

# Semantics: Tutorial Three

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1. Although English does not mark **evidentiality** grammatically, it can be expressed in other ways. Consider the following situation: *S* “Kim bit Sandy”. How could you express the following situations:

- (1) You think *S* is true, but have no evidence
- (2) You saw *S* occur
- (3) You saw a bite mark on Sandy, matching Kim’s dental work
- (4) Someone told you *S*
- (5) You are Sandy, and you experienced *S*

Are any of these expressed grammatically in a language that you speak?

2. Find examples of each of the semantic roles from the story you are annotating:
  - agent
  - patient
  - theme
  - experiencer
  - beneficiary
  - location
  - source
  - goal
  - stimulus
  - instrument
3. Find examples of modality from the story you are annotating:
  - Epistemic (knowledge)
    - auxilliary
    - main verb
    - adverb
  - Deontic (permisison/obligation)
    - auxilliary
    - main verb
    - adverb