Categorization

Table 1. The checklist theory and the prototype theory in comparison

Checklist theory	Prototype theory	
Words are defined based on	Words are defined based on a best	
common features	exemplar	
• Words (or categories) have clear-	 Words (or categories) have fuzzy 	
cut boundaries	boundaries	
• All members of a category have	• Some members are better examples	
equal status	of a certain category than others	
• The meaning of words/categories is	• The meaning of words/categories is	
invariable	culture and context dependent	

Subject

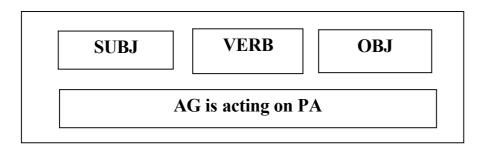
1. It occurs in the position before the subject.			
(1)	a.	Yesterday, Peter met Mary.	
	b.	Across the bridge lived an old	

- 2. It agrees with the verb in third person.
 - (2) a. Peter likes bananas.
 - b. There are my shoes.
- 3. It occurs in nominative case.
 - (3) a. He(*him) is a teacher.
 - b. Him be a doctor!
- 4. It controls the actor of the omitted subject of participle adverbial clauses and coordinate sentences.
 - (4) a. Entering the room, Peter saw Mary.
 - b. Peter convinced Mary to stay and __ left.

man.

- c. The conference closed, we left London
- 5. It functions as actor.
 - (6) a. Peter kicked the ball.
 - b. The ball was kicked against the wall.
 - c. The bomb exploded.

Transitive construction



(1)	a.	Peter kicked the ball.	[activity]
	b.	Peter likes bananas.	[psych]
(2)	a.	Peter ate up the cake.	[telic]
	b.	Peter was eating the cake.	[atelic]
(3)	a.	I forgot your name.	[non-volitional
	b.	I write your name.	[volitional]
(4)	a.	I kicked the ball.	[punctual]
	b.	I repaired the car.	[non-punctual]
(5)	a.	I drank some beer.	[substance]
	b.	I drank the beer.	[individual]
(6)	a.	I didn't kick the ball.	[negative]
	b.	I kicked the ball.	[affirmative]

Subordinate clauses

- (1) a. I assume that she will come.
 - b. The car that I bought was very expensive.
 - c. It is a fact that she will come.