

Compound verb-II

It is very interesting to examine how two or more lexical items, put for synthesis in CVC, share some core linguistic properties and distribute the work-load for each other in order to form a new grammatical construct i.e. 'compound verb'.

Thus, it is important to evaluate this process especially when two similar grammatical categories e.g. $\text{verb}_1 + \text{verb}_2$ come together to form a new category i.e. **compound verb**.

It is a common linguistic fact that two or more linguistic elements (e.g. verbs, nouns and even adjective) can't form a synthesized-unit unless one of them gives up some of its core semantic and syntactic properties/functions.

One of the prerequisites of the compound verb construction is that the second verb (popularly known as V_2 , vector verb, explicator verb, light verb etc.) must be grammaticalized or semantically bleached for its meaning in majority of the cases and in almost all the languages which have compound verb as a grammatical construct.

Permutation and Combination of Compound Verb

1. V ₁ (transitive) + V ₂ (transitive)	2. V ₁ (intransitive) + V ₂ (intransitive)
3. V ₁ (transitive) + V ₂ (intransitive)	4. V ₁ (intransitive) + V ₂ (transitive)

1. V₁(+tran) + V₂(+tran)

ənil-ne mere kəpəɾe d^ho diye
 Anil-3MS-Erg my clothes-MPl wash-v¹ give-v²-perf-MPl
 ‘Anil washed my clothes’.

sUmən-ne k^hana k^ha liya
 Suman-3FS-Erg meal-MS-Acc eat-v¹ take-v²-perf-MS
 ‘Suman had her meal’.

mĕ-ne rəmeš-ki g^həɾi bəna di
 I-1MS-Erg Ramesh-MS-Gen watch-FS make-v¹ give-v²-perf-FS
 ‘I fixed Ramesh’s watch’.

These examples show that the first category of compound verb where both verbs are transitive and this category is very common.

Permutation and Combination of Compound Verb

2. V₁(-tran) + V₂(-tran)

<u>b</u> ur ^h ɑ	hɑt ^h <u>i</u>	mər	gəyɑ
<u>old-MS</u>	elephant-MS-Nom	die-v ¹	go-v ² -perf-MS
‘The old elephant died’.			

<u>l</u> ər ^h ke	bəs- <u>pe</u>	bɛt ^h	gəye
<u>boy-3MPI-Nom</u>	bus- <u>Loc</u>	sit-v ¹	go-v ² -Perf-MPI
‘Boys <u>sat on</u> the bus’.			

<u>g</u> ^h ər ^h i	tebul-se	<u>gir</u>	gəy <u>i</u>
<u>watch-FS</u>	table-Loc	drop-v ¹	go-v ² -perf-FS
‘The watch fell down from the table’.			

These examples of compound verb where both the verbs are -transitive are also very common and they are in frequent use.

The linguistic features of these combinations have nothing important to indicate or describe.

Permutation and Combination of Compound Verb

2. $V_1(+\text{tran}) + V_2(-\text{tran})$

<u>nilu</u>	sara	čavəl	k ^h a	gə <u>y</u> i	
Neelu-3FS-Nom	all	rice-MS-Acc	eat-v ¹	go-v ² -perf-MS	
' <u>Neelu</u> ate all the rice'.					
tum	ye	kyɑ	kər	bɛt ^h e	
<u>you-2MS-Nom</u>	this	what	do-v ¹	sit-v ² -perf-2MS	
'Why did you do this'?					
<u>səlmɑ</u>	boḍ-pər	əp <u>n</u> ɑ	nam	lɪk ^h	<u>ɑ</u> yɪ
salma-3FS-Nom	board-Loc	self	name-MS	write-v ¹	come-perf-FS
'Salma wrote her name on the board'.					

This category of compound verb where the $V_1(+\text{tran})$ and $V_2(-\text{tran})$ is very productive and it is used especially when we express a situation that is unexpected.

In fact, Masica (1979) mentions that there is an explicator called 'čukna' and he terms it as an 'indecent auxiliary' which can be used with almost any $V_1(+\text{tran})$ and this changes the entire compound verb into syntactically an intransitive one.

