

P → 8

1.4.77

Michael Murphy Golf in the Kingdom p. 4 l. 5
Petter's Paperback 1972

Did he [Shiva Irons] drive the eighteenth
green, some 320 yards away?

Later on - part p. 50

1.6.77

... play Basingstoke ...

one ... he

1.4.77.

If one feels ill, taking him to a doctor is easy (for me)

Successive cyclicity

(2.30.76)

This makes the claim that rules which influence lower items [Finnish Case Change, Russian Case Change]

shouldn't be able to work - because cyclically, you move the things before they get changed.

Spanish a

Rap with Paul

Reflexive Deletion

12.30.76

I washed (myself) / ~~?~~* I rewashed

I bathed (? myself) / ~~?~~* I rebathed

I showered (* myself) / I reshowered

They armed (* themselves) / ^{But} rearmed (themselves)

NB

We're rebuilding

The plane is fueling (* itself) / The plane is refueling

Rep with Paul

Intransitive 2's

12.29.76

Me: Possible test for intransitive 1:

The $\frac{V}{N}$ began

Paul: Possible test for intransitive 1:

$[-ing]_N$; intransitive 2's take $\begin{matrix} -ed \\ -went \\ -ron \\ \hline \text{etc.} \end{matrix}$

Me: In German $[\text{Das } V \text{ in}]_N$

Paul: English ---er
Agentive

Exceptions: survivor, beginner

SOME INTRANSITIVE 1 VERBS

work
 play
 speak, talk
 Way of speaking verbs: mumble, shout, scream . whisper, bellow, growl, etc.
 smile, grin, grimace, frown, etc.
 dance
 whistle, hum (voluntary)
 skate, ski, swim
 kneel down, bow, bend (voluntary)
 think, meditate, cogitate
 fight
 walk, travel (agentive sense)
 sleep

Take #ing

SOME INTRANSITIVE 2 VERBS

exist (re)
 happen, occur, transpire, take place
 arise, ensue
 appear, disappear, vanish (re) (re) (re) (re)
 Inchoatives: melt, freeze, solidify, crystallize, vaporize, evaporate, (re)
 redden, darken, become fat, become thin, become big, become small, etc.
 All colors, weights, sizes, shapes, smells
 fall, rise
 arrive
 flourish, multiply, become numerous, become rare or scarce
 blush, grow pale
 perish, die, be born
 sprout, grow, bloom, wilt, wither
 dry out, become wet
 explode
 collapse
 slide, slip, seep, trickle, drip, ooze, gush
 drown (involuntary), stand (involuntary), sit (involuntary)
 stink, smell
 rot, decompose
 evil, good
 light, heavy
 increase, decrease, reduce, diminish, dwindle, peter out
 dim, brighten, etc. (these are inchoatives)
 remain, stay, last
 survive, subsist, (re)
 begin, continue, stop, start, cease
 dissolve
 reside, dwell
 dangle, hang
 spray
 burn
 disintegrate (re)

Take other
nominatives

Survive

burn

SOME TRICKY CASES AND SOME CASES OF DOUBLETS: INTRNS 2 or INTRANS 1

VERBS OF MOTION

walk seems to be generally an intransitive 1.

So are, usually, travel, voyage. But these can be intrans 2s too when they are nonAgentive, as in: That letter travelled from Paris to Buenos Aires.

arrive seems to be an intransitive 2.

But most verbs of motion seem to be capable of being either Agentive or not, and hence, intrans 1 or intrans 2:

go, come, leave, go out, go up, go down, etc. These should be examined in detail.

Also, run seems to be Agentive in most cases, but there are also nonAgentive uses of run. (The conference ran for 3 weeks, = lasted for 3 weeks.)

What needs to be shown in all tricky cases and all cases of doublets is this: That whether or not you can have an impersonal passive depends on whether or not the semantic relation of the nominal to the verb is that of Agent.

escape is also tricky.

Nonagentive, hence intrans 2: Gas escaped into the next room.

But what is the status of: The convict tried to escape.

This is not so clear.

As an intransitive, follow seems to take initial intransitive 2s:

Night followed. A party followed.

But it is a 1 in transitive uses of follow.

The same is true of many verbs that are transitive/intransitive doublets, especially the aspectuals such as start, stop, continue, begin, etc.

There may be a contrast between dream (taking an initial 2) and daydream (taking an initial 1).

The thing to remember is this:

In all cases where some thing seems NOT to behave like it should according to the enclosed list, test to see whether the verb in question is capable of having different semantic relations to its nominal, and see whether the syntactic behavior in question is correlated with these semantic differences.

Rep with Paul

(Pied Piping)

12.29.76.

Paul asks: in

How obvious is it to you that 3?
3 1

Why can the 3 drag along, not the 1?

