He ran out the

I took him out the
out
\[
\begin{array}{c}
out
\end{array}
\]
out from under the bed
out from under there
out from \( \times \) there
out there

* This is vermutlich bad
because from \( \times \) there

\[
\begin{array}{c}
in (\times) under the bed
in \underbrace{\text{under there}}
vin there
\end{array}
\]
A. N. I. 95
Mudgwood

Rt. 1, From LA along which I usually
drive to SF,
Defective verbs

This book was written in LA
by Mike
on Tuesday
carefully

5.1.95.
Baton Rouge

The book was written allegedly in spite of my opposition
perhaps

NB

* perhaps

What kinds of adverbs satisfy that requirement?

So while empty N require adjectives
empty V require adverbs

So the requirement is: be modified
Ice forms on loc.

Bridge ices *(before sunrise)*

Ice forms *(on bridge)*

? Bridge may ice

NB: over & up also satisfy the requirement for adverts.
We drove 50 km (all the way) to LA

We drove 50 km from LA all the way to SF

This is surely true
1. Reality + Extend?

2. We drove 50 km (all the way) to LA

We drove 50 km from LA all the way to FF

This is surely fine
It cost a *(huge) sum .

We slept a *(long) time .

It weighed a *(large) bit .

We went a *(long) way .

*(Note: The asterisks denote corrected spelling and grammar.)
The source of MPs
The two kinds of MPs

Strong MPs

Unstable

/ cost - 

/ sleep - hours

/ weight - pounds

/ go - miles

Weak MPs

/ stable

/ payroll - 

/ last - 

/ cost - true

/ time - 

/ drive - distance

The visa won't cost that. She'll never sleep that.

* I would never go that.

He went a distance of 670 km (and he went it alone).

* What I went was 5 miles.

* I best only go (not take/buy) whose Extinto

* won't change.
The source of MPs

Maybe way = distance

We drove \{ the [white] way \} from LA through SB to SF
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\
2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\
*2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\
OK & 3 & 4 & 1
\end{array}
\]

Why A presence?

NB:

* (The whole way from LA to SF was driven by Mike)

So Distance Drop is only post-verbal!

Horray! That's part I defeaturize!

Loose one's head!!

Like in Sran: ? we heard John's (is von)
So in English! The ant walked along John's (is body)

Maybe there are other heads which will only delete /v/
The force of $\text{mp}$ (i.e. $\text{mp} = \text{mp}$)

Why are $\text{mp}$ always singular?

$\frac{48 \text{ pounds}}{\text{day}} \times \text{what it \{wept\}} \leftarrow \text{cost}$

Come all of these have been beheaded

Ota! (A weight) 48 pounds of what it wept

Almost unwatchable!

Now NB.

These cost $5, but whether they won't cost it for long?

*The show lasted 3 hours* — who would've thought they would cost it?

He now weighs 150 pounds, and has wept it for 6 years.
The source of MPs (i.e., MPs = NPs)

So it's jolly the Beheading at work

1) a. The vase cost (*the price of) $5
   b. (The sum of) $5
      Sum $5

2) The concert lasted (*the [internal duration stretch]) 5 hours [nothing plausible audible]

3) The cat weighs (*a weight of) 48 pounds
   So maybe the verbs are from invisible incorporation - (3) would be from (4)

4) The cat has a weight of 48 pounds.
   ↓

5) The cat - weight has 48 pounds.
\[ MP = NP \]

So maybe the is if

(1) From D/FW to Denton is 23 miles, but I can drive it in 6 minutes.

Re from a deleted distance here - then (1).

(2) From D/FW to Denton is [a distance of 23 miles].

Now NB:

(3) Max drove [from D/FW to FW] but I walked it.

Wow! Yee! Whopppeee!!

So maybe distance DFW walks twice for (2):

(4) \( \Rightarrow \) (2)

(4) The distance from D/FW to Denton is a distance of 23 miles.
So distance is a nominalization of \( \text{dist} \) to measure.

So what MP's are, true-blue ones, are NP's which

(a) can't use: \(* 45 \text{ mph I want drive at} \)

\( v \)

the speed that I drive at

but then why two hours the talk lasted (for)

(b) won't pronounize with \( P \) or them

Half MP's like with earn + pay, will accept \( P \)

(c) Never passivize:

\[ \text{Hey! They drove } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 5 miles from } X+Y \]

The obligation the is like \(* \) (the) distance of 5 miles.

