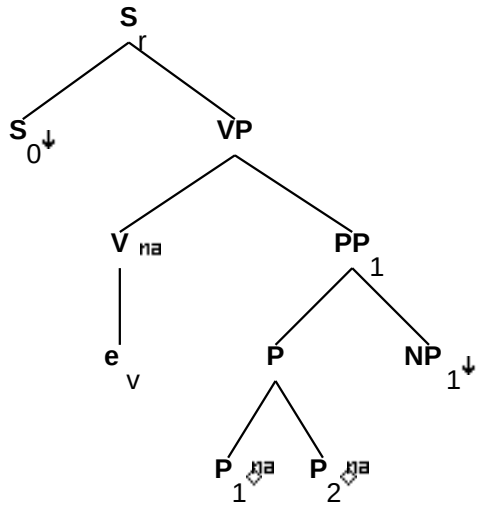
Family "Ts0PPnx1"

March 5, 2008

1 Tree "alphas0PPnx1"

1.1 graphe



1.2 comments

```
Declarative tree for predicative PPs that take sentential subjects.
The sentential subjects can be indicative or infinitive with comps
of that/whether/for/nil, although nil can only co-occur with the infinitive.
This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the
predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: That Louisa could write such a thing is outside of the scope of this
discussion.
```

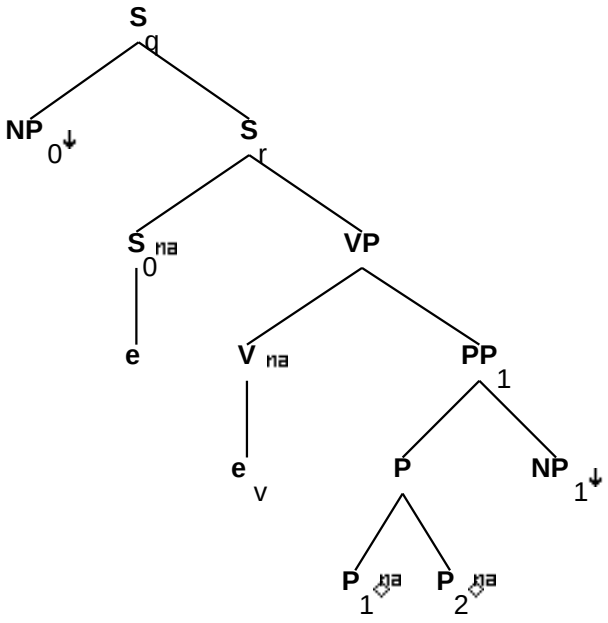
1.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>
```

VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_0.t:<extracted> = -
S_0.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_0.t:<comp> = that/whether/for/nil
S_0.t:<assign-comp> = inf_nil
S_0.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.t:<agr pers> = 3
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>

2 Tree "alphaW0s0PPnx1"

2.1 graphe



2.2 comments

Subject extraction tree for predicative PPs that take sentential subjects.
The tree does only wh extraction, not topicalization, since subjects do

not topicalize. The extracted S becomes an NP in its wh+ form, so this tree will parse the same sentence as W0nx0Pnx1, but we keep it here in spite of its redundancy because the underlying structure is different.
This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: What is outside of the scope of this discussion?

2.3 features

S_q.b:<extracted> = +

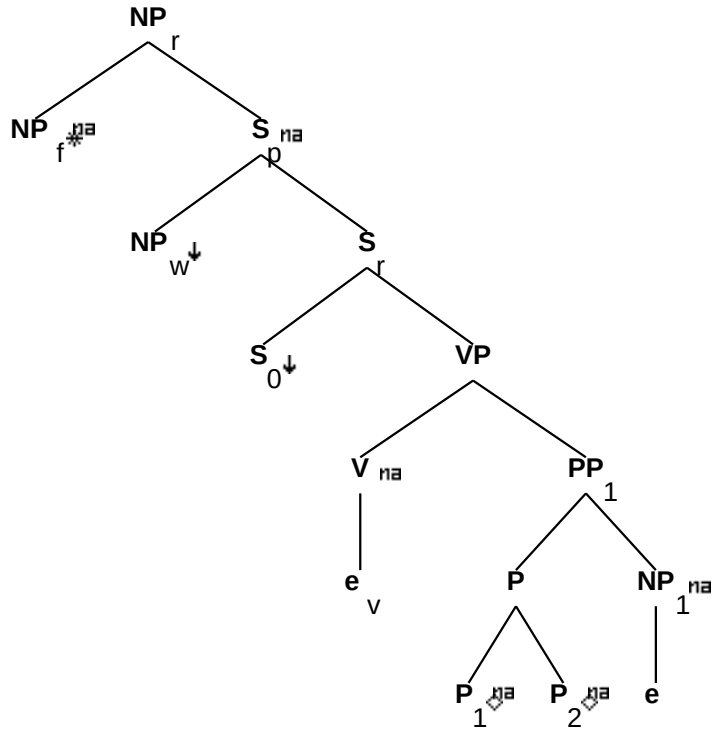
S_q.b:<inv> = S_r.t:<inv>
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
S_q.b:<wh> = NP_0.t:<wh>
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = inf_nil/ind_nil
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>

VP.t:<passive> = -

VP.b:<compar> = -
S_q.b:<comp> = nil
S_q.b:<mode> = S_r.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<inv> = -
NP_0:<trace> = S_0:<trace>
NP_0:<wh> = +
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
VP.b:<mode> = prep
VP.b:<assign-case> = acc
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
PP_1.b:<wh> = NP_1.t:<wh>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

3 Tree "betaN1s0PPnx1"

3.1 graphe



3.2 comments

