

(1) I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{think} \\ * \text{know} \end{array} \right\}$ that he's here isn't he?

(2) He is, I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{think} \\ * \text{know} \end{array} \right\}$, here, isn't he?

(1) shows that there is a certain class of embedded (NB the that) sentences to which Tag QF applies. Unless parentheticals come from matrices, this will require double statement.

Problem: Probably, Surprisingly, he was sick, wasn't he?
but *It was surprising that he was sick wasn't he?
wasn't it?

Negation in Egyptian

Facts from Cega + Wagih + Mike Brame 8.13.75.

A! S_1 not even NP \cong S_1 wa la ketta NP
 and no even
 \nexists difference between too and either - both
 are kawán

S_1 neither S_2 \cong S_1 wala S_2
 and not

In these cases, S_1 must be negative

(1) ana miš misadda fahu, wa la misadda ha
 believe him believe her
 * bašuk fi h, wa la misadda ha
 doubt in him
 [bašuk fi h, wa fi ha kawán - OK]
 and in her too

(2) * šadad miš kibir byrūh innadi, wa la ketta
 number not great are go to the club
 (fi) you it had
 in day
 = on Monday
 ?OK ma hādīš min it talaba
 we some pas from students
 = none of

Negations in Egyptian

p.13.75

(3) ma Hadis̄ raatH - wa la hatta waga soraya
go

B. Polarity items — ay = any and abadan
ever

(4) * Paraa ay kutub
I read any books

ana*(mis̄) haritt abadan
will go ever

(5) ma Paraas̄ ay kutub

[It can't be proposed -
won't occur in Q]

2. Must follow trigger — thus passwizung wrecks (5).

(6) * ay kutub matParit̄s̄
pass read pl.



(7) wala kitab itPara, wala hatta il Had
no

wala goes on singular count nouns only.
ay goes on singular or plural nouns

Negation in Egyptian

8.13.75

3. wala only precedes subjects + objects
(in Lebanese - Mike)

(8) imbāratt makattēš wala Haaga
I ate ^{nothing}

Amāṣa (*wala) Had
with anyone
ay Saḥab
friend

out for Waḡuḥ
? for Ceḡa

C. ∃ rule of Neg Deletion

(9) wala kitab } weṭeṣ } = no book fell
fell

ma weṭeṣš } = no book didn't
fall - all fell.

This contrast
shows that maš
must be deleted

(10) imbāratt } weṭeṣ } wala kitab
yesterday } ma weṭeṣš } no book

Negation in Egyptian

4.

8.13.75

D. Few = ʔu layilla — This isn't a
{small in number
negative trigger —

* Kutub ʔu layilla we ʔ 9, it, wa la hatta
books few fell and not even
you il Had
day Monday

Noun Source

8.10.75.

1. \exists some nouns that occur referentially and not: boy

2. \exists some nouns that occur only non-referentially:

skew paddle [8.10.75 Dave McCamp: plethora]

a breeze welter? passport? a friend in need

3. \exists noun that occurs only referentially

[But: what about?]

A. Proper nouns

B. Pronouns

If 3 can be established, it would be explained by saying that all referential N derive from

[NP [wh IS NP]]
referential non-referential S NP

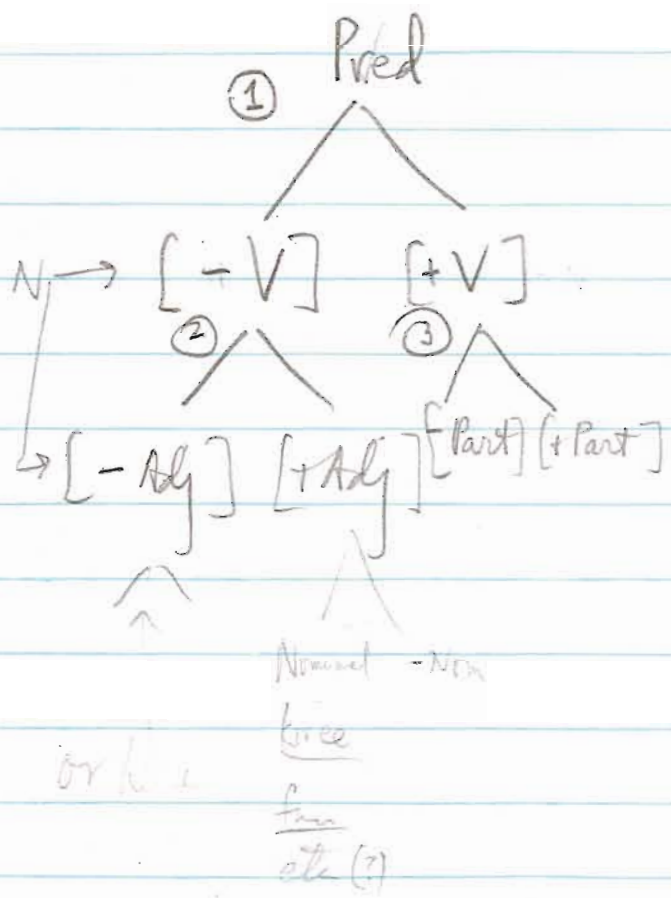
by a rule which can have simple exceptions.

