

SESSION #4

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Filename: FM2-119

beli 'buy' is another derived ditransitive, as in (1-9)

- (1) Kamu beli-an aku sepéde
You buy me a bicycle
- (2) Kamu beli-an aku sepéde
You buy a bicycle for me
- (3) beli-an=bi aku sepéde
'You buy me a bicycle'
- (4) siq=m beli-an aku sepéde
'You buy me a bicycle'
- Nisa says (1-4) mean the same thing → 'buy' is derived ditransitive, and -an has clear benefactive meaning here
- (5) aku beli-an guru no kado
I bought the teacher a gift
- (6) aku beli-an guru no kado
I bought a gift for the teacher
- (7) siq=ku beli-an guru no kado
I bought a gift for the teacher'
- again, (5-7) show the clear benefactive use of -an
- (8) kado no te-beli-an guru no
'A gift was bought for the teacher'
- (9) guru no te-beli-an kado (siq aku)
'the teacher was bought a gift (by me)'
- T is promoted to subject of passive -R is promoted to subject of passive

tanjaq 'offer': another underived ditransitive, as in (a-c)

- (a) dagang no tanjaq aku jaje
'The seller offered me a cake'
- (b) dagang no tanjaq-an aku jaje
'The seller offered me a cake'
- another underived ditransitive. The -an in (b) probably strengthens the benefactive meaning
- (c) ie tanja-an jaje
'He offered a cake (to somebody)'
- This shows you don't necessarily have to have both objects R and T present with 'offer'

Relativization with 'promise'

-DOCs in AV, PV

- (10a) pemancing janjiq kanak no empaq
'the fisherman promised the child some fish'
- pemancing = 'fisherman'
- Basic ditransitive, without -an in AV
- (10b) siq=ne janjiq kanak no empaq siq pemancing no
'the fisherman promised the child some fish'
- Here we have (10a) in PV form--A is relegated to clitic form (and *siq*-phrase)

- (11) pemancing janjiq-an kanak no empaq
 'The fisherman promised the child some fish'
 -here the presence of -an is OK but doesn't change the argument structure
- (12a) pemanjing [saq janjiq kanak no empaq]
 'The fisherman [who promised the child some fish]'
 -Here we have relativized A, with the relativizer *saq*
- (12b) pemanjing [saq bèng kanak no empaq]
 'The fisherman [who gave the child some fish]'
 -Here we have relativized A, with a different verb 'give'
- (13a) empaq siq=ne janjiq kanak no siq pemancing no
 'the fish that the fisherman promised the child'
 -Here is a PV construction, where T has been relativized. There is no *saq* here.
- (13b) aku gitaq empaq saq siq=ne janjiq kanak no (siq pemancing no)
 'I saw the fish [that the fisherman promised the child]'
 -T is relativized here. Here we have a matrix clause with the relative clause from (13b) embedded. *Saq* is needed here, because of the matrix clause, and we can see that *siq=ne* is embedded inside the relative clause.
- (13c) Aku gitaq kanak saq siq=ne janjiq-an empaq
 'I saw the child who the fisherman promised some fish'
 -R is relativized here, with a relative clause in PV. The suffix -an appears on the verb, so I should test and see if we can get this without -an.
- (13d) Empaq saq=ne janjiq-an kanak no
 The fish [that the fisherman promised the child]
 -Relativized T here, with a relative clause in PV. Again, -an appears on the embedded verb--not sure why
- (14a) Empaq saq=ne bèng kanak no (14b) Empaq saq pemanjing bèng kanak no
 -Both (14a, 14b) mean 'The fish that the fisherman gave the child'
 -full NP is in (14b), but clitics as in (14a) are "more common in natural speech"
- (14c) Empaq saq=ne janjiq kanak no
 The fish [that the fisherman promised the child]
 -Relativized T, but no -an; "if you use -an it feels stronger"--again, I think this points in the direction that -an with an underived ditransitive verb enhances the benefactive meaning
- (14d) kanak saq pemancing no janjiq-an empaq
 'The child [that the fisherman promised some fish]'

-Relativized R here

(14e) *kanak saq=ne no bèng empaq* (14f) *kanak saq pemancing no bèng empaq*

'The child who the fisherman gave some fish'

-again, more relativized R: 14e has relative clause in PV (cliticized agent), whereas 14f has the full agent NP in an AV relativ clause

(15) *pemancing no janjiq empaq tipaq kanak no*

'The fisherman promised some fish to the child'

-Just a canonical IOC in AV wth 'promise'

Testing out the effects of argument weight:

- 'Big tasty cake' = *jaje saq beléq maiq no* (lit. 'cake that is big and tasty')
- -*beléq* 'big'; *maiq* 'tasty'

(16a) *dagang no janjiq kanak no jaje saq beléq maiq no*

'The seller promised the child a big, tasty cake'

(16b) *dagang no janjiq jaje saq beléq maiq no kanak no*

'The seller promised the child a big, tasty cake'

-(16a, b) are the same, even though the weight of T is much greater than R