Grammatical-function (GF) ‘changes’ in Lexical-Functional Grammar (LFG)

LFG Exercise I:

Explain the contrast in (1)

(1)   a.  *We cooked (for Mary)

       b.  *We cooked Mary

Show the ‘derivation’ for the passive verb in (2)

(2)   *Mary was cooked dinner

Explain the contrast in (3)

(3)   a.  *Mary was cooked dinner

       b.  *Dinner was cooked Mary.

Explain the contrast in (4)

(4)   a.  *Dinner was cooked Mary

       b.  Dinner was cooked for Mary.

Finally consider (5) with the reading Mary was happy as a result of their cooking dinner for her:

(5)   a.  *They cooked Mary dinner happy

       b.  *They cooked Mary happy dinner

Can the ungrammaticality of (5) accounted for, without extra stipulation, by LFG as described in readings and in class? Explain. (in no more than one page)

Throughout, be as explicit as you can in your use of the LFG principles discussed in class and in the readings. In particular, show all the relevant a-structures/f-structure mappings that are relevant to understanding the facts above. (Once these mappings are made explicit, your answers can be made quit concise.)
LFG Exercise II:

Consider the following Japanese data, some of which was briefly discussed in class a few lectures ago.

Japanese is SOV:

(6)  \( T\aro\-ga \ hon\-o \ katta \)
    Taro-NOM book-ACC bought
    “Taro bought a book”

Numeral quantifiers:

(7) a.  \( Gakusei\-ga \ 2\-\text{nin} \ hon\-o \ 3\-\text{satu} \ katta \)
    students-NOM 2-CL\(_h\) book-ACC 3-CL\(_h\) bought
    “2 students bought 3 books”

Some observations on the distribution of NumQs:

(8) * \( Gakusei\-ga \ hon\-o \ 2\-\text{nin} \ katta \)
    students-NOM book-ACC 2-CL\(_h\) bought
    “2 students bought books”

(9) a.  \( Gakusei\-ga \ 2\-\text{nin} \ [kono \ kagi \ de] \ doa\-o \ aketa \)
    students-NOM 2-CL\(_h\) this key by door opened
    “2 students opened the door with this key”

b. * \( Gakusei\-ga \ [kono \ kagi \ de] \ 2\-\text{nin} \ doa\-o \ aketa \)

(10) * \[Tomodati \ no \ car\] \-ga \ 3\-\text{nin} \ kasyoosita
    friends GEN car NOM 3-CL\(_h\) broke-down
    “Three friends’ cars broke down”

(11) a.  \( Kuruma\-ga \ 3\-\text{dai} \ dorobo\-ni \ nusum\-are\-ta \)
    car-NOM 3-CL\(_m\) thief-by steal-PASS-Past
    “3 cars were stolen by the thief”

b. \( Kuruma\-ga \ dorobo\-ni \ 3\-\text{dai} \ nusum\-are\-ta \)

(12) a.  \( Doa\-ga \ 2\-tu \ [kono \ kagi \ de] \ aita \)
    door-NOM 2-CL\(_g\) this key by opened
    “2 doors opened with this key”

b. \( Doa\-ga \ [kono \ kagi \ de] \ 2\-tu \ aita \)

(13) a.  \( Gakusei\-ga \ 2\-\text{nin} \ [ofisu\-ni] \ kita \)
    student-NOM 2-CL\(_h\) office-to came
    “2 students came to the office”
b.  *Gakusei-ga ofisu-ni 2-nin kita*

(14)  Generalization?

What generalization can be drawn from the above regarding the syntactic positions where NumQs can(not) surface? (Answer no longer than half a page)

(15)  Japanese NumQs in LFG

Try and sketch an LFG account for your generalization in (14). Discuss these implications of the above data vis-à-vis the architecture of LFG. (Answer no longer than one page)