

Role and Reference Grammar

ТЕКСТ

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Как РРГ себя хвалит?

1. Мы не англоцентричны (BASED on languages with diverse structures, such as Lakhota, Tagalog, Dyirbal)
2. Мы уделяем много внимания семантике и прагматике
3. Мы умеем справляться с языками с вершинным маркированием

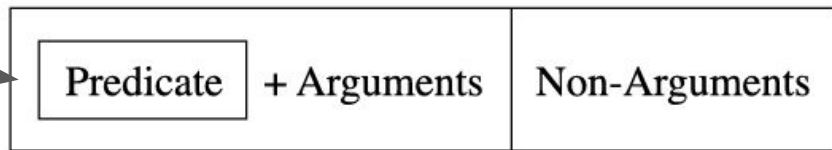
Ругаемся на другие теории

1. Нам не нужно понятие “субъект”, потому что эргативность
2. Discontinuous constituency of the type found in South Slavic and Australian languages, and languages with completely grammatically unconstrained (i.e. ‘free’) word order

А что же универсально?

Предикаты и не-предикаты. Не-предикаты делятся на аргументы и не-аргументы.

Это СЕМАНТИКА



Ей соответствует

СИНТАКСИС

CLAUSE



Figure 6.33. *Universal oppositions underlying clause structure*

Соответствие синтаксиса и семантики

Двойная стрелочка

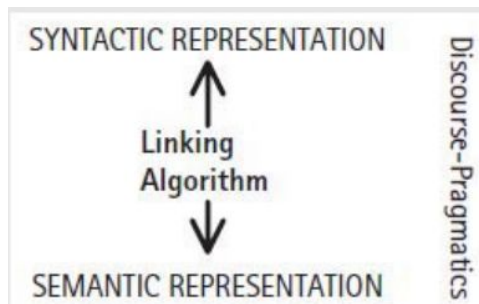


Table 6.3. *Semantic units underlying the syntactic units of the layered structure of the clause*

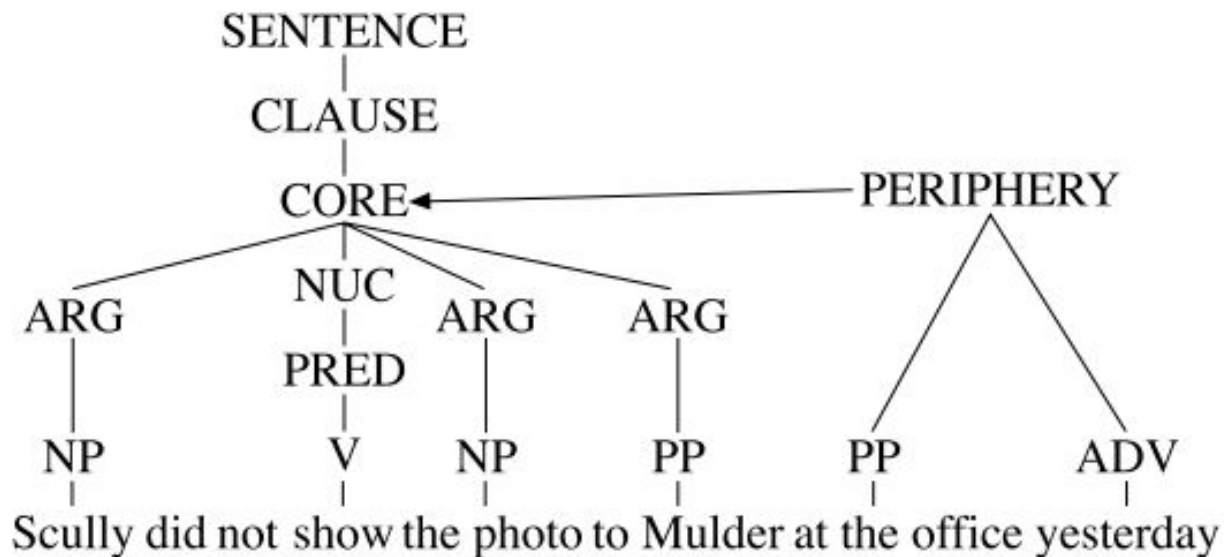
Semantic element(s)	Syntactic unit
Predicate	Nucleus
Argument in semantic representation of predicate	Core argument
Non-arguments	Periphery
Predicate + Arguments	Core
Predicate + Arguments + Non-arguments	Clause (= Core + Periphery)

