

give + idiomatically

12/31/72

True?
Most

give idioms occur only in the VNP_2NP_1 form:

why?

	NP_2 have NP_1	NP_2 get NP_1	Only $NP_2 NP_1$	Better $NP_2 NP_1$ than $NP_1 to NP_2$	Both equally	Better $NP_1 to NP_2$ than $NP_2 NP_1$	Only $NP_1 to NP_2$
<u>give</u> { a chance idea a push	✓	✓	✓				
give a whirl	X	?X	✓				
give cause to X	✓	X	✓				
give gas	XX	✓	✓				
give { a chance a push	X	?	✓				
give the OK	??	✓	✓				
give the feeling	✓	✓		✓			
give an arm of X	?	?X			✓		
give a hard time	✓	X			✓		
give courage	(DNA)	X				✓	
give free rein substance	XX	X					✓
give { rise expression a lift the bc way credence voice	X	X					✓

12/31/72

	Can front	Conjured particles		right
<u>class off</u>	✓	✓		✓
<u>go off</u> (of alarms)	?	x		✓
<u>go up</u> (of prices)	?	✓		✓
<u>go out</u> (of lights)	??	x		✓
<u>break out</u> (minutes)	??	?		✓
<u>break out</u> (rush)	x	x		??
<u>calm down</u>	x	x		✓
<u>fall in</u> (to formation)	x	?		✓
<u>speed up</u>	xx	x		?
<u>break</u>				
<u>slow up</u>	xx	x		?
<u>sink out</u>	xx	x		??
<u>Suck up</u>	xxx	x		x

Sluicing + Bever's
ambiguity

12/30/72

He kept chanting something -

I think (he kept chanting) that it would rain

Good argument for sluicing

He ascertains something of interest -

I think *~~(that)~~ he shoes are on fire

↑
This is bad because
ascertain is - That Relation

Idioms

12/26/72

I said by Bill Labor:

The Renotwo matter is a closed and
unfortunate book.

Exceptions and autonomous
levels

12/22/72

6:00 AM

(From Larry Hutchinsons paper on Chomsky)
In fact, tone is almost predictable on the basis
of N or V.

Since it's not entirely predictable, Harris + Welmers
mark it phonemically, and would probably have a
morphophonemic rule like this

In general, N has initial high tone (or whatever)
V has initial low tone (or whatever)

There would be exceptions to this rule.

Thus the taxonomists pushed exceptions aside,
into an area w/o formal rigor - morphophonemics.

The parallel to syntax is striking. Whatever
is partially irregular, not productive, lexically marked
is defined out of syntax, and pushed into an uncodified
area - the lexicon, rules of analogy, rules of
semantic interpretation.

What I don't now see is this: what is the connection
between this banishing of irregularities and the willingness to encode
irregularities into no-man's land, as was done in stress "prediction"
in SPE? Both practices strike me as refusal to face reality, as procrastinations.

If $\rightarrow \emptyset$

12/20/72

Even were he sick
* Only

Why?

Stucrup + Swooping

12/20/72

S from Michael Chen's 23.751 final:

It, Tom's book I mean, is a huge sensation

→ * Tom's book \mathcal{P}

NB also: I mean Tom's book

This obviously must come from

It is a huge sensation - I mean (?that) Tom's book is a huge sensation \mathcal{P}

→ * Tom's book
1 1

⇓ Stucrup¹

I mean Tom's book

⇓ (Sticking, Nicking)

Tom's book, I mean

So: this couldn't work if the appositive clause were inside in RS, so we have an argument for Swooping. Also, we know that Swooping must shoot stuff backwards.

NB

Modifier Shift and [Adj]

12/20/72

Hey — NB

the men { working
? subs
fat }

When is Modifier Shift OBL?

Gapping

12/19/72

S from Jim Sloan's 23.751 Puz 2:

for him, it's not too bad

John ate rice and drank milk, + Mary pizza
and drank water. (Jim points out that I only
works well w/ eat-drink
+ closely related pairs)

For me it's pretty bad, but how about w/ only
one drink?

John ate rice + drank milk, + Mary, pizza +
water (? respectively)

good god.

VVC

12/19/72

? undrawable

? unsawable [..^o5^o b^ol^o]

These are counterexamples, though.

V-able Pst

12/19/72

Writeable { up
off
down }

talkable { over
out }

If any are good, they argue strongly.
See a transformational source, because otherwise
adjectives can't end in particle.