CH

8.10.75.

1. $\exists N \supset \exists V$
2. $\exists Adj \supset \exists N$
3. $\exists \text{ Participle} \supset \exists Adj$
4. $\exists \text{ Adjectival N} \supset \exists Adj$

Principle: \neq middles
w/o extremes



Where do prepositions come in?

$P \supset N$

or even $P \supset A$?

I bet this letter is too strong

Left ruffing + even, only
+ too

8.4.75.

8.10.75

* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Only} \\ \text{Even} \end{array} \right\}$ Who left? [*To whom $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{also} \\ \text{too} \end{array} \right\}$ did Bill write?]

almost // 's

It was $\left(\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{only} \\ * \text{also} \\ * \text{even} \end{array} \right\} \right)$ Tom that left

// 's

The men $\left(\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{only} \\ \text{even} \\ \text{also} \end{array} \right\} \right)$ who were tired left

~~X~~ 's

Only Tom did I see
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Even Tom} \\ \text{Also Tom} \\ \text{Tom too} \end{array} \right\}$ I saw

Extrapolation and Sluicing

Extrapolation seems to weaken Sluicing:

7.17.75.

(1) Exactly where is a mystery vs (2) It is a mystery exactly where.

Though with some predicates, it is ~~rather~~ better

(3) It is not known { why / where }

Note that anyway, Sluicing doesn't like to leave why:

(4) * It is a mystery why.

The point here, though, is that there is another factor involved: extrapolation.

(5) is much better than (4).

(5) ? Why is a mystery.

The third factor to date is the presence of exactly in (1) - without it, the sentence is weaker:

(6) ? Where is a mystery

It doesn't seem to involve merely length, because how long is two words, as is exactly where, but (7) still seems to need exactly to achieve viability.

(7) ~~??~~ { Exactly / ?? } how long is a mystery

Revenant à nos moutons, the differences between (1) and (2), and between (4) and (5), show pretty clearly that in my speech, Extrapolation and Sluicing interact

Doom words

Fact from Mum

7.12.75 ±

Lots of words with d - that mean bad

divid
doug
dink
dingbat
dumber

things
f

(-)

o

+

death
doom
dread
drear
dark
disease
drought
death
disaster
doom
dire
dirt
dank
dungeon
distasteful
despair
danger
den
denizen
dracula
drab
destroy
de- / dis-

left
devil
doubt

deputy
duty
daughter

← dumb

deary

delight
doughty
delicious
delicamer
doll

dupe
dump

damp
deaf
dull
deep

dog it

welter

*2 welters

A welter of {^{peas}
* speech}

A welter of people

{
* live here
* just cut down
* could fit in a VW
}

7.12.75

Maybe welter
is like slew,
only more so.

There are a welter of Armenians in my Soc class.

?? A welter of Armenians are in my Soc class.

Try to imagine a welter of Armenians asking questions

?* I want a welter of Armenians to ask questions

A {
* large
* surprising
} welter of people just appeared

I hope a welter of supporting evidence will emerge

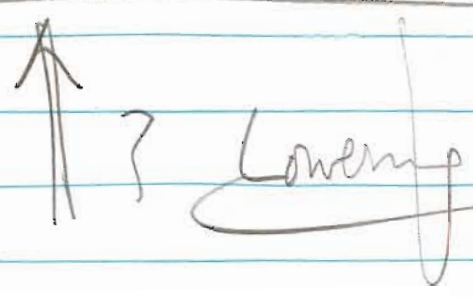
I {
discovered
* presented
} a welter of exceptions

Maybe welter is only used in presentational contexts.

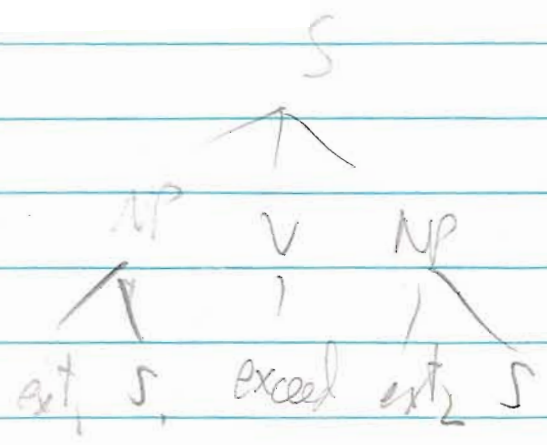
(Quantifier) Lowering

6.25.75

He lives close to ^(the place) where he works



The place where he lives is close to the place where he works.



6.26.75

He left close to when I got back

6.26.75

NB It can't be maintained that close to is a left adjunct of place [which would be deleted]

1) He described (*close to) the place

2) *He lives that place ← The source would be bad w/o close to.

18 June 1975

Dear Kay,

I'm not going to be able to come in today, so, here are the sentences I found. They are from "Смерть Олега" (Oleg's death), in Повесть Временных Лет (I think).

① Конь, егоже любил и ездил на нем,
horse which you(sg) love and ride on him

отъ того ты умрети.
from that one you(dat) die(1st inf)
sub. of inf.

