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Tree and string analysis of a Copala Trique sentence

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Tree and String Analysis of a Copala Trique Sentence

Bruce Hollenbach and David Thomas

This paper is simply a presentation of two analyses of the same Copala Trique sentence. The first analysis is done by David Thomas and represents a string analysis, with a distinction between deep structure and surface structure. The second analysis is done by Bruce Hollenbach and represents a tree analysis done from the point of view of generative semantics. We hope that this presentation may be useful to those who might be interested in comparing and contrasting these two analytical techniques. The sentence is the following:

\[ \text{reke}^{32} \text{ dyose}^{5} \text{ ze}^{3} \text{ za}^{5} \text{ ma}^{3} \text{ ni}^{32} \text{ zih}^{5} \text{ noko}^{5} \]

give God stuff good to us who follow

\[ \text{ma}^{3} \text{ zo}^{3} \]

to him

String Analysis

The formulas are followed by diagrams of the structures, concluding with a summary diagram of deep structure constituents and the corresponding surface form (DS = deep structure, SS = surface structure.) The formulas do not give the full range of Trique structure but only give enough of each formula as is relevant to the sentence at hand. (\(\rightarrow\) = is manifested as)

A well-formed Statement Sentence = +Statement:Clause/...+Inton.

\[ \text{DS Statement} \rightarrow \text{SS Clause} \]

(Discourse)

Sent: Cl

God gives good stuff to us who follow him

62.
A well-formed Benefactive Clause = \( \text{Pred:VP}_{\text{ben}} / \ldots + \text{Agent:NP}/\ldots + \text{Patient:NP}/\ldots + \text{Later Possessor:RelAxP}/\ldots \)

\[ \text{DS Pred, Ag, Pat, LatPos} \rightarrow \text{SS Pred - Ag - Pat - LatPos} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pr:VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A well-formed Benefactive Verb Phrase = \( \text{V:V}_{\text{ben}} / \ldots \)

\[ \text{DS Action} \rightarrow \text{SS V}_{\text{verb}} \]

A well-formed Noun Phrase = \( \text{NH:N/RelCl}/\ldots \times \text{Mod:Adj}/\ldots \)

\[ \text{DS Item, Characteristics} \rightarrow \text{SS NH-Mod} \]

\[ \text{Verb Phrase} \quad \text{Noun Phrase} \quad \text{Noun Phrase} \]
| V:V_{\text{ben}} | NH:NP | NH:NP | Mod:Adj |
| Give | God | Stuff | Good |

A well-formed Relator-Axis Phrase = \( \text{Rel:ma}^3 + \text{Axis:NP}/\ldots \)

\[ \text{DS Marker, Item} \rightarrow \text{SS Relator, Axis} \]

A well-formed Relative Clause = \( \text{Mark:zih}^5 + \text{Clause:BenCl}/\)

\[ \text{DS Marker, Clause} \rightarrow \text{SS Agent-zih}^5 - V_{\text{ben}} - \text{LatPos} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RelAxP (DS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rel:ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(relator)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ss: Ma We Zih Follow Ma God
lexemes: GIVE, GOD, STUFF, GOOD, MA, ZIH, FOLLOW, WE

- see dictionary for forms

pronominalization: When a lexeme is to occur twice in a sentence, the second occurrence is substituted for by the appropriate pronoun. Lexemes denoting men take him as their pronoun.

**COMBINED DIAGRAM OF DEEP STRUCTURE**

S

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Pr} \\
\text{Ag.} \\
\text{Mod} \\
\text{Nh} \\
\text{V} \\
\text{Give} \\
\text{GOD} \\
\end{array} \] 

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Fol} \\
\text{We} \\
\text{Nh} \\
\text{Pr} \\
\text{Ag} \\
\text{Ben} \\
\text{V} \\
\text{FOLLOW} \\
\text{WE} \\
\text{Rel} \\
\text{N} \\
\text{MA} \\
\text{GOD} \\
\end{array} \] 

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{GOOD} \\
\text{STUFF} \\
\text{MA} \\
\end{array} \]

**ULTIMATE SURFACE FORM**

Give God Stuff Good Ma We Zih Follow Ma God

**TREE ANALYSIS**

The logical structure of the sentence is given first. It is understood that, apart from differences regarding which features must be specified, this structure represents the meaning of the sentence for any language in which it might be uttered. Then follow the derivational processes which are necessary in order to convert the logical structure into the surface structure peculiar to Copala Trique.
LOGICAL STRUCTURE

Prop.

Pred. Agent-
Former Possessor

STUFF Spec. WE Spec.

Pred. Patient Attr. Pred. Agent- Reference

BE STUFF GOOD FOLLOW WE GOD

CYCLE 1 BEGINS - embedded propositions only

PREPOSITION INSERTION:

Later Possessor

WE Spec. Prop.

Pred. Agent- Reference

Patient Locative

FOLLOW WE MA \textsuperscript{3} GOD

SUBJECTIVALIZATION and OBJECTIVALIZATION

would normally occur here, but these processes seem to be unnecessary for Copala Trique

LINEARIZATION
RELATIVE FRONTING:

```
Patient
| STUFF Spec. Prop.
|  N    V   Adj.
|   STUFF BE GOOD

Later Possessor
| WE Spec. Prop.
|  N    V   N
|   WE FOLLOW MA3 GOD
```

BE DELETION:
(perhaps optional - conditions of application not known)

```
Patient
| STUFF Spec. Prop.
|  N        Adj.
|   STUFF GOOD

Later Possessor
| WE Spec. Prop.
|  N    V   N
|   WE FOLLOW MA3 GOD
```

RELATIVE SUBSTITUTION:
(only for personal pronouns)

```
Patient
| STUFF Spec. Prop.
|  N    Adj.
|   STUFF GOOD

Later Possessor
| WE Spec. Prop.
|  N    V   N
|   ZIH FOLLOW MA3 GOD
```

EQUI-N DELETION:

```
Patient
| STUFF Spec. Prop.
|  Adj.
|   GOOD

Later Possessor
| WE Spec. Prop.
|  N    V   N
|   ZIH FOLLOW MA3 GOD
```

66.

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RELATIVE INCORPORATION

Prop.

Pred. Agent- Former Possessor Patient Later Possessor

GIVE GOD STUFF GOOD WE ZIH ³ FOLLOW MA³ GOD

CYCLE 2 BEGINS - matrix proposition
PREPOSITION INSERTION:
(in this case marking Later Possessor)

Prop.

Pred. Agent- Former Possessor Patient Later Possessor

GIVE GOD STUFF GOOD MA³ WE ZIH ³ FOLLOW MA³ GOD

SUBJECTIVALIZATION and OBJECTIVALIZATION would occur here, if necessary

LINEARIZATION:
and PRONOUN SUBST. (OPT.):
(for second and later occurrences of same nominal element)

Prop.

V N N N

GIVE GOD STUFF GOOD MA³ WE ZIH ³ FOLLOW MA³ GOD

TREE DELETION: reke³² dyose³ ze³ za³³ ma³ ni³³ zih⁵ noko³³ ma³ zo³³
and SYMBOLIZATION: