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The Syntax and Semantics of *Do So* Anaphora

By

Michael John Houser

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the

requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

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in the

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University of California, Berkeley

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Abstract

The Syntax and Semantics of *Do So* Anaphora

by

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Doctor of Philosophy in Linguistics

University of California, Berkeley

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Do so anaphora is a fairly widely used in English, but has received relatively little treatment in the literature (especially when compared with verb phrase ellipsis). There are, however, two aspects of this anaphor that have gained prominence: i) its use as a test for constituency within the verb phrase, and ii) the semantic restriction it places on its antecedent. Though these two properties have been the most prominent, their analyses have not been uncontroversial. In this dissertation, I investigate these properties and give them a more complete analysis. The first part of the dissertation is devoted to a discussion of the the use of *do so* as a test for constituency in the verb phrase, and the second part is devoted to understanding the semantic restriction that *do so* places on its antecedent.

The behavior of *do so* anaphora has been used to argue both hierarchical structure (Lakoff and Ross 1976) and flat structure within the verb phrase (Culicover and Jackendoff 2005). In chapter 2, however, I argue that *do so* does not have any bearing on the debate about the internal structure of the verb phrase. The arguments put forth by these authors are predicated on *do so* being a SURFACE ANAPHOR in terms of Hankamer and Sag (1976). Instead I argue that *do so* is in fact a DEEP ANAPHOR and that its purported surface anaphor properties fall out from independent semantic and pragmatic properties of the anaphor. As a deep anaphor, *do so* does not replace any structure in the verb phrase, but rather forms a verb phrase in its own right from the beginning of the derivation. Therefore, the use of *do so* to argue for or against hierarchical structure in the verb phrase has been misguided.

I approach the semantic restriction that *do so* places on its antecedent from two angles. In chapter 3, I review the previous analyses of this restriction, and test their claims against a corpus of over 1000 naturally occurring examples extracted from the American National Corpus. None of the previous analyses are supported by the data, and I present a novel analysis that utilize three semantic parameters (agentivity, aktionsart, stativity) to predict which antecedents are possible with *do so*. One striking property of the counterexamples found in the corpus is that they instantiate particular syntactic structures. The majority of them contain *do so* in a nonfinite form (usually in the infinitive), and in others, the antecedent is contained in a relative clause modifying the subject of *do so*. In chapter 4, I present experimental evidence that shows that these two syntactic environments lessen the effects of the restriction that *do so* normally places on its antecedent. I attribute this amelioration of the semantic restriction to the unavailability of verb phrase ellipsis in these

syntactic environments. The analysis falls out from the nonmonotonic interaction of the two restrictions: the syntactic restrictions on ellipsis force the use *do so* to the detriment of the semantic restriction that *do so* normally places on its antecedent. I then situate this amelioration effect into the typology of coercion effects in general and argue that *do so* displays a novel type of coercion: subtractive coercion.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Verbal anaphora in English

In English, we have various strategies for avoiding the repetition of identical verb phrases. If we would like to express that both Steve and John have eaten an apple, it is not necessary to utter a sentence as in (1) where both conjoined clauses contain full VPs. In fact, this sounds quite unnatural.

(1) Steve has eaten an apple, and John has eaten an apple, too.

Instead, we have a number of VERBAL ANAPHORS that can be used in the second clause to express that the same type of event has occured as that expressed in the first clause. These verbal anaphors include Verb Phrase Ellipsis (2a), *do it* anaphora (2b), *do that* anaphora (2c), and *do so* anaphora (2d). In each case, the anaphor stands in for a full verb phrase, often referred to as the TARGET of anaphora.

(2) Steve has eaten an apple, and ...

a. John has, too.
b. John has done it, too.
c. John has done that, too.
d. John has done so, too

On their own, these verbal anaphors have very schematic meanings. For instance, if I utter out of the blue *John has done that*, we know that John has enacted some event, but the exact nature of that event is a mystery. For verbal anaphors to be used felicitously, they must be preceded by an ANTECEDENT verb phrase, such as *eaten an apple* in (2). The anaphor can then refer back to the antecedent and take on its meaning. In this work, I will examine one of these verbal anaphors—*do so* and will provide an analysis of its syntactic and semantic properties.

1.2 *Do so* anaphora

Do so anaphora is a fairly widely used in English, but has received relatively little treatment in the literature (especially when compared with verb phrase ellipsis). There are, however,

two aspects of this anaphor that have gained prominence: i) its use as a test for constituency within the verb phrase, and ii) the semantic restriction it places on its antecedent. Though these two properties have been the most prominent, their analyses have not been uncontroversial. Here I investigate these properties and give them a more complete analysis. The first part of the dissertation is devoted to a discussion of the the use of *do so* as a test for constituency in the verb phrase, and the second part is devoted to understanding the semantic restriction that *do so* places on its antecedent. The content of the parts is described in the following subsection.

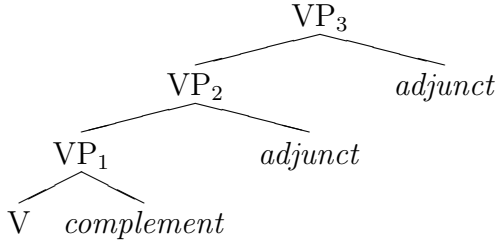
1.2.1 Part I: *Do so* and verb phrase constituency

Lakoff and Ross (1976) were the first to use *do so* to motivate internal constituency in the verb phrase. At the time, the verb phrase was taken to have a flat structure with verb having as its sisters complements and adjuncts alike. However, as they showed, *do so* is able to replace a verb, its complement(s), and some or all of its adjuncts, or it can replace a verb and its complement(s) to the exclusion of adjuncts, but it cannot replace the verb alone. This is illustrated by the sentences in (3), where the antecedent of *do so* is bracketed.

(3) a. I [ate an apple yesterday in the park], and Moira did so, too.
b. I [ate an apple yesterday] in the park, and Moira did so, in the garden
c. I [ate an apple] yesterday in the park, and Moira did so today in the garden.
d. * I [ate] an apple yesterday in the park, and Moira did so an orange today in the garden.

From these facts, they argued for a structure to the verb phrase such as that in (4), where only the complement is sister to the verb and adjuncts attach at higher nodes in the phrase. Thus, *do so* can target any non-head node (i.e. VP or $\bar{\text{V}}$) in the verb phrase.

(4)

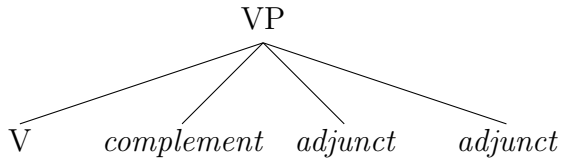


More recently, however, these claims about constituency within the verb phrase based the behavior of *do so* have been challenged. Culicover and Jackendoff (2005) note that along with the patterns in (3), *do so* can also replace a verb, its complement, and a non-adjacent adjunct as in (6).

(5) I [ate an apple] yesterday [in the park], and Moira did so today.

They claim that this is curious if *do so* must target a single node in the verb phrase as Lakoff and Ross argue. Instead, they use sentences such as these as evidence for the original flat structure for the verb phrase as in (6).

(6)



In chapter 2, however, I argue that *do so* does not have any bearing on the debate about the internal structure of the verb phrase. Both Lakoff and Ross's and Culicover and Jackendoff's arguments are predicated on *do so* actually replacing structure in the verb phrase. That is, they take *do so* to be an instance of a SURFACE ANAPHOR in terms of Hankamer and Sag (1976). Instead I argue that *do so* is in fact a DEEP ANAPHOR and that its purported surface anaphor properties fall out from independent semantic and pragmatic properties of the anaphor. As a deep anaphor, *do so* does not replace any structure in the verb phrase, but rather forms a verb phrase in its own right from the beginning of the derivation. Therefore, the use of *do so* to argue for or against hierarchical structure in the verb phrase has been misguided. This debate is certainly certainly worth having, of course, as it has important implications for syntactic theory. For instance, is constituency within the verb phrase a result of syntactic configuration (as is the case if there is hierarchical structure) or the result of semantic considerations (as is the case if there is a flat structure)? In light of my findings, however, evidence from *do so* will not settle the debate. The answers must come from elsewhere.

1.2.2 Part II: Semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so*

The second well known property of *do so* anaphora is that it is not compatible with all antecedents. That is, *do so* places a semantic restriction on the types of antecedents it can have. Take, for example, the contrast in (7): in (7a), where *learn French* is the antecedent, the sentence is grammatical, but in (7b), where *learn* has been replaced by *know*, the sentence is not.

(7) a. Felix learns French in school, and Sammie does so, too.
b. * Felix knows French from school, and Sammie does so, too

The nature of this semantic restriction has been characterized in various ways, and in each characterization, a single semantic parameter is identified as the relevant one, which separates antecedents like *learn* from those like *know*. For example, Lakoff (1966) identifies this parameter as STATIVITY, Kehler and Ward (1999) identify it as EVENTIVITY, and Culicover and Jackendoff (2005) identify it as AGENTIVITY. While these notions are similar, they make different predictions about which antecedents are possible with *do so*, and in chapter 3, I test these predictions against naturally occurring examples extracted from the American National Corpus. What we find is that while each of the previous analyses describe trends in the data, none of the single semantic parameters are able to fully account for the data. There are counterexamples to all of them. From this, I propose an analysis, in which the interaction of the three parameters mentioned above is responsible for determining which antecedents are possible with *do so*. This analysis accounts for the majority of the data found in the corpus, but a handful of examples are left unexplained. The analysis given in chapter 4 accounts for these.

One striking property of the counterexamples found in the corpus is that they instantiate particular syntactic structures. The majority of them contain *do so* in a nonfinite form (usually in the infinitive), and in others, the antecedent is contained in a relative clause modifying the subject of *do so*. These two sentence types are illustrated by the constructed examples in (8).

(8) a. My grandfather knows all his grandchildren's names, and he manages to do so despite his Alzheimer's.

b. The students who know French best do so because they lived in France for a year.

In chapter 4, I present experimental evidence that shows that these two syntactic environments lessen the effects of the restriction that *do so* normally places on its antecedent. Specifically, sentences like those in (8) with antecedents such as *know* are rated to be significantly more grammatical than sentences like those in (7b) that involve a coordinated, finite *do so*. I attribute these results to the fact, noted by Huddleston and Pullum (2002), that verb phrase ellipsis is unavailable (or degraded) in these contexts. Thus, the desire to use a verbal anaphor overrides the semantic restriction that *do so* normally places on its antecedent. At the end of this chapter, I argue that the effects seen here are a novel type of coercion—subtractive coercion, and situate it within the larger typology of coercion effects that are seen in English.

The implications of the findings of chapter 4 are that morphosyntactic restrictions and (lexical) semantic restrictions can interact nonmonotonically. It could have been the case that the syntactic restriction on the distribution of verb phrase ellipsis and the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* conspire to make verbal anaphora impossible when there is an antecedent such as *know* and a nonfinite context for the possible target of anaphora, for instance. Instead, the morphosyntactic considerations trump the semantic ones. This analysis raises the question of whether restrictions such as these interact in other areas of the grammar and if they do what is the nature of their interaction.

In sum, this dissertation provides an understanding of the syntax and semantics of two important aspects of *do so* anaphora. First, it shows that *do so* is a deep anaphor and therefore not a test for verb phrase constituency. Second, it provides a complete analysis of the interaction between *do so* and its antecedent. This analysis relies on multiple semantic features to determine which antecedents are possible and morphosyntactic considerations to account for when these semantic features appear not to be at play. Before moving on the the details of the analysis outlined here, I first need to lay out some basic facts regarding the internal syntax of *do so*. I turn to this in the next section.

1.3 Preliminaries

1.3.1 The category of *so*

Looking at the distribution of *so* in general, Bouton (1970) (henceforth B70) shows that *so* behaves more like an adverb than a nominal. The evidence that he gives against *so* being a noun is that, in contrast to the *it* of *do it* anaphora, it can't be the subject of a sentence

with a passive verb (9a) or *tough* predicate (9b); it can intervene between verb and subject, while other nominals cannot (9c); it can't be the object of a preposition (9d); and it cannot be followed by an appositive noun phrase (9e).

(9) a. Someone broke our front window, and we think that {it/*so} was done sometime around noon. [B70:22, ex. (9b)]
b. Mary wants us to have a party but {it/*so} will be hard to do at this time of year. [B70:23, ex. (15b)]
c. Brent claimed he would steal any apple he wanted off my cart, and he {so/*that} does every day. [B70:24, ex. (17b)]
d. Jeremy had been planning to propose to Marilyn for several weeks, but the doing of {it/*so} in public he hadn't counted on. [B70:25, ex. (19b)]
e. Bill fired his rifle into the air several times and he did {it/*so}—this firing of his rifle into the air—to attract attention to himself. [B70:25, ex. (20b)]

Instead, Bouton shows that *so* is an adverb. His first argument is that in certain uses, *so* is anaphoric to a manner adverbial in a previous clause. This is illustrated in (10a), where *it* refers back to the verb and its object *scrubbed the floor* and *so* refers back to the manner adverbial *on her knees* and in (10b), where *it* refers back to *killed his mother* and *so* refers back to *by wringing her neck*.

(10) a. Brenda scrubbed the floor on her knees last night, and she does it so whenever her mother-in-law is around [B70:26, ex. (22e)]
b. Steve killed his mother by wringing her neck last night, and he did it so because his wife, Brenda, had hidden his gun.

Before moving on to Bouton's other arguments for *so* being an adverb, it should be noted that while in some uses *so* is clearly anaphoric to a manner adverbial in an antecedent clause as in (10), this doesn't seem to be the case for the *so* of *do so*. Notice that the use of *so* as in the examples in (10) is grammatical when the manner content is expressed in the lexical semantics of the antecedent verb (11a), but if there is no manner content at all, the sentences is ungrammatical (11b).

(11) a. Steve strangled his mother last night, and he did it so because his wife, Brenda, had hidden his gun.
b. Steve killed his mother last night, and he did it (*so) because she treated his wife, Brenda, badly.

Do so is felicitous however, even if there is no manner content in the antecedent clause.

(12) Steve killed his mother last night, and he did so because she treated his wife, Brenda, badly.

Given the grammaticality of (12), it is difficult to maintain that the *so* of *do so* is always anaphoric to a manner adverbial. However, this does not mean that this *so* cannot be an adverb in syntactic category as Bouton claims. In fact, Landman (2006:92-97) (see also

Landman and Morzycki 2003) gives a semantic analysis of *so*, in which its adverbial status is maintained and in which it is anaphoric to both manner adverbials and verb phrases. Taking as a starting point the work of Carlson (1977) on kinds in the nominal domain, Landman proposes that *so* is an event-kind anaphor. The intuition behind the analysis is that *dancing*, for example, instantiates a particular kind of event, whereas *dancing wildly* instantiates a more specific kind of dancing event. Thus, when *so* is used as in (13), it is anaphoric to the contextually-salient event kind introduced by the manner adverbial, i.e. *wildly*.

(13) Tonya danced wildly, and she so danced because she was swept away by the music.

In the case of a sentence such as (14) involving *do so*, however, *so* is anaphoric to the event kind denoted by the verb phrase.

(14) Tonya danced, and she did so because she was swept away by the music.

When the antecedent of *do so* is modified by an adverb as in (**??**), *do so* is anaphoric to a more specific event kind—in this case, wild dancing.

(15) Tonya danced wildly, and she did so because she was swept away by the music.

With this analysis of the semantics of *so* in place, we can now understand why sentences where there is no manner component in the antecedent such as (12) and (14) are grammatical with *do so*. *So* is not anaphoric to manner adverbial, but rather to event kinds, and both manner adverbials and verb phrases are able to denote event kinds.

Returning now to Bouton's arguments for *so* being an adverb, his second argument is distributional in nature—*so* can appear in immediate preverbal position, as can other adverbs. This is illustrated in (16) (see also (9c)).

(16) Rick was told to have his work in on time, and he will so do—or flunk!

[B70:31, ex. (33a)]

The last argument that Bouton gives is directly related to *do so*. *Do* is normally transitive, but it can be used intransitively with certain modifiers, as in (17).

(17) a. Zachary seldom does **that way** unless he is flustered. [B70:34, ex. (42c)]
b. **How well** do you expect Adam to do on this test? [B70:34, ex. (42a)]
c. Vernon will do **as he has always done in such a situation**.

[B70:34, ex. (42b)]

When *so* appears with *do* in *do so*, this is also an intransitive use of the verb. *Do* is not able to take a direct object, as shown in (18). This is evidence that *so* has the same status as the bolded adverbial constituents in (17).

(18) I read the magazine in one hour, and Geoff did (*the book) so (*the book), (too).

Bouton's arguments for the adverbial status of the *so* of *do so* are convincing, and I will work under this assumption for the course of the dissertation.

1.3.2 The category of *do*

Moving now to the status of *do* in *do so*, one might take (18) as evidence that *do* is an auxiliary verb since auxiliaries cannot take nominal complements; on the contrary, it is generally taken to be a main verb (by, e.g. Lakoff and Ross 1976; Kehler and Ward 1999). This is made clear when it is contrasted with the *do* that shows up in the context of Verb Phrase Ellipsis (VPE); this *do* is a semantically empty auxiliary that enters the syntax through the process of *do*-support—a process that is also triggered by negation, question formation, and various other syntactic processes. There are four arguments in favor of the *do* in *do so* being a main verb, and these arguments rely on the contrasting behavior of the auxiliary use of *do* in VPE.

First, the *do* of *do so* has semantic content—roughly, it is only compatible with nonstative or eventive antecedents.[1] VPE places no such restriction on its antecedent. This is shown by the examples in (19).

(19) a. * I know the Easter Bunny is real, and Kent does so, too.
b. I know the Easter Bunny is real, and Kent does, too.

Second, if the *do* of *do so* were an auxiliary, it would raise to T. However, this is not the case. In (20a), negation marks the left edge of the verb phrase. As we can see, the *do* of *do so* cannot sit to the left of negation; *do*-support is required provide phonological content to T as in (20b). The *do* in VPE can raise to T, however, as in (20c).

(20) a. * I ran for five minutes, but Luke did not so.
b. I ran for five minutes, but Luke did not do so.
c. I ran for five minutes, but Luke did not.

The third piece of evidence is related to the second. The *do* of *do so* does not undergo subject-auxiliary inversion in the formation of polar questions, as the *do* in VPE does. Again, *do*-support provides the auxiliary for this purpose.

(21) a. * I ate my sandwich in one sitting, but did Grant so?
b. I ate my sandwich in one sitting, but did Grant do so?
c. I ate my sandwich in one sitting, but did Grant?

The last piece of evidence showing that the *do* of *do so* is a main verb is that it does not alternate with other auxiliaries, as shown in (22). This is again in contrast to the *do* in VPE, which is in complementary distribution with other auxiliary verbs.[2]

(22) a. * I have read two books already, and Darrel has so, too.

[1] This restriction will be the subject of chapters 3 and 4.

[2] Another example of a VP anaphor involving a *do* that occurs freely with auxiliaries is British English *do* illustrated in (i). Baltin (2007) provides evidence, however, that this *do* is not a main verb.

(i) a. John will run the race, and Bill will do, too [Baltin 2007:4, ex. (9b)]
b. John has felt badly, and Bill has done too. [Baltin 2007:4, ex. (11a)]

b. I have read two books already, and Darrel has done so, too.

c. I have read two books already, and Darrel has, too.

In light of this evidence, I will follow the standard view in considering the *do* of *do so* to be a main verb throughout this work. With an analysis of the categories of *do* and *so* in place, the question then arises whether these elements combine through complementation or adjunction. This is the subject of the next section.

1.3.3 *Do* and *so* in combination

I turn now to a brief discussion of the internal syntax of *do so*. There are two ways in which these elements could combine: complementation or adjunction. Unfortunately, evidence that determines which of these possibilities is correct is difficult to come by. If *so* were a complement of *do*, we could understand why nothing could intervene between them. This is made clear in the schematic structures in (4) and (6) where the complement sits directly to the right of the verb with all adjuncts following. In (23), it is ungrammatical for the PP, which is clearly an adjunct, to intervene between *do* and *so*.

(23) Paula baked cookies on Saturday, and James did *(so) on Sunday (*so).

On the other hand, this would be a marked option; adverbs are normally adjuncts to the verb and not complements. As an adjunct, we'd be forced to say that it is obligatory. The notion of an obligatory adjunct is now unheard of. It has been evoked for sentences such as (24), and it also seems to be the case for middle verbs (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:307-308), as in (25), and for the instances of intransitive *do* discussed in §1.3.1 (26) (Bouton 1970:34).

(24) He worded the letter *(carefully).

(25) a. This cheese slices *(easily).

b. That fabric wears *(well).

(26) a. Zachary seldom does *(that way) unless he is flustered.

b. *(How well) do you expect Adam to do on this test?

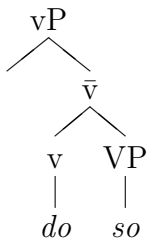
c. Vernon will do *(as he has always done in such a situation).

Both of these analyses have their virtues, but the adjunction analysis has the most precedent and is probably the least controversial. The question then is why is *so* obligatory if it is an adjunct. An explanation might come from division of labor between the two items. *Do* has the task of placing the semantic requirement on the antecedent, while the actually anaphoric work is done by *so*. There is more work to be done to flesh out the workings of this proposal, but at present, I will leave that to future research as the internal syntax of *do so* does not have any bearing on the analysis developed in the rest of the dissertation.

1.3.4 An alternative analysis

Before moving on, it is worth discussing an alternative analysis of the internal syntax of *do so*. Aiming to give morphophonetic evidence for the functional category *v*, Stroik (2001) analyzes the *do* of *do so* as this category with *so* as its VP complement. The structure he assigns is schematized in (27). (Hallman 2004 and Haddican 2007 propose similar structures.)

(27)



The main evidence Stroik gives to support this analysis comes from questions such as (28) and relative clauses such as (29).

(28) Q: What are you doing?
A: Eating the leftovers.

(29) a. Ted left, which he shouldn't have done.
b. Pat had read a book, which is what Sam had done too.

In these cases, the complement of *do* is a *wh*-word, which has moved to clause initial position. In the question in (28), the *wh*-word ranges over VP meanings. Thus, an appropriate answer is one like that given, *eating the leftovers*. Similarly, the relative pronouns in (29) take as their antecedents the verb phrases in the main clause, and therefore also have the meaning of a VP. From this, Stroik concludes that these *wh*-words are VPs, and by extension, the *so* of *do so* is also a VP. If this is the case, *do* must sit higher in the structure in *v*. This structure is shown in (27).

I see at least two problems with this line of reasoning motivating the structure in (27). First, if we were to follow Stroik's argument to its logical conclusion, the *it* of *do it* anaphora would also be a VP, but as we saw above in (9) *it* has all the properties of a nominal. Thus, it seems unlikely that the *it* of *do it* is a VP. Second, *do* takes nominal complements as well (e.g. *do the laundry, do the dishes*), and its equally likely that Stroik could have used these to argue for a structure for *do so*, in which *so* is a noun phrase. Taking these two points into account, it does not seem like good practice to use the structure assigned to one usage of *do* to argue for a structure for other uses. Each usage needs to be evaluated in its own right. Given this, I will set aside Stroik's analysis of *do so* and precede with the analysis in which *do* is a main verb and *so* is an adverb.

With this much of the syntax and semantics of *do so* in place, we are now in a position to tackle the two analytical challenges posed above. In the next chapter, I analyze the anaphoric status of *do so* as deep anaphora and discuss how this analysis fundamentally affects the debate regarding the internal structure of the verb phrase. I then turn to a discussion of the semantic restriction that *do so* places on its antecedent. In chapter 3, I present the results of a corpus study that shows that previous characterizations of this restriction do not hold up. The corpus of naturally occurring examples suggests that a single semantic parameter is not responsible for the restriction, but rather that a constellation of parameters are at play. Experimental evidence is presented in chapter 4 that shows that the morphosyntactic environment in which *do so* occurs is significant in determining the extent to which this restriction has an effect. Chapter 5 concludes the dissertation by discussing some implications of the analysis and avenues for future research.

Chapter 2

The anaphoric status of *do so*

2.1 Introduction

Since Lakoff and Ross (1976) (henceforth L&R), *do so* anaphora has been used as evidence for internal structure within the verb phrase. Responding to then-current claims in the literature that some or all adverbials are sisters to V, they argue that this cannot be the case and that there is a hierarchical ordering of constituents within the verb phrase, where the verb and its complement(s) are contained within the minimal VP but adjuncts are not. As a starting point they show that in a sentence containing *do so*, *do so* cannot leave behind any constituents that correspond to a complement in the antecedent clause; that is, *do so* cannot stand in for only a V-head. This is illustrated by the examples in (1)–(3). In the grammatical (a) examples, *do so* is standing in for a full VP,[1] but in the (b) examples, *do so* has replaced only the verb, resulting in ungrammaticality.

(1) a. John took the exam, and I did so, too.
b. * John took the midterm exam, and I did so the final.[2]
[L&R:106, ex. (14)]

(2) a. John gave a book to Pete, and I did so, too.
b. * John gave a book to Pete, and I did so to Mary.
[L&R:106, ex. (15)]

(3) a. John loaded a sack onto the truck, and I did so, too.
b. * John loaded a sack onto the truck, and I did so onto the wagon.
[L&R:106, ex. (16)]

In contrast, while complements to the verb cannot be stranded, L&R show that adjuncts can. This is shown by the examples from L&R in (4).[3]

(4) a. John flies planes carefully, but I do so with reckless abandon. [Manner]

[1] Throughout much of this chapter, I abstract away from the vP/VP distinction and use VP as a neutral label. I will make reference to vP only when the distinction is pertinent.

[2] In this example, the head noun *exam* in the second clause has also been elided. However, this has no bearing on the grammaticality of this sentence (cf. *...*and I did so the final exam.*).

[3] For the full range of VP adverbials that can be stranded by *do so* see L&R:107-108.

b. John worked on the problem for eight hours, but I did so for only two hours. [Duration]

c. John takes a bath once a year, but Harry does so twice a month. [Frequency]

d. The army destroys villages by shelling them, but the air force does so by dropping napalm bombs on them. [Means]

On the assumption that *do so*, along with deletion anaphora (VP Ellipsis, NP Ellipsis, Sluicing, etc.), targets a constituent, the empirical facts represented in (1)–(4) lead to the logical conclusion that complements form a constituent with the verb to the exclusion of adjuncts. If, on the other hand, the verb, its complements, and adjuncts were all subsumed under the same VP node, the explanation for why adjuncts, but not complements, can be stranded by *do so* would not be so straightforward.

Furthermore, if there is more than one adjunct within the verb phrase, any or all of them can be stranded after *do so*.[4] For example, the VP in (5a) contains two adjuncts: the location PP *in the park* and the time PP *on Friday*. *Do so* can grammatically stand in for a string of constituents of any size down to the verb and its complement. In (5b), the entire verb phrase has been replaced by *do so*; in (5c), the verb, its complement, and the location adjunct have been replaced, stranding the time adjunct; in (5d) only the verb and its complement have been replaced and both the location and the time adjuncts are stranded; and in (5e) *do so* is standing in for only the verb, resulting in ungrammaticality.

(5) a. John ate an apple in the park on Friday.

b. John ate an apple in the park on Friday, and Peter did so, too.

c. John ate an apple in the park on Friday, and Peter did so on Thursday.

d. John ate an apple in the park on Friday, and Peter did so in his yard on Thursday.

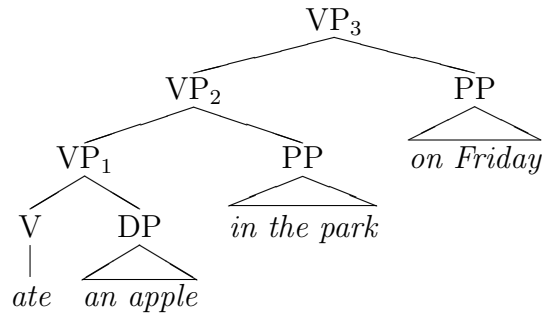
e. * John ate an apple in the park on Friday, and Peter did so an orange in his yard on Thursday.

L&R interpret the fact that *do so* can strand adjuncts, but not complements, to the verb to mean that *do so* can stand in for nothing smaller than a VP and that adjuncts within the verb phrase are folded into the structure by attaching to their own VP node. On a modern interpretation, the arguments they give (and extensions from them) point toward a nested structure like that in (6a) for the verb phrase in (5a); verb phrases, in general, have the schematic structure in (6b), where there can be zero, one, or more adjuncts.[5]

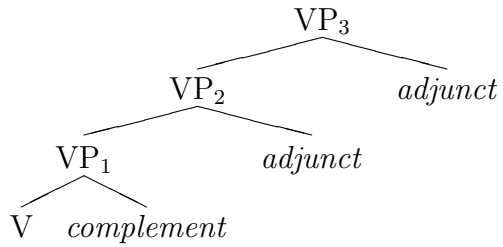
[4]This fact is not explicitly discussed by L&R but follows naturally from their analysis. For an overview of the empirical facts, see Culicover and Jackendoff (2005:124-131)

[5]Although he eventually arrives at a different structural analysis, Pesetsky (1995:228-230) discusses further arguments that the VP has the structure given in (6b).

(6) a.



b.



These facts regarding *do so* and the evidence it provides for the internal structure of verb phrase have become standard textbook material in generative syntax, and L&R's arguments were extremely influential, laying the groundwork for regarding arguments versus adjuncts as a syntactic, as well as semantic, distinction. This structural distinction advocated by L&R was integral to the tenets of X-bar Theory in Government and Binding, under which the VPs in (6a) and (6b) would correspond to $\bar{\text{V}}$ levels. Later during the development of the Minimalist Program, the distinction led to two separate operations (Merge and Adjoin) for integrating elements into a structure, the chief difference between them being that Merge saturates the selectional requirements of a head while Adjoin does not (Adger 2003:112).

Recently, however, Culicover and Jackendoff (2005) (C&J) have called into question the validity of structures like those in (6) and L&R's influential arguments for them from *do so*, pointing out that *do so* can stand in for a verb, its complement, and an adjunct that is not string-contiguous. Consider the examples in (7) (C&J's ex. (31), p. 125). Assuming that both VPs in (7c) have the same structure, this sentence poses a challenge for the structure in (6b) because there would be no VP node that *do so* could target that would subsume *sleep* and *in the bunkbed*, but not *for eight hours*.

(7) a. Robin slept for twelve hours in the bunkbed, and Leslie slept for eight hours on the futon.

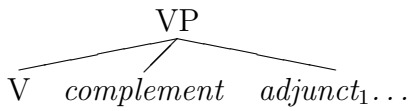
b. Robin slept for twelve hours in the bunkbed, and Leslie did so on the futon.
[*do so* = sleep for twelve hours]

c. Robin slept for twelve hours in the bunkbed, and Leslie did so for eight hours.
[*do so* = sleep in the bunkbed]

Taking a semantic and pragmatic approach, C&J propose that the material stranded by *do so* contrasts with a corresponding focused constituent in the antecedent clause, and that the meaning of *do so* is understood to be the antecedent VP minus the contrasted material. For example, in (7b), the stranded PP *on the futon* stands in a contrastive relationship with *in the bunkbed* in the antecedent clause, and the meaning associated with *do so* is that of

the antecedent VP excluding the meaning of the contrasted constituent, i.e. *sleep for twelve hours*. C&J argue that flat structure in the VP is sufficient to capture these facts. That is, C&J advocate a structure for VP like that in (8). Furthermore, since in their terms all that is necessary is a correspondence in meaning between the antecedent VP (modulo the exclusion of the meaning of the contrasted constituent) and *do so* and not a correspondence in syntactic structure, (8) also provides an account of the problematic fact in (7c).

(8)



There are at least three ways we could respond to C&J's arguments. 1) We could accept the arguments and abandon binary branching within the VP in favor of flat structure; 2) we could look for counter-arguments to C&J's claims;[6] or 3) we could use them as incentive to re-evaluate L&R's original analysis of *do so* in order to reconcile C&J's observations with binary branching. I will follow the third path in this chapter. L&R's arguments rely on *do so* anaphora being what Hankamer and Sag (1976) refer to as surface anaphora (i.e. the result of a transformation that occurs at a relatively superficial level, in which *do so* replaces a fully articulated VP structure). Here I propose to challenge the classification of *do so* as surface anaphora and argue instead that it is deep anaphora. As deep anaphora, *do so* is not probative of the internal structure of its antecedent VP because it is not replacing any syntactic structure under identity with its antecedent. Rather it forms a syntactic unit in its own right with its own internal structure that is built up via Merge during core syntax. A consequence of this analysis is that the debate regarding the internal structure of the VP remains open; evidence from *do so* does not speak to it one way or the other.

The rest of this chapter is organized as follows. In §2, I review the original claim by Hankamer and Sag (1976) that anaphoric processes are divided into two categories—deep anaphora and surface anaphora—and present their diagnostics for distinguishing the two categories. In §3, I use Hankamer and Sag's diagnostics along with others to test the status of *do so*, and we will see that *do so* displays characteristics of both types of anaphora. §4 is devoted to showing that a surface anaphora analysis of *do so* encounters problems, and §5 argues that a deep anaphora analysis is superior. In §6, I discuss the syntax and semantics of *do so* proper. §7 concludes the chapter.

2.2 Deep vs. surface anaphora

In their seminal paper, Hankamer and Sag (1976) (henceforth H&S) make a broad distinction between two different types of anaphoric processes. In SURFACE ANAPHORA the target of anaphora is syntactically opaque; it has internal structure throughout core syntax and this structure is deleted or replaced by a proform late in the derivation. In DEEP ANAPHORA on the other hand, the target of anaphora is syntactically transparent; there is no syntactic structure other than that which surfaces at the end of the derivation. Based on this distinction, they arrive at the taxonomy of anaphoric processes in (9).

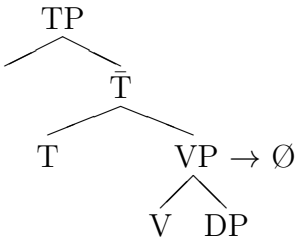
[6]For this line of argumentation, see Sobin (2008)

(9)

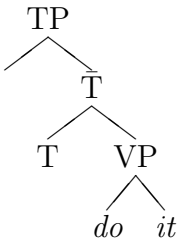
Deep	Surface
do it	Verb Phrase Ellipsis
Null Complement Anaphora	*do so*
Personal pronouns	Sluicing
Propositional *it*	Stripping
	Gapping
	Noun Phrase Ellipsis

As representative cases, Verb Phrase Ellipsis (VPE) and *do it* anaphora are illustrated schematically in (10) under current assumptions about clause structure but abstracting away from the *v*P/VP distinction.[7]

(10) a. Surface Anaphora: VPE



b. Deep Anaphora: *Do it*



H&S identify three diagnostics that distinguish deep anaphora from surface anaphora. I'll discuss each of these diagnostics in turn below, using VPE and *do it* as representative examples of the surface and deep anaphora classes, respectively.

The first diagnostic that H&S identify is that surface anaphora, but not deep anaphora, exhibits the **Missing Antecedent Phenomenon** (MAP). The MAP is the configuration, in which a pronoun finds its antecedent within the target of an anaphoric process (Grinder and Postal 1971). Take, for example, the sentence containing VPE in (11), where the crossed out material corresponds to the verb phrase that was deleted in the course of the derivation of the sentence.

(11) VPE

I've never ridden a camel, but Ivan has [~~ridden a camel~~], and he says *it* stank horribly.

[H&S:403, ex. (23)]

[7]The structure in (10a) illustrates VPE with a monotransitive verb. However, VPE is possible with verbs of any valence, granted conditions on VPE (i.e. having an accessible antecedent and licensing auxiliary) are met.

Here we are interested in the referent of the italicized pronoun, which intuitively, refers to a camel. The overt occurrence of *a camel* cannot serve as the antecedent for the pronoun; it is an indefinite DP under the scope of negation, and as such it cannot introduce a new entity into the discourse. This is shown by the ungrammatical sentence in (12). Therefore, the antecedent of *it* must be the occurrence of *a camel* that is contained within the site of VPE. This makes sense since the pronoun is referring back, specifically, to the camel that Ivan rode.

(12) * I've never ridden a camel, and it stank horribly.

[H&S:404, ex. (25)]

H&S argue that the MAP is only possible with surface anaphora because the target of the anaphoric process begins the derivation with full syntactic structure and therefore, can contain an antecedent. Since the target of deep anaphora is an atomic unit that never has internal syntactic structure, sentences in which a pronoun is to find its antecedent within the target of a deep anaphor are not grammatical. This is illustrated by the sentence containing *do it* anaphora in (13).

(13) Do it

* I've never ridden a camel, but Ivan has done it, and he says *it* stank horribly.

Again, the overt occurrence of *a camel*, being an indefinite under the scope of negation, cannot serve as the antecedent for the pronoun, and since the verb phrase never contained an occurrence of *a camel*, the pronoun is left without an antecedent, resulting in ungrammaticality.

The second diagnostic that H&S identify is that deep anaphora allows **pragmatic control**, while surface requires a linguistic antecedent.[8] For instance, given the scene described in (14), it is perfectly felicitous to respond with the sentence containing *do it* anaphora in (14a); the response containing VPE in (14b), however, is not felicitous.

(14) Scene: Sag produces a cleaver and prepares to hack off his left hand.

VPE

a. # Don't be alarmed, ladies and gentlemen, we've rehearsed this act several times, and he never actually does.

[H&S:392, ex (6a)]

Do it

b. ... He never actually does it.

[H&S:392, ex (6b)]

The fact that deep anaphora allows pragmatic control but surface anaphora does not is related to the manner in which instances of these two types of anaphora find their meaning. In Sag and Hankamer (1984), the authors argue that the reference of a deep anaphoric element is obtained "by reference to some object in a model of the world constructed by

[8]See Merchant (2004:717-724) for a recent discussion of, and thorough dispensation of, objections to this claim.

the interpreter of the sentence of discourse" (328). The interpretation of a surface anaphoric element, on the other hand, is obtained "by reference to a linguistic representation associated with the antecedent, specifically a propositional representation of the kind generally called logical form" (328). Therefore, for the interpretation of a VP deep anaphor, all that is required is that there is some pragmatically salient event available in the discourse that can serve as the antecedent. This event is provided for *do it* in (14b) by the SCENE. A surface anaphor, on the other hand, requires a linguistic antecedent because its interpretation is dependent on the logical form (a linguistic object) of that antecedent, and since there is no linguistic antecedent for VPE in (14a), it is not felicitous.[9]

The last diagnostic H&S identify is related, again, to the manner in which deep and surface anaphora are interpreted. Surface anaphora requires **syntactic identity** between the target and its antecedent; deep anaphora does not.[10] In the example of VPE in (15), the antecedent clause is passive, while the target is active. The result is ungrammaticality.

(15) VPE

* The oats had to be taken down to the bin, so Bill did.

[H&S:413, ex (65a)]

The same passive/active mismatch involving *do it* is grammatical, however, (16).

(16) *Do it*

The oats had to be taken down to the bin, so Bill did it.

[H&S:413, ex (65b)]

Based on these three diagnostics, H&S classify *do so* as surface anaphora (413-418). However, many authors have noted that as a surface anaphor, *do so* has anomalous behavior (Kaplan 1976; Williams 1977-b; Ward et al. 1991; Cornish 1992; Kehler and Ward 1999, 2004). These authors, however, merely noted the idiosyncrasies of *do so* or were interested in using it to call into question the deep versus surface anaphor distinction. Here, I will maintain that the distinction between deep and surface anaphora is a real one, but that *do so* is actually deep anaphora and that its apparent surface anaphora behavior fall out from independent properties of the anaphor. In the section that follows, I present the empirical

[9]Given that the interpretation of deep anaphora does not require reference to any linguistic object, Sag and Hankamer (1984) rename deep and surface anaphora *model-interpretive anaphora* and *ellipsis*, respectively. I will continue to use the original names, however.

[10]H&S only discuss passive/active mismatches, which Kehler (2002) show only to be ungrammatical with surface anaphora when the target and antecedent clauses are in a Resemblance coherence relation. Other types of syntactic mismatches, such as transitivity alternations, are more robust in causing ungrammaticality. Although Frazier and Clifton (2005, 2007) show that the restriction on these types of syntactic identity can be relaxed under certain discourse conditions. See also Merchant (2007, 2008) for a treatment syntactic mismatches and VP anaphora.

H&S also disregard "housekeeping processes like *Do* Support or Affix Hopping" (423) in the calculation of syntactic identity, saying that they follow surface anaphoric processes. The idea being that if they happen after a surface anaphoric process has taken place, they cannot affect syntactic identity. Another such housekeeping rule that H&S do not discuss is what Fiengo and May 1994 call vehicle change involving pronouns. Instances of vehicle change also do not affect the syntactic identity requirement on surface anaphora.

facts that bear on whether *do so* is deep or surface anaphora, but before doing so, I will set aside two diagnostics that are claimed to be probative of deep versus surface anaphora. The first is one of H&S's original tests: the MAP.

I set aside the MAP because of a confound in the logic of the test. Recall that Sag and Hankamer (1984) argue for two different mechanisms of anaphoric processing. A surface anaphor gets its meaning by making reference to the linguistic representation of its antecedent, while a deep anaphor gets its meaning by making reference to the discourse model constructed by the speaker. This distinction accounts for the ability of deep, but not surface, anaphors to be pragmatically controlled. Applying this analysis to sentences such as (11) and (13), which purportedly test for the MAP, we are left with an analytical challenge. Since we are interested in the interpretation of the italicized pronoun and since pronouns are generally considered to be deep anaphors, it should make no difference if the antecedent of the pronoun is syntactically active. All that matters is whether the antecedent exists as an entity in the discourse model of the speaker. This should certainly be true if the antecedent is "contained" within a deep anaphor or a surface anaphor. Consider further sentence (13). In the interpretation of this sentence, the deep anaphor *do it* gets its meaning by making reference to the camel riding event introduced by the antecedent clause. Upon *do it* receiving its meaning, a new proposition is entered into the discourse model, namely that Ivan has ridden a camel. Thus, the camel that Ivan rode is in the discourse model, and it is this entity that serves as the antecedent for the pronoun. This reasoning is in line with the observation made by Bresnan (1971:592) and Johnson (2001:456, fn. 30) that when testing the MAP against a deep anaphor, an antecedent for the pronoun can usually be inferred upon further consideration. Given this, the fact that the sentence involving *do so* anaphora in (17) exhibits the MAP has no bearing on whether *do so* is a deep or surface anaphor.

(17) I've never ridden a camel, but Ivan has done so, and he said *it* stank horribly.

The second diagnostic I will set aside is the availability of sloppy readings, which are cited as evidence of surface anaphora. In a sentence such as (18) that contains VPE, two readings of the second clause are possible. The first reading is that Kent harvested Hubert's cabbage plants; this is known as the strict reading. The other reading is called the sloppy reading. On this reading, Kent harvests his own cabbage plants.

(18) Hubert harvested some of his cabbage plants, and Kent did, too.

A standard analysis of how sloppy readings arise is that they result from a pronoun in the target of VPE acting as a bound variable, whereas with the strict reading it does not (Williams 1977-a). This can be illustrated schematically as in (19), where the striking through indicates ellipsis.

(19) a. x harvested x's cabbage plants, and y ~~harvested y's cabbage plants~~. [sloppy]
b. x harvested x's cabbage plants, and y ~~harvested x's cabbage plants~~. [strict]

Presumably, the sloppy reading is available with VPE because it is surface anaphora; that is, there is a pronoun contained within the target of VPE available to be bound by the subject of the clause. The claim is that he same is not true with cases of deep anaphora; there is no internal syntactic structure in the target, and therefore, there is no pronoun available to

act as a bound pronoun. A sloppy reading is available with sentences containing *do so*, such as those in (20). (20a) has both the reading where Scott asks Luke's girlfriend to the prom (strict), as well as the reading where he asks his own girlfriend (sloppy). Likewise, (20b) can mean that Jeremy gave Devin's mother a pie or mean that he gave his own mother a pie.

(20) a. Luke asked his girlfriend to the prom, and Scott did so, too.
b. Devin gave his mother a pie, and Jeremy did so, too.

The facts in (20) could be taken as evidence against a deep anaphora analysis of *do so*. However, it appears that the availability of a sloppy reading is not indicative of surface anaphora. Fiengo and May (1994:248, fn. 13) provide the example of *do it* anaphora in (21), noting that it has both a strict and sloppy reading. Similarly, the example in (22) involving Null Complement Anaphora allows both readings. Both *do it* anaphora and Null Complement Anaphora are deep anaphors.

