

Linguistics Data 2

^{verb} suggested us possible → language allows this construction
 ↓ frequently used & found in corpus e.g. waters

Language - analyse → generate
 active passive construction - change of focus
 English uses more passive constructions
 than Indian languages. Because IL has
 case markings

John saw Mary John ने Mary को कैसा
 Mary saw John Mary ने John की कैसा
 John will see Mary John () Mary को कैसेगा
 न है x

case marking ⇒ free word order
 to change focus IL can just fronten object,
 no need to passivise it.

IL don't have equivalents of English articles
 however we Chomsky
 descriptivism generative I lang (internal)
 competence

E lang (external)
 performance

Ancora & universal dependency annotations
 IL worddrop because verb agreement

lexical vs structural ambiguity

books

book, n, sgpe

book, vb, pres, 3, sg

grammatical
ans.

Jan 10

Competence - knowledge of language
 acquisition vs learning - later lang
 (first lang)

commonalities (convergence) vs divergence

clause

He said that he would come

clause complementizer ≈ for in Hindi

telugu ani - anut i

quotative participle

[revise
participle
gerund etc]

grammaticalisation

different meaning is

derived from existing words

like ani = anu + i Telugu

bolke = bol + ke Dakkhini Hindi

phonotactics → why table becomes tablu

in Telugu words should end in vowel

sakul (school) etc.

- nouns inflect for gender number person case
 - adj degree of comp
 - verb Tense aspect modality gender numbr
 - pronouns plural possessive object GNP
 - I us mine me
 - NST - nouns of space and time (caducities)
number words
 - un funt
- these are morphological categories which inflect

Inductive vs deductive methods

corpus driven
derive hypothesis
in general

first decide hypothesis,
then try to prove it
(corpus based)*

[Universal Dependency website]

well formed vs ill formed

grammatical

acceptable vs [unacceptable] → due to contradictory semantic meaning

finite vs infinite - what is this?

Analytic

Chinese Icelandic

to some extent Eng

→ morpheme/word ratio less

→ word order matters

Synthetic

Turkish → agglutinative

Hindi → fusional

→ morpheme/word ratio is high

→ not so significant.

words/morphemes them selves carry lot of info

← analytical, fusional, agglutinative, polysynthetic

clearly demarcated | etimo, morphemes | Yupik

very hard to separate morphemes -
lot of infixes, morpho-phonetics

→ carry semantic info

Syntactic categories: ① Lexical - content words,

can inflect, open (nouns verbs adj adv), close (pron, no words)

② Functional (indeclinables) pp conjun.

declaratives etc

Nouns: Proper nouns & mass nouns don't plural

↓ don't take determiner don't take indefinite

"the Bill" x

marker "a milk" x

count nouns always take det

can't quantify

can't pluralize for gender number case

Aspect: temporal

Modality: possibility, capability

Verbs: main full verbs - play [action verb]
 aux realm [be, have] → relative verb
 modal can, must

untransitive, transitive, ditransitive

feature-tense, aspect, mood,

agreement (gender number person)

prep:

Portmanteau morpheme → one morpheme
 giving many types of info [say gen, num, person]

Adjectives:
 1. attributive blue ball { positions of
 2. predicative ball is blue } occurrence

Adverbs: → don't inflect (indeclinable)

can modify verbs, other adjectives, clauses

can occur in many positions, initial, final

middle

conjug

①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

⑪

⑫

⑬

⑭

⑮

⑯

Pronouns: plurals, cases ① personal :
 different from sing subject I we | you/he/she
 object me us/ him her

④ Relative pronouns ② possessive : my our his/her
 who what which ③ reflexive : myself सर्वात्मा

in Telugu we
 have participial construction

similar construction → अपने आप, सूक्ष्म

in Telugu → Telugu has reflexive

[kon] marker in verbs also, pronoun also

determ

मने तुहों योहों आयगी को देया

copular → can drop in Telugu
 vis, vam [be] → है हूँ 2T and Tukih
 equative marker

Jan 21

⑤ Interrogative pronouns [who what which on]

⑥ Demonstrative [this that itux]

⑦ Indefinite [everyone all none]

undecorables: ① temporal ② spatial ③ cause
 ④ instru ⑤ accompany ⑥ concession (despite) ⑦ except
 (with/out)
 tion (apart from, excluding) ⑧ addition
 case markers: to, के की etc

I gave the book to him, indirect object mark

I want to go → infinitive marker

I went to school → destination

case syncretism (case markers having multiple functions eg को) राम को बुखार है
 से दूकू से काटा

case → [nominal] [nominative]
 → subj. the boy [obj. the boy] [accusative]
 → d. obj. to the boy [instr. with assoc. with
 [dative]]

- [ablat] from से
- [locative] in में पर on
- [genitive] का के की 's of
- [accusative] Obj. the boy
- [nominal] subj. the boy
- [dative] dir. obj. to the boy

functions:

① time: since after
 before until when

② cause

③ condition

④ result ... see ppt

definiteness: definite vs.
 indef a an
 demonst this that
 possessive my your
 ush

