

CM basics

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Constructions

- “Pieces of syntactic structure can be listed in the lexicon with associated meanings, just as individual words are; these are the meaningful constructions of the language.”
- “Construction grammar makes no principled distinction between words and rules: a lexical entry is more word-like to the extent that it is fully specified, and more rule-like to the extent that it contains variables [...].”
- “L]exical entries are arranged in an inheritance hierarchy.” (Jackendoff, 2008), p. 15.

English compounds

$$\begin{array}{c} [[a]X_k \ [b]N_i] N_j \leftrightarrow [SEM_i \text{ with relation } R \text{ to } SEM_k]_j \\ | \quad | \\ [\alpha F] \ [\alpha F] \end{array}$$

Afrikaans reduplication

Die kinder drink bottels-bottels limonade

The children drink bottles-bottles lemonade

‘The children drink bottles and bottles of lemonade’

Bakke-bakke veldblomme versier die tafels

Bowl-bowls veldblomme versier die tafels

‘The tables are decorated with wild flowers by the bowlful’

$[[x]_{Npl,i} [x]_{Npl,i}]N_j \leftrightarrow$ [considerable number of objects]_i]_j

Exocentric compounds

- *French*
- chauffe-eau ‘water heater’
- coupe-ongles ‘nail clipper’
- garde-barrière ‘gate keeper’
- grill-pain ‘toaster’
- *Italian*
- lava-piatti ‘dish washer’
- mangia-patate ‘potato eater’
- porta-lettere ‘postman’
- rompi scatole ‘brain breaker, puzzle’

Exocentric adjectives in Spanish

pell-i-rojo

hair-linking vowel- red

‘red-haired’

cabiz-bajo

head-low

‘with low head, crest-fallen’

$[[x]_{Ni} [y]_{Aj}]_{Ak} \leftrightarrow [\text{property of having object}_i \text{ with property}_j]_k$

Gender of converted nouns

<i>verb stem</i>	<i>noun with common gender</i>
bouw 'to build'	bouw 'building'
loop 'to walk'	loop 'walk'
trap 'to kick'	trap 'kick'
val 'to fall'	val 'fall'
was 'to wash'	was 'wash'
zet 'to put'	zet 'move'

$$[[x]_{Vj}]N_{[-neuter],i} \leftrightarrow [action_j]_i$$

Gender of prefixed nouns

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| • <i>verb</i> | <i>derived neuter noun</i> |
| • ge-bruik 'to use' | gebruik 'use' |
| • ge-loof 'to believe' | geloof 'belief' |
| • ver-zuim 'to omit' | verzuim 'omission' |
| • ver-lang 'to desire' | verlangen 'desire' |
| • be-derf 'to spoil' | bederf 'decay' |
| • be-gin 'to begin' | begin 'beginning' |
| • be-heer 'to manage' | beheer 'management' |
| • óntbijt 'to breakfast | ontbijt 'breakfast' |

mismatches

<i>toponym adjective</i>	<i>inhabitative</i>	<i>toponymic</i>
• Provence	Provenç-aal	Provenç-aal-s
• Amerika	Amerik-aan	Amerik-aan-s
• Guatemala	Guatemalt-eek	Guatemalt-eeks
• Chili	Chil-eeen	Chil-eeen-s
• Madrid	Madril-eeen	Madril-eeen-s
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Paradigmatic relations

- $\langle [x]_{Ni} \leftrightarrow [\text{inhabitant of } j]_i \rangle$
» \updownarrow
- $\langle [[x]_{Ni}-s]_{Ak} \leftrightarrow [\text{relating to } j]_k \rangle$

Mismatches (2)

inhabitative

Provençal

Amerikaan

Catalaan

Guatemalteek

adjective

Provençal-s

Amerikaan-s

Catalaan-s

Guatemalteek-s

female inhabitative

Provençal-s-e

Amerikaan-s-e

Catalaan-s-e

Guatemalteek-s-e

