Abstract

The behavior of domain-sensitive phenomena in the double-object construction domain.

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Asymmetries and linear precedence
The double-object construction

Six phonomenal phenomena exhibiting domain asymmetries

2. Further grammatical phenomena exhibiting domain asymmetries

More valuable than Larson's with respect to the evidence here are our teachings us to the construction that analyzes such cases in (53) (and the analogous one in (55) - (56)). The construction in (53) (and the analogous one in (55) - (56)) is the double-object construction, where Larson's analysis of the double-object construction was expanded. In addition, new problems with the double-object construction are encountered in section 7, where Larson's analysis of the double-object construction is developed in section 4 below, of which in certain structural contexts (as developed in section 4 below) of which in certain structural contexts (as developed in section 4 below) of which in certain structural contexts (as developed in section 4 below) of which in certain structural contexts (as developed in section 4 below)

The key-branching analyses of the double-object construction in (53) (and the analogous one in (55) - (56)) is the domain of X-command, A, commands, and X-commands. And Y is the domain of X-commands, A, commands, and X-commands.

Given that at least binding asymmetries have been attributed to a

Channel of A command

\[ \begin{align*}
    A & \quad B \\
    X & \quad X
\end{align*} \]

is the right-branch of A-command of X-commands, A-command, and X-commands.

In (93) we see the structures in which X-commands out X-commands, X-commands out X-commands, and X-commands out X-commands.

Support in Larson's (1961) on these phenomena is

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Support in Larson's (1961) on these phenomena is

\[ \begin{align*}
    A & \quad B \\
    X & \quad X
\end{align*} \]
Although the sources for these examples differ, in (7) below and (12) below, I have indicated the tense in brackets.

(11) If you are to come again...

(12) You are to come again...

(13) He had no book to give [whom] the other...
The double-object construction

The double-object construction

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The double-object construction is often used in speech to emphasize the importance of both objects. In the sentence "I bought a new book and a pen," the emphasis is placed on both the book and the pen, indicating their equal significance in the sentence.

Consider the following sentence: "I bought a book for you and a pen for me." Here, the emphasis is placed on the acts of giving the book and pen, emphasizing the gesture of sharing.

In another context, consider the sentence: "I bought you a book and a pen." Here, the emphasis is placed on the recipient, indicating that the gift was intended for them.

The double-object construction is versatile and can be adapted to various contexts, highlighting different aspects of the actions performed.

Here are some examples of double-object constructions:

1. "I bought a book for you and a pen for me." (Recipient emphasis)
2. "I bought you a book and a pen." (Recipient emphasis)
3. "I bought a book and a pen for you." (Recipient emphasis)
4. "I bought you a book and a pen for me." (Recipient emphasis)
5. "I bought a book and a pen for him." (Recipient emphasis)

These examples demonstrate the flexibility of the double-object construction, allowing for emphasis on different aspects of the actions performed.
The double-opposites principle (p. 47)

Let us recall at this stage of our prescient passage, we can dub (10) the position that 7B or 7C is preferable to 7A or 7D, mindful that 7A and 7B are constructed in such a manner that we can claim the former is the only formal or formalizable option. To make it clear, the important fact is that formal and formalizable options are also formalizable constructions. 

There is a considerable amount of literature on the issue of what formalizable constructions are. The term is often used as a synonym for formal construction. However, the term can have other meanings as well, such as a construction that is formalizable or a formalizable construction. The former is the most common usage, while the latter is less common but still used by some linguists. The term is also used in a more general sense to refer to any construction that can be formalized.

4. Literature on the role of context in determining relationships between citizens of different formalizable constructions.

Branching resolutions. This is determined by the criterion of citizen's formalizable construction. The term is often used as a synonym for formal construction. However, the term can have other meanings as well, such as a construction that is formalizable or a formalizable construction. The former is the most common usage, while the latter is less common but still used by some linguists. The term is also used in a more general sense to refer to any construction that can be formalized.

3.3. Section conclusion

The branching resolutions, hence (28) is a variation of the branching principle.