```
Relative clause tree for predicative PPs that take sentential subjects.
The NP inside the PP is what is extracted.
The sentential subjects can be indicative or infinitive with comps
of that/whether/for/nil, although nil can only co-occur with the infinitive.
This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the
predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: that she is bitter is outside of the scope of this discussion => We
mentioned previously the scope of this discussion that that she is
bitter is outside of
(these examples are stilted, but not so bad that we wanted to
exclude them)
```

3.3 features

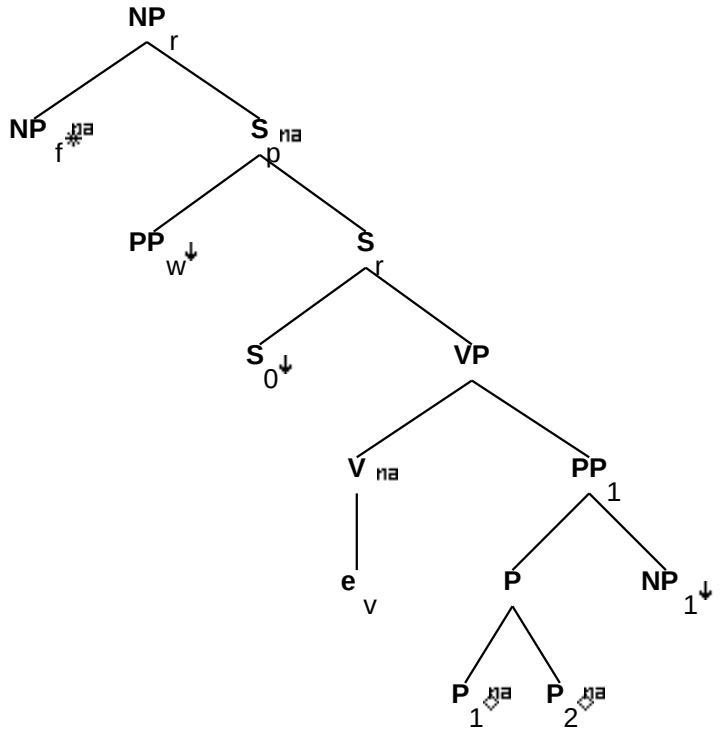
```
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>
```

