

Classification of Non-Core Transitive Verbs

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Presentation Plan

- Non Core Transitive Verbs (NCTV)
- NCTV classes in Urdu/Hindi and Nepali
 - Ablative marked argument
 - Locative marked argument
 - Comitative marked argument

Non Core Transitive Verbs (NCTV)

Non-canonical second arguments

- The presence of non-canonical markers for the second argument of the verb is noted for many languages.
- Finnish verbs for ‘love’, ‘admire’, ‘hate’, ‘enjoy’ needs obligatory partative marking. (Kratzer 2002)
- In Hungarian, *felel* ‘answer’, *gratulal* ‘congratulate’, *integet* ‘greet’ have dative complements. (Blume 1998)

Non-canonical second arguments

- The Russian verbs of authority, ruling, or disposition e.g. *rukovodit'* 'rule/direct', *upravljat'* 'govern' takes instrumental complement. (Nichols 1975)
- The verbs of same class in Lithuanian takes dative second argument. (Nichols 1975)
- Latin have deviant case marking. (Michaelis 1993)

Non Core Transitive Verbs (NCTV)

- Certain predicates are more likely to be transitive than others depending on the semantic factors.
(Hopper and Thompson 1980, Tsunoda 1981, 1985, Blume 1998, and Testelec 1998)
- NCTVs have a simple event structure associated with two participant, a structure participant and a pure constant participant. (Levin 1999)
- Languages vary as to which and how many semantic sub-classes of the NCTVs come under oblique linking rules. (Levin 1999)

NCTV in Urdu/Hindi and Nepali

Urdu/Hindi Case System

Ergative	ne
Accusative	ko
Dative	ko
Ablative	se
Instrument	se
Comitative	se
Locative	meN, par, tak

Nepali Case System

Ergative	le
Instrument	le
Accusative	laai
Dative	laai
Ablative	baaTa, dek ^{hi}
Comitative	sanga
Locative	maa

Nepali Ablatives

- us- le dilli=**dek^{hi}** kathmandu=samma
3P-Erg Delhi=Abl Kathmandu=Loc-till

street make.Perf

‘He built a street from Kathmandu to Delhi.’

<Nepali>
(Point)

- us-le dilli=**baaTa**
3P-Erg Delhi=Abl Kathmandu=Loc-till

go.Perf

‘He went from Kathmandu to Delhi.’

<Nepali>
(Path)

Classes of NCTV

	Subj Marking	2nd Arg Marking	Examples
I	canonical, dative	ablative	fear
II	canonical	locative, (canonical)	attack, govern
III	canonical, dative	locative, (canonical)	trust, suspect
IV	canonical	comitative	fight, marry
V	canonical, dative	comitative	love, hate

Ablative Marked Arguments

- u sarpa=dek^{hi} DarauuN-cha
3P snake=Abl fear-NonPast
'He fears snake.' <Nepali>
- The static source marker *dek^{hi}* is used with the stimulus.
- As the stimulus is not acting on the the experiencer, the static source marker is preferred over the ablative path marker *baaTa*.

Locative marked Arguments

- zaahid=ne jamiil=**par** bharosaa kiyaa
Zahid=Erg Jameel=**Loc-on** trust do.Perf
'Zahid trusted Jameel.'
<Urdu>
- fauj=ne Seher=**par** hamlaa kiyaa
Zahid=Erg Jameel=**Loc-on** attack do.Perf
'Army attacked the city.'
<Urdu>

Impinged Argument

- Beavers (2006) introduced hierarchy of affectedness that shows that all objects are not effected in similar manner.
- Totally-affected > affected > impinged > unspec.
break, build > slice, cut > hit, slice at > wipe
- The locative marked argument in South Asian languages have L-thematic role impinged as they are not (necessarily) affected by the action.

Experiencer and/or Agentive Subjects

- zaahid=**ko** jamiil=par bharosaa **t^haa**
Zahid=**Dat** Jameel=Loc-on trust **be.Past**
'Zahid trusted Jameel.'
<Urdu>
- zaahid=**ko** jamiil=par bharosaa **hoa**
Zahid=**Dat** Jameel=Loc-on trust **do.Perf**
'Zahid trusted Jameel.'
<Urdu>
- zaahid=**ne** jamiil=par bharosaa **kiyaa**
Zahid=**Erg** Jameel=Loc-on trust **do.Perf**
'Zahid trusted Jameel.'
<Urdu>

Experiencer and/or Agentive Subjects

- zaahid=**ko** jamiil=par bharosaa **t^haa**
Zahid=**Dat** Jameel=Loc-on trust **be.Past**
'Zahid trusted Jameel.'

trust(Zahid)
- zaahid=**ko** jamiil=par bharosaa **hoa**
Zahid=**Dat** Jameel=Loc-on trust **be.Perf**
'Zahid trusted Jameel.'

BECOME trust(Zahid)
- zaahid=**ne** jamiil=par bharosaa **kiyaa**
Zahid=**Erg** Jameel=Loc-on trust **do.Perf**
'Zahid trusted Jameel.'