There are otherwise no obligation she's before plural head.
The concert lasted

{ century 30, xx, 94.

{ the 2nd (made) minute

{ the 2nd (made) hour

{ the 2nd (made) week

A time *(6, MP)

Hey! NB

We drove the * (made) way last night

So all the way is

an "MP"

Hey! Lessee these

The package has a weight *(96 pounds)

How do we get the selection

length *(3 feet)

{ width *(square feet)

A weight for the package of 6 pounds was recorded.

A distance from the house to the barn is 6 feet.

So whatever this is, it's a path!
Hey! What stops 45 mph, at which I wish you drove.

Then - it's an MP.

NB: The speed at which he drove was safe.

So it's an honest crack to say Speed \to at \{ NP \} \to \{ MP \} \to same one:

Why that 4?

I earned $65, which I paid back = and I paid it to Jack to the race cost and the race will cost.

They lost even more:

The concert lasted \{ \text{the whole night} \} \to Why? The night which the concert lasted Because they
It was from LA to NY. I by car. It was 4.5 miles. From LA to NY.

What else can be different.

The constituency helps.

Always ready for DFL.

8. 1.
The constituency of paths

Of course paths are constituents—

They exist, many!

While sequences of PP's don't

It was to X about Y that I talked

in NY at 4

How come they feed pork? Are they NP's? Do they?

The house from which to the barn I will drive

from the barn to which I will drive

(see forest, from LA things which to SF we will drive)
Cleaving to PP’s obey selective islands?

+ It is with Tanya that I regret that he danced
   Yes - even IO’s + chimney
   + empty of’s

+ It was to Tom that I regret that he shared the MS
   by Mike n n n in the 5th was ticked
   [Ed n n n she bought a pisto]
The north boundary, from the barn along which we are supposed to run, twice a day, is full of peppermint. Not great, but pretty clearly a decent pied-pipe.

The barn from which we are supposed to walk 2x/day is decrepit.
Paths are islands.

Towards whom did you jump into the bed?

Who did you jump towards into the bed?

But why then OK

where did you jump from onto the table?

Is it that ends are escapable?

Along what path did you run from the barn?

From the barn along what path did you run...
The ISDP + right

(*) Right under which bed did you sleep?

(*) Straight

(*) Down under what bridge did you jump?

(*) Under what bridge did you jump down?

So levels on which pre-laying doesn't care.

Like

do the man isn't picture if whom I ask
The two there's

(there) there doesn't

One could almost call this an elicit there, except for

I will reach either there or here by noon

But no,

?People will be leaving

both here and there at noon

1. There we jumped \{\text{from}\}.
   a. \{\text{from}\}
   b. Where did you jump from?\{\text{from}\}?

2. There we left \{\text{from}\}.
   a. \{\text{from}\}
   b. Where did you leave?\{\text{from}\}?

Why is difference between

[were left at]

[were left Revised]
The shore was approached

Iron was approached   Why # locative meaing?

Why & The cabin was neared.
Then why is (5) bad?

(5) * Under the sink surprises me.

Why couldn't it mean (6)?

(6) * For something to be under the sink surprises me.

Why is free deletion here?

Maybe it's because this is controlled by the 3 after 'surprise'.

And given that (7) is OK, why not (8)?

(7) * For something (For you) to be under the sink would be nice.

(8) * Under the sink would surprise me.

\[ \text{NB } (5) \Rightarrow (18): \]

(5) Under the sink is nice.

(18) * I like under the sink.

I like (18) in the ass.

* To elapse in the next 2 weeks would surprise me.

Why does it make this?
(1) Under the sink and behind the bed are similar\{different\}

Why $\neq$?

(2) Into the closet and onto the table are similar.

What (1) means, I think, is (3):

(3) For something to be under the sink and (for it to be) behind the bed are similar\{different\}.

So what (2) would mean would be (4)

(4) For something to go into the closet and (for it to go) onto the table are similar\text{[that (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2)]}

So the fact reduces to the greater deceptibility I be than go.
Toby jumped

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{from past the couch to here} & \quad \Rightarrow \\
? \text{ from here to past the couch} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{from through the gate to here} & \quad \Rightarrow \\
? \text{ from here to through the gate} & \\
\end{align*}
\]
How can I possibly make this happen?