Permutation and Combination of Compound Verb

2. $V_1(-\text{tran}) + V_2(+\text{tran})$

səbnəm-ne mehmənõ-ke səmnə č^h₁k dɪyɑ
Sabman-3FS-Erg guest-MPl-Gen. in front of sneeze-v¹ give-v²-perf-MS
'Sabnam sneezed in front of the guests'.

kuttõ-ne mUj^he dek^hte hi b^hõk dɪyɑ
dog-MPl-obl-Erg me-Acc on seeing Emp. bark-v¹ give-v²-perf-MS
'At the very sight, the dogs barked at me'.

dipək-ne jəldi-se kəm pəni-me/-se nəhɑ lɪyɑ
Deepak-3MS-Erg in hurry little water-Loc/-Inst bathe-v¹ take-v²-perf-MS
'Deepak bathed with little water in hurry'.

This category of compound verbs are rare. We may construct these examples to claim the linguistic theory that we want to propound, but these are generally not common expressions.

But this category of compound verb is very important. This help us to prove that the so called '**un-accusative verb**' which is better understood by these examples.

By the virtue of $V_2(+\text{tran})$, the compound verb becomes syntactically transitive, but it still remains semantically intransitive and thus there can't be DO to receive the accusative case.

Compound verb-II

Hook's work (1974) is the first full-fledged account of the compound verb in Hindi.

Das (2006) has analyzed the formation of compound verbs and examined the properties of each member and their \pm transitivity very carefully and is in complete agreement with Hook (1974, 1991, 2001) about the linguistic forms and functions of the two verbal elements in the compound verb construction.

Das (2006) has claimed that there are some very subtle differences between the formation of compound verbs in Hindi and in other Indian languages which Hook (1991, 2001) seems to have overgeneralized.

For example, it has been agreed upon by the researchers that the first verbal element in CVC must be in the fixed form i.e. either in the root form or in the participial form.

This generalization has been misinterpreted by different scholars and a combination of two linguistic elements such as 'jane ləgɑ', 'started going', 'pəɽ^hne ləgɑ', 'started reading', 'bolne ləgɑ', 'started speaking', 'jane dījiye', 'allow to go' 'k^hane dījiye', 'allow to eat' etc. have been explained and cited as the examples of compound verbs in Hindi including in Hook's work (ibid) which is actually questionable!!

Compound verb-II

- **Linguistic prerequisites for Compound Verb Construction:**
- *The meaning of the V_1 must be replaceable with that of the compound verb in Hindi and other related languages. This rule has some aberration or exception with just two V_2 or Vector verbs i.e. 'lena', 'take' and 'dena', 'give' in Hindi.*
- *The first verbal element i.e. V_1 must be in the root or a form that remains fixed, and in case of an inflection, it should not show agreement with the subject or the object in the sentence. Das (2006) has proven this rule in the compound verb construction with examples from more than ten major varieties of Hindi and also in some other dominant languages in India such as Marathi, Nepali and Punjabi.*
- *The \pm transitivity of the vector verb decides the syntactic (structural) transitivity of the compound verb construction. This rule is very important to understand for the placement of the ergative marker '-ne' in compound verb construction in Hindi and other split-ergative languages.*

Semantic and morphological prerequisites of CV:

Compound Verb			Simple Verb
1.	Polar verb	Vector verb	replaceable with Polar verb
	<i>pəɾ^hna</i> ‘to read’	<i>lena</i> ‘to take’	= pəɾ ^h na
	mẽ-ne yəh kɪtab pəɾ ^h li I-1MS-Erg this book read-V ₁ take-V ₂ -Pst-3FS ‘I read this book.’		mẽ-ne yəh kɪtab pəɾ ^h i I-1MS-Erg this book read-Pst-3FS ‘I read this book.’

However, look at this example:

2.	False Polar verb	False Vector verb	= Not a Compound verb
	<i>čəlna</i> ‘to go/walk’	<i>jana</i> ‘to go’	= čəlna
	ləɾka g ^h ər čəla gəya boy-3MS-Nom house walk-3MS went-Pst-3MS ‘The boy went home.’		*ləɾka g ^h ər čəla boy-3MS-Nom house walk -Pst-3MS ‘The boy went home.’

If we talk about the prerequisites of CVC, example (2) violates too many requirements;

- 1. It violates the semantic requirement
- 2. It violates the morphological requirement

However, let’s try to reverse the order of V1 and V2 given in sentence (2) and see if the meaning of ‘*jana*’, ‘to go’ can be obtained!

