Chapter 7

Conclusion

In this thesis an attempt has been made to give an account of the composition of Bangla compound verb sequences within the framework of Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar. I have proposed that the selection of a V2 by a V1 is largely determined at the level of semantics because the two verbs will unify if and only if they are semantically compatible. The stipulation of semantic compatibility requires that the semantic entailments of proto-role attributes within the semantic type representing the SEM | PREDS | THEM value of V1 and V2 must be compatible or consistent; when the entailments in question hold of one participant involved in the situation that correspond to the semantic type of the resultant CV. For instance, I contend that the verb *ghumono* 'sleep' and the V2 *bæṛano* 'roam' are not semantically compatible[1]. The verb *ghumono* 'sleep' denotes an event type in which a participant is entailed both to undergo a change of state and to be located in a state that follows the change (i.e., the state of sleeping) while the event denoted by the verb *bæṛano*[2] 'roam' involves a participant that is entailed to move. The following semantic types represent these two events:

[1] The semantic relations that subsume the semantic types of the verbs *ghumono* 'sleep' and *bæṛano* 'roam' are demonstrated in chapter 4 section, 4.3.1.6.a and 4.3.2.1 respectively.

[2] In chapter 3, I contended that the V2 *bæṛano* 'roam' and its corresponding full-verb are semantically very close. In other words the delexicalization of the verb *bæṛano* 'roam' in its V2 occurrence is of a smaller amount

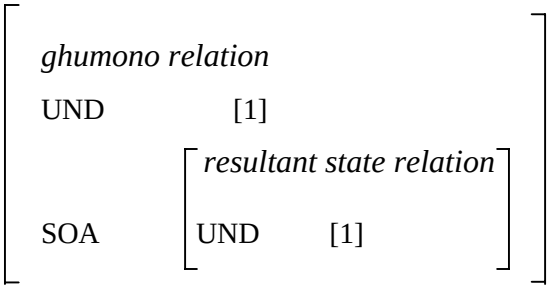

Figure: 1

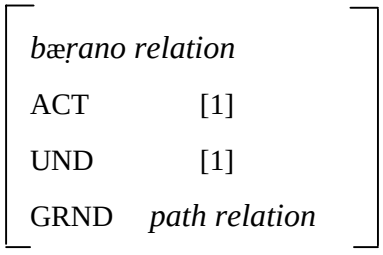

Figure: 2

In figure 1 the *ghumono relation* has a top-level and an embedded UND proto-role attribute. Their values are token-identical. The implication is that when a participant falls asleep he /she undergoes a change from an active state to a state of inactivity. Not only the participant undergoes a change of state but he/she is also entailed to be located in the state (i.e., the state of sleeping in this case) that follows the event of change. The *bæṛano relation* in figure 2, on the other hand, contains ACT, UND and GRND attributes. The participant that is entailed to move is denoted by the value of UND and the trajectory by the value of GRND. In this case the value of ACT and UND structure-shares because the moving object is also entailed to be a sentient and volitional participant. If the grammar licenses the semantic types representing the meaning of the verbs *ghumono* 'sleep' and *bæṛano* 'roam' to unify, the resultant semantic type will correspond to a situation in which a participant will be entailed to be both located and moving at the same time. Certainly such a semantic interpretation is ill-formed. Therefore the semantic types *ghumono relation* and *bæṛano relation* are declared inconsistent

in the grammar in order to ensure that the CV *ghumie bæɽano* "sleep-cp roam" is not licensed by the grammar. I have arranged the semantic types that constitute the meaning component of verbs in a multiple inheritance hierarchy network. No two inconsistent types will have a unique greatest lower bound, i.e., a common subtype specified in the hierarchy. The *ghumono relation* and the *bæɽano relation* have no common subtype in the hierarchy. On the other hand, the unification of the V1 *ghumono* 'sleep and the V2 *neo a* 'take' (as discussed in chapter 6) is not anomalous. A participant who sleeps might be a sentient entity that is self-beneficiary. When the speaker decides to convey this semantic overtone, he/she uses the CV variant *ghumiye neo a* 'take a sleep' instead of the simple verb *ghumono* 'sleep'. The V2 *neo a* 'take' contributes the semantic nuance of *self-beneficiary* to the overall meaning of the resultant CV sequence. The semantic types representing the meaning of V1 *ghumono* 'sleep' and the V2 *neo a* 'take' are, therefore, declared as consistent in the grammar.