Me: How deceptively presented to the committee
were these expenses?

How widely reported ^[in] by the newspapers was
his resignation?

[Why: How quickly fired were the eggs?]

Paul: ?? How widely known that he is a federast
was it to the new members of the committee?

Peer Piping

12.29.76

(*by the students)

How well received ↓ was Jim's talk ↓?

Bad in both places.

^
?

^
?

Paul. How well *often discussed is this problem?

So that S has no good Q form of well.

12.30.76

How afraid that S are you?

How afraid are you that S?

12.28.76

Qube:

Why is officiating in NFL so bad?

Why amby?

Maybe because of

a) the officiating in the NFL

b) the officiating in the NFL is bad for one

Middle +
Scraplessness

12.27.76.

Hey! Here's a middle with an NP scrap:

Joe takes *(good) pictures (*of).

[= Joe is easy to photograph]

how to find $\rightarrow \emptyset$

12.27.76.

I know (my) way
to Ed's

\uparrow ?

I know how to find my way

Otherwise, X's way occurs only
after find/lose, and know takes \emptyset or
 \emptyset .

Liaison Phenomena:
Word-final [ŋg]

12.21.76

Phenomenon for Joel?

In New York (?) centered speech, sometimes [ŋ] doesn't drop word-finally:

Long Island

I just heard something like

... anything out ...

I'm sure the [ŋ] can't always stay

1. Across clauses?

* If you're not coming, I'm going

2. Easier /- Pro than /- NP?

Where are you taking } us
* Eddie

3. In fixed phrases?

* Long Island vs ? Long envelope

Weather V + Intow Pasmo

12.17.76.

⊕

* Es wurde geregnet

Why not?

Traces

From rep with Morra:

12.13.76.

Is it difficult to distinguish, in trace theory, between

* V NP NP when one has later been moved?

talk + P → Ø

12.8.76.

French is hard for me to talk [?](in).

?? The language that he is talking isn't as [?]appetitive enough.

So in talk (in) French

French isn't much of an NP w/o P.

But, French-speaking people.

Why *? French-speaking is fun.

Comparatives of adverbs

12.6.76.

No adverb will compare that is not either Adv #ly
or a possible pronominal adjectives.

He worked more skillfully than I did

He ran $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{faster} \\ \text{harder} \\ \text{longer} \end{array} \right\}$ than I did

* He has eaten more already than you have.

* He is here stiller than you are.

* He likes Rylie, evenes than she.

* He played it even thuser than you did.

* I stayed more there than you did.

Exceptions: often, ?seldom

12.9.76.

NB: \exists frequently rarely

TM, Modifier Shift + the Center

12.2.76

He is a man who is fun { to talk to
? talking to }

He is a fun { to talk to
* talking to } man

Presumably * because this is a
marked TM

Unspec NP felt please

Seems to be only with future triggers?

12.2.76

John { tried
wanted
? tried
would like
* likes
? * seems
* may
** avoided } to please

I { helped
made
? expected

*John anticipates pleasing

Can the rule ever work after an -ing?

RCF

11.30.76

The other is Lee's more extreme female counterpart
Evelyn Waugh, whose womanly shyness and naive tenderness
to the natural world must be mastered before humanity
can fulfill itself.

J. Bronowski Introduction p.12 l.12-15 of
William Bierce, Penguin

The people whose wishes and up-drops are
similar



So RCF can't (can't) move the
wh-NP's to the front

Joan recognizes this type of sentence - she believes there
was a squib about them in LI sometime - possibly by a
Japanese linguist? 12.1.76

Vowel length / -x german

11.25.76

Kraach
Bäach / näach

Are there
any short
v x words?

Wüäch Büäch, Tüäch Flüäch
Grüäch, Gerüäch

Ich / riäch / Vieäch knüäch

NB:

riechen
gerüäch
Maybe

[ge[-]]_N
shorter?

Püäch / * ēäch
Küäch, düäch / * öäch

#

Küäche / # ... üäch #

ääch ?

/ Reüäch

/ auäch ∃ lts

/ euäch Seüäch

Paralleling Roger Higgins

* What use was it made of

I have

? I hate being written recommendations for

* What kind of recommendations do you hate
being written for?