Пример

Клауза



Пример (2)



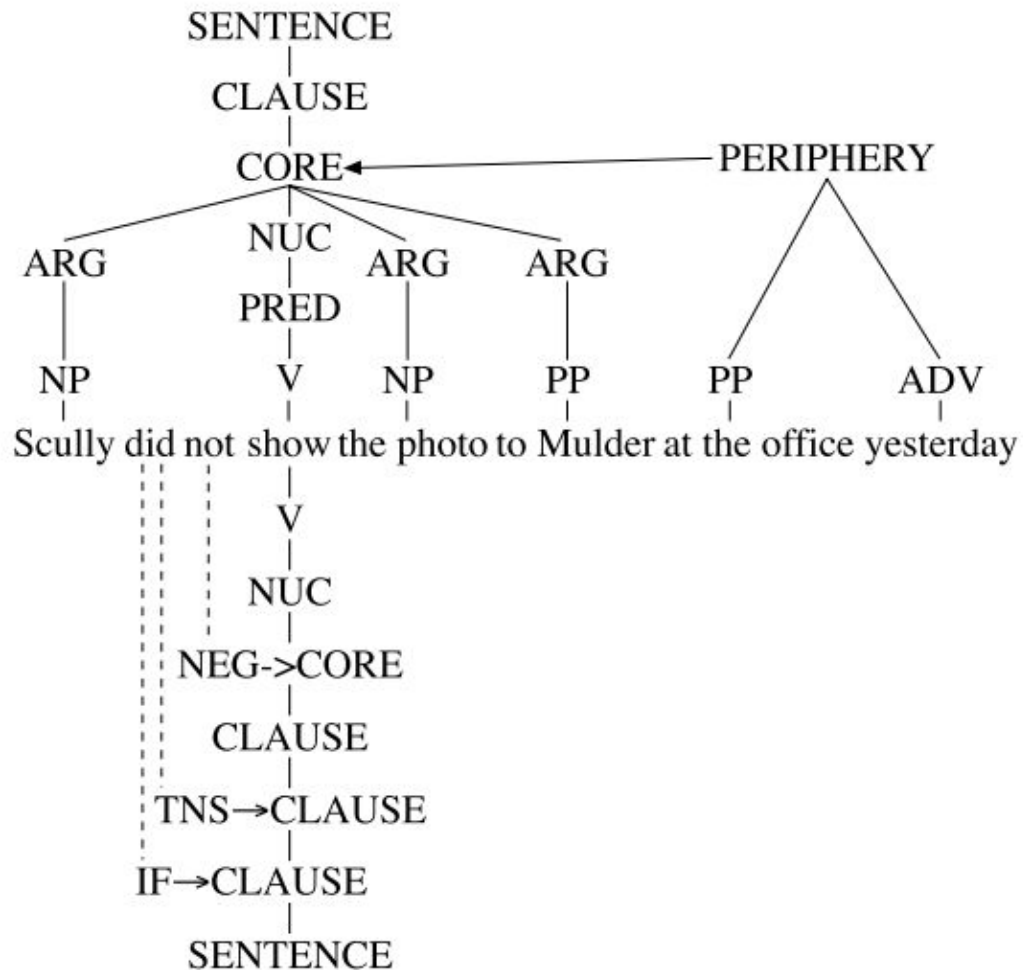
Вопрос

Мы не обозначаем did и not. Они находятся in a different projection of the clause from the predicate, arguments and adjuncts.

The operators relevant to this discussion are aspect (e.g. perfective, imperfective, progressive, perfect), negation, tense and illocutionary force.

Как мы это называем в ГГ????

Теперь с
операторами



Какие бывают операторы?

