

Draft pages of
Bengali Dependency relations following the Hindi Sentences
provided by Akshara Barati, Dipti Misra Sharma, Samar Husain, Lakshmi Bai,
Rafya Begam, Rajeev Sangal, March 16, 2012

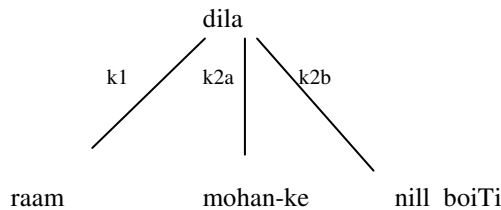
Dear madam/sir,

These hundred Bengali sentences are developed following Hindi sentences for which I feel I have to look further. Just after finishing I sent it. I did not get time to look again due to certain other assignments. These have to be edited again. Still for the present purpose I sent it. Rest of the sentences will be sent shortly. In the original text some confusions are noted which need clarifications also. I have not edited all these done by me. I feel you will consider the matter. Please look at these and send your suggestion for further development.

Mahidas Bhattacharya /090914\

raam mohanke niil boiTì dila.

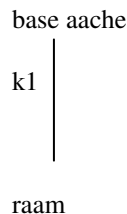
`Ram gave a blue book to Mohan.'



1.A. If the verb denotes an action, the k1 is the doer of the action. In examples (Relations-k1-1 to 7), rAma is the doer of the action so rAma is the `kartaa'.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-1:

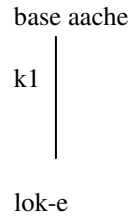
2. rAma bETA hE
 Raam base aache
 `Ram is (in) sitting.'



(a) Kartaa is normally in nominative case which is realized as 0 in Bengali ~~Hindi~~. (b) By default verb in active voice (list of TAMs attached) agrees with the kartaa in ~~number, gender and~~ person. (c) In some cases Bengali Kartaa receives the case Marker as -e when the Kartaa is generally a common in plural denotation or the whole properties of denotation .

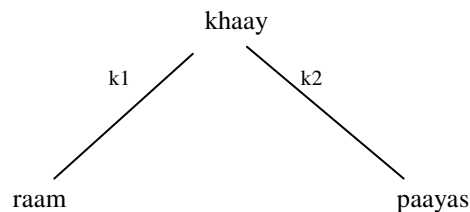
Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-2:

Loke base aache.
 `People are (in) sitting.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-3:

(3) rAma KIra KAwa hE.
 Raam paayas khaay.
 `Ram eats rice-pudding.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-4:

(4) sIwa KIra KAwa hE : Bengali has no gender agreement.

1.B. However, karta in can also occur with case markers other than nominative case (0 vibhakti).

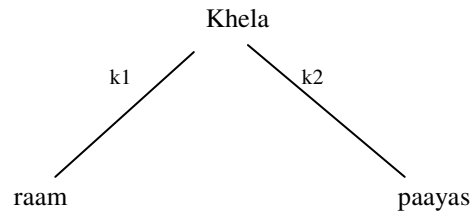
NOTE: The terms case marker, vibhakti or postposition are used interchangeably in this document.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-5:

a) **Id = Relation-DS-k1-5:** = Id = Relation-DS-k1-3

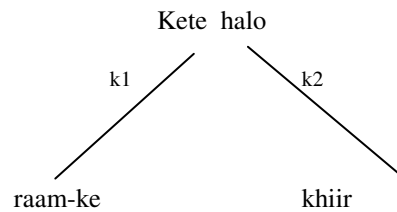
(5) rAm ne KIra KAI
 raam kSiir khela
 `Ram rice-pudding ate.'

`Ram ate rice-pudding.'



(6) rAma ko Kira KAnI padZI
 Raam ke khiir khete halo.

`Ram had to eat the rice-pudding.'



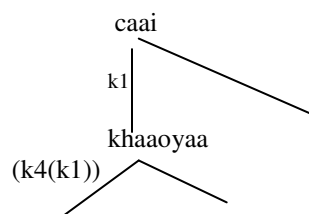
Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-6:

(7) rAma ko Kira KAnA cAhiye

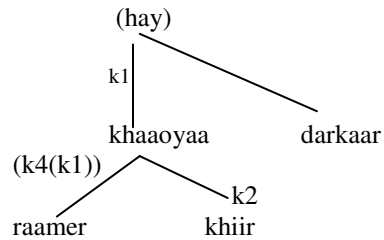
Bengali structure is different. Here it is noted that there are certain structure which is different from other

a) When doctor is advising the guardian for raam's food.

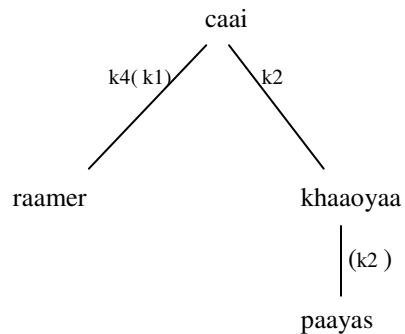
Raam-er khiir khaaoyaa caai.
 Raam's rice-pudding drinking is necessary.
 Raam-dative-sub



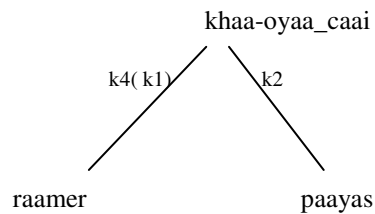
			k2	
	raamer		paayas	
Raam-er	khiir		khaaoyaa	darkaar.
Raam's	rice-pudding		drinking	is necessary.
Raam-dative-sub	rice-pudding-acs	drinking -VN	be	necessary



b) rAma ko Kira KAnA cAhiye
 raamer paayas khaaoyaa caai.
 Raam should eat rice-pudding

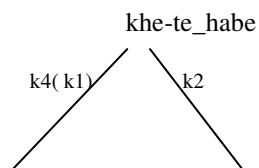


yes



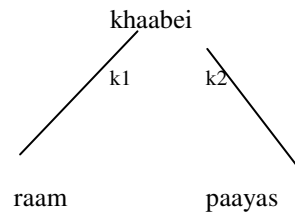
If the meaning is

Raam-ke paayas hete habe.
 'Raam has to eat rice-pudding,'
 then the structure will be like following.

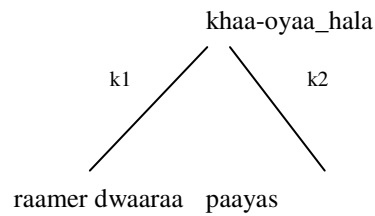


raam-ke paayas

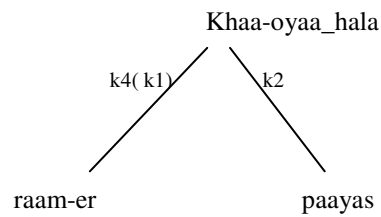
or
raam paayas khaabei
Ram must eat Paayasa



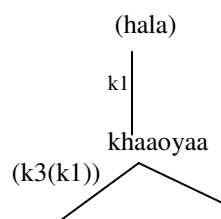
(8) **rAma xvArA KIra KAyI gayI**
 By raam rice-pudding was eaten.
 ‘raam dvaaraa paayas khaaoyaa hala’ is not a good sentence.

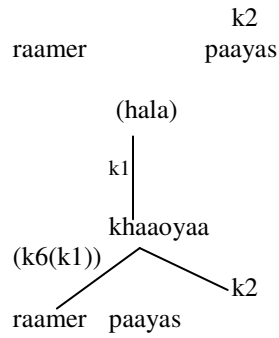


OWN:
 It is better to say that
 ‘raamer paayas khaaoyaa hala.’



Another format





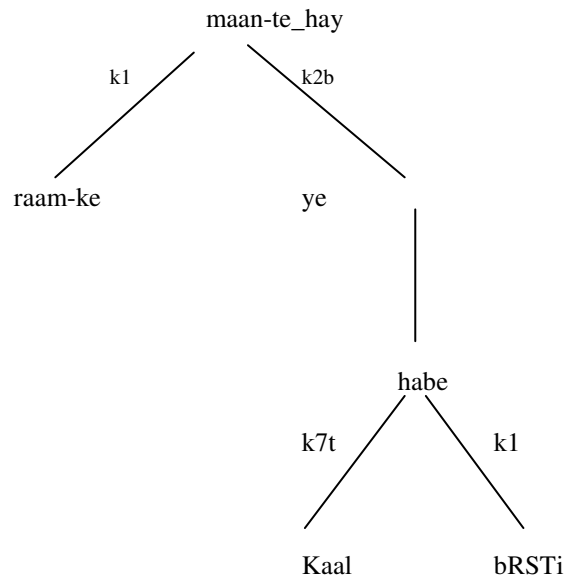
D. Karta with a genitive marker: Karta in Hindi can also occur with a genitive marker. Following are some examples of the same.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-8:

(9) rAma kA mAnanA hE ki kala bAriSa hogI

Raamke maante haya ye kaal bRSTi habe.

