

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
ON
NOUN MODIFYING CONSTRUCTIONS AND NOMINALIZATION
 ORGANISED JOINTLY BY
 DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS, DECCAN COLLEGE, PUNE
 NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS, TOKYO
 AND
 CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES, MYSORE
 19-20 DECEMBER 2019
 AT THE
 DECCAN COLLEGE, PUNE
 VENUE: New Library Hall (first floor), Deccan College, Main Campus

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE AND ABSTRACTS

SESSION	TIME	Speaker and Topic
DAY -1		
WORKSHOP INAUGURATION	2:30 to 2:50 PM	Prof. Prasad Joshi, Vice Chancellor (A), Deccan College will inaugurate the workshop
ACADEMIC SESSION-1	3:00 PM to 3:30 PM	Prashant PARDESHI (NINJAL, Tokyo) <i>On mapping noun modifying constructions: World Atlas of noun modifying constructions (WANMC)</i>
	3:30 PM to 4:15 PM	Pritha CHANDRA (IIT, Delhi) <i>On the form and function of Meiteilon Nominalizers</i>
	4:15 PM to 4:30 PM	Tea-break
	4:30 PM to 5:15 PM	S. Rajendran (Amrita University, Coimbatore) <i>Lexicalization, Grammaticalization and Nominalization of NMEs in Tamil</i>
	5:15 PM to 5:45 PM	General Discussion

	7:00 PM	Group dinner with individual contributions.
DAY-2		
ACADEMIC SESSION-2	10:30 AM to 1:00 PM (11:45 AM to 12:00 noon)	Masayoshi SHIBATANI (Rice University) <i>What is nominalization? Towards the theoretical foundations of nominalization</i> Tea break
	1:15 PM	WORKSHOP PHOTOGRAPH
	1:30 PM to 2:15 PM	Lunch for registered workshop participants in the Deccan College Gymkhana
ACADEMIC SESSION-3	2:30 PM to 3:15 PM 3:15 PM to 4:00 PM 4:00 PM to 4:15 PM 4:15 PM to 5:00 PM 5:00 PM to 5:30 PM	Kazuyuki KIRYU (Mimasaka University) <i>Grammatical nominalizations and their uses in Meche</i> Sung-Yeo CHUNG (Osaka University) <i>On the relationship between nominalization and NP-use markers—Japanese-Korean contrastive and historical perspective</i> High Tea Prashant Pardeshi <i>Rethinking noun complement and relative clauses in Marathi</i> General discussion and wrap up

CONCEPT NOTE

More than forty years ago, the philosopher-linguist Zeno Vendler noted that “the grammar of nominalizations is a centrally important part of linguistic theory” (Vendler 1976:125). Indeed, the contributions to recent volumes such as Yap, Grunow-Hårsta, and Wrona (2011) and Zariquiey, Shibatani, and Fleck (2019) present mounting evidence that nominalization plays a central role in the formation of complex constructions such as complementation and relativization. This workshop presents a thorough discussion of the phenomenon of nominalization and the grammatical functions of nominalization structures, especially their role in noun-modification constructions, such as noun complements and relative clauses. The workshop sessions are devoted to the discussions of the theoretical foundations of nominalization and as well as several specific aspects of nominalization in individual languages, namely Meche, Meitei (Tibeto-Burman), Tamil (Dravidian), Japanese and Korean, and Marathi, in an effort to illuminate crosslinguistic generalizations about nominalization among these typologically distinct languages.

ABSTRACTS

On the form and function of Meiteilon Nominalizers

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This paper looks at nominalizers in the Tibeto-Burman language, Meiteilon which is spoken primarily in the north-eastern Indian state of Manipur, and addresses the following questions – (i) is the nominalizer restricted to a single category, like a noun?, (ii) what function does the nominalizer play in the grammar, and why?

I answer the first question while illustrating with the nominalizer *-ba/bi* (with gender marking) that is found attached to some nouns; see (1)-(2). Interestingly, the same marker is also found on attributive adjectives (3)-(4).

1. *mə-puroy-ba*
3p-own-nmz

'husband' (also *nupa*)
2. *loynə-bi*
together-nmz
'wife' (also *nupi*)
3. *a-wang-ba* *nupa ama*
attri.adj-tall-nmz boy one

'A tall boy'
4. *a-wang-ba* *nupi ama*
attri.adj-tall-nmz girl one

'A tall girl'

Meiteilon does not exhibit person, number and gender inflectional morphology, which confirms that *-ba* on adjectives cannot result from concord. Structures such as (3)-(4) therefore present an interesting challenge. Why do attributive adjectives end up with a nominalizing marker? One possible answer to this puzzle is that adjectives in this language have [NP] structures, which then combine with other nominals [NP] structures. Schematically:

5. [NP3 [NP1 [Adj *a-wang*] *ba*] [NP2 *nupi*]]

What (5) indicates is that a nominalizer's role is to turn a category into a noun such that it itself can attach to another noun. Is an [NP]-[NP] combination a robust phenomenon in the language? To answer this question, I examine the internal structure of Meiteilon nouns. To start with, I note here that Meiteilon [+human] nouns can be dissected into smaller units. Take for instance, the words *nupa* ('male'/'husband') and *nupi* ('female'/'wife'), which are also found in other [+human] nouns, such as *aŋaŋ nupa* ('boy'), *nupi məčə* ('girl'). Taking evidence from a genealogically related language Mizo, *nu* is for feminine (*nu* 'female'/'mother', *nu-pui* 'wife'), and *pa* is for masculine (*pa* 'male/father'). In Meiteilon, however, the *nu* form has been reanalyzed for a [+human] feature, which explains its presence on both male [+human] and female [+human] nouns, while *pa* is still exclusively used to denote the 'male'. This information helps us break the Meiteilon *nupa/nupi* as in (6).

6. [*nu* [+human] + *pa/pi* [+NMZ_Gender]]

The following structures demonstrate that nouns have an additional layer – denoted by the -*mə* morpheme in (7). This morpheme essentially has a 'vantage-point' function used to place the object from the perspective of a discourse participant. In the following example, 'husband' is a third person discourse participant and this information is carried by the -*mə* morpheme. If this analysis is right, we can posit a structure like (8) for all nominals, wherein a noun may attach to another element which is like itself – i.e. either by turning it into the same category (like a nominalizer would do) or by placing it in the same perspective/vantage point (like the *mə* morpheme would do).

7. *mə-puroy-ba*
3p-own-nmz

'husband' (also *nupa*)

8. [VP *mə*] + [NP+NMZ]

This observation is further substantiated in the following instances (9)-(11), where irrespective of the categorial status of the attaching element (a possessive pronominal, numeral or a quantifier), these are always marked with the vantage marker *mə*.

9. *mə-gi mə-pa*
3p-gen. 3p-father

‘Father/His father’

10. *sem mǝ-ri*
apple 3P-four

‘Four apples’

11. *sem mǝ-yam*
apples 3P-many

‘Many apples’

Looking at noun formation from this perspective, the role of a Meiteilon nominalizer does not stand out in the grammar. Nominalizers, like other elements such as *mǝ* enable nouns and their accompanying items to merge together to form larger nominal units. Their function is thus very similar to appositive structures, which are also noun-noun combines (12).

