## LECTURE NOTES (1973-74)

## I. Overview

From pre-transformational linguistics.

0.

1.	Argument-requirements.	
2.	Operator position: unrestricted source.	
3.	Entry structure.	
4.	Optional reductions (variants).	
5.	Some properties of the analysis.	
	II. Operators	
0.	Method.	
1.	Elementary operators; case.	
2.	Operators on one discourse only: $C_0$ ; operand-indicators.	
3.	Operators on elementary arguments and one discourse: $0_{no}$ , $0_{on}$ , $0_{nno}$ .	
4.	Operators on two discourses: non-associative; operand-indicators.	
5.	Associative operators on two discourses: and, or; whether.	
6.	Metadiscourse operators $C_0$ : sameness operator.	
7.		
8.	Metadiscourse C <sub>oo</sub> : wh	
0.	Metalinguistic operators and discourses; grammar; quotation.	
	III. Reductions	
0.	Introduction.	
1.	Many-one variants.	
1.1	Pronoum for repetition; $\underline{I}$ , $\underline{you}$ ; deictics.	
1.2	Zero for repetition: under and, or; comparative; under 000; 0no.	
1.3	Zero for constants: indefinites; which is; I say; operator-segments.	
1.4	Zero for appropriate words: unique, compounds; amount, moment;	
	prepositions; classifiers; performatives; metadiscourse.	
2.	One-one variants.	
2.1-3	Attachment.	
2.1	Attachment of inflectional affixes.	
2.2	Attachment of intonation; sentence.	
2.3	Attachment of operators: affixes.	
2.4-8	Permutation.	
2.4	To addressee: sameness-operator; second-sentence residue.	
2.5	After zeroing of wh-; compounds.	
2.6	$Q_{no}$ position of $Q_0$ operators; auxiliaries; permuted $Q_0$ (aspectuals).	
2.7	Length permutations.	
2.8	Episodic permutations: Permuted operand-indicator; the passive;	
	special-word permutations.	
3.	Required morphophonemics: agreement, be tense-carrier, timeless present,	
	count noun.	

## IV. Survey of the Grammar

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0.
           Introduction.
           Sentence types: assertion; question; imperative; other.
1.
2.
2.1
           Tense from time-order.
2.2
           Tense on tense.
2.3
           Aspect.
2.4
           Aspectual operators.
           Evidential (as against time-order) meanings.
2.5
2.6
           Time-conjunctions.
           Subjunctive.
2.7
3.
           Word classes.
           A, P, N.
3.1
3.2
           Auxiliaries.
3.3
           Subordinate conjunctions.
3.4
           Adverbs.
           Sentence-nominalizations.
3.5
4.
           Affixes.
4.1
           Suffixes.
           Event-nominalization.
4.1.1
           Quality-nominalization.
4.1.2
4.1.3
           Product-nominalization.
           Agent-nominalization.
4.1.4
4.1.5
           Affixed appropriate operators.
4.1.6
           Aspectual A.
4.1.7
           Aspectual V.
4.1.8
           Causative.
           Suffixes without compounding.
4.1.9
4.2
           Prefixes.
4.2.1
           Appropriate operators.
4.2.2
           Causative.
4.2.3
           Negative on V.
4.2.4
           Negative on A.
4.2.5
           Adverbial.
4.2.6
           Adjectival.
           Sentence structures affected by appropriate zeroing.
5.
5.1
           Comparative.
5.2
           Terminal-state zeroed: He returned a hero.
           States in respect to verb-and-object: I drink my coffee black.
5.3
5.4
           Adverb on appropriate verb: He is a weak king.
           Zeroing of subjunctive nominalizer: He is easy to meet.
5.5
6.
           Indefinite and and zeroings.
           Extraction: The book is what fell; It is true that he left.
6.1
6.2
           Agent-nouns, names, classifiers; covert reference.
6.3
           Restrictive relative clause; delays.
6.4
           The.
           Quantifiers; scale-words; fragment-words.
6.5
           Collectives, respectively.
6.6
6.7
           Reciprocals.
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7. Metaphor.