

Japping and CNPC

WAP

8/25/70

Facts from Sin Harada:

I <sup>{\* discussed}</sup> made the claim that S<sub>1</sub>  
and Max that S<sub>2</sub>

~~WAP~~

I had an opportunity to visit Max  
and he { \* an opportunity to visit me }  
\_\_\_\_\_ to visit me  
\_\_\_\_\_ me

This \* indicates that have an opportunity

may be a verb. Because NB ∇

I discussed an opportunity to visit Max  
and he \_\_\_\_\_ an opportunity to visit me

$\phi$ 's +  
Disjunction

p.1

8/25/70

(\*both) What man (and) what 2 girls broke it?  
    {  
    \*or  
    }

\*\* either what man or what girl broke it

But OK

(\*either) What professor or what student could demand that?

WAY?  
o

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From Jim: ? which men <sup>{all}</sup> {both} sneezed

\*\* <sup>{all}</sup> {both} of which men sneezed

Q's + Disjunction

8/26/70

Jim

Q: Did he write in French or in German? (\* or not)

A: 1) Yes

2) In French

But

Q: Did he write either in French or in German? (or not)

A: 1) Yes

2) \* In French

Similarly

Where did he go - } to France or to Germany?  
\*either to France or to Germany?

Thus the or which is connected with Q's is a different one from the one in either or

(interjection + 'g)

Who  
 when  
 where  
 why  
 \* which  
 \* whether

the fuck.

Who (\*the fuck) did he talk to — John or Harry?

fine  
for me

Well, what <sup>[on earth]</sup> the fuck are you going to tell him —  
 that you're going or that you're not?

Another <sup>2</sup> places where either or or

1. (\*Either) He's sick, or at least his phone's out of order

2) [either] he's sick, as is possible, or he really doesn't  
 \* love me any more

the difference between 'or' and 'either' is that 'or' is used when you are not sure which one is true, but 'either' is used when you are sure that one of them is true.

Agreement

8/25/70

? is either Bob or the girls are going to do it ?

generalization: usually any plural disjunct makes plural agreement preferable.  
~~either Bob or the girls~~

? either the girls or Bob is going to do it

are either the girls or Bob going to do it

There was either a boy or 2 girls there?  
were either 2 girls or a boy there?

Same forms with VSI — was there either a boy...  
were there either 2 girls...

How in hell

(Backwards any)

8/25/70

If these are out, then we're in

Buying anything is not easy { to do | \*to avoid }

That anybody danced is (\*not) easy to doubt

No — because they're out w/o Tough Move  
too.

Wharf + Fuller (?)

Within Fullers set of terms, there  
seems to be no way to say  
e.g., something like <sup>P/24/70</sup> horizon-deep

The land of the Rising Sun  
(<sub>vs</sub> the land where the sunrise is)

Gapping

8/14/70

Bill was easy to please

+ Jack — difficult \* to get along with



(Islands and Slippy ID)

8/23/70

I believe that Ann bought <sup>a</sup> picture of me  
 [Edo] and so does Bill

AMB16

MONOG

I believe that Ann <sup>had</sup> an opportunity to visit me  
 [mentioned] and so does Bill

BUT CSC and CNPC w/rel ds do it  
 block slippiness:

Ed believes that he + Martha are similar, + so do I AMB16

Ed knows calculus + gets his work done fast, + so do I AMB16?

Ed read the book that Ann sent to him, + so did Bill

( Islands + Sloppy ID )

8/23/70

SSC

Ed believes that going out with him is good for Jane,  
+ so does Tom - AMBIG (? - I think)

Weird shit w/ other CNPs:

