POSTGRADUATE COURSE ON FUNCTIONAL DISCOURSE GRAMMAR

THE REPRESENTATIONAL LEVEL

IPC-FDG-2018, Salvador da Bahía

Contents

Semantics in FDG

Semantics in FDG (1)

- Deals with the relation that obtains between language and the non-linguistic world it describes: designation (ideation, Darstellung, representation).
- Restricted to the meanings of lexical units and complex units in isolation from the ways these are used in communication.
- Semantic categories are independent of interpersonal function.
- Universal semantics not presupposed.

Semantics in FDG (2)

- We bought a lovely cottage.
- (A_1: [(F_1: DECL (F_1)) (P_1) (P_2) (C_1: [(T_1) (R_1: [+S, -A] (R_1)) (-id R_2: [(T_2) (T_3)] (R_2))$_{FOC}$] (C_1))] (A_1))

- All interpersonal information is provided at the IL
- Not provided at the IL:
  - which kinds of entity are being referred to
  - which properties are being ascribed (lexical information)
  - further information about the non-linguistic world described (tense, number, reality, etc.)
- This information is provided at the RL:
  - IL: Evocation
  - RL: Designation

IL vs. RL (1)

- The relation that obtains between language and the world it describes: truth values

- A: I insist that Sheila is ill.
  B: a. That's not true. (She isn't.) ⇒ RL
  b. *That's not true. (You don't.) ⇒ IL

- A: Peter insisted that Sheila is ill.
  B: a. That's not true. (She isn't.) ⇒ RL
  b. That's not true. (He didn't.) ⇒ RL

IL vs. RL (2)

- A: Frankly/Briefly/Finally, Sheila is ill.
  B: a. No. (She isn't.)
  b. *No. (You are not being frank.)
  c. *No. (That isn't brief.)
  d. *No. (That isn't final.)
- A: Peter told me frankly that Sheila is ill.
  B: a. That's not true. (She isn't.)
  b. That's not true. (He didn't tell you.)
  c. That's not true. (He was not being frank.)
- A: Hello!
  B: That's not true.

IL vs. RL (3)

- John met *a teacher*

  IL: T R **R**

  RL: $(e_1$: [(f_1) $(x_1)_A$ $\mathbf{(x_2)_U}$] $(e_1))$

- John is *a teacher*

  IL: $\mathbf{T_1}$ R_1

  RL: $(e_1$: [$\mathbf{(x_1)}$ $(x_2)_U$] $(e_1))$

Semantic categories

Basic semantic categories

Category	***Variable***	***Example***
Propositional Content	p	*idea*
State-of-affairs	e	*meeting*
Individual	x	*chair*
Property/relation	f	*colour*

(cf. Lyons 1977; Mackenzie 1992, 1998)

- My dog is black/*at ten/*false.
- The meeting is at ten/*black/*false.
- The news turned out to be false/*black/*at ten.

