



Unitary Grammatical Function Hypothesis

IE Inflectional-Derivational Correlations

The Unitary Grammatical Function Hypothesis claims that the same functions which appear in syntax (inflectional morphology) also determine the functional L-derivations. This is accomplished by investing deep structures with these functions before lexical insertion, then allowing both L-derivation and I-derivation to operate on them, as described in section 6 of the main text. LMBM assumes that a deep, categorial component is inevitable and that it is not a strictly syntactic component but rather a general grammatical component which feeds both the lexicon and syntax. Details are available in chapter 13 of Beard (1995). Those functions are listed in detail here here. They provide strong constraints on the semantics of inflectional and lexical morphology.

Below is a list of all the grammatical (category) functions of the PIE and contemporary IE Case system(s) alongside examples of L-derivations with the same functions. Examples are given for Serbo-Croatian; however, the corresponding Case for Sanskrit and preposition for English are given in bold face type in parenthesis. "**Possessivity (Genitive : of)**" indicates that the possessor was marked by the Genitive in Sanskrit (thus probably in PIE), and in English it is indicated by the preposition *of*.

The Serbo-Croatian grammatical marking for the given function is provided in brackets beside the Serbo-Croatian example. Since Sanskrit did not have a Possessional (Qualitative) Genitive, the Greek (Gk) is given; presumably it was an PIE function. The table does not imply a perfect correlation between the functions of Serbo-Croatian, Sanskrit Case, and English adpositions, only an overlap in the relevant one.

These functions were studied across 98 languages around the world. A sample language was taken from all language families (stocks). For those language families containing widely disparate subgroups, e.g. English, French, and Russian, a typical sample of each subgroup was studied. These functions appear to be the same across all languages covered; that is, all languages selected their morphological functions

from this set of functions and none of the languages surveyed contained any other functions.

The categories are divided into (1) primary inflectional functions (those more commonly marked by case endings alone), (2) secondary inflectional functions (those more commonly marked by case + adposition), and (3) tertiary prepositional functions (adverbial prepositions without corresponding L-derivations). The primary functions were those most likely to be marked by case ending alone. The secondary functions were most likely marked by case ending plus an adposition. The tertiary functions are never marked by case ending alone and the adpositions that mark them are highly likely to be synonyms of other adpositions.

I. Primary Inflectional Functions

INFLECTION FUNCTIONS

1. **Agent** (Ergative: Not in IE Languages)
2. **Patient** (Absolutive: Not in IE Languages)
3. **Subject** (Nominative: Word Order)
čovek radi [Nom]
"the-man works"
4. **Object** (Accusative: Word Order)
zatvorili su čovek-a [Acc]
"they-imprisoned the-man"
5. **Possessivity** (Genitive: of)
plave očii čovek-a [Gen]
"the-blue eyes of-the-man"
6. **Possession** ((Gk) Genitive: with/of)
čovek plav-ih o-čiju [Gen]
"a-man with-blue eyes"
7. **Measure** (Accusative: Word Order)
idemo pet kilometara [Acc]
"we-are-going five kilometers"
8. **Material** (Genitive: (out) of)
sto od hrast-a [od+Gen]
"a-table from oak"
9. **Partitivity** (Genitive: of)
drvo od hrast-a [od+Gen]
"wood from an-oak"
meso od jagnj-et-a [od+Gen]
"meat from a-lamb"
10. **Distinction** (Ablative: than)
brž-e od konj-a [od+Gen]
"faster than a-horse"

LEXICAL DERIVATIONS

(Ergative languages have these)
(Ergative languages have these)

Subjective Nominals
rad-nik "worker"

Objective Nominals
zatvor-eni-niki
"prisoner"

Possessive Adjective
čovek-ov-e plave oči
"the-man's blue eyes"

Possessional Adjective
plav-o-ok čovek
"blue-eyed man"

Mensurative Nominals
kilometr-až-a
"kilometrage" ;

Material Nominals
hrast-ov sto
"oak(en) table"

Partitive Nominals
hrast-ov-ina
"oak (wood)"
jagnj-et-ina
"lamb (meat)"

[Specialized usage:
determined by
comparative adjectives]

11. Absolute (Ablative: Word Order)

12. Means (Instrumental: by/with)

žanje kos-om [Instr]

"he-reaps with-a-scythe"

13. Route (Instrumental: by/via)

ploviti mor-em [Instr]

"travel by-sea"

14. Manner (Ace/Instr: like)

živeti rob-om [Instr; kao+Nom]

"to-live like a-slave"

15. Ession (Acc/Instr: as)

raditi kao lekar [kao+Nom]

"to-work as a-doctor"

16. Duration (Instrumental: (for))

čitav-o let-o smo radili [Acc]

"the-whole summer we worked"

17. Iteration (... ?: (on) ... s)

nedelj-om idemo (u crkvu) [Instr]

"(on) Sunday(s) we go (to church)"

18. Accordance (Ablative: by)

po zakon-u [po+Loc]

"according to the law"

19. Purpose (Dative: to/for)

karte za igr-anj-e [za+Acc]

"cards for playing"

(platiti) za poštu [za+Acc]

"(pay) for the mail"

20. Exchange (? : for)

za pet dinara [za+Acc]

"(buy the book) for 5 dinars"

21. Cause (Ablative: from/out of)

pocrvenio je od stid-a [Various Ps]

"he blushed from shame"

22. Sociation (saha+Instrumental: with)

raditi sa covek-om [sa+Instr]

"to-work with a-person"

23a. Location (Place: at/in/on)

raditi u pekarnic-i [u+Loc]

