CHAPTER II

Fillmore's Model Applied to Marathi :

FILLMORE'S CONCEPT OF CASES

Charles Fillmore in his article "The Case

For Case"(1968) argues that case categories are the

basic components of language. He claims that the different

deep cases posited by him may well be universal. As far

as I know, no study of the deep case categories of any

Indian language has so far been made. In this chapter

I am going to explore the deep case categories of Marathi

and examine whether Fillmore's case categories are

applicable to Marathi.

But, before attempting to locate Fillmore's case

categories in Marathi, let us first consider the underlying

concepts. The initial list of cases proposed by him is

as follows:

Agentive, Instrumental, Dative, Factitive, Locative,

Objective, (Pp. 24-25) and later on, he just mentions

a seventh case category, Benefactive (p.32).

Agentive(A):

According to Fillmore it is "the case of the typically

animate perceived instigator of the action identified by

the verb". In this definition 'typically' means 'generally'.
He says so, because in the footnote, he argues that his word
'typically' in the definition of Agentive case is 'the escape
qualification' because he is aware of Agents like 'nation'
or 'robot'. 'Nation' really is a 'human institution' but
in traditional grammar it is lebelled as 'inanimate noun'.
If we consider the sentence:

    1. The nation fought a war.

                      It is not the 'nation'
that fights a war but 'the people of the nation'. So it is
clear that the NP 'nation' is used figuratively and can be
the Agent with the feature animacy. Consider:

    2. robot cleaned the house.

                    In this sentence 'robot',
is grammatically an inanimate noun. It is a 'modern animated
machine' with the ability to work by itself. In 'robot'
automotion and working by itself are the features of animacy
so it can be treated as Agentive case. In this way, Fillmore'
Agentive is 'of the animate perceived instigator' at the
deep level.

    Consider some more examples:

    3. John opened the window.

    4. Mary sang a beautiful song.

    5. Robert ran fast.

In these sentences John, Mary and Robert are Agentive.

The surface case marker of Agentive in English is, typically, the preposition 'by'. In Marathi certain affixes are used for the surface realization of the deep case categories. The surface case marker for Agentive is, typically, the affix ने in Marathi.

Instrumental (I): is "the case of the inanimate force or object causally involved in the action or state identified by the verb".

In this definition, although Fillmore says that Instrumental is the case of "the inanimate force or object", he suggests in a footnote (p.24) that some animate NP's may also occur as Instrumental. He explains it with the help of the following example:

6. I rapped him on the head <u>with a snake.</u>/ He interprets the underlying structure of the NP <u>snake</u> as <u>the body of the snake</u> and considers it as Instrumental case. It would appear then that sentences like the following may also be considered as parallel to the above one:

7. <u>The ball</u> broke the glass.

8. The child died from <u>loss of blood.</u>

9. Mary impressed them <u>with her intelligence.</u>

For the surface realization of the deep case category Instrumental, preposition '<u>by</u>' is used if no A, otherwise it is '<u>with</u>' as stated by Fillmore (p.32). In Marathi, the affix ने is typically used for the surface realization of Instrumental case.

<u>Dative (D)</u>: is "the case of the animate being affected by the state or action identified by the verb".

Fillmore's deep case category Dative is of "animate being" as is the case of Agentive. Observe the following:

13. A thief murdered <u>the shopkeeper</u>.

14. <u>He</u> died.

In these sentences, <u>the shopkeeper</u> and <u>He</u> are cases of Dative for both are animate being affected by the state or action identified by the verbs <u>murder</u> and <u>die</u>.

15. They gave the prize <u>to Robert</u>.

In this sentence <u>to Robert</u> is Dative. These sentences show that the term 'affected' in the definition of Dative is neutral, because it may be either the Sufferer or the Beneficiary. In sentence (13) <u>the shopkeeper</u> is sufferer whereas <u>Robert</u> in sentence (15) is beneficiary. In sentence (14), <u>died</u> is a state by which the animate being <u>He</u> is affected.

But if we consider sentence (15) according to Fillmore's
revised version (1971), we find that the case lebel for
'to Robert' is Goal and in certain other examples the Dative
(of Fillmore, 1968) becomes either Location or Experiencer
(in Fillmore,1971)[*]. This shows that Fillmore's concept of
the case category of Dative has a wide coverage of meaning
as "animate being affected" in his 1968 model.

In English, the preposition 'to' is, typically, used
to realize the deep case category Dative on the surface level,
whereas in Marathi it is realized, typically, by the affix ला

Factitive (F): is "the case of the object or being resulting
from the action or state identified by the verb, or understooc
as a part of the meaning of the verb".

Fillmore's case category Factitive includes both
animate and inanimate objects. It is the case either of an
inanimate object or animate being resulting from the action
or state that is identified by the verb. But Fillmore has not
illustrated this case with examples. However, it would appeab
from the definition that the following examples illustrate the
case.

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* The following are the major modifications in the
1971 model of Fillmore's.

	Fillmore (1968)	Fillmore (1971)
1. They gave a prize to Mary.	Dative	Goal
2. Mary has a prize.	Dative	Location
3. John saw the ghost.	Dative	Experiences

Dillon(1977, 71)

16. John built a house.

17. The carpenter made a table.

18. She begot a child.

? 19. He became a doctor.

The last sentence is marked with a question mark because although it seems to conform to Fillmore's definition of Factitive, it is not clear whether we can consider it as an example of Factitive case. While in sentence (16) a house, in (17) a table, and in (18) a child are clearly cases of Factitive. A house, a table and a child being the results of the action identified by the verbs build, make and begot respectively, the verb in sentence (19) is not an "action verb" and so the question of 'result of action' does not arise at all.

But the latter half of the definition of Factitive, that is, "understood as a part of the meaning of the verb" is some how unclear. In this whole article "The Case for Case" Fillmore does not provide any example of Factitive case to clarify the latter part of the definition. And, yet, it seems that Factitive case is that of the object which comes into existence after the action identified by the verb in the sentence.

In his modified version of 1971, Fillmore has excluded Factitive altogether and proposed a broader case, Goal. Consider the example (Dillon, 1977).

20. He made <u>a car</u> out of soap.

In this sentence '<u>a car</u>' is the case of Factitive according to Fillmore's 1968 theory. But in his modified theory (1971) it is Goal.

The preposition used for the surface realization of the deep case category of Factitive is, typically, Zero ($\emptyset$) both in English as well as in Marathi.

<u>Locative (L)</u>: is "the case which identifies the location or spatial orientation of the state or action identified by the verb".

In the concept of Locative, Fillmore seems to include both Time and Place. May be he will include sentences like:

21. Mary is <u>in the house</u>.

22. John is going <u>to London</u>.

In sentence (21) <u>in the house</u> is positional, whereas, <u>to London</u> in sentence (22) is directional. But according to Fillmore, positional and directional Locatives are "variants of the same entity, determined by the movement or non-movement character of the associated verb".(pp.25-26).

He also states that "verbs expressing meteorological conditions have only Locative case", (p.42) as illustrated by these sentences:

23. It is hot <u>in the studio</u>.

But in his modified version (1971) he lebels the directional Locative as Goal. For example:

24. They sent a wire <u>to Washington</u>.

In this sentence '<u>to Washington</u>' is treated as Goal. (Dillon, 1977, 71).

The prepositions used for the surface realization of Fillmore's Locative are: "either semantically non-empty (in which case they are introduced as optional choices from the lexicon), or they are selected by the particular associated noun (on the street; at the corner (= intersection of two streets); in the Corner(of a room); on Monday, at noon, in the afternoon)" (p.32).

In Marathi the following affixes are used as the surface case markers of Locative: त, मध्ये, ला, कडे, वर, खाली, ई (= as in घरात, दुपारी, साकळी, दुकानांत etc.).

<u>Objective (O)</u>: is "the semantically most neutral case, the case of anything representable by a noun whose role in the action or state is identified by the semantic interpretation of the verb itself; conceivably the concept should be limited to verb. The term is not to be confused with the notion of direct object, nor with the name of the surface case synonymous with accusative".

The concept of Objective case seems to be rather nebulous. This case, as he himself says, is semantically most neutral. It includes both animate and inanimate objects. In the sentence:

25. John opened <u>the door</u>.

'the door' here is Objective. In the sentence it is the direct object. But it can also be the subject of the sentence according to the rule stated by Fillmore himself in his theory (p.33): "If there is an A, it becomes the subject, otherwise if there is an I, it becomes the subject; otherwise the subject is the O." So if both A and I are absent in the sentence, the O becomes the subject as is illustrated in the following sentences:

26. <u>The door</u> opened.

27. <u>The potatoes</u> are cooking.

In these, <u>the door</u> and <u>the potatoes</u> play the role of Objective case.

The surface case marker for the syntactic representation of the Objective case is typically Zero ($\emptyset$) both in English as well as in Marathi.

<u>Benefactive (B)</u>: Fillmore (1968) does not define Benefactive. He just mentions it and states that to realize this deep case category on the surface level, the preposition <u>for</u> is used

in English. And its equivalent in Marathi would be the affix
साठी . He does not explain the case by giving examples either,
any-where in his 1968 article "The Case for Case". In his
later modified theory (1971) Fillmore has dropped Benefactive
and included it in the case category of Goal. Consider the
following example given by Dillon (1977, 71):

28. He washed the floor <u>for Mary</u>.

Here, <u>for Mary</u>, in his (1968) model would be lebelled
as Benefactive, but the same is lebelled as Goal in his (1971)
revised model.

According to Fillmore, "The Case notions (described
above) comprise a set of universal, presumably innate, concepts
which identify certain types of judgements human beings are
capable of making about the events that are going on around
them, judgements about such matters as who did it, who it
happened to, what got changed", and so on. (1968, 24)

It must be noted that none of the cases can be
interpreted as matched by the surface structure relations
subject and object in any particular language.

<u>The Sentence (Surface Phenomenon)</u> :

In this theory "The sentence in its basic structure
consists of a verb and one or more noun phrases, each associated
with the verb <u>in a particular case relationship</u>".

"In the basic structure of sentences, we find what might be called the 'preposition', a tenseless set of relationships involving verbs and noun separated from what might be called the modality constituent. ".

The basic rules then are :

1. Sentence $\rightarrow$ Modality + Preposition

   i.e. S $\rightarrow$ M + P

2. P $\rightarrow$ V + C_1 + ... C_n^1

   (where C refers to case categories and

   V to verb)

Each case category is then rewritten as K + NP where K (for Kasus) may be realized by prepositions, post-positions, and case affixes — semantically relevant or not.

The M constituent "includes such modalities on the sentence-as-a-whole as negation, tense, mood and aspect."(p.23) So the following would presumably be the set of base rules for generating simple sentences:

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1. The arrays of cases that may occur here are uniquely tied with the V in each language. For,

   "The arrays of cases defining the sentence types of a language have the effect of imposing a classification of the verbs in the language (according to the sentence type into which they may be inserted), and it is very likely that many aspects of this classification will be universally valid".
   (p.21).

$$S \rightarrow M + P$$

M - Sentence modalities: $\left[\text{tense} + (m) + (\text{aspect}) + (\text{Neg})\right]$

$$P \rightarrow V + C_1 + \ldots \ldots C_n$$

$$V \rightarrow \text{'Verb'} \text{ (such as V, Adj}\ldots\ldots)$$

$$C \rightarrow K + NP$$

$$K \rightarrow \text{Language specific case marker.}$$

$$NP \rightarrow \text{Noun Phrase}$$

It will be noticed that these base rules are proposed to be universally applicable to all languages and hence terms such as "sentence modalities", "case-markers" etc. are used. It must be mentioned that Fillmore has not stated all these explicitly but has given reasons to believe that he implies these.

Now we are ready to examine how far these deep case categories are applicable to Marathi. In order to do this I am going to use the apparent equivalents in Marathi of those verbs which Fillmore himself has used and see if his case categories are applicable to Marathi.

The 'verbs' mentioned by him seem to fall into three categories. These are traditionally recognized categories : 1) Verbs of action, 2) verbs of perception and 3) verbs of incomplete predication. It appears from his treatment that these distinctions are irrelevant to his theory but, as we shall see later, that there are problems.

Verbs of Action :

Some of the 'verbs of action' used by Fillmore are : open, give, cook, break, kill, murder, run.

The apparent equivalent of the verb 'open' in Marathi is उघडणे. Fillmore's frame feature for the English verb open is + $[\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!-$ O (I) (A) $]$. The illustrative sentences cited by him are :

29. John opened the door.

30. The key opened the door.

31. John opened the door with a key.

32. The door opened.

The frame feature of <u>open</u> shows that this verb can have only $\emptyset$ as in sentence (32), or it may have all the three O, I and A as in sentence (31), or $\emptyset$ and I as in (30) or A and $\emptyset$ as in (29). But if we consider Marathi with versions of these sentences the verb, <u>उघडणे</u> some of them appear to be unacceptable.

33. गोपाळने दार उघडले.

*34. किल्लीने दार उघडले.

35. गोपाळने किल्लीने दार उघडले.

*36. दार उघडले.

In sentence (33) <u>गोपाळने</u> is the Agent and it is the subject of the sentence but sentences (34) and (36) seem to be incomplete without the Agent. In these sentences <u>किल्ली</u> is the Instrument and <u>दार</u> is the Object. In Marathi neither Instrument nor Object can be the subject of the sentence even if the Agent is absent. In sentences (34) and (36) the subject is elipted or implied. So they have a covert implication of the Agent. For example, in the conversation –

37. दार कोणी उघडले ?

The answer may be –

38. गोपाळने (दार) (उघडले .).

So in Marathi at least two NP's (or cases) are obligatory in the surface realization, Agentive and Objective. So the case frame for the Marathi verb <u>उघडणे</u> differs from

that for the English verb <u>open</u>.

उघडणे $\left[\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{O (I) A} \right]$

The Marathi sentence with the verb उघडणे is realized as follows from the deep structure presumably as in item (1) to surface structure in item 5.

1
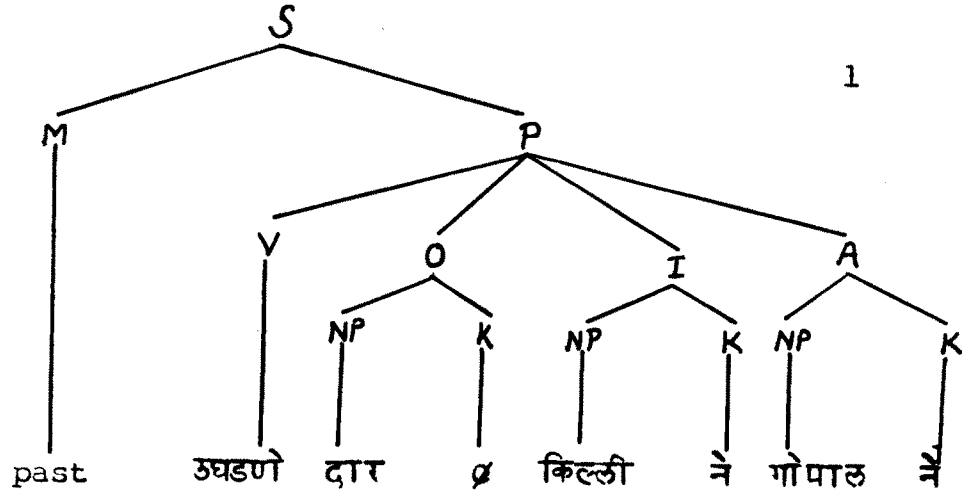
By applying subject fronting rule we get item (2).

2
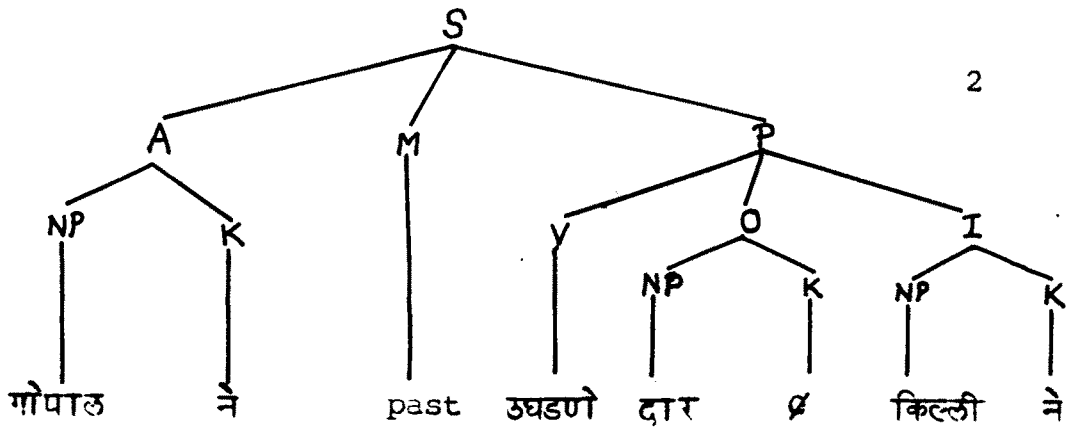
Note : The rewrite rule for deep case categories on the syntactic level given by Fillmore is as follows (p. 33)

Case categories $\longrightarrow$ K + NP

But in Marathi, the suffixes such as ने , ला , कडे , त etc. are used and they come after the NP's. So for the sake

of convenience I have reversed the order of elements in
the above rule as follows :

Case categories ———➤ NP + K.

Fillmore himself has done this while discussing the
Possessives in English (Diagram 100, p. 99) and rewritten
the case category as NP + K. It would appear then, that
the ordering of elements at the deep structure level is
non-crucial. By applying the Instrument fronting rule
we get item (3).

3
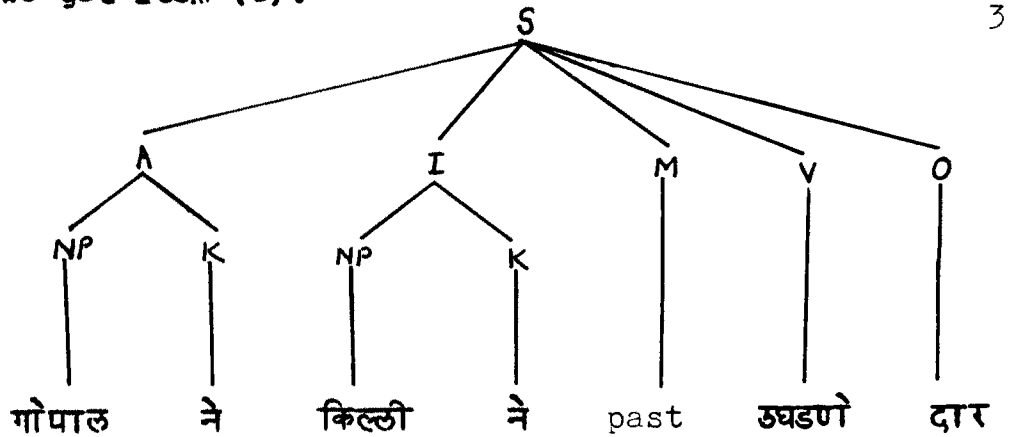
The order of elements in Marathi sentences differs
from that in English. English is an SVO type of language
whereas Marathi is an SOV type. In Marathi the normal
order of NP's in the various cases is as follows :

1) If A is present that will be the subject
   (the first element).

2) If A and I are present they occur in that
   order.

3) If A, I and O are present they occur in that
   order.

4) If A and O are present they occur in that order.

5) If D is present that will be the subject.

6) If D and O are present, they occur in that order.

According to Fillmore, Agent is typically the subject; and his Objective is, generally, the direct object; and Instrument becomes Adjunct. For realizing the deep cases in Marathi we have to adopt some additional rules like : 'Instrument fronting', and 'Verb shunting'. By the 'verb shunting' rule we get item (4).

