

Chapter 1: Language

1.
 - a. dance all night to techno music
 - b. travel on a sled pulled by a dog team
 - c. travel by Harley motorcycle
 - d. fly on a Concorde jet
 - e. move toward the [hockey] net like [hockey star] Sidney Crosby
 - f. travel via a Greyhound bus
 - g. clean with Ajax [a cleanser]
 - h. clean with Windex [a window-cleanser]
 - i. color with Clairol [a hair-coloring product]
 - j. put in a carton
2. Answers will vary.
3.

a. impossible	e. possible
b. possible	f. possible
c. impossible	g. impossible
d. impossible	h. impossible.
4. Answers will vary.
5.
 - a. Jason's mother left *him* with nothing to eat.
 - b. Miriam is eager to talk to *someone*. OR Miriam is *easy* to talk to.
 - c. acceptable
 - d. acceptable
 - e. Is the dog *hiding* [or some other transitive verb] the bone again?
 - f. Wayne prepared a cake *for Zena*.
 - g. acceptable
 - h. acceptable
 - i. Max cleaned *it up*.
 - j. I *hope* (that) you'll leave. OR I *want* you to leave.
 - k. That you *like* liver surprises me.
6. *Note:* At this early point in the course, we do not expect technical explanations for the unacceptability of these sentences. Student answers need not include the actual terminology employed here.
 - a. The form of the verb should be *doesn't* when the subject is singular.
 - b. The form of the verb should be *were* when the subject is *you*.
 - c. In a sentence with pre-verbal *there*, the form of the verb should be *are* when the following noun is plural)
 - d. The form of the verb *break* should be *broken*, not *broke*.
 - e. A pronoun in subject position should have the 'nominative' form (*me* should be *I*); *gonna* and *campin'* are too colloquial for written language.
 - f. A sentence should not end in a preposition (compare: *With whom did you come?*)
 - g. The past tense form of *see* is *saw*, not *seen*.

- h. The form *been* can only occur with auxiliary *have* (compare: *He has been lost ...*)
- i. *needs* should be followed by either *to be cleaned* or *cleaning*; *because* should not be contracted to *'cause*.
- j. *ain't* is substandard, as is *get* in the sense of 'have'; a double negative (*n't* and *none*) is unacceptable (compare: *Julie doesn't have any*).
- k. Since *somebody* is singular, the pronoun should be *his* (or *her*), not *their*.
- l. The reflexive pronoun should be *himself*, not *hissself*.

See pp. 6-7 for a discussion of the problems with prescriptive approaches to language.

7. It's yours.
 It's his.
 It's hers.
 It's ours.
 It's theirs.

All other pronouns in the underlined positions end in *s*. The process of regularization therefore adds an *s* to *mine*, giving *mines*.