Time for examples and analysis:
CVC in Ahirani (Marathi)

Compound Verb		Simple Verb
Polar verb	Vector verb	replaceable with Polar verb
wačanə ‘to read’	ṭakanə ‘to drop’	= wačanə, ‘to read’
mi hai pustək wač-i ṭaki še I-1MS-Erg this book-M read-V ₁ drop-V ₂ -Pst-MS ‘I read this book.’		mi hai pustək wačilše I-1MS-Erg this book-M read-Pst-MS ‘I read this book.’

I assume that Marathi will have similar ‘stem-forming morpheme’ with V1 in the formation of the CVC.

CVC in Bangla:

Compound Verb		Simple Verb
Polar verb	Vector verb	replaceable with Polar verb
sajabe ‘to decorate’	<u>debe</u> ‘to give’	= <u>sajbe</u> , ‘to decorate’
<u>ritu</u> ama-r g ^h or šajiy-e di-lo Ritu-3FS-Nom I-Gen house decorate-V ₁ give-V ₂ -Pst-3S ‘ <u>Ritu</u> decorated my house’		<u>ritu</u> ama-r g ^h or šaja-lo Ritu-3S-Nom I-Gen house decorate-Pst-3S ‘ <u>Ritu</u> decorated my house.’

The Syntactic prerequisite of Compound Verb Construction:

The ± transitivity of the vector verb decides the syntactic (structural) transitivity of the compound verb construction. This rule is very important to understand for the placement of the ergative marker ‘-ne’ in compound verb construction in Hindi and other split-ergative languages. Let’s see the examples:

a.	lər <u>ke</u> -ne	sar <u>i</u>	roṭiyā̃	k ^h ɑ-y <u>ĩ</u>
	boy-3MS-Nom	all-F	bread-3FP1	eat-pst-3FP1
	‘The boy ate all the breads’			

However, let’s see CVC of different types of the same sentence:

b.	lər <u>ke</u> -ne	sar <u>i</u>	roṭiyā̃	k ^h ɑ	l̃i
	boy-3MS-Nom	all-F	bread-3F	eat-V ₁	take-V ₂ -Pst-3FP1
	‘The boy ate all the breads’				

Let’s see the effect if V2 is intransitive:

c.	lərka	sar <u>i</u>	roṭiyā̃	k ^h ɑ	gəya
	boy-3MS-Nom	all-F	bread-3FP1	eat-V ₁	go-V ₂ -past-3MP1
	‘The boy ate all the breads’				

Let’s also see the counter effect, meaning the V1 is intransitive and the V2 is transitive and this will make the CVC syntactically [+transitive] but it will still remain [-transitive] semantically ☹

The Syntactic prerequisite of Compound Verb Construction:

The ± transitivity of the vector verb decides the syntactic (structural) transitivity of the compound verb construction. This rule is very important to understand for the placement of the ergative marker ‘-ne’ in compound verb construction in Hindi and other split-ergative languages. Let’s see the examples:

d.	lərki-ne	səb-ke samne	č ^h īk	dīya
	girl-3FS-Erg	all-Gen-front	sneeze-V ₁	give-V ₂ -pst-3MS
‘The girl sneezed in front of everyone’.				

Let us see one more example of counter-effect, before we say something important:

e.	mẽ-ne	kəm	pani-se/-mẽ hi	nəha	liya
	I-1MS-Erg	little	water-Inst/Loc Emph	bethe-V1	take-V2-Pst-Defl-Agr
‘I bathed in little water only’.					

Have you hear of ‘Un-ergative’ and ‘Un-accusative’ verbs? I am sure you must have, and what is told about them?

Let’s see what is told about these types of verbs and we will then explain these concpets in much better way and in far more convincing manner!