4

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                          S
         ┌──────┬─────────┼────────┬────────┐
         A      I         O        M        V
       ┌─┴─┐  ┌─┴─┐       │        │        │
       NP  K  NP  K       │        │        │
       │   │  │   │       │        │        │
     गोपाळ  ने किल्ली ने    दार     past    उघडणे
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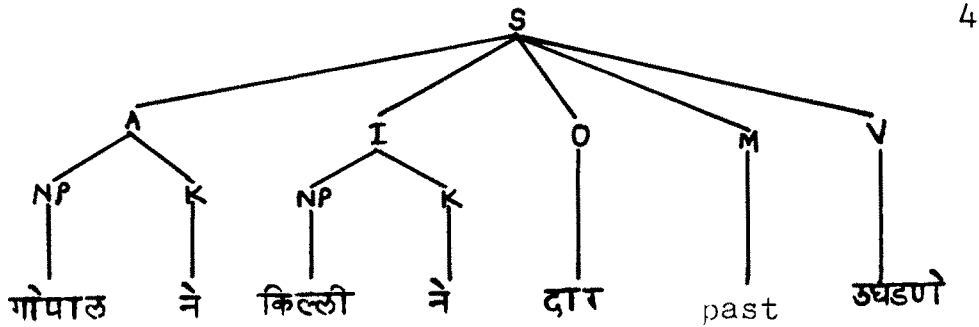
By the insertion of tense in the verb we get item (5).

5

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                        S
         ┌──────┬────────┼────────┐
         A      I        O        V
       ┌─┴─┐  ┌─┴─┐      │        │
       NP  K  NP  K      │        │
       │   │  │   │      │        │
     गोपाळ  ने किल्ली ने   दार     उघडले.
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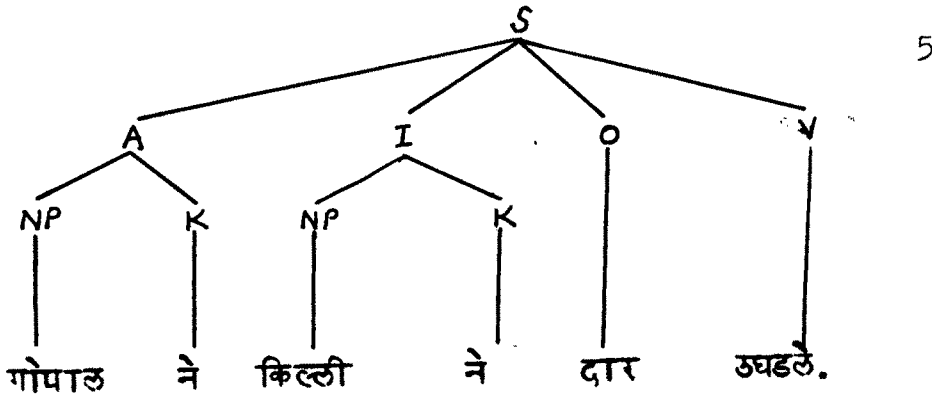
In Marathi the verb is always marked for gender and number and there is number and gender concord between subject and

verb if the verb is intransitive. But if the object is
present in the sentence, the verb in Marathi agrees
with the object in gender and number. For example -

39. गोपाल जातो.
40. सीता जाते.
41. ते सर्व जातात.

जाणे is an Intransitive verb so it is marked for gender
and number to agree with the subject. On the other hand,
consider the following sentences -

42. गोपाळने दार उघडले.
43. गोपाळने खिडकी उघडली.
44. सीताने आंबा खाल्ला.
45. अशोकने बस पकडली.

Here, उघडणे, खाणे and पकडणे are transitive verbs with
Object so they are marked for gender and number to agree with
the Object. But if the sentence is in the present or
future tense, the verb is marked by the number and gender
of the subject. Consider :

46. गोपाल दार उघडतो.
47. गोपाल खिडकी उघडतो.
48. सीता आंबा खाईल.
49. सीता आंबा खाईल.

The verb देणे in Marathi is the apparent
equivalent of the English verb give. The case frame
for the verb give stated by Fillmore (p.27) is -

$\underline{/}$— O + D + A $\underline{\,/}$. So also Marathi देणे has case frame
$\underline{/}$— O + D + A $\underline{\,/}$. In Marathi also all the three cases,
A, D and O are obligatory for the verb देणे Consider the
following examples :

50. रामाने माझ्या आईला पुस्तके दिली.
51. माझ्या भावाने गोविंदाला पेन दिले.
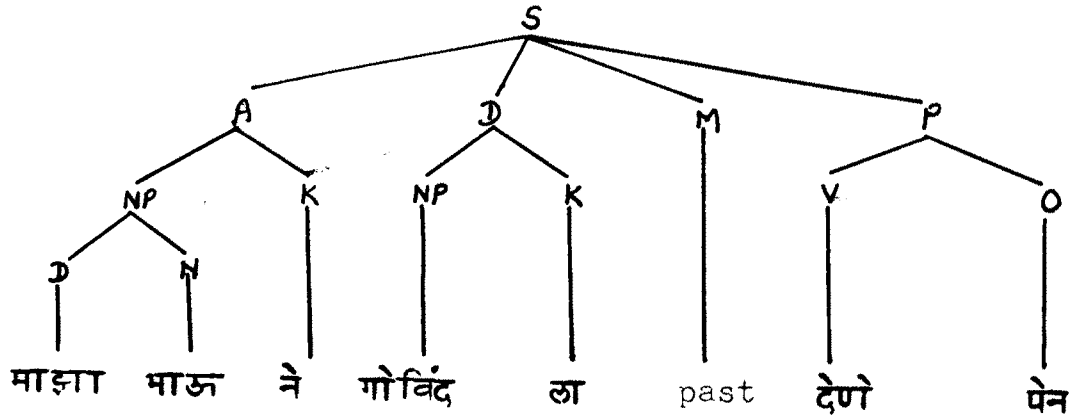52. सुन्निताने मला फुगे दिले.
53. शबरीने रामाला बोरे दिली.

The surface realization of sentence (51) from the deep
structure would presumably be as shown below from item
(6) to (10).
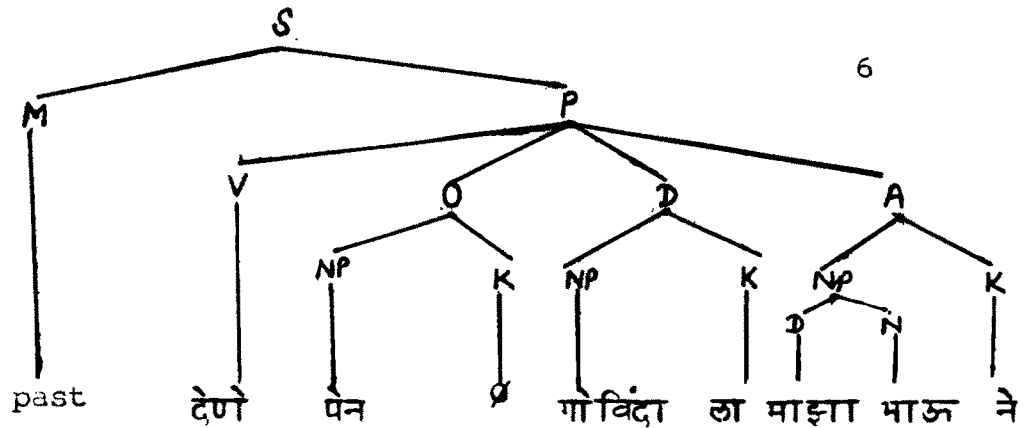
By subject fronting rule and by object affix deletion we
get item (7).
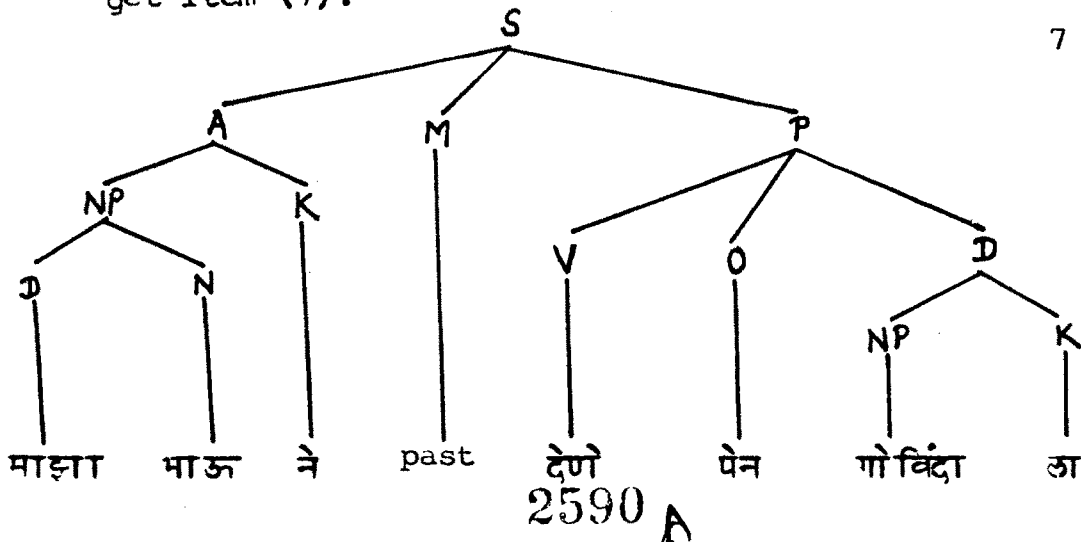
By object-fronting rule we get item (8).

8

By verb-shunting rule we get item (9).

9
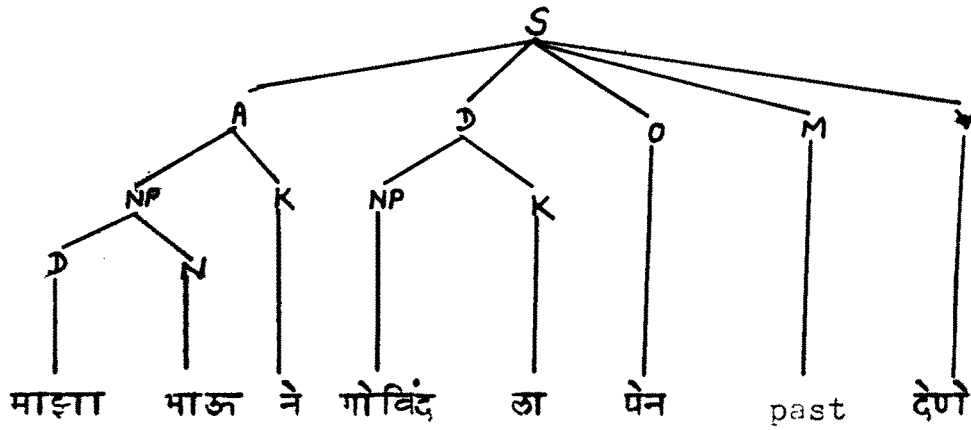
By insertion of tense into the verb we get item (10).

10
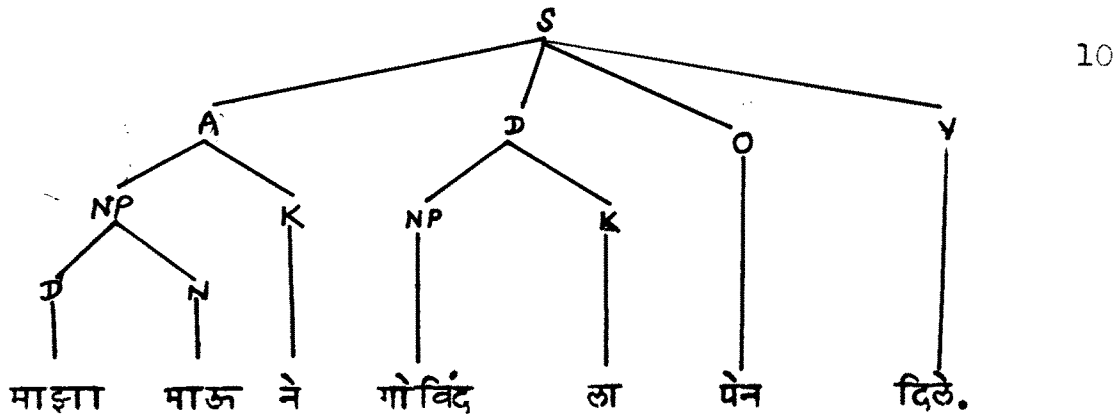
By morpho-phonemic rule :

54. माझ्या भावाने गोविंदाला पेन दिले.

The verb is marked for gender and number of the Object पेन in this sentence.

The reciprocal verb for <u>give</u> is <u>receive</u>. The apparent equivalent of <u>receive</u> in Marathi is मिळणे which is reciprocal to देणे. The frame feature for मिळणे would be +$\sqrt{}$ — O + D $\sqrt{}$.

55. सतीशला बक्षीस मिळाले.
56. सतीशला शाबासकी मिळाली.
57. आम्हांला सुट्टी मिळाली.

The Agent is not necessary to mention in these sentences. The typical Dative case marker ला is applied to the NP सतीश and आम्ही.

For the verb <u>receive</u> Fillmore has mentioned only sentences (p.6) on the basis of which we can abstract its case frame : $\sqrt{}$ — O + D $\sqrt{}$. But consider the following :

58. I received a book from Robert.

In this sentence it appears that <u>Robert</u> may be the case L (Locative) as the preposition <u>from</u> indicates the Location (and direction). Also look at the following Marathi sentences :

59. मला रामाकडून पुस्तक मिळाले.
60. सतीशला शाळेतर्फे बक्षीस मिळाले.

In these sentences राम and शीला appear to be Locative
(?) cases. So it seems that English verb receive as well as
Marathi मिळणे   have the frame feature as follows :

$$+ \ /\!\!-\!\!-\!\!- \text{O} + \text{D} + (\text{L}) \ /$$

But if we make the 'non-normal' choice of the subject
in English, the verb give takes (+ passive) feature.

> 61. The books were given to my brother by John.
>
> (Fillmore, 1968, 37).

as is shown by Fillmore himself with the help of a tree
diagram. But if we choose the non-normal subject and apply
the feature $/+$ Passive $/$ to the Marathi sentence the
resultant sentence appears unnatural as it is clear from
the following sentences -

> ? 62. माझ्या भावाला रमेशकडून पुस्तके दिली गेली.
>
> ? 63. गोविंदाला माझ्या भावाकडून पेन दिले गेले.

The above sentences look unnatural because as the gramma-
rians of Marathi state such 'so-called' passivization in
Marathi are the result of the influence of English on

Marathi language.[1]

The verb cook in English is a highly generalized verb. It is a sort of 'hyponym', (Lyons, 1966). For cook there are many subordinate terms like : fry, grill, bake, roast, boil....etc. Lehrer (1974, 30). Whereas in Marathi, there are no equivalents of the English verb cook. For the various manners of 'cooking' there are different verbs in Marathi such as : भाजणे, तळणे, उकडणे, शिजणे etc. Look at these sentences :

64.   आईने चपाती भाजली.

? 65.   चपाती भाजत आहे .

66.   सीताने रताळी भाजली.

? 67.   रताळी उकडत आहेत.

Sentences (65) and (67) seem to be uncommon in Marathi. The verb भाजणे requires an Agent and with some referencial

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1. See, Kulkarni, R.M. and Patil G.M. मराठी व्याकरणाचे व्याकरण, ed. Thakal, G.M. (Thokal Prakashan, Pune-2,185)

... वास्तविक कर्मकर्तरी प्रयोग ही मराठीची प्रकृती नाही.इंग्रजी भाषेच्या प्रभावामुळून हा अलीकडेच प्रचारात येऊ लागला आहे. इंग्रजीत (कर्मणी प्रयोग) ह्या पध्दतीनेच करतात. त्यांचे रूपांतर म्हणजे मराठीतील कर्मकर्तरी प्रयोग होय.

इंग्रजी   मराठी

(Active) Rama Kills Ravan.   (कर्तरी) राम रावणास मारतो.

(Passive) Ravana was   (कर्मकर्तरी)रामाकडून रावण मारला
          killed by Rama.   गेला.

meaning sentences (65) and (67) would appear unnatural with
the Agent elipted. So the verb भाजणे may have the same
frame feature + $\boxed{— 0 + A}$ in which the cases 0 and A
are obligatory. Even the other verb तळणे has the same
frame feature. Consider :

68. अन्िताने पु-या तळल्या.

If we choose the 'non-normal' subject A, we get :

? 69. (आईकडून) चपाती भाजली गेली.

? 70. (सीताकडून) रताळी भाजली गेली.

? 71. (अन्िताकडून) पु-या तळल्या गेल्या.

But these sentences in Marathi appear unnatural

For the English verb <u>boil</u>, there are different
equivalent verbs in Marathi like : <u>उकळणे</u>, <u>उकडणे</u>, <u>शिजणे</u>.
For example :

72. पाणी उकळत आहे.

73. The water is boiling.

74. अंडी उकडत आहेत.

? 75. The eggs are boiling.

76. भात शिजत आहे.

? 77. The rice is boiling.

78. The rice is cooking.

It is doubtful whether sentences (75) and (77) are
acceptable in English. In Marathi we can't say as follows:
because it appears unacceptable to me as a native speaker:

*79. पाणी ऊकडत आहे.

*80. अंडी शिजत आहेत.

*81. भात ऊकडत आहे.

However, the case frame for both Marathi verbs is the same :

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{ऊकळणे} \\ \text{ऊकडणे} \end{array}\right\} \quad - + \big[\, - O + (A)\, \big]$$

This only means that there are selectional restrictions on the NP's associated with V's in this frame.

But the third verb शिजणे is non-causative so it can't have an Agent as is shown in sentence (76). If there is an Agent present in the sentence, the causative verb शिजविणे is used in Marathi. It is derived by regular affixation to the non-causative verb;

शिजणे   - boil

शिजविणे   - to cause to boil.*

So the verb शिजविणे has the frame feature $+ \big[\, - O + A\, \big]$

----

* Derivation of causatives by regular affixication is a common phenomenon in Marathi. For example:

मिळणे	- मिळविणे	सुटणे	- सोडणे
वडणे	- घडविणे	नाचणे	- नाचविणे
हलणे	- हलविणे	ऊठणे	- ऊठविणे
वळणे	- वळविणे	वागणे	- वागविणे
बसणे	- बसविणे	विकटणे	- विकटविणे
लागणे	- लावणे	करणे	- करविणे
रमणे	- रमविणे		

By subject-fronting rule we get item (11).

```
                    S
          _____/ | _____
         O          M           V          11.
       /   \        |           |
      NP    K        |           |
      |     |        |           |
     भात    ∅      past       शिजणे
```
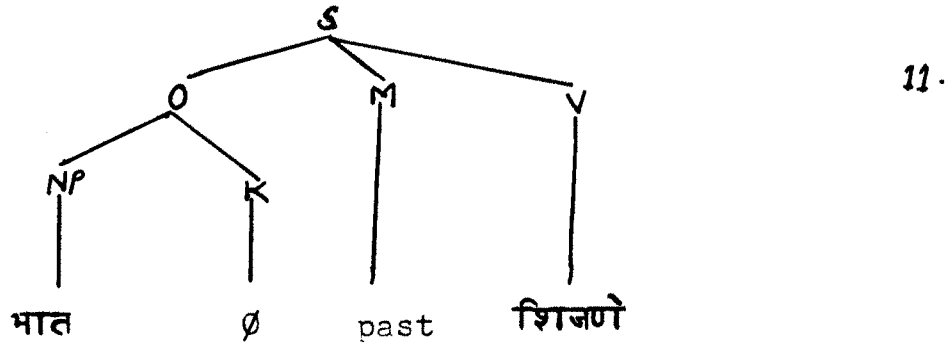
By incorporating the tense to the verb we get item (12).

```
           S
         /   \
        O      V                12.
        |      |
       भात    शिजला
```
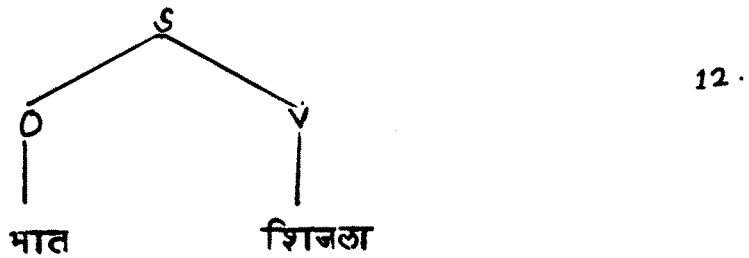
The gender of the O case is marked on the verb in this
sentence. But the causative verb शिजविणे obligatorily
takes both ~~the~~ A and O.