Rap w/ Henk

Sluicing + P Stranding

11.19.76

1. who > what / -P

She caught a cold, but I forgot $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{who}} \\ \underline{\text{? what}} \end{array} \right\}$ from

2. NOT all prepositions like being stranded:

She was throwing things, but I couldn't see

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \underline{\text{what out of}} \\ ? \underline{\text{who at}} \\ ? \underline{\text{who with}} \\ ?* \underline{\text{what into}} \end{array} \right\}$

?* what through

Rep with Rich;

Mittles

U.15.76

If V NP₁ P DIR NP₂ ~ V NP₂ with NP₁

then this will muddle better than this

But Truth serum injects easily (*into my patients)
? Patients inject easily with truth serum

Butter spreads well onto crackers >

Cracker spread well with butter

Negatives are OVT

* Snow sweeps easily off of the sidewalk

The sidewalk sweeps well (** of snow)

Markedness:

This instrument { washes
wipes
*scrubs } well

Rap with Rich

11.15.76

Rich: This table wipes clean easily
 { *off }

Usually
 ~ \rightarrow \exists particles

Pepsi-Cola pours (*out) well

Me: The shirts dried {
 \emptyset — no agent
well — some
early — lots }

Stature passives

4.15.76

\exists pad for _____

Why \exists others? That is, basically \exists
stature passives for V with P.

Locative + Source Fronting

11.15.76.

Only unmarked P may go:

(In) The garden swarms with bees

(On) The stage was crawling with termites

Rich

Blood dropped from the knife

Why? →

The knife { was dripping } with blood
 { *dripped }

The knife dropped blood

Source Fronting

Middles

11.9.76.

This ax cuts { * ϕ
well
steel }

Maybe the restriction is that something must follow the V?

No

?? This novel translates into Spanish

[Better with would (not)]

Reduced Relative Clauses
in Hindi

bāra admi

big man

great / important
large 11.8.76

? { admi jo bāra hai }

NP [jo admi bāra hai]

jo bāra admi hai

one who is a big man

jo ... wo

Property Factoring,
Nominalization & the Center

11.8.76.

They differ in { $?^*$ their names
 names
 ? name }

Their difference(s) in { $??$ their names
 * names
 name }

NB: *their difference in refusal to weep

What class of N allows \emptyset articles here?

(OBL Raising + Adjectives)

From 24.957:

11.5.76.

All V that undergoes Raising can't have them
complements to the left of them.

only adjectives can. Why is there no
adjective like seem?

Comitatives

Rap w/ John Goldsmith:

11.5.76.

He: Comitatives often assume patiency

I drove off with Tex = took Ted

Me: with-NP's can only modify subjects + direct
objects

* Books were sent to Mike with Sandra.

He: with a hand — it's really a kind of comitative

Me: so are instruments

Agentivity + Transitivity

Ref with Rich:

Rich: "Everybody does it" ✓

11.1.76.

Intransitive
agentive
groan, etc

Deletable (?)

objects

eat
bunk
read
drive
smoke
write
row?

Non-causative
agentive transitives

hit (strike, smash, etc.)
kick, touch, reach
look at (examine, inspect)
test
replace
choose (select, decide on)
complain

Maybe non-causative

build ...
destroy ...

? = cause contact

help = cause good

bend

lift, drop

(Q Float + Equiv)

10.27.76

* All of each of my friends

* Each of my friends all ate together

But \exists Each of my friends wanted to all eat together

$\therefore \exists$ 2 clauses in DS

Negative Deletions

10.28.76.

Idea from Ribby + Doughty:

Benveniste's phenomenon is explained by
Talmy Givón's principle that negatives
presuppose affirmatives, and by some principle
that allows the deletion of presupposed material.

Negatives + deletion

10.26.76.

Another case of Benoit's law:

Needless to say
* Need

Appositives + weird dialects

10.22.76

24.951

Karin Michelson can say:

Fred, and to whom I talked, is sick

in which ⇒ that

10.20.76.

Mark Galton:

The place that I live
[*city]

//s

in church / *basilica

Cleft S + Whiz \rightarrow \emptyset ?

10.20.76.

fact from Mark Baker:

It was Tom { ^{* in} behind the door
~~springing~~ / ~~* knowing that S~~
 ? ~~* hungry~~
 * the villain
 * at large
 up for tenure }

? * It \in in the set \bar{A}

Don't reduce unless the predication is contingent

* It was this book about war

* It was this key to that door

is contingent

Wrong: It's this can for taking point

* It's this table

of quartz

* It's Henry from Macaw

Me: These are clearly clefts:

It was { ^{* even}
 * also
 only } Tom behind the door

Extrapolation from NP?

10.18.76.

From 24.957

Maybe extrapolation of N complements
is done by Extrapolation of PP?

Reflexive Passives

10.19.76.

Why E * Es wurde sich ihm geholfen

Remain

1b. 18.76

Rich: only { be } invert NP₁ & NP₂
 { remain }

The problem { was } apathy
 { remained }
Apathy { was } the problem
 { remained }

Out for
change
pred:

* A junkie became Clyde

Me NB: \nexists Neg

* The problem doesn't remain apathy

1/5

* The problem doesn't continue to be apathy.

Maybe: * NEG(CONTINUE(STATE))

Why: He didn't { stay } worse
 { "remain" }

Argument for Journey

10.13.76.

