

CONTENTS

Preface	v
1. Introduction	1
1.0. Choice of method	1
1.1. Standard concept of the tagmeme. Functions.	1
1.1.1. R-operations	2
1.1.2. P-operations	2
1.1.3. E-operations	3
1.2. Phrase Level analysis	3
1.3. Fillers	3
1.4. Levels and functions	4
1.5. Tagmemic model developed by Becker	4
1.5.1. Grammatical Form	4
1.5.2. Grammatical Meaning	4
1.5.3. Lexical Form	4
1.5.4. Lexical Meaning	5
1.5.5. Model showing different aspects of the tagmemic unit	5
1.6. Two approaches to the establishment of syntactic relations at Clause Level	6
1.6.1. Tagmemes of equal status	6
1.6.2. Predicate centred approach	6
1.7. Outline of method and aims	7
2. Becker's aspect B and Fillmore's cases	9
2.1. Some weaknesses of the Becker model	9
2.1.1. Becker's Grammatical Meanings for the Subject tagmeme	9
2.1.1.1. Agent, Instrument, Goal	11

2.1.1.2. Proposition, Nexus, State	11
2.1.1.3. Quality	12
2.1.1.4. Time, Location	12
2.1.1.5. Act, Motion	13
2.1.2. Becker's criterion of conjoining	14
2.1.2.1.	15
2.1.3. Need for unified criterion for the establishment of Grammatical Meanings	15
2.2. Fillmore's concept of Deep Structure Case	16
2.2.1. Covert categories	17
2.3. An examination of Fillmore's Cases	18
2.3.1. Cases established by Fillmore	19
2.3.2. Agentive	19
2.3.3. Instrumental	23
2.3.4. Dative	24
2.3.5. Factitive	25
2.3.6. Locative	26
2.3.7. Objective	26
3. Some problems of Location	29
3.0. Problems of Location	29
3.1. One or two Locatives	30
3.1.1. Inner, outer and far-outer Locative	32
3.1.2. Live in, inhabit, occupy, live, dwell, reside	33
3.2. It is hot in X – X is hot	36
3.3. There are X in Y – Y has X (in it) – X are in Y	39
3.4. Physical contact with a body part	42
4. Further Grammatical Meanings	47
4.0. Discussion of further Grammatical Meanings	47
4.1. Benefactive	47
4.1.1. Inner and outer Benefactives	50
4.2. A Grammatical Meaning Purposive	51
4.3. A possible Grammatical Meaning Directional	53
4.4. Other Grammatical Meanings	54
4.5. Comitative	54
5. Objective and Dative	57
5.0.	57
5.1. Affiziertes und effiziertes Objekt	57

5.2. Dative – Participative	59
6. Grammatical Form and Grammatical Meaning	63
6.0. Language particulars and language universals	63
6.1. Grammatical Form	64
6.1.1. Subject	64
6.1.2. Object	68
6.1.3. Adjunct	69
6.1.4. Complement	71
6.1.5. Predicate	71
6.2. Grammatical Meaning	72
6.2.1. Affective	73
6.2.2. Agentive	73
6.2.3. Benefactive	74
6.2.3.1. Benefactive (inner)	74
6.2.3.2. Benefactive (outer)	75
6.2.3.3. Benefactive (far-outer)	75
6.2.4. Factitive	76
6.2.5. Instrumental	76
6.2.6. Locative	77
6.2.6.1. Locative (inner)	77
6.2.6.2. Locative (outer)	77
6.2.6.3. Locative (far-outer)	78
6.2.7. Neutral	78
6.2.8. Participative	78
6.2.9. Purposive	79
6.3. Diagnostic matrix for Grammatical Meanings	80
6.3.1. Notes on headings of diagnostic matrix	81
7. Some English Predicate fillers and their Grammatical Form and Meaning implications	83
7.0. Introduction	83
7.1. Grammatical Meaning implications of Predicate fillers	85
7.1.1. Open (close, shut, lock)	85
7.1.2. Cook (bake)	86
7.1.3. See (notice, find, discover)	88
7.1.4. Show	88
7.1.5. Kill (exterminate, injure, shoot)	90
7.1.6. Murder (execute, assassinate)	90
7.1.7. Know	91

7.1.8. Learn	92
7.1.9. Look at (examine, view, peruse)	93
7.1.10. Give	95
7.1.11. Send	97
7.1.12. Donate	98
7.1.13. Like (enjoy, admire, dislike, detest)	98
7.1.14. Smear (splash, daub, plaster, paint)	99
7.1.15. Break (smash, shatter)	100
7.1.16. Hit (slap, smack, strike, bash, etc.)	100
7.1.17. Rob (defraud, swindle)	101
7.1.18. Steal	102
7.1.19. Buy (purchase)	103
7.1.20. Sell	104
7.1.21. Please (charm, delight)	104
7.1.22. Rent (borrow)	106
7.1.23. Let (rent, lend)	106
7.1.24. Resemble (look like)	107
7.1.25. Smell	107
7.1.26. Change (turn)	108
7.1.27. Have	108
7.1.28. Be	110
7.1.29. Be happy (be miserable, be sad, be uneasy, etc.)	110
7.1.30. Be nasty (be unpleasant, be helpful, be vicious, be kind)	111
8. Overt Grammatical Meanings and their Grammatical Forms	113
8.0. Grammatical Form and Grammatical Meaning correlations	113
8.1. Group 1: Predicate filler in Active Voice; one overt GM	114
8.2. Matrix showing the degrees of conjoinability with <i>and</i> within group 1	115
8.3. Group 2: Predicate fillers in Active Voice; two overt GMs	115
8.4. Matrix showing the degrees of conjoinability with <i>and</i> within group 2	119
8.5. Group 3: Predicate fillers in Active Voice; three overt GMs	122
8.6. Matrix showing the degrees of conjoinability with <i>and</i> within group 3	123
8.7. Group 4: Predicate fillers in Active Voice; four overt GMs	125
8.8. Group P1: Predicate fillers in Passive Voice; one overt GM	125
8.9. Group P2: Predicate fillers in Passive Voice; two overt GMs	126
8.10. Group P3: Predicate fillers in Passive Voice; three overt GMs	128

8.11. Group 4: Predicate fillers in Passive Voice; four overt GMs	129
8.12. Conjoinability of Predicate fillers	129
8.12.1. B-aspects	129
8.12.2. Implied Grammatical Meanings	129
8.12.3. C-aspects	129
8.12.4. D-aspects of Predicate tagmemes	130
8.12.5. D-aspects of co-occurring tagmemes	130
8.13. Examination of conjoinability on the basis of GF only	130
8.13.1. Predicate fillers in Active Voice	130
8.13.2. Predicate fillers in Passive Voice	131
8.14. Examination of conjoinability of Predicate fillers with different GM implications	131
9. Grammatical Meaning below the Clause Level	133
9.0. Possible filler sets of Clause Level tagmemes	133
9.1. Phrase or Reduced Clause	133
9.2. Grammatical Meaning relationships in Pure Phrases	137
9.2.1. Grammatical Meanings of Pure Phrase Heads	138
9.2.2. Grammatical Meanings of Subjuncts	142
10. Conclusion	145
10.0. Language universals and language particulars	145
10.1. Outline of a Clause Level generative grammar	146
10.2. Some further problems	148
10.2.1. The portmanteau tagmeme	148
10.2.2. One GF with two or more GMs	149
10.3. The GF–GM dichotomy and its significance	151
Appendix A	153
Bibliography	157
List of Grammatical Meanings	159
List of Grammatical Forms	160
Index	161