12. *o aetos to puli*
The eagle the bird

‘The eagle that is also a bird’

(Stavrou 1995, as reported in Lekakou and Szendrői 2013: 216)

I end this note with relative clause constructions from Meiteilon, where once again, the nominalizer *-bǝ* is found turning the relative clause into a noun, enabling it to merge with the head noun.

13. *mǝ-nǝ kʰǝtli-bǝ bol-du ǝŋaŋ-bǝ-ni*
3p-subj. bouncing-nmz. ball-dem red-nmz-cop.

‘The ball that he is bouncing is red’ (lit. ‘bouncing ball is red’/‘red bouncing ball’).

14. *mǝ-nǝ kʰǝt-li-bǝ bol-du ǝŋaŋ-bǝ-ni*
3p-subj. bouncing-nmz. ball-dem. red- nɹ-cop.

‘The ball that she is bouncing is red’ (lit. ‘her red bouncing ball’)

Lexicalization, Grammaticalization and Nominalization of NMEs in Tamil

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1. Introduction

While I made an exhaustive study of word formation in Tamil I made some observations which may be relevant for the topic of this seminar. I have observed that most of the adjectives if not all are derived from nouns or verbs. What may of interest to us is that many adjectives are formed from verbs forms which are inflected for adjectival participles –a. I have listed them in my paper on “strategies in the formation of adjectives in Tamil” (Rajendran 2003).

I like to present my paper into four sections: one is NMES in Tamil based on the survey list prepared by Peter Hook and others; the second one is on lexicalization of NMEs into (lexical or phrasal) adjectives. The third part is in grammaticalization of NME into adjectival suffixes or adjectivalizers. The fourth part is nominalization of NMEs of relative clauses into noun phrases. Probably the fourth part may be related to or intended to substantiate the idea spelt out in the papers or book chapters written by Shibatani and Shibatani Shigeno) on “Nominalization” (Shibatani, 2018a, 2018b Shipatani and Shigeno 2013) focusing on Japanese language.

2. NMEs in Tamil

NMEs in Tamil are elaborately discussed in Rajendran (2016). The following table shows the NMEs in Tamil based on the 24 types of NMEs listed by Peter Hook and others in their survey questionnaire.

Sr	Type	Example	Usage
1	Relativization on intransitive subject	<i>cennai-ilirundtu va-ndt-a paiyan</i> Chennai-from come-Pst-Aprt boy 'The boy who came from Chennai'	Common
2	Relativization on direct object	<i>veeka-maaka kaNNan u-NT-a uNavu</i> fast Kannan eat-Pst-Aprt food 'the food that Kannan ate fast'	Common
3	Relativization on transitive subject	<i>cooRu koTu-tt-a aaciriyar</i> rice give-Pst-Aprt doctor 'The teacher who gave cooked rice'	Common
4	4. Relativization on dative of Acquirer	<i>ndalla veelai kiTai-tt-a ndapar</i> good job get-Pst-Aprt person 'the person who got a good job.'	Common
5	Relativization on dative of Experiencer	<i>paci-tt-a enakku</i> hunger-Pst-Aprt I-Dat 'for me who was hungry.'	<i>Restricted to dative-marked</i>

			<i>head nouns?</i>
6	Relativization on indirect object (Recipient)	<i>cooRu koTu-tt-a ndaay</i> rice give-Pst-Aprt dog 'The dog to whom X gave rice'	Common
7	Relativization on instrument	<i>cooRu koTu-tt-a karaNTi</i> rice give-Pst-Prt spoon 'the spoon with which X gave Y rice'	Common
8	Relativization on Source	<i>avan paNam eTu-tt-a vangki</i> he money take-Pst-Aprt bank 'the bank from which he got money'	
9	Relativization on Perlative [Path]:	<i>taNNiir veLiyee va-ndt-a tuLai</i> water out come-PST-APAR hole 'the hole through which water came out' (Note the source sentence could be: <i>taNNiir tuLai vaziyaaka veLiyee va-ndt-atu</i> water hole through outside come-Pst-3ns 'The water came out through the hole')	Common
10	Relativization on Possessor of alienable entities	<i>avan en-atu viiTT-ilirundtu ce-nR-aan</i> he I-gen house-from go-pst-3s 'He went from my house' (Here the entities are linked by genitive case marker - <i>atu</i>) <i>avan viiTT-ilirundtu ce-nR-a ndaan</i> he house-from go-pst-apar I (Note: The relativized form does not give the expected meaning.) <i>enn-iTam paNam iru-ndt-atu</i> I-with money be-pst-3s <i>enn-iTam iru-ndt-a paNam</i> I-with be-pst-apar money 'The money I have' (Note: Here the entities are not linked by genitive case.)	Not possible Common
11	Relativization on Possessor of inalienables	<i>ndaan kaal-ai oTi-tt-a paiyan</i> I leg-Acc break-Pst-Aprt boy 'The boy whose leg I broke '	Common
12	Relativization on Possessor of oblique component [sometimes deleted] inside the PPP:	<i>viiTT-il taNNiir nduzai-ndt-a enakku</i> house-Loc water enter-Pst-Aprt I-Dat 'For me into whose house water entered ' (The source sentence could be: <i>en viiiTT-il taNNiir ndzai-ndt-atu</i> I-gen house-loc water enter-pst-3ns 'The water entered my house')	rare but possible
13	Relativization on Cause [Result]	<i>talai-valiy-ai.k kuRai-tt-a maattirai</i> head-ache-Acc reduce-Pst-Aprt pills 'the pills which reduced the head ache.' (Note: the relativized form could be from the source	Common

		<p>sentence: <i>maattirai talaivaliy-aik kuRai-tt-a-tu</i> pills headache-acc reduce-pst-it ‘The pills reduced the head ache’ <i>talaivali vali kuRai-nd-a maattirai</i> head ache reduce-pst-Apar pills’ ‘the pills by which the head ache is reduced’ (Note this could be due to the relativization of the following source sentence: <i>maattiraiy-aal talaivali kuRai-ndt-a-tu</i> ‘pills-inst head ache reduce-pst-Apar-3ns ‘The head ache is reduced by the pills’ Note: In the first one the verb is in transitive form and in the second one the verb is in intransitive form..</p>	
14	Relativization on Consequence [Cause => [Result]	<p><i>veyil-il ndaTa-ndt-a kaLaippu</i> sun-in walk-Pst-Aprt exhaustion 'exhaustion [caused by] walking in the sun ... ' The source could be following: <i>enakku veyilil ndTa-ndt-aal kaLaippu eeRpaT-T-atu</i> I-dat sun walk-pst-cause tiredness occur-pst-3ns 'I became tired as I walked in the sun'</p>	common
15	Relativization on Purpose [Action => [Purpose]	<p><i>veelai cey-t-a paNam</i> work do-pst-APar money ‘the money earned by doing work’ The source could be:</p>	Common
16	Relativization on time [in the sense of 'when ...']:	<p><i>kaNNan viiTTu-kku va-ndt-a pozutu</i> Kannan house-to come-Pst-Aprt time 'when Kannan came to the house' <i>avaL ndinai-tt-a maattiratt-il kaTavuL avaL mun toonRinaar</i> he think-pas-apar at that time god appeared ‘God appeared before her as soon as she thought (about him)’ Note: the temporal nouns (which could function as adverbs too) such as <i>pinnar</i> ‘after’, <i>piRaku</i> ‘after’ can also follow Pst-Apar)</p>	common
17	Relativization on an elided noun expressing quantity or measurement	<p><i>etirpaar-tt-a aLav-ai viTa kuRaivaaka</i> expect-pst-Apar measure than less ‘less than the expected amount’ (Here the object <i>aLav</i> ‘measure’ cannot be elided; either it must be there or the verb has to be nominalized by <i>atu</i> ‘that’)</p>	Common
18	As a complement to a noun expressing sensory experience:	<p><i>kappal veTi-tt-a cattam keeTTatu.</i> ship explode-Pst-Aprt sound was.heard 'A sound was heard that the ship exploded.' <i>miin vaRu-tt-a maNam</i> fish fry-pst-APar smell</p>	Common

