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Language : Bengali

- K1 - karta (agent)  
K2 - karma (patient / thing)  
K3 - instrument (karana)  
K4 - recipient (sampradan)  
K5 - source (apadan)  
K6 - sambandh  
K7p - location } adhikaran  
K7t - time }

Verb - Karaka - Vibhakti - Mandator (m) OR Optional (o)

- ১৮২৫ - K<sub>1</sub> -  $\phi$  - m  
- K<sub>2</sub> -  $\phi$  - m  
- K<sub>4</sub> - ১০ - m  
- K<sub>7p</sub> - ১ - o  
- K<sub>7t</sub> - ১ - o

- ২৮৩৫ - K<sub>1</sub> -  $\phi$  - m  
- K<sub>2</sub> -  $\phi$  - o  
- K<sub>7p</sub> - ১ - o  
- K<sub>7t</sub> - ১ - o

- ১৮৩৫ - K<sub>1</sub> -  $\phi$  - m  
- K<sub>2</sub> -  $\phi$  - m  
- K<sub>5</sub> - ১০ - ১২৫০ - m  
- K<sub>7p</sub> - ১ - o  
- K<sub>7t</sub> - ১ - o

- ১৮৮৬ - K<sub>1</sub> -  $\phi$  - m  
K<sub>2</sub> - ১০ - ১২৫০ - o  
K<sub>4</sub> - ১০ - ১২৫০ - o  
K<sub>5</sub> - ১০ - ১২৫০ - o  
K<sub>7t</sub> - ১, ১২৫০, ১২৫০ - o

- ১৮৮৮ - K<sub>1</sub> -  $\phi$  - m  
K<sub>2</sub> -  $\phi$  / ১০ / ১২৫০ - m  
K<sub>7t</sub> - ১ - o  
K<sub>7p</sub> - ১ - o  
K<sub>3</sub> - ১২৫০ - o

# 1)b) TAM

୮୦-୧୩  
(obligation)

ଆ ଓଡ଼ିସ  
(ideal/desirable)

-ଆଳା  
(caused)

-୮୦  
(possibility)

-୮୧  
(done in the past)

## Transformation

$K_1 \rightarrow ୮୦$

$K_1 \rightarrow ୮୧$

$K_2 \rightarrow ୮୦$

$K_2 \rightarrow ୮୦ / ୮୧$

$K_2 \rightarrow ୮୦ / ୮୧$

## examples

ମାଝ କାନ୍ତିଟା ଚାଲୁ ରୁନ।

ଅକାଳେ ଅକାଳେ ଶୁଣି ଓଡ଼ିସ।

ବାଝ ଘାନ୍ତିଟା ଗା ଶୁଣିବାଲା,

ଘା ଶୁଣି କାନ୍ତିଟା କାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି

ଘା ଶୁଣି କାନ୍ତିଟା କାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି  
କାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି ଶାନ୍ତି।

# 1)c) ଅକାଳେ ଅକାଳେ ଶୁଣି ଓଡ଼ିସ।

: Input Sentence

→ Local Word Groupings:

ଅକାଳେ ଅକାଳେ ଶୁଣି ଓଡ଼ିସ।  
K<sub>1</sub> K<sub>2</sub> ROOT

→ Initial Parse:

ଅକାଳେ-୮୦ : ଅକାଳେ : gets the K<sub>1</sub> label.

Since : Verb had the TAM label ଆ ଓଡ଼ିସ.

Vibhakti chart tells us that a mandatory K<sub>1</sub> exists with vibhakti -୮୦ & one such

LWG does exist i.e ଅକାଳେ-୮୦. Hence, it

gets the K<sub>1</sub> label. While ଅକାଳେ can be

K<sub>2</sub> as it has the vibhakti ୮. Note that the

presence of K<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>4</sub>, K<sub>5</sub> is ruled out immediately

since none of them have the valid vibhaktis.

2)

i) વિધાન્ય (અથવા ઠાલ યાકય) લેખન

વિધાન્ય અથવા ઠાલ યાકય લેખનને લાભ લેવા.

ii) આજકાલ ઠાલ યાકય : perfect participle  
આજકાલ ગળે આજકાલ ઠાલ યાકય ક્ષણે રચે જાણાય.

The participle is a child of the noun & NOT the main verb [(i) લેખન & (ii) રચે જાણાય]. ∴ The participle does not have a k1 (agent). [The k1 agent is

inversed :

(i) I was sitting <sup>k1</sup>

(ii) sitting <sup>k1'</sup> me ]