I was surprised at how much you need in tune with that which happens here and in me.

My anger resembles the tough, thick x I feel whenever I am too long from the bed and have the head over my hands for some reason until maybe I was surprised at the length of my head.

The answer is: I can't put those together.

26 x 4 54.
* Where did he enter? (reach)

These are bad, for maybe the same reason as where and he leave?

Really so - looky here:

He entered [right] there.

He [reached] [down] left.
* Where did you put the milk?

I put some milk {on there?}.

{Here}

* Where did you put the milk?

I sewed a button {on them MB!}.

* on there

* there

* Where did you sew a button?

I threaded the string through {there}.

* there

* Where did you thread the string?

Maybe: I chose P, then plan there is done.

Yes: I inserted the battery into the flashlight.

* Where did you insert the battery?
I was surprised (at) the weather.

I was surprised the street that he lived on.

[which street he lived on]
Which is the head?

Up I bet (seen from rearview) They *(high)* *(up)*

They are high - building OK balloons *

They are up - people signs OK people, OK balloons??

Clouds *
Basiclly, he's not good enough for the [S, etc.]

*He is surprised me
* I know there

The street he lives on surprised me

The places we went surprised me

* {Somewhere, Everywhere} that he wanted me to put back: surprised me

MB: OK I sprayed around everywhere he wanted me to put back:

Why can you say

Appreciation: OK w/ extravagant
IBM and Apple differ in price

\[ \downarrow \]

IBM differs from Apple in price

Other Q: can in price do RNR

\[ \downarrow \]

If cayy [i.e., being chimerized] from 2 sources?
un + verb: Money talk

NB: un + slip, money neuro

Exc. indecive

Remove from contact

unfect

unhorce

Derivation:

unman

unsex

unfork

unkench

EXISTS!

But means: unfasten


free

≠ [ unhand me, unbutton, self, unclasp, my hand, uncap, uncurl, undo

Different

imbalance

incock

mercer somogy

uncover, unlatch, uncap, uncush, uncurl, uncork
They seem to be largely woven.

No: 

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She taught me cecil, which was how I always wanted to come to know it.

Love writing — could come from I came to know Cecil by her teaching me it.

Cop.
I am going

15. XIV. 34.

Marywood

The concert lasted 2 hours which was how long

I wanted to stay there

The coach measured 20 feet which is how long

I want it to be

The distance between them is 20 feet which is how far apart they should be.

The distance from LA to SF is 450 miles, which

is how far "not so from DC.

He gave me his razor which was how I wanted to come to fume free of weight.
There's an abbreviation you need to check.

Talk with Brenda.

It's not that advertising takes away specificity, in the sense that she works with it, while a term moves into subject position and becomes a topic, etc. It's the unavailability that gets lost.

Unvariables:

A. Stuff in relative clauses

(1) What Max said about Carla is that the car that she is driving is a piece of junk.

(2) What Max said about Carla is that Tom is going to buy the car that she is driving.

B. Stuff in sentences?

What Tom said about Sally was that Ted thought that she was ill.

Ted was surprised that she was ill.

Her being sick was easy to explain.
What is going on here?

work [week?] Is this right?
From George: 2 hours is sufficient for you to do it.

2 hours is a [long time].

2 miles is a [long] way.

20 times is very often.

Also: 2 hours is *[very] long*.

2 miles is *[very] far*.

Thus necessity I have seen. What is that most kind thought?
Hey look:

What I said about the tower was that there was where he jumped from. What I did to the car was empty the gas from it.

Thus typicality and pathency might share something.

WHAT??
A Blast from the Past:
the day that was the day on which

Day argument: The day on which I came was cloudy.

Day adjunct: The day on which I came, somebody called at 9.

I'll never forget the day you arrived.

On the street that Monday I was tired.
This bed had not been stayed in at all.

So bed would passivate either.

So some forms of defecration

 zap all rules, and some only the term changing ones.

# 20 If this will not cost
# do will not be cost by Phil.

F. 10. XII. 94.
Misty word
Sich ernähren + Extrapolation

Weil sich die ganzen Anhänger zu verteidigen begonnen hatten, wäre es begonnen hätten, zu verteidigen.
While in France (Short trips first)

In Germany

Law: move little words to the front

I the {clause}.

if there is something for

them to learn on

E.g.: Sally came here from Dallas

vs. She came from Dallas, no 40 miles.