```
VP.b:<compar> = -
```

```
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_0.t:<extracted> = -
S_0.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_0.t:<comp> = that/whether/for/nil
S_0.t:<assign-comp> = inf_nil
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

NP_w.t:<trace> = NP_1.b:<trace>
NP_w.t:<case> = NP_1.b:<case>
NP_w.t:<agr> = NP_1.b:<agr>
NP_w.t:<wh> = +
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

4 Tree "betaNpxs0PPnx1"

4.1 graphe



4.2 comments

```
Declarative tree for predicative PPs that take sentential subjects.
The sentential subjects can be indicative or infinitive with comps
of that/whether/for/nil, although nil can only co-occur with the infinitive.
This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the
predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: That Louisa could write such a thing is outside of the scope of this
discussion.
```

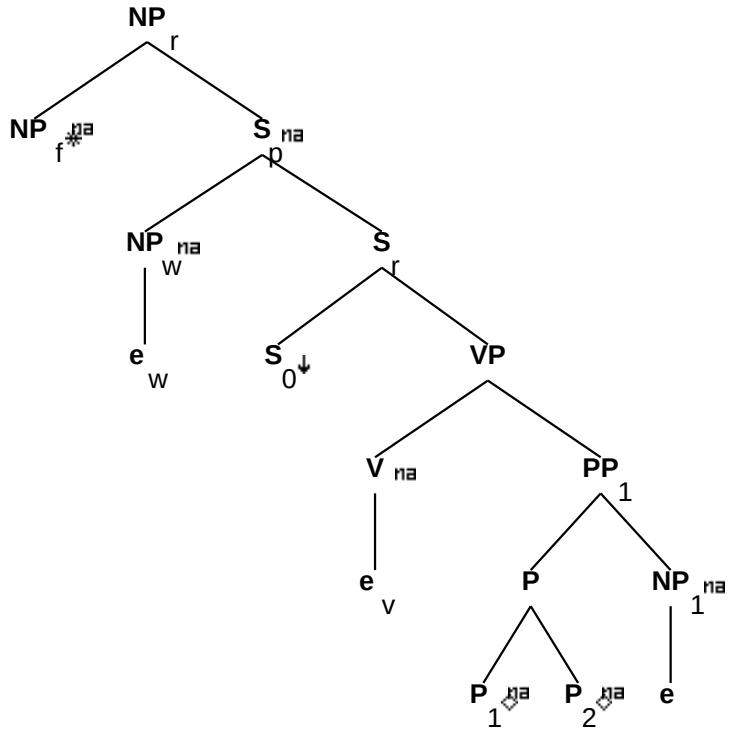
4.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>



VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
```

```
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_0.t:<extracted> = -
S_0.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_0.t:<comp> = that/whether/for/nil
S_0.t:<assign-comp> = inf_nil
S_0.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -
S_r.t:<inv> = -
PP_w.t:<wh> = +
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
NP_f.b:<case> = acc/nom
S_r.t:<comp> = nil
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

5 Tree "betaNc1s0PPnx1"

5.1 graphe



5.2 comments

```
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bitter is outside of
(these examples are stilted, but not so bad that we wanted to
exclude them)
```