② Где есть конь мой, егоже ~~был~~ был
where is horse my which I had

поставил кормить и бдительно его?
set to feed and watch him

Note that the relative pronoun consists of the personal pronoun + же. However, the later occurrences of the pronoun do not seem to be relative pronoun - же, since they are not moved to the beginning of the clause. These seem to be actual violations of the compound construction constraint.

Sincerely,
Sarah Bell

Left Dislocation +
epithets

5.30.75

John_i, I can't stand the bastard_i.

out

* John_i knows that the bastard_i will wilt.

John_i bought a car that the bastard_i had dented

So whatever the deep command relations is,
 \exists diff between these 2.

The man

5.30.75.

The man is behind us = There is a constable

I { will { be photographing }
 { photograph }
 { want to } photograph } the man
 { *didn't }

I was sitting between the man and the door

? The man's hat didn't fit

* The man's hats don't fit

Facts checked by Wilson

History of generative grammar

5.29.75.

One consequence of the messing up of the data has been a general loss of interest in rationalism vs empiricism.

stand for

5.11.75.

stand for is largely a negative future polarity item.

But:

I have stood for this long enough

You should not (be willing to) stand for that

Anyone who can stand for this must be asleep

And what is the relationship between stand for
and stand?

serve

5.19.75

We are serving

* We served

* I serve

Idioms + enough

5.17.75.

to choke a horse only shows up in the complement to

enough [? or sufficient]

He ate { enough
? * sufficient } spaghetti to choke a horse

Strange PCF and Nearer
+ conjunctive Qs

5.12.75.

§ strange PC's with why and conjunctive Qs

I'm amazed at { ? why he got into this
to the reason(s) that he got into this }

I'm ignorant { ? of
as to } the reason that he got into it

I { wonder
am surprised at } the duration of his stay

Conjunctive + disjunctive \mathcal{Q} 's
+ the centers.

5.12.76.

Disj \mathcal{Q} 's [?] > conj \mathcal{Q} 's

[I don't think \exists something that conj \mathcal{Q} 's
can do that disj \mathcal{Q} 's can't.
Why is this?]

Strange RCF + the possessive
constraint

5.12.75

S from Jeff Cohen:

Things like this are only
good where Φ is.

07
10 I know a girl's name who used to live here

Me: NB — noone (I think) can get

* A girl's name who used to live here had 2 i's in it.

So I bet that goodness tells us something
about how strange RCF's are formed.

Tenseless clauses +
TM + clausalness

5.12.75.

NB

These would be { foolish
easy
hard
unfair } to insist { that they learn
that they have learned }

So tensed clauses are more islandy
than tenseless ones.

Cf. also cases from Italian (Pouma so)
cited by Dave + Scott:

(OPT)

Reflexives can sink into che-S's from
subjects to non-term targets only if the S's
are subjunctive.

Synchronicity

5.12.75

I see Barbara Lust just after I've opened a letter containing a paper on gapping.
*

Proper naming

5.9.75.

What can be given a proper name:

5.10.75.

but what about Genève, Burgundy, etc.?

1. Any (?) non-mass concrete, including bodies of water
2. Forces of nature? Winds, etc. Hurricanes

NB: a flash of lightning could not be - the only reason hurricanes can be is that their progress can now be charted.

3. Places

4. Time periods [5:02:07, days, months, years, decades, centuries, eras]

5. Organizations - The Mafia

Teams - The Tribe

Orchestras - Love

NB: undifferentiated, disorganized sets of individuals can't be given a mass name: The Armenians not * Armenian folk

6. Some man-made abstracts: words power, theories, songs, books, paintings

What can't be:

1. Nominalizations

2. Propositions

3. Events, unless planned for or predictable in some way [≠ The explosion Peter]

4. Geometric exact nouns: right of way, circumference, etc.

(gapping +
primacy)

5.8.75.

gapping can only delete an object of a V_i
if V_i has gone.

* I bought some pants + Ted wore.

* I bought some pants yesterday and wore.

Agency + reflexivity

5.1.75.

The { men } portrayed themselves;
[pictures]

Garden paths

4/30/75

The man { ?? Who } that Ted went home disturbed is full
***-

CR into words

4.30.75

tele + microscopy

**tele + microscopy ←

Jindra points out that this could
be out because *[tɛlé] is
a crummy word

(CR + plurals)

