

generic out + daxis

3.18.76.

Prediction: deictic inaccessible elements shall produce *

? Harry gave a book to this man <

Harry gave this man a book <?

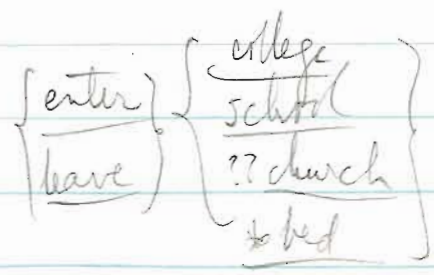
This man was given a book by Harry

(For this reason) Harry went to Moscow twice last week
↑

We saw {? Ted} and that man yesterday
*aboy

Articlelessness

3.5.76,



1. Argues that enter / leave are deprepositional
2. Note that enter school = embark on a course of study
 ≠ enter a building
3. Also: he is at school = school is in session
 ≠ he is in a building

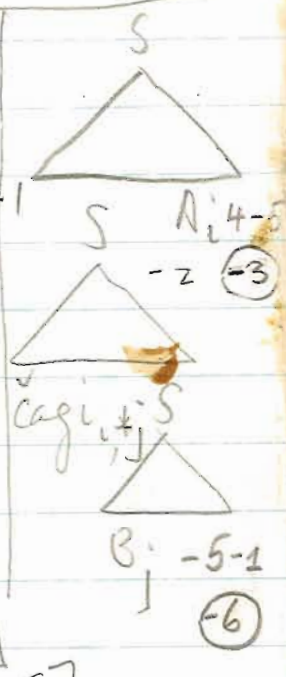
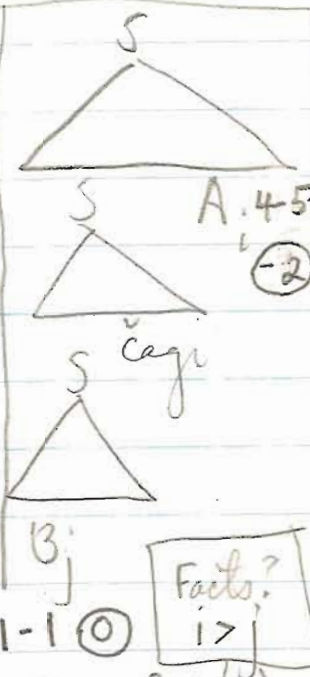
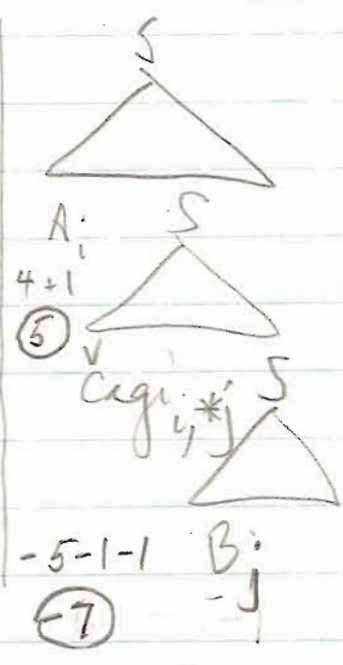
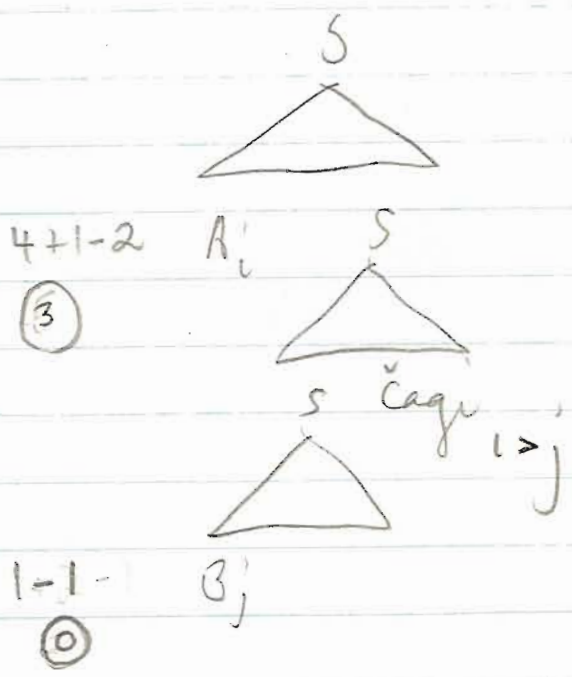
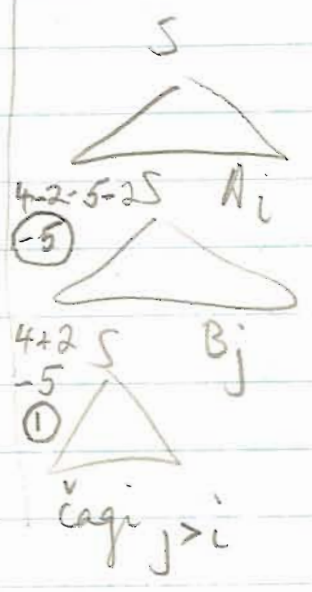
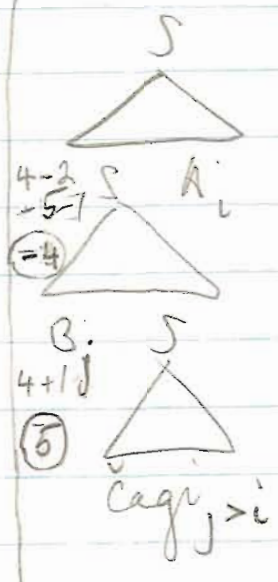
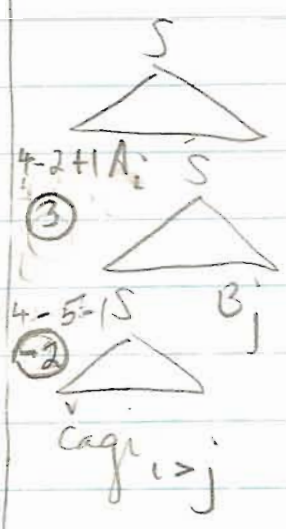
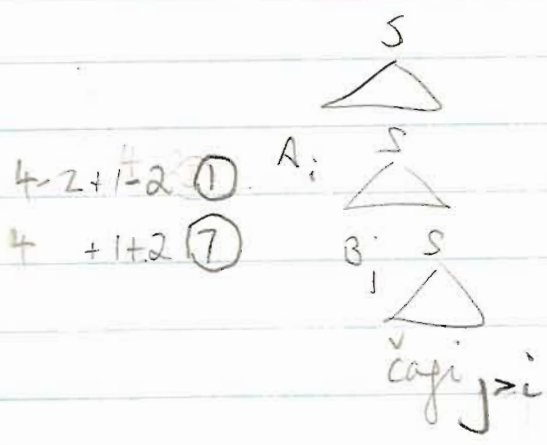
Choser