Cairo-to-Athens flight

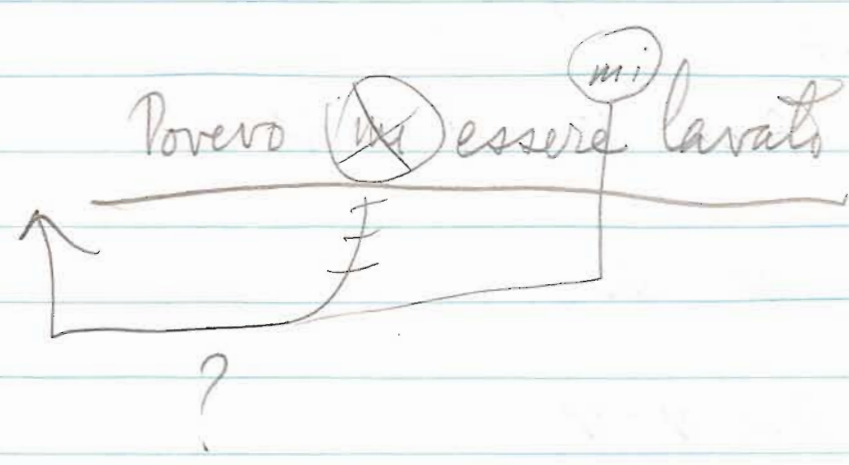
Tree? → Since only nodes incorporate,
this looks as if it's one node:

Journey

Italian Clitics Climbing

10.13.76.

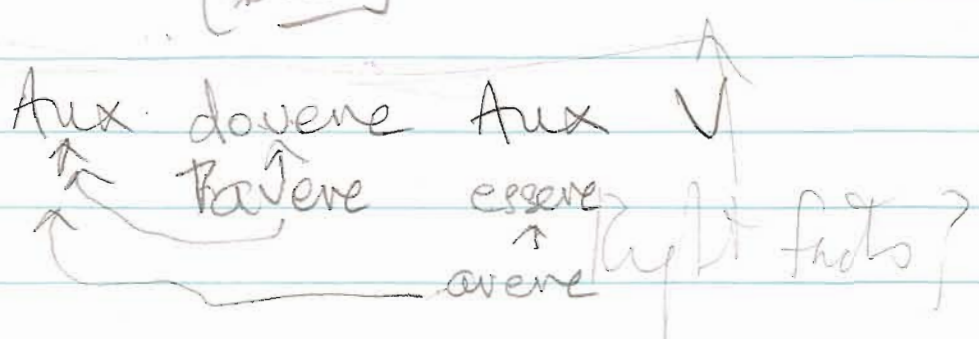
From rap with Dominique and Nathalie:



Both good?

Yes but clitics go after infinitives

Luigi: mi ^{*sono} _{*ho} dovuto essere lavato



~~mi sono~~

mi	devo	essere	lavato	mentre	ero	cotto	ipnosi
myself	I must	have	washed	while	I was	under	hypnosis

^s (himself)	deve	essere	svegliato	mentre	eravamo	fuori	out
	he must	have	woken up	while	we were		

E' dovuto svegliarsi (has a different meaning): he had "to wake up"

ho capito che ho dovuto essermi lavato mentre ero ---
 I realized * mi sono dovuto essere lavato
 sono dovuto essermi lavato

see back →

Rizzi points out that none of the phenomena that he proposes to explain with the restructuring process (e.g. clitic climbing & Aux switch) do not take place in the context

Aux V Aux V

although they do in

Aux V V

and

V Aux V

Double Rippings

10.8.76

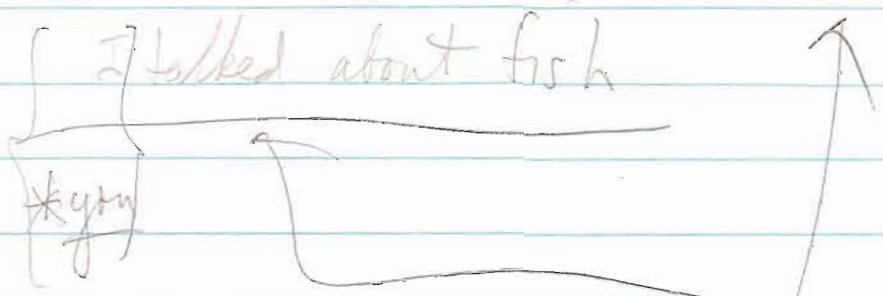
* * { These things, to Joan }
* * { To Joan, these things } I said that we'd
bring up later

NB* on the table the beer I put

Some

But \exists OK SS with 2 clausemates
ripped:

To the boys, steak I talked about, and to Harry



Must repeat

{ * These files, to the Hum Library }
{ To the Hum Library, these files } I would only
turn over if they show me some healthy pictures

Like

10.7.76.

