

there + P, however, and
the backwards condition

10/12/72

* Bill, who therefore didn't know, hadn't read the paper

* Bill, who doesn't, however, like Greeks, like Turks

So these guys also obey prominence
constraints

Turkish word order

Facts from Bob Meskill:

10/12/72

Yarın oraya gidecek misin?
Tomorrow there-to go-fut Q you(sg.)
Will you go there tomorrow?
Oraya gidecek misin yarın.

there-to go-fut Q you(sing) tomorrow
Will you go there tomorrow?

Yarın oraya gideceğini biliyorum.
tomorrow there-to go-fut-partic-acc know-prog-I
I know you will go there tomorrow.

* oraya gideceğini yarın biliyorum

10/11/22

~~the tallest~~ / the tallest
?? heavy / the heaviest
?? narrow / the narrowest

The most complex and

sophisticated / ~~A~~ sophisticated

10/12/72

Where do we find old V_a ?

1. In many environments:

- a. $[V]_N$ - marauding, aggression, perdition
- b. $[V]_A$ - marauding, aggressive
- c. $[V+er]_N$ - marauder, aggressor

2. In passive participles:

cloven hooves, sodden fields

3. With particles: eke out, bandy about

4. With negatives: odge

Backwards do so

10/11/72

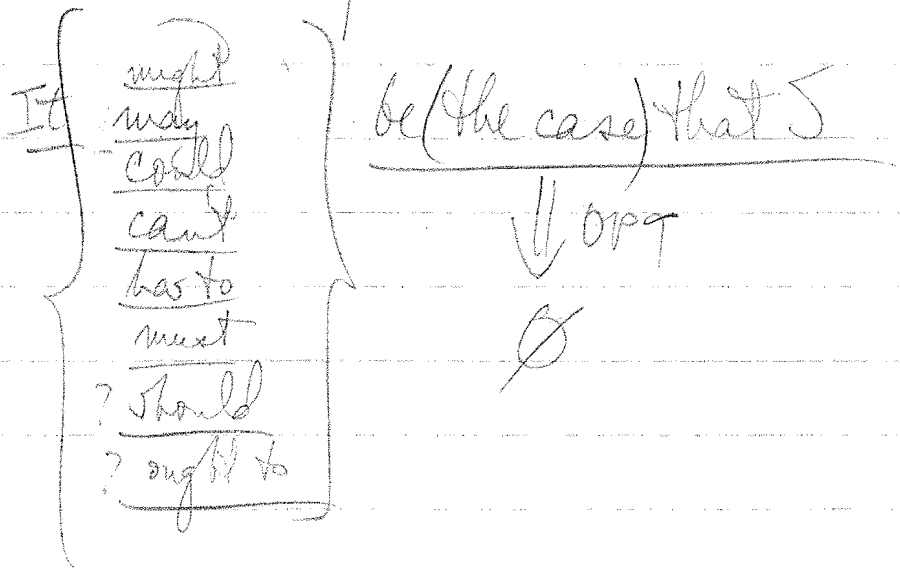
A good sharp * can be ensured by
putting a nobody ... he link into a because 5

* Nobody; did so because he; brother had gone home

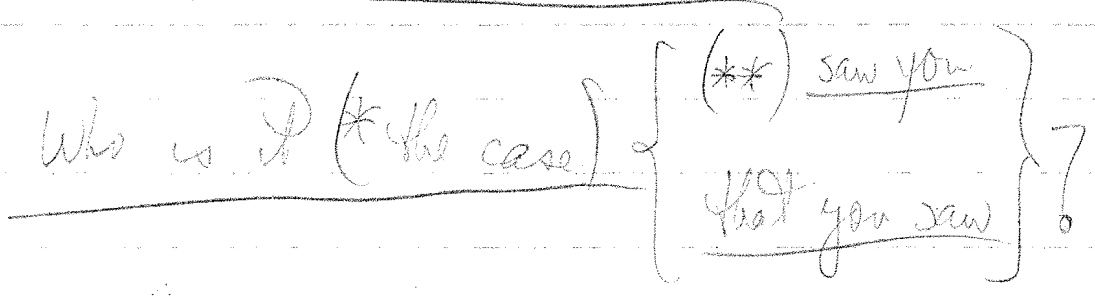
10/11/72

Pup with Nancy Stenson.

Maybe all these if is's are arising from a rule of Case $\rightarrow \emptyset$ which is OBL in some places



Is P (the case) that S?



OBL Pasowe

10/10/72

Bill was written by Florence.

* Florence wrote Bill.

doubtful + as to

10/10/72

I doubt (that S * That S } is doubted by me
(*as to) whether S (*ornit) } Whether S
They doubt S ? That S } is doubted by them ?
* * * * * Whether S } It is doubted by them S

I'm doubtful

That he'll win
? whether he'll win (*ornit) ?
as to whether he'll win (*ornit)
about { *that } he'll win
{ (*as to) whether }

* I'm not doubtful S

NB - Can there ever be
P as to S? I don't
 think so. So does that
 mean that as to S
 is more sentential than
 S? Or what.

doubt (ful) + as to

10/10/72

That he'll win
? whether he'll win } is doubtful to me

It is doubtful to me { that he'll win
(?? as to) whether he'll win (or not)
*about 5

Why is this so rotten?

I have my doubts
*don't have

about his sincerity
chances
?? about
as to) whether (?? or not) he'll win
?* that he'll win

I don't have any doubt (*s)
*my

about his sincerity
chances ← NB
as to
about) whether he'll win (or not) NB
that he'll win

NB

10/10/72

{ John } was uneasy

{ * 5 }

Of course, uneasy \neq \sim easy, but in general,
I believe it to be true that

unAdj undergoes rule R \rightarrow Adj does

This is false for impossible and TM.

Of course.

But could that be lexical? Or something?

Backwards Squash

10/10/72

Can it be shown that there is a squash like this?

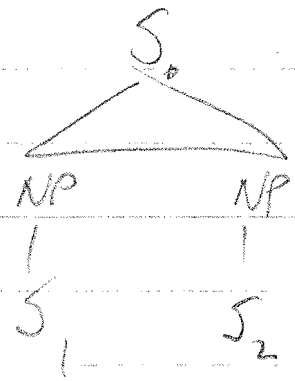
easier { to pronominalize backwards } (this I'm very doubtful
to have too first
Complements about)

increasingly
like
freeops



Adverbial clauses (there are probably many kinds:
of the facts on state of the S)
Restrictive relatives in "Shifting")

Appositives



too/also and the backwards condition + primacy

10/8/72

NB

This contrast suggests that S_0 has different primacy relation than S_1 S_2

I'll go $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{? too} \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$, if you go $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{too} \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$

If you go $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{too} \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$, I'll go $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{too} \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$

WHY?