The deep structure of the sentence with the verb शिजविणे
is item (13) and its surface realization is item (16).

```
            S
       ____/ _____
      M              P                    13.
      |         ____/ | _____
      |        V      O            A
      |        |     / \          / \
      |        |    NP   K       NP   K
      |        |    |    |       |    |
     past   शिजविणे डाळ   ∅     मीना   ने
```
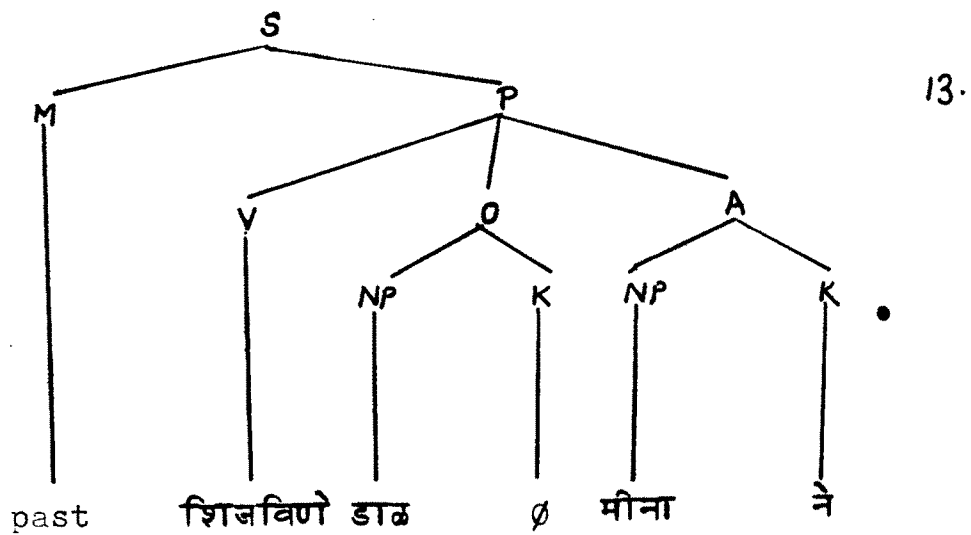
Adding subject fronting rule : 14·
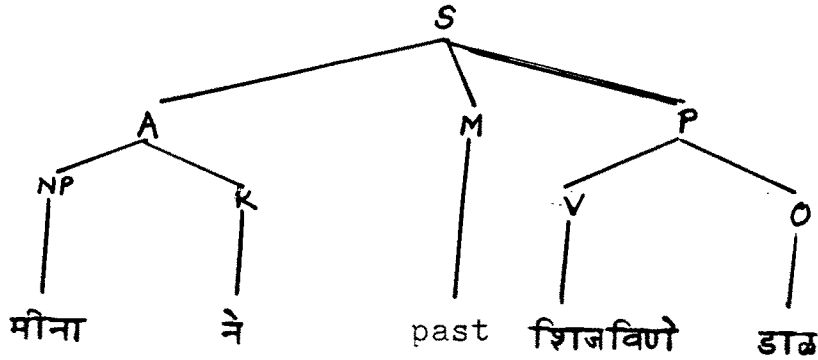
By verb-stunting rule : 15·
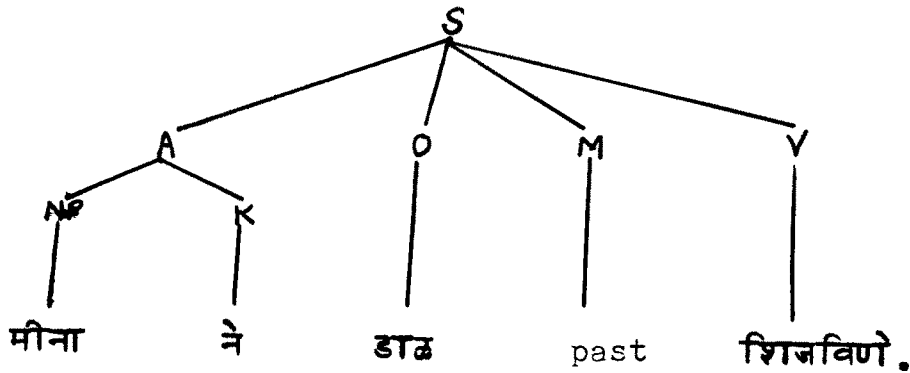
By incorporating tense in the verb - 16·
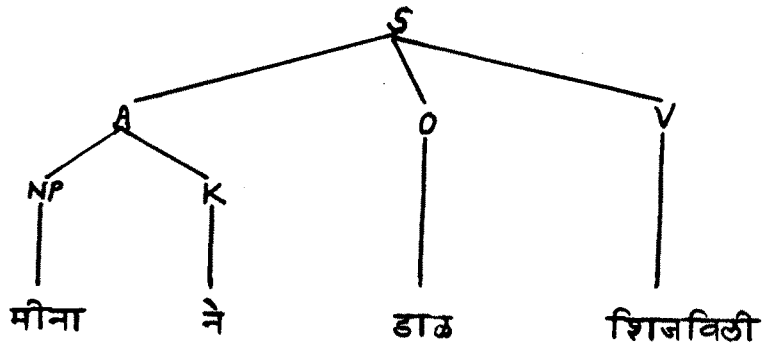
/ The gender of the O is marked on the verb शिजविणे.
The O डाळ in Marathi is feminine gender so the verb in
the past tense feminine gender becomes शिजविली._7

The apparent equivalent verb of break (p.22) in
Marathi is फुटणे. But in Marathi the verb फुटणे is

intransitive whereas English <u>break</u> is both transitive and intransitive. So the frame feature for <u>break</u> proposed by Fillmore is -

$$+ \; \big[\!\!-\!\!- \; 0 \; (I) \; (A) \; \big]$$

86. The window broke.
87. John broke the window.
88. The hammer broke the window.
89. John broke the window with a hammer.

The verb <u>break</u> in sentence (86) takes only 0, in (87) there are two cases, A and 0, in (88) I and 0, and in (89) all the three cases, A, I and 0 are present. But in Marathi फुटणे is a verb which takes only Objective case, and if Agent of Instrument is included, it becomes the causative verb फोडणे. Consider the following examples :

90. काच फुटली.
91. सुरेशने काच फोडली.
92. सुरेशने दगडाने काच फोडली.
*93. दगडाने काच फोडली.

In sentence (90) फुटली is non-causative and it includes only the 0 काच. In sentence (91) the verb फोडणे is causative. And if the verb is causative in Marathi, Agent has to be present or implied in the sentence. So sentence (93) is unacceptable in isolation in Marathi. Instrument cannot be the subject of the sentence.

Fillmore includes the verbs - <u>turn</u>, <u>rotate</u>, <u>move</u> and <u>bend</u> - in the same category as the verb <u>open</u>. Also the verbs <u>turn</u>, <u>move</u>, <u>rotate</u> and <u>bend</u> have the same frame feature :

$$+ \ \big[\!\!- \ 0 \ (I) \ (A) \ \big]$$

Let us examine the apparent Marathi equivalents of these verbs.

The verb <u>turn</u> can be rendered by several items in Marathi - <u>वळणे</u>, <u>फिरणे</u>, <u>उलटणे</u>, <u>पलटणे</u> Consider -

94. The car turned.

95. गाडी वळली.

96. He turned the car.

97. त्याने गाडी वळवली.

In both the English sentences (94) and (96) the form of the verb <u>turned</u> remains the same; whereas their Marathi versions have different verbs. When there is only O in the sentence, the verb '<u>वळणे</u> ' is used but when there are both A and O, the verb has to be in the causative form <u>वळविणे</u> which is regularly formed in Marathi by affixation.

In the same way, the verb <u>move</u>, has two different items in Marathi. They are - non-causative हलणे and causative हलविणे. Consider :

98. The bus moved.

99. बस हालली.

100. He moved his hand.

101. त्याने त्याचा हात हलविला.

102. Ramesh moved the table.

103. रमेशने टेबल हलविले.

In English the verb <u>move</u> is both transitive and intransitive, and it is causative as well as non-causative as is clear from the above sentences. But in Marathi, <u>हलणे</u> and <u>हलविणे</u> have different case frames. They are as follows :

हलणे $\big[- \text{ o } \big]$

हलविणे $\big[- \text{ o (I) A } \big].$

Whereas the English verb <u>move</u> has the case frame
$\big[- \text{ o (I) (A) } \big]$

In Marathi there is no equivalent verb for English <u>rotate</u>. It is rendered by a 'complex verb' in Marathi <u>Adjective + Operater</u>.

rotate = <u>गाटोळा</u> फिरणे- in which <u>गाटोळा</u> is the Adjective and <u>फिरणे</u> is the Operator. It can have both causative and non-causative forms as can be seen from the following sentences :

104. The earth rotates.

105. पृथ्वी गाटोळी फिरते.

106. The potter rotated the wheel.

107. कुंभाराने चाक गाटोळे फिरविले.

The English verb <u>bend</u> has different apparent equivalents in Marathi. They are - झुकणी, वाकणी Both of these have the same case frame $[- O]$. And if an agent is present in the sentence, the causative forms of these verbs are used - <u>झुकविणी</u> and <u>वाकविणी</u> - as in the following sentences :

108. तो खातारा मार्ग वाकला.
109. राहानने सळई वाकवली.
110. पूल पुरामुळे कोकडे झुकला.
111. शिपायाने राजासमोर मस्तक झुकविले.

The causative verbs <u>वाकवणी</u> and <u>झुकविणी</u> in the above sentences has the case frame -

$$[- O (I) A]$$

<u>Note</u> : Certain V's in Marathi have the structure <u>Adjective + Operator</u>. Such verbs are treated in a later section.

Another verb considered by Fillmore is <u>kill</u> with the case frame $[- D (I [A)]$. In this case frame he makes use of the linking brackets. But the English verb <u>kill</u> does not have an equivalent verb in Marathi, it is rendered by an Adjective plus Operator, that is, <u>ठार मारणी</u>, in which <u>ठार</u> is an Adjective and <u>मारणी</u> is an Operator. The Operator <u>मारणी</u> is causative so the whole of V is causative which obligatorily takes an Agent. Consider -

112. शिकारी-याने वाघास ठार मारले.

113. शिकारीने शत्रूला ठार मारले.

114. शिकारीने शत्रूला बंदुकिने ठार मारले.

At times the adjective ठार in this verb is elipted. But if the Operator मारणे alone is used, the sentence becomes ambiguous because this Operator मारणे can stand as an individual verb by itself meaning to beat. So while considering the equivalent of kill, it is necessary to use the Adjective ठार.

The deep structure representation of the sentence is presumably as in item (17) from which the surface structure is finally derived as in item (21).
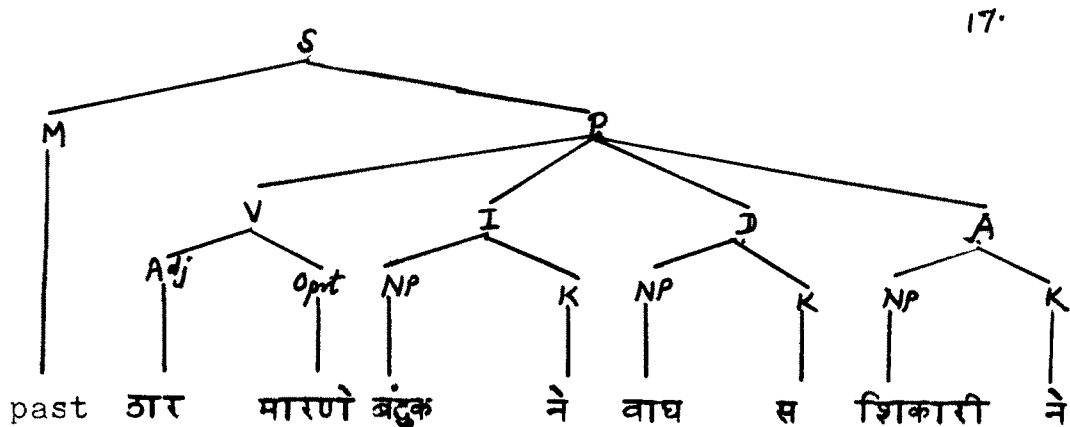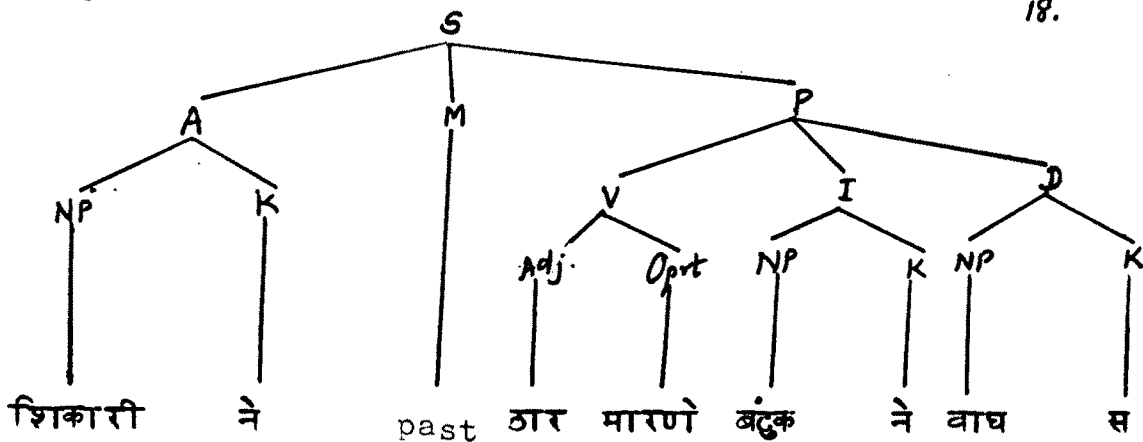
17.

By subject fronting rule -

18.

By object-fronting rule we get item (19)

19.
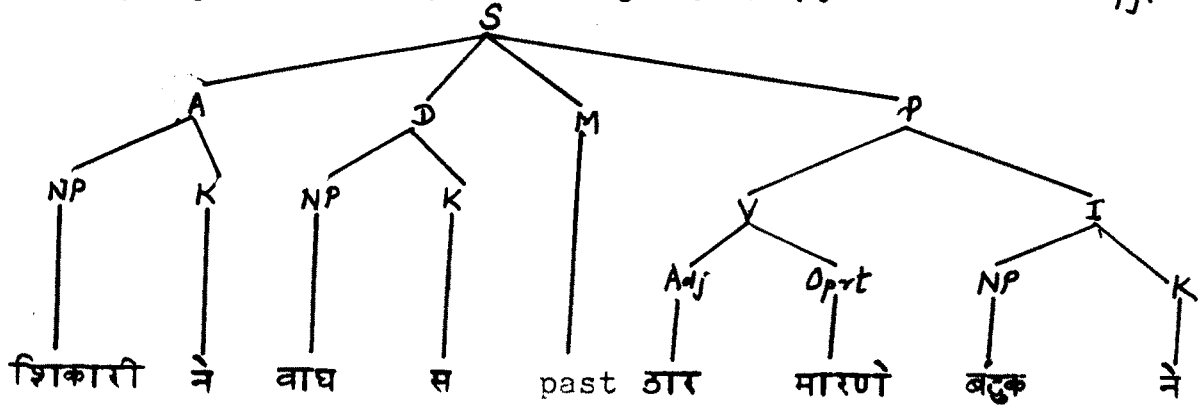
S
A: NP — K, D: NP — K, M, P: V (Adj, Oprt), I (NP — K)

शिकारी ने वाघ स past ठार मारणे बंदूक ने

By verb-shunting rule we get item (20)

20.

S
A: NP — K, D: NP — K, I: NP — K, M, V: Adj — Oprt

शिकारी ने वाघ स बंदूक ने past ठार मारणे

By incorporating tense into the verb :

21.

S
A: NP — K, D: NP — K, I: NP — K, V: Adj — Oprt
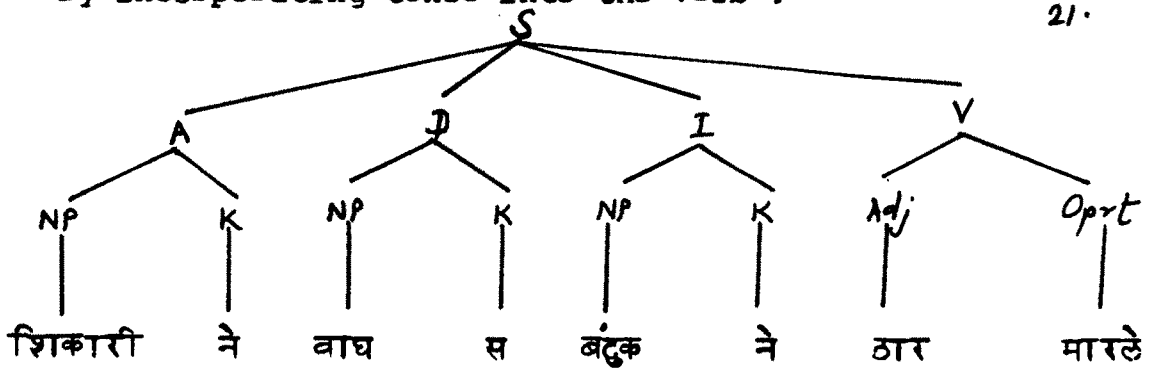
शिकारी ने वाघ स बंदूक ने ठार मारले

In this sentence, by morpho-phonemic rule in Marathi, the following changes in NP's occur when affixes are added to them :

शिकारी + ने = शिका-र्याने

वाघ + स = वाघास

बंदुक + ने = बंदुकीने

So the surface realization of the above sentence would be :

115. शिका-र्याने वाघास बंदुकीने ठार मारले.

N.B. : Fillmore includes the 'so-called verbs' as well and adjectives in the category of his V.

After <u>kill</u> the next action verb Fillmore considers is <u>murder</u> which has the frame feature $+ \underline{/} - D(I) \ A \ \underline{7}$. Like <u>kill</u>, the verb <u>murder</u> also has no equivalent in Marathi. It can be rendered by a <u>Noun + Operator</u> construction.

<u>खून करणे</u> — In this V <u>खून</u> is a Noun and <u>करणे</u> is an Operator. Consider the following sentences :

116. दरोडेखोराने एका व्यापा-र्याचा कु-हाडीने खून केला.

117. दरोडेखोराने एका व्यापा-र्याचा खून केला.
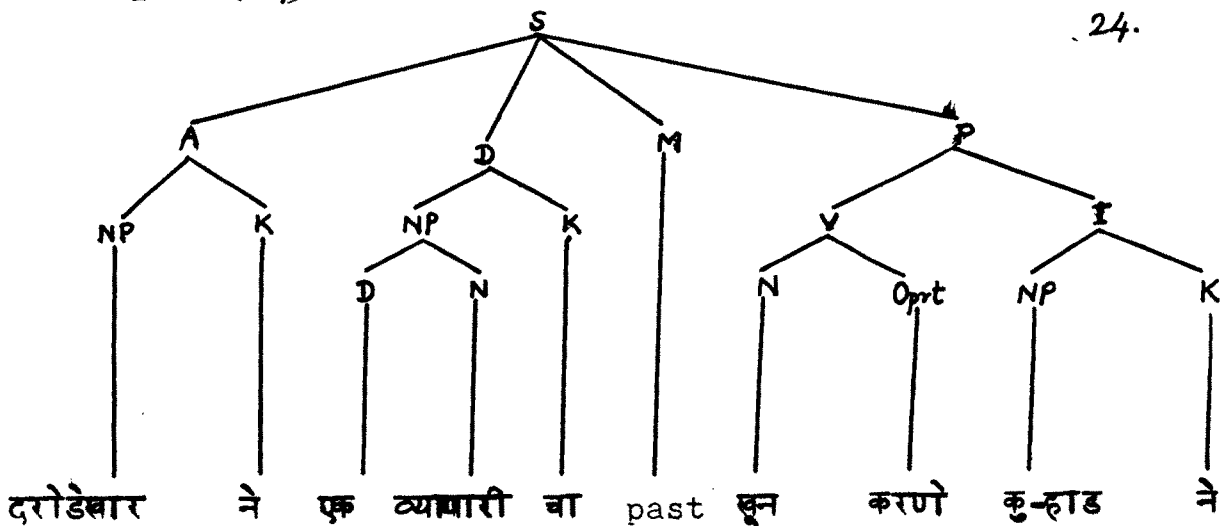
118. एका तरुणाने त्या मुलाचा खून केला.

