

Due Wednesday, October 20, 2010

Using the data in Kroeger's Exercise 3B, *follow these instructions*:

guru kami + ruang Pak rektor

a) -i b) It is an applicative or it changes "ruang" from OBL to OB

a) di b) Ruang Pak rektor

duduk < theme location >
SUBJ OBL

1

duduk < theme location >
SUBJ OBJ

Task 6: Finish the lexical entry for the verb in Sentence B3 by adding a grammatical relation for each semantic role:

duduk < theme location >
OBL SUBJ

Task 7: List three more sentences that illustrate the same phenomena as B1, B2, and B3. B4, 5, 6 (intransitive)

12, 13, 14 or 17, 19, 20 are transitive - partial credit
Task 8: Consider two hypotheses:

- **Hypothesis 1:** Sentence B4 has a subject and an object.
- **Hypothesis 2:** Sentence B4 has a subject and an oblique.

Assume the following passive rule: Start with the lexical mapping for the corresponding active verb. Find the semantic role that is linked to the ~~SUBJ~~ in the active sentence and link it to the grammatical relation ~~OBL~~ SUBJ. Find the semantic role that was linked to SUBJ in the active sentence and link it to OBL. If there are any other arguments of the verb, their grammatical relations remain unchanged.

Sentence B7 is ungrammatical. Which hypothesis does it support? Why?

H2. "Ground" "Tanah" can't become the subject of the passive (without the applicative suffix)
Task 9: Compare Sentences B12 and B13. (a) What suffix is added to the verb in B13? (b) What does it do?
a) -kan b) applicative, or makes the recipient an OBJ or causes the preposition to go away.

Task 10: Complete the lexical entry for Sentence B12.

beli < agent theme beneficiary >
SUBJ OBJ OBL

Task 11: Complete the lexical entry for Sentence B13. Reminder: OBJ2 (unemployed object) is a syntactically inert noun phrase. It is not OBL because it has no preposition. It is not OBJ because it does not behave like an OBJ. For example, it doesn't become the subject of a passive.

beli < agent theme beneficiary >
SUBJ OBJ2 OBJ

Task 12: (a) Complete the lexical entry for Sentence B14. (b) Is sentence B14 the passive of Sentence B12 or B13? Reminder: The passive rule affects only SUBJ and OBJ. If there are any other arguments, they are not affected.

a) beli < agent theme beneficiary >
OBL (OBJ2) SUBJ

Task 13: (a) Complete the lexical entry for Sentence B15. (b) Is sentence B15 the passive of Sentence B12 or B13?

beli < agent theme beneficiary >
OBL SUBJ OBL

Task 14: Why is Sentence B16 ungrammatical?

with the applicative suffix, -kan, the beneficiary becomes the subject of the passive.

Task 15: Identify four more sentences that illustrate the same points as B12-B15.

B17-20

B23, 24, 25, 27

2 Complex sentences

For *each verb* in each sentence below:

1. Select the appropriate lexical entry from the grammar that is handed out with this homework.
2. Select a VP rule from the grammar that will parse the VP headed by the verb.

Example: Sam was interviewed by Sony.

was:

```
was-2    V
(^ PRED) = 'be< XCOMP >SUBJ'
(^ SUBJ) = (^ XCOMP SUBJ)
(^ XCOMP VOICE) =c passive
(^ VFORM) = fin
(^ TENSE) = past
(^ SUBJ NUM) = sg
{ (^ SUBJ PERS) = 1 | (^ SUBJ PERS) = 3 }
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Rule 11:

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VP --> V    VP
      ^ = | (^ XCOMP) = |
```

interviewed:

interviewed-2 V

($\wedge$ PRED) = 'examine < agent patient >
OBL-ag SUBJ

($\wedge$ VOICE) = passive

($\wedge$ VFORM) = pastpart

Rule 4:

VP $\rightarrow$ V PP
 $\wedge = |$ ($\wedge(|$ CASE)) = |

Sentences to analyze:

- (1) a. It seems that Sam was interviewed by Sony.
- b. Sam was persuaded to seem to be interviewed by Sony.
- c. We believe it to seem that Sony interviewed Sam.

a. Seems

- Rule 7 VP $\rightarrow$ V CP
 $\uparrow = \downarrow$ ($\uparrow$ Comp) = $\downarrow$

- Seem-2 'seem < comp > subj'

was

- rule 11 VP $\rightarrow$ V VP
 $\uparrow = \downarrow$ ($\uparrow$ xcomp) = $\downarrow$

- was-2 ($\uparrow$ xcomp VOICE) = passive

Interviewed

5

- rule 4 VP $\rightarrow$ V PP
 $\uparrow = \downarrow$ ($\uparrow$ (CASE)) = $\downarrow$

- interviewed-2 'interview < OBL subj >
($\uparrow$ VOICE) = passive

3 Drawing F-structures

On the next page there is a lexicon and a reduced set of rules in LFG notation.
Draw the f-structures for the two readings of *the friend of your wife's brother*.

c.

believe

- rule 10

$VP \rightarrow V \quad NP \quad IP$
 $\uparrow=\downarrow \quad (\uparrow OBJ)=\downarrow \quad (\uparrow xcomp)=\downarrow$

- believe

'believe <subj xcomp> OBJ'
 $(\uparrow OBJ) = (\uparrow xcomp \text{ subj})$

Seem

- rule 7

$VP \rightarrow V \quad CP$
 $\uparrow=\downarrow \quad (\uparrow xcomp)=\downarrow$

- Seem - 2

'Seem <comp> subj'

interview

- rule 3

$VP \rightarrow V \quad NP$
 $\uparrow=\downarrow \quad (\uparrow OBJ)=\downarrow$

- interview

'interview <subj OBJ>'

b)

was

- rule 11

$VP \rightarrow V \quad VP$
 $\uparrow = \downarrow \quad (\uparrow xcomp) = \downarrow$

