Relative clause in Zilo

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08.2018

1.   Introduction

Zilo speakers uses participles for the formation of relative clauses. Relative clauses either precede the head or follow the head without any changes in meaning (see 1b–1e), so the topic of the word order in relative clause needs further investigation based on corpora data.

2.   Positions that can be relativized

(1)   Single argument of an intransitive verb

  a.   iʃːi-χo   joʃɪ j-iʔ-o
       we-AD.LAT girl F-come-PST(AOR)
       'The? girl came to us'

  b.   di-<j>o   ts'inn-e   joʃɪ [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-o-b]
       I-<F>AFF know-HAB girl we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP:PST
       'I know the girl who came to us'.

  c.   di-<j>o   ts'inn-e   [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-o-b]   joʃɪ
       I-<F>AFF know-HAB we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP:PST girl
       'I know the girl who came to us'.

  d.   joʃɪ [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-o-b]   di-<j>o   ts'inn-e
       girl we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP:PST I-<F>AFF know-HAB
       'I know the girl who came to us'.

  e.   [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-o-b]   joʃɪ di-<j>o   ts'inn-e
       we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP:PST girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
       'I know the girl who came to us'.

  f.   [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-ija]   joʃɪ di-<j>o   ts'inn-e
       we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP:PRAE girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
       'I know the girl who will come to us'.

(2)   Agent of transitive verb

  a.   maduhalʃ-di   χink'il-ol   k'amm-i
       neighbour.OBL-ERG khinkal-PL eat-PST(AOR)
       'Neighbour ate khinkals'.

  b.   [χink'il-ol k'amm-i-b]   maduhal di-<w>o ts'inn-e
       khinkal-PL eat-PST-PTCP:PST neighbour I-<M>AFF know-HAB
       'I know the neighbour who ate khinkals'.

  c.   [χink'il-ol k'amm-ija]   maduhal di-<w>o ts'inn-e
       khinkal-PL eat-PTCP:PRAE neighbour I-<M>AFF know-HAB
       'I know the neighbour who will eat khinkals'.

(3) Patient of transitive verb

    a.   maduhalʃ-di   χink'il-ol   k'amm-i
         neighbour.OBL-ERG khinkal-PL eat-PST(AOR)
         'Neighbour ate khinkals'.

    b.   [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-i-b-ol]   χink'il-ol   den-ni dʒid-i
         neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST-PL khinkal-PL I-ERG do-PST(AOR)
         'I made khinkals that the neighbour ate'.

    c.   [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-ij-ol]   χink'il-ol   den-ni dʒid-i
         neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PTCP:PRAE-PL khinkal-PL I-ERG do-PST(AOR)
         'I made khinkals that the neighbour will eat'.

(4) Affective argument

    a.   dada-<r>o   reʃa haʔ-o
         father-<¬AN2>AFF tree see-PST(AOR)
         'Father saw the tree'.

    b.   [reʃa haʔ-o-b]   dada di-<w>o ts'inn-e
         tree see-PST-PTCP:PST father I-<M>AFF know-HAB
         'I know the father who saw the tree'.

    c.   [reʃa haʔ-ija]   dada di-<w>o ts'inn-e
         tree see-PTCP:PRAE father I-<M>AFF know-HAB
         'I know the father who will see the tree'.

(5) Instrumental argument

    a.   joʃi haluχ-onn-ij baba-qχi
         girl miss-PST-PF mother-INST
         'Girl missed her mother'.

    b.   [joʃi haluχonn-i-b]   baba di-<j>o ts'inn-e
         girl miss-PST-PTCP:PST mother I-<M>AFF know-HAB
         'I know the mother whom the girl missed'.

    c.   [joʃi haluχonn-ija] baba di-<j>o ts'inn-e
         girl miss-PTCP:PRAE mother I-<M>AFF know-HAB
         'I know the mother whom the girl missed'.

(6) Ad2 argument

    a.   woʃo imu-tʃ'u   sir-i
         boy father.OBL-AD2 afraid-PST(AOR)
         'The boy is afraid of [his] father'.

    b.   [woʃo sir-i-b]   ima di-<w>o ts'inn-e
         boy   afraid-PST-PTCP:PST father I-<M>AFF know-HAB
         'I know the father that boy was afraid of'.

    c.   [woʃo sir-ija]   ima di-<w>o ts'inn-e
         boy   afraid-PTCP:PRAE father I-<M>AFF know-HAB
         'I know the father that boy will afraid of'.

(7) Dative argument

    a.   dada-di   j-oʃul-ɬu   intʃi itʃ-i
         father.OBL-ERG girl.OBL-DAT apple give-PST(AOR)
         'Father gave an apple to the daughter'.

    b.   [dada-di   intʃi itʃ-i-b]   joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e
         father.OBL-ERG apple give-PST-PTCP:PST girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
         'I know the girl that father gave an apple to'.

    c.   [dada-di   intʃi itʃ:-ija]   joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e
        father.OBL-ERG apple give-PTCP:PRAE girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
        'I know the girl that father will give an apple to'.

(8)   Time
    a.   ʒełal woʃo w-uʔ-o
       today boy M-come-PST(AOR)
       'Today boy came'.
    b.   woʃo w-uʔ-o-b   zubu
       boy M-come-PST-PTCP:PST day
       'Day when the boy came'.
    c.   woʃo w-uʔ-ija   zubu
       boy M-come-PTCP:PRAE day
       'Day when the boy will come'.

(9)   Spatial location

(10)   Spatial goal

(11)   Spatial source

In adpositional relative clause the adposition could be placed anywhere in a relative clause but the last position (see 12b–12e). Probably, participle should be placed in last position in a relative clause, but it should be investigated in more accurate way. The first informants' reaction is in example (12c).

