

# MRS Design for Light Verb Constructions in the Grammar Matrix

Tara Wueger

June 26 2023

# Definition (WIP)

- light verb construction (LVC): a type of complex predicate comprised of a light verb (LV) and a "coverb" where most (but not necessarily all) of the [?lexical meaning] comes from the "coverb"
  - V+N, V+Adj, V+V
  - LV and coverb share one argument structure?
- complex predicate should consist of things in same position in scope tree (shouldn't be able to have e.g. negation modify one part or have quantifiers go between)
  - "I persuaded Francis to take a hike." (narrow vs wide scope of "a hike")  
complex predicates should not have these two scopes

# Examples

- French

**faire**    une proposition  
make     a     proposition  
“to make a proposal; to propose”

- Persian

Be    Omid    tohmat     **zade**            šod.  
to    Omid    slander   hit.PST.PTCP    become  
“Omid was slandered.”

Passive

Omid    **sili**    [zad    va    xord].  
Omid    slap    hit    and    stroke  
“Amid have and received slaps.”

Coordination

# Examples

- English

**have** a rest, a read  
**take** a drive, a bath  
**give** a shout, a ring

- Urdu

naadyaa=ne      kahaanii    yaad      **k-ii**  
Nadya.F.SG=ERG    story.F.SG    memory.F    do-PERF.F.SG  
"Nadya remembered the story."

N-V

nadyaa=ne      xat      lik<sup>h</sup>      **l ii-yaa**  
Nadya.F.SG=ERG    letter.M.NOM    write    take-PERF.M.SG  
"Nadia wrote a letter (completely)."

V-V

# Examples

- Japanese

John-wa Mary-ni hanashi-o **shita.**  
John-TOP Mary-DAT talk-ACC do (suru)  
“John talked to Mary.”

- Bardi (N. Australian)

Gooljoo lol **inyjiidigal**  
grass burn 3SG.PST.GO.REM.PST  
“The grass caught fire.”

# HPSG Handbook Feature Structures (Persian)

# Compositional

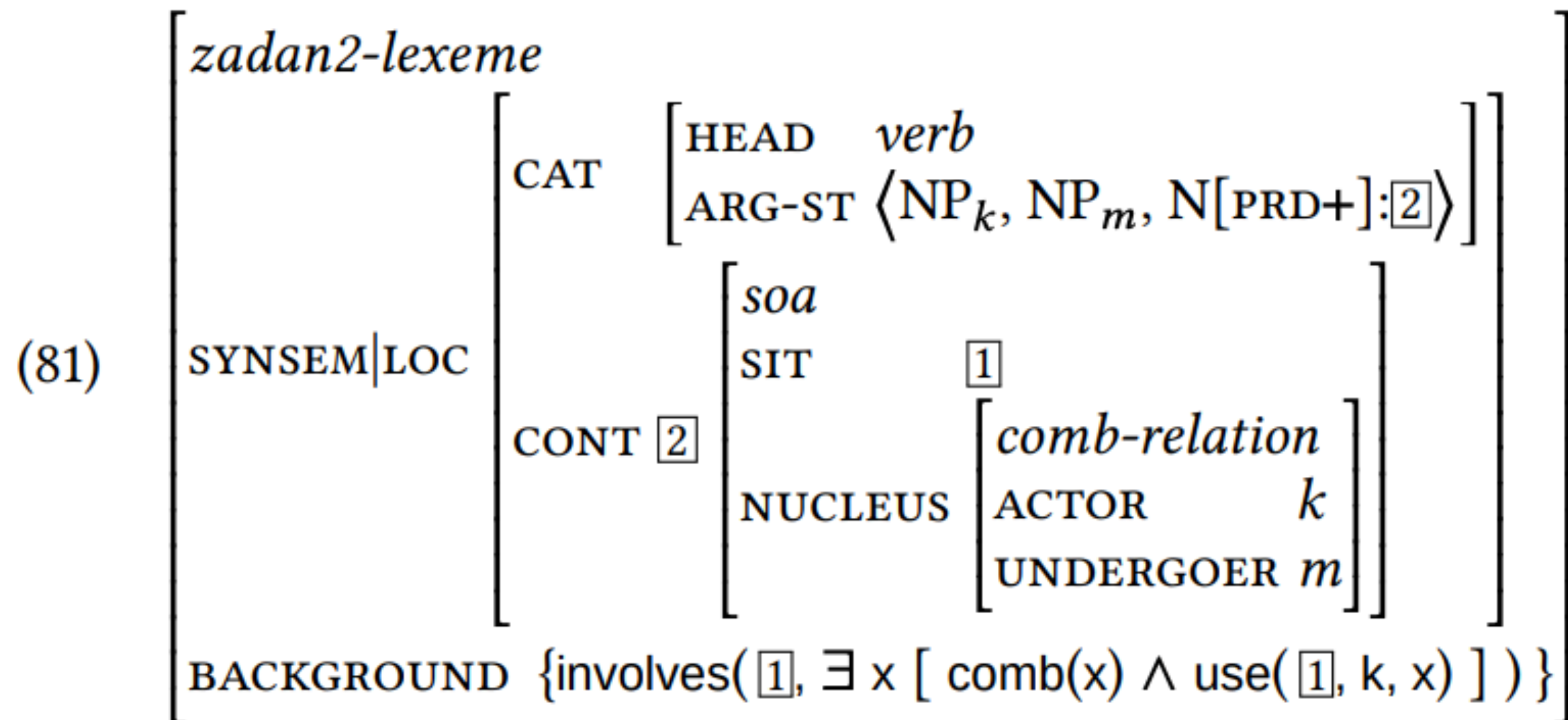
- Olāq      be      Omid      lagged      **zad.**  
 donkey    to.    Omid    kick      hit  
 “The donkey kicked Omid.”