This has to be:

From Dallas?? (I) here is 40 miles

So this governs clauses and reduced if.

*In from the barn is 60 feet.
Defective

Things that appear only \( \sqrt{ } \)

1. MP
2. OBL there-ee
3. Pred Nom
4. that-less \( \sqrt{ } \)
5. to-less infinitive
6. \( \sqrt{ } \) in Middle V's
7. Articlelessness
8. Umm chick ?
9. Acc Inf

Ft. Worth \( \rightarrow \) Dallas (?)

Lodert) Church is at 5.

These are only \( \sqrt{ } \) 3 church after P.
Paul Zap and Leg Frosting

10. XTV.94 — and home!

Anne hopped [there along the dock]

**along the dock there**

I went there twice

Conclusion: Paul Zap only applied "/V_"

Anne hopped [to there along the dock]

Also go out there [along the dock to there]

NB: home is just like here — it too must come first

Anne hopped [home along the dock]

Ahazoo! He ran [along to the barn]

**along the barn along**

... Douglas Coupland, latest young writer to complain hub way to literary prominence.

Max went from here to there while {getting big / staying...}
After rap with Paul:

What's he doing in town?

? What's he doing in behind?

That > there as a subject.

100% [(that) -> I won’t jump from]

85% [there]
Paul:

The restaurant is around the bend from here [*behind the tree*]

Me:

It's behind the tree from where you are...
X's way around  

He (can) find a hit way around  

feel  

grape  

stagger  

All form (?)  

He knows how way around. [on a computer]  

in Paul
Toni frequently studies it carefully.

Toni's frequent careful studied.

?? Toni's careful frequent studied.

He studied it carefully frequently.

He carefully studied it frequently.

He studied it underwater frequently.

This frequent underwater studies.
Adjectives are nominal modifiers.

Adverbs are \{ verbal, adverbial \} modifiers.

So when we adjectivalize a verb, the adverb that used to modify the verb (probably post-verbal) turns into a pre-adjectival adverb.

His advice benefited us frequently.

His advice was frequently beneficial to us.

NB: Some stuff shows how some arguments can adjectivalize: The German Human Expedition.

These tend to be unwrappable?

The frequently German expeditions.

How do we know that this was from

It was frequent that it was German who went.
Bruce Deleter

from a rap with Kathy:
Bruce's rule is better with directions than with locations:

? Some eggs are off the table and some are on

V

 jeśli I shared some more on
**Math Note:**

1. \( P \neq \text{Context} \)
2. \( \text{Take them to a farm (towards) the city} \)

**Handwritten Notes:**

- **Quick!**
  - Why should \( P \) not be conparable? / PP?

- **There I went [jumped] [from] [in]**

- **2. Zn 94. WW School**
  - There I dashed [from] [in]
  - Thus: in something

- **Why $$?$$**
  - *There I jumped out!*
  - 2. Zn 94. WW School
  - Maybe Plan \("A\,A\)\)
  - as a rapper
  - Sure - we know that already
  - \( \text{[what] did you run along?} \)
This in is not a P. It's the in & in under the bridge

What in he (*in) under? Where is he (*in)?

Maybe both are zapped by the ISDC.

All the practices if in here will be shared by back here, which obviously is not a P, so whatever I come up for back here should solve all problems if in here.

Hey! P's conjurers, directors don't!

In [and?] on the table vs. *up and down here

or

vs. up and down the stairs.

Maybe this explains why *below here.
If I can look into his eye <<

... him in the eye

nobody can fool me

Ascending the process makes it more accessible.

So one natural syntactic process must be: yank things up & forward, so they'll be more accessible.

Possessor Ascension & elevated accessibility.

28. XI. 94.

Mesopotam
After a long nap with David

Natural syntax

What could processes be?

Lemmatizes

Lemmas

\[ \rightarrow \text{1 clause} \]

Raising

Equi

Clause union

280

Shifting

Have Zap

Conjunction Reduction

Forbids

Group elements into clauses

Fake RCF

Make NP's

Make AN's

Lazy Tongue

Fat Things Outside
English #7

Can I go home now?

Kæn aŋ
Kæn
Kŋ
Kŋ
If he goes home on weekends, which he has begun \( \{ \text{to} \} \).

