### Copy raising as a lexical rule Paul Kay U.C., Berkeley, Stanford U.

[All positive numbered examples were attested on the web in 2021, unless otherwise indicated.]

- (1) it's not difficult to work out why *Trump looked like he was going to win in January*: the stock market was booming, unemployment was low, crime was low, there were no new wars...it's not a mystery.
- (2) i have gone ahead and paid your parts because the host of the giveaway looks like he disappeared ...
- (3) the bill seemed like it would easily pass...
- (4) I'm so excited to get my copy of Sara's book ... this one sounds like it's going to win an immediate place in my heart.
- (5) a. Marion looks like she will be elected. (Invented example.)
  - b. 'It appears likely that Marion will be elected' (CR)
  - c. 'Marion's visual appearance suggests that she will be elected' (Perception report)
- (6) a. Pat looks like Marion is angry at him. (Invented example)
  - b. Pat looks like Marion is angry. (Invented example)
- (7) ... everyone high or low acquitted himself \*(as if the fortune of the field depended on his own individual prowess.)
- (8) Although it continued to float in midair, it acted \*(like someone had cemented it to the ground).
- (9) Americium, which is a pseudolanthanide, behaves \*(as though it were roughly atomic No. 60.)
- (10) Doug Collins looked \*(like someone had just slapped him). (Kevin Sullivan & Mary Jordan, *Trump on Trial: The Investigation, Impeachment, Acquittal, and Aftermath*)
- (11) The words sounded \*(as if they were floating like flowers on water). (Virginia Woolf, *To the Lighthouse*)
- (12) As for Ramsey...he had told me all along that his head was in danger, and he seemed \*(as though the order was out for its removal).
- (13) The man called her as though he was calling a little cat.
- (14) This girl swims like it was something she was meant to do.
- (15) She looked at him *like he had lost it completely*.
- (16) She looked like someone had died.

#### **Expletives**

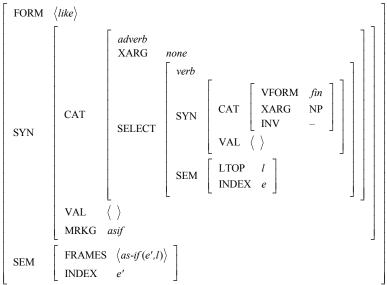
(17)	There looks like	there's going to be a storm *it's going to rain *Kim's going to win	(Sag 2012: 150, (110a))
(18)	?Kim looks like <	there's going to be a storm it's going to rain Pat's going to win	(Sag 2012: 151, (110b))

(19) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} FORM & \langle look \rangle \\ ARG-ST & NP_{i}, & PRT \\ NP_{i}, & [like] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ XARG & \langle NP_{i}[pron] \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Sag 2012:151, (111)

- (20) a. 'How's it down there?' 'It's fairly calm'
  - b. 'How's it up there?' 'It's practically ripping the trees out.'
- (21) a. 'Isn't it nice out this afternoon?' 'You must be crazy. It's so hot that it's giving me a headache. b. 'It's cold enough to freeze the balls on a brass monkey.'
- (22) a. It's scary in the dark.
  - b. It's inspiring here at MIT.
  - c. I'm climbing down. It's too exposed up here.
  - d. It's her graduation next week.
  - e. I like it in California.
  - f. The noise makes it hard to study.
  - g. It's all finished between us.
- (23) a. *Stop it*! (what you are obviously doing).
  - b. Don't do it! (what you are obviously about to do).
  - c. Come off it! (what you are obviously insisting on)" Bolinger (1973: 263).
- (24) a. It seems like it's going to rain soon.
  - b. \*It seems like there is going to rain soon.
  - c. \*There seems like there is going to rain soon.
  - d. \*There seems like it is going to rain soon.
  - e. It seems like rain is coming soon.
  - f. \*There seems like rain is coming soon.
  - g. There seems like there is going to be a storm soon.

## **Analysis of Copy Raising**

- (25) ... the bill seems like a positive step for our state.
- (26) MTR [ARG-ST  $\langle NP_i, S[MRKG \ as-if, SYN[XARG \ NP[pron]_i] \rangle]$
- (27) Trump looks like he disappeared. (Aspirational example)
- (28) Listeme like



[Notational abbreviation: AVMs tagged X:[...] and X![...] are identical in all respects in which they are not shown to differ.]

