# Cases in 'John gave me a call.'

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In the sentence 'John gave me a call,' 'John' is the subject, 'gave' is the ditransitive verb, 'me' is the indirect object, and 'a call' is the direct object. Regarding categorial grammar,

1. **John** :: `NP` : $John'$,

2. **gave** :: `S\NP/NP/NP` : $\lambda x \lambda y \lambda z.gave'xyz$ to align with intransitive and transitive cases of English,

3. **me** :: `NP` : $me'$, and

4. **a call** :: `NP` : $a\_call'$.

If we raise the indirect object 'me' so that it can look for the verb 'gave,'

5. **me** :: $\text{NP}^{\uparrow}$ = `(S\NP/NP)\(S\NP/NP/NP)` : $\lambda p.p\ me'$, and merging it with 'gave,'

6. **gave me** :: `S\NP/NP` : $\lambda y \lambda z.gave\_me'yz$, which is a basic verb category.

Then, if we raise the direct object 'a call' so that it can look for 'gave me,'

7. **a call** :: $\text{NP}^{\uparrow}$ = `(S\NP)\(S\NP/NP)` : $\lambda p.p\ a\_call'$, and merging it with 'gave me,'

8. **gave me a call** :: `S\NP` : $\lambda z.gave\_me\_a\_call'z$, which is also a basic verb category.

Then, if we raise the subject 'John' so that it can look for 'gave me a call,'

9. **John** :: $\text{NP}^{\uparrow}$ = `S/(S\NP)` : $\lambda p.p\ John'$, and merging it with 'gave me a call,'

10. **John gave me a call** :: `S` : $John\_gave\_me\_a\_call'$.

In turn, if we consider the sentence 'John gave a call to me,' the direct object 'a call' is now the closest to the verb 'gave' and 'to me' is a prepositional phrase.

11. **John** :: `NP` : $John'$,

12. **gave** :: `S\NP/NP/NP` : $\lambda x \lambda y \lambda z.gave'xyz$,

13. **a call** :: `NP` : $a\_call'$,

14. **to me** :: `PP` : $to\_me'$.

We could have also considered 'to' and 'me' separately and 'me' could have been raised to look for a preposition, 'to' in this case.