Componential Analysis

(1) Classifier languages: words/entities are matched into semantic categories based on their semantic components.
a. Hmong, Thai, Mandarin, etc.
(2) Hmong nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>human</th>
<th>male</th>
<th>animate</th>
<th>adult</th>
<th>human</th>
<th>animate</th>
<th>adult</th>
<th>3-dimension</th>
<th>human</th>
<th>animate</th>
<th>2-dimension</th>
<th>human</th>
<th>animate</th>
<th>1-dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man 'neeg'</td>
<td>+human</td>
<td>+male</td>
<td>+animate</td>
<td>+adult</td>
<td>-human</td>
<td>+animate</td>
<td>+adult</td>
<td>3-dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>-animate</td>
<td>2-dimension</td>
<td></td>
<td>-animate</td>
<td>1-dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse 'nees'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-human</td>
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<tr>
<td>ball 'pov'</td>
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<td>-animate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-animate</td>
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<td>-animate</td>
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<tr>
<td>paper 'ntawv'</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-animate</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>pen 'npiv'</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-animate</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(3) Hmong classifiers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>leej</th>
<th>tus</th>
<th>lub</th>
<th>daim</th>
<th>tus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+human</td>
<td>+animate</td>
<td>-animate 3-dimension</td>
<td>-animate 2-dimension</td>
<td>-animate 1-dimension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(4) Decomposition: verbs can be composed of smaller events/predicates.

a. to kill: X causes Y to become not alive.

b. John kills the bull:
   \[ \text{John}(x) \& \text{bull}(y) \& \text{CAUSE} \left( \text{BECOME} \left( \text{NEG} \left( \text{Alive}(y) \right) \right) \right)(x) \]

c. Teeb tua tus nyuj tuag.
   Deng kills CLF bull dead
   ‘Deng killed the bull.’
Subcategorization: Syntactic/semantic relations that hold between predicates and arguments and events.

a. Syntactically the subject($x$) is external from the VP (i.e. it is in Spec-IP).
b. Predicates map onto events: $P \rightarrow \text{Event}(e)$
c. Intransitive: $P(x) \rightarrow V$ ‘She laughs.’
d. Transitive: $P(y)(x) \rightarrow V[\text{NP}]$ ‘We ate pizza.’
e. Ditransitive: $P(y, z)(x) \rightarrow V[\text{NP PP}_{to}]$ ‘He gave the book to Sally.’
Subcategorization of some special events:

a. Passives: \( \text{PASS}(P(y)) \rightarrow \text{NP}_i \text{ be}[V,+\text{pass}] V[t_i] \) ‘She was helped.’

b. Unaccusative: \( P(y) \rightarrow \text{NP}_i V[t_i] \) ‘The vase fell.’
Fuzzy Concepts

(7) Concepts: The mental image that an entity, or event relate to.

a. Prototypical member: the common mental image. (Sparrow or Robin are prototypical for the concept BIRD.)

b. Non-prototypical: the least common mental image. (Ostrich and penguin are least prototypical for BIRD.)
(8) Internal Structure for SUPERHERO:

Wolverine  Iceman  Batman  Superman
(9) Metaphor: properties attributed to a concept that are inherent in that concept.

a. Time can be considered a concrete object.
b. wasting time, save some time, buy some time, etc.
c. Time doesn’t have concrete properties such as these, so these phrases are metaphoric.
Lexicalization and Grammaticization

(10) Lexicalization: Adding new words to our lexicon/language.
   a. These are the morphological word formation processes: coinage, blending, etc.
(11) Grammaticization: adding new functional words to the morphosyntactic structure of our language.

a. Auxiliary/future modal in English.
b. I will [you][to go to bed.] (somewhat archaic)
c. I want you to go to bed.
d. You **will** go to bed.
Ambiguity

(12) Structural

a. I saw the man with the telescope.

b. I saw the man which had a telescope.

c. I saw the man through the telescope.

d. Does the man own the telescope, or is it an instrument used to see him?
(13) Lexical

a. We drove to the bank.
b. He imitated a duck.
c. (If only uttered) He saw her bear.
d. More than one meaning for these words.
(14) Semantic

a. Everyone helped somebody move.
b. It’s the case that an individual moved and everyone helped that individual move. (Narrow scope)
c. It’s the case that everyone helped those individuals that moved. (Wide scope)
d. Scopal ambiguity for quantifiers.