(21) Max_i hit his_i friend, and Oscar_j did it, too.
(do it = hit $\text{his}_{i/j}$ friend)

(22) Jordan_i was happy to help her_i mom in the greenhouse, but Jacqueline_j refused Ø.
(Ø= to help $\text{her}_{i/j}$ mother in the greenhouse)

In light of sentences like those in (21) and (22) it is difficult to maintain that the availability of sloppy readings is probative of surface anaphora; the phenomenon cross-cuts the deep versus surface distinction.[11]

Having set aside the MAP and the availability of sloppy readings as diagnostics of surface anaphora, I will move on to the empirical facts bearing on the anaphoric status of *do so*. I will start with the other two diagnostics identified by H&S reviewed above and then move on to a further diagnostics that has been claimed to make different predictions depending on whether the target of anaphora contains an underlying syntactic structure: extraction from within the site of *do so*. If *do so* is a surface anaphor, we expect extraction to be possible.

2.3 The facts

2.3.1 Pragmatic control

H&S show that *do so*, in constrast to *do it*, does not allow pragmatic control, indicating that it is a surface anaphor. This is shown by the examples in (23)–(25).

[11] In fact, Bach et al. (1974) provide the empirical basis for this conclusion early on, although this work predates the H&S's and the terms *deep anaphora* and *surface anaphora*. They provide a comprehensive discussion of various anaphoric processes and whether they allow a sloppy reading, and from their examples, it is clear that the availability of a sloppy reading cross-cuts the deep versus surface distinction.

(23) SCENE: Hankamer (again) attempting to pass 12" ball through 6" hoop

a. # I don't think you can do so. [H&S:418, ex (86)]

b. I don't think you can do it.

(24) SCENE: Jonathan shoots a freethrow shot but misses.

a. # Don't worry. He'll do so next time.

b. Don't worry. He'll do it next time.

(25) SCENE: Melissa gets up to take out the trash.

a. # She should've done so last night.

b. She should've done it last night.

This generalization is very robust and speakers uniformly consider the (a) examples in (23)–(25) to be infelicitous.

2.3.2 Syntactic identity

Contra H&S, *do so* anaphora allows mismatches in syntactic identity of various kinds between the target and antecedent. Kehler and Ward (1999) (henceforth K&W) provide many examples of this sort, drawing on a broader notion of syntactic identity and showing that *do so* allows voice alternations (26), a process nominal (27) or role nominal (28) as the antecedent, and split-antecedents (29). The antecedent phrases are bracketed in these examples.

(26) a. Since regardless of which bit is initially assigned, it will be [flipped] if more information is gained by doing so. [K&W, ex. (33)]

b. Section 1 provides the examples to be [derived by Gapping], and a formulation of Gapping capable of doing so. [K&W, ex. (34)]

c. As an imperial statute the British North America Act could be [amended] only by the British Parliament, which did so on several occasions. [K&W, ex. (35)]

d. The formalisms are thus [more aptly referred to as information- or constraint-based rather than unification-based], and we will do so here. [K&W, ex. (36)]

e. It is possible that this result can be [derived from some independent principle], but I know of no theory that does so. [K&W, ex. (37)]

(27) a. The [defection of the seven moderates], who knew they were incurring the wrath of many colleagues in doing so, signaled that it may be harder to sell the GOP message on the crime bill that it was on the stimulus package. [K&W, ex. (38)]

b. Even though an Israeli [response] is justified, I don't think it was in their best interests to do so right now. [K&W, ex. (40)]

(28) a. One study suggests that almost half of young female [smokers] do so in order to lose weight. [Ward & Kehler 2005, ex. (35)]

b. The majority of horse [riders] do so purely for leisure and pleasure. [Ward & Kehler 2005, ex. (36)]

(29) a. Fortunately, the fist person to [die in 1990] and the first couple to [file for divorce in 1990] were allowed to do so anonymously. [K&W, ex. (41)]

b. What I am suggesting is that when we [delay], or when we [fail to act], we do so intentionally. [K&W, ex. (42)]

Moreover, deverbal adjectives can also serve as the antecedent of *do so*, as in (30), modified from Cornish (1992).[12]

(30) He went on to claim that the allegedly [high-spending] Labour authorities had, by doing so, damaged industry and lost jobs.

Other form mismatches that are allowed by *do so* are transitivity mismatches (31)–(33) and middle/nonmiddle mismatches (34)–(35).[13]

(31) a. * John wanted the horseshoe to hang over the door, so Steve did so.

b. John told Steve to hang the horseshoe over the door, and it does so now.

(32) a. * A bunch of books burned last night, and I heard that John did so.

b. John burned his books last night, and they did so for 20 minutes before before anyone put them out.

(33) a. * Mary claimed that the door closed on its own, but I actually did so.

b. Mary claimed that I closed the door, but it actually did so on its own.

(34) a. I was told that this new peanut butter spreads easily, and I am very excited to do so.

b. I was apprehensive about spreading my new peanut butter, but I am very pleased to discover that it does so easily.

(35) a. I have tried pairing the N800 with other devices, and it does so easily.
[www.realtime-unifiedcommunications.com/mobilityfixed_mobille_converge/2007/04/why_the_nokia_n800_rocks.htm]

[12]Cornish's original example, given in (i), contains an example of what Kehler and Ward (1999) call 'preverbal *so*' and not *do so* proper. However, this sentence works equally as well with *do so*.

(i) He went on to claim that the allegedly [high-spending] Labour authorities had, by so doing, damaged industry and lost jobs. [Cornish 1992, ex. (19d)]

[13]It is curious that mismatches in transitivity are only tolerated with *do so* when the transitive variant is the antecedent. By way of explanation, we might note that there is an asymmetry in the entailment relations between the transitive and intransitive sentences. That is, the transitive entails the intransitive, but not vice versa. For example, in (32b) if John burns his books it entails that the books, indeed, burn. To the contrary, in (32a) the fact that a bunch of books burned does not entail that John (or anyone) burned them. On a deep anaphora account of *do so* (which I eventually arrive at) where the antecedent of the anaphor is resolved pragmatically, this asymmetry in the transitivity mismatches might tell us something about what information is in the discourse model for the interpreter to draw on in order to find an antecedent for *do so*. Speculatively, the interpreter can rely not only on the events in the discourse model, but also on the events entailed from them.

b. The N800 pairs with other devices easily, and I do so all the time.

The acceptability of these mismatches in syntactic form provide strong positive evidence that *do so* is deep anaphora, although we will see in §4.2 that some of them can be accommodated while still maintaining a surface anaphora analysis.

2.3.3 Extraction

Since the target of surface anaphoric processes start out the derivation with internal syntactic structure, we would expect that movement out of the target should be possible, where this contains a movable element such as a DP object. Schuyler (2001) shows this to be the case for VPE.[14] For example, in (36) and (37) the bracketed wh-phrases are understood to be the direct object of the verb and the object of a VP-internal preposition, respectively.

(36) I don't know which puppy you SHOULD adopt, but I know [which one] you SHOULDN'T.
[Schuyler 2001:1, ex. (1)]

(37) I don't know who Tom DID go to a movie with, but I know [who] he DIDN'T.
[Schuyler 2001:3, ex. (10b)]

Similarly, topicalization from within the target of VPE is also possible, as shown in (38), indicating that Ā-movement in general is possible.

(38) I think the BLUE papers PETE should sign, and I think [the GREEN ones] JAN should.
[Schuyler 2001:11, ex. (79)]

Given the VPE facts, if *do so* were surface anaphora, we would predict Ā-movement out of the target to be possible. As the sentences in (39)–(42) show, *wh*-movement (39) and topicalization (40) from within the verb phrase, object relative clauses (41), and antecedent contained deletion (42) are all ungrammatical with *do so*.

(39) a. * I don't know which puppy you SHOULD adopt, but I know [which one] you SHOULDN'T do so.

b. * I don't know who Tom DID go to a movie with, but I know [who] he DIDN'T do so.

(40) * I think the BLUE papers PETE should sign, and I think [the GREEN ones] JAN should do so.

(41) * I saw the same man that you did so last week.

(42) * I visited every city Frank did so.

[14] Schuyler argues that extraction from within the site of VPE is only possible when there is a contrastively focused element in the c-command domain of the extracted phrase. In both (36) and (37), for example, the negative polarity of the second clause is contrasted with the positive polarity of the initial clause. This is indicated by focal stress on the auxiliary verbs, and since the auxiliaries are contained within the c-command domain of the fronted *wh*-words, Schuyler's condition is satisfied. In the following examples demonstrating extraction from the target of *do so* this same condition is satisfied and the examples are still ungrammatical.

The fact that you can't get Ā-movement out of the target of *do so* is a strong indicator that it is deep anaphor. However, other movement facts point toward it being a surface anaphor. In particular, *do so* is possible with unaccusative verbs, as shown in (43). If we follow the standard analysis of unaccusative and assume that their subjects are underlying internal arguments of the verb that arrive in the subject position by A-movement, we would not expect these examples to be possible.

(43) a. Ashley fainted at the party, and Maureen did so, too.
b. Michelle fell down the stairs, and Jill did so, too.

Not all A-movement out of the target of *do so* seems to be possible, however; *do so* cannot be passivized (44), as expected on a deep anaphora account since the passive subject originates as the internal argument of the verb.

(44) * The vase was broken by the children, and the jar was done so, too

Furthermore, raising is not possible out of the site of *do so*, as shown in (45), where *do so* is meant to stand in for the matrix verb phrase.

(45) a. * Andy is likely to buy three parkas next winter, and Marsha does so, too.
[*do so* = be likely to buy three parkas next winter]
b. * Louise seems to be walking quickly, and Candace does so, too.
[*do so* = seem to be walking quickly]

The availability of movement from the target of *do so* gives conflicting results. Ā-extraction, passivization, and raising are not possible, indicating that *do so* is a deep anaphor, but it seems that the A-movement associated with unaccusatives is possible, pointing toward surface anaphora.

2.3.4 Summary

The empirical facts bearing on whether *do so* is deep or surface anaphora are summarized in (46). As we can plainly see, the behavior of *do so* is mixed. The facts regarding the availability of pragmatic control and the movement of unaccusative subjects point toward it being surface anaphora, while the facts regarding the syntactic parallelism requirement, raising, and Ā and passive movement indicate that it is deep anaphora.

(46)

	Deep	Surface
Pragmatic Control		X
Syntactic Parallelism	X	
Extraction	Ā-movement, Passives, Raising	Unaccusatives

Previous authors have argued that the mixed behavior of *do so* is proof that the deep versus surface dichotomy is false (e.g. Williams 1977-b). However, if the putative evidence against either the surface anaphora or the deep anaphora analysis can be explained in other terms, a coherent analysis of *do so* can be given while maintaining the deep versus surface

distinction. This is the task I take up in the following sections, showing first that the evidence against *do so* being surface anaphora cannot all be explained away. The evidence against a deep anaphora analysis, however, can be explained in other terms.

2.4 Addressing the evidence against the surface anaphora analysis

There are two properties of *do so* that must be addressed if one wants to maintain a surface anaphora analysis: syntactic identity mismatches and the unavailability of certain types of movement out the the site of anaphora. I will address each of these in turn.

As discussed in §3.3, *do so* allows syntactic mismatches of various kinds. Examples of these mismatches are repeated in (47).

(47) a. Even though an Israeli [response] is justified, I don't think it was in their best interests to do so right now. [process nominal antecedent]

b. One study suggests that almost half of young female [smokers] do so in order to lose weight. [role nominal antecedent]

c. He went on to claim that the allegedly [high-spending] Labour authorities had, by so doing, damaged industry and lost jobs. [adjective antecedent]

d. Since regardless of which bit [is initially assigned], it will be flipped if more information is gained by doing so. [passive/active]

e. Mary claimed that I [closed the door], but it actually did so on its own. [transitivity]

f. I was told that this new peanut butter [spreads easily], and I am very excited to do so. [middle/non-middle]

g. What I am suggesting is that when we [delay], or when we [fail to act], we do so intentionally. [split-antecedent]

Fu et al. (2001) provide an account of why *do so* can have as its antecedent a process nominal. They argue that these nominals are derived from verbs in the syntax and not in the lexicon; nouns that do not derive from verbs, they argue, cannot serve as antecedents for *do so*. This contrast is shown in (48).

(48) a. Sam's [destruction of his documents] this morning was preceded by Bill's doing so.
[Fu et al. 2001:571, ex. (42a)]

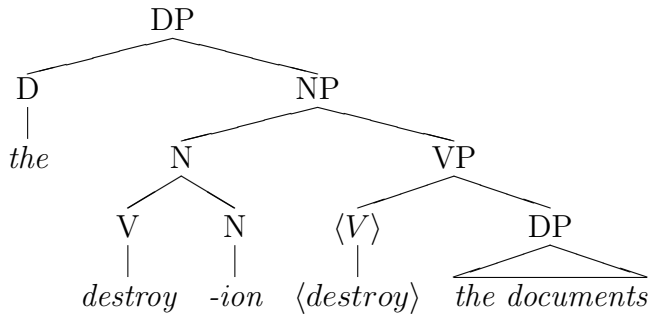
b. * His [accident] before the party and my doing so after are not a coincidence.
[Fu et al. 2001:574, ex. (47b)]

More explicitly, the authors argue that process nominals contain not only a verb, but a whole verb phrase as well, and that the nominal is derived via head adjunction of the verb to the nominal suffix. This is schematized in the tree in (49) for a DP such as *the destruction of the documents*.[15] (The structure has been simplified from the original structure the authors

[15]The authors leave aside the issue of how *of* is inserted into the structure, and I will do the same.

propose.)

(49)



Evidence that process nominals contain a VP comes from sentences like those in (50), in which there are adverbs within the DP. Since adverbs don't normally modify nouns, an analysis such as that in (49) provides a straightforward account of these sentences.

(50) a. Kim's explanation of the problem to the tenants thoroughly (did not prevent a riot).

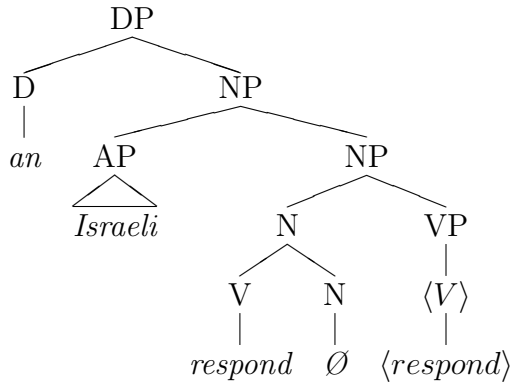
[Fu et al. 2001:549, ex. (1a)]

b. His transformation into a werewolf so rapidly was unnerving.

[Fu et al. 2001:555, ex. (8a)]

This analysis of process nominals also provides an account of why they can serve as the antecedent for *do so*, while still maintaining that the anaphor is surface anaphora. It isn't the nominal, per se, that is the antecedent, but rather the VP contained within the NP. This VP matches the target of *do so*, thereby maintaining the syntactic identity requirement on surface anaphora. Applying this analysis to the example in (47a), where the process nominal *response* is the apparent antecedent of *do so*, we arrive at an internal structure for the noun as in (51).

(51)



Again, it is the VP contained within the noun that serves as the antecedent to *do so*. A similar line of argumentation could be appealed to for the deverbal adjective that is acting as the antecedent for *do so* in (47c); indeed, Drijkoningen (1992) has proposed that deverbal adjectives are derived syntactically by combining a verb phrase with a derivational morpheme. With this analysis in place, the fact that *do so* can have process nominal and adjectival antecedents is not evidence against it being surface anaphora.

While Fu et al. do not explicitly discuss role nominals as antecedents of *do so*, it is conceivable that their analysis could be imported to cover examples such as those in (28) as well. Responding directly to Fu et al., however, Ward and Kehler (2005) argue that there is no evidence for a hidden VP in role nominals. The main source of evidence they provide is that while certain role nominals are possible antecedents, others are not, as shown by the examples in (52).

(52) a. # My [computer] does so faster than yours. [Ward & Kehler 2005, ex. (39)]

b. # The boats [propeller] failed to do so, and now were stuck. [Ward & Kehler 2005, ex. (40)]

In order for the analysis of Fu et al. to cover all of these examples, they would be forced to maintain that certain role nominals contain a VP, but others do not, but as as Ward and Kehler say, there is no independent evidence that this is the case. In light of these facts, Ward and Kehler propose a discourse-based analysis of *do so* anaphora, essentially arguing that *do so* is a deep anaphor.[16]

Turning now to other types of mismatches in syntactic identity, the fact that *do so* allows passive/active mismatches can be accounted for while, at the same time, maintaining that it is surface anaphora. Voice alternations have also been noted for VPE, a canonical example of surface anaphora, as shown in (53) where the antecedent VP is passive and the target VP is active. (See Sag (1976:6, 51 fn. 2); Dalrymple et al. (1991:440-441); Fiengo and May (1994:201-203); Johnson (2001:407-472); Kehler (2002:53-63) for further examples and discussion.)

(53) a. The system can be used by anyone who wants to ~~use the system~~. [Merchant 2007:3, ex. (2b)]

b. This problem was to have been looked into, but obviously nobody did ~~look into the problem~~. [Kehler 2002:53, ex. (83)]

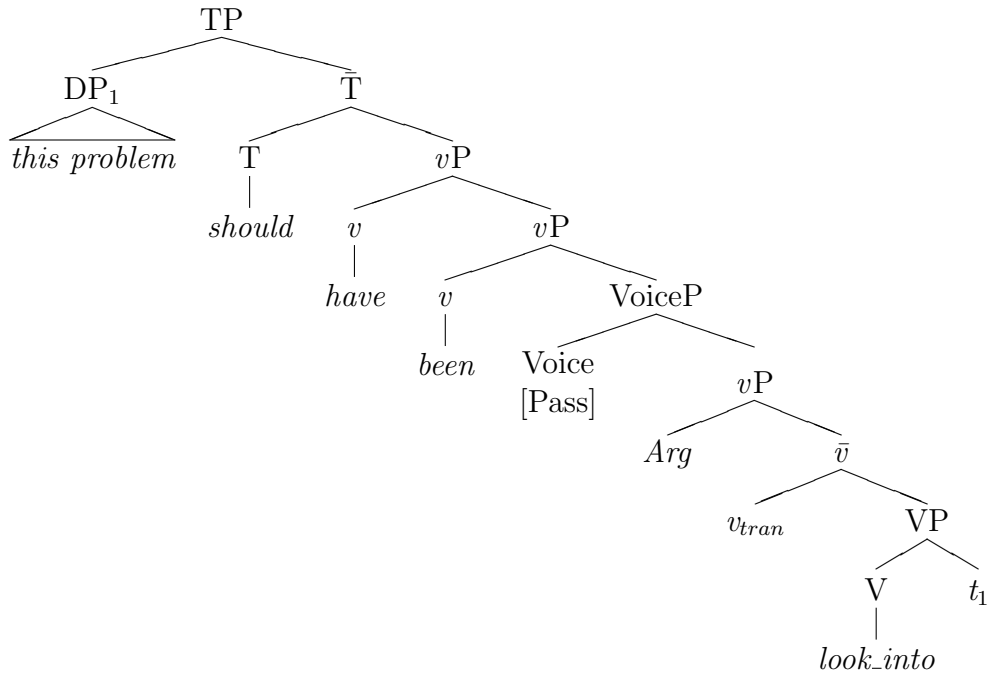
On a surface anaphora analysis of VPE that disallows mismatches in syntactic identity, data like that in (53) present a challenge. To meet the challenge, Merchant (2007)[17] follows a line of argumentation similar to that of Fu et al. (2001)—the apparent mismatch in syntactic identity is merely an illusion. Following a recent proposal by Collins (2005) that divorces Voice from the head that determines the transitivity of the verb phrase (v), Merchant proposes that it is the Voice head that licenses VPE, causing its vP complement to go missing. Voice is outside the target of ellipsis, and the syntactic identity requirement therefore holds only over vP. Under this analysis, the two clauses in (54a) would have structures like those in (54b) and (54c). Importantly, both of these structures have a transitive-v that introduces an agent argument, though this argument is unexpressed in the passive structure (represented by *Arg* in (54b))

(54) a. This problem should have been looked into, but nobody did.

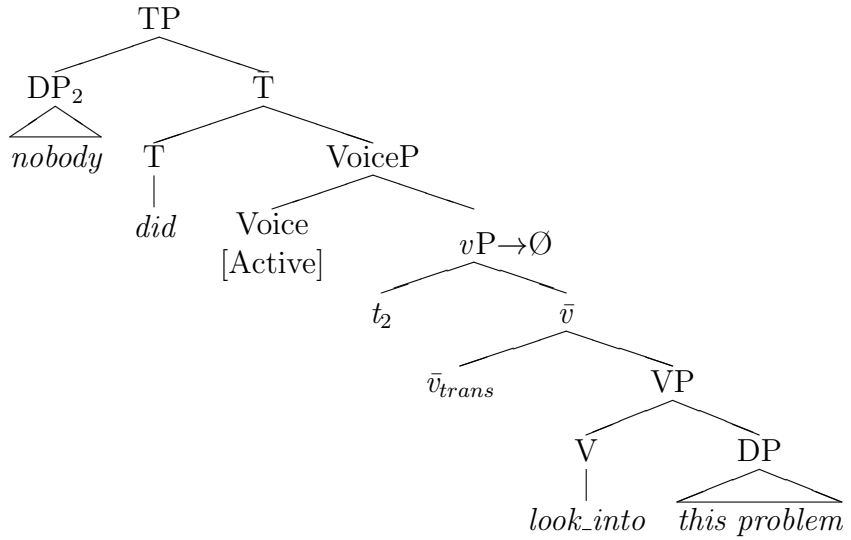
[16]The details of Ward and Kehler's (2005) analysis will be discussed in the next section.

[17]Merchant (2008) puts forth a similar analysis of syntactic mismatches in ellipsis to the one described here, although in this work he does not discuss mismatches in transitivity between the target and antecedent clauses.

b.



c.



Merchant's analysis of voice alternations in VPE could be directly transfered to the examples of voice alternations with *do so* in (26). As an instance of surface anaphora, we could say that *do so* targets *v*P, thereby excluding the Voice head which would otherwise cause the target and antecedent to be nonidentical. The transitivity and middle mismatches that *do so* allows present a potential problem, however. These alternations are ungrammatical with VPE, as shown in (55) and (56), respectively, and Merchant's analysis correctly rules them out.

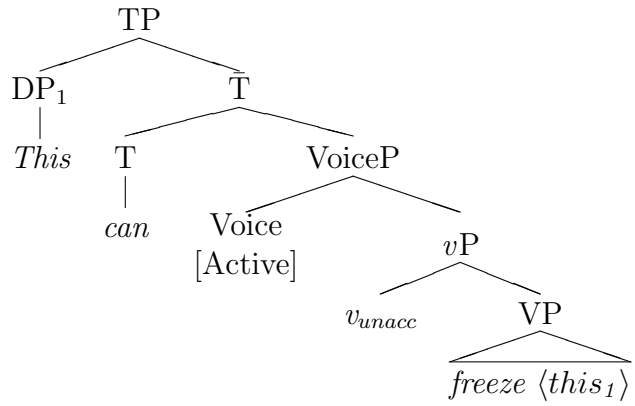
(55) This can freeze. *Grant will. [adapted from Johnson (2004)]

(56) * I was told that this new peanut butter spreads easily, and I am very excited to.

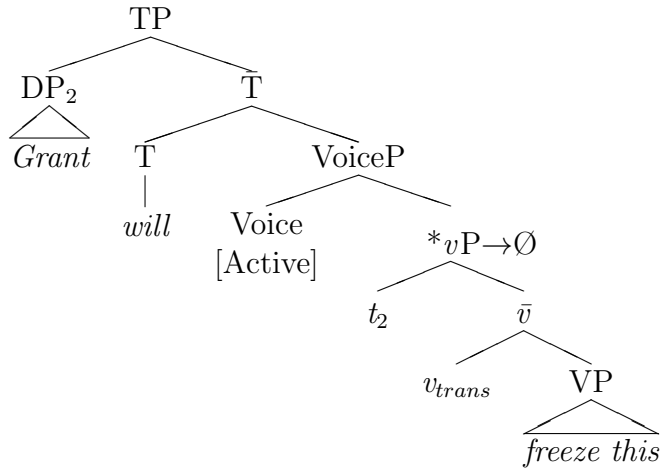
On Merchant's analysis, the reason that these are ungrammatical is that the target clauses and the antecedent clauses have different argument structures; more precisely, the antecedent

clauses are unaccusative and therefore lack external arguments, while the target clauses are transitive and have external arguments. If, in this system, VPE is licensed by the Voice head, there is no way to maintain syntactic identity between the vPs since it is precisely v that determines whether there is an external argument or not. This is made explicit in the trees in (57), which correspond to the target and antecedent clauses in (55).

(57) a.



b.

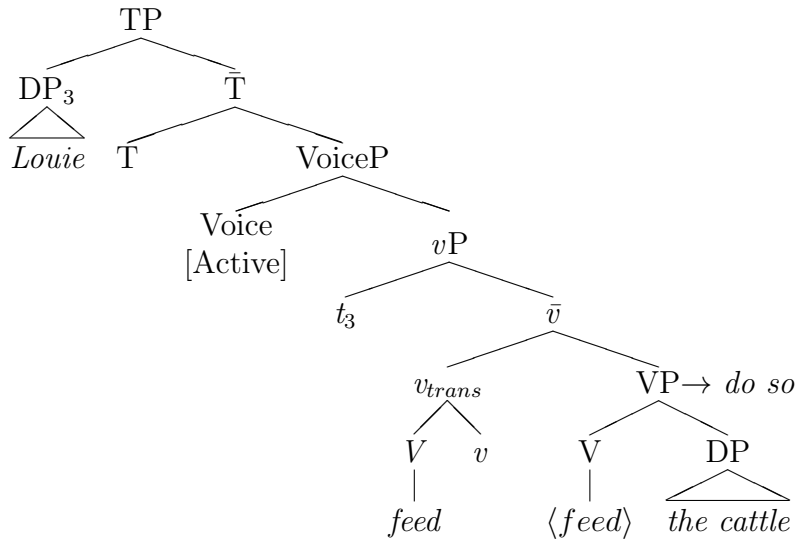


However, as we have seen in (31)–(33), these types of argument structure mismatches are possible with *do so*. In light of this, we would be forced to say that *do so* is not licensed by the Voice head, but rather by v in order to maintain the syntactic identity required by surface anaphora. On this analysis, *do so* would target only the VP, which is the complement of v. If we follow the standard assumption, however, that the verb always raises to v in English, an analysis in which only VP is replaced by *do so* would predict that the main verb would survive along with *do so*.[18] This is, of course, the wrong prediction:

(58) a. * Melvyn feeds the cattle, and Louie feeds do so, too.

[18]This challenge for the analysis might be overcome by assuming that head movement is a PF operation (Chomsky (1995:368); Chomsky (2001:37-38)). On this account, *do so* would replace the VP before V moves to v; essentially, *do so* insertion would bleed head movement.

b.



Thus, it seems that an analysis along the lines of Merchant's is not possible for *do so*. It is possible to accommodate the nominal and adjectival antecedents and the voice mismatches, but the argument structure mismatches pose a problem. Also difficult to accommodate are the split-antecedents exemplified in (29). Since the antecedent of *do so* corresponds to two separate verb phrases in these cases, it is unclear to me how both of them could be replaced by *do so* in a single clause.[19] On a deep anaphora account, however, these sentences would pose no problem since listeners are able to construct a pragmatic antecedent for *do so* from the joint event denoted by the conjoined VPs in the previous clause.

Moving now to the facts about extraction that point toward *do so* being deep anaphora, recall that Ā movement, passive subject movement, or raising is not possible. The relevant examples are repeated in (59).

(59) a. * I don't know which puppy you SHOULD adopt, but I know [which one] you SHOULDN'T do so.

b. * I think the BLUE papers PETE should sign, and I think [the GREEN ones] JAN should do so.

c. * I saw the man again that I did so last week.

d. * I visited every city Frank did so.

e. * The vase was broken by the children, and the jar was done so, too

f. * Andy is likely to buy three parkas next winter, and Marsha does so, too

These facts are difficult to explain if *do so* is surface anaphora. As is the case with VPE in (60), we would expect that any movements that occur before *do so* replaced the verb phrase to be grammatical, as long as the relevant conditions on those movements are met.

(60) a. I don't know which puppy you SHOULD adopt, but I know [which one] you SHOULDN'T.

[19] Elbourne (2008) provides a semantic analysis of split-antecedents with VPE. In his system, the elided material in VPE is converted into a definite description at LF. The definite description is a variable (R), whose content is constructed from "contextually salient properties and relations" (p. 218). It is possible that an analysis along these lines could be adopted for *do so*.

b. I think the BLUE papers PETE should sign, and I think [the GREEN ones] JAN should.

c. I saw the man again that I did last week.

d. I visited every city Frank did.

e. The vase was broken by the children, and the jar was, too

f. Andy is likely to buy three parkas next winter, and Marsha is, too

Explaining the inability to extract from the target of a surface anaphoric process is not an easy task, but can be done. Houser et al. (2007) show that Verb Phrase Pronominalization (VPP) in Danish has all of the hallmarks of surface anaphora except that it does not allow Ā-movement out of the target of anaphora. In VPP, an overt proform *det* stands in for a verb phrase and is anaphoric to some other verb phrase that precedes it. The VP proform can appear in situ as in (61) or it can appear clause initially with verb second (V2) as in (62). In both cases, it is licensed by a finite auxiliary, here the modal *kan*.

(61) Han siger han kan [hækle], men selvfølgelig kan han ikke *det*.
he says he can crochet but of.course can he not DET
'He says he can crochet, but of course he can't.'
[Houser et al. 2007, ex. (1)]

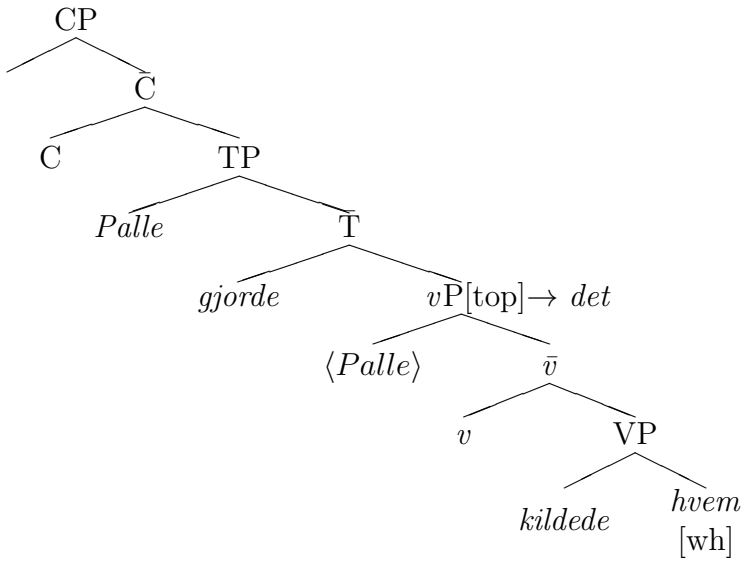
(62) Han siger han kan [hækle], men *det* kan han ikke.
he says he can crochet but DET can he not
'He says he can crochet, but he can't.'
[Houser et al. 2007, ex. (2)]

That VPP does not allow Ā-extraction is shown by (63).

(63) * Jeg ved hvem SUSAN kildede, men jeg ved ikke [hvem] PALLE gjorde *det*.
I know who Susan tickled but I know not who Palle did DET
Intended: 'I know who Susan tickled but I don't know who Palle did.'
[Houser et al. 2007, ex. (3)]

Houser et al. maintain a surface anaphora analysis of VPP, and attribute the ungrammaticality of (63) to a violation of the locality condition on movement. The account exploits the fact that Danish is a V2 language that has a single position (Spec-CP) available for discourse marked elements (including topics and *wh*-words) to move to. Furthermore, the authors assume that the verb phrase target of VPP is topic-marked—a reasonable assumption since it always has a linguistic antecedent and is therefore, discourse-old. As a topic-marked element, the VPP target is available for movement to Spec-CP and will be closer than any discourse marked element contained within it. This is schematized in the tree in (64).

(64)



Houser et al.'s analysis relies on language specific properties of Danish to explain the ungrammaticality of Ā-movement out of the target of VPP, so it would be difficult to give the same explanation for English *do so*. English is not a V2 language, and there is no evidence that there is any type of movement to Spec-CP in clauses containing *do so*; it is ungrammatical for all or part of the anaphor to be fronted, as shown in (65).[20]

(65) a. * Melvyn feeds the cattle, and does so Louie, too.
b. * Melvyn feeds the cattle, and does Louie so, too.
c. * Melvyn feeds the cattle, and so Louie does, too.

Moreover, even if an analysis along the lines of the one given for Danish VPP could be devised for *do so*, it would not explain why passive subject movement is disallowed. Since the landing site of the passive subject is Spec-TP and not Spec-CP, there would be no competition for movement and locality would not come into play. Indeed, Danish VPP is possible with passive VPs, as shown by (66).

(66) Jeg ved at både Susan og Palle gerne ville vælges til formand, men jeg
I know that both Susan and Palle happily would elect.PASS to chairman but I
ved ikke hvem af dem blev det.
know not who of them became DET
'I know that both Susan and Palle wanted to be elected chairperson, but I don't know which of them was.' [Houser et al. 2007, ex. (12b)]

However, an explanation for why *do so* does not passivize may lie in the status of the *do* of *do so*. As shown in chapter 1, this verb is intransitive, and there is no passive form of

[20]The sentence in (i), however, is grammatical.

(i) Melvyn feeds the cattle, and so does Louie.

While the anaphor in this example appears to be *do so*, H&S show that it has different properties. For example, the anaphor in (i) can be licensed by auxiliary verbs (e.g. *Melvyn has fed the cattle, and so has Louie*). The reader is referred to Hankamer and Sag (1976, 415-416) for a complete overview.

intransitive verbs in English. With this view, the lack of passivization with *do so* has little to do with its anaphoric status, but rather falls out from general properties of the syntax of English and the lexical properties of *do*. Similarly, as we will see in chapters 3 and 4, *do so* is usually not compatible with stative antecedents. This explains why raising is not possible with *do so*; raising predicates such as *seem* and *be likely* are stative and therefore are not possible antecedents. This is made clear by the examples in (67).

(67) a. * Richard seems happy, and Merrill does so, too.
b. * Katie's pet is likely a dog, and Jacob's pet does so, too.

We have seen in this section that the surface anaphora analysis of *do so* faces many challenges. Some of these challenges can be overcome (process nominal antecedents, passive/active mismatches, Ā-movement); others, however, cannot (role nominal antecedents, transitivity and middle/nonmiddle mismatches). I therefore conclude that the surface anaphora analysis is untenable, and in the rest of the paper, pursue an analysis of *do so* as deep anaphora. Before I can arrive at this analysis however, I must address the evidence presented in §3 that pointed toward *do so* being surface anaphora: the need for a linguistic antecedent and the ability of the subjects of unaccusatives to escape the target. I take up the task of addressing these issues in the next section.

2.5 Addressing the evidence against the deep anaphora analysis

The most daunting challenge for a deep anaphora analysis is the inability of *do so* to take its meaning from the nonlinguistic context. As mentioned in the previous sections the availability of pragmatic (i.e. non-linguistic) control is a hallmark of deep anaphora. Taken at face value, this property of *do so* is a strong indication that it is surface anaphora. Fortunately for the task at hand, however, this problem has already been addressed by K&W.[21] The solution they pursue lies not in the syntax or semantics of *do so*, but rather in its discourse properties. In their analysis of the pragmatic properties of *so*, they draw a distinction between occurrences of *so* before the verb (preverbal *so* illustrated in (68)) and occurrences of *so* after the verb (postverbal *so* illustrated in (69)). The relevant observation for the task at hand is that the use of preverbal *so* is only felicitous with antecedents that are discourse-old and salient.

(68) a. In fact, in substantiating these fears, Judge Bork again essentially concedes that economic freedom is a component of the Constitution: "We already have clauses that could be used to protect economic freedom—and were so used."[K&W:233, ex. (1)]
b. "...and with complete premeditation resolved that His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie should be strangled because he was head of the feudal system." He was so strangled on Aug.26, 1975 in his bed most cruelly. [K&W:233, ex. (2)]

(69) a. If you thought that the questions could be answered courteously, why didn't you answer them so? [K&W:241, ex. (24b)]

[21] See also Kehler and Ward (2004) for further discussion.

b. I guess/think/suppose/say so. [K&W:241, ex. (26b)]

This notion of discourse-old that K&W rely on comes from Prince (1981, 1992), where she draws a distinction between the information status of entities/referents—and crucially for our purposes here, events, though she focuses only on the nominal domain—relative to the hearer's beliefs versus the information status relative to the discourse model.[22] Within her system, "information [...] may be old/new with respect to (the speaker's beliefs about) the hearer's beliefs" (301). That is, if the speaker believes the hearer to be familiar with an entity, then that entity is taken to be HEARER-OLD. If the speaker does not believe the hearer to be familiar with an entity, then it is taken to be HEARER-NEW. Similarly, the information status of an entity may be assessed "from the point of view of the discourse-model being constructed during discourse processing" (303). If an entity has not been mentioned in the previous discourse, it is taken to be DISCOURSE-NEW upon first mention, while subsequent to that first mention it is taken to be DISCOURSE-OLD. To illustrate the difference between these notions, consider the following sentences in (70), which I could utter to a friend to start a discourse:

(70) a. I saw *Tyler Johnson* today.
b. *He* is moving to New York.

Here were are interested in assessing status of the two italicized nominals. By using a proper name in (70a), I am signaling that I assume the hearer of this sentence already knows who Tyler Johnson is. That is, I take this information to be hearer-old. However, since this is the first mention of this entity, it is discourse-new. As we move on in the discourse to (70b), the pronoun *he* continues to be hearer-old, but it is now considered to be discourse-old as well since the entity it refers to was mentioned in (70a). It is this notion of hearer-old that K&W rely on in their analysis of preverbal *so*.

Based on the syntax of *do so*, we would expect that it share properties with other instances of postverbal *so*. However, K&W show that *do so* actually has the same properties as preverbal *so*; namely, its antecedent must be discourse-old. They argue that this mismatch in syntactic and pragmatic properties falls out from its historical development. The predecessor of *do so* was the Old English *swa don* construction (Higgins 1992), an instance of preverbal *so*. K&W do not expand further on this argument, but the logic behind their claim seems to be that while the syntax of *do so* changed over time (i.e. the change from preverbal *swa* to postverbal *so*), it still retains vestiges of its pragmatic properties.[23] Here, I will make no claims as to whether the pragmatic properties of *do so* have a historical explanation. Instead, I will use K&W's observation that its antecedent must be discourse-old to explain why *do so* cannot be controlled by the real-world context.

The reason that Sag and Hankamer (1984) give for surface anaphora requiring a linguistic antecedent has to do with the mechanism by which surface anaphoric processes acquire their meaning. They claim that this is done by making reference to the LF of its antecedent, and since the LF is a linguistic object, it cannot be recovered from the real-world context, only the linguistic context. Deep anaphora, on the other hand, is not restricted in the same

[22]She also distinguishes a third type of information status—inferable. This notion will be discussed below.

[23]K&W do not, however, look into the pragmatic properties of *swa don* in Old English nor does Higgins discuss them.

way. It gets its meaning through pragmatic inference and therefore **can** have a linguistic antecedent but needn't. Since the use of deep anaphora is compatible with both linguistic and nonlinguistic antecedents, it is entirely possible that factors about usage can come into play that have nothing to do with how the anaphor acquires its meaning and which have the effect of restricting the type of antecedent the process allows. This seems to be the case with *do so*. If the pragmatic properties of *do so* allow it only to be used with antecedents that are discourse-old as Kehler and Ward argue, this has the effect of requiring *do so* to have a linguistic antecedent.

Thus, we have arrived at a taxonomy of anaphoric processes like that in (71), where there are two dimensions along which they can vary. Surface anaphoric processes acquire their meaning through reference to the LF of their antecedent and therefore require a linguistic antecedent in the discourse. Deep anaphoric processes on the other hand acquire their meaning through pragmatic inference, and whether or not they require a linguistic antecedent comes from restrictions on their use in discourse. *Do so* is more restricted than other instances of deep anaphora in that its antecedent must be discourse-old.

(71)

	LF-matching	**Pragmatic Inference**
Linguistic Control	Surface Anaphora	*do so*
Nonlinguistic Control		*do it*

The challenge for this line of argumentation is to find evidence for the distinction between the semantic (i.e. LF) and pragmatic requirements of a linguistic antecedent. Theoretically and analytically the distinction is clear, but empirically it can be quite opaque. One possible avenue to explore is a third class of discourse entities (apart from discourse-old and discourse-new) discussed in Prince (1992): inferrables. In their discourse status, inferrables occupy an intermediary position between discourse-old and discourse-new entities, and they arise when the mention of some entity in the discourse evokes the existence of another entity. Take for example, the sentence in (72), where the inferrable in question is the italicized DP, *the door*.

(72) He passed by the Bastille and *the door* was painted purple. [Prince 1992:305, ex. (17b)]

In this example, *the door* has not been mentioned previously in the discourse and therefore is not technically discourse-old. However, it is treated as though it is old information (i.e. it has the definite determiner). This is possible due to the part/whole relationship between doors and buildings. If a speaker assumes that the hearer know that the Bastille is a building, he or she can reasonably assume that the hearer knows that the Bastille has a door. This is to say that the mention of the Bastille evokes the existence of its canonical parts, including its door.

In her study of inversion in English, Birner (1992, 1994) shows that while inferrables have a discourse status between discourse-old and discourse-new, in determining when inversion is felicitous, they pattern with discourse-old entities. That is, in their syntax, inferrables behave as if they were discourse-old. Generalizing Birner's results about inferrables to the domain of VP anaphora, if *do so* is compatible with an antecedent that is inferrable, we have the empirical justification for the distinction made above. Such justification comes from the examples in (73)–(75). The examples in (73) are taken from the American National Corpus.

(73) a. But I notice that in both the biography and your prefaces, you shy away from any feminist indignation on Powell's behalf. May I do so, just for a sec? (*do so* = engage in feminist indignation) [Article247_3920]

b. There is no protocol mandating the third person for advice columnists. Prudie does so because it feels comfortable, and she has tired of the "I" word. (*do so* = use the third person) [ArticleIP_44138+D17]

(74) Bats are already on my list of culinary conquests (they're a delicacy in Pormpruaaw) but I have no desire WHATSOEVER to ever ever do so again. (*do so* = eat bats)

[Alice Gaby p.c.]

(75) She has informed me that she'll bring a bottle of wine for her girls. When I asked her not to because I'm not comfortable with it and my kids aren't allowed to do so, she argued that mine don't have to.[24] (*do so* = drink wine)[Dear Abby, 12/26/2007]

In each of these examples, there is no antecedent VP with the meaning that corresponds to that of *do so*. Instead, the meaning of *do so* is inferred from the previous linguistic context. The exact conditions under which an antecedent for *do so* can be inferred from previously uttered linguistic material is unclear. However, it is clear from these examples that *do so* does not require a linguistic antecedent, and therefore we can conclude that *do so* is not surface anaphora as previously claimed.

This view of the anaphoric processing of *do so* bears a similarity to the analysis of Ward and Kehler (2005), where they conclude that the antecedent of *do so* is determined by pragmatic means (i.e. through reference to the discourse model) and that the ability of a (role) nominal to serve as an antecedent relies on the extent to which the associated event structure of that nominal is salient. Their claim is that a role nominal such as *smoker* or *rider* in (28a) and (28b) are sufficiently transparent and are able to introduce smoking and riding events into the discourse model. Other role nominals such as *computer* or *propeller*, which have more conventionalized meanings that go beyond 'something that computes' or 'something that propels', are not transparent enough to enter the required event into the discourse model. Presumably, a similar type of "transparency" is responsible for the evocation of the events that serve as the antecedent of *do so* in the examples in (73)–(75), except here it is not a single word that needs to be sufficiently transparent, but rather it is the preceding linguistic context which must be transparent enough to introduce an event in to the discourse model which can serve as the antecedent of *do so*.