	'sound', 'sight', 'smell', etc.	<p>‘The smell that the fish was fired’</p> <p><i>paaTTu paaT-iy-a makizcci</i> son sing-pst-Apar happiness ‘The happiness that he sang a song’</p> <p><i>ndaay iRa-ndt-a tukkam</i> dog die-pst-Apar-sorrow ‘the sorrow that the dog died’</p> <p><i>kuzantai peR-R-a veetanai</i> child deliver-pst-Apar pain the delivery pain</p>	
19a	In a noun-complement to nouns like 'way', 'manner', etc.	<p><i>nān con-n-a paṭi avaḷ kēṭ.ṭ.āl</i> I say-Pst-Prt way she listened ‘She did as I said’ (Note: paTi gives adverbial sense to the RC)</p>	
19b	In a noun-complement to nouns like 'reason', 'cause', etc.	<p><i>avaḷ va-nt-a kāraṇam ...</i> she come-Pst-Aprt reason ‘The reason that she came ...’</p> <p><i>avaL va-nt-a palan</i> she come-pst-apor benefit ‘the benefit of her coming’</p>	common
19c	In a noun-complement to nouns like 'news', 'complaint', 'proof', etc.	<p><i>ndaan iRa-ndt-a ceyti uṇ-akku var-um</i> I-Nom die-Pst-Aprt news you-Dat come-fut ‘News that I died will come to you.’</p> <p><i>avaL avan-aik kaatali-tt-a pukaar</i> she he-acc love-pst-Apar complaint ‘the complaint that she loved him’</p> <p><i>avaL avanai kolai cey-t-a aataaram</i> she he-acc murder cey-pst-apor proof ‘the proof of she killed him’</p>	common
19d	In a noun-complement to nouns like 'happiness', 'sorrow', 'anger', etc.	<p><i>teervil veRRipeR-R-a makizcci</i> exam succeed-Pst-Aprt happiness ‘the happiness at having passed the exam’</p> <p><i>ndaay iRa-ndt-a varuttam</i> dog die-pst-apor sorrow ‘the sorrow that the dog died’</p>	common
19e	In a noun-complement to nouns like 'affair', 'matter', 'case', etc.	<p><i>manaiviy-aik ko-nR-a vazakku</i> wife-acc kill-pas-Apar case ‘the of killing wife’</p> <p><i>avan avaLaik kaatali-tt-a vivakaaram/viSayam</i> he she-acc love-pas-Apar matter ‘the matter that he loved her’</p>	common

20	Mismatches	<i>ndii kuuling kiLaas aNi-ndt-a pukaippaTam</i> you cooling glass wear-pas-Apar photo' 'the photo in which you were wearing cooling glass'	
21	Directives	<i>peerundtu payaNacciiTTu munpativu ceyy-a-cco-nn-a ndaNpar</i> bus ticket reservation do-inf-say-pasApar 'the friend to whom X asked to book bus ticket' (There could be another meaning "The friend who asked X to book ticket')	
22	Quotatives	<i>eezumaNi-kku varuveen en-R-a kumaran</i> seven O' clock-dat come-fut-I say-pst-Apar Kumaran 'Kumaran who said that he would come a 7 O' clock'	
23	Double-embedding (on a direct object extracted from a finite clause embedded in the PPP)	<i>maamaa vaangku-v-een enRa kaar</i> uncle buy-fut-I say-pas-Apar car 'the car uncle said that he would buy'	Common ?
24	Relativization on Result?	<i>kaandtiy-ai ko-nR-a viLaiv-aal ??</i> Gandhi-acc kill-pas-apar result-ins 'As a result of Gandhi's assassination' <i>valatu kai-kku iTatu kaiy-in aataravu kiTai-tt-a pinpalam</i> right hand left hand-gen support give-pst-Apar additional support' 'the additional support which left hand gave to right hand'	rare ?? ??

Many abstract nouns such as *naSTam* 'loss', *laapam* 'gain', *azivu* 'destruction', *munneeRRam* 'development', *ruci* 'taste', names of taste, etc. (and a list of few others) can complement the RCs. The constraints need to be explored.

As Peter Cook has pointed out in his email, Tamil is closely related to Japanese in this aspect. Among 17 types listed in the questionnaire as NMEs of relativization all are found in Tamil except the 10th one. All the types of NMEs listed as complemented by nouns (19a to 19e) are found in Tamil. The rest of NMEs of types 20-23 are also found in Tamil.

3. Lexicalization of adjectival participle forms into adjectives

I have made the following observation in my paper: "Many Past Relative Participle (PaRP) forms of verbs have been listed in KTTA as adjectives as obtaining idiosyncratic meaning lexicalized them. The form is made up of three morphemes- the verb stem + past tense suffix + relative participle suffix. There are sixty seven simple forms and fifty compound forms of this type listed KTTA as adjectives."

3.1. Simple forms

The simple forms make 50 in numbers.