It might not be inappropriate (or might be of some interest) to consider here an alternative proposal, according to which CV constructions are unique multi-word lexical items. Under this approach, CV sequences are taken to be non-decomposable lexical units that participate in various morphological and syntactic operations.

7.1 CVs are Stored in a Lexicon – An Alternative Proposal

The proposal is especially significant in view of the fact that CVs as verbal units exhibit lexical effects. One might argue that their argument taking capacity as well as their semantic significance, at least in some cases, might be distinct from those of either of the constituent verbs and cannot be derived in any predictable manner.

Chapter 5 (see section 5.1 and 5.3) discusses cases where CV sequences have their own argument structure. To recapitulate, the verb *gɔɽa* 'build' is a transitive verb while the CV sequence *goɽe oṭha* "build-cp rise" 'grow', which is lexically related to the verb *gɔɽa* 'build', is intransitive in nature. This is exemplified in (1):

1a. *nodi-r dudhar-e šobbho manuš adhunik šɔhor* ***goṛ-eche***
river-gen two sides-loc civilized human being modern city build-3 pr pft
'Civilized human beings have built modern cities on the two banks of the river'

b. *nodi-r dudhar-e adhunik šɔhor* ***goṛ-e uṭh-eche***
river-gen two sides-loc modern city build-cp rise-3pr pft
'Modern cities have developed on the two banks of the river'

c. **nodi-r dudhar-e šobbho manuš adhunik šɔhor* ***goṛ-e uṭh-eche***
river-gen two sides-loc civilized human being modern city build-cp rise-3 pr pft
'Civilized human beings have grown modern cities on the two banks of the river'

The alternative proposal that we are discussing in this section will take the CV *goṛe oṭha* 'grow' as a unique lexical entity that has its own argument structure. Sometimes a set of CV sequences expresses arbitrary semantic nuances in spite of having identical V2 participant. The CVs in the following sentences contain the V2 *phæla* 'drop':

2a. *mee-ṭa* ***heš-e phel-lo***
girl-cl laugh-cp drop-3 pt
'The girl laughed inadvertently (implying that she could not restrain herself from laughing)'

b. *khe-te khe-te mee-ṭa jibh* ***kamṛ-e phel-lo***
eat-inf eat-inf girl-cl tongue bite-cp drop-3 pt
'The girl bit her tongue inadvertently while eating (implying the girl's being affected by the event)'

c. *chele-ṭa kaj-ṭa* ***kor-e phel-eche***
boy-cl work-cl do-cp drop-3 pr pft
'The boy has completed the work'

The CVs in (2) present the aspectual information of completeness or perfectivity. The implication of unintentionality is explicit in (2a) and (2b), while the sentence in (2c) is ambiguous in this respect. The ambiguity is resolved when the verbal sequence is used in appropriate contexts as illustrated in (3):

3a. *chele-ṭa bhul kore kaj-ṭa* ***kor-e phel-eche***
boy-cl mistake prt work-cl do-cp drop-3 pr pft
'The boy has done (it) "the work" by mistake'

3b. *chele-ṭa cokh-er nimeše kaj-ṭa* ***kor-e phel-lo***
boy-cl eye-gen moment work-cl do-cp drop-3 pt
'The boy completed his work within the twinkling of an eye'

In (3a) the phrase *bhul kore* 'by mistake' clearly conveys the meaning that the boy has done something inadvertently. In (3b), on the other hand, the sense of completion of action comes into the forefront. The actor's ability in completing the task is also highlighted. However the CV sequences *heše phæla* 'laugh inadvertently' and *kamṛe phæla* 'bite unintentionally' never occur in the context that implies the actor's ability or his/her intention. It might be hard to detect a specific semantic criterion, which would correctly determine whether a given V1+*phæla* "V1+drop" sequence will be ambiguous like the CV *kore phæla* "do-cp drop" in (2c) or it will express the sense of inadvertentness alone.