Article- needy		Choser		in	near	towards	
		{ go from navigate } to OBL → ∅	{ be stay remain } at OPT OBL				not
	<u>home</u>	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
	<u>school</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<u>work</u>	✓	✓	X	?	✓	?
	<u>church</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	?	* *
	<u>bed</u>	✓	X	✓	**	??	* *
	<u>breakfast table</u>	✓	* *	X	***	* *	* *
	<u>market</u>	✓	X	X	**	↓	* *

5. Where are you { going (to)
 zooming (3+)
 navigating (*4) }

Preference for \checkmark čagi

3.4.76.



Facts?
 $i > j$

[cf. (69), p. 52]

1. If A commands \checkmark čagi, add 4. If A does not command \checkmark čagi, subtract 4.
2. If A and B both command, and B is between A and \checkmark čagi, subtract 2 from A.
3. If A is to the left, add 1.
4. If A is closer to the left (or right?) than B, subtract 2 from B.
5. If A is to the right, subtract 5.
6. If A is commanded by \checkmark čagi, subtract 1.
7. If A+B are both commanded, and A is between \checkmark čagi and B, subtract 10 from B.
8. If A is left + B right, subtract 1 from B.
9. Highest score wins, lower than -5, conf is impossible.

Programmed future

2.27.76.

There is { a meeting
+ a thunderstorm
* a page awarded } tomorrow

Articleless body parts

2.26.76

<u>in mind</u>	<u>by word of mouth</u>	
<u>at heart</u>		
<u>at hand</u>	<u>in spirit</u>	
<u>on foot</u>	<u>in person</u>	
<u>by hand</u>	by { <u>bus</u> <u>car</u> <u>plane</u> <u>boat</u> } ? <u>by jet</u>	
<u>in hand</u>		* <u>by Turbo</u>
<u>(take) to heart</u>		

rule of thumb

zu Fuß

{ swif/A } of foot
{ fleet }

sleight of hand

From Rich:

2.26.76.

1. The less marked, the more deletion

in church / chapel / % temple / * basilicaat school / college / % university / * academy

2. Some paraphrase with possessives, some don't

a. Do: in hand (\cong in X's hand)b. Don't: in church \neq in X's churchc. Possessive $\sim \nabla$: in (*X's) question

which → that

So the relative pronoun that is slightly worse after conjunctions

With not as [cf. p. 2]

2.17.76 2.17.76

Tom hates people { who } like you -

and { who } don't like Harry

or { who } like Harry

but { who } don't like Harry

Tom hates people who you scowl at

and { who } I scowl at

or { who } I scowl at

but { who } I don't scowl at

Tom hates people that you scowl at

and { that } I scowl at

or { that } I scowl at

but { that } I don't scowl at

Tom hates people you scowl at

and { *that } I scowl at

or { *who } I scowl at

but { *that } I don't scowl at

which → that

2.17.76.

Tom hates people to whom I write,

- and { to whom you write
?? who you write to
* that you write to
** you write to }
- or { to whom you write
? who you write to
?? that you write to
** you write to }
- but { to whom you don't write
? who you don't write to
?? that you don't write to
** you don't write to }

Such people as I knew { ? and as Sheila liked
? or as we had photographed
* but as we hadn't invited } were knights

We have some scissors for you to play with { and
? or
?? but } for Tom to throw ^{around}

Negatives + accessibility

2.10.76

I photographed nobody because { he was photogenic > } <
 I liked him >
 you liked him } <

Nobody was photographed because { he was photogenic > } <
 I liked him >
 you liked him }

? I paid nobody for his help <

Nobody was paid for his help

Non-specific indefinites, non-structures
and tenses

2. 10.76.

Nobody looked at his cards, which

{ * may }
could have been }
* were }

all black

remain

2.8.76.

There remains a lot to be done

A lot remains to be done

{ *get } ←

* Harry remains {
to be working
to know Janet
to have left
to be famous
}

So this looks like an A-raiser that will only raise when the next V down is be
Pass

But: It remains to be { *known } that we are cooks

{ *thought }
→ { *get }
moved
shown
? *found
? discovered

2.9.76
He remains to be provided { that's }
{ ? to go }

John remains to be forced { ? to leave }
into leaving

This theorem remains to be proven { to be } general

2.9.76

This sorts out surprised at/by.Harry remains to be surprised { by / *at } Texother passive meanings? Jack remains to have thieves break into my house?? They remain to undergo surgery.? He remains to be under surveillance by a private agency.These reports remain to { ? receive / get } the kind of studythey deserve§ aux, neg, QF weak, won't embed* He seems to remain to be taken seriously.The letters remained { *(to be) opened / *(to be) unopened } - Quirk

RCF > QF

2.7.76.

der Mann, den zu sehen ich versucht habe

* Wem zu sehen hast du versucht?

Declaratives +
reflexives

2.4.76.

This is for shaving $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{oneself} \\ \text{myself} \\ \text{? yourself} \\ \text{ourselves} \\ \text{* himself} \end{array} \right\}$ with

* Bill left, but this is for shaving himself with

* Bill's suitcase is here, and this is for shaving himself with

Bill $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{said} \\ \text{groaned} \\ \text{? knew} \\ \text{? was surprised} \\ \text{? doubted} \\ \text{? * hoped} \end{array} \right\}$ that that was for
shaving $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{himself} \\ \text{myself} \\ \text{oneself} \\ \text{yourself} \end{array} \right\}$ with

So it seems that a command
restriction is D.