The verb is causative and it obligatorily taken an A. The deep structure of the above sentence (116) may be represented as item (22) :

22.

past खून करणे कु-हाड ने एक व्यापारी चा दरोडेखार ने
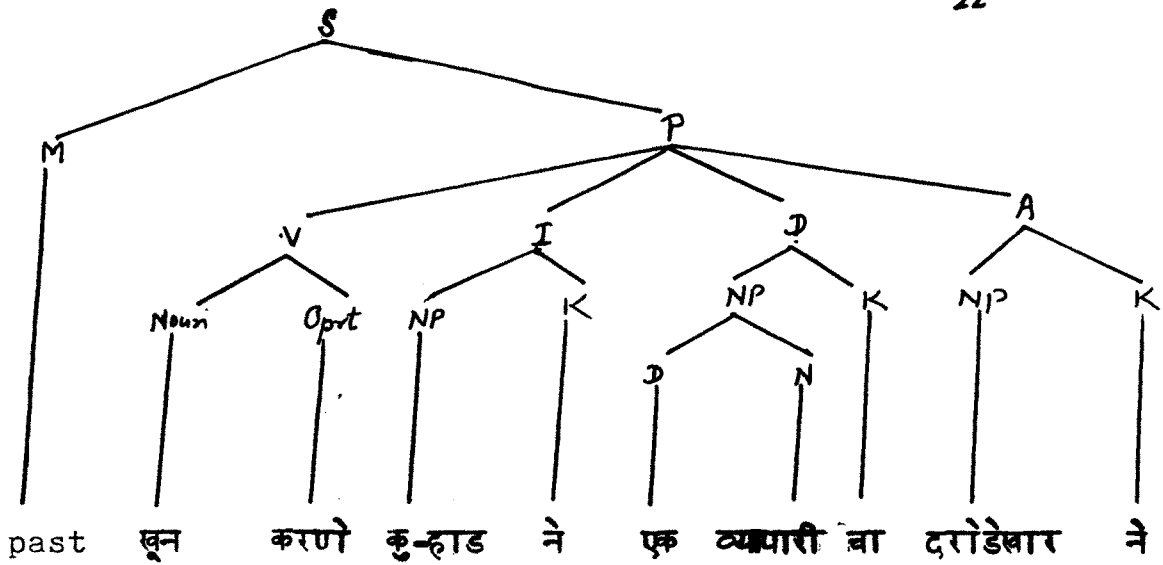
By application of subject-fronting rule we get the structure in item (23) :

23.

दरोडेखार ने past खून करणे कु-हाड ने एक व्यापारी चा
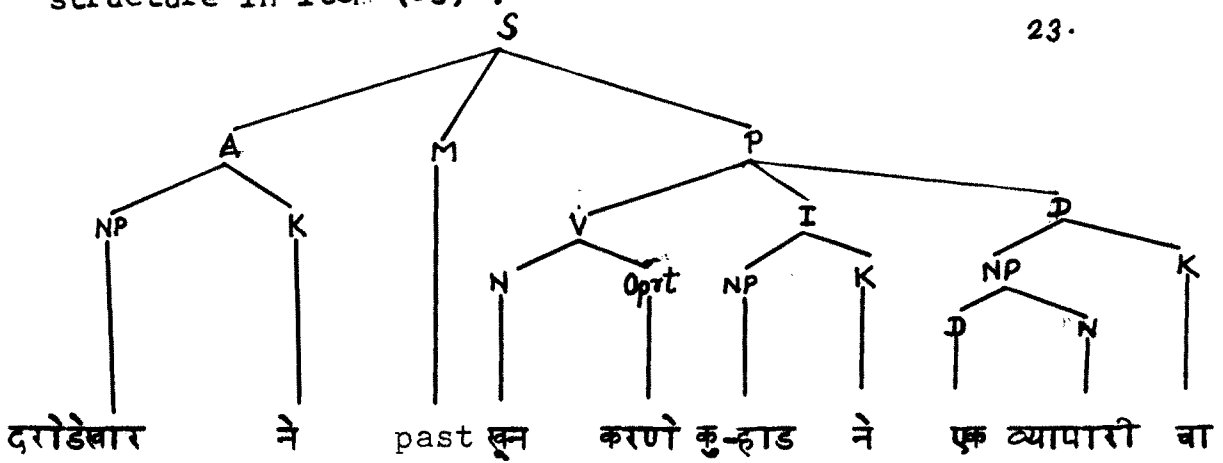
By applying the object fronting rule we derive the item (24) :

24.

दरोडेखार ने एक व्यापारी चा past खून करणे कु-हाड ने

By verb-shunting rule we get item (25) :

25.

S
A D I M V
NP K NP K NP K N Oprt
D N

दरोडेखोर ने एक व्यापारी चा बंदूक ने past खून करणे
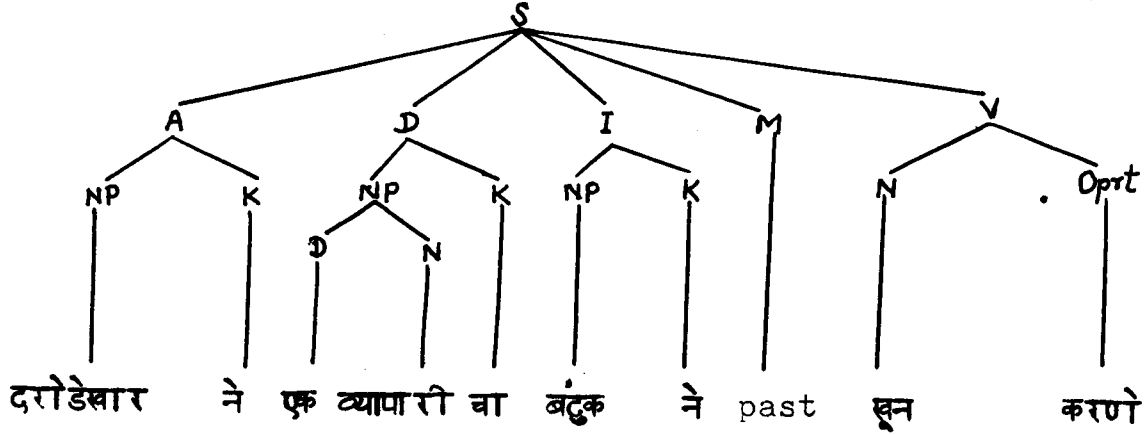
By incorporation of tense into the verb we derive item (26)

S
A D I V
NP K NP K NP K N Oprt
D N

26.

दरोडेखोर ने एक व्यापारी चा बंदूक ने खून केला.
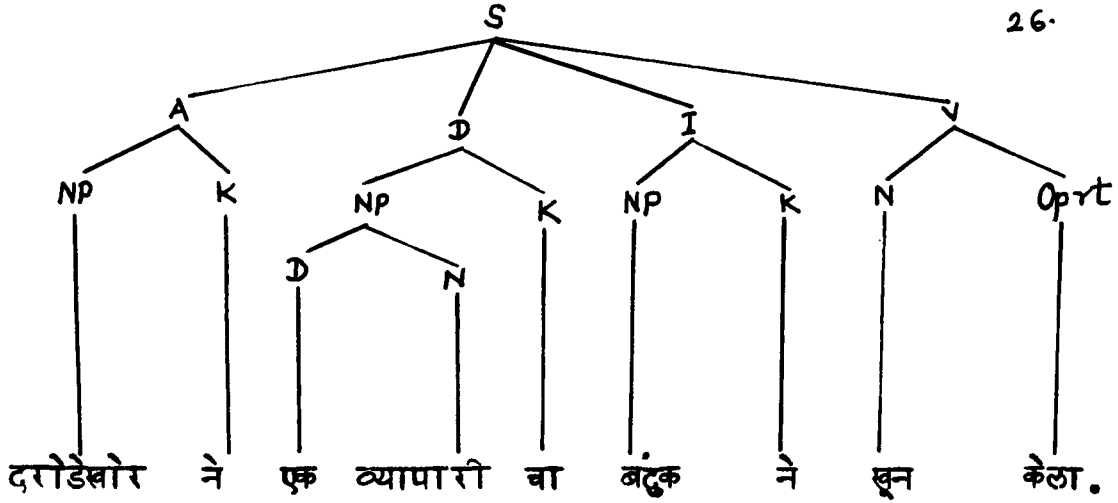
By the morpho-phonemic rule in Marathi the following changes in the above NP's take place when affixes are added to them :

दरोडेखोर + ने = दरोडेखोराने

एक व्यापारी + चा = एका व्यापा-याचा

बंदूक + ने = बंदुकीने

So the above sentence finally would become :

119. दरोडेखोराने एका व्यापा-याचा बंदुकीने खून केला.

In this example if we make the choice of 'non-normal' subject, the sentence in Marathi appears unnatural :

? 120. एका व्यापा-याचा दरोडेखोराकडून खून केला गेला.

Although the passive structure is acceptable in English it seems somehow unnatural in Marathi.

The English verb <u>run</u> is an intransitive verb which takes an Actor or an Agent. (p.27). It has the case frame $\underline{/} \text{—— A} \underline{\ /}$. The same case-frame is applicable to the Marathi verb पळणें which is an equivalent of the English verb <u>run</u>. Consider the following sentences -

    121. सुजीत पळाला.
    122. शोभा पळाली.
    123. तो पळतो.
    124. ते पळतात.

Notice that Marathi intransitive verbs are marked for gender and number besides tense which agrees with those of the Agent in the sentence.

Another verb involving active Agent mentioned by Fillmore is <u>show</u> for which he assigns the frame feature $+ \underline{/} \text{—— O + D + A} \underline{\ /}$. Apparently the Marathi equivalent

is दाखविणे which also has the same frame feature
+ $\underline{/}$ —— O + D + A $\underline{/}$. Some sentences with this verb :

125. महेशाने त्याला कांही ग्रंथ दाखविले.
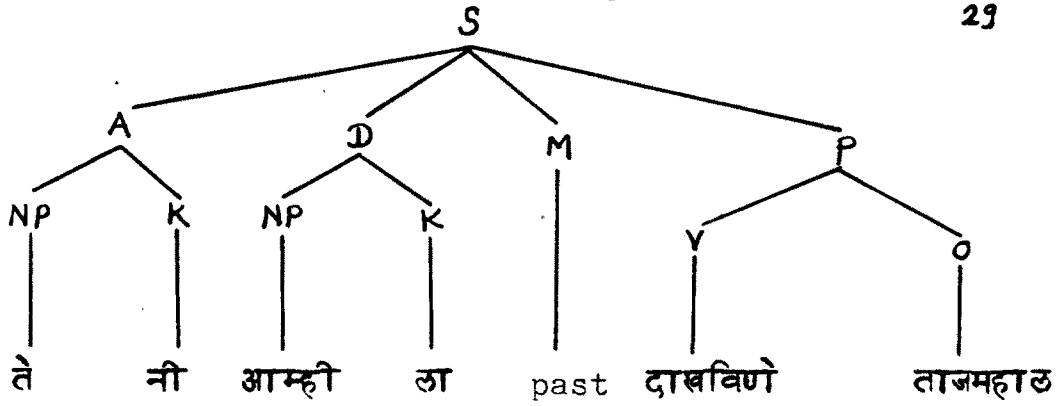126. सुषामाने मीनाला घड्याळ दाखविले.
127. त्यांनी आम्हांला ताजमहाल दाखविला.

The sentence (127) would presumably be realized from deep structure to surface representation in the following way from item (27) to (31).
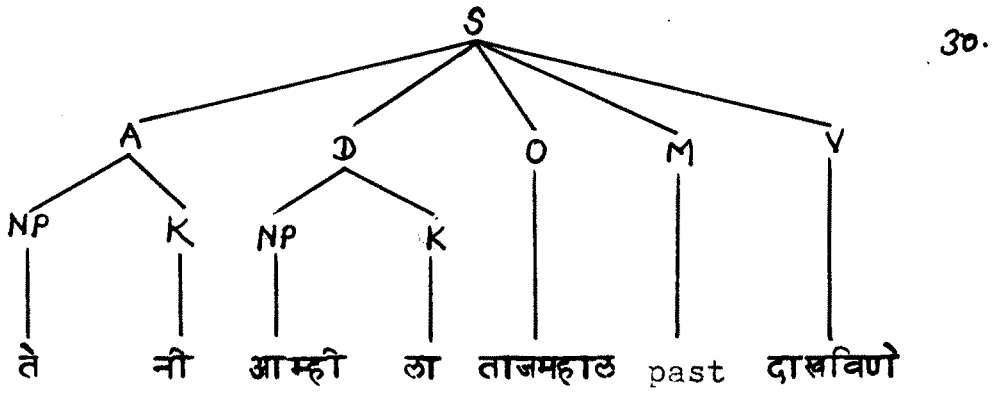
27.
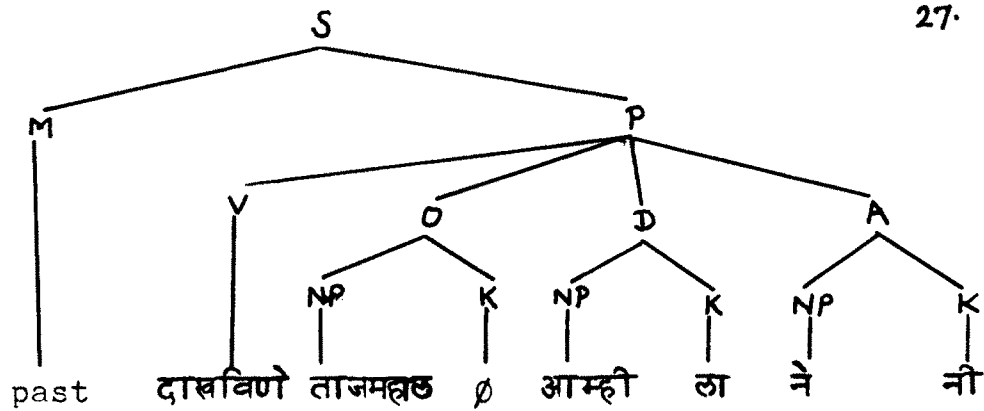
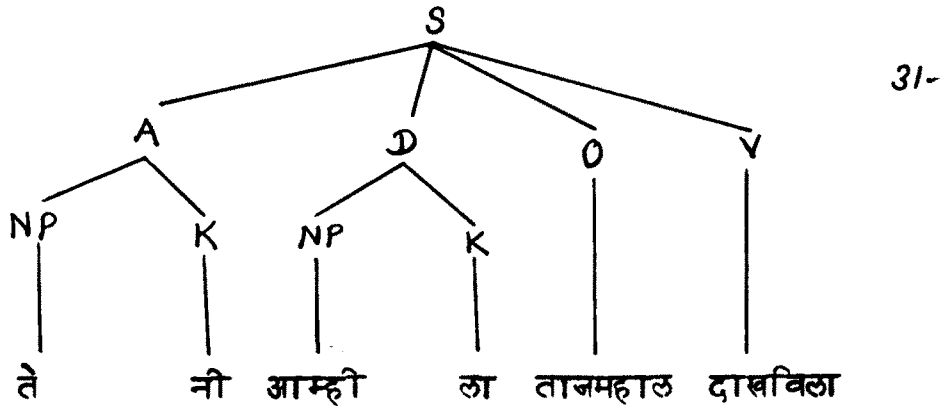By application of the subject fronting rule we get Item (28)
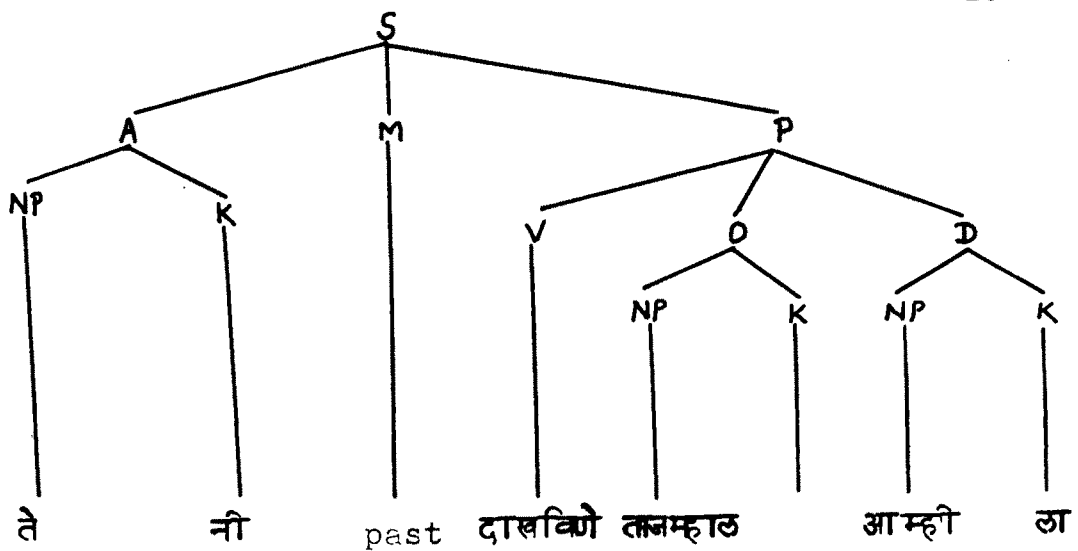
28.

By the indirect object-fronting rule :

29

```
                         S
         ┌────────┬──────────┬──────────────┐
         A        D          M              P
       ┌──┴─┐   ┌──┴─┐       │           ┌───┴───┐
      NP    K  NP    K       │           V       O
       │    │   │    │       │           │       │
      ते   नी  आम्ही  ला     past      दाखविणे   ताजमहाल
```

By verb-shunting rule we get item (**30**) :

30.

```
                      S
        ┌───────┬─────┬─────┬──────┐
        A       D     O     M      V
      ┌─┴┐    ┌─┴┐    │     │      │
     NP  K   NP  K    │     │      │
      │  │    │  │     │     │      │
     ते नी  आम्ही ला ताजमहाल past दाखविणे
```

By incomperation of tense into the verb we get item (**31**).

31-

```
                    S
        ┌────────┬──────┬────┐
        A        D      O    V
      ┌─┴┐     ┌─┴┐     │    │
     NP  K    NP  K     │    │
      │  │     │  │      │    │
     ते  नी  आम्ही ला ताजमहाल दाखविला
```

By morpho-phonemic rules in this sentence the NP's which
have different surface case-marker affixes, undergo changes
as follows :

ते + नी = त्यांनी

आम्ही + ला = आम्हांला

And the surface realization of the above sentence would
be :

128. त्यांनी आम्हांला ताजमहाल दाखविला.

Verbs of Perception :

The verb दाखविणे   is causative derived from the
non-causative verb दिसणे and दिसणे   is the apparent
equivalent of the English verb see a verb of perception.
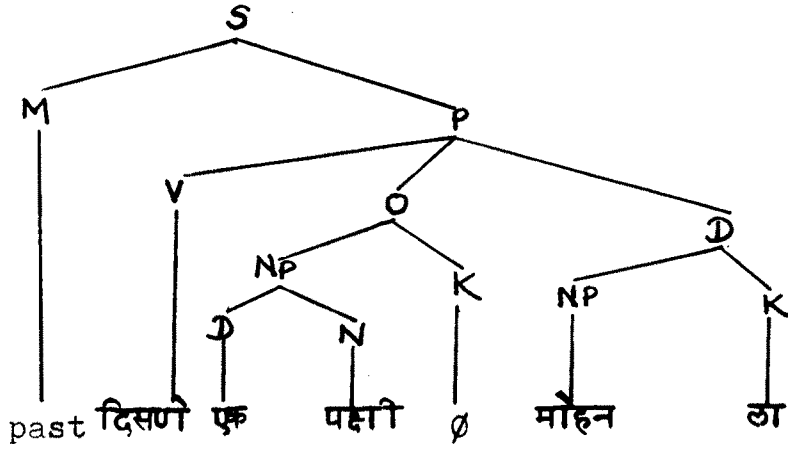Both have the same frame feature.

See $\underline{/ — 0 + D \underline{/}}$

दिसणे $\underline{/ — 0 + D + (L) \underline{/}}$

129. आम्हांला बसमधून मनोरा दिसला.
130. मोहनला एक पक्षी दिसला.

In these sentences the affix ला   to the subject
and मोहन   is typically Dative.