(12)   Adpositional argument
    a.   j-oʃu-di   k'amm-i   intʃi haq'u-tʃ'u   tłeru
       girl.OBL-ERG eat-PST(AOR) apple hous.OBL-AD2 near
       'The girl ate apple near the hous'.
    b.   [**tłeru** j-oʃu-di   intʃi k'amm-i-b]   haq'u di-<r>o   haʔ-o
       near   girl.OBL-ERG apple eat-PST-PTCP:PST house I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
       'I saw the house near which the girl ate an apple'.
    c.   [j-oʃu-di   **tłeru** intʃi k'amm-i-b]   haq'u di-<r>o   haʔ-o
       girl.OBL-ERG near apple eat-PST-PTCP:PST house I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
       'I saw the house near which the girl ate an apple'.
    d.   [j-oʃu-di   intʃi **tłeru** k'amm-i-b]   haq'u di-<r>o   haʔ-o
       girl.OBL-ERG apple near eat-PST-PTCP:PST house I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
       'I saw the house near which the girl ate an apple'.
    e.   *[j-oʃu-di   intʃi k'amm-i-b   **tłeru**] haq'u di-<r>o   haʔ-o
       girl.OBL-ERG apple eat-PST-PTCP:PST near   house I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
       'I saw the house near which the girl ate an apple'.
    f.   [j-oʃu-di   **tłeru** intʃi k'amm-ija]   haq'u di-<r>o   haʔ-o
       girl.OBL-ERG near apple eat-PTCP:PRAE house I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
       'I saw the house near which the girl will eat an apple'.

(13)   Genitive

(14)   Actant from subordinate clause

(15)   Actant from the general question
    a.   joʃi j-iʔ-o   dibolo dada-di   rats'-in
       girl F-come-PST:(AOR) ?   father.OBL-ERG ask-PST(AOR)
       'Father asked, whether the girl came'.

b. [dada-di j-iʔ-o dibolo rats':-ini-b] joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e-ssu
father.OBL-ERG F-come-PST:(AOR) ? ask-PST-PTCP:PST girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB-NEG
'I don't know the girl about whom father asked, whether she came'.

c. [dada-di j-iʔ-o dibolo rats':-ini-ja] joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e-ssu
father.OBL-ERG F-come-PST:(AOR) ? ask-¬PST-PTCP:PRAE girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB-NEG
'I don't know the girl about whom father will ask, whether she came'.

(16) Actant from the special question

a. maduhalʃ-χo im w-uʔ-o dibolo dada-di rats':-in
neighbour.obl-AD.LAT who M-come-PST(AOR) ? father.OBL-ERG ask-PST(AOR)
'Father asked, who came to the neighbour'.

b. [dada-di im w-uʔ-o dibolo rats':-ini-b] maduhal di-<w>o
father.OBL-ERG who M-come-PST(AOR) ? ask-PST-PTCP:PST neighbour I-<F>AFF
ts'inn-e-ssu
know-HAB-NEG
'I don't know the neighbour to whom father asked who came'.

c. [dada-di im w-uʔ-o dibolo rats':-ini-ja] maduhal di-<w>o
father.OBL-ERG who M-come-PST(AOR) ? ask-¬PST-PTCP:PRAE neighbour I-<F>AFF
ts'inn-e-ssu
know-HAB-NEG
'I don't know the neighbour to whom father asked who came'.

The are several cases, when relativisation is not possible:

(17) Commitative adjunct

a. dada joʃi-loj w-uʔ-o
father girl-COM M-come-PST(AOR)
'Father came with the daughter'.

b. *[dada w-uʔ-o] joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e
father girl-COM M-come-PST(AOR) I-<F>AFF know-HAB
'I know the daughter that father came with'.

(18) Coordination Island

a. woʃo-lo joʃi-lo w-uʔ-o
boy-ADD girl-ADD M-come-PST(AOR)
'A boy and a girl came'.

b. *[woʃo-lo w-uʔ-o] joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e
boy-ADD M-come-PST(AOR) girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
'I know the girl that boy and she came'.

3. Head properties

The head of the relative clause could be:

(19) Common noun

a. [iʃ:i-χo j-iʔ-o-b] joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e
we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP:PST girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
'I know the girl who came to us'.

(20) demonstrative pronoun

(21) personal pronoun

(22)   interrogative pronoun

(23)   indefinite pronoun

(24)   personal name

(25)   headless

(26)   heavy head

4.   Properties of the participle

There are several categories that could be expressed on participle:

(27)   number
  a. [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-i-b] χink'il den-ni dʒid-i
    neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST khinkal I-ERG do-PST(AOR)
    'I made khinkal that the neighbour ate'.
  b. [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-ija] χink'il den-ni dʒid-i
    neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PTCP:PRAE khinkal I-ERG do-PST(AOR)
    'I made khinkal that the neighbour will eat'.
  c. [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-i-b-ol] χink'il-ol den-ni dʒid-i
    neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST-PL khinkal-PL I-ERG do-PST(AOR)
    'I made khinkals that the neighbour ate'.
  d. [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-ij-ol] χink'il-ol den-ni dʒid-i
    neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PTCP:PRAE-PL khinkal-PL I-ERG do-PST(AOR)
    'I made khinkals that the neighbour will eat'.

(28)   negation

(29)   class agreement

(30)   case

Glosses

AD = Ad location, AD2 = Ad2 location, ADD = additive, AFF = affective case, AOR = aorist, COM = comitative, DAT = dative case, ERG = ergative case, F = female class, HAB = habitual, INST = instrumental case, LAT = lative diraction, M = masculine class, NEG = negation marker, OBL = oblique stem, PF = perfect tense, PL = plural, PRAE = present tense, PST = past tense, PTCP = participle, ¬AN2 = second non-animated class, ¬PST = non-past forms.