The second property of *do so* that seems to indicate that it is surface anaphora is that it is compatible with unaccusative antecedents, as shown in (76). This objection to a deep anaphora analysis arises on the standard view that unaccusative subjects originate as the

[24] In this example, it isn't immediately clear what the antecedent of VPE in the final clause is (i.e. *she argued that mine don't have to*). As discussed above, VPE is surface anaphora and requires a linguistic antecedent. Intuitively, the meaning attributed to the elided material in this clause is 'drink wine'. However, there is no antecedent VP *drink wine* in this example (which is precisely why the example is so interesting). Thus, there is a tension between the meaning attributed to the ellipsis site and the available linguistic antecedents. We can resolve this tension, however, if we take the antecedent of VPE to be *do so* in the preceding clause, making the full structure of this clause *she argued that mine don't have to ~~do so~~*. This elided occurrence of *do so* is interpreted through the same mechanism of inference that the overt occurrence is. Allowing this, we arrive at the correct meaning for the ellipsis site: drink wine.

internal argument of the verb;[25] if the target of deep anaphora is an atomic unit without syntactic structure, there would be no position for for an internal argument.

(76) a. Ashley fainted at the party, and Maureen did so, too.
b. Michelle fell down the stairs, and Jill did so, too.

This objection, however, is quite easily dispensed with. As discussed in §1.1, the *do* of *do so* is an intransitive main verb, and if this is so, there is nothing to preclude there from being both an unaccusative and an unergative *do*. The existence of two variants of the verb is quite difficult to prove however. In English, there is little that distinguishes unergatives and unaccusatives syntactically. A potential syntactic diagnostic proposed by Levin and Hovav (1995) is the ability of unaccusative verbs (along with transitive and passive verbs) to appear in the resultative construction, as shown in (77) (their example (19)).

(77) a. The river froze solid.
b. The prisoners froze to death.
c. The bottle broke open.
d. The gate swung shut.

Unergative verbs, however, are only licensed in the resultative construction if they are followed by a reflexive pronoun, as in (78) (their example (3)).

(78) Dora shouted *(herself) hoarse.

Therefore, it should be possible to use the resultative construction as a test for unaccusative *do*. Unfortunately, as Levin and Rappaport Hovav point out (p. 49), the resultative phrase behaves as a complement to the verb and thus, cannot be stranded by *do so* anaphora. This is shown by the examples in (79) (their examples (41b) and (41c)).

(79) a. * Bill fastened the shutters open, and May did so shut.
b. * The joggers ran the pavement thin, and the runners did so smooth.

Consequently, there is little direct evidence for the claim that there are two versions of the *do* in *do so*. However, there is no evidence to the contrary either. Therefore, it remains a valid line of argumentation for explaining why *do so* is compatible with unaccusatives even if it is deep anaphora.

[25]The view that unaccusative subjects originate as the internal argument of the verb arises, in part, from assumptions about theta role assignment. Following an analysis such as that of Baker (1999), in which arguments receive their theta roles by virtue of occupying specific structural positions (the Uniform Theta Assignment Hypothesis, of UTAH), the only way for the unaccusative subject to get a Theme theta role is for it to originate as the internal argument of the verb and then move into subject position. If, however, we abandon this position and take the view that theta roles are features on the verb, which are imparted to arguments through an Agree relation (see Hornstein 2001:37-42 and references therein), we would no longer be wedded to unaccusative subjects originating as the internal argument of the verb. Instead they could originate in Spec-vP (or Spec-TP) and receive their theta role in that position. On this view, the fact that unaccusatives are compatible with *do so* would be unsurprising. This analysis, however, would face the challenge of explaining how *do so* would assign the correct theta role to its subject in any particular case.

In this section I have addressed the two pieces of evidence that seemed to point toward *do so* being surface anaphora, and I have shown these to fall out not from the anaphoric status of *do so*, but from independent properties of the construction. Thus, a coherent analysis of *do so* as deep anaphora can be given on closer consideration of these facts.

2.6 Consequences

Given the discussion in §4 and §5, I conclude that *do so* is deep anaphora and not surface anaphora as previously claimed. As such, Lakoff and Ross's (1976) claims about the internal structure of the verb phrase based on *do so*—and Culicover and Jackendoff's (2005) objections to these claims—are, in fact, invalid; *do so* has no bearing on the internal structure of its antecedent VP since it does not targets a constituent node in the derivation, thereby replacing existing structure. Instead, from the beginning of the derivation, *do so* forms a VP in its own right with *do* as its head and *so* as an obligatory adverb.[26] Any PP adverbials that appear to have been "stranded" outside the site of *do so* anaphora are simply adjuncts to the VP, and as suggested by C&J (p. 126) are in a contrastive relationship with PP adjuncts in the antecedent VP. The fact that *do so* does not replace existing structure and leaves adverbials behind is made clear from the examples in (80) where the DPs in the prepositional phrases do not correspond to adjuncts. Rather, they correspond to arguments in the antecedent clause.

(80) a. John turned the hot dog down flat, but he wouldn't have done so with the filet mignon.

[C&J 2005:285, ex. (10a)]

b. Chris chopped the cucumbers into tiny pieces, and Micah did so to the beets.

In both of these examples the DP in the PP corresponds to the direct object in the antecedent clause, and these DPs are contrastively focused just as the PP adverbials are in previous examples. In, (80a), *filet mignon* contrasts with *hot dog* as the thing that John wouldn't turn down, and in (80b), *beets* contrasts with *cucumbers* as the item Micah chopped. Thus, it appears that these examples are of the same type as examples such as those in (4) where the phrases following *do so* correspond to adjuncts. If *do so* were surface anaphora, however, we now have a problem as the structures that would underlie the sentences in (80) are not grammatical, as shown in (81).

(81) a. * He wouldn't have turned down flat with the filet mignon.

b. * Micah chopped to the beets into tiny pieces.

The deep anaphora account of *do so*, on the other hand, handles these data quite easily; the PPs following *do so* in the examples in (80) are simply adjuncts that express contrastive information, and it just happens that that information corresponds to an argument in the antecedent clause.[27] More explicitly, in an example such as (82) the antecedent clause introduces a chopping event into the discourse model. In the normal case where there is no

[26] For a discussion of the category of *so*, see chapter 1.

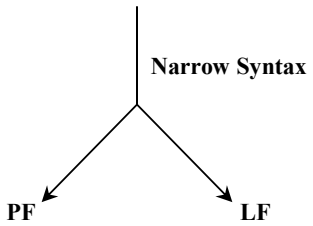
[27] Sobin (2008) reaches a similar conclusion.

PP adjunct in the *do so* clause the inference is that Micah's chopping event also involves cucumbers. In (80b), however, the PP adjunct overrides this inference and specifies that beets, not cucumbers, were involved in the chopping event.

(82) Chris chopped the cucumbers into tiny pieces, and Micah did so, too.

As a final note, apart from the empirical objections presented here and in previous sections, there are theory internal reasons why a surface anaphora analysis of *do so* is unappealing. Within Minimalism, surface anaphora is modeled either as deletion (VPE) or deletion plus insertion of a semantically inert proform (Danish VPP). If it were surface anaphora, *do so* would have to be different, however. *Do so* is semantically active; it is restricted in the semantic class of antecedent it can correspond to (see chapter 3-4 for discussion). Assuming a standard Y-model of syntax like that in (83), in order for this semantic requirement to be enforced at LF *do so* replacement would have to occur during narrow syntax and I am aware of no mechanisms in the theory that would make this possible. No such theoretical objections can be made to the deep anaphora analysis since *do so* does not replace any structure; it is simply present from the start of the derivation, throughout narrow syntax, and into LF where the semantic restriction is checked.

(83)



2.7 Summary

In this chapter I have shown that *do so* is an instance of deep anaphora contra previous claims that it is surface anaphora. To begin, there seemed to be evidence in support of both analyses. The availability of syntactic mismatches and the impossibility of $\bar{A}$-movement, passive subject movement, and raising all pointed toward *do so* being deep anaphora. On the other hand, the lack of pragmatic control and the possibility of unaccusative subject movement indicated that *do so* was a surface anaphor. In the end, however, the evidence against the surface anaphora analysis proved more resilient, while the evidence against *do so* being deep anaphora found explanations in terms independent of its anaphoric status. As a consequence of *do so* being a deep anaphor, it has no bearing on the debate of whether the verb phrase has flat or hierarchical structure, and therefore, evidence from *do so* should not be used as evidence in support of either position. Another consequence of the conclusions of this chapter is that the results of the diagnostics for deep versus surface anaphora should not be taken at face value. They can give false or conflicting results. Instead, we should examine in detail the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic properties of the anaphor in question to determine the precise cause of the empirical behavior we observe.

Chapter 3

Semantics I: Corpus

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, I take aim at the semantic restrictions on *do so*'s antecedent. It has long been noted that certain predicates cannot serve as antecedents for *do so*. For example, a verb phrase such as *learn French* in (1) is a possible antecedent, but replacing this with a verb phrase such as *know French* in (2) results in ungrammaticality.

(1) Oliver learned French, and Martha did so, too.

(2) * Oliver knows French, and Martha does so, too.

The nature of this restriction has been characterized in various ways in the literature with each work identifying a single semantic parameter that defines which predicates can serve as *do so*'s antecedent and which cannot. The claims that these authors make are backed up with few examples, and the parameters they identify to explain them are vague and ill-defined. To my knowledge no one has done a comprehensive empirical investigation of the semantic restrictions on the antecedent of *do so*. This is what I do here. I have collected over 1000 naturally occurring examples containing *do so* anaphora from the American National Corpus, and I use these to test the validity of the previous claims that have been made. As is often the case, this corpus study raises more questions than it finds answers, but one thing that can be concluded is that none of the binary distinctions that the previous authors draw hold up under scrutiny. Instead, the data suggest that the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* is the result of the interaction of a constellation of parameters of verbal meaning, such as verb class and (subcomponents of) agentivity. More significantly, we will see that nearly all of the counterexamples to the previous claims that we find in the corpus have one of two syntactic profiles. Either they involve a nonfinite *do so* (typically *to do so*), or the antecedent of is contained within a relative clause modifying the subject of *do so*. The implications of this finding will be discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

This chapter is organized as follows. In §2, I review the previous analyses of the restriction on the antecedent of *do so*. §3 presents the results of my corpus study and tests the predictions of the extant analyses. In §4, I provide an analysis that accounts for the breadth of data found in the corpus. In §5, I briefly discuss the syntactic profiles that the counterexamples seem to share. This section is a preamble to the next chapter.

3.2 Previous analyses

Higgins (1992) identifies the predecessor of *do so* as the Old English *swa don* construction. He analyzes this construction as the combination of an intransitive main verb *don* and an anaphoric manner adverb *swa*. He notes that the Old English examples have an agentive interpretation, and as such attributes to *swa don* the meaning "act in such a way" (6).[1] The examples in (3)–(6) (his examples (10)–(13)) are representative examples of the Old English construction.

(3) Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas. & hi swa dydan,...
the king ordered them fight.inf against P. & they so did
'The king ordered them to fight the Picts, and they did so,...'

(4) Wið toþwræce, hundes tuxas bærn to acxan, hæt scenc fulne wines, do þæt
against toothache dog's teeth burn to ashes heat cup full wine.g put the
dust on, & drince, & do swa gelome.
dust in & drink.opt & do so often
'For toothache, burn a dog's canines to ashes, heat a cupful of wine, put the dust in, and let him drink, and do so frequently.'

(5) ... gað to þam temple. and bodiað þam floce lifes word and hi swa dydon;
go to the temple and preach the people.d life.g word & they so did
'..., "Go to the temple, and preach to the people the word of life," and they did so;'

(6) Ac ðu ne scealt no twiogan þæt swa good sceppend & waldend eallra
but thou neg. shalt never doubt that so good creator & ruler all.g.p.
gesceafta rihtlice gesceop eall þæt he gesceop, & rihte demð & welt ealles,
creature.g.p. rightly created all that he created & right judges & rules all
þeah þu nyte forhwy he swa & swa do.
though thou neg.know why he so & so do
'But you are never to doubt that such a good creator and ruler of all creatures created justly all that he created, and judges and governs all rightly, even if you may not know why he does so and so.'

Given what Higgins says about he semantic restrictions on *swa don* in Old English, the notion of agentivity is surprisingly absent from the discussion of the restrictions on the modern day *do so* construction.[2] The analysis of Culicover and Jackendoff (2005:284) seems to come closest to that of Higgins, but it is difficult to tell since their treatment of the topic is brief and cursory. Instead, the semantic restrictions on *do so* have been framed in terms of stativity, eventivity, or action, all of which are similar notions, but as we will see, they are

[1] In his Old English corpus, Higgins finds only eight examples that are candidates for non-agentive interpretations of *swa don*. Of these, however, he says only one is a convincing example and that it comes from the very end of the Old English period.

[2] Quirk et al. (1985:877-879) is the only source that I have found that mentions agentivity. Here they note that *some* American English speakers have an agentivity requirement on the use of *do so*, but that this generalization does not seem to hold for British English speakers. In this dissertation, we are concerned only with American English.

quite distinct in the predicates they predict to be possible antecedents of *do so*. I discuss each of these characterizations in turn.

Stativity

The first characterization of the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* was made in Lakoff (1966), where he stated that *do so* is only possible with nonstative antecedents—stative antecedents are ungrammatical. In this paper, Lakoff identifies a number of syntactic configurations that seem to be sensitive to stativity; along with *do so* anaphora (7), he cites imperatives (8), pseudoclefts (9), the progressive (10), embedding under certain verb, such as *persuade* (11), and compatibility with certain adverbials such as *for someone's sake* (12). Lakoff's original example numbers follow each sentence.

(7) a. I learned the answer, although Bill told me not to do so. [ex. (45a)]
b. * I knew the answer, although Bill told me not to do so. [ex. (45b)]

(8) a. Learn the answer.
b. * Know the answer. [ex. (11c)]

(9) a. What Harry did was learn the answer to these questions. [ex. (24d)]
b. * What Harry did was know the answer. [ex. (25d)]

(10) a. I am learning that. [ex. (20a)]
b. * I am knowing that. [ex. (20b)]

(11) a. I persuaded John to learn the answer. [ex. (29a)]
b. * I persuaded John to know the answer. [ex. (29b)]

(12) a. I learned that fact for my teacher's sake. [ex. (40a)]
b. * I know that fact for my teacher's sake. [ex. (40b)]

It is this characterization that has gained the most prominence in the literature (see e.g., Anderson 1976; Bouton 1970; Fiengo and May 1994; Depiante 2000; Lakoff and Ross 1976; Ross 1972). Unfortunately, aside from these empirical generalizations, the exact semantic properties of stative versus nonstative predicates have not been explicated. It is clear from Lakoff's examples that stativity does not map directly onto the class of states in the taxonomy of aktionsart types (see e.g., Vendler 1967; Dowty 1979; Smith 1991). That is, not all stative predicates are states, and some states are nonstative. For one thing, it isn't only verbs that exhibit the stative/nonstative split; adjectives also come in both varieties, and adjectives would always be classed as states in aktionsart terms. Furthermore, certain achievements, such as *see, hear,* and *perceive* are stative. From what I can tell verbs that fall into the other aktionsart classes are all nonstative. A sampling of the stative and nonstative verbs and adjectives given by Lakoff are listed in (13).

(13)

Nonstative verbs	Stative verbs	Nonstative adj.	Stative adj.
listen	hear	careful	tall
look at	see	cautious	short
learn	know	noisy	rich
watch	appreciate	useful	fat
hit	understand	fair	thin
throw	believe	unfair	grateful
sleep	doubt	polite	despondent
sit	entail	impolite	intelligent
divulge	perceive	officious	fortunate

Lakoff and Ross (1976) strengthens Lakoff's claim about the restrictions of the antecedent of *do so*, saying that adjectives are barred from being antecedents regardless of whether they are stative or not. This is illustrated by the examples in (14), where *heavy* is a stative adjective and *careful* is a nonstative adjective. Both of these are ungrammatical as antecedents of *do so*.

(14) a. * John was heavy, and Bill did so, too. [Lakoff & Ross 1976:105, ex. (9)]
b. * John was careful, and Bill did so, too. [Lakoff & Ross 1976:105, ex. (10)]

Despite the wily nature of the semantics of stativity, Lakoff's analysis and that of Lakoff and Ross make definite predictions about which predicates we should find—or not find—in a corpus of examples of *do so* anaphora. First, we should not find any adjectival antecedents at all. Second, any states (in terms of aktionsart) we find should be of the nonstative variety. Third, we should not find any stative achievements (*see, hear, recognize*, etc.).

Eventivity

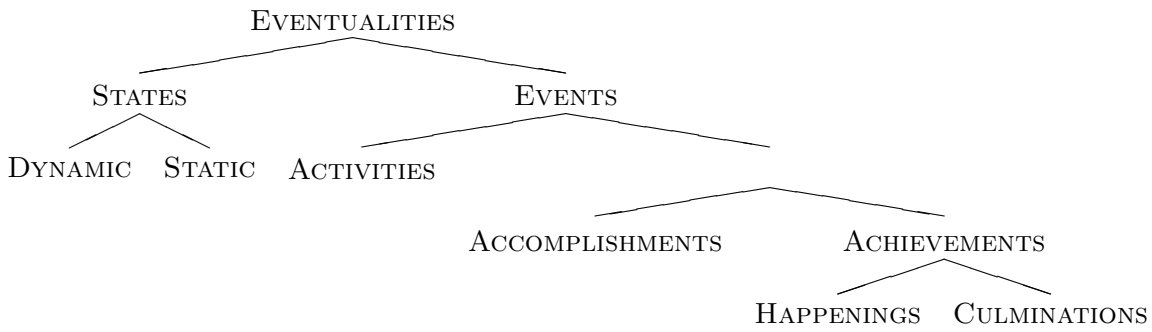
The second characterization of the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* is stated in terms of eventivity. Kehler and Ward (1999, 2004) propose this characterization. They draw a distinction between states and events and conclude that *do so* is only compatible with events. It is unclear to me the extent to which Kehler and Ward's and Lakoff's characterizations are terminological variants of one another (Kehler and Ward cite Lakoff and Ross's work on this). Kehler and Ward's discussion of the topic is rather limited (a few sentences), and turning to their examples doesn't help either since they only give the two in (15) to illustrate their point.

(15) a. ?? Bill likes McDonald's, and Hillary does so too. [Kehler & Ward 1999:14 ex. (48b)]
b. ?? Al wants to be president, and Tipper does so too.[Kehler & Ward 1999:14 ex. (48d)]

Drawing the distinction between states and events invokes taxonomies of verbal meaning based on aktionsart, which we have already determined is quite different from Lakoff's notion of stativity. The term *event* is used in the aktionsart literature as a cover term for aktionsart

types other than states, that is for activities, achievements, and accomplishments.[3] Events and states are unified under the term *eventuality* (Bach 1986). A complete taxonomy of the aktionsart types is given in (16) (adapted from Bach (1986, 1981)).

(16)



Thus, insofar as Kehler and Ward's terminology is revealing of their analysis, a division in terms of aktionsart class might be what they intend. More concretely, a characterization based on aktionsart is proposed by (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:1530), who say that *do so* is only compatible with *dynamic* predicates while static predicates are excluded. In their system, the term static is reserved for states, and dynamic refers to verbs of other aktionsart classes (118).

An analysis of the restrictions on *do so*'s antecedent based on aktionsart makes similar, but distinct, predictions from an analysis based on stativity. Like the stativity analysis, the aktionsart analysis predicts that we will not find any adjectival antecedents since adjectives typically denote states (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:527). Any states we find, however, will be counter-examples to this analysis, regardless of whether they are stative or nonstative (in Lakoff's terms). Similarly, verbs that fall into other aktionsart classes should be attested in the corpus, regardless of their stativity status.

Action

The third characterization of the semantic restriction on *do so* is framed in terms of *action*. Culicover and Jackendoff (2005:284) propose this analysis. They draw a three-way distinction between states, action events, and non-action events. This distinction explains the differing distributions of the three verb phrase anaphoric processes they discuss: *do so* anaphora, what they call *x happen* anaphora, and VP ellipsis. For them, *do so* anaphora is the most restricted, occurring only with action events. *X happen* anaphora can occur with events of either kind, but not with states, and VP ellipsis is unrestricted. This is shown by the examples in (17)–(19) (Culicover and Jackendoff's examples (2)–(4), p. 284).

(17) *Do so anaphora*

a. * Robin dislikes Ozzie, but Leslie doesn't do so. [State]

b. ?* Robin fell out the window, but Leslie didn't do so. [Non-action event]

c. Robin read the newspaper today, but Leslie didn't do so. [Action]

(18) *X happen anaphora*

[3]For a more comprehensive discussion of aktionsart types, see §3.4 and §3.4.

a. * Robin dislikes Ozzie, but it doesn't happen with Leslie. [State]
b. Robin fell out the window, but that didn't happen with/to Leslie.[Non-action event]
c. Robin read the newspaper today, but that didn't happen yesterday. [Action]

(19) *VP ellipsis*
a. Robin dislikes Ozzie, but Leslie doesn't. [State]
b. Robin fell out the window, but Leslie didn't. [Non-action event]
c. Robin read the newspaper today, but Leslie didn't. [Action]

Culicover and Jackendoff don't attempt to explain why these three anaphoric processes have these differing distributions except to say that they "use negative examples in order to distinguish the *do* from *do so* ellipsis from *do*-support in VP ellipsis" (284) presumably alluding to the main verb status of the *do* in *do so*. Moreover, they don't define what they mean by the action/non-action distinction. In their chapter on binding and control later in the book they mention action again and include the following discussion. "We use the term 'situation' for any sort of state or event. 'Actions' are a special subclass of situations, detectable by the standard test *What X did was*" (427). They illustrate this test with the following examples:

(20) a. *Actions*
What Roberta did was run the race/read a book/think about physics.
b. *Non-actions*
What Roberta did was ?grow taller/*strike Simmy as smart/*realize it was raining.

Presumably, this notion of action is the same as that used to explain the restrictions of *do so*, and if this is, in fact, the case, the action/non-action distinction look very similar to Lakoff's stative/nonstative. (Compatibility with pseudoclefting was one of Lakoff's tests for (non)stativity.) Lakoff, however, doesn't give any examples of unaccusatives, such as *fall* in (17b), so it is difficult to know whether he would classify them as stative or nonstative. It seems reasonable to assume, however, that they would fall into the latter category, and if so, he would predict they are compatible with *do so*. Given Culicover and Jackendoff's examples and brief discussion, it strikes me as reasonable that what the action/nonaction distinction is referring to is agentivity. All of the action predicates they list (*run, read, think about*) are agentive, while their nonaction predicates (*fall, grow, strike as, realize*) are nonagentive. If this is what Culicover and Jackendoff intended, it accords nicely with the analysis Higgins gives of the Old English *swa don* constructoin, from which *do so* derives, and it is in line with the distinction Quirk et al. (1985:877-879) make between agentive and nonagentive verbs regarding the distribution of *do so* in American English (British English does not have the same restriction). They state that nonagentive verbs such as those in the examples in (21) are "doubtfully acceptable with *do so*," while those in (22) are "odd to varying degrees."

(21) a. A: Peter likes work.
B: ?*In think Bob does so too.

b. A: She will hate the way he goes on about his prizes.
   B: ?*Peter will do so too.
c. A: David might have wanted his food now.
   B: ?*Mary might have done so too.

(22) a. A: They think he is mad.
   B: ?We do so too
b. A: I can smell perfume.
   B: ?I can do so too
c. A: Bob might have heard the strange noises.
   B: (?)He might well have done so.

The authors hasten to add, however, that even with nonagentive antecedents, *do so* will always be more acceptable than *do it/that*. This is illustrated by the example in (23), where the antecedent is the nonagentive *resemble*. Here Quirk et al. say that *do so* is grammatical, but *do it/that* are not.[4]

(23) All the children resemble their mother's relations more closely than they do their father's. They are thought to do {so/*it/*that} on account of the genetic effects of this curious kinship system.

They don't speculate as to why the agentivity requirement would be relaxed in this example, nor do they offer to revise their generalization about the semantic restrictions on the antecedent of *do so*.

The analyses of Culicover and Jackendoff and Quirk et al. based on action/nonaction and agentive/nonagentive, respectively, make slightly different predictions compared to the two analyses reviewed previously as to what type of examples we should find in our corpus. As with the other analyses discussed above, we predict not to find any adjectival antecedents. Nor should we find any states. Lastly, we shouldn't find any nonagentive verbs from other aktionsart classes. Notably, unaccusative verbs should be absent from the corpus of examples.

Summary

As we have seen, the previous accounts of the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* fall into three classes. In each of these classes, a single, binary parameter is identified that divides predicates into two classes: those that are compatible with *do so* and those that are not. I have interpreted these parameters to be stativity, aktionsart, and agentivity. The analyses based on these parameters make different predictions about the types of examples we should find in a corpus of examples. These predictions are summarized in the table in (24). In the following section, I discuss the results of my corpus search and test these predictions.

[4]Note that this example involves an infinitival *do so*, which will become relevant in Chapter 4.

(24)

Parameter	Predictions About Antecedents
Stativity	1. No adjectives
	2. Any states should be nonstative
	3. Any achievements should be nonstative
aktionsart	1. No adjectives
	2. No states
	3. All other aktionsart types should be acceptable
Agentivity	1. No adjectives
	2. No states
	3. No unaccusatives

3.3 The corpus

In this section I present the results of a corpus search and use the results to test the predictions of the analyses reviewed in the previous section. The corpus I collected the examples that I discuss in this section from is the American National Corpus (ANC). The ANC is a collection of spoken and written texts of American English, containing over 22 million words. Roughly 83% of the corpus consists of the written portion, with the remaining 17% comprising the spoken texts. This breakdown is summarized in the table in (25), which gives the number of words in each portion of the corpus.

(25)

	Words	Percentage
Written	18,530,112	82.75%
Spoken	3,863,592	17.25%
Total	22,393,112	

In an exhaustive search, I found 1060 raw hits for *do so* anaphora from the ANC. Of these examples, 1025 (96.7%) came from the written texts, and 35 (3.3%) came from the spoken texts. Given that the written portion of the ANC is much larger than the spoken portion, we expect there to be a large disparity in the number of *do so* examples extracted from the written to spoken corpora. However, comparing the percentage breakdown of the number of words in the corpus in (25) to the percentage of *do so* examples from the written and spoken portions, we find that the disparity is larger than we would expect. It is safe to conclude from this that *do so* anaphora overwhelmingly favors the written register over the spoken. Due to the repetition of some examples and the inability to definitively determine the antecedent in some examples, 15 examples were excluded leaving 1045 usable corpus sentences.

With over a 1000 examples, we are now in a position to test the predictions of the analyses discussed in the previous section. In order to test these predictions, it is necessary to determine the status of each antecedent in the corpus examples with regards to stativity, agentivity, and aktionsart. To do this, I used a number of diagnostics from the literature that have been claimed to be sensitive to these three semantic notions. For stativity, I used the set of diagnostics put forth by Lakoff illustrated above in (7)–(12), and for agentivity I used the *What X did was...* test proposed by Culicover and Jackendoff illustrated in (20).

A variety of diagnostics have been prosed for determining aktionsart classes, the most cited of which are those proposed in Dowty (1979:60). These are given in the chart in (26).

(26)

Criterion	**States**	**Activities**	**Accomplish.**	**Achievements**
meets nonstative tests	no	yes	yes	?
has habitual interpretation in simple present tense	no	yes	yes	yes
ϕ for an hour, spend an hour ϕing	OK	OK	OK	bad
ϕ in an hour, take an hour to ϕ	bad	bad	OK	OK
ϕ for an hour entails *ϕ at all times in the hour*	yes	yes	no	d.n.a
x is ϕing entails *x has ϕed*	d.n.a.	yes	no	d.n.a
complement of *stop*	OK	OK	OK	bad
complement of *finish*	bad	bad	OK	bad
ambiguity with *almost*	no	no	yes	no
x ϕed in an hour entails *x was ϕing during that hour*	d.n.a.	d.n.a.	yes	no
occurs with *studiously, attentively, carefully*, etc.	bad	OK	OK	bad

OK = The sentence is grammatical, semantically normal.
bad = The sentence is ungrammatical, semantically anomalous.
d.n.a. = The test does not apply to verbs of this class.

Many of these diagnostics operate on the subcomponents of meaning that differentiate the aktionsart classes: dynamicity, durativity, and telicity. For example, Smith (1991:30) gives the following feature specifications for the different classes:[5]

(27)

	Static	Durative	Telic
States	[+]	[+]	N/A
Achievement	[–]	[–]	[+]
Activity	[–]	[+]	[–]
Accomplishment	[–]	[+]	[+]
Semelfactive	[–]	[–]	[–]

[5]Smith recognizes a fifth aktionsart type: semelfactive. For Dowty, these are considered achievements.

To illustrate how these diagnostics work to pick out certain aktionsart classes, consider the third diagnostic: *ϕ for an hour, spend an hour ϕing*. This diagnostic entails that a certain amount of time is spent engaged in the eventuality under discussion. Thus, it picks out predicates of aktionsart types that are specified as durative: states, activities, and accomplishments. Similarly, *finish* requires that its complement denote an event that is both durative and has a natural endpoint (i.e. is telic). Therefore, only accomplishments can be the complement of *finish*. Another diagnostic (*x is ϕing* entails *x has ϕed*) is sensitive to the internal organization of the eventuality and whether or not is homogenous. Activities are taken to be homogenous: all of the subparts of the eventuality are identical. Accomplishments, on the other hand, are not. Instead, they involve a process that leads up to a change of state. For instance, given the event of building a house, there is an initial construction process, and this process culminates with the creation of the house. Therefore, if you are still in the process of building the house, then necessarily the event is not complete and you have not built a house. (This diagnostic does not apply to states and achievements since they are not all compatible with the progressive.) The other diagnostics operate in similar fashions.

With these diagnostics for stativity, agentivity, and aktionsart in place, I applied them the the antecedent of example of *do so* found in the corpus. The annotations for each sentence are given in Appendix A. In applying the diagnostics however, the issue arises of what level of meaning the diagnostic should be applied to: that of the verb, the verb phrase, or the whole sentence. As Smith (1991) notes verbs can be associated with a "basic-level" aktionsart as well as a "derived-level" aktionsart. For instance, *know*, as in (28a), has the basic-level categorization of a state, but in (28b), where it is modified by *suddenly* it takes on a derived-level achievement meaning.

(28) a. Bill knew the truth.
b. Suddenly, Bill know the truth.

Similarly, *cough*, in its basic-level usage (29a), is a semelfactive verb, but when modified by *for an hour*, as in (29b), it takes on a derived-level activity meaning.

(29) a. Mary coughed.
b. Mary coughed for an hour.

In the area of agentivity, certain embedding verbs and adverbs can impart a sentence with an agentive interpretation when it otherwise would not have one. For example, *fall* is an unaccusative verb that takes a subject with a patient thematic role. In (30), Frank is not the agent of the event. On the contrary, without any further contextual information, the assumption is that the event occurred accidentally.

(30) Frank fell down the stairs.

However, as illustrated in (31), the sentence takes on an agentive interpretation when it is modified by an adverb such as *deliberately*.

(31) Frank deliberately fell down the stairs.

In annotating the corpus examples, I applied the diagnostics to the basic-level meaning and not to the derived-level. Thus, each of the sentence pairs in (28a)–(31) would receive the same annotations. The annotations were done this way to enable a direct comparison to the previous claims regarding the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so*. From the best I can tell, the analyses detailed in the previous section are meant to characterize different classes of *verbs* that can serve as the antecedent of *do so*. The analyses do not take into consideration the semantics of the sentence as a whole. Therefore, these analyses make claims about the basic level meanings of these verbs, and these are the claims I am testing here. This is not to say that the derived-level meanings are unimportant in determining what is a possible antecedent, and I will return to their contribution in §3.4.

I will begin with the predictions of the aktionsart analysis. Recall that this analysis predicts that all of the antecedents of *do so* in the corpus should be activities, achievements, accomplishments, or semelfactives; antecedents that are states should not appear in the corpus. The agentivity analysis also predicts that we will not find any adjectives as antecedents in the corpus. As we can see by the counts in the table in (32), this prediction is not borne out.[6] Examples with antecedents from every aktionsart class appear in the corpus, and while the the number of examples containing antecedents that are states is small (only 37), their very existence is significant in light of the predictions of the aktionsart and agentivity analyses. Note that among these 37 examples are two examples with adjectival antecedents shown in (33h) and (33i) below.

(32)

AKTIONSART	SENTENCES
ACTIVITY	490 (49.3%)
ACCOMPLISHMENT	117 (11.8%)
SEMELFACTIVE	5 (0.5%)
ACHIEVEMENT	345 (34.7%)
STATE	37 (3.7%)
	994

To check the grammaticality of the 37 examples I found in the corpus with antecedents that are states, I elicited grammaticality judgments from native speakers. All of the examples were judged to be grammatical by at least some speakers. The state examples from the corpus are presented in (33) and (34). The 16 examples in (33) contain antecedents that are nonstative states, while the 19 examples in (34) contain antecedents that are stative states. The antecedent of *do so* is indicated by boldface, and the ANC code designating which text the example comes from is give for each example.

(33) a. ...Williams (3), Jim Rice (2), and Mo Vaughn (2) as the only players in Sox history to **have multiple games of three home runs**. He and Vaughn are the only players to have done so in Fenway. [NYT20020723.0345]

b. For a while they told pregnant women to **keep weight gains minimal** (and some women did so by smoking more cigarettes!). [ArticleIP_2020]

[6]The in (32) total does not include 51 of the 1045 total examples that have split antecedents. These have been excluded from the count here because in many of the examples the antecedent contains verbs from two different aktionsart classes, and therefore it is not possible to assign the example to a single category.

c. The gene for SURF1 displays mutations (Gloy124 → Glu and 110246 → Thr) that can also **lead to Leigh syndrome [18, 19]**. A number of deletions seen in SURF-1 do so as well [gb-2001-2-6-research0021]

d. Plenty of young Americans have **lived abroad** from childhood with their corporate-executive parents, and many other have done so as post-college volunteers for Third World relief and developmental outfits. [ArticleIP_2433]

e. . . . for at least 90 d, but progressive loss of control ensued in the majority of patients and only three patients (21%) were able to **maintain control for more than 2 y**. These three patients did so during the first (AC-10), second (AC-02), and the third (AC-14) STI. [pmed.0010036]

f. The Pentagon, says the Journal, feels it can live with the Saudi policy of not allowing U.S. bombers to **base there**, but still allowing other U.S. combat support aircraft to do so. [Article247_515]

g. The prospect of **being audited** may be one of life's most stressful experiences, so I can only imagine how daunting it would be if I had to do so without any professional assistance. [Helping_Out]

h. So I'm trying desperately to **be good**, and Laistas are making it a little more possible for me to do so and not starve to death in the meanwhile.[PXNatter05-8]

i. You will need to **be highly visible personally and professionally**. And you must recognize that doing so will take inordinate amounts of your time and your energy. [ONTARIO_LEGAL_AID_SERIES]

j. It's possible to **have big, new ideas** after that age, but usually you have to change disciplines to do so. [ArticleIP_1222]

k. "It's the stated policy of this government to **have a regime change**...And we'll use all the tools at our disposal to do so...And there's ways, different ways to do it." [NYT20020717.0209]

l. Everyone **has an interest in it working**. Yes. Because they have a specific reason to do so. Because they themselves benefit from doing a better job. Right. [sw3985-ms98-a-trans]

m. [A recent edition] of Medicine features a study revealing that a big reason lung cancer is deadlier for blacks than for whites is that the former are less likely to **have the cancer surgically removed** while doing so would do them any good. [Article247_3822]

n. The New York Times leads with initial government data showing that most states are in compliance with the 1996 welfare reform requirement that 25 percent of recipients **hold jobs** or actively prepare to do so. [Article247_807]

o. The Palestinians **held off** because the United States and the European Union asked them to do so and promised to support eventual statehood. [ArticleIP_26052]

p. He was not one to toss and turn, and could **lie perfectly still for hours on end** even while his brain was thrashing; in fact, he took certain comfort in doing

so, because he could sense a quieting sort of surrender in his staid passivity of the body, however unruly might be the mind. [DME08]

(34) a. Even though all of those things you listed would **apply to both**, the nature or way in which they do so is different. [PXAngel02-7]

b. The six genes that **have the largest t-statistics** do so by virtue of having denominators close to zero, implying near constant expression levels. [1471-2164-3-28]

c. Although the duration of follow up in this study was shorter, we found that almost all of the patients who had **met the RA criteria** at the completion of the study period had done so on their initial visit. [ar93]

d. Even in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square massacre, the power of corporate interest has always **prevailed over other concerns**. Clinton can be quietly confident that it will do so again. ArticleIP_1643

e. In his rich, bold new novel, "Fragrant Harbor," Lanchester has done it again, bringing his singular narrative ease to a historical story that **sniffs of a quiet, personalized epic**, but does so beautifully, eschewing the dripping drama so often wrongly associated with books that trace more than a few decades. [NYT20020705.0166]

f. He may be stupid to assume Connor would **feel any sort of familial bond**, but it's not out of character for him to do so.[7] [PXAngel02-3]

g. Although Woody Harrelson, playing Flynt in the movie, cheerfully describes himself as a scum bag, the movie clearly wants to **have it both ways on this**, and sanitizes Flynt's life in order to do so. [ArticleIP_3451]

h. This pleases me, although at the same time I feel that I shouldn't **care how old I look** and to do so is buying into some evil culturalbahblahageismcakes. [PXNatter03-6]

i. The NBA contract guarantees that the huge salary maximums have created no hardships for players, while the fans (and thus franchises) benefit by having star players **remain**, thanks to the salary incentive to do so. [NYT20020717.0028]

j. I'm **assuming** (and feel pretty comfortable doing so) that this put a crimp in their plans to eat them. [PXAngel03-8]

k. It **comprises the plans, methods, and procedures used to meet missions, goals, and objectives** and, in doing so, supports performance-based management. [InternalControl_ai00021p]

l. There was another reason that Estelle **stayed more at home now**, and if Mohamed enabled her to do so, he was also partly responsible for why she wanted to stay in. [Halves06]

m. ...or how Metabolife could **own the copyright on an interview conducted by someone else**. To do so, he said, would violate attorney-client privilege. [Article247_3809]

[7] *Assume* is also possible antecedent in this example.

n. I should have **had a husband and kids by now**. I have no idea how I failed to do so. [PXNatter07-6]

o. The guy is a perv, or even if you think he might be one, you're not going to want to **be in the same room with him**, much less let your children do so. [Natter32-4]

p. But I know she wouldn't have me **feeling sad about her**, and when I am inclined to do so I remember a walk we took one afternoon, the same day she told me what a pilgrim was. [Meskin08]

q. Landsburg attempts, by economic sleight of hand, to argue that racism does not **exist in corporate America** because it would not be in its bottom-line interest for it to do so. [ArticleIP_3868]

r. I think there was only like six or eight countries in the world that **have capital punishment** still. Um-hum. A lot of them had to have elected not to do so. [sw2064-ms98-a-trans]

s. Second, because biological phenomena are generated by large, complex networks of elements, there is little reason to **expect to discern fundamental laws in them**. To do so would be like expecting to discern the fundamental laws of electromagnetism in the output of a personal computer. [journal.pbio.0020164]

t. Many companies in Graham's day **satisfied his definition**, but in recent decades it has been unusual for even a handful to do so. [NYT20020719.0215]

u. Compared to the soft-drink business, that is like saying that all cola drinks ought **to be called Coca-Cola**, though one would be legally enjoined from doing so. [VOL18_1]

From these examples, there are various conclusions that we can draw. The first conclusion regards the grammaticality judgments elicited from the consultants. From their results, it is clear that there is much speaker variation in which examples were acceptable. One of the consultants only judges a handful of the examples to be fully grammatical, while another consultant finds all of the examples in grammatical except one (33m), and this may have to do with factors other than the antecedent of *do so*. Second, and most importantly for the task at hand, we can conclude that a straightforward division between states and verbs of other aktionsart classes is not sufficient for account for the semantic restrictions on the antecedent of *do so*. There are naturally occurring examples that contain antecedents that are states, and these examples are judged to be acceptable by native speakers. Lastly, agentivity alone cannot account for the restriction on *do so*'s antecedent either. All of the antecedents in (33)–(34) are nonagentive.

Further evidence that the agentivity analysis does not hold true comes from a small number of unaccusative antecedents. In total, 132 examples with nonagentive antecedents were found in the corpus, as summarized in the table in (35).

(35)

	Sentences
Agentive	862 (86.7%)
Nonagentive	132 (13.3%)
	994

A sample of examples with nonagentive antecedents are shown in (36). Again, their number is not great, but their existence is significant and they are judged to be grammatical.

(36) a. Of the spots that **hybridized to probes generated from amplified and unamplified embryonic poly(A) +RNA**, 99% (5,514 out of 5,574) did so with both probes. [gb-2002-3-8-research0038]

b. The point is made though, that worldwide, AIDS deaths are **increasing**, and will probably continue to do so, because of the difficulties involved in bringing better therapies to Africa and Asia. [Article247_354]

c. The walls also supported the flat, heavy roof that would have otherwise **collapsed**, and showed signs of wanting to do so already with cracks and chipped plaster in several places, but there was reason enough to believe that it would remain intact for Estelle's brief tenure there. [Halves10]

d. . . . increase mass and area increase the rate of decoherence in proportion to their product, it can be qualitatively shown (via sufficiently rough arguments) that geometry may well be thought of as **decohering**, and doing so on a length scale of about cm, which is smaller than the Compton radius of the electron and even small than the radius of a nucleus. [ch10]

e. Everything that has **transpired** has done so according to my master's design. [PXAngel02-10]

f. Both myosin-II proteins invariably **concentrated in the cleavage furrow cortex during cytokinesis**, though the 3 x Ala mutant do so to a greater extent. [1471-2121-3-4]

g. With the policy that exists now, stem cell research will obviously **continue**, but it will do so in the private sector, where no one can see it. [NYT20020701.0229]

h. If benefits **accrue**, but do so later during follow up, it would be difficult to discriminate between the effects of more aggressive vs. earlier lipid lowering therapy. [1468-6708-3-3]

In light of these examples (and those in (33)–(34)), it is difficult to maintain that nonagentive predicates cannot be antecedents for *do so*. Unaccusative predicates are, by definition, nonagentive; they have a patient subject. Therefore, we can safely conclude that an analysis of the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* based on agentivity is untenable. This mirrors the conclusion we reached about the aktionsart analysis above based on the examples in (33)–(34).

Having ruled out two of the analyses discussed in the previous section, we are left with the Lakoff's original analysis based on stativity. Recall, that this analysis make three predictions: 1) we should not find any adjectival antecedents in the corpus; 2) any antecedents that are states we find should be nonstative; and 3) any achievement antecedents should nonstative as well. We have already seen that the first prediction is false; there are two examples that contain adjectives as the antecedent of *do so*. These are (33h) and (33i). Overall in the corpus, there are 69 examples that contain stative antecedents, as summarized in (37). As we saw above in (34), 19 of the 69 examples contain antecedents that are stative states.

(37)

	Sentences
Stative	69 (6.9%)
Nonstative	935 (93.1%)
	994

The remaining 50 stative antecedents are achievements. Representative sentences containing stative achievement antecedents for *do so* are given in (38)

(38) a. The three clusters with fewer matches seem to **exhibit a mixture of expression patterns**, while the first cluster does so to a much lower extent.[1471-2164-4-26]

b. Most projects that fail to **meet their planned objectives** do so because of faulty or inadequate predesign development. [July11-2001_gg00172r]

c. "Oh, lordy, I'm *picturing my father naked*, although forbidden to do so by the Bible and good sense." [ArticleIP_30331]

d. Though they piously claim not to be doing so, Herrnstein and Murray *leave readers with the distinct impression* that IQ is the cause of economic success and failure, and that genetic difference explains the black-white IQ gap. [ArticleIP_2416]

e. I think Buffy may have **outlived her slayerhood**. She may be the only slayer in history to do so. [PXBuffy02-6]

Again there is much speaker variation as to whether they find examples such as these acceptable just as there seemed to be with the examples containing states above. It is clear, however, that some people find them grammatical. Given this, it seems that predictions of Lakoff's analysis of the restriction on the antecedent of *do so* do not hold up, either.

In this section we have seen that none of the extant analyses of the semantic restriction on *do so* can account for the data in the corpus of examples I collected. Each of these analyses is very similar in its structure. They all posit one parameter that is claimed to account for this restriction. Since these parameters are binary, these analyses make clear predictions that can be tested. However, for every prediction that they make we have found examples that go against it. In the next section, present an analysis that relies on multiple parameters of meaning to determine which are possible antecedents for *do so*.