Default Compound Verb(DCV):

2.	False Polar verb	False Vector verb	= Not a Compound verb
	<i>čəlna</i> ‘to go/walk’	<i>jana</i> ‘to go’	= <i>čəlna</i>
	<div>ləṛka g^hər čəla gəya</div> <div>boy-3MS-Nom house walk-V₁-3MS went-V₂-Pst-3MS</div> <div>‘The boy went home.’</div>	<div>*ləṛka g^hər čəla</div> <div>boy-3MS-Nom house walk -Pst-3MS</div> <div>‘The boy went home.’</div>	

<i>ləṛka</i>	<i>čəla</i>	<i>gəya</i>
‘The boy left’.		
<i>ləṛki</i>	<i>čəli</i>	<i>gəyi</i>
‘The girl left’.		
<i>ləṛke</i>	<i>čəle</i>	<i>gəye</i>
‘Boys left’.		

Reverse Compound Verb(RCV):

2a.	False Polar verb	False Vector verb	= Not a Compound verb
	<i>jana</i> ‘to go’	<i>čə<u>l</u>na</i> ‘to go/walk’	= <i>jana</i> , ‘to go’
	<i>*ləṛka</i> <i>g^hər</i> <i>ja</i> <i>čəla</i> boy-3MS-Nom house go-V ₁ walk-V ₂ -Pst-3MS ‘The boy went home.’	<i>ləṛka</i> <i>g^hər</i> <i>gəya</i> boy-3MS-Nom house go -Pst-3MS ‘The boy went home.’	

What we see here that even with the help of reversal of the V1 &V2, we can’t make this pair of compound verb function as a compound verb.

The biggest violation of the prerequisites of CVC that this pair has done is letting the V1 also get inflected for the PNG of the subject in the sentence which is strictly prohibited for the synthesis of V1+V2.

RCV-a very new domain of research

The whole idea of 'reversal' of V1+V2 came to my mind when I wanted to emphasize and thus rule out the possibility of calling čəlŋɑ, 'to walk' + jɑŋɑ, 'to go' => 'jɑŋɑ', 'to go' as a CVC.

In 2012, Dr. Zahid, a former student of DU, decided to make a presentation on the topic by writing a seminar paper under my supervision.

In the same year (i.e. 2012), Ms. Kulsum, being influenced by the paper presented by Dr. Zahid, decided to do an MPhil dissertation in DU under my supervision.

Finally, I decided to write a research paper on RCV which was an outcome of a very fruitful discussion on the topic in a symposium in HUFS, South Korea in 2015-2016.

The University gave me a research grant and also reduced my teaching hours in the semester and I did publish a paper in their KCI journal.

The ideas that have been discussed in the paper on 'reversed compound verb' can very briefly be presented in the following manner.

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

lər̩kɑ	əp̩ni	mǎ̃-ki	god̩-mě	bɛt̩ ^h -ɑ
boy-3MS-Nom	his	mother-Gen	lap- <u>Loc</u>	sit-3MS-perf
‘The boy sat in his mother’s lap’.				

lər̩kɑ	əp̩ni	mǎ̃-ki	god̩-mě	bɛt̩ ^h	gəy-ɑ
boy-3MS-Nom	his	mother-Gen	lap- <u>Loc</u>	sit-V ₁	go-V ₂ -3MS-perf
‘The boy sat in his mother’s lap’.					

lər̩kɑ	əp̩ni	mǎ̃-ki	god̩-mě	jɑ	bɛt̩ ^h -ɑ
boy-3MS-Nom	his	mother-Gen	lap- <u>Loc</u>	go-V ₂	sit-V ₁ -3MS-perf
‘The boy sat in his mother’s lap’.					

These examples help us to understand the conceptual mechanism of RCVC which hints at a very important aspect of linguistic construct.

The mind seems to respond very quickly to understand the semantics of the RCV. It has to parse the semantics of the RCV by re-ordering their original positioning of V₁ + V₂ and once the semantics of the CVC is attained, the mind accepts of format of RCV.

If this is true for other South Asian languages, this will open up a new field of research!

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

Let's compare and contrast the following examples with the earlier ones and then discuss the possible combinations of V1 and V2 which can be reversed!

pəta nəhĩ	<u>mera</u>	nəkər	kəhǎ	gəya
don't know	my	servernt-3MS-Nom	where	go-perf-3MS
'I don't know where my servant went'.				

pəta nəhĩ	<u>mera</u>	nəkər	kəhǎ	jə	mər-α
don't know	my	servernt-3MS-Nom	where	go-V ₁	die-V ₂ -perf-3MS
'I don't know where my servant went'.					

pəta nəhĩ	<u>mera</u>	nəkər	kəhǎ	mər	gəya
don't know	my	servernt-3MS-Nom	where	die-V ₂	go-V ₁ -perf-3MS
'I don't know where my servant went'.					

