CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter gives a deeper explanation about the analysis of data based on the classifications of data which the writer got from several data sources, such as novels, and American Corpus. Therefore, this chapter is divided into two parts, i.e. classification and analysis.

4.1 Genitive *of-constructions* that encode Event Proposition

In this classification, the meanings of genitive *of-construction* only encode Event Proposition in which an EVENT concept has a function as a central concept. There are 23 data of genitive *of-constructions* that encode Event proposition. Each data can be interpreted into some meanings. Each meaning has different case roles which are left implicit. Thus, the writer divided this classification more specifically into 4 subclassifications based on the implicit case roles.

4.1.1 Event Proposition which is marked by Implicit Agent or Action

Here, there are 4 data that show genitive *of-constructions* only encode Event Propositions. However, each meaning of genitive *of-construction* has different implicit case roles. The Event Proposition is marked by implicit Agent or Action. It means that the meanings have implicit Agent or implicit Action or both from one phrase.

(01) [01] The stir of society (WH:1)

The phrase *the stir of society* is ambiguous semantically since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning, *someone made a stir in a society* is marked by implicit Agent; second meaning, *society made a stir* is marked by implicit Action. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action. In this case, the writer analyzed the meanings one by one.

First meaning:

(Someone)	(made)	a stir	in society
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**	**Location**

The above description shows that the meaning *someone made a stir in a society* involves 4 case roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant, and Location. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*stir*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did the Action; the Location is the THING which identified the spatial placement of an EVENT. The meaning *someone made a stir in society* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase the stir of society; the Agent (*someone*) and Action (*made*) are left implicit. Those implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

Society	(made)	a stir
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**

As can be seen that there are 3 case roles involved in the meaning *society made a stir*; Agent, Action and Resultant. The Agent (*society*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*stir*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action. The meaning *society made a stir* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the stir of society*. The Action (*made*) is left implicit; it causes the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *the sir of society* is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

In all England, I do not believe that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed from the stir of society.

In the sentence, the phrase is not explained by the other words, phrases or clauses which give clear information whether the phrase *the stir of society* means *someone made a stir in society* or *society made a stir*. The sentence just give an information that the speaker could fix *the stir of society*; we did not know who caused the stir; whether there was *someone* who made the stir in society or whether the *society* itself who made the stir.

(02) [04] My idea of Catherine Earnshaw (WH: 75)

Semantically, the above phrase can be interpreted into two meanings; first meaning is *I describe Catherine Earnshaw* is marked by implicit Agent and Action; second meaning is *I imagine to be Catherine Earnshaw* is marked by implicit Agent and Action. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action.

First meaning:

(I)	(describe)	Catherine Earnshaw
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

As can be seen that the above meaning consists of 3 case roles; Agent, Action, Affected Affected. The Agent (*I*) is the THING which did an Action (*describe*); the Affected (*Catherine Earnshaw*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action. The meaning *I describe Catherine Earnshaw* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *my idea of Catherine Earnshaw*; the Agent (*I*) and Action (*describe*) are left implicit. Those implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(I)	(imagine)	to be Catherine Earnshaw
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

The above meaning shows that it involves 3 case roles; Agent, Action, and Affected. The Agent (*I*) is the THING which did an Action (*imagine*); the Affected (*Catherine Earnshaw*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action. The meaning *I imagine to be Catherine Earnshaw* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *my idea of Catherine Earnshaw*; the Agent (*I*) and Action (*describe*) are left implicit. Those implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *my idea of Catherine Earnshaw* is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

I marvelled much how he, with a mind to correspond with his person, could fancy my idea of Catherine Earnshaw.

The above sentence just give an information that the speaker admired someone since he could fancy my idea of Catherine Earnshaw. However, there are no words, phrases or clauses which explain whether he could fancy when the speaker described Catherine Earnshaw or he could fancy when the speaker imagined to be Catherine Earnshaw.

4.1.2 Event Proposition which is marked by Implicit Agent or Affected

In this subclassification, there are 11 data of genitive *of-constructions*. Each data which encodes Event Proposition is marked by implicit Agent or Affected. It means that the meanings have only implicit Agent or implicit Affected or both from one phrase.

(01) [03] The disturbance of Catherine (WH: 61)

The phrase *the disturbance of Catherine* is ambiguous semantically since it can be interpreted into some meanings. There are two meanings which the writer got from the phrase; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *Catherine disturbed someone* is marked by implicit Affected; second meaning is *someone disturbed Catherine* which is marked by implicit Agent. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Affected. In this case, the writer analyzed the meanings one by one.

First meaning:

Catherine	disturbed	(someone)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

As can be seen that the meaning *Catherine disturbed someone* encodes Event Proposition; it involves 3 case roles; they are Agent, Action and Affected. The Agent (*Catherine*) is the THING which did an Action (*disturbed*); the Affected (*someone*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *Catherine disturbed someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the disturbance of Catherine*; here, the Affected (*someone*) and is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	disturbed	Catherine
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

The above meaning shows that there are some case roles involved in the meaning *someone disturbed Catherine*; they are Agent, Action and Affected. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*disturbed*); the Affected (*Catherine*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *someone disturbed Catherine* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the disturbance of Catherine*; here, the Agent (*someone*) and is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Although the phrase *the disturbance of Catherine* is in the sentence, it still has ambiguous meanings.

With that he dashed head foremost out of the room, amid the merriment of the master and mistress, and to the disturbance of Catherine. (Wuthering Heights: 61)

In the sentence, the phrase is not explained by the other words, phrases or clause which give clear information whether the disturbance is made by *someone* or *Catherine*.

(02) [07] The talk of madman (WH: 175)

Semantically, the phrase *the talk of madman* is ambiguous since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *madman talked about something* which is marked by implicit Affected; second meaning is *someone talked about madman* which is marked by implicit Agent. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Affected. To make it clear that the phrase is ambiguous, the writer analyzed each meanings.

First meaning:

Madman	talked	about (something)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

From the above description, the meaning *madman talked about something* encodes Event Proposition; it involves 3 case roles, they are Agent, Action and Affected. The Agent (*madman*) is the THING which did an Action (*talked*); the Affected (*something*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *madman talked about something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the talk of madman*; here, the Affected (*something*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	talked	about	madman
THING	**EVENT**		**THING**
as	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**		**Affected**

As can be seen that the meaning *someone talked about madman* encodes Event Proposition; it involves 3 case roles, they are Agent, Action and Affected. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*talked*); the Affected (*madman*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *someone talked about madman* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the talk of madman*; here, the Agent (*someone*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *the talk of madman* is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

"Mr. Heathcliff," said I, "this is <u>the talk of madman</u>".

The phrase *the talk of madman* is still ambiguous in the above sentence. There are no words or phrases which explain the phrase *the talk of madman*. Therefore, the phrase doesn't give a clear information whether *madman* or *someone* who talked.

(03) [11] The influence of Joseph's complaints (WH: 376)

Semantically, the above phrase is ambiguous; it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *Joseph*

influenced someone with his complaints which is marked by implicit Affected; second meaning is *someone influence someone else with Joseph's complaints* which is marked by implicit Agent and Affected. Hence, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Affected. Let's take a look the analysis as follows:

First meaning:

Joseph	influenced	(someone)	with	his complaints
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**		**Instrument**

The above meaning shows that there are 4 case roles involved; Agent, Action, Affected and Instrument. The Agent (*Joseph*) is the THING which did an Action (*influenced*); the Affected (*someone*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; the Instrument (*his complaints*) is the THING used to carry out the EVENT. The meaning *Joseph influenced someone with his complaints* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the infleunce of Joseph's complaints*; here, the Affected (*someone*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	influenced	(someone else)	with	Joseph's complaints
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**		**Instrument**

Based on the above meaning, there are 4 case roles involved; Agent, Action, Affected and Accompaniment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*influenced*); the Affected (*someone else*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; the Instrument (*Joseph's complaints*) is the THING used to carry out the EVENT. The meaning *someone influenced someone else with Joseph's complaints* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the infleunce of Joseph's complaints*; here, the Agent (*someone*) and Affected (*someone else*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *the influence of Joseph complaints* is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

After breakfast, Catherine insisted on my bringing a chair and sitting with my work under the fit-trees at the end of the house; and she beguiled Hareton, who had perfectly recovered from his accident, to dig and arrange her little garden, which was shifted to that corner by the influence of Joseph's complaints.

