1000	A Feature Descriptions	A.2.3 Result/Depictive (Resultatives and	1050
1001	A.1 Simple	Depictives)	1051
1002		Modifiers that act as predicates of an argument.	1052
1003	A.1.1 Simple	Resultatives express a resulting state of that argu-	1053
1004	These are sentences with transitive or intransitive	ment, and depictives describe that argument dur-	1054
1005	verbs appearing with their default syntax and ar-	ing the matrix event. See (Goldberg and Jackend-	1055
1006	gument structure. All arguments are noun phrases	off, 2004).	1056
1007	(DPs), and there are no modifiers or adjuncts on	(6) Included	1057
1008	DPs or the VP.	a. Resultative	1058
1009	(1) Included	(i)*The table was wiped by John clean.	1059
1010	a. John owns the book. (37)	(625)	1060
1011	b. Park Square has a festive air. (131)	(ii) The horse kicked me black and blue.	1061
1012	c.*Herself likes Mary's mother. (456)	(898)	1062
1013		b. Depictive	1063
1014	(2) Excluded	(i) John left singing. (971)	1064
1015	a. Bill has eaten cake.	(ii) In which car was the man seen? (398)	1065
1016	b. I gave Joe a book.	(7) Excluded	1066
1017	A.2 Pred (Predicates)		1067
1018		a. He turned into a frog. (150)	1068
1019	A.2.1 Copulas	A.3 Adjunct	1069
1020	These are sentences including the verb be used	A.3.1 Particle	1070
1021	predicatively. Also, sentences where the object		1071
1022	of the verb is itself a predicate, which applies to	Particles are lone prepositions associated with	1072
1023	the subject. Not included are auxiliary uses of be	verbs. When they appear with transitive verbs they may immediately follow the verb or the object.	1073
1024	or other predicate phrases that are not linked to a	Verb-particle pairs may have a non-compositional	1074
1025	subject by a verb.	(idiomatic) meaning. See Carnie (2013, pp. 69-	1075
1026	(3) Included	70) and Kim and Sells (2008, pp. 16-17).	1076
1027	a. John is eager. (27)		1077
1028	b. He turned into a frog. (150)	(8) Included	1078
1029	c. To please John is easy. (315)	a.*The argument was summed by the coach	1079
1030		up. (615)	1080
1031	(4) Excluded	b. Some sentences go on and on and on. (785)	1081
1032	a. There is a bench to sit on. (309)	c.*He let the cats which were whining out.	1082
1033	b. John broke the geode open.	(71)	1083
1034	c. The cake was eaten.	A.3.2 VP-Adjunct	1084
1035	A.2.2 Pred/SC (Predicates and Small	Adjuncts modifying verb phrases. Adjuncts are	1085
1036	Clauses)	(usually) optional, and they do not change the	1086
1037	These sentences involve predication of a non-	category of the expression they modify. See	1087
1038	subject argument by another non-subject argu-	(Sportiche et al., 2013, pp.102-106).	1088
1039	ment, without the presence of a copula. Some of		1089
1040	these cases may be analyzed as small clauses. (see	(9) Included	1090
1041	Sportiche et al., 2013, pp. 189-193)	a. PP-adjuncts, e.g. locative, temporal, instru-	1091
1042		mental, beneficiary	1092
1043	(5) Included	(i) Nobody who hates to eat anything	1093
1044	a. John called the president a fool. (234)	should work in a delicatessen. (121)	1094
1045	b. John considers himself proud of Mary.	(ii) Felicia kicked the ball off the bench.	1095
1046	(464)	(127)	1096
1047	c. They want them arrested. (856)	b. Adverbs (i) Mary beautifully plays the violin (40)	1097
1048	d. the election of John president surprised me.	(i) Mary beautifully plays the violin. (40)	1098
1049	(1001)	(ii) John often meets Mary. (65)	1099

1100	c. Purpose VPs	(i) Fiona might be here by 5 o'clock.	1150
1101	(i) We need another run to win. (769)	(426)	1151
1102	(10) Evaludad	c. When	1152
1103	(10) Excluded	(i) I inquired when could we leave. (520)	1153
1104	a. PP arguments	A 2.5 I agative (I agative Adjumate)	1154
1105	(i) *Sue gave to Bill a book. (42)	A.3.5 Locative (Locative Adjuncts)	1155
1106	(ii) Everything you like is on the table.	These are adjuncts of VPs and NPs that specify a	1156
1107	(736) b. S-adjuncts	location of an event or a part of an event, or of	1157
1108	(i) John lost the race, unfortunately.	an individual. Adjuncts are (usually) optional, and	1158
1109	(1) John lost the face, unfortunately.	they do not change the category of the expression	1159
1110	A.3.3 NP-Adjunct	they modify.	1160
1111	These are adjuncts modifying noun phrases. Ad-	(14) Included	1161
1112	juncts are (usually) optional, and they do not	a. Short adverbials	1162
1113	change the category of the expression they modify.	b. PPs	1163
1114	Single-word prenominal adjectives are excluded,	(i) The bed was slept in. (298)	1164
1115	as are relative clauses (this has another category).	(ii)*Anson demonized up the Khyber	1165
1116	as are relative clauses (this has another eategory).	(479)	1166
1117	(11) Included	(iii) Some people consider dogs in my	1167
1118	a. PP-adjuncts	neighborhood dangerous. (802)	1168
1119	(i) *Tom's dog with one eye attacked	(iv) Mary saw the boy walking toward the	1169
1120	Frank's with three legs. (676)	railroad station. (73)	1170
1121	(ii) They were going to meet sometime on	c. Where	1171
1122	Sunday, but the faculty didn't know	(i) I found the place where we can relax.	1172
1123	when. (565)	(307)	1173
1124	b. Phrasal adjectives	(15) Excluded	1174
1125	(i) As a statesman, scarcely could he do		1175
1126	anything worth mentioning. (292)	a. Locative arguments	1176
1127	c. Verbal modifiers	(i)*Sam gave the ball out of the basket.	1177