1. *akaNTa* (pst-Apar form of *akaL* 'widen') 'wide; expensive'
2. *akanRa* (pst-Apar form of *akal* 'become wider') 'broad'
3. *aTarndta* (pst-Apar form of *aTar* 'be close together') 'dense; thick'
4. *aTutta* 'next' (pst-Apar form of *aTu* 'go near') 'next'
5. *aRRa* (pst-Apar form of *aRu* 'be cut off; snap') 'without; less; beyond'
6. *aazndta* (pst-Apar form of *aazh* 'be drowned') 'heart-felt; profound'
7. *iruNTa* (pst-Apar form of *iruL* 'become dark') 'dark'
8. *izindta* (pst-Apar form of *izhi* 'descend') 'degraded; low'
9. *iRandta* (pst-Apar form of *iRa* 'die') 'beyond'
10. *ukandta* (pst-Apar form of *uka* 'accept with pleasure') 'suitable; appropriate'
11. *uyarndta* (pst-Apar form of *uyar* 'raise; go up') 'highest; tallest'
12. *uratta* (pst-Apar form of *ura* 'become intense or louder') 'loud'
13. *uRRa* (pst-Apar form of *uRu* 'happen; obtain') 'needed; trusted'
14. *oTTiya* (pst-Apar form of *oTTu* 'stick; become close') 'alongside; adjacent; preceding and following'
15. *orumitta* (pst-Apar form of *orumi* 'unite') 'unanimous'
16. *eekoopitta* (pst-Apar form of *eekoop* 'unite') 'unanimous'
17. *eeRRa* (pst-Apar form of *eel* 'accept') 'agreeable; suitable; proper'
18. *kaTandta* (pst-Apar form of *kaTa* 'go past') 'past; last'
19. *kaNTa* (pst-Apar form of *kaaN* 'see') 'all and sundry; irregular; ill-chosen'
20. *karutta* (pst-Apar form of *karu* 'become black') 'black'
21. *kanatta* (pst-Apar form of *kana* 'be heavy') 'heavy build'
22. *kuRitta* (pst-Apar form of *kuRi* 'note-down') 'concerning; regarding; about'
23. *kuRukiya* (pst-Apar form of *kuRuku* 'get shortened') 'narrow; short'
24. *kuRaindta* (pst-Apar form of *kuRai* 'come down; go reduced; lower; diminish') 'not high; low; insufficient'
25. *kuurtta/kuurndta* (pst-Apar form of *kuur* 'sharpen') 'sharp (intelligent)'
26. *keTTa* (pst-Apar form of *keTu* 'get affected; deteriorate') 'harmful; bad'

27. *kozutta* (pst-Apar form of *kozu* 'grow fat; be plump') 'huge; big'
28. *caanRa* (pst-Apar form of *caal* 'be abundant; be exquisite') 'having; being full of'
29. *ciRandta* (pst-Apar form of *ciRa* 'become eminent') 'eminent'
30. *cemmaandta* (pst-Apar form of *cemmaa* 'be exalted') 'exalted'
31. *cevviya* (pst-Apar form of *cevvu* 'excel') 'excellent; perfect'
32. *cevviya* (pst-Apar form of *cevvu* become red') 'red'
33. *cezitta* (pst-Apar form of *cezi* 'flourish; grow well') 'thick; chubby'
34. *cenRa* (pst-Apar form of *cel* 'go') 'last; previous'
35. *ceerndta* (pst-Apar form of *ceer* 'join') 'belonging to'
36. *takundta* (pst-Apar form of *taku* 'be appropriate; be suitable') 'appropriate; suitable'
37. *taTitta* (pst-Apar form of *taTi* 'swell slightly; thicken') 'thick; heavy'
38. *tazuviya* (pst-Apar form of *tazuvu* 'embrace; hug') 'breadth and length of'
39. *tazaindta* (pst-Apar form of *tazai* 'bring down') 'polite; soft'
40. *taazhndta* (PaRP form of *taaz* 'come down') 'low'
41. *tiraNTa* (pst-Apar form of *tiraL* 'gather; come together; assemble') 'vast; gist; `essential'
42. *tiRandta* (pst-Apar form of *tiRa* 'open') 'open'
43. *teLLiya* (PaRP form of *teLLu* 'to become clear') 'clear; limpid'
44. *teerndta* (pst-Apar form of *teer* 'attain proficiency') 'highly skilled'
45. *ndiiNTa* (pst-Apar form of *ndiiL* 'increase in length; lengthen') 'long'
46. *nderungkiya* (pst-Apar form of *nderungku* 'near; approach') 'intimate'
47. *parandta* (pst-Apar form of *para* 'be spread') 'vast ;wide'
48. *palatta* (pst-Apar form of *pala* 'become heavy; grow severe') 'heavy; strong'
49. *pazutta* (pst-Apar form of *pazu* 'ripen') 'rich'
50. *paRRiya* (pst-Apar form *paRRu* 'hold; catch') 'concerning; regarding'

3.2. Compound forms

There are few types:

1. N + a set of in Verb in past adjectival participle forms
2. Adj+N+ a set of verbs in adjectival participle forms
3. N+N+ a set of verbs in adjectival participle forms

3.2.1. N+ verb in PaRP form

The pst-Apar forms *aana*, *paTTa*, *iTTa*, *aRRa* and *keeTTa*, of the verbs *aaku* 'become', *paTu* 'suffer', *iTu* 'put', *aRu* 'snap' and *keTu* 'become bad' respectively and a few other *PaRP* forms of the verbs are lexicalized as adjectives and find their way in a dictionary (KTTA).

N + aana

appaTTam 'openness; obvious' + *aana* > *appaTTamaana* 'blatant'

amukkam + *aana* > *amukkamaana* 'secretive'

uruppaTi + *aana* > *uruppaTiyaana* 'constructive'

eTuppu + *aana* > *eTuppaana* 'attractive'

kaNakku + *aana* > *kaNakkaana* 'in the region of'

kaNicam + *aana* > *kaNicamaana* 'considerable'

kamukkam + *aana* > *kamukkamaana* 'secretive'

kuur 'sharp tip' + *aana* > *kuuraana* 'pointed; sharp'

metu 'slowness; unhurriedness' + *aana* > *metuvaana* 'slow; unhurried'

meel 'being better; being superior' + *aana* > *meelaana* 'excellent; superior; better'

leecu 'lightness' + *aana* > *leecaana* 'light'

N + paTTa

appeer 'that name' + *paTTa* (pst-Apar form of *paTu* 'be acted upon; be affected; experience') > *appeerppaTTa* 'such a kind of'

aanaana + *paTTa* > *aanaanappaTTa* 'even the most powerful'

iTai 'middle' + *paTTa* > *iTaippaTTa* 'between'

ippeer 'this name' + *paTTa* > *ippeerppaTTa* 'such as'

uL 'inside' + *paTTa* > *uTpaTTa* 'below; within'

uTan 'being together' + *piRandta* (pst-Apar form of *piRa* 'be born') > *uTanpiRandta* 'born of the same parents; related by blood'

uur 'village' + *paTTa* > *uurppaTTa* 'more than usual'

eekam 'plenty' + *paTTa* > *eekappaTTa* 'excessive; enormous; innumerable'

onRu 'one' + *paTTa* > *onRupaTTa* 'united'

campandtam 'relevance; connection' + *paTTa* (pst-Apar form of *paTu* 'be acted upon; be affected') > *campandtappaTTa* 'connected; related; concerned'

tani 'separate; independent' + *paTTa* > *tanippaTTa* 'personal; individual'

ndaaL 'day' + *paTTa* > *ndaaLpaTTa* 'of a pretty long time; chronic; old'

paN 'fitness; good quality; suitbleness' + *paTTa* > *paNpaTTa* (pst-Apar form of *paNpaTu* 'become cultivable or arable; get refined') 'cultured; cultivated; seasoned; sophisticated'

pin 'back' + *paTTa* > *piRpaTTa* (pst-Apar form of *piRpaTu* 'lag behind (in time)') 'later'

meel 'top; above' + *paTTa* > *meeRpaTTa* 'more than'

mun 'front' + *paTTa* > *muRpaTTa* (pst-Apar form of *muRpaTu* 'initiate') 'prior; pre-'