The phrase *the influence of Joseph's complaints* in the sentence is still ambiguous since there are no words, phrases or clauses which give more information about the phrase. The phrase just told the reader that Catherine asked Hareton to dig and arrange her little garden, which was shifted to the corner by the influence of Joseph's compliants. Here, we did not know who influenced Catherine to shift her little garden to the corner; whether Joseph who directly complained to Catherine about the garden and it influenced Catherine to change

her garden; whether Joseph complained to someone about Catherine's garden, then someone influenced Catherine to change her garden.

(04) [16] The fears of the sister (NA: 110)

The phrase *the fears of the sister* can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *the sister fears something* which is marked by implicit Affected; second meaning is *someone fears the sister* which is marked by implicit Agent. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Affected.

First meaning:

The sister	fears	(something)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

Based on the above description, the meaning *the sister fears something* encodes Event Proposition; it involves 3 case roles, they are Agent, Action and Affected. The Agent (*the sister*) is the THING which did an Action (*fears*); the Affected (*something*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *the sister fears something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the fear of the sister*; here, the Affected (*something*) and is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	fears	the sister
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

The meaning *someone fears the sister* encodes Event Proposition; it involves 3 case roles, they are Agent, Action and Affected. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*fears*); the Affected (*the sister*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *someone fears the sister* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the fears of the sister*; here, the Agent (*someone*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

The fears of the sister have added to the weakness of the woman.

The phrase *the fears of sister* is still ambiguous in the sentence. The phrase is not explained by the other words, phrases or clauses whether *someone fears the sister* or *the sister fears someone*. The sentence does not give more information about that. The sentence just told that the fears caused the weakness to the woman.

(05) [40] The memory of his brother (TCSH: 686)

The above phrase is ambiguous semantically since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *his brother memorized something or someone* which is marked by implicit

Affected; second meaning is *someone memorized his brother* which is marked by implicit Agent. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Affected.

First meaning:

His brother	memorized	(something or someone)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

From the above description, the meaning *his brother memorized something or someone* encodes Event Proposition; it involves 3 case roles, they are Agent, Action and Affected. The Agent (*his brother*) is the THING which did an Action (*memorized*); the Affected (*something or someone*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *his brother memorized something or someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the memory of his brother*; here, the Affected (*something or someone*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

Someone	memorized	his brother
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**

As can be seen that the meaning *someone memorized his brother* encodes Event Proposition; it involves 3 case roles, they are Agent, Action and Affected.

The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*memorized*); the Affected (*his brother*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *someone memorized his brother* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the memory of his brother*; here, the Agent (*someone*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

My hand has been forced, however, by the recent letters in which Colonel James Moriarty defends the memory of his brother, and I have no choice but to lay the facts before the public exactly as they occurred.

The above sentence just give an information that the speaker described how the speaker's feeling when there was a letter from Colonel James Moriaty which defended the memory of his brother. However, there are no words, phrases, or clauses whether James Moriaty wrote a letter about his brother's memory or about someone who memorized his brother.

4.1.3 Event Proposition which is marked by only Implicit Agent or Action or Beneficiary

In this subclassification, there are 6 data of genitive *of-constructions*. Each data encodes Event Proposition which is marked by only implicit Agent or Action or Beneficiary.

(01) [17] The compliment of John Thorpe's affection (NA: 143)

The above phrase can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *Someone gave compliment to John Thorpe's affection* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action; second meaning is *John Thorpe gave compliment to someone as his affection* which is marked by implicit Action and Benefeiciary. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Beneficiary.

First meaning:

Someone	gave	compliment	to John Thorpe's affection
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**	**Beneficiary**

From the above description, it is clear that there are 4 case roles involved in the meaning; Agent, Action, Affected and Beneficiary. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*gave*); the Affected (*compliment*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; the Beneficiary (*John Thrope's affection*) is the THING which got advantage from the Action which the Agent did. The meaning *someone gave compliment to John Thrope's affection* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the compliment of John Thrope's affection*; here, the Agent (*someone*) and the Action (*gave*) are left implicit. Those implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

John Thorpe	(gave)	compliment	to(someone)	as	his affection
THING as Agent	**EVENT as Action**	**THING as Affected**	**THING as Beneficiary**		**THING as Attributive**

Based on the above meaning, there are 5 case roles involved; Agent, Action, Affected, Beneficiary and Attributive. The Agent (*John Thrope*) is the THING which did an Action (*gave*); the Affected (*compliment*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; the Beneficiary (*someone*) is the THING which got advantage from the Action which the Agent did. The meaning *someone gave compliment to John Thrope's affection* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the compliment of John Thrope's affection*; here, the Action (*gave*) and the Beneficiary (*someone*) are left implicit. Those implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Although the phrase is in the sentence, it is still ambiguous. Let's take a look the sententence as follows:

The compliment of John Thorpe's affection did not make amends for this thoughtlessness in his sister.

The above sentence just gave an information that his sister did not get amends from the compliment of John Thorpe's affection. There are no words, phrases or clauses which give a clear information whether someone or John Thorpe who gave the compliment.

(02) [46] Last letter of the Duke's (TCSH: 798)

The above phrase is ambiguous semantically since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked different case roles; first meaning is *Duke wrote the last letter to someone* which is marked by implicit Action and Beneficiary; second meaning is *Someone wrote the last letter to Duke* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Beneficiary.

First meaning:

Duke	(wrote)	the last letter	to (someone)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**	**Beneficiary**

The above meaning shows that there are 4 case roles involved; Agent, Action, Resultant and Beneficiary. The Agent (*Duke*) is the THING which did an Action (*wrote*); the Resultant (*last letter*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action; the beneficiary (*someone*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action that the Agent did. The meaning *Duke wrote the last letter to someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the last letter of the Duke's*; here, the Action (*wrote*) and Beneficiary (*someone*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	(wrote)	the last letter	to Duke
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**	**Beneficiary**

As can be seen there are 4 case roles involved in the above meaning; Agent, Action, Resultant and Beneficiary. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*wrote*); the Resultant (*last letter*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action; the beneficiary (*Duke*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action that the Agent did. The meaning *someone wrote the last letter to Duke* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the last letter of the Duke's*; here, the Agent (*someone*) and Action (*wrote*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

"I see. By the way, that last letter of the Duke's–was it found in the boy's room after he was gone?"

The above sentence just gave an information that someone found the last letter of the Duke's in the boy's room. In the sentence, there are no words, phrases or clauses which give a clear information about the letter; whether the last letter is written by the Duke or someone.

(03) [56] An entire party of Aurors (Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: 10)

Semantically, the above phrase is ambiguous since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *Aurors held an entire party for someone* which is marked by implicit Action and Beneficiary; second meaning is *Someone held an entire party for Aurors* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Beneficiary.

First meaning:

Aurors	(held)	an entire party	for (someone)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**	**Beneficiary**

Based on the above meaning, there are 4 case roles involved; Agent, Action, Resultant and Beneficiary. The Agent (*Aurors*) is the THING which did an Action (*held*); the Resultant (*an entire party*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action; the beneficiary (*someone*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action that the Agent did. The meaning *Aurors held an entire pary for someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *an entire party of Aurors*; here, the Action (*held*) and Beneficiary (*someone*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	(held)	an entire party	for	Aurors
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**		**Beneficiary**

As can be seen that there are 4 case roles involved in the above meaning; Agent, Action, Resultant and Beneficiary. The Agent (*somoene*) is the THING which did an Action (*held*); the Resultant (*an entire party*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action; the Beneficiary (*Aurors*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action that the Agent did. The meaning *someone held an entire pary for Aurors* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *an entire party of Aurors*; here, the Agent (*someone*) and Action (*held*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

“My Lord,” Yaxley went on, “Dawlish believes an entire party of Aurors will be used to transfer the boy—”

The above sentence just gave an information that *an entire party of Aurors* was purposed to transfer the boy. In the sentence, there are no words, phrases, or clauses which give a clear information about the party; whether the party is held by someone or Aurors.