1128	(i) The horse raced past the barn fell.	(129)	1178
1129	(900)	(ii) Jessica loaded boxes on the wagon. (164)	1179
1130	(12)Excluded	(iii) I went to Rome.	1180
1131	a. Prenominal Adjectives	(iii)1 went to Rome.	1181
1132	(i) It was the policeman met that several	A.3.6 Misc Adjunct (Miscellaneous	1182
1133	young students in the park last night.	Adjuncts)	1183
1134	(227)	These are adjuncts of VPs and NPs not described	1184
	b. Relative Clauses	by some other category (with the exception of (6-	
1135 1136	c. NP arguments	7)), i.e. not temporal, locative, or relative clauses.	1185 1186
	č	Adjuncts are (usually) optional, and they do not	
1137	A.3.4 Temporal	change the category of the expression they modify.	1187 1188
1138	These are adjuncts of VPs and NPs that specify a	(16) I at 1 at	
1139	time or modify tense or aspect or frequency of an	(16) Included	1189
1140	event. Adjuncts are (usually) optional, and they	a. Beneficiary	1190
1141	do not change the category of the expression they	(i) *I know which book Jos didn't read for	1191
1142	modify.	class, and which book Lilly did it for	1192
1143	·	him. (58)	1193
1144	(13) Included	b. Instrument	1194
1145	a. Short adverbials (never, today, now, al-	(i) Lee saw the student with a telescope.	1195
1146	ways)	(770)	1196
1147	(i)*Which hat did Mike quip that she	c. Comitative (i) Joan ate dinner with someone but I	1197
1148	never wore? (95)	don't know who. (544)	1198
1149	b. PPs	uoli i kilow wilo. (344)	1199

1200	d. VP adjuncts	are understood or implicitly existentially quanti-	1250
1201	(i) Which article did Terry file papers	fied over.	1251
1202	without reading? (431)	(10) Included	1252
1203	e. Purpose	(19) Included	1253
1204	(i) We need another run to win. (769)	a. Dative	1254
1205		(i) *Sue gave to Bill a book. (42)	1255
1206	A.4 Argument Types	b. Conative (at)	1256
1207	A.4.1 Oblique	(i) *Carla slid at the book. (179)	1257
1208	Oblique arguments of verbs are individual-	c. Idiosyncratic prepositional verbs	1258
1209	denoting arguments (DPs or PPs) which act as the	(i) I wonder who to place my trust in.	1259
1210	third argument of verb, i.e. not a subject or (di-	(711) (ii) She voted for herself. (743)	1260
1211	rect) object. They may or may not be marked by	d. Locative	1261
1212	a preposition. Obliques are only found in VPs	(i) John was found in the office. (283)	1262
1213	that have three or more individual arguments. Ar-	e. PP predicates	1263
1214	guments are selected for by the verb, and they	(i) Everything you like is on the table.	1264
1215	are (generally) not optional, though in some cases	(736)	1265
1216	they may be omitted where they are understood or	(730)	1266
1217	implicitly existentially quantified over. See Kim	(20) Excluded	1267
1218	and Sells (2008, p.40).	a. PP adjuncts	1268
1219	•	b. Particles	1269
1220	(17) Included	c. Arguments of deverbal expressions	1270
1221	a. Prepositional	(i) *the putter of books left. (892)	1271
1222	(i) *Sue gave to Bill a book. (42)	d. By-phrase	1272
1223	(ii) Mary has always preferred lemons to	(i) Ted was bitten by the spider. (613)	1273
1224	limes. (70)	A 4.2 DD A wa NID/A D (DD A waymonta of NIDa	1274
1225	(iii*)Janet broke Bill on the finger. (141)	A.4.3 PP Arg NP/AP (PP Arguments of NPs	1275
1226	b. Benefactives	and APs)	1275
	(i) Martha carved the baby a toy out of	Prepositional Phrase arguments of NPs or APs are	1277
1227	wood. (139)	individual-denoting arguments of a noun or ad-	
1228	c. Double object	jective which are marked by a proposition. Ar-	1278
1229	(i) Susan told her a story. (875)	guments are selected for by the head, and they	1279
1230	(ii) Locative arguments	are (generally) not optional, though in some cases	1280
1231	Ann may spend her vacation in	they may be omitted where they are understood or	1281
1232	Italy. (289)	implicitly existentially quantified over.	1282
1233	(iii) High-arity Passives	(21) Included	1283
1234	*Mary was given by John the book.	a. Relational adjectives	1284
1235	(626)	(i) Many people were fond of Pat. (936)	1285
1236	(18) Excluded	(ii)*I was already aware of fact. (824)	1286
1237	a. Non-DP arguments	b. Relational nouns	1287
1238	(i) We want John to win (28)	(i) We admired the pictures of us in the	1288
1239	b. 3rd argments where not all three argu-	album. (759)	1289
1240	ments are DPs	(ii) They found the book on the atom.	1290
1241	(i) We want John to win (28)	(780)	1291
1242		c. Arguments of deverbal nouns	1292
1243	A.4.2 PP Arg VP (PP Arguments of VPs)	(i) *the putter of books left. (892)	1293
1244	Prepositional Phrase arguments of VPs are		1294
1245	individual-denoting arguments of a verb which are	A.4.4 By-phrase	1295
1246	marked by a proposition. They may or may not	Prepositional arguments introduced with by. Usu-	1296
1247	be obliques. Arguments are selected for by the	ally, this is the (semantic) subject of a passive verb,	1297
1248	verb, and they are (generally) not optional, though	but in rare cases it may be the subject of a nomi-	1298
1249	in some cases they may be omitted where they	nalized verb. Arguments are usually selected for	1299

1300	by the head, and they are generally not optional.	VPs, APs or other categories.	1350
1301	In this case, the argument introduced with by is	(25) Included	1351
1302	semantically selected for by the verb, but it is syn-	a. Ditransitive	1352
1303	tactically optional. See Adger (2003, p.190) and	(i) *[Sue] gave [to Bill] [a book]. (42)	1353
