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Two Kinds of Nominalizations

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## TWO KINDS OF

## NOMINALIZATIONS

George Lakoff,

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Compare the following sentences:

- (1) John regretted Bill's claim that Harry stole the knishes.
- (2) John believed Bill's claim that Harry stole the knishes.

(1) is paraphrasable by (3), but (2) is not paraphrasable by the corresponding sentence (4).

- (3) John regretted that Bill claimed that Harry stole the knishes.
- (4) John believed that Bill claimed that Harry stole the knishes.

Instead, (2) is paraphrasable by (5).

- (5) John believed that Harry stole the knishes, which Bill claimed.

Why? Which verbs pattern like *regret* and which like *believe*? Why are their surface structures the same, and why do these meanings correspond to just these surface structures? Is this an accident, or is there a deep reason?

THE MEANING OF *Do So*

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The notes to follow stem from a brief discussion by Arnold Zwicky of an unpublished article by Lawrence Bouton, "*Do-so revisited*" (1968). The claim is made that restrictions on *do so* parallel those on definite pronominalization, the rightward *You may scream, if you wish to do so* resembling *Jerry criticized the woman who interviewed him*, and the leftward *\*You may do so, if you wish to scream* resembling *\*He criticized the woman who interviewed Jerry*, etc. (see Zwicky 1968, 100). I hope to show that the exclusion of *do so* is not a matter of grammar but of lexicon. There is a contrast in the following,

I told him to leave but he refused to do so.	
	refused to do it.
	refused to.
	refused.

whereby *do so* is set off semantically from the other alternatives.

The feature that the *so* of *do so* contains is the one that it shares with other pro-word uses of *so*, for example

So you said.	Do you think so?—I know so.
So I see.	How so?
So I understand.	Why didn't you say so?
I told you so.	So? Don't you have anything to say?
I did so!	I believe so. vs. I believe it.

In the last example, *I believe so* can be characterized as a