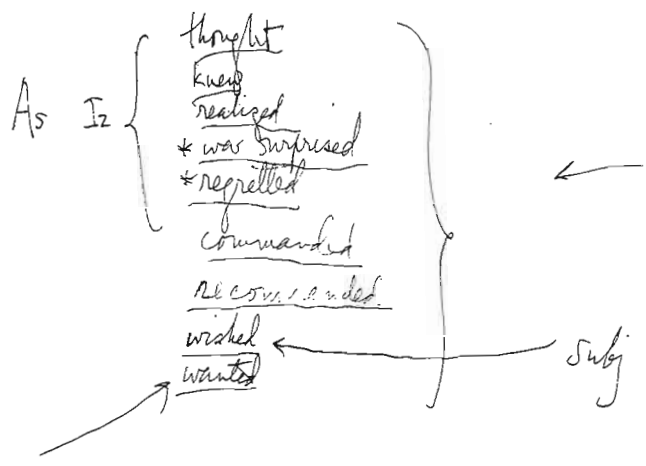


As

9.22.77.



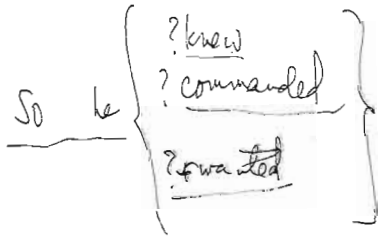
Amnesty

Generalization: any non-emotive that-clause, and only that-clauses.

9.27.77. Wrong: as I have done Why then *as we may still {achieve, unaccomplish} ?

If you can bend this, as I tried

Q: Same as ^{??} so NP V ?



Seems not to be the same

{so / as} I seemed

But {as / *so} is possible

N ≠ V: homonymy

9.17.77.

Even granting that there are 4 times as many N as V, there should be some homonymous V.
I can't find any.

Candidates:

try { a. attempt
b. bring before a court }

ring
wring

will M&V
ship { a. send by ship
b. ship water }

rap
wrap

need
kneel

lie

die ≠ dye [denominal?]

NB: one is irregular

bound

draw

death is an irreg Noun
least is an irreg A

It's as if when we hear 2 phonetically identical V, we are "determined" to find a meaning path between them.

Some wild ones are necessary: X holds that took.

drill

people = train
good candidate
wood = make holes in

string - racket

9.22.77

mahlen [NB: gemahlen?] | Dutch male
maken

lede - lead/look for lede efter ↑
Both 2 cony regular

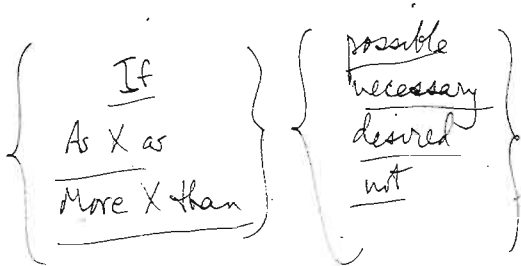
snude - blow nose / cheat s.o.

lesen: read / sort Wir haben Erbsen gelesen

Being Deleted

8.16.77.

Doesn't the fact that not fits in here



Suggest that P too is a sentential operator?

Ala - so is so. If so, S.

NB: D Prog:
* what he has driven at...

driving at, pseudo - clefts and
strange

What he ^{keeps} _{?? continues} driving at

8.15.77.

Bb Farace is right: What I'm driving at is his hostility

Strange support: The thing that I'm driving at is that S

Strange problem: The ^{other thing} _{two things} that he was driving at
_{chief thing}

was that S
were that S, and that S_c
was that S

Beheading + locative subjects

8.15.77.

This address { will
might
etc.
* reached
?? is reaching
? has been reaching } Time

↑
Beheading ???

Letters (sent) to this address

Cf also 8.16.77

if {not
so}

Being Deleted

8.1.77.

Though ^{not knowing much about alchemy} uneducated, your proposal seems ^{*}(to me) to be sound

This shows that \exists rule of Being Deleted

because the controller of this adjective/predicate is the same with and without being.

8.4.77.

NB: this provides an argument that possible has an NP

subject [if possible, S], for else how would the rule delete it?

as much as { possible
necessary
?available
?useful }

8.13

9.4.77. Carthage

{ more than
as much as } usual
*if

NP → NP S + Intensifier Hp

7.5.77.

Many boys, even, that speak greek wear braces.