1304	Collins (2005).	(ii) [Martha] carved [the baby] [a toy] out	1354
1305	(22) Included	of wood. (139)	1355
1306	a. Passives	b. VP arguments	1356
1307	(i) Ted was bitten by the spider. (613)	(i)*[We] believed [John] [to be a fountain	1357
1308	b. Subjects of deverbal nouns	in the park]. (274)	1358
1309	(i) the attempt by John to leave surprised	(ii) [We] made [them] [be rude]. (260)	1359
1310	me. (1003)	c. Particles	1360
1311		(i) [He] let [the cats which were whining]	1361
1312	A.4.5 Expletive	[out]. (71)	1362
1313	Expletives, or dummy arguments, are semantically	d. Passives with by-phrase	1363
1314	inert arguments. The most common expletives in	(i)*[A good friend] is remained [to me]	1364
1315	English are it and there, although not all occur-	[by him]. (237)	1365
1316	rences of these items are expletives. Arguments	e. Expletives	1366
1317	are usually selected for by the head, and they are	(i)*[We] expect [there] [to will rain].	1367
1318	generally not optional. In this case, the exple-	(282)	1368
1319	tive occupies a syntactic argument slot, but it is	(ii) [There] is [a seat] [available]. (934)	1369
1320	not semantically selected by the verb, and there is	(iii)[It] bothers [me] [that he is here].	1370
1321	often a syntactic variation without the expletive.	(1009)	1371
1322	See Adger (2003, p.170-172) and Kim and Sells	f. Small clause	1372
1323	(2008, p.82-83).	(i) [John] considers [Bill] [silly]. (1039)	1373
1324	(23) Included	(26) Excluded	1374
1325	a. There—inserted, existential		1375
1326	(i) *There loved Sandy. (939)	a. Results, depictives	1376
1327	(ii) There is a nurse available. (466)	(i) [John] broke [the geode] [open].	1377
1328	b. It—cleft, inserted	A.5.2 Drop Arg (Dropped Arguments)	1378
1329	(i) It was a brand new car that he bought.	These are VPs where a canonical argument of the	1379
1330	(347)	verb is missing. This can be difficult to determine,	1380
1331	(ii) It bothers me that John coughs. (314)	but in many cases the missing argument is under-	1381
1332	(iii) It is nice to go abroad. (47)	stood with existential quantification or generically,	1382
1333	c. Environmental it	or contextually salient. See Sportiche et al. (2013,	1383
1334	(i) Kerry remarked it was late. (821)	p.106-109).	1384
1335	(ii) Poor Bill, it had started to rain and he	(27) In alvidad	1385
1336	had no umbrella. (116)	(27) Included	1386
1337	(iii) You've really lived it up. (160)	a. Middle voice/causative inchoative	1387
1338	(24) Evaludad	(i) *The problem perceives easily. (66)	1388
1339	(24) Excluded	b. Passive	1389
1340	a. John counted on Bill to get there on time.	(i) The car was driven. (296)	1399
	(996)	c. Null complement anaphora	
1341	b. I bought it to read. (1026)	(i) Jean persuaded Robert. (380)	1391
1342	A.5 Arg Altern (Argument Alternations)	(ii) Nobody told Susan. (883)	1392
1343		d. Dropped argument (i) *Vim put in the box (253)	1393
1344	A.5.1 High Arity	(i) *Kim put in the box. (253)(ii) The guests dined. (835)	1394
1345	These are verbs with 3 or more arguments of any	(iii) I wrote to Bill. (1030)	1395
1346	kind. Arity refers to the number of arguments that	e. Transitive adjective	1396
1347	a head (or function) selects for. Arguments are	(i) John is eager. (27)	1397
1348	usually selected for by the head, and they are gen-	(ii) We pulled free. (144)	1398
1349	erally not optional. They may be DPs, PPs, CPs,	(11) we pulled fiee. (144)	1399

1400	f. Transitive noun	A.6 Imperative	1450
1401	(i) I sensed his eagerness. (155)	A.6.1 Imperative	1451
1402	g. Expletive insertion	The imperative mood is marked by the absence of	1452
1403	(i) *It loved Sandy. (949)	the a subject and the bare form of the verb, and	1453
1404	(28)Excluded	expresses a command, request, or other directive	1454
1405		speech act.	1455
1406	a. Ted was bitten by the spider. (613)	specen det.	1456
1407		(31) Included	1457
1408	A.5.3 Add Arg (Added Arguments)	a. *Wash you! (224)	1458
1409		b. Somebody just left - guess who. (528)	1459
1410	These are VPs in which a non-canonical argument	A.7 Dinding	1460
1411	of the verb has been added. These cases are clearer	A.7 Binding	1461
1412	to identify where the additional argument is a DP.	A.7.1 Binding:Refl (Binding of Reflexives)	1462
1413	In general, PPs which mark locations, times, ben-	These are cases in which a reflexive (non-	1463
1414	eficiaries, or purposes should be analyzed as ad-	possessive) pronoun, usually bound by an an-	1464
1415	juncts, while PPs marking causes can be consid-	tecedent. See Sportiche et al. (2013, p.163-186)	1465
1416	ered arguments. See Pylkkänen (2008).	and Sag et al. (2003, p.203-226).	1466
1417		(32) Included	1467
1418	(29) Included	a.*Ourselves like ourselves. (742)	1468
1419	a. Extra argument	b. Which pictures of himself does John like?	1469
1420	(i) *Linda winked her lip. (202)	(386)	1470
1421	(ii) Sharon fainted from hunger. (204)	(300)	1471
1422	(iii) I shaved myself. (526)	A.7.2 Binding:Other (Binding of Other	1472
1423	b. Causative	Pronouns)	1473
1424	(i) *I squeaked the door. (207)	These are cases in which a non-reflexive pronoun	1474
1425	c. Expletive insertion	appears along with its antecedent. This includes	1475
1426	(i) There is a monster in Loch Ness. (928)	donkey anaphora, quantificational binding, and	1475
	(ii) It annoys people that dogs bark. (943)	bound possessives, among other bound pronouns.	