'Ram has to believe that it will rain tomorrow.'



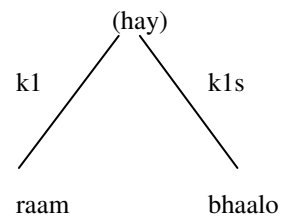
E. Some more examples of 'karta' in Hindi sentences:

Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-9:

(10) rAma acCA hE

raam bes' baalo.

`Ram is good.'

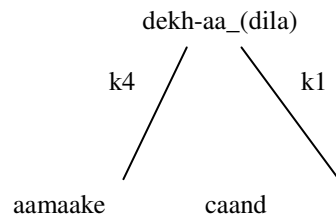


Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-10:

(11) muJako cAzxa xiKA

aamaake caand dekhaa dila. ??????

`I saw the moon.'



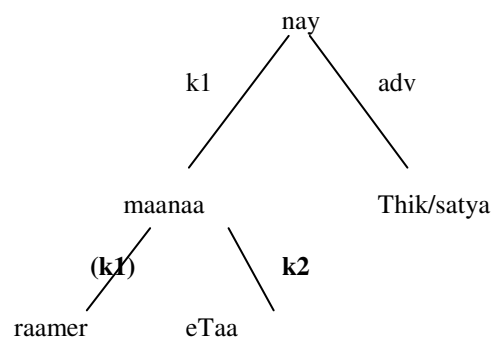
F. Clausal karta: A clause can also be karta. For example,

Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-11:

(12) rAma kA yaha mAnanA sahI nahIM hE

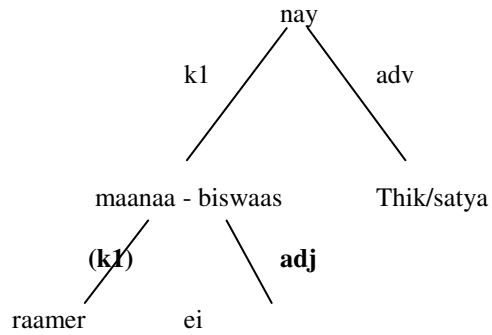
raamer eTaa bisvaas karaa / mene neoyaa satya / Thik nay

`This belief of Ram is not true.'



Own

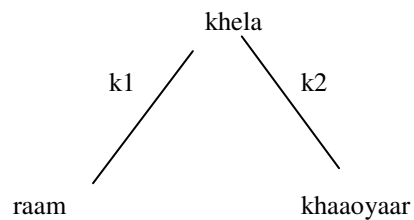
raamer ei bisvaas karaa / mene neoyaa satya / Thik nay



Robust cues for identifying karta:

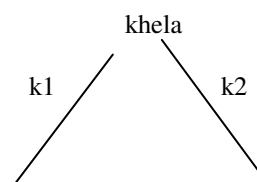
1. A noun chunk with `ne' case marker is always k1. For example,

(13) rAma ne KAnA KAyA.
 raama khaaoyaar khela.
 `Ram ate food.'



2. For a sentence in active voice, the verb generally agrees with the karta. For example,

(14) rAma KIra KA rahA hE.
 Raama paayasa khaa-cch-e
 `Ram is eating rice-pudding.'



raam

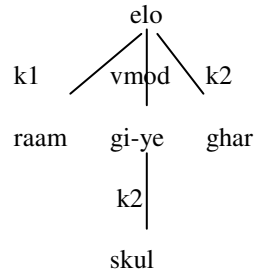
khaaoyaar

3. There is always at most one k1 for a verb. For example,

(15) rAma skUla jAkara Gara A gayA.

Raam skul giye ghara elo.

`Having gone to the school, Ram came home.'

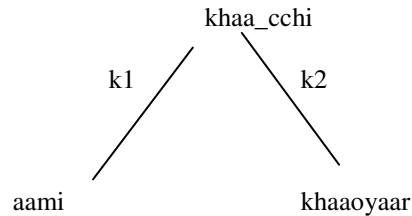


4. All _rst and second person personal pronouns in nominative case are k1. For example,

(16) mEM KAnA KA rahA hUz.

Aami khaaoyaar khaacchi.

`I am eating food.'



DRel-2. pk1, jk1, mk1 (causer, causee, mediator-causer)

Causatives in Hindi are realized through a morphological process. An intransitive or a transitive verb changes to a causative verb when a_xed by either an `A' or a `-vA' su_x. In our scheme, both `causer' and `causee' are marked. In addition to the causer and causee, there can also be a mediator who is both causee and causer.

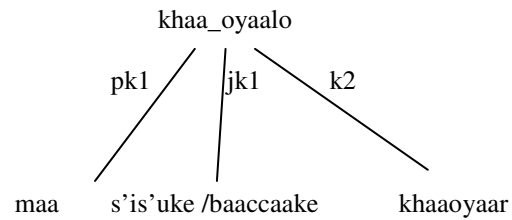
A. pk1 (prayojaka karta `causer')

Example Id = Relation-DS-pk1-1:

(17) mAz ne bacce ko KAnA ilAyA.

`The mother fed the child.'

Maa cheleke khaaoyaar khaaoyaalo.

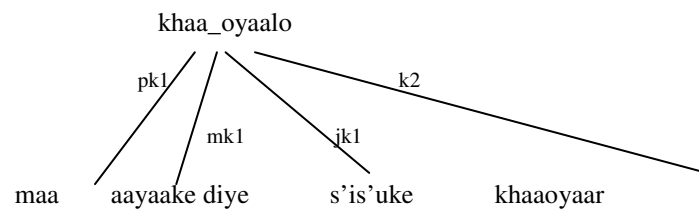


Example Id = Relation-DS-pk1-2:

(18) sIwA ne AyA se bacce ko KAnA KilavAyA.

`Sita made the maid feed the child.'

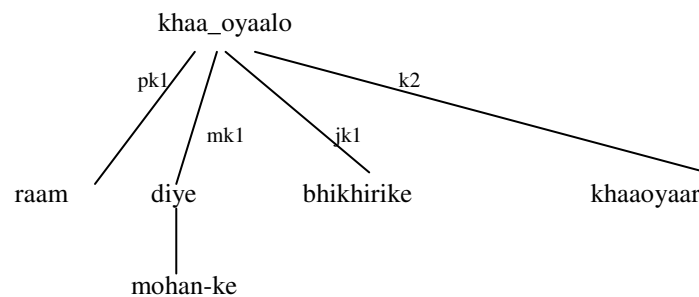
Sitaa saayaake diye baacaake khaaoyaar khaaoyaalo.



(19) rAma ne mohana se BiKArI ko xAna xilavAyA.

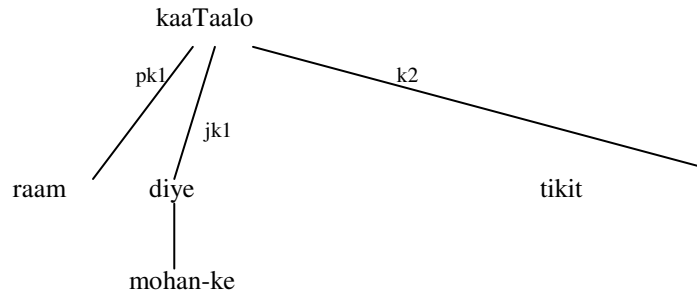
`Ram made Mohan give the alms to the beggar'

Raam mohanke diye bhikhirike khaaotaar khaaoyaal



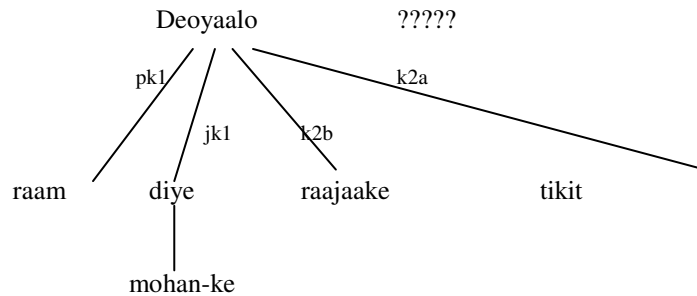
Example Id = Relation-DS-jk1-2:

- (21) rAma ne mohana xvArA/se tikata KarixavAye.
 `Ram made Mohan buy tickets for Raja.'
 Raam mohan ke diye tikit kaaTaalo.



