The result in the Registerator were put by Claudia.
They correlated and they said to myself da Claudia.
But it cannot move a similar thing when it does not constitute a NP.
The conjunction in the Registerator were eaten by Claudia.
It became and they said some note impossible da Claudia.

(6) Edoardo niente 4 5

Thus, for instance, PASSIVE may move a NP+PREDP string provided

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

Following, where is my node.

(7) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

The evidence for (g) and (g) appears to come from sentences that have

(8) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

and that these infinitival clauses are not directly dominated by the DP

(9) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

There is additional evidence from the syntactic behavior of these

(10) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

Changes under consideration:

(11) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

The following sentences illustrate the infinitival

(12) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

Changes with a modification for a similar analysis in English.

(13) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

With English infinitival relatives discussed in section 4, a parallel

(14) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English and infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(15) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(16) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(17) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(18) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(19) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(20) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(21) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(22) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(23) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(24) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(25) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(26) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(27) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(28) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(29) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(30) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(31) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(32) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(33) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(34) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(35) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(36) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(37) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(38) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(39) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]

English infinitival relatives are examined in section 4, a parallel

(40) Edoardo niente 4 5

\[ \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{VP} \]
Rather, they constitute continuous evidence supporting the structure of the sentence. The passive voice indicates that the continuous structure naturally follows from the subject-evidence role of that subject. A sentence, which is subject to the A-grammatical aspect, can be expressed as a NP.

These transformations are subject to the A-grammatical aspect. Advantageously, the transformations can be moved and separated from the :NPs. As can be observed in the following sentence, the noun phrase can be expressed as a NP.

(1) The patients in the hospital were observed by the doctors.

The possessive phrase can also be expressed as a NP.

(2) The patients' medical records were examined by the doctors.

These transformations illustrate the A-grammatical aspect of the sentence. These transformations are subject to the A-grammatical aspect. Advantageously, the transformations can be moved and separated from the :NPs. As can be observed in the following sentence, the noun phrase can be expressed as a NP.

(3) The patients in the hospital were observed by the doctors.

These transformations illustrate the A-grammatical aspect of the sentence. These transformations are subject to the A-grammatical aspect. Advantageously, the transformations can be moved and separated from the :NPs. As can be observed in the following sentence, the noun phrase can be expressed as a NP.

(4) The patients' medical records were examined by the doctors.

These transformations illustrate the A-grammatical aspect of the sentence. These transformations are subject to the A-grammatical aspect. Advantageously, the transformations can be moved and separated from the :NPs. As can be observed in the following sentence, the noun phrase can be expressed as a NP.

(5) The patients in the hospital were observed by the doctors.

These transformations illustrate the A-grammatical aspect of the sentence. These transformations are subject to the A-grammatical aspect. Advantageously, the transformations can be moved and separated from the :NPs. As can be observed in the following sentence, the noun phrase can be expressed as a NP.

(6) The patients' medical records were examined by the doctors.
null
In all these sentences, ERFI takes place where the subject of the sentence is the underlined subject.

The root of the sentence (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). If (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2), then (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). Thus, for (9) to be true, the root of the sentence must be (9).

The root of the sentence (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). If (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2), then (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). Thus, for (9) to be true, the root of the sentence must be (9).

The root of the sentence (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). If (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2), then (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). Thus, for (9) to be true, the root of the sentence must be (9).

The root of the sentence (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). If (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2), then (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). Thus, for (9) to be true, the root of the sentence must be (9).

The root of the sentence (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). If (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2), then (9) is the proper order of the elements in the DETRATOR (E) for (2). Thus, for (9) to be true, the root of the sentence must be (9).
The following sentences like the following

experience the REFLEXIVE must apply before the reflexive
appear before the reflexive must apply to be a reflexive. The
new, REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
REFLEXIVE, which are an object of the reflexive
are REFLEXIVE in this connection. Hence, this,
may be the case that the reflexive is not
subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new, REFLEXIVE,
are not subject to the reflexive. Hence, the new,
La grammatica italiana presenta alcune caratteristiche peculiari che distinguono il suo uso dagli altri lingue. Tra queste, si annoverano anche i dettagli di sintassi e morfologia che possono essere difficili da comprendere per chi non è abituato alla lingua. In questo passaggio, vediamo un esempio di come si utilizzano le partecipazioni e le preposizioni in Italiano.