# (29) Copy Raising Construction (†derivational-cxt) [a lexical rule]

$$copy-raising-v-cxt \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \text{CAT} & \left[\text{XARG} & Z:\text{NP}_i\right] \\ & \sqrt{\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CAT} & \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{VFORM} & fin \\ \text{XARG} & \text{NP}[pron]_i \end{array}\right] \\ \text{VAL} & \sqrt{\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{SYN} & \text{VAL} & \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \rangle \\ \text{MRKG} & asif \end{array}\right] \\ \text{SEM} & \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{LTOP} & l \end{array}\right] \\ \text{INDEX} & e \end{array}\right]} \right] \right]$$

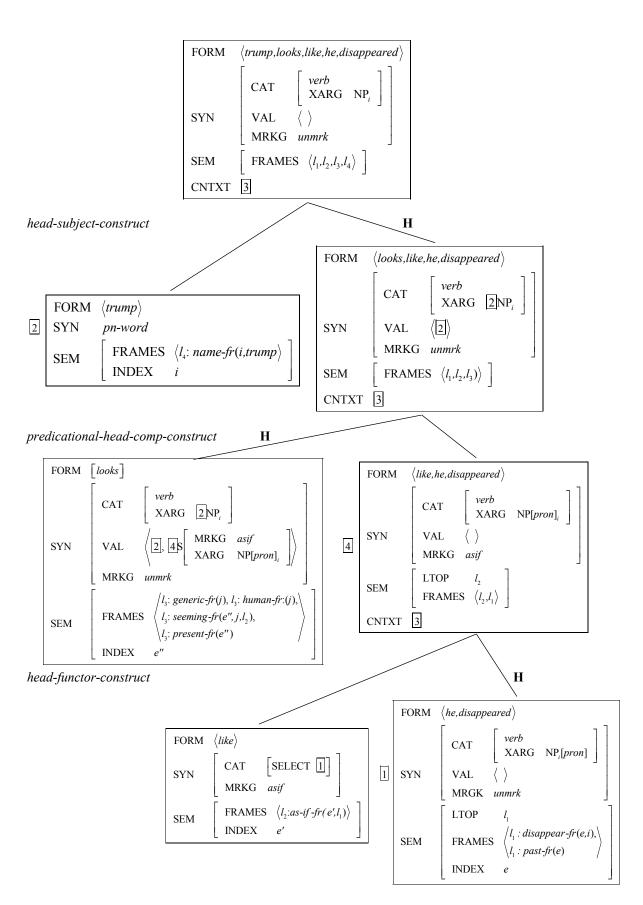


Diagram 1. Derivation Tree for Trump looks like he disappeared

# Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Jong-Bok Kim and Eric Potsdam for helpful email correspondence. The story of CR presented here has arisen from many conversations on this subject with Laura Michaelis. I owe to Rui Chaves an unpayable debt for his counsel in formalizing the analysis. The remaining flaws are, of course, mine.

#### References

Allegranza, V. (1998). Determiners as functors: NP structure in Italian. Romance in HPSG, 55-107.

Asudeh, Ash, and Ida Toivonen. (2012) "Copy raising and perception." *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 30, no. 2, 321-380.

Heycock, Caroline. 1994. Layers of Predication. New York: Garland Publishing Co.

Landau, I. (2011). Predication vs. aboutness in copy raising. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*, 29(3), 779-813.rule

Huddleston, Rodney, and Geoffrey Pullum. 2002. *The Cambridge grammar of the English language*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Kim, J. B. (2014). English copy raising constructions: Argument realization and characterization condition. *Linguistics*, 52(1), 167-203.

Lappin, Shalom. 1983. Theta-roles and NP movement. The Proceedings of NELS 13, ed. by Peter Sells and Charles Jones, 121-128. Amherst, Ma.: GLSA.

Lappin, Shalom. 1984. Predication and raising. The Proceedings of NELS 14, ed. by Charles Jones and Peter Sells, 236-252. Amherst, Ma.: GLSA.

Potsdam, E., & Runner, J. (2001). Richard returns: Copy raising and its implications. *Proceedings of CLS*, 37, 453-468.

Rogers, Andy. (1972). Another look at flip perception verbs. In eighth regional meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, 303-315.

Rogers, Andy. 1974a. A transderivational constraint on Richard? *Papers from the Tenth Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society*, 551-558. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society.

Rogers, Andy. 1974b. Physical Perception Verbs in English: A Study in Lexical Relatedness. UCLA Ph.D dissertation.

Ura, Hiroyuki. 1994. Varieties of raising and the feature-based bare phrase structure theory. MIT Occasional Papers in Linguistics 7. Cambridge, Ma.: MIT Working Papers in Linguistics.

Van Eynde, F. (2006). NP-internal agreement and the structure of the noun phrase. Journal of Linguistics, 139-186.