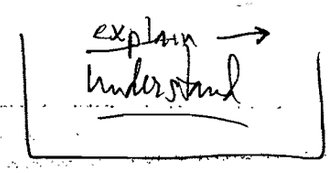


12. XII. 92.
#01-01

	Why	how	where = how to get there	how Adj
explain	✓	✓		
understand				

OK

where Tom lives ?*

? where you put the milk (= how to find it)

OK in context:

Explain how long the stick

[Then they'll see why it won't fit, etc.]

Continued

HV → #01-61

What, please, are these?

His continued insolence is upsetting

=

(somehow)

That he continues to be insolent is upsetting

NB: ∅ adverb: *continuedly.

↑?

5. XII. 92
Long John Silver's

He continued *(his) insolence

His insolence is continued

His insolence which is continued is upsetting

Aux + negation

24. XI. 92.
NVS

From EL 302:

1. It's easier to have neg's to the beginning than towards the end of the "Aux"

Ted must not have been being followed.

not

? not

*

only OK when ∃ contrastive constituent —

not ... ~~[illegible]~~ by the FEDS

only OK w/ followed, but HOUNDED.

2. Double negatives are easier earlier:

Ted couldn't have not gone. >>

? not

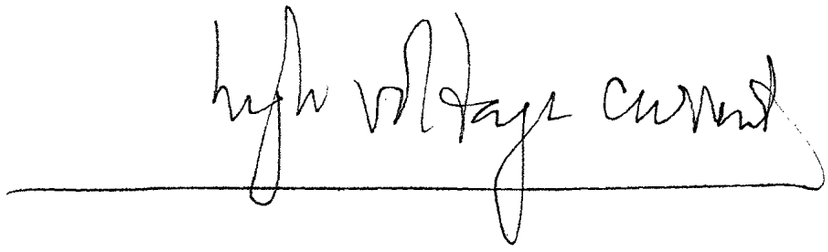
? Ted couldn't have been not working

?? not

Ted could have not been not working

14.X.96.

high voltage current



MP's + paths

14.(t) IX.92
Singapore
NUS?

Is it always the case that MPs can be replaced by at least from A to B pathinhos?

Fish cost from 2 to 6 dollars

weigh	"	pounds
measure	"	feet
last	"	

take

13.IX.92.
01-01

15.IX.92 – Linguistic Theories class: I took six days to write this book

{ For this book to be written (by me) }
{ (For me) to write this book } took { me six days
{ six days for me } }

It took me six days { (?for me) to write this book
{ for this book to be written (?? by me) } }

like this, via A-Raising?

This book took { me six days
six days for me } (?for me) to write

This book took (?? me) six days (?? for it) to be written

This book took (?me) six days in the writing (of it)
in being written

This book took six days being written.

There were six days in { the writing of this book
?? this book being written }.

15.IX.92
01-01

A Peter in = (a) The doctor took 6 hours to examine Max =
and (b) Max took 6 hours to be examined by the doctor

I paid for it to take 6 hours for the book to be read.

MP is AP

12. IX. 92.
01-01

3" is wide.
10 feet is long.

20 miles is far

20 $ is a lot

From LA to SF is 450 miles

NB — none will Copula Switch

Verbs and associated dimension(?) words

11. IX. 96.
01-01 - Pool

These are sort of perfectivity indicators

dig deep

open wide

Sweep clean

Unlikely → shut tight

hammer flat

{ pour / full / full / ⋮ }

Wow

thorough-going

break to pieces

totschießen / *-würgen

{ fly / climb / soar } high / { swoop / dive } low

far-reaching

far-sighted

→ broad-based

all-knowing / -forgiving / -seeing

wide-ranging

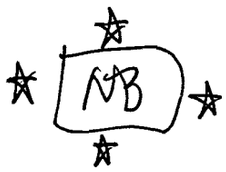
deep-seated

long { lived / lasting } short-lived

Long-time

Measure phrases + Directional

8. IX. 92
NVS



MP MP

The price rose from 2 cents to 5 cents

that much

So could it be that MP's are all "addresses" in some space?

11. IX. 92 # 01-01

Yes:

They rose from there to 7 cents

Maybe Distance = by-Phrase

I went from LA { that far / 450 miles } to SF

The box is { that much / 450 miles } longer than my desk

by { that much / 450 miles }

The price rose { that much / that high / that far } / The balloon rose { that much / that high / that far }

(just kidding)

7. IX. 92.
NVS

Edwin Thumboo: *Let's not kid ourselves.

I was kidding Jim about his shoes.
*kidding Jim

Same for josh

and pull — 's leg — *I want to pull Tom's leg

I made fun of Zack — is this a bit weird?

Funnels + pronouns

4. IX. 92.
NUS

He saw it in Singapore, ~~[illegible]~~ in a boat, in a harbor.

?* In ~~[illegible]~~ a boat he saw it in Singapore, there, in a harbor.

Dislocations with that

3. IX 92.
01-01

1. Whether he won, { *it / THAT } is a mystery.

So: all DQ's can be referred to only by that.

2. Why this? *Joan - I kissed that.

OK Joan - that was who I kissed

*Joan *that I kissed

3. That we are from the Cosmos - { that is { my belief / what I believe } / * { my belief / what I believe } is that }

4. { That is my belief / My belief is that } - that we are divine

That we are divine - { that is my belief / *my belief is that }

Noun complements and relativization

2. IX. 92.
NUS - Peter's class

Everybody's claims $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{??} \\ \text{that it had been raining} \\ \vee \\ \text{that they had been robbed} \end{array} \right\}$

that we looked at proved to be unjustified.

So if this is right, it seems that relative clauses are only OK if the complement S can be opened by having a variable in it.

Beth Levin's talk [Verb Incorporation] 24. Jun. 92. ISS

será que tem uma hierarquia ∩ V-incorporeo?

float into the cave

↓

kiss that frog

↓

whip Max into shape

While talking with Peters

Complements ≠ adjuncts and sentential N

19. VIII. 92
NDS

Noun + complement	Noun + adjunct
a student of physics + one of chemistry	a student with a red hat + one with a blue hat
Why? The key to the door + the one + the safe	
* the fact that I wept + the one that she wept	the fact that I discovered + the one that she discovered
* the belief that S_1 + the one that S_2	But why his belief that S_1 + mine that S_2
	? his likelihood of going + mine of staying

Another thing: the wine that I bought and * { the one that I bought / mine }

This makes it look like mine ≠ my one

one - count only
mine - count or mass

Decapitative hierarchy

29.VII.92 2.

Walter Lim's lecture

Are there ways to impede voice → ∅ ?

Jim is louder than Harry.

I want to { hear, listen to / record / distort / compress / measure } Jim.

Aha! So ◇ly voice is a prototypical object for hear, and thus it's zappable

Decapitation hierarchy

29. VII. 92. 1.
Peter's class

Decapitatees:

body → voice → theory → car

So any language that can say

I hear Max should also be able to say

I punched Max

though not Dly the opposite

So the more inalienable, the better a deleter

Hey! Decapitation is better for objects than for subjects

Jim('s voice) was loud Jim('s voice) could be heard

Jim?

Cliticity

8. VII. 92.
NUS

te in French is maybe more clitical than ~~te~~ in Brasilian, because:

① te_{Fr} drops its vowel before any vowel whatsoever;
te_{Br} only /-i

② te_{Fr} can't be in a position of contrast,
but te_{Br} can be:

Je vais aimer Bernard; je ne vais pas { ? t'aimer. / aimer à toi }

Vou amar a Bernardo, não vou te amar não.

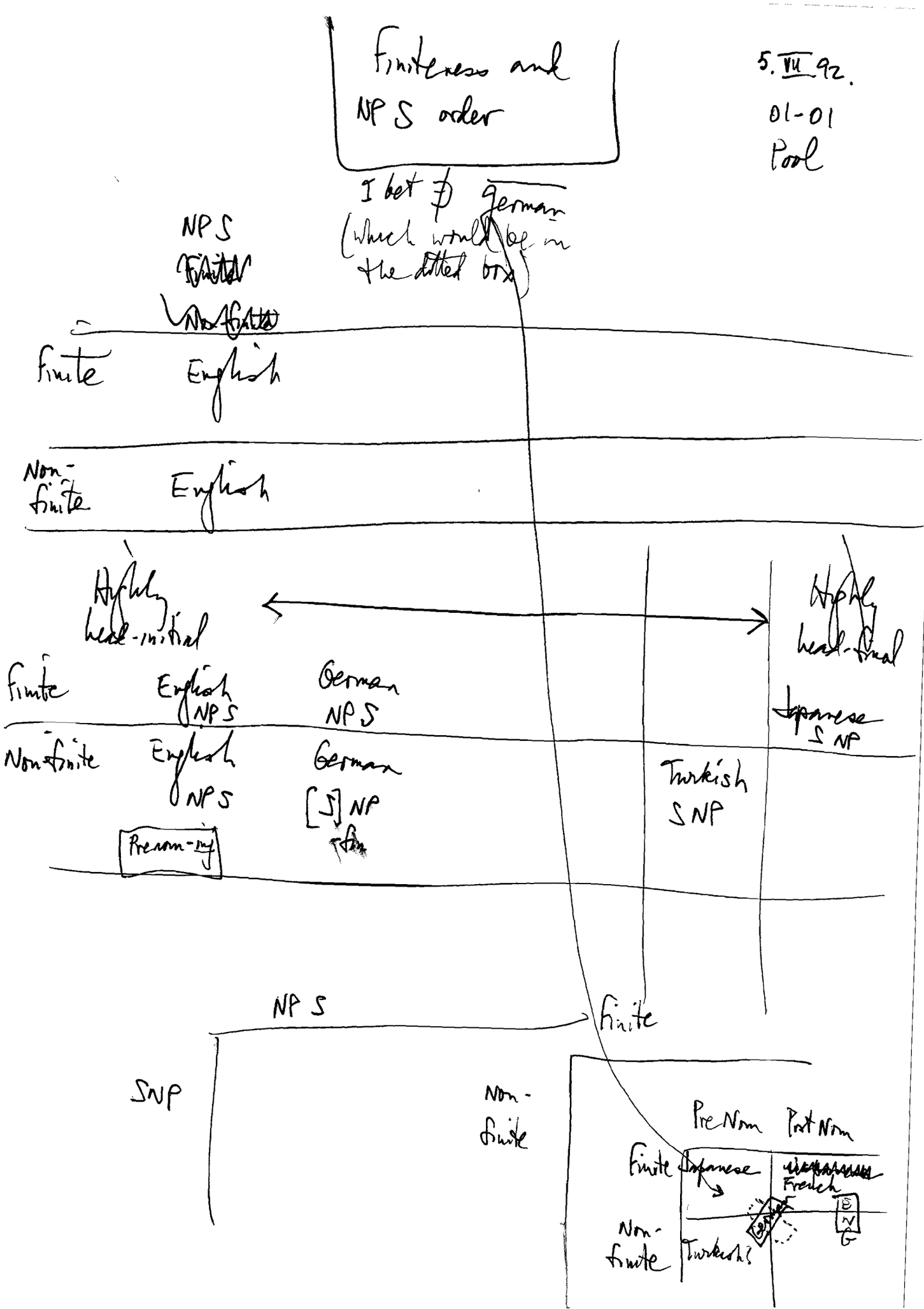
Finiteness and NPS order

5. VII 92.

01-01

Pool

I bet ∅ German (which would be in the dotted box)



Semimodals + viability

5. VII. 92.
01-01

From a conversa com Sotooka.

(1) *I dare go — I dare to go

(2) a. I dare not go — I dont dare to go. — NB: I dont dare ask

Should be totally *— but seduces me. a'?? He dares not go. — He doesnt dare to go.

b. Dare he do that? — Does he dare to do that? — Does he dare write home?

(3) * I dared go — I didnt dare to go. — I didnt dare go

(4) a. I dared not go.

b. Dared I leave — Didnt he dare to do that? — *Didnt he dare do that

b'. * Dared he do that?

Few dare oppose him

You need not go — You dont need {*go / to go}

* He needs not go — He doesnt need {*go / to go}

? Need he go — Does he need {*go / to go}?

** He needed not go — He didnt need {*go / to go}

* Few need publish

I doubt that we need fear him

More cows than need have petitioned appeared.

? I dont think (?so) that we dare ask this, dare we

Dental Deletion

1.

21.VI.92
01-01

center [sɛɚ̃]
settle [sɛl̩]

NB: [kɛ̃ i̯]

c1

Teddy Kennedy >> Buddy

[tɛy] [?? bʌy]

V fraidy cat >> Toady Jody

[?frēy] [* tōwi] [*tōy] [??* ǰōy]

better
bɛɚ̃
First grader

infinity
ĩfĩy

fI nI, Dī
nIDī
fI nəy

Seems to lower here too

Warren Beatty
wōɚ̃

[sIy] ~~city~~ >> ?~~sitter~~ [sIɚ̃]
[pʌy] ?~~putty~~ butter [bʌɚ̃]

Deletion

y ever worn tights?
wōɚ̃ ?ay ?s ~~city~~ >> ~~sitter~~ Frontier Sensitive

Dental Deletion

2.

21.VI.92
#01-01

hundred

What deletes?

hʌ̃ ~~n~~ ər(d)

[hʌ̃ər]

rn

t > d > n

v

nt *nd

horny

[hõər̂y]

granny grǣy

candy kǣy

Wendy Ross

??-wɛ̃y

ı ≫ ʊ

v > ʌ

æ

v

ər

Winners' names?

[wĨər̂z]

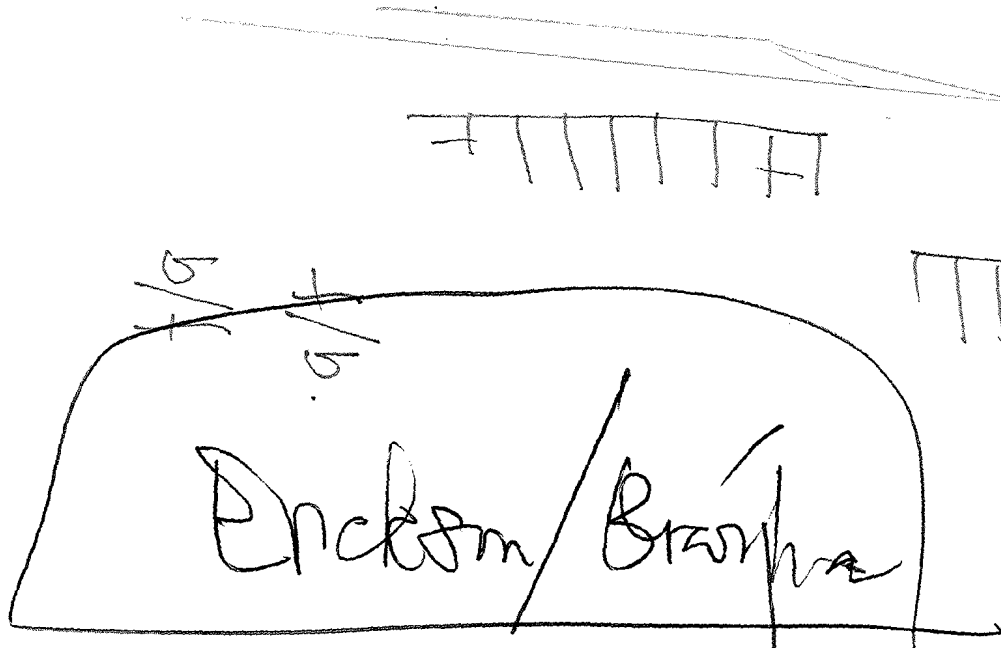
fifty [fɪy]

~~nifty~~ → *nɪy

got any candy?

gà ɛ̃y kǣy

gā̃y kǣy



Erickson/Brainha

27.III.91.
UFMG.

Onde é que João Comen foi ferjão

Faculdades Metodistas Integradas Izabela Hendrix.

SEMINÁRIO: "ANÁLISE DO DISCURSO"

De 23 a 27 de outubro de 1989

NICK

17.IX.90.
Video Vip

(1) Rat Style

(2) For a fresh garden

12.X.90
BH

He is far from (*being) tall

out of it
in the race

*(attached being) a dr.

$\hat{V} = /vn/$

30. III. 92
UFMG

$s \to z / V\_V$

de<u>z</u>isto but per<u>s</u>isto

Now look

con<u>s</u>isto
in<u>s</u>isto

Uh oh —

what of <u>assisto</u>

VIII - 13

XI - 4

D XI - 5

☆ XII - 9

XII - 14

XIII 24

XIII - 25

→ XIII - 27

XV - 1

Ângelo — me da os originais

p. XI - 5 — Rosalia

F 17. VI. 90.
São Luiz

I ate { bagels one after another
⇓
one bagel after another

I took { a picture / pictures / one picture } of one girl after A

⇑ ???

I ate one bagel after eating another bagel

(? To) Lx is

the other

this

that way

?? another

* Bill's

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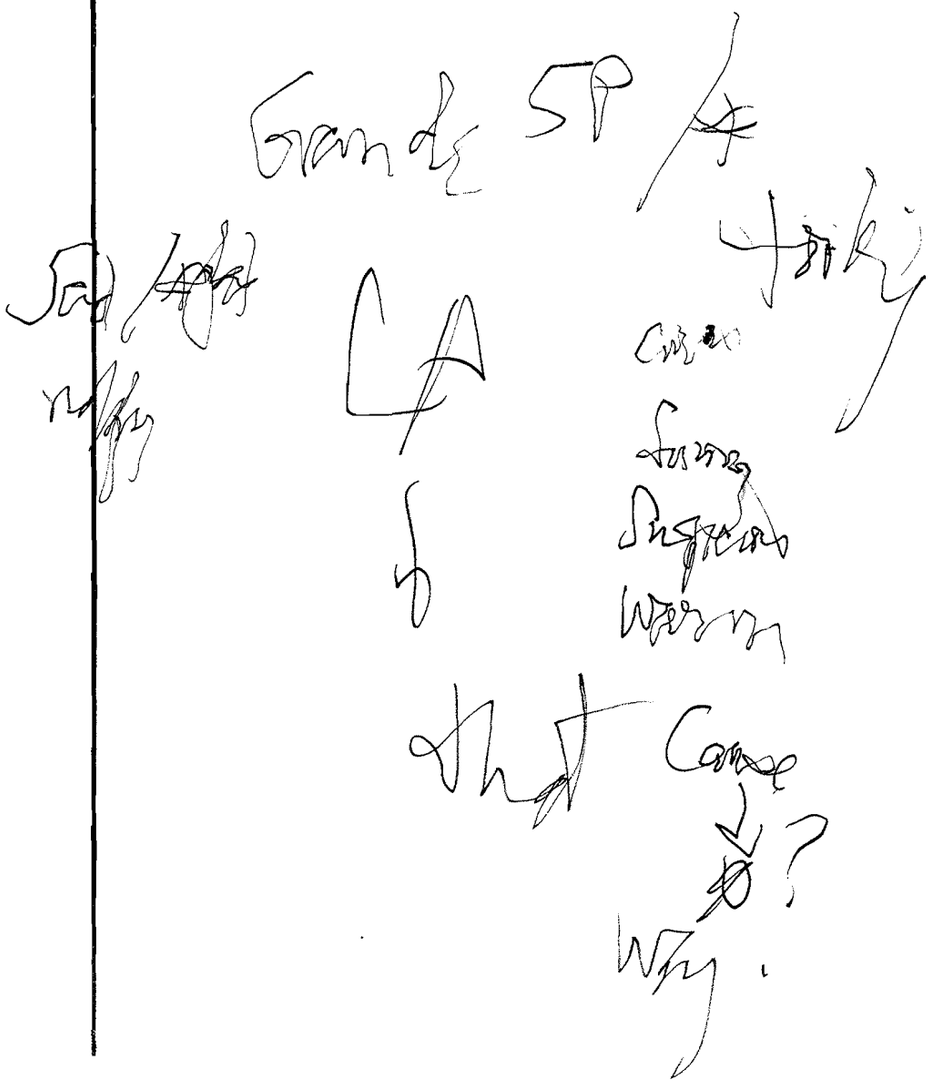
SEMINÁRIO: "ANÁLISE DO DISCURSO"

De 23 a 27 de outubro de 1989



Comparative drop adjectives

29. III. 22.

Barra de São João

↓

BSJ

curious

superficial

warm coat/person

funny — not comparative drop

The prefix dos-

25. IX. 91

dos illusionment
dos ability
dos gusting
dos tardly
dos appointment
dos ty
dos tress
dos temper
dos criminatory
dos colored
dos quieting
dos heveled
dos jointed
dos turbing
dos confirmation
dos pleasing

30. IX. 91.

dos perate
dos titute
dos lexic
dos functional
dos crepancy
dos picable
dos pise
dos tructive

His hopes were doshed

dos infectant

in dos cribable
dos pensable
dos likable

1 de [illegible]

Nowtank

y [illegible]

like

shio

pra fazer

feliz a quem se ama

one?