A Lexical database records information that cannot otherwise be computed at the morphological or syntactic levels. The alternative approach necessitates listing of CV clusters in a lexicon. Nespital (1997) has made a great effort to build a huge database for Hindi complex predicates (both N+V and V+V constructions). The approach also suits our analysis of CV sequences. I have argued in chapter 2 that CVs characterize a single functional-semantic unit - a predicate and they also provide the base for various morphological processes. These features might lead one to choose the option of enlisting

these constructions as a single linguistic unit in a database. Generally the representation of predicates (be it verb, adjective or preposition) is one-word expression. The only odd factor here is that the predicate in cases under consideration is represented by analytic expressions. I presume that this alternative proposal requires more research to go in it. Having a huge database and maintain it electronically is not an impossible task in the present day. Nevertheless I have tried to demonstrate in this thesis that CVs exhibit a pervasive regularity in their syntactic and semantic behavior.

7.2 Both V1 and V2 Contributes towards Building the Syntactic-Semantic specification of a CV

a. V2s usually contribute a regular, consistent and identifiable semantic nuance to the overall meaning of the CV sequence of which it forms a constituent. For example, whenever a V1 selects the V2 *mɔra* 'die', a sense of futility and durative aspectual import are added to the semantics of resultant CV:

4a. *ma tomader baṛi-te šarajibon šudhu* ***kheṭ-e mor-echen***
mother you-cl-gen house-loc whole life only toil-cp die-3 pt
'Mother has spent all her life working in your house (expressing mother's plight)'

b. *tumi ɔjothai* ***cẽci-e mor-cho****, keu̯ tomar kɔtha šun-be na*
you in vain shout-cp die-3 pr cont nobody you-gen word hear-3 ft not
'You are shouting in vain, nobody will pay heed to what you are saying'

Similarly, when a V1 selects the V2 *neo̯a* 'take', the resultant CV sequence indicates that the actor is *self-beneficiary*:

5a. *ritu nije-r jonne šaṛi du-ṭo* ***kin-e ni-lo***
Ritu self-gen for saree two-cl buy-cp take-3 pt
'Ritu bought the two sarees for herself'

b. *uttor de-bar age bhalo kore* ***bheb-e na-o̲***

reply give-VN-gen before good prt think-cp take-2 pr imp

'Think well before you give a reply'

b. The CVs retain the core meaning of its V1 constituent. For example, the verb *guchono* 'arrange' participates in the following CV structure:

guchie deo̲a 'arrange for other's benefit'

6a. *ritu rɔma-r ghɔr* ***guchi-e di-lo***

Ritu Ramaa-gen room arrange-cp give-3 pt

'Ritu arranged Ramaa's room'

guchie neo̲a 'arrange for one's own benefit'

b. *age nije-r ghɔr* ***guchi-e ni-i̲,*** *tarpɔr tomar-ṭa guchi-e de-bo*

first self-gen room arrange-cp take-1 pr then you-gen-cl arrange-cp give-1ft

'Let me arrange my room first, then I will do yours'

guchie phæla 'complete arranging'

c. *kɔekghɔnṭa-r moddhe ritu ghɔr-ṭa* ***guchi-e phel-lo***

few hours-gen within Ritu room-cl arrange-cp drop-3 pt

'Ritu completed arranging the room within a few hours'

All CV sequences listed in (6) express the core meaning of V1 *guchono* 'arrange'. The V2s add semantic nuances and consequently every CV sequence acquires a distinct shade of meaning.

c. Except for cases recorded in chapter 5 (and they are few in number) the argument structure of a CV sequence is identical to that of its V1 constituent.

d. V1 and V2 do not combine at random. Their combinatorial well-formedness depends on the semantic compatibility between the two verbs. I started this chapter with an illustration that demonstrated that two semantically incompatible Vs did not unify. Here is one more instance that substantiates my claim. The V2 *mɔra* 'die' expresses a sense of futility as in (7):

7a. *tumi ɔjothai* ***cẽci-e*** ***mor-cho***, *keu̯* *tomar kɔtha šun-be* *na*
you in vain shout-cp die-2 pr cont nobody your word hear-3 ft not
'You are shouting in vain, nobody will hear you'

The compound sequence *jite mɔra* 'win-cp die' in (7b) is meaningless unless one really wants to use it in a metaphoric sense.

b. **?mee-ṭi khæla-e̯* ***jit-e*** ***mor-lo***
girl-cl game-loc win-cp die-3 pt
'The girl won the game in vain'

In accordance with the above observation I have contended that the unification of V1 and V2 is highly restricted. The constraint regulating the unification is also consistent and predictable. We would miss these well-grounded generalizations if we choose the alternative of enlisting this massive amount of CV constructions in a database. This concern has motivated me in the present thesis to undertake the task of computing the lexical description of CV sequences from their constituent verbs.