Further categories

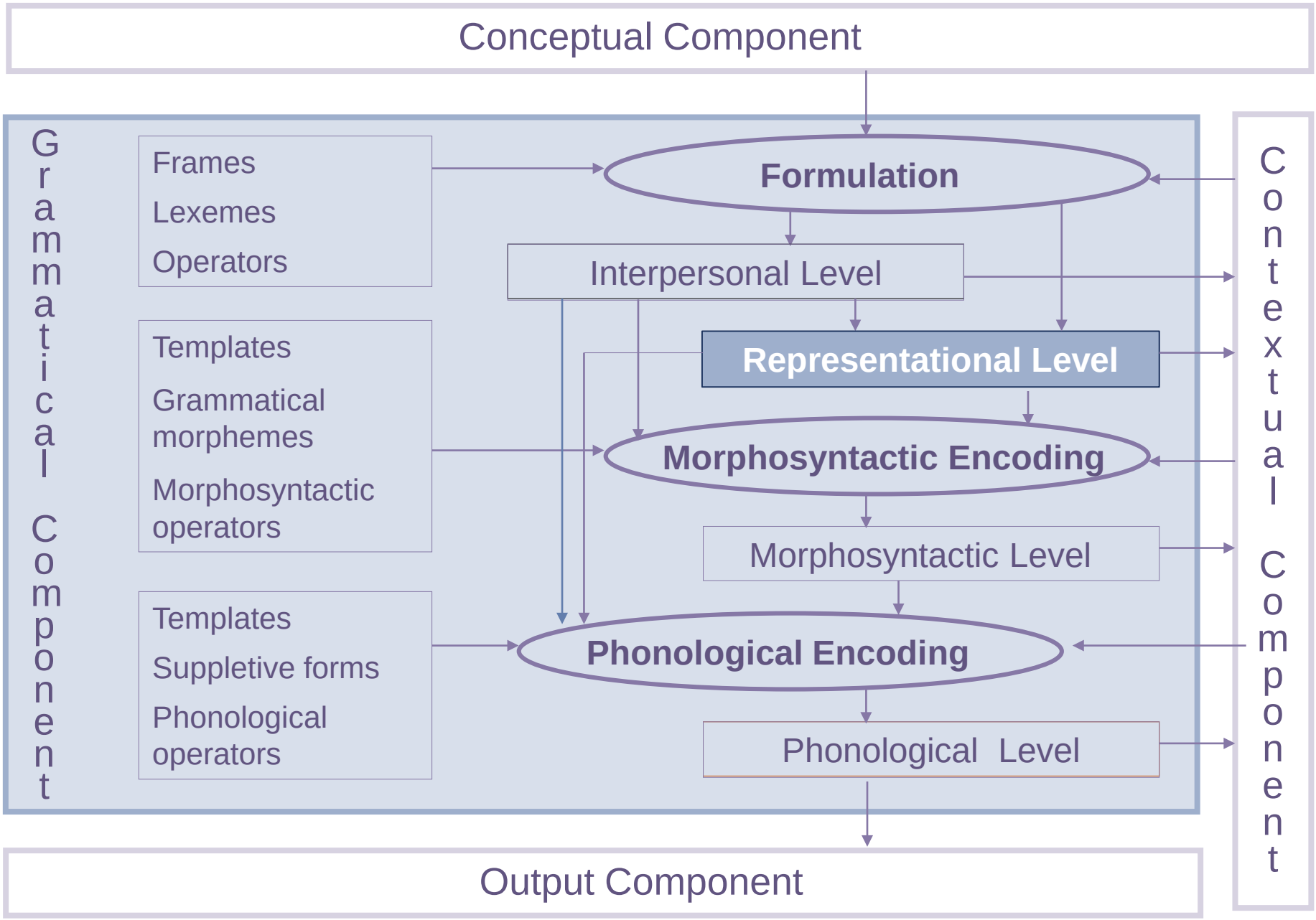
Category	***Variable***	***Example***
Episode	ep	*process, incident*
Location	l	*place, country, north (where)*
Time	t	*time*, *week*, *year (when)*
Manner	m	*way, manner (how)*
Reason	r	*reason* (*why*)
Quantity	q	*dozen*, *kilo, pint (how many/much)*

Subclasses of Individuals

- Individuals:
  - Set (${}^{s}x_1$) — A man was doing his job. / The men are doing their job.
  - Mass (${}^{m}x_1$) — Ø Water is scarce here.
  - Collective (${}^{c}x_1$) — The police are doing their job.

- Subclasses of entity, not of nouns (lexemes)

Hierarchical organization


Conceptual Component
Grammatical Component
Frames
Lexemes
Operators
Templates
Grammatical morphemes
Morphosyntactic operators
Templates
Suppletive forms
Phonological operators
Formulation
Interpersonal Level
Representational Level
Morphosyntactic Encoding
Morphosyntactic Level
Phonological Encoding
Phonological Level
Contextual Component
Output Component

Representational Level

$(\pi\ p_1{:}[\ \ ]{:}\ \sigma_p\ (p_1)$	Propositional Content
$(\pi\ ep_1{:}\ [\ \ ]{:}\ \sigma_{ep}\ (ep_1))$	Episode
$(\pi\ e_1{:}\ [\ \ ]{:}\ \sigma_e\ (e_1))$	State-of-Affairs
$(\pi\ fc_{1:}{:}\ [\ \ ]{:}\ \sigma_f\ (fc_1))$	Configurational Property
$(\pi\ f_{1:}{:}\ \sigma_f\ (f_1))$	Lexical Property
$(\pi\ x_{1:}{:}\ \sigma_x\ (x^1))$	Individual
$(\pi\ l_1{:}\ \sigma_l\ (l_1))$	Location
$(\pi\ t_1{:}\ \sigma_t\ (t_1))$	Time