A little weaker than the others

10/10/72
*If he pats a cat too
he'll pat a dog \leftarrow
? He'll pat a cat too
if he pats a dog

So too/also behaves like a pro-form.

Why?

But: \rightarrow that Jim ambegged $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{** too} \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$ suggests that Mike may have $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{too} \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right\}$
So it's more stringently restricted than pronouns.

10/10/72

?? That the bastard got reelected means that Nixon will have no fears about escalating

too/also , ... the backwards condition,
primary + derived structures

10/10/72

Too is "transformationally constrained" (like even,
there's only one per S) But cf. p.4

Bill left and Jane left (*too) and Sandy left (too)

If you go $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{too} \\ * \text{too} \end{array} \right\}$, I'll go $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{too} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{too} \end{array} \right\}$
 1 1 1 1

This suggests a transformational source

There's nothing corresponding directly to too in
derived nominals:

OK, but why? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{additional} \\ \text{similar} \\ \text{parallel} \end{array} \right\}$ death
Bill's death, and Harriet's $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{death} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{death} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{too} \\ \text{? in addition} \end{array} \right\}$

Bill is unlucky, and he's unhappy, too
Here, too does not refer to Bill is unX, but rather to Bill is X

too/also, the backwards condition,
privacy, derived structures and source

10/10/72
These three are in CD

Sam patted a cat, and Jeff patted a (*rather) cat $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{too} \\ \text{in addition} \end{array} \right\}$

in addition - this suggests that the RS is

Sam patted a cat, and I add the fact that Jeff patted a cat to that fact

Too obeys island constraints:

John and Marge are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{similar} \\ \text{*erudite} \end{array} \right\}$ and John and Ann are too

He liked Ann's picture of Canada, and he liked her picture of Litchfield too ← OK, but too ≠ he liked her picture of

Hey! Bill and Sue are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{similar} \\ \text{*erudite} \end{array} \right\}$ - I add that Bill and Ed are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{similar} \\ \text{erudite} \end{array} \right\}$

Quantifying,
Typicalization, + Nounness

10/8/72

It seems harder to get stuff out of preposed
adverbs the more sentential they are.

It was this symphony that { ?at the end of >
 after hearing the end of > } I wept
 after I heard the end of }
 *that Sam had composed the end of } I forgot
 *the end of }

This is reminiscent of the facts with
Typicalization and nounness: the more sentential
a topicalizer is, the easier it is to stick an
antecedent in it.

no subject controller \rightarrow guess

10/8/72

There are a number of rules that prefer to delete under the control of the ^{agent} subject in the next highest clause, but will stretch a point of D.

Super Equ

After Vmp X, 5

Vmp X, 5

Adj P, 5 (cf. 10/7/72)

10/7/72

Quite sure of himself now,

? John knew he was free

John kissed us

* We were kissed by John

? It seemed to John that S

* There seemed to John to be no reason toward

? John was kissed by Sally

Timely and sagacious, their advice benefited us immensely

A ranking member of HVAC, McCarthy likes cheese

In Texas for the 4th time

this year

? Working on a problem
of great delicacy

This seems to be one of those rules that prefers to delete agent subjects, but will stretch a point.

CH and isolationism

10/5/72

Nouniness = syntactic death = isolationism

Thus

a very (*much) aware man // ein auf alle stülzer (*5) Mann



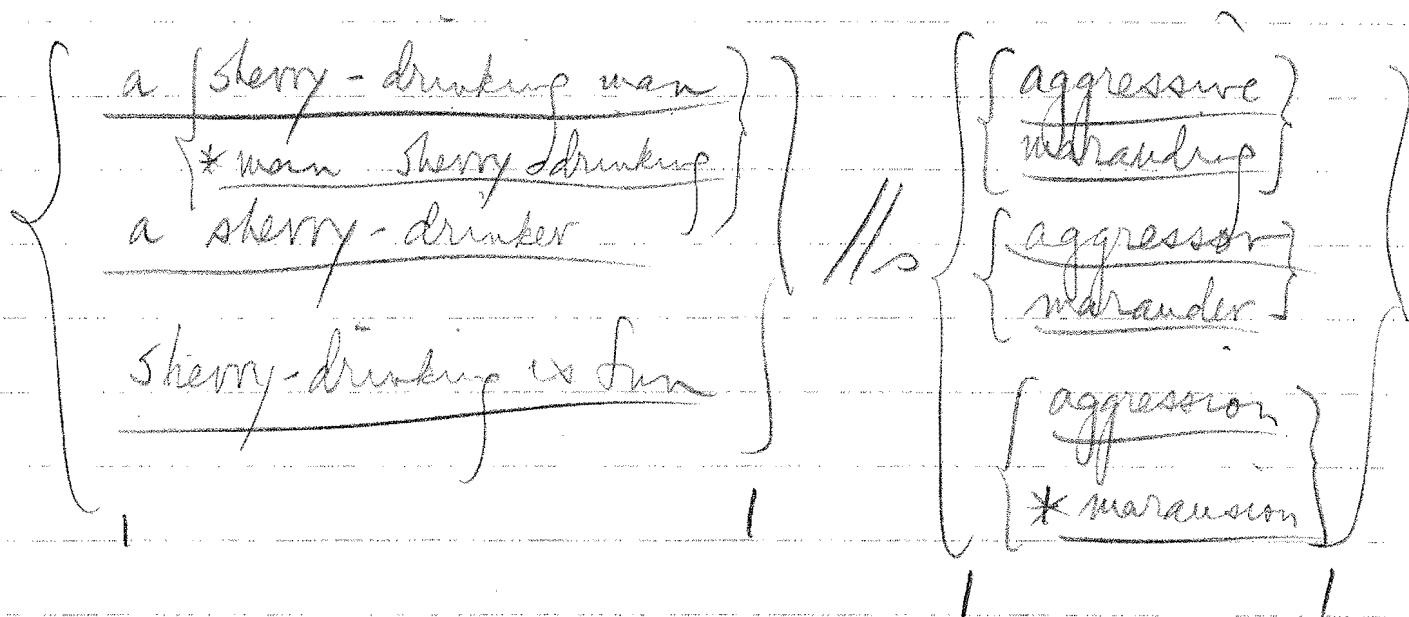
Preposing leads to
nouniness

strictest OV
environment

Word death and nouns

10/5/72

Where OV order is preserved, there we find some stranded V:



This suggests that when a new verb enters the lexicon, it spreads last to the "inaccessible" OV contexts, and is then relicked there when the word dies out.