RCC and Navajo analysis

12/19/72

My old observation to the effect that

The body of { P
*him }

// is

The { statue
*man } that I examined the body of

argues tellingly that RCCs are formed with embedded coreferential pronouns, not like Navajo may appear to be.

Double Introducer Constraint

Dick (or maybe Ken?) pointed out that it can't be the I² SNPC, because the Ss are still rotten when the after-clause is final.

12/18/72

Jürgen Levy has suggested (in quiz 2 of

23.751)

After $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{ that } \text{leg was obese} \\ * \text{ that } \text{leg was obese} \\ ?? \text{ leg being obese} \\ ? \text{ leg's being obese} \\ \text{leg's obesity} \end{array} \right\}$, Jack mentioned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that I was } \text{leg} \\ \text{us being obese} \\ \text{my being obese} \\ \text{my obesity} \end{array} \right\}$

is because $* \left[\begin{array}{l} P \\ S \end{array} \right]$ is a rotten SS
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{for} \end{array} \right\}$ NP

constituent. He pointed out that this would allow us to take the condition off of P deletion which makes P OBL before that and for.

I noted this: $* \text{ After } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to Rome} \\ \text{with Sam} \\ \text{...} \\ \text{of Casanova} \end{array} \right\}$

Problem: ... why is than to Rome OK?

So maybe \exists generalization linking prepositions and complementizers

This recalls Susumu's hunch: $* \text{ with which for you to have}$ is bad because it's doubly introduced.

from clause idiom
+ primacy

12/18/72

There's more here than meets the eye.

* A small amount of deception just met my eye.

12/30/72

X bit off more than (? I think (? that))

X could chew

X will bite off more than X { can
[with ability] chew
away }

X has bitten off more than X { has been able to
can
could
? was able to } chew

ZBO and To → \emptyset

12/15/72

This made { Manny weep
 \emptyset (*be) likely that we'd lose }

So apparently be can't survive
after to is gone.

Is this how I found him (to be) fatuous
arises?

I found him to be fatuous

↓ OPT

\emptyset ↓ OBL

I found him — fatuous

But if so, we have to stop To → \emptyset from applying
in I found him * (to) have cheated

Category squish

12/14/72

syncope >> syncope_{prt} > to syncope

So when a denominal V enters
the L, it is first adjectival, then
truly verbal.

"Subjects" and pronominal
modifiers in German

12/14/72

Margot Pelkey's judgements

ein von vielen { gelobter
? *geschwächelter } Mann

Now: how about

Er kam an, wurde von vielen { gelobt
? geschwächtelt },

und verschwand

9. 12/6/72
Subjectives

One → Ø + Flip
+ downgrading

12/13/72

The only place where deleted NP's have
the interpretation of one is in things that
are or were subjects.

Tests are for
Bill is admired
It is obvious
Betty is famous
He is ready to shut on
To leave would be to admit defeat

So this provides a great argument
for Flip.

Alan Prince's fact: The checker is ready for one to eat ^(*barley)
It only seems possible to delete one if \exists some $\frac{\downarrow}{\downarrow}$
Kind of downgrading.

Word choices

12/9/72

The more RS is compressed, the easier

a) derived forces are produced

{ Can you } please stop?
{ *Are you able to }

b) something can serve as a leader

{ I can } promise you that I
{ *I am able to }

I'm sorry { to } inform you that I
{ *that I have to }

NB:

I am able to offer you a raise

Why OK?

N-meroprotection

12/9/72

to fart-light = to light a fart

Obviously productive

Choser to Vee and Incorporations

12/7/72

These things can incorporate:

DO

Inst: ax-murderer

Loc: city-dweller
street-walker

Dir: party-goer, church-goer

left-field killer

Man: cat-burglar

What is switch-killer from?

And name-caller?

go and space talk

12/7/72

Thoughts while waiting for Apollo 17 to take off:

We are go.

We have a go.

We have a go system.

Is this the source of
go - go etc.?

{ ingress }
{ egress } } the spacecraft

a workaround = another way of doing something

Space talk is a perfect illustration
of John Branford's point about the necessity of
context.

Unspec NP Del

12/6/72

It can't be because English is
Subject requiring that subjects don't delete,
because even Spanish etc don't have

habla Español

meaning someone speaks.