If it rains on weekends, which it has begun \( \{ \text{to} \} \).

If there develops a consensus, which there has begun \( \{ \text{to} \} \).

22.8.94
Mistywood
Thatching & to & ing

Which I want { to }

Which he ends { to }

Seems { to }

Does this go with Equi?

It's

Which I avoided { quiet }

If there { stepped }

Equiv

Paying

Equiv
(Two kinds of direct quotes)

He said "I'm hungry" (at 5 sylls/sec)

Communicate

Metalinguistic

"Je suis" has been being pronounced well recently.

"Je suis" is easy to say

I never said

He said "Je suis"

The "Il est"

* "I am", said Tom at

3 syll/s/sec "very hungry"
If he likes pizza, (and that which he feels (to), we're safe.

What the hell is going on here?

C1.

which he tends *(4).
B.
21. IX. 94.
WW School

He seems near to the card.

In the forest.

Behind the tree.

We did better.
Fritz seems nearby.

near the lake

in the pond

* behind a tree

What gives here? Is it just that

near is an adjective?

Hey!

Max seemed *too* behind the tree.

This seems to say that too is the highest

predicate, right?
I believe that in German, non-canonical may be excluded everywhere.

Ich glaube, daß je größer es wird, desto gefälllicher sind seine Krallen.

Dass je größer es wird, umso gefälllicher seine Krallen werden

1. klar.

3. Ich weiss, daß nach dem Bier und 1.6 plotten.
Canonical complements

For personalizing impersonal + delecting a clause without it being
start with NP + V or gap ing before it

It was reported that this man he never read

*M and said that once she read V Ted that People Re he had

* That this man he never read was reported

**'s

* That any more disturbances and I'm calling the epr

was reported

**'s

* There was beef there was reported

**'s

* "I'm hungry," was said.

Why I think different?  
That upon over here there are gym

** was reported
Partially direct quote:

Things like 'wow' + no
partially freeze up the clause they're in.

The people who are in Boston realized that the those who aren't will have to

were here.

The people who are here say that we, those who weren't, will have to pay extra.

That we won't have to go, they told us.

The girl who I said that wow, I'd never, not even...
1. Paul: Tell he do *(not)*
   
   Me: *Tell he don't for a Russian*
   
   *Tell he is NOT - for a Russian*
   
   Not has to be focal

2. A. Busy - that I am on Fridays
   
   That on Fridays I am
   
   *Adjectives*

   B. Proud - that if you I am
   
   That I am - if you
The man who was watching TV

said she was the girl who was watching TV.
1. As in other places, that is anaphoric only, while this is cataphoric too:

   [That]
   [Some he is not]

   [*That]
   [?That]

2. Complements, too, are defection, and only do it: To be or not to be, {That} is the question.

3. Why do we have raising only in object positions?

   * Him to be here would be fun, or: Why that contrast? Him {to be} here was fun.

4. This post-predicate is the road to hell stuff as why we only eat fo in objects. Like why

   {go home now} must
Who needs châleurs?

Oops²

Sometimes clause-mate châleurs are necessary:

The garden is swarming *(with dragons)*.

Oops³:

Sometimes ascension châleurs can be zeroed:

IBM went up

?? increased
Who needs chîmers?

Chîmers are never required.

Sometimes they're forbidden.

If a predicate can occur under conditions with some term A, and under condition y, A is impossible.

Then A is a chîmer.

Kissing grizzlies just isn't done (by名称).

Serbo-Croat password: right translate exactly for paper?

The [nepes around Max]

\{ Max with nepes \}

Unhat [the nepes from around Max]

\{ Max of the nepes \} chîmer

Oof. What is?

Steve Max (in the eye).

Now! This is an oceniscum chîmer. Like monster-like

with item. They are always.!
1G

Amanda Lanz's Test: explains un-verbs

Reversibles

- bend
- lock
- die
- farm

Unreversibles

- unmake the bed
- re-fix the car
- unpaint the table
- un-ware the floor
- un-color the image

To be un-able,

an action must not
make a permanent
change in the
patient

Wow!

unload the boxes from the car

unload the car {** with boxes}

pack

unstuff the socks out of the chimney

So! Nouns are basic!
Wording up

Unroll (up) the rug

So am I one of the wording up gang
So: If a plural place, it in a copula exists, agreement is proper.