Key! What is the source of

an innocuous-seeming construction

What are the limits on incorporation? * awake-seeming
?? content-seeming

1. Note first that only stems [ho ho - however that is to be defined]

can incorporate:

A* (? not quite) straight-seeming road [But: a longer-seeming cane]

A (* 2 miles) wide-seeming river

* A broken-hearted seeming sailor

* A well-known-seeming result

2. The rule works ^{best?} only with seem :? * a wide-appearing river

3. These guys show up only in ~~position~~ ^{prepositional?} modifier position:

* That is innocuous-seeming

?* Nothing innocuous-seeming should be eaten.

Raising and of/from/to etc.
phrases

1.30.76

While reading Ann Burkin's thesis:

Ann shows that raises can't be generic, like,
PP's, non-referential, etc.

Now look:

I believe of { * a beaver
? any beaver
* headway
? * under the bed
* from LA to SF
* 5th students } that S

I expect from any beaver that S is better

(Generalist)

1.29.76

S's from Ann Borkin's thesis:

Ch. 5.

(3a) I believe Mary capable of anything

(7) I believe Tom capable, if not astoundingly competent.

She has them =, but for me (3a) is clearly better.

fearful

1.28.76.

Why does this have 2 meanings?

- 1) x is fearful of y \cong x fears y
- 2) x is fearful to y \cong x causes y to fear

Why \nexists * x is fearful to y of z?

Is this maybe because this should really be analyzed as

y cause [x fear]

Note that when clause union applies to adjectives, the adjectives must be intransitive

He thickened the paint

He enabled there to be a festival

? He enabled the bars to stay open till 5

Maybe not: He enabled me to leave

That facilitated ^(*for me to leave) my leaving it er hat es mir ermöglicht, kalt zu werden.

This necessitated my repairing them rapidly.

□ Rel Cls +
Rel cl deletion

1.28.76

The ones * (that I need) are here.

I like those hats ^{??} (that you bought)

but I don't like these ones.

This agrees that this came from

... but I don't like these ones that you bought.

via RCO

bet

1.27.76.

From rap with Bill:

This one takes 3 NP's

I bet Bob \$50 that S

What I bet Bob 50*(on) was that S

bet =
I bet X with Y on Z

Ordering of cōmeurs

1. 24. 76.

If this story is a cōmeur, what *'s

* Bill was told by Harry this story

It's not merely that other cōmeurs can't precede it — nothing can.

Bill (was told), I think, the story.
write

So it seems to be that nothing likes to go between V and NP.

This story was written (? by Ted) last week

Long agreement

1.24.76

Long agreement works here

There seem to be onions in my soup.

? On the wall seem to have hung at least 3000 Fns pictures.

Very important seem to have been the prevalent news on capital punishment

From this seem to follow a number of weird facts

? By Leifing seem to have been discovered a wealth of great pictures.

To his son are likely to be given most of the pictures.

From the 5th to the 7th seem to be the hardest months of a pregnancy

begin + citizenship

1.24.76.

He began { to help
* helping } cook the bagels

Presumably, all poor citizens [like help V]
will be worse with begin Ing than with begin to

230

1.23.76

We need him { as a member
? with a Caldby
a cooperating partner }

Brevity + begin {to} {up}

1.22.76

Is it ever possible where to cent?

Joan began {
 {to understand} that S
 {?? understanding} }
 {to force} us to study nothing, ~~with~~ ~~even~~ ~~just~~ ~~it~~
 {*forcing} } and neither did Tom
 {to consider} {that the prof was invalid} }
 {considering} {the prof to be invalid} }
 {the prof invalid} }
 {that the prof was invalid} }
 {the prof to be invalid} }
 {the prof invalid} }

The water began {
 {to fill} the tub
 {?? filling} }

Harry began {
 {to discover} that Jane hated him
 {discovering} }
 {to hate} {the weather} }
 {the climate} }
 {hating} {the weather} }
 {the climate} }

But: ? Harry may begin hating the climate - better than this, no?

1.24.76.
Not much

Who {
 {will you begin} {to watch} }
 {watching} }
 {are you going to begin} {to watch} }
 {watching} } ?

Water began {
 {to fascinate} }
 {?fascinating} } me

Brevity and begin { to / up }

2.

1-22-76.

His movies began { to star / ? starring } foreign actors.

Foreign actors began { to star / ? starring } in his movies.

The sky began reddening >

? The pudding began thickening >

?* The plot began thickening

The moon began { to subtend / ? subtending } { a bigger arc than the sun / * an arc of 30° }

There began { to be / * being } some interest in a Voodoo Cult in
Oldy 20

gah! What's this from?

There began by being nobody who would listen

Gravity and begin {to
[ing]}

First use of this notation on train north of New Haven. 1.22.76

It began {to be heard} {to find} example.
{being heard} {?/? finding}

?? It began seeing that we were doomed

begin by

1.22.76.

There began by being a big stink about credentials

Where do these come from?

Harry began as a doctor

Harry began happy [Maybe from ACD?]

1.23.76.

* There had begun by being no visitors

gender systems

1.22.76.

1. Franklin Horowitz pointed out:

⊃ ∪ MALE → [+ masc.] but ∅ ∪ Inanimate → [+ neuter.]
∪ FEMALE → [+ fem.]

Neuter shows up in Latin when ∅ noun

rubrum = red (thing)
- Human
- Animate

2. Me: ∅ gender systems like Masc - Neuter
Fem - Neuter
Masc + fem imply each other.

3. Me: are there gender systems which have
M+F and a classifier system? I've never heard
of any.

think as a superverb

- Spring 1976?

From reading Ellen Prince on Neg-Raising
in French:

John said " I ^{feel} ~~think~~ that S " =>

John ^{felt} ~~thought~~ that S

John said " I { ^{believed}
^{guess}
^{imagine}
^{hope}
^{figure}
^{reckon} } that S " => ?