This seems true of the new verb grok

- ? a people-groking policeman }
?? a real underwear-grokker }
* a mass bra-grok

see → hear → smell
taste

10/5/72

Bill Cooper's squid:

See/look is the freest of the perceptions V:

1. { See
* Hear } to P that S
? felt the rise of-jingoism in Monaco

2. 1943 { Saw Hitler invade Greece
? heard Hitler claim that S
* smelt Hitler take a bath }

3. { See/look
* Hear/sound } here!

4. I { (see) (? as to) how S
(hear)
* feel (as to) how S }

5. He { looks to be sick
?? sounds to be tone-deaf
* feels to be muscular
tastes to be a soap-water }

PR Squish

10/4/72

Fact from Richie Kayre:

I am fond of her, and
she (? fond) of me

So the clause boundary between
be and Ady is pretty well wiped out.

think it

9/30/72

You can think it of him if you want

* I think it of Harry

10/5/72
Pointed out by Karen Mc Aninch (of Brown - an undergraduate)

Who would have thought it?

(only OK as a rhetorical Q)

10/6/72
* Who thought it?

This idiom (?) seems to be something like
a can't - polarity item

I never { would have
* have
?? would
? could } could think it

each and states

10/3/72

Ken Coleman:

"Awelis Rodriguez [Detroit] is the only player
in the major whose name contains each vowel"

Bed.



Why?

* Each of Miller's plots smacks of nihilism.

Caveats and it

10/1/72

Q: Is the snake in his box?

A: No, but I'll do it (= put him in his box)

How do we get this =?

Repl → each other
and antecedency

9/30/72

They believed themselves to hate { themselves
? each other }

They believed each other to hate { ? themselves
* himself
** each other }

They talked to themselves about { themselves
? each other }

But:

They talked to each other about { each other
? themselves }

This shows clearly that here, these pro-forms refer only to the subject

Verb structures
nominalize + fake NP's

9/30/72

1. *There (*s) appearance of a vehicle
*The appearance of there of a vehicle upset me

Why out? There seems to be a general rule:

Fake NP's don't show up in nouns places.

Q. My surprise (*at it) that I

Our partying of *(the) ways

WHY?

2. Because of {^{*my}
I
our} talk to them about each other

lexicists are going to have to say

"P.S. Don't apply this rule under conditions Z
in nouns."

Other things being equal, such P.S.'s
are impossible, I in verbs (replaces in nouns)
How does lexicism automatically preclude such
P.S.'s?

Counterfactuals

9/30/72

If X were Y, Z { could } be W
 { *can }

If X is Y, Z { could } be W
 { can }

Same facts reversed,

Hum

SOV

9/28/22

Why do all ⁱⁿ objects

like but-clauses precede
V in Japanese?

Causality

9/28/72

What is the relationship between

John helped me and [S] helped me



This is a lot less controllable: cf.

{that S? is helping me}
{is being helped}

Is far from what John did ?

Help is probably a slip anyway.

The stability squish

Facts from phone call with Ivan Sag:

9/27/72

know that (proposition w/ time variable filled) <

know that (proposition w/ free time variable) <

resemble B&D <

Controllability resemble whoever you're dancing with <

hij

Topicalization, Pronominalization
and non-ness + squishy primacy

9/25/72

The less nonny a topicalized constituent is, the more possible forward pronominalization out of that constituent will be.

works

* * John_i he_i didn't say that they would invite < In: he^{IO} → John
Out: John^{IO} → he_i

* John_i whether he_i didn't invite < ✓

* The saying of John_i he_i didn't revert < In: he^{IO} → John
Out: John → he_i

? Our saying John_i he_i didn't revert

Recall:
Com he^{IO} → s That we saying John_i he_i didn't revert

George's beautiful insight:

9/27/72

As we go down the list, the primacy relationship changes less and less. So these facts are explained by binding and squishy primacy.

Privacy and SOX
& german transcription

9/22/02

you come

a (*the) pipe-washing man

er die hier nach dem Mann

I think the reason is that

in German generally there is a much
lower bond between prefixes (or compound-
initial words) and stems.

This high percentage of complicity
of English probably explains why there
only take some subjects

[...ælc...]

9/21/72

ælp
scalp
alp
Alpert

ælf
⊕ ælf#
Alfred
alfalfa

ælt
altruism
alto, etc

æls
⊕
Alps(?)
Calss(?)
ælb
Althea

ælc
⊕

ælk
alkali
alcohol
alcorne
depalcata (?)
alchemy

⊕
ælk#

ælb
album
Talbot
Albert
albumen

ælv
Alvin
Alvarez
alveola

æld
⊕

ælz
⊕⊕
æls
⊕⊕

ælj
algae
Algerian

ælg
Algol
Algerian

⊕
ælg#

ælm
⊕

æln
alnico

Primacy and non-subject reflexive
antecedents

9/21/72

Sam; told Jim; that there was a picture of himself_{i, *j}

on the desk

In order to - phrases

9/20/72

These are islands

Q: What did Mary help John to do

A: *To advance herself

*Beans I helped him to buy for myself

9/22/72

Thus it's no help for me to say that in

I left and got some beans, then in reality

an IOT phrase, since they're islands anyway.
So what the fuck is it?

Who's who and agents

9/21/72

q: Who's who?

a: James the director / son / * boy

This Q seems to ask for people-role pairings
(cf. the book Who's who)

(Philosophy of squishiness
(or something))

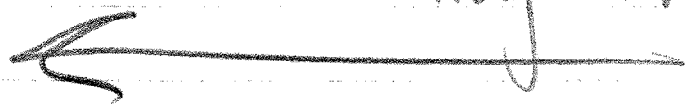
9/21/72

Between any two linguistic facts there's another,
grob gesagt.

Word-order + Case Marking

9/20/72

Strong SOV



Japanese	Turkish	Navaho
+CM	+CM	-CM

But, as Ken points out,
 Navaho has the animacy hierarchy.
 So it avoids pernicious
 ambiguity by its own tricky
 means.

This means that the animacy
 hierarchy (or conspiracy) is really
 functionally identical to Case Marking

Source of than - clauses

9/18/72

There are more men here than there are women (here)

→

*I saw women

?? I saw more heads than there are members

So I would seem that some // construction is D.

NB: \neq ... than the women that there are were

*who

So this can't come from this by booting down.