"to-work at a-bakery"

23b. Location (Time: at/in/on)

u noc, u večer [u+Acc]

"at night", "in the evening"

24. Goal (Accusative/Locative: to)

[Sentence Adverbs]

Modalic Nominals

kos-ac

"reap-er" (machine)

Vialic Adjective

mor-sk-a (plovidba)

"sea (voyage)"

Similitudinal Adjective

rop-sk-i

"slav-ish"

Essive Adjective

lekar-sk-i

"doctor-Iy, medical"

Durative Adjective

let-nj-i raspust

"summer holidays"

Iterative Adjective

nedelj-n-a (misa)

"Sunday (mass)"

Accordant Nominals

zakon-it

"lawful"

Purposive Nominals

igr-ać-e kart-e

"playing cards"

pošt-ar-in-a

"post-age"

Permutative

. ? .

. ? .

Causative Nominals

. ? .

. ? .

Sociative Noun

co-rad-nik

"co-work-er"

Locative Nouns

rad-io-nic-a

"work-shop"

Locative Nouns

rad-io-nic-a

"work-shop"

Goal Nominals

voz za Beograd [ulna/za+Ace]
"train for Beograd"

beograd-sk-i voz
"Belgrade train"

25. Origin (Ablative: from/of)
čovjek iz Amerik-e [iz+Gen]
"a-person from America"
voz iz Beograd-a [iz+Gen]
"train from Belgrade"

Originative Nominals
Amerik-an-ac
"(an) American"
beograd-sk-i voz
"Belgrade train"

II. Secondary Inflectional Functions

26. Inession (Locative: in)
raditi u pekarnic-i [*u* + Loc]
"to-work at a-bakery"

Locative Nouns
rad-io-nic-a
"work-shop"

27. Adession (Locative: on)
raditi na ulic-i [*na* + Loc]
"to-work on the-street"

Locative Nouns
rad-il-išt-e
"work site"

28a. Anteriority (Place: agre+Gen: in front of)
pred sob-om [pred+Instr]
"in-front-of the-room"

Anterior Nominals
pred-sob-lj-e
"anteroom"

28b. Anteriority (Time: pūrva+Abl: before)
pred rat [pred + Acc]
"before the-war"

Antecedent Nominals
pred-rat-n-i
"prewar"

29a. Posteriority (Place: pascat+Abl: behind)
za gor-ama [za+Instr]
"behind the-mountains"

Posterior Nominals
za-gor-sk-i, za-gor-j-e
"transmontane (region)"

29b. Posteriority (Time: parenā+Abl: after)
posle rat-a [posle+Gen]
"after the-war"

Subsequential Nominals
po(sle)-rat-n-i
"postwar"

30. Superession (upari+Gen: over)
nad zem-lj-om [nad+Instr]
"above the-ground"

Superessive Nominals
nad-zem-n-i
"overground"

31. Subession (adhas+Acc: under)
pod vod-om [pod+Instr]
"under the-water"

Subessive Nominals
pod-vod-n-i
"underwater"

32. Transession (adhi+Acc: across)
preko mor-a [preko+Gen]
"across the-ocean"

Transessive Nominals
preko-mor-sk-i, prekomor-j-e
"overseas"

33. Intermediacy (iantar+Acc: between)
među narod-ima [medu+Instr]
"between nations"

Intermediative Nominals
među-narod-n-i
"international"

34. Prolation (anu+Acc: along)
duž Dunav-a [duz+Gen]
"along the-Danube"

Prolative Nominals (anu+Acc: along)
po-dunav-ski, po-dunav-lje
"Danubian (Basin)"

35. Proximity (abhyiise+Gen: by/near/at)

Proximate Nominals

pri mor-u [pri+ Dat]
"by the-sea"

36. Opposition (prati+Acc: against)
protiv avion-a [protiv+Gen]
"against aircraft"

37. Perlation (tiras+Acc: through)
kroz sum-u [kroz+Acc]
pro-laz "through the-woods"

38. Circumession (pari+Acc: around)
oko kuć-e [oko+Gen]
"around the house"

41. Distribution
po deset dinara (po + Loc)
"ten dinars apiece"

43. Privation (ré, vinii + Inst: without)
[Negative [Possession]]
bez vod-e [bez + Gen]
"without water"

39. Termination (? : up to)
do kuć-e [do+Gen]
"as far as the house"

40. Concession
uprkos covek-u [uprkos + Oat]
"despite the man"

42. Exception (?)
[Negative Socation]
osim covek-a [osim/izuzev + Gen]
"except the man"

44. Thematicity (pari + Ace: about)
(misliti) *o kuc-i* [o + Loe]
"(think) about the house"

pri-mor-sk-i, pri-mor-j-e
"coastal (region)"

Oppositive Adjective
protiv-avion-sk-i
"anti-aircraft"

Perlative Nominals
(deverbal nominalization)
"throughway"

Circumessive
oko-vrat-nik
"collar" (around the neck)

Distributive
dvudinarno (pivo)
"two-dinar (beer)"

Privative Adjective
bez-vod-an
"waterless, arid"

Terminative
. ? .
. ? .

Concessive
. ? .
. ? .

Exceptive?
. ? .
. ? .
. ? .

Thematic?
. ? .
. ? .

III. Tertiary Prepositional Functions

kod "at someone's (chez)"

sred "amid"

zbog "thanks to"

mesto "instead of"

radi "for the sake of"

prema "toward, opposite"

English Tertiary Prepositions

atop amid alongside but since until
astride among save opposite including during
aboard beside except near toward besides