The Pleiades are what we photographed

\( \text{? where \ are \ group} \)

* Where we are going are the Pleiades

Unswitched, forget it? ;}
Plural places and

(1) a. i. My books [were] what he was reading.  
   ii. My books [was] what he was reading.

(2) a. i. My books [were not] what he was reading.  
   ii. My books [is not] what he was reading.

(3) a. i. *My books [were] what he is reading.  
   ii. My books [are] what he is reading.

(4) a. i. *My books [were not] what he is reading.  
   ii. My books [are not] what he is reading.

Swedish: All these:

1. i. OK were what he was reading were my books.
   ii. OK was what he was reading were my books.

2. i. *what he was reading were my books.
   ii. *what he was reading were my books.

For backward agreement, we need tense agreement.
Though Reproly

Big enough house though he has

GAK! How did that get in front of house?

{ New enough money }

* Enough money

Money

* The money
Why do MP's only take appetites?

1. I gave him $20 (that I had found).

2. It cost $20 (that I had just earned).

3. It lasted 3 hours (that went by slowly).

4. He wanted no 7 times more (**that he arranged for**).

They better be related to the fact relative clauses whose predicate of 3 are that whose subject 3 were only.

So then it maybe: because (1) up from (5):

The dollars that I gave him were 20.
Advancement stabilize:
* Stature doesn't

So it's not my advancements to 1 that stabilize...
(Please, Loc. 21, Middle) — some advancement to 2 does.
Why then do I spray it with power? OK? Is it because it's a path?

Hey — No.

Nick (to some Sprains):

* I got you some dinner

[But I'm in my hammer for you]

OK if = 1 fixed

Why? Because

the got < have got

won't go dynamic.

Even I've gotten you some dinner

seems flawed, albeit microscopically.

Could it be that no stature does for dynamic? Reason for don't:

I'll weigh you {some food}.

220 pounds.

* I loved Jim, his mother.
That Distinction

Whatever does

What [he married]

to married him

must be transferrable:

[She] a woman from [from — that's what she married]

married him
If Mike do slack up. He seems we'll let him.

and that he seems so and been that

so there is a faint trace of NPrs after Raising

P: Why is it that she is P's problem favor the verbs?

Cf. Is it was her that she called him

which it was that she called him

why only appetising? Why which, not what?

Cf. She snuck into the room which was how

I wanted to go in

why *... which it was that
Hey! D MAN too

On his back of then is that he entered

That rich it nothing that he been

Fantastically rich — that rich he is.

Bill's boat — is that she hired his boat?

Wwwee Loooker!!

A) Svede — that it was that she married

NB = minute

it was that he bought

so married her
That is location, that is DNP's.

Predicate

(subject) bowl

(subject) they

(subject) are

(subject) they

(subject) are that

(subject) that

(subject) College - I want to go to

(subject) Church - that I go to

(subject) I go to that

(subject) on Thursday.

Thus maybe correlates with whether or not the article less N(p) can be a subject.

(subject) Church

(subject) bed (co at 9)

A doctor - that it was that I saw

(subject) who

(subject) that it was that came in
Hey! That - Dislocation sometimes works

In London - there it was that I wed her.

A doctor - that there was in the cloud

On Christmas?

Then it was that I do it

A doctor, that it was that we called

$20 - we paid $7 to Marty

$20 - they were paid to Marty on the 14th

Max slept on top of the car.

Top of the car - Max slept on that

Progress on her thread - that he made

?? be made that
That this location

NB: only for Copula switches.

Max — who you should talk to is that.

Or maybe:

?? Max — that it was who I saw.

That this location also goes right:

[Early from Copula switches:]

That's who you should see — Max.

?? Who you should see is that — Max.

Talks for them, how, how long, why.
I think this is only for dislocated clefted constituents.

Max is funny. ⇒

Max, [he's funny.]

[That is funny.]

Max is who you should talk to.

So it is an

allowed

of Left Dislocation

NB:
Agreement in pseudo

What I was writing: \{ were \} articles on guns
\{ were \} the article on guns

But inverted and错了!

What I am is what I write

The article \{ me \} books \{ what I write \}
(1) In the table was { where I put the eggs }.

(2) a. The table was { where I put the eggs }.

(4) a. The table - that was { where I put the eggs }.

