Relative clause in Zilo

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

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

    d.   joʃi [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]   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'.

    f.   [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-ija]   joʃi 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) Comitative argument

a. joʃi j-ik-on ritɬ'i-loj
girl F-live.on-PST(AOR) meet-COM
'The girl live on meet'.

b. [joʃi j-ik-oni-b] ritɬ'i di-<b>o dʒiʔ-e
girl F-live.on-PST-PTCP:PST meet I-<¬AN1>AFF love-HAB
'I like the meet that girl lived on'.

c. [joʃi j-ik-on-ija] ritɬ'i di-<b>o dʒiʔ-e
girl F-live.on-¬PST-PTCP:PRAE meet I-<¬AN1>AFF love-HAB
'I like the meet that girl will live on'.

(9) Genitive possessor

a. joʃu-tɬi reʔa ruq'-u-r
girl.OBL-GEN hand hurt-PST-PROGR
'Girl's hand hurts'.

b. [reʔa ruq'-u-b] joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e
hand hurt-PST-PTCP:PST girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
'I know the girl whose arm hurt'.

c. [reʔa ruq'-ija] joʃi di-<j>o ts'inn-e
hand hurt-PTCP:PRAE girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
'I know the girl whose arm will hurt'.

(10) Time

a. ʒeɬal 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'.

(11) Spatial location

a. woʃo hon-tɬi w-uʒ-un
boy village.OBL-INTER.ESS M-be.born-PST(AOR)
'The boy was born in a village'.

b. [woʃo w-uʒ-uni-b] hon di-<r>o haʔ-o
boy M-be.born-PST-PTCP:PST village I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
'I saw the village, where the boy was born'.

c. [woʃo w-uʒ-un-ija] hon di-<r>o haʔ-o
boy M-be.born-¬PST-PTCP:PRAE village I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
'I saw the village, where the boy will be born'.

Since relativisation remove all relation markers from the head of the relative clause, the ambiguity arise: the relativised spatial goal and spatial source will be the same (but there is a lexical way to distinguish them anyway):

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(12)   Spatial goal and spatial source
a.   woʃo hon-tɬi   w-utʃ'-un
       boy   village.OBL-INTER.LAT M-run-PST(AOR)
       'Boy ran to the village'.
b.   woʃo hon-tɬi-k:u   w-utʃ'-un
       boy   village.OBL-INTER-ELAT M-run-PST(AOR)
       'Boy ran from the village'.
c.   [woʃo w-utʃ'-uni-b]   hon   di-<r>o   haʔ-o
       boy   M-run-PST-PTCP:PST village I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
       'I saw the village that boy ran to/from'.
d.   [woʃo w-utʃ'-un-ija]   hon   di-<r>o   haʔ-o
       boy   M-run-¬PST-PTCP:PRAE village I-<¬AN2>AFF see-PST(AOR)
       'I saw the village that boy will ran to/from'.

In adpositional relative clause the adposition could be placed anywhere in a relative clause but the last position (see 13b–13e). 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 (13c).

(13)   Adpositional argument
a.   j-oʃu-di   k'amm-i   intʃi haq'u-tʃ'u   tɬeru
       girl.OBL-ERG eat-PST(AOR) apple hous.OBL-AD2 near
       'The girl ate apple near the hous'.
b.   [tɬeru 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   tɬeru 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 tɬeru 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   tɬeru] 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   tɬeru 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'.

(14)   Actant from the general question
a.   joʃi j-iʔ-o   di-bolo dada-di   rats'-in
       girl F-come-PST:(AOR) ?-INDEF father.OBL-ERG ask-PST(AOR)
       'Father asked, whether the girl came'.
b.   [dada-di   j-iʔ-o   di-bolo rats'-ini-b]   joʃi di-<j>o   ts'inn-e-ssu
       father.OBL-ERG F-come-PST:(AOR) ?-INDEF 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   di-bolo rats'-ini-ja]   joʃi di-<j>o   ts'inn-e-ssu
       father.OBL-ERG F-come-PST:(AOR) ?-INDEF 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'.

(15)   Actant from the special question

a. maduhalʃ-χo   i-m   w-uʔ-o   di-bolo dada-di   rats'-in
neighbour.OBL-AD.LAT what-H M-come-PST(AOR) ?-INDEF father.OBL-ERG ask-PST(AOR)
'Father asked, who came to the neighbour'.