(79)

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{zadan1-lexeme} \\ \text{CAT} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD} \quad \textit{verb} \\ \text{ARG-ST} \langle \text{NP}_k, (\textit{be})\text{NP}_m, \text{N}[\text{PRD+}]:\boxed{1} \rangle \end{array} \right] \\ \text{CONT } \boxed{1} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{soa} \\ \text{NUCLEUS} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{kick-relation} \\ \text{ACTOR} \quad \textit{k} \\ \text{UNDERGOER} \textit{m} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

# Somewhat Compositional/Somewhat Idiomatic

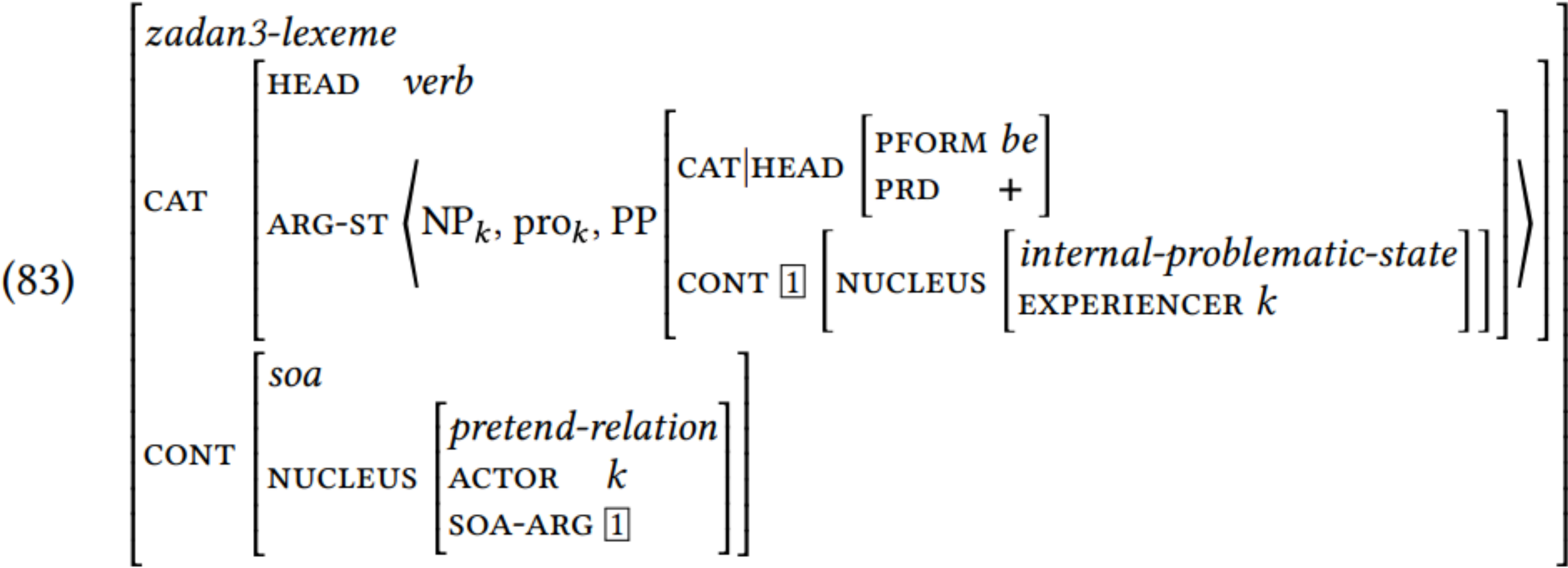
- Maryam    mu-hā=yaš=rā    šane    **zad.**  
 Maryam    hair-PL=3SG=RA    comb    hit  
 "Maryam combed her hair."





# Somewhat Compositional/Somewhat Idiomatic

- Maryam    xod=rā    be    divānegi    **zad**  
 Maryam    self=RA    to    madness    hit  
 “Maryam feigned madness.”



# Idiomatic

- Barā=yaš    zeyli    dest    **zad-im.**  
 for=3sg    a.lot    hand    hit-1PL  
 “We applauded him a lot.”

$$(85) \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{zadan4-lexeme} \\ \text{CAT} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD } \textit{verb} \\ \text{ARG-ST } \langle \text{NP}_k, \text{PP}[\textit{be}]:\boxed{1}, \text{N}[\text{PRD+}, \text{LID } \textit{i-dast-relation}] \rangle \end{array} \right] \\ \text{CONT} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{soa} \\ \text{NUCLEUS} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{i-start-relation} \\ \text{ACTOR } k \\ \text{SOA-ARG } \boxed{1} \left[ \text{NUCLEUS } \textit{event-relation} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

Help with MRS Design

# References

Bowern, C. (2010). The typological implications of Bardi complex predicates.

Butt, M. (2010). The light verb jungle: Still hacking away. Complex predicates in cross-linguistic perspective, 48-78.

Godard, D., & Samvelian, P. (2021). Complex predicates. HeadDriven Phrase Structure Grammar, 419.