5.3 features

```
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>
```

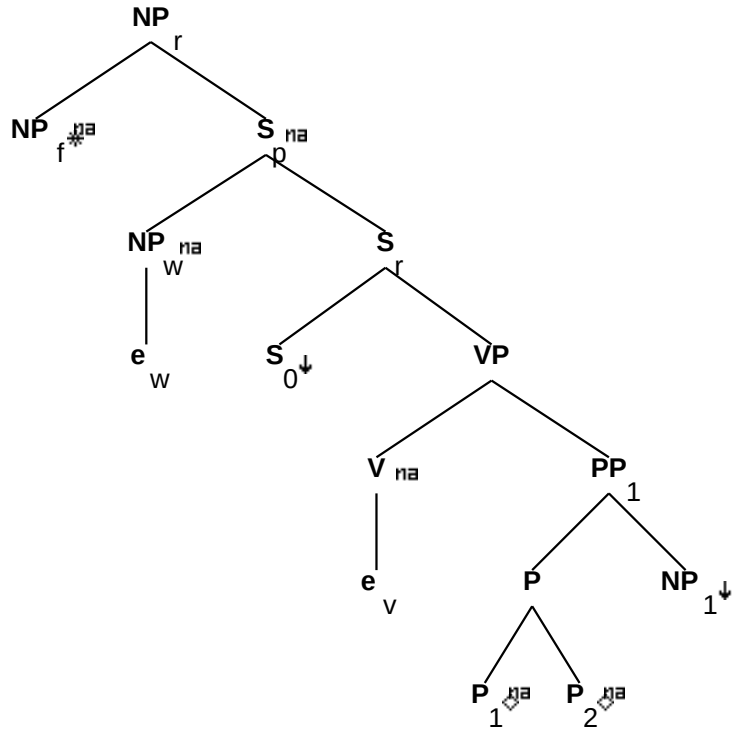
```
VP.b:<compar> = -
```

```
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_0.t:<extracted> = -
S_0.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_0.t:<comp> = that/whether/for/nil
S_0.t:<assign-comp> = inf_nil
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
S_r.t:<conj> = nil

NP_w.t:<trace> = NP_1.b:<trace>
NP_w.t:<case> = NP_1.b:<case>
NP_w.t:<agr> = NP_1.b:<agr>
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
S_r.t:<mode> = inf/ind
S_r.t:<nocomp-mode> = ind
VP.t:<assign-comp> = that/for/ind_nil
S_r.b:<nocomp-mode> = S_r.b:<mode>
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```

6 Tree "betaNcs0PPnx1"

6.1 graphe



6.2 comments

```
Declarative tree for predicative PPs that take sentential subjects.
The sentential subjects can be indicative or infinitive with comps
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This tree family, like other predicative tree families, is anchored by the
predicted object (here, the P), with the verb, if any, adjoining in.
EX: That Louisa could write such a thing is outside of the scope of this
discussion.
```

6.3 features

```
S_r.b:<extracted> = -
S_r.b:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<assign-comp> = VP.t:<assign-comp>



VP.b:<compar> = -
S_r.b:<mode> = VP.t:<mode>
S_r.b:<mainv> = VP.t:<mainv>
S_r.b:<comp> = nil
```

```
S_r.b:<tense> = VP.t:<tense>
S_0.t:<extracted> = -
S_0.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_0.t:<comp> = that/whether/for/nil
S_0.t:<assign-comp> = inf_nil
S_0.t:<inv> = -
S_r.b:<agr> = VP.t:<agr>
S_r.b:<assign-case> = VP.t:<assign-case>
S_r.b:<passive> = VP.t:<passive>
VP.t:<passive> = -
VP.b:<mode> = prep
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = P.t:<assign-case>
PP_1.b:<assign-case> = NP_1.t:<case>
P.b:<wh> = -
NP_r.b:<wh> = NP_f.t:<wh>
NP_r.b:<agr> = NP_f.t:<agr>
NP_r.b:<case> = NP_f.t:<case>
NP_f.b:<case> = acc/nom
S_r.t:<inv> = -
S_r.t:<mode> = ind/inf
S_r.t:<nocomp-mode> = ind
VP.t:<assign-comp> = that/for/ind_nil
S_r.b:<nocomp-mode> = S_r.b:<mode>
NP_r.b:<rel-clause> = +
NP_f.b:<case> = nom/acc
NP_r.b:<pron> = NP_f.t:<pron>
```