You will agree that it is not simple to discuss the basic compound verbs if we take the last two examples.

But, if we stick to our position and demand the prerequisites to be fulfilled, the 'jə mər-α' must qualify the basic CVC and 'mər gəya' must be the reversed one!

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

Let's see one more set of examples and then we will discuss the possible pairs of CVC for reversal.

kəhǎ	gəye	jəldi	g ^h ər	ɑi-ye	
where	go-perf-2M-Hon	hurriedly	house	come-2M-Hon-perf	
‘Where did you go, come home fast’?					
kəhǎ	bɛt ^h	gəye	jəldi	g ^h ər	ɑi-ye
where	sit-V ₂	go-V ₁ -2MS	hurriedly	house	come-2M-Hon-perf
‘Where did you go, come home fast’!					
kəhǎ	jɑ	bɛt ^h -e	jəldi	g ^h ər	ɑi-ye
where	go-V ₁	sit-V ₂ -2M-Hon	hurriedly	house	come-2M-Hon-perf
‘Where did you go, come home fast’!					

These examples also prove the point that the most commonly used form of reversed verbs look more like default CVC.

However, if we hold on the prerequisites tightly, we can defend our arguments and explain as to why ‘bɛt^h gəye’ is reversed and not ‘jɑ bɛt^h e’.

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

1. V₁ (transitive) + V₂ (transitive)

<u>srijan</u> -ne	g <u>usse</u> -mẽ	gɪlɑs	de	p ^h ẽkɑ	=[p ^h ẽk dɪyɑ]	
Srijan-3MS-Erg	anger- <u>Obl-Loc</u>	glass	give-V ₂	throw-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	throw-V ₁ give-V ₂	
‘ <u>Srijan</u> threw away the glass in anger’.						
<u>sunil</u> -ne	gɑɾi	fuɽpɑt ^h -pər	de	čəɾ ^h ɑyi	=[čəɾ ^h ɑ di]	
Sunil-3MS-Erg	car-3F	footpath- <u>Loc</u>	give-V ₂	veer-V ₁ -Perf-3F	veer-V ₁ give-V ₂	
‘Sunil veered the car on to the footpath’.						
nəvin-ne	čor- <u>ke</u>	peɽ-mẽ	čɑku	de	g ^h u <u>ser</u> ɑ	=[g ^h u <u>ser</u> dɪyɑ]
Naveen-3MS-Erg	thief-Gen	stomach- <u>Loc</u>	knife	give-V ₂	insert-V ₁ -Perf-3M	insert-V ₁ give-V ₂
‘Naveen stabbed the thief.’						
dipək-ne	<u>sunil</u> -ko	jəmin-pər	de	pəɽəkɑ	=[pəɽək dɪyɑ]	
Deepak-3MS-Erg	Sunil-3MS-Acc	ground- <u>Loc</u>	give-V ₂	slam-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	slam-V ₁ give-V ₂	
‘Deepak slammed Sunil on the ground’.						

As we can see that the CVCs where both the verbs are transitive and express a sense of suddenness or force, the RCVs sound very natural even when they may not be used frequently in the speech.

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

2.V₁ (intransitive) + V₂ (intransitive)

čor	pulis	stesən-se	nɪkəl	b ^h αgα	=[b ^h αg nɪkəɫα
thief-3MS-Nom	police	station-Loc	come out-V ₂	run away-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	run away-V ₁ come out-V ₂
‘The thief ran away from the police station’.					

nɔkər	mɔlik-ke	kədəmō-me	jα	gɪrα	=[gɪr gəyα]
servant-3MS-Nom	master-Gen	feet-Loc	go-V ₂	fall-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	fall-V ₁ go-V ₂
‘The servant fell at the feet of the master’.					

həmərə senapəti	šətru-ki	senα-se	jα	mɪɫα	=[mɪɫ gəyα]
captain-3MS-Nom	enemy-Gen	army-Com	go-V ₂	mix-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	mix-V ₁ go-V ₂
‘The captain collaborated with the army of the enemy’.					

tēduwα	g ^h ər	-ke	əndər	α	g ^h usα	=[g ^h us αyα]
leopard-3MS-Nom	house	Gen	inside	come-V ₂	enter-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	enter-V ₁ come-V ₂
‘The leopard broke into the house’.						

