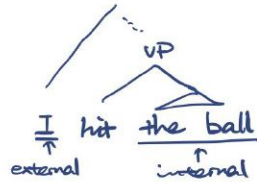
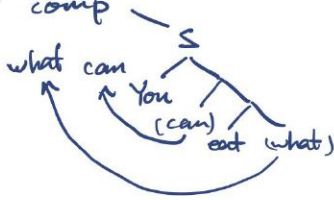


Lec 11

Terms

- * pro — \emptyset subject * Common in Spanish, Italian, etc.
- * PRO — \emptyset in tenseless complement
 - K_i promised $L[PRO_i \text{ to go}]$
 - K persuaded $L_j[PRO_j \text{ to go}]$
- * comp — where things move to (1980s?)



- * Internal argument

- * Antecedent government — can still see the trace
- * Lexical government — word governs directly

- * Adjunct trace — left by adjunct
- * Argument trace — left by argument
- * Proper government — trace at good spot.

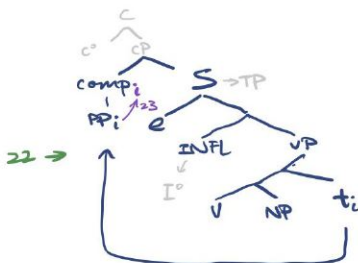
- * Subcategorisation — selectional properties

- * θ -role — agent, patient, theme, etc.

- * Unergative
- * Unaccusative

In paper:

- (22) $[COMP PP_i][e INFL [LV NP t_i]]_S$
 - (23) $[COMP PP]_i[e INFL [LV NP t_i]]_S$
 - (25) $[COMP PP]_i[e_i INFL [LV NP t_i]]_S$
- (20) $[i \dots X_i \dots]_{COMP}$, index percolates
- minimal pairs



later work?

$[COMP PP]_i[e_i INFL_i [LV NP t_i]]_S$
in lang with rich inflection, we might inflect both e_i and $INFL_i$.