4.1.4 Event Proposition which is marked by only Implicit Agent or Beneficiary

In this subclassification, there are 1 data of genitive *of-construction*. The data encodes Event Proposition which is marked by implicit Agent or Beneficiary.

(01) [06] My offer of a wife (WH: 130)

The above phrase is ambiguous semantically since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *I offered a wife to someone* which is marked by implicit Beneficiary; second meaning is *someone offered a wife to me* which is marked by implicit Agent. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Beneficiary.

First meaning:

I	offered	a wife	to (someone)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**	**Beneficiary**

Based on the above meaning, there are 4 case roles involved; Agent, Action, Affected and Beneficiary. The Agent (*I*) is the THING which did an Action (*offered*); the Affected (*a wife*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; the Beneficiary (*someone*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action that the Agent did. The meaning *I offered a wife to someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *my offer of a*

wife; here, the Beneficiary (*someone*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	offered	a wife	to	me
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**		**Beneficiary**

As can be seen that there are 4 case roles involved in the above meaning; Agent, Action, Affected and Beneficiary. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*offered*); the Affected (*a wife*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; the Beneficiary (*me*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action that the Agent did. The meaning *someone offered a wife to me* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *an my offer of a wife*; here, the Agent (*someone*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

"Well. I won't repeat my offer of a wife"

The above sentence just gave an information that the speaker would not repeat the offer of a wife. In the sentence, there are no words, phrases, or clauses which give a clear information whether the speaker who offered a wife to someone or whether someone who offered a wife to the speaker.

4.2 Genitive *of-constructions* that encode Event or State Proposition marked by Implicit Agent or Action

In this classification, the meanings of a genitive *of-construction* not only encode Event Propositions, but also encode Event and State Proposition. For example, if there are three meanings interpreted from a genitive *of-construction*, two meanings encode Event Proposition, one meaning encode Event and State proposition. In this case, there are 4 data of genitive *of-constructions* encode Event or State proposition. Each data can be interpreted into some meanings. Each meanings have different case roles which are left implicit.

As stated previously that there are only 3 data showed Event or State Propositions. Each meanings in the form of Proposition have implicit case roles which is marked by implicit Agent or Action. It means that the meanings have implicit Agent or implicit Action or both from one phrase.

(01) [10] The spectacle of Catherine (WH: 364)

Semantically, the phrase *the spectacle of Catherine* is ambiguous since it can be interpreted into some ways. There are three meanings which the writer got from the above phrase; each meaning is marked by different case roles; first meaning is *Catherine made a spectacle* which is marked by implicit Action; second meaning is *someone made a spectacle about Catherine* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action; third meaning is *Catherine played in the spectacle* which is marked by implicit Action. Therefore, the phrase is classified into

ambiguous phrase which is marked by Agent or Action. To make it clear that the phrase is ambiguous, the writer analyzed each meanings.

First meaning:

Catherine	(made)	a spectacle
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**

Based on the above meaning, there are 3 case roles involved in the meaning of genitive *of-construction the spectacle of Catherine*. The case roles are Agent, Action and Resultant. The Agent (*Catherine*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*a spectacle*) is the THING which is produced by when the Agent did an Action. The meaning *Catherine made a spectacle* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the spectacle of Catherine*; the Action (*made*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	(made)	a spectacle	about Catherine
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant & Topic**	**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

Formerly, the phrase *The spectacle of Catherine* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone made a spectacle* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the spectactle is about Cateherine* which encodes

State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone made a spectacle which is about Catherine*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the word *spectacle* and *Catherine*; thus, there is a relation depiction between a *spectacle* and *Catherine*; the final form of meaning is *Someone made a spectacle about Catherine*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant, Topic and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*a spectacle*) is the THING which is produced by when the Agent did an Action; in addition, the word *spectacle* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*Catherine*) is the THING which described that the *spectacle* is about *Catherine*, not someone else. The meaning *someone made a spectacle about Catherine* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the spectacle of Catherine*; the Agent (*someone*) and the Action (*made*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Third meaning:

Catherine	(played)	in	the spectacle
THING	**EVENT**		**THING**
as	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**		**Location**

The above meaning *Catherine played in the spectacle* shows that there are 3 case roles involved; they are Agent, Action and Location. The Agent

(*Catherine*) is the THING which did an Action (*played*); the Location(*the spectacle*) is the THING which identified the spatial placement of the EVENT. The meaning *Catherine played inthe spectacle* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the spectacle of Catherine*; the Action (*played*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

He, poor man, was perfectly aghast at the spectacle of Catherine seated on the same bench with Hareton Earshaw, leaning her hand on his shoulder.

The above sentence just give an information that he was shocking someone by sitting on the same bench with Hareton Earnshaw at *the spectacle of Catherine*. However, there are no words, phrases or clauses whether the someone made a spectacle about Catherine or Catherine made a spectacle or Catherine just played in the spectacle.

(02) [59] The love song of A. Jerome Minkoff (American Corpus)

The above phrase can be interpreted into two meanings; first, *A. Jerome Minkoff wrote a love song*; second, *someone sang a song about A. Jerome Minkoff*. It means that the phrase is ambiguous semantically.

First meaning:

A. Jerome Minkoff	(wrote)	a love song
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant**

As can be seen that there are only 3 case roles involved in the above meaning; Agent, Action and Resultant. The Agent (*A.Jerome Minkoff*) is the THING which did an Action (*wrote*); the Resultant (*a love song*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action. The meaning *A.Jerome Minkoff wrote a love song* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the love song of A.Jerome Minkoff*; here, the Action (*wrote*) is left implicit. The implicit case role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone)	sang	a love song	about	A.Jerome Minkoff
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant , Topic**		**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

Formerly, the phrase *The love song of A. Jerome Minkoff* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone sang a love song about A. Jerome Minkoff* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the love song is about A. Jerome Minkoff* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple

proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone sang a love song which is about A. Jerome Minkoff*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the word *which is* has a role in connecting *a love song* and *A. Jerome Minkoff*; thus, there is a relation depiction between them. The above meaning shows that there are 3 case and 2 state roles involved; Agent, Action, Resultant, Topic and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*sang*); the Resultant (*a love song*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action. Here, the Resultant (a love song) also has a role as a Topic which stands for State Proposition. The Comment (A. Jerome Minkoff) is the THING which describes that the Topic (a love song) is about A. Jerome Minkoff. In this case, the Agent (someone) and Action (Event) are left implicit. It causes the ambiguity.

Although the phrase is in the sentence, it is still ambiguous.

By Joseph Epstein JOSEPH EPSTEIN'S latest book, the love song of A. Jerome Minkoff and Other Stories, will be published in April by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

The above sentence just gave an information that *the love song of A.Jerome Minkoff* would be published in Aprill with the others stories by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. In the sentence, there are no words, phrases, or clauses which give a clear information about the love song; whether the love song was written by A.Jerome Minkoff or someone; whether someone sang the love song or A.Jerome Minkoff.

4.3 Genitive *of-constructions* that encode Event and State Propositions

In this classification, the meanings of a genitive *of-construction* encode Event and State Proposition. For example, if there are 3 meanings interpereted from a ginitive *of-construction*, each meaning encodes Event and State Proposition. There are 33 data of genitive *of-constructions* encode Event proposition. Each data can be interpreted into some meanings. Each meanings have different case roles and state roles which are left implicit. Thus, the writer divided this classification more specifically into 5 classifications based on the implicit case and state roles.

4.3.1 Event and State Proposition which is marked by Implicit Agent or Action

In this subclassification, each meaning encodes Event and State Proposition which is marked by implicit Agent or Action. It means that the meanings have implicit Agent or implicit Action or both from one phrase. There are 3 data of genitive *of-constructions* in this classification.