Internal structure of layers

$(\pi\ x_1$: head $(x_1)_\Phi$: $\sigma\ (x_1)_\Phi)$*

$(\pi\ x_1$: **head** $(x_1)_\Phi$: $\sigma\ (x_1)_\Phi)$ Head

$(\pi\ x_1$: head $(x_1)_\Phi$: **σ** $(x_1)_\Phi)$ Modifier

$(\mathbf{\pi}\ x_1$: head $(x_1)_\Phi$: $\sigma\ (x_1)_\Phi)$ Operator

*Where x can be any other semantic category

Types of representational head

- Absent:
  - e.g. (x_1)
  - *The man* cleaned the windows and *he* painted the door
- Empty:
  - e.g. (x_1: (f_1) (x_1): (f_2: blue) (x_1))
  - The green *car* and the blue *one*.
- Lexical:
  - e.g. (x_1: (f_1: car (f_1)) (x_1))
  - He sold *the car*.
- Configurational:
  - e.g. (x_1: [(f_1: car (f_1)) (x_2: (f_2: father (f_2)) (x_2))] (x_1))
  - He sold *his father's car*.

Propositional Contents

Propositional Contents (1)

- Propositional contents are mental constructs that do not exist in space or time but in the mind only.
- Propositional contents may be
  - factual: pieces of knowledge or reasonable belief about the actual world
  - non-factual: hopes or wishes with respect to an imaginary world.
- They may be qualified in terms of
  - propositional attitudes (certainty, doubt, disbelief)
  - their source or origin (shared common knowledge, sensory evidence, inference).
- $(\pi\ \mathbf{p}_1 : [(ep_1) \ldots (ep_{1+n}) : \sigma_p)$

Propositional Contents (2)

- [We hoped that] a local MP who was a leading sportsman would identify with our cause (BYU-BNC, written interview)
- [It is our hope that] these articles will pave the way for even more research on this subject. (COCA, written, academic)

- Unable to collect from the responsible party, the original card-holder, the credit grantor hopes that *maybe* the authorized user will pay to keep their credit record clean.
- He believes that *maybe* the effect of the PeptoBismol® is due to its color.

- *maybe* expresses the propositional attitude of an Individual referred to in the main clause (not of the Speaker!)

Prop. Cont. vs. Comm. Cont (1)

- Communicated Contents are Speaker-bound, whereas Propositional Contents are not (at least not necessarily).
- *reportedly* indicates that the Speaker has obtained the Communicated Content from someone else (= IL).

- Unable to collect from the responsible party, the original card-holder, the credit grantor hopes that **reportedly* the authorized user will pay to keep their credit record clean.
- He believes that **reportedly* the effect of the PeptoBismol® is due to its color.

Prop. Cont. vs. Comm. Cont (2)

- Modifiers at the layer of the Communicated Content can be combined with propositional modifiers:

  - *Allegedly* the area stimulated for the upper plexus would *presumably* include C7.
  - Even some of C.'s friends *reportedly* are suggesting *maybe* he ought to cut back.

- Note position: propositional modifier is situated within the scope of the Comm. Cont. modifier.

The head of the Prop. Content

- Absent:
  - (p_1)
  - John thinks Sheila is ill but *that* isn't true.
- Empty:
  - (p_1: (f_1): (f_2: stupid))
  - There's an idea -- a stupid *one* -- *that* only rich people have nannies.
- Lexical:
  - (p_1: (f_1: idea): (f_2: crazy))
  - That is a crazy *idea*.
- Configurational:
  - (p_1: [(ep_1) (ep_2)])
  - [Sue came back yesterday] but [John is still in London].

Propositional modifiers

- Lexical specification of propositional attitude; either
  - the kind and degree of commitment to the Propositional Content (subjective epistemic modality), or
  - the (non-verbal) source of the Propositional Content (evidential modality: inference, experience).

(11) a. *Probably*/*evidently*/*hopefully* Sheila stayed at home.

b. *I see* you got my message.

