COMPOSITIONALITY AND PREDICATION OF PROPERTY CONCEPT (PC)-EXPRESSIONS IN TELANGANA TELUGU

THIRUKOVELA NIKHILESH

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
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Compositionality and Predication of Property Concept (PC)-expressions in Telangana Telugu

Dissertation submitted by

Thirukovela Nikhilesh

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Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Under the Supervision of

Dr. Paroma Sanyal

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To,

My parents, ***Krishnaveni and Hariprasad****, who have given me unconditional love and absolute freedom to do anything I wish in my life.*

Everything that I am today is because of you.

Thank you.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis - **"Compositionality and Predication of Property Concept (PC)-expressions in Telangana Telugu"** - submitted by Thirukovela Nikhilesh to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi) for the award of the degree of **"Doctor of Philosophy"** is a record of bona fide research work carried out by her under my supervision and guidance, and it is in conformity with the rules and regulations of IIT Delhi.

He has fulfilled all the requirements for the submission of this thesis which has, in my opinion, reached the standard of fulfilling the requirements for the degree.

To the best of my knowledge, the material contained in this thesis has not been submitted, in part or in full, to any other University or Institute for the award of any other degree or diploma.

Dr. Paroma Sanyal
Associate Professor
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
New Delhi
India

Date: 11 July 2023

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ABSTRACT

Property Concept (PC)-expressions are semantic notions that are consistently lexicalized as adjectives in languages with lexical adjectives (Dixon, 2004). The central question this thesis aims to explore is “How are the semantic notions of PC-expressions (PCs) expressed in Syntax?”. To achieve this goal, the thesis utilizes the theoretical framework of Distributed Morphology, as proposed by Halle and Marantz (1993), Harley and Noyer (1999), and Embick (2015). The thesis specifically focuses on the idea that PC roots are incorporated into syntax without being assigned a syntactic category, and categorization occurs within syntax through functional categorizers, as stated in the Categorization Assumption (Embick and Marantz, 2008: 6).

Languages can be broadly categorized into two groups with regards to their adjective formation. The first group, referred to as (**α**)-type languages, primarily use the adjectival categorizer (a-cat) as the base-merge to form adjectives for most of their PC-roots. Only a small number of PC-roots from these languages use nominal or verbal categorizers (n-cat or v-cat) as the base-merge to build modification structures. Conversely, (***β***)-type languages predominantly use these complex compositional structures for the majority of their PCs, while only a limited number of PCs are constructed through direct a-categorization. These languages have been described in literature as lacking the "adjective" as a lexical category, with examples including Chichewa, Hausa, Mohawk (Baker 2003), Japanese (Miyagawa, 1987), Korean (Haspelmath, 2001), Kannada and Malayalam of the Dravidian language family (Amritavalli and Jayaseelan, 2003). This thesis, therefore, investigates Telangana Telugu, a regional variant of Telugu of the Dravidian language family, in order to understand the syntactic composition of PC-expressions in (***β***)-type languages.

First, focusing on the attributive modification structures, this thesis establishes Telangana Telugu (TT) as (***β***)-type language. As such, it is found that most PCs in TT adopt the n-cat as the base merge and employ the relativization strategy to form modification structures. However, not all PC-nouns are formed in the same relative clause (RC) modification structures. There are two main forms of RC modification structures in TT: (1) CoS RCPCs that utilize the copula -avu "become" and (2) equative RCPCs that employ a null equative copula. Both these structures show further restrictions and variations within them. Specifically, equative RCPCs have three optional markers: the accusative case marker -ni, the oblique case marker -ti, and the possessive nominalizer -pu, in addition to the RC structure. Additionally, the -ni marker seems to appear in two different positions within the structure. This thesis seeks to resolve these puzzles by examining the information structure resolution within the RCPCs.

Next, this thesis delves into the area of modification semantics with the purpose of addressing the inquiry as to how adjectives convey their semantics onto the nouns they modify in (***β***)-type languages such as TT. The study demonstrates that PC-adjectives are intersective context-dependent adjectives, while Equative RCPCs exhibit true-subsective characteristics. However, the interpretation of CoS RCPCs remains ambiguous, displaying both intersective and subsective meanings. This ambiguity is resolved through the application of the GEN morpheme semantics (Larson, 1999). Lastly, the modification structure of each type of PCs is analyzed within the framework of typed lambda(λ)-calculus.