This combination of RCV is also very common. Even though, we may not be able to notice people using such RCVs in day to day’s language, we find these examples in stories and dramas.

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

3.V₁ (transitive) + V₂ (intransitive)

hət ^h i	guse-mẽ	diwār	* ja	torα	=[tor gəyα]
elephant-3MS-Nom	anger- <u>Loc</u>	wall	go-V ₂	break-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	break-V ₁ go-V ₂
‘The elephant broke the wall in anger’.					

lərkα	<u>bord</u> -pər	əpənα	nəm	* α	lik ^h α	=[lik ^h αyα]
boy-3MS-Nom	board- <u>Loc</u>	his	name	come-V ₂	write-V ₁ -Perf-3MS	write-V ₁ come-V ₂
‘The boy wrote his name on the board’.						

It is interesting to see that the combination of V₁ (transitive) + V₂ (intransitive) as CVC doesn’t allow the reversal!

We can ask a question, but ‘why’? The answer is the interference of semantic and syntactic functions of **V₁ & V₂ !!**

The example given below shows that the ergative case with the subject is possible as long as the **V₂** is a transitive one.

hət ^h i-ne	guse-mẽ	<u>diwār</u>	tor	dıyα
elephant-3MS-Erg	anger- <u>Loc</u>	wall	break-V1	give-V2-Perf-3MS
‘The elephant broke the wall in anger’.				

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

However, if the V_2 is, the entire CVC becomes syntactically intransitive one, and if that happens the ergative case with the subject NP is not possible. Look at this version of earlier example:

hət ^h <u>i</u>	guse-mě	<u>diwār</u>	toṛ	gəyɑ
elephant-3MS-Nom	anger- <u>Loc</u>	wall	break-V1	go-V2-Perf-3MS
‘The elephant broke the wall in anger’.				

Now if we reverse the order of the CV of the given sentence, it will become a pair such as V_1 (intransitive) and V_2 (transitive) at the liner ordering of the combination.

Once the V_2 is shown as a transitive verb, it would wrongly assign an ergative case to the subject and this is the reason that reversal of this pair V_1 (intransitive) and V_2 (transitive) is not possible.

hət ^h <u>i</u>	guse-mě	<u>diwār</u>	*jɑ	toṛɑ	=[toṛ gəyɑ]
elephant-3MS-Nom	anger- <u>Loc</u>	wall	go- V_2	break- V_1 -Perf-3MS	break- V_1 go- V_2
‘The elephant broke the wall in anger’.					

If at all it becomes one of the acceptable RCV, it would be more commonly used as the following, but I doubt that this will ever happen!

hət ^h <u>i</u> -ne	guse-mě	<u>diwār</u>	jɑ	toṛɑ	=[toṛ gəyɑ]
elephant-3MS-Nom	anger- <u>Loc</u>	wall	go- V_2	break- V_1 -Perf-3MS	break- V_1 go- V_2
‘The elephant broke the wall in anger’.					

Reversed Compound Verb Construction

4. V_1 (intransitive) + V_2 (transitive)

$\text{r}\alpha\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{i}\text{k}\alpha\text{-ne}$	$\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\text{b-ke}$	$\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\bar{\text{e}}\text{n}\bar{\text{e}}$	* de	$\text{c}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{i}}\text{k}\text{i}$	$=[\text{c}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{i}}\text{k} \text{d}\bar{\text{ɪ}}\text{y}\alpha]$
Radhika-3FS-Erg	everyone-Gen	in front	give- V_2	sneeze- V_1 -Perf-3FS	sneeze- V_1 give- V_2
'Radhika sneezed in front of everyone'.					

Or even if we have this RCV without an ergative marker, the sentence is still ungrammatical!!

$\text{r}\alpha\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{i}\text{k}\alpha$	$\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\text{b-ke}$	$\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}\text{m}\bar{\text{e}}\text{n}\bar{\text{e}}$	* de	$\text{c}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{i}}\text{k}\text{i}$	$=[\text{c}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{i}}\text{k} \text{d}\bar{\text{ɪ}}\text{y}\alpha]$
Radhika-3FS-Nom	everyone-Gen	in front	give- V_2	sneeze- V_1 -Perf-3FS	sneeze- V_1 give- V_2
'Radhika sneezed in front of everyone'.					