Example Id = Relation-DS-jk1-3: in Bengali this is different

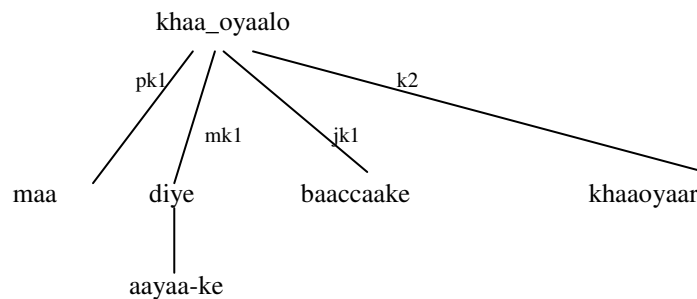
- (22) rAma ne mohana xvArA/se rAjA ko tikata xilavAye.
 `Ram made Mohan buy tickets for Raja.'
 Raam mohanke diye raajaake TikiT deoyaalo.



In case of de-transitive verb raajaake is the object.

Example Id = Relation-DS-mk1-1:

- (23) mAz ne AyA se bacce ko KAnA KilavAyA.
 Maa aayaake diye baaccaake khaaoyaar khaaoyaalo.
 `The mother made the Ayah make the child eat the meal.'



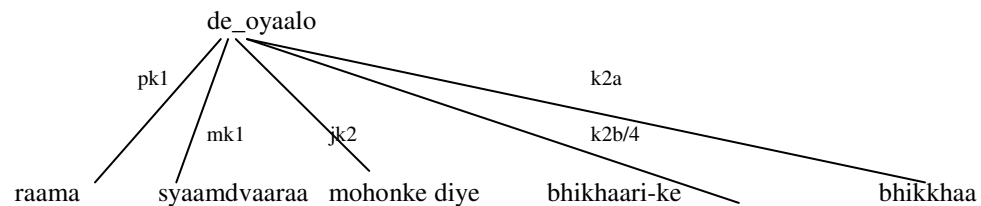
Example Id = Relation-DS-mk1-2:

(24) rAma ne SyAma xvArA mohana se BiKArI ko xAna xilavAyA.

raam syaam dwaaraa mohanke diye bhikhaarike bhikkhaa deoyaalaam.

`Ram made Shyam make Mohan give alms to the beggar.'

This is an unnatural structure in Bengali.



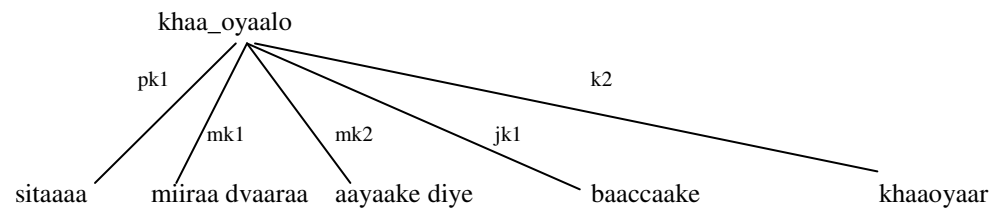
Example Id = Relation-DS-mk1-3:

(25) sIwA ne mIrA xvArA AyA se bacce ko KAnA KilavAyA.

Siitaa miiraa dvaaraa aayaake diye baaccaake khaaoyaar khaaoyaalo.

`Sita made Mira make the maid feed the child.'

In Bengali such constructions are unnatural. One mk and one jk is possible, but more than mk is unnatural.



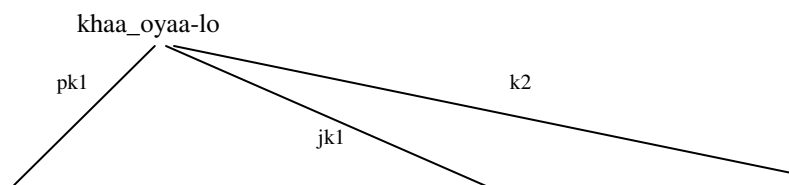
Robust cues:

1. Causatives can be identified by the presence of the TAMs –A- or –oyaa in Bengali due to the features of root vowels or final vowels not semantically. For example,

(26) mAz ne bacce ko KAnA KilAyA.

`The mother fed the child.'

Maa baaccaake khaaoyaar khaaoyaalo.



maa

baaccaake

khaaoyaar

Possible cases of confusion:

1. Sometimes transitive verbs also end with -A TAM. Also, sentences with passive voice construction be confused as causatives.

DRel-3. k1s (vidheya karta - karta samanadhikarana `noun complement of karta')

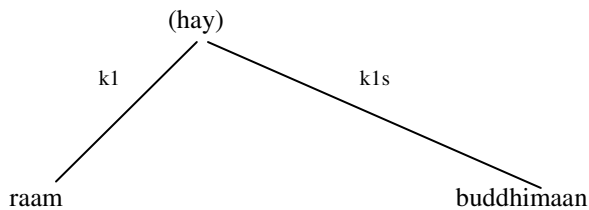
Noun complements of karta are marked as `k1s'. The term samanadhikarana indicates `having the same locus'. Therefore, karta samanadhikarana indicates having the same locus as karta.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k1s-1:

(27) rAma buXimAna hE.

`Ram is intelligent.'

Raam (hay) buddhimaan



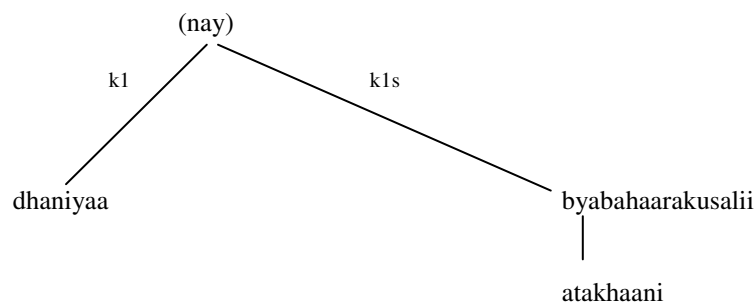
Example Id = Relation-DS-k1s-2:

(28)

xaniyA iwanI vyavahArakuSala na WI.

Dhaniyaa atakhaani byabahaarakusalii nay.

`Dhaniya was not that diplomatic.'



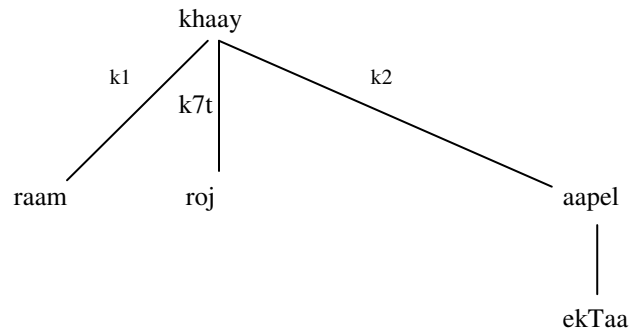
DRel-4. k2 (karma `object/patient')

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2-1:

(29) rAma rojZa eka seba KAwa hE.

Raam roj ekTaa aapel khaay.

Ram everyday one apple eat-hab pres

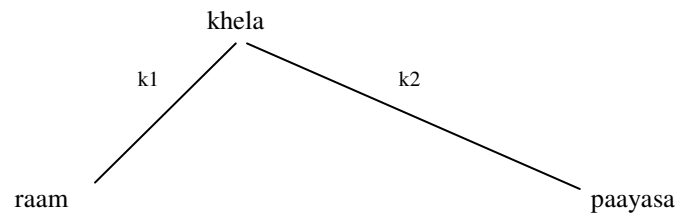


Example Id = Relation-DS-k2-2:

(30) rAma ne KIra KAYI

Raam paayaasa khela.

`Ram ate rice-pudding.'

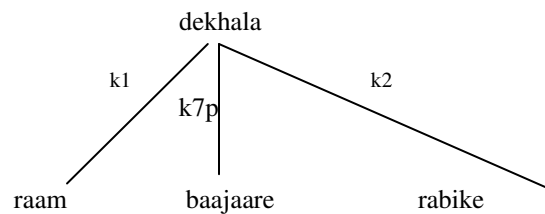


Example Id = Relation-DS-k2-3:

(31) rAma ne bAjZAra meM ravi ko xeKA

Raam baajaare rabike dekhlo

`Ram saw Ravi in the market.'