Finally, this thesis also contributes to the understanding of the predication of PC-expressions by examining the predicative structures of the Psych-PCs in TT. A major finding is that Psych PCs in TT can also be predicted using '*-gaa*', a [+eventive] $Pred^0$ along with the usual dative '*-ki*' marker in Dravidian. This allows psych-PCs to appear in nominative subject predicates with expressive and dynamic semantics rather than the experiencer stative semantics. This difference finds its locus in the sub-evental semantics within the First Phase Syntax (FPS) paradigm (Ramchand, 2008). Furthermore, a comprehensive list of vocabulary items that encompasses all variations of the Psych-PC predicates in TT is provided. In this way, this thesis highlights the significance of representational theories such as Distributed Morphology, where late insertion allows to explain the variation found in the data, adhering to Borer-Chomsky conjecture.

सारांश

प्रॉपर्टी कॉन्सेप्ट (पीसी) -एक्सप्रेशंस सिमेंटिक धारणाएं हैं जो लेक्सिकल विशेषण (डिक्सन, 2004) वाली भाषाओं में विशेषण के रूप में लगातार लेक्सिकलाइज़ की जाती हैं। केंद्रीय प्रश्न इस थीसिस का पता लगाने का लक्ष्य है "सिंटेक्स में पीसी-एक्सप्रेशन (पीसी) की सिमेंटिक धारणाएं कैसे व्यक्त की जाती हैं?" यह थीसिस डिस्ट्रीब्यूटेड मॉर्फोलॉजी (हाले और मारेंट्ज़, 1993; हार्ले और नोयर, 1999; एम्बिक, 2015) के सैद्धांतिक ढांचे को नियोजित करती है, विशेष रूप से यह विचार कि पीसी जड़ों को सिंटैक्टिक श्रेणी के बिना सिंटैक्स में पेश किया जाता है और सभी वर्गीकरण सिंटैक्स के माध्यम से होता है। कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरणकर्ता (वर्गीकरण धारणा; एम्बिक और मारेंट्ज़ 2008: 6)।

क्रॉस-भाषाई रूप से, भाषाओं को इस संबंध में दो प्रकारों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। सबसे पहले (α)-प्रकार की भाषाएं हैं जो अपने अधिकांश पीसी-रूटों के लिए विशेषण बनाने के लिए बेस मर्ज के रूप में विशेषण श्रेणीकारक (a-cat) का उपयोग करती हैं। उनके पीसी-रूट्स में से केवल कुछ ही बेस मर्ज के रूप में नाममात्र या मौखिक श्रेणीकरण (एन-कैट या वी-कैट) का उपयोग करते हैं और संशोधन संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए जटिल संरचनागत संरचनाओं को नियोजित करते हैं। दूसरी ओर, ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$)-प्रकार की भाषाएं अपने अधिकांश पीसी के लिए इन रचनात्मक संरचनाओं का उपयोग करती हैं, जबकि केवल मुट्ठी भर पीसी सीधे ए-वर्गीकरण के माध्यम से रचे जाते हैं। इन भाषाओं को कभी-कभी साहित्य में एक व्याख्यात्मक श्रेणी के रूप में 'विशेषण' की कमी के रूप में वर्णित किया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, चिचेवा, हौसा, मोहॉक (बेकर

2003), जापानी (मियागावा, 1987), कोरियाई (हसपेलमठ, 2001), द्रविड़ भाषा परिवार के कन्नड़ और मलयालम (अमृतवल्ली और जयसीलन, 2004)। इस कारण से, यह थीसिस तेलंगाना तेलुगु को देखती है, द्रविड़ भाषा परिवार के तेलुगु के एक क्षेत्रीय संस्करण को समझने के लिए कि कैसे पीसी-अभिव्यक्ति वाक्यात्मक रूप से (***β***)-प्रकार की भाषाओं में रची जाती है।