- was-2

$(\uparrow xcomp \text{ VOICE}) = c \text{ passive.}$

persuaded

- rule 9

$VP \rightarrow V \quad IP$
 $\uparrow = \downarrow \quad (\uparrow xcomp) = \downarrow$

- persuaded

'persuade < SUBJ xcomp >'
 $(\uparrow \text{VOICE}) = \text{passive}$

Seem

- rule 9

$VP \rightarrow V \quad IP$
 $\uparrow = \downarrow \quad (\uparrow xcomp) = \downarrow$

- seem

'seem < xcomp > SUBJ'
 $(\uparrow \text{SUBJ}) = (\uparrow xcomp \text{ SUBJ})$

be

- rule 11

$VP \rightarrow V \quad VP$
 $\uparrow = \downarrow \quad (\uparrow xcomp) = \downarrow$

- be-2

$(\uparrow xcomp \text{ VOICE}) = c \text{ passive}$

interviewed

- rule 4

$VP \rightarrow V \quad PP$
 $\uparrow = \downarrow \quad (\uparrow (\downarrow \text{CASE})) = \downarrow$

- interviewed-2

OBL-ag SUBJ $(\uparrow \text{VOICE}) = \text{passive}$

PP → P N''
 $\uparrow=\downarrow$ $\uparrow=\downarrow$

N'' → (Det) N'
 $\uparrow=\downarrow$ $\uparrow=\downarrow$

N'' → (Det) N'
 $(\uparrow \text{ POSS}) = \downarrow$ $\uparrow=\downarrow$
 $(\downarrow \text{ PRON}) = c +$

N' → N (PP)
 $\uparrow=\downarrow$ $(\uparrow \text{ OBL-poss}) = \downarrow$

N'' → N'' 's N'
 $(\uparrow \text{ POSS}) = \downarrow$ $\uparrow=\downarrow$

the DET $(\uparrow \text{ DEF}) = +$

wife N $(\uparrow \text{ PRED}) = \text{'wife'}$

of P

your det $(\uparrow \text{ PRED}) = \text{'pro'}$
 $(\uparrow \text{ NUM}) = \text{sg}$
 $(\uparrow \text{ PERS}) = 2$
 $(\uparrow \text{ PRON}) = +$

friend N $(\uparrow \text{ PRED}) = \text{'friend'}$

brother N $(\uparrow \text{ PRED}) = \text{'brother'}$

4 Finite embedded clauses and relative clauses in English

Draw phrase structure trees for the sentences below using the phrase structure rules below. The treatment of fillers and gaps is taken from Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar. It is based on "slash categories" such as S NP (an S missing an NP to the left). Slash categories are also used in Categorical Grammar in a different way.

This grammar should not generate the following sentences which have fillers without gaps or gaps without fillers.

Ungrammatical sentences:

- (2) a.*You read the book that I read the book.
- b.*You saw the man that the man saw me.
- c.*I think that the man bothers.
- d.*I wonder who you saw the man.

Sentences that you should draw trees for:

- (3) a. I love the fact that linguistics is fun.
- b. You met the man that I saw.
- c. I saw the man that you met.
- d. You met the man that wrote the book.
- e. The man that yawned bothers me.
- f. The man that you met bothers me.
- g. I wonder who you saw.
- h. The book that bothers me is on the shelf.
- i. The book that is on the shelf bothers me.

- j. I think that linguistics is fun.
- k. That linguistics is fun bothers me.
- l. I think that the man that you met wrote the book.
- m. You read the book that I think that the man wrote.
- n. You saw the shelf that I think that the book is on.
- o. The fact that bothers me bothers you.

Phrase Structure Rules:

S --> NP VP
S --> S-bar VP

S-bar --> C S
C --> that

VP --> V-intrans
VP --> V-trans NP
VP --> BE AdjP
VP --> BE PP
VP --> V-q S-q
VP --> V-comp S-bar

V-intrans --> yawned
V-trans --> love
V-trans --> bothers
V-trans --> met
V-trans --> saw
V-trans --> wrote
V-trans --> read
V-q --> wonder
BE --> is
V-comp --> think