Syntactic Cues: Karma occurs either with a zero vibhakti or a `ke' `e' vibhakti.
. Often, in Bengali, both karta and karma occur without a postposition/vibhakti (zero vibhakti).

In case both karta and karma occur with a zero vibhakti in a sentence and the two nouns are of different gender then the noun which does not agree with the verb would be karma (see example Relation-DS-k2-1 above). If the karta is followed by a postposition in a sentence, then the noun which agrees with the verb would be karma (Relation-DS-k2-2). Karma can also occur with a 'ko' postposition. Karma would be marked by a 'ko' vibhakti when it is a human noun (Relation-DS-k2-3). Sometimes, karma is marked by a 'ko' vibhakti to indicate definiteness as well.

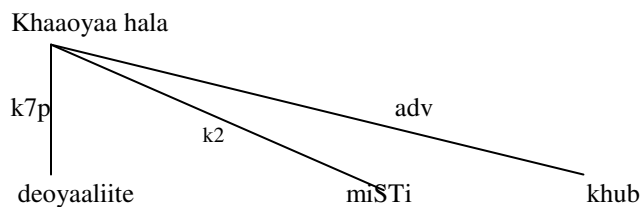
B. In passive constructions, the noun which agrees with the verb is the karma.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2-4:

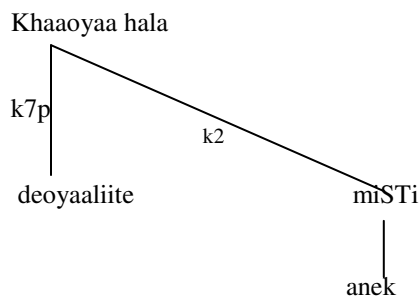
(32) xivAll para KUba miTAI KAYI gayI.

Deoyaaliite khub miSTi khaoyaa hala.

'Lots of sweets were eaten on Diwali.'



Deoyaaliite anek miSTi khaoyaa hala.



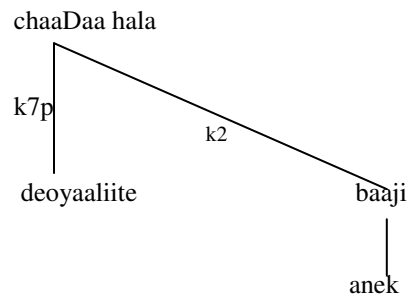
The use of khub and anek are different in Bengali. Khub can play the role an adverb also.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2-5:

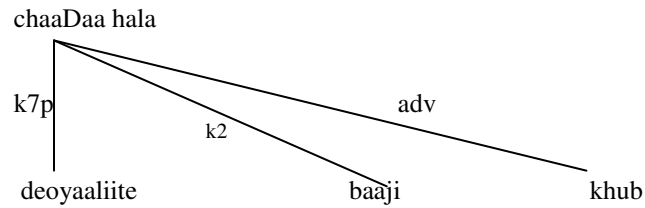
(33) xivAll para KUba patAKe CodZe gaye.

Deoyaalite anek baaji chaaDaa hala.

'Lots of crackers were burst on Diwali.'



Like above the khub can also be used



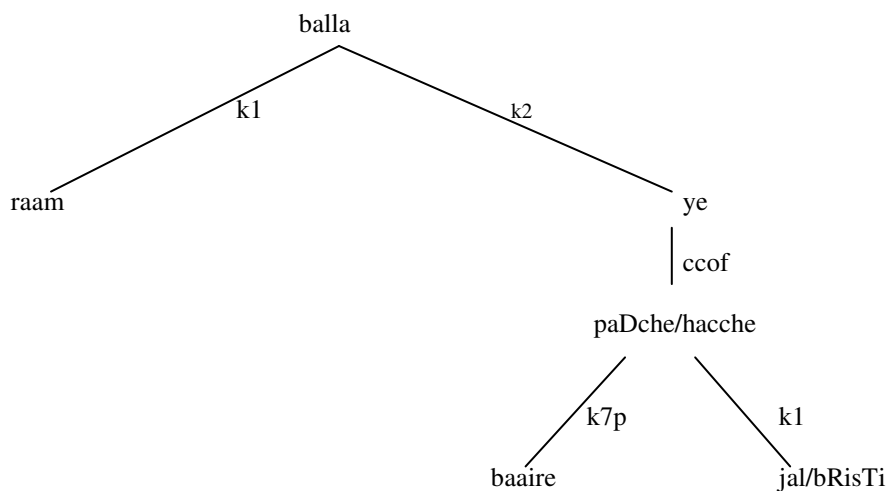
Syntactic Cues: If the verb in a sentence occurs with a passive TAM then the noun which agrees with the verb is the karma

C. Vakya-karma (Sentential object `complement clauses')

Finite clauses occur as sentential object the verb of the subordinate clause is attached to the verb of the main clause and the arc is tagged as `k2'. For example,

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2-6:

- (34) rAma ne bawAyA ki bAhara pAnI barasa rahA hE.
 Raam balla ye beeire jala paDache / bRiSTi hacche
 `Ram told that it was raining outside'

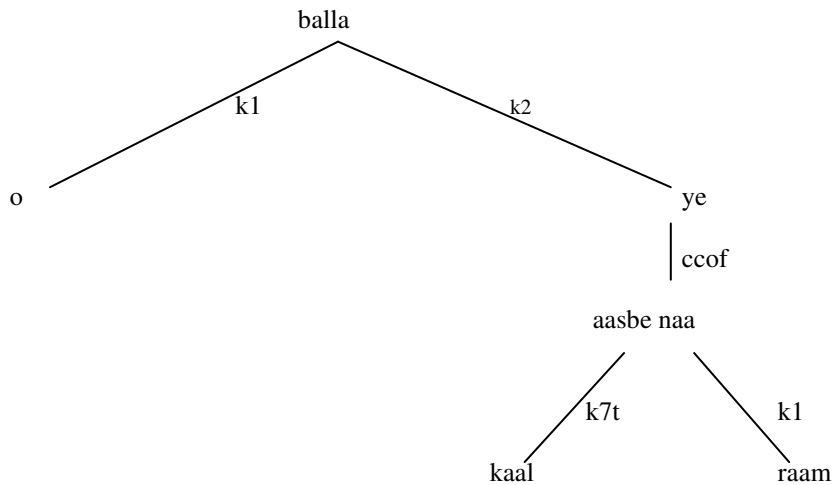


Example Id = Relation-DS-k2-7:

(35) usane kahA ki rAma kala nahIM AyegA.

O balala ye raam kaala aasbe naa,

'He told that Ram would not come tomorrow.'



DRel-5. k2p (Goal, Destination)

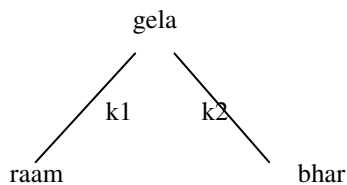
The destination or goal is also taken as a karma in this framework. However, it is marked as k2p in the treebank. k2p is a subtype of karma (k2). The goal or destination where the action of motion ends is a k2p. These are mostly the objects of motion verbs. They also occur with other types of verbs. The syntactic behavior of k2p is slightly different from other k2. That is why a separate tag has been kept for them. Unlike other karma, the goal/destination karma do not agree with the verb under similar 19 syntactic context (see example Relation-DS-k2p-2 below).

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2p-1:

(36) rAma Gara gayA.

raama ghara gela

'Ram went home.'

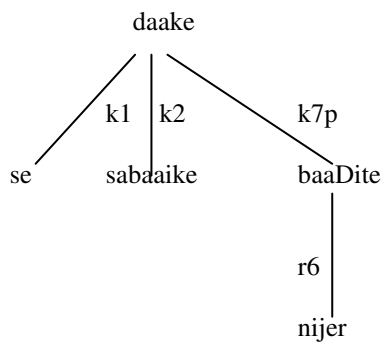


Example Id = Relation-DS-k2p-2:

(37) vaha saba ko apane Gara bulAwA hE.

Se sabaaike nijer **baaDite** Daake.

`He calls everybody to his home.'



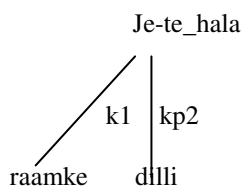
In Bengali it will be k7. The concept of goal is not relevant.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2p-3:

(38) rAma ko xilli jAnA padZA.

Raamke dilli yete hala

`Ram had to go to Delhi.'