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

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

It is not possible to relativise some non-obligatory adjuncts:

(16)   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 M-come-PST(AOR) girl-COM I-<F>AFF know-HAB
'I know the daughter that father came with'.

It is not possible to relativise from coordination island:

(17)   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:

(18)   common noun

a. [iʃːi-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'.

(19)   demonstrative pronoun

a. [hon-tɬi   w-uʒ-uni-b]   **hege-w** hoɬu w-etʃ'uχa w-uʔ-un
village.OBL-INTER.ESS M-be.born-PST-PTCP:PST dem-M here M-big   M-become-PST(AOR)
'He, that was born in village, grew up here'.

(20)   personal pronoun

a. [hon-tɬi   w-uʒ-uni-b]   **men** hoɬu w-etʃ'uχa w-uʔ-un
village.OBL-INTER.ESS M-be.born-PST-PTCP:PST you here M-big   M-become-PST(AOR)

'You, that was born in village, grew up here'.

(21) interrogative pronoun

a. [iʃːi-χo   w-uʔ-o-b]   i-m-ʁi   hede-w?
   we-AD.LAT M-come-PST-PTCP.PST what-H-WH ??-M
   'Who was that who came to us?'

b. [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-i-b]   i-b-ʁi   hede-b?
   neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST what-¬H-WH ??-¬AN1
   'What was that that the neighbour ate?'

(22) indefinite pronoun

a. [iʃːi-χo   w-uʔ-o-b]   i-m-bolo   di-<w>o ts'inn-e-ssu
   we-AD.LAT M-come-PST-PTCP.PST what-H-INDEF I-<M>AFF know-HAB-NEG
   'I don't know somebody who came to us'.

b. [maduhalʃ-di   k'amm-i-b]   i-bolo   di-<b>o ts'inn-e-ssu
   neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST what-INDEF I-<M>AFF know-HAB-NEG
   'I don't know something that neighbour ate'.

(23) heavy head

a. [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-o-b]   j-etʃ'uχa j-otsːi   aminat di-<j>o dʒiʔ-e
   we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP.PST F-big   F-sibling Aminat I-<F>AFF love-HAB
   'I love older sister Aminat, that came to us'.

(24) headless

a. [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-o-b]   di-<j>o ts'inn-e-ssu
   we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-PTCP.PST I-<F>AFF know-HAB-NEG
   'I don't know (female) that came to us'.

b. [χink'il-ol k'amm-i-b]   di-<w>o ts'inn-e-ssu
   khinkal-PL eat-PST-PTCP:PST I-<M>AFF know-HAB-NEG
   'I don't know (male) who ate khinkals'.

4.   Properties of the participle

There are several categories that could be expressed on participle:

(25) 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'.

(26) negation

a. [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-o-ssu-b]   joʃi di-<j>o   ts'inn-e
   we-AD.LAT F-come-PST-NEG-PTCP:PST girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
   'I know the girl who didn't come to us'.

b. [iʃːi-χo   j-iʔ-essa]   joʃi di-<j>o   ts'inn-e
   we-AD.LAT F-come-NEG.PTCP:PRAE girl I-<F>AFF know-HAB
   'I know the girl who won't come to us'.

(27)   class agreement (only with absolutive from relative clause)

a. [ħajman **b**-iqχ-u-b]   woʃo di-<j>o   ts'inn-e
   ram   ¬AN1-slaughter-PST-PTCP:PST boy   I-<M>AFF know-HAB
   'I know the boy who slaughter the ram'.

b. [woʃul-di   **b**-iqχ-u-b]   ħajman di-<j>o   ts'inn-e
   boy.OBL-ERG ¬AN1-slaughter-PST-PTCP:PST ram   I-<M>AFF know-HAB
   'I know the ram that boy slaughtered'.

(28)   case

Glosses

AD = Ad location, AD2 = Ad2 location, ADD = additive, AFF = affective case, AOR = aorist, COM = comitative, DAT = dative case, ELAT = ellative direction, ERG = ergative case, ESS = essive direction, F = female class, GEN = genitive case, H = human, HAB = habitual, INDEF = indefinite, INST = instrumental case, INTER = Inter location, LAT = lative direction, M = masculine class, NEG = negation marker, OBL = oblique stem, PF = perfect tense, PL = plural, PRAE = present tense, PROGR = progressive, PST = past tense, PTCP = participle, WH = special question marker, ¬AN1 = first non-animated class, ¬AN2 = second non-animated class, ¬H = non-human, ¬PST = non-past forms.