AdjP --> Adj
Adj --> fun

NP --> (Det) N-bar
NP --> Pronoun

N-bar --> N-bar S-rel
N-bar --> N-bar-comp S-bar

N-bar --> N
N-bar-comp --> N-comp

S-rel --> C S\NP

S-q --> NP-wh S\NP

NP-wh --> who

S\NP --> VP

S\NP --> NP VP\NP

VP\NP --> V-trans

VP\NP --> BE PP\NP

VP\NP --> V-comp S-bar\NP

PP --> P NP

PP\NP --> P

P --> on

S-bar\NP --> C S\NP

Det --> the

Pronoun --> I

Pronoun --> me

Pronoun --> you

N --> book

N --> man

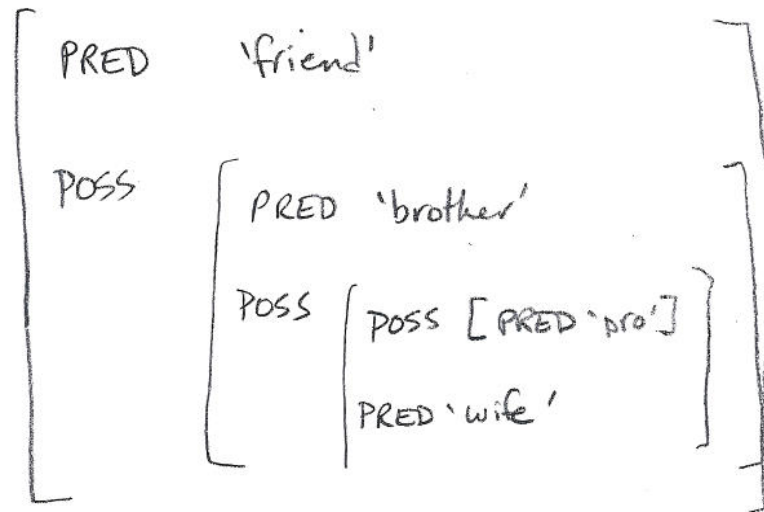
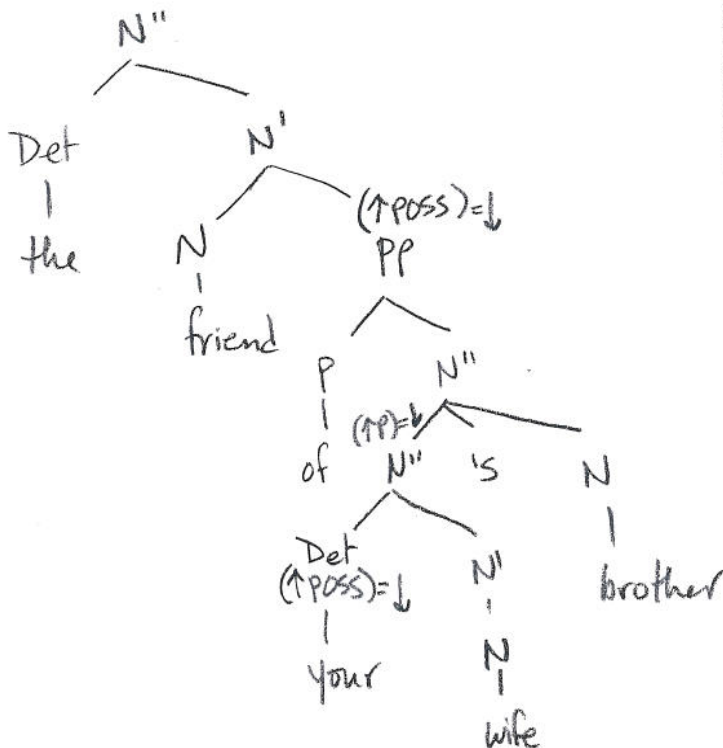
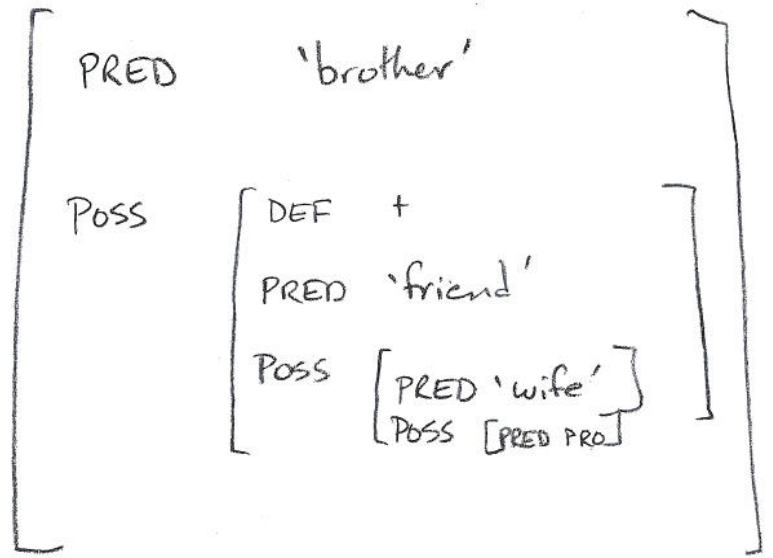
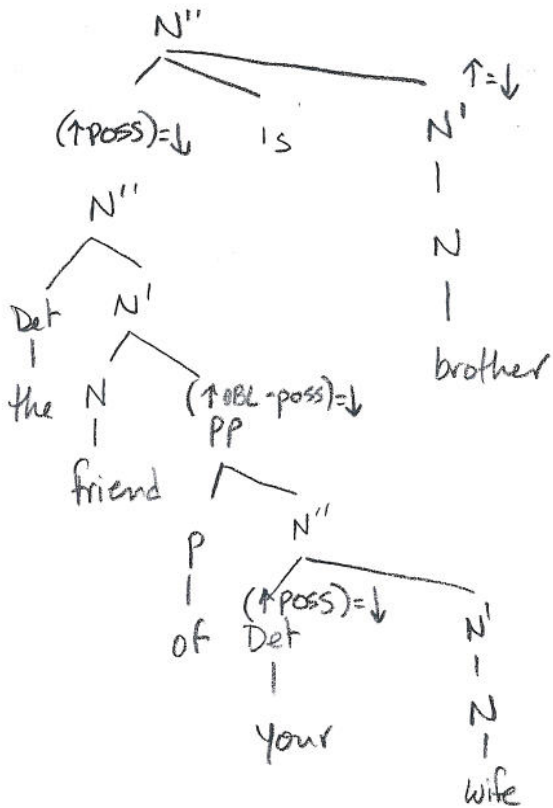
N --> linguistics

