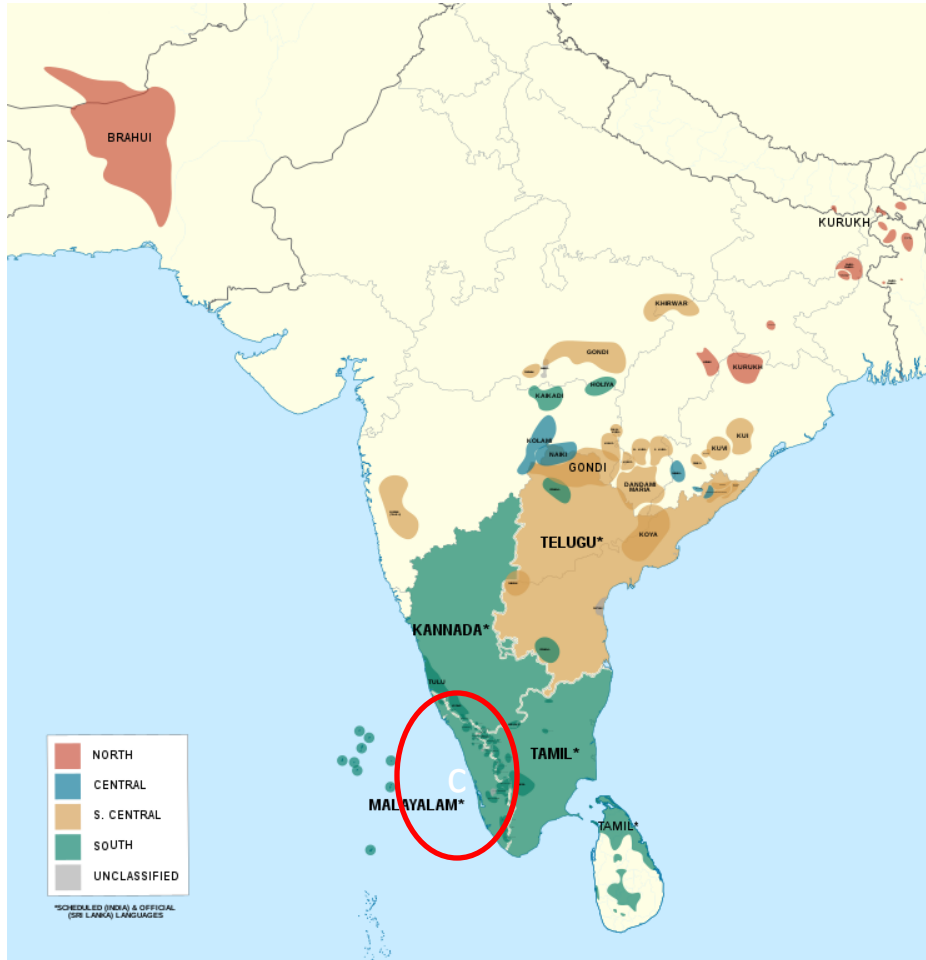


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Caritive constructions in Malayalam

മലയാളം Malayalam



- Differentiated from a dialect of Tamil around the 9th century CE
- Lost person marking in the verbal morphology
- Unlike Tamil, and to a greater degree than Kannada and Telugu, has borrowed from Sanskrit
- No diglossia of the Tamil kind

Work in progress

Sources of data:

- **Grammars**
- Elicitation: fieldwork in February 2020, Kochi
- Web-corpus*

* Malayalam Leipzig Corpus — Leipzig Corpora Collection (2017): Malayalam community corpus based on material from 2017. Leipzig Corpora Collection. Dataset. URL: https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/en?corpusId=mal_community_2017

- Typological background
- Dravidian overview
- Malayalam data
- ~~Results/ findings~~ Discussion