John { ^{*believed}
^{guesses}
^{? *imagined}
^{*hoped}
^{*figured}
^{*reckoned} } that S

Also think / guess 3-0

think / believe 1-0 (P)

think / feel 2-0

Left Dislocation

From rap with Indra:

Pronominalization isn't OBL ^{1.19.76:}
Chairs, I hate chairs,

For a child to play with } I'd never buy a knife for that
} playing with }

1.21.76.

How can this get zapped w/o a movement rule?

On the table and under the chairs - I saw a lot of bears there

↑
⊥ deeply conjoined PP's

The table, I saw a bear { there
 under it
 under the table }

Under the table, I saw a bear { there
 *under it
 under the table }

Indra Paris, we're flying { there
 to it }

Left Dislocation

1.19.76.

Indra:

That everyone will fall asleep - I don't think his talk will be

{ that
*to
*it } being

Me: As for under the table, we saw bears there.

Anti-movement fact:

That people could walk the streets at night without fear -

we never achieved { that
*it }

* We never achieved that

[Maybe amnesty - cf.
squid 1.19.76]

Shaving himself with a spoon - I think John will avoid any
incursion into his comfort

1.21.76.

Working on taxes - I've never liked busting my hump.

Left Dislocation

From rap with Imbra:

1.19.76.

Every type S₀: the more sentency the preposce, the more necessary is this inversion.

If S₁, then S₂ >> ?* If S₁, S₂ then

In the event of a fire, { ? then I'd move
* I'd move then }

When it rains, { then the crops grow well
?? the crops grow well then }

In a rainstorm, { ? then the crops grow well
the crops grow well then }

Where I live, { there I planted corn >
?? I planted corn there }

In my yard, { ? there I planted corn
I planted corn there }

What I cooked, { that he ate >>
?? he ate that
?* he ate it }

The bagel, { ? that he ate
he ate that
he ate it }

TM and amnesties

1.19.76

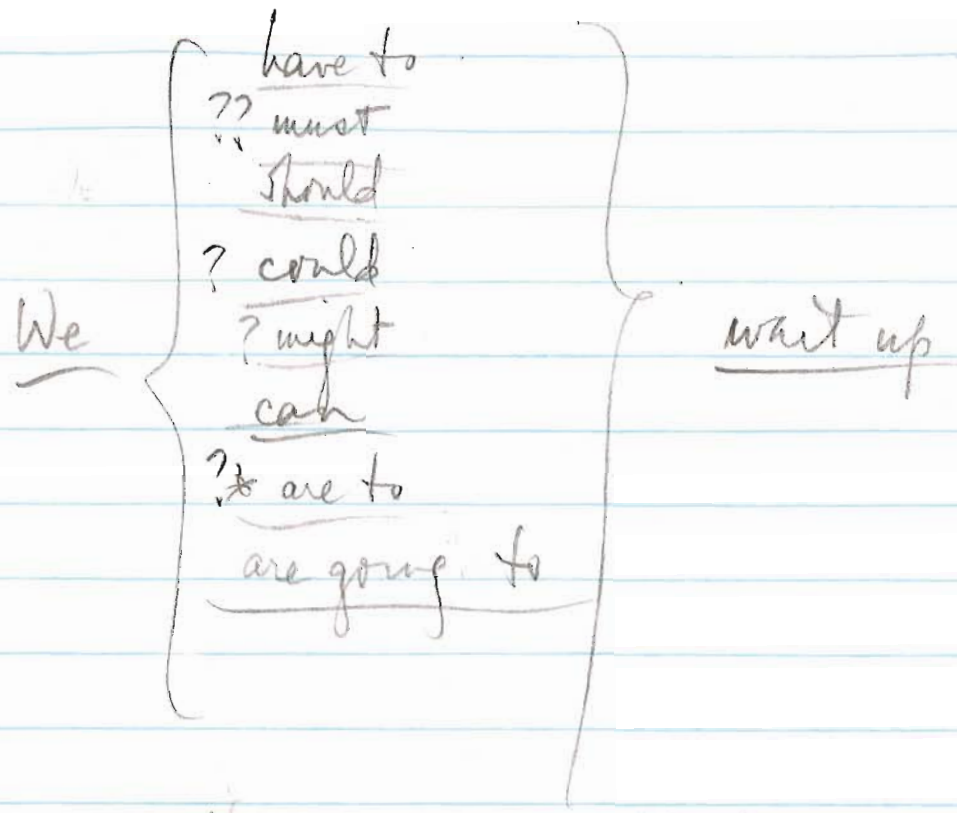
? That Daniel ate rice was hard to achieve

Imperatives + wait up

1.17.76

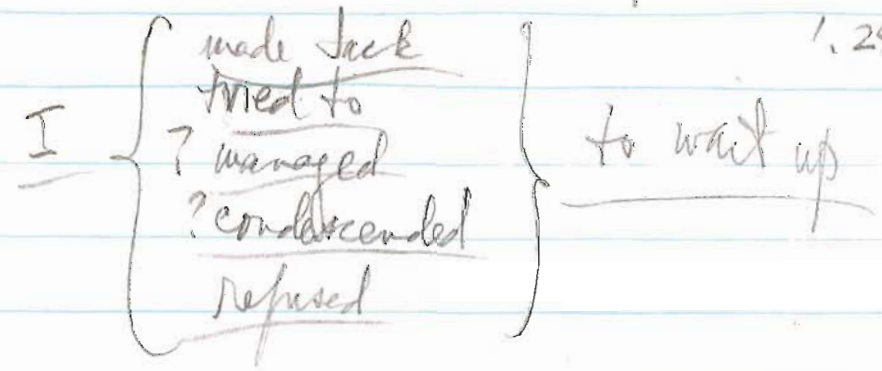
Elke: *We waited up

We want the wait for X sense, not
the stay awake for X sense



They * (must) have waited up.

1.24.76.



* I began to wait up

Adverb Relation and Aux as MV

1.17.76.

I commended him to be eating* (at 5)

//b

He must be eating* (at 5)
Root

CH and entering verbs

1.17.76.

How to Parent

Parenting is hard

?? I want Ann to parent

* I doubt that Mike parents

B Raising and agentivity

1.15.76.

Why is it that there are so few active B Raising verbs?