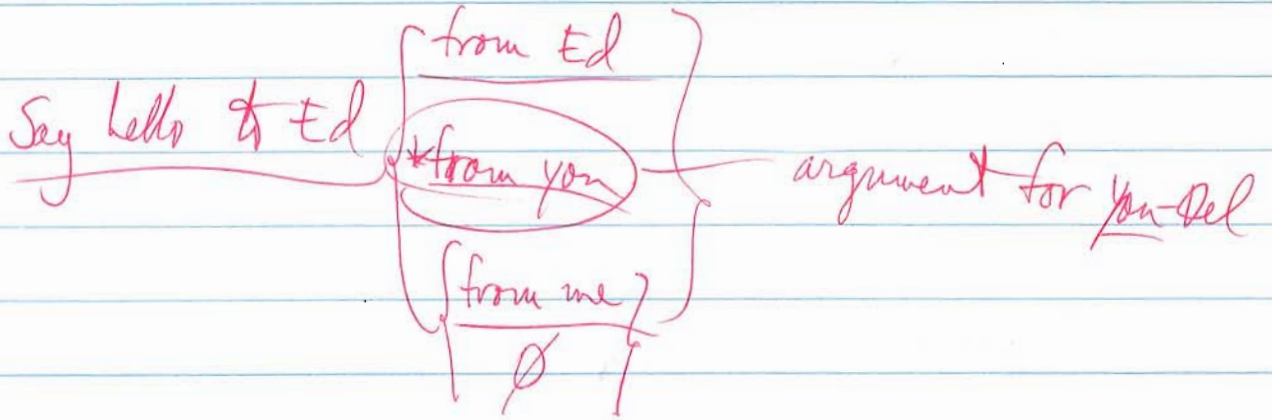
Ed believed the <sup>story</sup> claim that he was popular,  
and so did Bill - <sup>?? Anna's</sup> AMBIG

Ed regretted <sup>Anna's</sup> claim that he was popular,  
<sup>? the</sup> ← Maybe AMBIG?  
and so did Bill - MONOG

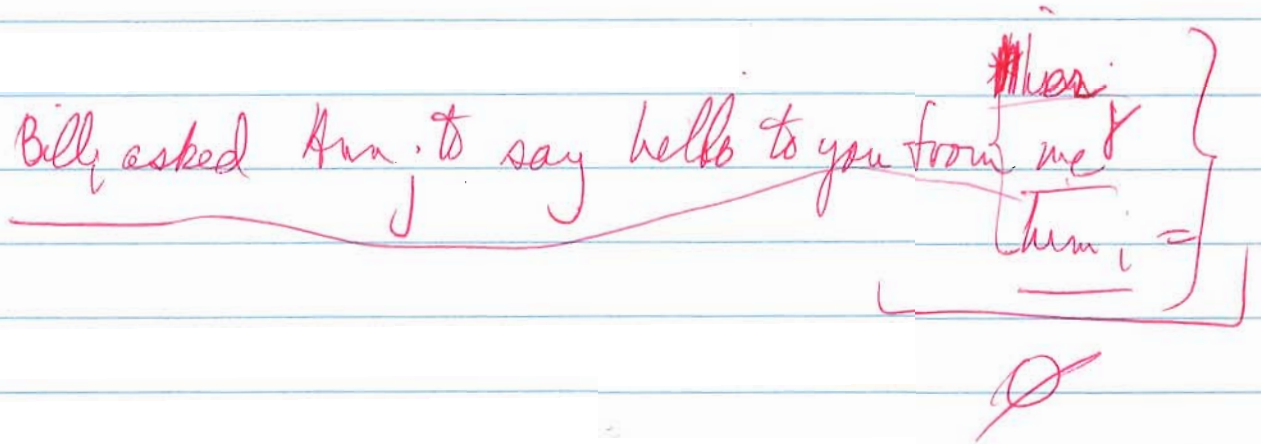
Ed mentioned <sup>∅</sup> the fact that he was popular,  
and so did Bill - both AMBIG,

Imperatives + Performatives

8/22/70



~~PP~~ //



∴ ∃ rule of PP Del under identity w/  
subject of higher request.

Mod Shift

8/23/70

This city <sup>seems</sup> looks interesting

↓ (somehow)

This city is interesting looking

Lexical Insertion + Rules

8/19/70

This problem was knotty for me = difficult for me to solve

\* I was knotty  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{at} \end{array} \right\}$  this problem  
etc

This outness parallels the badness of

\* I was easy (for) to solve this problem

What argues for this derivation is that:

all the easy problems for us have been solved  
ready

This could only remain behind  
~~that~~ as this can

The knottiness of this problem - This ~~is~~ <sup>suggests</sup> that the real constraint is on surface etc.



Concealed Q

7/15/70

Tell me the time that he ever had a  
chance to buy anything

Proves this is a Q

Verbal Idioms + Idioms

8/5/70

I took advantage of her + she of me

What about?

I took cruel advantage of her, + she of me

Shit - I works too



house ?