Nuclear operators: Aspect, Negation, Directionals

Core operators: Directionals, Event quantification, Modality, (root modals, e.g., ability, permission, obligation), Internal (narrow scope) negation

Clausal operators: Status (epistemic modals, external negation), Tense, Evidentials, Illocutionary Force

WH-word

Wh-слово в “преядерной” (pre-core) позиции клаузы

Нет “передвижения”:

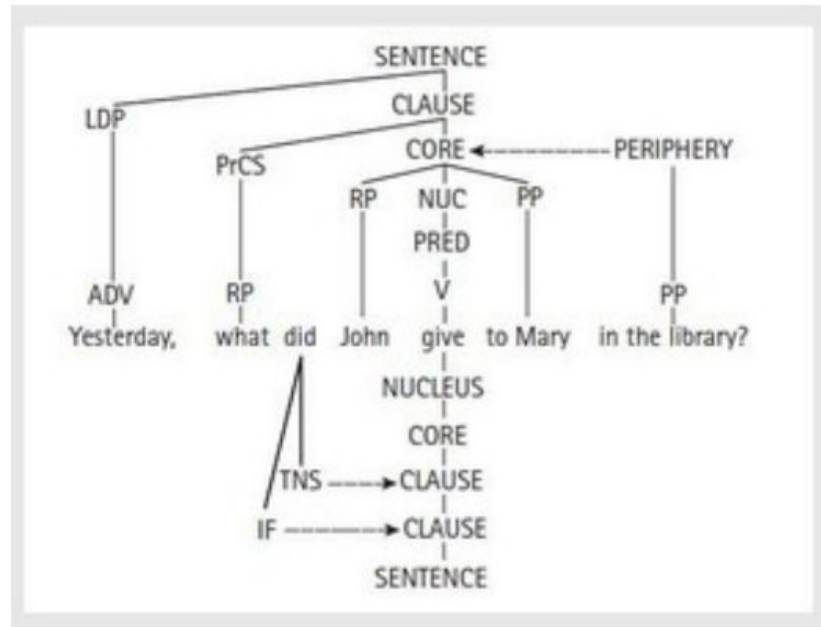
Wh-слово не соответствует

аргументу

Понятные проблемы

(слово Данияру)

Но нули есть (pivots)



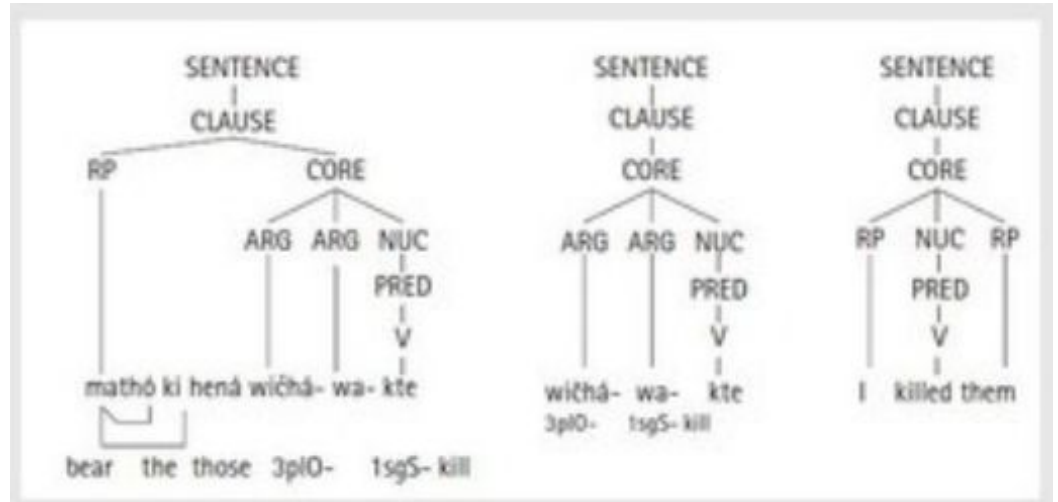
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Языки с вершинным маркированием