Title for paper: "Like - wow!"

Like I can't stand him

Why is this OK?

Modals + very well

10.6.76

- -
 - I
- {
- could
 - ?? can
 - may
 - might
 - * must
 - * will
 - * should
- }

(*not) very well be able to help you

IO Freeze

9.30.76.

From 24.951:

Who did he give what?

Why is this good, when this isn't

Who did he give a thetla?

Benefactive → 1

9.27.76

Parking lot attendant:

Would you mind telling me how I look on the roof?

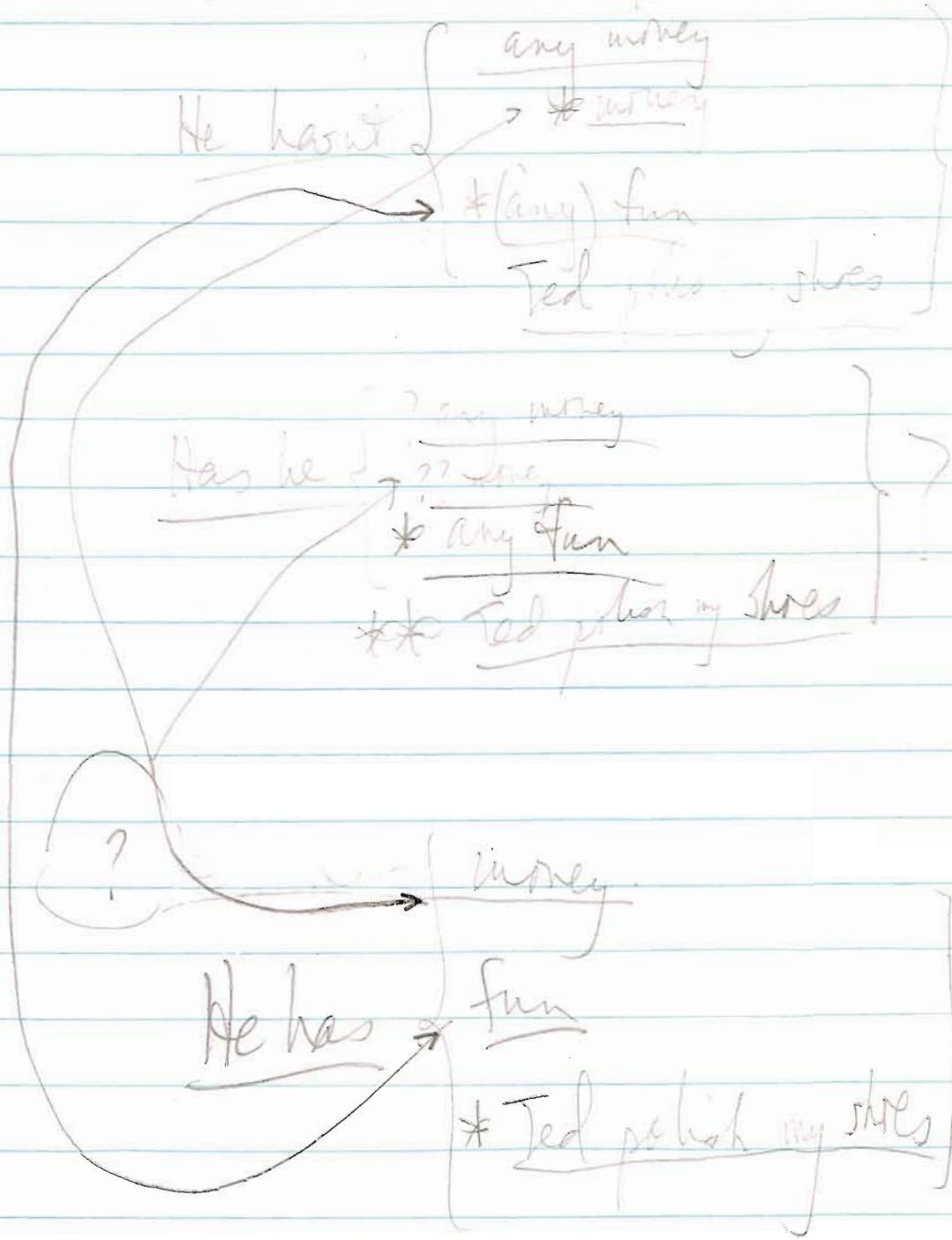


How it looks for me on the roof?

Have as a MV

9.27.76.

Different tests have different thresholds.



Only + quantifiers

9.20.76

* I only saw everything.

? I only visited all the people.

I only visited all the men.

NP Shift + stranding

9.9.76.

Hey!

I will refer to ϕ as a law [any expression of the form $A \supset B$]

So some P can be stranded.

Hmmmmmm.