- $(\pi\ p_1\text{: } [...]\ (p_1)\text{: } \boldsymbol{\sigma_p}\ (p_1))$

Propositional operators

- Grammatical specification of propositional attitude:
  - the kind and degree of commitment to the Propositional Content (subjective epistemic modality, e.g. hypothetical modality)
    - If he comes, (I'll leave)
    - If he came, (I would leave)
  - the (non-verbal) source of the Propositional Content (evidential modality).
    - I see you got my message.
- (π p_1: [...] (p_1): σ_p (p_1))

Other languages

- Pawnee (Parks 1976, cited in Bybee 1985):
  - subjective modality: dubitative marker (*kur*):
    - ***Kur***-rau pi:ta a ku capat.
      DUB-was man or a woman
      'It was either a man or a woman.'
  - inferential modality (*tir*):
    - ***Tir***-ra-ku:tik ku:ruks.
      INF-ABS-kill bear
      'He must have killed a bear.'

Episodes

Episodes

- By an Episode we mean a combination of States-of-Affairs that are thematically coherent, in the sense that they show unity or continuity of Time, Location, and Individuals.
- They may be modified by (lexical) expressions of absolute time.
- They are the locus for marking absolute tense distinctions
  - Coming out, stopping to check the mailbox, taking a look at the driveway and pausing to adjust his hat, he walked to his car.
  - *Tomorrow* he will go to London before lunch and she to Paris after dinner.
- $(\pi\ \mathbf{ep_1}: [(e_1) \ldots (e_{1+N})]\ (ep_1): \sigma_{ep}\ (ep_1))$

The head of the Episode

- Absent:
  - (ep_1)
  - How was the movie? The end was tragic; *it* was also disappointing.
- Empty:
  - (ep_1: (f_1): (f_2: tragic (f_2)) (ep_1))
  - The end was a rather tragic *one*.
- Lexical:
  - (ep_1: (f_1: end (f_1)) (ep_1)).
  - The *end* was rather tragic.
- Configurational:
  - (ep_1: [(e_1) (e_2)] (ep_1))
  - He will [first go to London] and [then to Paris].

Modifiers/Operators of Episodes

- Modifiers:
  - Lexical expressions of absolute time: *tomorrow*, *last year*, etc.

    $(\pi\ ep_1: [(e_1) \ldots (e_{1+N})]\ (ep_1): \boldsymbol{\sigma_{ep}}\ (ep_1))$

- Operators:
  - Grammatical specification of absolute time (Tense): past, present

    $(\boldsymbol{\pi}\ ep_1: [(e_1) \ldots (e_{1+N})]\ (ep_1): \sigma_{ep}\ (ep_1))$

States-of Affairs

States-of-Affairs (SoAs)

- States-of-affairs are entities that can be located in relative time and can be evaluated in terms of their reality status.
  - *The chair was at 6 o´clock.
  - The meeting was at 6 o´clock
  - *The idea was at 6 o´clock.

- $(\mathbf{e_1}: (f^c_1: [(f_2)\ (x_1)_A\ (x_2)_U \ldots]\ (f^c_1))\ (e_1))$

The head of the State-of-Affairs

- Absent:
  - (e_1)
  - John saw the accident and Peter saw *it* too.
- Empty:
  - (e_1: (f_1) (e_1): (f_2: interesting (f_2)) (e_1))
  - I expect this meeting to be an interesting *one*.
- Lexical:
  - (e_1: (f_1: assassination (f_1)) (e_i))
  - the assassination
- Configurational:
  - (e_1: (f_1: [(f_2) $(x_1)_A$ $(x_2)_U$] ($f^c{}_1$)) (e_1))
  - Mary kissed John.

Modifiers of the State-of-Affairs

- Lexical modification of the properties of the occurrence of a SoA:
  - Sheila works in London. — Location
  - Sheila goes to London frequently. — Frequency
  - Sheila hadn't heard from him for weeks. — Duration
  - Sheila is really a guy. — Reality
  - Sheila fell ill because of the heat. — Cause
  - Sheila stayed at home so she could watch TV. — Purpose

Operators of the State-of-Affairs (1)

- Grammatical specification of the properties of the occurrence of an SoA, e.g.:
  - Event location
  - Relative tense
  - Event-oriented modality
  - Polarity
  - Event quantification
- (π e_1: [...] (e_1): σ_e (e_1))

Operators of the State-of-Affairs (2)

- Event-oriented modality: describes the existence of possibilities, general obligations, and the like, without the Speaker taking responsibility for these judgements.
  - Epistemic modality (possibility, (ir)realis)
    - John may reject the offer.