4.30.75

Senators Kennedy + Goldwater

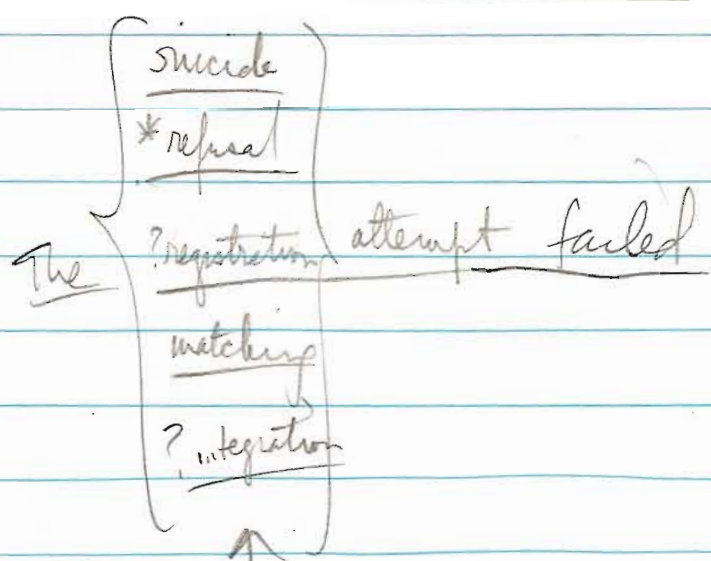
President { ^{*5} — } Truman + Eisenhower
 { 2708 — }

Titles for king, mayor etc

Plurals only for titles w/ more than one holder

Incorporation?

4/29/75



What gives here?

Possessive Pronouns

4/29/75

Don to Sarah: In $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{my} \\ ? \text{our} \\ \text{the} \\ \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$ school, it's wrong

Don to Michael Schmidt: In $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{my} \\ \text{our} \\ \text{the} \\ ? \text{school} \end{array} \right\}$ it's wrong

Me to Ken: There are 35 students in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{your} \\ * \text{my} \\ \text{our} \\ \text{the} \\ * \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$ department

Me to Elke: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{my} \\ * \text{your} \\ ? \text{our} \\ \text{the} \end{array} \right\}$ car is wrong fast.

//

Me to Elke: * Your father-in-law

Phenomenal vs structural

John + Erich's talk.

feature of law

4/28/75

1. Susan Martin's example: This law { raises / is raising } the price of corn by 5¢

effects of law

2. Me: The program { doesn't get / isn't getting } into loops ← structure of program

Description of machine using the program

3. Me: The engine { doesn't smoke anymore - I just rebored it / isn't smoking anymore - I took an old sock }
// of P

4. John + Erich: structural statements are stronger than phenomenal ones, therefore

Fred is being generous gives to imply that he isn't always.

5. Me: Jim { hits / is hitting } the ball well ← OK after seeing 1 hit
requires more than one hit to say

4/27/75

No idiom will allow the free insertion of stuff into VP's of P will not allow stuff to be inserted between NP and VP.

headway-clauses

4/25/75

Arguments for amount-deletion

1. They occur w/ exceed, which otherwise allows only extent + amount
2. They are inner islands
3. They only work w/ phases that can be modified by amount of. [Roughly — this is the worst link]
Advantage won't precede by amount, but does classify, weakly, for me.
4. Right meaning
5. Modifierlessness is impossible

The headway was sufficient



Where?

Problem: how can I get

NB: This amount of headway was sufficient

The amount of headway that I made was sufficient

How, if this is a relative clause on amount,
does of headway drag along?

Modifierlessness

4/25/75

The empty N require restrictive relative clauses:

He disappeared in a way (*) which surprised us all.

Double Deletion

4/24/75

* Tom is too ugly ϕ_i to defend ϕ_i

From rep at the Medici w/ John Lawler

4/11/75

Plato (? 's)
skimp (*'s)
*Howard
*my cousin
*him
*his

to

enthusiasts

Any OC + Squishy command

1 From rap with Carlos

4/14/75

* Anything wasn't remembered by Harry

? * Stories about anybody weren't told

? Buying anything wasn't begun

That he said anything wasn't believed

Checked with TM, Top & Left Police too

↑
Systematically
worse than
Typicalization

Tough Movement and
Indefinite Incorporation

4/14/75

→ It's hard to imagine him eating nothing

? ≠ Nothing is hard to imagine him eating →

[It's almost impossible to get this to mean
that

Why? Should be fine, under TM.

Nounness and empty it

4/8/75

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| { <u>This</u> <u>That</u> <u>? The</u> } | being possible that S | } <u>so long</u> |
| | <u>surprising you that S</u> | |
| | <u>being muggy</u> | |
| | <u>raining constantly</u> | |
| | * <u>being Jack to live up to</u> | |

So various it can go, but not there

And not after no

Downshifting
and Flip

4/7/75

Fred knows that Mary was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{very} \\ \text{being} \end{array} \right\}$ disgusted by him;

This argues that not both of these are
passives.

Clitics: No ambiguity

4/7/75

Conversation with Albert:

Ellen:

$$\frac{\text{usez vous le}}{\text{le vous}}$$
 +
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rappelez vous moi} \\ \text{me vous} \end{array} \right\}$$

Can clitics ever be in conflicting orders for conflicting S's?

The functions they fill can be:

$$\frac{\text{le lui V}}{\text{DO IO V}}$$

$$\frac{\text{me le V}}{\text{IO DO}}$$

But not the words themselves. So hearing two clitics, you always know that the first one has functions x, the 2nd y.

Existential knowing

4/4/75

For anyone who may not know him, Professor Hintikka

lives in LA



Since there may be someone who does not,
Professor Hintikka lives in LA.

Gapping + NP Shift
+RNR

4/1/75

?? He sent to her a box of cookies,
+ she — to him a pound of mint

He sent to her, and she — to him, boxes of cookies

Why \exists a difference?