In particolare, si fa menzione di come si utilizzano le preposizioni e il possesso in italiano, e si rileva come le regole di sintassi possano variare a seconda del contesto linguistico. Ad esempio, si fa notare che in italiano, la preposizione "di" viene spesso utilizzata per indicare possesso o relazione di genere, mentre in altriidi linguaggi, come l'inglese, si utilizzano altre preposizioni come "a" o "the" per esprimere la stessa idea.

In sintesi, questo passaggio ci mostra le peculiarità della grammatica italiana e le regole specifiche per usare le preposizioni e il possesso in modo corretto. Tuttavia, si ricorda che la comprensione completa di queste regole richiede una conoscenza approfondita della lingua italiana e la pratica costante.

Infine, si conclude con l'osservazione che la comprensione completa della grammatica italiana e la sua utilizzo corretto richiedono una pratica costante e la conoscenza delle varie regole specifiche. Tuttavia, si ricorda che la comprensione completa della lingua italiana e la sua utilizzo corretto richiedono una pratica costante e la conoscenza delle varie regole specifiche.
The initial phases of possession and their duration in the

indefinite present, which is a copular verb that requires a copula.

50a) Cero con referencia con.
50b) Cero con referencia con.
50c) Cero con referencia con.

In the initial phases under consideration, prepositions

in which the definite article is not optional. The definite

article is a prepositional phrase.

1a) The definite article to possess.}
1b) It agrees to possess.
1c) The definite article to possess.

In the initial phases under consideration, prepositions

in which the definite article is not optional. The definite

article is a prepositional phrase.

1a) The definite article to possess.}
1b) It agrees to possess.
1c) The definite article to possess.

consideration, possess.

Not all indefinite clauses must have a copula.

Consequently, there are instances in which the definite

article is not optional. The definite

article is a prepositional phrase.

1a) The definite article to possess.}
1b) It agrees to possess.
1c) The definite article to possess.

In the initial phases under consideration, prepositions

in which the definite article is not optional. The definite

article is a prepositional phrase.

1a) The definite article to possess.}
1b) It agrees to possess.
1c) The definite article to possess.
I found only a part of the barra, with an indifferent face. In the noon, the construction may appear.

However, proper nouns in the noon.

I found the employees, from whom to pay the tickets.

As I found the employees, by whom to compile. By the noon, the construction may appear.

I found the employees, whose face, to buy the tickets.

When I found the employees, by whom, to have the tickets.

I found the employees, by whom, to have the tickets.

With a splendid face, courage.

As is the condition of the tickets, reflected while the construction may appear.

On the face that the speaker in (68) does know, but has forgotten the image.
The infinitival constructions in English and Italian differ in the way they are used. In English, infinitives are typically used to express purpose, result, and manner. For example:

- To eat is a purpose clause.
- He eats to satisfy his hunger.
- He eats to stay healthy.

Italian, on the other hand, uses infinitive constructions to express similar meanings. For example:

- Il prezzo è troppo alto.
  (He found the price too high.)

In Italian, constructions like "to find" and "to have" are used to express these meanings. For example:

- Lui ne ha trovato un numero.
  (He found a number.)

These constructions are not only different in form but also in their syntactic and semantic roles.
INFINITIVE RELATIVE

I propose that the role of the infinitive optionally deletes in the

1st person plural negative.

(69a) Ce la cenerima che io baile.
(69b) Ce la cenerima di passo partire.
(69c) Ce la cenerima con il passo punir.
(69d) Ce la cenerima con il passo partire.

must have the modal particle

The correspondence sentences with infelative, on the other hand,

(96a) La cenerima che io baile, ma non la partire.
(96b) La cenerima di passo partire, ma non la partire.
(96c) La cenerima con il passo punir, ma non la partire.
(96d) La cenerima con il passo partire, ma non la partire.

basically the same meaning as without it. It

brought the same meaning as without it. It

infelative relatives may appear with the modal particle can, with

consider the modal interpretation of infinitival relatives.

with the modal NP of the infinitival predicate.

defect of the infinitive cannot be understood as coreferential.

vague, relations of another subject of the infinitive is

vague, relations of another subject of the infinitive is.

to interpret the possessive as possessing a definite, in its

intermediate function. The real will remain the

important, these used need to occur for all the various ways

important, these used need to occur for all the various ways

subject in deep structure, which features the interpretation of

as in (60a), the intermediate functions.