Polarity Items

August 1976 - Tunis
Observation of Benoit: negative sentences allow more deletions than positive ones.

9.7.76.

Example: * (Il y'a) besoin de courir.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nul} \\ \text{Aucun} \\ \text{Pas} \end{array} \right\} \text{besoin de courir.} = \text{* (No) need to run}$

* (In)utile de courir

(Ce n'est) pas la peine de courir. = *(Not) worth running

Literary $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rien ne sert de} \\ \text{Il ne sert rien de} \\ \text{Que lui sert de} \end{array} \right\} \text{courir} = \text{No } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{good} \\ \text{use} \end{array} \right\} \text{running}$
(for him)

NB: * Il sert quelque chose de courir

Pas question de vous aider

* (Pas) grave = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{*(Don't) worry} \\ \text{No harm done} \end{array} \right\}$ (say, after someone has stepped on your toes)

(Il) n'importe que = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It doesn't matter} \\ \text{? matters} \end{array} \right\}$ that

Aucune importance = No matter

Polarity Items

9.7.76.

* (In) possible!

* (In) croyable! = * (Un) believable! / * (In) credible!

No
Not a
fat } chance

Nothing done!

Pas de jeu = no fair

No harm done

No { kidding
shit
stuff
fooling } !

(Mach dir) keine Sorge = Don't worry

No sweat

* (No) time to eat

No problem

No { place
room } to turn

Keine Eile = No hurry

No way!

No accounting for tastes.

* (Not) likely

Needless to say, 5

NB: In negative (etc.) environments,
need to → need Modal

The Possessive Pronoun Constraint

9.6.76.

1. Benoit: *His's isn't done by stupid OC - if a man were named That, we'd have Mr. That's hat fine.
So the constraint is: don't possessivize deictics which are used as pronouns.

2. Me: This suggests a more general law - don't follow any pronoun with 's.

* The picture of you's width

?? The man who met you *(yesterday)'s hat

3. "Follow" is to be construed generously:

→ { Ann
? you } and Bob's house

* Bob and { you's
your } similarity

4. Maybe this is somehow connected with deletion sites:

?? The poor's plight

* The ten's similarity

Benoit: If so, then why
is He's OK OK?

This obeys stricter (and poorer?) laws

generic oil

8.28.76

From Dick Ochler's thesis, p. 47

When I walked into the room, I noticed

= DO (16)

that { John's } kick had caused the house
* a

of cards to collapse = DO (17)

But

(18) A kick may cause a house of cards to collapse



long

"Soft facts" p.1

8.17.76.

"In linguistics, there is and has long been a tendency to adopt the metatheoretical framework of the hard sciences, including attitudes about what counts as a fact, with the result that a wide variety of controversies have to do with unspoken premises about data."

Why is long OK here?

? * said that S

I have long wanted to X.

hoped that X > ? for Y.

* studied Turkish.

Only OK with perfect
* they may long try for X
* they were long hoping that S

I have long { suspected
? known
?? realized } that S

I have long been { aware
?? afraid
* surprised } that S

Pretty poor even w/o long, though.

8.16.76

The Eagle Has Landed p. 152 l-20

He's a bad bastard is Arthur

NB:

Arthur is a bad bastard {

- ?? Arthur is
- ? is Arthur
- he is
- * is he
- ?? is he

}

(Imperatives)

Bill Graham:

P.6.76

$$\frac{\text{Ignore me at your peril}}{S_i} = \frac{\text{If [you ignore me]}_i}{S_i \text{ will peril you}}$$

Similarly: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at your risk} \\ \text{to your detriment} \end{array} \right\}$

Always, these will be semantically = predicates which can take a sentential argument

NB: $\frac{\text{Ignore me at Jim's peril}}{S_i} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{risk} \end{array} \right\}$

→ Or: $\frac{\text{If [you ignore me]}_i}{S_i}, \frac{it_i \text{ is at your peril}}$

Numerosity? +
Reliability

June 13-76

Daniel:

That would be great for taking a
picture of

Possessivization

6.7.76.

NB ↓

at	the	best of X	⇒	<u>at X's best</u>
on	the	part of X	⇒	<u>on John's part</u>
for	the	sake of X	⇒	<u>for X's sake</u>

[out for short X]

All the articles here are definite, which suggests the existence of a constraint to that effect in the statement of the rule.

NB also: here's a case where it seems \square to have conditions on rules — it is possible, but it seems pointless to generate both

on {the} part of X
 {a} ←

and to throw out this "on semantic grounds"

5.27.76.

- I. The nearer to Vee, the less deletable.
- II. The more basic a S, the more deletability.