7.3 Summary

There exist, in Bangla and other Indo-Aryan languages, a wide variety of homotactic sequences which are morphosyntactically identical with CV constructions. However their syntactic behaviors and semantic status are quite distinct from those of CVs. In chapter 1, I have designed a set of tests – based on my observation of these behavioral differences – that conclusively separate out CVs from other homotactic non-CV sequences. The model that I

have proposed in this thesis for the composition of the CV constructions essentially takes into consideration the following two premises:

1. CVs are the lexical variants of their V1 participant
2. CVs represent one functional-semantic unit – a predicate

In chapter 6, I have examined the first hypothesis in detail. I have maintained that two lexical entities satisfy the constraint of *lexical variance* when they are semantically related and some principle (or lexical rule) can be formulated to regularize the formation of one form from another. In the course of this thesis it has become evident that verbs in Bangla and other Indo-Aryan languages have a kind of lexical variant, the CVs, which are multi-word expressions. The constituents of the CVs, owing to their independent existence, do not always make up a syntactically close knitted structure. For example, either of the constituents of the CVs in Bangla can move independently within a sentence (see chapter 2, section 2.1.2). This is illustrated in (8):

8a. *jɔkhon ækbar kɔtha-ṭa* ***bol-e*** ***phel-echi***, *tɔkhon to ar*
when once word-cl say-cp drop-1 pr pft then prt any more
phera-te *par-bo* *na*
take back-inf be able-1 ft neg
'Since I have already said it, I cannot take it back'

b. ***phel-echi*** *jɔkhon ækbar kɔtha-ṭa* ***bol-e***, *tɔkhon to ar*
drop-1 pr pft when once word-cl say-cp then prt any more
phera-te *par-bo* *na*
take back-inf be able-1 ft neg
'Since I have already said it, I cannot take it back'

c. *kɔtha-ṭa* ***bol-e*** *jɔkhon* æ*kbar* ***phel-echi****,*

word-cl say-cp when once drop-1 pr pft

tɔkhon to ar phera-te par-bo na

then prt any more take back-inf be able-1 ft neg

'Since I have already said it, I cannot take it back'

d. ***bol-e*** *jɔkhon* æ*kbar* ***phel-echi*** *kɔtha-ṭa,*

say-cp when once drop-1 pr pft word-cl

tɔkhon to ar phera-te par-bo na

then prt any more take back-inf be able-1 ft neg

'Since I have already said it, I cannot take it back'

An adverbial element can also occur between the two Vs as shown in (9):

9. ***eš-e*** *jɔkhon* ***poṛ-echo****, thek-e ja-o̲*

come-cp when fall-2 pr pft stay-cp go-2pr-imp

'Now that you have come, stay back'

The relative pronoun *jɔkhon* 'when' intervenes between the two participant verbs of the CV sequence *eSe pɔRa* "come-cp fall" in (9). In case of Hindi-Urdu the situation is different. Butt (1995) has shown that CVs in Hindi-Urdu (she has called them aspectual complex predicate) form a tighter unit. The constituents, for example, can scramble only as a unit, but not in any other order. The adverbial modifier cannot intrude between the main verb and the light verb (i.e., V2). Pandharipande (1993), on the other hand, has illustrated that in Marathi an emphatic particle can intervene between the two Vs (see section 2.1.2.c). I maintain, therefore, that individual languages within Indo-Aryan family enjoy considerable liberty and they reflect remarkable diversion in determining how much syntactic independence will be licensed to the constituents of CVs. Whatever be their syntactic behavior, CVs always represent one functional-semantic unit, i.e. a predicate. In chapter 2, I have presented the morphological and syntactic evidences in favor of this interpretation. We have seen that

even when a modifier intervenes between the two Vs, semantically it scopes over the meaning of the whole CV sequence and does not modify only the meaning of the constituent verb that it precedes. In connection to this observation the following comment of Ackerman et al. is significant:

