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2.4 The p-context and the p-context-dependency of plausible inferences2.5 Problems, their solution and their resolution; 2.6 The problem solving process; 2.6.1 Plausible argumentation; 2.6.2 Problem-solving strategies; 2.7 The solution to (P)(a); 3. A possible solution to (P)(b): The p-model's concepts of 'data' and 'evidence'; 3.1 Data; 3.2 Evidence; 4. Conclusions; Acknowledgements; References; Part II. Object-theoretical applications; Chapter 3.The plausibility of approaches to syntactic alternation of Hungarian verbs; Chapter 4.

Methods and argumentation in historical linguistics

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ReferencesChapter 5.Hungarian verbs of natural phenomena with explicit and implicit subject arguments; 1. Introduction: Aims and the organisation of the chapter; 2. The rivalling approaches in the starting p-context: On the subjectlessness of verbs of natural phenomena in Hungarian; 2.1 Magyar Ertelmezo Keziszotar (Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Hungarian) (Pusztai 2003); 2.2 Magyar Grammatika (Hungarian grammar) (Keszler 2000); 2.3 Lexical-functional grammar (Komlosy 1994); 2.4 A generative syntactic analysis (Toth 2001); 2.5 The evaluation of the starting p-context

3. Extending the starting p-context with new data4. Extending the p-context with results of previous research into implicit arguments in Hungarian; 4.1 Definition of implicit arguments and their occurrence in Hungarian; 4.2 Compatible rivalling proposals; 4.3 Non-compatible rivalling approaches; 5. Modification of the p-context: The occurrence of verbs of natural phenomena with implicit subject arguments in Hungarian; 6. The resolution of the starting p-problem in the modified p-context: The advantages of the analysis of verbs of natural phenomena with implicit and explicit subject arguments Acknowledgements

| Sommario/riassunto | This chapter provides a survey about the most frequent methods of inconsistency resolution in Optimality Theory. With the help of the p-model, inconsistencies in OT are divided into two main groups. The first group includes conflicts that are deemed to be fatal and are solved usually by the modification of the theory: namely, clashes between "linguistic data" (acceptability judgements) and applications of the model (results of the evaluation procedure). The second group consists of conflicts that are, in contrast, tolerable in the view of OT theorists: inconsistencies between constraints and t |