One and contrastive stress

3/31/75

Fact from
a conversation
with Erich:

It's not only that one can't be contrastively stressed — no pronoun coreferential to it can be either.

One always knew when it was himself { *i } that Bob was talking about

Indefinites and Typicalization

3/31/75

From Calcutta,
 ? Nothing did he ever say that we should buy
 }
 } * should never buy }

So indefinites are hard to propose anyway,
 and they can never precede "their" negatives

~~He~~ { never said } that I could marry anybody...
 { said }

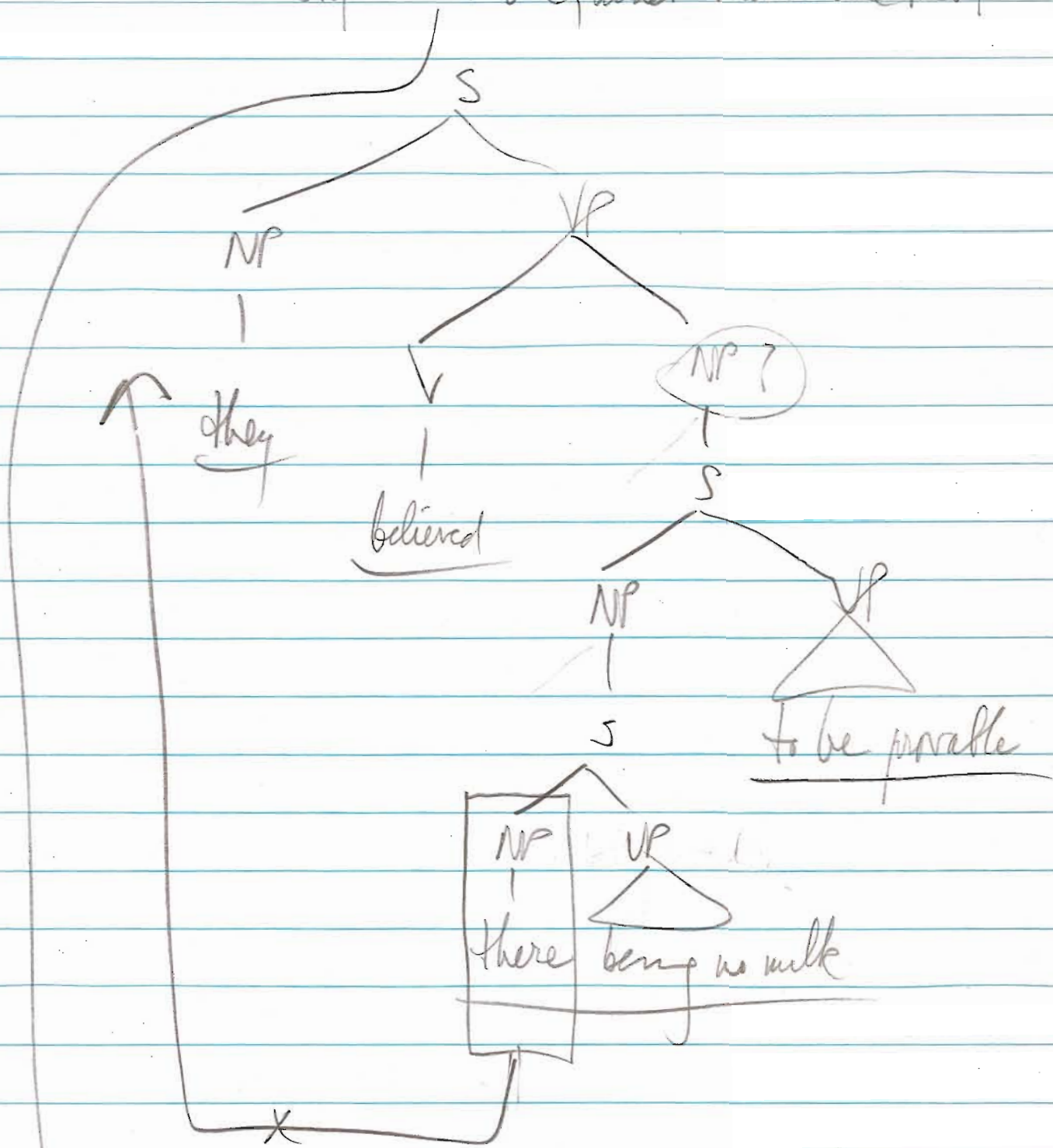
Anybody { ? he said } that I could marry.
 { he never said }

↑
 Why better?

A/A, The Tensed S Constraint etc

3/31/75

What stops this one, under theories like this?



* There was believed being no milk to be provable by them

It can't be the SSC, because of

* A picture was believed of Jack to have been taken

Tracking predicates
+ negation

3/27/75

Fact emerging in conversation w/ Jill:

Tom didn't come home drunk

= Tom wasn't drunk when he came home

≠ Tom was drunk when he didn't come home

Nicking

3/19/75

? "Nobody," said Ann, "knew that he; was sick."

? "Nobody; will," said Ann, "know that he; is sick."