      (**poss** e_1: [...] (e_1))
  - Deontic modality:
    - Students have to wear school uniforms.

      (**obl** e_1: [...] (e_1))

Operators of the State-of-Affairs (3)

- Relative tense
  - Several times it happened that [$_{ep1}$ [$_{e1}$ mighty black clouds *had* threatened Marrakesh], [$_{e2}$ thunder *had* rumbled], [$_{e3}$ it *had* started hailing], …

    (past ep_1: [(**ant** e_1) (**ant** e_1) (**ant** e_1) …] (ep_1))
- Polarity
  - John did *not* go to London.

    (**neg** e_1: [...] (e_1))

Other languages

Hausa:

- ***Jiya*** da 3:00 sun shiga.
  yesterday at 3:00 3.PL.ANT enter
  'Yesterday at three they had entered.'
- ***Gobe*** da 3:00 sun shiga.
  tomorrow at 3:00 3.PL.ANT enter
  'Tomorrow at three they will have entered.'
- Sun shiga.
  3.PL.ANT enter
  'They had/have/will have entered.'

Configurational Properties

Configurational Properties

- Configurational Properties constitute the inventory of predication frames relevant to a language
- These predication frames are stored separately in the fund and are not linked to specific lexemes (even though default relations exist) (see also Hengeveld & García Velasco 2002)
- Configurational Properties have a configurational head: a predication frame
  - Quantitative restrictions: valency
  - Qualitative restrictions: semantic functions

Quantitative restrictions (1)

- How many units does a language allow in a predication frame?
- Minimum for English: one unit
  - Predicate: It snows.
  - Argument: There are red swans.
- Maximum for English: predicate + 3 (4) arguments
- Cross-linguistically:
  - maximum of four (e.g. Turkish causative constructions?)
  - some languages allow no more than two arguments (no ditransitive constructions, but serialization, e.g. Mandarin Chinese)
- (π e_1: **(f^c_1: [...] (f^c_1): σ_f (f^c_1))** (e_1): σ_e (e_1))

Quantitative restrictions (2)

- Zero-place properties:
  - It rained.

    $(e_1: (f^c_1: (f_2: \text{rain } (f^c_1)) (e_1))$
- One-place properties:
  - The boy (x) is swimming.
  - The meeting (e) was boring.
  - Her hope (p) faded away.

    $(e_1: (f^c_1: [(f_2: \text{swim } (f_2)) (x_1: (f_3: \text{boy } (f_3)) (x_1))_A] (f^c_1)) (e_1))$

Quantitative restrictions (3)

- Two-place properties
  - She (x) kicked him (x).
  - Charles (x) lives in Antwerp (l).
  - The meeting (e) lasted three hours (t).

    $(e_1: (f^c_1: [(f_2: \text{kick } (f_2)) (x_1)_A (x_2)_U] (f^c_1)) (e_1))$

- Three-place properties
  - Sheila (x) put the book (x) on the shelf (l).
  - The woman (x) forced them (x) to leave (e).
  - John (x) told me (x) that Mary left (p)

    $(e_1: (f^c_1: [(f_2: \text{put } (f_2)) (x_1)_A (x_2)_U (x_2)_L] (f^c_1)) (e_1))$

Non-verbal predications (1)

- Different predication frames for:
  - Relational properties : predicate includes a relator
    - Mary (x) is in London (l)
    - The letter (x) was from a friend (x)
    - The meeting (e) is at six (t)
    - This book (x) is by Dickens (x)
  - Classification: expression of class membership
    - That man (x) is a painter (x).
  - Identification: equation of two entities
    - The winner (x) is John (x).
  - Existence:
    - There are lions (x).

Non-verbal predications (2)

- Relational properties :
  - The letter was from a friend.

    IL: T_1 R_1 R_2

    RL: $(f^c_1$: [$(f_2$: $(x_1$ friend $(x_1))_{So}$ $(f_2))$ $(x_2)_U]$ $(f^c_1))$

- Classification:
  - That man is a painter.

