

Causative construction in the Morphological Analyzer of Odiya

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Abstract:- This paper examines the internal structure of causative verb construction and tries to create a machine module of it for morphological analyzer of Odiya. Generally, we find out three types of process regarding formation of causative verb across languages of world. These are termed as lexical, morphological and peripheral (Masica). But this study finds out two types of causative verbal construction in this language which are treated as lexical causative and productive causative (morphological). The empirical questions in this study are in what component of the grammar are these various causatives constructed? What are the available morphological possibilities a theory can explore in accounting for the three types of causative? The next important question is how machine will recognize different causatives which have individual semantic syntactic and pragmatic specification. To answer these questions this study argues that in morphology of grammar the causative verbs are constructed and in these constructions a suffix as it is called causative suffix plays morphosyntactic role. To find out the causative suffix this study proposes to analyze the internal structure of causative verb. Further, to get it recognized by machine this study tries to create tools concerning the causative suffix and its occurrence in the structure of verb.

Key words; lexical causative, productive causative and peripheral causative,

1. Introduction

The term causative expression denotes an action carried by object of clause rather than subject. In this expression the agent causes the patient to do something or to be something. The causative constructions of a language show how the speakers of this language draw distinctions between different kind of clausal relations, how they perceive and interpret clausal links between events and human action.

Causative action can be many types. In the existing literature of causative constructions the semantic of different constructions is usually discussed in terms of ready-made labels such as direct vs. indirect causation, contractive vs. distant causation, strong coercion vs. Weak coercion, authority vs. Absence of authority, fictive vs. Permissive causation and manipulative vs. Directive causation (Enfield2002;164-210). But labels of this kind are often more misleading than helpful and they do not have much explanatory or predictive power. For the meaning of this constructions to which they are applied differs from language to language. From this point of view we do not follow these hierarchy of classification of causative action in this study. But this paper argues that causative expression can be formulated by three process; lexical, productive (morphological) and peripheral (Masica). The peripheral causative construction is not existed in Odiya language but other two categories are existed in this language. The empirical domain of this paper is to find out the causative affix in the causative verb and creates a machine tool regarding causative verbal form that will be helpful in morphological analyzer. The causative constructions can be realized in

the sentences of Odiya given below.

1. Jitaa kabaat kholithilaa
Jitaa-door-had open
Jitaa had open the door
2. Kabaata kholilaa
Door-open
3. Sikhyaka pilaamaananku hasaaile
Teacher- to students laughed
Teacher got the students laughed
4. maa pilaatiku chandramaa dekhaaile
Mother to child fulmoon shew
Mother made the child watched moon.
5. raajaa sacretisnku bisa piaaile
King to sakretis poison drank
King got Sacretis drank poison
6. Tutu Khusiku bhalakatha kuhaaiba
Tutu to khusi good speak will speak
Tutu will make khusi speak well verse
7. Pilaati gudi udaailaa
Child- kite- flew
The child flied the kite
8. ram sitaankara gotie pratimurti gadhaaile
Ram- of Sita-one- idol----- made
Ram built a statue of Sita

The bracketed constructions in above sentences are causative constructions and these constructions express causative sense. In sentence 1 the bracketed verb expresses causative meaning but the action is carried out by object of main clause. This mechanism of expression of causative differs from causative verbal form in which a causative affix occurs. In a broad sense, here, *jitaa* as agent of sentence causes *kabaat* to be opened. But this verb is transitive verb not causative verb. This is transitive verb in the sense that it gets patient thematic role from the verb *kholithilaa* and it functions as direct object of verb. So it is natural

phenomena that the causative sense can be expressed by transitive verb of language.

In sentence 2 the verb is inchoative or intransitive verb. Here the position of door becomes changed from close to open position which implies a causative action but here the agent of the sentence does not require object or patient, it is a kind of becoming verb (Embik). The difference between sentence 1 and 2 is the transitive use of a causative verb in 1 depicts a process in which the causer causes the cause to be in a certain state while in 2 the intransitive use of verb naturally denotes the result state, So, the former is called the causative and latter the inchoative or resultative.