(Synonyms + repetition)

12/6/72

Sometimes it's OK to use the same word again, other times we search for a reformulation. What decides

And when can we not use a pronoun (or a the)? When must the full NP be repeated?

Subjectness

12/6/72

← Subjectness

↑ Chosenness

	<u>er</u>	<u>km</u>	<u>seiner</u>	PP
<u>Eger</u>	✓	X	X	X
<u>Raising</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓

Other rules which need subjects (or maybe only unmarked NP?)

Agreement

Tag Formation (?)

C. 12/14/72

As to

12/5/72

As to { ~~Max~~
going there tonight
her insistence } , I don't like { ~~him~~
it
it }



As to the answer to the question of { whether to go there tonight
whether Stok's important }

Past participle agreement
and ergativity

12/4/72

Maybe the fact that it's the past participle that agrees with a preceding (why \square for DO to precede?) DObj in French is related to the fact that in Pashto (facts from Mary Lou Walsh's syntax general paper), the perfect stem tenses use ^{an} ergative case system, while the present and present participle tenses are nom-acc.

It's common for Ls to agree the PP but not the Present Participle. Why?

Declaratives

12/4/72

Fact provided by Bruce:

(about don't inform you?)
ask him

PP = NP and fake passives
in German

12/1/72

Auf seinem Bett scheint sich gut schlafen zu lassen

Passives are, for some reason,
systematically worse

?* Auf solchen Betten scheint wenig geschlafen zu werden

But this is far better:

? Ihm scheint wenig geholfen worden zu sein

So Passive in German does affect
non-accusative NP's

hope $\stackrel{?}{\equiv}$ wish

12/1/72

I wish that he had won

?

I had hoped that he would win

12/4/72

NOT quite synonymous: George points out that had hoped sort of presupposes earlier wanting, while wish is neutral on this point.

Bob Freygo points out that this counterfactual had occurs elsewhere - I had thought that he was sick

1/3/73 Hum - NB ~~I~~ had realized that you were here - maybe \checkmark had/hsp \checkmark Neg/hsp

Factivity squish

12/1/72

I { know
? realize
?? am surprised } that there are no fucking books
in the library

PR and OV order

11/30/72

Japanese and English agree in placing the raised predicate to the left of the matrix predicate

take-begunaru and sweet-en

Is there any L which is so VO as to keep the upper predicate to the left? There may not be, which would indicate that Verb Raising never gets strong enough to invade anaphoric islands.

thank for

11/30/72

noticed event Mr. Facts a squib by Yasuo Kubota (visitor at Brown).
about thank for

We thanked him for his {
generosity
patience
kindness
* obesity
* Knowledge
* swartheness
* the way he stayed late

So here, we can have any derived nominal whose predicate is controllable.

Note the contrast with begin, etc:

He began his {
wonder
* kindness
* patience

Factivity squish

11/30/72

If Jack { knew
?realized
*was surprised } that he were fat, had undereat

So subjunctive also won't go
downstairs through strong factives.

Exclamations and nouns

11/28/72

How interesting that he left!

↑
NB

12/1/72

But

** How big (that) the dog!

How interesting

- * (that) he left
- ? for him to leave
- ?? him leaving
- * his leaving

R_D + unaccountably

4/28/72

The only adverbs I know that have R_D are
independently (? of X)

(un)luckily, (un)fortunately, (un)happily (for X)

cf. clearly (to me)

Surprisingly (* to me)

Disgustedly (* at the mess)

Reportedly (* by Ted
in the Times)

and so

* unaccountably for

But then the adverbializing rule has to wipe
out for, unless this is good (2): His silence was unaccountable

Sentential
wh-clause
and if-clause

11/26/72

11/27/72 NB: *I would be surprised if, which I don't learn

If which is unlikely
unless in case you win. I'll quit

In the event

or

that is

h

*After, which was surprising, he won, I quit.

So which-clause can only
prepose to the front of if-clause
or anything semantically synonymous

?? Anyone, which is rare, who understands Greek,
will be able to understand it

Not any \Rightarrow no
+ S Neg

11/23/72

He { never
seldom
*always } shows - not { upstairs
with me
on Tuesdays
anywhere
etc. } (anyway).