Relation Rules

9/18/72

There are more men in China who do wear wigs
 than there are men in Thailand who don't

NB: here's a Ø antecedent for a following relative clause

PR Squish

A Harvard woman graduate student 9/16/72
(which I renewed for LI)
Observations from Furrow's paper:

* They prefer not to go, and neither does he <

?? They must not go, and neither must he

They prefer not to go, don't they? >

→ * They must not go, mustn't they?

So here, even though the negative is with the lower sentence, it looks higher, because the clause boundary between must and go has grown so faint.

Brain investigation and
of specific

9/16/72

I was reading part II of the New Yorker (Aug. 14, 1972)
article on Neal Miller and visceral learning. The
first part had explained how a colleague, Barry Dworkin,
had taught John Eckstein to lower his blood pressure.
The second part didn't mention Dworkin at all, but

"Miller and Dworkin refer to any attempt to
attain a reward by non-visceral means as
"cheating". (p. 51)"

Then on p. 53

"For example, Barry Dworkin, a research worker
at the University of Michigan, ..."

Obviously bad.

So, in the second part of the article, it
states that the occurrence of a reward

had led always to the second occurrence that
can be viewed as the reward, not like with secondly.



Monosyllabicity

(cf. also 10/19/72)

9/15/72

Thoughts arrived at with Terry Langendoen:

∇ hierarchy of monosyllabicity requirements

- 1. — +en
- 2. — A+P+NP
- 3. — P+NP
- 4. Dative V
- 5. re-V and

do away with
let go of
get wind of
make sure of

pre-V
de-V
out-V
over-V

over
produce

Terry's fact:
It was gotten wind

of >
? It has been gotten
wind of

P of participles,
event should be
monosyllabic

Later

a. *re-looked at it

b. *re-ran over the snake

c. ?? re-cross-hatched

?? re-air-conditioned

d. ? re-unbuttoned

c. (re) think the problem
over is swallowed

re-V creation
and lexical decomposition

9/15/72

rewrite the letter =

write a different version of the letter

recover the couch



make a different cover for the couch

That $\rightarrow \emptyset$

9/15/72

1. $V _ > \text{be Adj} _$

2. ? That it is possible he'll come back is true

< It is true it is possible he'll come back

3. Better after tensed V than after
tenseless V

re-V

9/15/72

* re-V $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \\ P_{rt} \end{array} \right\}$ NP

Privacy and JCV

9/14/72

A down-gliding plane

The {input
upset}

(but what about
putdown, sendoff, etc?)

NB that
this is an idiom

Coker's Double W/1 Antiquity,
and esignatures O's

9/13/72

Who { numbers [AP 36]
numbers [MINDG] } where

John bought which book?

So the down-sucking antiquity
is sub 2 w/ an interesting
copy D. sum.

Grammaticalization

9/13/72

Thoughts with Ken:

Why is it that tree-topper
elements get grammaticalized quicker?

Examples:

Tense

not

Modals

Performatives (is this the same thing?)

EM-S's

9/13/22

One more story about himself, and I'm going to be at Max.

Prog Del and Outside Leader

9/12/72

2:30 PM FLASH!

But soft! I think regret to

does not take performatives, but rather

progressives - of ↓

I regret to { be living } near Gary
* live }
→ have to live near Gary
? be able to predict that 5 }

? * be traveling to Tpeka

Uh oh - why
is this good?

Leaders

9/11/72

I { can / *have to } assure you

//s

I am happy to { be able to / have to } assure you

I { *can / have to } warn you

//s

I regret to { *be able / have } to warn you

I can predict - I regret to be able to predict
{ *must } { am happy }

Outside Leaders

9/4/72

* I { can
will
must
should } regret to have to warn you

I { * can
* must
* should
will } be happy to promise you
* be able to promise you

So effectively, these guys can't have leaders themselves

I will have to warn you
* be able to provide you

9/12/72

1. There are more infinitival leaders than ones with that-
clause complements.

2. I'm sorry { that I
to } have to begin by { saying
* promising
warning
asking
* offering
requesting } that S

but

* I begin by saying that S

So begin is like mention

doubt \Leftrightarrow think not
and Audibility
+ NOT Hoping

9/11/72

I doubt that he'll come, { which would be nice [which = if he came]
which is too bad [which = that he's not
↑ coming]

in parallel sense
I think that he won't come, { *which would be nice
which is too bad

I think that he's not coming, { *which would be nice
which is too bad

I don't think that he'll come, { ? which would be nice
which is too bad

Argument
for NOT Hoping

Hey! Wild - note that this which refers to
that he won't come, which is impossible in

I don't claim that he'll come, which is too bad

regret is only w/ worse alternative * am able to - why not? // to

Thoughts with Bruce

be able to can could might

weaker

[kn]

reveal
promise
guarantee
assure
tell
disclose
report

add
urge
mention
warn
recommend
suggest
* ask request order
may
add
? assume

~~am~~ allowed to

7/11/72

have to want to must

? request
warn
admit
concede
confess
* note
? mention
suppose
assume
* guess
* reckon

assure
promise
stress

request
note
warn
* promise
report
stipulate
* assess
mention

assume
* guess
* reckon

has to to prog

add
? information

Require periphrastics

mention

shall

? add
reveal

will/begun to

ask
require * assess
confess ? guess
request
admit
acknowledge

bet, wager *

? admit
(just) not * suggest
how to be...
bet privileged
? know...
have to begin by saying
regret to / sorry to

I am forced to conclude

should
ward judge

mention

? { confess }
? { admit }
* ask request order
* concede
? urge

* judge

periphrastics

would ('d)

wager
bet
assess
guess estimate
suppose
? suspect

* admit

* try to
* intend to
* hope to

1. Ceremonials

Ecc. move

2. Suppositories

- and

9/10/72

writable, of

Adjective can't be followed by particle

Q.E.D.

Imperatives

9/10/72

Stick 'em up

1/10

I	}	<u>told</u>	him <u>stick 'em up</u>
		<u>ordered</u>	
		* <u>made</u>	
		* <u>let</u>	

Uwehool

9/6/72

There is probably a square here like this:

- since S >
- that S >
- if NP VP X >
- NP VP X >
- NP VP X >
- NP Adj X >
- NP as X >
- NP NP

Somewhere in
 here there is
 a square
 like this

- if NP VP X >
- VP X >
- VP X

each other (left)

9/6/72

We won't pay for Rembrandt's portraits of { ? ourselves }
* each other }

They told { the } stones about { themselves }
{ these } * each other } ✓

DE + WH \Rightarrow have

9/6/72

If this analysis is kept,
Postal's generalization (MS p. 163) that
only be-complements source as can be kept.