1427	d. Benefactive	See Sportiche et al. (2013, p.163-186) and Sag	1477
1428	(i) Martha carved the baby a toy out of	et al. (2003, p.203-226).	1478
1429	wood. (139)	(33) Included	1479
1430			1480
1431	A.5.4 Passive	a. Bound possessor(i) The children admire their mother.	1481
1432	1100-1 I MUSIFE	(382)	1482
1433	The passive voice is marked by the demotion of	b. Quantificational binding	1483
1434	the subject (either complete omission or to a by-	(i) Everybody gets on well with a certain	1484
1435	phrase) and the verb appearing as a past participle.	relative, but often only his therapist	1485
1436	In the stereotypical construction there is an auxil-	knows which one. (562)	1486
1437	iary be verb, though this may be absent. See Kim	c. Bound pronoun	1487
1438	and Sells (2008, p.175-190), Collins (2005), and	(i) *We gave us to the cause. (747)	1488
1439	Sag et al. (2003, p.311-333).	(1) We gave us to the cause. (747)	1489
1440		A.8 Question	1490
1441	(30) Included	A.8.1 Matrix Q (Matrix Questions)	1491
1442	a. Verbs	These are sentences in which the matrix clause is	1492
1443	(i) The earth was believed to be round.	interrogative (either a wh- or polar question). See	1493
1444	(157)	Adger (2003, pp.282-213), Kim and Sells (2008,	1494
1445	b. Psuedopassive	pp.193-222), and Carnie (2013, p.315-350).	1495
1446	(i) The bed was slept in. (298)		1496
1447	c. Past participle adjuncts	(34) Included	1497
1448	(i) The horse raced past the barn fell.	a. Wh-question	1498
1449	(900)	(i) Who always drinks milk? (684)	1499

1500	b. Polar question	b.*The book what inspired them was very	1550
1501	(i) Did Athena help us? (486)	long. (686)	1551
1502	A 8.2 Emb () (Embodded Questions)	c. Everything you like is on the table. (736)	1552
1503	A.8.2 Emb Q (Embedded Questions)	(39) Excluded	1553
1504	These are embedded interrogative clauses appear-	a.*The more you would want, the less you	1554
1505	ing as arguments of verbs, nouns, and adjectives.	would eat. (6)	1555
1506	Not including relative clauses and free relatives.		1556
1507	See Adger (2003, p.297).	A.8.5 Island	1557
1508	(35) Included	This is wh-movement out of an extraction island,	1558
1509	a. Under VP	or near-island. Islands include, for example, com-	1559
1510	(i) I forgot how good beer tastes. (235)	plex NPs, adjuncts, embedded questions, coordi-	1560
1511	(ii)*What did you ask who saw? (508)	nation. A near-island is an extraction that closely	1561
1512	b. Under NP	resembles an island violation, such as extraction	1562
1513	(i) That is the reason why he resigned.	out of an embedded clause, or across-the-board	1563
1514	(313)	extraction. See Adger (2003, pp.323-333) and Carnie (2013, pp.332-334).	1564
1515	c. Under AP	Carme (2013, pp.332-334).	1565
1516	(i) They claimed they had settled on	(40) Included	1566
1517	something, but it wasn't clear what	a. Embedded question	1567
1518	they had settled on. (529)	b.*What did you ask who Medea gave? (493)	1568
1519	d. Free relative	(40) Adjunct	1569
1520	(i) What the water did to the bottle was	a.*What did you leave before they did? (598)	1570
1521	fill it. (33)	(40) Parasitic gaps	1571
1522 1523	(36) Excluded	a. Which topic did you choose without get-	1572 1573
1524	(36) Relative clauses, free relatives	ting his approval? (311)	1574
1525	A 9.2 Diad Dining	(40) Complex NP	1575
1526	A.8.3 Pied Piping	a. Who did you get an accurate description	1576
1527	These are phrasal Wh-phrases, in which the wh-	of? (483)	1577
1528	word moves along with other expressions, includ-	61. (163)	1578
1529	ing prepositions (pied-piping) or nouns in the case	A.9 Comp Clause (Complement Clauses)	1579
1530	of determiner wh-words such as how many and which.	A.9.1 CP Subj (CP Subjects)	1580
1531	WIIICII.	These are complement clauses acting as the (syn-	1581
1532	(37) Included	tactic) subject of verbs. See Kim and Sells (2008,	1582
1533	a. Pied-piping	pp.90-91).	1583
1534	(i) *The ship sank, but I don't know with	(A1) Included	1584
1535	what. (541)	(41) Included	1585
1536	b. Other phrasal wh-phrases	a. That dogs bark annoys people. (942)	1586
1537	(i) I know which book Mag read, and	b. The socks are ready for for you to put on to be planned. (112)	1587
1538	which book Bob read my report that	to be planned. (112)	1588
1539	you hadn't. (61)	(42) Excluded	1589
1540	(ii) How sane is Peter? (88)	a. Expletive insertion	1590
1541	A.8.4 Rel Clause (Relative Clause)	(i) It bothers me that John coughs. (314)	1591
1542		A.9.2 CP Arg - VP (CP Arguments of VPs)	1592
1543	Relative clauses are noun modifiers appearing with a relativizer (either that or a wh-word) and an	These are complement clauses acting as (non-	1593
1544	associated gap. See Kim and Sells (2008, p.223-	subject) arguments of verbs. See Kim and Sells	1594
1545	244).	(2008, pp.84-90).	1595
1546			1596
1547	(38) Included	(43) Included	1597
1548	a. Though he may hate those that criticize	a. I can't believe Fred won't, either. (50)	1598