N+ *iTTa*

kuRippu 'note' + *iTTa* (PaRP form of *iTu* 'put') > *kuRippiTTa* (paRP of *kuRippiTu* 'make a specific mention of; indicate') 'selected; specified'

kooTu 'line' + *iTTa* (PaRP form of *iTu* 'put') > *kooTiTTa* 'blank indicated by a line'

N+ *aRRa*

oppu 'equal; match' + *aRRa* (pst-Apar of *aRu* 'be cut off; snap') > *oppaRRa* 'peerless; unique'

tikku 'direction' + *aRRa* (PaRP form of *aRu* 'be cut off; snap') > *tikkaRRa* 'with nobody to support or nowhere to go; destitute'

maTTu 'limit' + *aRRa* (pst-Apar form of *aRu* 'be cut off') > *maTTaRRa* 'overwhelming; limitless'

N+ *keTTa*

keeTu 'damage' + *keTTa* (pst-Apar form of *keTu* 'spoil; ruin') > *keeTukeTTa* 'wretched; despicable'

taRi 'post; stake' + *keTTa* > *taRikeTTa* 'without restraint; uncontrollable'

N + other *ceyta* type of forms

orungku 'all together' + *iNaindta* (pst-Apar of *iNai* 'join') > *orungkiNaindta* 'integrated'

onRu 'one' + *viTTa* (pst-Apar of *viTu* 'leave') > *onRuviTTa* 'one generation removed'

kai 'hand' + *kaNTa* (pst-Apar form of *kaaN* 'see') > *kaikaNTa* 'efficacious; of proven effect'

kai 'hand' + *teerndta* (pst-Apar form of *teer* 'select') > *kaiteerndta* 'adept'

cekkar 'redness' + *civandta* (pst-Apar form of *civa* 'become red') > *cekkaccivandta* 'bright red'

talai 'head' + *aaya* (pst-Apar form of *aa* 'become') > *talaiyaaya* 'foremost; principal'

tuppu 'ability; resource; competeness' + *keTTa* > *tuppukkeTTa* 'having no competence'

ndaaL 'day' + *aarndta* (pst-Apar form of *aar* 'to become full') > *ndaaLaandta* 'daily'

paaTal 'song' + *peRRa* (pst-Apar form of *peRu* 'get') > *paaTal peRRa* 'being the distinction of being sung by'

pin 'back' + *tangkiya* (pst-Apar form of *tangku* 'stay') > *pin tangkiya* (PaRP form of *pintangku* 'lag behind') 'backward'

peyar 'name' + *peRRa* (pst-Apar form of *peRu* 'get') > *peyar peRRa* 'renowned'

peyar 'name' + *poona* (pst-Apar form of *poo* 'go') > *peyar poona* 'renowned'

meel 'top; above' + *kaNTa* (pst-Apar form of *kaaN* 'see') > *meeRkaNTa* 'given above; cited above'

meel 'top; above' + *conna* (PaRP form of *col* 'tell; mention') > *meeRconna* 'mentioned above'

vilai 'price' + *uyarndta* > *vilai uyarndta* 'costly; expensive'

3.2.2. Adj + N + PstAprt forms *aana* and *paTTa*

Adj + N + *aana*

There are four forms of this type listed in KTTA.

oru 'one' + *paTittu* 'type' + *aana* > *orupaTittaana* 'homogeneous'

oru 'one' + *manatu* 'mind' + *aana* > *orumanataana* 'unanimous'

oru + *muakam* + *aana* > *orumukamaana* 'unanimous'

perum + *paal* + *aana* > *perumpaalaana* 'majority of'

Adj + N + *paTTa*

Two forms are listed in KTTA

pala 'many' + *taram* 'quality' + *paTTa* > *palatarapaTTa* 'of all sorts; different kinds of'

pala 'many' + *tiRam* 'ability; capacity' + *paTTa* > *palatiRappaTTa* 'of all sorts; different kinds of'

3.2.3. N + N + pst-Apar forms *aana* and *aRRa*

N+N+*aana*

Twelve forms are listed in KTTA.

aakkam 'constructiveness' + *puurvam* 'basis' + *aana* > *aakkapuurvamaana* 'constructive'

aaNi + *taram* + *aana* > *aaNittaramaana* 'firm; emphatic'

icai + *keeTu* + *aana* > *icaikeeTaana* 'awkward'

kalai + *puurvam* + *aana* > *kalaapuurvamaana* 'artistic'

cootanai + *puurvam* + *aana* > *cootanaipuurvamaana* 'experimental'

tarkkam + *riiti* + *aana* > *tarkkariitiyaana* 'logical'

potu + *paTai* + *aana* > *potuppaTaiyaana* 'general'

manam + *puurvam* + *aana* > *manappuurvamaana* 'wholehearted'

muraN + *paaTu* + *aana* > *muraNpaaTaana* 'contradicting'

meel + *oTTam* + *aana* > *meelooTTamaana* 'superficial'

rattinam + *curukkam* + *aana* > *rattinaccurukkamaana* 'brief; precise; concise'

vilaa + *vaari* + *aana* > *vilaavaariyaana* 'elaborate'

N+N+*aRRa*

Only one form is listed in KTTA.

maacu 'dirt; dross; pollution' + *maRu* 'spot; blemish' + *aRRa* > *maacumaRuvaRRa* 'blemish-less; spotless'

3.2.4. V-pstAprt+V+ pstAprt

Only one form is found in KTTA

aaki 'having become' + *vandta* (pst-Apar form of *vaa* 'come') > *aakivandta* 'considered lucky'

kaTaindtu 'having churned' + *eTutta* (pst-Apar form of *eTu* 'take') > *kaTaindteTutta* 'downright; out-and-out'

3.2.5. N+ Verb in past participle form + V+ pst-Apar

Only one form is found in KZTTA

cel 'termite' + *arittu* 'having eaten' + *poona* (pst-Apar form of *poo* 'go') > *cellarittuppoona* 'termite eatern'

3.2.6. Verb in infinitive form + V+ pst-Apar

Only one form is found in KTTA.

taaztta (pst-Apar form of *taazh* 'lower' + *paTTa* > *taazhttappaTTa* 'scheduled; backward'

ceyta-type of form is considered as past tense marked relative participle form by the traditional grammarians. They are called adjectival participle form as they come before nouns to attribute them. The relative participle formation is considered as a productive inflectional process and not as a derivational process. But as they develop some idiosyncrasy in their meaning they are considered lexicalized forms and they are listed as adjectives in KTTA. Relative participle forms can be taken as potential source from which adjectival forms can be formed when they develop some idiosyncratic meaning.