<u>With to</u>	<u>With -ing</u>	<u>With as</u>
<u>prove</u>		
<u>demonstrate</u>		
(<u>claim</u>)		<u>characterize</u>
		<u>depict</u>
<u>show</u>		
<u>permit</u>		
<u>allow</u>		
<u>make</u> [to → ∅]		

With from -ing

prevent

Of course, there are no A-Raising verbs which are agentive... 1.16.76.

when if - zapping
= Subordinate Clause Reduction

1.10.76.

IF (that is) { necessary
true
possible
so
false
?* likely
believable
conceivable
consistent
* usual
known } S.

the: If { rich
a non-constant
in jail
working
? arrested }
you should see. So any be
can delete

If necessary, we will where
↑

Any?
?? If applies, there will also
be pears

If [for us to where] is necessary, we will where

How collapsible?

If valid, this proof is interesting
↑

If this proof is valid, this proof is interesting

Everything is freer
with if not
If not on Problem B,
headway may be made
on Problem A.
Is possible □?
This may give rise to
?? grunting (if not to mutters)

If in doubt, you should write me
↑

If you are in doubt, you should write me

- Proof of deletion:
- A. If satisfied with himself, he may tip us.
 - B. If { friends / a friend } of Jackson, they may not report us.
 - C. ?? If on Problem A, headway may also be made on Problem B.

Subordinate Clause Reduction

2.

1.10.76.

Note the kinds of conjunctions which allow this operation

Where
When
Though
While
If
Rel Cls
Unless } possible

The following do not:

because, since, before, after

act accordingly

1.5.76.

What is this a possible pro-form for?

Bill { suggested that I } sing bass, and acted accordingly
? wanted me to }

have had it

1.6.76.

He: * These glasses are beginning to have had it.

But: They seem(ed) to have had it.

?? If they had had it, we would have bought more.

They { may
must
? can't
? could
* will
* are to
* are going to } have had it.

I want them to have had it * (?? by tomorrow at 6)

(Advances and deletions)

1.6.76.

He supplied* (blankets) (to Y).

He supplied* (the troops) (with X).



Why will neither delete here?

Is it because they have been raised?

English + fusion +
compounds

1.6.76

Dave Perlmutter:

In English, kill \neq cause to die

In Sonrai (a language of Africa),

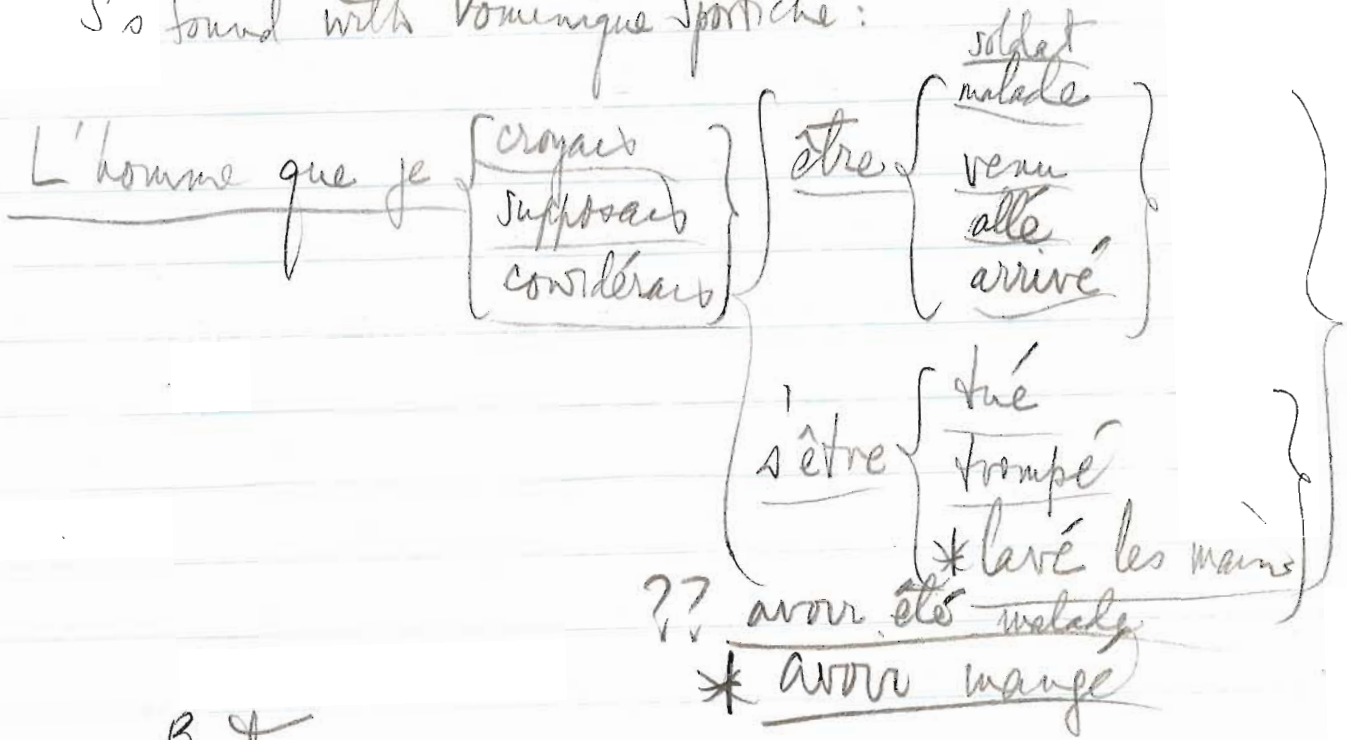
they are the same.

Is this because English has
causatives, while Sonrai doesn't?

Raising in French

1.6.76.

S's found with Dominique Sportiche:



But:

* Je crois l'homme être malade

* Je le crois être malade

* Qui crois tu être venu?

So the only operation which can repair this * is RCF

Each other + plurals

1.4.76.

Each of them has $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a picture} \\ \neq \text{pictures} \end{array} \right\}$ of the other.

They have $\left. \begin{array}{l} ? * \text{a picture} \\ \text{pictures} \end{array} \right\}$ of each other

fortunate and VP Del

1.2.76.