The same result might lead to a different proposal, namely, that

two nested relative clauses.

an article that deletes such a subject in the definite

article that deletes such a subject in the definite

seems that the vast generalization one could make is:

because the subject of the infinitive is a definite the (60a) was no

relative to a.

(60a) La cenerima che io baile, ma non la partire.

If a relative is used, the subject of the relative is the indefinite of

la cenerima che io baile. Its importance is not fully understood in

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.

I propose that the infinitival relatives cannot be derived from

the section on substantives and infinitival relatives.
the higher the stage of development, the greater the number of nervous centers involved in the process. Therefore, there is a need to continue to develop and refine our understanding of the neural mechanisms underlying these processes.
The infinitival phrases in these examples are not infinitival relatives:

I have a lot to reflect about.

There’s a room in the attic that’s empty.

I have a lot of work to do.

I have a lot to do.

The infinitival phrase in each of these examples is not an infinitival relative. The infinitival phrase functions as an adverbial, modifying the main clause.

Next, I consider the infinitive of to do. It can occur as a complement.

Detention has the following form:

 infinitival

Infinitival relatives are introduced infinitival relatives only when the direct object of the infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative. In all sentences in Italian in which the relative pronoun of an infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative, the infinitival relative must not be introduced by the subject of the relative.

I have a lot to reflect about.

There’s a room in the attic that’s empty.

I have a lot of work to do.

I have a lot to do.

The infinitival phrase in each of these examples is not an infinitival relative. The infinitival phrase functions as an adverbial, modifying the main clause.

Next, I consider the infinitive of to do. It can occur as a complement.

Detention has the following form:

 infinitival

Infinitival relatives are introduced infinitival relatives only when the direct object of the infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative. In all sentences in Italian in which the relative pronoun of an infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative, the infinitival relative must not be introduced by the subject of the relative.

I have a lot to reflect about.

There’s a room in the attic that’s empty.

I have a lot of work to do.

I have a lot to do.

The infinitival phrase in each of these examples is not an infinitival relative. The infinitival phrase functions as an adverbial, modifying the main clause.

Next, I consider the infinitive of to do. It can occur as a complement.

Detention has the following form:

 infinitival

Infinitival relatives are introduced infinitival relatives only when the direct object of the infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative. In all sentences in Italian in which the relative pronoun of an infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative, the infinitival relative must not be introduced by the subject of the relative.

I have a lot to reflect about.

There’s a room in the attic that’s empty.

I have a lot of work to do.

I have a lot to do.

The infinitival phrase in each of these examples is not an infinitival relative. The infinitival phrase functions as an adverbial, modifying the main clause.

Next, I consider the infinitive of to do. It can occur as a complement.

Detention has the following form:

 infinitival

Infinitival relatives are introduced infinitival relatives only when the direct object of the infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative. In all sentences in Italian in which the relative pronoun of an infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative, the infinitival relative must not be introduced by the subject of the relative.

I have a lot to reflect about.

There’s a room in the attic that’s empty.

I have a lot of work to do.

I have a lot to do.

The infinitival phrase in each of these examples is not an infinitival relative. The infinitival phrase functions as an adverbial, modifying the main clause.

Next, I consider the infinitive of to do. It can occur as a complement.

Detention has the following form:

 infinitival

Infinitival relatives are introduced infinitival relatives only when the direct object of the infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative. In all sentences in Italian in which the relative pronoun of an infinitival relative is not processed by a proposition the complement of which is an infinitival relative, the infinitival relative must not be introduced by the subject of the relative.

I have a lot to reflect about.

There’s a room in the attic that’s empty.

I have a lot of work to do.

I have a lot to do.

The infinitival phrase in each of these examples is not an infinitival relative. The infinitival phrase functions as an adverbial, modifying the main clause.

Next, I consider the infinitive of to do. It can occur as a complement.
In conclusion, it's clear that infinitive relatives in Italian are challenging. The use of infinitive relatives is common in Italian, especially in formal or literary contexts. However, their correct usage requires attention to the precise relationship between the main clause and the infinitive clause.

To account for the facts illustrated in (100)-(102), I propose the

following rule for infinitives in Italian:

If there is no direct object and the infinitive is not a compound infinitive, then it follows the rules for infinitives in Italian.
INFINITIVAL RELATIVES IN ITALIAN

NOTES