

Dependency in Support Verb Constructions

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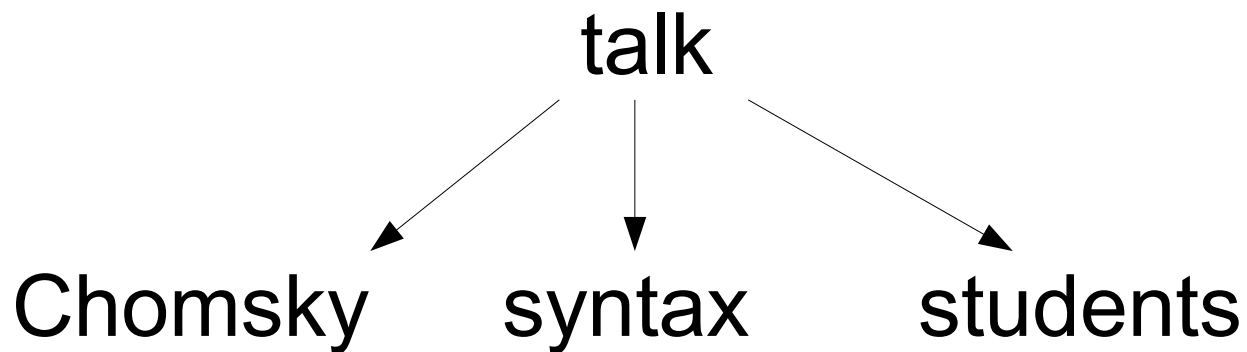
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Predicative nouns

- a predicative noun (further PN) is a noun which has an argument structure



Chomsky's talk about syntax to the students

Support verb constructions

- to fill the role of the main sentential predicate PNs need the help of a support verb (further SV)
- *Chomsky gives a talk about syntax to the students.*
- SVs are (ideally) semantically empty
- SVs express only tempus, modus, aspect, etc.
- SVs are collocates of the PN
- no direct translation possible

<i>give a talk</i>	<i>einen Vortrag halten</i>	<i>читать доклад</i>
<i>hold talks</i>	<i>Gespräche führen</i>	<i>вести переговоры</i>

Support verbs in the dictionary

- SVs are lexicalized collocates, so they should be stored within the dictionary entry of the PN
- within the Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary: SVs are classified according to the position of the PN: subject (Func), direct (Oper) or indirect object (Labor)
- SVs of the type Oper₁ (eg *P1 gives a talk ...*)
 - introduce a subject argument slot
 - filled by the first actant of the situation

Government Pattern

- syntactic realization of actants

- *дать*

- *обещание*

I = X [кто дает]	II = Y [что дает]	III = Z [кому дает]
S _{nom}	S _{acc}	S _{dat}

I = X	II = Y	III = Z
1. S _{gen} 2. <i>со стороны</i> S _{gen}	1. S _{gen} 2. V _{inf} 3. <i>что</i> SENT 4. <i>о</i> S _{prep} 5. <i>про</i> S _{acc} (coll.) 6. <i>в</i> S _{prep} 7. <i>на</i> S _{acc} 8. <i>по</i> S _{dat}	1. S _{dat} 2. <i>перед</i> S _{instr}

Results of our examinations:

It is hard to state general rules for the possibilities of connecting actants to SVCs when paraphrasing FVs into SVCs.

The reasons for this are the following:

1. The FV describing a situation

- You cannot conclude all possibilities of connecting actants with SVCs from the possibilities of their connection with the FV describing the same situation

This might seem so at first glance:

обещать P3_{dat} – *дать обещание* P3_{dat},

беседовать с P2_{instr} – *иметь, вести беседу с* P2_{instr}

- **but** cf: *интерпретировать* P2_{acc} – *дать интерпретацию* P2_{gen}

2. The FV-version of the SV used in a SVC

- You cannot conclude the possibilities of connecting actants with SVCs from the possibilities of connecting actants with the FV-version of the SV

This might seem so at first glance:

дать [P2_{acc}] P3_{dat} – *дать обещание* P3_{dat}

- **but** cf: *уметь, вести беседу с* P2_{instr}

3. The noun describing a situation

- You cannot conclude the possibilities of connecting actants with SVCs from the possibilities of their connection with the noun

This might seem so at first glance:

беседа с P2_{instr} – иметь, вести беседу с P2_{instr}

- **but** cf: *истолкование P2_{gen} –*
дать истолкование P2_{dat} or
дать истолкование P2_{gen}

4. The SV

- You cannot generally describe the possibilities of connecting actants with SVCs for certain SVs on principle:
- eg SV *иметь*: *иметь беседу с P2_{instr}*, **but** *иметь влияние на P2_{acc}*;
- eg SV *вести*: *вести беседу с P2_{instr} (о P3_{prep})*, **but** *вести допрос P2_{gen} (по делу P3_{gen})*.

Conclusion: expanded notation of single SVs

For a complete description of the possibilities of connecting actants with SVCs the notation of SVs could be expanded eg as follows:

- $Oper_1(\text{обещание}) = \text{дать } P3_{\text{dat}} \text{ обещание } P2_{\text{GP}}$
(in the same way: *поручение, ответ, приказ, ...*)
- $Oper_1(\text{беседа}) = \text{иметь, вести беседу } P2_{\text{GP}} P3_{\text{GP}}$

References & Thank you

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4b. The noun *plus* the FV-version of the SV used in a SVC

- You cannot conclude the possibilities of connecting actants with SVCs from the possibilities of their connection with the noun describing the situation *plus* the FV-version of the SV.

cf: *приказ к* P3_{dat} or *приказ* P3_{dat} and *дать* P3_{dat} —
дать приказ P3_{dat}, but not **дать приказ к* P3_{dat}.