? I was fortunate to meet Dr. Sharkey, and

Sandy was fortunate to too

Sandy was fortunate in { ^{? that} that respect }, too

*IP

WHY?

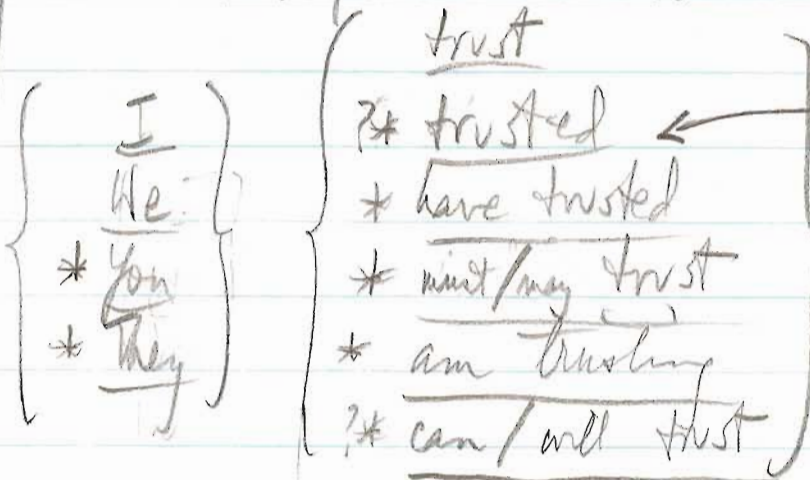
trust and performatives
+ Slifting

* Where do you trust that he will put it?

1.2.76.

trust seems to occur only in tenses in

which a performative interpretation is possible, and only with a subject which contains 1st person.



that S

How can Swimmer
 keep this from forming?
 Jack said he trusted that S

* It is trusted that S

I guess it's OK, though

So it would seem best to be able

to say

- A. Highest clauses look like this [state tense etc restrictions on performatives]
- B. trust occurs only immediately below SAY
 But NB [maybe; only in assertions?]

NB: this provides an argument for Slifting

* I think I trust that S, // * I trust that S, I think

Reported performatives

1.2.76

Jack said { he promised S
he could promise S
*he was promising that S }, which

promise was obviously going to be broken

So the conditions on tense etc are a part
of sentence grammar.

Person restrictions

1.2.76.

- A. There are trust equi-speaker restrictions: be damned if
- B. 1st person only: I'll be a monkey's uncle
- C. There may be equi-listener restrictions:

There are no predicates that require 3rd persons

(I don't think)

What's the conclusion from this?

Generic oil

1.1.76.

That would give the creeps to { anybody S
? sophomores
* Fred }

A little something and IM

12.31.75.

A little something would be easy to fix.

⇒ A little something was ready for us to eat

TM and amnesties

12.30.75.

from rap with Paul Postal:

getting them to vote will be hard to achieve

12.31.75

It seems that what is required is
non-contiguity:

Typicalization : ? getting them out we never achieved

RNR : We did not achieve, though we did attempt, getting them out.

? NP Shift : ? We achieved, with great effort, getting them out
↑
out w/o commas

Nouniness and overweight

12.30.75.

from rap with Paul Postal:

Sentency complements can't bear the relations
of overweight

1. NP Shift : *I consider remarkable that S
2. AP Suffix : Very obvious is *(the fact) that S
3. By Preposing : *By Leibniz was discovered that S
4. Than Inverse : *That S₁ is more obvious
than is that S₂

Dislocation and chômeurs

12.29.75.

Rap with Paul:

Mc Nulty, [?] I was arrested by him
this book was written by him

? Gonillas, this cage sleeps them easily

? Sophomores, Goethe translates easily for them

2
argument
for
a
difference
between
the rules.

Law: chômeurs don't dislocate

They do specialize, though

NB: in German, dislocates don't trigger inversion,
specializers do.

Stresslessness and deletability

Thought while reading Bell Watt
on Strained Anaphora.

12.21.75.

{ * You } depend yourself, and I'll depend myself

So contrastively stressed elements can't
be deleted.

Note that this is an exception to the
distinctness convention —

You normally deletes whether [+sing],
[+wasc] etc — but not [+EMPH]

Hum — this suggests the
need for a principle: delete only when
stressless.

Predicate Raising and Q Crossing

12.19.75

Why does the complement in (1)

(1) I prevented everybody from signing.

have the Neg-Q, not the Neg-V, reading? [i.e., I caused

{ not everybody to sign
*everybody not to sign }

12.20.75.
I think I'm wrong - (1) allows
both readings

But in (2), the reverse seems to hold:

(2) I dissuaded everybody from signing.

[= I caused { *not everybody to sign
everybody not to sign }]

12.20.75.
In (2), though, the Neg-Q reading seems almost impossible to get.

In (3), the Neg-V reading seems unthinkable

(3) I doubt that everybody will sign.

Nicking

12.17.75.

I have the tape, said Mike, * (that) you wanted.

///'s

Nobody was there ? (that) we had ever talked to

Neg Incorporation

12.13.75.

1. Incorporation seems to "heighten" (whatever that may mean) the feeling of negation

→ I talked to them about descriptions of no students
[This seems only possible when no bears stress]

2. Incorporation is visible with superlatives

He read not the tiniest bit of my thesis

? He talked to Harrison about not the tiniest bit of my data

It seems to weaken as the distance it travels increases.

3.

12.14.75.

What's interesting is the following correlation: the less accessible a NP is, the harder it is for Neg to travel there, and the less negginess is produced.

Pronouns and definiteness

12.12.75.

Why are 1st and 2nd person pronouns always definite? One can make some naturalness unnumber in the singular, perhaps, but not in the plural.

I bet this fact is trying to tell us something about definiteness.

Distance in Korean

12.11.75.

Since the Subject Condition in Korean applies not only in adjacent S's, but across 2 (or more?), the notion of distance is not exactly right.

Q: does the semantic class of the intervening V make a difference.

Q Crossing and islands

4949071

12.8.75.

More cases for Marcia:

Nobody talked to { a (*certain) man
 { several
 { some } men } } about anything.

* Nobody talked to each man about anything in a different language.

NB

Nobody talked about anything to each man in a different language.

12.9.75.

