

## Appendix B

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### Verbs Found in the Locative Inversion Construction

In this appendix we list the verbs that we have found in the locative inversion construction. As we mention in chapter 6, the corpus of locative inversion that formed the basis of our research was collected opportunistically, and no effort was made to limit our study to the set of locative inversions found in a “balanced” sample of English texts. Since our goal was an understanding of unaccusativity, we were particularly interested in the range of verbs found in this construction, whatever the nature of the text they were found in. We list the verbs we have found in the construction in this appendix for two reasons: to dispel the misconception that the set of verbs found in this construction is small and to provide future researchers with a list of verbs to work from. The list is split into two parts: the intransitive verbs found in the construction and the passive verbs found in the construction. In addition, we found the following transitive verb plus object combinations in the construction: *take place* and *take root*. This list should not be considered to be a complete list of the verbs that can be found in the construction. Furthermore, as we discuss in chapter 6, a careful examination of this list suggests that some types of additional verbs are more likely to be encountered in the future than others.

- (1) *Intransitive verbs*: adhere, alight, amble, appear, apply, arise, arrive, ascend, await, beat, begin, behold, belch, belong, blaze, bloom, blossom, bob, boom, bound, break, bubble, bulge, burn, burst, cascade, chatter, climb, cling, come, commence, crawl, creep, crouch, curl, dance, dangle, dash, dawn, decay, depend, derive, descend, die, dilute, doze, drain, drift, drip, droop, drop, dwell, echo, emanate, emerge, ensue, enter, erupt, evolve, exist, extend, exude, fall, fall out, fan, fester, figure, flap, flash, flee, flicker, float, flood, flop, flourish, flow, flower, flutter, fly, follow, gallop, gather, get, gleam, glimmer, glisten, glitter, gloom, go, grow, hang, happen, hatch, head, heave, hide, highlight, hobble, hop, hover, hulk, hurry, hurtle, idle, issue, jerk, jump, kneel, labour, laze, lean, leap, lie, linger, live, look, loom, lounge, lurk, march, mill, mingle, mount, move, nestle, occur, open, operate, originate, parachute, parade, pass, peep, peer, perch, persist, plop, pop, pour, prance, preside, project, protrude, puff, pull, purl, pursue, radiate, ramble, range, rattle, read, reappear, rear, recline, reign, remain, repose, reside, rest,

revolve, ride, ring, ripple, rise, roil, roll, romp, rotate, rove, rumble, run, rush, sail, scamper, scintillate, scurry, scuttle, seep, seethe, sheer, shelter, shine, shiver, shoot, show, shriek, shuffle, sing, sit, sleep, slide, slip, slope, slouch, soar, sound, sparkle, speak, speed, spill, splash, sprawl, spread, spring, sprout, squat, stagger, stand, stare, steal, stem, step, stick out, straddle, stray, stream, stretch, stride, stroll, strut, succeed, surface, sweep, swim, swing, swirl, swoop, thrive, throne, throng, tick, toil, tower, trail, trickle, trot, trudge, tumble, twinkle, twist, unroll, waft, wait, walk, waltz, war, wave, well, wheel, whirl, work, yawn

- (2) *Passive verbs*: be added, be appended, be arranged, be arrayed, be assembled, be attached, be balanced, be blended, be born, be brocaded, be built, be buried, be burned, be carried, be carved, be clipped, be clustered, be clutched, be collected, be committed, be concealed, be concentrated, be cooked, be coupled, be described, be directed, be discerned, be discovered, be discussed, be displayed, be draped, be drawn, be driven, be dropped, be embedded, be enacted, be engraved, be entombed, be erected, be exiled, be exploded, be expressed, be extinguished, be fastened, be fired, be fixed, be flung, be folded, be found, be gathered, be given, be glimpsed, be glued, be gotten, be grouped, be heaped, be heard, be hidden, be hooked, be housed, be hung, be imprinted, be included, be inscribed, be interspersed, be kept, be laced, be laid, be left, be lined up, be listed, be located, be lodged, be meant, be mined, be mingled, be mounted, be outlined, be painted, be parked, be pasted, be perched, be piled, be pinned, be placed, be put, be raised, be ranged, be realized, be recovered, be reflected, be related, be represented, be scattered, be scratched, be scrawled, be scribbled, be seated, be seen, be served, be set, be shelved, be shown, be situated, be slung, be sounded, be spawned, be spelled, be spread, be stacked, be stamped, be stapled, be stored, be stowed, be strapped, be strewn, be stuck, be subsumed, be sunk, be suspended, be tattooed, be thrown, be thrust, be trained, be trapped, be tucked, be understood, be washed, be wound, be woven, be written

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## Notes

### Chapter 1

1. See Pullum 1988 for a brief overview of the development of this hypothesis and similar hypotheses. Although Perlmutter's paper provided the impetus for recent explorations of the syntactic properties associated with members of the intransitive verb class, Hall 1965 probably contains the earliest proposal that there is a subclass of intransitive verbs whose surface subjects are underlyingly objects, as both Pullum (1988) and Dowty (1991) point out.
2. The syntactic encoding of unaccusativity does not necessarily have to be a configurational encoding, as it is in the GB framework. The approach to unaccusativity in Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) as presented in Bresnan and Zaenen's (1990) analysis of the resultative construction is also one in which unaccusativity is syntactically encoded, even though LFG does not have a level of syntactic representation comparable to GB's D-Structure. LFG's a-structure, which is not configurational like GB's D-Structure, still allows a syntactic distinction between unergative and unaccusative verbs. In a-structure the argument that surfaces as the object of a transitive verb and the single argument of an unaccusative verb both receive the syntactic feature specification [ $-r$ ] (unrestricted syntactic function); this feature sets these arguments apart from the arguments that surface as subjects of unergative and transitive verbs, which receive the syntactic feature specification [ $-o$ ] (nonobjective syntactic function) at a-structure.
3. In fact, unaccusative verbs may differ from each other in another way as well: some may select one internal argument—a direct argument—whereas others may select more than one. The same holds of unergative verbs: some may and some may not select indirect internal arguments; however, an unergative verb never selects a direct internal argument.
4. There is no generally accepted account of how the inability of a verb to assign structural Case can be reduced to the unaccusative D-Structure configuration. For some attempts, see Everaert 1986, Laka 1993, and J. Levin and Massam 1985, among others. More recent work has suggested a need to reexamine the part of Burzio's Generalization that states that if a verb does not take an external argument, it cannot assign structural Case. Although this generalization appears to be