The deep structure of the sentence (130) may be
represented by item (34) from which the surface structure
in item (35) is finally derived. $\longrightarrow$
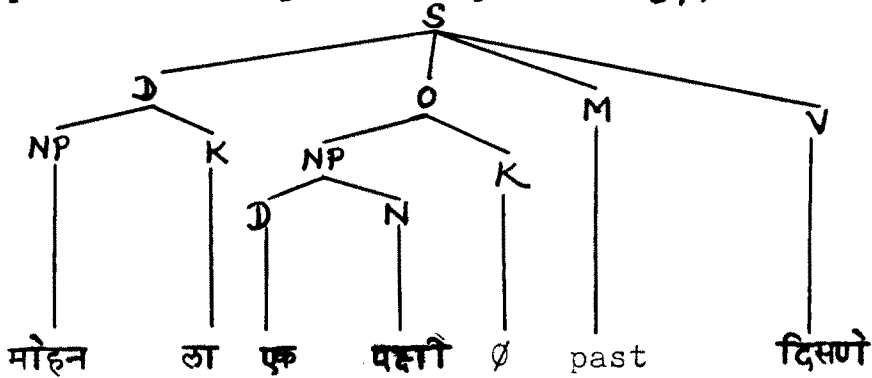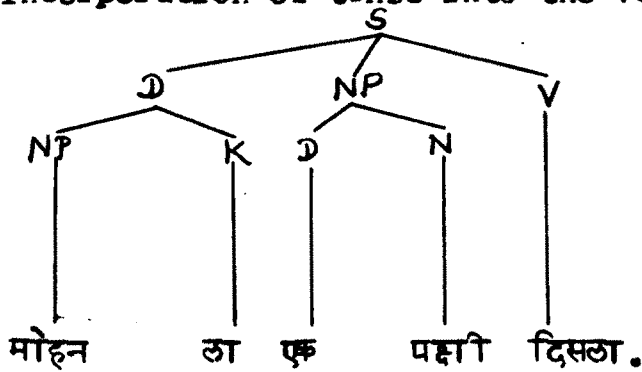
32.

S — M, P
P — V, O, D
O — NP (D, N), K
NP — मोहन, D — K
past दिसणे एक पद्धा ø मोहन ला

By applying subject fronting rule :

33.

S — D, M, P
D — NP, K
NP मोहन ला past दिसणे एक पद्धा ø

By verb shunting rule we get item **(34)**

34.

S — D, O, M, V
मोहन ला एक पद्धा ø past दिसणे
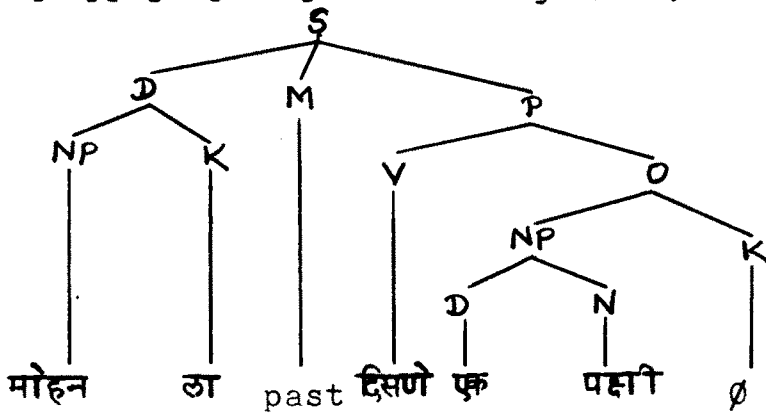
By incorporation of tense into the verb

35.

S — D, NP, V
मोहन ला एक पद्धा दिसला.

But sometimes the verb <u>see</u> and <u>look</u> are both rendered in Marathi as - बघणे or पाहणे The English V's <u>see</u> and <u>look</u> differ in their case frames but there is no such variation in the frames of बघणे and पाहणे Again they are synonymous so the case frame for both would be the same : बघणे, पाहणे $\sqrt{\text{—— O + A}}$.
Consider the following sentences :

131. आम्ही चारमिनार पाहिला.
132. आम्ही चारमिनार बघितला.
133. मधूने स्वातीला पाहिले.
134. रमेशने मधुला बघितले.
135. पिंकीने हरीण बघितले.

If the NP realizing the O is neuter gender (grammatical gender) the case-marker is $\emptyset$ but if the O is realized by an NP which is either masculine or feminine gender the surface case-marker is <u>ला</u> although ला in Marathi is typically a Dative marker.

Both these English verbs <u>see</u> and <u>look</u> as well as their apparent equivalents <u>दिसणे</u>, <u>पाहणे</u>, <u>बघणे</u> are verbs of perception, and the verb <u>दाखविणे</u> _ which has already been considered - is the causative of दिसणे. But पाहणे and <u>बघणे</u> are transitive verbs which require an obligatory Agent.

The apparent equivalents of the verbs <u>learn</u> and
<u>teach</u> in Marathi are शिकणे and शिकविणे The
frame feature for <u>learn</u> proposed by Fillmore (P.31) is :

$+\ \left[\ -\ \ O\ +\ A\ \right]$. This frame feature
is applicable to <u>शिकणे</u>. Consider the following
sentences:

136. तो हिंदी शिकतो.
137. मीना नृत्य शिकली.
138. सीमा स्वयंपाक शिकते.

In these sentences तो , मीना and सीमा are the
Agents, and <u>हिंदी</u>, नृत्य and स्वयंपाक are O.

The verb <u>शिकणे</u> is non-causative and शिकविणे
is causative derived by regular affixation to <u>शिकणे</u>.
Many such causative verbs in Marathi are derived by
regular affixation as stated earlier (see footnote on P. 47

The frame feature for शिकविणी would be
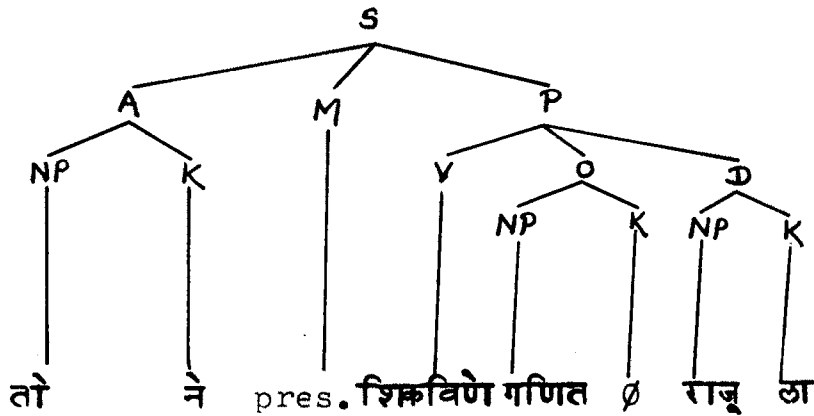+ ⎾ — O + D + A ⏌.

139. तो राजूला गणित शिकवितो.
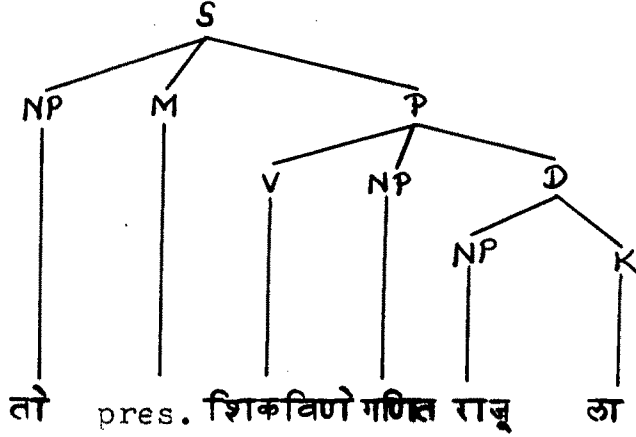140. मोहनने गोपाळला संस्कृत शिकविले.

The deep structure of the above sentence (139) may be represented by the following item (36) and its surface realization in item (41).
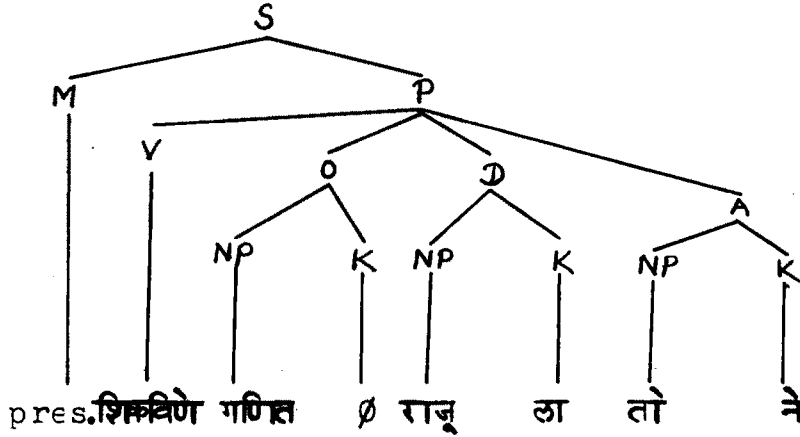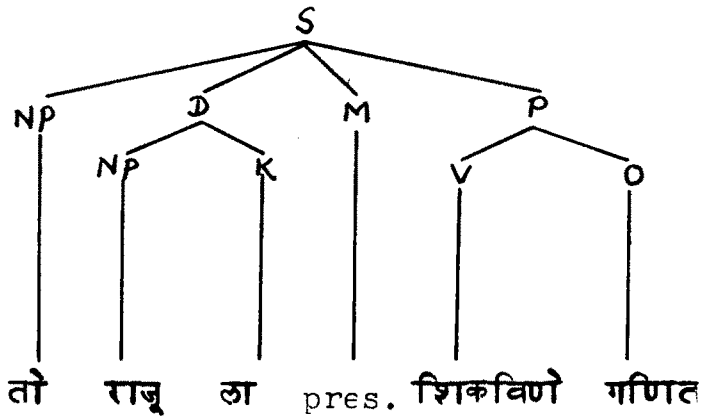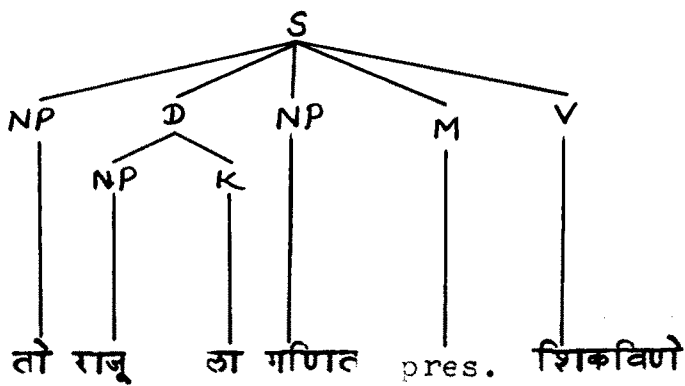
36

By subject-fronting rule we get, item (37) :

37.

By subject-affix deletion rule.[1]

38.

S
- NP — तो
- M — pres.
- P
  - V — शिकविणे
  - NP — गणित
  - D
    - NP — राजु
    - K — ला

By indirect-object fronting rule :

39.

S
- NP — तो
- D
  - NP — राजु
  - K — ला
- M — pres.
- P
  - V — शिकविणे
  - O — गणित

By verb shunting rule we get :
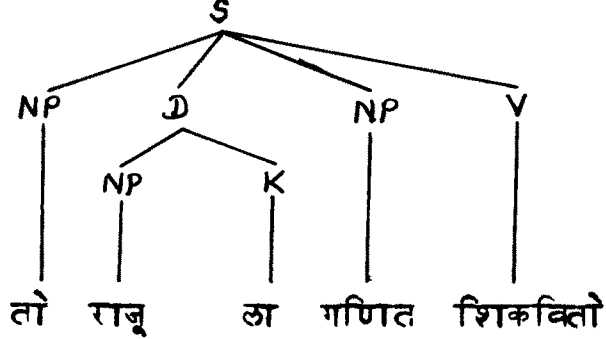
40.

S
- NP — तो
- D
  - NP — राजु
  - K — ला
- NP — गणित
- M — pres.
- V — शिकविणे

---

1. Subject affix deletion rule is blocked in Marathi just in case the M contains the element 'past' or 'perfective'.

By incorporation of tense into the verb :

```
                    S
        ┌──────┬──────┴──────┬──────┐
       NP      D            NP       V
        │   ┌──┴──┐          │       │
        │  NP     K          │       │
        │   │     │          │       │
       तो  राजु   ला       गणित    शिकवितो
```

In Marathi there is only one ~~verb~~ equivalent verb ऐकणें for <u>hear</u> and <u>listen</u>. The case frames for <u>hear</u> and <u>listen</u> proposed by Fillmore (p.31) are as follows :

hear $\left[— \quad 0 + D \right]$

listen $\left[— \quad 0 + A \right]$

But the frame feature for Marathi ऐकणें would presumably be :

$$+ \quad \left[— \quad 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} A \\ D \end{matrix} \right\} \right]$$

Note : Such flower bracket as is used in the above frame feature is not envisaged by Fillmore. But here it seems necessary to suggest that 0 and either A or D would be the participants. For example consider the following sentences :

141. आम्ही मोठा आवाज ऐकला.
142. आम्ही मुख्यमंत्र्यांचे भाषण ऐकले.

In sentence (141) ऐकणे has the case frame $/- O + D /$ whereas in (142) it is $/- O + A /$. But in the following sentence :

143. आम्हांला आवाज ऎकू आला.

ऎकू येणे is a verb which is of the type participle + Operator ऎकू is the participle and येणे is the Operator. This verb 'takes' the Dative आम्हांला and आवाज is Objective.[1]

In Marathi there are several V's of the same form Participle + Operator.[2]

----

1. It is not at all clear whether the Operator alone should be considered as V or ऎकू + येणे as a complex verb.

2. At first sight it may appear that these structures are not different than particple + Auxiliary constructions - a common phenomenon in language. However, a closer look should convience us that the 'Operators' here are not auxiliaries - घेणे, पाहुणे, टाकणे ... etc. are in fact full V's in their own right. CF

जमवून घेणे - ? जमवून असणे

देऊन टाकणे - * देऊन असणे

If it is true that असणे is a typical auxiliary in Marathi, it is arguable that the constructions such as the above mentioned are not Participle + Aux. constructions.

जमवून घेणे	-	Adjust
वाहून घेणे	-	devote
रोखून पाहणे	-	stare
टक लावून पाहणे	-	gaze
देऊन टाकणे	-	dispose
काढून टाकणे	-	discard/dispose
लिहून घ्यायला सांगणे	-	dictate

Certain other V's in Marathi have the structure :
Noun + Operator. For example, the verb of perception
think in English. The apparent equivalent of this in
Marathi is विचार करणे In this, विचार is the Noun and
is Operator.[1] Consider the following sentences :

144. तो खूप विचार करतो.

145. त्याने विचार केला .

146. त्याने या समस्येवर विचार केला.

147. त्याने त्याच्या भविष्याचा विचार केला.

The other verb of perception which Fillmore
considers is expect for which he proposes the frame feature

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} - & S & + & D \end{bmatrix}$$

In Marathi the apparent equivalent of expect, is a structure
either Noun + Operator or Adjective + Operator.

----

1. The motivation for this description of V's in Marathi
   comes from the work on Basic English. See, for example
   Catford (1950)

अपेक्षा असणे – in which अपेक्षा is a Noun and असणे
is its Operator. Whereas in

अपेक्षित असणे – अपेक्षित is an Adjective and असणे
is its Operator.[1] Both these verbs have the same
frame feature equivalent to that of expect $+ \left[- \text{ S} + \text{D} \right]$
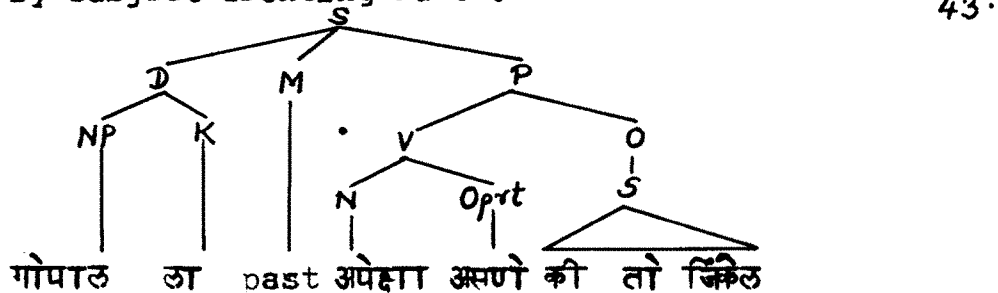
148   गोपाळला अपेक्षा होती की तो जिंकेल.

149   तो जिंकेल हे गोपाळला अपेक्षित होते.

The representation of the sentence (148) from
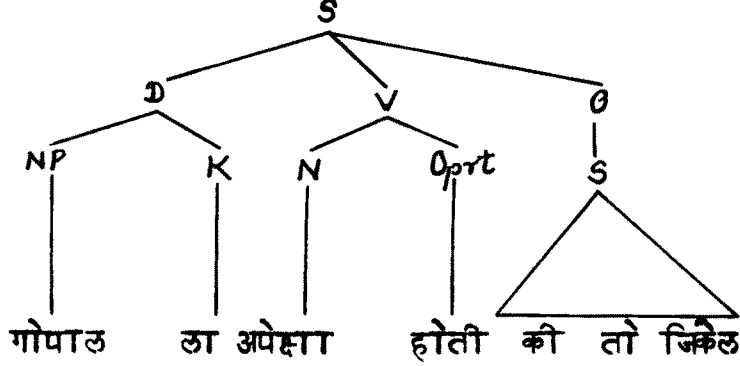deep structure to surface structure would presumably be
as follows :
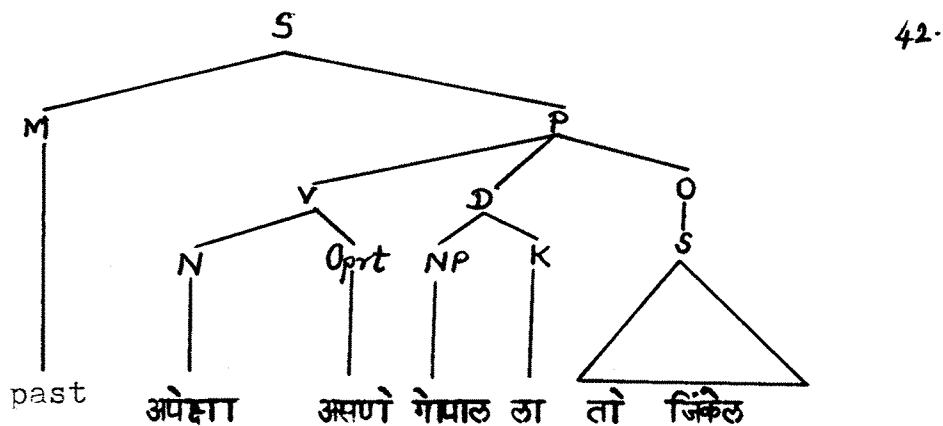
By subject-fronting rule :

---

1. At the moment it is not clear to me whether such
   constructions are independent V's in their own right
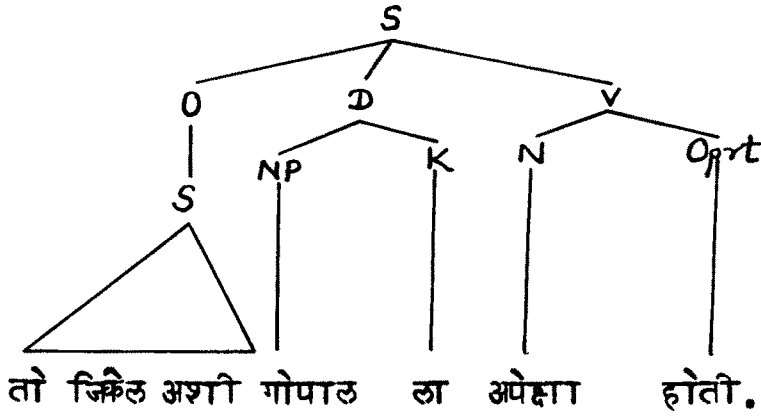   or the N/Adj. belong to one categories.

Incorporating the tense into the verb :

44.