[illegible] demand nothing less of

complete [illegible] [illegible] as the price for

the only freedom that is worth having

Faculdades Metodistas Integradas Izabela Hendrix.

SEMINÁRIO: "ANÁLISE DO DISCURSO"

De 23 a 27 de outubro de 1989

Eu, só. lá com
religião

Jaí

Vem p'cê ver a caneta te falei

DA ANÁLISE DE "ERROS" AOS MECANISMOS ENVOLVIDOS NA APRENDIZAGEM DA ESCRITA.

Marco Antônio de Oliveira
Milton do Nascimento[1]

RESUMO

Neste artigo, apresentamos uma taxonomia dos "erros" mais comumente encontráveis em textos produzidos por alunos em processo de alfabetização. Ao fazê-lo, pretendemos mostrar como a análise de erros pode ser utilizada na caracterização do papel da competência linguística dos alfabetizandos no processo de aquisição da escrita.

Descritores de assunto:Competência Linguística, Psicologia Genética, Gênese da Escrita, Tipo de Escrita, Aprendizagem, Alfabetização, Fala/Escrita, Sistema fonológico/Sistema ortográfico, Fonema/Grafema, "Erro", Fonte de "erro", Tipo de "erro", Taxonomia, Relações opacas/transparentes.

ABSTRACT

This article presents a taxonomy of the errors most often found in texts written by students while they are being alphabetised. It also aims at showing how error analysis can be used to characterize the role played by the linguistic competence of students when they are learning the write.

Descriptors

~~Key Words~~: Linguistic Competence, Genetic Psychology, The Genesis of Writing, Writing types, The learning of writing, Alphabetization, Speech and Writing,Phonological System/ Writing System, Phoneme/Grapheme, "Errors", Source of "Error",Type of "Error", Taxonomy, Opaque/Transparent relations.

Learning to read (+write)

1 - Professores da Faculdade de Letras/UFMG.

Pessoas sabendo lá sairam

da tenho da saco

(Eu) figuei exausta

Exausta figuei *(eu)

$V \to \emptyset \,/\, z - s\#$

17. I. 92.
São Luiz

Ruth:

Cataguases

↓

[kàtagwáz:]

$\emptyset$

amores

↓

$\emptyset$

The family espa(r)

Barra de Dão
29. III. 92.

1. espalhar

2. esparramar

3. espargir / esparzir

Waldensir never knew these

4. esparralhar (by accident)

5. esparrinhar

6. esparrar-se com totalmente

7. estatelar-se

os carapachar-se

8. espraiar-se

extend like a beach

Blasphemy + intensification

30-I.92.
São Luiz

Why, in English, Portuguese, French, German ... are curses used for laudatory praise

Fuckin' good

Puta que parece que esse filme tá bom!

Foutrement bon (?)

Verdammt schön

Complementizerlessness 28.5.92.

We had a break – there was a phone

We're in luck – there's a phone.

We had the luck that there was a phone.

Fuckitive Stuffing

29.I.92.
San Luis

It doesn't matter what we serve, it will be eaten.
No matter what we serve,
Whatever we serve,

* It doesn't matter what we serve will be eaten
?? No matters what we serve will be eaten
Whatever we serve will be eaten

Even sharper:

* No matters what is on the table will be eaten.
* We will eat no matters what is on the table.

No matter → -ever
+ Fuckitive Stuffing

29. I. 92.

A. Sera que é que

1. Fuckitive per argument?

[No — whatever she wears, it's going to rain]

No matter who comes, (and) no matter what I send

(and) ~~whoever~~ however many students are there,

he will ~~send~~ distribute it to them.

B. ∃ presupposition:

* No matter how many he eats,

he isn't going to eat any

* No matter what he ate, he didn't eat anything

C. Whoever comes, he will object

= whoever comes will object
No matter who

Wow! Shades of fri!

They will eat no matter what crap (we serve)

? No matter what crap was eaten (? we serve)

No matter → ever

Be Zap

29.I.92

São Luiz

? { No matter which the road chosen
Whichever the road chosen } (*responsibility)

{ ? No matter whose the boat
Whosever the boat (*responsibility) } , stay in it

So : 1. Be → ∅

2. No matter → -ever

{ Whatever the costume (was), I wore it
No matter what }

I wore { no matter what the costume* (was)
whatever the costume* (was) }.

No matter wh-word+NP

28. I. 92.
São Luiz

No matter { what the cost / where the problem / when the call / *how the weather / ? why the refusal } / *it / *this / *Mike

---

29. I. 92.
São Luiz

Hey! Proof that -ever ⇐ no matter

whatever the cost / *it / *this / *Mike's
wherever the problem
whenever the call
??however the weather
*whyever the refusal

NB: pronouns are out in both constructions

NB:
*Doppelt gemoppelt
*No matter whatever she wears.

however big the duck

Suggests ∃ a rule of is / was / has been → ∅
No matter what the cost yesterday, the price will double tomorrow.
for the last 2 weeks (has been)

[êto / êt / ete]

31. I. 92
São Luiz

êto

churrasquêto
carrêto [freight charges]
barreto < barro
Lot name amuleto

c ẽ
4 1 0 0 0 1 2 3 4
-110

borboleta
trombêta [trumpet]
chupêta [bico]
saleta [salta]
muléta
cacêta
rosêta [spur wheel]
buceta
carrapêta [burr]
capeta pain in the ass
camiseta
maleta [small mala]
careta
faceta

It is down outbound the barn

palacio m
~~[illegible]~~ tete
cacetéto [E]
barreto
falsete

[Eta] Marieta

mufeta Margareta
pateta

From Sintaxe class 20.XII.91

Caboosedessness in preposing

21.XII.91. São Luiz

a proud (* of me) man

an interestingly (*enough) detailed proposal

She dances breath-takingly (*enough) beautifully.

Cabooses:
are * for preposes.

Maybe this is why:

OK an oatmeal-packer

No — I can't find any NN's where the head is here [pick pr... + is VN]

6. XII. 91.
UFMG

Tilás Rap to the physicists:

Ela é uma linda mulher

? Uma linda mulher me beijou

Rup with Vanda:

Causatives + degrees of agentivity

3. XII. 91.
São Luiz

João
*O vento
*O calor
* O impacto
*A safadez dela

} Sain Max.

João
?O vento
? O calor
O impacto
* A safadez

} Sain > dente

Law: The more shockingly causative-sounding a subject is, the fewer subject types will satisfy it. Agentives are the prototypical causers.

Menino, 4ª série — Wanderley Gerardi — 3. XII. 91, UFMG.

Type of Dir Obj

∄ Acordei

e fui escovar os dentes — Paciente — S_1 — V_1 V_2

e depois fui tomar café. — Destruction — V_3

☆ $\boxed{\text{Aí}}$ $\boxed{\text{eu}}$ fui arrumar a minha cama. — Paciente $\boxed{\text{aí}}$ S_2 — V_4

E depois fui jogar bolinha — Pac — V_5

e depois fui jogar bola. — Pac — S_3 — V_6

E depois fui anda de bicicleta — Pac — V_7

e depois $\boxed{\text{eu}}$ fui au moçá [= almoçar] — (Destruct) S_4 — V_8

☆ $\boxed{\text{aí}}$ $\boxed{\text{eu}}$ fui assisti televisão. — Percep $\boxed{\text{aí}}$ — V_9

E depois $\boxed{\text{eu}}$ ∄ tomei banho ??? — V_{10}

e fui faze a tarefa $\boxed{\text{CONSTRUCTION}}$ S_5 — V_{11}

e depois ∄ vim pra escola. — V_{12}

maior + melhor

2. XII. 91.
São Luiz

Needs: de todas

Comprei { a maior casa / a casa maior / uma casa maior } the biggest house / the bigger house / a bigger house

* uma maior casa

Comprei { a melhor mesa / a mesa melhor / uma mesa melhor } the best table

Falei com { o mais inteligente { de todos / que } } alunos

one person

28. XI. 91.
My concurso day
Thanksgiving
São Luiz

S from Rosália:

** The prices of the oranges from California were higher that the ones of the ones from Mexico

WHY?

22. XI. 91.
UFMG

1ª sintatização

* (os) pobres alunos

Also OK
? tens
mens
esses
um, dois, ... pobres alunos
% alguns

Rep on complement types w/ Carmiro

Clausematiness

18. XI. 91.
São Luiz

As we squish from know → can

1. Independent subjects
2. ☆ Independent tenses — This is fundamental — tense = world
3. Finiteness
4. Pronominalizes like an NP
5. Top V can be embedded
6. Negation hops over top V — i.e., it's not there
7. Top V can gap independently of bottom one
8. // [Act]

either

6. XI. 91.
UFMG

To no women either did he give presents yesterday

yesterday

I talked to no women (?either) about that

either

Why then, if either only likes final position, can it show up here?

Never *(on Sunday / on London) either did he sing.

?? Nobody *(rich) either did he invite.

He might (also) have not been (*also) beaten by the snake

So also has to be present.

also/either + neg

5. XI. 91.
UnB

Listening to Ken:

Tom also might not have (*also) been (*also) talking
*either *either

F
to Hester either

So either has to be post-focus

and nothing occurs between not

+ focus, neither also nor either

Looks like either has to be post NP/PP

Hmm: ? He ate no cheese either

No students (*either) will be working (either).

Never ?* (on Sunday) either was he late
* *

WRITING (*either) to her

Pied Piping and freezing

5. XI. 91.
Brasília

Ken: In Papago, in the non extraposed order: [man "the" heg bed under sleep],

OK

bed is rippable; when bed extraposes

man Ø ~~[illegible]~~ sleeps ~~[illegible]~~ ?am table ~~[illegible]~~ under

X

//'s

pied piping in German

der Mann, { den zu beißen zu versuchen / * den zu versuchen zu beißen } ich versuchte

Wrong — this is OK if den Mann has been object raised.

Adjective number agreement

3. XI. 91.
Continue

From Deuscreidis thesis draft (p. 54 — § 3.1)

as linguas Turca e Tailandesa

But wouldn't it be

2 moças morenas e louras

Negation

31. X. 91.
São Luiz

e nem um certidão de nascimento não levou.

13. X. 91.
Sim

V_ϕ

Predicates	that + tense	that tenseless	for to	ϕ_{conj}	ϕ_{disj}	ϕ_{infin}	Assoc
say	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
fear	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	—
Surprise	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	at
mystery	✓	X					

7.X.91.
São Luiz

P: Podia fazer mesmo?

Podia podia.

Imperfective &
implicature of termination

9. X. 91.
São Luiz

Queria um pão de queijo

[no (or very weak) implication
that you no longer want it]

Corria todo dia as 7:00

[strong suggestion that
you no longer do]

From Xangana

[Imperfectives + negation]

[En ia = en não vou]

5. IX. 91, UFMG

I was { going / driving / flying / coming / ?taking / bringing it / quitting } tomorrow but I'm not anymore

Some (motion involving?) verbs in the imperfect accept future adverbs:

?* seeing Priv

* working on it

[com o sentido de I [was planning on] —

So maybe ∃ a deletion?

I was returning tomorrow, but I'm not anymore

* I was cooking tomorrow

?* I was planting them tomorrow

I going to, né?

?? I was being taken to NY tomorrow

Seem slightly better with goals:

I was driving?? (to LA) tomorrow.

-ona

16. VIII. 91.
São Luiz

Zélia é brigona

*briga

OK? → Marcísio é brigão

So -ona does more than make bigger pejoratively. It also adjectivalizes.

Adj & N — verbs which take them

14. VIII. 91. São Luiz

tornar-se (basically takes N)

ficar

(a) stay (basically Adj), but more than in (b) – ficar com membro da clube

(b) become (basically Adj), some N — homem, p. ex.

virar

basically adj

There appears to be no V which only takes Adj

With the Quartistas | The Color Squash |

14. VIII. 91.
UFMG

of | come in | turn

of a deep grape | The sofa comes in { dust, sand, dawn, grape } | * turn grape, turn peach

AW

* a peach short

Com Virginia
& Tilla

Pred Nom that
need article

14. VIII. 91.

N that need artic

person

women

men

-er + of NP

28. VII. 91.
Cataguases

You're fuller of shit than I am.

You're prouder of Tim than I am.

Hank?

cf. 28. VII. 90

-wards / -ward

27. VII. 91.
Cataguases

The class of /—ward(s) is pretty nonny, except for some prepositional/adverbial suffrage:

N

earth sea moon
sun ?star
home
NESW
front/back

lee

up/down

P

in/out

for

(to)

Suggest morphologically that these may be denominal [or that earth is a preposition?]

But look

? The balloon went up
{and stayed there
?(*where it stayed for 2 days}
?* The man went in
and stayed there.

Is there a word stant ward? If so, I have no derivation for it.

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? The sky's color drifted pinkwards

Cf. 28.VII.90. $\boxed{\text{-wards / -ward}}$

2.

27.VII.91.
Catagnaes

NB: The -s appears to be adverbial, because it seems favored to disappear in nominalization:

He drifted { south / in / up / front } ward(s) (fast) ← fast can only be final; slowly prefers pre-wards

slowly

?

His { slow / fast } { southward(?s) / inward(??s) / upward(?*s) / frontward(?s) } drift

With direction, for me, the -s is even more unerwünscht:

In an { eastward(?*s) / upward(?*s) } direction

In German, does -wärts$_{Adv}$ change to -wärtig$_{Adj}$? Check this

seine aufwärtige Bewegung

Cf. 28. VII. 90. -wards / -ward

26. VII. 91. Catagnases

from LA

We went northwards to SF

⇑

towards the north

NB: wrong semantics. I went home to SF

≠? homewards to SF

The first implies SF is home.

in/outwards ⇐ towards the in/out side

front/backwards ⇐ towards the front/back

24. XI. 91. Antônio + Olívia

* offwards Why ∄?

There is also no *onwards, in the sense of onto

??? upwards/downwards ⇐ towards the {top / bottom}

* sidewards ⇐ towards the side

⇓

ways

Why ∄ left/right wards? NB: ∃ left/right ward

No good source for onward or forward.

?* NB: {in a forward direction / in an onward direction}.

24. VII. 90.
Rio de Janeiro → Recife

What stops?

* He flew from LA to LA

There are 4 to $\left\{\frac{*4}{5}\right\}$ crummy analyses of this.

George's idea of asymmetrical NP* would do it nicely...

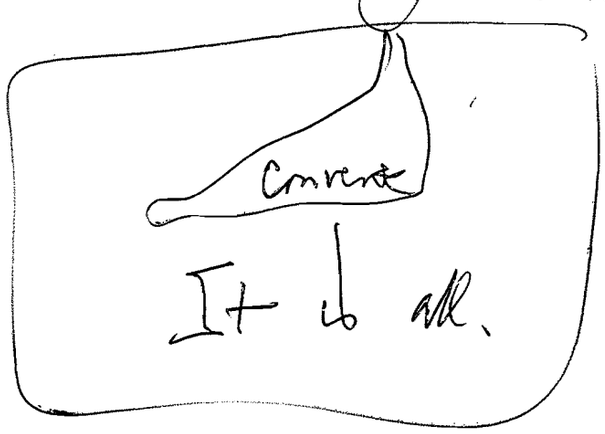
20. XI. 91.
Pampulha

* 4 to 3
* 4 to 19

17. VII. 91.

17.7.91
$\sqcup 3^2$

On a billboard
on the way to Yarat
Tunnel hub



Why *?

inviting

6. VII. 91.
Pampulha

The water looks inviting
*seems
*appears
**is

Only with looks can inviting
become an adjective.

KW come on — who's running
this show?

Brazilian Q-Float

14. VI. 91.
São Luz

{Os alunos / Eles} todos são responsáveis

Eu livro { eles todos pro Nick / os livros pro Nick todos }

So it's like English, except
that Q Portuguese is possible everywhere
for lexical N + pronouns — separation,
as in English, only for lexical N for subjects.

Negative Deletion

7. VI. 91.
Virginia

Ruth:

Eu nem lá não estava

OK w/o não também, according to Cláudia. So some negative phrases only optionally delete.

Sintaxe: Lúcio points out: Navarro

Peaks — Verbality

21. V. 90.
UFMG

Onde é que é que ele mora?

será será

Verbality

Parallels the increase in verbality from first auxiliary to main verb

I must have been being photographed.

havia pouco
tensed "adverb"

March/April 1991

Márcia Cançado Thesis, introduction, quote from Rubem Alves or someone:

There is *havia pouco* used as an adverb in an imperfect clause.

So *há pouco* still has some clausal

note

Past tense adverbs

24. III. 91 ±
São Luiz

Sentence found in Marcia Cançado's M.A. thesis (p. 2 of foreword introduction l-2-l-1)

From Rubem Braga, Aula de Inglês

A boa senhora teve o rosto completamente iluminado por uma onda de alegria: os olhos brilhavam - vitória! vitória! - e um largo sorriso desabrochou rapidamente nos lábios [havia pouco franzidos pela meditação triste e inquieta].

Rosália: strange order — in non-poetic language, it would be franzidos havia pouco....

~~There is also haverá pouco~~

Rosália: Eu comia feijão {há / havia} pouco

SSC + Deletion

7. I. 91.
Barra de São João

He ran faster than { (it) was necessary (for him) { to run / to / * —
— was necessary? (for him) to run
?* (for him) to —

→ as fast as — was necessary

?? He ran faster than would prove that he was too slow for the trial

Are these in general bad? If so, is it because of unextrapolability?

≠ ← NB: necessary ≠ easy

→ He ran as fast as was easy for him to? —
*—

Stress + feminines

11.III.91.
BH

Is it true that $\nexists$ $(VC)_1 \acute{V} C_0 \#$?
fem

So femininity is only possible at home?

Also: $\exists$ few feminines in -e

(certo?)
morte, ponte bonde?

Specific indefinites

19.XII.90.
Yara + Suniahiro

They are hard to get in PP's:

I looked at some butterflies around [the] house
[*a]

I saw some marbles in a jar
I put

OK with sea
And put.

No: its around

??* I saw some butterflies around a house.

There were some butterflies { in / near / behind / ? around / under } a rock.

Around is tough.

☆ It's marked! ☆

? There was a rope around a tree

It's because its subject is not a great object.

13. XI. 90.
UEMG

TSOO

Verb the {motherfucking / goddamn / asskissing} {right shit out of} X

Interesting: suggests that X is an asskisser

Only (?) goes with negative [or aggressive?] verbs
cf. tickle

All real transitives?

kick
beat
punch
stomp
whack
whomp
choke
strangle
club
? knock
slap
swat

*hurt — why bad?
*defeat
*wound
?? stab
*torture
TSOO
hurt

scare
frighten
*terrify
? startle

spray the shit
sand
grind
? paint
melt
dent the shit out of the fender

} drown

fuck
screw
*rape

Epistemic
beat
baffle
?? puzzle
(*outfox)
?? fool

shake
rattle

18. IX. 96.

ta em casa

taĩ kaza

amiga em casa

amigi kaza

right

27.IX.90.

*(Não) cago regra pra ninguém
seguir
nun nun
nunca imaginei
que ia ser o que foi depois não

6. IX. 80

Eles que comeram, não foram?

? Só Tomas comeu, não só

*comeu

Faculdades Metodistas Integradas Izabela Hendrix.

SEMINÁRIO: "ANÁLISE DO DISCURSO"

De 23 a 27 de outubro de 1989

29.V.90

BH

adorei Lá / aqui/alá

*enter

*assim

with Heliana

* adorei em NY

Death

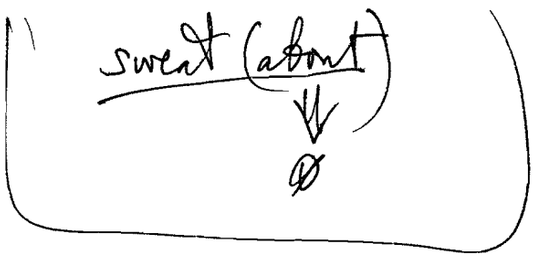
3.V.90.
São Luiz

in the dead of { winter / night }

dead to the world
dead drunk
dead wrong
→ dead certain
[dead center]
dead ahead

dead tired
deathly ill
dead silent?

[dead to rights] ? [someone has been caught dead to rights]



3. VIII. 90.
Continue

* This book is being sweat(ed) by a lot of students

Another ∅ pronoun verb

30.IX.90.
São Luiz

This word links the next sentence to the one that precedes { it / ∅ }

Same with follows.

Será que this is because

{ precede / follow } ⟸ { goes before (it) / comes after (it) }

where the reversibility depends on the incorporated preposition?

Interesting contrast: call in SuperCheck

Figure / ground + Ripparabilities

6. IX. 90.
São Luiz

Theme / Material

What did you shape into cages

* What did you shape the wire into?

Goal / Result

Result:

?? What did you fashion out of coat hangers?