3.4 Analysis

The analysis I put forward in this section is based on the idea that the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* does not fall out from a single binary parameter of verbal meaning, as is the case with the previous analyses. Instead, I propose the this restriction is an emergent property of the interaction between two (or more) *gradient* parameters. Take a parameter X. For a given verb, it can be higher or lower on the scale of X. The same goes for parameter Y. Thus, each verb will have an X value and a Y value, and it is these values that determine whether or not a predicate is a suitable antecedent for *do so*; predicates with a value that is too low on either scale are excluded. Furthermore, for a given speaker these parameters can interact to varying degrees. One speaker might give more importance to parameter X,

another to parameter Y. Allowing this variability in the interaction of the parameters lets us model the interspeaker variability we encountered in the last section. This analysis can be represented visually as in Figure 1. Here, the X-axis corresponds to one gradient parameter of verb meaning, and the Y-axis corresponds to another. In the following discussion, I propose that X corresponds to the lexical class of the predicate (aktionsart + stativity) and Y corresponds to a gradient notion of agentivity. Only predicates that fall into the upper right quadrant are possible antecedent for *do so*, and for each speaker, the axes can intersect at different places.

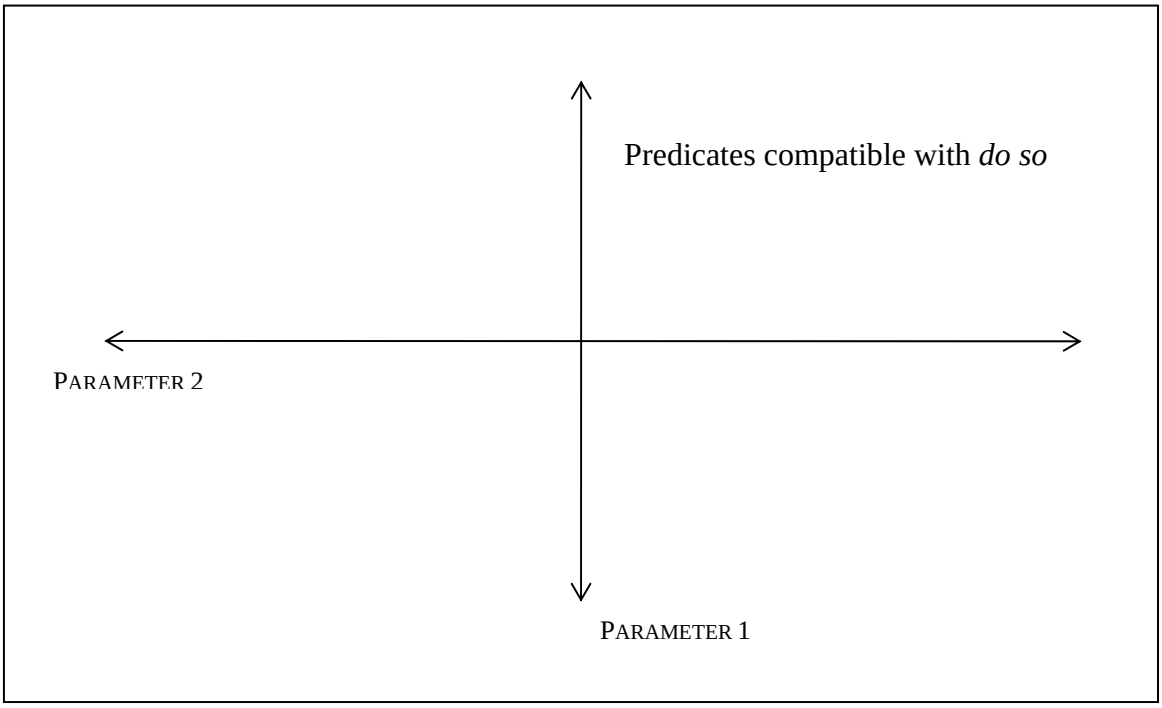


Figure 1

The task at hand, then, is to determine what the relevant parameters are that interact to determine which predicates are possible antecedents for *do so*. As a starting point we can take the three parameters identified by the previous analyses in §3.2—aktionsart, stativity, and agentivity. While it is true that these parameters alone could not account for all of the data, the analyses based on these parameters do describe trends in the data. Therefore, it is likely that each of them is at play in determining which predicates are compatible with *do so*. Both aktionsart and stativity are notions that define different classes of predicates, thus I propose to collapse these into a single cline of lexical meaning. Agentivity is a semantic property of the subject of verbs and cross-cuts the different lexical classes. I will discuss each of these parameters in turn.

In the area of aktionsart, we have already seen that certain states and certain achievements are not good antecedents for *do so*, while verbs that fall into the other aktionsart classes are not restricted in the same way. Therefore, it would seem that states and achievements are lower on the aktionsart "scale" than the other classes. Finding a feature that places states and achievements at the lower end of this scale, however, is not an easy task.

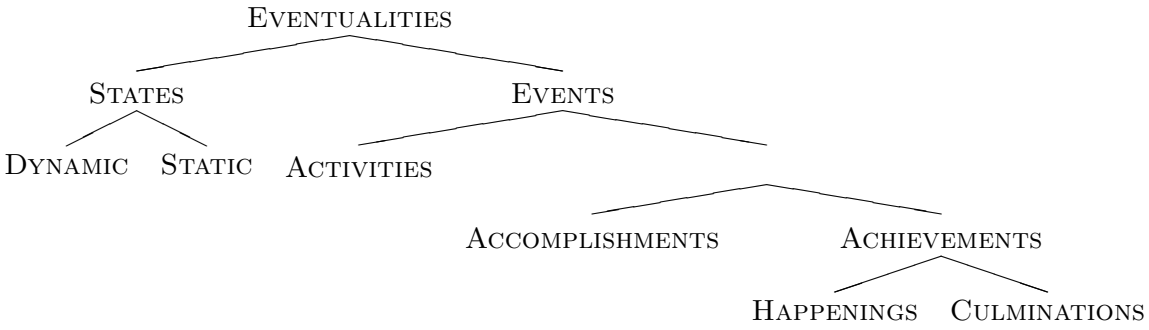
Smith (1991:30) gives the following feature specifications for the different aktionsart types, repeated from (39):

(39)

	Static	Durative	Telic
States	[+]	[+]	N/A
Achievement	[–]	[–]	[+]
Activity	[–]	[+]	[–]
Accomplishment	[–]	[+]	[+]
Semelfactive	[–]	[–]	[–]

In a system such as this, states are taken to be static eventualities that have duration. Achievements are instantaneous changes of state, while accomplishments are their durative counterparts—they include a durative process that culminates in a change of state. Activities are events that take time but do not have an inherent endpoint. Lastly, semelfactives share with achievements that they are instantaneous, but they do not involve a change of state. As we can see in (27), states and achievements have nearly opposite feature specifications in Smith's system. Moreover, I am not aware of any author that groups these two classes together, or even discusses their similarity. The more traditional grouping is like that in (16), repeated here:

(40)



Regardless of whether the precise dimension can be identified that places states and achievements together at the lower end of a scale, their behavior as regards *do so* appears to do just this.

Turning now to stativity, looking at the taxonomy in (40) we see that the class of states is divided into dynamic states and static states. Static states correspond to predicates such as *know, hate*, and *resemble*, while dynamic states include predicates such as *stand, sit*, and *sleep*.[8] These two types of states differ in their grammatical properties. First, dynamic states allow the progressive, while static states do not (Dowty 1979). This is shown in (41), where *sit* and *resemble* are taken as representative examples of the two classes.

(41) a. David was sitting for three hours.
b. * Mary was resembling her grandmother.

Second, dynamic states can be embedded as the nonfinite complement of perception verbs, but static states cannot (Maienborn 2005).

[8]Dynamic states have also been called *interval states* by Dowty (1979:173-183) and *D-states* by Maienborn (2005).

(42) a. I saw David sitting at the table.
b. * I saw Mary resembling her grandmother.

Lastly, dynamic states, but not static states, can be modified by locative and manner adverbials (Maienborn 2005).

(43) a. David sat at the table.
b. * Mary resembled her grandmother in France.
c. David sat motionless.
d. * Mary resembled her grandmother calmly.

The semantic basis for the distinction between static and dynamic states is quite intuitive, and this is captured by their names. However, making this intuition more precise is not so easy. Maienborn accounts for the differing behavior of these two classes by positing that dynamic states have a Davidsonian event argument e, but static states do not. However, while this analysis might explain their syntactic and semantic behavior, it does not define the lexical properties that of dynamic states that make them more event-like.

A split similar to the static and dynamic distinction is seen in the achievements. In (40) we see that this class is divided into happenings and culminations by Bach. The typical characterization of achievements is that they are instantaneous changes of state. For instance, in a *seeing* event, one moment you are not in a state of perception, but the next moment you are. This contrasts with verbs of accomplishment which also entail a change of state but are durative. Thus, I cannot say that I built a house if I conjured it out of thin air. I can only say I built a house if I went through some process that had the end result of bringing a house into existence. Even though achievements are construed as instantaneous changes of state, Smith (1991) notes that certain achievements have associated preliminary processes that go along with them (but which are not construed as part of the event proper). For example, reaching the summit of a mountain is an instantaneous event, but it is usually preceded by climbing the mountain. Similarly, a finding event is usually preceded by a searching event. Other achievements don't involve such preliminary processes; seeing something or recognizing someone do not require any previous events to unfold for them to come about, for instance. This distinction between achievements that allow preliminary processes and those that do not is what's behind the division between happenings and culminations in (40). Happenings do not have a preliminary process, but culminations do.

The divisions we have been talking about here—static vs. dynamic states and happenings vs. culminations—appear to be very similar to Lakoff's stative vs. nonstative split as regards compatibility with *do so*. Static states, happenings, and statives all pattern together in disfavoring *do so*, and dynamic states, culminations, and nonstatives pattern together in favoring *do so*. Therefore I propose to add the stativity to the aktionsart dimension of meaning that we will use to predict possible antecedents for *do so*. This dimension is illustrated schematically in (44) (stat. = stative and nonstat. = nonstative).

(44)

	Stat. State	**Nonstat. State**	**Stat. Achiev.**	**Nonstat. Achiev.**	**Semelfactive**	**Activity**	**Accompl.**

I turn now to the parameter of agentivity. Oftentimes, agentivity is taken to be a categorical notion that defines certain semantic properties of the actor in a sentence. For instance Foley and Robert D. Van Valin (1984:29) characterize an actor (i.e. agent) as the "participant which performs, effects, instigates, or controls the situation denoted by the predicate." Fillmore (1968:24) defines the agentive arguments as "the typically animate perceived instigator of the action identified by the verb". Similarly, Gruber (1967:943) defines an agentive verb is one "whose subject refers to an animate object which is thought of as the willful source or agent of the activity described in the sentence." However, in order to give the type of analysis I am proposing here, we need to find a gradient notion of agentivity. We can do this if we take two of the properties of agents identified by Foley and Van Valin, such as performance and control, and make them binary features. That is a certain predicate might have a subject that is [+/- control] or [+/- perform]. Cross-cutting these features gives us four different classes of subjects for predicates of the agentivity scale: those that have positive values for both features, those that have negative values for both features, and in between these, two classes that have mixed values. This is summarized in (45).

(45)

+cont/+perf
-cont/+perf
+cont/-perf
-cont/-perf

Given this gradient notion of agentivity, the challenge is to provide evidence that these subcomponents of meaning have independent life. Evidence that they do comes from Mithun (1991). In her study, Mithun analyzes split intransitive case marking systems and identifies various semantic parameters that the languages of the world are sensitive to in conditioning this split.[9] To illustrate a split intransitive case marking system, consider the data from Lakhota in (46). In Lakhota, intransitive predicates fall into two different classes depending on which set of case markers they take. Predicates such as 'jump' (46a) and 'come' (46b) are marked in the first person by the prefix *wa-*, while predicates like 'be sick' (46c) or 'be sleepy' (46d) are marked by the prefix *ma-*. Importantly, *wa-* and *ma-* are the markers reserved for semantic agents and patients, respectively, in transitive clauses.

(46) Lakhota 1^{st} person marking

a. ***wa****psíča* 'I jumped.'

b. ***wa****hí* 'I came.'

c. ***ma****k^{h}úže* 'I'm sick.'

d. ***ma****xwá* 'I'm sleepy.

In general, Mithun argues that *wa*-marking is used with predicates that have subjects that 'perform, effect, instigate, and control' (8). That is, *wa*-marking is conditioned by agentivity. However, there are certain predicates in Lakhota that take *wa-* marking that have subjects that do not have all of the components of agentivity mentioned here. The subjects of predicates such as *blo****wá****kaska* 'I hiccough', ***wa****pšá* 'I sneezed', and *a****wa****glašna* 'I misspoke' are

[9]As Mithun notes, these systems have been given various different names in the literature: active-neutral, active-inactive, active-static, stative-active, agentive, agent-patient, or split S.

also *wa*-marked,[10] and while they have the perform[11] feature of agentivity, they do not have the control feature. For example, in a sneezing event, the actor performs some sort of bodily action, however it is an involuntary action. The actor normally does not control when he or she sneezes. The *wa*-marking on predicates such as these indicates that the relevant parameter that conditions split intransitivity in Lakhota is not agentivity, per se, but rather the performance subcomponent of agentivity. This analysis of split intransitivity in Lakhota given by Mithun is evidence that [perform] and [control] can in fact have independent life in the grammar.

Here I have identified two parameter of meaning—lexical class (aktionsart + stativity) and agentivity—which I claim are relevant for predicting which antecedents are possible antecedents of *do so*. The interaction of these parameters is illustrated in (47).

(47)

+cont/+perf		*sit*		*reach*	*slap*	*swim*	*build*
-cont/+perf				*find*	*sneeze*	*fall*	
+cont/-perf		*be quiet*					
-cont/-perf	*know*		recognize				
	Stat. State	**Nonstat. State**	**Stat. Achiev.**	**Nonstat. Achiev.**	**Semelfactive**	**Activity**	**Accompl.**

Here, the lexical class parameter corresponds to the X-axis in Figure 1, and the agentivity parameter corresponds to the Y-axis. The further to the right and the higher up in the chart a verb falls, the more likely it is to be a possible antecedent for *do so*. Thus, *build* will be an antecedent that everyone accepts since it is an accomplishment that is [+cont,+perf]. On the other hand, *know* (the parade example of an antecedent that is not possible with *do so*) should not be acceptable as an antecedent to many people since it is a stative state that is [-cont,-perf]. The implications of this analysis are reflected in the tallies of corpus examples. Activities and accomplishments account for over half of the antecedents found in the corpus, while there are only 37 states and 69 stative antecedents. Similarly, only 132 nonagentive antecedents occur in the corpus.

To see how this analysis applies to the naturally occurring examples, consider the sentence in (48).

(48) I **apply liquid liner after eyeshadow**, and have done so for YEARS.[Natter32-8]

Here the antecedent of *do so* is *apply liquid eyeliner*, which is an activity—it is durative and does not have an inherent endpoint. Moreover, the actor is in control of the action as well as performs it, making it a [+control,+perform] antecedent. Similarly, in the example in (49), the antecedent *hit ad buttons* is a [+control,+perform] semelfactive antecedent.

(49) I had a theory: That the vast majority of people who **hit ad buttons** do so accidentally. [Article247_3929]

Also among the corpus examples are those like in (50). The antecedents in these examples achievements and therefore fall lower on the lexical class scale in (47). However, they are

[10]Mithun does not provide interlinear glosses for her examples, so it is not clear why *wa-* is word initial in some cases but word medial in others. Presumably, this is not relevant.

[11]Mithun collapses perform, effect, and instigate into a single category. I will use 'perform' to refer to this category in my discussion.

higher on the agentivity scale. In (50a), the antecedent is *reach the South Pole* which is [+control,+perform], and in (50b), the antecedent is *find a life partner to share my days with* which is [-control,+perform]. Being higher on the agentivity scale makes them good antecedents for *do so*.

(50) a. When they **reached the South Pole** on Dec. 15, 1980, they were only the third British expedition ever to do so, following in the footsteps of Robert Scott in 1912 and Sir Vivian Fuchs in 1958. [NYT20020717.0003]

b. I want to **find a life partner to share my days with**, but my current employment prevents me from doing so. [ArticleIP$_3$8054]

The same type of analysis can be given to account for the occurrence of nonstative state antecedents in the corpus. In (51), the antecedent is *live abroad*, which denotes a state. Given the analysis I have proposed, we might expect that a predicate that occupies one of the lowest positions on the lexical class scale, would not be a possible antecedent for *do so*. However, *live abroad* falls higher on the agentivity scale than other states. Certainly, "post-college volunteers" have at least a certain amount of control over where they live, and living abroad takes a minimum of performance (i.e. being alive).

(51) Plenty of young Americans have **lived abroad** from childhood with their corporate-executive parents, and many other have done so as post-college volunteers for Third World relief and developmental outfits. [ArticleIP_2433]

So far, I have shown how my analysis accounts for many of the naturally occurring examples found in the corpus. However, in this chapter we have seen a number of examples that, at first blush, run counter to my analysis. In particular the stative states and stative achievements pose a particular problem. As states and achievements, these antecedents fall at the lower end of the lexical class scale. Also, the majority of them would fall at the lowest end of the agentivity scale. From this standpoint, these antecedents should not be found in the corpus given my analysis. Recall, however, that these antecedents were categorized based on their basic-level meaning. That it, the overall semantics of the sentence were not considered, and any derived-level meaning was not used to determine how the example should be annotated. This was done to stay on par with the previous analyses of the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* so that a direct comparison could be made. It seems, however, that derived-level meaning needs to be taken into consideration in order to account for many of the corpus examples. Take, for examples, the sentences in (52). Each of them can be interpreted in a way that moves them higher on either the lexical class scale or the agentivity scale (or both).

(52) a. So I'm trying desperately to **be good**, and Laistas are making it a little more possible for me to do so and not starve to death in the meanwhile.[PXNatter05-8]

b. You will need to **be highly visible personally and professionally**. And you must recognize that doing so will take inordinate amounts of your time and your energy. [ONTARIO_LEGAL_AID_SERIES]

c. It's possible to **have big, new ideas** after that age, but usually you have to change disciplines to do so. [ArticleIP_1222]

In (52a), the antecedent *be good* is embedded under the verb *trying* which indicates some amount of control and volitionality. The modification by *desperately* only serves to bolster this additional semantics. Similarly, in (52b) while *be highly visible personally and professionally* is normally a state, in this context it is interpreted as an activity, having a meaning similar to 'take actions to make yourself highly visible.' It is clear that this is the relevant interpretation since enacting this eventuality will *take inordinate amounts of your time and your energy.* (52c) also has an interpretation other than that of a state. Here the relevant interpretation is not 'possess big, new ideas,' but rather 'develop/come up with big new ideas.' On this interpretation, the antecedent is an accomplishment, making it a suitable antecedent for *do so*.

These sentences are representative of many of the examples that appear to run counter to the analysis I have given. It is the derived-level meaning that is relevant for determining if it is a possible antecedent for *do so*. There are a number of sentences, however, that remain unaccounted for. Particularly troublesome are sentences such as (53) where no interpretation is available for the antecedent that would account for its occurrence with *do so*. The only possible interpretation of *have* here is that of a state. Furthermore, no agentivity is expressed or implied. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how genes could control or perform any action.

(53) The six genes that **have the largest t-statistics** do so by virtue of having denominators close to zero, implying near constant expression levels.

[1471-2164-3-28]

To account for examples such as these, some other mechanism must be invoked. In the following section, I preview what this mechanism is.

3.5 A further observation

An examination of the counter-examples in (33)–(34) reveals that the majority of them have a similar syntactic configuration. Most of them contain a nonfinite *do so* and another handful contain the antecedent in a relative clause on the subject of *do so*. Constructed examples of these sentence types are given in (54).

(54) a. My grandfather knows all his grandchildren's names, and he manages to do so despite his Alzheimer's.

b. The students who know French best do so because they lived in France for a year.

Significantly, the rate of nonfinite *do so* in the examples with state antecedents is higher than that of the corpus overall. Within the state examples, 73% contain a nonfinite *do so*, while the rate of nonfinite *do so* in the corpus is 57%. This is summarized in the table in (55).

(55)

	Overall	State
Nonfinite	594 (57%)	27 (73%)
Finite	450 (43%)	10 (27%)
	994	37

The number of examples that share these syntactic configurations is striking and suggests that not only semantic factors are at play in the evaluation of possible antecedent for *do so* but also morphosyntactic ones. In the next chapter, I turn to the significance of this suggestion and present experimental evidence that the syntactic environment, in which *do so* occurs can indeed ameliorate the semantic restriction that *do so* normally places on its antecedent.

Chapter 4

Semantics II: Experiment

4.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter, I identified an number of naturally occurring examples of *do so* anaphora, which run counter to the previous claims about the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so*. Specifically, there are a number of examples that have as antecedents of *do so* predicates of the aktionsart type State. A representative sampling of these examples are repeated here in (1).

(1) a. The six genes that **have the largest t-statistics** do so by virtue of having denominators close to zero, implying near constant expression levels. [1471-2164-3-28]

b. So I'm trying desperately to **be good**, and Laistas are making it a little more possible for me to do so and not starve to death in the meanwhile.[PXNatter05-8]

c. But I know she wouldn't have me **feeling sad about her**, and when I am inclined to do so I remember a walk we took one afternoon, the same day she told me what a pilgrim was. [Meskin08]

d. Landsburg attempts, by economic sleight of hand, to argue that racism does not **exist in corporate America** because it would not be in its bottom-line interest for it to do so. [ArticleIP_3868]

I noted that these surprising examples share similar syntactic profiles: 73% of them involve a nonfinite *do so* (as opposed to 57% in the corpus overall) and another handful contain the antecedent within a relative clause on the subject of *do so*. This observation is the point of departure for the study in this chapter. In particular, I present the results of an experiment that tests the hypothesis in (2).

(2) *Hypothesis*: Sentences involving *do so* anaphora with a stative antecedent will be judged to be more grammatical in two syntactic configurations than those in coordinated, finite *do so* configurations:
i) when *do so* contains an infinitival *do*, and
ii) when the antecedent of *do so* is contained in a relative clause modifying the subject of *do so*

In §4.3, I show that this hypothesis is valid; sentences involving *do so* anaphora in these syntactic configurations are indeed rated higher by the participants in the experiment. I attribute this increase in grammatical acceptability to the unavailability or dispreference of Verb Phrase Ellipsis in these environments. Huddleston and Pullum (2002) identify two environments in which "*do so* is required or preferred relative to ellipsis" (1531). The first is when the clause containing *do so* contains an adjunct that does not contrast with anything in the antecedent clause. The second is in various non-finite contexts. The two syntactic configurations tested in this experiment represent sub-cases of each of these environments. Thus, I argue that it is the degradedness of Verb Phrase Ellipsis in these contexts that facilitates the use of *do so* and the subsequent amelioration of the usual semantic restriction on its antecedent which leads to the higher grammatical acceptability. In §4.2, I describe the methodology used in the experiment, and in §4.3 lay out the results of the task. Section 4.4 discusses the implications of the results, and in §4.5 I extend these implications and situate the findings among other types of coercion effects.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Participants

76 college undergraduates participated in the experiment, and all were students in the Introduction to Linguistics course at UC Berkeley. Of the 76, 15 participants were excluded because they reported themselves to be non-native speakers of American English.

4.2.2 Task

Participants were asked to rate the grammaticality acceptability of the sentence stimuli on a 7-point Likert scale with 1 corresponding to completely unacceptability and 7 corresponding to completely acceptable. Intermediate ratings allowed for gradience in the participants' judgements. The stimuli was presented on paper in a questionnaire format. Each stimulus sentence was accompanied by a rating scale, and the participants were asked to circle their rating for each sentence. The task was self-paced and there was no time limit imposed. The instructions for the task are given in (3).

(3) **Instructions**: In this task you are asked to rate the grammatical acceptability of sentences of American English. Read each sentence and circle the number on the scale corresponding to the rating you give it. A rating of 1 means the sentence is completely unacceptable — no English speaker would ever say it. A rating of 7 means that the sentence is completely acceptable. Ratings in between 1 and 7 mean the sentence is unnatural to some degree.

In the instructions, the task was framed in terms of acceptability of the sentences and not in terms of grammaticality. This was to encourage the participants to judge the naturalness of the sentence, which is possibly a more gradient notion than grammaticality, which the participants might take to be categorical. In short, the instructions were designed to encourage the participants to utilize the full range of the scale.

It is worth mentioning why the participants were asked to us a 7-point scale to judge the acceptability of the stimuli instead of a different method such as magnitude estimation. This was mainly a practical decision. While magnitude estimation has been shown to be an effective measure of the gradience in the grammaticality of linguistic data, it is a more complicated task in terms of explanation to the participants, implementation by the participants, and data processing and analysis. In a pilot run of this study, a 7-point scale task proved effective methodology: participants used the full range of the scale and the task was sensitive enough to capture the variability in grammaticality shown in the data. Given this, the simpler task was used.

4.2.3 Stimuli

The stimuli for the experiment consisted of constructed sentences containing *do so* anaphora. Twelve different predicates served as antecedents of *do so*: six stative and six active. These predicates were chosen as prototypical members of their category. Within the stative predicates, three adjectives and three stative verbs were used, and within the active predicates, verbs were chosen from each of the eventive aktionsart categories (activity, accomplishment, achievement, and semelfactive). The predicates that were used in the stimuli are given in the table in (4).

(4)

State	Active
be careful	*bake*
be good	*build*
be tall	*climb*
believe	*help*
have	*knock*
know	*win*

Each predicate was employed in three different sentence types: 1) an antecedent clause coordinated with a target clause containing a finite *do so* (coord), 2) an antecedent clause combined with a target clause containing an infinitival *do so* (inf), and 3) a matrix clause, in which the antecedent is contained within a relative clause modifying the subject of *do so* (rc). Sample stimuli are given in (5) with the stative antecedent *believe* and (6) with the active antecedent *bake*.

(5) a. My cousin believes that it's good to eat well, and I do so, too. (coord)
b. My sister believes in socialism, and to do so in a small conservative town is rare. (inf)
c. The patient who believes in God does so after having a near-death experience. (rc)

(6) a. John baked four cakes yesterday, and he did so without any help. (coord)
b. My father baked cupcakes for the whole baseball team, but he had to stay up half the night to do so. (inf)
c. My friend who baked me a pie did so because I helped her with the yard work. (rc)

The stimuli containing an infinitival *do so* had various form. Along with stimuli in which the infinitival clause acts as a subject and an adjunct, as shown in (5b) and (6b), respectively, stimuli were constructed where the infinitival clauses was embedded under *be able*, *manage*, *struggle*, and *in order to*.

Crossing the twelve predicates with the three sentence types resulted in 36 critical stimuli. In the questionnaire, these were interspersed with 36 distractor sentences, which contained instances of propositional *so*, propositional and nominal *it*, and Null Complement Anaphora. A complete list of the 36 critical stimuli is given in Appendix B.

4.2.4 Statistical analysis

The mode of analysis of the data from this task was mixed effects modeling (Pinheiro and Bates 2008; Baayen 2008). It was necessary to use mixed modeling in order to obtain results that were generalizable beyond this experiment. The verbs used in the stimuli and the participants were drawn randomly from larger populations of verbs and participants. If a more traditional type of analysis were used, these factors would be treated as fixed, i.e. these are all the possible verbs and participants in the population. This is obviously an erroneous assumption. Mixed modeling, on the other hand, allows us to combines random effects (participant and verb) with fixed effects (verb-type and sentence-type), which are the variables tested in the experiment for predicting the dependent variable—sentence grammaticality therefore making the results generalizable. The mixed model was fit using the lmer() function for R as described in Baayen (2008:242-259).[1] .

4.3 Results

The data broken down by verb type is summarized in Figure 1. In this and subsequent figures, the dark line indicates the median rating and the box indicates the interquartile rage. Circle dots indicate potential outliers. Thus, for active predicates, the median rating was 7 and 50% of the ratings fell between 5 and 7. For stative predicates the median rating was 3 and 50% of the ratings fell between 1 and 5. As expected, the difference between the ratings for active and stative verbs was highly significant ($p<0.005$). A summary of the statistical analysis is provided in Appendix C

[1] The lmer() function does not compute *p*-values for the corresponding *t*-values. The *p*-values were obtained using the pvals.fnc() function (Baayen 2008:248).

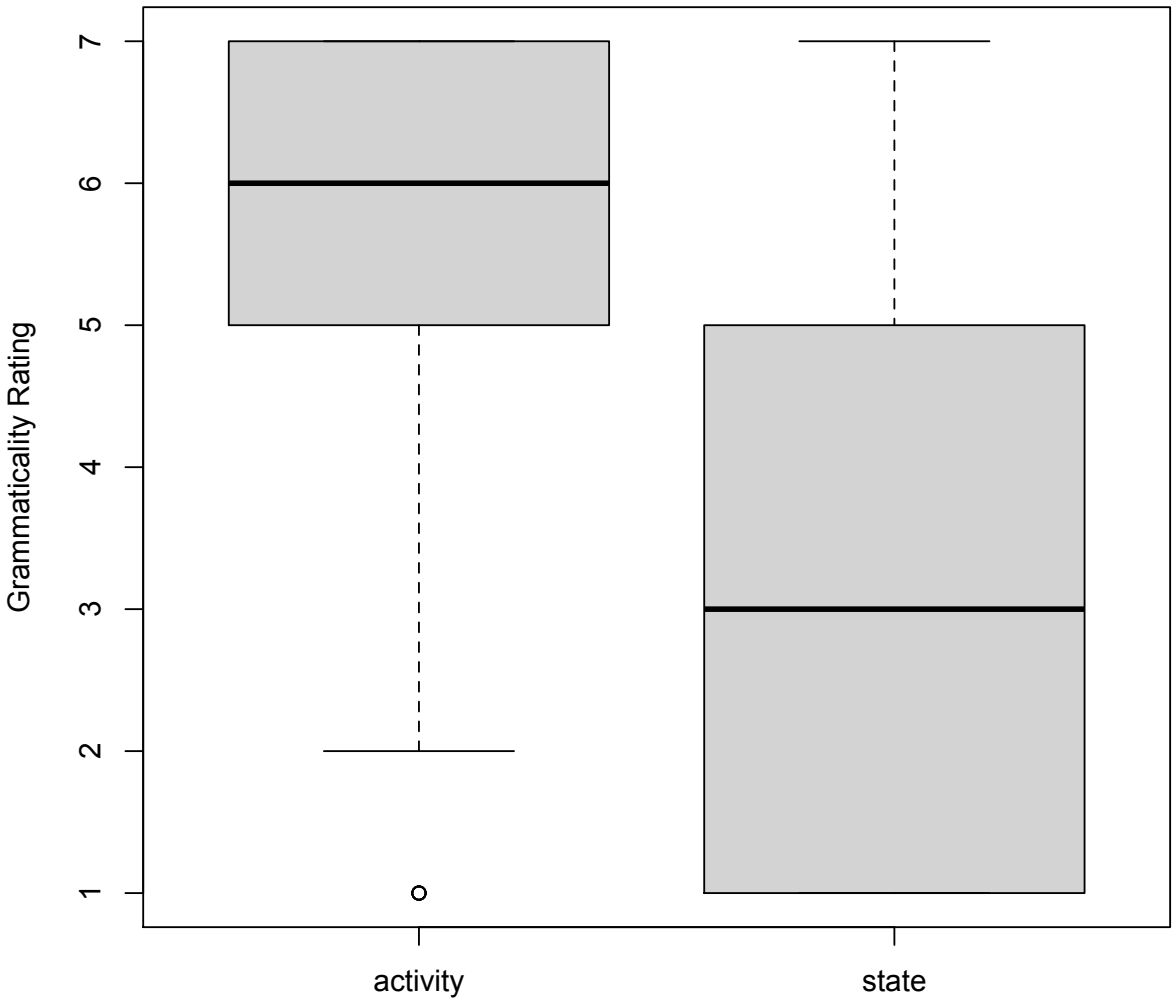


Figure 4.1: Distribution of grammaticality ratings by verb type

The model also showed an interaction between verb type and sentence type. Within the stative predicates, sentences containing infinitival *do so* were rated higher than the coordinated sentences with finite *do so*. This difference was highly significant ($p<0.005$).[2]

[2]After the experiment was run, it was brought to my attention that semantics of the verb that takes the infinitive could affect the interpretation of *do so* and thus how the sentence is rated. Particularly, in a stimulus sentence such as (i), *manage* seems to indicate a certain level of volitionality or agentivity, and this semantics might be the cause of the higher rating for this sentence and not the infinitival status of *do so*.

(i) My grandfather knows all his grandchildrens names, and he manages to do so despite his Alzheimers.

Similarly, sentences in which a relative clauses modifies the subject of *do so* were also rated significantly higher than the coordinated sentences with finite *do so* (p=0.01). There was no significant difference in the ratings for infinitival and relative clause sentences. These findings are summarized in Figure 2.

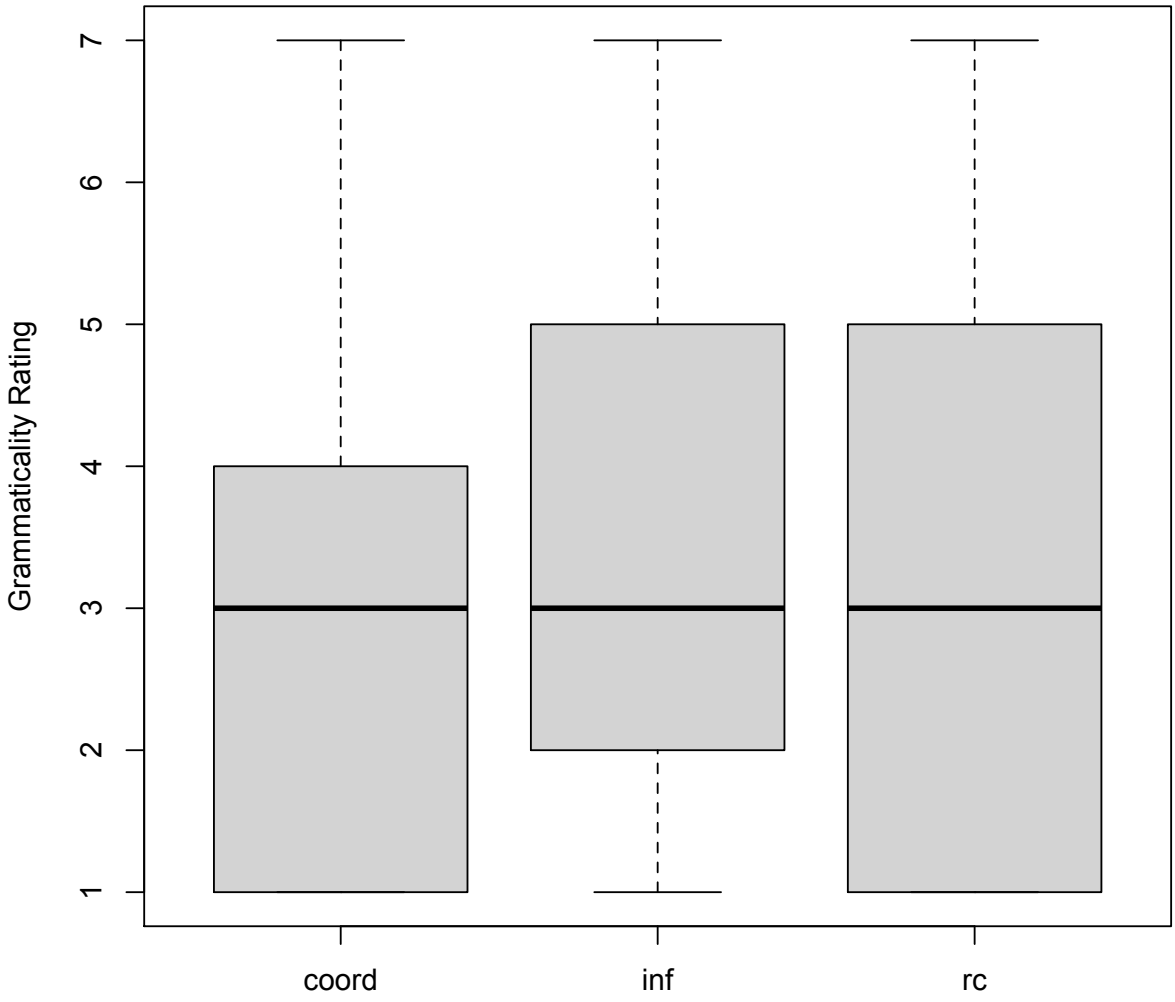


Figure 4.2: Distribution of grammaticality ratings for stative verbs by sentence type

Within the active verbs, however, there was no significant difference in the acceptability

To see if this is the case, I impressionistically compared the ratings given to the two stimuli containing *manage* to the ratings given to the other infinitival stimuli, and it does not seem that the participants rated these sentences any more acceptable than the others.

ratings between coordinated, infinitival, and relative clause sentences. As we can see in Figure 4.3, the ratings for infinitival sentences do trend higher than those for coordinated and relative clause sentences. For infinitival sentences in this condition, the median rating as 7 and all ratings were 5 or above (excluding the outliers indicated by the circles). The coordinated and relative clause sentences share the same rating profile: the median rating was 6 with ratings ranging down to 2. Given this trend, it is possible that this lack of significance in acceptability ratings is an artifact of the experimental design. Since the rating scale used by the participants had an upper bound of 7, it was not possible for them to give a higher rating. A different methodology such as magnitude estimation, where the scales used are participant defined, might reveal a similar pattern in the active verbs as found in the stative verbs. That is, it might be the case that infinitival sentences (and possibly relative clause sentences) are, in fact, rated as more grammatical than their coordinated counterparts. If this lack of significance is not an artifact of the methodology and there truly is no difference in how sentences with active antecedents are rated, this shows that sentence type alone is not responsible for the higher grammaticality ratings in the stative condition. That is, there is nothing intrinsic to *do so* that makes it favor these syntactic conditions. If this were the case, we would see higher acceptability ratings for all *do so* sentences, including those with active antecedents. There is another factor at play, and I turn to this in the next section.

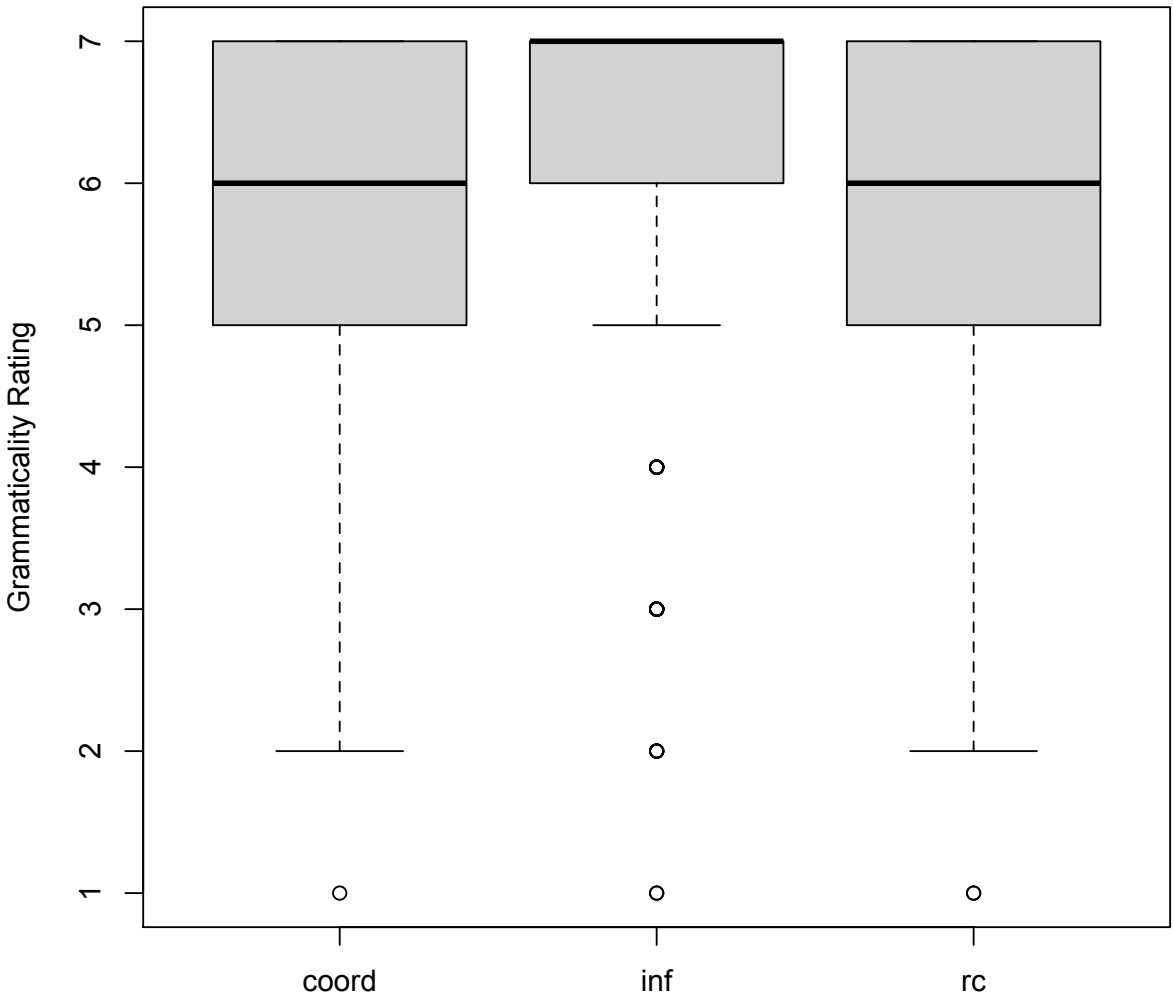


Figure 4.3: Distribution of grammaticality ratings for active verbs by sentence type

4.4 Discussion

The results of the experiment presented here validate the hypothesis put forth at the beginning of this chapter. Infinitival and relative clause sentences with stative antecedent of *do so* are indeed rated as more grammatically acceptable than their coordinated counterparts. The question now is why this should be the case. There are two contexts in which *do so* is required or preferred relative to verb phrase ellipsis (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:1531). The first context is when the target of anaphora contains a non-contrastive adjunct. The

sentences in (7) illustrate.

(7) a. She agreed to help, but she {did so/*did} reluctantly.
(Huddleston & Pullum ex. (44i))

b. Those who take part {do so/*do} at their their own peril.
(Huddleston & Pullum ex. (44ii))

In (7a), the adjunct *reluctantly* in the target clause does not have a counterpart in the antecedent clause *agree to help*. Likewise, the the adjunct *at their own peril* in the target clause in (7b) does not contrast with anything in the verb phrase *take part* in the antecedent clause. For this reason, ellipsis is ungrammatical and *do so* is required.

The second context where *do so* is required or preferred is in various nonfinite clauses, such as those in (8).

(8) a. We didn't complain: there was no point in {doing so/%doing}.
(Huddleston & Pullum ex. (45i))

b. We didn't complain: we knew that {to do so/*to (do)} would be pointless.
(Huddleston & Pullum ex. (45ii))

In (8a), Huddleston and Pullum claim verb phase ellipsis is only possible with a present participle for a small number of speakers (indicated by the %). For the rest, *do so* is required. Similarly, in (8b) where the target is infinitival, *do so* is required. It is ungrammatical to either strand the infinitival marker *to* or to include the pleonastic *do* that shows up in verb phrase ellipsis when no other auxiliary is present.

The stimuli used in the experiment mostly fall into one of these two contexts. The relative clause sentences all contained noncontrastive adjuncts in the target clause. In fact, (7b) is structurally parallel to the relative clause stimuli. Similarly, the majority of the infinitival stimuli are of the type where verb phrase ellipsis is not possible. As Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1526) note, it is possible to strand *to* when it is the complement of certain verbs or adjectives such *intend, like* and *able*.[3] A handful of the experimental stimuli have this profile. (9) is an example.

(9) Susan managed to build a new house, and she managed to do so without going over her budget.

Here, *to do so* is the complement of the verb *manage*, and as (10) shows stranding the *to* with verb phrase ellipsis is also possible.

[3]Negating the infinitival clause (i) or adding a subject (ii) also licenses *to* stranding (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:1526).

(i) You'll have to sell your shares; not to could lead to a conflict of interest.
(Huddleston & Pullum, ex. (24i))

(ii) You'd better do it; for anyone else to would be too hazardous.
(Huddleston & Pullum, ex. (24ii))

(10) Susan managed to build a new house, and she managed to without going over her budget.

Looking at the participant questionnaires, it does not appear that examples such as (9) were rated differently from those where *to* could not be stranded.