N --> shelf

N-comp --> fact

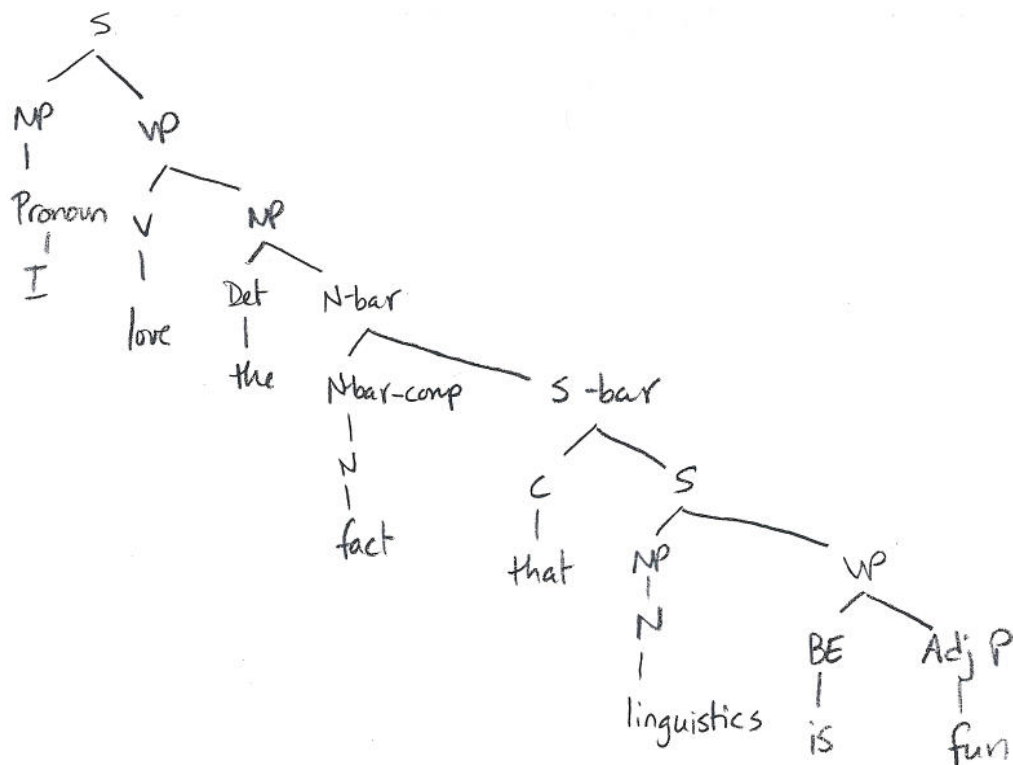
N --> fact

③

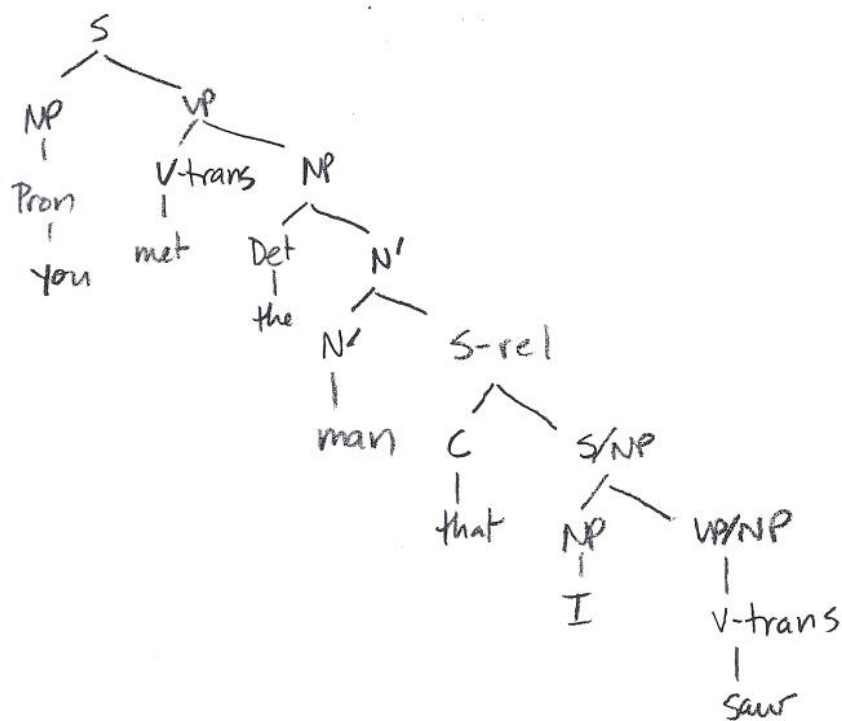


④

3a)