What did you fashion the cages out of ?

Result

So these show:
Figure is not always left-most

T Goal

X moved into Y

---

what did he talk about — in terms of sand?

? what did he talk about time in terms of ▭

the janitor who was the president

?? the president who the janitor was ▭

So: Figures move better than ground

The man who was beside the barn

?? * The barn which the man was beside

When would this be a good way of picking out some barn

Apankar Ø + idioms

29. IX. 90.
Sao Luiz → Rainer + Dorinha's

Is it an accident that get it has the same idiomatic meaning as apankar Ø?

Contrastive stress

29. IX. 90.
On the way to Rainer + Daniela's

Rosália said something like:

The medicines we give to animals are the same as the ones { * we take / WE take }

So semantically animals and we are in thematic contrast, and thus must get stressed.

The Iconics of Sequence

25. IX. 90.
São Luiz

very very very big : intensification

rant rant ran : } continuation
hit me + hit me + hit me

atc { lots + lots + lots
* { much + much + much } Only plurals work

The fact that behaves like to

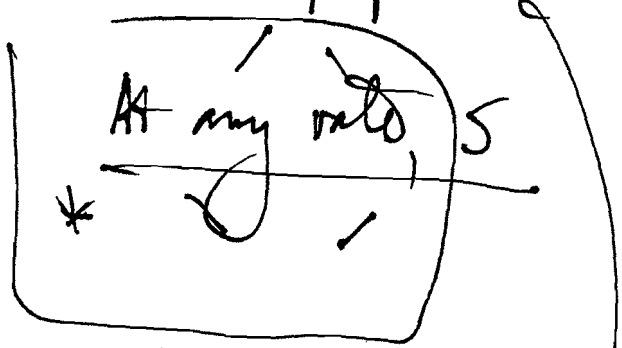
is

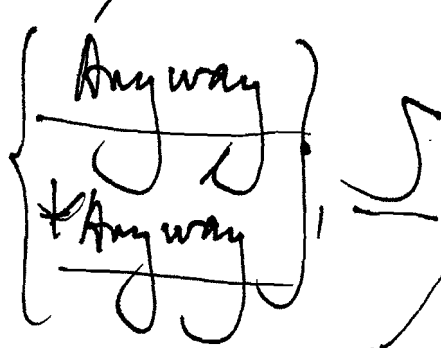
means that structure can become v

Semantic black holes
+ stress

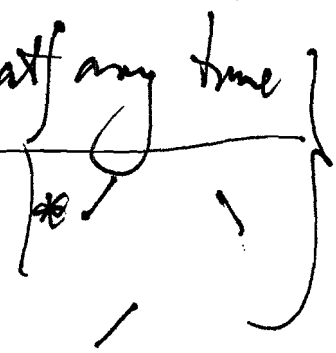
28.IX.90.
São Luiz

Why do any always (?) stressed
on preposes?

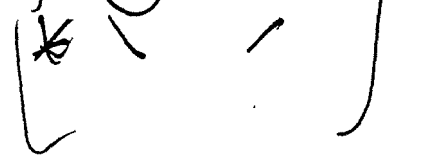




Cf. He never cried at any time



But: I would not go for any reason



What gives?

17. IX. 90.
São Luiz

Span {ish / *iard} - built ships

Why only made + synonym here?

* Spanish - attacked cities

But:

Spanish - supplied arms

??- settled villages

Fresh squeeze

16. IX. 90.
Praça

T-shirt seen today: picture of a guy sitting on the bank fishing.

Above him the text: FRESH SQUEEZE

Which got me thinking:

This OJ is fresh*(ly) squeezed

But: some fresh(ly) squeezed OJ

Feels like: a 2-{foot / *feet}-long dick

Why ∄ a frequent*(ly) reported condition

How come only on fresh with the -ly zap itself?

Why: a {prewar / * before the war} valid limitation

Why is it worked-out problem. (Prst V)

but down-dripping rain (Pre V)

an (*in) Albuquerque-based novela

Sim/Não + Exp

5. IX. 90.
UFMG

Ouvi:

já entrou, não já
entrou

Wording Up &
Free Vels / ≠ Q's

8. VIII. 90.
São Luiz

I relearned { what I had read
* what I had ~~[illegible]~~ read with whom }.

The morphology of Brazilian names

19. VI. 90.
São Luiz

Masc

"Prefix"

Ed -

"Suffix"

- mar
- ir / dir
- air
- son
- ilson
- ton
- il
- nil
- dil
- mir Wanmir
  Jalmir

Feminine

Prefix

Suffix

- mar [Lucimar]
- ide Alaide
- ana
- lene
- ilda (Alda?)

(2) inh

8.VI.90.
São Luiz

órgão / **orgínhão

fútil / **futinhil

So: things are arranged so that
inh- can only be infixed
before {o / a}

But what of tigrinha?

Does this ever happen with Adj?

* solvestrinho

7.7.90.

graça, Sanlinho
+ Levagarinho

hmm

Appositives + by the way

2. VI. 90.
São Luiz

From Brasilian:

Tudo que Mike Dillinger (* até) me deu ta aqui

até by the way only in appositives

Same with by the way:

* Everything that he by the way said was recorded

Thus by the way //s performatives:

Everything that I hereby promise to eat will be nutritious

Maybe thus??

[Dinosaur mode of explanation]

I add that

⇓

by the way

From Rap with Maralice

will / be going to

Abstract subject

* The shit will hit the fan

* Everything will be all right

31.II.90.
São Luiz

Como + VP Del

27. V. 90,
São Luiz

Ele é como { eu / *mim } ∅

Ele é como eu sou

So: como is a conjunction

German has gleich = P, wie = conjunction

Er ist gleich mir / *ich

Er ist wie *mir / ich

English has only a preposition: like

She is like me / *I

*as

Prefix / Suffix symmetry

Happy 23rd Dan!
26.V.90.
São Luiz

1. In German, if ∃ any Prefix$_1$ + Prefix$_2$ + V
it would surely be separable inseparable, no?
auf + be + wahren

2.

N → V	ize, ify
N → A	y, al, ous, oid, ~~[illegible]~~
N → N	$\boxed{\text{Lots}}$

V → V	None?
V → A	~~[illegible]~~ ive [emotive] selective
V → N	$\boxed{\text{Lots}}$

The Right to Know

Happy Birthday, Dan!
26.V.90.
São Luiz

Principle I: Nothing shall impede the flow of structure from one node to another.

Definition: node : = : person or machine :

Principle II: The primary function of a planetary (or galactic, etc.) government shall be to levy taxes as equitably as possible so that

A. Anyone can talk to anyone as long as desired.

B. Anyone can read, hear, or see anything they desire.

C. Anyone can study anything as long as they desire.

you keep it yourself.

Free Mail ~~Xerox~~ Free phones, computers, video, music, education

Music Shows: all televised, so whoever can't fit in can see it at home. Sports stills.

Principle: fun & beauty are for everyone. They don't depend on what you earn.

Money is used for what, still?

Food?

Transportation??

from Sintaxe class

Multiple questions

21.V.90.
UFMG

English → Brazilian → Spanish

? he gave what to whom

* where did he live when?

? where did he stay when?

19. V. 90.
São Luiz

well off — like any Adj

Adv + off

Adj {V/N} + Prt

?? He is badly off

He is { *(not) too badly off / as badly off as any of us / worse off than Monique / ?* the worst off of all of us }

He is badly enough off to merit food stamps

NB: well in the head: better off

He is { well enough off / ?well off enough } to pick up the check

But: He is { * hard enough up / hard up enough } to be pretty thing.

Like: pissed off, strung out

Metabnt:
harder up
** stronger out
?* prissier off
pissed offness *" pissedness off

Shitbrat

from a papinho com o MAD

11.V.90.
UFMG – Belo

It beats the shit out of me

NB

the shit out of X

knock
kick
beat
* hit
? punch
trump / stomp / whomp
hammer
bang
club
* shoot
blast
bomb
tickle

fuck
suck
lick

mud
hug
love / * like
* adore
* hate

Papinha com a Laura

Agreement with existential in Brazilian

09.V.90
UFMG

{ tem / *têem
há / *hão
existe / *existen } problemas

Mas:

Suponhamos que { haja / hajam
tenha / tenham
exista / existam } problemas.

The 3 V aren't:
NB: problemas { *tenham
*hajam
*existam }

for Laura both are possible with ter + haver
(forgot to ask with existir)

So that means bad news for the Center:

There is more agreement in the subjunctive than in the indicative

Hmm

Horrible doubt from class on Mayst: [Incorporation of NN]

10. V. 90. São Luiz

Why is [American history] teacher so good?

African lion-hunters from the US

{? some comfortable} house-builders

Sei! Eureka!!

ANP's are OK! Not real adjectives!!!

Ó! (*very) Big game hunters

He hunts (*very) big game.

But: (??very) long bald hitters

*tall mountain climber

Topicalization in answers to Yes/No Q's in Brazilian

9.V.90
UFMG
Rosália's lecture

Q: [Positive]

Cê viu a Vera?

Negative A_1: Vera (eu) não vi não.

When ∃ change in polarity, aí dá.

Positive A_2: *Vera eu vi

Q: [Negative]

Cê não viu a Vera não?

Topicalization OK with or without polarity change.

Negative A_1: A Vera (eu) não vi não.

Positive A_2: A Vera {eu / ?—} vi sim.

take

6. V. 90.
São Luiz

take { form / shape }

take root

take heart

take { shit pisb / nap snooze / bath } *sleep why?

take root

take heart

take a drag puff $\boxed{\text{toke}}$ ← NB: brand new — why ∴ does it go with take?

So $\boxed{\text{take} + N \Rightarrow V}$ is still in motion

heart

5.V.90
Juninho + Yava's

the heart of the { matter / problem } = essence

take heart
lose heart
Why? he's *(all) heart } = courage

He's good at heart = nature
character
essence

Lose

5.V.90 (?)

Lose hope

Lose one's footing

decide causative

4.V.90.
UFMG

That decided me

Why ∄ *I was decided by that ?

Just a harmless causative —
why should passive freak?

Can it have its on-phrase?
Think so ——

That decided me { ~~on going~~ / *to go }

Adverbs and derived nominals

30.IV.90.
UFMG

Paulo Freire: Pedagogia do Oprimido p.65

Há uma grave enfermidade da narração.

Wow— brkee brkee. An adverb modifying the Adj inside a derived N.

Faculdades Metodistas Integradas Izabela Hendrix.

SEMINÁRIO: "ANÁLISE DO DISCURSO"

De 23 a 27 de outubro de 1989

26. IV. 90
São Luiz

autumnal American lunar expedition

Ups in centrality to the V.

golden box gold box

A gente

Com a Virginia 23. IV. 90.

A gente fica chateada

o (*s)

Mas:

A gente saiu juntos

junto

*junta

Mais comum

Eles elegeram a gente

membros

membro

Dois sistemas

da concordância!

Particle "Movement"

20. IV. 90.
São Luiz

Com a Mônica

pedir { X imprestado
imprestado X } ← X não pode ser curto

* eles
* um
dois ← melhor

throw { the gates open
V
open { the gates
* them }

NB:
Paint the gate black
V
V
?? Paint black the gate

Big Q: Why is this one freer in order than this one?

Why are particles freest of all?

$$\boxed{/\text{Vn}/ \rightarrow [\tilde{\text{V}}]}$$

$$\text{Vl} \rightarrow \text{Vw}$$

1.IV.90.
São Luiz

Ó! Adj e C# não tem inflexções para o feminino!

Uma mulher $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{feliz}(*a) \\ \underline{\text{melhor}}(*a) \end{array} \right\}$

Uma quantidade par $(*a)$

Então!

$*\underline{\text{r}}\text{v}\text{i}\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{m}\\ \underline{n}\end{matrix}\right\}a$

Uma casa comun $(*a)$

∴ [comũ] termina numa consoante.

$$\boxed{\text{Exceção: } \underline{\text{boa}}}$$

real tambem

3.IV.90.
São Luiz

Crock of Shit

campestre

verificar — A-Raiser
+ Raising Prototype

April Fool's D
São Luiz

O Menino e o Rio, p. 74-75

A água do chafariz verificou ser coca cola

Q1: Why is it that prototypical Raising is with ser? (*être)

Cf. Je l'ai trouvée {intelligente / avoir beaucoup d'argent}.

Aha! Not only with ser, with ser deleted!

Thus it is that the 2 clauses can meld more fully — so there's no trace of the Raising

So the output looks like

I painted it black.

Q2: Why does Raising prefer copular adjectives to predicate N?

Alessandro seemed {wasted / a decent chap / an Australian}.

Thus: NP containing judgement → NP objective

perder: viagem
aula
trem?

Losables

31.3.90
Btt em algum lugar

perder sono & lose sleep

lose [POSSESSION] / * INALIENABLES

NB → ~~possession of~~ fortune [exc.

lose (all) track of, contact with lose arm, hand, leg, foot, toe, eye, ?heel, ear

(*all) sight of

touch
not?

footing chance

balance, right to VP

? nose, cheek
* mouth
* stomach
** back]

capacity
capability → (one's) way
ability
? talent → time
knack → ground
patience
lose weight → temper
* height
* width
cool
→ control
my grip / hold
→ face
favor with (my) touch

game
a fight
battle
war

mind
consciousness

will to live

fear

mastery
command of X

Ascension = Deletion

29.III.90.
São Luiz

Why is

I kissed the statue's arm >

≠ I kissed the statue on the arm

THE SAME THING AS

I found the chair to be comfortable >>

I found the chair comfortable

This seems to say | vertical distance ≠ horizontal distance

∴ Trees are real.
Arvores são reais

On não e nominalizações

26.IV.90.
UFMG

A questão sobre a despossibilidade
do não de cerveja nunca foi resolvida.

Dom da dom dom.

Aparentemente OK ...

- mental + al

24. III. 90
São Luiz

The condition seems to be:

∄ -al of what's to the left is

a verb, or clearly productively

formed.

∄ excremental vs *assignmental

Good luck, fellow theorists

of grammar.

S Copying

22. III. 90.
UFMG

Jairson tá aqui

⇓ S Copying

Que Jairson tá aqui, tá

* Que tá aqui, Jairson tá

Corresponds to:

As for being drunk, he is

?* As for him being drunk, John sure is

*

Que Mônica e brilhante, (acho que) ela é

* acho que cê sabe que é

* muitos falam que eu sabia que cê tinha falado que

Rosália says it can't be embedded

Que ela não tá aqui, não tá

disso eu tenho certeza, que não acho que tá ela ni tá.

Wow!

Que ela nai tá aqui; isso ela nai tá nai

word Mass

17.3.90.
Alto Cascara
[fila pro álcool]

? have
get
receive
send
* mail

word of X

word of X came last night

Hmm.

We had word from Jack

⊛

5. II. 90
Mont Vernon →
Townshend

as recently = only yesterday
as Tuesday
*(last) March

NB: inseparable.

I only saw him yesterday
≠ only yest.
Also: can't be preposed.

até → abstract scale, of probability

Space
Time?

A ainda → C ainda hoje

Time
continuity
move along time line, ∄ change

truth value continues, in spite of improbability?

→ B ainda maior

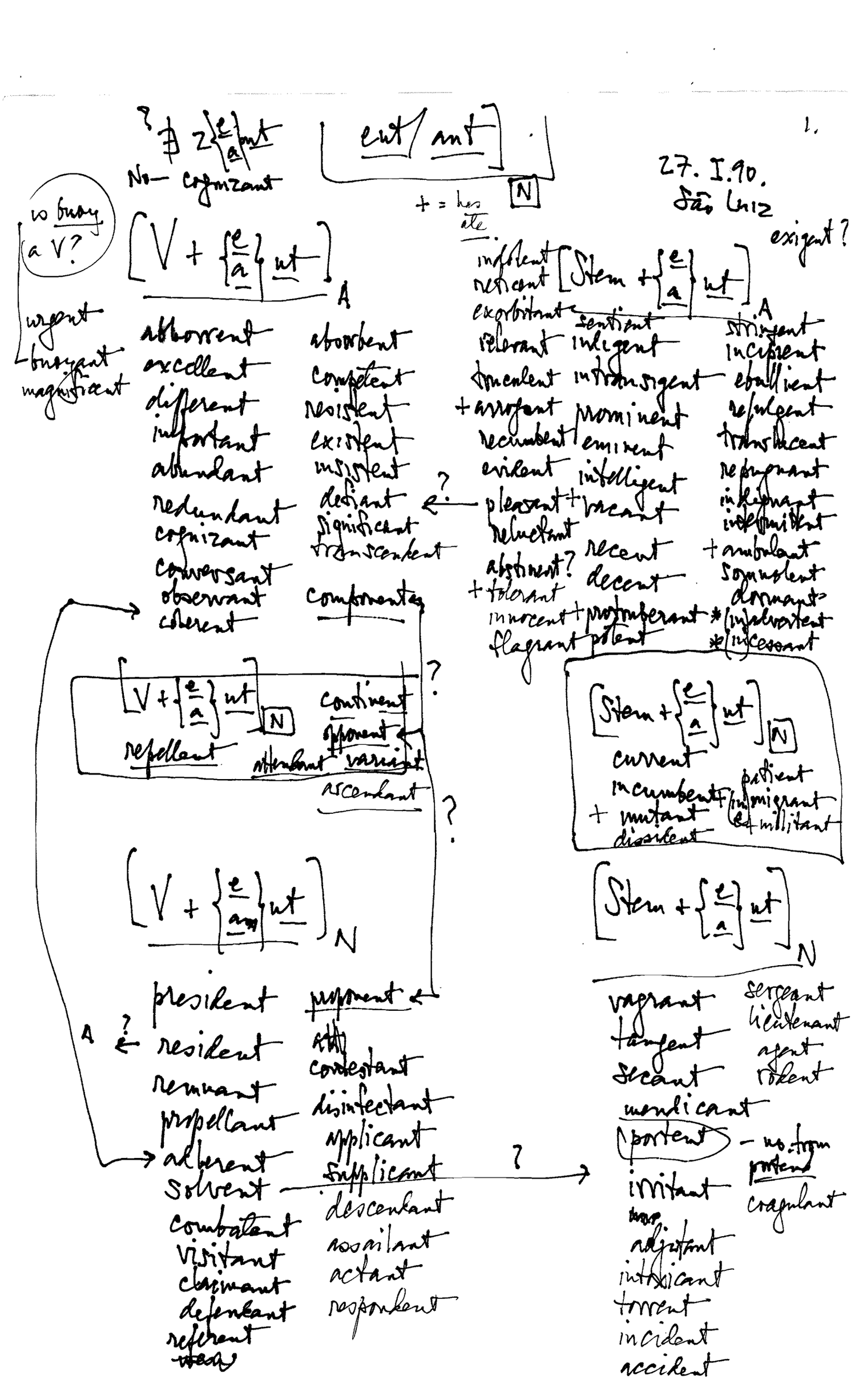
move along quantity axis with change
(suggestion of surprise?)

The Intense Group

2. III. 96.
Airport, Toronto

	only	even	also					
1. Japanese	-dake	-mo	-mo	only	him / here/there/where / now/then/when	if	*even only when	
2. NA	✓	✓	X					
3. —if	✓	✓	X		*so/thus *therefore			

27. I. 90.
São Luiz



-escent

vigilant [e/a] ut [N]

∄ th

27.I.90.
UFMG

Extant Verb

Cranberry stem

what's this mean?

A

repentant
divergent
effervescent
acquiescent
iridescent
compliant
? pursuant [? = P]
consistent
expectant
fluorescent

apparent

esculent
virulent
ambient
radiant (ate)
undulant (ate)
vibrant (ate)
obedient
flatulent
insolent
salient
luxuriant (ate)
strident

violent (ate)
turbulent
redolent
indolent
succulent
concupiscent
fraudulent
resurgent
extant
penitent
convenient
corpulent

resplendent
exuberant
resilient
pliant
subservient
afferent
efferent
affluent
deviant (ate)
mordant
sapient
ardent
silent

Either: [N]

dependent
resultant

instant
crescent
truant

delinquent

N

defendant
discussant
informant
(formant)
gradient
servant
accountant
superintendant

relaxant
recipient ?
student
expectorant (ate)
causative

ingredient
insurgent
adolescent
ministrant
effluent
client
miscreant
~~stud~~
tenant
tyrant

celebrant (ate)

☆ (annuitant ☆ !