By 'non-normal' choice of the 'subject' we get the following sentence in item (45).
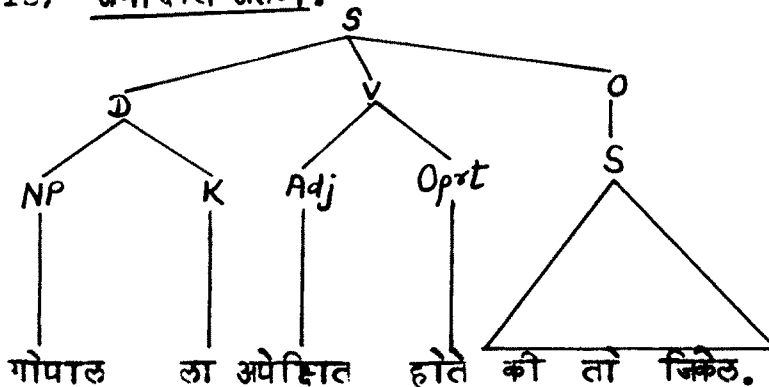
45.

Note : In <u>Noun + Operator</u> or <u>Adjective + Operator</u> type of V's the tense is marked on the Operator, and the Noun and Adjective in O remain unchanged.

Consider the following sentences with the choice of <u>Adj. + Operator</u> type of verb in Marathi for <u>expect,</u> that is, <u>अपेक्षित असणे</u>.

46.

With the choice of the 'non-normal' subject, we get the
following structure of the above sentence :

47.

तो जिंकेल असे गोपाळ ला अपेक्षित होते
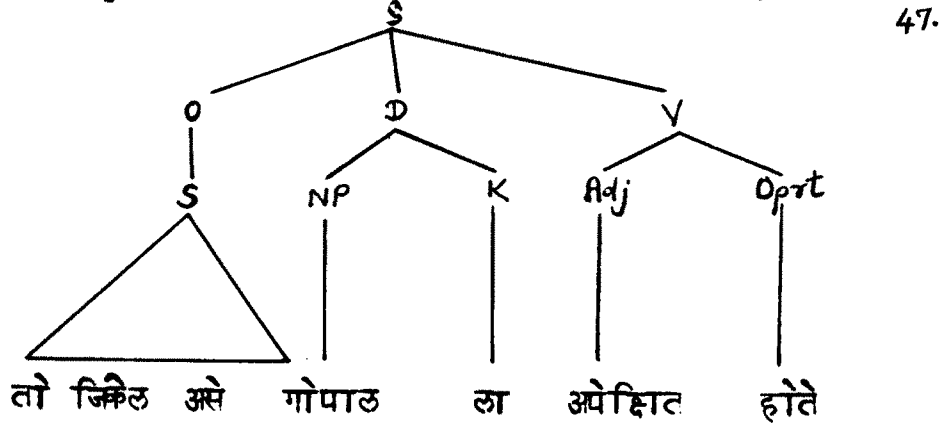
The apparent equivalent of the English verb <u>like</u>
is आवडणे in Marathi which agrees with Fillmore's frame
feature for like :   + $\left[\text{—— } 0 + D\right]$. Consider the
following sentences :

150. मुलांना क्रिकेट आवडते.
151. रघुनाथला ही कादंबरी आवडली.
152. पं.नेहरूंना गुलाब आवडे.
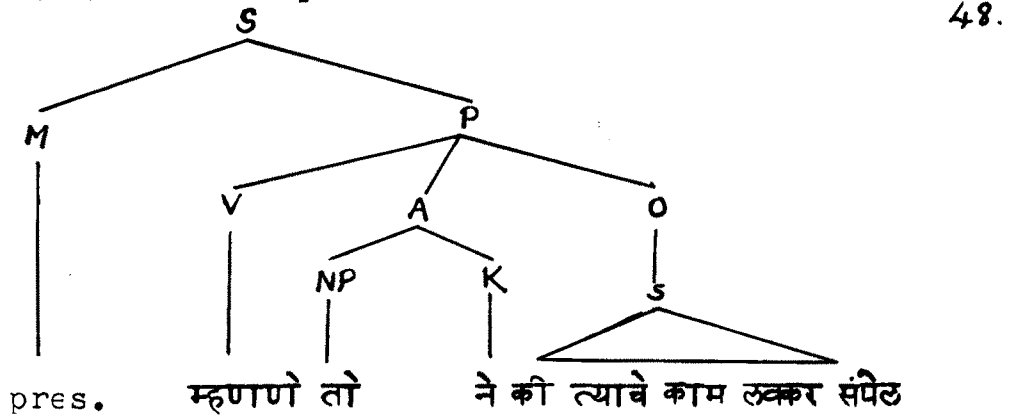153. तिला लहान मुले आवडतात.

In these sentences the affix ला or ना which is typically
the Dative case - marker, is used. For singular NP's the
affix ला and for plural NP's the affix ना is used if
the case is Dative. Affixes showing plurality are used to
express respect for entities referred to by the NP's. Here
for example, is पं. नेहरूंना. Actually पं. नेहरू is a Proper
Noun and is singular, yet the affix ना is used which in
Marathi is honorific plural.

The verb <u>say</u> also is a so-called 'verb of perception' or as Halliday calls it 'mental process' verb. Halliday (1971) The case frame for this verb proposed by Fillmore (p. 28) is : $\boxed{--\ S + A}$ Its apparent equivalent in Marathi is म्हणणे which also has the case frame : $\boxed{--\ S + A}$. Consider the following examples :
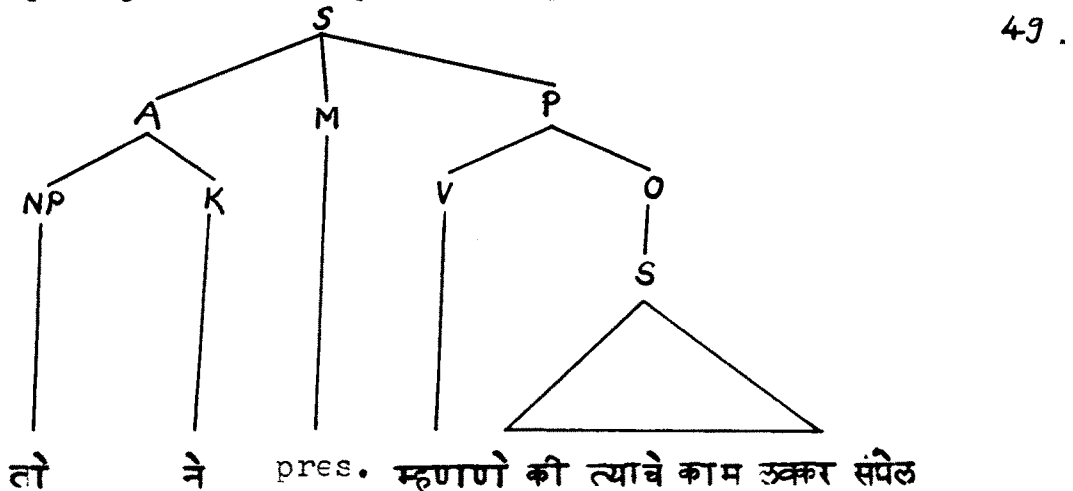
154. ती म्हणाली की सुजीत गावाला गेला.

155. तो म्हणतो की त्याचे काम लवकर संपेल.

The deep structure representation of the sentence (155) may be item (48) from which the surface structure item (50) is finally derived.
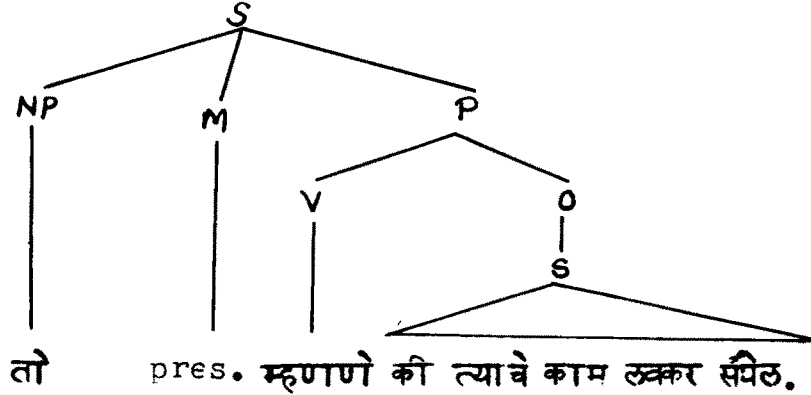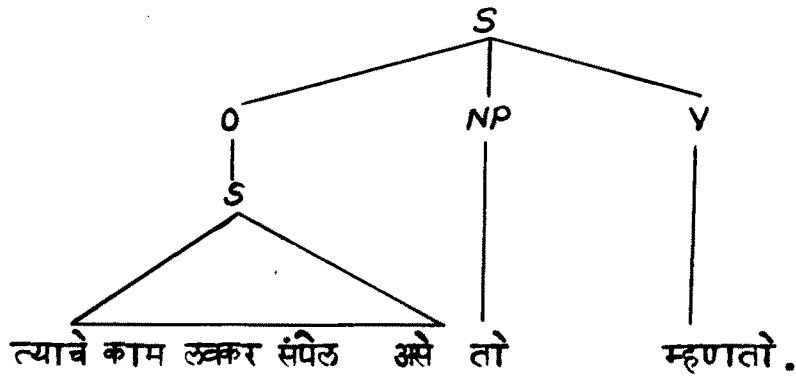
48.

By subject fronting rule we get item (49)

49.

By subject affix deletion :

50.

```
                    S
         /          |          \
        NP          M           P
        |           |          / \
        |           |         V    O
        |           |         |    |
        |           |         |    S
        तो       pres.    म्हणणे की त्याचे काम लवकर संपेल.
```

By the choice of 'non-normal' subject in the above
sentence we get the following structure :

51.

```
                 S
         /       |        \
        O        NP         V
        |        |          |
        S        |          |
     त्याचे काम लवकर संपेल   असे तो   म्हणतो.
```

Verbs of Incomplete Predication :

The "verbs of incomplete predication"[1] considered
by Fillmore are - hot, true, interesting, windy etc.
Note that these are not at all 'verbs' in the traditional
sense. But these V's (Fillmore's) require be insertion.
Hence they are considered under Verbs of Incomplete
predication.

----

1. The term "Verbs of incomplete Predication" is not used
   by Fillmore, nor is the term "verbs of perception" and
   "verbs of action". These terms have been employed here
   for the sake of convenience of the study.

The V's <u>hot</u> and <u>cold</u> in Fillmore have the frame feature + $[\overline{\quad} \; L]$ (p. 42). Observe these sentences cited by him :

156. Chicago is windy.

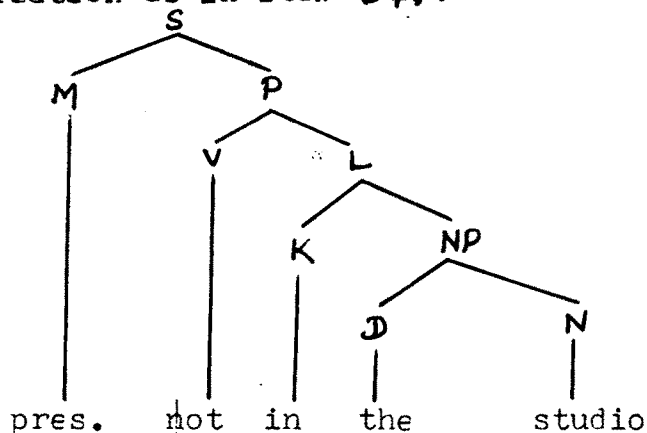157. It is windy in Chicago.

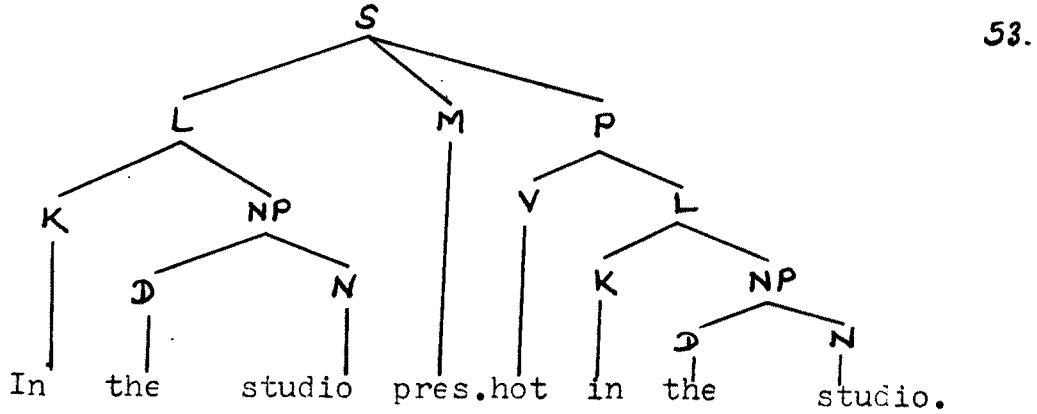158. The studio is hot.

159. It is hot in the studio.

In both these ways, the sentences can be represented. In sentences (157) and (159) for deriving 'It'-type of surface structure, he uses subject 'copying' rule. He himself states :

"....Sometimes subjects are created not by moving one of the case elements into the 'subject' position, but by (copying' a particular element into that position. This seems to be the consequence of the positional treatment of subjects in English and to be related to the use of purely formal subjects."(p. 41).
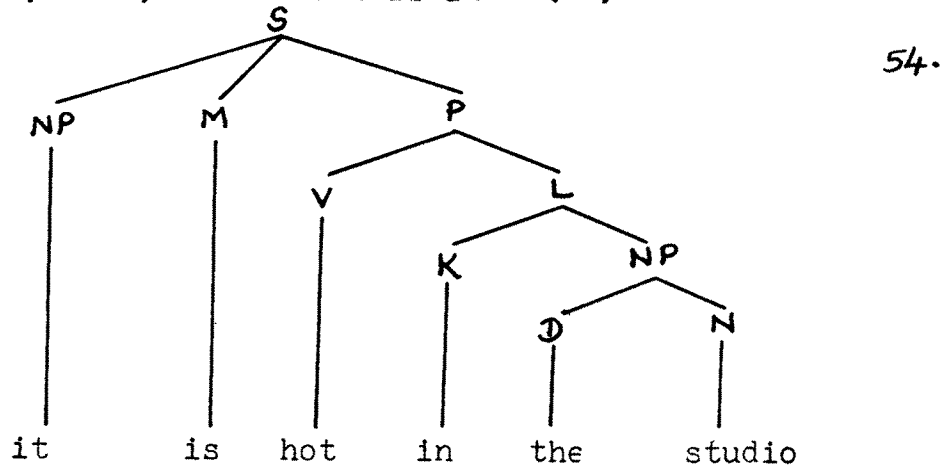
Fillmore himself describes the deep structure of sentence (159) as shown in item (52) and its surface realization as in item (54).

52.

```
                    S
             ┌──────┴──────┐
             M             P
             │        ┌────┴────┐
             │        V         L
             │        │     ┌───┴───┐
             │        │     K      NP
             │        │     │   ┌───┴───┐
             │        │     │   D       N
             │        │     │   │       │
           pres.     hot   in  the    studio
             L
```

By subject copying we get item (53).

53.

```
                    S
          ┌─────────┼──────────┐
          L         M          P
        ┌─┴──┐      │        ┌──┴───┐
        K    NP     │        V      L
        │   ┌┴─┐     │        │    ┌─┴──┐
        │   D   N    │        K    NP
        │   │   │    │        │  ┌─┴─┐
        │   │   │    │        │  D    N
       In  the studio pres.hot in  the  studio.
```

By replacing the first copy by its proform (in this context, 'it') the result is item (54)

54.

```
                  S
        ┌─────────┼──────────┐
        NP        M          P
        │         │      ┌───┴───┐
        │         │      V       L
        │         │      │    ┌──┴──┐
        │         │      K     NP
        │         │      │   ┌─┴──┐
        │         │      │   D    N
        it        is    hot  in  the  studio
```

In Marathi the apparent equivalents on the V's <u>hot</u> and <u>cold</u> are ऊष्ण and थंड These are adjectives treated as V's by Fillmore. The Marathi V's ऊष्ण and थंड also have the same frame feature $\left[\, + \underline{\quad} \, L \right]$ as it is for English <u>hot</u> and <u>cold</u>. Consider -

    160. नागपूर ऊष्ण आहे.

    161. सिमला थंड आहे .

The 'so-called' subject of the verb be is it in English derived by subject-copying but this type of sentence structure is not found in Marathi. Naturally, therefore, the 'subject-copying' rule is not applicable to Marathi.

Of course, just as the adjectives treated as V's require insertion of be in English, its equivalent in Marathi (that is, असणे) also requires insertion of असणे in the sentence. The deep structure representation of the sentence (161) and its surface realization in item (55) may be depicted as follows :
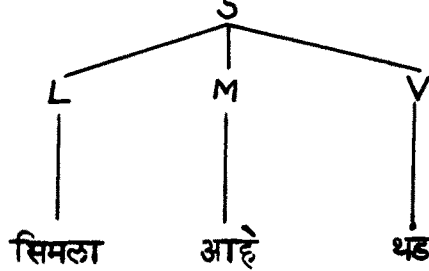
55.
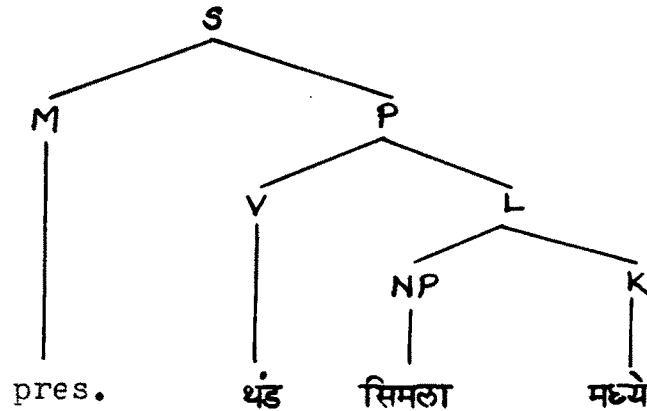
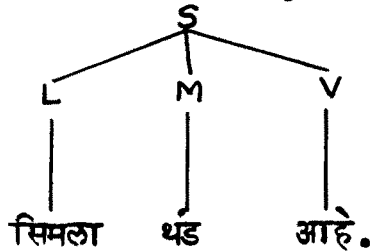By subject-fronting and subject preposition deletion we get item (56)

56.

By insertion of अस्त्रणॊ

```
              S
        ┌─────┼─────┐
        L     M     V
        │     │     │
      सिमला  आहे   थंड
```
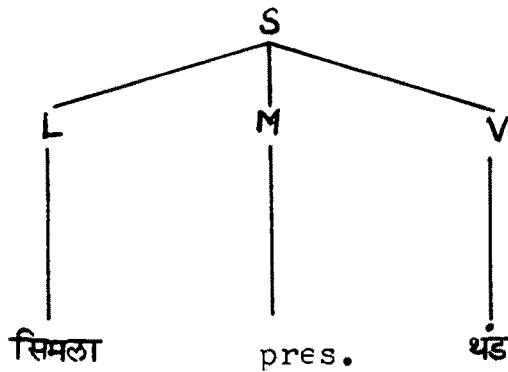
By verb-shunting rule we get item (58)

```
            S
       ┌────┼────┐
       L    M    V
       │    │    │
     सिमला थंड  आहे.
```

However, it is possible to render the sentence : ' It is cold in Nagpur.' by the Marathi 'नागपुरमध्ये थंडी आहे.'

But then in this sentence the V is <u>be</u> and थंडी is an NP with its own case relationship in the array of V + NP's. However, it is not clear to what case category the NP थंडी would be assigned in this model (1968).

It seems to be an existential clause which as Fillmore himself has admitted remains unexplored in this theory (p.84).

About 'subject copying' Fillmore further says :

"Under certain conditions, a first copy L may be replaced by an explative 'there'. The case frame $[\text{—} O + L]$ may be filled by a blank verb (that is, zero)

....For verbles sentences of the type $\boxed{O + L}$ the 'normal' subject choice is O."(p.44).

