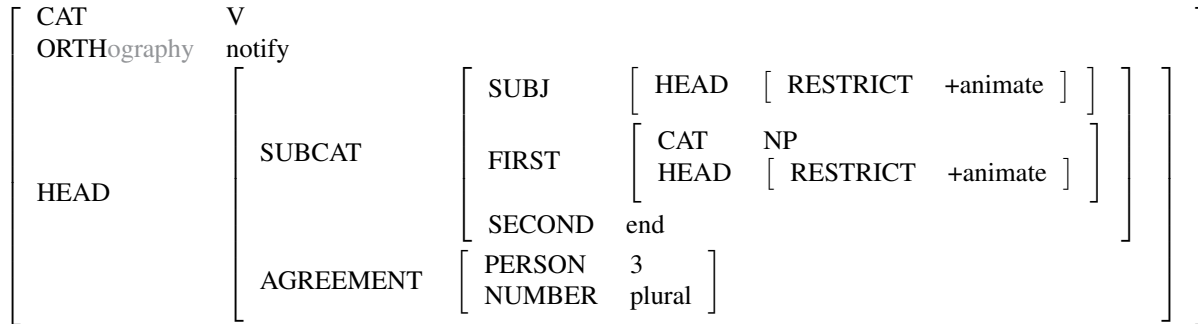
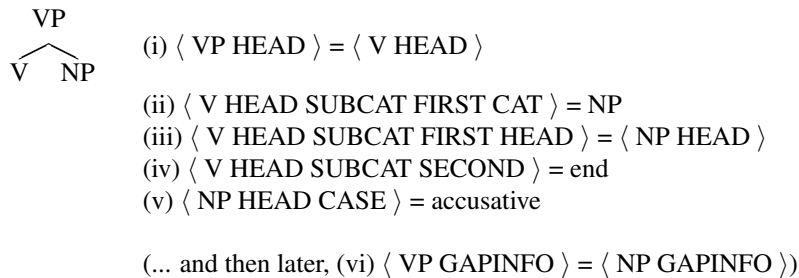


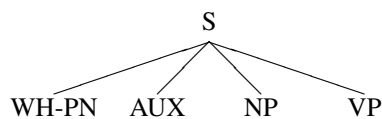
1. Sample lexicon entry for “notify” (the 3rd person plural, say: “In such cases, police notify next-of-kin”, not the version that allows a second argument, e.g., “Police notify victims that they have certain rights”).<sup>1</sup>



2. Sample branch for standard transitive-verb construction.



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



1.  $\langle \text{AUX HEAD AGREEMENT} \rangle = \langle \text{NP HEAD AGREEMENT} \rangle$
2.  $\langle \text{VP HEAD SUBCAT SUBJ HEAD RESTRICT} \rangle = \langle \text{NP HEAD RESTRICT} \rangle$
3.  $\langle \text{VP GAPINFO CAT} \rangle = \text{NP}$
4.  $\langle \text{VP GAPINFO NULL} \rangle = \oplus$
5.  $\langle \text{WH-PN HEAD} \rangle = \langle \text{VP GAPINFO HEAD} \rangle$
6.  $\langle \text{WH-PN NULL} \rangle = \text{—}$

<sup>1</sup>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”.