I sprayed { *(paint) (on the wall) }
 { *(the wall) (with paint) }

I blamed { *(Harry) (for the mishap) }
 { *(the mishap) *(on Harry) }

Therefore, this is less basic

I made { *(the eggs) *(into cookies) }
 { *(cookies) (out of the eggs) }

Basic

Monai

{ Your }
 { Every } acorn developed (into an oak tree).

* An acorn developed into { your } { every } oak tree.

{ Your }
 { Every } oak tree developed *(out of an acorn)
 An oak tree developed out of { your } { every } acorn

Hidden IF?

Thoughts from reading Erich's sheets:

5.27.76.

Your business would prosper* (here)



If your business were here, it would prosper

? Your child would be lucky



If you had a child, {it/he} would be lucky

Articlelessness +
in > on

5.8.76.

* Y be in mind.

X have Y in mind.

X's idea is Y
[Permanent, created by X]

Y be on X's mind.

X have Y on X's mind.

X's concern is Y
[Temporary, not deep-rooted]

5.11.76
X bring Y to mind
X put Z in mind of Y

NB: The P which allow
articlelessness are
in and to

9.24.76

and at and from He returned from school
left

[Cf. 3.5.76.]

AN

5.7.76.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{poor} \\ \text{pauvre} \\ \text{arm} \\ \text{bedny} \end{array} \right\} = \text{pitiable}$
← Russian

All are impossible in predicate position on this reading.

Articlelessness

I.e., 3 fewer 5.5.76.
What occur / - temple

He {
? entered
went to
attended
? left
? began
* visited
* continued
} church > temple

Bill: More people go to school than to church, so 3 more articlelessness here

He {
attended
entered
began
left
? continued
?? visited
} school > class > university

{
went to
? entered
? left
* continued
* visited
} {
jail
prison
* thorough

He {
began
? continued
* stopped
at
? gobbled
* wolfed
} dinner

** He drank Happy Hour

5.5.76.

Return always takes to, except / - home

French en { * metropole
ville
* village }

au volant [at the wheel]

au lit [in bed]

Bill: Articleless N are social products

Exceptions: { up } { stream > river
{ down } { * brook
* creek }

Only metaphoric { at sea } go to sea { * lake }
* lake

5.5.76.

So: the first place where F deletion is
/ go to —

go to market > be at market

Rich

W/o article

in origin

in return

in question

at issue

in mind

at/on/in hand

under attack

on face

on fire

underway

from hand to mouth

sleight of hand

underfoot

at heart

With article only

in a flash

on the way

at the beginning/end

by the rules

follow in X's footsteps

flick of the wrist

in the way

NB: Oshima-san:

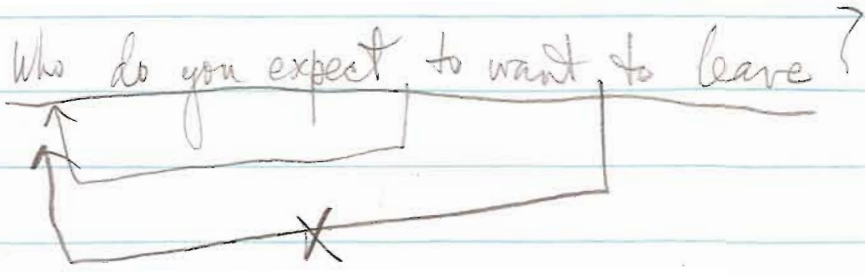
§ idioms with from

[3 from school, etc.]

So articlelessness depends on
shortness of both prepositions
+ w/n.

Unacceptable Ambiguity

5.5.76.



Contractors + Kipping

4.27.76

Who do you { think
?? hope
? know
* scream } 's coming

Inject and Lexicalism

4.13.76.

From The Elephants:

(A)
I injected the cattle with $D_3COH B_2NH_7$
My injection of $D_3COH B_2NH_7$ into the cattle

Most V seem to allow only (A) when nominalized:

My presentation { of the award to Hank
* of Hank with the award }

But since injection allows both, we can say,
within lexicalism, only one of the following

1. (A) and (B) are related by a lexical rule, not by a T.
2. $\exists T$, which must be shown to apply to non-derived N too [I doubt that this is possible].
Then (A) \rightarrow (B) will be done by a widened rule.

3.

Will $\rightarrow \emptyset$

4.12.76.

{ * Below } , I { give arguments } that S
 today } { argue }
 { present evidence }

So Will $\rightarrow \emptyset$ will work better in a paper than
elsewhere. Why?

Amy

17 ght used to have been

4.10.76.

4.8.76

Articleless body parts:

Y is on hand { Y remained on hand }
 { X kept Y on hand }

Y_{event} is at hand

X keeps Y in mind

good at heart

on foot

- Articlelessness

From rap with Rich Hilliard

4.8.76

1. ∃ some articleless DO

{ enter } college
{ attend }
* visit

eat { breakfast
lunch
dinner
supper
* snack
* brunch }

2. Before breakfast, Tom wrote to Jane

^
(= { his
our
* her })

3. Rich: short words only : in

{ prison
jail
str
chicken
* calaboose }

4. Me: ∃ immediacy

He is in { } jail ← he's a prisoner
{ the }

any

from rap with John Goldsmith:

4.6.76.