$\text{k}\bar{\text{u}}\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}\text{e-ne}$	$\bar{\text{e}}\text{j}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{e}}\text{b}\bar{\text{i}}\text{-p}\bar{\text{e}}\text{r}$	* de	$\text{b}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{o}}\text{k}\alpha$	$=[\text{b}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{o}}\text{k} \text{d}\bar{\text{ɪ}}\text{y}\alpha]$
dog-3MS-Erg	stranger- <u>Loc</u>	give- V_2	bark- V_1 -Perf-3MS	bark- V_1 give- V_2
'The dog barked at the stranger'.				

Horrible!!, But even if we remove the ergative case from the subject, the RCV is still bad!!

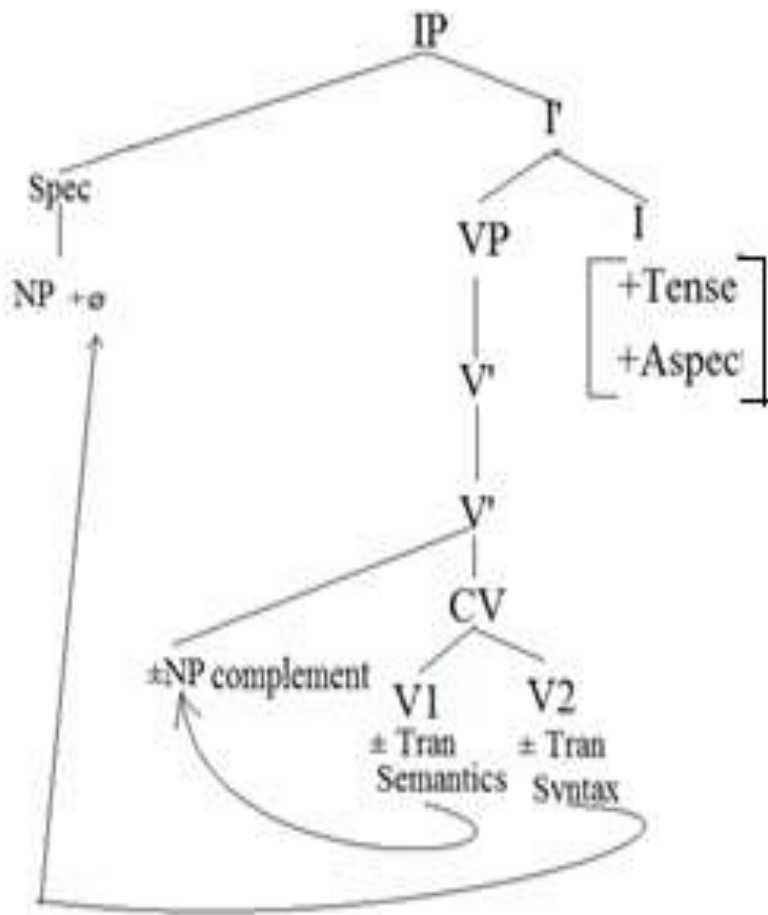
$\text{k}\bar{\text{u}}\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}\alpha$	$\bar{\text{e}}\text{j}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{e}}\text{b}\bar{\text{i}}\text{-p}\bar{\text{e}}\text{r}$	* de	$\text{b}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{o}}\text{k}\alpha$	$=[\text{b}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{o}}\text{k} \text{d}\bar{\text{ɪ}}\text{y}\alpha]$
dog-3MS-Nom	stranger- <u>Loc</u>	give- V_2	bark- V_1 -Perf-3MS	bark- V_1 give- V_2
'The dog barked at the stranger'.				

Something must be said and explained about the process of synthesis of $V_1 + V_2$ as a single grammatical construct and thus any violation of the prerequisites of CVC denies the RCV !!!

RCV: the explanation

The prerequisites 1, 2 and 3 for CVC are very fundamental aspect of verbs to be synthesized and function as one unit.

Thus, the violation of these prerequisites is not tolerated by the CVC and thus the RCV for those CVC where prerequisites are violated is not possible.