? "Nobody; will know," said Ann, "that he; is sick."

Declaratives

3/19/75

Bill {

 stated

 said

 ? thought

 * typed

 * dreamt
 }

 that from the looks of {

~~me~~

 you

 her

~~him~~
 } X

//6

From the looks of {

~~me~~

 you

 him

 etc.
 } X

I would like to have $\Rightarrow \emptyset$

3/16/75

A word with you, if I may

an X if I may

As he -

how to motivate that?

Idioms

3/7/75

Do all non-continuous idiom involve V ?
Why is it impossible to conceive of an idiom in which
 $S \neq 0$ are fixed, but V is free?

prury and Red Piping

3/7/75

* That was a decision to which I was not prury

Why?

Nicknaming and Pronom

3/3/75

I have been reading a paper by Howard Melon.

{
 ~~He's~~
 Howard's
 Melon's
 *Howard Melon's
}

point is that there is no ego

13: ⊕ backwardizing

When Howard Melon comes here, I want to talk to Howard Melon.

Quantification + aspect

2/27/75

fact discovered while talking with Mike Chen:

each only goes into perfective 5's

Each man { learned } that 5.
 { *knew }

Each man walked { to } NY.
 { *from }

Each man { fell asleep
 ? stept
 is sleeping * (two hours) }

long

2/26/75

He was ^{*}(not) long in arriving
} *knowing that he was sick
↑ ?

It was (not) long before he arrived
} he knew that he was sick

Mirror S's

2/19/75

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---|---|--------------|
| } | Sometimes you win | } | { ^{some} other ^{many} } | } | you lose |
| | You win sometimes | | { most } | | they get you |

→ { You win sometimes } you lose sometimes
 { *Sometime you win }

NB: if \exists inversion in S_1 , $\exists \exists$ in S_2 too

Maybe these are the same as

so ... as
once ... always

I believe that some people were sick,
 { I know others { were } making }
 { others I know were { to have been } }
 { } }

Fake NP's and Shicing

Thus: fakes
can't be left behind when deleting a variable.

2/10/75

Q: Did he take pictures of Mike or of Harry?

A: { ? Pictures of Mike
of Mike
Mike } // 5 I took pictures of Mike,
and he ?* ((? pictures) of) me

Q: Did he make headway on Chapter 1 or on Chapter 2?

A: { ?* Headway on Chapter 1
on Chapter 1
Chapter 1 } // 2

We made headway on Chapter 1, and
they — (*headway) on Chapter 2

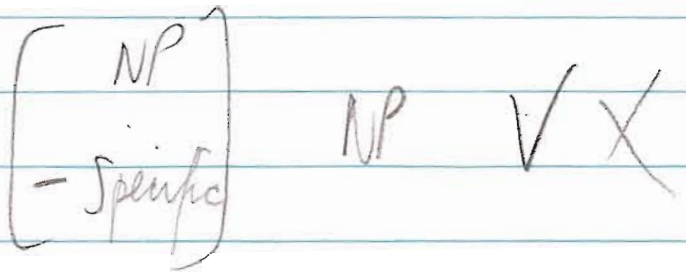
Can-triggered any and SVI

2/3/75

? In any field can one camp in which there are no bulls

Thus the trigger for SVI

seems to be:



2/4/75

NB that if this is true, then I varying trigger strengths with neg → any neg → any can → every etc.

2/4/75

NB:

Everybody did he invite who looked interesting
~~Everybody *he invited who looked interesting~~

Is there a meaning difference here?

vs.

Cf. Liberman.

Everybody who looked interesting he invited.

Criticization and 2nd position

2/7/75

The reason that it's un associates
is that critics never(?) go S-initially

Ref vs Attrib and Pronom

2/6/75

Is that his fingerprints were on the glass

worned Smith's murderer

ambiguous? I suspect that it can't have
the attributive meaning.

Phrasal verbs and Idioms

2/6/75

He began to remember (? the fact) that the ~~seps~~ were breaking,

answer and features

2/6/75

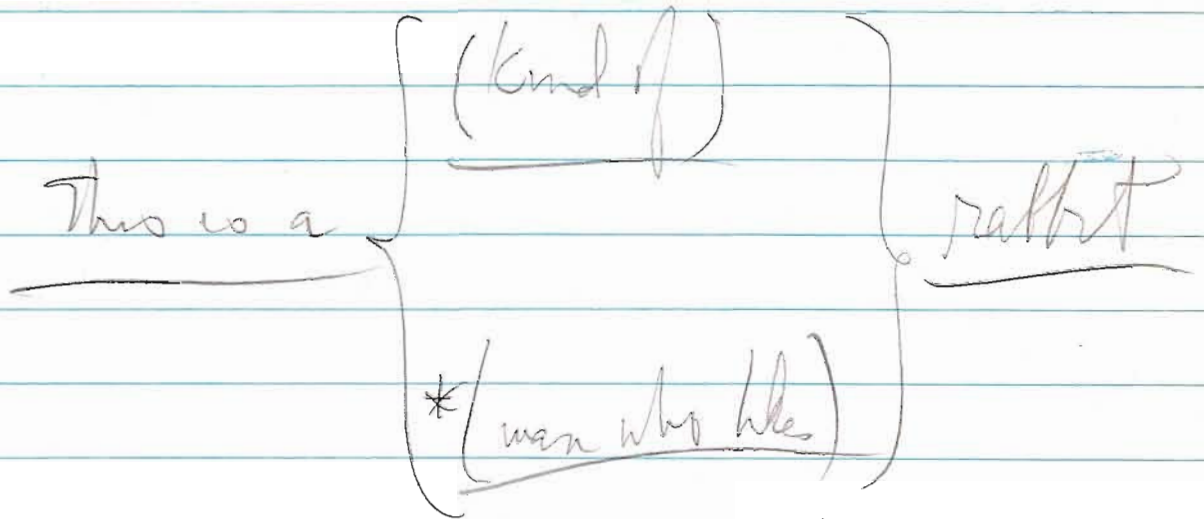
He answered { negatively / affirmatively
in the negative / ?? affirmative
that it was not so }