4. Grammaticalization of NMEs into ajectivalizer or adjective marker

When we analyze the N + relative participle (pst-Apar) form which have been lexicalized as adjectives, we can infer that some of the relative participle forms have been grammaticalized into adjectivalizer or adjective marker or suffix. They are *aana* (the past relative participle form of *aaku* 'become'), *paTTa* (the past relative participle form of *paTu* 'suffer', *iTTa* (the past relative participle form of the verb *iTu* 'put', *aRRa* (the past relative participle form of *al* 'be not', *keTTa* (the past relative participle form of *keTu* 'become bad' and *enRa* (the relative participle form of the verb *en* 'say'). So they are dealt separately below.

5. Compounded nouns with NME interpretation or deletion

Traditional grammars in Tamil presume that certain compound nouns need to be expanded by a phrase with relative participle form for the interpretation of their meaning or that the compound nouns are formed by the deletion of certain grammatical and lexical elements. The following examples illustrate the statement.

<i>mara eNNey</i> 'wood oil'	<i>marattiliurntu eTukkappaTTa eNNey</i> wood-loc-from take-pst-apar oil' 'oil taken from wood'	According to traditional grammars, the is formed by the deletion of the case suffix <i>illiruntu</i> along with a past participle form of a suitable verb (<i>eTukkappaTu</i> 'be taken').
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<i>cuTundiir</i> 'hot water'	<i>cuTTandiir/ cuTukinRan diir/ cuTum ndiir</i> 'water which became /becomes / will become hot'	According to the traditional grammars, the first element of the compound which is a verbal element needs to be expanded into a form with past tense suffix <i>-T + a</i> or the present tense suffix <i>-kinR + a</i> or future tense suffix <i>-um</i> .
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<i>mati-muakam</i> 'moon like face'	<i>mati poonRa mukam</i> 'face resembling moon'	According to traditional grammars the comparative participle form <i>poonRa</i> (<i>pool+nR+a</i> ; <i>pool</i> 'resemble') is deleted while forming the compound.
<i>koTiyiTai</i> 'woman with slim waist'	<i>koTi poonRa iTaiyai uTaiya peN</i> 'woman with creeper like waist'	According to traditional grammars, the <i>bahuvrihi</i> or exocentric compound is formed by the deletion of the comparative particle <i>poonRa</i> (<i><pool-nR-a</i> ; <i>pool</i> 'resemble'), the second case suffix <i>-ai</i> , the linking verbal element <i>uTaiya</i> 'having' and the exocentric head noun <i>peN</i> 'woman'.

6. Nominalization of relative clauses

Adjectival clauses of the structure Verb + Tense + adjective participle is sometime considered as relative clause derived from verb and they are considered at par with relative clauses in English, for example the *boy who came*. If English example is seen above is the structure of a relative clause, then the nominalized form of the structure Verb + Tense + adjective participle particle + noun or nominal suffix should be considered as relative clause in Tamil. That means the relative clause is a noun phrase consisting of adjectival participle form and a noun or nominal suffix nominalizing it. Rajendran (2001) discussed elaborately about the nominalization on adjectival participle clauses.

Four types of nominalization are noted by Rajendran (2001) on adjective participle clause. One is nominalization by the argument nouns belonging to the verb in adjective participle form (discussed in 17 items in the NEMs list).

avan nay-aip paar-tt-aan

he dog-acc see-pas-3ms

avan paar-tt-a nday

he see-pas-apar dog

'the dog he saw'

Depending on the function of the argument the nominalization the nominalization can be described as subject nominalization, object nominalization, indirect object nominalization, instrument nominalization, locative nominalization and so forth.

The second one is nominalization by the complement nouns which are not arguments

ndaan iRa-ndt-a ceyti

I die-pst-apar news

'The news that I died'

The third type of nominalization by pronominal suffixes which are pronominal suffixes agreeing with the of the arguments (participants of the verbal action) of the verb in adjective participle form.

ndaan raaman-aip paartteen

I Raman-acc see-pst-1s

'I saw Raman'

ndaan paar-tt-avan

I see-pst-apar-3ms

'the male person I saw'

ndaan ilaiyil caappiT-T-eeen

I leaf-loc eat-pas-1s

'I ate on the leaf'

ndaan caappiT-T-a ilai

I eat-pst-apar leaf

'the leaf on which I ate food'

ndaan caappiT-T-a-tu ilaiyil

I eat-pst-apar-p3ns

'the leaf on which I ate food'

The fourth type of nominalization on adjective participle clause is by *atu* which can be taken as a gerundive suffix.

avaL ndeeRRu viiTTukkuL nduzai-nd-aaL

'She yesterday house-dat-inside enter-pst-3fs

'She entered the house yesterday'

avaL ndeeRRu viiTTu-kk-uL nuzai-ndt-a-tai naan paar-tt-eeen

she yesterday house-dat-inside enter-pas-ger I see-pst-1s

'I saw her entering the house'

This can be called as event nominalization as *-atu* refers to the event denoted by the embedded clause.

7. Nominalization by *en*-complementizers

Another interesting set of nominalization is nominalization by the nominal complementizers *enRatu*, *enkiRatu* and *enpatu*. The complementizers *enRatu*, *enkiRatu* and *enpatu* are tense inflected abstract nouns of *en*. They too embed an S in finite clause, that is the verb of the embedded S is in finite form. Only *enkiRatu* and *enpatu* are used as complementizers in Modern Tamil; *enRatu* is not in use; *enpatu* is more commonly used than *enkiRatu*. *enpatu*-clause can be complemented by verbal and non-verbal predicates. *enpatu* can complement a verbal as well as non-verbal predicate clauses.

avan cennai poo-y-viT-T-aan enkiRatu/enpatu enakkut terium

he Chennai go_PAST_PART_leave_PAST_he COMP I_DAT know_FUT

'I know that he has gone to Chennai'

aruN oru paaTTukkaaran enkiRatu/enpatu enakkut teriy-um

Arun a singer I_DAT know COMP know_FUT

'I know that Arun is a singer'.

aruN oru kolaikaaran enkiRatu/enpatu uNmai

Arun a murderer COMP true

'It is true that Arun is a murderer'

avan vandtuviTTaan enkiRatu/enaptu uNmai

he come_PAST_PART_leave_PAST_he COMP true

'It is true that he has come'

The complements of the *enpatu*-clauses of the first and fourth sentences of the above examples have verbal predicates whereas the second and the third have nominal predicates. In the first and second sentences the matrix predicates are verbal whereas in the third and the fourth the matrix predicates are nominal.

The construction consisting of the embedded S and *enpatu* has the categorical status of a nominalized clause or noun phrase. So an *enpatu*-clause can be complemented by cases which in turn can be complemented by postpositions. It occurs in all NP positions except the predicate position.

1. *enpatu*-clause in subject relation

oru kaNippoRi vaangk-a-veeNT-um enpatu enatu aacai

one computer buy_INF_want_fut COMP my desire

'My desire is to buy a computer'

2. *enpatu*-clause in object relation

ndaaLai paLLi illai enpat-aik keeLvippaT-T-eeen

Tomorrow school not NOM_ACC learn_PAST_I

'I learned that there is no school tomorrow'.