$\overset{?}{\exists}\ \overset{\vee}{s}\ ?$ $\left[\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{e}\\ \underline{a}\end{matrix}\right\}\ \underline{nt}\right]_{\boxed{N}}$

28. I. 90.
São Luiz

	V	Cranberry	
Adj	confident (widely ≠ mg.) sufficient convergent divergent expectant pertinent recombinant	complacent lenient extravagant recalcitrant innocent prurient somnolent salient pungent {bi / tri / ⋮} omniscient equivalent ambivalent congruent	distant latent clement opulent lambent lucent vehement ben / mal evolent fluent diligent crapulent ? transparent retromingent
Both		clairvoyant giant	
N	consultant confidant aspirant (Non-agentive) pollutant	quotient unguent cla trident parent merchant deodorant refrigerant (ato)	

Word class changers

27.I.90.
São Luiz

A. Brasilian has 3 that do $V \to \boxed{N}$ (= N/A)

Vdor	animador$_N$ / desanimador$_A$
Vute	falante$_N$ / diferente$_A$
Veiro	trabalheiro$_N$ / traiçoeiro$_A$

NB: eiro really is on $\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$ — rueiro, ferreiro

B. -en: $V \to \boxed{V}$ (= V/A)

very (much) amused $\langle V \rangle$

NB: 2→1 upr the chances of adjectivality though it doesn't preclude verbness!

We were very much amused by Frederika

C. -ing: $V \to$ V being, A interesting, N dwelling — Living

NB: siding, wetting, netting; banking, heading

$N \to N$?

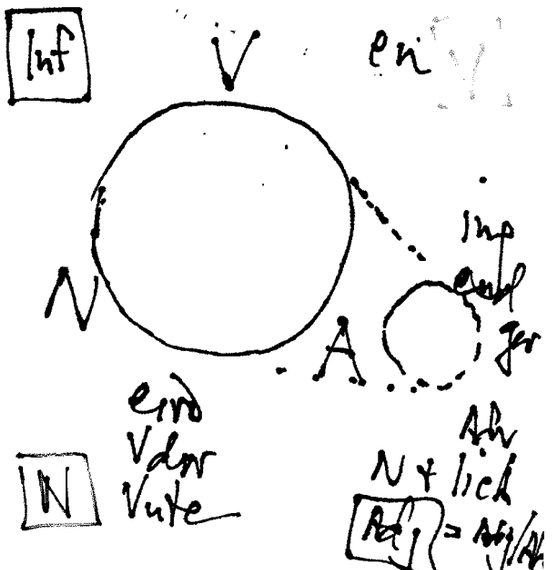
What of $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{in} \\ \text{out} \\ \text{off} \end{Bmatrix}$ ing

D. -en German: Stem V, N

E. -ism → -ist $N \to \boxed{N}$

NB: Stem + ism → N
popul

F. -ant French: $V \to$ Adv



Word class changers

27. I. 90.
São Luiz

Why do I perceive certain learned suffixes as producing more [N]'s than Germanic ones (like #y)?

Example par excellence:

-ist	a humanist (new)
-ic	a poetic (truth)
-oid	a humanoid (ape)

V + eiro Adj

21. I. 90.
Praça → São Luiz

traiçoeiro + [com SN] [atraiçoar]

zombeteiro + [com SN] [zombar]

fofoqueiro

arruaceiro

baderneiro

interesseiro

financeiro

alviçareiro

arruaça N
baderna N
} noise

good
viçosa
estar em viço (of plants)
green, healthy

19.I.90

corrente
crescente
fervente
nascente
ambulante
vivente
observante
importante
relevante
insinuante
digerente
excitante
entusiasmante
interessante

causticante

Problems as containers

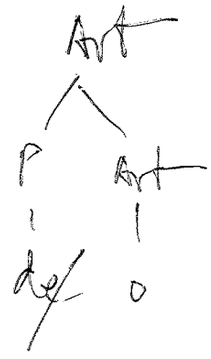
19. I. 90.
São Luiz

I got out of this difficulty easily

P Glom in Brasilima

18. I. 90.
Coming home from PUC

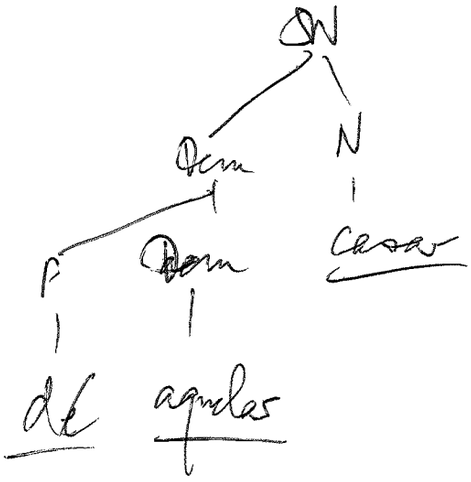
do, da etc must be:



because of dessa

+ daquelas casas etc, which show (?)

that there must be a NP.

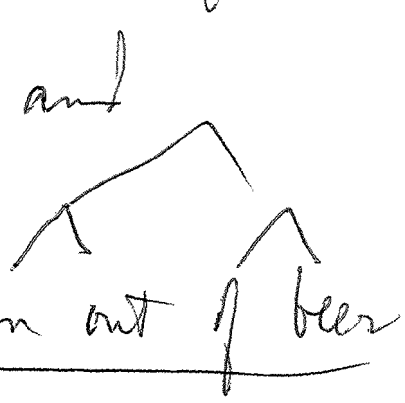


Preprepositions + Particles

18.I.90
PREPEJ

How can I seriously say that

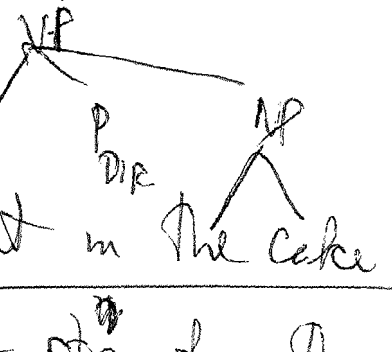
and



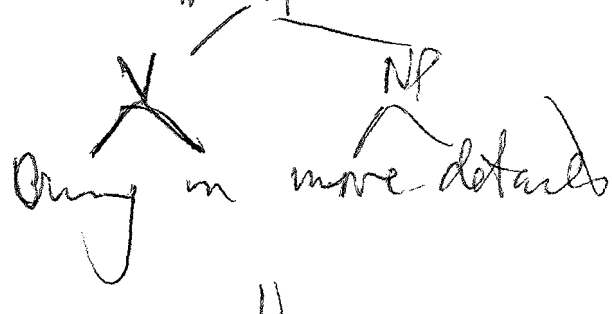
have 2 completely different structures?

And yet that's what we say

When we say that



has a different structure than



Hmm.

The problem's difficulty
and Objectless Verb Drop

13. I. 90.
São Luiz

Where does This problem is difficult come from?

Should be from $\boxed{\text{to solve} \overset{\text{OVD}}{\Longrightarrow} \emptyset}$

Which V undergo this rule?

This book is difficult (to read)

? This hole was difficult / but: A difficult hole
or in: It was a difficult hole

That chapter was hard (to write)

her seeming acquiescence
~~She seemingly acquiesced~~

13.I.90
São Luiz

What in hell has happened here?

~~She seemed to acquiesce~~ ⟹ ???

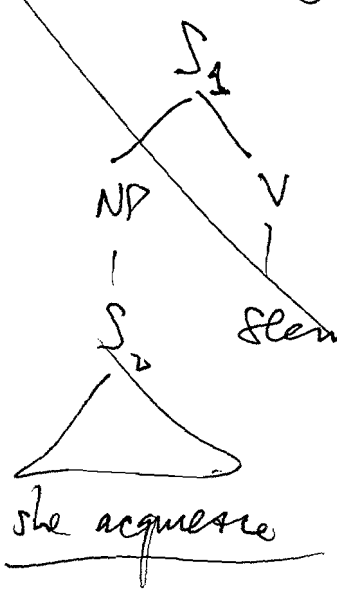
her seeming acquiescence

NB: Not all V work:

Her seeming { * marriage
* disappearence
* knowledge
??(in)ability to hold a spoon }

Seems that only states do, but not all of them.

S_0: deeply



she acquiesce

OK: her seeming acquiescence could come from
She seemingly acquiesced

Adverbialization

she acquiesced, it seems

Shifting

it seems that she acquiesced

But where do these funny restrictions come in?

Heads + Contrastive Stress

7. I. 90
São Luiz

Noticed at the Praça:

NB: satellites are easier to stress contrastively than are nuclei:

/ /
I want a [school] house, not a [warehouse]!

V

? I want a school BUS not a school HOUSE

He wore a RED shirt, not a GREEN one

V

? He wore a red SHIRT, not a red BELT

My house, not YOUR house
my house not

Where Have All the Prepositions Gone?

5.I.90
Happy Birthday
Daddy
UFMB

There may be an implicational sequence for prepositions:

in → to → with → {from / of} → on →

for — No

until / upto → ??

$\boxed{= NP\ Z_{\alpha\beta} + \text{pronouns}}$

31. XII. 89.
Barra de São João

(Jay and) Paul suggest, p. 252,
that all deletion of = NP be via pronouns.

Does this work — suggesting that the fakeness of NP's corresponds to their accessibility to being pronominalized?

This ~~[illegible]~~ tack was once taken, and (it) will be taken again.

? Close track was kept of 10 variables and (?*it) will be kept of the other 5.

? Close tabs were kept on you and (*they) will be kept on him.

Much better than with the pronoun, which shoots holes into this idea ...

Raising w Adjectives

4.10.89.
UFMG

Com

Helio

- est + able

1.IX.89.
São Luiz

The able-clauses are inner islands
The construction is a weak positive polarity item.

The biggest house imaginable

He (*didn't) build

(Colloq)

and:

He made the loudest fart
that I (*never)

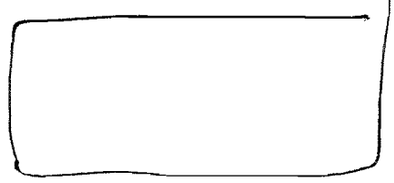
Colloq

ela é certo de ganhar
*tá

(Sentential) Emphatic stress + the AUX

10. I. 90.
B do B, Centro

Do you want me NOT to sign?
No - I want you TO sign.



bad → because of I^2NPC

? Would for me NOT to sign be OK

?? or ?* Yes, but also for you TO sign would be (OK)

? But it would also be OK for you TO sign.

One is SOL if one is doing Poss/Acc lung

or nonnes:

Do you object to { him / his } NOT paying ~~NON-payment of~~ taxes?

his NON-payment of

No - I object to { him / his } PAYING taxes

* his PAYMENT of taxes

Completive – Imperfective

3.I.90
UFMG

Com a Mônica

perfective
Completive → imperfective (as the morphology indicates)

Perfective:

A. { by 5 } { 1990 / Tuesday } Points

B. { inside ?(of) / within / in } 5 minutes Intervals

Imperfectives:

A. ∄ point time imperfective around 5 o'clock

is the closest one can come

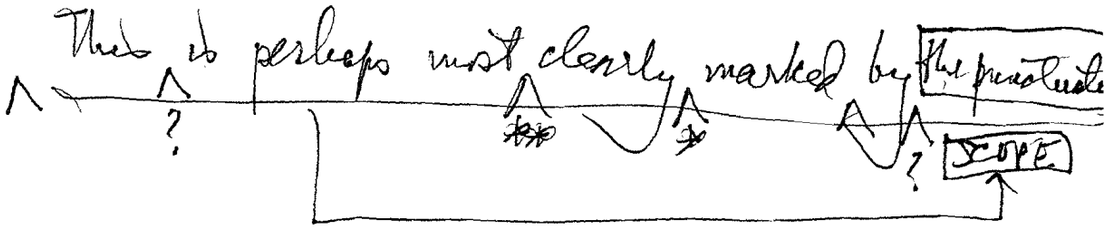
He drank { ? beer / 5 beers } around 5 o'clock

Kha: { in 1990 / on Tuesday / on that morning / during the day }

B. for 5 minutes

"Intensifiers" and sentence adverb

14. XI. 89
São Luiz



This is perhaps most clearly marked by the punctuation

? ** * ? SCOPE

So perhaps has the same afastabilidades (more or less) as even.

Maybe this is what is happening to até — what has happened to like, also, etc.

So there is a syntactic slide, to S Adverbness i.e., the ability to mark the edges of "any" [but some L's draw the lines at clauses, etc — various parameters] constituent that contains the "scope"

lousy word

17. XII. 59.
São Luiz

Baby chicks have their eyes open

from birth

from the moment that they are born

?? since they are born.

Out with specific subject:

* This chick has its eyes open since it was born.

[well - N ed]$_{Adj}$

17. XII. 89.
Pampulha
Eleição!

well { intentioned / mannered }

Why: well-looking

So: from here we note.

SN
A N

Man who has good manners

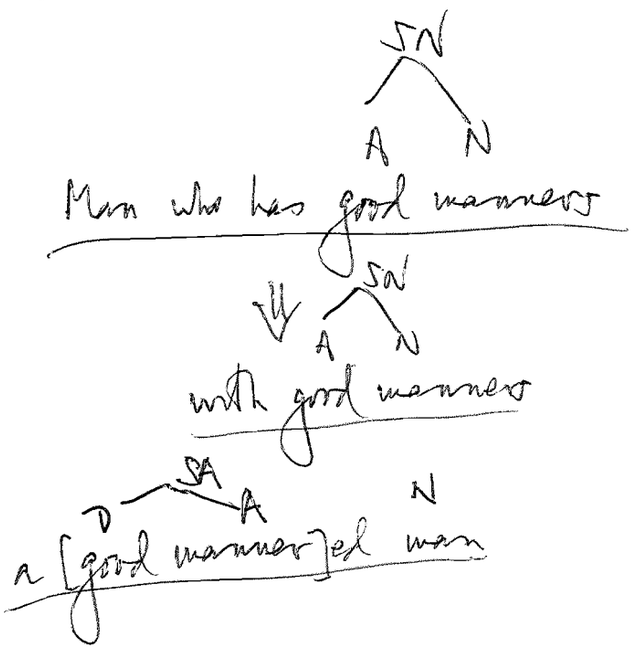
⇓

SN
A N

with good manners

SA
D A N

a [good manner]ed man



NB: mild(*ly)-mannered Clark Kent

This ly must get eaten the same way that [+pl] does a two foot/*feet python

11. XII. 89
São Luiz.

Writing the end of Visible Rhythm

Is this a significant way that corridors can interact? Or is it just an accident.

Word. A or B

Don't even like to put a "?" here.

not ≠ that not

9. VI. 89.
UFMG

Na aula da Brasília:

* I discovered not

But Descobri que não

Awful problem:

He may leave, but I hope (*that) not
it is to be hoped (that) not.

So that not is only possible
when extraposed? [NB: *that so is always (?) often.]

No — Everyone said that he had left, but I said (?that) not.

8.11.89.
São Luiz

talking to

He got { a good scolding
a sharp rebuke (*of me)
a good talking to }

*received
*obtained

* thinking of

I'm going to give him a good talking to

∴ give ⟺ get

Because this type of NP is rare – only here and related places:

NB: need a good talking to

Regina's Conjunctionlessness + S-Finality

2. XI 89.
UFMG

In a chat in Rosália's class with Adrianaté + Regina:

I'm going to send her some bread, milk, eggs...

? I'm going to send some bread, milk, eggs... to her

Worse yet with or-lessness:

I don't know whether to invite Bill, Mike, Ed, Sandi.

* Bill, Mike, Ed, Sandi could have done it.

NB: Does seem to work at the ends of some(?) embedded clauses:

That Freezy eats cheese, fish, eggs is a good sign.

? His diet of cheese, fish, eggs is a healthy one.

The man who was ordering cheese, fish, eggs talks Greek

But: Senators from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico were pushing for integration

Aha! ?? Tom, Mike, Bill (+ even) made the terms

So it's not such a great S-test!

Sim/Não

21.10.89. .10.89.
No Carlinhos Luiz

Carlinhos: Cê vem pelo Contorno?

Háj

Von
*Venho

(guess which I said)

So what is the rule?

1. Construct a whole S
2. Strip back to the verb

Carlinhos: a + Concrete
Less marked → em + Anything

No negatives with não
Caboosa

24. IX. 89.
UFMG

Ele não gostou dela (não)
nem dela (*não)

2 neg's —
1 in SV, one
caboosal → *

with Rosalia

vin { não
nada
*ninguém
nunca }

So the preverbal [n̥] only goes
for the most negative of postverbal negatives

Count "versus" mass

16. IX. 89.
São Luiz

Maybe we need the flexibility to say:

Languages vary with respect to how clearly they make this distinction

	Degree of sharpness	A. ∃ rule massifying counts B. ∃ rule countifying masses C. many ≠ much
German	95 %	∄A ∄B? manch- count both viel bißchen mass
English	90 %	∃A ∃B many ≠ much
Brazilian	20 %	muito ≠ muito
Japanese	0	

31.8.89.
São Luiz

Only appositive + pre-N

God-forsaken

30. VIII. 89.
UFMG

with Adriana + Virgínia:

o { pior } imaginável
{ * sego } pensável
possível

o

at the { *median / maximum / minimum } { possible speed / ? speed possible }

possible
available
tallest constructible
highest maintainable
→ tersest wordable
★ most snuggely dressable girl
highest computable juros

the first / last / next / * following possible train ?

the shortest possible article

Why, ↔ * the unique possible solution
if it is semantic only?

Com o Nicholas, guiando

31. VIII 89.
São Luiz - Parque

The biggest { imaginable cake / cake imaginable } { will be / was } on the table

NB German: Das denkbar tenerste Auto
1 2
*2 1

The most incredibly (possible) complex (* possible) book (possible)

NB: □∃N? They got the drunkest possible in 6 hours

Suggests ← ible

The most expensive { * of all my cars possible / possible of all my cars }

~~Invest the most~~
(*◇) ☆ (◇)

Aha! The { only possible objection / only objection possible } * the only biggest house

[Unpassivizable]
+ P Zap

24. VIII. 89.
UFMG

Beatriz, in Rosália's typology class, asks:

What is NY played Boston?

[Suggesting ∄ P Zap of against]

NB: ∄ Boston is being played ?* (??against) by NY.

This is like

? BOAC is flown by many businessmen

? The Charles can now be fished

Why: Trigger will be ridden by the Lone Ranger.

Should be bad — but maybe it's been around long enough for Trigger to have become a (pseudo) patient...

July 18, 1989.
Nick to 4/12!
Belo Horizonte

*(don't)

I want to explore field or stream

So in and (or or <and)

Could N in coordination

13.7.89.
São Luiz

We explored field *(and (*the) forest)

//

The five in leaf and grass

What grows here?

Hey

over harbor + city

Mebbe: (between the woods and
frozen lake)

of easy wind + downy flake

Reading Suzuki's final 6.29.89. Mont Vernon.

* X is an emic +
Y is an etic

They are emic/etic
to each other

So this fundamental
linguistic relationship
is

HOMOLOGY

It's a relational way of speaking
We relationalize languagingly
language relationalizingly

6.7.82.
Word
Mont Vernon

+voiced	-voiced
Verb	Noun
mouthe	mouth
house[z]	house[s]
breathe	breath
bathe	bath
teethe	teeth ← Basic

Plural Singular
wives wife

why not teethe?

Basic → prove → proof
use use
believe belief
grieve grief

Why not used for tense distinctions?

Voice

Basic verb → noun
verb ← basic noun

Device

fr: N's are voiceless, V's voiced
↑ ↑
stress motion

11.5.89.
São Luiz

ta indo tudo [illegible]

13.5.89.
São Luiz

cabeceiro da cama

pra cima O para o cabec(eiro)

Ser dorme numa cama
Ser tem forma de uma

7.5.89.
São Luiz

ways of consciously redesigning work

* the conscious redesigning of work

This looks like it might be done

* stepping out of the box

↓ = drops a level stylistically

[Deletion & Copying as disjuncts]

20.4.89.
São Luiz

1. Brazilian FM [= fácil movimento] chops if it can, otherwise resorts to copying [only colloquially]
2. English RCF also only copies in dire need, and w a loss of pizzazz.
3. Arabic Q's
4. Maybe ditto wrt Richard: { He seems to drink / He seems like { he drinks / people trust him }

Why are both OK?

This should be bad (because Raising could have worked)

Why will look only Raise with be (?? have) %

He looks to be { % 30 years old / * drunk / ka ? in bed / happy / have good reflexes }

* like pizza

NB — Is not just movement & copying that are disjunctive: Object Deletion is too:

He is too fat (?* for him) to go

for us to { invite (him) / kiss (? him) } why both OK? If ∃ difference, could be because

Why so much less disjunctive

Passives of (old) IDs

21.4.89
São Luiz

He was written { a letter / ?* about that / * ——— } by Fred

He was told { a convincing story / ? about that }

Why do you write so far away?

She was taught Greek

Brazilian TM

20.4.89.
UFMG

Próxima classe:

Francês é difícil (para João) falar (*ele) com Linda.
duro
etc

But:

Colloquial only: Linda é difícil (para João) falar francês com ela.

How to this problem solved in general?

