

ANNOTATION MANUAL BENEFACTIVE ALTERNATION

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date: October 2008
topic: benefactive alternation

AnRec ('a', 'in')

Animacy of recipient

- a = animate: human + animal
- in = inanimate: not human or animal, includes companies and organizations, though it depends on the context: e.g. The police are giving out fines (animate => policemen) and Send your complaint to the police (animate => people working at police station) vs. More tax money should be spent on the police. (inanimate => institution).

CncTh ('c', 'in')

Concreteness of theme

Objects that have a known physical size, are labelled c = concrete, others are in = inconcrete. Organisations are typically inconcrete when they are meant in the animate sense (actually meaning the people in the organisation). The personal pronouns 'you' and 'us' are only 'concrete' when they indicated a known group of people, for example the students in the class room. When the group is not know yet, for example the students that will start next year (without knowing how many and who will subscribe), it is considered inconcrete.

DefRec/Th ('d', 'in')

Definiteness of recipient and theme

- d = definite:
 - * head is preceded by definite article ("the")
 - * head is (preceded by) demonstrative pronoun ("these"/"this"/"those"/"that")
 - * head is (preceded by) interrogative or (nominal) relative pronoun (e.g. "who", "whose")
 - * head is (preceded by) possessive pronoun (e.g. "my", "mine")
 - * head is a reciprocal pronoun (e.g. "each other")
 - * head is a reflexive pronoun (e.g. "himself")
 - * head is a personal pronoun (e.g. "her")
 - * head is proper noun (names of companies, people, etc.)
- in = indefinite:
 - * head is preceded by indefinite article ("a", "an")
 - * head is (preceded by) (non)assertive pronoun (e.g. "any", "somebody")
 - * head is (preceded by) universal pronoun (e.g. "both", "every")

- * head is (preceded by) negative pronoun (e.g. "no")
- * head is (preceded by) quantifying pronoun (e.g. "a bit")
- * head is (preceded by) pronoun "one"
- * head is not preceded by a determiner, and is not a proper noun

GivRec/Th ('g', 'non')

Givenness of recipient and theme following Bresnan et al.

- g = given:

- * when it is mentioned in the preceding context (maximally 20 clauses)
- * when it is stereotypical of something mentioned in the preceding context (maximally 20 clauses), for example *checkout* when the *supermarket* is mentioned in the preceding context
- * when it is part of the speech context, e.g. *I, you* when referring to the persons in a dialogue, *this article* when referring to the one you are writing, etc.
- * *my* or *your* + unambiguous person/thing, e.g. *my mother, your left hand*, because one has only one mother and one left hand
- * *you, one* and *us* in the sense of *one should give to the poor*

- non = non-given: the rest

NrRec/Th ('s', 'p')

Number of recipient and theme

- s = singular: singular nouns and mass nouns

- p = plural: plural nouns

For words such as 'that', 'what' and other words of which the number is not directly clear, the antecedent was checked.

PrsRec ('l', 'non')

Person of recipient following Bresnan et al.

- non = non-local: "I", "me", "mine", "myself", "we", "us", "ours", "ourselves", "yourself", "you", "yours"
- l = local: rest

PrnRec/Th ('p', 'non')

Pronominality of recipient and theme

- p = pronominal: headed by a pronoun (head = pronoun)

- non = nonpronominal: not headed by a pronoun (head = not a pronoun)

SemCl ('c', 'o', 'k', 'a')

Semantic verb class

In the benefactive, the recipient receives the benefit of the situation expressed by the clause. The semantic class states what the situation is and how it is obtained:

c = creation of possession:

The theme is created for the recipient to possess it.

* e.g. "I build him a house.", "I baked him a cake.", etc.

o = obtaining of possession:

The theme is obtained for the recipient to possess it.

* e.g. "I bought him a car.", "I won him a prize.", "I arranged the cash for her.", etc.

k = keeping of possession:

The theme is kept for the recipient to possess it.

* e.g. "I kept the letter for myself.", "I saved him some money.", etc.

a = abstract:

The theme is a situation created for the recipient, or there is a figurative meaning

* e.g. "We have to build confidence for him.", "He won the battle for me.", "I saved my love for him.", "I arranged him a meet and greet.", "I planned a meeting for them", etc.