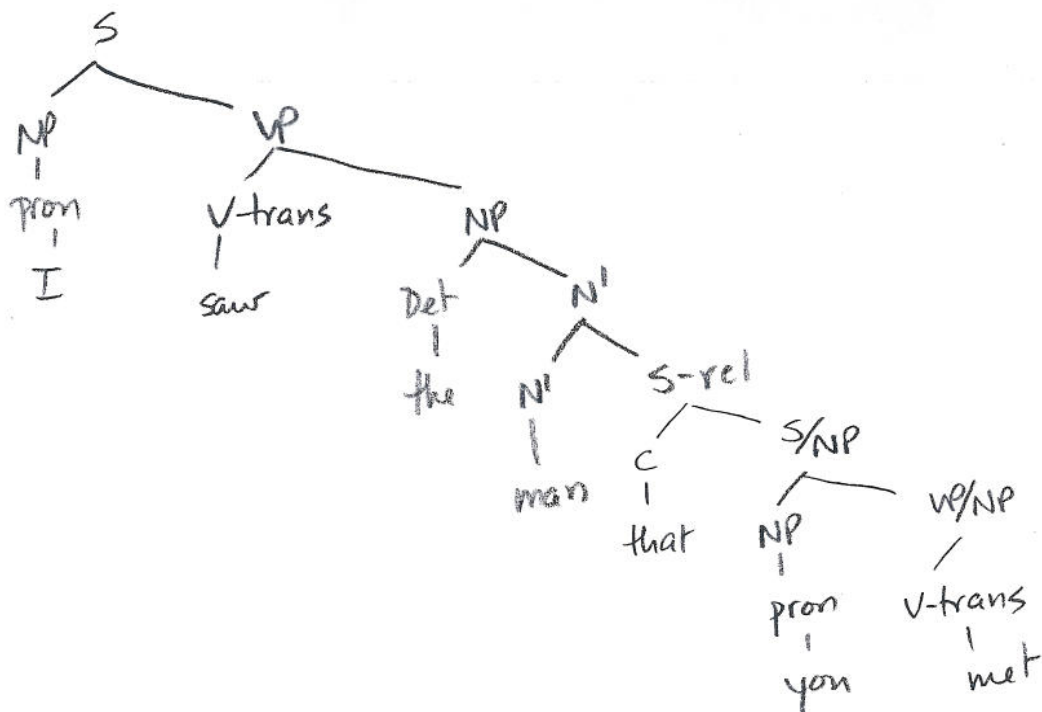


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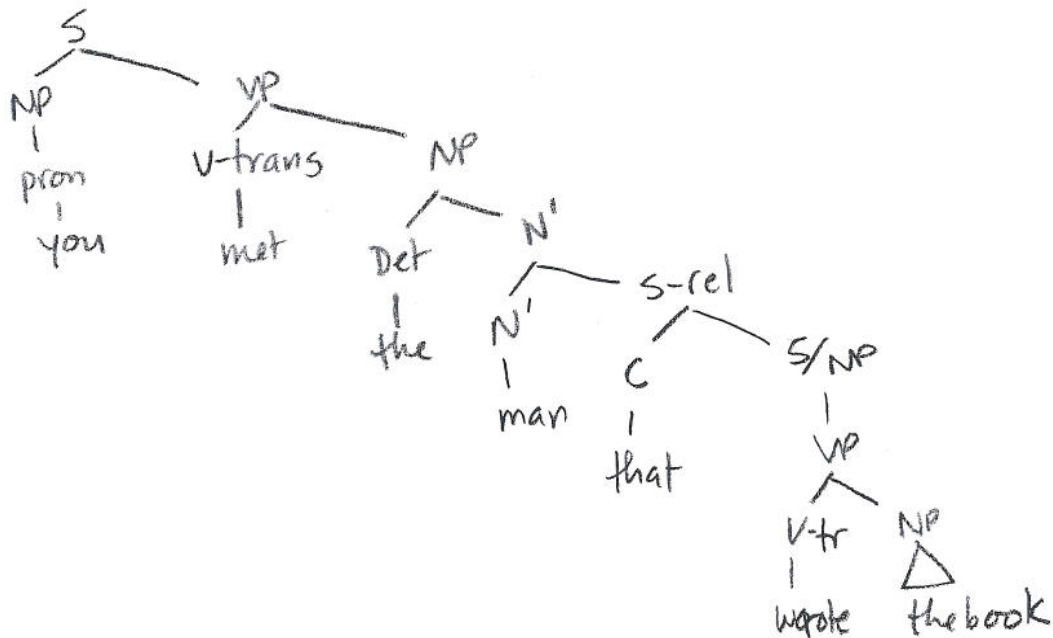


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3c)

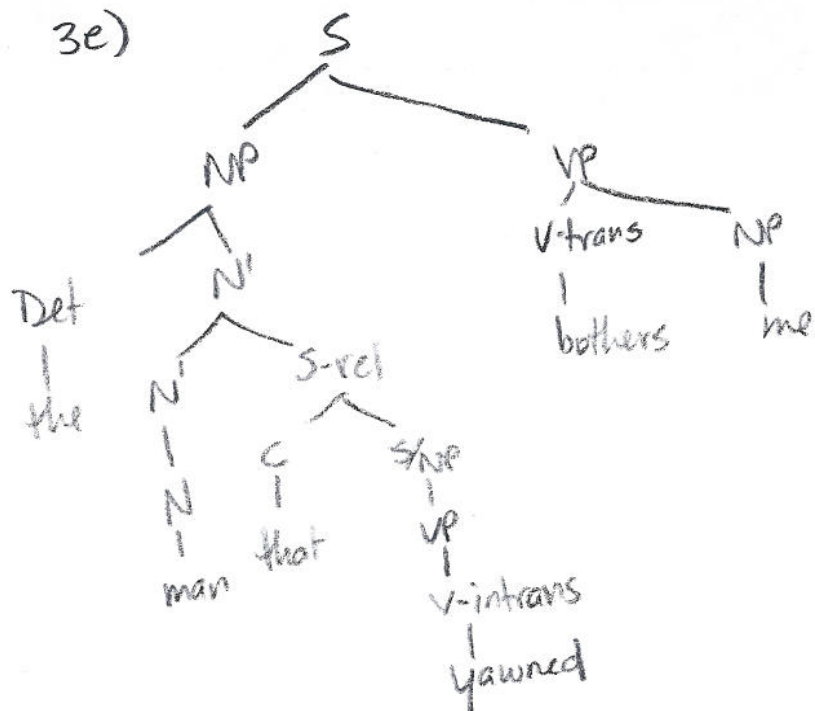


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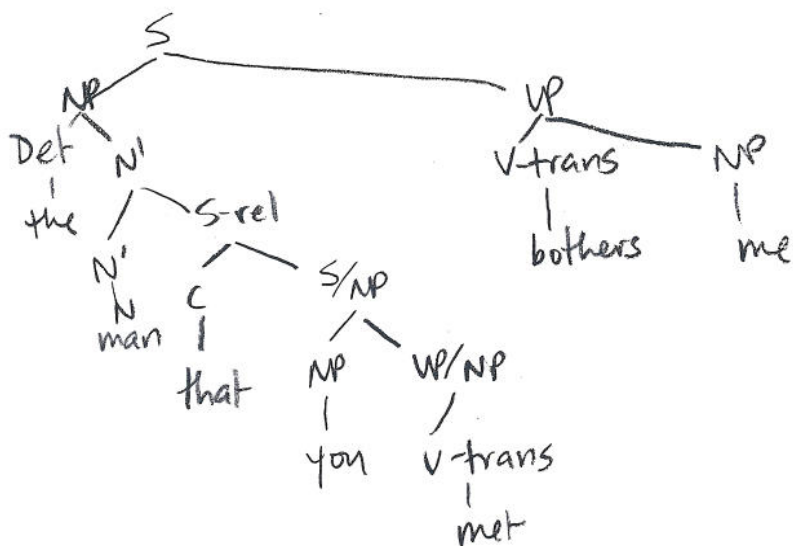