> Even though predicates have no invariant surface expression, … we can state preference principles for their surface exponence: "predicates are preferably expressed by single categorial words but can also be expressed by combinations of such words"
>
> (Ackerman et al. 1998 p. 79)

Hence I have argued in this thesis that a predicate in Bangla and other Indo-Aryan languages can be expressed by both one-word verb forms and multi-verb expressions. The significance of shifting the focus of investigation from morphosyntactic representation of verbal expressions to their content is the following: instead of considering the verb to be the head of the projected phrasal structure, we can now assign the status of 'head' to a constituent that represents a predicate. In other words, the physical expression of a predicate, either a simple verb form or a CV sequence, projects the phrase structure of the sentences they head. As far as constituting the phrasal structure of the CVs themselves is concerned, we face the difficult task of determining which constituents, one that is salient for its contribution of semantic and subcategorization information, i.e. V1 or the one which bears categorial information, i.e. V2, should be given the status of the head daughter within the phrase structure of a CV construction. I have reflected that irrespective of which of the constituents is designated as the head, it is implicit that a lot of information from the other constituent will have to be copied into it, often rather arbitrarily. In chapter 6, I have argued in favor of taking the V1 to be the head of the phrasal structure of its CV variant even though the V2 bears the categorial information for the whole construction. The requirement that a CV sequence will have one *vector* in its surface spell-out has been specified within the syntactic description of its V1 participant.

Interestingly the V2 constituent is not as completely grammaticalized as the auxiliaries. I have argued that the semantics of V2s influences the argument taking capacity of the CVs of which it is a constituent. I have followed Pinker (1989), Levin and Rappaport (1988) and Levin (1993) in assuming that subcategorization alternation is semantically driven. Even though the A-St of a CV generally appears to be identical with that of its V1 associate, I have identified a few instances where this is not the case. In chapter 5, I have attempted to give an account for these cases in this manner: when a V1 unifies with a V2, the resultant CV sequence expresses the meaning that is subtly distinct from its V1 counterpart. The new semantic structure of the CV sequence might contain a set of semantic roles whose syntactic realization requires a different set of arguments than that of its V1 counterpart. As a result of this the A-St modification takes place formally.

I have attempted to study the semantics of V1s and V2s in detail in chapter 3 and 4. To start with, I have made an attempt to determine how much semantic information would need to be incorporated into semantic representations of verbs, both V1s and V2s? In chapter 4 (see section 4.2.2) I have chosen to encode those semantic properties within the semantic structure of V1s that will ensure the right kind of selection of V2s by these verbs. This sometimes amount to encoding of more fine-grained semantic features than would be required for selecting appropriate syntactic arguments. In chapter 4, I have postulated a number of *semantic relations* each of them being a linguistic representation of some event or state. For each semantic type I have enlisted a set of Bangla verbs that it subsumes. I have closely followed the model of semantic representation that Davis (2001) has proposed. In chapter 3, I have examined the semantics of V2 and the semantic contribution that these V2s confer on the overall meaning of the CVs. I have argued that V2s and the various occurrences of the verb in non-V2 positions are semantically correlated. They share one abstract core sense or *mould*. For example, *to be engaged in a volitional activity* is one *core sense*. *To undergo a change of state* is another. The core senses that I have identified in chapter 3 for representing semantics of V2s in Bangla might not be the most primitive one that one can imagine. Since my aim in this thesis has been limited to postulate those *core*

senses that characterize both V2 and its corresponding full-verb, I have not attempt to look for the most primitive *mould* at every case.

7.4 Significance

I have attempted to incorporate in this thesis two current trends of thought on the lexicon. One is the body of research in lexical semantics that argues for the numerous fine-grained semantically characterized classes of predicators. The other is the technique of arranging linguistic objects in a multiple inheritance network system. This has reduced redundancy in specifying information by cross-classifying the linguistic objects. HPSG utilizes this technique in a pervasive manner in organizing both syntactic and semantic information. In addition to these, I have proposed for a two-level representation of meaning component of verbs. I will discuss here the advantage of adopting these ideas in developing a system of grammar that has attempted to interpret the composition of compound verb construction in Bangla.

