

(P) Combining Categories in Tok Pisin (1/2)

P1.	1.	<i>Brata bilong em i stap rit.</i>	E	A.	He has read the book.
	2.	<i>Ol i stap dringim wara.</i>	H	B.	My sister boils the water.
	3.	<i>Ol i ken ritim buk bilong mi.</i>	C	C.	They can read my book.
	4.	<i>Em i ritim buk pinis.</i>	A	D.	His sister can write.
	5.	<i>Em i laik rit.</i>	G	E.	His brother is reading.
	6.	<i>Susa bilong em i ken rait.</i>	D	F.	The water has boiled.
	7.	<i>Susa bilong mi i boilim wara.</i>	B	G.	He wants to read.
	8.	<i>Wara i boil pinis.</i>	F	H.	They are drinking water.

P2. My brother is reading my sister's book.

P3. Susa bilong ol i laik raitim buk.

P4.	1.	bilong	B	11.	mi	A	A.	NP
	2.	brata	A	12.	ol	A	B.	$(NP \setminus NP) / NP$
	3.	boil	D	13.	pinis	F	C.	$(S \setminus NP) / (S_b \setminus NP)$
	4.	boilim	E	14.	stap	G	D.	$(S_b \setminus NP)$
	5.	buk	A	15.	raitim	E	E.	$(S_b \setminus NP) / NP$
	6.	dringim	E	16.	rit	D	F.	$(S_b \setminus NP) \setminus (S_b \setminus NP)$
	7.	em	A	17.	ritim	E	G.	$(S_b \setminus NP) / (S_b \setminus NP)$
	8.	i	C	18.	susa	A		
	9.	ken	G	19.	wara	A		
	10.	laik	G					



(P) Combining Categories in Tok Pisin (2/2)

- P5. A. Any noun or pronoun is category A (NP) because they can be used as a noun.
- B. The word "bilong" shows possession of the preceding NP by the following NP; therefore, it is $(NP \backslash NP) / NP$. Also, the phrase $[NP \text{ bilong } NP]$ yields a noun phrase (NP).
- C. The word "i" is necessary for a grammatical sentence, so it is $(S \backslash NP) / (S_b \backslash NP)$. It wants a following verb phrase (indicated by $(S_b \backslash NP)$) and a preceding noun phrase (NP). $NP + i + (S_b \backslash NP)$ forms a sentence.
- D. Each intransitive verb (boil and rit) can stand on its own as $S_b \backslash NP$, forming the verb phrase.
- E. Transitive verbs (boilim, dringim, raitim, ritim; the ones ending in -im), need a following NP, so they are categorized as $(S_b \backslash NP) / NP$, a verb phrase followed by a noun phrase.
- F. The verbs "stap," "ken," and "laik" precede the primary verb phrase and need another verb phrase to create an $S_b \backslash NP$, so they are the category $(S_b \backslash NP) / (S_b \backslash NP)$.
- G. The verb "pinis" comes after the main verb, so it is of the category $(S_b \backslash NP) \backslash (S_b \backslash NP)$ which requires a $(S_b \backslash NP)$ to precede it.