His answer was { * negatively
in the negative
that it was not so }

He { answered
responded
replied
phrased his
worded
? made } { answer
response
* statement
* remark
* report } in the negative

Parenthesizing and islands

2/5/75



stomach ✓

2/3/75

This is a ~◇ polarity item

I { *will
*didn't
can't
couldn't
wasn't able to } stomach it

NB It's too sweet to stomach

$$\boxed{\underline{d} = \underline{do}}$$

2/2(?) / 75

don = put on \leftarrow do + on

doff = take off \leftarrow do + off

Superlatives

most \neq most + Adj/Adv

2/1/75

He ran his fastest

~~#~~ He ate his most

(both of which $\rightarrow \emptyset$)

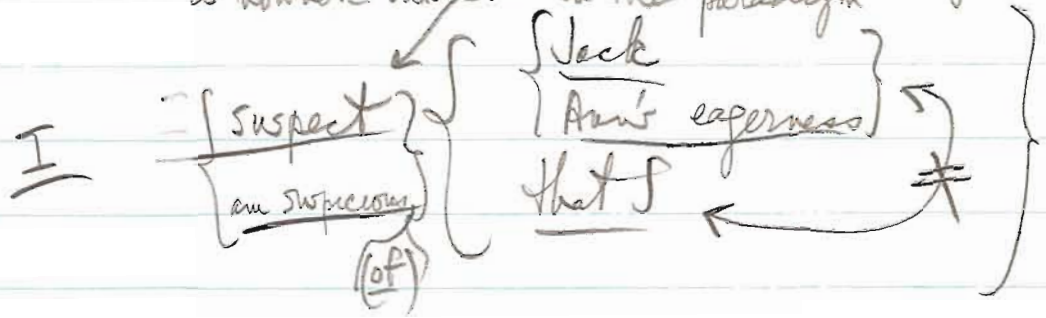
1/29/75

both of which I like and { she hates
*we should consider }

Flip with suspect

1/27/75

2/6/75: The meaning of suspect that S (= hedged declarative) is nowhere but here in the paradigm



{ ? That S
Jack
Ann's eagerness } is suspect (?? to me).

{ That S
Jack
Ann's eagerness } is suspicious (to me)

Why is Flip easier for the Adjective than for the V? Cf

Valence of Modifier Shift

1/26/75

Children { much older } liked it.
* older

cf. { ?? Much older children } liked it.
Significantly older children

?? The children much older liked it.

?? The much older children

Why this difference?

? + Pseudo-clefts

1/25/75

It's raining, which { what Bill claimed } was Bill's claim }
which is what { what Bill claimed } was Bill's claim }

Nounness + modifiability
+ specification / predication

1/24/75

The nounier, the more modifiable by a PPC:

That he refused *(,)

(For him) to refuse *(,)

Him refusing *(,)

His refusing *(,)

The refusing (,)

The refusal (,)

which was appreciated

Wild synchronicity:

I noted 2 days ago in a squid that S's can only have appositive RC's and asked why. Today I read Rick Rizzotto's paper, which brings this into focus

This is probably related to the fact that post-copular that S's in pseudo-cleft S's don't have a predicational reading.

I wonder if wrong propositions are ambiguous

What he attempted was

{
to refuse and
refusing and
a refusal of and

Hey!

Maybe this is ambiguous, with the meaning "he attempted something (say, phoning the newspaper) that was interpreted as a refusal of and"

Counterfactual Inversion

1/24/75

this rule won't work with it

{ If you had { it } left }
 { Had you not left }
 * { Hadn't you left }

, pizza prices would have plummeted

This is a further piece of evidence
 that this rule is involved in Were I not for X
 S's, because of

* Weren't I for X

Amnesia and nonness

1/24/75

Amnesia always go one way: in isolation,
a predicate requires a nonner complement than
P requires in amnesia environments

Thus He achieved { to win
a win }

but? What he achieved was to win early

But I doubt { that I
was sincere }

and

?? What I doubt is his sincerity

is not
significantly
better

Sentential appositives and unmodifiability
of the head

1/24/75

Is this related to the fact that
the wh-ed NP in RRC's can't be modified?