First I will address the issue of the two-level representation of semantics. The semantic content of verbs is organized in the following two components:

1. A *participant level* contains "grammatically relevant" information that define the relations among the participants involved in the situation denoted by the semantic type of the verb, and
2. A *supra-lexical level* includes information related to temporality and aspect.

I have implemented this proposal in HPSG by introducing two attributes THEM (representing participant level) and GRAM (representing supra-lexical level) as the values of the semantic feature SEM | PREDS. I have mainly adopted Smith's (1991) proposal in incorporating aspectual notions such as *duration* and *endpoints of events* and *lexical span* (see chapter 3) as an integrated part of a verb's lexical semantic. This information has been presented at the supra-lexical level. The postulation of the two levels for organizing the meaning of verbs is significant for constituting compound verb constructions. The *semantic constraint on*

periphrastic compounding (see chapter 6, section 6.3) that governs the unification of V1 with a particular V2 has been declared on the value of THEM of the *verb lexeme type*, while the *semantic compounding principle* (see chapter 6, section 6.4.3) that builds the temporal and aspectual features of the resultant CV is operative on the value of GRAM. The GRAM value of V2 is inherited by the CV of which the V2 is a part. I have adopted an entailment-based approach for defining the proto-role attributes within the lexical semantic structure that constitute the value of THEM for verbs. This closely follows the system of lexical semantic representation that Davis (2001) has proposed. Semantic types have been represented as typed feature structures each of them having a defined set of features. Following Davis I have referred to these features as *proto-role attributes*. These attributes are not simple placeholders but they are associated with a set of semantic entailments. I have chosen to present the information about the lexical entailments within a *configurational structure* rather than simply listing them on a single plane. These representations bear some resemblance to the decomposition model of Jackendoff (1989) and Pinker (1990). I have noted the following two advantages of having a configurational representation of semantic roles in an entailment-based approach (see chapter 4, section 4.1.3):

1. It enables us to avoid the proliferation of the proto-role attributes and yet correctly define the linking between the semantic roles and syntactic arguments.
2. It allows us defining the semantic constraint for the unification of V1s and V2s in terms of the main event and the subevent that is related to the main event. For instance, the V2 *rakha* 'keep' is stipulated to be selected by those V1s that have an embedded *stative* sub-event within their semantic representation.

Finally, I will discuss the advantage of having a system of grammar that is based on multiple inheritance hierarchy system. The first and general advantage of representing the syntactic and semantic description in a hierarchy network is that relatively little has to be encoded in the individual lexical entry of verbs. For instance, the lexical entry of a verb in our grammar contains only the orthographic form and the information that it instantiates a specific lexeme type. Every lexeme type is a subtype of one of the few linking types that I have postulated in

chapter 5. A linking type in turn is the common subtype of a valence predicator and a semantic predicator of the most general kind. For instance, the lexeme type of the verbs *phoṭa* 'blossom' and *mɔra* 'die' instantiates the types *inchoative lxm* and *change-of-state lxm* respectively. Both are subtypes of the linking type *unacc und lnk*. This type is in turn a subtype of the *valence predicator* type *intrans syn* and the *semantic predicator* type *und verb sem*. The type *intrans syn* declares the ARG-ST to have one argument. The THEM value within *und verb sem* is of the semantic relation type *und relation* which contains one proto-role attribute UND. Following Davis I have established homomorphism between the semantic relations types and semantic predicator types (see chapter 5, section 5.6.1). Even though the semantic types of the verbs *phoṭa* 'blossom' and *mɔra* 'die' are distinct (see chapter 4), that information is not required for specifying the linking constraint. For the purpose of linking it will be sufficient to know that the argument licensed by these verbs denotes an undergoer. The linking type *unacc und lnk* constrains that the argument on ARG-ST list is linked to the value of UND within *und verb sem*. The lexeme type *inchoative lxm* has two super-types: *unacc und lnk* and *inch verb sem*. On the other hand, the super-types of the type *change-of-state lxm* are *unacc und lnk* and *ch-of-st verb sem.* The hierarchy is represented in figure 3.