(4)

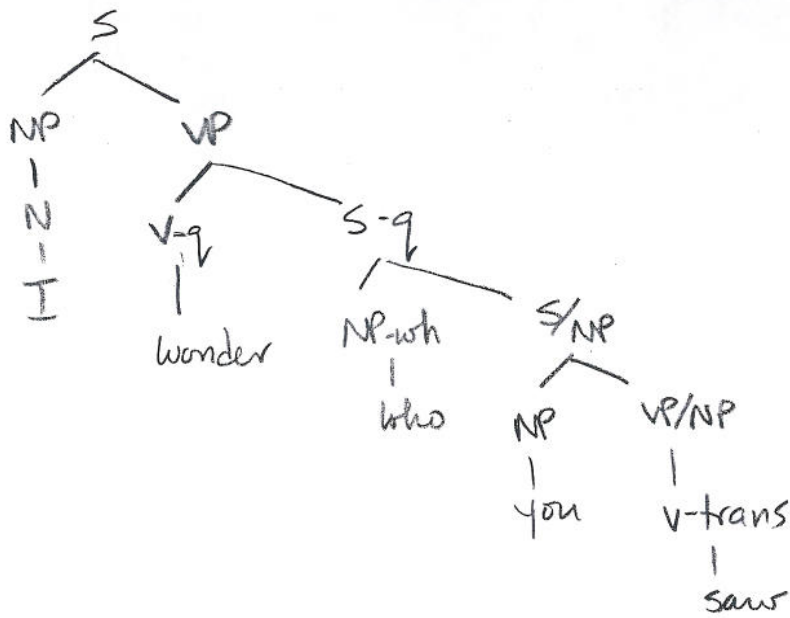
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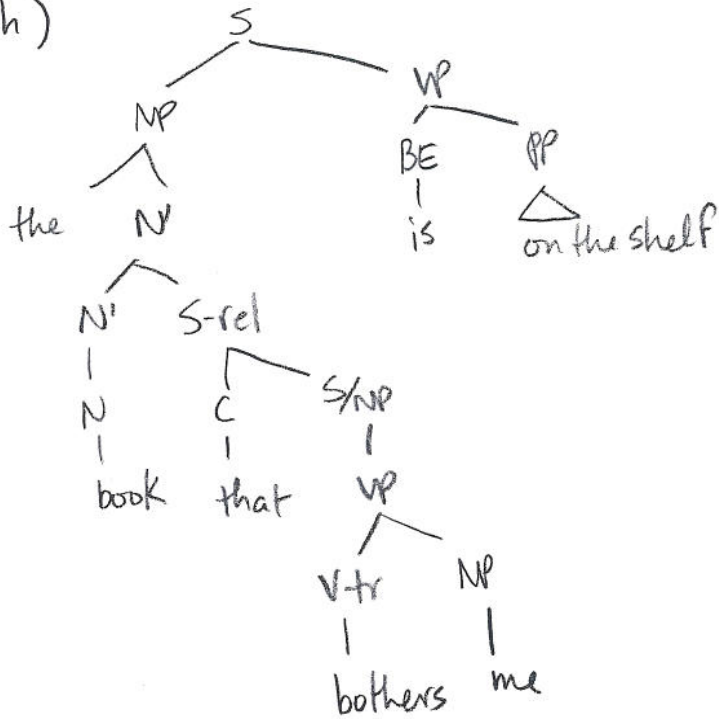
3f)



④ 3g)

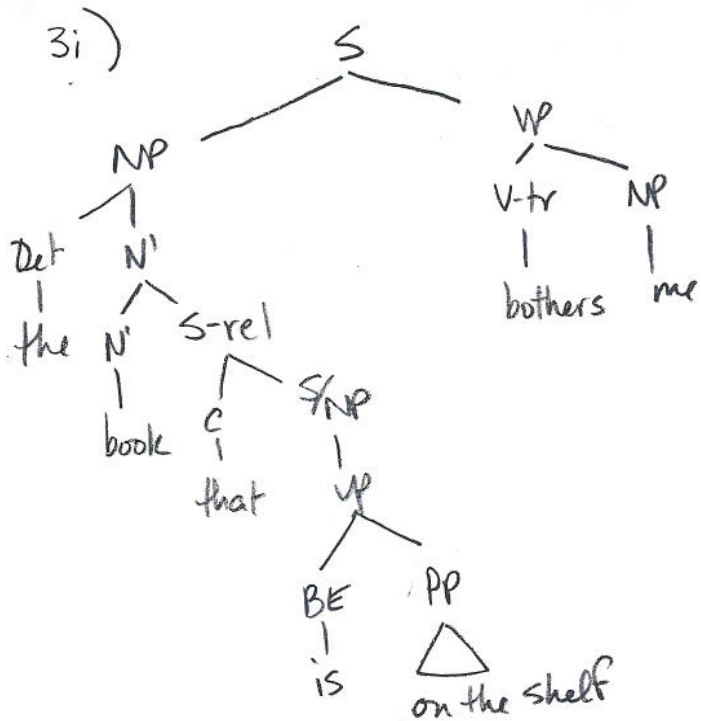


3h)