In sentence 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 the bracketed constructions are causative construction. The basic difference between the causative construction in sentence 1 and sentence 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 is the former is lexical causative construction and latter is productive causative construction. Productive causative in the sense, it can produce more than one clause. Lexical causative always becomes a mono clausal with respect to all relevant of syntactic test. Further, lexical causatives can undergo semantic drift, acquiring idiomatic regarding in combination with particular argument NPS. Further, the arguments of a lexical causative are case marked like the argument of a single clause- only a single nominative case is possible, assigned to the causer subject. In the case of *Jitaa* is causer and it plays as subject assigning nominative case in the sentence.

On the other hand productive causative constructions exhibit a number of biclausal properties most obviously semantically. This causative verbs specify an events in which an external causer, x, acts to induce someone else, a cause, to bring another event or situation about, as described by the Vo. In sentence 2 *maa* is external causer who induces the child to watch

moon. Here, mother does not watch moon but the child does.

Now, one may arise questions how morphological structure of productive causative differs from that of lexical causative? What is causative morpheme in causative construction. to answer these questions we have to study the internal structure of causative verb of Odiya. Following Odiya grammar (patnaik1976,Nayak-1986, Sahoo 2001, Mahapatra 2007and Lenka 2009) we can draw the internal structure of Odiya verb and compare it with that of causative verb.

The structure of Odiya verb is formulated by some morphological properties that are given below.

V-root	Aspect	Auxiliary	ense	Agree	Nonfinite-marker
<i>Kholithilaa (had opened)</i>					
Khol	i	th	il	aa	----
<i>Dekhilaa (saw)</i>					
Dekh			il	aa	----

From this analysis of morphological structure of Odiya verb we can see that a verbal form in this language can maximally contain verbal root, aspect, auxiliary, tense and agreement marker but minimally, it can be formulated by three properties; verbal root, tense and agreement marker. Further, we can draw the structure of causative and compare it with verb structure of Odiya.

2. Structure of causative verb

Root	Aspect	Auxiliary	tense	Aree	non-finite marker
<i>Jaalibe(will burn-finite-lexical causative)</i>					
Jaala	----	----	-ib-	-e	----
<i>Dehkaale(will show-finite-productive causative)</i>					
Dekh	-aa-	----	-il-	-e	----
<i>piaauchanti</i>					
pi	-aa-u-	cha	ant	-i	----

From the above analysis we can see that causative verbs are finite verb, they can take aspect, auxiliary, tense, and agreement marker as a non causative verb in Odiya takes. The important fact is that in aspect position productive causative verb takes -aa- suffix that a lexical and non causative verb do not take. The question raises what is morphological status of -aa- in aspect position of the causative verb. In Odiya grammar Nayak1987, Mahapatra2007, Mohanty1986 and Sahoo2001 argue that Odiya has two aspect markers; -u- and -i- as progressive and perfect marker respectively. But -aa- in the aspect position of verb cannot be a aspect marker. Further, Mahapatra 2007 prepossesses that there are two types of root in this language like simple root and extended root. The extended or causative root is one when a bare root takes -aa- suffix. Following the assumption of Mahapatra we argue that -aa- is causative marker but we do not agree that -aa- is extended root marker, it is a causative suffix. Further, we can see that a lexical causative cannot take -aa- suffix in its aspect position and its root form can be sometimes nominal root form.

3. Strategy of Machine tool

Here, the challenge is how machine will recognize the causative form and how it distinguishes lexical causative from productive causative. We are in the process of designing a tool to identify occurrence of causative suffix in the causative verbal form. Here, we can say the verbal construction becomes productive causative if the suffix -aa- occurs in the aspect position of structure of this verbal form. The lexical causative has semantic and pragmatic behaviour which can hardly be recognized by machine.

4. Conclusion

In summing up, we can say that causative construction in Odiya is a finite verb and it can be two types. These are lexical and productive causative construction. Lexical causative does not take any suffix to differ itself from productive causative. It has purely semantic and pragmatic behaviour. The productive causative is formulated by occurrence of –aa- suffix in the aspect position of its morphological structure. This study suggests that the machine can recognize the productive causative construction based upon our model regarding causative suffix in the structure of causative verbal form.

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