3. *enpatu*-clause in sociative relation

aruN aparaatam kaT-T-in-aan enpatooTu ciRaikkum cen-R-aan

Arun fine remit_PAST_ he COMP_SOCI jail go_PAST_he

'Arun not only remitted the fine but also went to Jail'

enpatu-clause is synonymous with *atu*-clause as can be inferred from the following examples.

avaL inRu varu-v-aaL enpatu en-akkut teriy-um

she today come_FUT_she COMP I_DAT know_FUT

'I know that she will come'

avaL inRu varu-v-atu en-akkut teriy-um
 she today come_FUT_it I_DAT know_FUT
 'I know that she will come'

enRpatu-clause is synonymous with *enRu*-clause in certain contexts.

avan var-a-maaTT-aan enpatu en-akkut teriy-um
 he come_INF_not_he COMP I_DAT know_FUT
 'I know that he will not come'

avan var-a-maaTT-aan enRu en-akkut teriy-um
 he come_INF_not_he COMP I_DAT know_FUT
 'I know that he will not come'

Larkin (1972:49) feels that object complement clauses of *enRu* and *enpatu* are not semantically identical as exemplified by the following examples. If the speaker feels that he is giving information that is new to us he uses *enRu*-clause; on the other hand, if the speaker wants to remind or point out a known fact he uses *enpatu*-clause.

maRupaTiyum avar teertal-il tooRRuviT-T-aar enRu con-n-aaL
 again he election_LOC fail_PAST_he COMP say_PAST_she
 'She told that he lost the election again'

again he election_LOC fail_PAST_he COMP say_PAST_she
 maRupaTiyum avar teertail tooRRuviTTaar enpataic connaan
 'She told that he lost the election again'

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What is nominalization? Towards the theoretical foundations of nominalization

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Despite Zeno Vendler's point quoted above, linguistic theory has made little progress toward a satisfactory understanding of the phenomenon of nominalization, and how nominalizations, as the products of this process, function in grammar. This seminar attempts to lay theoretical foundations of nominalization, characterize major types of nominalizations, and to explicate how they function in grammar. Proper understandings of these undermine many theoretical assumptions held in the current analysis of such prominent phenomena collectively dubbed "subordinate clauses", including relativization and complementation. The problems are not unique a particular theoretical framework, obtaining equally in typological and functional, as well as formal linguistics.

While nominalization phenomena are receiving increasing attention in recent years, most studies are narrow in scope, are shallow in the analysis, and overall lack a proper understanding of the relationship between grammatical structures and their uses. None of the studies delve into the cognitive underpinning of the nominalization process, preventing them from gaining an insight and understanding of the semantic properties of nominalizations. We demonstrate that nominalization is a metonymic process by which a range of denotations is potentially evoked based on the nominalization structures. Just like ordinary metonymic expressions (e.g., "Drink *a glass* a day", "*India* defeated Ireland 5-2"), verbal-based nominalizations, for example, denote a wide range of substantives metonymically related to verbal events, such as Event protagonists/participants (Agent, Patient, etc.), Resultant product, Instrument, and Location, and the precise denotation is contextually determined per the Gricean Cooperative Principle.

We distinguish between lexical and grammatical nominalizations, and between event nominalizations and argument nominalizations. We then demonstrate that grammatical nominalizations, like ordinary nouns, have two major uses; namely, an NP-use, where a nominalization heads an NP and a modification-use, where a nominalization modifies a noun head within an NP. We argue that so-called "complements" and "relative clauses" are simply an NP-use of event nominalizations and a modification-use of argument nominalizations, respectively. One of the major claims made is that there are no distinct structures such as "(clausal) complements" and "relative clauses" apart from grammatical nominalizations. Briefly discussed here is the distinction among nominalizations, clauses, and sentences—one of the most neglected topics in modern linguistic theory.

We then take up the topic of nominal-based nominalizations, where we argue that so-called genitive/possessive forms, such as *mine* and *John's* in English and other languages are in fact nominalizations of nominals, i.e., pronouns, nouns, and noun phrases. Just like verbal-based nominalizations, nominal-based nominalizations have two major uses of NP-use and modification-use. Our analysis obviates such parts of speech distinctions as "possessive pronouns" (e.g., *mine*, *his*) and "possessive adjectives" (e.g., *my book*, *his book*)—the former

are an NP-use of pronoun-based nominalizations and the latter a modification-use of the same. Included here is a discussion on how so-called “genitive case” differs from true case forms both semantically and syntactically, justifying our treatment of it as a nominal-based nominalization. We show that (numeral) classifiers are also nominalizers for numerals and other parts of speech in many languages of the world. The importance of nominal-based nominalizations is demonstrated in terms of the spread of nominalization markers, which often starts out in nominal-based nominalizations and then spreads to verbal-based nominalizations.

Among the far-reaching theoretical conclusions reached by this study is that the various types of relative clauses (e.g., free/headless RCs, internally-headed RCs, restrictive RCs) recognized in the typological literature are actually no more than epiphenomena arising from the different uses of grammatical nominalizations. This and other pertinent issues discussed are illustrated and supported by a wide-spectrum of language data from around the globe, including Indic and Dravidian languages.

Grammatical nominalizations and their uses in Meche

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Meche is a Tibeto-Burman language (Bodo-Garo) spoken in the eastern part of Nepal and northern West Bengal. In this presentation, I will argue that “cookie-cuttered” classifications such as “complement clauses”, “relative clauses” and “noun complement clauses” are not necessary but that the functional definition of nominalization presented by Shibatani identifies all the phenomena as different uses of grammatical nominalization in this language as well.

“Complement clause”

- (1) [*goga mən=nai*]=*ya aŋ=kəu saji-bai*.

cold get=NMLZR=NOM 1SG=ACC bother-PST

‘Catching cold has bothered me.’

“Relative clause”

- (2) [*miya bun undu=nai*] (*mansi*) *taŋ-bai*.

yesterday here sleep=NMLZR man go-PST

‘The man/one who was sleeping/slept here has gone.’

“Noun complement clause”

- (3) [*pradanməntri təi=nai*] *kobor*

prime.minister die=NMLZR news

‘the news that the Prime Minister has died’

Furthermore, the functional definition of nominalization explains the nominalized construction in (4), which is not understood as a “relative clause”. better than the traditional framework.

- (4) [*bom bedpru=nai*] *rau=kəu aŋ kəna-bai*.

bomb burst=NMLZR sound=ACC 1SG hear-PST

‘I heard the sound such that a bomb exploded.’

I also discuss the role of the genitive marker *=ni* in the modification use in (5), arguing that the “genitive” is actually a nominalizer that evokes a new denotation, which makes the difference in the b-example.

(5) a. [*bisa undu=nai*](*=ni*) *cau=au si kob-bai*.

child sleep=NMLZR=GEN top=LOC cloth cover-PST

‘I laid a sheet over the sleeping child.’

b. [*bisa undu=nai*](*=ni*) *gahai=yau Renta undu-dəŋ*.

child sleep=NMLZR=GEN under=LOC PN sleep-CONT

‘Renta is sleeping under the place where a child is sleeping. (With *=ni*)’

‘Renta is sleeping on the lower bed where a child is sleeping. (Without *=ni*)’

Finally, I will discuss that the difference in (5b) has something to do with noun-modification by other categories such as demonstrative, numeral classifiers and adjectives in Meche.

