DEEP AND SURFACE STRUCTURE OF
THE LONGUDA CLAUSE

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to describe the Longuda[1] clause in terms of both surface structure and deep structure. The description begins with the surface verb root as central. Clause types are divided on the basis of different case frames which are inherent to each verb class. The surface structure relations of the nuclear constituents of the case frame are labelled subject and complement.[2] The complement can be further subdivided into direct object, indirect object, and predicate attribute. The basic surface structure order is indicated in the following tagmemic formula:

+Subject: Noun Phrase + Predicate: Verb Phrase ± Complement 1: Noun Phrase ± Complement 2: Noun phrase

Deep structure functions are agent, patient, range, experiencer, non-instigative cause, attribuant, attribute, identity, source or goal, beneficiary, instrument and quote.

Clauses are further subdivided on the basis of 1) the set of optional roles chosen from benefactive, accompaniment, instrument and reciprocal which are inherent to each verb; 2) the transform potential of the basic clause type; 3) the transform potential to change the mode; and 4) the potential of the clause to function in an embedded relation.

1.1 Benefits of description in terms of both deep and surface structure

Cook (Cook 1970.6) points out that it is useful to include deep and surface structure in one description for two reasons: 1) in order to see differences of relationship not evident without assignment of case frames; and 2) in order to indicate similarities among clauses which are apparently not related in surface structure. As examples of the first reason, a the, 'he stands' and a pǝre, 'it tore' have the identical intransitive surface structure subject and predicate, however in deep structure they have different case frames; subject as agent in 'he stands' and subject as patient in 'it tore'. Also there are differences in