He didn't eat many bears - { not any
no } white ones
(anyway)

This is another test frame for
S Negation

Phonological primacy

11/22/72

See Terry, Langendoen,

syllables = classes

So: rules which only skip syllables should be rare - in general, there must be a principle

$$X \rightarrow Y / VC_0 \begin{bmatrix} V \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad \supset$$

$$X \rightarrow Y / C_0 \begin{bmatrix} V \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

say-want ⇒ ask
+ were

4/17/72

Susan { ?? asked >
?* wondered >
?* wanted (*Ann) to know >
* told them she wanted to know } whether he were willing to go

^

I { asked
wondered
?* wanted to know
* told them I wanted to know } if he were available

I asked if Sally { ? could
* was able to } tell me if he were available

Cong Qs > Pres Qs

4/17/72

Dick's *:

?* I don't know who he up and hit

But NB

It's surprising who he up & hit

(Source of pseudo-clefts)

11/17/22

1. Fact unearthed with John Goldsmith:

who P was [was Peter]
*thumped

//s

I don't know who P was

2. Facts from me:

→ what he has is 2 brothers + 4 sisters.
*the ones who he has

So this [-alienable] reading
is only in Ps.

(Try Q's and polarity)

4/17/72

I doubt that he knows whether S

But

* That he knows whether S I doubt

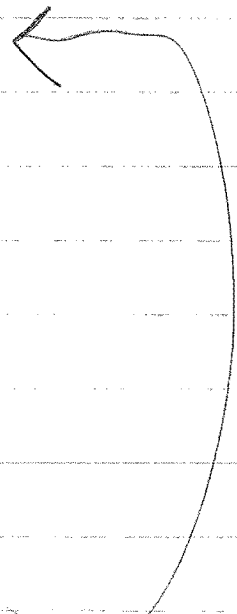
Subjunctive questions

11/16/72

Better triggers

	anyone's would VP	wish - if - then's	
<u>left</u>	✓	(X)	✓
<u>knew</u>	✓	✓	✓
<u>were sick</u>	??	✓	✓
<u>left tomorrow</u>	(✓)	X	✓
<u>knew tom.</u>	??	X	? ✓
<u>were sick tom</u>	X	X	? ✓
<u>played tom</u>	✓	✓	✓
<u>won tom</u>	? ✓	??	✓

more restricted



Harry Kucera's facts

From Bruce: I asked } if he were a spy
wanted (*tom) to know

hope / wish

11/16/72

I hope / wish

he is sick

he will come

he was OK

he has seen it

I wish / hope he were sick

Conjunctive and disjunctive
Q's and that-clauses

11/16/72

There is no question? (but) (that) S
 whether

There is a question?? (as to) (whether) S
 *that

TM, scorching and
the complementizer condition

11/15/72

TM scorches, weakly, a fact which Noam
can't account for by saying that there's no
comp available, because what's TM ed
doesn't end up in a complementizer.

So it's another rule that is not bounded,
but which doesn't move the ripper to S-initial
position.

Others are: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I have} \\ \text{There are} \end{array} \right\}$ Some tests to try to get
him to decide whether
to grade

The category squish
and phores

11/15/72

This is 3 feet long

but

A 3-foot-long bench

? A 20-people-wide couch

of 4/10/72

a close[?](~~td~~) minded man

11/6/72

a 3-way^{??}(?) ambiguous sentence

4/16/74 From Dave Perry: a 3-way(~~ts~~) ambiguity

Idioms and Particle Movement

11/15/72

In we yoked it up,

Particle Movement must apply:

∃ idiom like *yok up it

So a wild fact: Particle Movement

seems to have to apply, where we would expect frozenness,
otherwise

TM and come by

11/15/72

Marya Reis's astounding fact:

Come by is only below tough, easy

etc:

Impossible generalization of the weak

come by only will occur in clauses
from which some constituent could be

TMed

Great ZOT!

