9.2

mail Class 1b. Sally mailed a dog to her son. Sally mailed her son a dog.

push Class 2. I pushed the books to John. (?)I pushed John the books. The latter sentence is a little strange, so I think the prediction still works.

kick Class 1b. Fernando kicked the ball to Julia. Fernando kicked Julia the ball.

pass Class 1b. Fernando passed the ball to Julia. Fernando passed Julia the ball.

sell Class 1a. Zaphod sold the drive to Arthur. Zaphod sold Arthur the drive.

lower Class 2. Paul lowered another girder to Rodriguez. (?)Paul lowered Rodriguez another girder.

hand Class 1a. Leó handed the letter to Franklin. Leó handed Franklin the letter.

flip I don't see how this is a transfer-of-possession verb.

throw Class 1b. Fernando threw the ball to Julia. Fernando threw Julia the ball.

bring Class 1a. Sally brought a dog to her son. Sally brought her dog son a dog.

haul Class 2. Tennesse hauled coal to his boss. (?)Tennesse hauled his boss coal.

ferry Class 1b. Albert will ferry the letter to Franklin. Albert will ferry Franklin the letter.

take Class 1a. Sally took a dog to her son. Sally took her son a dog.

The prediction seems to be accurate, but it is hard to tell with certainty given so few class 2 examples. Also, the dative forms of the class 2 examples sounded usually just a little awkward, not outright wrong.

9.3

teach Class 3: (?)Steve taught the answer to Luke. Steve taught Luke the answer. This is an interesting case, since the prepositional case sounds wrong.

read Class 4: Rob read a book to Cory. Rob read Cory a book. Both of these seem valid to me, contradicting the prediction.

whisper Class 4: Jenny whispered her secret to Carol. (?)Jenny whispered Carol her secret.

mention Class 4: Steve mentioned his radioactivity to his audience. *Steve mentioned his audience his radioactivity.

quote Class 4: Mike quoted J.P. to the student. *Mike quoted the student J.P.

murmur Class 4: Luke murmured something to Sam. *Luke murmured Sam something.

say Class 4: Nolan said he wanted to play again to Josh. *Nolan said Josh he wanted to play again. I wouldn't consider "say" in either of the two classes, considering that its argument has to be a quote or a summary of a quote, and can't just mention something.

show Class 3: (?)Rick showed how to prove it to me. Rick showed me how to prove it. Again, the prepositional case sounds weird.

scream,yell Class 4: These two behave the same as "shout", given in the example.

cite I don't see how this is a communication verb in the sense they are describing; i.e. I don't see how you could cite something "to" someone.

The prediction seems almost accurate. It looks like class 3 verbs have a tendency to only work with the dative form, whereas class 4 verbs only work with the prepositional form. "read" is a counterexample, but read has properties of both classes (for example, you can "read someone to sleep", so they don't cognitively possess the content).

9.6

(b) "The wind howled through the trees" does not seem, on the surface, to fit Croft's model. However, wind cannot howl without moving (wind can't even exist without moving), so it does work.

(d) "The ball thudded into his chest" works because that implies that the ball was moving quickly in order to make the thud sound.

All the rest fairly straightforwardly fit into Croft's generalization.

9.9

1a The window is closed ⇒
$[_{state}$ BE $[_{thing}$ WINDOW $][_{place}$ AT $[_{property}$ CLOSED $]]]$.

1b The window closed ⇒
$[_{event}$ INCH $[_{state}$ BE $[_{thing}$ WINDOW $][_{place}$ AT $[_{property}$ CLOSED $]]]]$.

2a Peg became angry ⇒
$[_{event}$ INCH $[_{state}$ BE $[_{thing}$ PEG $][_{place}$ AT $[_{property}$ ANGRY$]]]]$.

2b Bob angred Peg ⇒
$[_{event}$ CAUSE $[_{thing}$ BOB $][_{event}$ INCH $[_{state}$ BE $[_{thing}$ PEG $][_{place}$ AT $[_{property}$ ANGRY $]]]]]$.

3a George had the money ⇒
$[_{state}$ HAVE $[_{thing}$ GEORGE $][_{thing}$ MONEY $]]$.

3b George gave the money to Cindy ⇒
$[_{event}$ CAUSE $[_{thing}$ GEORGE $][_{event}$ INCH $[_{state}$ HAVE $[_{thing}$ CINDY $][_{thing}$ MONEY $]]]]$.

4a The prisoners walked into the yard ⇒
$[_{event}$ GO $[_{thing}$ PRISONERS $][_{place}$ YARD $]]$.

4b The guards walked the prisoners into the yard ⇒
$[_{event}$ CAUSE $[_{thing}$ GUARDS $][_{event}$ GO $[_{thing}$ PRISONERS $][_{place}$ YARD $]]]$.