1549	Carter, it doesn't matter. (332)	b. I saw that gas can explode. (222)	1599

1600	c. It bothers me that John coughs. (314)	A.9.6 Deep Embed (Deep Embedding)	1650
1601	d. Clefts	These are sentences with three or nested verbs,	1651
1602	(i) It was a brand new car that he bought.	where VP is not an aux or modal, i.e. with the	1652
1603	(347)	following syntax: [S [VP [VP [VP]	1653
1604]]	1654
1605	A.9.3 CP Arg - NP/AP (CP Arguments of		1655
1606	NPs and APs)	(47) Included	1656
1607	These are complement clauses acting as an argu-	a. Embedded VPs	1657
1608	ment of a noun or adjective. See Kim and Sells	(i) Max seemed to be trying to force Ted	1658
1609	(2008, pp.91-94).	to leave the room, and Walt, Ira. (657) b. Embedded clauses	1659
1610	(44) Included	(i) I threw away a book that Sandy	1660
1611	a. Under NP	thought we had read. (713)	1661
1612	(i) Do you believe the claim that some-	thought we had read. (713)	1662
1613	body was looking for something? (99)	A.10 Aux (Auxiliaries)	1663
1614	b. Under AP	A.10.1 Neg (Negation)	1664
1615	(i) *The children are fond that they have	Any occurrence of negation in a sentence, includ-	1665
1616	ice cream. (842)	ing sentential negation, negative quantifiers, and	1666
1617	(*/	negative adverbs.	1667
1618	A.9.4 Non-Finite CP		1668
1619	These are complement clauses with a non-finite	(48) Included	1669
1620	matrix verb. Often, the complementizer is for,	a. Sentential	1670
1621	or there is no complementizer. See Adger (2003,	(i) I can't remember the name of some-	1671
1622	pp.252-253,256-260).	body who had misgivings. (123)	1672
1623		b. Quantifier (i) No veritor and no playeright mosts in	1673
1624	(45) Included	(i) No writer, and no playwright, meets in Vienna. (124)	1674
1625	a. For complementizer	c. Adverb	1675
1626	(i) I would prefer for John to leave. (990)	(i) They realised that never had Sir	1676
1627	b. No Complementizer	Thomas been so offended. (409)	1677
1628	(i) Mary intended John to go abroad. (48)		1678
1629	c. Ungrammatical	A.10.2 Modal	1679
1630	(i) Heidi thinks that Andy to eat salmon	Modal verbs (may, might, can, could, will, would,	1680
1631	flavored candy bars. (363)	shall, should, must). See Kim and Sells (2008,	1681
1632	d. V-ing(i) Only Churchill remembered Churchill	pp.152-155).	1682
1633	giving the Blood, Sweat and Tears	(49) Included	1683
1634	speech. (469)	a. John can kick the ball. (280)	1684
1635	specen. (40)	b. As a statesman, scarcely could he do any-	1685
1636	A.9.5 No C-izer (No Complementizer)	thing worth mentioning. (292)	1686
1637	·		1687
1638	These are complement clauses with no overt complementizer.	(50) Excluded	1688
1639	pienientizei.	a. Pseudo-modals	1689
1640	(46) Included	(i) Sandy was trying to work out which	1690
1641	a. Complement clause	students would be able to solve a cer-	1691
1642	(i) I'm sure we even got these tickets!	tain problem. (600)	1692
1643	(325)	A.10.3 Aux (Auxiliaries)	1693
1644	(ii) He announced he would marry the	Auxiliary verbs (e.g. be, have, do). See Kim and	1694
1645	woman he loved most, but none of his	Sells (2008, pp.149-174).	1695
1646	relatives could figure out who. (572)		1696
1647	b. Relative clause	(51) Included	1697
1648	(i) The Peter we all like was at the party	a. They love to play golf, but I do not. (290)	1698
1649	(484)	b. The car was driven. (296)	1699

1700	c. he had spent five thousand dollars. (301)	(i) There is a bench to sit on. (309)	1750
1701	(52) Excluded	c. Subject VPs	175
1702	a. Pseudo-auxiliaries	(i) To please John is easy. (315)	1752
1703	(i) *Sally asked if somebody was going to	d. Argument present participles	1753
1704	fail math class, but I can't remember	(i) Medea denied poisoning the phoenix.	1754
1705	who. (589)	(490)	175
1706	(ii) The cat got bitten. (926)	e. Raising	1756
1707	(ii) The cat got officin. (720)	(i) Anson believed himself to be hand-	175
1708	A.10.4 Psuedo-Aux (Pseudo Auxiliaries)	some. (499)	1758
1709	These are predicates acting as near-auxiliary (e.g.		1759
1710	get-passive) or near-modals (e.g. willing)	A.11.2 Raising	1760
1711	(53) Included	These are VPs with raising predicates, where one	176
1712		argument is a non-finite to-VP without a covert	1762
1713	a. Near-auxiliaries	subject co-indexed with an argument of the ma-	1763
1714	(i)*Mary came to be introduced by the bartender and I also came to be. (55)	trix verb. Unlike control verbs, the coindexed ar-	1764
1715	(ii)*Sally asked if somebody was going to	gument is not a semantic argument of the rais-	176
1716	fail math class, but I can't remember	ing predicate. See Adger (2003, pp.260-266),	1766
1717	who. (589)	Sportiche et al. (2013, pp.203-222), and Kim and	1767
1718	(iii) The cat got bitten. (926)	Sells (2008, pp.125-148).	1768
1719	b. Near-modals		1769
1720	(i) Clinton is anxious to find out which	(56) Included	1770
1721	budget dilemmas Panetta would be	a. Subject raising	177
1722	willing to tackle in a certain way, but	(i) Under the bed seems to be a fun place	1772