The book which, I bought (*it)

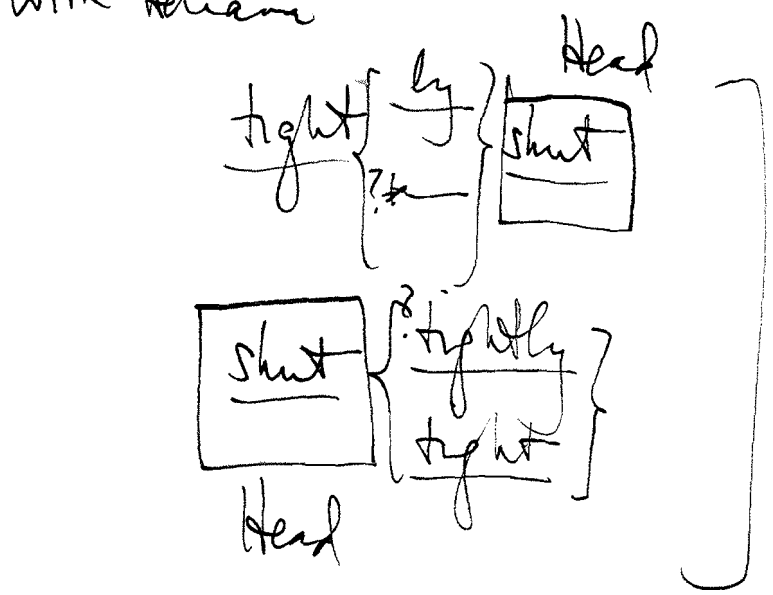
{I know the man who bought (*it)}

How when a rule is stretched from a chopper to a copier do we know not to leave copies where we could have chopped?

11.4.89.
São Luiz

shut tight

With Helena



So: prehead modifier requires morphology??
Que é isso?
Opposite to
A 2-foot-long weenie

For open:
blast
fly
throw
jam
knock
force

For shut:
slam
?force

wide (*ly) open

open wide (***ly)

For close:
knock
blast
fly

What to going on here?

paint color

For tight:
tie
rope
lash
bind
fasten
lock

flat, smooth ∅ modifiers

boil dry

bake hard

knock loose
apart
lock tight
string tight
tie tight
pull straight

11.4.89.
UFMG

Resultative adjectives

V + DO A(P?)
shut tight

Types of A here:

open — shut
tight — (loosely)
dry — *wet
smooth — *rough
flat — (*crumpled)
(paint) Color
straight
crooked
(bake) hard

open wide — (*narrow)
clean — (*dirty)

set high/low

This feels different:
The baking made the dough hard
but not
*The setting made it hard

Prenominal Adj in Eng
Romance

11.4.89
for Luiz

with Heliana

a poor man - AMBIG

a very poor man - MONO

Same in Brasiliana:

uma (muito) pequena viagem

NB: The poor students - pobres alunos

Like non-restrictive:

Like restrictive: The poor students - alunos pobres

So prenominal Romance = appositive

Pushable past participles 11.4.89.
São Luiz

With Heliana:

Ser / Estar	Pres	Passado	Imperf

More eventive

		interessado DA prf.	interessado AD	completamente personalizado DA	completamente personalizado AD	frequentemente personalizado DA	frequentemente personalizado AD	ataca...
√	é	✓	✗	✗	✗	fr ✓	✓	√ generic
	foi	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	era	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
α	tá	✓	?	✓	with stress ?	with [illegible]	[illegible]	spectator ??
	teve	✓	?	✓	✗			??
↓	tava	✓	?	✓	✗			??
	fica					*??		other sense
A	ficou					OK but w/o stress		
	ficava					freq *??		

most stative + completive

Classifier N + Q's

9.4.89
São Luiz

What size shoe does he wear?

I know the size shoe he wears.

*which

The color hat he is wearing is rare

Did you [see] the color hat she wore
[like]

You can just say arranged?

Seems to have color as head, and 28 =

what the color of the hat that he wore was

NB: I know the color hat *(that) he is wearing

Hah! I know what color hat *(he is wearing)

OOPS. Why this? (*that)

Approximations

12.4.89.
São Luiz

From writing a letter to Ken:

Principles

1. Reference points 7 oclock — so 7 or 7:10 > ??7:25 or 7:35
50 50 or 75 > *55 or 80

2. Best scale: $\boxed{\text{add 1}}$, lower > higher; i.e., 7 or 8 >> *119207 or 119208

3. Integral divisors of domain are multipliers

So: 70 or 80 = 10 x [7 or 8]
> 35 or 40 = 5 x [7 or 8]

Hour: 60 — divisors 30, 15, ?10, 5, 1

Counting: 100 — divisors 10, 5, $\boxed{1}$?50 ?25

4. Size of domain

years in historical time: 1880 or 1890 > *1880 or 1890 bolts

temperature : ??14 or 16 degrees below zero > *14 or 16 books

ages : 18 or 20 years old > ?18 or 20 pages

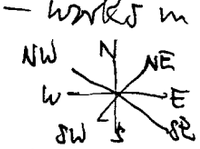
5. Fractions: $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{3}$ > anything else —

start at a whole number 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4

(or end?) 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$? $3\frac{3}{4}$ or 4 >> *$3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{3}{4}$

Next

6. $\boxed{\text{Add 1}}$ — works in non-numerical domains: days of week, months of year, seasons of year, alphabet



7. Compass: N or NE > N or NNE >> *

ficar as a future

15.4.89.
Tio Núbio +
Tia Maria Lúcia's

Tio Núbio:

Da uma volta. Fica mais fácil

↑

Why is this highly stative (??) verb used w/o any future morphology to mean a future state???

18.4.89.
São Luiz

With Heliana

Doesn't work with: ~~complicado~~ aberta of person

All take com objects [surpreso, confuso, perplexo]

complexo & complicado are ◇

Weird Brazilian verb

15.4.89.
BH → Cataguases

Ele {*puxa / puxou} o pai dele - [? = takes after / = looks like]

* O pai dele é puxado por ele

(almost)
I knew that would be coming

Why did I think so?

Int & Pred Nom

8.4.82
San Luis

They evolved into { a vertebrate / vertebrates }

OBJ
Number
Agreement

He turned into a goat / goats

I molded them into { bowls / a bowl }

~D

I made { the hangers out of a stick / the hangers out of sticks }

Why?

So when the transitive, ∃ D Agreement?

NO We elected him president

$C_2 \rightarrow$ "nh" / lh

3.4.89.
São Luiz

* súponho — nhaque
* répolho — lhe

súpõ yu

súpõ yu

↓

∅

repol yu — Hmm

This would give

* repów yu

$V_n \rightarrow \tilde{V}$

31.3.89.
São Luiz

Another argument: ∄ monomorphemic words in $\tilde{V}s$ – *Arapuãs

This is automatic if $V_n \rightarrow \tilde{V}$ because there are also no words that end in C_2 — a phonetically plausible candidate would be Vrs# [Vhs] — not out on universal phonetic grounds, surely.

$/rr/ \rightarrow [h]$

25.3.89.
(? Belém →) São Luiz

∄ words like gángo[h]a

//s the fact of the absence of words like

* Álaska

* gárganta

etc —

all explicable if

$/rr/ \rightarrow [h]$

$Vn \rightarrow \tilde{V}$

29.3.89.
São Luiz

* gárganta

-mente
N, fem

17.3.89.
São Luiz

-mente takes just the endings that a feminine noun would

feliz (*a) mente

natural (*a) mente

2.11.89
Alameda Serra da
Carestia

Ruth (±)

deixa as panquecas que eu vou

fazer elas

Intensifier Hopping

as = P

for = P

12.16.88.

Alameda Serra da Canastra

He put the banana { not on the table but on the chair
*on not the table but the chair }

on but / but on

So: not ... but has to be / – P

I see him not as sick but as malingering
{ as not sick but malingering }

So: optional w/ as

{ *for not Alice but Tom to go would be best.
Not for Tom but for Alice to go }

He is taller { ?than not Alice but Fido
not than Alice but than Fido }

So: than = P

Hey! Nice.

Intensifier Hopping

12.17.88.
BH

Talking with Socratinha:

1. Hops over articles

12.19.88. BH

?? a not big but strong box

OPT ?? ⇓

not a big but (*) strong box

* a not dog but wolf ⇒ not a dog but a wolf

the — the

some — some

etc.

2. Affects: not, even, only, like, also, ...?

3. Doesn't double V:

He will invite not me but you ⇒

not invite me but (* invite) you

4. ∴ Aux = V

He has been not working but sleeping ⇒

He has not been working but (* been) sleeping

But:

5. Seems to double anything associated with N:

Ele comporton não que nem um pirata mas que nem um bandito

V + Vulo

5.11.88.

12.12.88 JD²

Pampulha

for trabalhando, ...

Eu ficarei amanha

↓

ficava

If conditional = +imperf
+fut

∃ an easy explanation:

$\boxed{[\ ] \to [\text{fut}]}$

ser/estar

4.7.88.
UFMG

O dia to mim

Não to claro como é que S

↑

Porque

4.1.88.

A Olívia e António

Um papagaio falador

Graciano Ramos

Prometer ou não prometer

3.13.88
23:34:23
Pine Knoll

words of one syllable

Simple
blunt

Wow! One syllable words
are blunt
Polysyllables are
sharp

He hovel the argument
They are
crude tools

Not to put too fine a point on it

To come right to the point

3.14.88.
Pine Knoll

She said pointedly $\stackrel{?}{=}$ She said bluntly

dust + Negation

3.9.88.
Polly & Bruce

With Bruce

I just { don't believe it / ?? don't it } ← Bruce

Me: You just may (?? not) be right.

I love just Peter.

I don't just love Peter.

Bemko - clefts + just & only

3.9.88.
Bruce & Polly

With Bruce:

What I (*{just / only}) ate was peas.

I just {didn't / never / *seldom} go.

the better to eat you with

2.22.88.
Minneapolis → San Francisco

≅ so that I can eat you with them better

the better with which to see you

the better to go to sea in

? in which to go to sea

NB: Inner island: the quicker (*ust) to go washing in

Feels like some kind of relative clause:

like infinitival ones.

But it can't be on a head N!

Seems to only work with PP's ?!?

He bought a new car { the better to get groceries with / the better to tune up }

Wild facts.

January 30, 1988.

Is easily irritated

25. VI. 90
VFMG

Is easily irritated - only general

Is irritated — only present

Tom irritates easily.

With my love

January 5, 1988.

A drunk woman makes for {*my / *God} fucking.

Rule: almost all follow a short vowel

-le/-er

Are there any trisyllabic ones?

12.20.87.
Mount Vernon

Nouns

kvickers
? bottle
bangle
riddle

freckle
stubble < stub
? needle

flitter

? comfitters
? udder
? otter

spittle < spit
gibberish
twaddle
? treadle < tread
? thumble < thumb

batter ? < beat

? jungle
? bugle
? candle
? squirrel
?? cradle

V trifle

tassle
hassle
flivver
? pistol

Probably not:
bugle, bridle, rifle
muscle, pestle
liver, butter

Adjectives

fickle
mottled
darkling

Verbs

amble
gambol
? gamble

sparkle < spark
? handle < hand

V ogle
V wheedle
V loiter

nestle < nest
ramble
wangle
trample < tramp
gargle

Y

higgledy-piggledy

11.22.87.
Amherst

Talking with Edwin:

Hurt by a horse

Just - works

11.22.87
Amherst mass → Mount Vernon

Another word drops in:

Er ist eben angekommen

The set:

just
right
gerade
eben

?

fast
german
hardly
even English
flat { out / broke / dead [why?] }

verge
I was on the point of giving up

Modifier Shift + this/that
DEG

11.18.87.
Boston

some extent ⇒ somewhat

0. Rule: A line memorable to {*an amazing / this / that} extent

So ∃ rule: to X extent ⇒ X ly — Adverbialization

1. A line {this / that / *amazingly / *very} memorable & hard to find

more memorable than yours
so memorable that one never forgets it

2. A line that memorable {would not be on a refrigerator / appeared in Dr. Seuss}.

?? A baby that angry attacked me.

Are these post-head AP's better on 2's than on 1's?

Performable passives

4.6.87
Mount Vernon

You are { warned / advised } that
sentenced to ....
informed
* told
? promised
guaranteed

? arrested — why not ??

"finished" participles

With a estrela da vida

11.5.87.
MV → Cambridge

The house is painted
The paper is written
The exams are corrected
= X has finished by the Obj

? The cake is baked
Why not?

The sandwiches are made.

* The prisoner is executed

Can these stand ? Part is OK

The examples are all written down

The list is checked over/out

Yes — the shoes are paid for

11.5.87. Mount Vernon

They must be perfectives + volitional

** The children are watched
** The problem is understood

Some scraps ◊:
? The spades are passed ??(out) to the volunteers

But: The chapter is finished

ser → estar Passives

1.

11.4.87. & 11.5.87.
MV → MV →
Poughkeepsie Boston

A casa { ?? é / foi / esa / teve / tava / ta } cercada pela polícia

A porta foi aberta — was opened

teve aberta — has been opened, is now closed

tava aberta — was open

Why estado?

A casa devia { já ter estado cercada / ter sido cercada } — epistemic

antes

ser + PPrt is telic, dynamic

Can use an iconic "surrounding" gesture — with estar, this gesture is out. It feels more stative — can be followed by por anos e anos — but this would be strange after ter sido

ser → estar Passive

2.

11.5.87.
MN → Boston

A casa parece ter { estado / sido } cercada por muito tempo

Could have happened quickly, then the police left

Feels pretty ☐ with estar

V+èd

10.23.87.

with Kozlia:

aged [ēyjd] ~ ágèd

V A

~~Ditto~~

léarnèd

blésèd

belóvèd

Why: ??a loved son

an unloved son

a {+treated / unstreated} dog

the *(un) asked question

*(often)

10.23.87
Urbana/Boston

I can *(not) help watching

He will *(not) go, if I can help it

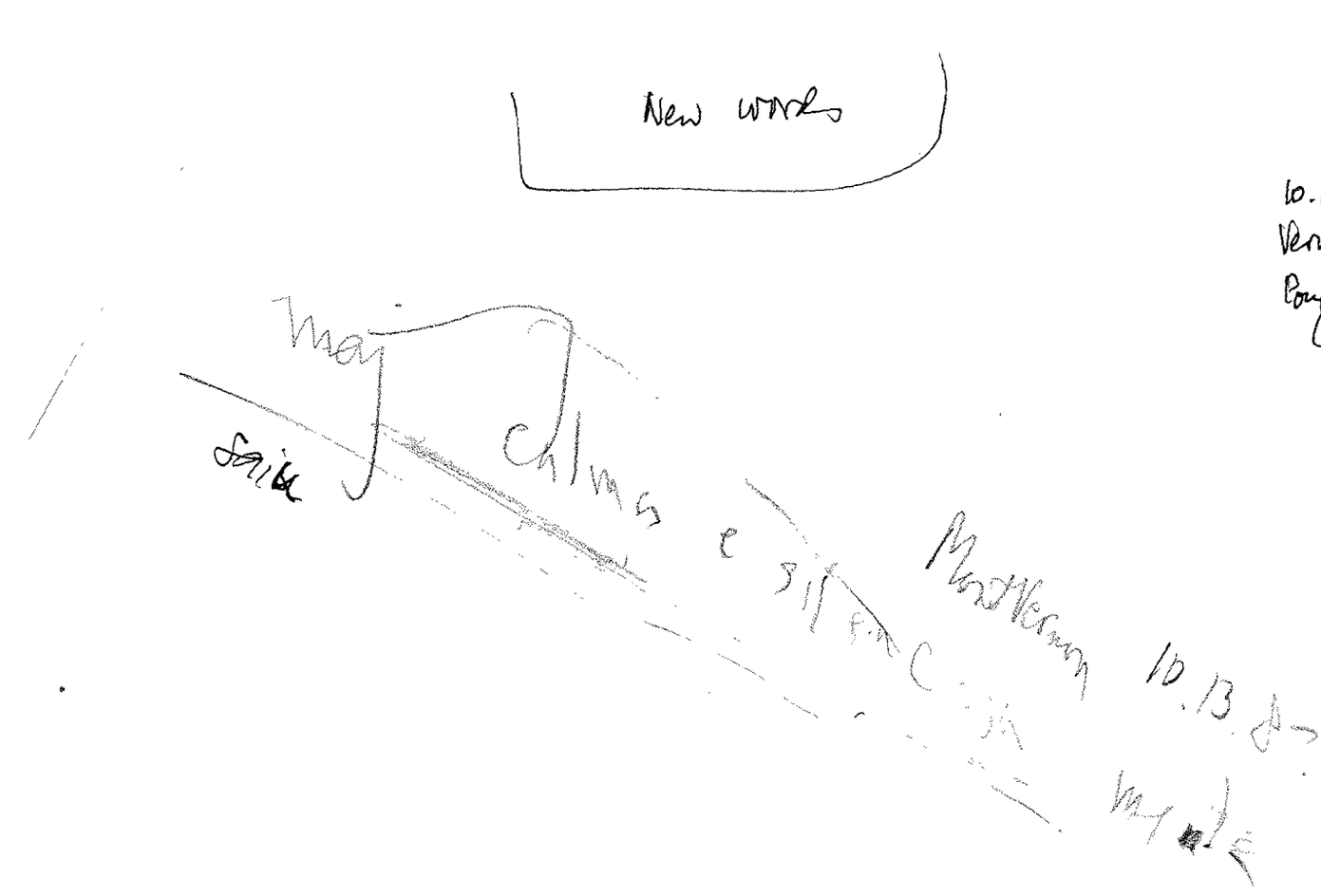
10.11.87.
South Windham

From a letter from Ricardo:

Até mijar sentado agora eu mijo

10.16 87
Vermont

Até mijar sentado
agora eu mijo.


New work
10.11.87.
Vermont →
Poughkeepsie

10.4.87

Prototypical Clitics { d.o. pronouns; indirect o. pronouns; adverbial pros en Y; Aux verbs; subject pros. }

Eu comprei os tomates e ela { lavou; comeu tudo }

Eu comprei cerveja e eles beberam

as opposed to S/A pais.

- Cadê os tomates? Já lavou?
- Cadê a carne? Já pôs na geladeira?
- Você comprou carne? Comprei e já pus na geladeira.

M's photo > a photo of M

reading

Brevity

9.18.87
Mount Vernon

From Bruce's NP be NP paper: he noted that ∃ lots of meanings of be, then he told me that Ryland had shown the same for and

Me: that's the same for

1. AN as opposed to NP is AP

2. S, O as opposed to PP

9.19.87
Mount Vernon → Vermont

That's the same as wording up and as t has more variants than does p.

The more baggage you carry — syntactic, semantic, morphological, or phonetic — the less independent you are, the more you'll stay control.

Monica Braza

Stressed conjunctions

8.25.87
Lac des Iles → Vermont

with Rosalia:

I did not see Tom OR Bill.

NB: only or from and via (?) de Morgan's Law work:

Tom OR Bill did it

And only "true" and will stress:

I { saw / *contracted } Tom AND Bill.

Latina Contrastive Stress

8.25.87
Lac des Iles →
Vermont

with Rosália =

sobre a mesa ou sobe a mesa

vendam casas ou compram casas

" compram casas ou alugam casas

norte americano ou sulamericano

duzentos ou trezentos

dois homens ou três homens

8.17.87.
Harmonic convergence
Lac des Iles

Network Learning

Network speaking

Network writing

Network thinking

Network reading

8.21.87.
Lac des Iles

Network learning is a bit ambiguous.
Until we know how to do it better, it is learning of something [French, e.g.] and also learning how to be a network.

at / in

8.7.87. SD!!!

Mount Vernon → Burbank Hospital

English: at for 0-dimensional
in for 2+-dimensional

Brazilian: a 'at' is moribund

a sua casa
↓
na sua casa

ir ao cinema → ir na cinema

But: ∃ Ele esta a ponto de reclamar
=

at my house ≠ in my house

Me: seems to presuppose
∃ an enclosure

Rosália: seems to presuppose
geometric exactness —
= inside of

The cockroaches remained {in / ? at} my house

Metaphorical coherence

8.7.87.
Mont Vernon → Burbank Hospital

with a estrela da [redacted] minha vida:

Any language that extends UP/DOWN to HEALTH, HAPPINESS etc must conceive of these as objects. So if a L has no nouns for happy or healthy, they should be unable to say she fell sick.

Compared to English, Brasilian seems to coalesce spatial distinctions:

to = towards in ≅ at through = along
in = on

So we'd expect to find no translations of uses of at with nominalizations:

at variance with the facts [∄ Brasilian version]
at her insistence
at my suggestion

But: at the point of Vmg is in both Ls

Howabout: on arriving/in working — Brasilian should have only the 2nd

Metaphorical coherence

8.7.87. JD 2.
Burbank Hospital

Since Brasilian is prepositionwarm, we predict: fewer spatial metaphors

Should also be true for Japanese

So: if in your language, at the neath of

$\not\Downarrow$

under

you probably won't be able to say

under { sedation / surgery / consideration }

Suffix → Prefix

8.7.87.
Burbank Hospital

burnable = can be beaten at poker

? feedable = can get passed to

be at the neath of

V + P → V + P + N + of
space

Why is this? The shorter the merrier

Freezing = Poeming = Metaphoring

7.29.82.
Mont Vernon

This is a gift from Rosalia. I had told her about flocking

UP = ON , and about

he = thee = me = poem = Imagination

And she said: this is the same as using $\frac{UP}{DOWN}$ in a lot of dimensions.