सबसे पहले, गुणकारी संशोधन संरचनाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, यह थीसिस तेलंगाना तेलुगु (टीटी) को (***β***)-प्रकार की भाषा के रूप में स्थापित करती है। जैसे, टीटी में अधिकांश पीसी एन-कैट को बेस मर्ज के रूप में लेते हैं और सापेक्षीकरण रणनीति का उपयोग करके संशोधन संरचना बनाते हैं। हालांकि, सभी पीसी-संज्ञाएं एक ही सापेक्ष खंड (आरसी) संशोधन संरचनाओं में नहीं बनती हैं। टीटी में (आरसी) संशोधन संरचना बनाने के दो मुख्य तरीके हैं। ये हैं:- अ. CoS RCPCs जो CoS कोपुला -avu 'बन' और b का उपयोग करते हैं। इक्केटिव आरसीपीसी जो एक अशक्त इक्केटिव कोप्युला का उपयोग करते हैं। दोनों संरचनाएं अपने भीतर और अधिक प्रतिबंध और भिन्नता दिखाती हैं। विशेष रूप से, समतुल्य RCPCs 3 वैकल्पिक मार्करों के साथ दिखाई देते हैं: - अभियोगात्मक मामला मार्कर -ni, तिरछा मामला मार्कर -ti और स्वामित्व नाममात्र -pu RC संरचना के ऊपर और ऊपर। इसके अलावा, -ni मार्कर भी संरचना में 2 अलग-अलग जगहों पर दिखाई देता है। थीसिस आरसीपीसी के भीतर सूचना संरचना संकल्प का हवाला देकर इन पहेलियों को हल करती है।

इसके बाद, यह थीसिस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के उद्देश्य से संशोधन शब्दार्थ के क्षेत्र में अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करती है: - "विशेषण (***β***) - प्रकार की भाषाओं में संशोधित संज्ञा पर अपने शब्दार्थ को कैसे लागू करता है?"। यह स्थापित करता है कि पीसी-विशेषण प्रतिच्छेदन प्रासंगिक रूप से निर्भर विशेषण हैं और इक्केटिव आरसीपीसी सच्चे-उप-विशेषण विशेषण हैं। हालांकि, सीओएस आरसीपीसी अस्पष्ट व्याख्याएं देते हैं और इंटरसेक्टिव और सबसेक्टिव दोनों अर्थ देते हैं। यह GEN morpheme (लार्सन, 1999) के शब्दार्थ का उपयोग करके हल किया

गया है। अंत में, टाइप किए गए लैम्ब्डा (λ) -कलकुलस के सिद्धांत के भीतर प्रत्येक प्रकार के पीसी की संशोधन संरचना प्रदान की जाती है।

अंत में, यह थीसिस टीटी में साइक-पीसी की विधेय संरचनाओं को देखकर पीसी-भावों की प्रवृत्ति की समझ में भी योगदान देती है। एक प्रमुख खोज यह है कि टीटी में साइक पीसी को द्रविड़ियन में '-गा', एक [+eventive] $Pred^0$ के साथ-साथ सामान्य डाइवेटिव '-की' मार्कर का उपयोग करके भी प्रवृत्ति की जा सकती है। यह साइक-पीसी को अनुभवकर्ता स्थिर शब्दार्थ के बजाय अभिव्यंजक और गतिशील शब्दार्थ के साथ नाममात्र विषय में प्रकट होने की अनुमति देता है। यह अंतर प्रथम चरण सिंटैक्स (FPS) प्रतिमान (रामचंद, 2008) के भीतर उप-घटक शब्दार्थ में अपना ठिकाना पाता है। अंत में, शब्दावली आइटम का एक पूरा सेट जो टीटी में साइक-पीसी विधेय के भीतर सभी भिन्नता उत्पन्न करता है, प्रदान किया जाता है। इस तरह, यह थीसिस प्रतिनिधित्वात्मक सिद्धांतों के महत्व को भी दर्शाती है जैसे वितरित आकृति विज्ञान जहां देर से सम्मिलन बोरर-चॉम्स्की अनुमान का पालन करने वाले डेटा में पाई गई भिन्नता की व्याख्या करने की अनुमति देता है।

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