CORRELATING ROLE WITH SENTENCE PATTERNS

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The paper is the immediate sequel to the Domainal Role Theory I posted on the website at www.luganda.com in March 2011. The theory, it will recalled, is constituted by three axioms. First, I posit seventeen semantic entities, seventeen correlative semantic situations, and seventeen correlative semantic domains. Second, I identify twenty –four semantic roles. Third, I conceive of meaning as in (1):

(1) $\theta\ \tau\ (\delta)$

where θ, τ, and δ is a role, category (i.e. entity or situations), and domain respectively.

If inclusion is adopted as the classificatory criterion, the domains are classifiable as (2) – (7) below:

(2) $p'' = p'' + \varnothing$

(3) $d'' = g'' + n'' + l'' + t''$

(4) $m'' = r'' + f'' + z''$

(5) $b^{(0)}'' = k^{(0)}'' + e^{(0)}'' + c^{(0)}'' + s^{(0)}''$

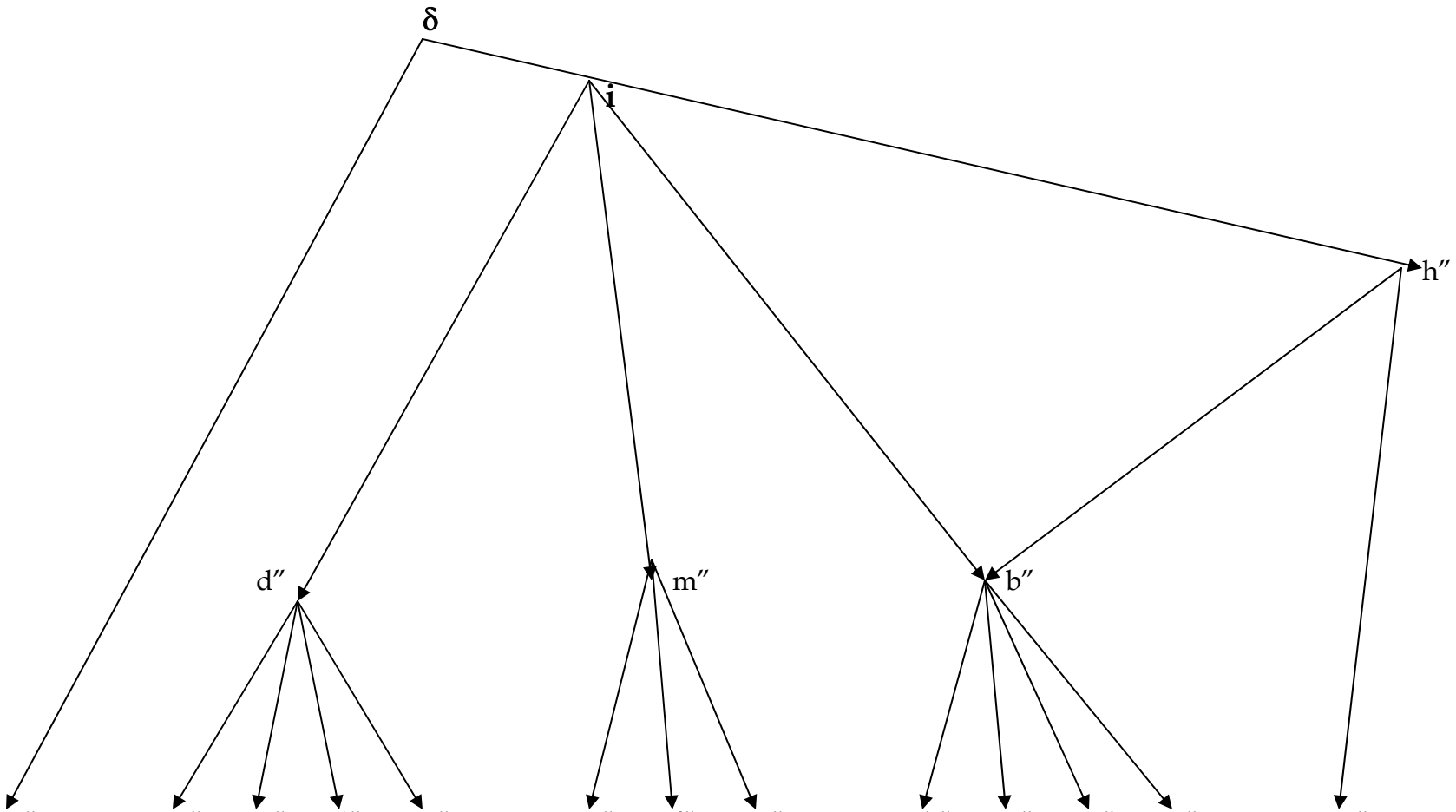
(6) $h^{(0)}'' = v'' + b^{(0)}''$

(7) $i^{(0)}'' = d'' + m'' + b^{(0)}'' + h^{(0)}''$

The propositional domain p" is unique in that propositions are distinct from the dimensional (d"), material (m"), mental (volitional b", nonvolitional b^{0}"), human

(volitional h″, nonvolitional h^{0}″) and institutional (volitional i″, nonvolitional i^{0}″) domains. Propositions are outside space-time.