Malcolm strikes me {
as (being) smart
as having no bells
? as knowing too much

9/5/72

The answer to the question as to what he ate

is that he ate { ?* bread too
? even bread }

Not bad enough, but an encouraging parallel.

dependable and standing
and the Category Squish

(Jack is presentable (?* even to a debutante))

9/3/72

This word has yielded us the associated proposition
on Ditts w/ navigable (^{from} entry) swimmable, skiable, drivable.
workable, (in) dispensable, available

Accountable for is the only word I know
of that deranges a proposition

This house is livable (?? in)

NB

Ma! P standing is a verby trait ←

The facts are accountable for to a larger degree than I
had expected

* These facts are quite accountable for

This house is livable in to a large extent

very livable (* in)

This

?? The table was almost eatable off of

9/4/72

1. No L can have words like dependable without having words like cookable
2. No L can have dependable w/o being able to strand P in passives
(Check this)
3. No L can strand P in passives w/o being able to strand P in ripping rules
4. Whether or not a L can strand P by ripping rules depends on variable strength considerations

∴ The rules which tell about possible words [E.g., is this a possible S?]

This as current seems glidable (on)
must duplicate transformational restrictions, unless they are formed transformationally to begin with.
Q. E. D.

Primacy and prepositional objects

9/2/72

1. Fact from Paul Postal's MS on Raising (52) Section E

I called them all >^o I talked about that with them all

Some people can't do Quainter Postposing

off of the object of a P.

2. French won't passivize prepositional objects.

3. Only some P can get gobbled into -able words

This should follow from PP's being (in general) islands, anyway.

Obviously $NP / V_- \rightarrow NP / V+P_-$
No rule can affect only prepositional objects, w/o also getting direct objects

This is a funny use of ' \rightarrow ', because obviously

it's not possible for a V to take simultaneously NP and PP

So I suggest that something universal & necessary, so that "going to" direct objects is less costly (yuck) than going to prepositional objects.

9/2/72

I think Larry noticed this one too, but
shake a stick at only occurs in than-
clauses.

each other and CH
+ Lexicalism + primary

9/1/72

1. My talk(s) to them about { themselves }
*each other }

2. each other C reflexives

This suggests again that it is
just general freezing up that happens to certain
weaker syntactic processes when wordizing has
happened. For NB: Our talk(s) to Bill about each other

It's not that the each other rule is too weak
to work in derived nominals (or: "can't be generalized to NPs"),
but rather that it doesn't have enough zip to overcome the
drag out on P by (a) starting from a weak antecedent (b) being anyway in a
less-constituent.

Privacy

8/31/72

2 bits of bad news:

(1) On what Tuesday did Maria seduce Fritz,
and on what Wednesday Boris

Here Boris is only a patient

(2) Why is Acc Ing impossible for many
in subject position, for none in object
position?

MWNTC

8/31/72

* On what Tuesday did Babs seduce Fritz
and on what Wednesday Fritz Harriet

But OK

... and on what Wednesday Boris ← UNAMB —
it's Boris who
was seduced
Uh oh

* and she I believe Tony to be capable,
incompetent ←

vs

?? I believe myself to be attractive
and she unattractive

Gapping and clause-mate squish

8/31/72

The producer forced the director into { a corner
submission
submitting },

and the director the script girl into { * a corner
submission
? submitting }

still and performatives

8/30/72

This seems to have the IO in \mathcal{P} : note the
rotteness of this dialogue

A is sitting in a public crapper. There is a
knock on the door.

A: ? I'm still in here

still (S) seems to presuppose that the
hearer (= IO) expects $\sim S$

So still \approx even now

Derived nominals & words

8/29/72

Derived structures don't wordize:

A. \nexists derived nominals

B. \exists able - derivatives

Maybe this explains why ideas
(= giant words) don't nominalize

*The wildness of this goose-chase
is apparent

"EMPT"

8/28/22

This obeys the CSC:

I doubt that

he has studied greek and does know it

* he has studied greek and does know it

* he has studied greek and knows it

Presuppositions of RRC's

8/26(?) / 12

At the Lake:

Hoppy's under the (*red) car



RRC's carry a presupposition that there is a greater number than one of the relevant NPs

the (*Earth's) moon & bright tonight

? Hoppy was under the red car, if indeed there were even 2 cars

So it might be a real presupposition, not an implicature!
(I wish I understood Larry's stuff better)

Verbness

8/26/72

Auxiliaries increase in verbness
as they go down the tree, i.e., from
left to right.

Fuckatives

8/26/72

Fuck you — Fuck them

Fuck you and the horse you rode in on

But:

* Fuck them and the horse(s?) they rode in on

Why is that?

! + EMPH

8/23/72

* Tom doubted that Bill did have a cold

* Max's being surprised that Tom does need me is likely

Why?

8/22/72

Ich glaube nicht,

daß er seine Tochter in

* je von Russen bewohnte
Häusern

? Häusern die je von Russen
bewohnt worden sind

schlepen lassen wird

Is there a contrast here?

Check with Elke.

HIP and Nicking

6/19/72

I {
thought
said
knew
? realized
* was glad
* was surprised
} that Max had, since {
Mary's
has
} Dodge was on the Fritz

been asking to use our VW

I {
thought
said
? knew
?? realized
* was glad
* was surprised
} that Max, had Dodge on the Fritz, had been...

Contraction

6/15/72

1. not → n't / was will —

2. will → 'll

I won't → ?* I'll not

HIP and Islands

6/15/72

Even though clefts are islands, we find

What I was said as that never had I been a son of Wheates

So the possibility of the [NB etc. 9/16/72] out of surprise etc. precede] can't have anything to do with the structure of the

TM and Nonbusiness

6/14/72

It is fun (*for me) being with

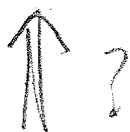
1/2 (maybe 9/6/72
run)

Moscow is expensive for me (*for you) to call.

do = suffice

6/10/72

These will do for me.



I will make do with these

Pseudo-clefts !