    IL: T_1 R_1

    RL: $(f_1$: [(x_1) $(x_2)_U]$ $(f^c_1))$

Non-verbal predications (3)

- Identification: equation of two entities
  - The winner is John.

    IL: R_1 R_2

    RL: (f^c_1: [(x_1) (x_1)] (f^c_1))

- Existence:
  - There are lions.

    IL: R_1

    RL: (f^c_1: (x_1) (f^c_1))

Semantic functions (1)

- Not universal but language-specific
- Three basic (macro-)functions:
  - Actor:
    - The prototypical Actor is volitionally involved in a SoA
    - Only present in dynamic SoAs
  - Undergoer
    - The prototypical Undergoer is non-volitionally affected by a SoA
    - Can be present in dynamic and non-dynamic SoAs
  - Location

Semantic functions (2)

- Agentivity: relative notion (degree of energy input)
- Prototypical Actors:
  - My sister (A) burnt the letter (U).
  - The cat (A) chased the mouse (U).
- Non-prototypical Actors:
  - The boy (A) (accidentally) broke the window (U).
  - The fire (A) destroyed the school (U).

Semantic functions (3)

- Dynamic SoAs:
  - The girl (A) smiled.
  - The girl (U) fell.
  - The girl (A) jumped from the fence (L).
  - The girl (U) fell from the fence (L).
  - The girl (A) threw the ball (U) into the pond (L).
  - The wind (A) blew the leaves (U) into the pond (L).
- Non-dynamic SoAs
  - Kure Island (U) lies in the Pacific Ocean (L).
  - Kure Island (U) is beautiful.

Other languages

- Locative as sole participant:
- German: non-dynamic SoAs
  - ***Mir*** ist kalt.
    1.SG.DAT is cold
    'I am cold.'
- Icelandic: dynamic SoA
  - ***Honum*** sárnaði.
    3.SG.M.DAT became.hurt
    'He was hurt.'

Modifiers of the Conf. Prop. (1)

- Further participants (no arguments)
  - Will you give Mary these flowers *for me*? (Beneficiary)
  - John went to Paris *with Mary* (Comitative)
  - John cut the meat *with a knife* (Instrument)
  - John has lived here *for ten years* (Duration)
- $(\pi\ f^c_1:\ [(f_1)\ (x_1)\ \ldots]\ (f^c_1):\ \sigma_{fc}\ (f^c_1))$

Modifiers of the Conf. Prop. (2)

- "Manner" adverbs (see H&M: 208-209):
  - John *angrily* left the room.
    - ≠ It was angry of John to leave the room
    - ≠ John performed an "angry leaving"
  - John left the room *angry*. ('Depictive')
    - John was angry when he left the room (secondary predication)
- vs. manner at the layer of the Property:
  - John answered the question *stupidly*.
  - John left the room *slowly*.
- vs. manner at the layer of the SoA:
  - John *stupidly* answered the question.

Operators of the Conf. Prop.

- Grammatical specification of the properties of the occurrence of a SoA.
  - Phasal Aspect:
    - John is swimming (progressive)
    - John has swum (perfect)
  - Participant-oriented modality:
    - John can swim / John is able to come.
- Combination of deontic and participant-oriented modality:
  - You have to (obl: e) be able to (abil: f) swim

    (**obl** e_1: (**abil** f^c_1: [...] (f^c_1)) (e_1))

The Property

The Property

- Properties are a basic unit of analysis at the Representational Level, providing the descriptive information needed to designate (sets of) entities.
- Default head: lexeme
- The three major classes of lexemes (or parts-of-speech):
  - (f_1: buy_V (f_1)): verbal lexeme (verb)
  - (f_1: $house_N$ (f_1)): nominal lexeme (noun)
  - (f_1: old_A (f_1)): adjectival lexeme (adjective)
- Each has a prototypical function with a predication frame:
  - The man bought an old house.