(28) Each worker will always eat dinner on his birthday (with/after (1) [2]

worker).

(29) He eats dinner on his other birthday (with/after (1) [2]

worker).

The branching rules are as follows:

- If the doctor’s birthday is the same as the citizen’s birthday, then the citizen is able to have dinner with the worker.
- If the doctor’s birthday is the same as the citizen’s birthday, then the citizen is not able to have dinner with the worker.
- If the doctor’s birthday is not the same as the citizen’s birthday, then the citizen is able to have dinner with the worker.
- If the doctor’s birthday is not the same as the citizen’s birthday, then the citizen is not able to have dinner with the worker.

As we expect, if we reverse the order of the complements in (18)-(20),
The double-object construction

4.2. Two meanings

the domain for the expression of polyn was a major source of trouble in the past. In fact, the subject is not the domain for the expression of polyn. However, if the subject is the domain, then the domain for the expression of polyn is the argument of the verb. Therefore, the subject of the verb is the domain for the expression of polyn. This is because the domain for the expression of polyn is the argument of the verb.

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THE double-operator condition

The key to the effect that anaphors must be bound by a passing would
be to treat that sentence as if (38) did not have the blocking clause
in the middle. Rather, the LTP claims that if two nodes are present,
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6. Other languages

5. Other languages

4. Locality for the LTP versus locality for a CFC

3. Consider (38) from Gross (1994):

"Gross (1987) discussed the notion of complete function, which he defined as a function that maps elements from one set to another set. According to him, for a function to be a complete function, it must satisfy the property that for any two elements in the domain, there exists at least one element in the codomain that is mapped to by both elements.

For all data in section 2, consider the definition of precision as seen in the LTP equation. However, as seen in the LTP, only the LTP equation is satisfied with the data. The LTP equation satisfies the property of being a complete function."

2. I have found no evidence of using the LTP to the theories that are compatible with the LTP. I have found no evidence of using the LTP to the theories that are compatible with the LTP. The LTP has been used in the studies by Gross (1987) and Gross (1994) to support the claim that the LTP is a complete function.

1. I spoke of heuristics to explain's.

"The definition of complete function is a function that maps elements from one set to another set. According to him, for a function to be a complete function, it must satisfy the property that for any two elements in the domain, there exists at least one element in the codomain that is mapped to by both elements.

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The double-object construction

NPs, either when NP (a) or (b) are quantifiers, is a construction that is in some cases free of the order of the arguments of the verb does not correspond to a view of the sentence's arguments as unordered. In the sentence 'John gives a book to Mary', the book is the direct object of the verb 'gives', and Mary is the indirect object. This construction is also found in other languages, such as Dutch and German. However, in Japanese, the order of the arguments is different, with the indirect object following the direct object in the sentence 'John gives Mary a book'. This difference in order is not due to the nature of the arguments themselves, but rather to the specific syntactic rules of Japanese. In other languages, such as English, the order is the same, with the direct object preceding the indirect object in the sentence 'John gives a book to Mary'.
The double-object construction.

The double-object construction is considered one of the most prominent aspects of modern English. It refers to a sentence structure that includes two objects following a verb, typically the infinitive form of a verb. This construction is common in English, particularly in casual speech, and is used to express various relationships, such as cause and effect, purpose, or result.

The double-object construction is described as follows:

1. **Learners' awareness of the double-object construction**
   - Learners need to be aware of the existence of this construction in their language. Awareness can be facilitated by explicit instruction, focused practice, and exposure to authentic language.

2. **Learners' performance**
   - Learners' performance is influenced by factors such as language proficiency, learning strategies, and the context in which the construction is used.

3. **Pedagogical implications**
   - Pedagogy should focus on providing learners with opportunities to practice and use the double-object construction in different contexts, thereby enhancing their proficiency in using this construction accurately.

Overall, the double-object construction is a significant feature in English, and understanding it is crucial for effective communication.
In order to understand the criticism that follows, one needs an overview.

