

**Grammatical-function (GF) ‘changes’ in Lexical-Functional Grammar (LFG)**

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**LFG Exercise I:**

Explain the contrast in (1)

- (1) a. *We cooked (for Mary)*  
b. \**We cooked Mary* (with the reading: *We cooked for Mary*)

Show the ‘derivation’ for the passive verb in (2)

- (2) *Mary was cooked dinner*

Explain the contrast in (3)

- (3) a. *Mary was cooked dinner*  
b. \**Dinner was cooked Mary.*

Explain the contrast in (4)

- (4) a. \**Dinner was cooked Mary*  
b. *Dinner was cooked for Mary.*

Finally consider (5) with the reading *Mary was happy as a result of their cooking dinner for her*:

- (5) a. \**They cooked Mary dinner happy*  
b. \**They cooked Mary happy dinner*

Can the ungrammaticality of (5) be accounted for, without extra stipulation, by LFG as described in readings and in class? Explain. (in no more than one page)

Throughout, be as explicit as you can in your use of the LFG principles discussed in class and in the readings. In particular, show all the relevant a-structures/f-structure mappings that are relevant to understanding the facts above. (Once these mappings are made explicit, your answers can be made quite concise.)

**LFG Exercise II:**

Consider the following Japanese data, some of which was briefly discussed in class a few lectures ago.

*Japanese is SOV:*

- (6) *Taro-ga hon-o katta*  
 Taro-NOM book-ACC bought  
 “Taro bought a book”

*Numeral quantifiers:*

- (7) a. *Gakusei-ga 2-nin hon-o 3-satu katta*  
 students-NOM 2-CL<sub>h</sub> book-ACC 3-CL<sub>b</sub> bought  
 “2 students bought 3 books”

*Some observations on the distribution of NumQs:*

- (8) \* *Gakusei-ga hon-o 2-nin katta*  
 students-NOM book-ACC 2-CL<sub>h</sub> bought  
 “2 students bought books”
- (9) a. *Gakusei-ga 2-nin [kono kagi de] doa-o aketa*  
 students-NOM 2-CL<sub>h</sub> this key by door opened  
 “2 students opened the door with this key”  
 b. \* *Gakusei-ga [kono kagi de] 2-nin doa-o aketa*
- (10) \* *[Tomodati no car] -ga 3-nin kasyoosita*  
 friends GEN car NOM 3-CL<sub>h</sub> broke-down  
 “Three friends’ cars broke down”
- (11) a. *Kuruma-ga 3-dai doroboo-ni nusum-are-ta*  
 car-NOM 3-CL<sub>m</sub> thief-by steal-PASS-Past  
 “3 cars were stolen by the thief”  
 b. *Kuruma-ga doroboo-ni 3-dai nusum-are-ta*
- (12) a. *Doa-ga 2-tu [kono kagi de] aita*  
 door-NOM 2-CL<sub>g</sub> this key by opened  
 “2 doors opened with this key”  
 b. *Doa-ga [kono kagi de] 2-tu aita*
- (13) a. *Gakusei-ga 2-nin [ofisu-ni] kita*  
 student-NOM 2-CL<sub>h</sub> office-to came  
 “2 students came to the office”

b. *Gakusei-ga* [***ofisu-ni***] *2-nin* *kita*

(14) *Generalization?*

What generalization can be drawn from the above regarding the syntactic positions where NumQs can(not) surface? (Answer no longer than half a page)

(15) *Japanese NumQs in LFG*

Try and sketch an LFG account for your generalization in (14). Discuss these implications of the above data vis-à-vis the architecture of LFG. (Answer no longer than one page)