DRel-6. k2g (secondary karma)

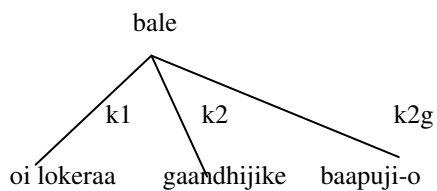
It is possible to have more than one `karma' of the same verb in a sentence. For example:

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2g-1:

(39) ve loga gAMXIjI ko bApU BI kahawe hEM.

oi lokeraa gaandhijike baapu-o bale.

`They also call Gandhiji Bapu.'



DRel-7. k2s (karma samanadhikarana `object complement')

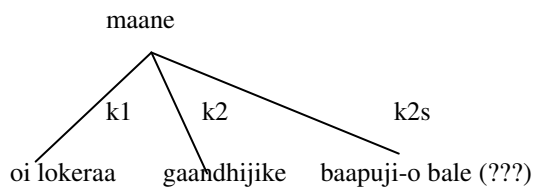
The object complement is called as karma samanadhikarana and the tag used for it is `k2s'.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k2s-1:

(40) ve gAMXIjI ko bApU BI mAnawe hEM. ?????????

oraa gaandhijike baapuji bale maane.

`They consider Gandhiji as a father.'

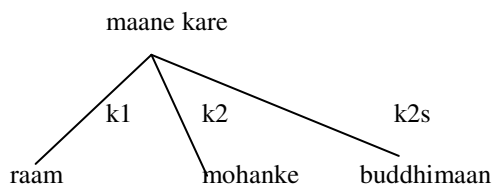


Example Id = Relation-DS-k2s-2:

(41) rAma mohana ko buxXimAna samaJawA hE.

Raam mohanke buddhimaan mane kare.

`Ram considers Mohan to be intelligent.'



1.k2s can only be there if there is a k2 in a sentence.

Possible case of confusion:

There may be some inconsistency in marking the additional argument in the form of either `rs' or `k2s' in the case of perception and communication verbs like, xeKa (to see), soca (to think), suna (to hear/listen), pUCa (to ask), bola (to speak), etc. The additional argument should consistently be marked as `k2s' and be directly attached to the main verb.

DRel-8. k3 (karana `instrument')

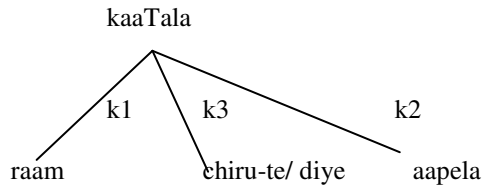
Example Id = Relation-DS-k3-1:

(42) rAma ne cAkU se seba kAtA.

Raam churi diye aapela kaaTala.

Raam churite aapela kaaTala.

`Ram cut the apple with a knife.'

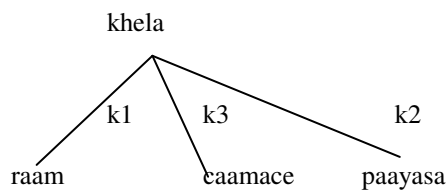


Example Id = Relation-DS-k3-2:

(43) rAma ne cammaca se KIra KAYI.

Raam caamace paayasa khela.

`Ram ate the rice-pudding with a spoon.'

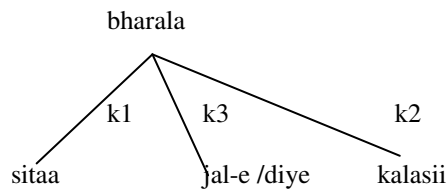


Example Id = Relation-DS-k3-3:

(44) sIwA ne pAnI se GadZe ko BarA.

Siitaa jala diye kalasii bharala.

`Sita filled the clay-pot with water.'



Syntactic cues: karana karaka always takes a –e, -te vibhakti and diye (postposition) in Bengali

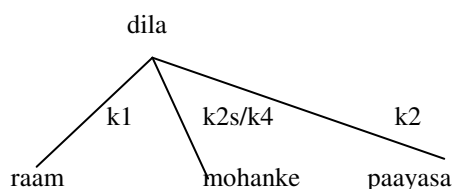
Possible cases of confusion: in the use of –e and –te

DRel-9. k4 (sampradana `recipient')

Sampradana karaka is the recipient/beneficiary of an action. In other words, the person/object for whom the karma is intended for is sampradana.

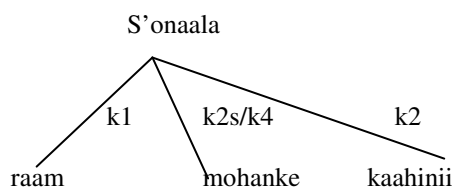
?Example Id = Relation-DS-k4-1: In Bengali this is treated a gauna karma only.

- (45) rAma ne mohana ko KIra xI.
Raam mohanke paayasa dila.
'Ram gave rice-pudding to Mohan.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k4-2: in Bengali grammar it is K2 only.

- (46) rAma ne mohana ko kahAnI sunAyI.
Raam mohanke kaahinii s'onaala
'Ram narrated a story to Mohan.'

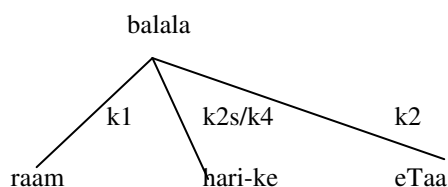


Syntactic Cue: In Bengali grammar the sampradana karaka is not accepted and it is considered as the Indirect object or GauNa karma. Normally takes a ke vibhakti in Bengali.

Verbs such as 'kahanA' take a 'se' vibhakti for k4.

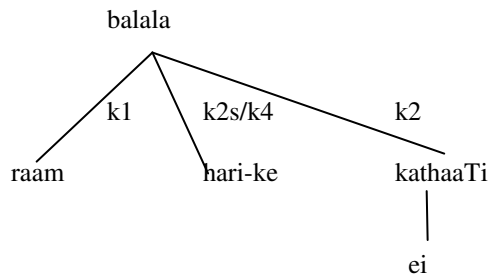
Example Id = Relation-DS-k4-3: in Bengali grammar it is K2 only.

- (47) rAma ne hari se yaha kahA.
Raam harike eTaa balala.
'Ram said this to Hari.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k4-4: In Bengali it is indirect object or Ganuna karma.

- (48) rAma ne hari ko yaha bAwa bawAyI.
 raam harike ei kathaaTi bolala.
 `Ram told this (matter) to Hari.'



- (49) rAma ne mohana se kuCa bolA.

Please check this sentence . The structure and meaning is not clear.

`Ram told this (matter) to Hari.'

DRel-10. k4a (anubhava karta `Experiencer')

Example Id = Relation-DS-k4a-1:

- (50) muJako rAma buxXimAna lagawA hE ?????

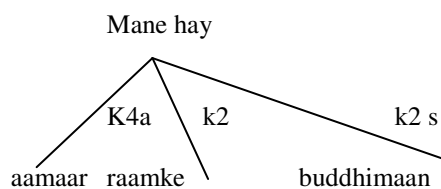
`Ram seems intelligent to me.'

Aamaake raam buddhimaan laage this is an unnatural or defective structure.

Such structure in Bengali is difficult

Aamaar kaache raam buddhimaan.

Aamaar raamke buddhimaan mane hay.

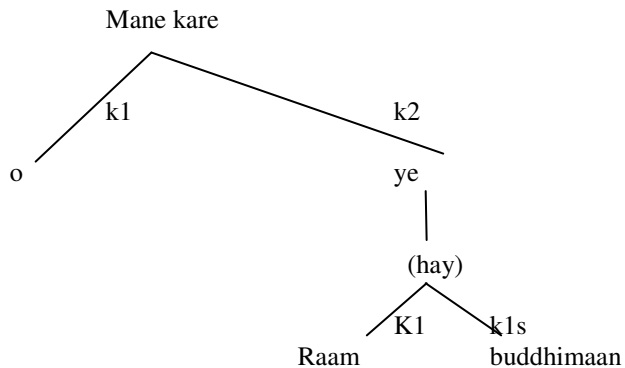


Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-10:

(51) vaha mAnawA hE ki rAma buXimAna hE

Oke mane kare / sviikaar kare ye raam buddhimaan.

`He believes that Ram is intelligent.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k4a-2:

(52) muJako cAzxa xiKA.