The naturally occurring examples identified in the previous chapter that have stative antecedents are also mostly covered by the contexts identified by Huddleston and Pullum. Of these examples that contain a finite *do so*, all but one contain a noncontrastive adjunct in the target clause. The one that does not is given in (11).

(11) Plenty of young Americans have **lived abroad** from childhood with their corporate-executive parents, and many other have done so as post-college volunteers for Third World relief and developmental outfits. [ArticleIP_2433]

Here there is an adjunct in the target clause (*as post-college volunteers for Third World relief and developmental outfits*) but it contrasts with an adjunct in the antecedent clause (*from childhood with their corporate-executive parents*).

Similarly, the majority of the naturally occurring examples that contain a nonfinite *do so* are of the type where verb phrase ellipsis is not possible. In only a handful of these examples is it grammatical to strand *to* with ellipsis.

The overwhelming number of examples with stative antecedents of *do so* that are contain the syntactic configurations that require *do so* points towards a possible explanation for why infinitival and relative clause sentences are rated as more grammatical than coordinated sentences. Since the verb phrase anaphor that is normally used to refer to stative antecedents (i.e. ellipsis) is not available, *do so* must be used instead, and it is this requirement that overrides the semantic restriction that *do so* usually places on its antecedent. Therefore, this semantic restriction is not a hard constraint. It is violable just in case no other verb phrase anaphor is available.[4] This cannot be the whole explanation, however, since as we have seen there are infinitival sentences in both the naturally occurring data and in the constructed stimuli allow for a verb phrase ellipsis alternative. I have no definitive explanation for these examples, but it is likely that the amelioration of the semantic restriction we see here has spread by analogy from the infinitival examples where ellipsis is barred. One way to think about this situation, then, is that *to do so* has become a collocation that does not carry the same semantic restrictions the *do so* does in general.

In the following section, I will continue with a discussion of the syntactic override effect on the semantic restriction that *do so* normally places on its antecedent, and situate it in context with other types of coercion. In particular, I will develop a typology of coercion phenomena and argue that the effect we have seen in this chapter is an instance of SUBTRACTIVE COERCION.

4.5 Coercion

Coercion effects have been identified in nominal syntax (Talmy 1988), verbal aspect (Moens and Steedman 1988; Pustejovsky and Bouillon 1995; de Swart 1998; Michaelis 2004; Koontz-

[4] *Do it/that* anaphora places a similar semantic restriction on its antecedent. At this point, it is an open question whether the effects of this restriction are ameliorated in these syntactic configurations as well.

Garboden 2007), argument structure (Goldberg 1995), and pragmatically specialized sentence types (Michaelis and Lambrecht 1996), and I would argue that amelioration of the effects of the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* in certain syntactic environments should be counted among these as well. Coercion is a notion originally proposed by Moens and Steedman (1988) and is a type of repair strategy used to resolve semantic conflicts. As Koontz-Garboden (2007:137) puts it, "the idea of coercion is that if the meanings of two elements in an utterance conflict with one another, then a language user might find a way of repairing this conflict so that the utterance actually ends up having some sort of coherent meaning." One interesting question in this regard is what types of repairs the language user makes in order to arrive at a coherent meaning for a sentence.

A preliminary survey of the coercion effects mention above reveals what appear to be three different strategies. First, the language user can add some component of meaning to one of the elements in the sentence. I will refer to this type of effect as ADDITIVE COERCION. This is the type of coercion seen in the argument structure changing constructions described in Goldberg (1995). Take for example, the sentences in (12) (Golberg's examples (1)-(3) p. 152):

(12) a. They laughed the poor guy out of the room.
b. Frank sneezed the tissue off the table.
c. Mary urged Bill into the house.

These sentences are instantiations of the "caused-motion" construction. Schematically, this construction has the form [SUBJ [V OBJ OBL]] (where V is an active verb and OBJ is a directional PP) and the meaning X CAUSES Y TO MOVE Z. Normally, the meanings of *laugh, sneeze*, and *urge* do not have a causal component as (13) show.

(13) a. They laughed.
b. Frank sneezed.
c. Mary urged Bill to go back to school.

However, when they are used in this particular syntactic frame, a causal component is added, and their basic meanings are enriched and coerced into having a causal interpretation.

Another example of additive coercion is seen in the case of nominal extraposition as analyzed by Michaelis and Lambrecht (1996). They argue that in a sentence such as (14) with an extraposed final noun phrase, this noun phrase takes on a scalar meaning. (The small caps indicate focus.)

(14) It's AMAZING [the odd people my SISTER knows].

Normally, the noun phrase *the odd people my sister knows* does not have a scalar interpretation. It is true that *odd* is a scalar adjective. However, this is not the relevant scale for the interpretation of this sentence. What is amazing here is not the degree to which the people are odd, but rather the quantity or variety of people. Thus, (14) does not have the paraphrase in (15), but is ambiguous between the two paraphrases in (16).

(15) It's amazing the degree to which the people my sister knows are odd.

(16) a. It's amazing the variety of odd people my sister knows.
b. It's amazing the number of odd people my sister knows.

The authors argue that this component of scalar meaning is supplied by the nominal extraposition construction and the exclamative nature of the utterance. In short, this construction requires a noun phrase with certain scalar properties, and even though *the odd people my sister knows* does not intrinsically have them, when used here the relevant component of meaning is added to the denotation of the noun phrase.

A second strategy that language users use to resolve semantic conflicts is to exchange one meaning component of one of the elements in the sentence for another. This type of SUBSTITUTIVE COERCION is seen in the area of verbal aspect. As we saw in chapter 2, certain aspectual operators (i.e. certain auxiliary verbs, temporal adverbials, etc.) are not compatible with verbs of all aktionsart classes. Thus, I used these operators as tests to annotate the corpus examples for the aktionsart class of the antecedent. For instance it is well known that the progressive aspect is not compatible with state predicates, as (17) illustrates.

(17) * John is knowing the answer now.

However, in certain cases, the progressive operator can coerce the erstwhile state predicate into having an activity interpretation. This is the case in (18).

(18) I'm living on Blake Street these days.

In the normal case, *live* is taken to denote a state, but in (18) it is interpreted as denoting an ongoing activity. On an analysis of aktionsart such as that of Smith (1991), where the different meanings associated with the aktionsart classes are modeled by the binary features [+/-static], [+/-durative], and [+/-telic] as shown in (19), this type of aspectual coercion can be seen as replacing the value of one or more of these features for the opposite value. Thus, to coerce *live* from a state into an activity, the positive static value is replaced with the negative value. Additionally, this example also illustrates additive coercion since states do not have a featural specification for telicity. Therefore, the [-telic] feature must also be added in order to arrive at an activity interpretation.

(19)

	Static	Durative	Telic
States	[+]	[+]	N/A
Achievement	[–]	[–]	[+]
Activity	[–]	[+]	[–]
Accomplishment	[–]	[+]	[+]
Semelfactive	[–]	[–]	[–]

Another instance of substitutive aspectual coercion involves the progressive aspect and semelfactive verbs. Normally, semelfactive verbs are taken to denote instantaneous, non-durative events. For example, the utterance in (20) depicts a single, instantaneous sneeze.

(20) Mary sneezed.

However, when combined with the progressive aspect, semelfactive verbs like *sneeze* are coerced into having an activity meaning, in which the event is iterative as in (21).

(21) Mary is sneezing.

This coercion can be achieved by replacing the [–durative] feature of the semelfactive with a positive value.

As it stands, the distinction between additive and substitutive coercion is tied to the type of feature in questions. If the relevant feature is privative as is the case with the caused-motion construction and the nominal extraposition examples above, the result is additive coercion. If the relevant feature is binary however, the result is substitutive coercion. It could certainly be the case that the type of aspectual coercion discussed in (20) and (21) be modeled using a privitive [durative] feature. On this analysis, *sneeze* would lack this feature in (20), and it would be added when the verb is combined with the progressive aspect. Therefore, in the absence of an unambiguous case of substitutive coercion, it possible that the two categories could be collapsed. However, insofar as binary features are necessary to capture the different semantics of aktionsart classes, the distinction between additive and substitutive coercion is necessary.

The third type of coercion is the type exhibited with *do so* in nonfinite contexts of when it is modified by a noncontrastive adjunct. In these contexts the semantic restriction that *do so* places on its antecedent is lifted, and *do so* becomes more acceptable with stative antecedents. As I have discussed throughout this dissertation, this semantic restriction can be seen as a compatibility constraint on the main verb *do* of *do so* and the antecedent predicate. However, in these syntactic contexts, the semantics of *do* is bleached and the active meaning component is removed. Thus, instead of being compatible with only a subset of eventualities, *do so* is now compatible with a broader set of eventualities. This type of coercion is an example of SUBTRACTIVE COERCION.

One might wonder if the type of coercion seen with *do so* isn't actually additive. That is, is it possible that *do so* coerces its antecedent into an agentive interpretation. In the previous chapter, I did argue that in certain cases, the antecedent of *do so* is coerced into an agentive interpretation. This is case for an example such as (22) where *trying deliberately* adds an agentive component of meaning to *be good*.

(22) So I'm trying desperately to **be good**, and Laistas are making it a little more possible for me to do so and not starve to death in the meanwhile. [PXNatter05-8]

However, in examples such as these, I argued that the added agentive meaning did not come from *do so*, but rather from other elements in the sentence. Evidence that *do so* does not coerce an agentive interpretation on its own comes from sentences like (23).

(23) The six genes that **have the largest t-statistics** do so by virtue of having denominators close to zero, implying near constant expression levels. [1471-2164-3-28]

Here no agentive meaning is added to the antecedent despite the presence of *do so*. Instead it seems that *do so* loses its agentive component due to the noncontrastive adjunct modifying

do so making ellipsis dispreferred. In light of this, it appears that type of coercion at play here is subtractive.

So far, I have uncovered no other instances of subtractive coercion in the literature. It appears that the analysis of the coercion exhibited with *do so* in the syntactic configurations where verb phrase ellipsis is unavailable is a novel contribution in this regard. The general profile of the subtractive coercion exhibited here is, of two forms in competition, the one with the more general meaning (ellipsis) is block from use (by certain morphosyntactic contexts), therefore the form with the more specific meaning (*do so*) fills in the gap and becomes semantically bleached. Are there other phenomena that fit this profile? One obvious place to look is *do it/that* anaphora. Just like *do so* anaphora, *do it/that* is not compatible with all antecedents. In general, it is taken to be more restrictive than *do so*. It is an open question whether the lack of ellipsis in nonfinite environments and with noncontrastive adjuncts leads to an amelioration of the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do it/that* as well. The analysis I have give here would predict that this should be the case. Outside the realm of verbal anaphora, another possible instance of subtractive coercion might be the use of the pronouns *he* or *they* to refer to a gender neutral singular noun phrase such as *a student* with a generic reference. The only gender neutral pronoun in English is *it*. However, *it* cannot be used to refer to human entities. Therefore, it cannot be used in the context described here. Instead, either *he* is stripped of its [masculine] meaning or *they* loses its [plural] meaning, and one of these pronouns is used instead.

The typology of coercion effects I have given here is, perhaps, rudimentary, but I believe this is a fruitful start. Coercion is a notion that has been evoked in many different domains, and it is a powerful tool that has the potential to over-generate if not constrained. One of the first steps in constraining it is to understand to what extent it is active in the grammar and in what ways it operates. The discussion here is an initial attempt at this step.

4.6 Summary

In this chapter and in chapter 3, I have presented two different analyses to account for the variation in the semantics of the antecedents of *do so* found in the corpus examples. In chapter 3, I argued that the semantic restriction on the antecedent of *do so* comes about through the interaction of lexical class and agentivity, and I showed that operators such as adverbs or other verbs can coerce an otherwise unacceptable verb phrase into having the necessary semantics to serve as an antecedent to *do so*. In this chapter, I argued that in certain syntactic contexts the meaning of *do so* becomes bleached thereby making it compatible with a wider variety of antecedents. The remains whether both analyses are necessary. So far as I can tell, the answer is yes. As I showed at the end of chapter 3, the analysis I gave there was that sufficient to account for all of the data. Thus the analysis presented here in chapter 4 was prompted. On the other hand, the coercion analysis I gave in this chapter only bears on *do so* in certain syntactic configurations where the semantic restriction is lifted. It has nothing to say about which predicates can serve as antecedents in coordinated sentences with a finite *do so*, for instance. To understand this, we need the multidimensional semantic analysis given in chapter 3. In sum, the two analyses are complementary—both being necessary to account for the data at hand.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

5.1 Summary of findings

I had two main goals for this dissertation. First, I investigated the use of the behavior of *do so* as evidence for constituency (or lack thereof) in the verb phrase. In chapter 2, I arrived at the conclusion that *do so*, in fact, does not provide any evidence, positive or negative, for the structure of the verb phrase in general. This conclusion fell out from my analysis of *do so* as a deep anaphor as opposed to a surface anaphor as had previously been claimed. The analysis of *do so* as a deep or surface anaphor is, perhaps, to some a theory-internal quibble of little importance. I hope to have shown, however, that this is not trivial. The analysis of *do so* as a deep anaphor has important analytical and theoretical repercussions for a significant part of the grammar—the verb phrase. The structure of the verb phrase has been central to the analysis various linguistic phenomena. For instance, the Uniform Theta-role Assignment Hypothesis proposed by Baker (1999) relies on structural position that an argument is generated in to determine the theta role that that argument receives. If it turns out that there is flat structure within the verb phrase, our understanding of theta-role assignment needs to be revised as well. Thus, the analysis of the structure of the verb phrase has repercussions beyond constituency. Thus, the debate over the internal structure of the verb phrase is an important one. However, *do so* is not the place to look to settle it.

My second goal was to arrive at an understanding of the interaction between *do so* and its antecedent. In the second part of the dissertation I attacked on two fronts in this regard. In chapter 3, I used naturally occurring examples to test the previous claims about the semantic restriction that *do so* places on its antecedent, and what we saw was that none of the single semantic parameters (stativity, aktionsart, agentivity) previously posited to capture the restriction were sufficient to fully account for the data. From this, I proposed an analysis in which the interaction of these three parameters are responsible for determining which predicates are possible antecedents for *do so*. It was also necessary to look beyond the basic-level meaning of the antecedent to determine if it could serve as a possible antecedent to *do so*. The meaning and interpretation of the sentence as whole is often relevant in determining compatibility with *do so*.

In chapter 4, I showed that these semantic parameters are not the only relevant factors in mitigating the interaction between *do so* and its antecedent. There are syntactic factors

at play as well. Particularly, when *do so* occurs in nonfinite contexts or with an adjunct that does not contrast with anything in the antecedent clause, the semantic interaction between *do so* and its antecedent is lessened, leading to sentences of this type to be rated significantly more grammatical than sentences of other types. I attributed this to the fact that verb phrase ellipsis is unavailable or degraded in these syntactic contexts. The basic argument is that since ellipsis is not available, *do so* must be used to the detriment of the semantic restriction that *do so* normally places on its antecedent. Looking beyond *do so*, I situated the effects seen here into a larger typology of coercion, and showed that there are three different types of coercion effects: additive coercion, substitutive coercion, and subtractive coercion. The type of coercion associated with *do so* is subtractive, and to my knowledge this is the first instance of this type of coercion to be analyzed.

5.2 Future research

At the start of this dissertation, I began by laying out the different verbal anaphors in English, illustrated by the examples in (1).

(1) Steve has eaten an apple, and ...
   a. John has, too.
   b. John has done it, too.
   c. John has done that, too.
   d. John has done so, too.

To this core members of the family of verbal anaphors, (Culicover and Jackendoff 2005:287) suggest that examples such as those in (2) should also be included as more peripheral members.

(2) Steve has eaten an apple, and ...
   a. John has done the same.
   b. John has done something similar.

As we can see, English has not only *do so*, but five other verbal anaphors at its disposal, and as we saw in chapter 4 they do not always interact independently with the rest of the grammar. Instead, they form an interrelated system with each occupying its own space in the grammar. For the most part, their distributions overlap as (1) and (2) illustrates, but there are certain pockets of the grammar where each cannot be used. In particular, we saw in chapter 3 that in the normal case, *do so* is barred from being used with the semantic class of antecedents including *know*. Similarly, in chapter 4 a crucial component of the analysis was that verb phrase ellipsis is barred under certain nonfinite contexts and when there is a noncontrastive adjunct modifying the target of anaphora. Interestingly, these two constraints interact in a nonmonotonic way. It could be the case that given an antecedent such as *know* and a nonfinite context for the anaphoric target, these two constraints would combine to make the use of any verbal anaphor impossible.[1] Instead, however, the constraint on nonfinite verb

[1] As (i) shows, just like *do so* none of the other verbal anaphors are compatible with antecedents like *know*.

phrase ellipsis overrides to a certain extent the semantic constraint on *do so* and its possible antecedents. The findings of this study raise the question of what other constraints there are on the use of each of the verbal anaphors in English and in what ways these constraints interact. In order to fully understand the complete system of verbal anaphora we need to find the answer to this question.

The study of verbal anaphora in English has been dominated by analyses of verb phrase ellipsis, and this is not surprising given that ellipsis is the most widely used verbal anaphor in the language. However, to fully understand the complete system of verbal anaphora, we need to move past ellipsis and provide in depth, analyses of the other anaphors like I have done here with *do so*. Particularly, corpus studies of *do it* and *do that* anaphora need to be undertaken to provide the empirical base necessary for their analysis of their general properties and distribution in the language. Similarly, more comprehensive analyses of *do the same* and *do something different* are needed to understand how these peripheral instances of verbal anaphora interact with the more core members (if they interact at all). In general, outside the area of ellipsis, and now *do so*, studies of verbal anaphora in English have been cursory and empirically shallow. As we move forward, this can no longer be the case. A full understanding of the verbal anaphor system can only emerge from a full understanding of each of its members.

(i) * John knows French, and Steve does {it/that/the same/something similar}, too

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Appendix A
Corpus examples

Data	Antecedent	Finiteness	Aktionsart	Agentivity	Stativity
The speaker is simply abbreviating from "I am tired of hearing you say that," and expressing character (and class) by doing so.	abbreviate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This was indicated by the observation that allelic [6] mutations of a single gene (Lps) in mice could entirely abrogate the response to LPSA, and did so with great specificity.	abrogate	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
holding 51 percent of the loans under the $2.65 billion facility to vote to accelerate the date for repayment of the loans, which would then become immediately due and payable if the lenders chose to do so.	accelerate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Financial Times said that the only way out for Milosevic was to accept NATO's conditions in full. "He must do so clearly, addressing NATO leaders directly," it said.	accept	fin	achievement	agentive	stative
France's leading newspaper, Le Monde, said in an editorial Wednesday that the French government has "good and solid reasons" for not wanting to accept the Kosovars–that to do so would be to condone "ethnic cleansing" and to play Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic's game.	accept	nonfin	achievement	agentive	stative
The D.A. didn't have to accept the indictment. He chose to do so.	accept	nonfin	achievement	agentive	stative
At the same time, researchers as readers access the material, if they are able to do so, through their employing institution, either using the library or-more typically now–via the Internet through the institution's subscription.	access	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Any bit of scene or dialog that only accomplishes ONE thing, and does so in a flashy, outward way, is not only "telling" rather than "showing," it's a waste of valuable screen time.	accomplish	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
In most cases, the reference data including all births (Table 2) should be used, and researchers wishing to account for infant sex, maternal race, or parity can do so using statistical adjustments with their own data.	account for	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative

If benefits accrue, but do so later during follow up, it would be difficult to discriminate between the effects of more aggressive vs. earlier lipid lowering therapy.	accrue	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
The three patients achieving control of viremia for more than 2 y did so during the first (AC-10), the second (AC-02), and the third (AC-14) treatment interruption, respectively (Figure 2A).	achieve	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Although the national program and the OTC program would appear to achieve the same pollution reduction in the OTR, it would do so at a lower per vehicle cost ($76 per vehicle) based on national sales volumes as opposed to the $84 per vehicle cost for the sales volumes in the OTR	achieve	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
If they achieved that success through targeted subsidies and controlled credit, that certainly puts a crimp in free-market theorists' plans for Latin America and Africa. Alternatively, if they've done so through free trade and low government spending, then Milton Friedman can applaud.	achieve	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
We show them how to achieve equity, if they wish to do so.	achieve	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Kat, do you achieve coverage? Do you use padded bras to do so?	achieve	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
To business observers, Bervis has achieved near-miracles. But they wouldn't bet much on his ability to go on doing so.	achieve	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Port crowed about the Sox being able to acquire Floyd when "the team to the south of us" – an obvious reference to the Yankees – was unable to do so.	acquire	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I believe that it is not always desirable to have the government intervene, at times it is necessary in order to protect the public interest, especially when others who could act fail to do so.	act	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
On Tuesday night, a White House spokeswoman, Claire Buchan, said, "the emergency spending bill is important for the Congress to act on, and we're pleased that it is doing so."	act on	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It is now time for us to adapt the information we have learned from these efficacy trials to the ED setting and move on to effectiveness trials. In doing so, we face unique challenges.	adapt, move on	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
It seems as if everyone in this town is either adding a few silk and plastic plants to the yard, or knows someone who is doing so while letting the grass die in the baking dry heat.	add	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
George Bush proposed adding another (Environment), but didn't get to do so.	add	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The government certainly may address the problem of unequal voices in the political debate. It may do so through devices that increase the quantity or volume of speech, such as financial subsidies or free TV time.	address	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

and whether she intended to or not, Zoe addressed a large group of people in an extremely rude way, and this is far from the first time she's done so.	address	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Bush recognized that he had to address the loss of confidence in the markets, and in theory, he went to the right place to do so.	address	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But for that to occur, others must take steps to address serious public interest issues before they reach crisis proportion. If they fail to do so, I have little doubt that government will eventually act.	address	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It may be hoped that the hypotheses and mechanisms discussed here can help to address and resolve the mystery of the apparent noncorrelation of olfactory receptor gene numbers with smell acuity, and in doing so stimulate a major reassessment of human smell perception.	address, resolve	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
On these arguments, the biosphere may advance into the adjacent possible as fast as it can get away with doing so.	advance	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Static cell adhesion studies rely on a number of factors including integrin affinity regulation, integrin avidity/clustering, and shear resistant cell shape changes. Factors affecting adhesion can do so by regulating any number of these parameters.	affect	fin	activity	nonagent.	stative
They argue that Weld's indifference toward the war on drugs has affected his competence as a law enforcer and will do so again if he becomes ambassador to Mexico.	affect	fin	activity	nonagent.	stative
Ellis is not obliged to agree to the 20 years, but he strongly suggested he would do so when he sentences Lindh on Oct. 4.	agree	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Heritage exists to aid and hinder legislation before Congress and often boasts about doing so.	aid, hinder	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
Cary testified that he did not want to alert the police in the first place, but that Jones had persuaded him to do so.	alert	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
She asked her mother to alert American Airlines. Nancy May and her husband promptly did so.	alert	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The assurance that no harm resulted from this aggressive treatment strategy would allay theoretical fears and by doing so remove a major obstacle to the inpatient initiation of lipid-lowering therapy after coronary events.	allay	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The WP and LAT front pages carry news of the decision by New Jersey to allow gay partners to jointly adopt children on the same basis as married couples, the first state to do so.	allow	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Before 9/11, no agency of the U.S. government systematically analyzed terrorists' travel strategies. Had they done so, they could have discovered the ways in which the terrorist predecessors to al Qaeda had been systematically but detectably exploiting weakness in our border security since the early 1990s.	analyze	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Last year, when asked to apologize, Clinton repeatedly insisted that he had already done so.	apologize	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Tszyu said he wouldn't consider a rematch until Judah apologized publicly for his behavior. Judah not only did so but also has praised Tszyu profusely on numerous occasions.	apologize	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
where, the papers all report, during a "town meeting," Bill Clinton was asked by an Osaka housewife how he apologized to his wife and daughter for his affair. Clinton replied that he did so "in a direct and straightforward manner."	apologize	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Harvard had previously prohibited its early applicants from applying elsewhere. Students who did so anyway were asked to withdraw their applications or had their admission rescinded if Harvard found out, said Fitzsimmons.	apply	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
if, they wanted to, apply or something like that for funding then it'd be a good idea to do so um	apply	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I apply liquid liner after eyeshadow, and have done so for YEARS.	apply	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
has placed numerous restrictions on legal services funding in the United States-restrictions that then attach to non-LSC funds-caused many organizations that might otherwise seriously consider applying for LSC funds to choose not to do so.	apply	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Worchester Community Action Council hopes to apply for at least $50,000 in federal match funds through the Office of Community Services. But to do so it must raise $50,000 in matching funds from local sources.	apply for	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
He said he applied recently for citizenship because he was urged to do so by his wife, an American-born citizen from Michigan, and his four children, including two sons who served in the U.S. Army.	apply for	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Even though all of those things you listed would apply to both, the nature or way in which they do so is different.	apply to	fin	state	nonagent.	stative
However, we also discovered that in hundreds of cases each year, the court recommends that a GAL be appointed but cannot do so because the families can't afford the fee.	appoint	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Reno's critics have been imprecise, and often contradictory, on the question of why they think she must appoint an independent counsel. Under the law, the attorney general is obliged to do so if she comes across "specific and credible" evidence of criminal wrongdoing by a high-level official covered by the act.	appoint	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
. . . at least I should consider it so, if I had, as is the case with Prof. Skeat, appropriated a derivation long before made public by another person, even though I had done so in the most utter unconsciousness.	appropriate	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
A number of people think, erroneously, that the June 27 ruling marked the first time that the Supreme Court had approved the expenditure of public funds to aid parochial school students. Actually, it has done so in several rulings.	approve	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The state assembly approved a ban on "unsafe" handguns, making California the second state to do so (after Massachusetts).	approve	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Service members may not approve their own absence reports unless prior authority to do so is granted in writing by an authorized official.	approve	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Interestingly, Bradley also believes that modern European Jews are Khazars, which means he must argue not only that biblical Hebrews were Neanderthals, but that so were Khazars. He actually does so.	argue	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If, for example, a company wants to argue that unionization will raise labor costs to the point where it will be forced to shut down operations, should it be allowed to do so?	argue	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Lita McClinton, middle class and black, and ascended into the Buchhead glitterati, one of the few black women to do so then.	ascend into	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
McCall, the New York comptroller, will ask them to consider actions against companies that use or plan to use an offshore mailbox to escape taxes on their American profits. The first state treasurer to do so, Philip Angelides of California, issued an order Thursday banning 19 companies that use the tax dodge, including Ingersoll-Rand, from state contracts that are under his control and from selling...	ask	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I didnt ask the fidelity question because doing so would surely have seemed like leading the witness.	ask	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The authors' first recommendation is that clinicians should think again about how vigorously they rehydrate children, and if they have access to ways of assessing fluid volume more precisely, they should do so (not a trivial undertaking in many hospitals where these children are treated).	assess	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Without longer clinical follow up, it is not possible to assess the intermediate-term effect (if any) of atorvastatin on hard endpoints such as death or myocardial infarction. To do so would be critical in light of the lack of effect on these important endpoints at 16 weeks.	assess	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"Rule 43" states that the senators can–and should–assist citizens in dealing with Congress and other governmental agencies. But it bars them from doing so "on the basis of contributions or services, or promise of contributions or services, to the Member's political campaigns."	assist	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He may be stupid to assume Connor would feel any sort of familial bond, but it's not out of character for him to do so.	assume	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
I'm assuming (and feel pretty comfortable doing so) that this put a crimp in their plans to eat them.	assume	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
Simon's was a fortress of a mouth that seemed always about to attack, but hadn't, in anyone's memory, ever done so.	attack	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
There was a risk to Palestinian civilians in attacking him, the officials said, but there was also a substantial risk to Israeli civilians in not doing so.	attack	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
All are attempting to ascertain the safety and efficacy of interventions, and all do so by trying the intervention and noting the results	attempt	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Commercial broadcasters backed the Federal Communications Commission set-aside of 80 coveted VHF licenses and 162 UHF licenses nationwide for public-TV broadcasters, but they did so out of self-interest.	back	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If it really wants to balance the budget it should just do so, rather than passing feel-good laws that say the budget should be balanced.	balance (the budget)	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
It's a bill for people who want to ban cigarettes but don't have–or aren't willing to spend–the political capital it would take to do so.	ban	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The Pentagon, says the Journal, feels it can live with the Saudi policy of not allowing U.S. bombers to base there, but still allowing other U.S. combat support aircraft to do so.	base	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
The prospect of being audited may be one of life's most stressful experiences, so I can only imagine how daunting it would be if I had to do so without any professional assistance.	be audited	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
Compared to the soft-drink business, that is like saying that all cola drinks ought to be called Coca-Cola, though one would be legally enjoined from doing so.	be called	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative

So I'm trying desperately to be good, and Laistas are making it a little more possible for me to do so and not starve to death in the meanwhile.	be good	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
states through the planning process. You will have to be willing to do the same. You will need-all you will need-to be highly visible personally and professionally. And you must recognize that doing so will take inordinate amounts of your time and your energy.	be highly visible	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
. . . the guy is a perv, or even if you think he might be one, you're not going to want to be in the same room with him, much less let your children do so.	be in the same room	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
When it is necessary to be precise and construct a publicly shared language with clear referents, people can do so.	be precise, construct	fin	split	N/A	N/A
"It was one zeal to beat Garry Kasparov. And when a big corporation with unlimited resources would like to do so, there are many ways to achieve the result."	beat	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Thus, while the best possible mutation should always be the one becoming dominant, the rate at which it does so should be slowed down in large populations.	become	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
The Monica Lewinsky business happened to become public due to the interplay between sexual harassment (the Paula Jones lawsuit) and the special prosecutor, but there are many other ways it might have done so.	become	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Later, after reviewing your free issue, you wish to become a permanent member, you may do so, simply by paying our bill.	become	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
To one of these two places we came whenever we could, to talk and to laugh. Without trying to do so, we became the envy of many.	become	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
to say that when you were an undergraduate at Harvard, you were one of the few students who knew that one should not begin a sentence with "Hopefully," and more, why one should not do so.	begin	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In a study of 826 women, 28 percent began menstruating during the four days around the new moon, whereas no more than 13 percent did so during any other four day period.	begin	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Less frequently, the commission has begun proceedings on its own initiative, most commonly in response to a mail user's request to do so.	begin	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But, in fact, there is no assurance that Greenspan and his colleagues have any actual intention of behaving in this way, nor any persuasive evidence that they have done so in the past.	behave	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

However, Erβ did bind to a fragment that spanned the extreme C-terminus (2322-2453) and did so in a manner that was promoted by E2 and suppressed by ICI, much like the interactions of Erβ with the entire N-CoR nuclear receptor interacting region.	bind	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Erβ bound to the coactivator BRIP1 more strongly than N-CoR, but did so with an identical ligand preference.	bind	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Erβ bound weakly to two regions of N-CoR (2033-2123; 2123-2230), one of which (2033-2123) contains an ID motif (ID2), but did so in a ligand-independent fashion.	bind	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Because most proteins that bind calmodulin through the 1-8-14 and 1-5-10 motifs do so strongly, the realtive modest affinity of IQ3 for calmodulin in the presence of Ca 2+ suggests that calmodulin binds through on of these imperfect motifs located within this IQ domain.	bind	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Boi 1-PH co-sediments more readily when such vesicles contain a small percentage (5%) of PIP2, suggesting that Boi 1-PH also binds PIP 2 and that it does so with higher affinity than it binds PS.	bind	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Thus, Erβ binds the N-CoR C-terminal NR interacting region in the presence of agonists, but not SERMs, and does so in vitro and in mammalian cells.	bind	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Most writers would kill to have what he's had; it's unprofessional of him to bitch to the media. That said, I understand why he did so, and I'd probably be a slobbering mess if I'd had to see so much of my work end under unfortunate circumstances.	bitch	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Morris is not, of course, the first person to try to blend fiction and fact. Some very distinguished historians have experimented with doing so in recent years, some with great success.	blend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He wants to boost the Securities and Exchange Commission budget, to punch up laggard pay. (After refusing to do so last year and now it amounts less than either the House or Senate is proposing.)	boost	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The contrarian view is that the rally happened too soon, that the market hasn't bottomed out yet, and that it needs to do so in order to "wash out" its fear–i.e., it needs to finish puking before it can start eating again.	bottom out	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
I have no particular desire to do what I have already done and if I wanted to bounce out on the dance floor I would do so without caring what the kids thought.	bounce out on	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

...Clinton could simply break it on his last day of office. And if his character is as bad as some Republicans contend, there's no reason for them to think he would hesitate to do so.	break	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
My Arabic by this time was better than my French had ever been, but I could breeze through the pleasantries in French, and did so when there was someone new at Estelle's.	breeze through	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
No litigant who, in the absence of LSC funding, would bring a suit challenging existing welfare law is deterred from doing so by §504(a)(16).	bring suit	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
That does not mean that Cunningham does not bring them together by design. But how he does so, through diverse compositional methods, makes for some unpredictable combinations of movement.	bring together	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
He has never brought the matter up publicly, and there's no evidence that he's done so in private.	bring up	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But the WP points out that the treaty can only be brought up again during this Congress if Trent Lott decides to do so.	bring up	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
We broach the adjacent possible by those exceptions that are not, I hold finitely describable beforehand and do so at a rate that manages to work.	broach	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
We will only broach the technological adjacent possible at the rate at which we can make a living doing so.	broach	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In 1994, Republic signed a "long-term" deal granting NBC exclusive rights to broadcast the movie, and the network typically does so between one and three times a year.	broadcast	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Eating animal protein, which is high in sulfur-containing amino acids, requires the body to buffer the effects of those amino acids. It does so by releasing calcium from the bones, literally peeing them away.	buffer	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
When they build models, they do so from empirical data, not from physical first principles.	build	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
. . . say that during the Wye summit, they warned [Israel Prime Minister Benjamin] Netanyahu not to build on Har Homa, and officials say they believe that they have the prime minister's commitment not to do so," the paper said.	build	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I'm guessing TimTams are not Kiwi enough, sigh. But I had great plans to buy a case (or at least several boxes), and saved my cash to do so, and ended up flying home with $10NZ in my pocket instead.	buy	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative

The paper also observes that if the House trial managers get to call live witnesses, the White House may want to do so as well, with Linda Tripp and Lucianne Goldberg the most likely candidates.	call	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If you're the type to run around calling people sisies, you learn pretty quickly to avoid doing so to hard drinkin' type guys.	call	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Lobstermen and fishermen in Maine will now call the same hotline as everyone else if they see something suspicious along the coast, although they will be allowed to do so via both radio and telephone, Jones said.	call	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
officials, however, regard Tuesday's speech as important because of the symbolism of the event: a Republican president coming to the heart of Wall Street to call for reform, and using some pretty unvarnished language to do so.	call for	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
And honestly, I was calling for Spike to die long before before I knew there was a Spikefen to offend by doing so.	call for	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This was a most encouraging thought, for it provided the rationale for him to call off the mission immediately, and also feel that he'd given it his best shot before doing so; but then the place loomed up.	call off	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Last year, Rees said, it was 411 times as much. The AFL-CIO has campaigned since 1997 against what it calls "runaway" pay for chief executives. The union organization has done so mostly by urging shareholders to lobby companies, the IRS and the Securities and Exchange Commission.	campaign	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I'm shocked to see such a lapse in a zine of Slate's quality, and was considering canceling my subscription until I realized that to do so would mean that I would not have access to the upcoming "Explainer" on "What is Oral Sex?" – and that I simply could not swallow.	cancel	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
This pleases me, although at the same time I feel that I shouldn't care how old I look and to do so is buying into some evil culturalbahblahageismcakes.	care	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
From the fact that mothers care for their young, we cannot deduce that they ought to do so, Hume argued.	care for	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In the course of doing so, I carried a rifle and two grenades. I did so knowingly and willingly	carry	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I still couldn't carry on a normal conversation with her, and when I pretended to be doing so she always caught me.	carry	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

GENERAL PRINCIPLES LSC will act to carry out its statutory responsibilities to ensure compliance with the LSC Act, appropriation provisions and any other provisions of law and will do so consistent with the statutory provisions on both privileged and confidential information.	carry out	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
TIME.com's straw poll allowed anyone, not just registered voters, to cast a ballot and to do so as many times as they wished.	cast a ballot	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
, the secret of any successful and satisfying exploration of Japan is to cast aside preconceived notions and come with an open mind. This is certainly a challenging task, but the rewards for doing so are the myriad windows and doors into this fascinating country that will open for you.	cast aside	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
doping but definitely that we catch more cheats. We wholeheartedly support WADA (the World Anti-Doping Agency). We created WADA, so we put a great emphasis on that. We've done so already.	catch	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
started after the second inning, when they scored three runs off of starter Ismael Valdes, forcing the Rangers to spend the rest of the night trying to catch up. They finally did so in the ninth against All-Star reliever Eddie Guardado on singles by Juan Gonzalez and Rafael Palmeiro and Rodriguez's sacrifice fly.	catch up	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"The Conservative Party has been very slow to catch up with the modern world," John Bercow, a member of Duncan Smith's leadership team, said Monday. "It is doing so now."	catch up	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Innocent actions, like a small signal sent by our Internet provider to see if you are still connected, can sometimes cause a firewall alert, and excessive network traffic may do so as well.	cause	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Opioids cause constipation, but they are not the only medication to do so.	cause	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
for announcing that "child abuse and neglect nearly doubled" without also cautioning the reader about the study's limitations. I hope that, before three years pass, a revised report that does so will be issued.	caution against	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Bradley, who is interested in vying for their endorsements, may cave and contradict his earlier statements on the subject. But he hasn't done so yet.	cave, contradict	fin	split	N/A	N/A
He celebrated his 100th birthday on June 11, and he did so surrounded by friends and family at the farm he's lived on for more than 70 years.	celebrate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If couples want to cement their relationship with a ceremony or ritual, they are free to do so.	cement	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

censure the under-investigated assertions, careless citations, and flawed proofreading he detects in the work of fellow scholarsand make himself hostage to fortune (to mis-cite Bacon in my turn) when doing so.	censure	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
yesterday that Mexico should not be penalized for its performances in this area to mean that he plans to recommend later this month that Congress again certify the country as a reliable anti-drug partner. Failure to do so, explains the NYT and LAT, would mean possible trade sanctions against Mexico and a frosting of relations between the two countries.	certify	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But even those who insist that the legal system is out of control are afraid to challenge it: Every time they have done so, Clinton and the Democrats have trounced them, depicting them (with some justice) as shills for big corporations that don't want to be accountable to employees and customers.	challenge	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We can have private and public, commercial and charitable, spaces on the Net, just as we do anywhere else. If in so doing we change the character of the Net, we do so by proper means, and so be it.	change	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I think Connie mentioned that, but I forgot, and haven't gotten around to changing. I'll do so before I log off to watch Dune.	change	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If Illyria were capable of intentionally changing the past, it just might have occurred to it to do so back when it was fully powered up with regard to its Army of Doom that had crumbled into dust.	change	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
There is no reason to change the law, Shuger's evident wish to do so aside.	change	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Mollie Fullington, a spokeswoman for the governor, said if Cuomo was serious about changing campaign finance rules he should support the governor's bills to do so.	change	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
U.S. companies that sponsor temporary visas for foreign workers can pay them less and work them harder. The workers need new visas to change jobs and face stiff fines for doing so.	change	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Most of the debate about options in Congress has been about whether to charge the cost of options against earnings. Proponents of doing so make two arguments	charge	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
None of the CIA personnel at CIA headquarters or in the field had checked NSA databases or asked NSA to do so.	check	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If you haven't done so yet, check out the new format for out "Dispatches & Dialogues," and Slate "Diary."	check out	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

What if the Commission chose to ignore this divergence in costs and hit First-Class mail with a larger increase? Whose interest would be served by our doing so and for how long?	choose	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It is clear that many chose the latter, and in doing so, sought out ways to keep bad news from influencing investors.	choose	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
And as the tour wound down, it appeared that Armstrong would be the first rider to claim a Tour championship without benefit of a stage win since American Greg Lamond did so in 1990.	claim	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Though there is probably not much danger that Bush will claim, as Charles Barkley did, to have been misquoted in his autobiography, he might convincingly do so.	claim	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
There is not another plan in the country that goes this far toward cleaning harmful smokestack emissions from our air, and it does so without raising rates.	clean	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Or, if you haven't yet done so, click here to subscribe to Slate.	click	fin	semelfactive	agentive	nonstative
Those with the energy to do so should climb the ramparts to the top for incredible views of the entire forested area.	climb	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Maybe we should stop worrying and learn to love this roller coaster, which has its dips but really does eventually climb to the sky–or at least has done so thus far.	climb to	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Just because you still cling to your hipster youth, doesn't mean *we* have to do so.	cling to	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Working with C. elegans, Clifford et al. [19] clone fog-2, a gene required for spermatogenesis in hermaphrodites but not in males. Upon doing so, it became clear that fog-2 is part of a large family of F-box genes and was produced by several recent rounds of gene duplication.	clone	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
It's not a Buffista term, although coined by a Buffista – she was on TWOP when she did so.	coin	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Also, eponymous terms allow almost anyone to display competence, even brilliance, at coining useful and appropriate-sounding new words–thereby encouraging further attempts to do so.	coin	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The walls also supported the flat, heavy roof that would have otherwise collapsed, and showed signs of wanting to do so already with cracks and chipped plaster in several places, but there was reason enough to believe that it would remain intact for Estelle's brief tenure there.	collapse	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Question: do some who collect racist-at-the-time black memorabilia do so in the name of "reclaiming" it, like use of the term 'queer' in some circles?	collect	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Asks the guy who never thinks to collect anything cool when it would actually benefit him to do so.	collect	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
According to the article discussion of this survey, the trend in the private sector was away from collecting frequent flyer awards, and the number of corporations doing so was declining.	collect	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
always grounds for dismissal on Lehrer's show, which has not been so sever with commentator David Gergen, who while still on the show talked to Bill Clinton about coming to work for him before actually doing so.	come	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
from an enforcement perspective is that you can't just lock up the perps and throw away the key–users can simply come back with a new username when their accounts are suspended. One repeat offender has done so an estimated 157 times.	come back	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Lowery said that other companies could come in and try to negotiate either with Adelphia or the city to take over the service, but none has done so.	come in, try	fin	split	N/A	N/A
It's no surprise that Giuliani is coming out as a cultural conservative. But selling out his own city to do so is pretty sick stuff indeed.	come out as	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
so that some instances of it are no longer thought of as constituting abuse is simply a mistake, then the APA can come right out and say so. That the APA has conspicuously failed to do so is a major factor in motivating ongoing concern about the article.	come out, say	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
at Johns Hopkins University, offers a haunting portrait of a generation of Arab intellectuals forced to come to terms with the West. All too often, he finds, they have failed to do so, preferring the invocation of Arab unity and anti-Western defiance to dealing with the political realities of the Middle East.	come to terms	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If you'd like to comment on a Slate article, we encourage you to do so in "The Fray," and if it's especially good, we'll excerpt it here (though we may edit for length).	comment	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The defendant was not ready and willing to commit this type of crime before being induced to do so.	commit	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
ferocity in waging jihad that he "would commit a terrorist act 'in Mecca inside the Ka'aba itself' [the holiest site in Islam] if he believed there was a need to do so")	commit	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
, but paid more attention to a Canberra Senate ruling that transsexuals should be allowed to compete in sports competitions, raising the question of whether they should do so as women or be put in a category of their own.	compete	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

In some cases, bank employees completed the Social Security number fields on the new account application with a highjacker's date of birth or visa control number, but did so on their own to complete the form	complete	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If you actually do comply, switch your behavior to something that's unacceptable or desist from unacceptable behavior. If you do so we're gonna, we're gonna pay you.	comply	fin	achievement	agentive	stative
It comprises the plans, methods, and procedures used to meet missions, goals, and objectives and, in doing so, supports performance-based management.	comprise	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
Both myosin-II proteins invariably concentrated in the cleavage furrow cortex during cytokinesis, though the 3 x Ala mutant do so to a greater extent.	concentrate	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Europeans love to condescend to Americans, but not until historian C. Vann Woodward put all the ways they do so into a book–The Old World's New World, which came out in 1991–was it possible to see how inventive they've been about it over the past four centuries.	condescend	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Minneapolis therefore sought a special warrant under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act to conduct the search (we introduced FISA in chapter 3). To do so, however, the FBI needed to demonstrate probable cause that Moussaoui was an agent of a foreign power, a demonstration that was not required to obtain a criminal warrant but was statutory requirement	conduct	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Secondly, the ED is a fast-paced environment in which providers cannot easily find time to conduct brief alcohol interventions, even if they have the training, skills, and desire to do so.	conduct	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We confirmed the sMtCK result with a Northern blot, but did not do so for any of the other genes, which may be considered a limitation of our experiment.	confirm	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
"We don't typically confirm publicly what investigations we are conducting and those we aren't conducting," he said, explaining that to do so might tip off potential targets that they were under scrutiny.	confirm	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Second, Volokh conflates three distinct (if overlapping) categories of content: "indecent," "sexually explicit," and (by implication) "pornographic." In doing so, he reinforces a common confusion about the Communications Decency Act–namely, that its reach was limited only to pornographic materials.	conflate	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