Typological background

Definition

- “negated comitative/instrumental” (Seiler 2000: 172)
 - > marked member of a set of functionally opposed categories?
- [Abessive]: “The gram used to encode the relation between two (or three) participants in a situation as being one of absence (= negated accompaniment). One participant — the absentee — fails to be co-present with the other — the accompanee or the user-in a given situation” (Stolz et al 2007: 66).
- CARITIVE describes non-involvement (including, but not limited to absence) of a participant (absentee) in a situation, with the non-involvement predication semantically modifying the situation or a participant of a different situation (caritive.org/about-caritive)

*Stolz, Thomas & Stroh, Cornelia & Urdze, Aina. (2007). WITH(OUT): On the markedness relation between comitatives/instrumentals and abessives. *Word*. 58. 63-122.

Typological overview

Stolz et al 2007:

- **A-strategy:** *dedicated marker*
- **B-strategy:** *negative existential*
- **C-strategy:** *negated comitative / instrument*

Typological overview

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Criteria of classification?

Typological overview

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Criteria of classification?

+ checking negated possession

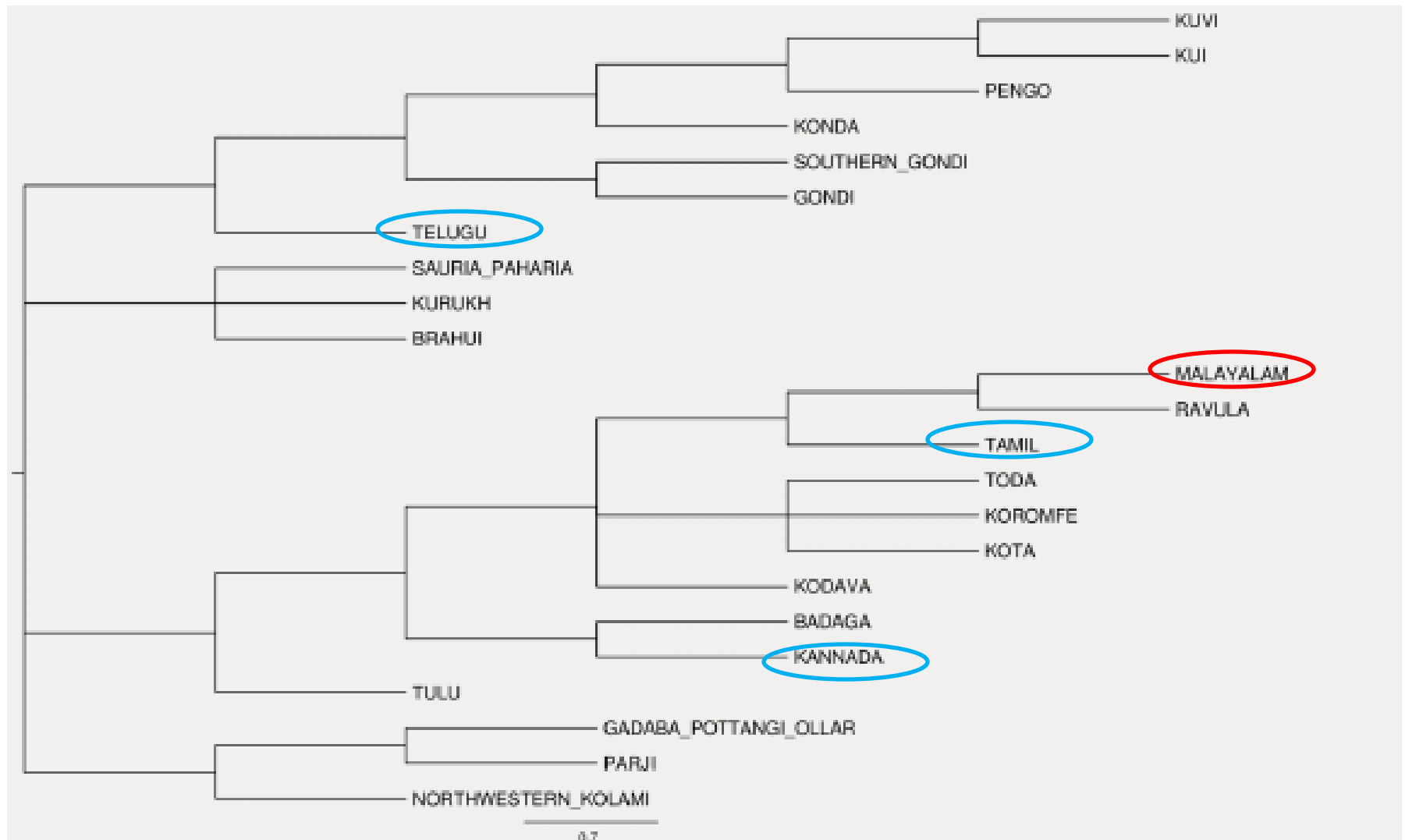
Dravidian overview

Stolz et al 2007: Appendix C

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| Kannada | Dravidian | B | Jensen 1969 |
| Malayalam | Dravidian | B | Asher/Kumari 1997 |
| Tamil | Dravidian | B | Q [*] Annamalai |
| Telugu | Dravidian | B | Janert 1985 |

* Questionnaire, data elicited by Stolz et al.

Rama, Taraka & Kolachina, Sudheer. (2013). Distance-based Phylogenetic Inference Algorithms in the Subgrouping of Dravidian Languages.



Dravidian overview

- Strong tendency to SOV and left branching, even for sentential dependents
- >> specialized nonfinites rather than conjunctions

Dravidian overview

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- Case systems, differentiating COM and INSTR

Dravidian overview

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- Case systems, differentiating COM and INSTR
