idea of change

populate?

people

concern

paralyze (but ? the gun paralyze them w/ fear?)

taken with

sadden

overcome

engross

blind ? with rage?

V like

cover with

alternate
 beguile
 bewitch
 enchant
 entrance
 seduce
 threaten

X contains Y -> Y is contained (in/on) X

WITH

NP V N₁ with N₂ ↔ N₂ tV N₁

4/10/64

⇒

↙

⇩

Neither

instrumentals

etch his name in the metal with acid

break

smash

wash

tame (metaphor)

join pieces w/ solder

? fasten

bent

tangle

? confuse issue w/ insults

cut

split

* chop

win

filter

? strain

frighten

scare

terrify

shock

* chase

entwine X about him
entwine him in X

cover	protect	paint
? coat	shield	smear
? saturate	block	hang
? impregnate	wall	rub
fill	fill	paint
plate	up	inject
grease	stuff up	
anoint	clog up	
sheathe	block	
encase	prep	
etch	bolster	up
line	stem	
	hold	
	spine	
	buoy	
No - inlay	represent	
rinse	symbolize	
flush	cord on off	
irrigate	? mend	
nourish	? glue	
	? fix	
	? repair	
splatter	↔	splatters (both)
flood	swamp	
inundate	? overpower	
drench	substitute X/Y	?
infect	replace	
contaminate	pad	
dirty		
? soil		
surround		
Crust	←	?

baste
deluge
? douse
seed
plant
bake
make up
lace
spice
treat
make
doctor up
charge

NB

substitute X/Y

entwine X about him
entwine him in X

2 Comp Vbs

dels of P

talk
speak
argue
fight
dicker

∃ dels of P X

? cable
write
consult
telephonic

→ WITH VBS ←

meet
mix
join
combine
unite
argue
fight
grapple
wrestle
haggle
dicker
consult
make

N Poss V ← X+V N
NOM

4/10/64.

her {
lover
ruler
detractor
helper
teacher
employer
protector

my dependant ← X depends on me

her {
master
critic
champion
mentor
idol?
love?

his assailant

opponent ← oppose