1. Sample lexicon entry for “notify” (the 3rd person plural, say: “In such cases, police notify next-of-kin”, not the version that allows a second argument, e.g., “Police notify victims that they have certain rights”).

```
CAT ORTHography notify
  HEAD
  SUBCAT
  AGREEMENT
     [ SUBJ
        HEAD [ RESTRICT +animate ] ]
     [ FIRST
        CAT [ RESTRICT +animate ] ]
     [ SECOND end ]
     [ PERSON 3 ]
     [ NUMBER plural ]
```

2. Sample branch for standard transitive-verb construction.

```
(i) ⟨ VP HEAD ⟩ = ⟨ V HEAD ⟩
(ii) ⟨ V HEAD SUBCAT FIRST CAT ⟩ = NP
(iii) ⟨ V HEAD SUBCAT FIRST HEAD ⟩ = ⟨ NP HEAD ⟩
(iv) ⟨ V HEAD SUBCAT SECOND ⟩ = end
(v) ⟨ NP HEAD CASE ⟩ = accusative
(... and then later, (vi) ⟨ VP GAPINFO ⟩ = ⟨ NP GAPINFO ⟩)
```

3. Question inversion, a form of filler-gap long-distance dependency: “whom do police notify”?

```
S
   WH-PN AUX NP VP
```

```
1. ⟨ AUX HEAD AGREEMENT ⟩ = ⟨ NP HEAD AGREEMENT ⟩
2. ⟨ VP HEAD SUBCAT SUBJ HEAD RESTRICT ⟩ = ⟨ NP HEAD RESTRICT ⟩
3. ⟨ VP GAPINFO CAT ⟩ = NP
4. ⟨ VP GAPINFO NULL ⟩ = ⊖
5. ⟨ WH-PN HEAD ⟩ = ⟨ VP GAPINFO HEAD ⟩
6. ⟨ WH-PN NULL ⟩ = —
```

1 Here we ignore the use of inheritance from “base” forms for simplicity; in practice we would not want to reduplicate information on subcategorization, say, in the lexical entry for “notifies”, “notified”, and “notifying”.