1723	he won't say in which. (593)	to hide. (277)	1773
1724	(ii) Sandy was trying to work out which	b. Object raising	1774
1725	students would be able to solve a cer-	(i) Anson believed himself to be hand-	177
1726	tain problem. (600)	some. (499)	1770
1727		c. Raising adjective	1777
1728	A.11 to-VP (Infinitival VPs)	(i) John is likely to leave. (370)	1778
1729	A.11.1 Control		1779
1730	These are VPs with control verbs, where one ar-	A.11.3 VP+Extraction (VPs with Extraction)	1780
1731	gument is a non-finite to-VP without a covert	These are embedded infinitival VPs containing a	178
1732	subject co-indexed with an argument of the ma-	(non-subject) gap that is filled by an argument	1782
1733	trix verb. See Adger (2003, pp.252,266-291),	in the upper clause. Examples are purpose-VPs	1783
1734	Sportiche et al. (2013, pp.203-222), and Kim and	and tough-movement. See Kim and Sells (2008,	1784
1735	Sells (2008, pp.125-148).	pp.246-252).	178
1736	(54) Included		1786
1737		(57) Included	1787
1738	a. Intransitive subject control(i) *It tries to leave the country. (275)	a. Tough-movement	1788
1739	b. Transitive subject control	(i)*Drowning cats, which is against the	1789
1740	(i) John promised Bill to leave. (977)	law, are hard to rescue. (79)	1790
1741	c. Transitive object control	b. Infinitival relatives	179
1742	(i) I want her to dance. (379)	(i) *Fed knows which politician her to vote	1792
1743	(ii) John considers Bill to be silly. (1040)	for. (302)	1793
1744	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	c. Purpose	1794
1745	(55) Excluded	(i) the one with a red cover takes a very	179
1746	a. VP args of NP/AP	long time to read. (352)	1796
1747	(i) This violin is difficult to play sonatas	d. Other non-finite VPs with extraction	1797
1748	on. (114)	(i) As a statesman, scarcely could he do	1798
17/10	h Purnose	anything worth mentioning. (292)	1700

1800	A.11.4 VP arg - NP/AP (VP Arguments of	(i)*the election of John president sur-	1850
1801	NPs and APs)	prised me. (1001)	1851
1802	These are non-finite VP arguments of nouns and		1852
1803	adjectives.	(i) The birds give the worm a tug. (815)	1853
1804	(58) Included	c. Gerunds (i) If only Supermon would stop flying	1854
1805	a. Raising adjectives	(i) If only Superman would stop flying planes! (773)	1855
1806	(i) John is likely to leave. (370)	d. Event-wh	1856
1807	b. Control adjectives	(i) What the water did to the bottle was	1857
1808	(i) The administration has issued a state-		1858
1809	ment that it is willing to meet a stu-	1111 111 (00)	1859
1810	dent group, but I'm not sure which	J	1860
1811	one. (604)	(1) 1110 01 1101 10110 11110 1111 (90)	1861
1812	c. Control nouns	A.12.2 Rel NP (Relational Nouns)	1862
1813	(i) As a teacher, you have to deal simul-		1863
1814	taneously with the administration's	Relational nouns are NPs with an obligatory (or existentially closed) argument. A particular rela-	1864
1815	pressure on you to succeed, and the	tion holds between the members of the extension	1865
1816	children's to be a nice guy. (673)	of NP and the argument. The argument must be	1866
1817	d. Purpose VPs	a DP possessor or a PP. See Kim and Sells (2008,	1867
1818	(i) there is nothing to do. (983)	pp.82-83).	1868
1819	A.11.5 Non-Finite VP Misc (Miscellaneous	pp. 62 65).	1869
1820	Infinitival VPs)	(62) Included	1870
1821	·	a. Nouns with of-arguments	1871
1822	These are miscellaneous non-finite VPs.	(i) John has a fear of dogs. (353)	1872
1823	(59) Included	b. Nouns with other PP-arguments	1873
1824	a. I saw that gas can explode. (222)	(i) Henri wants to buy which books about	1874
1825	b. Gerunds/Present participles	cooking? (442)	1875
1826	(i) *Students studying English reads Con-	c. Measure nouns	1876
1827	rad's Heart of Darkness while at uni-		1877
1828	versity. (262)	of Clorox. (667)	1878
1829	(ii) Knowing the country well, he took a	d. Possessed relational nouns	1879
1830	short cut. (411)	(i) *John's mother likes himself. (484)	1880
1831	(iii) John became deadly afraid of flying.	(63) Excluded	1881
1832	(440)	a. Nouns with PP modifiers	1882
1833	c. Subject VPs	(i) Some people consider dogs in my	1883
1834	(i) To please John is easy. (315)	neighborhood dangerous. (802)	1884
1835	d. Nominalized VPs		1885
1836	(i) *What Mary did Bill was give a book	A.12.3 Trans-NP (Transitive NPs)	1886
1837	(473)	Transitive (non-relational) nouns take a VP or CP	1887
1838	(60) Excluded	argument. See Kim and Sells (2008, pp.82-83).	1888
1839	a. to-VPs acting as complements or modi-		1889
1840	fiers of verbs, nouns, or adjectives	(64) Included	1890
1841	·	a. VP argument	1891
1842	A.12 N, Adj (Nouns and Adjectives)	(i) the attempt by John to leave surprised	1892
1843	A.12.1 Deverbal (Deverbal Nouns and	me. (1003)	1893
1844	Adjectives)	b. CP argument	1894
1845	These are nouns and adjectives derived from	(i) *Which report that John was incompe-	1895