    (e_1: (f^c_1: [(f_2: **buy_V** (f_2)) (x_1: (f_3: **man_N** (f_3)) (x_1))$_A$ (x_2: (f_4: **$house_N$** (f_4)) (x_2): (f_5: **old_A** (f_5)) (x_2))$_U$] (f^c_1)) (e_1))
- Flexible system: other uses are possible (see ML)

The head of the Property

- Empty
  - (f_1)
  - It's a dark *colour.* I like *it*.
- Absent:
  - $(x_1: (f_1)\ (x_1): (f_2: \text{blue})\ (x_1))$
  - The green *car* and the blue *one*.
- Lexical:
  - $(x_1: (f_1: \text{car}\ (f_1))\ (x_1))$
  - the *car*.
- Compositional:
  - $(f_1: (f_2: \text{name}_N\ (f_2): (f_3: \text{file}_N\ (f_3))\ (f_2))\ (f_1))$
  - filename

Modifiers of the Property

- smile *evilly*
- *extremely* old
- *former* president

- The girl smiled evilly

  $(e_1: (f^c_1: [(f_2: \text{smile}_V\ (f_2): \mathbf{(f_3: \text{evil}_A\ (f_3))}\ (f_2))\ (x_1: (f_4: \text{girl}_N\ (f_4))\ (x_1))_A]\ (f^c_1))\ (e_1))$

- Form of the modifier (adjective → adverb): ML

Individuals

Individuals

- Individuals are concrete, tangible entities occupying a portion of space.
- They can be modified by a wide range of modifiers specifying size, shape, colour, weight, quantity, location, etc.
- They can be specified for number, proximity etc.
- $(\pi\ \mathbf{x_1}: (f_1)\ (x_1): \sigma_x\ (x_1))$

The head of the Individual

- Absent:
  - (x_1)
  - John / he
- Empty:
  - $(x_1: (f_1)\ (x_1): (f_2:$ blue $(f_2))\ (x_1))$
  - The green *car* and the blue *one*.
- Lexical:
  - $(x_1: (f_1:$ car $(f_1))\ (x_1))$
  - He sold *the car*.
- Configurational:
  - e.g. $(x_1: [(f_1:$ car $(f_1): (x_2: (f_2:$ father $(f_2))\ (x_2))_{Ass}\ (f_1))]\ (x_1))$
  - He sold *his father's car*.

Types of Individuals

- Countable:
  - a bike

    $(1^{c}x_1: (f_1: \text{bike}_N\,(f_1))\ (x_1))$
- Mass:
  - (some) wine

    $(^{m}x_1: (f_1: \text{wine}_N\,(f_1))\ (x_1))$
- Collective:
  - (some) cattle

    $(^{coll}x_1: (f_1: \text{cattle}_N\,(f_1))\ (x_1))$
- Not a subtype of noun, but a subtype of entity

Modifiers of the Individual

- Adjectival modifiers:
  - $(1x_1: (f_1 : man_N (f_1)) (x_1): (f_2 : old_A (f_2)) (x_1))$

    'the old man'
- Stacking of modifiers:
  - $(1x_1: (f_1 : man_N (f_1)) (x_1): (f_2: old_A (f_2)) (x_1): (f_3: old_A (f_3)) (x_1): (f_4: rich (f_4)) (x_1): (f_5 : grumpy_A (f_5)) (x1))$

    'the grumpy rich old man'
- Linear ordering: ML

Modifiers of the individual

- PP-modifiers:
  - $(1x_1: (f_1: \text{man}_N\,(f_1))\,(x_1): (f^c{}_1: [(f_2: \text{in}_{Adp}\,(f_2))\,(1l_1: (f_3: \text{moon}\,(f_3))\,(l_1))_{Ref}]\,(f^c{}_1))\,(x_1))$

    'the man *in the moon*'

- Possessive modifiers:
  - $(1x_1: (f_1: \text{dog}_N\,(f_1))\,(x_1): (1x_2: (f_k: \text{teacher}\,(f_k))\,(x_2))_{Ass}\,(x_1))$

    '*the teacher's* dog'

- Restrictive relative clauses:
  - $(1x_1: (f_1: \text{man}_N\,(f_1))\,(x_1): (\text{pres}\ ep_i: [....(x_1)....]\,(ep_1)))$

    'The man *who lives on the moon*'

  - $(1x_1: (f_1: \text{man}_N\,(f_1))\,(x_1): (\text{sim}\ e_1: [....\,(x_1)....]\,(e_1)))$

    'The man *living on the moon*'

Operators of the Individual

- (1 prox x_1: (f_1: man_N (f_1)) (x_1))
  'this man'
- (1 dis x_1: (f_1: man_N (f_1)) (x_1))
  'that man'
- (m prox x_1: (f_1: man_N (f_1)) (x_1))
  'these man'
- (3 x_1: (f_1: man_N (f_1)) (x_1))
  'three men'
- (∀ prox x_1: (f_1: man_N (f_1)) (x_1))
  'all these men'

Locations and Times

Locations and Times

- Locations:
  - the area (where?)