6/10/72

(To) Route 95 is 4 miles

It is 4 miles to Route 95

Vowel Lengthening - $C_1^1 V$

6/9/72

This is the rule that gives

explain - explaiation

In SPE, (1116) is reformulated as (113)±

They distinguish between

explaiation and vacaiation

saying only lex V reduce in $\#C_0 - C_1^1 V$

But there are still lots of exceptions

→ parental, salaiance, tyraiannical

I guess that the reason for the difference here is that in

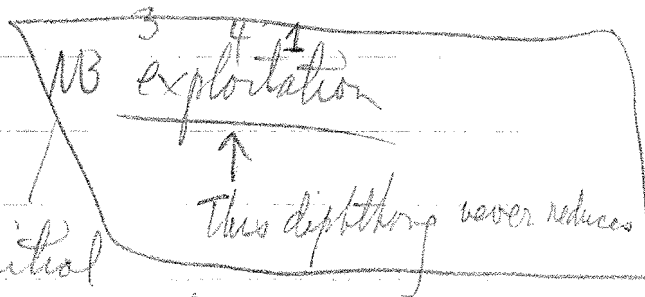
vacaiation, vacaiation, locaiation, Oraida

rotaiation, etc the [1 stress] vowel is tense, while it's lex here

Vowel Laxing in $\Sigma C_1 V$

6/9/72

So the rule is:



reduce if non-initial
or if the following vowel is lax.

$$V \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -str \\ -tus \end{bmatrix} / \langle VC \rangle_a - C \begin{bmatrix} V \\ \langle -tus \rangle_b \end{bmatrix}$$

either a or b.

Privacy and case

6/8/72

The facts of Japanese and Basque

suggest a hierarchy of cases:

No L will be able to relativize from-
phrases w/o being able to relativize to- phrases.

Etc etc

Rel Cl \Rightarrow such
+ Squishiness

6/7/72

Maybe \exists squish here.

rapid departures — such departures

sincere belief — such belief

thorough study — ? such study

He's a perfect fool — * such fools

He's a mere child — ** such children

Philosophy or experience, or something

6/4/72

11:20 PM

Wild Leap!

Suppose that the next highest
life form after man is the machine.

It would live longer, make fewer mistakes,
be self-qualifying, etc.

Good luck.

I hope the hell I'm wrong

Keats lefts and Q's

6/5/72

Who he worked } is odd
} Who came

//

Who I worked } was I's
} Who came

Here another argument that
this is a Q.

Indicational relatives

6/3/72

I noticed while reading Joant thesis:

I { need / broke } an instrument for measuring

I { need / *broke } an instrument for measuring with

This suggests that this comes from the same source as this:

I { used / *broke } an instrument with which to measure.

Both seem only to be OK in predicates which contain have (or exist)

A room in which to work { turned up / is available }

I { has / *is } a room in which to work

Factivity squish

6/3/72

know learn realize

regret surprise

would V that's

*would V that's

Primacy & Explanation

6/2/72

Paul Kiparsky's beautiful Q:

Why should upper elements have primacy over lower ones?

My answer:

There's a conspiracy to make one clause out of many. Multi-clause structures are more marked than single-clause ones.

Thus it is natural for weak processes to stop upstairs — going down costs energy.

Movement and Postposing

6/2/72

1. SVI: *Never's Max commented
2. Copula Switch: *There's been what we've been sitting on
3. Inversion in [that] clause
[Q]
*He's taller than's Stephanie
4. AP Fronting: *That's the fact that Max copied

Vowel Deletion Spanish

Facts from talking with Lisa

6/2/72

1. is > has > have > will > to (approximately)
2. Pro > wh + Pro > wh + NP
3. Stases > Moving
4. /V_ > /C_

6/1/72

(Cf. notes for 23.754 - Squishier!)

5 reasons why Poss (ng) is still 5:

1. Backwards pronoun (but this could be because it's a NP)

2. SSC

3. Backwards any

4. Predicates Crossing: Ann's kissing few angered many

5. Double reflexive constraint

Your { photographing [?] } of John himself angered
 { ? photographs }

John himself

Extrapolation w/ bisentential V

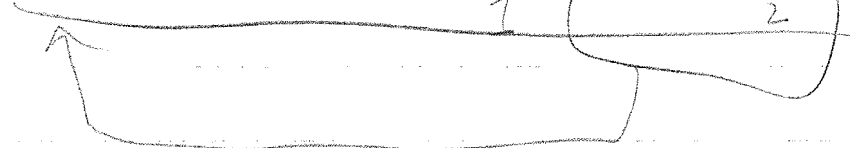
6/1/72

It would have meant that S₁ & be lat coded,



↳

* It would that S₁ that S₂



Thus it seems that what's
wrong here is merely some performance-like
thing.

VVC

5/31/72

Fact noticed by Lisa:

have → [ə] / -c

I woulda { shot
helped
? injured
* admitted } you

#

5/29/72

Another test for #:

$[I_{\alpha}]$, as in mirror, never appears before $\{ \# \}$.

$$\underline{\text{nearby}} = \left[n \frac{1}{i} r I_{\eta} \right]$$

mad at vs. mad about

5/23/72

I'm mad at { Ted
Ted's { staff members
popularity } }

mad about { Ted's { staff members
popularity }
? Ted's (what happened to him)
+ what he did }

Maybe these come from

I'm mad at Ted because of his { staff members
popularity }

Can squish

5/22/72

difficult if not impossible

Noun Incorporation

5/21/72

How else is the fact that German nouns in -heit/-keit, or -ung, are feminine to be construed than that these "endings" are themselves feminine nouns, with the appropriate meanings of quality, degree etc, into which the first part of the word has come via incorporation?

6/1/72

Prediction:

No regularities like this will be findable when a language doesn't exhibit incorporation

(in particular, there should be none in an SOV L)

Is this true? What about -kata and -sa in Japanese

Morphological analyzability

5/21/72

1. hotel

2. motor hotel → mot + tel → motel

3. sky + tel, tra + tel etc.

1. Massachusetts

2. Mount Wachusett

] ⇒ Montachusett Cable TV
(Fitchburg company)

1. panorama

panasonic

2.

3. Burger + rama

→ Burgerama

4. Christorama

5/21/72

Turnpike, for me, still has a story.

But I don't even know if it's a right one,
and for many, it's obviously fading.

VP Frouling 5/19/72

If fight en vère froedto,
then fight en)re must
{delivered}

Call Raya

because vs. although

0. {Because} shooting himself would be crazy, John hung himself
{Although} Dick's ?? I wanted him to 5/17/72

1. Nobody shut up {because} he was tired
 *{although} ?

Larry's
fact

2. ~~Jack left~~ Jack left { (,) because } it was raining
 *{ (,) although }

3. What Jack did was { speak up because he was mad }
 ? { speak up although he was sad }

4. do so covers S₁ because S₂, but not S₁ although S₂

5. Because will propose further than although

{Because} she has lived, I realize that Mary danced well
{?Although} ?