- Nonfinite verbal forms >> postpositions; analitical expansion of the nominal morphology

Comitative

Reinforcement?

(283a) saara kuuttukaariyootə kuuti vannu
Sarah friend-FEM-SOC-along with come-PAST
'Sarah came, along with a friend.'

(1063) naan acchanre kuute sinimakkə pooyi [or: acchanootə
I father-GEN with cinema-DAT go-PAST kuuti/kuute]
'I went to the cinema with father.'

(1064) aval kuuttukaariyeyum konṭə vannu [or: kuuttukaariyum aayittə]
she friend-ACC-also with come-PAST
'She came with a friend.'

Dravidian overview

- Strong tendency to SOV and left branching, even for sentential dependents
- Case systems, differentiating COM and INSTR
- Nonfinite verbal forms >> postpositions; analitical expansion of the nominal morphology
- Two be-verbs (copulas): ~existential (EX) and identity (EQ)*

* Mohanan, Tara and K. P. Mohanan. 1999. Two forms of “BE” in Malayalam. In *Proceedings of the LFG99 Conference*, eds. by Miriam Butt and Tracy Holloway King

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- Possession: X-DAT + Y(NOM) + be (existential)
- Negation: the verbal suffix *-a-* / lexical verbs

Malayalam data

Asher & Kumari 1997, Nair 2012:

3 strategies for comitative negation

- (i) an additional “negative-existential” clause (B)
- (ii) an additional clause with a comitative Absentee and a negative converb of the identity be-verb (C)
- (iii) an Adverbial Phrase with an exceptive marker (grammaticalized from a negative participle of a verb ‘to add’) (?)

(i)-B

an additional “negative-existential” clause

Adverbial

- (1) *oru srrēj illāte nāṭakan avatarippikkuv-ān kaṣiy-um*
one stage ex.neg.cvb drama perform-inf be_able.npst-fut
'One can put on a play without any stage'.
(ml.wikipedia.org, gecrawlt am 21.07.2011)

+ Adnominal

- (2) *ōksijen illatta antarīkṣatt-il itə*
oxygen ex.neg.ptcp space-loc this
prāyēṇa eḷuppav-um-āṇə
for_the_most_part easy-add-eq
'In the space void of oxygen it is, for the most part, even easy [to stretch titanium]'.
(ml.wikipedia.org, gecrawlt am 06.04.2013)

(i)-B

an additional “negative-existential” clause > postposition?

