

Relative clause in Zilo

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1. Introduction

Zilo speakers use 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. if:i-χo jofi j-iʔ-o
we-AD.LAT girl F-COME-PST(AOR)
'The? girl came to us'
- b. di-<j>o ts'inn-e jofi [if:i-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 [if:i-χo j-iʔ-o-b] jofi
I-<F>AFF know-HAB we-AD.LAT F-COME-PST-PTCP:PST girl
'I know the girl who came to us'.
- d. jofi [if:i-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. [if:i-χo j-iʔ-o-b] jofi 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. [if:i-χo j-iʔ-ija] jofi 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. maduhal-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
- maduhalf-di χink'il-ol k'amm-i
neighbour.OBL-ERG khinkal-PL eat-PST(AOR)
'Neighbour ate khinkals'.
 - [maduhalf-di k'amm-i-b-ol] χink'il-ol den-ni dzid-i
neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST-PL khinkal-PL I-ERG do-PST(AOR)
'I made khinkals that the neighbour ate'.
 - [maduhalf-di k'amm-ij-ol] χink'il-ol den-ni dzid-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
- dada-<r>o refa haʔ-o
father-<¬AN2>AFF tree see-PST(AOR)
'Father saw the tree'.
 - [refa 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'.
 - [refa 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
- jofi halux-onn-ij baba-qxi
girl miss-PST-PF mother-INST
'Girl missed her mother'.
 - [jofi haluxonn-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'.
 - [jofi haluxonn-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) Adz argument
- wofo imu-tf'u sir-i
boy father.OBL-AD2 afraid-PST(AOR)
'The boy is afraid of [his] father'.
 - [wofo 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'.
 - [wofo 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
- dada-di j-oful-ɬu intfɪ itʃi-i
father.OBL-ERG girl.OBL-DAT apple give-PST(AOR)
'Father gave an apple to the daughter'.
 - [dada-di intfɪ itʃi-i-b] jofi 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 itʃi-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 ritʃi'i-loj
girl F-live.on-PST(AOR) meet-COM
'The girl live on meet'.
- b. [joʃi j-ik-oni-b] ritʃi'i di-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] ritʃi'i di-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-tʃi reʔa ruq'-u-r
girl.OBL-GEN hand hurt-PST-?
'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. zeʔal 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-tʃi 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):

(12) Spatial goal and spatial source

- a. wofo hon-tʰi w-utʰʰi-un
boy village.OBL-INTER.LAT M-run-PST(AOR)
'Boy ran to the village.'
- b. wofo hon-tʰi-k:u w-utʰʰi-un
boy village.OBL-INTER-ELAT M-run-PST(AOR)
'Boy ran from the village.'
- c. [wofo w-utʰʰi:-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. [wofo w-utʰʰi:-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 tʰeru
girl.OBL-ERG eat-PST(AOR) apple hous.OBL-AD2 near
'The girl ate apple near the hous.'
- b. [tʰeru 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 tʰeru 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 tʰeru 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 tʰeru] 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 tʰeru 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 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.'

(15) Actant from the special question

- a. maduhalf-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.'

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

(16) Committative adjunct

- a. dada jofi-loj w-uʔ-o
father girl-COM M-come-PST(AOR)
'Father came with the daughter'.
- b. *[dada w-uʔ-o] jofi 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'.

It is not possible to relativise from coordination island:

(17) Coordination Island

- a. wofo-lo jofi-lo w-uʔ-o
boy-ADD girl-ADD M-come-PST(AOR)
'A boy and a girl came'.
- b. *[wofo-lo w-uʔ-o] jofi 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. [ifi-χo j-iʔ-o-b] jofi 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-tʃi w-uʔ-uni-b] hege-w hoʎu w-etf'uʁa 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-tʃi w-uʔ-uni-b] men hoʎu w-etf'uʁa 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. [ɪʃi-χo w-uʔ-o-b] im-ɪi hede-w?
we-AD.LAT M-come-PST-PTCP.PST who-? ??-M
‘Who was that who came to us?’
- b. [maduhalf-di k’amm-i-b] ib-ɪi hede-b?
neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST what-? ??-AN1
‘What was that that the neighbour ate?’

(22) indefinite pronoun

- a. [ɪʃi-χo w-uʔ-o-b] im-bolo di-<w>o ts’inn-e-ssu
we-AD.LAT M-come-PST-PTCP.PST who-? I-<M>AFF know-HAB-NEG
‘I don’t know somebody who came to us.’
- b. [maduhalf-di k’amm-i-b] i-bolo di-o ts’inn-e-ssu
neighbour.OBL-ERG eat-PST-PTCP:PST what-? I-<M>AFF know-HAB-NEG
‘I don’t know something that neighbour ate.’

(23) heavy head

- a. [ɪʃi-χo j-iʔ-o-b] j-etʃuχa j-ots:i 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. [ɪʃi-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. [maduhalf-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. [maduhalf-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. [maduhalf-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. [maduhalf-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. [ɪfɪ-χo j-iʔ-o-ssu-b] jofɪ 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. [ɪfɪ-χo j-iʔ-essa] jofɪ 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] wofo 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. [woful-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, HAB = habitual, 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, PST = past tense, PTCP = participle, ¬AN1 = first non-animated class, ¬AN2 = second non-animated class, ¬PST = non-past forms.