

## CONTENTS

<b>Acknowledgements</b>		ix
<b>Abbreviations</b>		x
<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1-44</b>
1.0	Objective	1
1.1	Domain of Investigation	1
1.1.1	Definition of compound verbs	1
1.1.2	Homotactic sequences	3
1.1.3	Characteristics of Indo-Aryan compound verbs	4
1.1.3.1	CVs are mono-clausal units	4
1.1.3.2	Semantics of CV is an extension or modification of that of its V1 counterpart	5
1.1.3.3	Semantics of V2	7
1.1.4	Tests for identifying CV sequences	7
1.2	A Repertoire of Legitimate CV Sequences in Bangla	14
1.3	Technical Background	20
1.3.1	Feature structure	20
1.3.2	Typed feature Structure	21
1.3.3	Type hierarchy	22
1.3.4	Structure sharing	23
1.3.5	Subsumption	24
1.3.6	Unification	25

1.4	A Brief Sketch of HPSG Framework	26
1.4.1	Representation of Signs	27
1.4.2	Principles and constraints	34
1.4.3	Elimination of redundancy	37
1.4.3.1	Multiple inheritance hierarchy	37
1.4.3.2	Lexical rules	38
1.5	The LKB System	39
1.6	Hierarchy of Semantic Types Representing Bangla Verbal Predicates	40
1.7	Overview of the Thesis	41
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Compound Verb as a Predicate</b>	<b>45-72</b>
2.0	Introduction	45
2.1	The Status of CV Sequences as a Constituent	46
2.1.1	CV sequence as a morphological base	46
2.1.1.1	Conjugation	46
2.1.1.2	Nominalization	47
2.1.1.3	Passivization	49
2.1.1.4	Reduplication	49
2.1.2	CV sequences composed of syntactically independent words	50
2.1.2.1	Syntactic independence of Vs in a CV sequence	51
2.1.2.1.1	Two Vs may interchange their position	51
2.1.2.1.2	Discontinuous occurrence of Vs	52
2.1.2.1.3	Insertion of words	54
2.1.2.2	Constituency tests	55
2.1.2.2.1	Constituent response test	56
2.1.2.2.2	Interruptability test	56
2.1.2.2.3	Coordination test	58
2.2	Complex Predicate	59
2.2.1	Analysis of complex predicates	60

2.3	Evidences for CVs Representing a Predicate in Bangla	63
2.3.1	Agreement	63
2.3.2	Word order	65
2.3.3	Negation	67
2.3.4	Emphasizer	70
2.3.5	Scope of adverbs	71
2.4	Conclusion	72
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Semantics of V2 a Relation to its Full-verb Counterpart</b>	<b>73-145</b>
3.0	Introduction	73
3.1	An Overview	73
3.2	V1 and V2 Required to be Semantically Compatible	76
3.3	The Nature of V2 Meaning and its Representation	78
3.3.1	Profiling	78
3.3.2	Sublexical modality	87
3.4	Semantic Correlation between a V2 and its Corresponding Full Verb	88
3.5	Semantics of V2	94
3.5.1	The verbs <i>deqa</i> ‘give’ and <i>neqa</i> ‘take’	102
3.5.2	The verbs <i>pɔra</i> ‘fall’, <i>oṭha</i> ‘rise’, <i>phæla</i> ‘drop’ and <i>tola</i> ‘lift’	113
3.5.3	<i>rakha</i> ‘keep’	124
3.5.4	<i>bærano</i> ‘roam’	126
3.5.5	<i>paṭhano</i> ‘send’	128
3.5.6	<i>mɔra</i> ‘die’	129
3.5.7	<i>bɔša</i> ‘sit’	131
3.5.8	<i>cɔla</i> ‘move’	133

3.5.9	The verbs <i>aša</i> ‘come’, <i>jaqa</i> ‘go’ and <i>ana</i> ‘bring’	135
3.6	Conclusion	144
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Lexical Semantic Relations and Semantic Structures of Bangla Verbs</b>	<b>146-218</b>
4.0	Introduction	146
4.1	Various Approaches to Semantic Representation	147
4.1.1	Thematic roles and a critique	147
4.1.2	An entailment view	150
4.1.3	Representations of concepts configurationally	153
4.2	Overview	158
4.2.1	The use of entailments in representing semantic relations for verbs	158
4.2.2	Semantic content of a verb	161
4.3	Lexical Semantic Relations and their representation	
4.3.1	Semantic relations representing monadic verbs with argument mapped to the value of the UND	164
4.3.1.1	State relation	164
4.3.1.2	Change of state relation	168
4.3.1.3	Incremental change relation	169
4.3.1.4	Inherently directed motion relation	170
4.3.1.5	Change of location relation	175
4.3.1.6	Inchoative relation	177
4.3.1.7	Mental inchoative relation	182
4.3.1.8	Nondislocative motion relation	184
4.3.1.9	Instantaneous mental activity relation	185
4.3.2	Semantic relations representing monadic verbs with argument mapped to the value of the ACT	187
4.3.2.1	Self act motion relation	187

4.3.2.2	Oriented inchoative relation	188
4.3.2.3	Volitional sound emission relation	188
4.3.3	Semantic relations representing dyadic verbs	189
4.3.3.1	Notion relation	193
4.3.3.2	Transitive relation	198
4.3.3.2.1	Effect relation	200
4.3.3.2.2	Possession relation	202
4.3.3.2.3	Cause relation	203
4.4	Choice of V2	211
4.5	Conclusion	218
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>Semantic Constraints on Argument Structure of Compound Verb</b>	<b>219-258</b>
5.0	Introduction	219
5.1	Overview	221
5.2	Review	224
5.3	A-St of CV not always Identical to V1 Constituent	226
5.4	Modifications in the Semantics of Bangla CV Sequences	232
5.5	Linking	245
5.5.1	Principle of linking	250
5.5.2	Linking types	253
5.6	Conclusion	257
<b>Chapter 6</b>	<b>Constructing Compound Verbs in Bangla: An Implementation in LKB</b>	<b>259-298</b>
6.0	Introduction	259
6.1	Overview	259
6.2	Structure of SYN and SEM	268
6.2.1	Structure of SYN in verb word type	270

6.2.2	Structure of SEM in verb word type	273
6.3	Semantic Constraint on Periphrastic Compounding	276
6.4	A Fragment of LKB Grammar	284
6.4.1	A distinction between <i>vector lexeme</i> type and <i>non-vector lexeme</i> type	286
6.4.2	A hierarchy of <i>verb word</i> type	288
6.4.3	Semantics of the CV sequence at the phrasal level is not constructed compositionally	293
6.4.4	Syntactic schema for building phrase structure of CV sequence	295
6.5	Conclusion	298
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>299-315</b>
7.1	CVs are Stored in a Lexicon – An Alternative Proposal	301
7.2	Both V1 and V2 Contribute towards Building the Syntactic-Semantic Specification of a CV	304
7.3	Summary	306
7.4	Significance	311
<b>Bibliography</b>		<b>316-329</b>