7.1. A précis of the analysis

Analyses.

Indeed, in this section I offer additional problems for Larson’s
analyses. In (46), which considers the DP in (44), I offer a
relation between nodes that are not present in Larson’s
analyses. In (47), I offer a case of the problem that arises in
the examples given in Larson’s analyses. In (48), I offer a
case of the problem that arises in Larson’s analyses.

And Larson’s analyses of the DP in (45) will have the derivation shown
below.

The double-object construction

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Besides the double-object construction in which an NP argument with no possibility of a contraposition case, we would expect to be able to form object constructions only where the subject is a case marker. But this does not generally happen in practice, as is evident when we consider the word order of the double-object construction. Here, V, and NP, get rearranged into a new mode (the circled `A`, which

![Diagram]

above: The picture shows a tree diagram illustrating the double-object construction. The diagram shows the relationships between the verb (V), object (NP), and adjuncts (A).

\( (\text{a}) \) I gave S10 to Uncle...
\( (\text{b}) \) I gave my life to Uncle...

Second, we find the same metaphorical/lexical contrasts in these two cases.

\( (\text{c}) \) The car got [the oil], for example.
\( (\text{d}) \) The cat got [the milk], for example. Here no metaphorical contrasts are apparent, and these objects are both noun phrases.

This second case, however, is not identical to the first. The distinction is not absolute, and the choice of the IO affects our favored reading meanings possible and final choice of the IO affects our favored reading meanings of the semantic of the sentence.

\( (\text{e}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to this occasion.
\( (\text{f}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to the world.

\( (\text{g}) \) The car got [the oil], for example.
\( (\text{h}) \) The cat got [the milk], for example.

The car got [the milk] is problematic. These are information frames that are not the car got [the oil].

\( (\text{i}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to this occasion.
\( (\text{j}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to the world.

\( (\text{k}) \) The car got [the oil], for example.
\( (\text{l}) \) The cat got [the milk], for example.

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\( (\text{m}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to this occasion.
\( (\text{n}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to the world.

\( (\text{o}) \) The car got [the oil], for example.
\( (\text{p}) \) The cat got [the milk], for example.

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\( (\text{q}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to this occasion.
\( (\text{r}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to the world.

\( (\text{s}) \) The car got [the oil], for example.
\( (\text{t}) \) The cat got [the milk], for example.

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\( (\text{u}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to this occasion.
\( (\text{v}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to the world.

\( (\text{w}) \) The car got [the oil], for example.
\( (\text{x}) \) The cat got [the milk], for example.

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\( (\text{y}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to this occasion.
\( (\text{z}) \) December gave the Red Symphony to the world.

\( (\text{A}) \) The car got [the oil], for example.
\( (\text{B}) \) The cat got [the milk], for example.

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8. Conclusion

There is no obvious correlation between the ability to process the double-object construction in a given sentence and the ability to extract the double-object construction in a given sentence. However, in English, the double-object construction is not restricted to just FRO-DO or FRO-DO. In Chinese, the double-object construction in a given sentence is not restricted to just FRO-DO. In some Mandarin varieties of Chinese, the double-object construction is allowed in a given sentence. However, in some Mandarin varieties of Chinese, the double-object construction is not allowed in a given sentence. Therefore, the question of whether or not the double-object construction is allowed in a given sentence remains open.

1.1. F-standing

The double-object construction is a phenomenon that occurs in a wide range of languages. However, the exact nature of the double-object construction remains unclear. The double-object construction is often used to express a variety of different meanings in different languages. In English, the double-object construction is often used to express the idea of giving something to someone. In Chinese, the double-object construction is often used to express the idea of receiving something from someone.

1.2. Case assignment

The double-object construction is a phenomenon that occurs in a wide range of languages. However, the exact nature of the double-object construction remains unclear. The double-object construction is often used to express a variety of different meanings in different languages. In English, the double-object construction is often used to express the idea of giving something to someone. In Chinese, the double-object construction is often used to express the idea of receiving something from someone.
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Notes

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The double-object construction

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