So Flocking = Metaphor-cohering

And from Gregory:

All 3/1 = Learning

ser/estar
+ have ≟ be with

7.18.87 ±

Cê tá com as chaves?

Maybe com/with can
only be visible in Ls that have
estar — the reason that
*I'm with a Volvo
is * in that be ≠ estar

Hmm

"Monosyllabic" adjectives

7.8.87. JD!
LEX

* He is heartsicker than I am.

But

This is toilet-worthier than that.

So some syllables don't count

in [A#B]$_{Adj}$ + er words.

Which ones?

7.9.87
Mont Vernon

*waterloggedest * blood-redder

?* shitfaceder

* heart-felter

?? heavy-handedest / ?*-er

?? flea-bittinest / *-er

trustworthier is fine

foul-mouthed {est / ??er}

[V + Object] types

6.6.82
[illegible]

Creation - destruction

Change

[illegible]

with a Rabbi

[Particles + Adjectival Passives]

6.4.87.
Greenville → Por

This is an awful pen.
I want to throw it away, up, down, off, on, in!

ER tuffo shitto

6.5.87
Poughkeepsie – T Man

The roof is lit *(up)

I am dead tired (*out)

The lamp is lit (*up)

The box is painted (?up)

The girl is all painted *(up)

This version is
? (pretty) watered down

He is pissed off

written down
out
up.

∃ [Ven away] Adj ?

I wonder – away
is very directional

blown away

Happy Birthday & Thanks Grandfather
5.25.87
LEX → Nanta

Place Nouns + PP pred piping
$\doteq p^5$ ing

1 2

The city {where / in which} I lived which had the most people

* 2 1

So: suppose city = [...[....place....]....]
thing

//'s

1 2

The day {when / on which} I worked that lasted the longest

* 2 1

Still: why this behavior

1 2

The man of whom I was thinking who had the weirdest pecker

* 2 1

Why why why? 1 2

The man whose ~~house I stayed~~ ~~son I met~~ in who I liked

2 1 OK Help help

Place Nouns + P's 5.

Grandfather's 122nd
5.25.87. JD
LEX → Norita

The man a picture of whom you bought who I work with
1 2
?* 2 1

So: that says that { of whom / a picture of whom } vs whose picture

// 5
{ where / when }

And!

So where + when are PPs!

Now — a blast from the past:

The day { on which / ?that } I arrived was a holiday

Vs: The day { *on which / that } I arrived, she left

// 6

The place { this I live in / where I live }

Juraku

outstretched
reached

overturn

upraised

6.15.87. SD
Jurakan

Of all planes, he chose

- *a Boeing 737
- a Boeing 737
- a Boeing *737
- a Boeing 737

AMBIG: = instead of a Cessna
= instead of a 727, ...

[R.I.P.† The Much-Beloved Arithmetic & Boeing-Catalog Free Syntax]

? Of all drugs, I think I'm stoned [anaphoric island violation, inbound section]

? Of all things for her to put in the salad, I think I'm plastered.

Of all announcers, even Rather mispronounced it

Rather, even.

Only Rather, of all people, knew

Wow! Of all { feelings / emotions } I { am / find myself } jealous of her

Of all places, he parked on the bridge.

cheap q. * Of all places, he depends on me.

* Of all degrees, he is inordinately fond of pizza. (OWG boffo)

Of all directions he ran North off into the woods

Of all inconsiderateness, he actually LEFT me in the OUT HOUSE

∴ LEAVING S.O. THERE is inconsiderate

Uhoh: Of all the nerds, Tom actually bit me.

∴ Tom was a nerd to bite me

Of all things! Wow — where that one come from?

Of all things — Dewey lost!

∴ Dewey losing is a thing (Hummmm....)

So — Between the focus and the object of of, ∃ ISA relationship

[? 2 1
Of all novels and of all classes, the, of all people, had to assign
1 2
War + Peace to Mrs. Grundy's room

Where does this and come from?

Of all { days / times } on Tuesday Tom shows up

Hmm.

Noon of all times, found me in Greece

So it's quite productive.

Maybe it's an amalgam
from. and I was surprised that it was X

Why should Tom, of all people, show up?

OK

I wonder why Tom, of all people, should have come

?

DOM DA DOM DOM

She told me the whereabouts of Tom
asked

Nah — cancel this — the lifted Tom, of all people

So it's not question-litmic.

She, of all people, lifted Tom, of all jugglers

But: of all the fruits, she, of all people, wants to eat? an orange
the

AHAAAA!

This is my old friend, D_R, from PGES days

of all snakes, the cobra is it pissedest off

æ → ā / w — -velar
+ Siamese words

5.6.82
Setagaya

Why is Daddy-waddy OK

Cf. *I threw a wad [æ] at her.

P → Ø & Articlelessness

5.6.97.
Setagaya

? I'll be back end of May. <

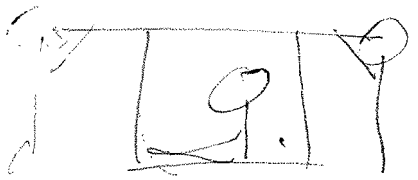
End of May I'll be back.

I am { at the / ? the / * — } end of May going to be there.

We're going to talk { — / to him / ?to my father / ?* to John } end of May.

why this diference?

? We'd going to keep Judy company end of May



Japanese VV syllables

4.29.87.

ei

平 pei tei kei
bei dei gei
mei sei hei
*wei zei
nei
rei
Why? ~~yei~~

ai

pai tai kai
bai dai gai
mai sai hai!
wai zai
*nai 内
yai!
rai 来

oi

poi (ono) toi koi
*boi doi name *goi
*moi *soi hoi!
*woi *zoi
*noi
*roi
*yoi

oo / ou

報 pou tou kou
bou dou gou
mou sugu (mou) sou hou
*wou zou
nou
rou
you

au

*pau *tau *kau
*bau *dau *gau
*mau *sau *hau
*zau
*wau
*nau
*rau
*yau

All bad? / eu

*peu *teu keu
*beu *deu geu
*meu *seu heu
*zeu
neu
reu
yeu

Though-Preposing + As as constructions

① NB: happy {though / as} he was

as = since

though ≠ since

② member {though / * as} he is

So: though ≠ as

4.28.87
LEX - Tokyo

As happy as I am that you are rich, I want my car back

Happy though I am that you are rich,

As drunk as I am, I still know that you are cheating

Although I am as drunk as I am, ~~~~

⇓

∅

Aha! The process is just like before Ving

↓

∅

So: ① Although I am as drunk as I am

⇓

② Though ∅ as drunk as I am

⇓

∅

③ ⇓

⇓ ④ ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

though

This would explain why these clauses are inner islands

But: members though they are

⇑

Although they are as much members as they are

If ... be → Ø

4.27.87
Narita → Tokyo

Stuart Woods Deep Lie p. 232

Maybe some light shined on what the Soviets seem to be a[illegible] might put a stop to it

*The
A few people arrested might help (*themselves)

Some students participated might defend us *themselves

If some students were participated, it

Or some students being participated

Condition: 1st Def

Ø

One

Chicago → Anchorage
4.26.87

One can be an object!

{ The Russians / The facts / people } { quantifiers } free one to ...

They invite one to their homes constantly

Beavers amaze one with their industry

That beaver { amazed one / was amazing* (to) one }

What's going on here?

{ Ones / My } mother always { washed one thoroughly / amazed one with her knowledge. }

* I always amazed one's mother

* One's mother always amazed me.

One feels that I should have been listened to

? I feel that one respects { Reagan / me } hardly at all

Stripping and Pseudo-clefts

4.20.87
LEX → greenville

don't coexist.

Where I went was to Chicago, and where she went { was / — } to LA

WHY THE F___ IS THIS SO?

London was where I lived, and Rome { was / — } where I worked

OK { — }

My goodness.

Where I lived was London, and where I worked { was / — } Rome

That also is much improved by Copula Switch

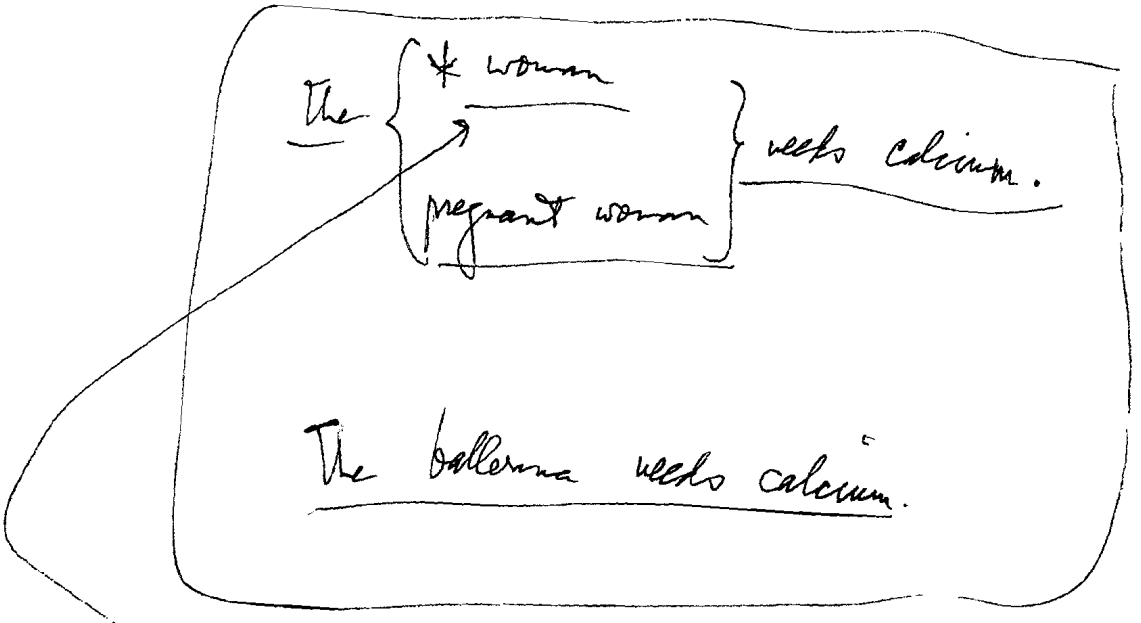
That is fine. Pizza was what I ordered, and lasagna — what she ordered.

Specificity and the generics

3.10.87.
Greenville

The { cobra / ??snake } likes cheese.

NB: *The cat *The dog



NB: OK if ∃ presupposition that ∃ woman in a set of images:

i.e. rape

The wife feels neglected — presupposes husband-wife scene

? The cousin.... (hard to find context)

"Obligatory" pronominalization

3.9.87. Greenville

3.9.87. LEX

NB: In specific interpretation, it's bad:

?? One

?? A student$_i$ felt that the student$_i$ had been cheated

If a student$_i$ feels that the student$_i$ needs help, we step in

* Jim$_i$

Jim$_i$

What gives?

?? I always like to give a student$_i$ the student$_i$'s grade right away

vs

I always tell a student that the student is doing well ???

* A ... must ...

the ...

Backwards:

3.10.87. Greenville

Wow! OK!

For someone to propose to the student often makes a student happy

?? The student's mother often worries about a student$_i$.

Forward better: A " " " " " the "

Poetics

12.10.87.

Is sore thumbing ever possible before the 3rd repetition?

Seems to be — burning bright — sore thumb right hand.

Hmm

Performativity +

as I Ved

1.29.87.

As I mentioned, I grant
I promise to come
you are invited

? I swear I didn't do it

* I pronounce
* I move
* I sentence

As I mentioned to you I warn you that
assure

* Tom

11.14.86
Luxor

Mother { Earth / Nature / Invention }

11.15.86.

Muses → Qena

11.20.86.
Zagreb – Hotel Palace

The metaphorical role of feminity
will be carried by gender into the syntax & morphology.

"Move α"

10.11.86.
Marcia + Tinker's
↓
Home

fn. 2

Rosália shows ∃ correlation between

Suggests: En mandei (o) cê sair / Ele viu? (1 o) ce bebendo coca-cola

S

Stronger boundary here

Move in VP

// S

// S

? En te mandei sair

Ele te viu bebendo coca-cola

So Cliticization obeys the same laws as phrasing

Prediction: if ∃ difference, this should be a better passive

10.14.86.
Rosália confirms this hunch.

And maybe even: "wh"-movement

Quem en mandei sair? ? < Quem ele viu bebendo coca-cola?

If so, that means some L's bunch passive, Cliticization & Ripper, others don't. A "parameter"

Passive

10.9.86.
Dorland Avenue

Edward Hyams: The English Garden p. 13

II. Bodnant. In the great English, as in the great Chinese garden, water is of the first aesthetic importance. Here the river Hiraethlyn has been planted along its banks with exotic shrubs.

↑ a garden in Wales

X has planted exotic shrubs along the river H's banks

Suggests that if Z is not passivized, it must be chômeurized to.

X put salt in Jack's tea ⇒ *Jack was put in his tea with

Passive and with-V;

10.9.86.
Portland Avenue

Hey! Great fact — plant is a spray paint V:

We planted the beds with shrubs

So: The bread was smeared on its surface with butter.

* Jack was smeared on his house with butter.

Paul suggests: Possessor Ascension followed by OBL passive.

But soft! If this is so, what looks like

Order of adjectives

9.22.86.
Jean's

$$\overset{1}{\text{long}}\ \overset{2}{\text{brown}}\ \text{box}$$

$$* \quad \underset{2}{\text{long}}\ \underset{1}{\text{brown}}\ \text{box}$$

He gave me { too long a brown box } for us to use.
{ ?* too brown a long box }

He gave me { a longer brown box } than I wanted.
{ *a long browner box }
{ ?? a browner long box }

* He gave me { a longer too brown box for us to use than I wanted }
{ too long a browner box than I wanted for us to use }

Conclusion: it looks as if there is just one place in an NP where degreeing is possible: at the outer edge

P Deletion + Definiteness

10.4.86.
South Windham

I'll be there ~~[illegible]~~ the end of the trip to Moscow
(* a) (?* a new city)

So definiteness must percolate up from the lowest NP

"Generic" he

Bad with sex-neutral terms

9.10.86.
LA - Goodwill

* A { parent / partner / sibling / mate } who leaves without his shoes

will be photographed

9.21.86.
Greenville

Hyphens + wording up
The Deep Meaning of Hyphens

It must be wording up,
not nounhood — cf. ex-cop >> *ex-cophood
And: cross(-)classify vs recross(*-)classify

8.4.86.
Dorland Avenue

multi-lingual

↓

?* multi-linguality

to bi-lingualizing
as bad as bilingualism
8.16.87
Scott Lindlar
or bas d word

So hyphenability starts around Verb,
fades as we approach Noun. complex word

This must explain why cam-ping is
worse than accoun-tant

Let no hyphen put apart what God hath
joined in Happy Woodness.

Nils Bear

7.5.86
Greenville.

A Breakthrough in Quantum Linguistics

The discovery of the predicted existence of rule and antirules

(1) Tonia might have been $\boxed{\text{either}}$ studying or chewing garlic

[Motivates the much-beloved rule of
Either [or both] Raising/Lifting/Lefting usw

<Constituting evidence for the strict anticyclical maximal projectile vomiting of morphological indigestibilia & lots of equally good universal constraints on otherwise lax rules

(2) $\boxed{\text{Either}}$ Tonia$_i$ might have been studying garlic$_j$ or

$\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{she}_i \\ *\text{he}_k \end{matrix}\right\}$ might have been chewing $\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{it}_j \\ *\text{bacco} \end{matrix}\right\}$

[constitutes evidence for the much-beloved rule of Either Insertion/Copulation/Sodomization usw

[notice that E I/C/S only works when Conjunction Reduction would be able to apply if it didn't an equally-beloved Boolean condition on alternative realities] > Q.E.D.

7.18.86
Smith, Windham

* He was given a prize and refused it.

accepted

The letter was signed and ? it was sent to Wash. [illegible]

8.4.86.
Townshend

He will be followed and *(way) panic.

Terry has been put off and become angry

Center and Fakes

6.7.86.
Greenville → Vermont

give { way to / notice / credence to / ground }

* get way from

& to → from

give → receive

5.2.82.
Kamiyama's

Proposito

The purpose of language is to make poetry possible.

Like the purpose of a flute is Die Zauberflöte.

It is in poetry that we see the soul of language most clearly.

Studying prose is like studying the type-font in which Hamlet is printed; or like a musicologist studying jingles.

We study prose in order to be able to study poetry, and thus the human spirit, better — not as an end in itself.

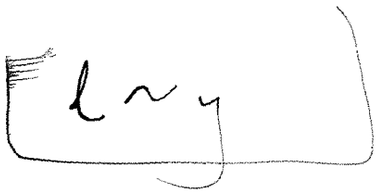
The proper study of humankind is Kokoro. To study poetry is to pursue the strategy Abraham Maslow pursued in his psychology: Maslow looked at peak experiences, and poetry is peak language.

1.16.86
Collège de la
Sainte Famille

Heidegger Approche de Hölderlin

Hölderlin Souvent il faut nous taire

Le Retour (Heimkunft) Hanza 6 l. 11



1.17.86.
Collège de la Sainte
Famille

famille ~ fam, lier

ville villain

The reason that we respect and love our data, when we are on the path, is because we know that every phenomenon is sent to us by our Teacher / *is* our Teacher, it is, seen clearly, exactly what we need to help us awaken.

Hence: *data* — the things given.

And another way, our data is alive, as we are. To say that we participate in what we study is to say that each of us influences the other. By choosing an experimental configuration in our laboratory, we confer upon our electron either momentum or location.

three
~~four~~ more examples:

Kirlian photography
Dowsing
Fire-walking

So our poems are *beings*, alive with us. Just as the characters in our fiction assume their own voices, so too our paintings do: when we are clear in our heads/hearts, they tell us when we and they have finished with the process of creation.

So musical beauty is in the ear of the listener, as visual beauty is in their eye. We confer beauty upon the work of art, as we influence the electron. ~~This must also be true in the measurements~~ — why is it seeming not to be?

Stress

4.14.86.

Greenville → Poughkeepsie

A(*s) inérica

Sche(*p) vectady

$\not\partial \; {}^{*}\mathring{S} \; \acute{\sigma} \; \mathring{\sigma} \; \mathring{\sigma}$?

Right Dislocation Form

2.3.86.
Sandy's class

Absolutely wrong form:

The boys had a lot of trouble, the people who registered late.

with obligatory

10.10.85
Greenville

* I put her in the box no sooner than she was out.

April ? 85.

ut (*by him)

ed (*by him)

10.11.85.
Greenville

* I no sooner put her in the box than anyone else did.

was kept (*by her)

? Our breath was held (*by us)

? His breath was held (*by him) effortlessly

of ≠ about / dream —

12.19.85.

? → Psychkeepsie

Rozalia asks: what's the diff?