~~* (The solution was so strange that) I would not have been able to
come by it myself
This problem is more complex than you would be likely to come by
in a month of Sundays~~

Help
help

Existential I's

11/12/72

The school has girls in it, which I didn't use to have

(? in it)

which there didn't use to be

* (in it)

There are boys in the school, which

there didn't use to be

(? there)
* (in it)

I didn't use to have (? in it)

Contract this with

* I examined a lot of boys in the school, which there didn't use to be

(there)

and

* There are a lot of boys there, which I tickled

Idiom: sleep + deeply

11/11/72

He slept { like a child
deeply
the sleep of the just }

He went to sleep { *like a child
*deeply
*the sleep of the just }

The V sleep is even less there in

asleep

He is asleep { ??deeply
?like a child
**the sleep of
the just }

Category squish

11/10/72

He has a closed mind

↳

He is a close (*d) minded man

cf. 11/15/72

* a 3 feet by couch

4/16/74

But a broken hearted man
* break

-en

11/9/72

Where the hell does missshapen
come from?

mis-

Cf. Misbehave (yourself)
*Misperjure (yourself)

11/9/72

This provides a cool test: *misscream
misread

1. This goes only with transitives *misleep, *mislie

Exception: The plan misfired ← the gun misfired

∃ I fired the gun

Are there others like this?

2. It only goes with V that take NP objects

*mislook at, mis { hear
*listen to }

Maybe this is not merely superficial - cf. *misenter
*misleave Paris

3. V-Prt combinations are generally weak at best:

*mislook up
?? miscopy down
mis - print out

The same is true for VP_{DIR}
*mis-put the shoes out
How can this generalization be gotten?

4/16/74

It was misused to me

I mistold { it
*him }

4. Double-object V vary mysteriously *misgive a book to him
? mis send P to us mis take a call for him mis attribute P to Picasso

11/9/72

5. It usually means "wrongly", or "in the wrong manner"

So \exists *misresemble, *misknow

Problem: why \exists misunderstand, mishear *missee?

6. V creation : ? ?misdy, ?misform, ?misshape *misprod

V uncreation : *miscal, *misdrink

7. "Empty" V are poor : *miskill < ??mislaughter

?misstrangle

8. Sentential objects are out, maybe squishy, except for

	<u>misreport</u>	} \mathcal{Q}_0 , which are much too good.
	<u>?that I was here</u>	
	<u>? how long I stayed</u>	
	<u>?? her being willing</u>	
	<u>? her willingness</u>	
<u>misestimate</u>	{ \mathcal{Q} <u>*that's</u> }	<u>? him to like spinach</u>

9. V which have undergone incorporation are weak :
??misknife ?mishammer misstaple

mis-

10. \exists some weird kind of combinatorial algebra w/ other prefixes: 11/9/72

mis-crossclassify
mis de { classify
 ? fract }

remisfile \gg * misrefile

11. Won't work with negatives: * misforget ? misdeary

* misrefuse * misruin

Fake NP squish

11/9/72

what's } Max doing hiking goats?
* nobody doing coming?
} this Jack doing being taken on amnesty?
* headway doing being made on racism?
* there doing being a bat in my ear

Quantifer Squish

11/9/72

That Ann liked ^{them} play everybody knew at once
_{*her}

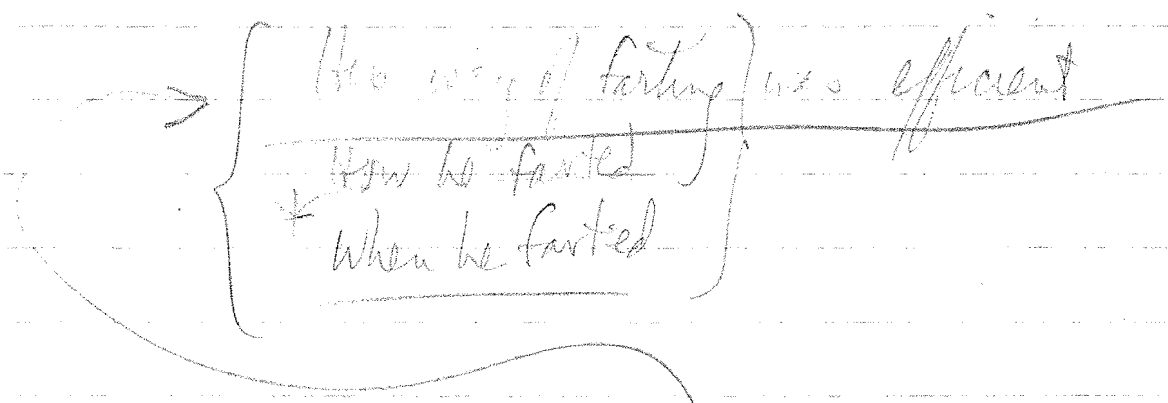
*That he was doomed nobody knew

Adverbial N and Q

11/9/72

Key — is there ever any NP whose head is way, extent etc which occurs where a Q couldnt?