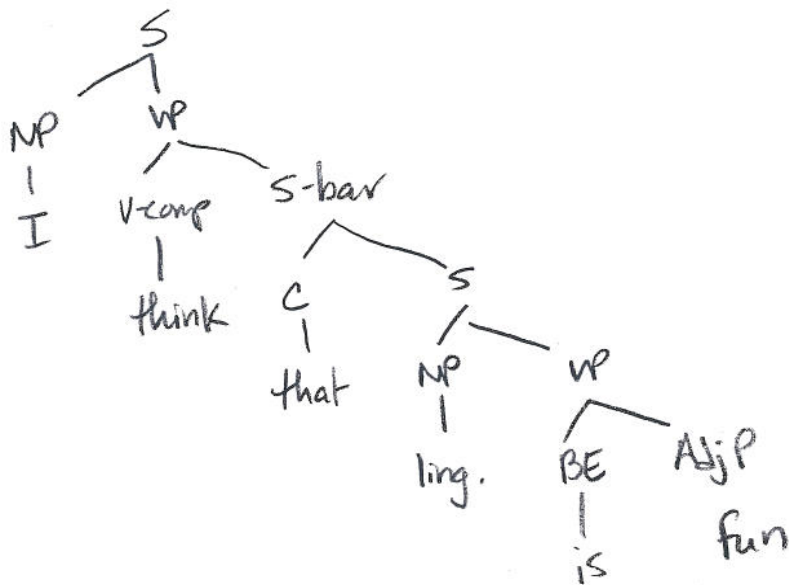


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3i)

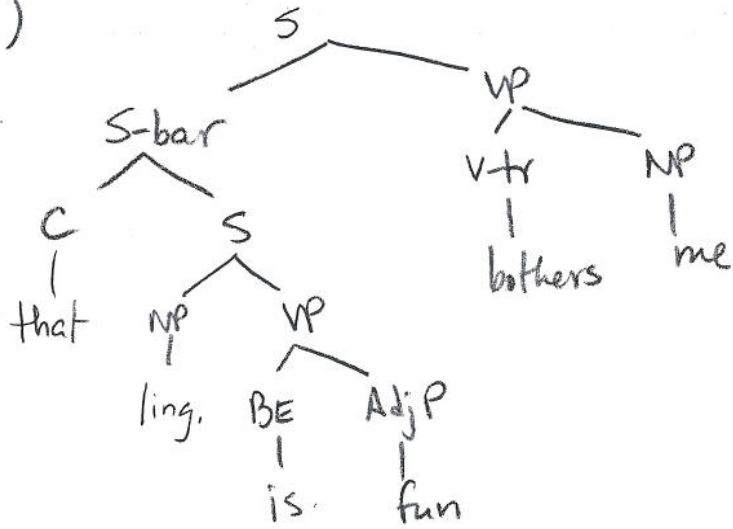


3j)