Only good w/ stress on boys?

even, also + only + modals

5.31.77.

No negative
of possible
+ necessary
after only.
Neg

{
even
also
?only
} possible

{
? even
also
*only
} definite

{
?even
also
*only
} impossible

Neg {
?even
also
?*only
} indefinite

{
even
also
*only
} necessary

{
even
also
?only
} feasible

Neg

{
even
also
*only
} unnecessary

Neg

{
even
also
?only
} unfeasible

{
?even
also
*only
} certain

{
even
also
?only
} conceivable

Neg

{
even
?also
*only
} uncertain

Neg

{
?even
also
?only
} inconceivable

Neg

{
even
also
?only
} probable

{
?even
also
only
} improbable

{
?even
?also
?only
} likely

Neg

{
?even
also
?only
} unlikely

{
?even
*also
*only
} sure

(* unsure)

False: there was only lukewarm

With certain, definite +
sure, ! only's at all

* only certain // only everybody

Contrast only Adj₁ (not Adj₂)
only Tom (not everybody) came * (not everybody)

We only tell, not guarantee
if *only tell

even, only and modal adjectives

5.31.77.

A 3rd Red Sox permanent is only { possible (not certain)
? * likely
* feasible }

lots of $\stackrel{?}{\equiv}$ a lotta

5.31.77.

There are { a lotta
lotsa } boys here

There is { a lotta[?]
lotsa } wine here

Are these really always free variants?

Shifting be and VP del

5.26.77.

He can be polite, and he has to (be)

He is polite, and he has to ^{*}(be)

Why?

He has to be polite { if he can (be)
and he can [?]*(be) }

I can be polite, if you { can (?be)
will ^{??}(be) }

What gives?

Source of just

5.19.77.

Presumably, just_{only} arises via just_{exact}

Basic 1. just = according to the law

2. just = exact

{ Just 200
Just on time
Just ready / right / *correct

Why?
↓

3. just = only

4. just = immediately (He just shut up)

5. just = ? Just be careful

TM-ords?

5.18.77.

These apples are good eating

{ This book was good reading
* Bar Mavernick

?* This brush was good painting (*with)

?? Kojak is good watching

* Jeanette is good picking up
seducy
inviting

Why?

Contrastive stress & Thematic Relations

5.9.77.

Sam was photographed by Victor, and then } HE was photographed by Victor
 } *HE kicked Myrtle

Sam got a slap from Victor, and then he was slapped by Ted
 } *old

P Additions + -able

4.30.77.

laughable (*at)

//s

reliable, dependable, loveable

hack it

A possible - polarity item:

4.30.77.

I* (can? 't) hack it as a phonologist

able to be Ven

The warmer the subject, the better

4.11.77.

? The house is able to be built

?* Swimming without goggles is now able to be accomplished

* That S is now able to be proved

** Headway is now able to be made.

Passives + Agentivity

4.4.77.

Ellen Woolford's suggestion:

only agentives passivize:

Not true [know, mean, etc.], but
the "opposite" is:

Only stative V fail to passivize

one counterexample:

1. let [presumably like help]:

He was helped *(to) make a boat
[*let]

2. Cognate objects

But: ?This dream has often been dreamt
This song is never sung

Radically + Adj-er

4.5.77

Radically {
better
* more good
bigger
? * more big
?? busier
more busy
? simpler
more simple
?? maturer
more mature

So apparently, whether or not more + Adj \Rightarrow Adj-er
depends in part on the syllabicity of Adj, but also
on whether or not more is modified by an adverb

NB: not all adverbs cause this interaction: much
^(almost)
seems not to care about monosyllabicity.

much {
busier \Rightarrow ? * more busy
simpler \Rightarrow ?? more simple
? maturer \leftarrow more mature

From 24.954

by-phrases and agentivity

4.4.77.

Ellen Woodford's observations:

NOT all by-phrases in N require
agentivity:

the destruction of the mine by radiation

From 24.964

The agentivity squish

4.4.77.

	Volitional acts	Instrumental acts	Events	Perceptions	States	Couplings
DO	→					
*[-stat]						
<u>probe</u>	✓	x	x	x	x	x
<u>struggle</u>	✓	✓	x	✓		
<u>want</u>						

Maybe from the other end:

B- Raising in French	x	x	x	x	x	✓
A Raising in English [with <u>seem</u>]	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓

All the N necessary and Passive

3.31.77

He gave me all the information necessary

? All the information necessary is in the glove compartment

Maybe \exists diff - then \exists argument for Passive.