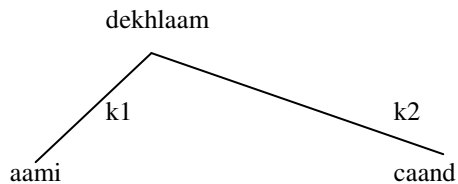
???????

Example Id = Relation-DS-k1-11:

(53) mEne cAzxa xeKA.

Aami caand dekhlaam

`I saw the moon.'



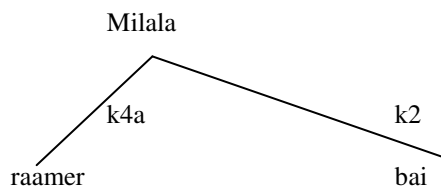
Example Id = Relation-DS-k4a-3:

(54) rAma ko kiwAba milI.

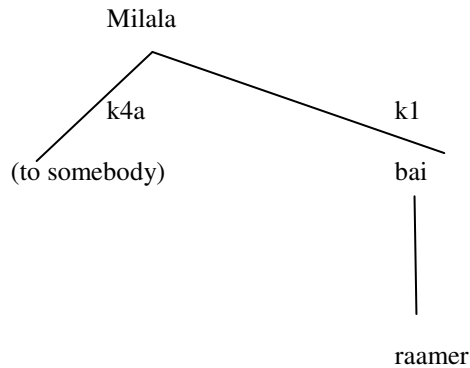
In a particular context such structure may be available. But normally it will be like following

Raamer boi milala.

`Ram found a book.'

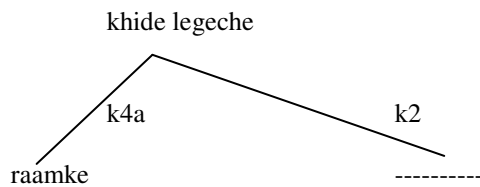
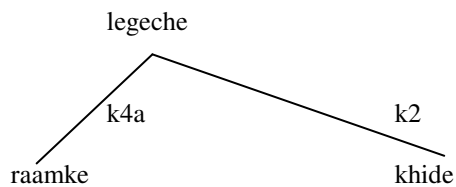


own



Example Id = Relation-DS-k4a-4:

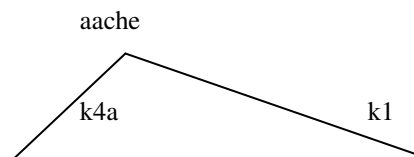
- (55) rAma ko BUKa lagI.
Raamke khide legeche
'Ram felt hungry.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k4a-5:

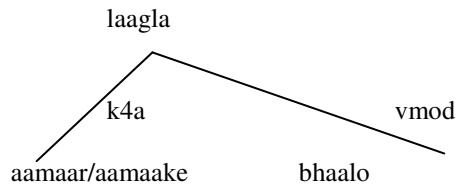
- (56) rAma ko xuKa hE.
IN Bengali such structure is not natural. The corresponding structure is

Raamer dukh aache.



dukh

57) muJe/muJako acCA lagA.
Aamaar / aamaake bhaali laaglo.
'I felt good.'

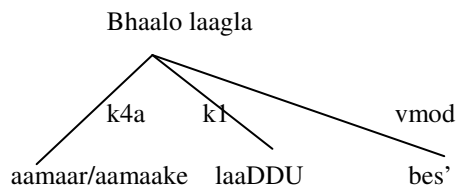


Example Id = Relation-DS-k4a-7:

(58) muJe/muJako laddU acCe lagawe hEM.

Aamaar/amaake laaDDu bes' bhaalo laage

'I like sweets.'

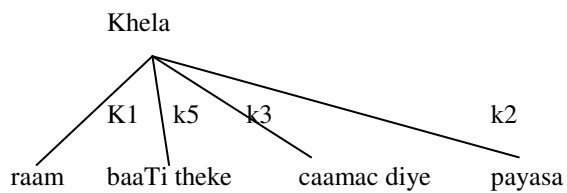


DRel-11. k5 (apadana `source')

Example Id = Relation-DS-k5-1:

(59) rAma ne cammaca se katorI se KIra KAyI.
Raam ekTaa baaTi theke caamaac diye paayasa

'Ram ate the rice-pudding from a bowl with a spoon.'

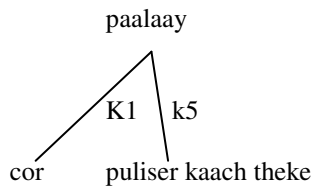


Example Id = Relation-DS-k5-2:

(60) cora pulisa se BAgawA hE.

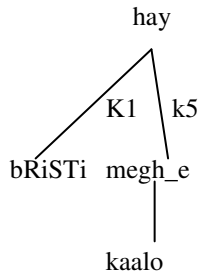
Cor pulisher kaach theke paalaay.

`A thief runs away from police.'



Syntactic Cues: apadana karaka always takes a theke / hate, -er/r_kaach/Madhya/paas_theke/hate . In some cases -e vibhakti is used in Bengali.

Kaalo meghe bRiSTi hay



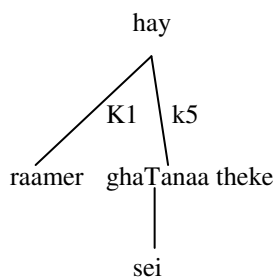
Example Id = Relation-DS-k5-3:

(61) rAma mohana se gussA huA.

raamer mohan thekei kSobh

`Ram is angry with Mohan.'

Such structure is not available in Bengali. In this context 'raamer mohaner upar(-e) raag hay,' But raamer mohan thekei kSobh can be used in certain context which is rare and may be mostly in Dialogue. 'sei ghaTanaa thekei or raag hay' may also be available.



Example Id = Relation-DS-k5-4:

(62) mEMne usase eka praSna pUCA.

‘Aami taake prasna korlaam’

‘I asked him a question.’

Not available.

DRel-12. k5prk (prakruti apadana ‘source material’ in verbs denoting change of state)

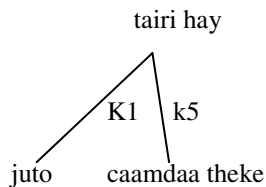
Examples such as the following pose an interesting problem for appropriate karaka assignment.

Example Id = Relation-DS-k5prk-1:

(63) jUwe camade se banawe hEM.
Juto caamDaa theke tairi hay.

More acceptable is

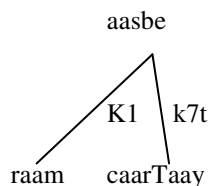
Juto caamDa diye baanaano hay. One more thing is that if it is baanaano then the verb form will be different.

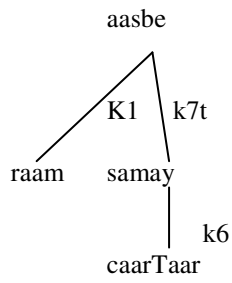


DRel-13. k7t (kAlAdhikarana ‘location in time’)

Example Id = Relation-DS-k7t-1:

(64) rAma cAra baje AegA.
Raam caarTaar samay / saarTaay aasbe.
‘Ram will come at 4’o clock.’

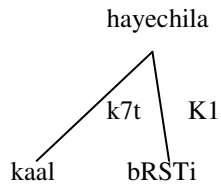




Example Id = Relation-DS-k7t-2:

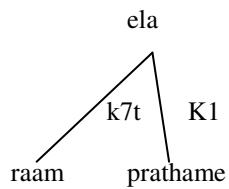
(65) kala pAnI barasA WA.
Kaal bRSTi haye chila

`It rained yesterday.'



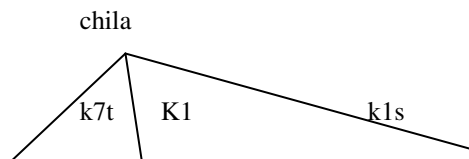
Example Id = Relation-DS-k7t-3:

(66) rAma pahale AyA.
Raam prathame ela.
`Ram came first.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k7t-4:

(67) usa jZamAne meM mahazgAI kama WI.
Sei jamaanaaya jiiibandhaaraner byaybhaara kama chila
`The cost of living was less those days.'