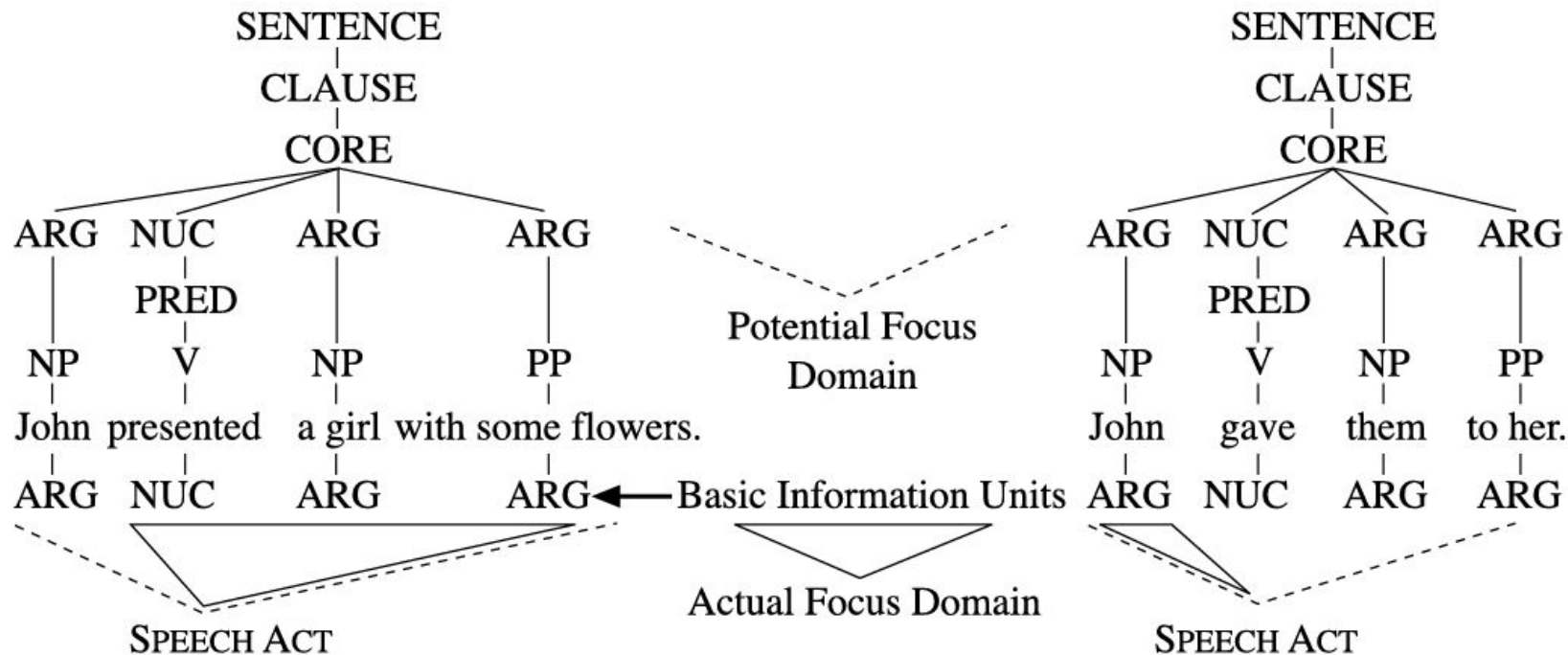
Наши аргументы - это не обязательно NP, у нас есть понятие RP (reference phrase)

'bound argument markers on the verb are considered to be the core arguments'

Антилексиализм!



Φοкус

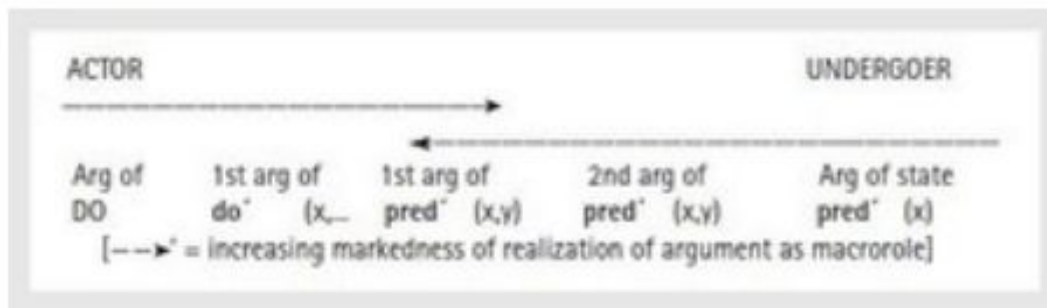


Нет grammatical relations

Нет субъекта, прямого дополнения... всё construction-specific...