(01) [11] A short sketch of my adventures (TCSH: 11)

The above phrase is ambiguous semantically since it can be interpreted into two meanings; first meaning is *someone made a short sketch about my adventure* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action; second meaning is *I made a short sketch about my adventure* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action. For further explanation, look at the analysis below:

First meaning:

(Someone)	(made)	a short sketch	about	my adventure
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant & Topic**		**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

Based on the above description, the meaning *someone made a short sketch about my adventures* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *A short sketch of my adventures* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone made a short sketch* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *a short sketch is about my adventure* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone made a short sketch which is about my adventures*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *a short sketch* and *my adventure*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a short sketch* and *my adventure*; the final form of meaning is *someone made a short sketch about my adventure*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*a short sketch*) is the THING which is produced by when the Agent did an Action; in addition *a short sketch* also has a role as a Topic which stands for State Propotition; the Comment (*my adventure*) is the THING which described that *a short sketch* (Resultant & Topic) is *about my*

adventure, not someone else. The meaning *someone made a short sketch about my adventure* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *A short sketch of my adventure*; the Agent (*someone*) and the Action (*made*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

I	made	a short sketch	about	my adventure
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant & Topic**		**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

Based on the above description, the meaning *I made a short sketch about my adventure* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *A short sketch of my adventures* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *I made a short sketch* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *a short sketch is about my adventure* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *I made a short sketch which is about my adventures*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *a short sketch* and *my adventure*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a short sketch* and *my adventure*; the final form of meaning is *I made a short sketch about my adventure.* The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant, Topic and Comment. The Agent (*I*) is the THING which did an Action

(*made*); the Resultant (*a short sketch*) is the THING which is produced by when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *a short sketch* also has a role as a Topic which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*my adventure*) is the THING which described that *a short sketch* is about *my adventure*, not someone else. The meaning *I made a sketch about my adventure* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *a short sketch of my adventure*; the Agent (*I*) and the Action (*made*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *a short sketch of my adventure* is still ambiguous in a sentence:

I gave him a short sketch of my adventures, and had hardly concluded it by the time that we reached our destination.

The above sentence just an information that the speaker gave *a short sketch of my adventure* to him which they reached the destination. However, there are no words, phrases, or clauses whether *a short sketch* was made by someone or it was made by the speaker.

4.3.2 Event and State Proposition which is marked by Implicit Agent or Action or Comment

Here, the meanings which encodes Event and State Proposition are marked by implicit Agent or Action or Comment. It means that the meanings have implicit Agent or implicit Action or Comment or all of them from one phrase. There are 26 data of genitive *of-constructions* in this classification.

(01) [02] An excellent caricature of my friend Joseph (WH: 21)

The phrase *an excellent caricature of my friend* is ambiguous semantically since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case and state roles; first meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about himself* which is marked by implicit Action and Comment; second meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about someone* which is marked by implicit Action and Attributive; third meaning is *someone made an excellent caricature aboout my friend Joseph* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Attributive. In this case, the writer analyzed the meanings one by one.

First meaning:

My friend Joseph (made) an excellent caricature about (himself).

THING as Agent	**EVENT as Action**	**THING as Resultant & Topic**	**THING as Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

As can be seen that the meaning *my friend Joseph made an excllent caricature about himself* encodes Event and State proposition; formerly, the phrase *An excellent caricature of my friend Joseph* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *an excellent caricature is*

about himself which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature which is about himself*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *an excellent caricature* and *himself*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *an excellent caricature* and *himself*; the final form of meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about himself*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant and Comment. The Agent (*my friend Joseph*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*an excellent caricature*) is the THING which is produced by when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *an excellent caricature* also has a role as a Topic which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*himself*) is the THING which described that an excellent caricature is about himself, not someone else. The meaning *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about himself* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *an excellent caricature of my friend Joseph*; the Action (*made*) and the Comment (*himself*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

My fiend Joseph	(made)	an excellent caricature	about (someone).
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant & Topic**	**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation:Depiction

Based on the above description, the meaning *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about someone* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *An excellent caricature of my friend Joseph* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *an excellent caricature is about someone* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature which is about someone*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words which is has a role in connecting the words *an excellent caricature* and *someone*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *an excellent caricature* and *someone*; the final form of meaning is *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about someone*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant and Comment. The Agent (*my friend Joseph*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*an excellent caricature*) is the THING which is produced by when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *an excellent caricature* also has a role as a Topic

which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*someone*) is the THING which described that an excellent caricature is about someone, not himself. The meaning *my friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *an excellent caricature of my friend Joseph*; the Action (*made*) and the Comment (*someone*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Third meaning:

Someone made an excellent caricature about my friend Joseph.

THING as Agent **EVENT as Action** **THING as Resultant** **& Topic** **THING as Comment**

State Proposition

Relation:Depiction

The above meaning *someone made an excellent caricature about my friend Joseph* encodes Event and State Proposition; formerly, the phrase *An excellent caricature of my friend Joseph* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone made an excellent caricature* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *an excellent caricature is about my friend Joseph* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone made an excellent caricature which is about my friend Joseph*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *an excellent caricature* and *my friend Joseph*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *an excellent caricature* and *my friend*

Joseph; the final form of meaning is *someone made an excellent caricature about my friend Joseph*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant and Comment. The Agent (*my friend Joseph*) is the THING which did an Action (*made*); the Resultant (*an excellent caricature*) is the THING which is produced by when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *an excellent caicature* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*someone*) is the THING which described that an excellent caricature is about someone, not himself. The meaning *someone made an excellent caricature about my friend Joseph* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *an excellent caricature of my friend Joseph*; the Agent (*someone*) and the Action (*made*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence:

At the top of an extra page (quite a treasure, probably, when first lighted on) I was greatly amused to behold an excellent caricature of my friend Joseph,-rudely, yet powerfully sketced.

In the sentence, the phrase is not explained by the other words, phrases or clause which give clear information whether the phrase *an excellent caricature of my friend Joseph* means *My friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about himself* or *My friend Joseph made an excellent caricature about someone* or *someone made an excellent caricature about my friend Joseph*. The sentence just gives information that the speaker was amused when the speaker found an excellent caricature of the speaker's friend Joseph at the top an extra page. From the sentence, we do not know whether *an excellent caricature* which the speaker

found is made by the speaker's friend Joseph and the caricature is about him or made by someone, but the caricature is about the speaker's friend Joseph or made by the speaker's friend Joseph, but the caricature is about someone else.

(02) [15] The opinions of her new friend (NA: 25)

Semantically, the phrase *the opinion of her new friend* is ambiguous since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case and roles; first meaning is *someone gave an opinion about her new friend* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action; second meaning is *her new friend gave an opinion about someone* which is marked by implicit Action and Comment. Hence, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Comment. To make it clear that the phrase is ambiguous, the writer analyzed each meanings.

First meaning:

(Someone) (gave) opinions about her new friend.

THING as Agent **EVENT as Action** **THING as Affected & Topic** **THING as Comment**

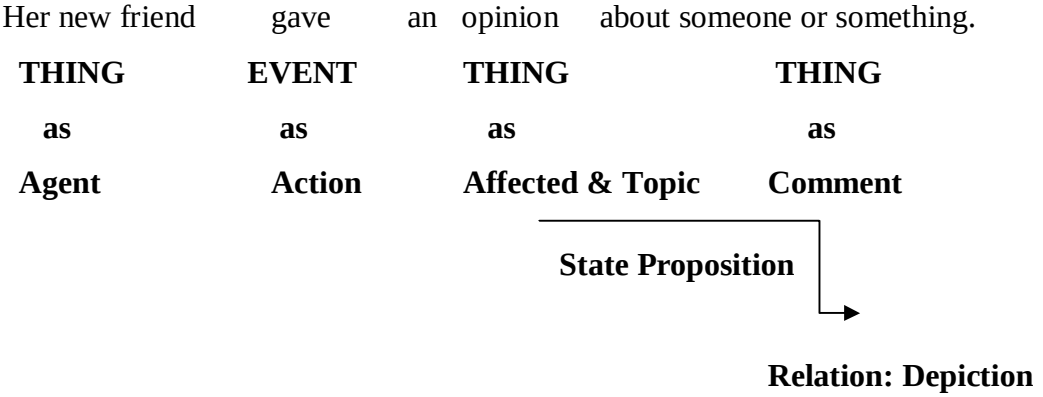
State Proposition

Relation:Depiction

As can be seen that the meaning *someone gave opinions about her new friend* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The opinions of her new friend* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone gave opinions* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the opinions is*

about her new friend which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone gave opinions which are about her new friend*; however, the words *which are* is left implicit; actually, the words *which are* has a role in connecting the word *opinions* and *her new friend*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *opinions* and *her new friend*;therefore, the final form of meaning is *someone gave opinions about her new friend*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*gave*); the Affected (*opinions*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *opinions* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*her new friend*) is the THING which described that the opinion is about her new friend, not someone else. The meaning *someone gave opinions about her new friend* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the opinion of her new friend*; the Agent (*someone*) and the Action (*gave*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:



From the above description, it is clear that the meaning *her new friend gave opinions about someone or something* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The opinions of her new friend* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *her new friend gave opinions* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the opinions is about someone or something* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *her new friend gave opinions which are about someone or something*; however, the words *which are* is left implicit; actually, the words *which are* has a role in connecting the words *an opinion* and *someone or something*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *an opinion* and *someone or something*; the final form of meaning is *her new friend gave opinion about someone or something*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected and Comment. The Agent (*her new friend*) is the THING which did an Action (*gave*); the Affected (*opinion*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, opinion also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (someone or something) is the THING which described that the opinion is about someone or something, not himself. The meaning *her new friend gave opinion about someone or something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the opinion of her new friend*; the Agent Action (*gave*) and the Comment (*someone or something*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *the opinion of her new friend* is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

she could compare the balls of Bath with those of Tunbridge, its fashions with the fashions of London; could rectify <u>the opinions of her new friend</u> in many articles of tasteful attire.

The phrase *the opinions of her new friend* is still ambiguous in the above sentence. There are no words or phrases which explain the opinions of her new friend. Therefore, the phrase did not give a clear information whether her new friend or someone who gave opinions.

(03) [20] The more certain information of Miss Morland (NA: 179)

Semantically, the above phrase is ambiguous since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case and state roles; first meaning is *someone gave certain information about Miss Morland* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action; second meaning is *Miss Morland gave certain information about someone* which is marked by implicit Action and Comment. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Comment.

First meaning:

(Someone)	(gave)	more certain information	about	Miss Morland
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected & Topic**		**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

The meaning *someone gave more certain information about Miss Morland* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The more certain information of Miss Morland* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone gave more certain information* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *more certain information is about Miss Morland* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone gave more certain information which is about Miss Morland*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *more certain information* and *Miss Morland*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *more certain information* and *Miss Morland*; the final form of meaning is *someone gave more certain information about Miss Morland*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*gave*); the Affected (*more certain information*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *more certain information* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*Miss Morland*) is

the THING which described that the opinion is about *Miss Morland*, not someone else. The meaning *someone gave more certain information about Miss Morland* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the more certain information of Miss Morland*; the Agent (*someone*) and the Action (*gave*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

Miss Morland	(gave)	more certain information	about	(someone or something)
THING as Agent	**EVENT as Action**	**THING as Affected & Topic**		**THING as Comment**
		State Proposition		

Relation: Depiction

As can be seen that the meaning *Miss Morland gave more certain information about someone or something* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The more certain information of Miss Morland* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *Miss Morland gave more certain information* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *more certain information is about someone or something* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *Miss Morland gave more certain information which is about someone or something*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *more certain information* and *someone or something*; thus, there is a

relation depiction between *more certain information* and *someone or something*;therefore, the final form of meaning is *Miss Morland gave more certain information about someone or something*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected and Comment. The Agent (*Miss Morland*) is the THING which did an Action (*gave*); the Affected (*more certain information*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *more certain information* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*someone or something*) is the THING which described that the opinion is about someone or something, not herself. The meaning *Miss Morland gave more certain information about someone or something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the more certain information of Miss Morland*; the Action (*gave*) and the Comment (*someone or something*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

Although the phrase is in the sentence, it is still ambiguous:

From the dining-room, of which, though already seen, and always to be seen at five o'clock, the general could not forgo the pleasure of pacing out the length, for the more certain information of Miss Morland, as to what she neither doubted nor cared for, they proceeded by quick communication to the kitchen-- the ancient kitchen of the convent, rich in the massy walls and smoke of former days, and in the stoves and hot closets of the present.

In the above sentence, there are no words, phrases or clauses which give a clear information whether someone or Miss Morland who gave the certain

information. The sentence just gave an information that two persons was talking in the kitchen.

(04) [25] the case of Von Bischoff (TCSH: 14)

Semantically, the above phrase is ambiguous since it can be interpreted into two meanings; each meaning is marked by different case and state roles; first meaning is *someone handle the case about Von Bischoff* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action; second meaning is *Von Bischoff handle the case about someone* which is marked by implicit Action and Attributive. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Comment.

First meaning:

(Someone)	(handle)	the case	about	Von Bischoff
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected & Topic**		**Comment**

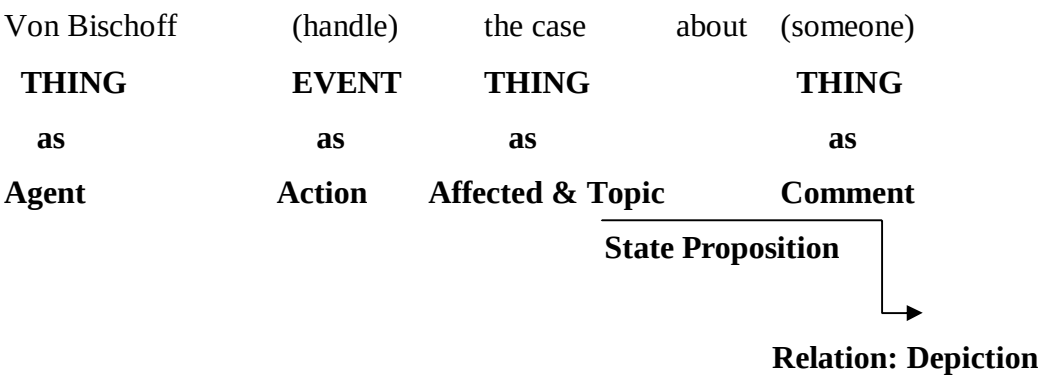
State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

Based on the above description, the meaning *someone handle the case about Von Bischoff* encodes Event and State propositions; formerly, the phrase *The case of Von Bischoff* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone handle the case* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the case is about Von Bischoff* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone handle the case which is*

about Von Bischoff; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *the case* and *Von Bischoff*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *the case* and *Von Bischoff*; the final form of meaning is *someone handle the case about Von Bischoff*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*handle*); the Affected (*the case*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *the case* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*Von Bischoff*) is the THING which described that the case is about Von Bischoff, not someone else. The meaning *someone handle the case about Von Bischoff* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the case of Von Bischoff*; the Agent (*someone*) and Action (*handle*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:



As can be seen that the meaning *Von Bischoff handle the case about someone* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The case of Von Bischoff* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *von Bischoff handle the case* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the case is*

about someone which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *Von Bischoff*;*handle the case which is about someone* however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *the case* and *someone*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *the case* and *someon*e; the final form of meaning is *Von Bischoff someone handle the case about someone*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected and Comment. The Agent (*Von Bischoff*) is the THING which did an Action (*handle*); the Affected (*the case*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *the case* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*someone*) is the THING which described that the case is about someone. The meaning *Von Bischoff hanlde the case about someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the case of Von Bischoff*; the Action (*handle*) and Comment (*someone*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

Although the phrase is in the sentence, it is still ambiguous:

There was <u>the case of Von Bischoff</u> at Frankfort last year

The above sentence just gave an information that in the last year, there was *the case of Von Bischoff*. There are no words, phrases or clauses which give a clear information about person who handle the case; whether someone or Von Bischoff.