PP → P NP or NP P
 PP → V (NP)* (PP) (Adv)*

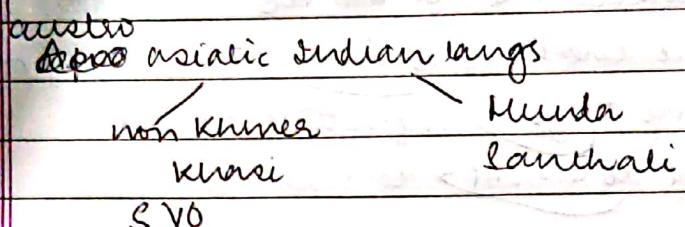
One main clause is necessary

Matrice clauses are not complement clauses

① noun complement

- I know that he will come
↓
complementiser
- relative clause modifies NP

I saw evidence that
phone it to comp
noun



- Chomskyan framework has lot of recursiveness
- UD has head-dependent structure

go through tagsets and requirements.

take 100 sentences (at least 5 words each)

Annotate using UD 3rd February

5 assignments
1 midterm
1 endterm
1 project

universaldependencies.org / udep

① nsubj - nominal subject - always agree with verb

The car is red. non verbal predicate.
nsubj copula construction

for verbal predicates, verb → noun

It is raining There is ghost in the room.
dummy subj → explicitives nsubj

② obj nsubj obj
cobj nsubj iobj
I gave a book to him indirect object

I gave him a book

If you can passivise a verb in English, it is transitive.

OLI

DOM - differential object marking - Jyoti Arseen
optionality in markers

+ human → लोक को कहा

- human + animate → कुत्ते को कहा

- animate → कुर्सी कही

③ csubj clausal subject

what she said makes sense.

④ xcomp clausal complement/argument

He says you like to swim

xcomp

⑤ xcomp matrix clause & subordinate clause

↳ does not have its own subject → takes from
matrix clause

+ promised him [to come.]
subj

{Subject is coming }
{from matrix clause}

+ asked him [to come.]
sub

⑥ obl → oblique

⑦ vocative

लड़का sg nom लड़के pl nom लड़का बिगड़ गया

लड़के sg obl लड़कों pl obl लड़कों को कहा

लड़के sg voc लड़कों pl voc हे लड़के ! इधर आओ!

⑧ expt expletives → dummy subjects it, there

annotate 25-30 sentences manually

conjunction needs construction : सनान करना

⑨ adcl - adverbial clause ⑩ discourse
adverb markers

⑪ appos President Obama

titles

⑫ numbered
number
modifiers

मुझे दिया दिया ।

K₄?
experiencee^{K₄}

clausal karta राम का ऐसा करना सही नहीं था ।

मैं ने उन्होंने को राम करना
कारण of the verb
K₄ K₁
recipient

"आया मे उन्होंने..."

pK₁ mK₁ m
jK₁

K₅??

K₂
करने

K_{2p} goal / destination [for motion verbs]

verbs like "go" are intransitive but
some oblique object (destination) is reqd

राम को जला in UD it will obs
K_{2p}

राम को जला पर्ति destination
K_{2p}

K₇ is more existential g live in Delhi K₇
[LOCATION]

but "I think about going to America"

Only K₇ (imagine)

K_{2g} (secondary karma)

explanation of karma

They call ~~Gandhi~~ Gandhi as Bapu

K_{2s}

K₂

K_{2g}

They consider Gandhi as father equative construction
K_{2s} K₂

communication verbs → Q. कहना बोलना

where K₄ is recipient

K+a experiencee

non nominative subject construction

perception verbs (seems, believes)

राम को मिला मिली

K+a

* Main domains in which certain tags occur
K+a occurs with "like" "seen" appear kind of verb

K₅ apadaan ablative (source) case marker

I am eating rice from a bowl with a spoon

in in in in in k₅ k₃

k₁ v k₂ k₄

K₅ हड्डना गुरसा होना (source of anger, fear) etc k₅
पुष्टना

keep in mind which case markers occur
with which all tags and what properties
+animate abstract concrete etc

मुझको उससे ज़े ज़े पर्हा दायी

in in in in k₁ k₂

K+a k₅ k₄

I asked (him) a question
I told (him) something

k₅ k₂
K+a k₄ k₂



प्रक्रिया → read doc raw mat → finished product
change of state

k_f → k_f में पर k_{fp} डाटा को समय पर
on the table

Something going on in my head

राबनीति पर चर्चा करे रहे हैं k_f

k_f write in report this is not
a great day

generally anything state में पर just give k_f
if its not obviously k_{ft} or k_{fp}.

k_{ta}

According to Ram & k_{ta} why the hell???

Comment in Report

k^{*}u

k_{iu} → comparison

ras

association

रु

genitive/possessive का की के फ

रु

of k, का में पर का (उदाहरण देता)

(for complex
predicates)

रु-k₁

of

का

की

के

gerund noun not
normal noun

conjunction N+V

comparand V+V

16V ?? possession.

RTT OT PT $\frac{PT}{\text{PB}}$
16V \swarrow

Assign 2 LHG + AnnCorra

--- missed due extra class on Saturday ---

Midsem - 20 marks

10 - theoretical questions

clause structure

different kinds of subjects

10 - annotate based on UD and AnnCorra

read the document

South Asian langs

→ mostly verb final

→ reflexive pronouns cannot ~~not~~ occur in subject positions

→ pro drop parameter (subject-dep)

→ free word order (from NP)

→ head / direction parameter

→ left branching

→ no need for enclitics

→ Ø marker only occurs

in perfective tense & + causative verbs.

ergative
case marker
Ø (perfective)

- All south Asian lang have post positions

- functional element marked after verb

- Genitive precedes head noun

prakash = ghar /
possessor = possessor

- explicit & implicit possessive markers