8/10/70

He was possessed of knowledge that would help him

# Conjunction Reduction + Islands

8/13/70

Fred and Marge are an interesting pair,  
and Tom and Marge are an interesting pair! ~~⇒~~

\* (Fred + Tom) and Marge are interesting pairs

So Conj Red obeys the CSC

Contrastive Stress <sup>Islands</sup> ~~Factors~~

8/13/70

Fact from Jan Anward:

\* I was surprised to be sent to Rome,  
and Fred was surprised to be sent to Paris

This can thus explain the  
ungappability

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Deletion + Islands

8/13/70

Why  $\exists$  difference here?

~~They bought {<sup>a</sup><sub>Ann's</sub>} picture of somebody, ~~that~~ - I think {<sup>of Mary</sup><sub>Mary</sub>}~~  
~~They {<sup>had</sup><sub>mentioned</sub>} an oppy to visit~~

John + somebody from LA were dancing together - I think, Max

If deletion rules obey the constraints,

this kind of Sluicing isn't obedient

Hum - could it be that what follows think, etc

is the ~~the~~ remnant(s) of an old pseudo cleft?  
If so, that would predict this:

John ate something - I think (\*even) Wheaties

But John sampled various brands - I think even Wheaties  
WHP?

Deletion + Islands

8/14/20

NB: 3

He fell asleep during one movement - I think during the last  
the last

This rule seems to totally ignore past visitations.

NB - This clause must follow

\* Although I don't think the last, he fell asleep during  
one movement

( Object Incorporation + Lex Insertion )

8/14/20

X stutzen Y = X clips the wings of Y

this 1st looked like a violation of Paul's smore constraint:

if smore contains a variable, it has to ~~precede~~ follow the antecedent

but ~~how~~ Paul pointed out that this is really from

X clipped Y's wings  
↓ incorp

<p><u>X wing-clipped Y's ones</u></p> <p>↓ ↓</p> <p>↓ ∅</p> <p>Y ∅</p>	<p>So it's just object-incorp, with subsequent deletion.</p>
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# Object Incorporation + Lexical Insertion

p. 2

8/14/70

Prediction:  $\exists$  V like frib w meaning

X clip Y's rope  $\Rightarrow$

\*X rope-clip (Y)

Only inalienably possessed ~~guy~~ guys should undergo  
this rule.

A real counterexample would be a verb which  
brought up a referential verb (by pred. rather

# Other reflexives

8/4/20

- \* self-perjury
- \* self-behavior

So these "NP's" never function  
as such.

Shit! Why  $\exists$  self-expression?

(is this related to the fact that  $\exists$  express one's dignity?)



get Adj

8/4/70

- get {
- red
  - sick
  - hungry
  - tall
  - fat
- \* dead
- \* surprised
- \* opposite Max
- ? like Joe

is it absolute  
adjectives that work  
like this?

Postal on presuppositions

8/4/20

grammatical morphemes can have presupps

A man came - some man came - 2nd presupps that the identity of the man is important for some reason

\* I lack nuclear weapons (lack presup normal to have)

\* I'm out of rotten pork (out of presup normal to have)

Mother is ill (presupps hearer is in immediate family)

Hanoi gov't (presupps that the country of which Hanoi is capital is)

Senators Eastland & Long & Lincoln } divided into at least 2 parts)

Peter & Harry Smith } got to be in same Congress must be related

Mother-in-law language Tu-rous

happy vs \*gappy (w/ presup that it's raining in Calif)

This is a \*presup because it's not about any NP in the S

who came to see you was a [man \*person \*guy] Not just about the difference between "Nw/rect rel content" vs those w/p such content.

The [blackbird] is found in NE \*bird

↳ The \*blackbird is so called because X

(some → any)

8/7/20

S's from Paul:

finding anyone was shown by  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{someone} \\ * \text{anyone} \end{array} \right\}$  not to be easy

Here, the not doesn't command a preceding

any

Shitfuckpus

# Insertion Prohibition

8/7/70

Maybe the reason that this is  $\diamond$

I won't force you to marry anyone



I will force you to marry no one

is because not is a whole 5—  
there is no remnant.

8/8/70

NB also

\* For me, there was no one there luckily

Flip + Passive

8/7/70

I was benefited by yr adv

\* Yr. adv. <sup>\*</sup> was benefited from by me  
 benefited  
beneficial to

I was surprised at his readiness

Heb a. { surprised } me  
 { was surprising to }



Inclusion Constraint

8/8/70

S's from Elke:

I hear us  
I see us } probably OK because  
us is part of a lower S.

