

## Task: [3] Syntactic alternations in English

Syntactic alternation involves a change in the way a verb realizes its arguments in syntactic constructions. Let us take the verb *give* as an example.

- (1) a. John gave Mary some flowers.
  - b. John gave some flowers to Mary.

In (1a), *give* is followed by the indirect object (*Mary*) and next by the direct object (*some flowers*). All of its arguments are nominal phrases (NP) <sup>1</sup>. In (1b), the objects swap positions. Now, *some flowers* occur immediately following the verb *give* and *Mary* is preceded by the preposition *to*. The presented alternation is called *dative alternation*. Formally, we notate it

- (2) a. NP<sub>1</sub> [John] V<sup>2</sup> [gave] NP<sub>2</sub> [Mary ] NP<sub>3</sub> [some flowers]
  - b. NP<sub>1</sub> [John] V [gave] NP<sub>3</sub> [some flowers] *to-*NP<sub>2</sub> [to Mary]

Some of the other common syntactic alternations in English are:

- (3) Benefactive alternation
  - a. Mary baked her mother a cake. NP<sub>1</sub> V NP<sub>2</sub> NP<sub>3</sub>
  - b. Mary baked a cake for her mum. NP<sub>1</sub> V NP<sub>3</sub> for-NP<sub>2</sub>
- (4) Spray/load alternation

a. John loaded the truck with hay. NP<sub>1</sub> V NP<sub>2</sub> with-NP<sub>3</sub> b. John loaded hay on the truck. NP<sub>1</sub> V NP<sub>3</sub> on-NP<sub>2</sub>

and

(5) With/against alternation

a. Brian hit the stick against the fence.  $NP_1 \ V \ NP_2 \ against-NP_3$ b. Brian hit the fence with the stick.  $NP_1 \ V \ NP_3 \ with-NP_2$ 

**Instruction:** There are many verbs in English that occur in the presented constructions. Allocate the verbs below to the correct alternations they can occur in.

sell, pour (drink), hammer, hit, pass, smear, teach, hang, make (tea), slap, smack, spray, splash, cook, dance, paint, pack, show, knock, lend

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> NP - noun phrase - (Pol.) wyrażenie rzeczownikowe

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  V – verb – (Pol.) czasownik

NP V NP NP and NP V NP for-NP

Type of alternation

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Alternating verbs

Dative alternation	(5 verbs)
NP V NP to-NP and NP V NP NP	

INP V INP to-INP and INP V INP INP	
Spray/load alternation	(5 verbs)
NP V NP with-NP and NP V NP on-NP	
With/against alternation	(5 verbs)
NP V NP <i>against</i> -NP and NP V NP <i>with</i> -NP	
Benefactive alternation	5 (verbs)

## KEY:

Dative alternation Ber			Benefac	Benefactive alternation		Spray/load alternation		With/against alternation				
lend,	pass,	sell,	cook,	dance,	pour	pack,	spray,	smear,	hammer,	hit,	knock,	slap,
show, teach (drink),		paint, make	e (tea)	hang, s	plash		smack					

<sup>1</sup> point for each correct answer