Есть понятие privileged syntactic argument - самый главный аргумент каждой конструкции

Выбирается из иерархии:



Вендлеровщина

Декомпируем предикаты

(Даутивщина)

Verb Class	Logical Structure
STATE	predicate' (x) or (x, y)
ACTIVITY	do' (x, [predicate' (x) or (x, y)])
ACHIEVEMENT	INGR predicate' (x) or (x, y), or
	INGR do' (x, [predicate' (x) or (x, y)])
SEMELFACTIVE	SEML predicate' (x) or (x, y), or
	SEML do' (x, [predicate' (x) or (x, y)])
ACCOMPLISHMENT	BECOME predicate' (x) or (x, y), or
	BECOME do' (x, [predicate' (x) or (x, y)])
ACTIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT	do' (x, [predicate' ₁ (x, (y))]) & BECOME predicate' ₂ (z, x) or (y)
CAUSATIVE	α CAUSE β , where α, β are LSs of any type

Примеры анализа предикатов

<i>kill</i>	[do' (x, ∅)] CAUSE [BECOME dead' (y)]
<i>see</i>	see' (x, y)
<i>put</i>	[do' (x, ∅)] CAUSE [INGR be-LOC' (y, z)]
<i>present</i>	[do' (x, ∅)] CAUSE [INGR have' (y, z)]
	↓
	Actor
	↓
	Undergoer

Присвоение падежей и согласование

- (6.30) Case assignment rules for direct core arguments in German, Russian and Telugu:
- a. Assign nominative case to the highest-ranking core macrorole argument.
 - b. Assign accusative case to the other core macrorole argument.
 - c. Assign dative case to non-macrorole direct-core arguments (default).
- (6.31) Finite verb agreement in German, English and Russian:
The finite verb agrees with the highest-ranking macrorole argument in the core.

Ещё про PSA

privileged syntactic argument - это контролёр пайвотов (синтаксических нулей вроде PRO)

- (12) a. The tall man_i hit William_j and then _{i/*j} ran away.
CONTROLLER PIVOT
- b. William_j was hit by the tall man_i and then _{*i/j} ran away.
CONTROLLER PIVOT
- (13) a. Bill_i persuaded the tall man_j [_{*i/j} to visit Leslie].
CONTROLLER PIVOT
- b. The tall man_j was persuaded by Bill_i [_{*i/j} to visit Leslie].
CONTROLLER PIVOT

Грамматика конструкций?

Table 30.4 Constructional schema for English passive (plain)

CONSTRUCTION: English passive (plain)

SYNTAX:

Template(s): (following template selection principles; not given above)

PSA: (11a, c2), Variable [\pm pragmatic influence]

Linking: Undergoer to PSA; Actor omitted or in peripheral by-PP

MORPHOLOGY:

Verb: past participle

Auxiliary: be

SEMANTICS:

PSA is not instigator of state of affairs but is affected by it (default)

PRAGMATICS:

Illocutionary force: Unspecified

Focus structure: No restrictions; PSA = topic (default)

База?

Most of what counts as “syntax” in many theories is handled in RRG in terms of constraints on the semantic representation, in terms of information structure, or in syntactic phase of the linking

1. Рефлексивизация: семантический подход по Jackendoff (1992)
2. Сфера действия кванторов: ИС-подход

SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS: PSA Direct Core Arguments Oblique Core Arguments

Privileged Syntactic Argument [PSA] Selection:
 Highest ranking MR = default (e.g. English)
 Lowest ranking MR = default (e.g. Dyirbal)

SEMANTIC MACROROLES:

ACTOR				UNDERGOER
Arg of	1st arg of	1st arg of	2nd arg of	Arg of state
DO	do' (x,...	pred' (x,y)	pred' (x,y)	pred' (x)

Transitivity = No. of Macroroles [MR_α]
 Transitive = 2
 Intransitive = 1
 Atransitive = 0

Argument Positions in **LOGICAL STRUCTURE**

Verb Class

Logical Structure

STATE	predicate' (x) or (x, y)
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ACHIEVEMENT	INGR predicate' (x) or (x, y)
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ACTIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT	do' (x, [predicate' (x, (y))]) Et BECOME predicate' (z, x) or (y)
CAUSATIVE	α CAUSE β, where α, β are LSs of any type

Language-specific

Universal

Figure 28.21. RRG Linking System