Consider the following sentences evaluated by Fillmore -

162. Many toys are in the box.

163. There are many tyos in the box.

In sentence (163) 'There' is derived by 'subject copying' in the same way as 'it' is, but the 'there' type structure is not found in Marathi. The apparent equivalent of the above sentence would be :

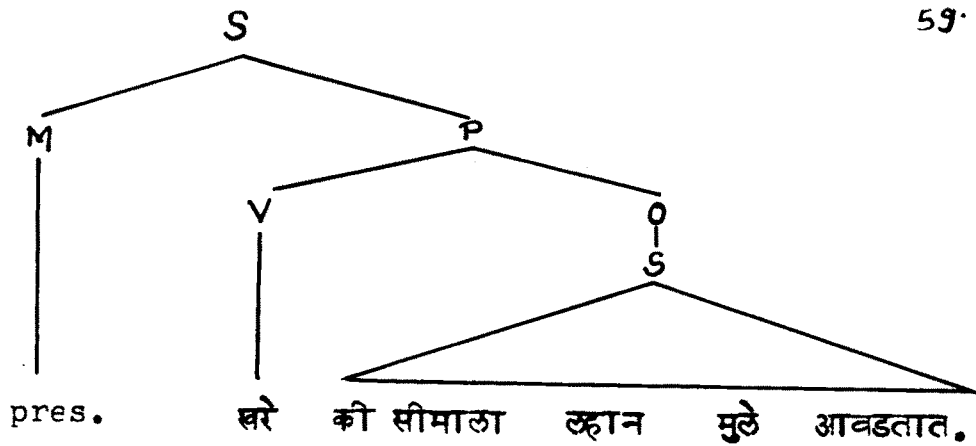164. पेटीमध्ये �⎫ पुष्कळ खेळणी आहेत.
     पेटीत   ⎭

As 'it' and 'there' type sentences do not exist in Marathi the 'subject copying' rule would not be applicable to the sentences requiring असणी insertion.

The other V of incomplete predication treated by Fillmore is <u>true</u>. In Marathi its apparent equivalent is **खरे** The case frame for the V true is given as $\boxed{— S}$ which seems to be applicable to the Marathi V **खरे** also consider the following examples :

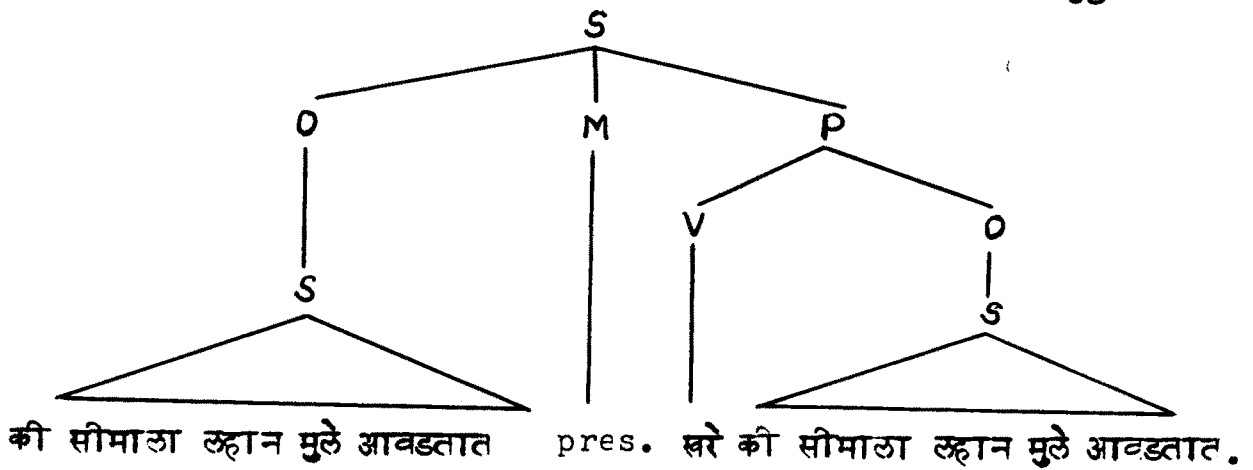165. हे खरे आहे की सीमाळा क्हान मुले आवडतात.

The deep structure presentation of this sentence would be as in item (**59**) and its surface structure in item (**61**) is derived as follows :
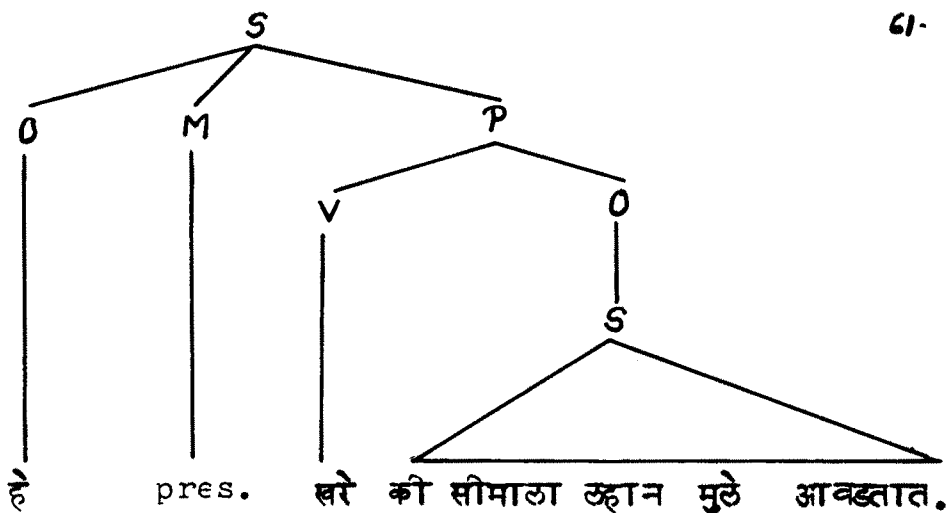
59.

```
                    S
           ╱────────┴────────╲
          M                   P
          │           ╱───────┴───────╲
          │          V                 O
          │          │                 │
          │          │                 S
          │          │          ╱──────┴──────╲
        pres.       खरे    की सीमाला ल्हान मुले आवडतात.
```

Here की is the complementizer provided by the embedded
sentence - ' सीमाला ल्हान मुले आवडतात ' For the verb खरे
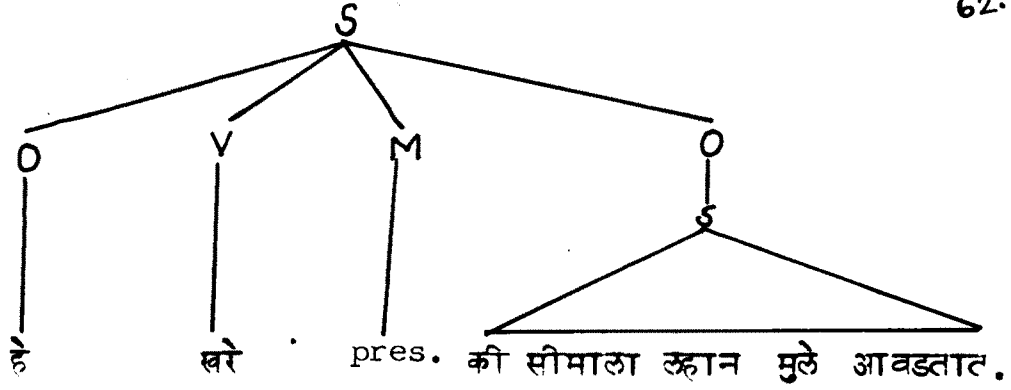the subject copying rule is applicable in Marathi as
follows :

60.

```
                         S
          ╱──────────────┼──────────────╲
         O               M               P
         │               │       ╱───────┴───────╲
         S               │      V                 O
    ╱────┴────╲          │      │                 │
                         │      │                 S
                         │      │          ╱──────┴──────╲
  की सीमाला ल्हान मुले आवडतात  pres.  खरे की सीमाला ल्हान मुले आवडतात.
```

By first copy proreplacement we get item 61 .

61.

```
                    S
         ╱──────────┼──────────╲
        O           M           P
        │           │    ╱──────┴──────╲
        │           │   V               O
        │           │   │               │
        │           │   │               S
        │           │   │        ╱──────┴──────╲
        हे        pres. खरे की सीमाला ल्हान मुले आवडतात.
```
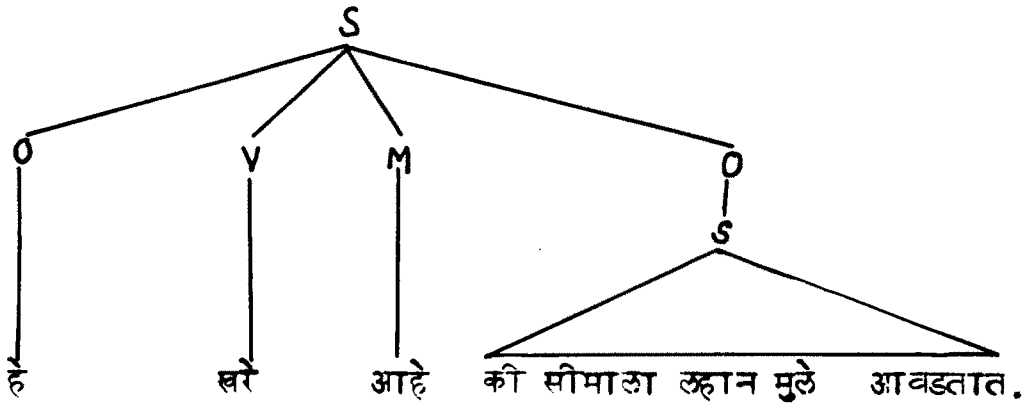
According to the rules of order of elements in Marathi sentence structure the insertion of असणे comes after the V आहे So by applying verb fronting rules we get item (62).
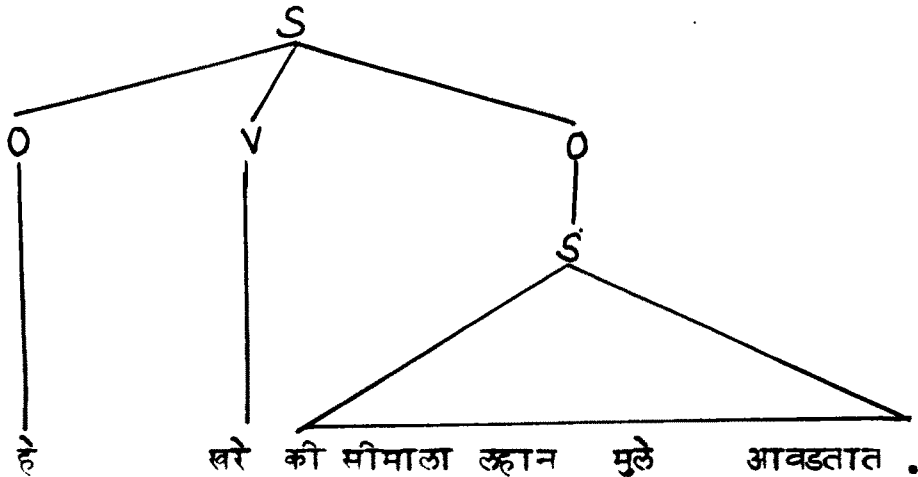
62.

By insertion of असणे we get item (63).

63.

In Marathi we can even drop the असणे insertion and use a structure in item (64).
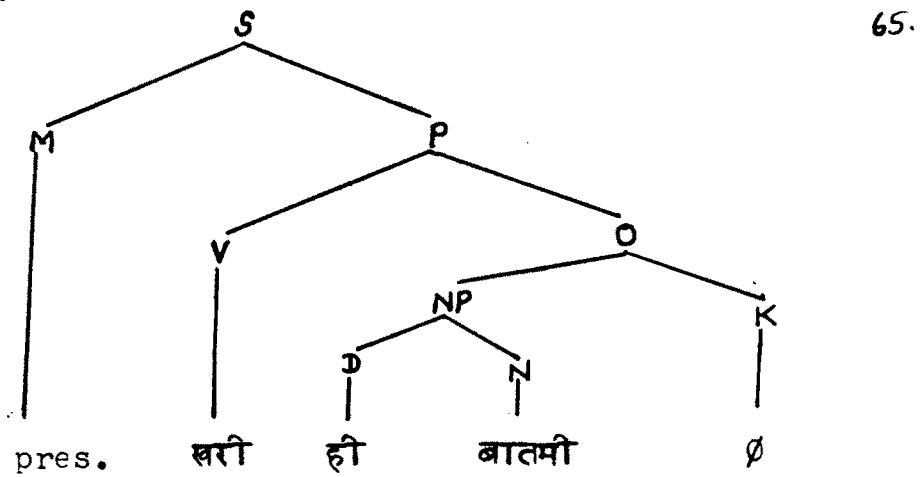
64.

But the V खरे also can have the case frame [— O]

Consider the following examples :
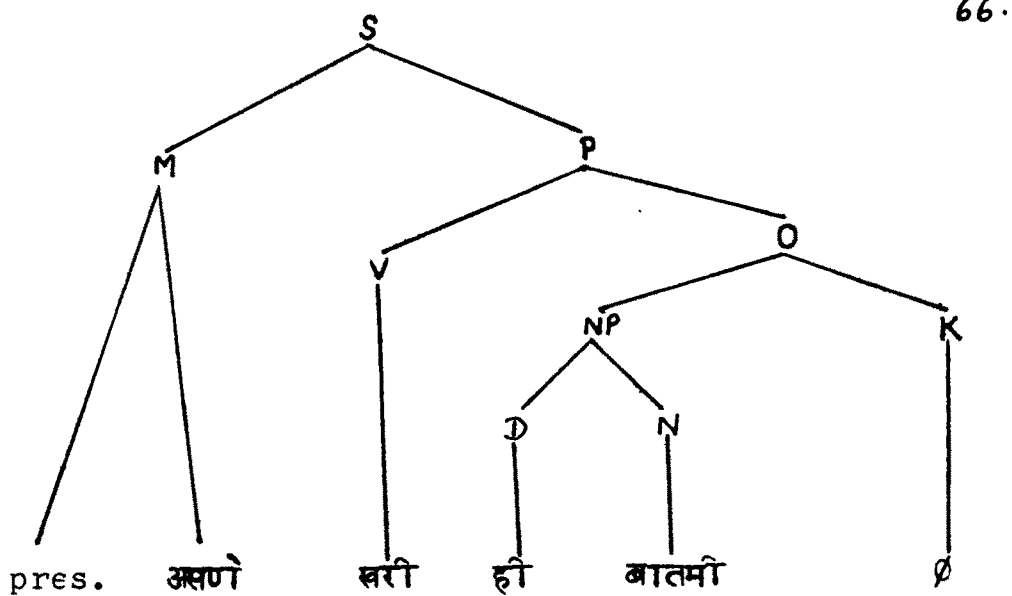
166. ही बातमी खरी आहे.

167. ही हकीकत खरी आहे.
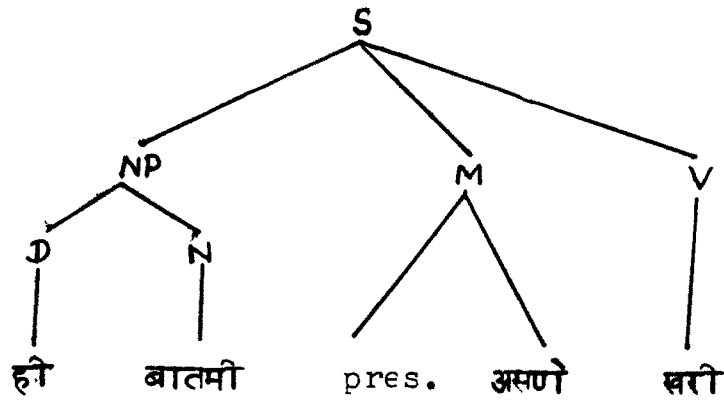
168. हे म्हणने खरे आहे.

The deep structure of the above sentence (166) as in item (65) and its surface structure in item (69) is derived as follows :
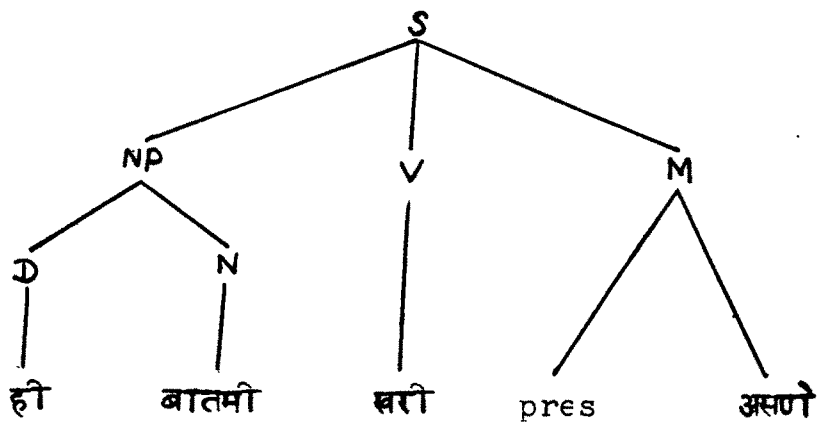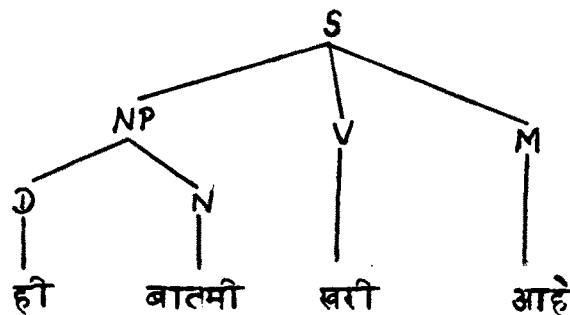

65.

By the insertion of असणे :

66.

By the subject fronting :

67.

```
                    S
         _____/  |  _____
       NP           M           V
      /  \         /  \          |
     D    N      pres. असणे     खरी
     |    |
    ही  बातमी
```

By the rule of verb shunting :

68.

```
              S
        ____/ | \____
      NP      V       M
     /  \     |      /  \
    D    N   खरी  pres   असणे
    |    |
   ही  बातमी
```

By incorporating tense into *the verb* :

69.

```
            S
       ___/ | \___
     NP     V      M
    /  \    |      |
   D    N  खरी   आहे
   |    |
  ही  बातमी
```

This means that the frame feature for खरे is $+ \begin{bmatrix} - \begin{Bmatrix} O \\ S \end{Bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$ in Marathi as against $+ \begin{bmatrix} - S \end{bmatrix}$ in English for <u>true</u>. The $\begin{bmatrix} - O \end{bmatrix}$ frame in English can accomodate certain synonyms of <u>true</u> such as <u>reliable</u>, <u>honest</u> (?) etc.

The Category of V in Marathi.

Fillmore has treated the traditional 'verb' as well as the adjective as his category V. So Fillmore's V rewrite may be as follows:

$$V \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Verb} \\ \text{Adjective} \end{Bmatrix}$$

But from Marathi examples so far observed, it appears that the V in Marathi is made up of several structures so Marathi V rewrite may be as follows:

$$V \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Verb} \\ \text{Adj} + (\text{ असणे }) \\ \text{Adj} + \text{Oprt} \\ \text{N} + \text{Oprt} \\ \text{Part} + \text{Oprt} \end{bmatrix}:$$

Adj = Adjective

N   = Noun

Oprt = Operater

Part = Participle

The following are some examples of the different structures of the V in Marathi :

Adj + Oprt Type :

अपेक्षित असणे	–	expect
दु:खी होणे	–	sad
त्यार करणे	–	prepare

सुशोभित करणें	— decorate
योग्य ठरणें	— suit
गप्प करणें	— silence
निर्माण करणें	— create
गोल फिरणें	— rotate
सिद्ध करणें	— prove
एकत्र आणणें	—
केंद्रीत करणें	— rally
रुंद करणें	— broaden
जाहीर करणें } स्पष्ट सांगणें }	— declare
कमी करणें	— decrease
निराश होणें	— despair
खुष करणें	—
संतुष्ट करणें	— please.