? * Any lion is addressless. //s

? * Any lion doesn't have an adder.

Flip and correct and right
+ say $\rightarrow \emptyset$

4.1.76.

Harry was correct that S

* "I: in being gipped"

If Harry: is correct that S

NB: \exists (If) Harry is correct about (Q) * how long we wanted
* for you get the hell out

* If that S was correct of Harry
it was correct of Harry that S
Saying that S was correct of Harry

I was right that S =

I was right in saying that S \neq

I was right to say that S

So there must be a rule of Say $\rightarrow \emptyset$
What are its limits? Why not here?
[Obviously because say that is basic]

Say → right and right

4.1.76.

You are right in {

- { Saying
telling Jack
?* mentioning
?* reporting } that S
- { ?? whispering
?? screaming } that S

You are right {

- correct
- in saying {
- { (that) S
* "I'm popular"
? for us to shut up
* how long I wanted
- { * (that) S
** "I'm popular"
* for us to shut up
* how long I wanted

NB:

Maybe this won't delete because its V has left.

I'm {

- afraid * doubtful
- ? amazed hopeful
- ? angry
- ?? aware
- sorry

- S

Say → ~~to~~ and right

4.1.76.

Bill was

right { that S
to VX
in V up X
in Nom }

correct { that S
?? to say
in saying
in his description }

accurate { * that S
* to say that S
in { saying X
challenging X to Y }
in his { characterisation
belief
refusal }

NB
right sounds
funniest

Why ~~is~~ Bill was true X

NB: It is true { * to stand there
to { say
tell Jack
? to scream
* inform them / X
* speak about X } { what's
* for to
* &
* " - " }

Yay!

AND

It is true ————— that S

IT ALL

3.31.76.

An idiot is a person

Negatives and RC-oids

3.31.76.

* He knows everything that there ought (not) be to know

So: that-only I's don't like negation

Andy Rawing

3.24.76

Mike said a sentence like this this morning:

There seems like there's X

Citizenship

Fact from John Lawler's:

3.20.76.

* I believe { there to look like there's enough milk
headway to look like it's finally going to be made. }

Andy Rogers's rule produces poor citizens,
whose poverty shows up in their unrememberability, etc.

Potency

From rap with John Lawler:

3.20.76.

1st choice for object: an affected human being
2nd choice for object: an affected element

So:

Me: What I did to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Harry} \\ \text{*the chair} \end{array} \right\}$ was look at $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{him} \\ \text{*it} \end{array} \right\}$
1 1 1 1

John: What I did to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bill} \\ \text{*the soup} \end{array} \right\}$ was tell Carol
1 1
that $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{*it} \end{array} \right\}$ was full of shit.
What I did to the theory was require
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{global rules to affect it} \\ \text{*Bill to memorize it} \end{array} \right\}$.

Sources of PPA

3.20.76

bodily activities



activities of the body

bodily injury



injury to the body

10.8.76.

NB: bodily is also only a PPA —

It has no other uses — not in
predicate position, nor prenominal

Possessive Ascension and hair color

3.19.76.

John's hair is blond [?] ⇒ Possessive Ascension

* John is blond hair _c ^{??} ⇒ Rule B

?* John is blond-headed ^{??} ⇒ Rule C

* John is a blond hair ^{Reheading} ⇒

How related to?
John has blond hair

* John's head is red ⇒

* John is red head _c ⇒ Rule B

John is red-headed ⇒

John is a redhead ^{Reheading} ~~⇒~~

* John is a red

IC + -able
+ds

3.18.76

Hey!

{ Climbing
To climb }

this mountain is

{ OK/? possible
OK/? feasible
OK/? preferable
OK/? doable }

Generic oil +
Ideas

3.18.76.

Law

generosity in the ground oils a process,
generosity in the figure sands &

ground

into { *gothic
? any western language }
This novel translates well
for { *Fred
Sophomores }

Ted is fun (*for Jack) to be tickled by

3.19.76.

Borkin: (5.3a) I believe Mary capable of anything ←
(5.7) I believe Tom capable, if not astoundingly competent
For me, (5.3a) >> (5.7) [esp. of #4-5] - thus this also.

Figure

{ *Any } pizza, Hank will taste
This

So: leaches
go with
figure

I believe { the beaver
(?) a beaver
?* a beaver with any brains at all
*any beaver }

to be a lot smarter than any domestic pet

3.19.76.

But: Conferences plan easily > ? this conference planned easily