(5) What Bill said about the table was that on it - that was where kept.
**Wednesday 11-12**

On the table, where the lamp was, was a book where I read.

Q: What did you do to Tom?
A: Tom was where we sent an elephant to.

Q: What did you put on the table?
A: The table was where I put the eggs on.
The concert lasted 3 hours,

\[ \text{The concert lasted 3 hours,} \]

3 hours \{ \text{much of which} \} passed slowly

\[ \text{3 hours } \{ \text{much of which} \} \text{ passed slowly} \]

went by somehow

\[ \text{went by somehow} \]

We drank much wine that night

\[ \text{We drank much wine that night} \]

They took much care with the

\[ \text{They took much care with the} \]

Much attention was paid to it

\[ \text{Much attention was paid to it} \]

? Much rain fell

\[ ? \text{ Much rain fell} \]
The concert outlasted the football game which is how long I wanted to spend at the arena.
Detective NPs + constancy

The $20 \{ \underline{\text{is on the table}} \}
\{ \underline{\text{are on the table}} \}

$20 \{ \underline{\text{is}} \} \text{ on the table.}
\{ \underline{\text{are}} \}

\underline{\text{The $20}} \{ \underline{\text{much of which being}} \}
\underline{\text{marked for tuition}} \underline{\text{man y of which beingрамплен}}
\underline{\text{lay on the table}}
2. \textbf{Example NP's}

\textbf{Object NP's}

- Thereafter/Thereupon/
- Ascension Chances — cf. Thereby losing a bundle

- IBM rose in price

2. Articleness and reflexiveness and plunness

Connect to rippability:

* (The) bed he stayed in

3. MP's
   a. after P
   b. after V
   c. before Adj + P and -er

\textbf{NB:} 4 MP's in subject position

4. In paths

He made haste which he had never to make

5. which/as?

Dr. x, which I had helped to make on, some too

6. In idioms: make progress/make (some) haste

7. Compl. NP: \textbf{Mary}

NB: MP's in subject position
Defective NPs and subjects

Nominal decay happens postverbally

We'll pay Mike \{ $20, \text{ or } $20 \text{ or } $20 \text{ or $20}\}

They will be paid $20.

He can earn the $20 that the book costs.

?? The book cost the $20 that you will earn.

NB: $20 with full definiteness which occurs as a subject.

$20 is too high to earn. ?? Do I imagine?

2.iv.95. Note cost.

$20, I earn which goes with. I earned as vacation.

NB: the object I cast is more defective. My problem, then the object I earn, which goes with. I earned as vacation.
We ran 16 miles from LA.

These feel really different from the 1st.

from LA 16 miles

\[ \text{for } 16 	ext{ miles from LA} \]
Hey! The fact that

* Max ran (+) beside the barn

is not in any structural sense
explains why if paths which have been applied as medial legs, if we assume that all legs end in a god

What are the medial possibilities?

from X

under/over Z

? into / out of the valley to Y

? past, by/ off / around

across, behind / in front of

down / towards

The actual impossibilities:

* above/below

by beside

is below OK?
Halloween morning 31.X.94
Wotleywood

Maybe the relevant distinctions are like so:

\[
\text{Distance}
\]

\[
\text{Variable}
\]

\[
\text{Fixed}
\]

\[
\text{Endpoint}
\]

\[
\text{No endpoint}
\]

\[x\text{ towards} \]

\[x\text{ by} \]

\[x\text{ almost by} \]

\[x\text{ away} \]

\[x\text{ beside} \]

\[\text{at} \]

\[\text{under} \]

\[\text{in} \]

\[\text{above} / \text{below} \]

\[\text{for} \]

\[\text{from} \]

\[\text{to} \]

This is wrong, for these are unmodifiable by 2 feet, while towards + for are not.
Totality = Extent

If these things are from how much of the way we explain the from facts, because without a goal, it way:

She ran from LA to SF

The way was crowded

dusty

groggy

If way etc.

Problem: what man is 2 feet from LA?

It better be to 2 feet away from LA

and lots of luck proving that some are only possible with goals, then all of the trajectories are goals:

from LA 2 feet around the house

[all the way up][spitway in] under the porch

N good

[all the way up] not good
Could it be that right is a degenerate extent, and \( \cong \) all the way?