I've invited all the people necessary

All the people necessary (have been invited by } Ted
*invited

But this seems sharper - so maybe this can be parlayed into a point of Theoretical Importance.

Pseudo-depts

While listening to Jay on "Metric's Marches On"

3.1.77.

what I'm going to do is I'll write to Harriet >

?* What I'd do is I'm going to write to Harriet

? What he tried to do was he wanted to paint the door

* What he wanted to do was he tried to paint the door

So:

Imp

what X do is X'Y

we have do less specific than Y,
but X must be more specific than X

Q Float

2.18.77.

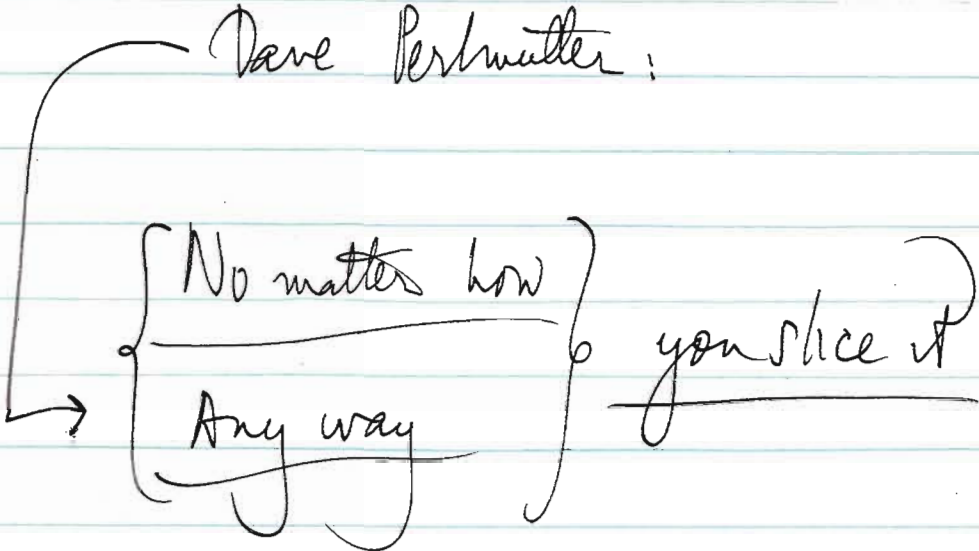
From Harry Rotherberg, NYC, cabber for 20 years:

I all brought them [= his children] up the same.

Shades of L Tons!

Idioms + No matter

2.13.77,



Hum.

Suggests a rule, no?

Do with be

1.29.77.

Two Brothers (KCET (?) play on Visnow Ch2)

Joe Morris : Be charming.

David Morris : How do I be charming?

Agreement across the Copula
and VP Relations

1.17.77.

? He is a better spy than they are.

? They're better spies than he is.

He's a spy, and { I am } too
 * we are

* We're spies, and { they are } too.
 * he is

Pronoun Raising +
~~the first~~

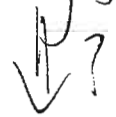
1.16.77.

the (Number) of { us
you
~~them~~ }



Pronoun Raising

{ we
you
~~* they~~ } (Number)



{ those
these }

the four of us \Rightarrow we four

NB: four won't float: We are ~~four~~ working on the
all

Aha! the two of you \neq both of you

g. { the two of you are similar
You two }

{ both of you
You both } are similar

offer - semantic primes

9/5/74

X offer Y to Z =

X invite Z [Z request X [X do Y for Z]]

Nicking

10.27.76.

Generalization: $\exists \wedge / -$ rel clause

just in case the RC is followed by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \#\# \\ - \\ , \end{array} \right\}$

where the comma of appositives is like the dash in

Nobody, you realize, who lives in NY $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \\ \#\# \end{array} \right\}$ likes it

Facts from Tony O'Shaughnessy: $\sim \exists \left(\right) / -$ sentential which S

Maybe also $\sim \exists$ before final app cl.

? difference between \exists $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{OK} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\}$ i.e., fall rise of F_0

We don't know where he put Harry, who was sick

He put Harry, who was sick, in bed

Wording V_p

10.4.74

misunderstand etc. only \diamond because \exists

misple etc.

So Prefix_i # V_{Active} \rightarrow Prefix_i # V_{Status}

Should be true for all prefixes.