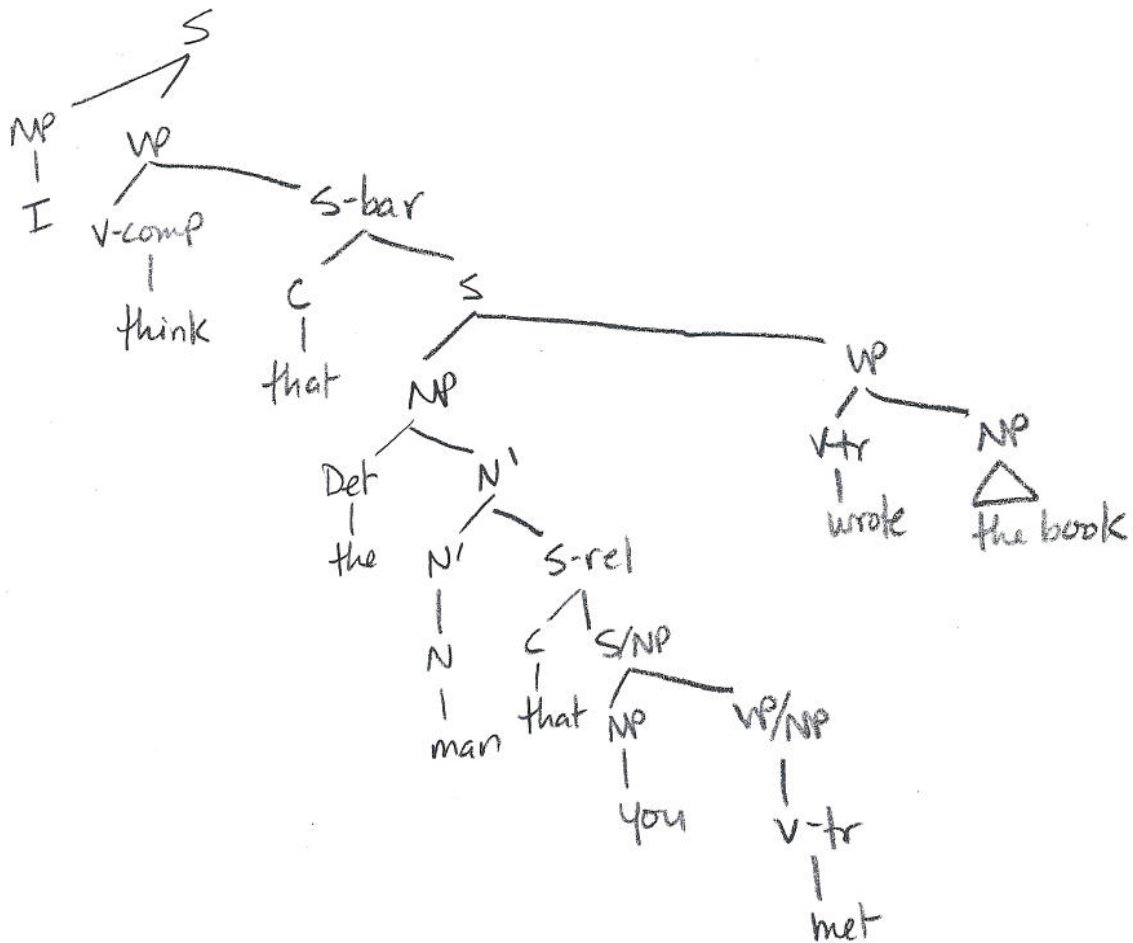


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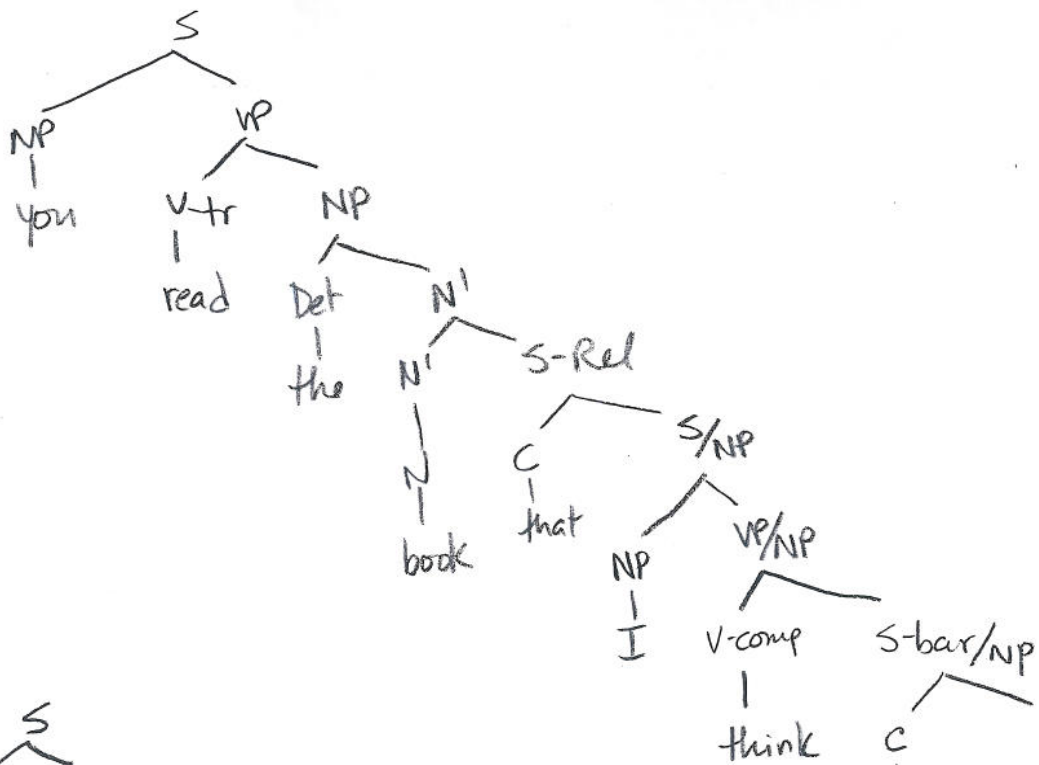
3k)



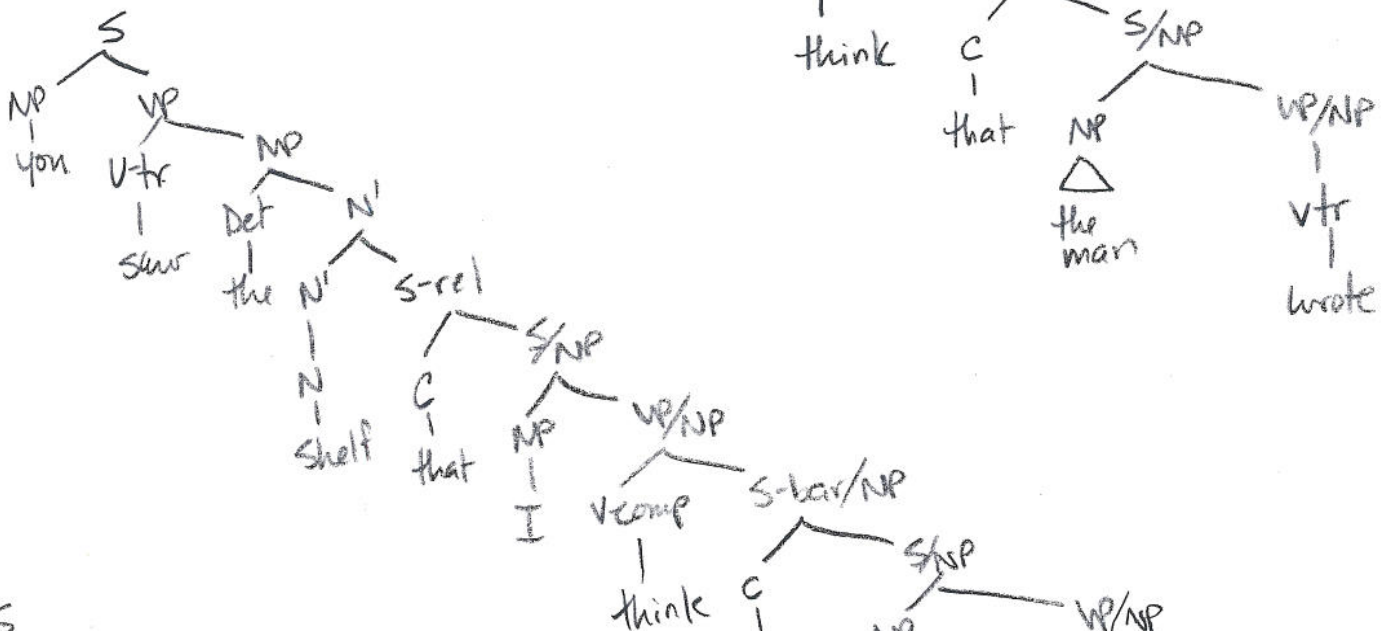
3l)



3m)



3n)



3o)

