

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Preface | v |
| List of abbreviations and symbols | vii |
| 1 Summary of functional grammar | 1 |
| 1.0 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Methodological principles | 1 |
| 1.2 Constraints on the descriptive apparatus | 2 |
| 1.3 Three levels of function | 3 |
| 1.4 Outline of FG | 4 |
| 1.4.1 Overall layout | 4 |
| 1.4.2 The fund and the lexicon | 5 |
| 1.4.3 Predicate formation | 6 |
| 1.4.4 Types of states of affairs | 7 |
| 1.4.5 Satellites | 9 |
| 1.4.6 Terms and term formation | 9 |
| 1.4.7 Predication construction | 12 |
| 1.4.8 Assignment of syntactic functions | 13 |
| 1.4.9 Assignment of pragmatic functions | 15 |
| 1.4.10 Expression rules | 17 |
| 1.4.11 The order of constituents | 19 |
| 1.4.12 Conclusion | 24 |
| 1.5 Some further sources of information on FG | 24 |
| Notes | 24 |
| 2 On predicate formation | 25 |
| 2.0 Introduction | 25 |
| 2.1 Productivity | 25 |
| 2.2 Types of predicate formation | 28 |
| 2.3 Semantic function shift | 29 |
| 2.3.1 Some construction pairs in English | 29 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| 2.3.2 | A comparison with Kannada | 33 |
| 2.3.3 | A comparison with Dutch | 34 |
| 2.3.4 | Return to English | 36 |
| 2.3.5 | An alternative view | 38 |
| 2.4 | Argument incorporation | 39 |
| 2.5 | Some conclusions and implications | 51 |
| | Notes | 52 |
| 3 | The Dutch causative construction | 53 |
| 3.0 | Introduction | 53 |
| 3.1 | Some properties of the Dutch causative construction | 53 |
| 3.2 | Comrie's hypothesis | 57 |
| 3.3 | Against a bisentential underlying representation | 62 |
| 3.4 | An analysis in terms of FG | 66 |
| 3.5 | Some implications of the analysis | 70 |
| 3.6 | The permissive construction | 76 |
| 3.7 | Some statistical properties | 79 |
| | Notes | 88 |
| 4 | Non-verbal predicates | 90 |
| 4.0 | Introduction | 90 |
| 4.1 | Predicative use of adjectives | 91 |
| 4.2 | Predicate operators and copula support | 94 |
| 4.3 | Predicative use of nominals | 98 |
| 4.4 | Adpositional predicates | 104 |
| 4.5 | Possessive predicates | 106 |
| 4.6 | Location and existence | 108 |
| 4.7 | Cleft and pseudo-cleft constructions | 110 |
| 4.8 | Conclusion | 111 |
| | Notes | 111 |
| 5 | On the subject of ergative languages | 113 |
| 5.0 | Introduction | 113 |
| 5.1 | Subject/Object assignment | 114 |
| 5.2 | The rise and fall of ergative systems | 115 |
| 5.3 | Some advantages | 117 |
| 5.4 | The interpretation of Dyirbal | 123 |
| 5.5 | Conclusion | 125 |
| | Notes | 125 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-----|
| 6 | Constituent ordering: variations on a theme | 127 |
| 6.0 | Introduction | 127 |
| 6.1 | No Object assignment | 128 |
| 6.2 | No Subject assignment | 132 |
| 6.3 | Special positions other than P1 | 135 |
| 6.4 | Object-Subject languages | 136 |
| 6.4.1 | O \neq Object | 138 |
| 6.4.2 | S \neq Subject | 141 |
| 6.4.3 | Subject = Tail | 143 |
| 6.4.4 | Grammaticalization of Tails | 145 |
| 6.5 | Conclusion | 150 |
| | Notes | 151 |
| 7 | From VSO to SVO | 152 |
| 7.0 | Introduction | 152 |
| 7.1 | Some further notes on constituent order | 153 |
| 7.2 | The historical change from VSO to SVO | 155 |
| 7.2.1 | VSO or V1 languages | 155 |
| 7.2.2 | Markedness shift with respect to (R2) | 156 |
| 7.2.3 | V2-generalization | 157 |
| 7.2.4 | Reinterpretation of V2s languages | 158 |
| 7.2.5 | Conclusion | 159 |
| 7.3 | Celtic languages | 160 |
| 7.3.1 | Welsh | 160 |
| 7.3.2 | Breton | 160 |
| 7.4 | Polynesian languages | 163 |
| 7.5 | A possible subregularity | 165 |
| 7.6 | Hebrew | 166 |
| 7.7 | Bantu languages | 168 |
| 7.8 | Germanic languages | 169 |
| 7.8.1 | Icelandic | 173 |
| 7.8.2 | German | 173 |
| 7.8.3 | Middle Dutch | 174 |
| 7.8.4 | English | 174 |
| 7.8.5 | Discussion | 175 |
| | Notes | 177 |
| 8 | Postverbal subjects in Bantu languages | 178 |
| 8.0 | Introduction | 178 |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| 8.1 | Subject Postposing in relative clauses | 179 |
| 8.2 | From V2 to V3 | 181 |
| 8.3 | The case of Dzamba | 182 |
| 8.4 | The case of Kihung'an | 183 |
| 8.5 | The case of Chimwi:ni | 185 |
| 8.6 | The case of Kinyarwanda | 187 |
| 8.7 | The case of Swahili | 188 |
| 8.8 | Conclusion | 190 |
| 9 | Term coordination | 191 |
| 9.0 | Introduction | 191 |
| 9.1 | Coordination in FG | 192 |
| 9.2 | Coordination of terms | 193 |
| 9.2.1 | The influence of syntactic functions | 194 |
| 9.2.2 | The influence of pragmatic functions | 195 |
| 9.2.3 | Further syntactic and semantic constraints | 196 |
| 9.3 | On so-called "Gapping" constructions | 199 |
| 9.4 | A general hypothesis | 206 |
| 9.5 | Typological differences | 208 |
| Notes | | 208 |
| 10 | Cleft and pseudo-cleft constructions | 210 |
| 10.0 | Introduction | 210 |
| 10.1 | A note on terminology | 210 |
| 10.2 | Focus | 211 |
| 10.3 | The pragmatics of questioning and answering | 213 |
| 10.4 | Identifying constructions | 215 |
| 10.5 | Formalizing the Focus construction. | 215 |
| 10.6 | Expression rules for the Focus construction | 217 |
| 10.7 | Focus constructions with prepositional predicates | 221 |
| 10.8 | Interrogative Focus constructions | 224 |
| 10.9 | Typological adequacy | 225 |
| 10.10 | Illustration | 226 |
| 10.11 | Conclusion | 228 |
| Notes | | 229 |
| References | | 230 |
| Author Index | | 239 |
| Index of Languages | | 241 |
| Subject Index | | 243 |