New LFG Grammatical Functions (GFs) for (free subject) verb MWEs Stella Markantonatou¹ and Niki Samaridi²

¹Institute for Language and Speech Processing/ "Athena" RIC, <u>marks@ilsp.gr</u>
²National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, <u>nsamaridi@gmail.com</u>

Η Αίμη κάνει την τρίχα τριχιά the Emmy makes the hair.F.acc.S rope.F.acc.S 'Emmy exaggerates things.'

Entries in the XLE lexicon

WWS την_τρίχα_τριχιά = noun.F.acc.S κάνω <SUBJ, OBJ>, OBJ PRED= 'την_τρίχα_τριχιά'

OBJ diagnostics and the WWS την_τρίχα_τριχιά:

 Constituency: την_τρίχα_τριχιά is an obligatory phrasal constituent that enjoys the word order freedom of MG verbal complements

www.loutrakiblog.gr/2013/12/blog-post_24.html
την τρίχα τριχιά κάνετε μωρέ!!!
the hair rope make.2nd.pl EXCLAM

- it does not cliticise
- it does not passivize
- it gives no long distance dependency phenomena
- in particular, it is doubtful whether the question with $\tau\iota$ is not an "echo" one

GFs for MWEs: FIXCONST, XFIXCONST

- A non-subject phrasal obligatory constituent that functions as **FIXCONST** in a verb MWE may be fixed, or semi-fixed allowing for anaphoric binding, bearing anaphoric morphological features, or demanding a POSS.
- An obligatory, semi-fixed WWS constituent that subcategorises for a SUBJ controlled by SUBJ/OBJ functions as an **XFIXCONST**.

New entries in the XLE lexicon

WWS την_τρίχα_τριχιά,
PRED 'την_τρίχα_τριχιά'
κάνω <SUBJ, FIXCONST>,
^FIXCONST PRED= 'την_τρίχα_τριχιά'