[Zahid ACT] CAUSES [BECOME trust(Zahid)]

Experiencer vs. Agentive Subject

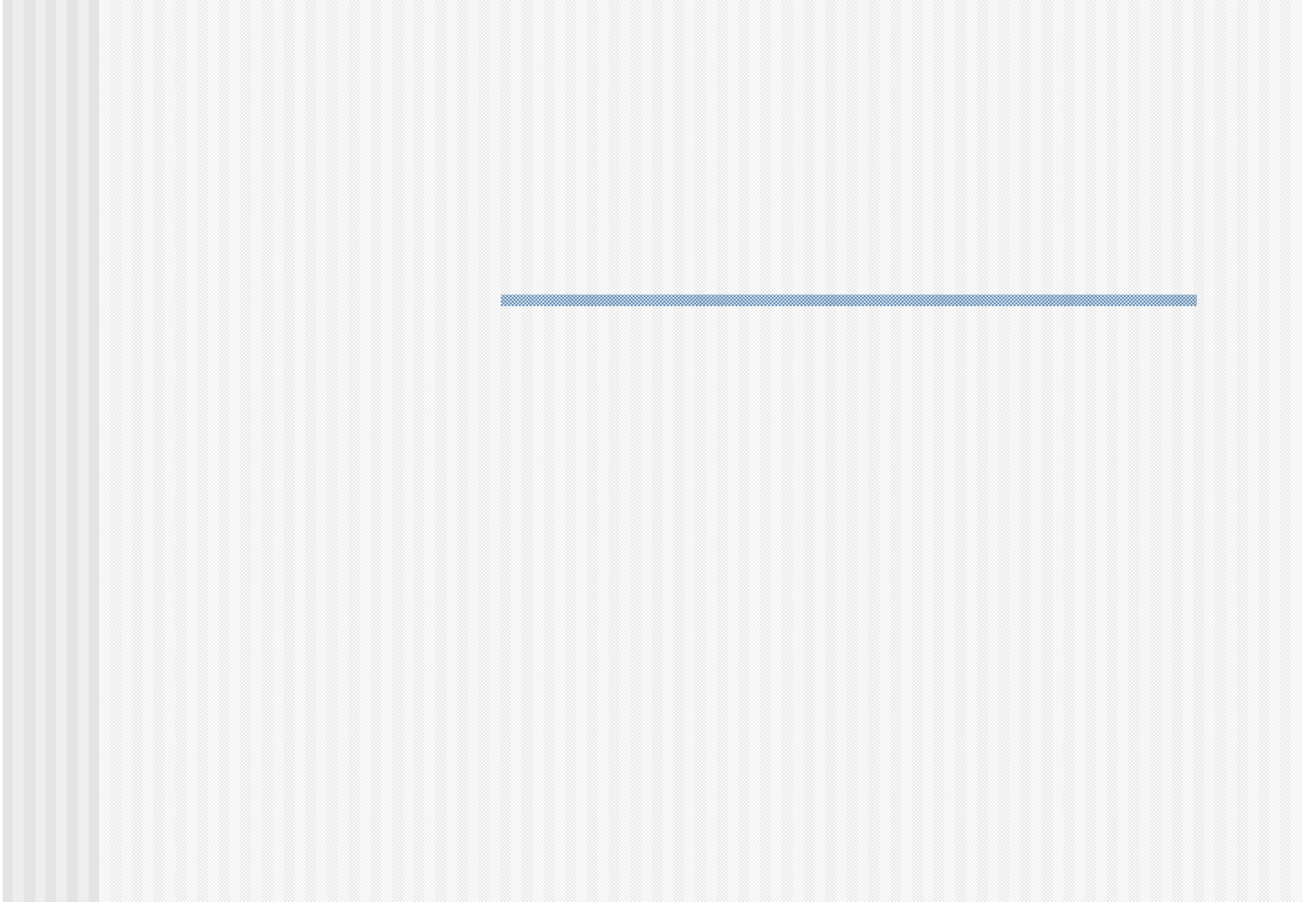
- The verbs of class III e.g. 'trust', 'doubt' can have dative/ergative alternation for experiencer and agentive-experiencer subjects.
- The verbs of class II e.g. 'attack', 'bless' do not allow for dative i.e. experiencer subject.

Comitative Marked Arguments

- raam=le siita=sanga prem gar-yo
Ram=Erg Sita=Com love do.Perf
'Ram loved Sita.' <Nepali>
- raam=le siita=sanga bihaa gar-yo
Ram=Erg Sita=Com marriage do.Perf
'Ram married Sita.' <Nepali>
- The comitative marked argument has semantic feature attached/involved.

Experiencer vs. Reciprocal Subjects

- The verbs of class V e.g. 'love', 'hate' with agentive(-experiencer) subject allow erg-do/ dat-be alternation.
- The verbs of class IV (reciprocal verbs) e.g. 'fight', 'marry' does not allow for dative (experiencer) subject.



NCTV in South Asian languages

- Analysis of Sindhi, Punjabi, Siraiki, Balochi, Pashto along with Urdu/Hindi and Nepali shows similar verb classes.

Complex Predicates and NCTV

- Most of the NCTVs in south asian languages are N+V complex predicate, but it is not the reason of oblique marked arguments because
 - Complex predicate allow canonical marked object.
 - Simple verbs also allow oblique marked objects

Complex Predicates and NCTV

- maiN=ne **ghar** tamiir kiyaa
1P=Erg house construction do.Perf
'I constructed/built the house.' <Urdu>
(complex predicate with canonical object)

- maiN zaahid=se ciR-taa hoN
1P Zahid=Com dislike?-Hab be.Pres
'I dislike Zahid.' <Urdu>
(oblique marked argument with simple verb)

References
