

# The PIV Function, p. 1

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This handout outlines various aspects of the PIV function.

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## Pivot assignment in different types of languages

In nominative-accusative languages (English, Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, ...)

$$(\uparrow \text{PIV}) = (\uparrow \widehat{\text{GF}})$$

In “syntactically” ergative languages (Dyirbal, Inuit, Samoan, Chukchee, ...)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } \exists (\uparrow \text{OBJ}) \Rightarrow (\uparrow \text{PIV}) &= (\uparrow \text{OBJ}) \\ \text{or, in standard LFG notation: } (\uparrow \text{OBJ}) \Rightarrow (\uparrow \text{PIV}) &= (\uparrow \text{OBJ}) \end{aligned}$$

In Philippine-type languages (Tagalog, Cebuano, Malagasy, ...)

with “Active voice” morphology:	$(\uparrow \text{PIV}) = (\uparrow \widehat{\text{GF}})$
with “Direct object voice” morphology:	$(\uparrow \text{PIV}) = (\uparrow \text{OBJ})$
with “Indirect object/locative voice”:	$(\uparrow \text{PIV}) = (\uparrow \text{OBJ}_{\text{Indirect}})$
with “Instrumental voice” morphology:	$(\uparrow \text{PIV}) = (\uparrow \text{OBL}_{\text{Instr}})$
etc.	

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## Example

Samoan (Austronesian > Malayo-Polynesian > Oceanic > Polynesian)—a mixed-subject (“syntactically ergative”) language

English—a uniform-subject language

Sā fasi le maile e le teine.  
PAST hit ART dog ERG ART girl  
'The girl hit the dog.'

### Samoan

$\widehat{\text{GF}}$	[“girl”]
$\text{OBJ}$	[“dog”]
$\text{PIV}$	
TENSE	PAST
PRED	'hit $\langle (\uparrow \widehat{\text{GF}})(\uparrow \text{OBJ}) \rangle$ ',

### English

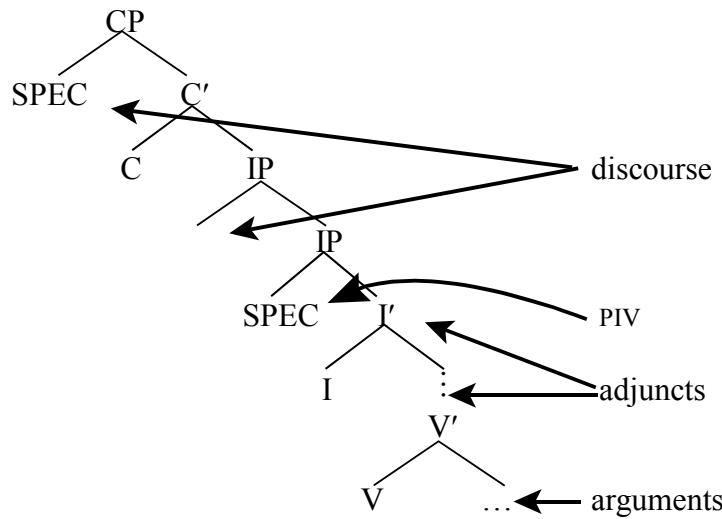
$\widehat{\text{GF}}$	[“girl”]
$\text{PIV}$	
OBJ	[“dog”]
TENSE	PAST
PRED	'hit $\langle (\uparrow \widehat{\text{GF}})(\uparrow \text{OBJ}) \rangle$ ',

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## Clause structure in configurational languages

Configurational languages encode grammatical functions iconically in constituent structure:



Non-configurational languages organize their constituent structures according to different principles.