1846	verbs.	tent did he submit? (69)	1896
1847		c. QP argument	1897
1848	(61) Included	(i) That is the reason why he resigned.	1898
1849	a. Deverbal nouns	(313)	1899

1900	A.12.4 Complex NP	c. QP argument	1950
1901	These are complex NPs, including coordinated	(i) The administration has issued a state-	1951
1902	nouns and nouns with modifiers (excluding	ment that it is willing to meet a stu-	1952
1903	prenominal adjectives).	dent group, but I'm not sure which	1953
1904		one. (604)	1954
1905	(65) Included	A 12 C Symtox (Soutones I sysl Symtox)	1955
1906	a. Modified NPs	A.13 S-Syntax (Sentence-Level Syntax)	1956
1907	(i) *The madrigals which Henry plays the	A.13.1 Dislocation	1957
1908	lute and sings sound lousy. (84)	These are expressions with non-canonical word	1958
1909	(ii) John bought a book on the table. (233)b. NPs with coordination	order. See, for example, Sportiche et al. (2013,	1959
1910	(i) *The soundly and furry cat slept. (871)	p.76).	1960
1911	(ii) The love of my life and mother of my	(69) Includes	1961
1912	children would never do such a thing.	a. Particle shift	1962
1913	(806)	(i) *Mickey looked up it. (24)	1963
1914	, ,	b. Preposed modifiers	1964
1915	A.12.5 NN Compound (Noun-Noun	(i) Out of the box jumped a little white	1965
1916	Compounds)	rabbit. (215)	1966
1917	Noun-noun compounds are NPs consisting of two	(ii)*Because she's so pleasant, as for Mary	1967
1918	constituent nouns.	I really like her. (331)	1968
1919	(66) Included	c. Quantifier float	1969
1920	a. It was the peasant girl who got it. (320)	(i) The men will all leave. (43)	1970
1921	b. A felon was elected to the city council.	d. Preposed argument	1971
1922	(938)	(i) With no job would John be happy.	1972
1923	•	(333)	1973
1924	A.12.6 Rel Adj (Relational Adjectives)	e. Relative clause extraposition	1974
1925	These are adjectives that take an obligatory (or	(i) Which book's, author did you meet	1975
1926	existentially closed) argument. A particular rela-	who you liked? (731)	1976
1927	tion holds between the members of the extension	f. Misplaced phrases	1977
1928	of the modified NP and the argument. The argu-	(i) Mary was given by John the book.	1978
1929	ment must be a DP or PP. See Kim and Sells (2008,	(626)	1979
1930	pp.80-82).	A.13.2 Info Struc (Information Structural	1980
1931	(67) Included	Movement)	1981
1932	a. Of-arguments	This includes topicalization and focus construc-	1982
1933	(i) The chickens seem fond of the farmer.	tions. See Kim and Sells (2008, pp.258-269) and	1983
1934	(254)	Sportiche et al. (2013, pp.68-75).	1984
1935	b. Other PP arguments	(70) Included	1985
1936	(i) This week will be a difficult one for us.		1986
1937	(241)	a. Topicalization (i) Most elections are quickly forgotten	1987
1938	(ii) John made Bill mad at himself. (1035)	(i) Most elections are quickly forgotten, but the election of 2000, everyone will	1988
1939	A.12.7 Trans- AP (Transitive Adjectives)	remember for a long time. (807)	1989
1940	A transitive (non-relational) adjective. I.e. an ad-	b. Clefts	1990
1941	jectives that takes a VP or CP argument. See Kim	(i) It was a brand new car that he bought.	1991
1942	and Sells (2008, pp.80-82).	(347)	1992
1943		c. Pseudo-clefts	1993
1944	(68) Included	(i) What John promised is to be gentle.	1994
1945	a. VP argument	(441)	1995
1946	(i) John is likely to leave. (370)		1996
1947	b. CP argument	(71) Excluded	1997
1948	(i) John is aware of it that Bill is here.	a. There-insertion	1998
1949	(1013)	b. Passive	1999

2000	A.13.3 Frag/Paren (Fragments and	gram of a snake's fang. (677)	2050
2001	Parentheticals)	c. Correlative	2051
2002	These are parentheticals or fragmentary expres-	(i)*As you eat the most, you want the	2052
2003	sions.	least. (5)	2053
2004	(70) 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	A 12.6 Filler 2.14	2054
2005	(72) Included	A.13.6 Ellipsis/Anaphora	2055
2006	a. Parenthetical	This includes VP or NP ellipsis, or anaphora	2056
2007	(i) Mary asked me if, in St. Louis, John	standing for VPs or NPs (not DPs). See Sportiche	2057
2008	could rent a house cheap. (704)	et al. (2013, pp.55-61).	2058
2009	b. Fragments (i) The sour cooks, thickens, (448)	(75) Included	2059
2010	(i) The soup cooks, thickens. (448)c. Tag question	a. VP Ellipsis	2060
2011	(i) George has spent a lot of money,	(i) If I can, I will work on it. (56)	2061
2012	hasn't he? (291)	(ii) Mary likes to tour art galleries, but Bill	2062
2013		hates to. (287)	2063
2014	A.13.4 Coord (Coordination)	b. VP Anaphor	2064
2015	Coordinations and disjunctions are expressions	(i) I saw Bill while you did so Mary.	2065
2016	joined with and, but, or, etc. See Sportiche et al.	(472)	2066
2017	(2013, pp.61-68).	c. NP Ellipsis	2067
2018	(73) Included	(i) Tom's dog with one eye attacked	2068
2019	a. DP coordination	Fred's. (679)	2069
2020	(i) Dave, Dan, Erin, Jaime, and Alina left.	d. NP anaphor	2070
2021	(341)	(i) the one with a red cover takes a very	2071