Sarah walked \( \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\text{all the way} \\
\text{up to 9 PM}
\end{array} \right. \)

Sarah walked \( \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\text{all the way} \\
\text{into the museum}
\end{array} \right. \)

Problem:

She ran 2 feet from the house.

far: to OK here

How far she ran to SF was the whole way.

Maybe it's not how far but rather how much of the way.
Totality = Extent

Tom worked \( \frac{\text{way}}{2 \text{ minutes}} \) past noon.

Tom ran \( \frac{\text{way}}{2 \text{ feet}} \) past the tree.
Hey! These 2 are in complementary distribution, and occur in the same classes of flora.

He picked it \( \left\{ \frac{\text{way}}{2\text{ feet}} \right\} \) up

He lifted it \( \left\{ \frac{\text{way}}{2\text{ ft}} \right\} \) up

And! He went \( \left\{ \frac{\text{way} \times 2\text{ ft}}{2\text{ft.} \times \text{way}} \right\} \) into the bank.

And!! He went \( \left\{ \frac{\text{way} \times \text{25 ft.}}{2\text{ ft.} \times \text{way}} \right\} \) beside the bank.
D. 31. X. 94.

Madam de la Hellew
Mistaken

Here + here

+ way

Up in under the bed

Way)  (way)  (way)
Up here in under the bed

\[
\text{up in here under the bed}
\]

\[
\text{up in under here}
\]

\[
\text{up in here under the bed}
\]

Do so the here
Tell you whether report
the starting coordinates? If so, up... here... down
should be OK? (I guess...)

Up over here down behind the TV

I think it do!
Grammaticalization trajectory

English: liberated

P [on, to, from]

N [back way, place, find, line, fire]

A [get even, already, right, straight]

V [heed, go]

(Adv [but]) Then

German: liberate: P [Losung]

N [mash]

C [also]

A [sehr]

French: liberate: N [par, rendre, me te see]

? pp y
Order of directions

up in there ⇒
?? in up there

in under the bridge ⇒ * under m the cast

Wait: [up under the bridge]
Both OK: [in]

(over)

(back) (off)

?? up over behind the shed

?? out down

?? down out at the end of the clock

?? out down

over behind the casin

?? over m behind the casin

?? m over
We entered the house at noon.

The house was entered at noon.
1. * on + locative

Max do on

* in bed / at school
? behind the chair
near the TV
by

on across the bridge

However, sometimes OK:

Max do on in back of the TV

behind

[over by the bed]

stray seems to be only with directional
Articlessness

+ relative clauses

30. X. 94.

Mistywood? →

UNF

School ends at 6

is in an old warehouse

School (which ends at 6) is in an old block

Why are these like proper N? [inside]

3*school that has no P.T. personnel or includes.

Church really means {our, etc.}

Tom said that church had kept him sane.

28. X. MMIII.

D/FW → Sandusky

Tom told {does that church would heal her

Tom told {would that church be helpful

Church had been helpful
bring it on up ≠ mention it
This one seems to be purely spatial:

Pick it just right (right) up.

Just (on) up:

Why this?

It is poor with durative aspect:

Positive polarity too

He’s not going to write it (on) up.

Get (?) up ≠ Pick it (on) up. Why is get wrote?

go (on) up
Why this?

Theme:
The chick hatched out of a blue egg

from in a blue egg

So maybe hatch is source-linked

Nash

Birds hatched into 3-D realities and 2-D ones
// along Bob's body
// It's Brazilian: ao longo (da perna) da Maira

He ran along the length of the track.

I W.O.W.!
Zephyr, 28.X. MMIV.
O'Hare → San Jose

Hey! Calhast!
27. X. 94.

Unpredictability
October will be left from X at 12

Dallas will be departed from at 12

Max waded (across) the river

The river was waded (across).

Max waded (across there)

Why do the river was filed (in) by Terry

Did you go in?
The two old bunnies

The two older bunnies

1 2

Why?

Comparison first

Is the redder by balloon?
Why is German "daneben" OK? (* beside there)

NB: "daneben" = beside

Why there, given OK near there?

And into

* There is a house by there

OK, we walked by there.

It is unclear how by can be used creatively, and "past" directionally.

I wonder if these are because by and beside have no uses as goals:

We're walking

* behind

* beside

* by

So behind X = to behind X, but

beside Y

Is beside Y