Hay answers: none

[Idetta] But he does think a bit, and notices:

I would not dream of/*about doing that

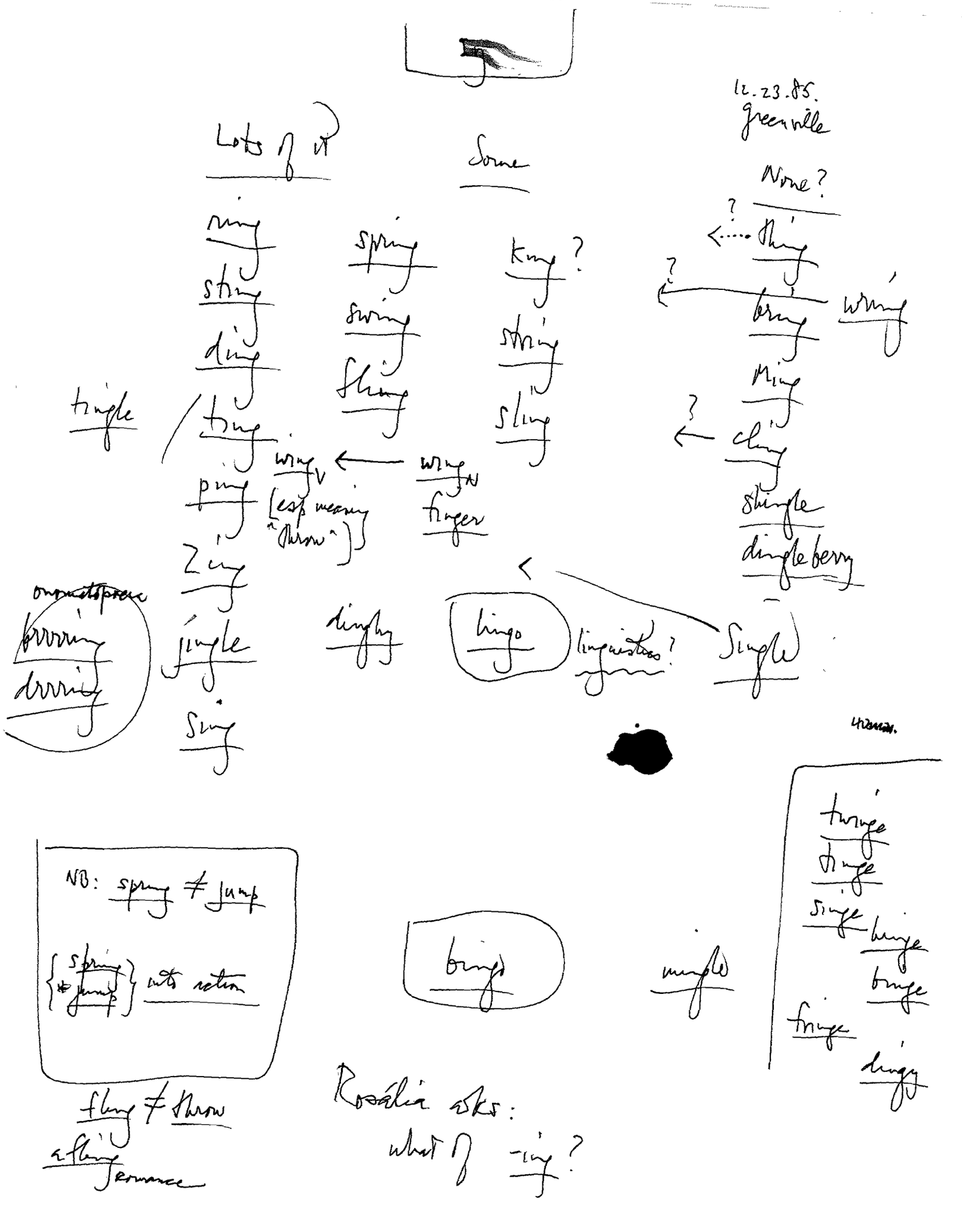
12.21.85.
JFK

So apparently, of is less marked than about,

be

12.25.85.
Christmas

undreamed [of / *about] possibilities



12.23.85.
Greenville

Lots of it

Some

None?

ring
string
ding
tingle / ting
ping
Zing
jingle
sing

spring
swing
fling

king?
string
sling

? ← thing
? ← bring
wring
Ming
? ← cling
shingle
dingleberry

wing$_V$ ← wing$_N$
(esp meaning "throw")
finger

onomatopoeia
brrring
drring

dingly

lingo

linguistics?

Single

NB: spring ≠ jump

{spring / jump} into action

fling ≠ throw
a fling
romance

bingo

mingle

twinge
tinge
singe
hinge
binge
fringe
dingy

Rosália asks:
what of -ing?

ɒ āyč ōyč (yūč)

12-23.85
Leominster

īč
each
peach
beach
(speech)
preach
breach
bleach
teach
? (niche)
leech
leach
reach

screech
(keach)
(geach)
(*cheach)
*sh
*jeech

Ič
itch
pitch
bitch
witch
(Mitch)
switch
britch*(es)
ditch
niche
rich
snitch
stitch

kitsch
glitch
gon
(skritch)

*chitch

(ēyč)
aitch

(Paitch)

ěč
etch
fetch
vetch
fletch?
(tetch)
stretch
letch
retch
wretch
ketch
sketch
(kvetsch)

æč
patch
batch
match
(attach)
-tach
(natch)
snatch
thatch
latch
catch
scratch

(watch)
hatch

āč
splotch
botch
blotch
notch
Scotch
crotch
watch

(Hotch)

(Uč)
putsch
(butch)

ūč
pooch
mooch
smooch
hootch
hootchy-
crotchy

ʌč
much
such
touch
Dutch
crutch
clutch

ōwc
coach
broach
roach
approach
(Loach)

āwč
ouch
pouch
vouch
slouch
grouch
couch
crouch

ī		(ū)
I		
e	ʌ	ō
æ	ā	
		āw

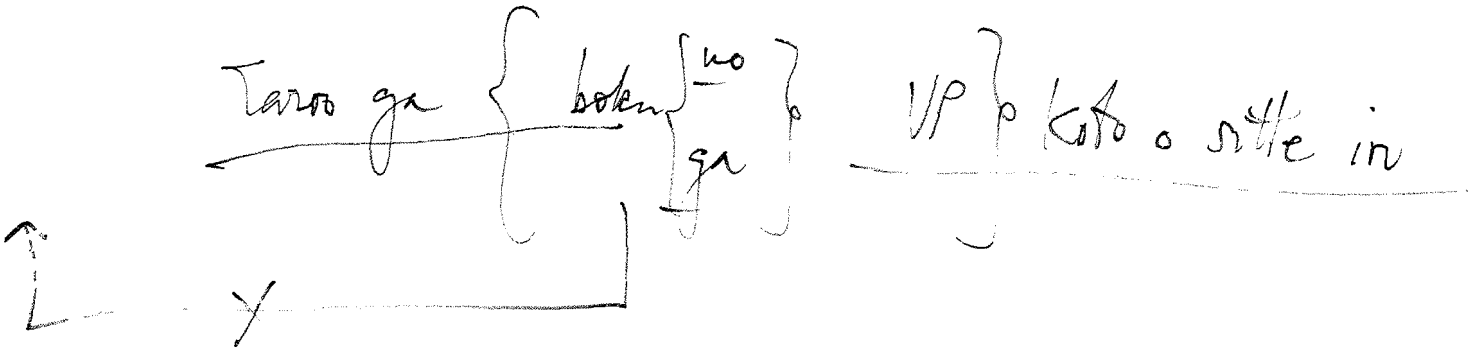
Subject Freeze in Japanese

2.28.84.
MIT

with Naoki + Engin:

Taroo ga { boken { no / ga } VP } koto o sitte in

Y



Further: with Subj no, object ripping

is harder

Instrumentals & transitivity

10.15.85.
Harvard Extension

Instrumentals typically go with:

All volitional transitives	No (volitional) intransitives
NB: look at them with a lens	* yawn
This counts as a transitive	* shave
talk to Pete with a bullhorn	* cry
NB not very volitional — find Pete with a bloodhound	
Hmm: ? speak English with a dictionary	

NB: volitional transitivity is criterial

drive (a car) with a robot arm

read (Greek) with a lens

eat (toast) with a fork

Exception:

Not with sing a cantata

etc [because it's an inner object?]

GIVE ??I give her the bottle with a paddle

Perceptual statives OK?

hear with a hearing aid

Exception:

walk with a cane

wake up with an alarm clock

Instrumentals & transitivity

10.16.85.
Greenville.

NB: only Agentive subjects allow I:

The {man / *wind}$_1$ bent the pole with a {stick / *gust}$_1$.

V + DIR is not a good "transitive"

I went home {?*with / in} a car

Swan {galloped / sped} into the woods {?*with / on} a palomino

---

different than different than different from

10.16.85
Greenville

He drives a different car { than { I? (do) / me } / from? mine }

He drives a very different car { ? than I do / from mine } .

Wishes

10.27.85.
DC → Home
New Jersey

Conversa com a Rosália:

{ (* please) (* go) } have a good day (* or else)

Do OK

I { * ordered * requested * told } him to have a nice day

These aren't impositives — they're wishes as Rosália noticed

May God bless you

The cê / te Ime

10.27.85.
DC → Home
New Jersey

* [cê .... te]
S

cê [ten]
NP
S

Cê me fez contente com si mesmo
?ti

Aspect

8.30.85.
The Lake

?* It began to continue to rain.

* It continued to begin to rain.

& inchoative + continuative aspects are part of an antonymy set.

5.7.89.

Ton um caco

Beatriz
6.28.85.
Georgetown

replying to

is is crazy

evidence

is showing that it is crazier by

the minute

Prep, People + articles
in German + immediacy

6.16.85.
Sarah Windham

Reading IS! (4.178)

Der Hund ist *(ein) Bernardiner

Der Mann ist (*ein) Arzt

Themself

6.13.86.
Greenville.

This person should recognize themself/herself/himself with no trouble.

4.22.85.
Concord

Which city was it in
that he had a fit.

4.21.85.
South Windham

Particularly recapitulative Typology

Rule Prototypes

3.31.05.

Egypt → JFK
over Canada

Hypothesis: if Rule i is more OBL in Context 1 than in Context 2, then ∃ universal typological implication:

Context 1 → Context 2

Reflexive prototype

3.30.85
Caird

Facts from Afaf Menoufi:

In Cairene:

Bill told { ihid (*self's) story about me
my story about him (self) }

self = nafs { i / ik / ihu } myself / yourself / himself

So DO → Possessive (i.e., possessor)

Prototypes, accessibility
& sloppiness

3.31.85.
Egypt → JFK
over Maine

Since Subj → DO → IO → Obl → Poss etc,
It might be easier to get sloppiness in DO
than in Poss

Mary feels that Tom loves her, but you don't.

Mary feels that Tom loves her dog, but you don't

Can't tell

8.13.85.
Greenville

Nobody admitted that we had { paid him; / patted his dog }

Still can't

aluno ≠ estudante
pupil

1.12.85
Cresskill

Rosalie: aluno is more wrong than estudante

Rosalie:

Ele é aluno { dessa escola / de matemática } = math student

Ele é estudante { nessa / dessa } escola de matemática

active: he is a student of math

passive: he is a math student

Tenho um { aluno / estudante } de math

I have a lot of { pupils / math students / students of math }

He is a student of Chomsky ≠ Chomsky student
pupil
= about Noam

aluno ≠ estudante
pupil

1.12.85.
Cresskill

Esse experiência fez com que eu me tornasse

num { estudante / aluno } de matematica

Ele é estudante de Budismo
aluno karate

What they bought is
Sam bought oranges &
Bill peaches.

Bed

hard

9.8.85.
Greenville

Here's one for Chas ——

hard copy

Declaratives as imperatives

9.7.85.
Greenville

They get here on time or fuck em.

This or is clearly the adversative one

So fuck X is imperativoid enough to figure in one of these A or B constructions

[hmm — does B have to be imperative? Let's see:

No: Touch my board and I'll kill you.

Future? Yes ... sort of — prototypically, anyway.

? Kiss Harry last year and he wept

? Vote yourself a raise and you were in real trouble.

NB also: if then is unmarked

If Pete + Jack don't work, fuck em

?? " they " " Pete + Jack

Why so bad? NB → Also: ? Fuck Pete, if he's not going to work

Come time X

8.13.85
Greenville

Harvard, Semantics - Fall 1984.

From Lisa Levin's paper on humor:

"... the bigger the laugh will be come time for the punchline."

Feels like a contrast is required

Come time to go home, we left / ?? went home.

Come time { for { NP / Ving X } / ~~for (NP)~~ to VX } — Come time for there to be a new mayor, there was one

This construction feels linked to

it's time { for { NP / Ving X } / to VX }

But: one can say It's time we left, not so well

* Come time we left, the band went off.

Usually, there's a flavor of futureness [relative to some point, somehow] but of.

Come time for us to show up yesterday, we were there, on the job.

Is come time not also a bit thinkable?

(Come time X)

8.13.85.
Greenville

So maybe ∃ rule

when the time { comes / ?came } for { NP / Ving X / for NP to V X }

⇓

{ Come / ?Came } time "

NB: The resulting constituent is happiest initially:

? I'll be back come time for us to harvest

Also, the rootier the better

? The woman who will be back come time for the review lives in Chester

Latinicity

4.13.85.
Greenville

Ambiclausality >>

* bicrastality

So we know that

Crast vs Clause

[+ Romance
- Latin]

[+ Romance
+ Latin]

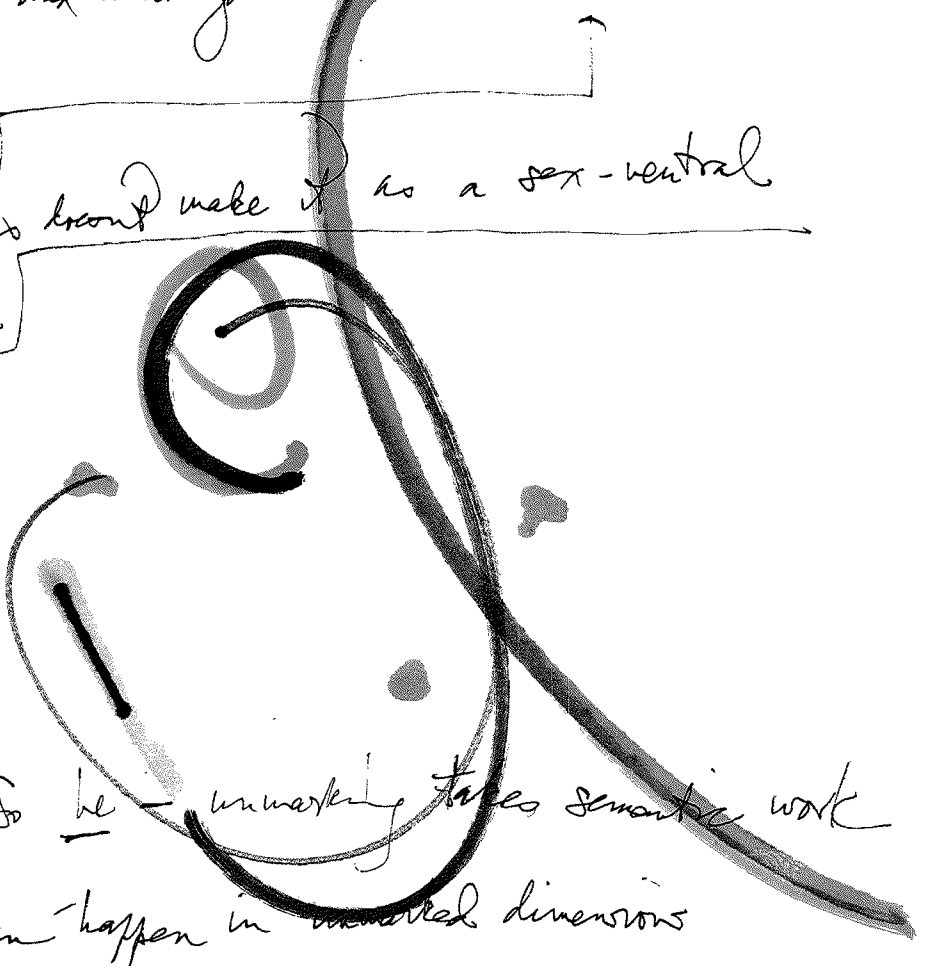
He — the unmarked pronoun

3.5.86.
Greenville

While watching Moonlighting,
an ad: for a TV Show

Why your two-year-old [illegible] way
and what you can do about him

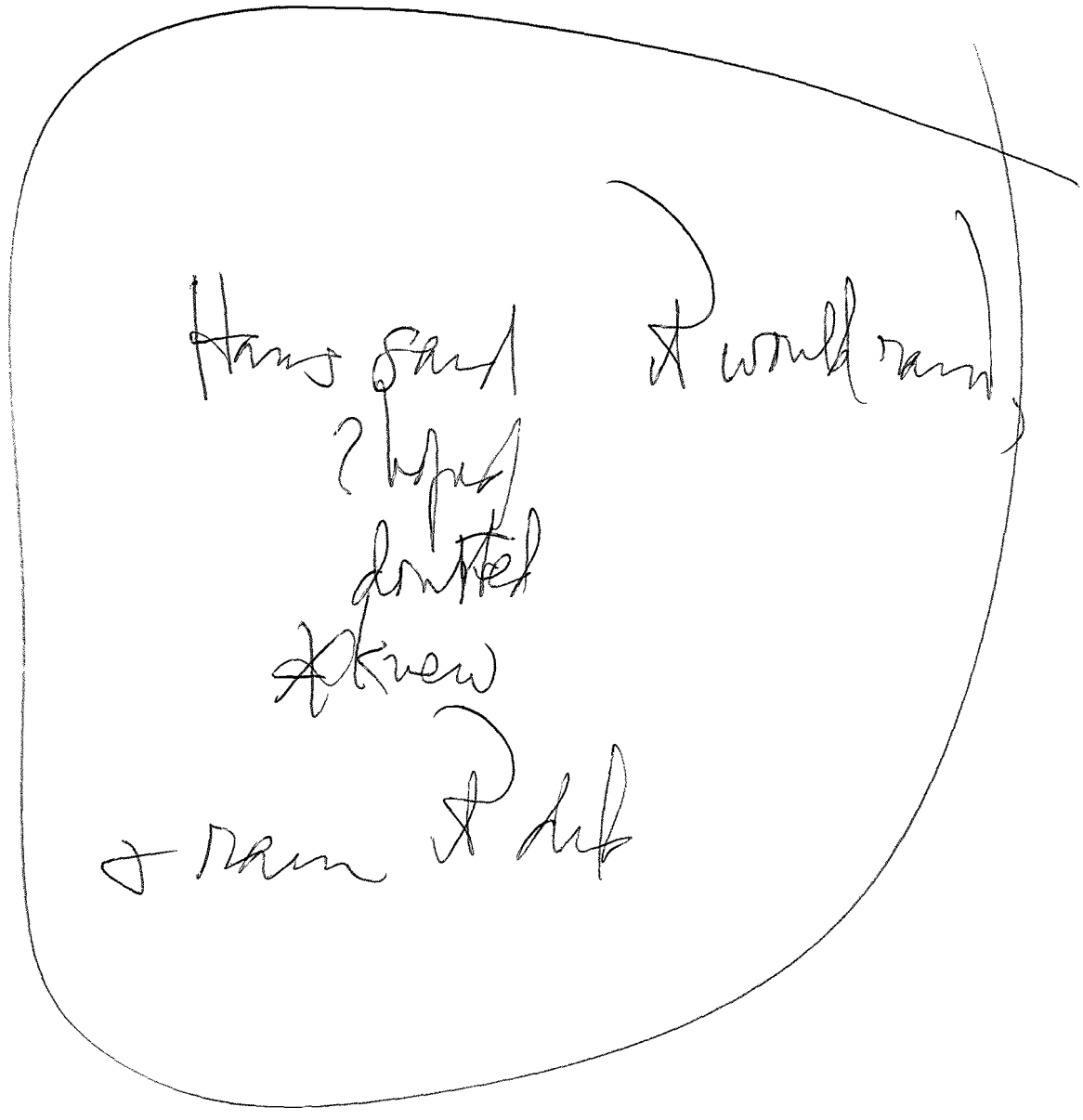
This doesn't make it as a sex-neutral
pronoun



So he — unmarking takes semantic work
only can happen in [illegible] dimensions

Myopia III

8.9.85



S Adverbs as NPI's?

7.29.85.
Georgetown

Listening to Jim:

Madge { possibly / probably } { never has / has never } lost

* Madge { never has / has never } { probably / possibly } lost

NB also: ?? Never has Madge probably lost

Then Adv$_S$ can't be in the scope of (such)
a negative or Q: ??She probably sick

And either or

?? Either Tom will probably leave or Sarah probably will

Linguistics as a Language

7.20.85.
Georgetown—
Village A

Since it is, we can ask: how can language teaching help the teaching of linguistics?

Applied linguistics therefore = theoretical linguistics

John Lawler's dictum: that we should become metalinguistically multicultural

therefore suggest a whole range of new metaphors

language shock // s theory shock

that's why it's so hard to give up our 1st theory

Should we quarantine? Drink 1 ounce of alcohol before trying, say, GB?

first language acquisition // s first science acquisition

2LA // s theory change

So who's a teacher of linguistics?

A bi- (or multi-) lingual — someone who knows science (which everyone knows but) and who will help the learner acquire a second science

who .... but NP

7.19.85.
Georgetown

Who came in but Harry?

What did he do but kiss her

Who but Harry could do it?

NB: ∄ in French

I ate what she cooked but beans

~~The~~ {he} ck
{fn}

7.16.85.
Georgetown

Listening to Chuck:

I forget who the heck* (it was)

So this must stay a clause

who (the heck) flew to NY + who (?the heck) to LA

who the heck or what the heck did you see

Looks like the check must precede CK, but be before SS

NB: Amalgamed Q's OK:

He ate who the heck knows how many spring rolls.

Words 1's

5.28.85.
Greenville

Your letter found me well

? ?
? //'s ?
? ? ?

1942 found Bugs in Bugs

Capitalization

5.23.85.
Cambridge

Thought while reading Scott Lichtman's paper

Britain

British

America

American

americanize

V never capitalize

but ? The Americanization of the government

N. is Cost in V

Empathy + freezes?