2022	b. Right Node Raising	long time to read. (352)	2072
2023	(i) Kim gave a dollar to Bobbie and a	e. Sluicing	2073
2024	dime to Jean. (435)	(i) Most columnists claim that a senior	2074
2025	c. Clausal coordination	White House official has been briefing	2075
2026	(i) She talked to Harry, but I don't know	them, and the newspaper today reveals	2076
2027	who else. (575)	which one. (557)	2077
2028	d. Or, nor	f. Gapping (i) Pill sta the peoples but Herry the	2078
2029	(i) *No writer, nor any playwright, meets	(i) Bill ate the peaches, but Harry the grapes. (646)	2079
2030	in Vienna. (125)	grapes. (040)	2080
2031	e. Pseudo-coordination	A.13.7 S-adjunct (Sentence-Level Adjuncts)	2081
2032	(i) I want to try and buy some whiskey.	These are adjuncts modifying sentences, sentence-	2082
2033	(432)	level adverbs, subordinate clauses.	2083
2034	f. Juxtaposed clauses		2084
2035	(i) Lights go out at ten. There will be no	(76) Included	2085
2036	talking afterwards. (779)	a. Sentence-level adverbs	2086
2037	A.13.5 Subord/Cond (Subordinate Clauses	(i) Suddenly, there arrived two inspectors	2087
2038	and Conditionals)	from the INS. (447)	2088
2039	This includes subordinate clauses, especially with	b. Subordinate clauses	2089
2040	subordinating conjunctions, and conditionals.	(i) The storm arrived while we ate lunch.	2090
2041		(852)	2091
2042	(74) Included	A.14 Determiner	2092
2043	a. Conditional		2093
2044	(i) If I can, I will work on it. (56)	A.14.1 Quantifier	2094
2045	b. Subordinate clause	These are quantificational DPs, i.e. the determiner	2095
2046	(i)*What did you leave before they did?	is a quantifier.	2096
2047	(598)	(77) Included	2097
2048	(ii)*Because Steve's of a spider's eye had		2098
2049	been stolen, I borrowed Fred's dia-	a. Quantifiers	2099

2100	(i) *Every student, and he wears socks, is	lectional restrictions, polarity violations, definite-	2150
2101	a swinger. (118)	ness violations.	2151
2102 2103	(ii) We need another run to win. (769)b. Partitive	(81) Included	2152 2153
2103	(i) *Neither of students failed. (265)	a. Volation of selectional restrictions	2153
2104	(i) Netwici of students failed. (203)	(i) *many information was provided. (218)	2155
2105	A.14.2 Partitive	(ii)*It tries to leave the country. (275)	2156
2107	These are quantifiers that take PP arguments, and	b. Aspectual violations	2157
2107	measure nouns. See Kim and Sells (2008, pp.109-	(i) *John is tall on several occasions. (540)	2158
2109	118).	c. Definiteness violations	2159
2110	(78) Included	(i) *It is the problem that he is here. (1018)	2160
2111		d. Polarity violations	2161
2112	a. Quantifiers with PP arguments(i)*Neither of students failed. (265)	(i) Any man didn't eat dinner. (388)	2162
2113	b. Numerals	A.15.2 Infl/Agr violation (Inflection and	2163
2114	(i) One of Korea's most famous poets	Agreement Violations)	2164
2115	wrote these lines. (294)	These are sentences that include a violation in	2165
2116	c. Measure nouns	inflectional morphology, including tense-aspect	2166
2117	(i) I bought three quarts of wine and two	marking, or agreement.	2167
2118	of Clorox. (667)	(82) Included	2168
2119	A 444 NIDUTON (N. D. L. V. LE	a. Case	2169
2120	A.14.3 NPI/FCI (Negative Polarity and Free	(i) *Us love they. (46)	2170
2121	Choice Items)	b. Agreement	2171
2122	These are negative polarity items (any, ever, etc.)	(i) *Students studying English reads Con-	2172
2123	and free choice items (any). See Kadmon and	rad's Heart of Darkness while at uni-	2173
2124	Landman (1993).	versity. (262)	2174
2125	(79) Included	c. Gender	2175
2126	a. NPI	(i) *Sally kissed himself. (339)	2176
2127	(i) Everybody around here who ever buys	d. Tense/Aspect	2177
2128	anything on credit talks in his sleep.	(i) *Kim alienated cats and beating his	2178
2129	(122)	dog. (429)	2179
2130	(ii) I didn't have a red cent. (350)	A.15.3 Extra/Missing Word	2180
2131	b. FCI	These are sentences with a violation that can be	2181
2132	(i) Any owl hunts mice. (387)	identified with the presence or absence of a single	2182
2133	A.14.4 Comparative	word.	2183
2134	These are comparative constructions. See (Culi-		2184
2135	cover and Jackendoff, 1999).	(83) Included	2185
2136		a. Missing word	2186
2137	(80) Included	(i) *John put under the bathtub. (247)	2187
2138	a. Correlative	(ii)*I noticed the. (788)	2188
2139	(i) The angrier Mary got, the more she	b. Extra word	2189
2140	looked at pictures. (9)	(i)*Everyone hopes everyone to sleep. (467)	2190
2141	(ii) They may grow as high as bamboo.	(ii)*He can will go (510)	2191
2142	(337) (iii) I know you like the back of my hand	(11) 110 can win 50 (510)	2192
2143	(iii) I know you like the back of my hand.		2193
2144	(775)		2194
2145	A.15 Violations		2195
2146	A.15.1 Sem Violation (Semantic Violations)		2196
2147	These are sentences that include a semantic viola-		2197
2148 2149	tion, including type mismatches, violations of se-		2198
L 177	don, merading type mismatches, violations of se-		2199