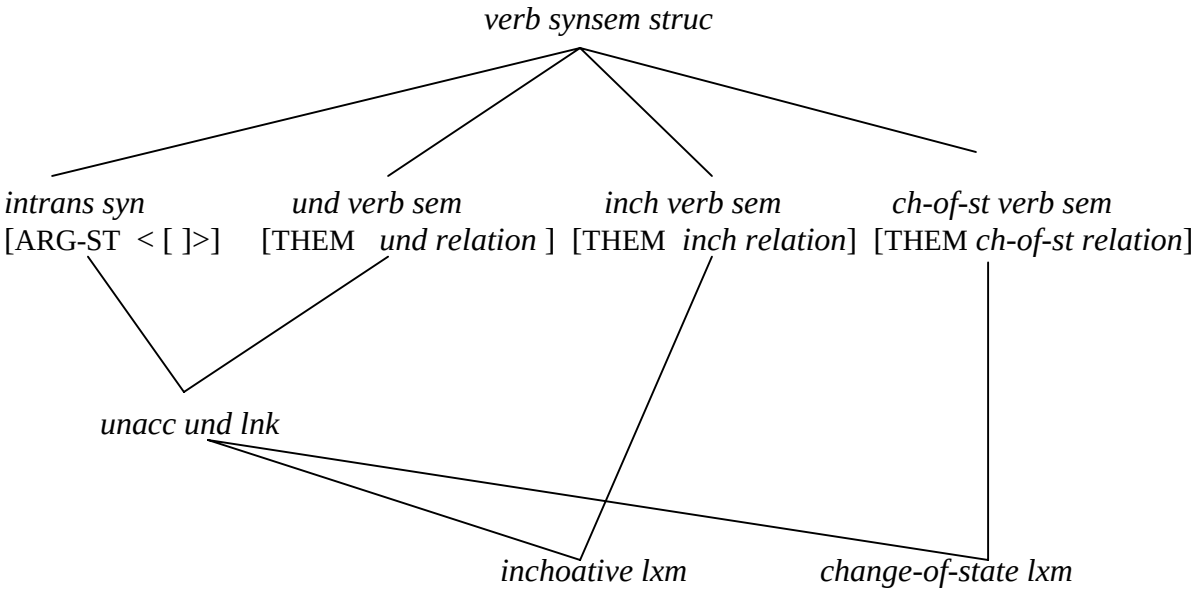

Figure: 3

The homomorphic correspondence between the *semantic relations* types and *semantic predicator* types (see chapter 5, section 5.6.1) stipulates that the predicator type *inch verb sem* will be a subtype of *und verb sem* given that the semantic relation type *inch relation* is a subtype of *und relation* (see the hierarchy in figure 4). Therefore the SEM | PREDS | THEM value of the *inchoative lxm* will be of the more specific type, i.e., *inch relation*. Similarly the THEM value of the *change-of-state lxm* type will be the type *ch-of-st relation*.

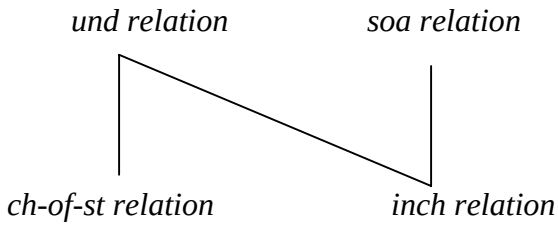

Figure: 4

The organization of syntactic and semantic types in a multiple inheritance hierarchy system has thus enabled us to define the linking constraint only once for verbs of two distinct semantic types yet retain their semantic differences at the level of the lexeme type representation. In fact all verbs that license one argument interpreted to be an undergoer are subtypes of the *unacc und lnk* type.

To end the present discussion, I reiterate that the organization of the semantic relation types in a multiple inheritance hierarchy network in association with the *semantic constraint on periphrastic compounding* postulated in chapter 6 guarantees the composition of only well-formed CV sequences. I have specified the following *semantic constraint* on the SEM | PREDS | THEM value of V1: the value of THEM of a V1 must be token-identical with that of the V2 it selects. The constraint has stipulated that for a V1 and a V2 to unify, the semantic type of one V must be the subtype of the other or the two types must have a common subtype on the hierarchy system in which the semantic types of V1 and V2 are arranged. Thus I have exploited the power of multiple inheritance hierarchy system to account for the composition of CV constructions in Bangla.

Finally I have taken up the task of implementing the analysis, developed in this thesis, in the LKB platform. The present project is the beginning of a journey towards the development of a full-fledged parsing system for Bangla.