The N + Oprt. type :

मदत करणें	— help
प्रयत्न करणें	— try
हल्ला करणें	— attack
अनुकरण करणें	— imitate
खून करणें	— murder
नाश करणें	— destroy
विश्वास ठेवणें	— believe
विचार करणें	— think
काळजी करणें	— worry
शोक करणें	— mourn
अभ्यास करणें	— study
पाऊस पडणें	— rain

आज्ञा पाळणे	-	obey
विनंती करणे	-	request
आकार देणे	-	shape
मिठी मारणे	-	embrace
लाथ मारणे	-	kick
उडी मारणे	-	jump
ऊंच भरा-या मारणे	-	soar
थप्पड मारणे	-	slap
जागा बदलणे	-	shift
सही करणे	-	sign
वाट पाहणे	-	wait
स्पर्श करणे }	-	
हात लावणे	-	touch
पाणी घालणे	-	water
सूत काढणे	-	spin
पाऊल टाकणे	-	step
गुडघे टेकणे	-	kneel
स्नान करणे	-	bathe
श्वासोच्छ्वास घेणे	-	breathe
भोके पाडणे	-	punch

The Part + Oprt type :

जुळवून घेणे	-	adjust
वाहून घेणे	-	devote
रोखून बघणे	-	stare
शोधून काढणे	-	discover
काढून टाकणे	-	remove
लिहून घ्यायला सांगणे	-	dictate

ऐंकू येणें - hear

हवे असणें - want

As regards 'Verb' proper and 'Adjective ' with 'be'
insertion there is complete agreement with Fillmore's
description of the English V. However, the other three
structures can present problems. The Participle + Operator
Structure is unique as distinguished from the Verb proper
which may take an Auxiliary contributed by the Modality
constituent. It is still possible to treat this structure
as an elaboration of the V in Marathi. This may not be
unique to Marathi as in certain other languages the
'Complex Verb ' consists of more than one verbal element.
As, for example, in English ' go shopping '

In the case of the other two structures Adjective +
Operator and Noun + Operator the issue seems to be much
more complicated. For the purposes of this thesis I have
considered these two also as elaborations of the V taking
heart from Bentham, Catford (1950). But I am aware that in
Fillmore's theory both N and Adj can be realizations of
case categories. So, it may well be that what I have called
Operator that is, structures such as होणें , करणें ,
पडणें , घेणें , मारणें , etc. V's proper and the problem
of assigning case categories to the N's and V's remains
to be solved. At present I cannot see any way of doing this.

And, therefore, I have to leave it out as something that lies outside the scope of this thesis.

THE POSSESSIVE IN MARATHI

According to Fillmore (p.49) "Subjectivalization where it occurs results in a neutralization of underlying case in a single form, usually called the 'nominative'. Objectivalization, where it occurs neutralizes case distinctions to a single form which, where it is distinct from the form assigned to subjects, is traditionally formed 'accusative! A third process which has the effect of effacing deep-structure case distinctions is the formation of nominals from sentences. The case modifications under nominalization transformations usually involve what is called the 'genitive'."

When the source of a sentence is within an NP itself, he proposes the following rule:

NP ⟶ N (S)

This rule is applicable to the traditionally so-called 'genitive' case. This 'genitive is the Possessive case which Fillmore has treated as, typically, Dative. He derives such Dative indicating possession in the following way from deep structure with an empty V to surface structure (pp.49-50).

70.
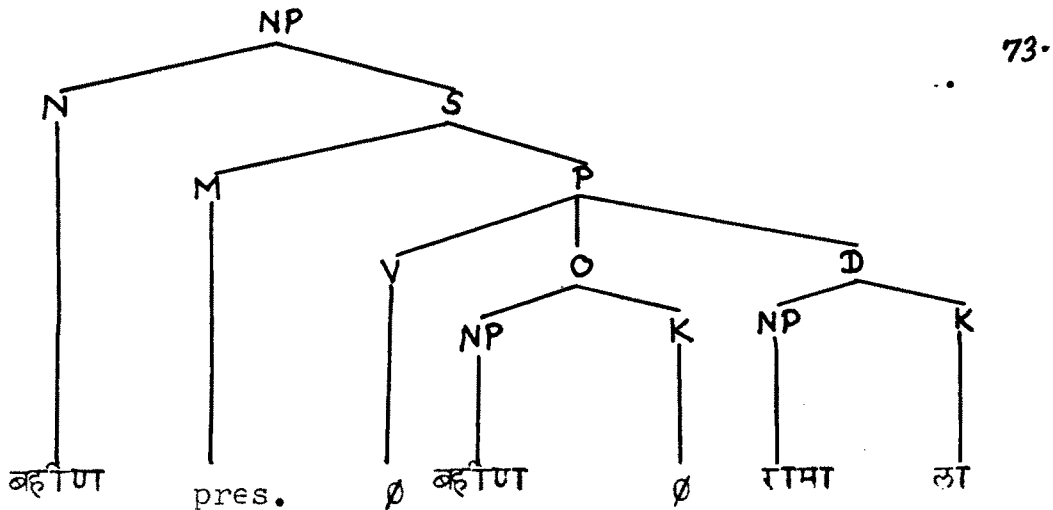
By re-attaching the D to the dominating NP:

71.
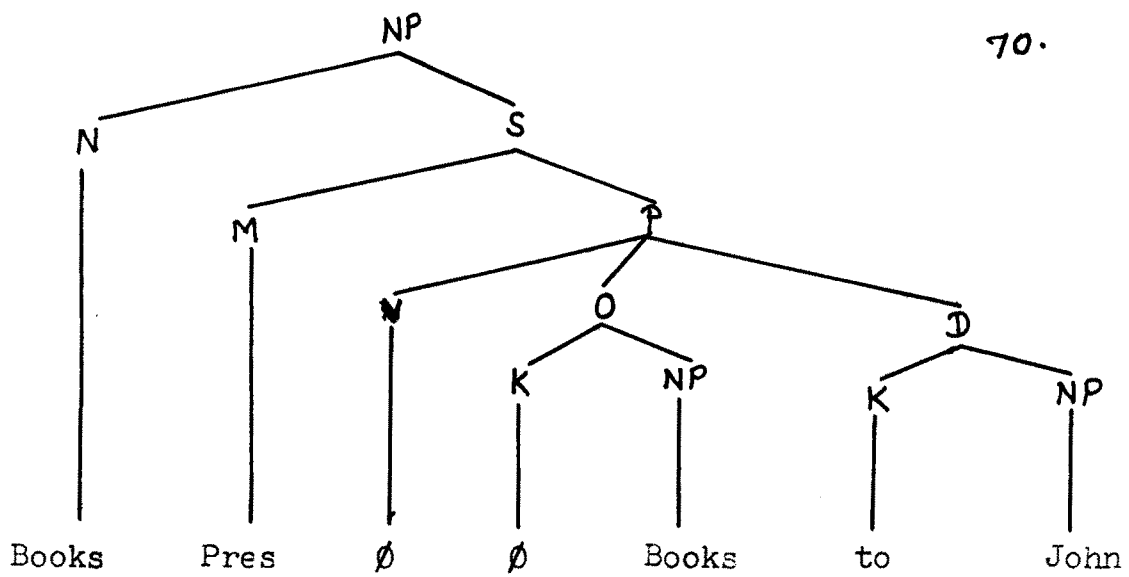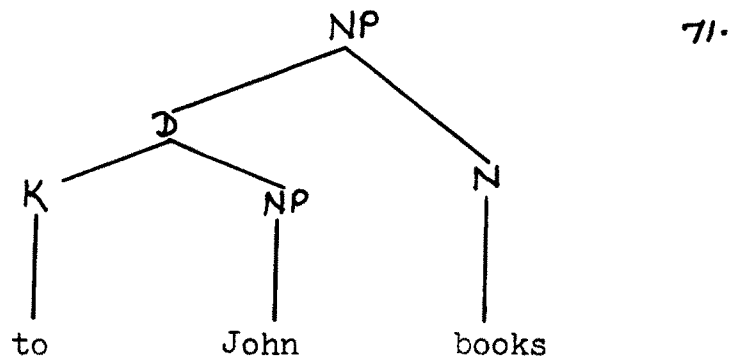
A Dative subjoined to an NP has its case-marker modified
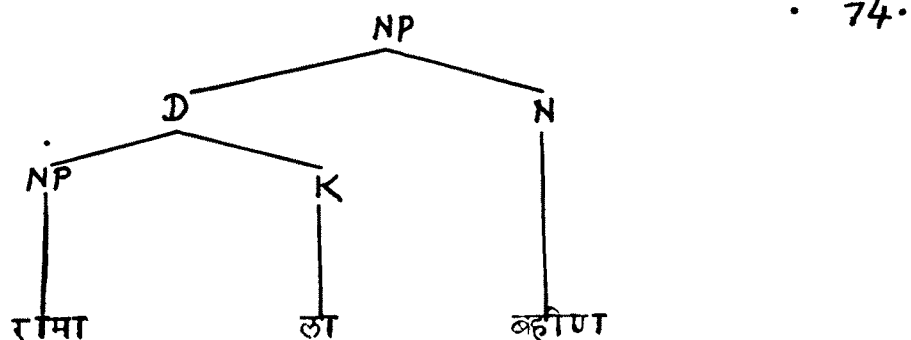as follows:

72.
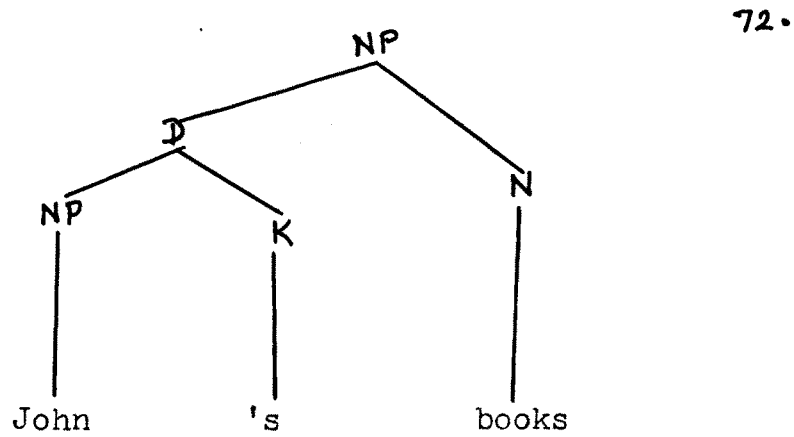
Thus, the true possessive construction results either from an embedded S into it or with the case-marker - 'S in English. In Marathi also we can render the 'genitive' as Fillmore has done in English. The typical 'genitive' or 'possessive' case-marker in Marathi is चा and it varies according to the gender and number. It may be derived as follows by adopting the NP rewrite rule given by Fillmore:
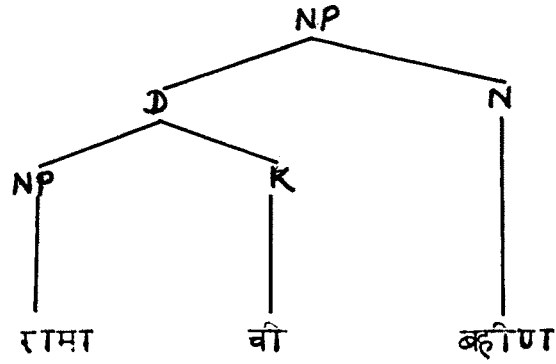
$$NP \rightarrow N\ (S).$$

The typical D case marker in Marathi is ऑ or स . The deep structure of the Dative of possession and its surface realization may be derived as follows from item (**73**) to (**75**).

73.

By re-attaching the D to the dominating NP we get item

. 74.

Adding the modified possessive case marker to the NP with
a subjoined D Case, we get item

75.

The 'genitive' case marker in Marathi varies according to
gender and number as follows:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	चा	चे
Feminine	ची	च्या
Neuter	चे	ची

In the above example of possessive बहीण is a feminine
singular NP, so the possessor राम carries the affix ची

ALIENABLE AND INALIENABLE POSSESSION

Fillmore has divided the possessive into two categories
(p.65):

    A.   Inalienable possession.

    B.   Alienable possession.

In the Inalienable possession he has included body parts and Kinsmen in English. This seems to be true of Marathi too. As he says - "Significant syntatic relationships exist between the Dative and the genitive cases in all of the Indo-European Languages". (p.61). This seems to be true of Marathi as well:

Consider the following examples of the Alienable and Inalienable possession in Marathi.

'Genitive' NP's

I. 172. गोपाळला मित्र आहेत. - गोपाळचे मित्र

173. सीताला भाऊ आहे. - सीताचा भाऊ

174. सीताला भाऊ आहेत. - सीताचे भाऊ

175. अशोकला बहीण आहे. - अशोकची बहीण

176. अशोकला बहीणी आहेत. - अशोकच्या बहीणी

'Genitive' NP's

II. 177. अजयकडे पुस्तके आहेत. ⎫ - अजयची पुस्तके

178. अजयजवळ पुस्तके आहेत. ⎭

179. शीलाकडे पैसे आहेत. ⎫ - शीलाचे पैसे

180. शीलाजवळ पैसे आहेत. ⎭

181. भारतात अणुशक्ती केंद्र आहे. - भारताचे अणुशक्ति केंद्र

Notice that the Inalienable possessives in the above group from sentence (172) to (176) are indicated by the Dative affix ला whereas in the latter group from sentence (177).to (180) the Alienable possessives are indicated by Locative case-markers like कडे, जवळ, त , मध्ये etc.

The overt structure in Marathi of alienable possession
is realized by Locative and not be Dative. So we may conclude
that in Marathi there is Dative of possession indicating
inalienable possession and Locative of possession indicating
alienable possession as far as surface, phenomena are concerned.

Possession is lebelled as Location by Fillmore himself
in his modified version of 1971. This modified case of
Location (Fillmore 1971) includes in it both Locative and
Dative. The example provided in Dillon (1977) is as follows:

182. Mary has the prize.

In this sentence Mary is lebelled as the Dative by Fillmore
in his first model (1968) but the same is lebelled as Location
in his later modified version (1971). So ultimately Dative
case may have to be treated as the case of Location. In
Marathi the overt case marker ला or स is typically
a Dative marker. But this affix ला or स also is used
to indicate the Locative. Consider the following examples:

183. त्याला दोन भाऊ आहेत.

184. त्यास एक मुलगा आहे.

In English these sentences would be rendered as follows:

185. Seema has two brothers.
186. She has a son.

The Possessive indicator 'have' does not exist in Marathi. No equivalent for have is found in Marathi. Instead of have there is be (असणे) insertion and the two possessives - inalienable and alienable - are typically realized by the surface case markers of Dative and Locative, respectively, ला and मध्ये, जवळ, त etc. Consider the following NP of alienable possession: शीलाचे पैसे which would have the deep structure in item (76) and its surface structure in item (77) derived as follows:

76.
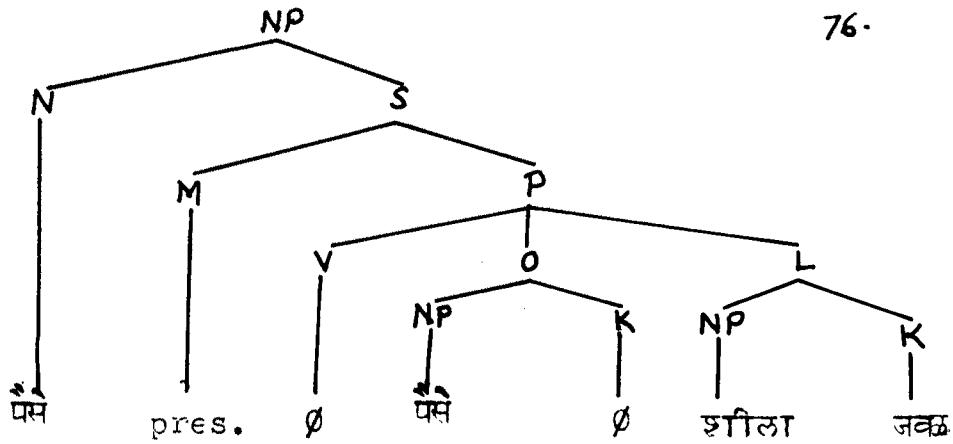
By re-attaching the L to the deminating NP we get item (77).

77.
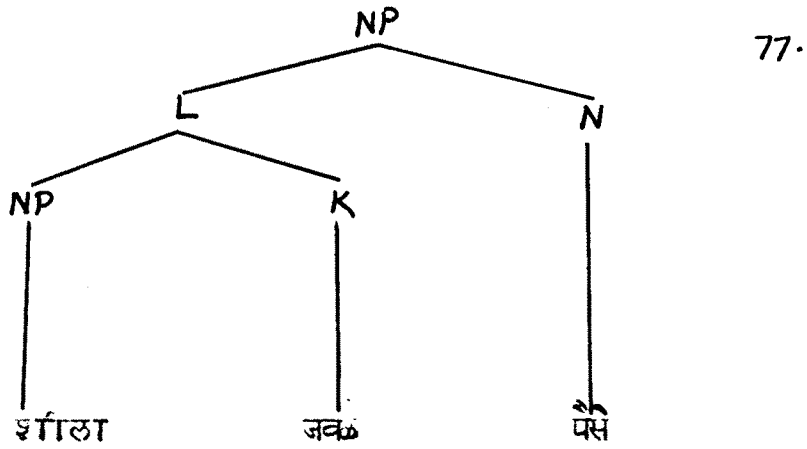
Adding the modified possessive case marker to NP of L
case we get item (78).
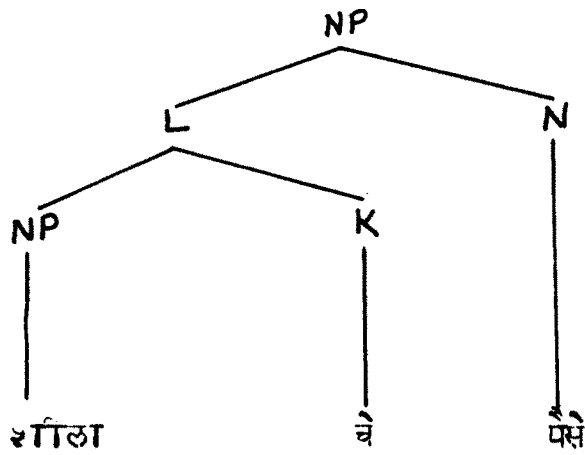
78.

Typology of Marathi according to Fillmore's model of
Language Typology.

The criteria for typological classification is the
surface case forms of NP's. Ignoring all other cases except
A and O, Fillmore takes in to consideration the following
three types of sentences (P.53):

1. V + A intransitive sentences with active 'subject's
2. V + O + A transitive sentences with agents.
3. V + O intransitive sentences with inactive
'subjects'.

V element is constant in these formulas, So Fillmore
represents these three sentence types by presenting the case
frames in three lines, as follows:

$$A$$

$$O \qquad A$$

$$O$$

To evaluate in which typological category Marathi fits
itself, We will consider some sentences of the above three
types:

A - type : intransitive sentences with active 'Subject'.

187.   तो पळतो

188.   ती जाते   Surface case-marker

189.   तू गेलास   of A is ∅ (Zero)

190. तुम्ही आलात.   Surface case-marker
191. गोपाळ बसला.   of A is ∅ (Zero).

O-type : intransitive sentences with inactive 'Subject'.

192. काच फुटली.
193. बस गेली.   Surface case-marker
194. पतले उमलली.   of O is ∅ (Zero).
195. झाड पडले.
196. दुध सांडले.

O A - type : transitive sentences with agents.

		Case-marker	
		A	O
197. तो पुस्तक वाचतो	Simple present	∅	∅
189. तो पुस्तक वाचत आहे	Pres. prog.	∅	∅
199. त्याने पुस्तक वाचले आहे	Pres.perf.	ने	∅
200. त्याने पुस्तक वाचले	Simple past	ने	∅
201. तो पुस्तक वाचत आहे	Past.prog.	∅	∅
202. त्याने पुस्तक वाचले होते	Past.perf.	ने	∅
203. तो पुस्तक वाचेल	Simple future	∅	∅
204. तो पुस्तक वाचत असेल	Future prog.	∅	∅
205. त्याने पुस्तक वाचले असेल	Future perf.	ने	∅

In these sentences (O A - type) the affix ने is used only in - Simple past, all perfect tenses . Every where else तो is unmarked. Instead of तो if we have first person वी , आम्ही and second person तू , तुम्ही as the agent, they also are unmarked in all the sentences

But as ने is typically the surface case marker of Agent in Marathi, we could consider that it gets dropped. The process by which this results is not clear. This needs to be researched into .   . It seems that in Marathi, intransitive sentences with active 'Subject' (A) and transitive sentences with inactive 'Subject' (O) the cases, respectively, A and O are unmarked, and in ' transitive sentences with agents' (A O), the O is unmarked and A alone ' takes ' the case marker ने . If this is true, Marathi may be said to belong to the following type, which gives one form to the A of transitive sentences and another to the remaining cases.
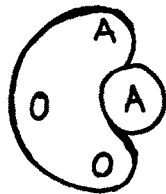
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