Yes — exceed —



Hum — this might suggest that some relative clauses can transform into Q's.

Hum²

Derived structures and substantivization

11/9/72

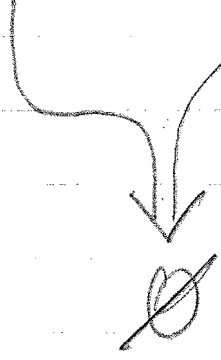
The extreme difficulty of (taking) this fact on account is obvious

Directional Retention
and PR

11/8/72

How the hell, by the way, do in and out get incorporated into side?

Max dashed to the inside of IP

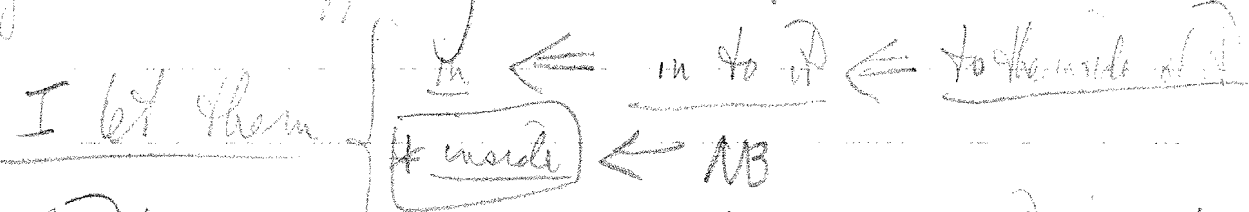


Hum — maybe there are really 2 rules of.

The barn was one, but the inside of IP needed work



Maybe what's happening is like this:



11/9/72
11:30 AM

Holy shit! Maybe

to the in of IP becomes in to IP via PR!

Nobody... he

11/7/22

?? What nobody; thought was that he; was unpopular

Plurals and naming up

11/6/72

It's 3-feet } long
 } ?foot }

A 3- { ~~*feet~~ } long snake
 } foot }

It's 3 { way } ambiguous
 } ~~*way~~ }

A 3- { ~~*way~~ } ambiguous sentence
 } ?ways }

4/16/74 From Desc: A 3-way (*s) ambiguity

MWNP C

11/2/72

It is only if, in

$NP_1 \times NP_2 \ Y \ NP_3 \ Z$

NP_2 and NP_3 are separated by a fairly strong clause boundary that NP_2 is a monkey-wrench.

-er and wordiness

10/27/72

cleaner - burning >>

? longer - wended >

?* tighter - fisted

will ≠ be going to

10/26/72

I remember that he will { be working
work }

I²SNPC

10/26/72

From student

Cathy Stone's print:

It is also to be left that } In followed by
billars ne }

Down - roads

10/25/72

make roads on

-able

10/24/72

From John Brawford, Nancy McCarroll's

reprint, p. 19

walk on able (= betelbar)

There being $\rightarrow \emptyset$

10/23/72

No milk?!?
Too many cooks would be a catastrophe.

So maybe it's not that 2BD and
Being $\rightarrow \emptyset$ aren't blocked after fakes —
maybe it's an OC.

Cliches and Pro → \emptyset
& privacy

10/22/72

Are there any Cs which have cliches but which don't either criticize or delete subject pronouns?

If there are some, I guess they're exceptions to privacy.

But why should deleting the subject of a clause be connected to whether it's possible to criticize the object?

Flp

10/22/72

Maybe all flp V are asymmetric NP*

predicates

[from your advice to me] benefit

[from your hostility to me] anger

Search me

10/22/72

This one won't embed:

* Dan { said
told us } to search him

I don't think

10/24/72

Michael Turvey's J:

Some of my tacit knowledge colleagues

will not argue that, I doubt

Double WH - ϕ 's

10/22/72

Who (*else) ate what?

Primacy

10/21/72

Barbara's suggestions:

Some rules can require clause-mateness,
but no rule can refer non-clause-mateness.

She also suggested something like this:

Rules can specify that some term be leftmost,
but no rule can specify that a term be rightmost.

Better: This is a possible condition, but not this:

Q Postposing Y contains no NP

X	{	all both each	} NP	Y	
1	2	5	4	⇒	
1	0	342	4		

Condition: X contains no NP.