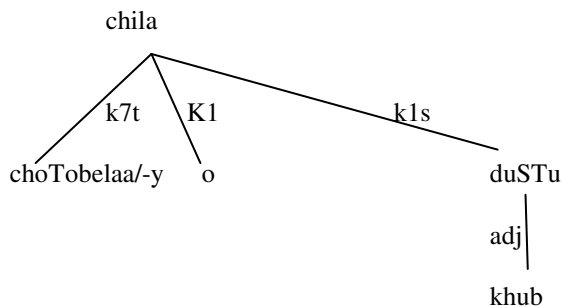


jamanaay be~cethaakaar byayabhaar kam

Example Id = Relation-DS-k7t-5:

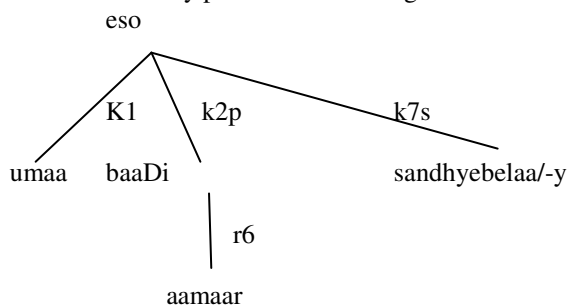
- (68) bacapana meM vaha bahuwa SEwAna WA.
choTobelaa o khub duSTu chila.
choTobelaay o khub duSTu chila.

`He was very naughty in his childhood.'



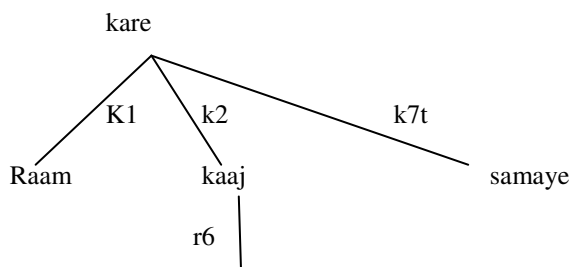
Now if we consider that the locative form with suffix another pattern, another tree can be generated. But that will be different.

- (69) wuma mere Gara SAma ko AnA.
Umaa aamaar baaDi sandhyaabelaa eso.
`You come to my place in the evening.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k7t-7:

- (70) rAma apanA kAma samaya para karawA hE.
Raam nijer kaaj samaye kare
Raam nijer kaaj Thik samaye kare
`Ram does his work on time.'



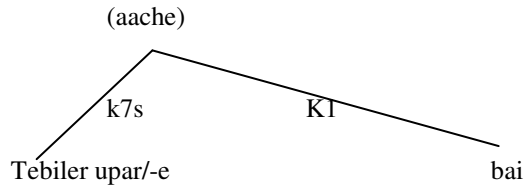
nijer

DRel-14. k7p (deshadhikarana 'location in space')

The participant denoting the location of karta or karma at the time of action is called as deshadhikarana. It will be marked as `k7p'. Some examples of `k7p' are given below.

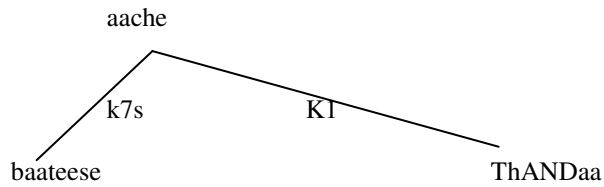
Example Id = Relation-DS-k7p-1:

- (71) mejZa para kiwAba hE.
Tebiler upar/e bai (aache).
'The book is on the table.'



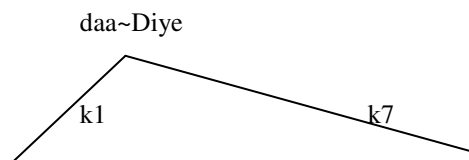
Example Id = Relation-DS-k7p-2:

- (72) havA meM TaMdaka hE.
Baataase ThANDaa aache.
'The air is chilly.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k7p-3:

- (73) rAma vahAz KadZA hE jahAz SyAma KadZA hE.
Raam sekhaane daa~Diye yehaane s'yaama daa~Diye.
'Ram is standing there where Shyam is standing.'



raam

sekhaane

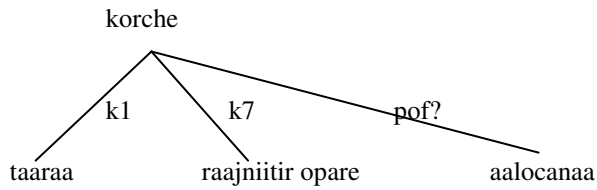
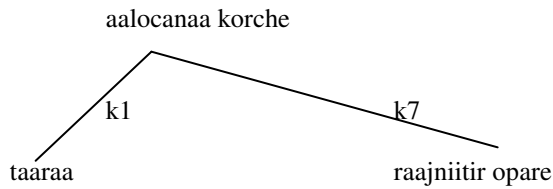
This sentence is not properly analyzed.

DRel-15. k7 (vishayadhikarana `location elsewhere')

Another kind of adhikarana is vishayadhikarana which can be roughly translated as `location in a topic'. For example:

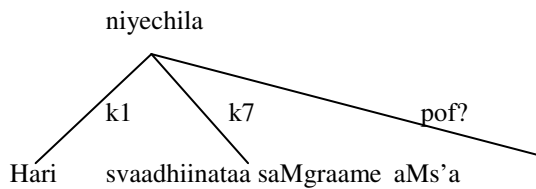
Example Id = Relation-DS-k7-1:

- (74) ve rAjanIwi para carcA kara rahe We.
Taaraa raajniitir upare aalocanaa korche.
'They were discussing politics.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k7-2:

- (75) harI ne svawanwrawA saMgrAma meM hissA liyA.
Hari svaadhiinataa saMgraame aMs'a niyechila.
'Hari took part in the independence movement.'

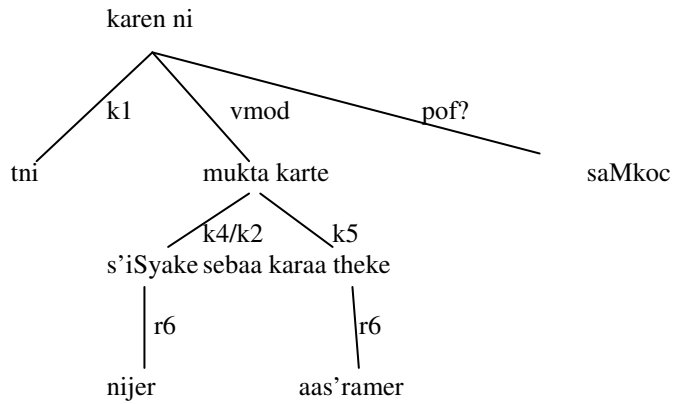
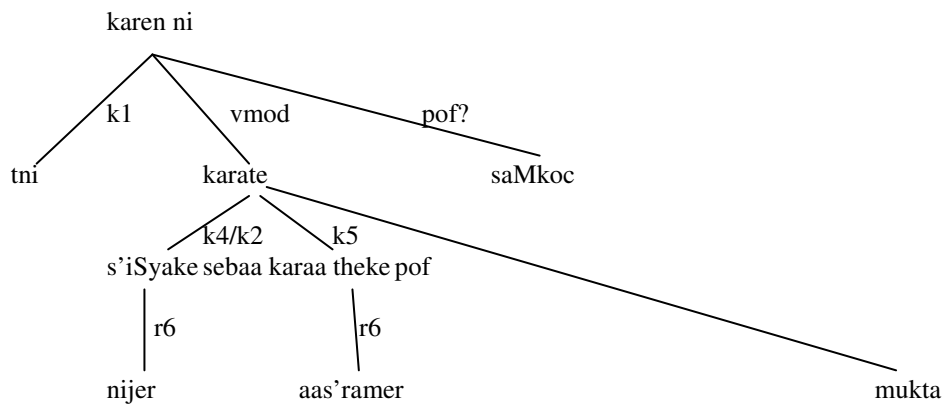


Example Id = Relation-DS-k7-3:

- (76) unhoMne apane SiSya ko ASrama kI sevAoM se mukwa karane meM saMkoca nahIM kiyA.

Tini nijer s'iSyake aas'ramer sebaa (karaa) theke mukta karaanote saMkoc karen ni.

`He didn't hesitate in freeing his student from the services of the ashram.'

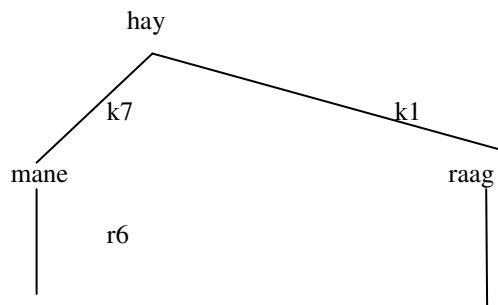


Example Id = Relation-DS-k7-4:

(77) mere mana meM gussA hE.

Aamaar mane khub raag hay.