(05) [33] A photograph of Mr. John Straker (TCSH: 500)

The above phrase can be interpreted into three meanings; each menaing is marked by different case and state roles; first meaning is *John Straker took a photograph about himself* which is marked by implicit Action and Comment; second meaning is *John Straker took a photograph about someone or something* which is marked by implicit Action and Comment; third meaning is *Someone took a photograph about John Straker* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action. Thus, the phrase is classified into ambiguous meaning which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Comment.

First meaning:

John Straker	(took)	a photograph	about	(himself)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant & Topic**		**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

As can be seen that the meaning *John Straker took a photograph about himself* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *A photograph of Mr. John Straker* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *John Straker took a photograph* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the photograph is about himself* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *John Straker took a photograph about himself*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words

which is has a role in connecting the words *a photograph* and *himself*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a photograph* and *himself*; the final form of meaning is *John Straker took a photograph about himself*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant and Comment. The Agent (*John Straker*) is the THING which did an Action (*took*); the Resultant (*a photograph*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *a photograph* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*himself*) is the THING which described that the photograph is about himself, not someone. The meaning *John Straker took a photgraph about himself* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the photograph of John Straker*; the Action (*took*) and Comment (*himself*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

John Straker (took) a photograph about (someone or something)

THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant & Topic**	**Comment**
		State Proposition	

Relation: Depiction

Based on the above description, the meaning *John Straker took a photograph about someone or something* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *A photograph of Mr. John Straker* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *John Straker took a photograph* which encodes

Event Proposition; second meaning is *the photograph is about someone or something* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *John Straker took a photograph about someone or something*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *a photograph* and *someone or something*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a photograph* and *someone or something*; the final form of meaning is *John Straker took a photograph about someone or something*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant and Comment. The Agent (*John Straker*) is the THING which did an Action (*took*); the Resultant (*a photograph*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *a photograph* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*someone or something*) is the THING which described that the photograph is about someone or something, not himself. The meaning *John Straker took a photgraph about someone or something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the photograph of John Straker*; the Action (*took*) and Comment (*someone or something*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles causes the ambiguity.

Third meaning:

Someone	took	a photograph	about	John Straker
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Resultant &Topic**		**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation:Depiction

As can be seen that the meaning *someone took a photograph about john Straker* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *A photograph of Mr. John Straker* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone took a photograph* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the photograph is about John Straker* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is someone *took a photograph about John Straker*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *a photograph* and *John Straker*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a photograph* and *John Straker*; the final form of meaning is *someone took a photograph about John Straker*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Resultant and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*took*); the Resultant (*a photograph*) is the THING which is produced when the Agent did an Action; in addition, a photograph also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*John Straker*) is the THING which described that the photograph is about John Straker, not someone else. The meaning *someone took a*

photgraph about John Straker is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the photograph of John Straker*; the Agent (*someone*) and Action (*took*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence as follows:

Might I ask for a photograph of Mr. John Straker?

The above sentence just gave an information that someone asked a photograph of Mr.John Straker. In the sentence, there are no words, phrases, or clauses which give a clear information about the photograph; whether the photograph is about someone which is taken by Mr. John Straker; whether the photograph is about Mr.John Straker which is taken by someone; whether the photograph is about Mr.John Straker which is taken by himself.

4.3.3 Event and State Proposition which is marked by Implicit Agent or Action or Comment or Beneficiary

In this classification, the meanings are marked by implicit Agent or Action or Comment or Beneficiary. There are only 2 data of genitive *of-constructions* in this classification.

(01) [05] The history of Mr.Hathcliff (WH: 105)

The phrase *the history of Mr. Heathcliff* is ambiguous semantically because it can be interpreted into three meanings; each meaning is marked by

different case and state roles; first meaning is *someone told the history about Mr.Heathcliff* which is marked by implicit Agent and Action; second meaning is *Mr.Heathcliff told a history to someone* which is marked by implicit Action and Beneficiary; third meaning is *Mr.Heathcliff told a history about himself to someone* which is marked by implicit Action, Comment and Beneficiary. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Action or Comment or Beneficiary.

First meaning:

(Someone)	(told)	the history	about Mr.Heathcliff
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected & Topic**	**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

The meaning *someone told the history about Mr.Heathcliff* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The history of Mr. Heathcliff* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is s*omeone told the history* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the history is about Mr. Heathcliff* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone told the history about Mr. Heathcliff*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *the history* and *Mr.Heathcliff*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *the history* and *Mr.Heathcliff*; the final form of meaning is *someone told the history*

about Mr.Heathcliff. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*told*); the Affected (*the history*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *the history* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*Mr.Heathcliff*) is the THING which described that the history is about Mr.Heathcliff, not someone else. The meaning *someone told the history about Mr.Heathcliff* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the history of Mr.Heathcliff*; the Agent (*someone*) and Action (*told*) are left implicit. The implicit case roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

Mr.Heathcliff (told) a history about (someone or something) to (someone)

THING as Agent	**EVENT as Action**	**THING as Affected & Topic**	**THING as Comment**	**THING as Benenficiery**
			State Proposition	

Relation: Depiction

As can be seen that the meaning *Mr.Heathcliff told a history about someone or something to someone* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The history of Mr. Heathcliff* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *Mr. Heathcliff told the history to someone* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the history is about someone or something* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore,

the form of meaning is *Mr.Heathcliff told the history which is about someone or something to someone*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *the history* and *someone or something*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *the history* and *someone or something*; the final form of meaning is *Mr.Heathcliff told the history about someone or something to someone*. The meaning consists of 4 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, Comment and Beneficiary. The Agent (*Mr.Heathcliff*) is the THING which did an Action (*told*); the Affected (*a history*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *the history* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition; the Comment (*someone or something*) is the THING which described that the history is about someone or something, not himslef; the Beneficiary (*someone*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action which the Agent did. The meaning *Mr.Heathcliff told the history about someone or something to someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the history of Mr.Heathcliff*; the Action (*told*) and the Comment (*someone or something*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

Third meaning:

Mr.Heathcliff	(told)	a history	about himself	to (someone).
THING as Agent	**EVENT as Action**	**THING as Affected & Topic**	**THING as Comment**	**THING as Beneficiery**

State proposition

Relation: Depiction

The above description shows that the meaning *Mr.heathcliff told a history about himself to someone* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The history of Mr. Heathcliff* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *Mr. Heathcliff told the history to someone* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *the history is about himself* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *Mr.Heathcliff told the history which is about himself to someone*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *the history* and *himself*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *the history* and *himself*; the final form of meaning is *Mr.Heathcliff told the history about himself to someone*. The meaning consists of 4case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, Comment and Beneficiary. The Agent (*Mr.Heathcliff*) is the THING which did an Action (*told*); the Affected (*a history*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *the history* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*himself*) is the THING which described that the history is about himself, not someone else; the Beneficiary (*someone*) is the THING which got an advantage from the Action which the Agent did. The meaning *Mr.Heathcliff told the history about himself to someone* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the history of Mr.Heathcliff*; the Action (*told*), the Comment (*himself*) and the Beneficiary (*someone*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *the history of Mr.Heathcliff* is still ambiguous in the sentence, as follows:

"Draw your knitting out of your pocket-that will do-now continue the history of Mr.Heathcliff, from where you left off, to the present day."

In the sentence, the phrase is not explained by the other words, phrases or clause which gives clear information whether the phrase *The history of Mr.Heathcliff* means *someone told the history about Mr.Heathcliff* or *Mr.Heathcliff told a history to someone* or *Mr.Heathcliff told the history about himself to someone*. The sentence just gave an information that you were asked to continue *the history of Mr.Heathcliff*. From the sentence, we did not know whether someone or Mr. Heathcliff who was asked to continue the history.

4.3.4 Event and State Proposition which is marked by Implicit Agent or Comment

In this classification, the meanings are marked by implicit Agent or Comment. There are only 2 data of genitive *of-constructions* in this classification.