When did { Mike
 { * several men } } buy anything?

I talked to { the boys
 { ? several boys } } about knowing how to defend themselves.

Cf. 11.9.75.

Nicking and obligatoriness
i.e., hunger

from rap with Liz

↑
my term

12.8.75.

If a constituent is not absolutely \square ,
it's easier to have a niche / before it

I will steal ^ a sleeping bag, from Ed >

?? I will put ^ a sleeping bag, on Ed

From Liz:

//s

That the man who said that the sailor

{ stole a sleeping bag that I liked from Ed }
{ *put a sleeping bag that I liked on Ed }

to lying is obvious

Why ϕ 's + what for

12.6.75.

Why is there no beer?

* What is there no beer for?

(Amount of freezing +
Amount of compounding)

12.5.76.

Ken points out: Walbri has $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{no freezes} \\ \text{no compounding} \end{array} \right\}$

Instead of the latter, they have $X NP_1, NP_2, Y$

but also $X NP_1, Y NP_2, Z,$

as long as the 2 NP's are in the same case.

French has few freezes

So. Maybe freezing = compounding ?

Parlatore, ergo sum

12.3.75.

I inverted this title in a letter to
Chuck Fillmore

12.4.75.

If English doesn't exist, how about the
"fact" that all "speakers of English" communicate
better than any one of them and a "Turk"?

Well, there are lots of half-way languages -
spontaneous pidgins - halfway between
English + Turkish (my German, e.g.)
to say nothing of pidgins.

Me first + food

12.4.75.

hungry and thirsty / ??

(P) hunger and thirst / *

Myopia

cf. 1.23.76.

Clause-matrices and ZBO

1.
12.1.75

(A.) I consider there* (to be) likely to be a fire

[So: fakes don't like to show up when their source is too hard to retrieve]

[Why then OK: There seems likely to be a fire

Maybe ZBO is stronger "in subject position"]

(B.) Fact noted by Andy Witkin (23.751 student)

What I want this door* (to be) is open

What I consider Jack* (to be) is pompous

Hum. So w/ ZBO, NP status of copulatives weakens.

Fact from rap with Paul Postal
?? How pompous do you consider him?

12.29.75

Clause-mateness + 230

12.29.75

C. He seems sad to me
 { *to me sad }

He seems { to be sad to me }
 { to me to be sad }

How sad does he seem { to be } to you?
 { ? — }

D. This prof is difficult to consider (~~to be~~) valid

E.

Two kinds of Topicalization

From rap with Tanya:

11. 26. 75.

Topicalizee unstressed

1. Some N won't prepose [also not a N]

[*Some (greek) he was talking to
A boy]

2. Can't precede Q's or imperatives
[Fact from Tanya]

* The balloons cut down

* The bed what did you put in?

3. Often PP won't move:

* On him we can depend

Bill I never write letters to

? To Bill I never write letters

Topicalizee contrastively stressed

1. Some N will prepose [and a N]

[Some (greek) he was talking to
A boy]

2. Can precede Q's and imperatives

The balloons, cut down

? This bed, what did you put in?

Better:

This bed, did you put raisins in?

3. Can move:

On him we can depend

To Bill, I never write letters

worth

11.26.75.

Maybe the pesky worth comes like

so

Jane's worth [=value] is \$20.

⇓ Raising

Jane is \$20 in {^{*worth}
[value]}

⇓ Worth

Jane is worth \$20

This would be better than calling worth an adjective — since it precedes is [but why [ɪ]??], on morphological grounds, it should be an N.

Nicking

11.26.75.

The constraint must read like so:

The constituent before and after the niche
must be stressable
contrastively

[NOT "stressed"]

Because in

Yesterday, said Harry, I promised to call her

↑
This is unambiguous w/o stress on
Yesterday, just as the sentence w/o Nicking.

Primacy + Affix

11.25.75.

If you are going to NY, you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{can} \\ \text{could} \end{array} \right\}$ stay with Bob.

If you were going to NY, you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{can} \\ \text{could} \end{array} \right\}$ stay with Bob.

Disjunctions and universals

Thought on Bob Stalnaker's talk on assertions:

11.24.75.

Either that's Zsa Zsa Gabor talking or it's Elizabeth Anscombe.

(?) It* (also) might be Jane Fonda.

→ * Since it might be Jane Fonda, let's buy all three of their phones

This feels like Leo Baker's

I know who left, but I don't know whether Mary did or not.

MB: It was Bill who left.
?? Also, Mary did

This shows that also (= I add) has the

force of rejecting an implied universal — note that asserted ones can't be rejected in this way.

(*Only) the boys left. The girls also did.

(*All) the boys left. But one didn't.

That → \emptyset

U. 24.75.

{ * I wonder
? It's a wonder?
* I marvel
* It's a mystery

he survived.

A little bit

11.22.75.

Puzzle from Bruce:

When is a little bit good?

a little bit

fat thin stout

sick * well

drunk * sober

hungry ? full

High hopes for subjects - hunger

11.9.75.

From talk with Liz:

(1) SMC produces worst violations in subject position

(2) *That that S is too bad is not true <

?? It's not true that that S is too bad

(worse in subjects than in objects)

(3) A picture of AS was sent to me <

He sent a picture of AS to me

(It's harder to waste a V+X intrinsically than a PP)

12.9.75.

This may be a hunger phenomenon - the to-phrase with send isn't very necessary. How about this:

→ I attributed a picture of Aunt Sarah, to Whistler

This seems worse than this. Cf. 12.9.75.

Modifier Ripping

11.17.75.

? Having been wounded on the first turn were six cyclists from Kansas

↑
Looks like this is from Stuff-ing

NB: Passive-derived clauses will go:

Taken to SF were several prisoners who were sick

Intinital relatives won't go: *To slices the pears ^(with) were several knives.

But: when we know that the Ven phrase can't be a modifier, no deal:

* Made on this problem was a vast amount of headway.

? With a pistol near him was Billy the Kid

↑
This can't come from a modifier - cf.