    (1 l_1: (f_1: $area_N$ (f_1)) (l_1))
- Times:
  - a week (how long?)

    (1 t_1: (f_1: $week_N$ (f_1)) (t_1))

Modifiers of Locations/Times

- Locations:
  - Adjectival: a *large* area
  - Adverbial: *dangerously* close
  - Phrasal: the area *to the north of Paris*
  - Clausal: the place *where I work*
- Times:
  - Adjectival: a *long* day
  - Adverbial: *incredibly* soon
  - Phrasal: the day *after the wedding*
  - Clausal: the moment *when I met my first love*

Operators of Locations/Times

- Locations:
  - all places ($\forall\ l_1$: (f_1: $place_N$ (f_1)) (l_1))
  - somewhere ($\exists\ l_1$)
  - everywhere (distr l_1)
  - nowhere ($\varnothing\ l_1$)
  - three places (3 l_1: (f_1: $places_N$ (f_1)) (l_1))
- Times:
  - always ($\forall\ t_1$)
  - some time ($\exists\ t_1$)
  - every time (distr t_1)
  - never ($\varnothing\ t_1$)
  - twice (2 t_1)

Exercises

Exercise 1

The following examples (from COCA) all include a form of the verb *see*. Determine the meaning/function of this element in each example and think about a way of representing it at the Representational or the Interpersonal Level:

1. I *saw* Tom yesterday
2. I *see* you drive by sometimes
3. I *see* you took my advice.
4. I *saw* in the newspaper that they are married.

Exercise 1 (solution)

The following examples (from COCA) all include a form of the verb *see*. Determine the meaning/function of this element in each example and think about a way of representing it at the Representational or the Interpersonal Level:

1. I *saw* Tom yesterday (U = Individual)
2. I *see* you drive by sometimes (U = State-of-Affairs)
3. I *see* you took my advice. (U = Propositional Content)
4. I *saw* in the newspaper that they are married. (U = Communicated Content)

Exercise 2

For each of the italicized phrases in following examples, decide:

a. the semantic category

b. the type of head (absent, empty, lexical or configurational)

1. Shocking -- *Gloria Allred* is her attorney? I can't believe *it*. (COCA)
2. *Sadie's heart* sank. Why could *she* never meet anyone of her own class? (BYU-BNC)
3. *The sheriff* is now operating on *the assumption that these two cases are actually one case*. (COCA)
4. Wow! Does this mean I get *a wish*? I forgot to make *one* while you were falling. (COCA)
5. My dogs were frantic, and *so* was I. (BYU-BNC)

Exercise 2 (solutions 1)

1. Shocking -- *Gloria Allred* is her attorney? I can't believe *it*. (COCA)

Gloria Allred: a. Individual (x); b. absent (Proper name: specified at IL)

it: a. Propositional Content (p); b. absent (definite pronoun)

2. Sadie's heart sank. Why could *she* never meet anyone of her own class? (BYU-BNC)

Sadie's heart: a. Individual (x); b. configurational (inalienable possession)

she: Individual (x, co-indexed with *Sadie*); b. absent (definite pronoun)

Exercise 2 (solutions 2)

3. *The sheriff* is now operating on *the assumption that these two cases are actually one case*. (COCA)

the sheriff: a. Individual (x); b. lexical

the assumption that ... one case: a. Propositional Content; configurational (p. 165)

4. Wow! Does this mean I get *a wish*? I forgot to make *one* while you were falling. (COCA)

a wish: a. Propositional Content (p); b. lexical

one: Propositional Content (p); b. empty (headless f, co-indexed with *wish*)

Exercise 2 (solutions 3)

5. My dogs were frantic, and *so* was I. (BYU-BNC)

so: a. Property (f); b. absent (f, co-indexed with *frantic*)