**On the relationship between nominalization and NP-use markers—Japanese-Korean
contrastive and historical perspective**
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In the recent studies on grammatical nominalizations there are two related basic issues that require clarification and further studies. One is the distinction between nominalizers and NP-use markers and the nature of NP-use markers themselves. Horie 2011, Yap, Grunow-Håstra and Wrona 2011, and Frellesvig 2012, for example, identify the Japanese particle *no* in a form like (1a) as a nominalizer.

(1) Japanese

- a. [[anata ga kata] **no**] o misete.
you NOM bought PART ACC show
'Show me the one that you bought.'
- b. [[anata ga kata] hon] o misete.
you NOM bought book ACC show
'Show me the book that you bought.'

However, a comparison of the pattern of occurrence of this particle and that of true nominalizers such as Mandarin *de* and Thai *ti* reveals that while nominalizers occur in all the use contexts, the Japanese particle in question occurs only when nominalizations are used as NP-heads, as in (1a).

(2) Mandarin

- a. Gěi wǒ kàn [[nǐ mǎi **de**]].
GIVE I see you buy NMLZR
'Show me the one that you bought.'
- b. Gěi wǒ kàn [[nǐ mǎi **de**] shū].
GIVE I see you buy NMLZR book
'Show me the book that you bought.'

Clearly, Japanese *no* is an NP-use marker, which signals that the nominalization that it marks is used as an NP-head and plays a referential function.

The Korean counterpart of the Japanese NP-use marker *no* (known as *juntai-joshi* in traditional Japanese grammar) is *kes*, which has received two different interpretations. In traditional Korean studies *kes* has been characterized as a noun or formal noun with the meaning of "thing". More recently, *kes* has been identified as a nominalizer (Horie 2011, Rhee 2011, 2015). Again, a comparison of Korean and Mandarin reveals that *kes* is not really a nominalizer, as it occurs only in an NP-use context, just like Japanese *no*.

(3) Korean

- a. [[ni-ka sa-**n**] **kes**]-ul poye-cwue.
 you-NOM buy-NMLZR PART-ACC show-give
 ‘Show me the one you bought.’
- b. [[ni-ka sa-**n**] chayk-ul] poye-cwue.
 you-NOM buy-NMLZR book-ACC show-give
 ‘Show me the book that you bought.’

The traditional claim that *kes* is a (formal) noun also lacks evidence that it was/is a noun meaning “thing”, since it cannot be used as an independent noun with that meaning in Modern Korean, unlike the Japanese noun *mono* “thing”, and since there is no historical evidence that it was ever used as a noun.

Our claim in this presentation is that the “thing” reading of *kes*-marked nominalizations like the one in (3a) derives from the nominalization itself, rather than from the particle. In other words, *kes* marks what has already been nominalized, just to indicate that the nominalization in question is being used as an NP-head playing a referential function.

Our point can be proven rather easily in the case of Korean because it shows nominalizing morphology clearly, compared to Modern Japanese, which shows no formal distinction between the finite verb form and the nominalized verb form. The *-n* ending in (3), which, like Mandarin *de*, occurs in both NP-use and modification context, is a nominalizer. Both Japanese and Korean cases can be clarified in historical perspective, where earlier nominalization structures were/may not be marked by *no* or *kes*. These markers are a later development in the history of the two languages.

My presentation thus has an important implication to those proposals (e.g. Yap, Grunow-Håstra and Wrona 2011) that grammatical nominalizations arise from something like relative clauses with a noun head of general meanings such as “thing”, “person”, and “place”. What my talk suggests is that these start out as an NP-use marker that marks what is already nominalized when it is used as an NP head, and that they cannot be the origins of nominalizations, contrary to Christofaro’s (2019) recent speculation.

Rethinking noun complement and relative clauses in Marathi

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Within the Indo-European tradition, as elsewhere, nominalization studies have mostly focused on lexical nominalizations, while grammatical nominalizations lack proper recognition as such largely because the structures corresponding to grammatical nominalizations in other languages display structure **internal** verbal properties to varying degrees, as in the case of those labeled as “infinitive” and “participle”. While these are principal structures used as both nominal heads and noun modifiers, IE languages typically have some additional structures that include a finite verb, which also function as noun complements and relative clauses similarly to grammatical nominalizations in other languages, as shown in the following Marathi examples.

Noun complement

- (1) [*{ḍhopaḍpaṭṭi-lā* *āg* *lāg-l-yā-ḥ-i}* *bātmī*]
hutments.OBL-DAT fire catch-PFV-INF-GEN-F.SG news.F.SG
śāhar-ā-t *pasar-l-i*
town-OBL-in spread-PFV-F.SG

‘The news that the hutments caught fire spread in the town.’

- (2) *mi* [{*mukhy.mantri* *ho-ṇ-yā-ts-a*} *svapn*]
 I.ERG chief.minister become-FUT-INF-GEN-N.SG dream.N.SG
pāh.i-l-a
 see-PFV-N.SG
 ‘I was a dream of becoming a chief minister.’

Relative clauses:

Participial type: Non-finite type

- (3) [$\{\emptyset$ *dāru* *pi-ṇār-ā*} *basčālak*]
 liquor.F drink-PRS.PTCP-M.SG
 bus.driver.M.SG
 ‘the bus driver who drinks liquor’
- (4) [$\{\emptyset$ *dāru* *pyāy-lel-ā*} *basčālak*]
 liquor.F drink-PST.PTCP-M.SG bus.driver.M.SG

‘the bus driver who drank liquor’

Relative-Correlative type: Finite-type

- (5) [*j-yā-(basčālak-ā)-ne*] *dāru* *pyāy-l-i*
REL_P-OBL-(bus.driver-OBL)-ERG liquor.F drink-PFV-F

t-o } *basčālak*
CORREL-M.SG bus.driver.M.SG
‘the bus driver who drank liquor’

Cf: *basčālak-ā-ne* *dāru* *pyāy-l-i*
bus.driver-OBL-ERG liquor.F drink-PFV-F
‘The bus driver drank liquor.’

(6) [*j-o* (*basčālak*) *dāru* *pi-t-o*
REL-M.SG (bus.driver) liquor.F drink-IPFV-M.SG
t-o } *basčālak*
CORREL-M.SG bus.driver.M.SG
‘the bus driver who drinks liquor’
Cf: *basčālak* *dāru* *pi-t-o*
bus.driver.M.SG liquor.F drink-IPFV-M.SG
‘The bus driver drinks liquor.’

Based on the data from Marathi, this presentation argues for the treatment of these structures, both finite and non-finite ones, as grammatical nominalizations.

We first show that grammatical categories are determined on the basis of semantics and structure **external** syntactic properties. We then show that Marathi finite and non-finite structures that function as verb arguments and noun modifiers, including those identified as relative clauses, are both semantically and syntactically nominal, justifying our analysis of them as grammatical nominalizations.

Phenomena such as gender and number marking present crucial evidence that the relevant structures are denoting substantive entities, rather than predicating and asserting as clauses and sentences do.