Tells wrt ?\* I'll rat on us I got us off the road  
? I'll feed us  
I want to praise us  
? I'll put us in the Green Room

as opposed to

I want to { \*kiss us  
examine us  
\*kick us }

By and large, activities are worse

Nasal Assimilation and Nasalization

8/7/70

inf →  $\tilde{I}f$  before (i.e., in less rapid speech than) inf does

inference → [ $\tilde{I}frɪns$ ] but.

symphony → [ $s\tilde{I}fəni$ ]  
 only in very fast speech

8/9/70 Dave suggests that it is only  $VnC$  which goes to  $\tilde{V}C$  - not  $VnC$ .  
 Not quite true - I possible  
 $\tilde{z}pʌf(?)$   $\tilde{E}power$  -  
 but it's probably on the right track.

nt → nt only in OK words, w/i or across syllables

$nv \rightarrow mv$

So  $mv$  has to be ruled out w/i and across  
 $mymv * bmv * bnv$

lymph  
 symphony

So what happens to /blɪnf + Latin/

It can't be pronounced, but it can't undergo the rule, either

Interestingly,  $\emptyset$  morphemes beginning with /+v/ or ending /+m/ with /m+/, so the ruling out I has reached a pretty high level  
 (exc - verge - rey)  
 but  $\emptyset$  prefixes ending in /m/



Suppose J

Fact with Paul

8/8/70

Suppose J. (Then) I  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{think} \\ * \text{regret} \end{array} \right\}$  that J

So this has been ripped out of this clause

# "Thematic" Hierarchy

7/31/70

Because of \*5's like

What abt  
his mind is blown

\* his cool was lost by him

\* his mind was blown by him etc

we can see that the real difficulty is not in having antecedents higher on the hierarchy (because this NP bears no relationship to the agent, if indeed the former is even in R5), but in having the agent be a pronoun.

Cf. The speech by John about himself  
\* abt himself by John  
\*\* by himself about John  
\* abt John by himself

Pronom + Islands

7/27/70

Remember Ed Witten's mind-stopper:

Backwards pronom is only possible when  
the pronom is in an island!

Wild! If this is true, then  
maybe in a L like Serbo-croat,  
where  $\#$  SSC, backwards pronom  
would not be  $\diamond$ .

Check out

Reciprocals

7/31/70

Dougherty can't get this:

They talked to each other about each other

for 2 reasons:

A)  $\sim \nabla \exists z$  each's on they

B)  $\sim \nabla$  to move each etc from subj position

\* I talked to the boys each abt communism

Aha! The boys  
is an old  
subject

(But hmmm: I gave the boys each a donut)

\* I attributed the paintings each to Masaccio:

\* I sent them each a letter

Helke points out // belis e.o. i self

\* He } talked about { each other } to { ourselves }  
We } { ourselves } { each other }

?

7/31/70

\* What are these, please?

Why bad?

# Tokyo Seminar

August 24 - Sept. 5, 1970.

## I. Islands

### A. Review

1. A/A

2. CV5

B. Definition of islands - insertion constraint + Lifting (NP)

C. WSP

D. Consequences - PP = NP (but why, if this is an island, can rules apply to this?)

## II. Deletion

A. Gapping, del in than-cls Splicing.

B. Deletions and constraints

C. Slippy ID - movement rules exclude it

D. Dominio theory + conj. Q's + phantom NP

## III. Derivational constraints

## IV. Consequences for the theory of grammar.

# Lexicalism

7/31/70

The lexicalist hypothesis says that there can be no rule which could apply to a substantivization, but not to an underived N.

VP Del + be

7/31/70

p. 1

Bill {will / may} be hard, and Tom {will / may} not

VO

Bill will be rude, and Tom may {<sup>too</sup> / \*(be)}

Tom will be arrested, and I think

Fred {will (be) / should \*(be)} too

WILD! — be deletes only after

The same modal

Test: 1:48:40

I expect him to be polite, and Fred {<sup>with affx WHY?</sup> / \*(will) / should} too

Fuck that piss





# Agent Phrases

7/31/70

by-phrases in substantives are  
always agents

∴ by-NP postpositional S and NP  
are ≠ rules

\* The belief by Max in god

( Copying vs Chopping )

7/31/70

Why oh why is R DeLoe  
upward bounded

that no one takes her out is a shame  
your sister

home

7/30/70

Wild — can the clause-mate  
constraint on her in he thought would  
be what's governing the possible  
antecedents of home in

I took her home <sub>i</sub> <sub>i/j</sub> <sub>i/j</sub>

I said that she could go home <sub>i</sub> <sub>\*i/j</sub> <sub>c</sub> ?