Bill Telesco, which foreman we had fired,

* Nobody who $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ was a fireman was sick

* No foreman which poet I had met earlier laughed

Pied piping and RCF

1/24/75

Bill, a picture of whom (*that was unpaned) Jan
had brought along, was drinking heavily

Why is this bad?

Nicking and the 2 types of pseudo clefts

1/24/75

What you see is \wedge $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a picture of you} \\ \text{?? a picture of yourself} \end{array} \right\}$ \leftarrow Predicational
 \leftarrow Specificational

Higgins says that true pseudo-clefts, syntactically connected ones, are frozen between copula and cleftee

Sentential relative clauses

1/23/75

Why are these only appositives?

Hmm.

down on

4/17/75

OBZ Extrap

* That I downed on me

slew

1/17/75

Can this be in subject position?

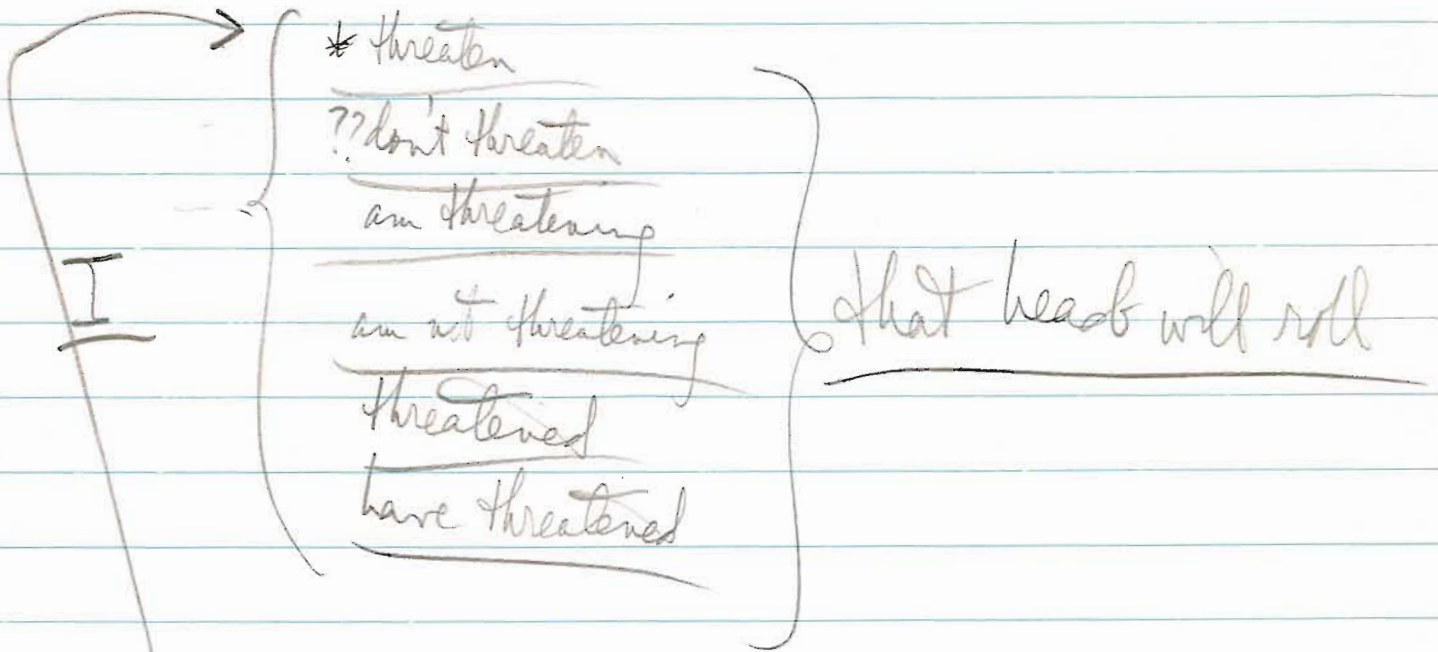
? A^{??} (whole) slew of cps rushed in

1/30/75

Seems so, upon mature reflection.

Perf Del and threaten

1/12/75



Fantastic argument for Perf Del —
It accounts for this gap!

Rumor

1/8/75

Rumor must be a V, because of :

?* That he likes shoes is rumored

only V require extraposition

make do & future

1/7/75

Like do, this requires futurity

Particles

1/5/75

Another environment for them is after be

be in on
 up on
 down on
 out for
? out of

NB: these can't have their P pied piped, either:

* on which I was in

(Korean Reflexivization)

1/5/75

A. Can't be triggered by a genitive, even forward.

B. Backward: OK

1. If downward (hierarchically) Compare (30a) and (32b)
2. If to a non-peer, but only if the trigger is in a lower clause
3. If from a subject to a clausemate of lesser rank

C. Forward

1. Upward - one clause only, unless intervening ones have no possible anaphors. Upward from comp to following matrix only OK - [Chen-Chen (1992)]
2. Coordinate - adjacent clauses, unless intervening ones have no possible anaphors.
3. Downward - two clauses only, unless intervening ones have no possible anaphors