? There was Billy the Kid with a pistol near him.

a monte les valises / a été / état / garac

* s'apprêter / wesp

7.15.75

(mit) s'arranger

de devenir / aller venir

parvenir / retourner / rester / monter descendre / trahir

Roger Bode, hat verückt

avmer partir / vautre / rep / id / par / vautre

bin den Wagen / est allé

a marché

hat geschlafen / a dormi

il m'a par / il est par / est engeschlafen / est ertrunken

Why? * sein sich / PPst

Att the / to stay home / at last to stay

I want you to stay each of you

Et endlich / im Klaren ist

hypernym

7.19.75

1. Cong Red into CNPC's ?
2. CSC
 - a. Ad hoc
 - b. Rule parties
 - c. L parties
 - d. NP parties
 - e. Cong vs. part of cong
3. What do CNPC + CSC have in common?

Passports for Ford Foundation?

(uban - X deletion)

11.14.75.

Rule suggested by Ivan

Bill got more bananas than I recommended
giving to Sally, but Herman got exactly that many

= as many as I recommended giving to Sally

Idioms and QF

10.27.75

* What was Harry to interfere?

Who has be (NP) to VX?

← NB: ≠ negatives

→ {
*every NP
*each NP

Who was Tom to {
say
interfere
question my judgement
eat

{
asked Harry
*I wondered

* Who has he been to VX?

Who {
might
could
?? would
*may

 } he be to VX?

* It is unknown who he might be to VX

But NB: Who are {
all of them
*they all

 } to VX?

Prepositions
Space Time carryovers

10.24.75

Charlotte's point:

All linear spatial P's can be used for temporal relations

before and after seem to be basically temporal - why?

between Fri + Mon

* among the days of the week

But not 2nd or 3rd dimension

* behind 2:00

* under Thursday

near 2:00

around 2:00

at 2:00

on Tuesday

towards [2:00

* Thursday
* January

about 7

from 2:00? (on)

Is there a better analog for for/since?

Why \nexists * along the hour

* (up) to 7:00

through the night

Yes: from

the ball rolled for 3 feet

SSC and extrap

10.22.75

10.23.75 It is Sally that taking pictures of with a
Browne is a lot of fun

It's these theories that it being likely that noon will work on
(your having felt)

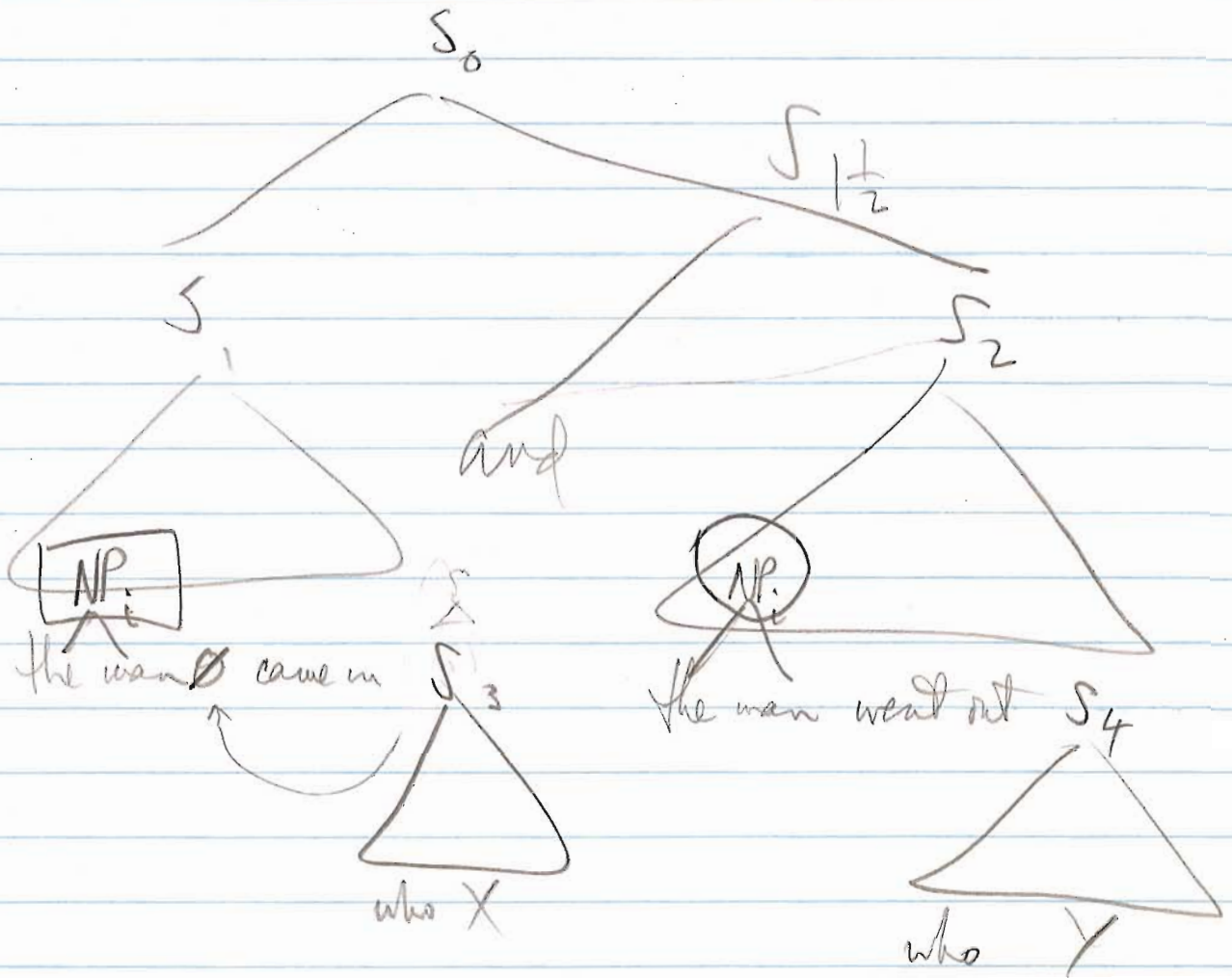
has made me get discouraged

So it looks as if the way the SSC
must be formulated is like so:

The first S up from the nippee
can't be a subject.

Extrap from NP and Wounding

10.22.75.



What stops swooping $\boxed{NP_i}$ to $\circled{NP_i}$ [or vice versa?]