As president of the bishop's conference, then, Gregory confronts a scandal with which he is completely familiar, and he does so out of a unique personal history inside the church that paradoxically makes him the perfect outsider to come in swinging the 11th chapter of Mark at those people in the church whose sins are so much worse than money-changing.	confront	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It took the Romans three years of brutal fighting to conquer Crete in 67 b.c., and they did so only by playing the rival city-states against one another.	conquer	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
From the fact that Hitler set out to conquer Europe and more and to kill Jewry, we cannot deduce that he ought to have done so.	conquer, kill	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
Most of the patients consenting to clinical trials do so out of altruism.	consent	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
When he did consider the failures of American life in the past, especially institutionalized racism, he did so to note the astonishing progress that had been made in his lifetime.	consider	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
And as March begins, we wanted to remind you to consider your contribution to the 1996 Annual Appeal. And as you do so, Girl Scouts from all over the Hoosier Capital Council invite you to test you knowledge of the crucial services funded through Annual Appeal dollars	consider	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Economics has considered itself the science of allocation of scarce resources. In doing so, it shortchanges its proper domain.	consider	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The author's explanation of the LAT seems Pharicaical at best: she stopped consulting for the drug companies when she embarked upon the article, although she expects to resume doing so now that it's been published.	consult (as job)	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I will continue to keep you informed of the progress on this project; and if there are any other individuals you would like me to contact, I will be happy to do so.	contact	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
With the policy that exists now, stem cell research will obviously continue, but it will do so in the private sector, where no one can see it.	continue	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Later, if you wish to continue as a member, you may do so by paying our bill for only $20.	continue	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
ok what I would like to do today, uh is, continue the discussion about time, and in doing so, what I'd like to do is to make sure that you have,	continue	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If they wanted to contract for a traditional breadwinner/homemaker setup, with specific rules for property and alimony in the event of divorce, they could do so.	contract	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Having, perhaps, stacked the deck, Coyne and Orr find almost no evidence that drift has contributed to speciation in nature, but conclude that there is "considerable evidence" that selection has done so.	contribute	fin	activity	nonagent.	stative
If you have or have not yet contributed to the foundation this year, I am asking you to consider doing so.	contribute	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The PLoS Medicine study adds more concern since it shows that although most persons can indeed transiently control their own virus, they do so for only a limited amount of time.	control	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Department concluded that it would not be feasible to convert five of the eight existing waterfront stations, known as marine transfer stations, into plants where the garbage could be packed into containers. Doing so, the report found, could slow the process of unloading garbage trucks and "means collection vehicles would be queued up for long periods of time to unload."	convert	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
When writers wish to convey the opposite of what they seem to be saying on the surface, they can do so by engineering a change of style or tone.	convey	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Club convinces thieves to steal someone else's car instead; the Lojack convinces thieves not to steal. And it does so with remarkable effectiveness.	convince	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
If it convinces you it's a masterpiece, it does so by sheer brute force.	convince	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
We've been cooperating with the Department of Justice throughout the whole process and we'll continue to do so.	cooperate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Clarke said U.S. leaders have "coordinated very, very closely" with Afghans and will continue to do so.	coordinate with	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Coca-Cola last week announced it will begin counting the expense of options against earnings options, becoming a rarity in doing so.	count	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It is hardly surprising that a cardinal aim of Russian policy is to counter NATO's influence in central Europe, "and the role of honest broker between the West and Belgrade gave them an ideal opportunity to do so," the paper said.	counter	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
revealed that 1) gay voters are increasingly important to Democrats; 2) the candidates are willing to sacrifice popular support in order to court them; and 3) Bradley is better then Gore at doing so.	court	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The underwriters must cover this difference within 30 days. They can do so either by having the Bank of China issue them more stock at the institutional price, exercising a so-called greenshoe option, or by buying the stock at lower prices in the open market as they are doing now,	cover	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

There is a growing call for telemedicine services to be covered as part of health insurance. Health care payers, whether governmental or private, have been reluctant to do so.	cover	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Once too many people have cracked the code – most important, when those who have done so are in some way opposed to the anti-language's users – the language becomes obsolete and dies.	crack the code	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Wow – everybody crashed hard and fast last night! (I did so myself.)	crash	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
I'm trying to crawl into the fetal position AND explain to Kenny why I'm doing so, and it's justoh, man.	crawl into	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Judicial jargon also differs from other jargon in that the creators of the latter do so openly.	create	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
If sons can create political careers based on the successes of their fathers, why can't wives do so based on those of their husbands?	create	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
As an average trend, biospheres and the universe create novelty and diversity as fast as they can manage to do so without destroying the accumulated propagating organization that is the basis and nexus from which further novelty is discovered and incorporated into the propagating organization.	create	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
So, like the Journal editorial dogma it recycles, The Greedy Hand must resort to distortion, hypocrisy, and illogic to create the illusion of incipient tax revolt. To do so, Shlaes trots out the same phony numbers used by anti-tax members of Congress.	create	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Conant and Chauncey truly wanted to create an elite based on merit, and in doing so were reducing the opportunities of people in their own class and background.	create	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Humanity now seems bent on creating a world economy primarily based on goods that take no material form. In doing so, we may be eliminating any predictable connection between creators and a fair reward for the utility or pleasure others may find in their works.	create	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Mr. Brown created compositions that invited musicians to not so much transcribe, or even interpret, the music, but to be co-creators of it. In doing so, Mr. Brown became one of the most influential composers of Western contemporary music.	create	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
The 1897 legislation creating them, in fact, stipulated that part of the reason for doing so was to ensure a continuous supply of timber for the growing nation.	create	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative

On the other hand, Walter Shapiro's column in USAT touching on the controversy does properly credit Salon. Not doing so is bush league and cheats the reader out of being able to look at more facts.	credit	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
According to polls, only about 25 percent of Palestine's "support" Hamas, but they and Arafat alike avoid criticizing the group's political leaders, as doing so would be considered kowtowing to the Jews.	criticize	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
the microwave, and the spines of the back dug into him in all of the few variations of posture available, but most uncomfortable was his inability to cross his arms and legs, when the impulse to do so arose every few moments.	cross	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
implies that in a floor vote, Democrats from conservative or swing districts might cross over. The WP quotes a Sunday chat show prediction by a leading Republican congressman that as many as 100 might do so.	cross over	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In addition, we currently cross-reference studies between the two journals – and will do so even more when our new journals come on line.	cross-reference	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
And I've NEVER liked crying in front of people. Very invested in not doing so, for various healthy and unhealthy reasons.	cry	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
To curate is to choose, and by failing to do so, the Whitney has abdicated its essential responsibility.	curate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In practice, downsizing is too often about cutting your work force while keeping your business the same, and doing so not by investments in productivity-enhancing technology, but by making people pull 80-hour weeks and bringing in temps to fill the gap.	cut	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
And so the Senate Republicans are encouraging the House Republican managers to cut down their proposed witness list. The Washington Post says the House team appears ready to do so, with a list including Vernon Jordan, Betty Currie, and White House aides John Podesta and Sidney Blumenthal.	cut down	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
And another 30 percent we haven't dated inter-racially say they have no objection to doing so.	date	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
When, after the Oklahoma City disaster, President Clinton asked for the nation to deal with the "voices of hate" that inspire the Patriots to action, there was no attempt to actually do so.	deal with	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
She naturally found dealing with such attitudes a drain on her energy and good will, but thanks to Mohamed, she didn't have to do so often.	deal with	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
At his hospital, attending physicians are responsible for dealing with the results of alcohol screens and they receive a letter when they fail to do so.	deal with	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

At any point along the way, it could have decided that merging with Sprint was in its best interest and bid. And if it had done so a year ago, or even six months ago, it almost certainly could have got a better price.	decide, bid	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Homosexuality has been a divisive issue in the Conservative Party, and while a number of Labor politicians have declared that they are gay, Duncan is the first sitting Tory member of Parliament to do so.	declare	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Out of 528 mothers, 518 agreed to participate. The 10 who declined to participate did so mainly because they did not speak Spanish.	decline	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
increase mass and area increase the rate of decoherence in proportion to their product, it can be qualitatively shown (via sufficiently rough arguments) that geometry may well be thought of as decohering, and doing so on a length scale of about cm, which is smaller than the Compton radius of the electron and even small than the radius of a nucleus.	decohere	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
It is possible to defame people over the net, and to do so far and wide.	defame	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In short, the United States has to help defeat an ideology, not just a group of people, and we must do so under difficult circumstances.	defeat	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In 1991, Fieldcrest defeated an organizing drive by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, but committed innumerable–well, OK, more than 150–labor-law violations in doing so, which is why the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals eventually got around to ordering a new election.	defeat	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
One could reasonably defend this position. The problem is that Bradley never did so before being asked about it tonight.	defend	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I didn't defend the Soviet Union while it existed, so why should I do so now?	defend	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Republican Attorney General candidate Greg Abbott said he would "vigorously" defend the statute if called upon to do so.	defend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Uruguay "has always defended savers" and would continue to do so "because that is one of our country's assets," he said.	defend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The U.S. government should identify and evaluate the transportation assets that need to be protected, set risk-based priorities for defending them, select the most practical and cost-effective ways of doing so, and then develop a plan, budget, and funding to implement the effort.	defend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Strauss and Howe define Gen X as beginning with the '61 cohort. One of the best examples of why they do so is the consensus among college professors that, starting in Fall 1979, the students would line up to introduce themselves to the profs, not the other way around, as had been standard for the...	define	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, memorably defined an economic moment when he declared in late 1996 that the fast-rising stock market was caught up in "irrational exuberance." He did so again Tuesday when he warned Congress that the business world had been gripped by an "infectious greed" and that government must take strong steps to clean up corporate leadership.	define	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Decided to defrost my old porch refrigerator today. I think I wrote this the last time I did so.	defrost	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
If I had asked a stompie to delete it against the poster's will, or if a stompie had done so, that's censorship.	delete	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I'm the one who strongly suggested that a post be deleted because it was highly offensive to Christians. I was hoping that the offending poster would do so to avoid hurting more people.	delete	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Determining how to deliver a full range of services in those regions, which presently lack the institutional capacity to do so;	deliver	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
On environmental regulation, taxes and other topics that are red meat to economic conservatives, Bush has delivered for the corporate constituency, or made a determined effort to do so.	deliver	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Bin Ladin began delivering diatribes against the United States before he left Saudi Arabia. He continued to do so after he arrived in Sudan.	deliver	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
The cute neighborhood girls who took my order for cookies last month haven't delivered them yet. I hope they do so this weekend, otherwise I'm going to have to figure out which grocery stores will have Girl Scouts in front of them.	deliver	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
A more productive way for L.A. times staff members to rebel would be if they demanded to learn–and share with readers–comprehensive information about the paper's undisclosed source of income and labor. By doing so, they would be endorsing Mark Willes' view that the wall between the news and business side of newspapers needs to be breached.	demand	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But aside from relating a few anecdotes, Reich makes no effort to demonstrate the validity of his prescription. He could hardly do so in a book like this one.	demonstrate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The H2-A worker must depart the country and is subject to deportation for failing to do so.	depart	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

"We warn the Israeli government against deporting martyrs' families, and if they do so, Al Aksa Martyrs Brigades will retaliate by striking the families of Israeli officials," the group's statement said.	deport	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Physics-based functions based on electrostatics and van der Waals interactions do not discriminate well on their own, and only do so when an explicit solvation term is added to the functions.	descriminate	fin	activity	nonagent.	stative
If we set the goal of an experiment to detect all genes that are differentially expressed at any scale, then the sample size needed to do so would be prohibitively large.	detect	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
However, auditors should determine the validity and reliability of these data that are significant to the audit objectives and may do so by direct tests of the data.	determine	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In every field, women too numerous to list were involved in developing knowledge and contributing to the welfare of their societies as they did so.	develop	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
He and his associates, supported by Clarke, pressed for developing a partnership with the Northern Alliance, even though doing so might bring the United States squarely behind one side of Afghanistan's long-running civil war.	develop	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"The vast majority of women who unfortunately develop breast cancer or cardiovascular disease would have done so regardless of whether or not they took HRT," Essner said, using an abbreviation for hormone replacement therapy.	develop	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
They invariably dial by the pulse method; although it is certainly technically feasible to arrange for them to dial with tones, nobody has figured out why anyone would want to do so.	dial	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Now, if they just don't let him direct, or at least nail his foot to the floor when he does so, so he doesn't start swirling the camera around	direct	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"Let them disclose," Richard says. But why would they, absent an obligation to do so?	disclose	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In what may be the beginning of the end, Circuit City is discontinuing VHS movie sales, the first major electronics retailer to do so.	discontinue	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Much remains to be discovered under the low scrub and rocks though there seems little intent to do so.	discover	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In addition, you may need to discuss the reliability of the data in other sections of the report. Whether you do so depends on the importance of the data to the message.	discuss	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He did not recall discussing the August 6 report with the Attorney General or whether Rice had done so.	discuss	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

position properly to discuss and disclose the psychological background of tribal custom, such as irua, etc., and he should be given the opportunity to acquire the scientific training which will enable him to do so.	discuss, disclose	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
As he did with the zigzag shape of the Jewish Museum in Berlin, Libeskind likes to disorient visitors: here he has done so by repeating the curvature of the roof on the floor of the exhibition space.	disorient	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It's unconstitutional to disqualify based on certain factors, mostly race, so doing so based on appearance only would be suspect.	disqualify	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Prudie, I'm sure your not advocating disregarding the rights of the disabled, but I think you may have misled others to do so.	disregard	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Guy saw the effect and regretted it; he could have dissembled but the energy to do so failed him.	dissemble	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
A majority of Vermonters who divorce do so without hiring an attorney.	divorce	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
although I don't do trial work now I have done so in the past	do	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
it would be a good thing though to encourage other people who aren't even aware that they can do such a thing sure would um-hum um-hum to get out there and do so	do	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
year-in, year-out budget deficits that had to be brought down and a public now demanding not only that federal agencies do their jobs more effectively, but that they do so with few people and at lower cost.	do	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Post, too scrupulous to say whether Bauer had done anything wrong or even whether the perception that he might have done so would hurt him politically, found one political scientist who "warned that Bauer could be fatally wounded, in political terms, by the dispute" and another who "said Bauer could help himself...	do	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Washington Post, and Los Angeles Times lead with President Clinton's remark that the United States should have done something quickly about the 1994 killings of half a million people in Rwanda and having failed to do so, must share in the blame for them.	do	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It's the president's fault, either because we did what he wanted or–if we didn't–because he didn't convince us to do so.	do	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Amen. I have no doubt that we Buffistas would do the same for one of our own. I just hope we never have need to do so.	do	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

case as possible, never overruled or modified, and pronouncing the law as clearly as possible, he is doing what he should be doing and might well be guilty of malpractice for failing to do so.	do	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Willow will do a spell to transfer Buffy's Slayer power to Faith (similar to when Faith gave some of hers to Buffy but complete), thus consolidating the Slayer line. In doing so, Willow will lose her magic abilities.	do	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If we decided to do a thank-you gift for ME, what would be the best forum for doing so?	do	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"If we want to rush it, we could be open by next week," he said. "We're not going to do anything until it's appropriate to do so."	do	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Just one other newsletter tracked by The Hulbert Financial Digest has done better over this period, and it was able to do so only by buying individual stocks on margin.	do better	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We know the cat was domesticated both in the East and the West in the early historical period, the ancient Egyptians being credited with having been the first people to have done so and at one period in their history to have worshiped it as sacred.	domesticate	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
It is safe to download–and we strongly urge you to do so without fear.	download	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Where Feinberg draws the lines – and what his explanations are for doing so – will go a long way toward deciding if he prevails in his greatest ambition	draw lines	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He had already dressed when he got up, anticipating how discomfiting it would be to do so with only a moment's notice.	dress	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"If you drink, do so in moderation."	drink	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation, with meals, and when consumption does not put you or others at risk.	drink	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
other risks, the AHA believes it is not advisable to issue guidelines to the general public that may lead some to increase their intake of alcohol or start drinking if they do not already do so.	drink	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But not all children who grow up with the suspected gene for drinking do so, and sometimes someone with no family history of alcoholism suddenly becomes a drunk.	drink	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Did one of the parents drive a motorcycle around with a four-year-old on the back? Or let somebody else do so?	drive	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
; or VF's or Dell Computer's innovations to provide product diversity more efficiently, channel integration is driving the current industrial transformation – and will continue to do so in the period ahead.	drive	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

I have to drive to Houston for IKEA, too, -t. Since they have the nursery furniture we want, I've been planning to do so for a while, but I have to finalize buying a new car first.	drive to	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
KSM attempted to drop Mihdhar from the planes operation and would have done so, he says, had he not been overruled by Bin Laden.	drop	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But it earns tremendous profits, and does so while using capital very efficiently, because it turns over its inventory so often.	earns	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We had not eaten since morning, and the chance of our doing so in the next twelve hours looked slim indeed.	eat	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Without question, companies like Amazon.com are eating into the profits of "brick and mortar" companies like Barnes & Noble, and will undoubtedly continue to do so.	eat into	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
boards had an "affirmative duty" to ensure "racial discrimination would be eliminated root and branch." McMillan ordered the Charlotte board to draw up a plan to take steps–no necessarily busing–to do so.	eliminate	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
McCain doesn't think it will be possible to eliminate the influence of private money from politics, or that doing so would even be desirable.	eliminate	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I'll make you a mix tape if you do. Shall I email you my physical addy? Yeah, please do so.	email	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Reporters noted with irony that the woman, having been admonished to embrace American customs, has done so by filing a huge lawsuit.	embrace	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
No doubt many Cubans would emigrate if allowed to do so.	emigrate	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
She should not attempt to empathize with others–that is, really to try to feel their experiences and share their burdens. To claim to do so, it was argued, is an invasion of privacy and "an insupportable claim."	empathize	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
USAT emphasizes Floyd's nationwide toll, favoring numbers to do so.	emphasize	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Choosing his words carefully because employment is such a sensitive issue with Boeing's unions, Mulally said the commercial business must end the huge disruptive production and employment swings of the past. Boening will do so by continuing to make its airplanes factories leaner and more efficient.	end	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
"We call on all Palestinian political organizations, factions and movements to end all such attacks, immediately, and to do so without hesitation or precondition."	end	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Ankara could now end a bloody insurgency that has cost some 31,000 lives, slowed economic development and given Turkey one of the world's worst records in the human rights field. But doing so will demand more tolerance and flexibility than any Turkish government has shown to date.	end	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The deeper Houston 2012 has endeared itself with USOC officials, and it has done so throughout a long bid process, the more others have realized that talking about Houston's weather might be the only chance against an otherwise crisp, creative and tangle-free Houston bid.	endear	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
They're just enforcing the law as written. But by doing so without notice, they're catching people breaking the rules that the community had, in a sense, decided didn't need to be enforced.	enforce	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
And both Wesley and Lorne are actively attempting to engage him in the sort of connection that keeps him grounded. (Cordelia and Doyle seemed to be much better at doing so, however. As did Gunn when he was trying, for that matter.)	engage	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Clarke commented to Berger that "despite 'expanded' authority for CIA's sources to engage in direct action, they have shown no inclination to do so."	engage	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Rather, they take responsibility for ensuring that their CIO models are consistent with the business, technical, and cultural contexts of their enterprise. Executives do so by examining their internal environments and asking a series of questions about the problems that need fixing, how information technology and management can help, and how a CIO might best fit within their management.	ensure	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"Certainly," his running mate said, stepping aside so the older man could enter the rail car. He did so with surety, using the elbow of his bad arm to stead himself at the threshold, then raising both fists in a stretch	enter	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Prosecutors say he entered into sham marriages to become a U.S. citizen and may have done so to facilitate terrorism, though none of the charges against him are specific to terrorist activities.	enter into	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This little museum celebrates the ingenuity and courage of those who sought to escape to the West, and commemorates those who died trying to do so.	escape	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
From each of the four cultures, single-cell derived clonal cell strains were established. To do so, fibroblasts were trypsinized (0.05%) (GibscoBRL Life Technologies) and diluted to 100 cells/ml.	establish	nonfin	accomplishment	nonagent.	nonstative

adjusting system-wide to its users' needs and whims, and it is also a system in which the users attempt formal and informal kinds of regulation, establishing standards or trying to do so, making judgements about our own language use and that of other peoples (in the words of the radio commercial, "People judge you by the words you use...").	establish	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
As a result of his efforts, many firefighters who had not been in the process of evacuating began to do so.	evacuate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
immunostaining clearly revealed that RSV replicated equally well inside all three cells, despite the fact that two of the cells (Hep-2, L2) evoked stress fibers whereas the third (A549) failed to do so.	evoke	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Bailey examines the Writing, Sounds, Words, Slang, Grammar, and Voices of English, to quote the chapter headings, and he does so without expressing much opinion about them, letting the facts speak for themselves.	examine	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The public can examine the proposals on the Web – at www.RenewNYC.com – and we urge everyone who cares about the future of the World Trade Center site to do so.	examine	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Overall, disappointingly few studies have examined the financial case for IT and quality, and doing so is methodologically challenging.	examine	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Rather than take a pollutant-by-pollutant, problem-by-problem approach, we have the opportunity to examine the sector as a whole. Doing so provides us with the opportunity for cost-effective reductions and significant public health and environmental gains.	examine	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The executive doesn't exercise the option unless values rise. Doing so only after the stock soars on the market while everyone else is paying the new and higher prices, parasitic insiders in some cases have skimmed off hundreds of millions.	exercise	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It may be that patients are more likely to exhibit behavioral problems at this time, but it also is likely that patients who did not exhibit behavioral problems in the first two days may do so later in the course of their hospitalization.	exhibit	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The three clusters with fewer matches seem to exhibit a mixture of expression patterns, while the first cluster does so to a much lower extent.	exhibit	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Landsburg attempts, by economic sleight of hand, to argue that racism does not exist in corporate America because it would not be in its bottom-line interest for it to do so.	exist	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative

The units then proceeded to exit onto West Street. While they were doing so, the North Tower began its pancake collapse, killing some of these men.	exit	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It seems likely, and I do conjecture, that the biosphere is expanding its workspace, on average, as fast as it can do so without destroying itself in the process.	expand	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Wolf wants to expand the size of the feminist tent, and she wants to do so by redefining its ideology as the simple pursuit of success for women.	expand	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Second, because biological phenomena are generated by large, complex networks of elements, there is little reason to expect to discern fundamental laws in them. To do so would be like expecting to discern the fundamental laws of electromagnetism in the output of a personal computer.	expect	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
leads with a U.S. surgeon general's report, to be released today, stating that although in any given year one in five Americans experiences a mental disorder and that half of all Americans do so at least once in the course of their lives, most never seek treatment.	experience	fin	activity	nonagent.	stative
The LAT incident may make publishers more cautious about experimenting with revenue sources, she writes, but they will continue to do so as ad dollars flock Web-ward.	experiment	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
First, it more clearly explains the technology and does so earlier in the piece.	explain	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Threaten to loot, pillage, and rape the daughters of your competitors if they dont give up the fight as soon as you enter the field–and explain that they have forced you to do so.	explain	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Bush's education "surrogates," Diane Ravitch and William Bennett, spoke to reporters before his Tuesday speech to explain and defend his proposal. Neither was able to do so very well for a simple reason: It contradicts what they think.	explain, defend	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
Is it worse for lobbyists to exploit their personal relationships with government officials, or to sell the illusion that they are doing so?	exploit	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The neighborhood isn't really dangerous, but it's all too easy for the unwary visitor to wander into a rip-off; if you plan to explore Kabuki-cho, do so with a knowledgeable local guide.	explore	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
When the Chinese were confronted with the problem of expressing foreign terms and names, as happened on a large scale with the introduction of Buddhism in the first century A.D., they did so by further extending the use of Chinese characters as phonetic symbols.	express	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

If you add more heat energy to a confined space–the atmosphere–that energy is going to express itself, and one way it will do so is with increased rainfall and storminess.	express	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"During our time of tragedy you extended yourselves to us and tirelessly continue to do so," the families of the Flight 93 victims said.	extend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
it was on a drug raid uh was trying to exta extricate um a confession or information from a drug dealer and did so by placing a hot a hot iron on his chest his bare chest	extricate	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
It is a difficult time of year for all Moroccans, everyone being obligated to fast completely from dawn to dusk, or to appear to be fasting, which may be as difficult as actually doing so, there being no such thing as personal privacy there.	fast	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But I know she wouldn't have me feeling sad about her, and when I am inclined to do so I remember a walk we took one afternoon, the same day she told me what a pilgrim was.	feel	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
"Be a sweetie and fetch me the mail." Sweet was also used as dear, "Yes, my sweet? I will do so, my sweet."	fetch	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
So, ethnographic evidence alone suggests that men could well be designed by natural selection to fight, and perhaps to do so in groups.	fight	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Increased support to the Uzbeks to strengthen their ability to fight terrorism and assist the United States in doing so.	fight	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He would fight back if necessary–but only after making clear that doing so was beneath him.	fight back	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Taxpayers can file any type of 1040 form electronically–and 10 percent of taxpayers did so in 1996.	file	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
This will be the first time that GAO has filed suit to enforce our access rights against a federal official. We hope it is the last time that we will have to do so.	file	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Meanwhile in Virginia, someone has sued his local library for filtering Internet content. In California, someone else has sued hers for not doing so.	filter	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
You may be able to find the same stuff as what's online at any decently stocked porn shop, but to do so you have to go to that neighborhood, physically enter that store, and then worry about what the clerk thinks of your interest in dominant transvestites.	find	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Finding one's own place in the world is every child's challenge. Helping him to do so is every parent's responsibility.	find	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I want to find a life partner to share my days with, but my current employment prevents me from doing so.	find	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

The entire theory is so engaging, charming, and delightful that one hesitates to find fault with any one of it; doing so would be like denying the existence of Santa Clause.	find fault	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Newman, who won the Winston all-star race in May, has finished in the top five in three of the last five races; Johnson has done so only twice.	finish	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
that the IC statute cannot be fixed, but also that there is no need to do so, since the DOJ can investigate most official wrongdoings itself. When there would be a conflict of interest in doing so, Holder will say, the DOJ could still name special counsels.	fix	nonfin	accomplishment	nonagent.	nonstative
La Repubblica led its front page with a headline saying that John Jr. shouldn't have flown at night because he wasn't certified to do so.	fly	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The press is right to focus on character. Now it needs to think more rigorously about how to do so.	focus on	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Rather, Gilmour focuses on the Kipling who shaped – and was shaped by – his times. In doing so, he quietly dismantles the caricature of Kipling as a two-dimensional Victorian chauvinist.	focus on	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Even if not required to do so, auditors would find it useful to follow GAGAS in performing audits of federal, state, and local government programs as well as in performing audits of government assistance administered by contractors, nonprofit entities	follow	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Many audit organizations not formally required to do so, both in the United States and in other countries, voluntarily follow GAGAS.	follow	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
District of Chicago, who must be the only politician left in the House who avoids publicity and whose style is to follow the dictates of his conscience without making a spectacle of himself doing so.	follow	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It is helpful to attempt to formalize the concept of the adjacent possible. I will do so using classical physics and the now familiar concept of a N-dimensional phase space.	formalize	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Tarrant County Sheriff Dee Anderson and state District Judge Sharen Wilson, who presided over Byrd's 1997 robbery trial, forwarded their letters to lawyer Jeff Kearney, who is working to free Byrd, 38. In doing so, Anderson and Wilson joined Tarrant County District Attorney Tim Curry, who wrote last month to the parole board saying he is "no longer certain of Mr. Byrd's guilt."	forward	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

The company's Web page depicts him as a Cincinnatus of retailing, one who "did not set out to found a retail group, but did so as a result of his passions, the discovery of fine craftsmanship and design."	found	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I really resent having my personal integrity and motives questioned publicly in a forum of which I am not generally a member. If I were the frothing type, I would be doing so. Instead I'm just stewing.	froth	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
It's conceivable we could justify continuing to cause pain and death if the embargo fueled enough discontent to cause Castro's overthrow. But it shows no signs of doing so.	fuel	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Congress was not required to fund an LSC attorney to represent indigent clients; and when it did so, it was not required to fund the whole range of legal representations or relationships.	fund	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Microsoft is funding the start-up costs of Slate as a business proposition and is happy to continue doing so as a business proposition, but has no justification for asking its shareholders to subsidize a permanently money-losing operation.	fund	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We haven't done any e-mail fund raising at all," says Ben Gettler, a spokesman for the Forbes campaign, "and we don't have any plans to do so."	fund raise	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
interviewed was based on a specific statute establishing the CIO at the cabinet level and assigning clear-cut responsibilities for funding and overseeing IT operations statewide. While there is no single template for doing so, senior executives in leading organizations apply consistent criteria in selecting their CIOs.	fund, oversee	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
"We can only hope that if the liberal forces gain the upper hand in Iran, they will manage to do so before the ayatollahs get their hands on strategic weapons that could harm Israel."	gain	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
This is not to say that open-access journals cannot generate a surplus or profit–simply that they do not do so by restricting access to their primary research content.	generate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Appellate judges differ significantly from other groups that generate material for their own specialized dictionaries. One difference is that other groups need to do so because in order to function they must either attach new meaning to existing words and phrases or coin new words and phrases.	generate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
At 100 mM salt most seeds germinated but required more time to do so than controls.	germinate	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative

But even when players could not freely sell their services on the open market, the richest teams still got the best players. They just did so by buying them from the poorer teams.	get	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
you know because he know um-hum six weeks down the road he is probably you know he is going to get the money to pay for it but he really does so sometimes	get	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
The numbers are actually ahead of schedule for the Cowboys, who historically have gotten things done on the day before camp and might do so again this season.	get done	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
If Angelus had really wanted to get her out of there, he could have done so easily.	get her out	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
of all the uh religions of the world the most volatile that we seem to be getting ourselves involved in and uh I'm not sure we're doing so with sufficient knowledge about the history of the area	get involved	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
but in know I need to get more regular and do it at home so if I oh yeah yeah purchase my own I think I'm more inclined to do so	get more regular, do it	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
Products that should be developed never get off the ground, or do so much later than they should, because everyone is waiting for other people to move.	get off the ground	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
This reassures investors that they could get out at a time of their choosing and therefore, that they needn't rush to do so.	get out	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Two groups have a stake in getting the word out, but one of them, the alcohol industry, is effectively forbidden to do so.	get out	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
You can get out of hell, but you have to stop dwelling on the past to do so.	get out of	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In another likely Clinton parallel, the two of them have a long history of hurting each other that makes it impossible for them to get the important stuff out there, even though their desire to do so is palpable.	get out there	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Caleb has had 18 months to get over his Ryan issues, and should promptly do so.	get over	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
But the Times is open to bilateral version in which labor unions must get permission for political spending from individual workers and corporations must do so from individual shareholders.	get permission	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Darwinian theory does posit that homo sapiens were "designed" to get their genes into the next generation, but not that they were designed to do so consciously and rationally.	getinto	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Economists everywhere would frown on the idea of ghettoizing an industry that is only in its infancy–to do so would irrevocably cripple its progress and make the possibility of lower costs almost nonexistent.	ghettoize	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative

DHS should use these existing flexibilities and be given others in areas where Congress has done so with other agencies (e.g., TSA, Internal Revenue Service, DOD).	give	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Oh, and he gave me hideously bad reviews without actually telling me he was doing so (I was technically a contractor so he could do this legally).	give	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
if I give you a bag and you stick the cans in there will you give them to me oh yeah I'll do so	give	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
today inform that France has given legal status to unmarried couples, including homosexual couples, making it, says the Post the largest country in Europe and the first Roman Catholic country to do so.	give	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I mean, we are talking about someone who was trying to give a guy magical gender reassignment surgery unasked, and there was every indication that she was capable of doing so.	give	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I've bristled every time it's been suggested I give a guy "a chance" when I my reasons for not doing so are simple lack of attraction.	give	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
A House panel on Friday gave the nations' airports an extra year and four months to install baggage screening systems, rejecting Democrat's assertions that doing so threatens passengers.	give	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Several hours passed before Simon was asked to give an account of his five minutes in the glass box, but he knew that at some point he would be expected to do so; he know that every moment with Ian Savage had been observed, in glances from several different pairs of eyes, and that a version of the event had already been pieced together, by...	give	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
There is no way it wants give away free what it used to charge for, but it is being forced to do so by a British company that is offering free Web access– and has taken away a big chunk of AOL's market share in Britain.	give away	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I came very close to giving up on the show completely last season because I thought it was usually dull. One of the few reasons I didn't do so was scenes like the one in the hospital room where Angel tried to smother Wesley.	give up on	fin	achievement	agentive	stative
The door never opened during the three of four times he glanced at it on the way to the end of the street but in doing so he had attracted the attention of a bespectacled man with a white skull cap, who appeared to take watching Guy as his business of the moment.	glance	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I mean society is going more and more electronic and there are certainly benefits to its doing so	go	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

When Clinton goes abroad, he does so as the leader of a nation unrivaled in its prosperity, technology, military might and cultural influence.	go abroad	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
and the complete destruction of the aircraft by fire, for Air Cal 336 landed with its landing gear retracted, the Captain having finally decided to follow instructions to go around, but too late to do so.	go around	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Shelton told President Clinton he would go forward with "boots on the ground" if the President ordered him to do so;	go forward	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I really couldn't go into teaching because it was not economically feasible for me to do so	go into	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"Well, Cokie, my concern is that if we go into [INSERT LOCATION], we should do so with the resources necessary to get the job done."	go into	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
"Throughout all of this," she writes in Month 12, "life goes on, and it will continue to do so."	go on	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Independent counsels go on forever because they can–no one has the power to fire them–and because they have strong incentives to do so.	go on	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But I am unwilling to go buy more because I'd have to go outside to do it, and with only one glove (and a thin one at that) it's too cold to do so.	go outside	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
and the ugly ones, in which I worry that I've gone way overboard with no license whatever to do so, and that he not only doesn't care very much about me, but he now will also think me foolish and a nuisance to him.	go overboard	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Officials from the Pentagon said they could scramble aircraft from Langley Air Force Base, but they would need to go to the President for rules of engagement, and there was no mechanism to do so.	go to	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"I think I'm going to go to sleep now." And he did so presently, without the aid of the pill which I had pocketed.	go to sleep	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
and along with punch, gossiping is a favorite pastime in the FWI. The women and girls washing clothes along the river banks are probably doing so if they're not singing.	gossip	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If Congress wants to grant such a privilege, it should do so explicitly.	grant	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Mutalists in the biosphere have been hacking out rough price equilibria for millions of years and have done so without foresight and without Arrow-Debreu fixed-point theorems.	hack out	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
In the last year alone, the Department of Agriculture has briefly halted work in two ConAgra plants because of health violations, and has threatened to do so at least a half-dozen other times unless the company pays more attention to its own food safety plans.	halt	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

The judge in the Espy aide case ignored the sentencing guideline recommendation of probation to hand down a 27-month sentence for lying, and while doing so, referred darkly to a "Hollywood" lawyer and others who have suggested that lying under oath in a civil case isn't a big deal.	hand down	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But the sources insisted that the Taliban would not hand Bin Laden over to the United States, however much it came under pressure to do so.	hand over	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Schroeder, aware of the sensitive mix of the larger number of Kurds and Turks in his country, decided not to ask Italy to hand Ocalan over on an outstanding arrest warrant. But, notes the paper, doing so would have spared Ocalan the death penalty he now faces, and hence might have produced far less domestic upheaval.	hand over	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Faneuil handled trades in Bacanovic's absence, people with knowledge of the records have said, and was certified to do so.	handle	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The sharks are free to hang up their fins any time and pursue the lazy life. And they surely will, whenever it pays to do so.	hang up, pursue	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
If Ferber's gospel harms kids, it's more likely doing so via a second route: the denial of mother's milk to the child at night.	harm	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The six genes that have the largest t-statistics do so by virtue of having denominators close to zero, implying near constant expression levels.	have	fin	state	nonagent.	stative
It's possible to have big, new ideas after that age, but usually you have to change disciplines to do so.	have	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
"It's the stated policy of this government to have a regime change.And we'll use all the tools at our disposal to do so.And there's ways, different ways to do it."	have	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
I should have had a husband and kids by now. I have no idea how I failed to do so.	have	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
...Williams (3), Jim Rice (2), and Mo Vaughn (2) as the only players in Sox history to have multiple games of three home runs. He and Vaughn are the only players to have done so in Fenway.	have	fin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
Although Woody Harrelson, playing Flynt in the movie, cheerfully describes himself as a scum bag, the movie clearly wants to have it both ways on this, and sanitizes Flynt's life in order to do so.	have	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
everyone has an interest in in it working yes because they they have a specific reason to do so because they themselves benefit from doing a better job right	have an interest	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
I think there was only like six or eight countries in the world that have capital punishment still um-hum a lot of them had to have elected elected not to do so	have capital punishment	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative

[A recent edition] of Medicine features a study revealing that a big reason lung cancer is deadlier for blacks than for whites is that the former are less likely to have the cancer surgically removed while doing so would do them any good.	have removed	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
I will assume that you would like to have sexual relations but have not done so.	have sexual relations	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If all children heard fairy tales when they were small enough to sit on laps, though, perhaps fewer would have to do so in prison.	hear	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
So the question is, should the U.S. help both countries make their bombs safer? Although to do so would violate the new U.S. sanctions imposed on both countries and could provoke international complaints that America is spreading nuclear know-how.	help	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Years before in Colombia, German had looked into the eyes of poor children and told himself he'd help if he was ever in a position to do so.	help	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Castillo is eager to help the Red Sox end their skid, but the question now is whether he'll be on hand to do so.	help	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Not only has he helped set up organizations to provide service for children, like the Truancy Intervention Project, but he resigned his equity partnership to be able to do so.	help	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I hope you will join me in thanking Dr. Prentice for his generosity and to help build the fund that once assisted us. Maybe you have already done so, but if not, please give it some consideration.	help build	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"People say, how can I help in this war against terror? How can I fight evil? You can do so by mentoring a child; by going into a shut-in's house and say I love you."	help, fight	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Our job it to help the Congress discharge its constitutional responsibilities and improve the performance and assure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. To do so, we perform a variety of oversight, insight, foresight and adjudicatory functions spanning everything the federal government does or is thinking about doing anywhere in the world.	help, improve, assure	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
Thirty-nine percent of Republicans said they thought Bush was hiding something; 37 percent said they thought Cheney was doing so.	hide	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But Zoe's been pretty clear on her take in the past, and I have to think that a a few who highlighted that white font after the explicit WARNING: upfront did so while licking their lips, expecting some version of what they found	highlight	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Several U.S. aerospace firms would like to hire the Chinese space agency to launch satellites for them. They are legally prohibited from doing so because the U.S. government worries about sharing aerospace technology with China.	hire	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
used to run the Netly News and used to watch our ad traffic (and every other number) with daily horror, I had a theory: That the vast majority of people who hit ad buttons do so accidentally.	hit	fin	semelfactive	agentive	nonstative
bad 13-minute live version of "Free-Bird", which is something I'd normally hit the ban button on before it was even done buffering–but every time I go to do so, I think "butbutbutbut Giles played that song."	hit	nonfin	semelfactive	agentive	nonstative
You all are incredible. Every motherfucking last one of you. I mean it. We're here, and it hasn't quite hit me yet, but it's trying to do so.	hit	nonfin	semelfactive	agentive	nonstative
The New York Times leads with initial government data showing that most states are in compliance with the 1996 welfare reform requirement that 25 percent of recipients hold jobs or actively prepare to do so.	hold	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
If the public isn't holding its leaders accountable, the press is the only institution that can spur it to do so.	hold accountable	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
On one significant issue, the line-item veto, they held firm on an old stance even though doing so meant handing a Democratic president a knife to gore Republican oxen.	hold firm	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Palestinians held off because the United States and the European Union asked them to do so and promised to support eventual statehood.	hold off	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
It occurred to me several times that I could just make a graceful exit and let Bhante host the visitors, since he seemed to be so ready to do so, but every time I got the notion to bow out or thought I saw an easy way of doing it, Bhante would give me ust the ghost of a smile,...	host	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The pilot's helicopter never attempted to hover directly over the tower. Another helicopter did attempt to do so, and its pilot stated that the severity of the heat from the jet fuel-laden fire in the North Tower would have made it impossible to hover low enough to rescue, because the high temperatures would have destabilized the...	hover	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Of the spots that hybridized to probes generated from amplified and unamplified embryonic poly(A) +RNA, 99% (5,514 out of 5,574) did so with both probes.	hybridize	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative

We were interested in identifying effective CIO management practices used across a variety of organization types and structures. In doing so, we also sought to develop specific case study information on how CIOs have helped improve the effectiveness of their organizations' business operations.	identify	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Although they may impart the same basic principles, firms do so in markedly different ways as they seek to cloak their associates in the agency's brand image.	impart	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I would, of course, guess that you imported it from the Americans. Why you did so, I couldn't say.	import	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Blair has actually turned his party rightward and imposed fiscal conservatism, unlike Clinton, who only pretends to do so.	impose	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The marine safety program apparently not only improved its mission effectiveness, but did so with fewer people and at lower cost.	improve	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
And I think that will be its lasting legacy; the fact that it has improved quality over the last seven years and it will continue to do so.	improve	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Alternatively, if it is serving as a protease inhibitor, it may inactivate a molecule different from that affected by PN-1 and, in doing so, generate an environment permissive for neuronal migration.	inactivate	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
recipients of his solicitation to make sure to "incorporate the #1178 tracking number in your fundraising efforts" according to the instructions of Bush's top fund-raisers, Don Evans and Jack Oliver. Doing so, Kuhn notes, "does ensure that our industry is credited, and that your progress is listed among the other business/industry sectors."	incorporate	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
However, this mutation increased the frequency of localization to the periphery of large-budded cells, and it did so to a degree that approximated that to which it caused a decrease in the frequency of localization to the neck:	increase	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
The point is made though, that worldwide, AIDS deaths are increasing, and will probably continue to do so, because of the difficulties involved in bringing better therapies to Africa and Asia.	increase	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	stative
It remains to be determined whether self peptide immunization protocols that induce anaphylactic reactivity do so simply because of the manner in which they present large amounts of self peptides to the immune system, or because of other factors, such as the presence in the peptide preparations of aggregates or other components beside self peptide	induce	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative

Once a course is chosen, it is difficult to induce people to switch. And until the 1990s, the U.S. had little incentive to do so, since the economy was sufficiently dominant in its trade relationship to enforce English units on its partners.	induce	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
We have industrialized our food systems, and continue to do so, something which classic economics says is not possible, since economies of scale do no easily apply to food production.	industrialize	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Next, it wants to make sure that it can influence the outcome of the Legislative Council election, promised by May 1998. It could do so by arranging voters into small, industry-based electoral groups.	influence	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The former were frightening and mysterious, and the latter thick with anxiety because he knew that in some way he would influence them. Indeed, he had already done so by his steadfast insistence on not taking the matter to the police yet.	influence	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If I want to influence him I'll have a better chance of doing so in a continuous working relationship, rather than as an ex-consultant.	influence	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
However, tetramethylrhodamine-SP was ineffective at inhibiting I M at a 100nM concentration, but did so upon increasing the concentration to 1 μM.	inhibit	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Dont worry about whether you have a good reason to initiate a hostile takeover; simply having the means to do so will suffice.	initiate	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Were the Vice President's arguments in this case to prevail, any administration seeking to insulate its activities from oversight and public scrutiny could do so simply by assigning those activities to the Vice President or a body under the White House's direct control.	insulate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
When a piece of DNA carrying the gene of interest is injected as a "transgene" into fertilized eggs, it integrates randomly into the genome, and in doing so, potentially modifies the expression of the gene it integrates into	integrate	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"Europeans themselves are not merely capable of intervening [in this conflict], we are morally obligated to do so."	intervene	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Introducing Willie Horton to American political discourse would not seem to be something to be proud of. Is it true that Gore did so?	introduce	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
We thought at a time when you're introducing a new technology, it is probably wise to do so in a way that encourages public trust rather than public distrust.	introduce	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
You are all going to invent new words that mean things I want to say in a new and different way. I haven't seen anyone do so in this discussion.	invent	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative

The flaw in the reasoning is that it is not in an individual's self-interest to invest in an index fund if everyone else is doing so.	invest	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In some cases, serious complaints of physical abuse of safety concerns were not investigated within two days, even though investigators are required by law to do so within that period, the audit found.	investigate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Should we as journal editors be investigating author's ties for ourselves? We do not have the resources to do so, and agree with Bero and colleagues that "an elaborate policing operation is not feasible or necessarily desirable" [9].	investigate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The China spying stories all point out that there was a multi-year delay in investigating the contents of suspect Wen Ho Lee's computer–caused by wrangling between the FBI which wanted a warrant to do so, and the DOJ, which found the evidence for doing so less than compelling.	investigate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
during a church service last Sunday, Cardinal John O'Connor of New York criticized President Clinton from the pulpit for taking Catholic communion while in South Africa. The South African priest who invited Clinton to do so is quoted in the paper as saying that once Clinton stood up, he was thinking about "how much embarrassment it would have caused him by my saying, please sit down."	invite	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
inviting a woman in, according to one club member who spoke on the condition of anonymity last week because Augusta's bylaws forbid members to discuss club matters. But now Johnson is less likely to do so, the member said, since it will appear that he has caved to outside pressure.	invite in	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
To be sure, in invoking the Holocaust for these (to me) worthy and appropriate purposes, those doing so were often led to excess.	invoke	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Although most American workers can join unions, a decreasing percentage are doing so.	join	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
"One more," Bhante said, and motioned for Jeremy to join him. Jeremy did so, and the woman got a snap of Bhante smiling as big as a rainbow with his arm on Jeremy's shoulder, and Jeremy this time doing his best imitation of monastic gravity.	join	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Yahoo is joining the S&P 500 tomorrow (making it only the second Internet company, after AOL, to do so), and in the week since its addition to the index was announce its share price has risen almost 150 points.	join	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Her moral compass is allowing her to judge people, even when she has no right to do so.	judge	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Justifying the importance of its subject matter is so necessary and central to "The Extinction Club" that Tigger frequently addresses the need to do so.	justify	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
For a while they told pregnant women to keep weight gains minimal (and some women did so by smoking more cigarettes!).	keep	fin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
They keep abreast of changes in the fast-paced environment that might be applied to enhance capability and improve mission performance in their organizations. They do so through avid reading, working with vendors, and following directions.	keep abreast	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But after attempts to eliminate them began under President Reagan, and intensified with the Mapplethorpe fiasco, Yates' career became preoccupied with keeping them alive. He has managed to do so, at times through sheer force of will.	keep alive	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
To the extent that a president can and should keep the drug issue at a rolling boil in society at large, President Clinton has not done so.	keep X at	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Also, actual storyline introducing Faith kicks Swim Team from the Black Lagoon to the curb without scuffing its Doc Martens while doing so.	kick to the curb	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
When Saudi Arabia killed the market in 1986, sending oil prices down by two-thirds, it did so while expanding the world's oil supply by just 3 percent.	kill	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The vet said that 1) it's something that does happen to cats fairly commonly and 2) when something like that kills them, it does so pretty much instantly.	kill	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
presidential directive authorizing the CIA to mount covert operations inside Iraq with the aim of toppling Saddam, and authorizing U.S. agents to kill the Iraqi leader if it is necessary to do so in self-defense.	kill	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It think it was designed to either kill her or at least make her view the Council as a force powerful enough to do so if they chose.	kill	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Killing Ben probably was necessary, and Giles made the hard choice to do so, because he is a general.	kill	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
"bad people"cannot experience "real" happiness, because even if they get off killing babies (or eating kittens [g]), the joy that they experience while doing so cannot really be labelled with such a positive word. Right?	kill	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Angel killed Connor because he had a deal with W and that doing so would give him a normal life.	kill	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
He must knock out his next big-name opponent or at least take more risks in an effort to do so.	knock out	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The United States wants to lance the Iraqi boil, and it is ready to do so on its own at any moment.	lance	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Despite benign conditions and ample food, there were few visitors, and those who landed did so usually because they were shipwrecked.	land	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
He'd probably still be good enough to take out a vamp or two, 'cause hey if Xander can do it but all of the big tough LA Demons would laugh at him. While they were doing so, Wes could sheet them in the kidneys, or local equivalents, so that's alright.	laugh at	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This retailer launched its Web site in 1995, the first major apparel retailer to do so.	launch	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
As curator of the exhibition, Krens lays on this technical specification as a defense against the charge of unseriousness. But in doing so, he more or less eviscerates his own claim that these machines belong in a modern art museum, as opposed to one focused on design, transportation, or history.	lay on (tr)	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The NYT reveals that one of Gov. Jesse Ventrura's most ardent boosters is leading a drive against Web sites that support a Ventura presidential candidacy. He is doing so because Ventura has no plans to run and fears that Ventura will disappoint–and lose the support of–his fans.	lead	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"I think that our special destiny is to lead the world by the power of our example as a pluralistic democracy and a growing economy and to do so in a way that is consistent with the promise of the Declaration."	lead	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
capable of being a play-making linebacker but a sack-producing one as well, a combo the Cowboys haven't had since 1988 when linebacker Garry Cobb led them in sacks. He was the last linebacker to do so.	lead	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We should lead by example and suasion. We have a solid basis for doing so.	lead	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The gene for SURF1 displays mutations (Gloy124 –¿ Glu and 110246 –¿ Thr) that can also lead to Leigh syndrome [18, 19]. A number of deletions seen in SURF-1 do so as well.	lead to	fin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
He could invoke them if called before a grand jury and hope that word didn't leak out, but tragically–and mysteriously!–it has a way of doing so.	leak out	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
I was taught that you don't lean your elbow on the table while eating, although you can do so when you've stopped.	lean	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
She lets her characters learn from their mistakes (or fail to do so).	learn	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Washington would learn to live with the missiles, Khrushchev figured, just as Moscow lived with NATO's nuclear missiles on its Turkish frontier. But Kennedy had no intention of doing so.	learn	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

"If you'd like to leave a message for Joan, Bob, Nick, or Deep Throat," it said, "you may do so after the beep."	leave	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
likes of Russia, Malaysia and some Latin American governments: if foreign capital can come in easily, it can leave easily too, driving up interest rates and pushing down local currency exchange rates when it does so.	leave	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
For people deciding to leave or being advised to do so by fire wardens, see, e.g., Civilian interview 1 (Mar. 2, 2004); Civilian interview 8 (Mar. 23, 2004); Civilian statement 1, undated.	leave	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Many people decided to leave, and some were advised to do so by fire wardens.	leave	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In one phone call an NYPD chief instructed them to leave the North Tower, but they refused to do so.	leave	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
reported that some of its information has "come from Starr's office," but Starr's public admission "broke an unwritten taboo leaving him vulnerable to criticism." Why Starr's admission should do so when the corresponding one by the LAT does not, the LAT doesn't say.	leave him vulnerable	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
I've left out a few sentences of this passage and have not, I think, altered its meaning in doing so.	leave out	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Though they piously claim not to be doing so, Herrnstein and Murray leave readers with the distinct impression that IQ is the cause of economic success and failure, and that genetic difference explains the black-white IQ gap.	leave with the impression	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
And I think Reagan deserves some credit in legitimizing that notion, even if his reasons for doing so are not necessarily ones I would support.	legitimize	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Gillette, which in the past year has made a habit of letting Wall Street down, did so again Thursday when it announced that sales in the next quarter would be lower because it was going to trim its inventory of razor blades.	let down	fin	activity	nonagent.	stative
The casual reader might let that pass: I find it difficult to do so.	let pass	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Dangerous Company levies a powerful indictment against management consulting, but in doing so it confuses a symptom with the disease.	levy	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They have difficulty hating each other when trying to lick treats off of said enemy. I could see that working, but I wouldn't do so if the animals were very hungry.	lick	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In discussing Lewinsky's proffer, Ginsburg suggests that Lewinsky either has already lied or will do so in the future for the right deal.	lie	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

He was not one to toss and turn, and could lie perfectly still for hours on end even while his brain was thrashing; in fact, he took certain comfort in doing so, because he could sense a quitting sort of surrender in his staid passivity of the body, however unruly might be the mind.	lie still	nonfin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
Guy then wanted desperately to lie down beside Simon–to lay his head against Simon's warm, living arm – with the idea that doing so would end this long episode of death and uncertainty.	lie, lay	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
explains that Pakistan says it will sign only if the U.S. lifts the economic sanctions imposed on Pakistan and India after their surprise nuclear test last may, but that the U.S. will not do so until Pakistan makes a formal decision to not test its nukes.	lift	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
An editor, like a candidate, must limit expectations so that she can impress everyone by exceeding them. Brown has done so. A week ago, the hype about Talk had spent itself. "Expectation is so high that her enemies are already predicting the biggest let-down since Eyes Wide Shut," crowed the Telegraph.	limit	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
the only way that can be changed for us to get a a better tax revenue that's fairness and all is for us to limit their terms uh-huh and by doing so they're not obligated to anybody	limit	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This utterly adorable little bit of luch kitsch uses luchadero in the product description, but the few dictionaries sites that list the word only do so as a fairly specialized sort of nautical term.	list	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I could have listed the other terms, too, but chose not to do so.	list	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
W follows the (useful) practice of listing a shortened pronunciation key on each right-hand page; L's failure to do so is a disadvantage, notwithstanding the simplicity of their system, for the user must ferret about to find the description given on page xxii to clarify any question.	list	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
When first offered the chance to listen to the Tripp tapes, Isikoff refused, passing up what might have been the scoop of the decade out of concern that doing so would put him in an ethically compromised situation.	listen	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Plenty of young Americans have lived abroad from childhood with their corporate-executive parents, and many other have done so as post-college volunteers for Third World relief and developmental outfits.	live abroad	fin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
he is not unlike many of the rookie and first-year players on the Cowboys' roster who are finally living out their NFL dreams. Hall is just proof that you are never too old to do so.	live out	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative

Should we load up on that type of mail—give it heftier increases? Might not doing so just accelerate the departure of this mail form the system?	load up on	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Wall Street Journal editorial page lobbies for lower capital gains rates on an almost daily basis and has been doing so for more than two decades.	lobby	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
who hasn't worked in government since the Reagan administration, can start lobbying Newt Gingrich and Armey right away. And Gillespie can, of course, give Barbour plenty of advice on how to go about doing so.	lobby	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Microsoft spokesmen simultaneously profess 1) "reluctance" at being forced to stoop to lobbying and 2) chagrin at having done so "belatedly."	lobby	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Mohamed beamed widely at me every time I looked at him until I finally stopped doing so.	look at	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It looks at the son through the father's eyes, and in doing so it acknowledges the entire fraught terrain of raising a child in a dangerous world.	look at	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Let me say parenthetically that not only is there nothing wrong with looking at other's work but that those who studiously avoid doing so for any reason are extremely foolish.	look at	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Doug looked down, with heavy eyelids, at his foot, wiggling his toes as he did so.	look down	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Simon, having looked down once, did not do so again, but cast occasional accusatory glances at Guy when he wasn't taking in a middle distance far beyond the enclosure.	look down	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
so if you want to look this up, um you know feel free to do so	look up	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Some of the people, of course, lose more than 20 percent of their money, and in doing so effectively transfer their cash to those who lose less or who–rarity of rarities–actually win.	lose	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
When the results were analyzed, the surprising finding was that people who intended to lose weight, and who did so, had a somewhat higher mortality than those who intended to lose weight but whose weight remained stable, or went up.	lose weight	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The State Department official said Washington "looks forward to maintaining" the partnership the two countries have shared in the drug fight in recent years. But the official added, "We can only do so when there's a shared commitment by our partners."	maintain	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Although it is not required that daily records be maintained, agency management may choose to do so by using sign-in/sign-out sheets or other means.	maintain	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

for at least 90 d, but progressive loss of control ensued in the majority of patients and only three patients (21%) were able to maintain control for more than 2 y. These three patients did so during the first (AC-10), second (AC-02), and the third (AC-14) STI.	maintain control	fin	state	nonagent.	nonstative
Through it all, CIOs strive to maintain open communications and build trust. They do so by being accessible to the business, listening to user feed back, and focusing on user needs.	maintain, build	fin	split	N/A	N/A
He wanted to make the computers and the systems that ran them–and to be the only company that did so.	make	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
They're starting a company to make a $300 "VWPC"–the Volkswagen (people's car) of Personal Computers. They can do so only if they ignore the conventional wisdom that every new computer must be faster than the last and do more.	make	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
sounds like everybody's had their chance to make their money off of it yeah that yeah I'm sure they did so but uh I don't know	make	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I mean, the heterosexuals could not have made a bigger mess of the whole marriage thing if they had intentionally set out to do so.	make	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I am making the Cl cupcakes for my baby shower. My shower-thrower said it was okay for me to do so.	make	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Allowing sources to make reductions where it is most economical to do so is one of the reasons cap and trade programs should be less costly than command-and-control programs that achieve the same or even fewer reductions.	make	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
We have to make this distinction, because failing to do so would be bad for our own security interests.	make	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I haven't made my own hoops yet, but have a pattern to do so in case I want to.	make	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
suggested that Time might want to make a contribution to one of the charities of which I am an officer and director, Recording for the Blind & Dyslexic. Time, of course, was pleased to do so.	make a contribution	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
"quality of life" afflictions such as arthritis, but how much sex is required for a decent quality of life? (We refrain from making a joke about this, the only publication in America to do so.)	make a joke	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Of course, like all journalists, we at Slate, when we must make troubling accusations against public figures, do so more in sorrow than in anger.	make accusations	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
At any time, if we need to make minor adjustments to the program, we will do so.	make adjustment	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

But the pope made no mention of this, and Vatican officials did not offer any predictions about whether he would do so at the scattered events that he plans to attend between now and Monday, when he departs for Guatemala and then Mexico.	make mention	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I would most appreciate receiving your generous check made payable to the American Cancer Society and sent to me in the enclosed envelope, if you have not already done so.	make payable, send	fin	split	N/A	N/A
The COB, which examines about 90 companies a year, does not typically make such investigations public, but did so in this case to quell market rumors, the person close to the investigation said.	make public	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
meaning of the votes is best summed up by the WP, which states that the Senate has told the House managers they have the chance to make their case and that in all likelihood doing so will not matter.	make their case	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I have to make them up, and after several years of doing so, my mind ran dry.	make up (st)	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
the organizations we studied were striving to manage the same types of risks that face federal agencies. To do so, they had responded to these risks by reorienting their security programs from relatively low-profile operations focused primarily on mainframe security to visible, integral components of their organizations' business operations.	manage	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
By managing our workforce strategically and focusing on results, we are helping to maximize our own performance and ensure our own accountability. By doing so, we also hope to demonstrate to other federal agencies that they can make similar improvements in the way they manage their people.	manage, focus	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
"The border land between slang and the Queen's English is an ill-defined territory, the limits of which have never been clearly mapped out." Other linguists who have taken on the challenge of doing so include Johathan Green, Hotten, Grose, William and Mary Morris, Wentworth and Flexner, and Eric Partridge, who published the first edition of his enormous Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English in 1937.	map out	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Among 25- to 34-year-olds, 52 percent of Native Americans and 40 percent of Asians married outside their race, while only 6 percent of blacks did so.	marry	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Years ago, in college, Jack impulsively married smart but prissy Judy (Miranda Richardson), unaware that by doing so, he was entering a stifling ivory tower.	marry	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Federal entities contemplating data matching must do so in accordance with the provisions of the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act, which requires that (1) the privacy of data used in computer matches be protected.	match	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
As a result, most organizations measure only a few of these at one time, because of the high cost of doing so.	measure	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He wrote that he had been asked to be available to mediate in the Kososvo conflict but had replied that he would only do so "if and when the parties are truly determined to seek a political solution."	mediate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Most projects that fail to meet their planned objectives do so because of faulty or inadequate predesign development.	meet	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Airport executive told the Transportation Security Administration on Monday that the Dec. 31 deadline for searching all checked baggage for explosives was impossible to meet and that trying to do so could make security worse.	meet a deadline	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Although the duration of follow up in this study was shorter, we found that almost all of the patients who had met the RA criteria at the completion of the study period had done so on their initial visit.	meet the criteria	fin	state	nonagent.	stative
While I have met with the president at the White House on occasion, I did so only to discuss matters relating to family structure, teen-age pregnancy, and social consequences.	meet with	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He is under no pressure to mention particular books, or indeed to mention any books at all, and does so only when he thinks his readers might want to examine his source material.	mention	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The WP piece doesn't even mention Khameni (although another Post front pager, on Iran's loosening of domestic social restrictions, especially on women and intellectuals, does so in the course of an informative paragraph on the Iranian power structure).	mention	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The reason that I didn't mention them was that to do so seemed to me "a cheap shot"–concentrating on the ephemeral and the inconsequential–the scummy froth atop the waves of any discourse.	mention	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Thanks to the DOD's encouragement, every company small enough to merge legally has done so, leaving a few behemoths.	merge	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative

He acted disgracefully. He willfully misled the American people, the members of his Cabinet, his staff and his judicial system. In doing so, he brought shame and dishonor upon the office of the President and especially upon himself.	mislead	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
pointing out to you a problem we see with the accuracy and understanding of context revealed in Kit's reporting," going on to assert that "Seelye has misquoted Dole on numerous occasions and done so in a manner that distorts the accuracy of her assertions and your coverage."	misquote	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This is a company simply determined for several years to misstate its earning to the American public by hiding its costs as capitalized expenses, doing so in the face of advice from their own officials inside the company that it was improper and illegal to do so.	misstate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
prevents DEA from moving unilaterally against the small number of propot physicians who would likely recommend marijuana for their patients," Walters testified. The DEA, he added, "should prepare to do so."	move against	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
McCain condemned "crony capitalism" and also excoriated United States companies for moving their addresses to offshore tax havens like Bermuda. "Although american tax policy encouraged them to do so, corporations that move their legal headquarters offshore to avoid taxes give the appearance of ingratitude to the country whose sons and daughters are risking their lives today to defend them."	move offshore	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"Dear Clueless Ex. I have moved on. I suggest you do so as well. Yours sincerely, Cvixen"	move on	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This attack in Tel Aviv proves that Palestinian terrorists are determined to murder, maim and terrorize as many Israelis as they can, thinking that by doing so they can pressure Israel into concessions.	murder, maim, terrorize	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
I muttered my apologies to keep the peace, but I felt sullied having done so.	mutter	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But many others who named names did so under ostensible protest, or later castigated themselves publicly for crawling before the committee.	name	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Although the Enquirer named both names, Slate will not do so.	name	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
By their sheer effectiveness, the quality-of-life drugs narrow the range of what society accepts as normal. In doing so, they may ultimately reduce the quality of life for the many of us who are less than perfectly endowed.	narrow	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Gates would negotiate nuclear treaties with the Soviets, advise presidents and run the Central Intelligence Agency, the only entry-level CIA employee to do so.	negotiate, advise, run	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A

We always normalize an array with respect to another one, and we found it more accurate to do so at the gene rather than the probe level (we normalize the composite ratio scores a posteriori instead of normalizing the raw probe intensities).	normalize	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
However, when GAO conducts an investigation it does not notify the agency of the work because to do so might jeopardize the investigation.	notify	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Though Capek conceived robots, it is Isaac Asimov who nurtured them into fully developed SF characters. While doing so, Asimov furnished English with robotic and robotical, roboticist an 'expert in their production and operation,' robotics the 'science of their design and function,' and robiticized 'rendered mechanical.'	nurture	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Supposedly we only allowed Saddam to remain in power subject to his obeying certain conditions, and we "reserve the right" the re-enter should he fail to do so.	obey	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
During the Vietnam War, some conscientious objectors believed they were acting for the good of the country and did so at great personal risk.	object, believe, act	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Bin Laden told KSM that Mihdhar and Hazmi were so eager to participate in an operation against the United States that they had already obtained U.S. visas. KSM states that they had done so on their own after the suicide of their friend Azzam (Nashiri's cousin) in carrying out the Nairobi bombing.	obtain	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In other words, Enron did not want to repay the $500 million until it could find another way to obtain similar financing. But, according to the email, Enron had failed to do so.	obtain	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Abortions should remain legal as they will occur regardless of legality and endanger lives of people who are DEFINITELY human when done so under questionable circumstances.	occur	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	stative
Although it's common for lawyers to offer pro bono services to clients in need, Stankard said, legal marketing professionals historically haven't done so.	offer	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The WP reporting agrees, saying that Mandela spent the day denying even the most minor allegations against her and offered no reconciliation until Tutu begged her to do so.	offer	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
When the Flamingo opened in December 1946, it did so with Hollywood flair and the new Vegas flash.	open	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

the forest has enough wilderness areas - and under pressure from business lobbyists - the Forest Service wants to open about 2.5 million acres for the first time to logging and roads. By doing so, the agency and in turn the Bush Administration clearly has signaled it has little inclination to support a Clinton-era rule limiting road construction for logging and other purposes in the Tongass and the nation's...	open	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
To use a metaphor form the world of flying, of which Weizman is so fond, he should have operated his ejection seat three weeks ago. He didn't do so, and now he hovers over us with two burnt-out engines and a broken wing, shortly to crash on the heads of us all.	operate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Health experts say the decision will almost certainly lead to more patients opting for the technique and more private and government insurance paying for them to do so.	opt for	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Do members in fact opt out, with all their legal rights to do so?	opt out	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Lancaster says that those ordering Pride wines don't do so by appellation but by the winery's reputation.	order	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I know, I know I remember staying at your house, spending the night, ordering pizza whenever we didn't have any money to do so, and having to steal money from your brother	order	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
The Los Angeles Times sees it as the latest sign that Republicans, having made sure that Democrats didn't oust Gingrich, may do so themselves.	oust	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
American Pie strives to out-gross-out its predecessors and does so handily.	out-gross-out	fin	accomplishment	nonagent.	nonstative
While it may be "difficult" to outlast Milosevic, they posit that we can and must do so.	outlast	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
I think Buffy may have outlived her slayerhood. She may be the only slayer in history to do so.	outlive	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Frequent trading requires that you pull off the near-impossible feat of consistently outwitting the collective intelligence of the stock market, and do so well enough to outweigh the added burden of commission costs and taxes (which are much higher on short-term capital gains than on long-term gains).	outwit	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
One year after Own was first elected, Enron came before the Texas Supreme Court asking the nine justices to overturn an unfavorable ruling in a tax case. The court did so unanimously.	overturn	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I get touchy when "rape" as a word is overused. I don't feel like it does survivors of sexual assault any good to do so.	overuse	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

20/20 interview, or how Metabolife could own the copyright on an interview conducted by someone else (incorporating, Chatterbox might have added, audio fed to Metabolife from ABC's technicians). To do so, he said, would violate attorney-client privilege.	own	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
But I notice that in both the biography and your prefaces, you shy away from any feminist indignation on Powell's behalf. May I do so, just for a sec?	partake in	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Here, adults and children are expected to participate, and they do so enthusiastically in what turns in to a sophisticated push-button play center, focused as much on the future as the past and present – proving that science can be fun.	participate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I was asked to participate and I said sure I'd be glad to do so	participate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The ethical issue, even here, is not whether the lawyer is allowed to participate in the clients lie, but whether he is actually required to do so.	participate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Williams didn't want to participate, but Red Sox owner Tom Yawkey convinced him to do so.	participate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I know one who loves and parties. And has done so since his thirties. But writes hardly anything at all.	party	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
These days, Córdoba, a minor provincial city sandwiched between Sevilla and Grenada, is often passed over by visitors to Andalucia. But to do so is a considerable mistake.	pass over	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
acts of generosity which included a story about someone who had paid the tolls for the car behind them as a random holiday gift. DH thought that was just cool and fun so he did so at the toll booths we encountered in our travels.	pay	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
What Landsburg would have us do is pay this interest by borrowing more each year, and continue to do so indefinitely, or until the inevitable collapse, which he presumes would take over 400 years to happen.	pay	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
No one forced AT&T to pay $450 million in consulting fees over the course of five years. That doesn't mean AT&T was stupid to do so, but it does suggest that Ma Bell is the one responsible for its woes.	pay	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Pay online each month, if you choose to do so.	pay	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Those members of the greater mailer-postal community who have not been paying attention to the privacy issue must do so.	pay attention	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The stores are designed by people who pay attention to how everything looks. But they manage to do so, in the main, without seeming precious or prissy about it.	pay attention	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

How are hospitals handling the problem of delivering health care to a population that increasingly has difficulty paying for it or getting insurance to do so?	pay for	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But no individual boater has any incentive to pay for the service if others are willing to do so.	pay for	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Richard J. Durbin of Illinois noted a case in which she had ruled that an insurance company would not have to pay for a critical surgery for a poor family after having earlier agreed to do so.	pay for	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
You might think that by now every Frenchman understands that foreigners pee when they need to and not think them barbarians for doing so.	pee	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He proposes that it is not enough to show that a network performs in a certain way; one should also find out why it does so.	perform	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It did not perform this kind of analysis from the enemy's perspective ("red team" analysis), even though suicide terrorism had become a principal tactic of Middle Eastern terrorists. If it had done so, we believe such an analysis would soon have spotlighted a critical constraint for the terrorists-finding a suicide operative able to fly large jet aircraft.	perform	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
For most conditions, mortality is sufficiently low to be meaningless, and even for conditions with higher mortality organizations often do not perform severity adjustment because of the difficulty of doing so, although increasingly good adjusters are becoming available.	perform	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
, the fact that we are allowing our debate over Tripp's character and motives to enter into our debate over whether the president perjured himself or encouraged others to do so shows the effectiveness of the White House spin doctors.	perjure	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
She persuaded her nation why Bill Clinton was fit to be president once before. She needs to do so again.	persuade	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
if you want to pick one up as we go upstairs feel free to do so	pick up	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
"Oh, lordy, I'm picturing my father naked, although forbidden to do so by the Bible and good sense."	picture	nonfin	achievement	agentive	stative
Placing this mutant into the inducible expression system described here has the potential to down-regulate expression of wild-type endogenous PP1. Doing so in a timed, controlled manner will permit in vivo studies addressing PP1 function during discrete phases of the cell cycle, and will be the subject of future endeavors.	place	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
He placed the main stress on also, overlooking the parallelism of the sentences and the contrast that it was intended to foster. In doing so, he made nonsense of the report.	place	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

our results are the first to demonstrate that SPARC indeed plays a role in wound repair and that it does so by promoting granulation tissue formation through modulation of fibroblast migration.	play a role	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
they are used if, instead of being asked to remember what is grammatically or lexically correct, they were asked in class to play roles such as shoe salesmen or lords of the manor and by doing so got a feel for what is said by such people in such dialogues-not just want is said, but what is said in such by such people dialogues.	play a role	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The educational politics of this issue will no doubt play themselves out in the usual messy American way–and, with luck, they will do so beyond the glare of publicity (that being where experimental educational programs that involve inner-city vernacular but avoid the manifestos are already taking place).	play out	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
She was prepared to accept his guilty plea Thursday after asking him if he was making a free and knowing decision to do so.	plead guilty	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Explaining why he wanted to plead guilty, Moussaoui seemed to be under the impression that doing so would give him a better chance of avoiding the death penalty.	plead guilty	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I might suggest that many of the miniscandals that pop up and dominate the news for a few cycles do so not because anyone's legitimately upset or outraged over them but because people like you and (especially) me need something to talk about.	pop up, dominate	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Adler's commentary criticizes the EPA for seeking to post on the Internet the risk-management plans of companies that use dangerous chemicals. He says doing so would provide a road map for terrorists to follow.	post	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
How should doctors practice medicine? Should they do so in accordance with the principles of EBM?	practice	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I learned the Lord's Prayer from my first grade teacher (whom I loved) because we prayed it every day in class. Long after the Supreme Court had said it was illegal to do so.	pray	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"Tell me, if Khrushchev couldn't predict his own ouster, how do you expect me to do so?"	predict	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
NOAA determined that the most important business of its short-term warning and forecast weather services was to predict the time and location of weather events and to do so with accuracy.	predict	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Still, Americans will press forward with their activities today and, in many cases, do so with a renewed sense of patriotism	press forward	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Even in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square massacre, the power of corporate interest has always prevailed over other concerns. Clinton can be quietly confident that it will do so again.	prevail over	fin	state	nonagent.	stative
The WSJ editorial page revisits an argument for privatizing Social Security accounts the paper has hit before–that doing so would give blacks and married working women a much better return on their contributions than these groups now enjoy.	privatize	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
That is, they try to produce memorable work. But they do so, unfortunately, at the risk of confusing their readers.	produce	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Tracy patiently has waited for Bultre to produce and he did so - at least in one at-bat to score a run.	produce	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If a mechanical cause produced the universe at time T, there is no reason it should not have done so at time T minus 1.	produce	fin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Though the family gathered around the table in this Ozzie and Harriet update is stolidly suburban, it comprises Asians; though the spot proffers a squishily trite bedtime-story shot, it does so with an explicit nod to the minority family, an implicit nod to the minority parent.	proffer	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Last Friday, the government promised a bailout, although no reputable economist can see how Aristide can hope to do so without giving rise to runaway inflation.	promise	nonfin	achievement	agentive	stative
If the media is intentionally promoting the cause of campaign finance reform, it is doing so despite the clear benefits it derives from the current system–and that it stands to lose under a reformed one.	promote	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Although gamma-tocopherol promotes the cellular uptake of alpha-tocopherol, it clearly did not do so by dramatically protecting alpha-tocopherol from oxidation to alpha-tocopherol quinone (with no further catabolim/oxidation of alpha-tocopherol quinone).	promote	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Therefore, it appears that although C-terminal domain of Rab24 is required to promote its incorporation into inclusion bodies, it does so only when expressed in the context of a Rab GTPase with a mutation in the N(T)KxD nucleotide binding motif.	promote	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Certainly, the majority of British English speakers do not pronounce English in the RP pattern, and there is increasing evidence that if they aspire to do so, they are meeting with little success.	pronounce	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

but further thinking conjured up the long dormant memory of a woman, originally form northwest Alabama, who invariable pronounced shrimp as "srimp," the only person I have heard do so.	pronounce	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Work propagates in cells and often does so by the construction of constraints on the release of energy, which when released constitutes work that propagates to construct more constraints on the release of energy.	propagate	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
Demonstrating the currency that Wall Street reforms have as a campaign issue, Andrew Cuomo, who is running against McCall, proposed the same initiative on Sunday. But he did so without the cooperation of Spitzer, who supports McCall's candidacy.	propose	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
A union official explained that players who proposed that strategy did so under the belief that the owners had no intention of negotiating an agreement.	propose	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
When Perelman proposed the original transaction, seeking a price for his Panavision stock even higher than the one he received, there was speculation that he did so because he needed the cash.	propose	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Everybody leads with the House Judiciary vote to propose to the full House an impeachment inquiry targeting President Clinton. The headlines at the Washington Post and the New York Times mention that the vote to do so was along strict party lines (Republicans voting yes, Democrats voting no), while USA Today and the Los Angeles Times relegate this news to the small print.	propose	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If I were certified insane, I might want the government to assign a guardian who would act to protect my reproductive rights, as I would not have the mental faculties to do so myself.	protect	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"Mr. Clinton has to prove to Americans and to the world that there is a purpose to his presidency. Foreign policy is the proper forum for him to do so," it added.	prove	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
anyone–find themselves in society (read: office structure) at the highest levels and must prove themselves to one another by being bright, competent, and able to handle lesser people in their circle. Having done so, they finally agree to marry but with stipulations.	prove	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
While PPS also provided hospitals with incentives to lower their costs, it did so in a distinctively different manner than price competition.	provide	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Though the law does not require that business provide their workers with medical benefits, many employers do so.	provide	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

In response to our inquiry, HUD staff explained that its procedures do not include providing a separate copy of the certification to SBA and that it did not do so in this instance.	provide	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The audit-reporting model does not provide any level of assurance regarding key risk and value-based performance and projection information that are important to a wide range of stakeholders. We also need to take steps to do so in conjunction with the needed enhancements to the current accounting and reporting model.	provide	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It is a pity that the articles are not provided with the dates of their publication, though it is not difficult to understand why the publisher might be reluctant to do so.	provide	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They also saw no need for agencies to always provide an email address or web site to which electronic comments on proposed rules could be addressed. Doing so for all rules, they said, could overwhelm the agencies' systems;	provide	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I provided my services as a soldier to the Taliban last year from about August to November. During the course of doing so I carried a rifle and two grenades.	provide	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
decades, by providing readers with exactly the kind of service Rosen says he wants: reporting with perspective; reader inclusion; making stories into crusades; etc. Their "success" in doing so is of course debatable, but it makes you wonder: Has Rosen simply never read those papers?	provide	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The LAT front reports that in 1995, a Clinton national security staffer named Sheila Heslin asked the CIA to provide intelligence on several U.S. citizens despite a presidential order banning the agency from doing so.	provide	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Its analysis is meant to provoke debate, and will continue to do so.	provoke	nonfin	activity	nonagent.	stative
48% of authors who had never published in an open-access journal and 60% of authors who had done so indicated that they would be willing to "pay a publisher of a journal sold according to the traditional subscription model an additional fee for them to make [the author's] particular paper 'open access"'.	publish	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
There was a perfect inverse correlation between our desire to publish the article and our legal ability to do so.	publish	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Estelle, though no less inconvenienced than we were, had passed up myriad opportunities to pull in Mohamed's reins, and ever failing to do so, I thought self-righteously that she was now getting her due.	pull in reins	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

I was sure that anyone who had a chance to discreetly pump Bhante about this would do so, but I was not deceived that my rehab had extended so far that I might be one of them.	pump	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Right now about two dozen countries are suspected of pursuing chemical weapons programs, and they do so with impunity.	pursue	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
contraption that would, at predetermined intervals, lift his coffee mug to his mouth for a sip and thereby obviate the necessity of putting down one of the controls periodically for his caffeine intake. When he did so he was often forced to attend for a few seconds too long to a sound or picture from the TV that had gone stale.	put down	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I don't put down anyone's faith, and I find the concept of doing so horrendous up to the point where said other faith tries to burn me at the stake for not agreeing with them, at which point said faith becomes fair game.	put down	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Registration/Sign-In page pops up only if you want to put in your own 2 cents' worth. We strongly encourage you to so do.	put in	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Many of us put on our seat belts while the car is in motion. Others do so while warming up their cars.	put on	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
They had put on a show, but most amazingly, they had done so with total respect for one another.	put on	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Since this sort of information can evidently be put together in 24 hours, wouldn't it be better to require authorities to do so before a gun purchase could legally be made, rather than waiting for reporters to do so after a shooting?	put together	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
what we would like to do therefore, is put a history together, and in doing so, we are going to be carrying out the exercise of relative dating, placing geologic events, in their proper sequence, yes?	put together	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
that after being previously beaten, picketed and served with an eviction notice because of his window display, the man won the right in court yesterday to put it up again. But immediately upon arriving to do so, he was set upon by a crowd in front of his store and hit in the face.	put up	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Putting cash value on life may seem unseemly, but, just in time for summer driving season, a couple of economists have done so in a way that may prove useful.	put value on	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Benefits are not monetarily quantified because of the lack of any existing methodology to do so.	quantify	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

The NYT front-page story announces it up top, in the second paragraph, and adds an item the WP misses: Levy has threatened to quit several times before, without doing so.	quit	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Everyone was racing to the exits, but they were doing so in an orderly fashion.	race	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
According to The New Yorker, Republican presidential candidate Steve Forbes believes that commodity prices have been depressed because 'when the Fed tightened up the money supply people who needed to raise cash did so by selling commodities.'	raise	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We can raise global R&D levels as a matter of policy and ensure that resources flow into the areas of the greatest need, and we can do so knowing that the poor and the rich will have access to new inventions at marginal cost.	raise, ensure	fin	split	N/A	N/A
But those high levels had been eroding the economy since well before Reagan ratcheted up the arms race. (That was, after all, one of his rationales for doing so.)	ratchet up	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Both China (the third-largest stockpiler) and Russia (the largest) appear to be waiting for the Senate to ratify the treaty before doing so themselves.	ratify	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Thus, in widely different model systems - including that reported here - it appears that after an IL-1-induced GAG-depleting intervention, tissue can reaccumulate GAG and does so most rapidly during the first few weeks.	reaccumulate	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I think that Larry is trying to reach a larger audience with his book, and to do so, he has to explain why under the influence of commerce, cyberspace is becoming highly regulable for those who do not participate in that commerce, and why the regulation that commerce imposes on those who voluntarily...	reach	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
When they reached the South Pole on Dec. 15, 1980, they were only the third British expedition ever to do so, following in the footsteps of Robert Scott in 1912 and Sir Vivian Fuchs in 1958.	reach	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
We should reach out to immigrant communities. Good immigration services are one way of doing so that is valuable in every way including intelligence.	reach out to	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
may have been the first person to reach the summit after all. A book by members of the team that found his body on the mountain last May revealed that he had enough oxygen to do so, and it also offered another tantalizing clue	reach the summit	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I never got the change to read that, (I'll be doing so tonight) so I didn't recognize the source.	read	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Where we read truly, where the experience is to be that of meaning, we do so as if the textincarnatesa real presence of significant being.	read	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

It is very hard to improve on Keynes, and more people should read him. When they do so, they will find that parable of the widow's curse–a marvelous tidbit on the rewards of vigorous consumption spending as opposed to parsimony, niggardliness, and thrift.	read	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Everyone who read that post chose to do so; it wasn't visible.	read	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
It's still worth reading, so I encourage you all to do so.	read	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
slogans are wrought in attractive designs and lettering and are not intended to be read, so I would like to express my thanks to those puzzled Japanese parents who allowed me to do so.	read	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I used to read everything and really enjoyed doing so.	read	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Here it is, I just said we shouldn't try to read too much into the costuming and now I've gone ahead and done so. D'oh!	read into	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
using intuition that may or may not be right, the researchers might have been better off reading ahead and using one of the methods for combining multiple sources of uncertainty. Had they done so, they might well have concluded that the misclassification error was indeed dwarfed by the under-reporting, and returned to a single quantification.)	reading, using	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Casino operators had to reassess the nature of their business. The first to really do so was Steve Wynn, a Las Vegas resident and owner of the Golden Nugget.	reassess	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
the nonabortion services that the Government-funded clinic offered, whereas here some potential LSC clients who wish to receive representation on a benefits claim that does not challenge the statutes will be unable to do so because their cases raise a reform claim that as LSC lawyer may not present.	receive	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
He knows that first one must recite the Metta, Dhajagga, and Ratana Suttas. He does so.	recite	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
the immune system has a remarkable capacity for fending off infectious diseases, and it has become clear that these same defenses can recognize and destroy cancer cells. In fact, they do so on an ongoing basis, and cancer develops only when immune surveillance breaks down.	recognize, destroy	fin	split	N/A	N/A
The bound and gagged morpheme is in fact the stepchild of the pun and initially is meant to be recombined only as long as it seems clever to do so.	recombine	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Those opposed to recording the expense argue that doing so would make it harder for companies to recruit and keep top talent.	record	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

our results more clearly reflect the economic reality when all compensation costs are considered and recorded in our financial statements," David Dunn, chairmen of the San Diego-based Iomega, said last week. In doing so, they followed leaders of other industries, including Coca-Cola Co. and the Washington Post Co., who last month announced plans to list the cost of their stock options as expenses.	record	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Of these, 98 percent said they do not recover frequent traveler benefits received by employees on business travel for their companies, and 95 percent said they have no plans to do so.	recover (benefits)	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I'm sure that the uh driving factor for recycling the computer paper is that we get paid to do so	recycling	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
The proud Puerto Rican won't quit until he redeems himself or at least gives himself the opportunity to do so.	redeem	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
But asked repeatedly whether it planned to redefine the wastes, Roberson refused to promise that it would not do so.	redefine	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Hewlett Packard redesigned its manufacturing process for printers. It did so by separating those subassembly processes that were standard across products form those that were distinctive to specific laser-jet printers.	redesign	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Developing countries refuse to reduce their emissions until industrialized countries do so, but the U.S. refuses to ratify the treaty until developing countries sign on.	reduce	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
However, this study is the first to demonstrate the treatment's potential to markedly reduce the infectiousness of patients to mosquitoes, and has done so in sub-Saharan Africa setting with highly seasonal transmission and where asymptomatic infections are common.	reduce	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Trading under the acid rain program created financial incentives for electricity generators to look for new and low-cost ways to reduce emissions and to do so early.	reduce	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But groove could also refer to the path between a pitcher and the strike zone (and had done so since the turn of the century); a pitcher who was throwing "in the groove" was throwing well.	refer	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
But many homeowners who might have refinanced their mortgages now did so last fall when rates also fell just as low for a few weeks.	refinance	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Well, if Brazil cannot devalue its currency for fear of speculators, it cannot use fiscal or monetary policy to reflate its economy because to do so would cause capital flight, and the country must therefore endure a prolonged period of recession and deflation, you cannot in good conscience make the conventional arguments in favor of free trade.	reflate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
As far as I'm concerned, he lost any shred of chance he had when he refused to allow Bush to consider a change in the Social Security age. By doing so, he gave Bush his best shot of the night.	refuse	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If you've never registered, we suggest you do so now by clicking here.	register	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
he was required to register but had not done so.	register	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Stever had me register the name Karamel Sutra on Ben & Jerry's Web site. In doing so, I was giving up any rights to the name.	register	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It's harder to understand why Cat management is so insistent on not rehiring them that it's willing to risk huge NLRB fines to avoid doing so.	rehire	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The newspaper that rejected the ad did so either because executive deemed it offensive (The New York Times) or unprovable (The Portland Oregonian).	reject	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
America Nothing Works," it recalled past European efforts to make NATO less dependent on the United States so as to encourage France to rejoin the alliance's military structure. Not only did France not do so, but the failure of West European will over Bosnia and the sheer complication of the Kosovo problem made U.S. leaders essential in both cases.	rejoin	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Bush, however, has refused to ask Harken to release the minutes, and Harken has not done so voluntarily.	release	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It recommended that the $34 million requested by Congress for the agency last year be released. Instead, the administration refused on Monday to do so because of China's continuing birth-control practices.	release	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The paper also states that there are hints from the new leadership of the imminent release of many of the country's numerous political prisoners. Doing so, reports the Times, would win international praise but domestically could unleash a big popular movement against the military.	release	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In reporting that the Ritz Hotel released security tape that show Diana and her party leaving the hotel in an apparently orderly manner, the paper quotes an Al-Fayed spokesman's explanation for doing so.	release	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

the NBA contract guarantees and the huge salary maximums have created no hardships for players, while the fans (and thus franchises) benefit by having star players remain, thanks to the salary incentive to do so.	remain	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
I have the option to remove it from a category I don't think it qualifies for. Should I do so, and just keep it in the one I think it has the best shot at?	remove	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
We're a month in to the 1998 baseball season, and Rupert Murdoch has yet to rename his newest acquisition the Melrose Place Dodgers. Had he done so, it would probably not have surprised the commentators who saw the $311 million purchase of the franchise by Murdoch's New Corp. as final evidence of the sacrifice of the national pastime to the dread and disloyalty of...	rename	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It's all about the rents around here, cause the worst sticker-shock is all the students from away who come explicitly wanting to rent, and discover it's impossible to do so for under $1000 within 5 miles of Harvard.	rent	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Hoping to increase revenues, the Colon has stepped up efforts to rent out its opera sets, and has recently done so to companies in Brazil and Spain.	rent out	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
yeah you watch it'll be exactly the same the terrible twos repeat at about thirteen it does it does it it absolutely does so	repeat	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Finally, though, the Berkeley scientists grew nervous and repeated their original experiment. As before, they did so by firing a beam of krypton atoms at a spinning wheel covered with banana-shaped lead plates.	repeat	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Therefore, they implicitly replace existing definitions, and, because in the future judges will accept as precedents the cases in which they do so, they truly do change the meanings of words and phrases.	replace	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
average 15,000 SKUs in its collection, faces the challenge of replenishing weekly numerous retail customers at high satisfaction levels with constantly shifting subset of its goods. Managers of such a firm must do so by drawing on information from the past weeks' sales as well as explicitly factoring in the impact of uncertainty.	replenish	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
For lansoprazole, pantoprazole and omeprazole the results were reported at four and eight weeks and the rabeprazole studies did so at three and six weeks.	report	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They reproduced rapidly, assembling themselves into a virus as they did so.	reproduce	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Graham said the government could require coverage of more than two brand-name drugs for a particular disease if it was "clinically appropriate" to do so.	require	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Some investigators rescale the data such that the average signal per microarray spot equals 1, but we did not do so.	rescale	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
We found that PKC activators rescued high levels of MHCII expression in colon carcinoma cells and failed to do so in mesothelioma and hepatocellular carcinoma cells.	rescue	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
..control of the country and that "if there is still logic in this world, he should resign as soon as possible, before things go too far." He added that he believed he would do so.	resign	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
A Post editorial titles "A Challenge by Example" also praised Livingston and notes that the paper early on called for Clinton's resignation, but says that for Clinton to do so now after an irresponsible impeachment vote would itself set a harmful precedent.	resign	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
When jurisdictional issues arise, GAO will encourage Members and staff to consult with each other to resolve any related disputes. In doing so, they may seek a resolution through the Senate or House parliamentarian.	resolve	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
usually, sovereign states individual states, you know we noted resort to, to three forms of influence, techniques, and they may do so in sequence.	resort	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
What Kroft did not explain is that the IRS was not allowed to respond. To do so, the agency would need a waiver from Johnson giving it permission to discuss his case.	respond	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
sedation in a London hospital was "inhumane" and "unlawful," and that while Chileans have so far responded to it "with great restraint," it should not be assumed that they will continue to do so, "particularly if Sen. Sinochet, who is not in the best of health, were to die in Britain."	respond	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Although the first shirt supplier can respond to the retailers' weekly orders in a timely manner, its costs for doing so are high, both in terms of the internal expense of transacting frequent orders and its increased exposure to the risk posed by holding inventory.	respond	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In our study, we have restricted our models to examining the steady-state changes in the various thermal and electromagnetic parameters. By doing so, tissue reaching a threshold temperature is assumed to be uniformly damaged.	restrict	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
end his career at the age of 22 in 1995 – he was reaching for a throw when a runner collided with him – Floyd has not returned to that position. He is unlikely to do so this season, although the Sox may ask him to consider playing the position this winter.	return	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