( Across the board (Haha) )

7/30/70

(The man) whose father and whose son were similar  
\* who  
\* a picture of whom

(The man) a novel about whom and ~~whose picture~~  
~~who~~  
a picture of whom  
were similar

What goes on here? Some kind of superficial skin

# Lowering Constraint

7/28(3)/70

Maybe Noam is partly right:

When stuff moves up, the whole S need not be moved, but when stuff moves down

(e.g., S Lifting,

Q Lowering

Adv Lowering

Schreiber's rule for adv. like

foolishly as in He spoke, foolishly  
(≠ He spoke foolishly)  
I find S odd ?? S is odd to me

So things move around on their islands, but when they move down, all upper material must go.

# Gapping

7/19/70

Verb gapping is a domain phenomenon

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Conversation w/ Janet:

What excludes \*... + Tom Joe &

is 2 things:

a) Any string of 3 non-PP NP's is out

b) Any string NP NP V X is out

Thus

John forced Max <sup>{\*to go}</sup> into Y, and  
Max Bill <sup>{into Z}</sup> <sub>{\*to stay}</sub>

Emotive factives + or

7/29/70

Fact from Bruce:

He'll pick up some wine or some beer

Self acknowledged } that she had picked up some wine or some beer  
\* was surprised }

NB also

I { \* knew } that Fred had smoked pot or  
          { didn't know }                    Sam                    hash

Thoughts with Jim — 9/10/70

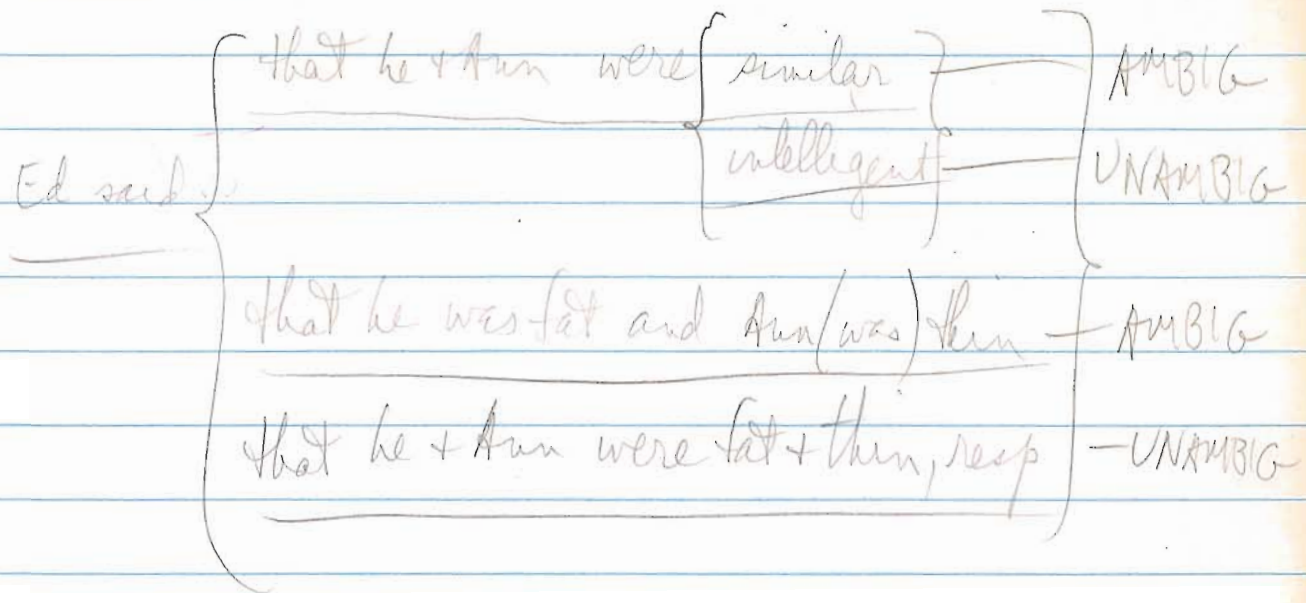
Doesn't this S suggest that this or comes from and via DeM's law?

But then where does this one come from?



Two Kinds of Conjunction  
+ Derivational Constraints

7/23/70



+ Bob said so too

The first two I's show that a derivational constraint will be necessary.