Rearing: X [NP] Y
 Japanese: X contains^s no NP
 Equi ditto
 Idioms: can't be done

Criticism

10/21/72

Are there any L's w/ critics for which
pron. subjects are neither deleted nor criticized?

Fake NPs and Conjunction Reduction

10/20/72

? It is windy and may be foggy >

? It may rain and will snow >

?* There was a fight ^{with} last night and will be another tomorrow

?? Tabs were kept on her and will be kept on him

? Considerable headway on this problem was made by our team,
and will be made by yours.

So Ched doesn't like it so.

(Wordizing and rule weakening)

10/19/72

Probably this *

Jack resang*(IP)

is due to the fact that re- has worded onto sing, thus wiping out the potentiality for the weak rule of Unmarked NP Deletion to apply.

(Monosyllabicity and -en_{PP}
and CH)

10/19/72

-en_{PP} never follows C₂.

But: sunken ships (?* sunk ships)
drunken sailors (drunk students)

The only words which show this alternation
end in nk

So en → ∅ / nk in order to preserve the
constraint (?)

But this rule is too weak to work phonemically.

Anaphoric Directional Relations
and lexical decomposition

10/19/72

Jack (re) { entered
walked off
went in
climbed on
etc.

Hum. Maybe any directional can go?

No:

Jack { *darted
ran (wrong sense)
*dashed
*clattered

Hot shit! I think this is only possible
after a directional particle (is it always possible?)

This suggests strongly that enter \Leftarrow go in.

10/19/72

Next Q: Is ADD the same rule as ACD?

Q. I continued (= went on)

I began (= went at it)

Problems:
→ I stopped (= ?)
→ I know (= ??)
He agreed (to it)
→ He refused (≠ P)

Derived senses and freezing up

10/19/72

He gave a heavy talk - * The heaviness of his talk

The greenness of the recruits - * Years of inaction
might green us

Bill Cooper's point: He sucked that drive (= hit it hard)
64

* He smoked.

Also: * He just ate (bad in the sexual sense)

Privacy and OV

10/19/72

Paul Postal pointed out yesterday that \exists rules whose SD requires them only to work embeddedly, e.g.,

Subjunctivization

SOT

Raising

So my question is this:

What stops one from formulating a rule like so:

$X \left[\begin{array}{c} Y \\ \uparrow \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} V \\ \downarrow \\ V \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] V$

This will produce Anti-German

Help help

Monosyllabicity

(cf. also 9/15/72)

10/19/72

-en PP

<

-en caus/inch

Very restricted:

only in

CVC'en
0 -nas

darken
strengthen

sunken ship
drunken sailor

Ditto w/ 15th

womanish
heavyish

2BO and Fake NP's

10/18/72

2BO won't work after fakes

I consider {
headway likely to be made
tabs likely to be kept
there likely to be a riot

P Stranding

10/17/72

It's Jack that I consider

- *that a picture of would be superfluous <
- is a picture of to be superfluous <
- ? a picture of superfluous

? It's Jack that he gave a picture of the last track

So this is maybe also an ex-subject?

(How?)

from picture N^o

Or is Susanna right - nothing is reasonable except finally

? It was Jack that he attributed a picture of to his own picture

Central and peripheral tags

10/17/22

Maybe
recheck

- Pos - Neg >
- (Neg - Pos >
- Pos - Pos >
- Neg - Neg

- * He must not have been there, must be
- ? He must have been there, must be?
- ?? He mustn't leave, mustn't he?

* Neither Tom nor Bill left, didn't they? }

I'll thank you to VX

10/15/72

* He thanked us to stay home

* He told us that he would thank us to vote

I'll thank you not to move, (?*I think)

Primacy

10/14/72

There may be some speakers who don't extend Will → ∅ into relative clauses.

→ I insist that anyone he ~~has~~ be washed

But noone will do this w/o doing this.

It's not here and here

I wish that anyone he were dating were clean.

10/15/72

Hey! Flash! 10:30 PM

This crazy parallels this one:
I wish that { *you were following anyone he were dating anyone (?? that) he were dating } were clean
*that were dating him

Context: press and adjective order
and CH

10/13/12

Fact from Jay

angry old man >> ? old angry man

but
angry old administrator > ? old angry administrator

So old loses w.c. toward than - angry

Monday

old [?] old more than melancholy
angry disappointed

Q-binding and else

10/13/72

who else remembers where John bought which books?

This makes the long bond impossible