The ticket-taker must rip the ticket from your book. If you do so ahead of time, the ticket is invalid.	rip	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Next, left-wing historians rose up to defend black culture against Moynihan's characterizations. In doing so, they partly absolved slavery.	rise up	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Drawn to the study of Indian languages, he rose to professor of Sanskrit at Government College, Benares, in 1850, and commenced a career as editor and publisher of Sanskrit texts, the first American to do so.	rise, commence	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
According to Molano, as long as the Argentine government fails to rebuild a solid legal framework for business, it is easier for a state-owned company like Petrobras to risk investing than for other companies to do so.	risk	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
we manifest our dislike for them by drinking their wines, buying up their cigarettes, and despite the fact that all English people can naturally roll their Rs and speak perfect French, declining to do so, and when forced by circumstances to speak French the English do it with an English accent on purpose.	roll, speak	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
"in the face of a clear warning, alert measures bowed" to routine. It is therefore crucial to find a way of routinizing, even bureaucratizing, the exercise of imagination. Doing so requires more than finding an expert who can imagine that aircraft could be used as weapons.	routinize	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Also, both papers say Obasanjo was a former military ruler of the country, but neither mentions in their capsule governmental histories when he ruled or under what circumstances he ceased doing so.	rule	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It is the first time a Chinese court has ruled on the nature of homosexuality, and it did so in awarding damages for psychological damage to a man described as gay in the best-selling book Homosexuals in China.	rule on	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
program [40] was run for the putative transduced sequences against ThrPrSeqDB (parameters: -d ThrPrSeqDB -e 0.05 -J T -UT -F 'm D;R' -Z 150). By doing so, we ensured that any significant match in the gnome was also downstream of a potential progenitor L1 for any particular transduced sequence.	run	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
people do have a negative attitude towards politicians right and perhaps it's because our campaigns have become so terribly expensive to run uh that only the most wealthy can do so right	run (a campaign)	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Traficant has said he is running as an independent in the recently re-drawn 17th District, even if he has to do so from a prison cell.	run (for office)	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

I don't think Buffy would gladly sacrifice Dawn, but she would do so if there was no other choice.	sacrifice	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Many companies in Graham's day satisfied his definition, but in recent decades it has been unusual for even a handful to do so.	satisfy	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
It was not too bad early on, when, according to Miles, the seven Maccabean martyrs who "saved Judaism" did so only at the instigation of their mother.	save	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Simply put, your generous contributions make all the difference between saving more of Indiana's natural areas, or never having another chance to do so.	save	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I might buy Lilah taking action to save Wesley even if it didn't seem in her best interest to do so.	save	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I saved the cat's life. And paid a couple thousand dollars to do so.	save	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
About 10 percent more people now say they belong to churches than did so in the 1950s, when the Gis predominated.	say	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
To Glodhagen's credit, he never again says this commonplace of the scholarly literature. Unlike Shatz, he is familiar enough with the discipline to know that it would be preposterous to do so.	say	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
also confirmed that he signed a contract with Dulcy Hooper, a former fundraiser, settling her job discrimination claims on the condition that she say nothing ever about the charity "except when required to do so in response to an order of courts."	say	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I'd say something about the naked-in-the-park-with-one's-crush thing, but having skinny dipped with the last (unattainable) crush I had, perhaps I'm lacking the firm footing to do so.	say	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Chancellor Kohl wouldn't risk saying it in an election year overshadowed by the imminent abandonment of the beloved deutsche mark. Nor would Chirac or Jospin dream of doing so for fear of provoking believers in the nation state.	say	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This will foster the development of a culture of acceptance of role responsibility to screen and intervene, and develop lobbying pressure to do so within the field of emergency medicine.	screen, intervene	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
The Republicans "know they risk nuclear proliferation if they scuttle it" but will do so because they "want to deny President Bill Clinton his top foreign goal," the paper said.	scuttle	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Having nicked Chummy, the police may wish to search his property for the proceeds of his crimes. If he refused permission for them to do so, they will get a W ('warrant') form a magistrate or, in some parts, a Panel of experts 'bench of lay justices.'	search	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Was there anyone in the offended camp who saw it on screen without making a concerted effort to use their mouse, highlighted the hidden text, and reading it? Did any one who did so expect a pretty opinion?	see	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Ticket scalping does allow some people who badly want to see a game or show to do so.	see	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
Also, and completely unrelated, anyone who hasn't seen Spirited Away should go do so now.	see	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
30% said they would seek vaccination if a case were laboratory-confirmed from overseas; of the remainder who said no, 53% said they would do so if a case were confirmed in the U.S. a thousand miles away;	seek	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Hazmi brothers were also selected for extra scrutiny by the airline's customer service representative at the check-in counter. He did so because one of the brothers did not have photo identification nor could he understand English, and because the agent found both of the passengers to be suspicious.	select	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
have a full participation and have it word well is to have something where they select the programs or whatever that they wish to participate in and give them some tangible benefit for doing so	select, participate	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
This requirement, together with the selection of only the most 5' cluster, leads to the selection of only one start site per gene. By doing so, we minimize the erroneous inclusion of ESTs which are not full-length, but also exclude alternative start sites or start sites of genes with overlapping transcript.	select, require	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
But there isn't enough cash to satisfy all of them, and because the bank's other assets are illiquid, it cannot sell them quickly to raise more cash (or can do so only at fire-sale prices).	sell	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Actually, there is no "sell immediately" recommendation, though common wisdom on the Street is that you should do so if bodies begin falling past your windows.	sell	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"I sold my house because the president encouraged us to do so," said Serge Decime	sell	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
When cleaning my apartment, I also realized I never sent the blankie. I will do so as soon as I get some boxes, etc. for my holiday mailing.	send	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The editorial lauds hawkish Republicans for their willingness to send ground troops to Kosovo and berates Poll-wary Democrats for their hesitance to do so.	send	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

we should eventually send someone people to Mars but not just because it's glitzy to do so right we should do it because for the for the return we get for it	send	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Do they send and receive e-mail? Do they surf the Web? How regularly do they do so? How long have they been doing so?	send, receive, surf	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Conversely, the Congress might separate out some of these functions. In doing so, the Congress will still need to hold agencies accountable for the homeland security missions that are not incorporated in the new department.	separate out	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
This person "served" in the Nixon and Reagan administrations, and did so "with distinction."	serve	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Clearly less than overjoyed about serving in the rain, she did so anyway and double faulted just before play was suspended.	serve	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In LJ, I know you can set up different reading filters, and have done so.	set up	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
You settle the case if you believe you'll be better off doing so.	settle	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The FEC will probably not be in any hurry to settle the matter if it can avoid doing so.	settle	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I shouldn't grumble - it's not as if I'll be shaking dead gnats out of my colander instead of the light guard or anything. (At least, I hope I won't be doing so)	shake	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
There is an awkward distance between us, we are not close enough to shake hands, not so far away that the impulse to do so is absent, but nobody moves.	shake hands	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In this regard, we have shared our lessons and experiences with others, and are happy to do so.	share	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Much of the work was already being cleaned aqueously in-line, and, as reported above, the company was eager to shift more of the work in-line. The barrier to doing so was inadequate aqueous cleaning effectiveness, thus "requiring" methylene chloride degreasing as a pre-cleaner.	shift	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
much of a shock that I strongly disagree-that I think much of the season has been about showing Spike's rocky path to redemption (and Buffy's gradual acceptance of same), that imo it has done so both convincingly and often brilliantly (starting with the church seen in Beneath You, which I consider one of the greatest scenes in the entire series).	show	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Proof that the relative risk is increasing in p. We must show that. To do so, we calculate: by definitions p and $\Pi + \Theta$ are each between zero and one, and all of the parameters Π, Θ, a, b, and c are positive;	show	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

In storytelling, it is possible to "show" with a speech (Buffy has just generally failed to do so this season).	show	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The stations defended themselves by arguing that they could have showed close-ups of the killing but refrained from doing so.	show	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
billboards at drag shows to attract guys of my persuasion. And it has a leading man who looks like DB and not only doesn't mind showing skin, but apparently enjoys doing so on his own round set when it's not called for.	show	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The WP reports that just prior to leaving Seattle, President Clinton signed a bill banning extreme conditions of child labor, citing as he did so the examples of Brazil, Pakistan, and Guatemala.	sign	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But in the next breath he said that Clinton "didn't want to sign it" and was pushed to do so by the Republican-controlled Congress.	sign	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It is not clear whether the doctors who signed the letter were compensated for doing so.	sign	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Soon afterward, they signed a four-year deal with Stars on Ice, produced by the sports agency IMG. In doing so, the couple is no longer eligible to compete in the world championships or defend its title in the 2006 Olympic Games.	sign	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
signing center Bobby Holik (five years, $45 million) and defenseman Darius Kasparaitis (six years, $25.5 million) and re-signing goaltender Mike Richter (two years, $8 million). By doing so, however, the Rangers, who have not made the playoffs the last five seasons, will most likely exceed their planned budget of about $70 million this season and set a league record for payroll.	sign	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
campaign-finance bill a paycheck-protection amendment that purported to require unions and corporations to get members and stockholders to sign off on political spending. But corporations enjoyed a huge loophole: The stockholders had to do so only if they were assessed special "dues or fees."	sign off on	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If you haven't done so already, please sign up now.	sign up	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If everyone who could sign up with TIPS did so, America would have a greater percentage spying on its citizens than East Germany in the Stasi days!	sign up	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I call on nations that have not done so to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.	sign, ratify	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Rather, when called upon to signal, it must do so, utilizing transducing molecules with conserved structures.	signal	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I will tell them that the creature sang Francoise Hardy like "lalalala lwahla goobadaba," but it did so beautifully, msbelle.	sing	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative

I definitely want Donny to look me in the eyes and sing to me as opposed to Marie doing so.	sing	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Singling out groups because of nationality is no less racist than doing so because of skin color or religion.	single out	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
After the bird on No. 2, he withheld birdie opportunities from himself until No. 11. By the time he sank a second birdie putt on the 546-yard 17th, he was doing so to improve his chances of making the cut, which is certainly no way for an acclaimed player to build on an opening-round 68.	sink (tr.)	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
In the end, I agree that principles of evolutionary psychology tend to support the argument for sleeping with your infant. But those same principles also suggest that if you choose to do so, you won't avoid the noisy battle of wills with your child–you'll merely postpone it.	sleep with	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Like Mr. Wemmick's post-office of a mouth, which gave the appearance of smiling while not actually doing so, Simon's was a fortress of a mouth that seemed always about to attack, but hadn't, in anyone's memory, ever done so.	smile	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In his rich, bold new novel, "Fragrant Harbor," Lanchester has done it again, bringing his singular narrative ease to a historical story that sniffs of a quiet, personalized epic, but does so beautifully, eschewing the dripping drama so often wrongly associated with books that trace more than a few decades.	sniff of	fin	state	nonagent.	stative
Programmers familiar with ancient mainframes know how to solve Y2K problems, and can charge $100 an hour to do so.	solve	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
As it is impossible for the non-expert to sort them out, it remains for people like Jeans to do so, and he has incautiously included many for which insufficient evidence exists that they were originally nautical, and he has failed in his duty by not identifying questionable entries.	sort out	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They hardly spoke, but did so amiably when there was an occasion for it prompted by their viewing.	speak	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Mr. B turned to Mohamed, alarmed, as a performer to a faulty prompter in mid-scene, and Mohamed told him to speak in Arabic. He did so and suddenly became quite paternal, and I thought, much more natural in his manner.	speak	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But all of those interviewed said that it was more important for the pope to speak about what they saw as the beauty and goodness of the Catholic faith. He did so, saying that Jesus Christ was calling the young worshipers "to choose goodness, to live in justice, to become instruments of love and peace."	speak	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

marks one of the first times Wesley has spoken in detail about what happened, and the first time he's spoken of it with Faith. Note, however, that he doesn't do so until it's useful.	speak	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Sometimes people change their minds. Sometimes people learn things. But we never want anyone to think they can't speak their mind if they do so in a polite manner, respectful of the positions of other participants.	speak	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The first two are merely slang, but by the third Mr. Bedoya has become so enraged that he resorts to speaking correct English. I submit that he does so because he knows he will thereby communicate more effectively.	speak	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Now, didn't the senators who spoke to the reporters do something as illegal as perjury? And aren't the papers, in encouraging them to do so, guilty of the equivalent of suborning perjury?	speak	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They discovered, after a brief adjustment, an equal facility in speaking French with her and Arabic with me, and they didnt need two personalities to do so.	speak	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Should I speak to my boss about this? How to do so, without coming off insulting?	speak	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It speaks to the cubical culture in which many Americans, including me until a few years ago, spend two-thirds of their waking hours, and does so with consistently funny gag lines.	speak to	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative
My neighbors say they'll speak to their friends about this behavior, but if they have done so it hasn't worked.	speak to	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Every opportunity we've had to speak to our group about heightened awareness on heat and hydration issues, we've done so	speak to	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Chester was edging toward the self-engulfing black hole that pulls in those who fail to speak or act when feeling demands that they do so.	speak, act	fin	split	N/A	N/A
(although it must be remembered that when there is need to specify that toes and not fingers are meant, or vice versa, there are ways to do so in those languages).	specify	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
was running a competition in which people calling in were asked to spell ventriloquist and kibbutz (among other words, presumably); several callers with "older" voices – they certainly were not children – were unable to do so;	spell	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Basically, I started spelling it with an s when I was 14, and continued doing so for as long as I had any say in the matter, which includes online stuff and school, but not work stuff.	spell	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

liberties we celebrate this Independence Day weekend, and people should be free to spend $54 to avoid a one-in-85,000 risk if they so desire. But society should not force them to do so.	spend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If I want to spend my salary on an ad saying that Alfonse D'Amato is a distinguished statesman and a much underrated thinker, I'm free to do so.	spend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Republicans would spend next year's anticipated $14 billion budget surplus– and had intended to do so all year long.	spend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But buybacks eat up corporate cash, and when the debt markets are unsettled and the economy uncertain, many chief executives are wary of spending money if they do not have to do so.	spend	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"Palestinian terrorists" said David Baker, a spokesman for Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, "seem to have an insatiable appetite for spilling Israeli blood and will do so at every opportunity."	spill	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
should be noted, Helprin has challenged) depicted him as a man who cheerfully admitted that he couldn't help but spin tall tales, but had learned from hard experience the downside of doing so.	spin tall tales	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In '58, he was fined $250 by the league for spitting at fans in Kansas City, the second time in three years he had done so.	spit	fin	semelfactive	agentive	nonstative
When a company splits its stock, it does so by offering its current shareholders one (or sometimes two or three) shares for every one they currently own.	split	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
..US inspections entirely–coupled with new evidence that he lied about not arming warheads with the chemical weapon VX–is not enough to spur US action, it is hard to imagine that closer consultations with Israel will do so either.	spur	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
At one point in the maze you must squeeze through the Narrowest Pass; doing so, according to Sani legend, adds ten years to your life.	squeeze though	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
I was brought in by the board to stabilize our child welfare system and to start some major reforms, and we have effectively done so.	stabilize, start	fin	split	N/A	N/A
After all hybridizations of the microarray filter had been performed, we stained the filter with a fluorescent dye that is specific for nucleic acids. We did so in order to determine whether the absence of hybridization signals for some microarray spots was due to the absence of any DNA there, which indicate a defect in the manufacturing of the microarray at those spots.	stain	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I thought it was telling that Buffy didn't/couldn't stake Holden when given several opportunities to do so.	stake	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

the the lady stand wants to stand up for what she has made and her own rights and has every right to do so	stand up for	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
According to a probable-cause affidavit, Gregg told investigators that he started the fires by lighting grass with matches and that he did so to make money in his seasonal job as a member of a BIA fire crew.	start	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
There was another reason that Estelle stayed more at home now, and if Mohamend enabled her to do so, he was also partly responsible for why she wanted to stay in.	stay	nonfin	state	nonagent.	stative
One of the fastest players in the game today, Furcal has nearly stopped stealing bases, so mystifying for a player who just two years ago stole 40 and did so as casually as brushing his teeth.	steal	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Last week all but two ministers agreed to step down, though many say it is unlikely they will ever actually do so.	step down	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The United States wants Albania's president to step down, but he refuses to do so.	step down	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Coke is the first to step forward out of the current pandemonium, and by doing so it has demonstrated admirable leadership.	step forward	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Still, governments persist in stepping into language debates–and outside groups persist in putting pressure on governments to do so.	step into	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I'm sure that stepping into private practice for the first time will be intimidating enough; but doing so without the best training possible would be twice as stressful.	step into	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It is that your wife is a four-door, gold-plated harridan who most likely is using you as either a bed and breakfast or a bank. Her stepping out then forbidding you to do so, even though she is an unwilling sex partner, makes her sound like a perfect candidate for the single life.	step out	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
been considering a variety of options, including stepping up enforcement actions by the Securities and Exchange commission and the Justice Department and making it easier to send executives to jail for corporate fraud. Doing so would bring Bush's position more in line with the Democrats as the Senate turns its attention this week to their main response to the scandals, legislation that would tighten oversight of auditors.	step up, make easier	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
My father, who for years had a smallish belly, could stick his finger into his bellybutton up to practically the 2nd knuckle. And would do so, while watching television, unconsciously.	stick in	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Pl and Pl3P (phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate), presented in PS-based vesicles, appeared to stimulate slightly the proteolysis of Boi 1-PH, but did so to a much lesser extent than did PIP 2 (Fig. 2A, lanes 1-3 and 5).	stimulate	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
PIP 2 was not the only phosphatidylinositide that could stimulate proteolysis of Boi 1-PH; Pl4P also did so, although less effectively than did PlP2.	stimulate	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
, although the overlap region has no plasmid origin activity of its own, it strongly stimulated the plasmid origin activity of all other tested origins (ars3001 and ars3003), and it did so in a relatively distance- and orientation-independent fashion.	stimulate	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
These findings indicate that different phosphatidylinositides can stimulate proteolysis of Boi 1-PH but differ greatly in their abilities to do so.	stimulate	nonfin	achievement	nonagent.	nonstative
He will not stop until he is forced to do so.	stop	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Even if we stopped killings everywhere, we couldn't do so without killing people ourselves.	stop	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
There was no stopping it of course, and at any rate doing so would not address the difficulty they all were experiencing.	stop	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Today's USAT says that her Justice task force had indeed been for stopping but ultimately concluded there were too many unresolved legal questions to do so.	stop	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Rosen said "the sates have all the authority they need to stop profit shifting" and that if individual state legislatures fail to do so it is their problem, not that of his clients.	stop	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
While foundations often stop or suspend grants, they almost never do so publicly, and the three foundations have wrestled with their decision.	stop, suspend	fin	split	N/A	N/A
They are intended to make people stop and think. Maybe by doing so, we'll all get a little relief from grief.	stop, think	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
The difference between Mary Richards and these two, of course, is that she was always striking out on her own, and they having done so, are coming home.	striking out	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"I am deeply disappointed that Senator Schumer injected abortion into this legislation," he said, adding that the provision should be stripped out of the bill entirely. "Doing so would solve the problem," he said.	strip out	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
When I stroll through the French Quarter or near my apartment uptown, I do so with a chip on my shoulder, my temper wound tight around a short fuse.	stroll	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
But Chatterbox concedes he may be wrong about this, and invites others in Mossberg's age cohort (52, 53) to submit testimonials on this question to Fray (to do so, click below).	submit	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Dutch process cocoa info: including both instructions for substituting regular for dutch, and a warning not to do so.	substitute	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
How it differs from anti-language is that while it often intends to subvert, it does so by being understood (at least in part) by the world at large.	subvert	fin	activity	nonagent.	stative
Gates wants to, and has, succeeded in his profession. That isn't a bad thing. He has done so by hard work, by doing a lot of worthy editing and literary criticism.	succeed	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Chernomyrdin is not all that qualified to succeed in his new mission, and he may not even be motivated to do so.	succeed	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Individual plaintiffs will no longer be able to sue states that violate federal laws; only the federal government may do so.	sue	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They suggest something other than what they mean and in some instances do so all the more effectively the more one knows about words and etymology.	suggest	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
ky characterized the 1.4 million additional children who joined the ranks of the maltreated between 1986 and 1993, they summed up the NIS-3 estimates in inappropriate ways to draw their conclusions. In doing so, they overstated the percentage of children who were harmed only by emotional or educational maltreatment...	sum up	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
The central bank supplies the liquidity (money) that speculators demand. The terms on which it does so, combined with the demand conditions, together determine the interest rate.	supply	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
indicate that employers never prefer relatives or cronies' kids, or that they never goof off on the golf course–even though he makes no attempt to supply that calculation. I do not believe he can do so.	supply	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The job of headquarters, he stressed, was to support the field, and do so without delay.	support	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
says another figure (onetime Kathleen Willey friend Julie Hiatt Steele), "that Ms. Willey had asked me to support her version of the event, and that I had, in fact, done so."	support	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The Post also accused British Hellenophiles of double standards by not supporting the return of stolen treasures to the "non-European" Turks. "To do so would be to admit that Turkey, like Greece, is legitimately part of Europe," it said.	support	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Marshall Plan, to sponsor, the U-S military participation in NATO and other alliances around the world so the U-S had the capabilities actually, to support, such an order and convince other states that it was, capable of doing so.	support	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

If you have not supported Big Sisters in the past, please join me in doing so by completing and returning the enclosed pledge form.	support	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The first and main task for the ERC should be to support investigator-driven research of the highest quality selected through European competition,' concluded the Mayor report, published in December 2003. 'In doing so, the ERC should create and support nodes of excellence in European universities and research institutions, strengthening the knowledge-base that underpins economic, industrial, cultural and societal development...	support	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
We want to sustain and grow private attorney engagement by giving volunteers the necessary tools and support. And website pro bono sections are essential to doing so.	sustain, grow	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
The bacterium swimming upstream in a glucose gradient was my initial candidate example of an autonomous agent. The bacterium does so by molecular "sensors" that measure glucose, a molecular motor with a stator and a rotor that can rotate in either direction, and a flagellum that can rotate in two directions...	swim	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Should you switch to Linux? In my opinion, if you are a typical computer user, there's no practical reason to do so.	switch	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Some states allow you to switch parties on the day you vote; others require you to do so in advance.	switch	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But those who take this isn't-this-just-typical line are doing so precisely because, although they think it's typical, they accept that it isn't true.	take	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Maybe you pegged it - the FE can take Buffyform after all, and I was kind of wondering why it hadn't been doing so.	take	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
'cuckolds,' Beaunichons 'nice tits,' Boccons (unprintable again), and their comrades in suffering are going to take more or less gratefully whatever name the state cedes them. But in doing so they are going to break the heart of Michel Tesnieres of the French Onomastic Society.	take	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
To mitigate the risk of any such liability, some organizations addressed this issue specifically in their information-sharing agreements, stating that members who took the advice of others did so at their own risk.	take	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Yet another undeserving sitcom takes the coveted slot between Seinfeld and ER–the fourth in two years to do so.	take	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

but who can actually take that forward step, and there are very few? And I reckon that 20 out of the 156 competitors are capable of doing that." Whoever he is will do so by demonstrating an ability to think and improvise, according to the ever-changing weather conditions.	take (a step)	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The hallmark of Vanguard was to take chances. It did so from its earliest days by breaking with the music industry's blacklist of performers who had been singled out during the McCarthy era.	take chances	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In the absence of that, a woman's promise to take charge of birth control and then not doing so remains the only form of monetary fraud Today's Papers can think of that is not only not punished, but is in fact regularly rewarded.	take charge	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The reason, made clear more than once in the book, is that I think collective memories that really take hold always do so because they serve a present or continuing purpose.	take hold	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
The attorneys who take on these cases often do so on extremely short notice.	take on	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They took on the lead role in addressing terrorism because they were asked to do so	take on	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"All the people were taking their money out. They were doing so because they were scared to death."	take out	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
have charged that the LSC takes part in political activities. Edwin Meese, attorney general under President Reagan, is among critics who have pointed out that Congress demanded in 1996 that the organization not do so.	take part in	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Remember, these roses are not meant to be taken too seriously, and it would be a mistake for a group of tasters – or anyone else – to do so.	take seriously	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
CIA officials had taken most of the blame, saying they had done so in order to preserve the President's "plausible deniability."	take the blame	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The Journalist tries to take the temperature of people off the Street, but in doing so, demonstrates a bit of a tin ear about the typical investor, since the paper immediately comes up with the West Hollywood hair stylist getting his Mercedes Benz washed and a New York psychotherapist who spent a...	take the temp.	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Link is here for anyone who hasn't taken the test but would like to do so.	take the test	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Employees who take time off to care for newborn infants do so voluntarily, according to employers who disagree with the president.	take time off	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
vw, I don't talk much about the movie, but I did so last night.	talk	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

He might, however, be "the right person to talk bluntly to Arafat about terrorism," the Post said. "if he were to do so, and communicate this message to the Israeli public, he would justify his newly-acquired prominence in world politics and facilitate a useful European participation in the peace process."	talk	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Dole is always talking about his Wound, and the press is always asserting that he is doing so reluctantly, for the first time, and so on.	talk about	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He forbids his assistant coaches from talking to ???, and discourages his players from doing so.	talk to	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
the fire money is earmarked for thinning forests and planning for contained fires, federal land managers can also tap those funds to snuff out wildfires in their earliest stages – and may be forced to do so in big fire years.	tap	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I've been trying to tape that one for years and haven't succeeded in doing so yet	tape	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
The point of Lewinsky's testimony was to try to establish that one of her conversations was taped by Tripp after Tripp was warned that doing so would be illegal, and also that Lewinsky became aware of this taping from her own knowledge of what she had said and therefore her knowledge of it was not dependent on an immunized source–	tape	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
This means that if you're a smart young college graduate or a bored lawyer or a retired-at-42 Army colonel who wants to teach in public school, you can't do so without obtaining credits in education.	teach	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
if there are good school teachers good really qualified people as school teachers it's because they're dedicated not because they're rewarded for doing so	teach	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
NBC's David Bloom was trying to rephrase the question in a more general way, Bush did it for him, and said baby boomer parents should tell their children not to use drugs, and do so forthrightly.	tell	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
felt the impulse to tell her story directly. Lee guessed that it was because Woolf predicted in advance the ridicule of her male friends (and literary competitors) that she kept herself from doing so.	tell	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
"The President has told the truth about this and he will continue to do so."	tell	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"You told the American bloke about watching the river from that building in Wapping. Remember?" "Yes, I remember." It seemed safe to do so, since Simon was so sure that he would. "Well, we watched the tides. Early this morning in fact; at about sunrise. And it was very interesting."	tell about	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

on the $70.8 million extension he signed in January 1999, and while a felony conviction would give the Sixers the right to terminate the contract, they would seem to have little incentive to do so.	terminate	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Now researchers have finally decided that Atkin's diet and other low-carb diets have to be tested, and are doing so against traditional low-calorie, low-fat diets as recommended by the American Heart Association.	test	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Wednesday night, they sent Clinton an open letter urging him to testify before the Senate, disregarding repeated White House statements that he would not do so.	testify	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
slapstick linguistic pratfalls of the Hollow Man, George Bush, it was (and is) a thrill to watch a president who not only thinks magnificently on his feet but gets a near-sexual charge out of doing so.	think	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"reticent," and "loath" to discuss it, claims the press corps. Or "even to think about" it, as Newsday's Elaine S. Povich wrote Aug. 12, "because to do so would unearth the demons that he has lived with–and mostly hidden from the public–for the majority of his 73 years."	think about	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Let's seeboffed Darla, seemed inclined to boff Cordy. Y'know thinking about that last (Lord, dont I wish I could avoid doing so!) and how they got the temporary eviction notice for his soul, the writers passed up a prime opportunity in "Soulless" to have Angelus snark "if you won't give me a chair, at...	think about	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It's unfortunate that the Supreme Court voided the referendum, because it deprives voters of the opportunity to throw out the poker industry themselves. And there is little doubt they would have done so.	throw out	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
to a terrorist group through acquaintances or communications, the task of tracing the money from that individual to the terrorist group, or otherwise showing complicity, was far more difficult. It was harder still to do so without disclosing secrets.	trace, show	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
makes cold economic sense to invest more in training computer workers and attracting more people to high-tech jobs, we can sleep easily knowing that the relentlessly rational propeller-heads who run computer-related businesses will do so, eliminating the need for taxpayers to do it for them.	train, attract	fin	split	N/A	N/A
make sure you're capable actually, of translating them into rewards. I mean it's it's similar with threats translated into punishments, you need to have the capabilities to do so, both on the negative and on the positive side.	translate	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Everything that has transpired has done so according to my master's design.	transpire	fin	activity	nonagent.	nonstative

If he can transport the mail for less than the discount, he will choose to do so.	transport	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
It's nice that when life keeps me from traveling the globe a modem and the patience of kind strangers lets me almost do so.	travel	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Prophylactic measures should be taken by tourists who travel to this region, especially those who do so during the summer.	travel to	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
Ought Clinton have gone to Africa and simply not mentioned slavery? Should he have noted it but offered no view? Can any world leader travel to Rwanda in 1998 and not discuss genocide? To do so would be heartless and insulting.	travel, discuss	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
As the OCEL is concerned with language, per se, one would expect such entries to treat the writer's style, and, indeed, the entry on MELVILLE does so.	treat	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
In other words, a senator supposedly cannot treat a donor differently from any other constituent. Doing so could result in censure or expulsion.	treat	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
and humane, offering great benefits and employment security, and some being right bastards. Most were somewhere in the middle, treating employees like paper clips when their balance sheet required them to do so.	treat like	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Jackson never played a down of organized football until a friend talked him into trying out for the Orange Coast College football team in 1994 after leaving Riverside after one year. The only reason the did so was that a problem with transfer credits prevented him from enrolling at Washington State after leaving Riverside.	try out	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Many advisors try to help their clients meet a short-term value-oriented objective. However, in doing so they must remember that short-term gain can come at a huge long-term cost if the transaction unravels or otherwise comes under close regulatory review or public scrutiny.	try to help	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
On the rewatch I saw more of a conflict between the trying to be good and the taunting by the baddies over his pathetic attempt to do so.	try, be good	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
Amazon believes that if it ever turns a profit, it will do so by exploiting information gained from its customers to sell them other products.	turn (a profit)	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
In the span of a year this administration has literally taken a budget that was in surplus and turned it into deficits as far as the eye can see. And they have done so with an irresponsible and an unfairly structured tax cut.	turn into	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative

Bruno's crime, like Galileo's, was to undermine the uniqueness of our planet, and by doing so, to threaten the intellectual security of the religious dictatorships of his time.	undermine	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Because the rate of growth prior to katatrepsis was the same at both temperatures, 10 degree C embryos that undertook early katatrepsis appeared to do so at less developed stages; that is embryos just prior to katatrepsis had significantly shorter bodies at 10 degree C than at 0-4 degree C.	undertake	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Known as Kamehameha the Great, he considered the unification of Hawaii his divine fate, one which he was to fulfill before he turned 30. He did so with the help of a foreign navy vessel.	unify	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
There have always been, and always will be, maladjusted or deranged students who unleash those impulses. That they do so is inevitable.	unleash	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Donato J. Eassey, the analyst who upgraded Enron shares in late 1998, to "accumulate," angrily dismissed the suggestion that he did so to help Merrill win business, adding that his decision was based on careful research.	upgraded	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
These compromises cleared the way for passage of a bill that will upset the careful balancing of creditor and debtor interests achieved by the bankruptcy code. It will do so by making it harder for many debtors who file for bankruptcy to erase their credit card and other unsecured debt, which they can do under current law, forcing them to repay some of their obligato...	upset the balance	fin	achievement	nonagent.	stative
Bradley used this technique to devastating effect, and he did so repeatedly through the hour-long broadcast.	use	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If you must use paper, please do so with extreme caution.	use	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
use the Internet at home, the report said, only 25 percent of people in households with less than $15,000 in annual income and 33 percent with incomes $15,000 to $35,000 do so.	use	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
"dreadfully improper" constructions as a model, you place yourself in the class of the obviously simple-minded, whose opinions are irrelevant. And please notice: when we use the word class here, we do so not at all in a social sense – oh dear me, no – but strictly in an intellectual sense.	use	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Japan remains caught in a liquidity trap, which means that even though money is effectively free, people are not using it to invest or spend. One way of encouraging them to do so is to make the cost of not spending higher than the cost of saving, which is to say making a commitment to inflation.	use	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

"If a pilot believed such a person were aboard and needed to use his gun to subdue or isolate him," Koczynski said, "he should be allowed to do so without fear or liability."	use	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Readers who have never used Slate on Paper in any of its myriad forms, and have no intention of doing so, should please sit on their hands.	use	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
There is no protocol mandating the third person for advice columnists. Prudie does so because it feels comfortable, and she has tired of the "I" word.	use (inferred)	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Like I pointed out in an earlier post, maybe they could have used the splitting rod and kept Ben and Glory separated, if they could figure out a way to trap Glory when they did so.	use, keep	fin	split	N/A	N/A
But do they know how to use personal computers? Do they send and receive e-mail? Do they surf the Web? How regularly do they do so?	use, send, surf	fin	split	N/A	N/A
Furthermore, at GAO, we are using the "bully pulpit" and speaking out to encourage others to do their part to help restore public trust and confidence and we will continue to do so.	use, speak	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
denied that he had violated his marital vows or inappropriately touched anyone, and he challenged the dozens of reporters on hand to produce evidence or a specific, on-the-record allegation that he had done so.	violate, touch	fin	split	N/A	N/A
in the Middle East continues as the LAT fronts and the NYT stuffs the news that the head of the Palestinian Authority's legislature visited Israel's Knesset on Monday, becoming the hight ranking Palestinian to do so.	visit	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
The only vote I have anywhere is with my feet, and I will do so.	vote	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
It showed that 59 percent of those who voted for Clinton in 1996 did so because of his support for domestic programs–his defense of Medicare, Medicaid, education, and the environment.	vote	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Only 31 percent of those who voted for Clinton did so because of his "centrist" positions–a balanced budget and welfare reform.	vote	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Greenberg's survey, for example, asks people who voted for Clinton to pick from a list of possible reasons why they did so.	vote	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
These two innovations mean that we already vote privately by computer–we just visit a public place to do so.	vote	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I'll vote for her if she has good track record hope I'm around to do so	vote	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
But the law also allows the president to waive this rule on a case-by-case basis if doing so is in the "national interest."	waive (a rule)	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
I can run very fast, for short periods of time, but I walk quickly, and can do so all day.	walk	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Also, Buffy could be relatively sure that Dawn was not going to wander down into the basement if she wasn't given a compelling reason to do so, considering how his first experience down there went.	wander	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
I hate these kids some days – wanting to be somewhere else is one thing, but not canceling when they decide to do so is a whole other cranky-making ball of wax.	want, cancel	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
as it regulates other businesses, seeing that the odds are posted, that the games aren't rigged, and that the promised jackpots are paid–and then leaving those who want to do so fee to waste their money gambling if they please	waste	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Seeing my dad in here would indicate that he's finally given in and watched the show, despite his long-standing refusal to do so.	watch	nonfin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
This'll be the first time I've weighed myself in 12 years or so. Nurses have done so in the interim, but under gag orders, and with me facing the opposite direction.	weigh	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
He'd won his first major as a pro, the Masters, in April, and had done so with such record-smashing brilliance that he'd actually exceeded the hype that had been built up around him.	win	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
And, of course, when Trevino won 30 years ago, he did so with a miraculous shot out of the hay after he thought he had lost the tournament.	win	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Last year he took "The Professor of Arms" to the Cannes film festival, where his compatriot Nanni Moretti left with the Palme d'Or, a prize no Italian director had won since Omi did so for "The Tree of Wooden Clogs" 23 years earlier.	win	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The unassuming Wisconsin native just wins. If he continues to do so, the praise should come.	win	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
Seaman says he still thinks he'll win reelection to a fourth term, and the Republicans who want to elect a Republican speaker are counting on him doing so.	win	nonfin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If, on reflection, you want to withdraw what I hope you'll acknowledge was a hasty and careless characterization, you can do so here.	withdraw	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
If requesters or co-requesters decide to withdraw their support of GAO work that will not result in a written product (e.g., a report), they may do so at any time.	withdraw	fin	achievement	agentive	nonstative
The airstrikes would stop before President Slobodan Milosevic withdrew any of his 40,000 troops from Kosovo–perhaps even before he formally agreed to do so.	withdraw	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

And he denied that congressional staff had been forced to do labor for him, saying those who had worked on his family farm did so because "they liked me" and because they were looking for a raise.	work	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
This has helped me uh, as I've gone out on my own to be able to grow plants and find enjoyment and relaxation, working in that area when I can find time to do so.	work	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Nevertheless, Zinni told us that Musharraf was someone who would actually work with the United States if he was given the chance to do so.	work with	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
wants to change the clientele of the firm (unlikely and possibly not possible), he's working with evil clients and evil staff, marketing to evil clients. Worse, he has his friends doing so, friends who've exhibited a rather clearer awareness of moral and ethical issues than he has in the past.	work, market	nonfin	split	N/A	N/A
Irwin wrestles crocs twice his size and plays around with deadly snakes and a spider the size of a small popcorn. And he does so with beyond-boundless enthusiasm, shouting, "She's a beauty!"	wrestles, plays	fin	split	N/A	N/A
While I'd love to write that column, The Husband (who is NOT a US citizen, but has a Green Card) would be very, very nervous if I did so.	write	fin	accomplishment	agentive	nonstative
The Post story goes on to say that one-third of the surveyed doctors would write prescriptions for deadly dosages. USAT says that 11 percent of doctors would do so.	write	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
If a writer is, by definition, one who writes a fair amount and does so professionally (for which read "gets paid for it"), I suppose I can call myself a writer.	write	fin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Others have written about the Staples controversy and will continue to do so.	write	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
Two prominent black scholars, Houston Baker and Henry Louis Gates Jr., expressed an interest in writing catalog copy. That neither writer was ultimately able to do so may have doomed the show.	write	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
They could–and did–write letters and e-mails to the government, but only when they cared enough to do so.	write	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
You ought to write outside of fanfic (and academia) not because doing so is more worth, but because it is just as worthy and you have a chance of being paid.	write	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative
On yet another occasion I had to write to a colleague by the name of Robert who had had the effrontery to criticize me, and I wanted to do so in a a firm but studiedly polite tone.	write to	nonfin	activity	agentive	nonstative

Appendix B
Experiment stimuli

(1) a. Francie built her house out of recycled materials, and she did so to protect the environment.
b. The man who built his house the fastest did so in under six months.
c. Susan built her new house as fast as she could manage to do so.

(2) a. The teacher helped with the school play, and he did so even though he didn't get any extra money.
b. The son who helped with the dishes did so because he wanted a raise in his allowance.
c. Tom asked his mother to help him out financially because she was the only family member able to do so.

(3) a. Beth won the tennis match, and she did so without having a single point scored on her.
b. The woman who won the Boston Marathon did so for the fourth year in a row.
c. The team won the championship even though no one thought they'd be able to do so.

(4) a. The student knocked on the principal's door, and in order to do so she had to gather her courage.
b. The child that knocked on the door did so very quietly.
c. Bob knocked on the door to his house very loudly, and he did so because he had forgotten his keys and everyone was asleep.

(5) a. The child climbed the tree, and he did so easily.
b. The people who climb Mt. Everest do so because they like a challenge.
c. The electrician tried to climb the ladder, but he couldn't manage to do so with his broken arm.

(6) a. John baked four cakes yesterday, and he did so without any help.
b. My friend who baked me a pie did so because I helped her with the yard work.
c. My father baked cupcakes for the whole baseball team, but he had to stay up half the night to do so.

(7) a. The old woman has a guard dog at her house, and she does so to scare away burglars.
b. The results that have the largest t-statistics do so by virtue of having denominators close to zero.
c. That family has a lot of money in the bank and to do so in the is economy is a good thing.

(8) a. Frank knows French now, and Max has done so for years.
b. The students who know French best do so because they lived in France for a year.
c. My grandfather knows all his grandchildren's names, and he manages to do so despite his Alzheimer's.

(9) a. My cousin believes that it's good to eat well, and I do so, too.
b. The patient who believes in God does so after having a near-death experience.
c. My sister believes in socialism, and to do so in a small conservative town is rare.

(10) a. My brother is tall, and I do so, too.
b. The fourth-grader who is tall does so after growing five inches this summer.
c. The child was tall for his age, but to do so is strange for his family.

(11) a. The boy was good during the class, and he did so because he was afraid he'd get in trouble.
b. The girl who was good for most of the long car trip did so even though she was very tired.
c. The child was good in church, though it was a struggle for him to do so.

(12) a. The student was careful to proofread her paper, and she did so to make sure she got a good grade.
b. The man who is always careful when he crosses the street does so because his son was hit by a car.
c. My sister is careful when she goes out alone at night, and to do so in her neighborhood is a good idea.

Appendix C
Summary of statistical analysis

> lmer(grammaticality ∼ verb.type * sentence.type + (1 | subject) + (1 | verb), data)

Linear mixed model fit by REML

Formula: grammaticality ∼ verb.type * sentence.type + (1 | subject) + (1 | verb)
Data: data

AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	REMLdev
9004	9055	-4493	8977	8986

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
subject	(Intercept)	0.41759	0.64621
verb	(Intercept)	1.16363	1.07872
Residual		3.26335	1.80648

Number of obs: 2196, groups: subject, 61; verb, 12

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	7.87705	0.45784	17.205
verb.typestate	-3.83607	0.63682	-6.024
sentence.typeinf	0.15301	0.13354	1.146
sentence.typerc	0.07377	0.13354	0.552
verb.typestate:sentence.typeinf	0.69126	0.18885	3.660
verb.typestate:sentence.typerc	0.46175	0.18885	2.445

Correlation of Fixed Effects:

	(Intr)	vrb.ty	sntnc.typn	sntnc.typr	vrb.typstt:sntnc.typn
verb.typstt	-0.695				
sntnc.typnf	-0.146	0.105			
sntnc.typrc	-0.146	0.105	0.500		
vrb.typstt:sntnc.typn	0.103	-0.148	-0.707	-0.354	
vrb.typstt:sntnc.typr	0.103	-0.148	-0.354	-0.707	0.500

> pvals.fnc(data.mer)$fixed

	Estimate	MCMCmean	HPD95lower	HPD95upper	pMCMC	Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)	7.8770	7.8791	7.0152	8.7302	0.0001	0.0000
verb.typestate	-3.8361	-3.8423	-5.0470	-2.6798	0.0001	0.0000
sentence.typeinf	0.1530	0.1533	-0.1189	0.4013	0.2538	0.2520
sentence.typerc	0.0738	0.0737	-0.1827	0.3473	0.5920	0.5807
verb.typestate:sentence.typeinf	0.6913	0.6894	0.3118	1.0571	0.0004	0.0003
verb.typestate:sentence.typerc	0.4617	0.4626	0.0777	0.8334	0.0162	0.0146