HG2002: Solutions to Tutorial 5 Situations

- 1. Are the following verbs **stative** or **dynamic**? What are the tests that you have used in order to decide if they are stative or otherwise?
 - stative: own, possess, know, last, ?lack
 - dynamic: comprise, imitate, resemble, seize, think, lose

Tests: can it take progressive? can you use it in imperative?

- 2. Some verbs may describe **telic** (bounded) or **atelic** (unbounded) processes, depending on the form of their complements. Below is a list of verb phrases. For each one, decide if it is telic or atelic, then see if you can change this value by altering the verb's complement.
 - telic: rig an election, ripen, walk to the station ate two oranges, swim a mile
 - atelic: ate oranges, swim rig elections, walk toward the station

Tests: does it combine with in 10 minutes/ for 10 minutes

- 3. Modal verbs can be used to convey **epistemic** or **deontic** modality. In the following sentences, discuss what the modal verbs tell us about the speaker's attitude.
 - (1) This could be our bus now.E: maybe it is, I can't see clearlyD: if we paid the deposit
 - (2) They would be very happy to meet you.E: if you took the time to meet them
 - (3) You must be the bride's father.E: I think it is the case that you are the bride's fatherD: I need an actor to play this role, you do it!
 - (4) The bus should be here soon.E: I think it will be here soonD: It is due, it has an obligation to be here
 - (5) It might rain this afternoon.E: It is possible that it will rain this afternoon
 - (6) I will study hard.E: tomorrow, I am gonna study hardD: I intend to study hard

- 4. These sentences be used to convey **epistemic** or **deontic** modality. Explain the difference between the two readings, then translate the sentences into a language of your choice, and see if the ambiguity remains.
 - (7) You must be very tactful.D: From what I've heard it is the case that you are very tactfulE: You have an obligation to be very tactful
 - (8) You will not leave this room early.D: My belief is that you will remain in this room until the appointed timeE: I am telling you to remain in this room until the appointed time
 - (9) We should be home before five.D: Given the circumstances, I expect that we will be home by fiveE: We are under an obligation to be home by five
 - (10) Students may do their homework in groups.D: It might be the case that students will do their homework in groupsE: Students have permission to do their homework in groups
- 5. 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:
 - (11) You think S is true, but have no evidence *I think Kim bit Sandy*
 - (12) You saw S occur I saw Kim bite Sandy
 - (13) You saw a bite mark on Sandy, matching Kim's dental work *I deduce Kim bit Sandy from the bitemark* キムがサンディを噛だようだ
 - (14) Someone told you *S I heard that Kim bit Sandy*キムがサンディを噛だそうだ
 - (15) You are Sandy, and you experienced S *Kim bit me*

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

- 6. Some verbs allow the form of the verb in an embedded *that-*clause to be subjunctive (shown as <u>subjunctive form</u>).
 - (16) Kim proposes that the meeting be recorded.
 - (17) *Kim thinks that the meeting be recorded.

Which of the following verbs may take the subjunctive (show with examples):

require, urge, remember, command, report, suggested, insist, deny, promise

- subjunctive: require, urge, command, suggested, insist
 - Kim requires that the meeting be/?is recorded
 - *Kim suggested that the meeting be recorded* "that the meeting should be recorded in the future"
- no subjunctive: remember, report, suggested, deny, promise
 - Kim remembers that the meeting was/*be recorded
 - *Kim suggested that the meeting is/was recorded* "that the meeting has been recorded already"

Isn't it amazing that we have this stored in our brain somehow!