(P) Combining Categories in Tok Pisin (1/2)

P1.

1.	*Brata bilong em i stap rit.*	E
2.	*Ol i stap dringim wara.*	H
3.	*Ol i ken ritim buk bilong mi.*	C
4.	*Em i ritim buk pinis.*	A
5.	*Em i laik rit.*	G
6.	*Susa bilong em i ken rait.*	D
7.	*Susa bilong mi i boilim wara.*	B
8.	*Wara i boil pinis.*	F

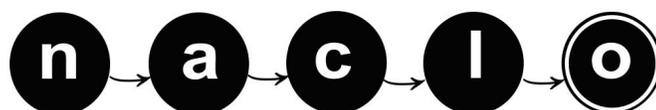| A.	He has read the book.
B.	My sister boils the water.
C.	They can read my book.
D.	His sister can write.
E.	His brother is reading.
F.	The water has boiled.
G.	He wants to read.
H.	They are drinking water.

P2.   My brother is reading my sister's book.

P3.   Susa bilong ol i laik raitim buk.

P4.

1.	bilong	B
2.	brata	A
3.	boil	D
4.	boilim	E
5.	buk	A
6.	dringim	E
7.	em	A
8.	i	C
9.	ken	G
10.	laik	G

11.	mi	A
12.	ol	A
13.	pinis	F
14.	stap	G
15.	raitim	E
16.	rit	D
17.	ritim	E
18.	susa	A
19.	wara	A

A.	NP
B.	(NP \ NP) / NP
C.	(S \ NP) / (S$_b$ \ NP)
D.	(S$_b$ \ NP)
E.	(S$_b$ \ NP) / NP
F.	(S$_b$ \ NP) \ (S$_b$ \ NP)
G.	(S$_b$ \ NP) / (S$_b$ \ NP)

P5. A. Any noun or pronoun is category A (NP) because they can be used as a noun.

B. The word "bilong" shows possession of the preceding NP by the following NP; therefore, it is (NP\NP)/NP. Also, the phrase [NP bilong NP] yields a noun phrase (NP).

C. The word "i" is necessary for a grammatical sentence, so it is (S\NP)/(S_b\NP). It wants a following verb phrase (indicated by (S_b\NP)) and a preceding noun phrase (NP). NP+i+(S_b\NP) forms a sentence.

D. Each intransitive verb (boil and rit) can stand on its own as S_b\NP, forming the verb phrase.

E. Transitive verbs (boilim, dringim, raitim, ritim; the ones ending in -im), need a following NP, so they are categorized as (S_b\NP)/NP, a verb phrase followed by a noun phrase.

F. The verbs "stap," "ken," and "laik" precede the primary verb phrase and need another verb phrase to create an S_b\NP, so they are the category (S_b\NP)/(S_b\NP).

G. The verb "pinis" comes after the main verb, so it is of the category (S_b\NP)\(S_b\NP) which requires a (S_b\NP) to precede it.