- Exceptional non-compositional form: lexically negative stem + neg.cvb
- Different subjects: possible, but not typical of Malayalam converbs
- Relatively flexible position in the sentence
- Neutralization of several semantic distinctions: accompaniment, instrument, manner, material, circumstance... (Asher & Kumari 2012)

(ii)-C

an additional clause with a comitative Absentee and a negative converb of the identity be-verb

- (3) *nān aččan-re kūṭe allāte purattə pōk-illa*
I father-gen with eq.neg.cvb outside go.npst-neg
'I don't go out without father.' (Asher & Kumari 1997: (1065b))

- (4) *ānsi čēččiy-uṭe kūṭe allāte orraykk varaṇam*
Ansi sister-gen with eq.neg.cvb alone come.dir
'Ansi should come alone, without [her] sister'.
(<https://www.asianetnews.com/magazine/nee-evideyaanu-sajana-joseph>)

NB: not exactly constituent negation of adverbials: cleft construction

- (405b) *kaarukaḷ veegattil alla pooyatū*
cars fast be-NEG-PRES go-PAST-NOMNL
'The cars did not go in a fast manner'

- (405c) *kaarukaḷ veegattil pooyilla*
car-PL fast go-PAST-NEG
'The cars did not go fast' [Sentential negation]

(Nair 2012: 73)

(ii)-C

an additional clause with a comitative Absentee and a negative converb of
the identity be-verb

com

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(Nair 2012: 73)

(ii)-C

an additional clause with a comitative Absentee and a negative converb of the existential *be*-verb

Contamination?

- (5) *ārenkilum kūṭe* *illāte* *parr-illa*
 whoever with ex.neg.cvb manage.npst-neg
 ‘[He] won’t manage alone [lit. “without anyone”]’.

(<https://www.asianetnews.com/woman-life/mothers-day-special-story-qa4372>)

(iii)-?

an Adverbial Phrase with an “exceptive” marker

- (6) *oru kuṭṭi terru-kal kūṭ-āte oru vaakya eḻuti*
one child mistake-pl add_up.neg.cvb one sentence write.pst
'A child wrote a sentence without mistakes'. [elicitation]

- (7) *ā peṇṇə avaruṭe kuṭṭiy-e kūṭ-āte nagaram viṭṭu*
that woman they-gen girl-acc add_up.neg.cvb city leave.pst
'That woman left the city without her daughter'. (elicitation)

- (8) *oru katti kūṭ-āte orenj kalikk-ān buddhimutti āṇə*
one knife add_up.neg.cvb orange eat-inf difficulty eq
'It is difficult to eat an orange without [using] a knife'. (elicitation)

Adnominal

- (9) *engane uṇṭākk-ām muṭṭa kūṭāṭṭa dērr kēkk*
how make-hort egg add_up.neg.ptcp date cake
'How to cook an eggless date cake?' (<https://www.milkmaid.in/ml/recipes/mautata-kauutaatata-daerara-kaekaka>)

(iii)-?

an Adverbial Phrase with an “exceptive” marker

kūṭuka ‘to increase’, ‘to add up’, ‘to join’.

- CVB form *kūṭāte* also grammaticalized as a ‘moreover’ linking adverb: 41% (166/386) occurrences in the Leipzig web-corpus, in the left periphery of the sentence

Discussion

- (B) construction >> (A) ?
- Analogical expansion of other constructions: *kūṭāte* as negation of instrument
- Distribution of the constructions: semantic / pragmatic factors? Syntactic rank of the Absentee?
- Frequency in other grammaticalized uses?

Thank you for your attention!