Larry:

John is taking an umbrella, { although you don't give a shit }
 { in case }
 * { because } you were wondering
 * { altho } you didn't (I tell you...)
 ask

(I know...) { because I saw him in the street }
 * { although I didn't see him today }
 * { because it's raining / in case it rain }
 * { altho }

Primacy and VFinality

VF everywhere - Japanese

~ VF in phrases, VF embedded German, Japanese

VF only in proposed modifier - Eng

~ VF everywhere
(Maori) Ken's observation:

5/16/72

Object Incorporation is linked to

verb finality: Maori, which is the strongest known

non-verb-final L, even incorporates object to the right:

eats meat John

Probably, Ken observes, another phenomena

that is connected with VF is which side

of the initial of the verb is adjacent to the

initial V is. In Japanese, the upper V initial, in Algonquian, its

Modifier Smith makes island bases behind old island,
also AN is a lexical graveyard (clover hoofs, etc.)

How come pickpocket is an old form of agent N formation?

(Equi, Raising and privacy)

5/16/72

Raising \rightarrow Equi, I bet

please-squish

5/15/72

Initial please > Final please > internal please

Hungarian Definitization + primacy
Cliticization, etc

5/12/72

It's only possible for this process to go down into
clauses (ditto w/ Russian + Finnish case change)
because I does its own first.

Macedonian may only marks for clause-mate
objects - no language marks only for non-clause-mate

Ditto w/ Cliticization - no cliticizes
only pronouns etc in lower clause.

OV vs. VO

5/11/72

No L has OV upstairs and VO downstairs.

This really looks like OV is basic and VO is a perversion which goes down via primacy.

Anonymous \Leftarrow by an agent unknown

5/11/72

* anonymous knowledge

Ready

5/10/72

The ship looked ready to hit the fan

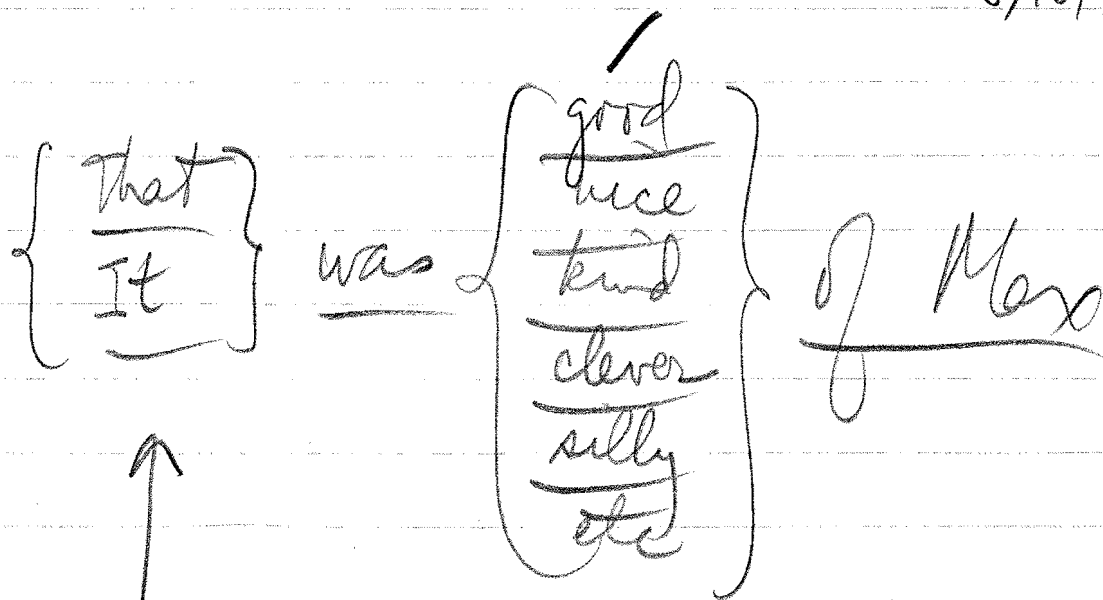
What the fuck goes on?

Is ready an intransitive?

Or what?

S Deletion and "free pronouns"

5/10/72



The fact that this It/that can only refer to an activity whose agent was Max suggests to me that it would be wrong to say that such S's should be generated "in isolation".

Obviously Max has lost stress because it's an anaphor.

good $\overset{?}{\Rightarrow}$ shall

5/9/72

Q: Shall I come?

A: Yes, probably

A little weak, but maybe OK,
certainly far closer to grammaticality
than reason would lead one to suspect

It means, roughly, "Yes, it would be good (for me(?))
if you were to come."

As yet and Negative Polarity

5/8/72

This crazy idiom requires a negative,
but it can precede it

As yet, I'm afraid that they know that we have no case

Sequence of tenses, possible worlds
and proximate deixis

5/6/72

Counterfactual worlds are farther away from the
speaker than the actual one:

Eddie's would have been a lost cause in this respect
was
do
1 1

and Daniel knew { that
[other]
[what
it
?? the]
[? what
[other]] } 1 1
Daniel must have known { [what
[?? the]]
[what
[? the]]
[? what
[the]] } 1 1

The Transitivity Squish

5/6/72

Houses are likely to be built here \supseteq

? Houses are apt to be built here $>$

?? Houses are able to be built^{3*} (cheaply) here $>$

?* Houses are free to be built here $>$

* Houses are eager to be built here \supseteq

** Houses are anxious to be built here

Furthermore, I think that Passive $>$ There
in terms of "transitivity". That is, with there subjects,
these S's get worse more quickly.

5/12/72

Max is [likely] to go, & Fred is [equally] [likely]
[apt] [apt]

The Verb-final Squash

5/7/72

It seems to me that there are many steps along the way to being "a strong (or true) verb-final language" (as is indicated by the hedges)

The criteria are:

1. Verb-finality
 - a. only in prepositional modifiers
 - b. only embedded
 - i. In Walloon, only in infinitives (maybe in Basque too?)
 - ii. In German, everywhere embedded
 - c. In all clauses
 - i. Extrapositions freely permitted (German)
 - ii. Rare extraposition (Turkish, Hindi, Urdu)
 - iii. No extraposition (Japanese)
2. NP S

Wow - this makes it seem that the deep deep order is OV, and that V is moving forward, selon primacy, from the top of the tree downward

Some languages have both - I don't know which one is basic

3. P NP vs NP P

- a. Only prepositional - Japanese
- b. Mostly prepositions, but some postpositions - (I know of no examples)
- c. 50-50 (I know of no examples)
- d. Mostly prepositions, but a few postpositions
 German is prepositional, except for nach, entlang, entgegen, ...
 English has only notwithstanding as a postposition.