The dimensional domains d″ subsumes the quantitative (g″), numerical (n″), spatial (l″) and temporal (t″) domains. The artificial (r″), plant (f″) and animal (z″) domains are material. The mental domain has the psychomotor (k″), emotional (e″), cognitive (c″) and communicative (s″) domains as components. The human domain is definable as a union of the corporal (v″) and mental (b″), domains. Finally, the dimensional (d″), material (m″), mental (b″) and human (h″) domain make up the institutional (i″) domain. It may prove to be useful to diagrammatize the classification of domains thus undertaken.



Letting

Σ	=	Z, B
Δ	=	F, N, O, K, D, J, S, M, G, W, Q
Φ	=	C, L, U, R, V
Ψ	=	T, H, I, X, V

the following role patterns suggest themselves:

(8) [Σ]

(9) [Σ Δ]

(10) [Ψ A]

(11) [C E [Σ]]

(12) [C E [Σ Δ]]

(13) [C E [Ψ A]]

(14) [C E [C E[Σ]]]

with
Ŝ	=	subject
V	=	verb
Ĉ	=	complement
Â	=	adverbial
Ô	=	object

the following sentence pattern are definable:

(15) < Ŝ V (Ĉ) >

(16) < Ŝ V Â >

(17) < Ŝ V Ô >

(18) < Ŝ V Ô (Ĉ >

(19) < Ŝ V Ô Â >

(20) < Ŝ V Ô Ô>

(21) < Ŝ V Ô (Ĉ) Ô>

Now that the role and sentence patterns are in place, let the correlation between them be exhibited as follows:

(22) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{C} >$ ≡ [Σ]

(23) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{A} >$ ≡ {Σ Δ}

(24) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{O} >$ ≡ [Ψ A]

(25) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{O}\ (\hat{C}) >$ ≡ [C E [Σ]]

(26) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{O}\ \hat{A} >$ ≡ [C E [Σ Δ]]

(27) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{O}\ \hat{O} >$ ≡ [C E [Ψ A]]

(28) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{O}\ (\hat{C})\ \hat{O} >$ ≡ [C E [C E[Σ]]]

From (22) – (28) it is evident that syntax and semantics are isomorphic. Receive four examples which should suffice to initiate proof of the syntacticosemantic isomorphism.

(29a) h_1 widens r for h_2

(29 b) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{O}\ \hat{A} >$

(29c) $[Ch_1\ (k'')\ E\ [Br\ (l'')Nh_2\ ]]$

(29d) r widens for h_2

(29e) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{A} >$

(29f) $[\ B\ r\ (l'')\ Nh_2\ ]$

(29g) r widens or r becomes wide

(29h) $< \hat{S}\ V\ (\hat{C}) >$

(29i) [B]

(30a) h opens r_1 with r_2

(30b) $< \hat{S}\ V\ \hat{O}\ (\hat{C})\ \hat{O} >$

(30c) $[Ch\ (k'')\ E\ [Vr_2\ (l'')E\ [Br_2\ (l'')]]]$

(30d) r_2 opens r_1 ***or*** r_2 makes r_1 open

(30e) < Ŝ V Ô (Ĉ) >

(30f) [Vr_2 (l″)E [Br_1 (l″)]]

(30g) r_1 opens ***or*** r_1 becomes open

(30h) < Ŝ V (Ĉ) >

(30i) [B]

(31a) h_2 gives r to h_1 ***or*** h_2 gives h_1 r

(31b) < Ŝ V Ô Ô >

(31c) [Ch_2 (k″) E [Hh_1 (k″) Ar]]

(31d) h_1 receives r

(32e) [Hh_1 (k″) A r]

(32a) h_2 knits r for h_1

(32b) < Ŝ V Ô Â >

(32c) [Ch_2 (k″) E [Br (h″)Nh_1]]

(32d) r is for h_1

(32e) < Ŝ V Â >

(32f) [Br(h″)Nh_1]

(32g) h_2 knits r

(32h) < Ŝ V Ô(Ĉ) >

(32i) [Ch (k″) E [Br (h″)]]

The upshot of this paper is the question whether, once a verb has been syntacticosemantically formalized, further members of its morphosemantic family are predictable.