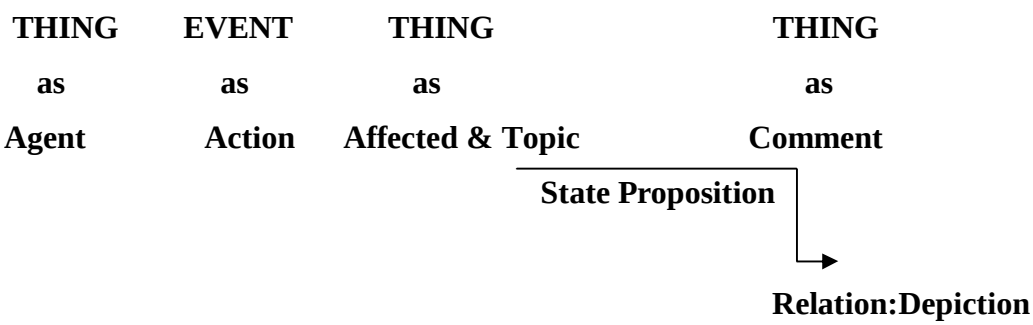
(01) [18] The remembrance of Mr. Allen's opinion (NA: 153)

Semantically, the above phrase is ambiguous since the phrase can be interpreted into two meanings; first meaning is *Someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about someone else/someone* which is marked implicit Agent and Comment; second meaning is *Someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about himself/herself* which is marked by implicit Agent and Comment; Thus, the phrase

is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Comment.

First meaning:

(Someone) remembered Mr. Allen's opinion about (someone else/something)



Based on the above description, it is clear that the meaning *someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about someone else or something* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The remembrance of Mr. Allen's opinion* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone* remembered mr. Allen's opinion which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *Mr. Allen's opinion is about someone else or something* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone remembered Mr. Allen's opinion which about someone else or something*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; thus, there is a relation depiction between *Mr.Allen's opinion* and *someone or something*; the final form of meaning is *someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about someone else or something.* The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*remembered*); the Affected (*Mr.Allen's opinion*) is the THING which is affected

when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *Mr.Allen's opinion* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*someone or something*) is the THING which described that the opinion is about someone or something, not herself. The meaning *someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about someone else or something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the remembrance of Mr.Allen's opinion*; the Agent (*someone*) and Comment (*someone else or something*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

(Someone) remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about herself or himself

THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected & Topic**	**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

The meaning *someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about herself or himself* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The remembrance of Mr. Allen's opinion* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone* remembered Mr. Allen's opinion which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *Mr. Allen's opinion is about herself or himself* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone remembered Mr. Allen's opinion which is about herself or himself*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; thus, there is a relation

depiction between *Mr.Allen's opinion* and *herself or himself*; the final form of meaning is *someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about herself or himself*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*remembered*); the Affected (*Mr.Allen's opinion*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *Mr.Allen's opinion* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*herself or himself*) is the THING which described that the opinion is about herself or himself, not someone. The meaning *someone remembered Mr.Allen's opinion about herself or himself* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *the remembrance of Mr.Allen's opinion*; the Agent (*someone*) and Comment (*herself or himself*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

The remembrance of Mr. Allen's opinion, respecting young men's open carriages, made her blush at the mention of such a plan, and her first thought was to decline it.

The above sentence just gave an information that since the remembrance of Mr.Allen's opinion, she respecting young men's open carriages which made her blush. However, there are no words, phrases or clauses which explain whether the opinion is about someone or herself or himself.

(02) [34] A copy of a full-length photograph of my wife (TCSH: 518)

The above phrase can be interpreted into three meanings; each meaning is marked by different case and state roles; first meaning is *My wife copied a full-*

length photograph about herself which is marked by implicit Comment; second meaning is *My wife copied a full-length photograph about someone or something* which is marked by implicit Comment; third meaning is *Someone copied a full-length photograph about my wife* which is marked by implicit Agent. Therefore, the phrase is classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Comment.

First meaning:

My wife	copied	a full-length photograph	about	(herself)
THING	**EVENT**	**THING**		**THING**
as	**as**	**as**		**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected**	**& Topic**	**Comment**

State Proposition

Relation:Depiction

The meaning *my wife copied a full-length photograph about herself* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *A copy of full-length photograph of my wife* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *my wife copied a full-length photograph* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *a full-length phograph is about herself* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *my wife copied a full-length photograph which is about herself*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a full-length photograph* and *herself*; the final form of meaning is *my wife copied a full-length photograph about herself*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are

Agent, Action, Affected, and Comment. The Agent (*my wife*) is the THING which did an Action (*copied*); the Affected (*a full-length photograph*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *a full-length photograph* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*herself*) is the THING which described that the history is about herself, not someone else. The meaning *my wife copied a full-length photograph about herself* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *a copy of a full-length photograph of my wife*; the Comment (*herself*) is left implicit. The implicit state role causes the ambiguity.

Second meaning:

My wife copied a full-length photograph about (someone or something)

THING	**EVENT**	**THING**	**THING**
as	**as**	**as**	**as**
Agent	**Action**	**Affected & Topic**	**Comment**

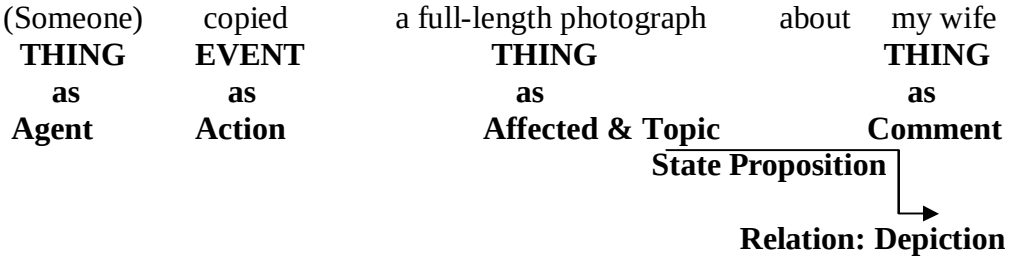
State Proposition

Relation: Depiction

As can be seen that the meaning *my wife copied a full-length photograph about someone or something* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *A copy of full-length photograph of my wife* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *my wife copied a full-length photograph* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *a full-length phograph is about someone or something* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition.

Therefore, the form of meaning is *my wife copied a full-length photograph which is about someone or something* however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *a full-length photograph* and *someone or something*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a full-length photograph* and *someone or something*; the final form of meaning is *my wife copied a full-length photograph about someone or something*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, and Comment. The Agent (*my wife*) is the THING which did an Action (*copied*); the Affected (*a full-length photograph*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *a full-length photograph* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*someone or something*) is the THING which described that the history is about someone or something, not herself. The meaning *my wife copied a full-length photograph about herself* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *a copy of a full-length photograph of my wife*; the Comment (*someone or something*) is left implicit. The implicit state role causes the ambiguity.

Third meaning:



Based on the above description, the meaning *someone copied a full-length photograph about my wife* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the

phrase *A copy of full-length photograph of my wife* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone copied a full-length photograph* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *a full-length phograph is about my wife* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone copied a full-length photograph which is about my wife;* however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *a full-length photograph* and *my wife*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *a full-length photograph* and *my wife*; the final form of meaning is *someone copied a full-length photograph about my wife*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*copied*); the Affected (*a full-length photograph*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; in addition, *a full-length photograph* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*my wife*) is the THING which described that the history is about my wife, not someone else. The meaning *someone copied a full-length photograph about my wife* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *a copy of a full-length photograph of my wife*; the Agent (*someone*) and the Comment (*my wife*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase is still ambiguous in the sentence:

That was comfortable and elegant, and all my suspicions rose into a fierce, bitter flame when I saw that on the mantelpiece stood a copy of a full-length photograph of my wife, which had been taken at my request only three months ago.

The above sentence just gave an information that the speaker saw *a copy of full-length photograph of my wife* on the mantelpiece. In the sentence, there are no words, phrases or clauses which give a clear information whether the speaker's wife or someone who copied the photograph; whether the photograph was about the speaker's wife or about someone or something.