The tree-diagram on the left tells us the importance of V1 and V2. The V1 is something that controls the semantics of the compounding the two verbs and thus controls the meaning and of course the lexical property (argument structure) of the CVC.

The V2 on the other hand not only takes care of the tense and aspect markings of the CVC, but it also controls the syntactic functioning of the CVC.

So, if the V2 is intransitive, the entire CVC is 'unergative' because it stops the licensing of the ergative case for the subject.

And if the V1 is intransitive, the entire CVC remains semantically intransitive and thus there can't be DO in the sentence.

Thus, if the V1 is intransitive, the entire CVC is 'unaccusative' 😊

Contexts that allow for RCV to take place

1. Suddenness in performing the action:

lərki	kuwě-mě	jɑ	kudi	=[kud gəyi]
girl-3FS-Nom	water-well-Loc	go-V2	jump-V1-Perf-3FS	jump-V1 go-V2-Perf

‘The girl jumped into the water-well’.

rita	bɪnɑ bətaye	partɪ-mě	d ^h əmək	gəyi	=[jɑ d ^h əməki]
Rita-3FS-Nom	without telling	party-Loc	appear-V2	go-V1-Perf-3FS	go-V1 appear-V2-Perf

‘Rita dropped by in friend’s party (without being invited)’.

us-ne	mere	pit ^h -pər	ek	mukka	de	mara	=[mar dɪya]
he-3MS-Erg	my	back-Loc	one	punch	give-V2	hit-V1-Perf-3MS	hit-V1 give-V2-Perf

‘He suddenly punched me on my back’.

2. Intentionality of the agent in doing the action:

čor	ɔrət-kɑ	bɛg	le	j ^h əptɑ	j ^h əpət lɪya
thief-3MS-Nom	woman-Gen	bag	take-V2	snatch-V1-Perf-3MS	snatch-V1 take-V2-Perf

‘The thief ran out of the jail’.

daku	jel-se	nikəl	b ^h aga	=[b ^h ag nɪkəla]
robber-3MS-Nom	jail-Loc	come out-V2	run away-V1-Perf-3MS	run away-V1 come out-V2-Perf

‘The robber ran away from the prison’.

Contexts that allow for RCV to take place

3. Actions showing the anger of the agent:

sīpāhi-ne	dušmən-ki	c ^h ati-mě	goli	de	mari	=[mar di]
solder-3MS-Erg	enemy-Gen	chest-Loc	bullet-F	give-V2	shoot-V1-Perf-3FS	shoot-V1 give-V2
‘The soldier shot the enemy on his chest’.						

kəvita-ne	gələt	ummidwar-ko	b ^h ot	de	ḍali	=[ḍal di]
Kavita-3FS-Erg	wrong	candidate	vote	give-V2	put-V1-Perf-3FS	put-V1 give-V2
‘Kavita casted her vote for the wrong candidate’. (due to anger)						

us-ne	dīnes-ke	peṭ-mě	čaku	de	g ^h usera	=[g ^h user dīya]
he-3MS-Erg	Dinesh-Gen	belly-Loc	knife	give-V2	stab-V1-Perf-3MS	stab-V1 give-V2
‘He stabbed Dinesh’.						

4. Expressing uncontrolled actions:

gend	gəḍ ^h e-mě	ja	giri	=[gīr gəyi]
ball-3FS-Nom	ditch-Loc	go-V2	fall-V1-Perf-3MS	fall-V1 went-V2
‘The ball fell in the ditch’.				

gend	naḷi-mě	ja	luṛ ^h əki	=[luṛ ^h ək gəyi]
ball-3FS-Nom	drainage-Loc	go-V2	roll-V1-Perf-3MS	roll-V1 went-V2
‘The ball rolled into the drainage’.				

Conclusion

1. The RCV is important to explain and discuss because there are CVCs which are RCVs but we mostly think of them as the default CVCs.

For example: bɛt^h gəye = 'went' and not sit!

Similarly, 'mər gəyɑ' = 'went', and not die

2. I have also tried to explain 'how' some of the combination of \pm transitivity of 'polar' and 'vector' verbs can't be reversed because they intervene into the semantic and syntactic functioning of the CVC/RCV .

That's all 😊