5.19.85.
Ashley

Dave and his friend / ~~Dave's~~ friend and he

?~~*~~ Your boss and you just get along a bit.

?~~*~~ Ann's
?~~*~~ Dave's } sister + he have been dating.

VP → ∅ and complement type

4.29.85.
Grammar #7

Reading Ivan's thesis, p. 27

I am beginning to shave, but he is stopping { *to shave / *shaving / ∅ }.

So infinitives can zap gerunds

For him { to have gone / to be arrested } shocked me, but { *them having ∅ / **them being ∅ } didn't.

And vice versa:

I have stopped doing the dishes, but Yanka has agreed to ∅.

In which case ~ If so

5.3.85.
Ashby

He { *will / could / may }

It is (*impossible that he { will / *had } } X,

← Same environments as for as is possible.

in which case, { S / please call me }

Note this one: an appositive imperative.

X. If so, Y = X, in which case, Y

So In which case links clauses somehow.

Multiple WH + Det Inversion

5.6.85.
Greenville #7

Thoughts reading Ivan p.254

Who solved how difficult a problem?

cf. also

He solved too difficult a problem for a soph.

So certain quantified AP's must precede a

w/ or w/o QF.

4.30.85
Jean's

This book, writable with your pen

S, No matter wh X

4. 23. 85.

RISD

*Some

Every

Anyone can come — no matter who

No

*what

I'll come — no matter when

P Standing and Nearness

4.23.85.
RSD.

despite which S →

* which S despite

what day will you come back (?on)?

* what manner did he solve it in?

So P's loosen up stop

Closer to V

8VI

4.22.85.
MIT

Only in root S's for Q's,

but anywhere for Neps.

Reflexives → Reciprocals

4.20.85.
Greenville #7

They imagined it being { themselves / ?? each other } that had to go

Possessivization
~~Possessivization~~ + complements

4.20.85.
Greenville #7

Tree-climbing's impossibility

? The climbing of a tree's impossibility

* Climbing it's impossibility

** To climb it's

The ~~nouncer~~ sentencer, the less possessivizable and the nouncer the head, the chooser the possessive

He imagined { Ann('s) being angry
Tree-climbing ('s) being ~~p~~ impossible
{ Climbing / ?? To climb } a tree's being impossible }
That it had rained (**'s) being generally known

So! There are possessives + possessives!

With a real nouny head, possessivization is chooser than in Poss Ing complements.

He imagined { climbing a tree('s) being fun
it (*s) being fun climbing a tree }

So ∃ still an effect: it$_{Extrap}$ doesn't like being possessivized

Our Voice

4.14. JD! 85.
1808 JY! House JH!

1. Calligraphy: the stance of caring about how the tip of your pen moves;
   the art of making the words on the page make beautiful shapes
   the science of beautiful layout

2. Callilogy: the art of speaking beautifully
   the science of caring about how your tongue moves
   the wisdom in your words

3. Callinoetics: the science of having a beautiful mind
   the mystery of depth in thought
   the stance of entering mind as we live

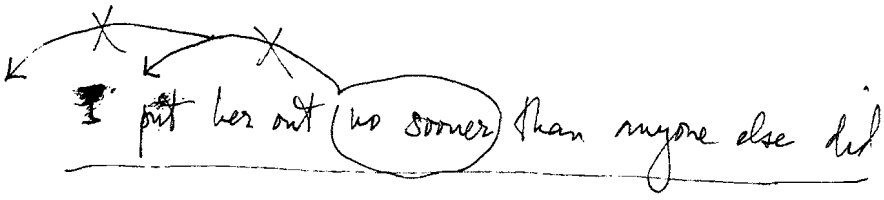
Subject idiom

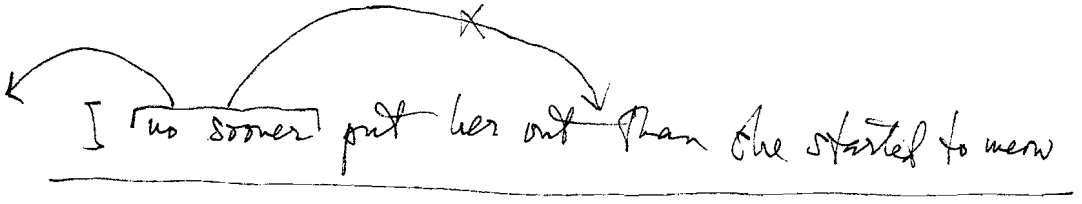
4.13.84.
Greenville → South Windham

Word has it that S.

No sooner than

4.18.85
Townsend

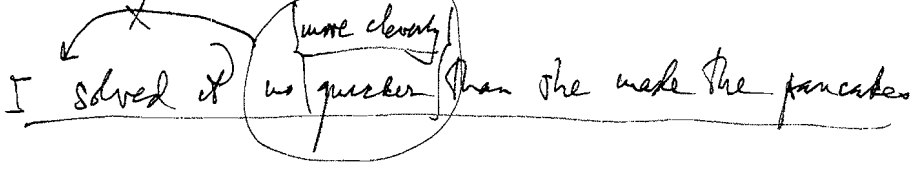




So there are two separate constructions?

~ ◊.

Why is only one usable?



Why bad?

DO's (2) manner

4.17.85.
greenville — #6

Heard on TV:

Chevrolet — live it!

Why?

live the part

* Bound morpheme #able

4.6.85.
grimvel.

***...*horrable
**feasable
**possable
***edable
*n andable

/ *passible
***sindible

This is out because of some general law

So horr-, terr-, ed- etc are like piggyback ~~[illegible]~~ morpheme — they have to ride on the back of another carrier "bearer" morpheme — but they can't be borne if they look too foreign and unwanted: and able

Sich → einander

4.4.85.
MH T

At Angelika's lecture:

Weil { sich / *einander } die Kinder gebissen haben

So again, Refl → central, Recip peripheral

Subject Postposing

4.1.85.
MIT
cf. 7.27.84.

In blanks class:

Anna's try: ?? under what circumstances...?/(not very plausible)

Loc OK: in which regions might be found NP?

* Purative

4.4.85.
Granville.

Seems to require overt PP (for locatives):

the towns { in which / *where } might have lived enough NP...

Strength

3.21.85.

Pittsburgh → Indianapolis

Thoughts while reading Eve Sweetser's paper on Lie [p. 37]

strong impression

Basic

Derived

people
creatures

things

[strong by personification? They resist our strength?]

Not all things

strong walls, ropes
*roads, *rocks

perceptions

* sound
smell
taste
* touch

why?

speech acts

claim
state
deny

suggest
urge
insist
recommend
request / *order
*beg *command
*implore

belief

doubt

belief

object support
oppose / *propose
contest challenge

desires

preference
dislike
desire
?? want
favor

hunch
intuit

verb

strong assumptions
* I assume that strongly

why?
what is the image here?

strong possibilities
chance
probability
likelihood

strong influence

* intend — why?
?? attempt

A strong move (chess)

A strong player

Sloppy =

3.3(.43.

Cairo → Frankfurt → JFK
over Maine

Since DO → IO → Obl → Poss,

maybe we can show that DO is easier to slip with than is Poss —

Nah —

Mary feels sure that Tom is fond of her,
but you don't

Sloppy, barely —

vs.

Mary patted her dog, but you didn't.

Only very weakly sloppy, if that —

So maybe it's right.

Citizenship and obligations

3.31.85.
over Canada
Cairo → Frankfurt → JFK

Hypothesis:

Any rule which is more OBL in one context$_1$ than in another is a proof that context$_2$

Basic	Peripheral
Context$_1$	⟶ Context$_2$

JFK

I bet also that this is true for lexical items:

Since likely → sure (wrt Raising English)

so also everywhere

Egyptian Reflexivization

3.30.85.
Card

According to Afraf, in CEA, we find

I told a story about { i = me / mafs-i = myself }

vs.

I told { my / *myself's } story about Bob

∴ Arabic is like German + English — the "DO" of N'r is more accessible than the possess { or / ive } subject.

Move "wh" & "NP"

3.15.85
Ashby

Differences in the rules: "wh"ers

1. (*a) politician though he is
2. A politician he is not

} so something must make the difference between these rules.

3. though X NP Y
vs
that X NP Y

} what chooses left of complementizer vs right of complementizer

4. TM won't yank out of that S's
5. Topicalization > QF
6. QF takes out of it is — — other rules don't.
7. VP Preposing requires stressed aux, = subjects, won't take Aux: *been k[illegible] he has
8. That he will requires = subjects
9. Double WH OK, * double RCF
10. the tallest I think (*that) I ever saw him
11. What is he? * the man who he is
12. VP 1

Move α
why ∃ diff between
Tom { was given the
I gave the

NPers

1. Passive takes NP out of VPrt P — — Raising doesn't
2. Passive doesn't rip out of VPP P — — Raising: ∃ He seem to me — to be blind.
3. If reanalysis is why we get Tom was looked at, why ∄ *Tom looks at well?
4. Raising takes out of Poss Ing — *Passive * He was objected to going home

How come looked at is an Adj? ∄ *very Van P

alleged N

3.12.85.
MIT

Jim Higginbotham's example

? Alleged communist are fun to dance with

? I'm looking for an alleged communist

[ok specific — but non-specific]

Announced communist

Self-proclaimed

Deletion in gs-clauses

3.10.85.
Greenville

Deleted Thing:

V — This accounts for X as well as it does *(for) Y

V — I looked at him as I did ?(at) her

V NP — I ~~sent the book to him~~ as I did to her

V PP — I spoke up for her as I did *(for) him

I talked to her about it as I did { to him (*about it) / (?to her) about that }

So this is like Gapping:

V unlocks the deletion which is then OK for other = constituents

Sluicing + QF

3.6.85.
greenville

Rosalia

I had 2 bags in my hands —

I don't know what of *(I had two bags)

3.7.85.
greenville

& QF
Sluicing

I wonder if anything can be made of that in these thin times

?? I know various people ate various things — but

I forget { who what
*what who }

She put some books on various things, but I forget { ?what where
*where what
what on what
**what what on }

& Sluicing is only ◊ if the leftmost wh has moved.

Sluicing + multiple wh Qs

2.

3.7.85
Greenville.

(QF
Sluice [only if left-most wh was moved]

I forget { to whom about what
?? about what to whom }

And ◊ only between 2 things "outside vp"

I don't know { where {and / or} when
what and to whom }.

* if after attribute

This — Seems to possibly be stated at a slightly deep level

Not too deep though → We know they took various drugs, but don't know { who which
*which by whom }

3.11.85.
Greenville

This one is maybe dodgeable w/i Trace Theory

about what$_i$ t_i t_i to whom

Expendability

3.5.85
~~Greenville~~
MIT

Listening to Beth Levin on ~~spraying paint~~

Beth pointed out that basically any P$_{DIR}$ is OK:

I loaded hay P the truck.
DIR

But when the with-phrase is there,
each verb (wrap = around) (cover = on, over)
or Verb-Noun (load truck = onto
load shotgun = into)
has a preferred missing preposition

My idea: this is just the preposition that will be expendable in Japanese relativization

3.6.85
Greenville

Same with street-walker, dock-worker,
star-gazer, ax-murderer
or livable (in), dependable (on)

And (on) Thursday, (for) weeks (at) 75 mph
I bet ∅ when during, along, between can vanish

Triliterate Organization

3.5.85.
(MIT ?→) greenville

with Rosalia:

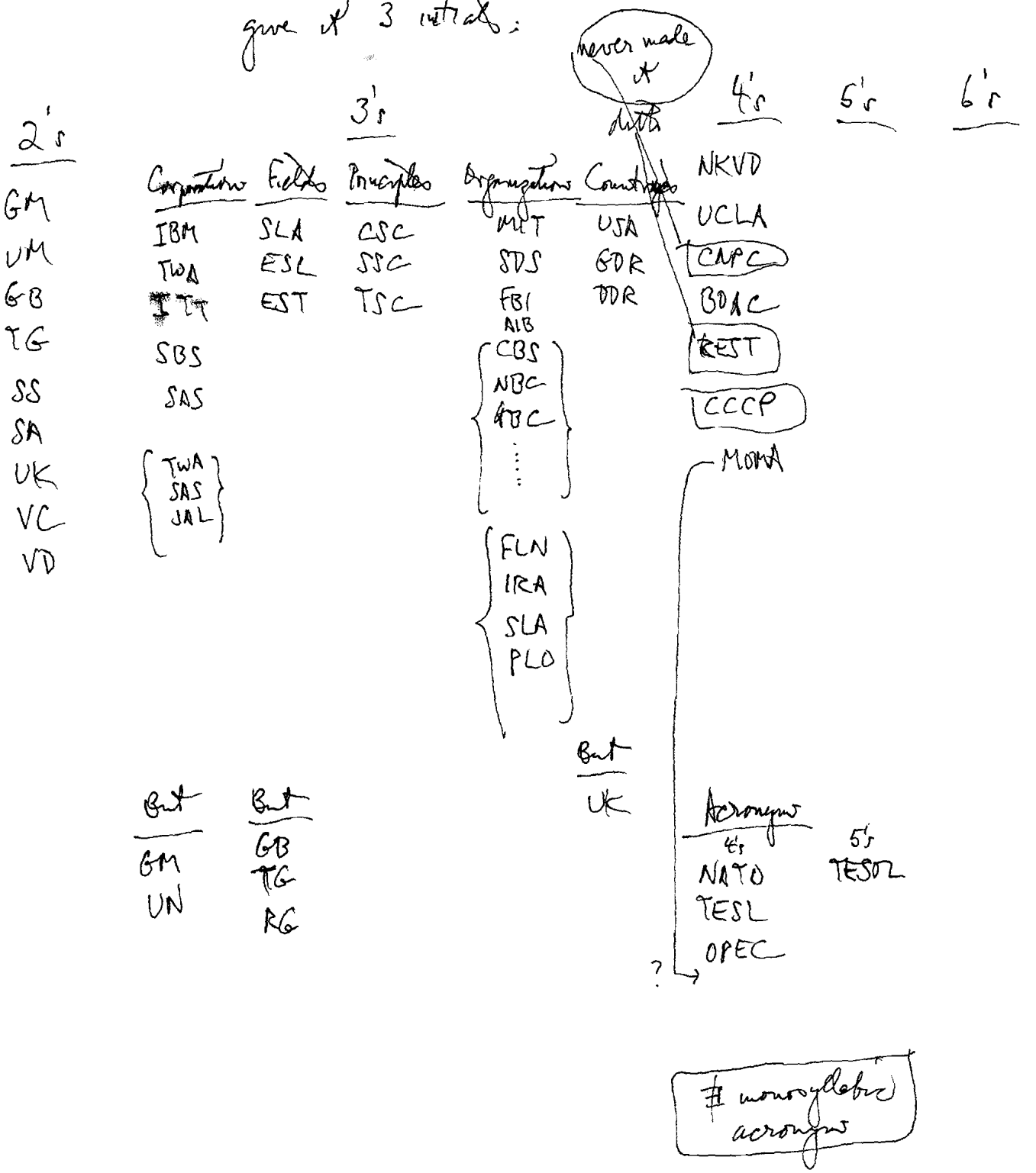
To make something sound good [like with flags] only a few ways to look or be colored,

give it 3 initials:

never made it

2's	3's: Corporations	3's: Fields	3's: Principles	3's: Organizations	3's: Countries	4's	5's	6's
GM	IBM	SLA	CSC	MIT	USA	NKVD		
UM	TWA	ESL	SSC	SDS	GDR	UCLA		
GB	ITT	EST	TSC	FBI	DDR	CNPC		
TG	SBS			AIB		BDAC		
SS	SAS			CBS		REST		
SA				NBC		CCCP		
UK	TWA			ABC		MOMA		
VC	SAS			⋮				
VD	JAL			FLN				
				IRA				
				SLA				
				PLO				

But	But	But
GM	GB	UK
UN	TG	
	RG	



Acronyms

4's	5's
NATO	TESOL
TESL	
OPEC	

? →

∄ monosyllabic acronyms

Features trickle

3.4.85.
MIT

From Islands class:

Er erschoß jemanden klug(*en)

Why?

Existential pseudo-clefts

2.28.85.
Greenville

we can talk to Tex is who we can talk to.

Notability

2.20.85.
Greenville

? feel
I { think believe / guess / suppose / imagine / hope } not

? heard

claim say reported
fear

discovered
?* know
* wish
* realized

appear
it seems not (? to me)
? it seems to me not
it turns out that not

am afraid
sure / ?* certain

not

I am convinced

I am afraid that not

I take it that not

This is OK

These must be via $I_0 \to \emptyset$, because $\nexists$ * I { prefer / would rather }

Uh oh — $\nexists$ to ◇ here

NB: I { prefer / would rather / * would like / * want } not

VP deletion

2.20.85.
greenville

Only in subject position w/ a for NP present

It was cheap for many to buy booze — { for me to — was expensive / * to — was expensive for me }.

? To occasionally drink is one thing — { always / never } to — is another.

* To drink occasionally is one thing — to — never is another.

for me, it was expensive to

When Bill won Megabucks last Wednesday, I tried to — last Saturday.

* To win Megabucks last Wednesday was easy; to — last Saturday was much harder.

Carta da Cris

2.19.85.
Greenville

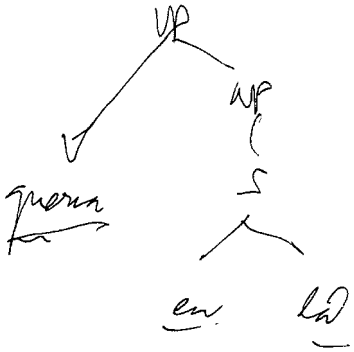
Marco Antonio queria { en lá
que en fosse lá }

me queria lá

mim – only in [P_]
pp

Eu amo você, e você me ama

So this en must be protected by a clause.



Ken's lexicon lecture:

Why are these bad?

I jumped my horse* (over) the fence.

The nurse walked the dog* (along) the road

Ken has an automatic explanation from

case theory — ~◊ ∃ 2 objects

betterly

2.3.85.
greenville

* piormentle
* worsely
* mieuxment

the bestly

more slowly * slowerly

Why is slowlier bad?

Must be because *worser
**weller
is also bad.

Should be good: in a clever way ⇒ cleverly
in a worse way ⇒ worsely

Dental Travel

1.31.85

Greenville →

RISD

wɔnt # Ing

wɔ̃nt

wɔ̃n | D Ing

wɔ̃ [D thas] Ing

Recyllability

dustbin

[dʌsp: In]

1. Dental Travel dust → dusp

2. Assimilation of Voice dʌsb̥In

↑

unasp p?

3. Degemination? [dʌsb̥In]

(OPT)

The social meaning of person

1.23.85
Greenville.

Converse com a Rosélia

Who is X?

This is a question asked by someone who wishes to know X's social meaning.

X is { my sister-in-law
a professor
* blonde
? a blonde }

Unspecific NP Drop + genericity

1.19.85.
Greenville

To err is human, to forgive divine.

I am learning how to forgive

* I forgave

(☆) Forgiving { is / was } easy — only OK generically

When Bobby mated with the cantaloupe, forgiving * (him for it) was hard.

They are learning when to reach ⇐? when they should reach

* They { tried to / want to / hoped to / ought to / must } reach

Tom doesn't know how to feel. ONLY OK in basketball, (or Andover Commons) meaning. but that's V_i anyway

Sarah { learned (how) to buy / bought }.

Intonation of appositive clauses

1.15.85.
RISD.

She hired the Chinese, who are industrious, for low wages.

vs.

She hired the Chinese, who are industrious

Two possibilities here → this one is what I prefer.

What if on an NP at the end of a yes-no Q?

Are you going to Texas, where it's so hot?

Did you meet Jerry Falwell, who was supposed to be there?

this & that

1.13.85.
NJ → Greenville
[actually LI → NH]

Com a Rosália:

1. { this this / that that / that this / * this that }

(opening garage door)

This Buick in { here / * there } is rusty.

That Buick in { here / there } is rusty.

[someone has just tried a new chord for the bridge]:

This chord sounds good { here / * there }.

That chord sounds good { here / there }.

2. this ≠ that seem to go by diameters —
I can be 100 yds from "this barn", not from "this chair"

3. Rule 1: Speaker touching X → this X

"Exc": That darn flashlight? (again)!

The Center

1.7.85.
Granville

"come into view" sense is basic.

The comet (re) appeared

The man (*re) appeared to be hungry

It's not just Raising that's blocked:

It (*re) appeared that Tom was hungry

So there is clearly a parallel shift:

the subject changes from concrete → abstract

as the verb changes in meaning from

"come into view" → "come into belief"
(or something)

Cf. also I rebought the house/*theory

World order + building
to a climax

1.4.85.
Greenville

largely or entirely absent / ??

Why this fixedness? Is it because of building to a punch line?

somewhat or largely or entirely our responsibility