4.3.5 Event and State Propoition which is marked by Implicit Agent or Affected or Comment

Here, the meanings are marked by implicit Agent or Comment. There are only 1 data of genitive *of-construction* in this classification.

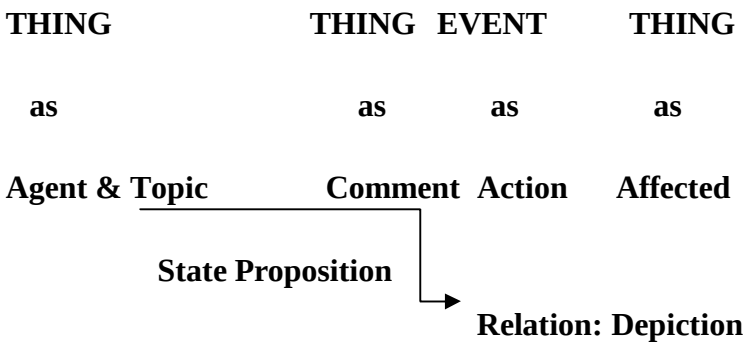
(01) [37] The effect of some of these little sketches of yours (TCSH: 600 - 601)

Semantically, the above phrase can be interpreted into three meanings; each meaning is marked by different case and state roles; first meaning is *your little skethes about yourself affected someone or something* which is marked by implicit Comment and Affected; second meaning is *your little sketches about someone affected someone else* which is marked by implicit Comment and Affected; third meaning is *Someone affected somoene else with your little sketches* which is marked by implicit Agent and Affected. Thus, the phrase is

classified into ambiguous phrase which is marked by implicit Agent or Affected or Comment.

First meaning:

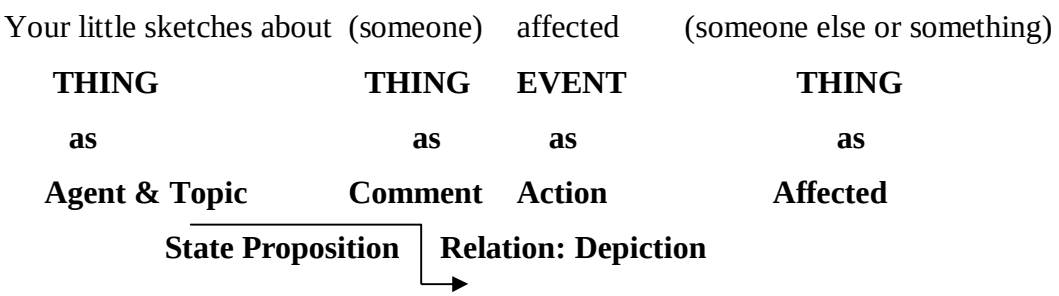
Your little sketches about(yourself) affected (someone or something)



As can be seen that the meaning *your little sketches about yourself affected someone or something* encodes Event and State Propositions; formerly, the phrase *The effect of some of these little sketches of yours* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *your little sketches affected someone or something* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *your little sketches are about yourself* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *your little sketches which are about yourself affected someone or something*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *your little sketch* and *yourself*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *your little sketch* and *yourself*; the final form of meaning is *your little sketches about yourself affected someone or something*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did

an Action (*copied*); in addition, *your little sketch* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*yourself*) is the THING which described that your little sketches are about yourself, not someone else; the Affected (*someone or something*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning meaning *your little sketches about yourself affected someone or something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *The effect of some of these little sketches of yours*; the Comment (*yourself*) and the Affected (*someone or something*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

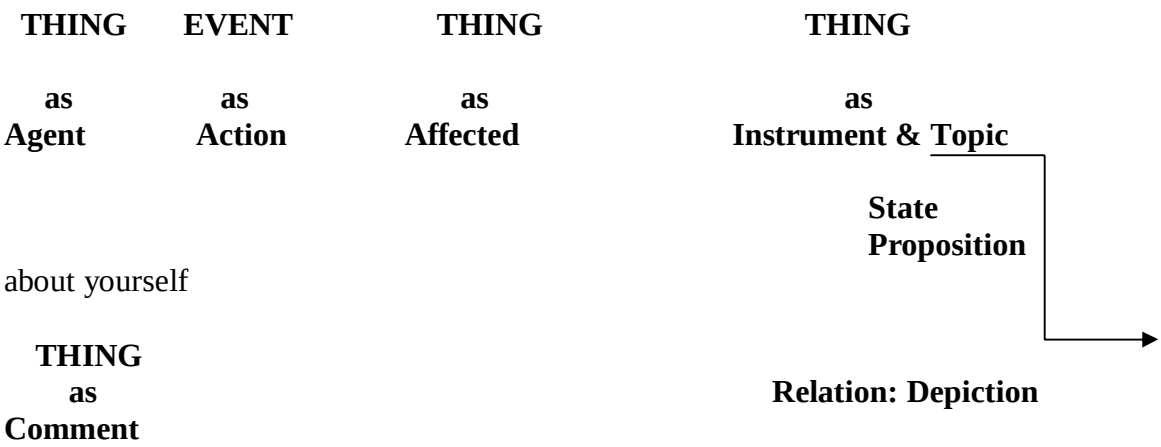
Second meaning:



Based on the above description, the meaning *your little sketches about someone affected someone else*; formerly, the phrase *The effect of some of these little sketches of yours* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *your little sketches affected someone else or something* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *your little sketches which are about someone* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *your little sketches which are about someone affected someone else or something*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; thus, there is a relation

depiction between *your little sketch* and *someone*; the final form of meaning is *your little sketches about someone affected someone else or something*. The meaning consists of 3 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, and Comment. The Agent (*your little sketches*) is the THING which did an Action (*affected*); in addition, *your little sketch* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*someone*) is the THING which described that your little sketches are about someone, not yourself; the Affected (*someone else or something*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; The meaning *your little sketches about someone affected someone else or something* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *The effect of some of these little sketches of yours*; the Comment (*someone*) and the Affected (*someone else or something*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

Third meaning:
(Someone) affected (somoene else/something) with your little sketches



The meaning *someone affected someone else or something with your little sketches about yourself* encodes Event and State Proposition; formerly, the phrase *The effect of some of these little sketches of yours* is interpreted into two propositions; first meaning is *someone affected someone else or something with your little skeches* which encodes Event Proposition; second meaning is *your little sketches are about yourself* which encodes State Proposition. Then, those porpositions are combined into one proposition in order to make a simple proposition. Therefore, the form of meaning is *someone affected someone else withe your little skecthes which are about yourself*; however, the words *which is* is left implicit; actually, the words *which is* has a role in connecting the words *your little sketch* and *yourself*; thus, there is a relation depiction between *your little sketch* and *yourself*; the final form of meaning is *someone affected someone else or something with your little sketches about yourself*. The meaning consists of 4 case roles and 2 state roles; they are Agent, Action, Affected, Instrument, and Comment. The Agent (*someone*) is the THING which did an Action (*affected*); the Affected (*someone else or something*) is the THING which is affected when the Agent did an Action; the Instrument (*your little sketches*) is the THING which carried an EVENT; in addition, *your little sketch* also has a role as Topic which stands for State Proposition;the Comment (*yourself*) is the THING which described that your little sketches are about yourself, not someone else; The meaning *someone affected someone else or something with your little sketches about yourself* is one of meaning which can be interpreted from the phrase *The effect of some of these little sketches of yours*; the Agent (*someone*), the Affected

(*someone else or something*), and the Comment (*yourself*) are left implicit. The implicit case and state roles cause the ambiguity.

However, the phrase *the effect of some of these little sketches of yours* is still ambiguous in the sentence:

The same may be said, my dear fellow, for the effect of some of these little sketches of yours, which is entirely meretricious, depending as it does upon your retaining in your own hands some factors in the problem which are never imparted to the reader.

The above sentence just gave an information that there was an effect which was caused by the little sketches of yours; the little sketches of yours was entirely meretricious. In the sentence, there are no words, phrases or clauses which give a clear information whether the little sketches of yours was about yourself or someone which affected someone else or someone affected someone else by using the little sketches of yours.