5/8/72
 Ken knows of some [NP S] P L's, but of no P [S NP] NP
 Furthermore, it seems that P-dangling is only possible in VO and NP S L's

Primacy and some → any

5/2/72

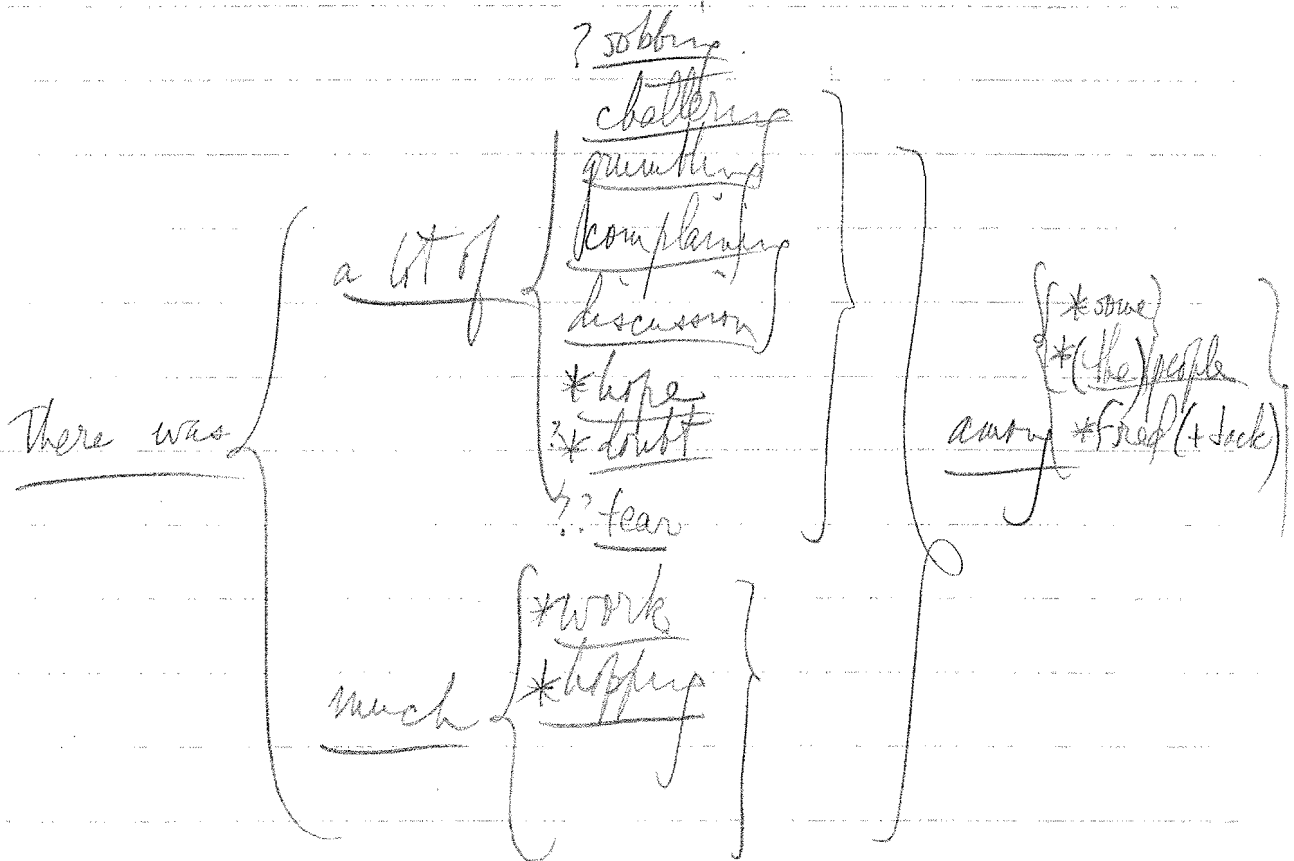
It may be possible to find cases
where some → any OBL w/i clauses,
and OPT across [5], but never the opposite.

Cf. 3/9/72

for just such
cases

Among NP

5/2/72



be permitted \Rightarrow may

5/1/72

This analysis does 3 things:

1) It gets rid of the might-constraint.

2) It makes it not an accident that only animate cyclical subjects of may have both the general and the speech-act related permission sense (permit only has animate IO's)

3) It explains (via permit being [equivalent])

why it's I may vote in April is bad in

the permission-giving sense, and why

May you vote in April? is also bad in

this sense. Interpretive rules would make the person switch an accident.

1/19/70

4/30/72

He isn't too good a lecturer

? This isn't too big a house

?? Don't cut me too large a slice

All these are fine in too-to structures
which might indicate a difference in sources.

1/4/72

I { don't think } that he's too good a lecturer
{ ?? doubt }

Too Movement?

4/29/72

There are 2 things which suggest that what's involved here is a chopping rule:

1. Avery's crossover facts
2. This rule can strand pronouns - Postal's generalization was that deletion rules usually wipe out P.

Kite string tangling

4/28/72

S from Will:

Because Mary loves John, John trusts her

* Because she loves John, he trusts Mary

(Crossing)

4/28/72

Noone said I wanted him to write many papers

↑
*many

4/30/72

Easier S, same point:

Nobody said [↑] he wanted Bill to see many churches

What about

Nobody said that Sun wanted to talk to many
people about ~~his job~~

~~with~~ his job

Left Dislocation

4/27/72

A good argument for: in German, case must go along with the dislocated NP.

{ Der } Mann, { den möchte ich umbringen }
{ der } { ich möchte ihn umbringen }

Den^{*} Vater, ich möchte ihm meine Meinung sagen

Future Hierarchy

4/25/72

Fact from Alexa:

We'll break at 5 for lunch

?* We broke for lunch at 5

Far-out Squeezes

Harry didn't know that Jack had died => 4/25/72

Harry didn't know about Jack's

The more wacky the complement
the more factive it is

1. From Larry: Factivity ^{death}
 (4/25/72 - afternoon talk, before Larry took me to get Dan, pick up VW Bus, and came home for the first time)

	know aware	learn find out	realize	regret	surprise
~V S presup S	?	?	?	✓	✓
Harry didn't V S presup S	? (?any)	? (?any)	✓ (*any)	✓ (*any)	✓ (**any)
we don't V S presup S	X (any)	DNA —	DNA —	(?any) ^{diff. hy.}	✓ (*any)
if V+S subj S presuppos It's possible that John will V S	X (any) (were)	? (any) (?were)	? (any) (*were)	✓ (*any) (were)	✓ (*any) (**were)
	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

If Jack knew that anybody were sick,
 he'd call a doctor

Aha - I bet, that's
 privacy

2. Could Topic-Comment be non-binary? Holy shit! That's just what degrees of communicative dynamism would mean.

1:30 AM

- ABLE

8/21/72

This book is easily readable
* long
* popular

1/3

This book can easily be read