`I am angry.'



aamaar

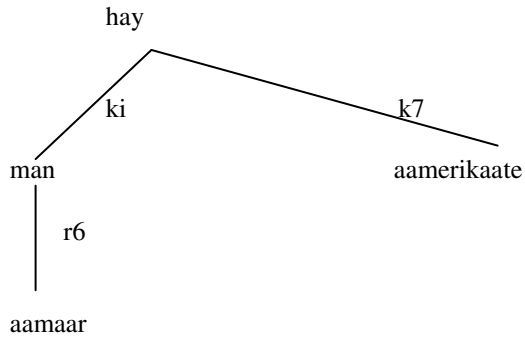
khub

Example Id = Relation-DS-k7-5:

(78) merA mana amarIkA meM hE.

Aamaar man aamerikaate (aachi)

`I am mentally in America.'



Syntactic Cue: Like other types of adhikarana, vishayAdhikarana also takes `meM' and `para' post-positions as its case markers.

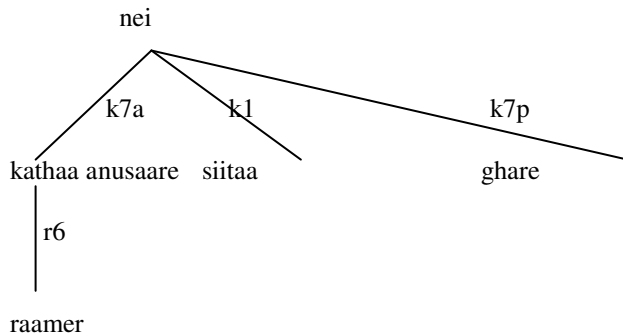
DRel-16. k7a (according to)

Example Id = Relation-DS-k7a-1:

(79) rAma ke muwAbika sIwA Gara para nahIM hE.

Raamer kathaa anusaare sitaa ghare nei.

`According to Ram, Sita is not at home.'



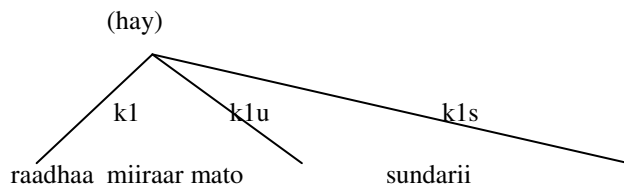
DRel-17. k*u (sAdrishya `similarity/comparison')

Example Id = Relation-DS-k*u-1:

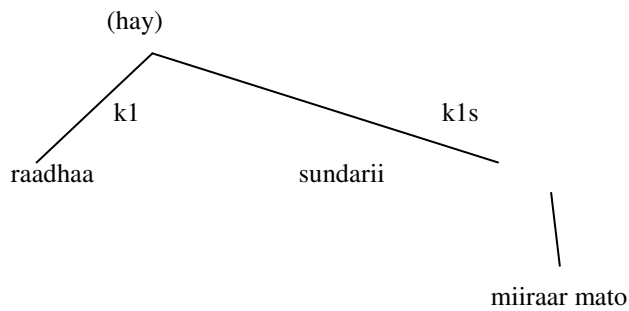
(80) rAXA mIrA jEsI sunxara hE.

Raadhaa miiraar mato sundari

`Radha is beautiful like Mira.'



Why not like this?

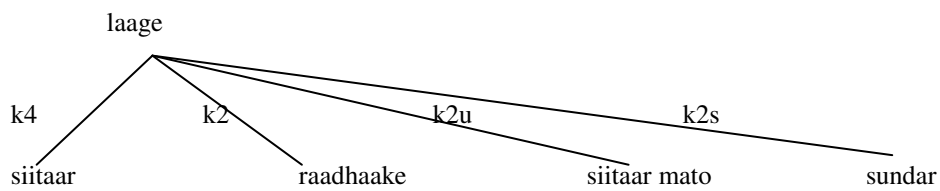


Example Id = Relation-DS-k*u-2:

(81) sIwA ko mIrA rAXA jEsI sunxara lagI.

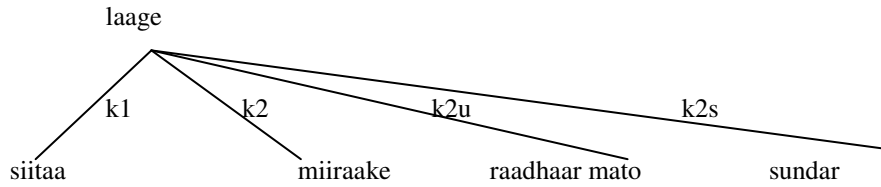
Siitaar miraake raadhaar mato sundar laage.

`To Sita Mira appeared as beautiful as Radha.'



- (82) sIwA mIrA ko rAXA jEsI sunxara mAnatI hE.
Siitaa miraake raadhaar mato sundar mane kare.

`Sita considers Mira as beautiful as Radha.'

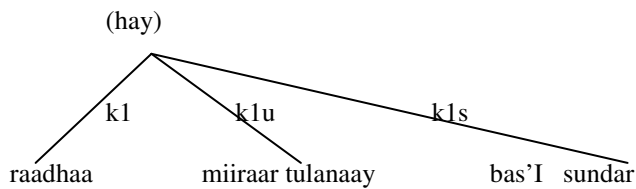


Example Id = Relation-DS-k*u-4:

- (83) rAXA mIrA kI wulanA meM adhika sunxara hE.

Raadhaa miiraar tulanaay bes'I sundar.

`Radha is more beautiful in comparison to Mira.'

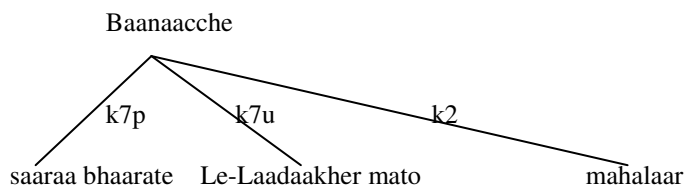


Example Id = Relation-DS-k*u-5:

- (84) pUre BArawa meM leha-laxxAKZa jEsA mAhOla banA rahe.

Saaraa bhaarate le-laadaakher mato mahalaa baanaacche.

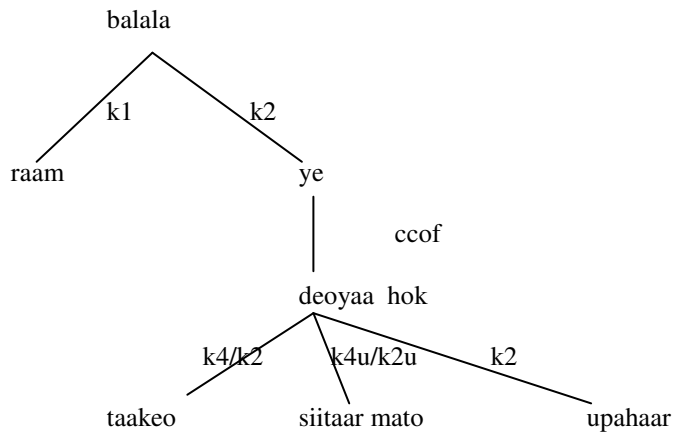
`Like Leh-Laddakh conditions should prevail through out India.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-k*u-6:

- (85) rAma ne kahA ki use BI sIwA kI waraha woPZe xiye jAyeM.
Raam balla ye taakeo siitaar mato upahaar deoyaa hok.

`Ram said that he should be given gifts like Sita.'

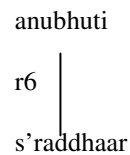


DRel-18. r6 (shashthi `genitive/possessive')

The genitive/possessive relation which holds between two nouns has to be marked as `r6'. For example:

Example Id = Relation-DS-r6-1:

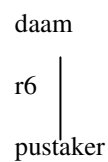
- (86) sammAna kA BAva
S'raddhaar anubhuti
`Feeling of respect.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-r6-2:

- (87) puswaka kI kImawa

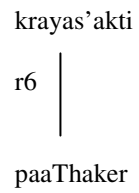
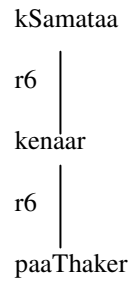
Pustaker daam
`Price of the book.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-r6-3:

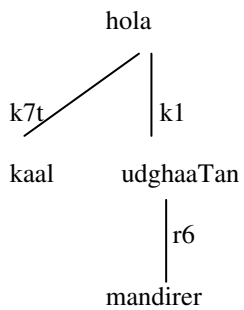
- (88) pATaka kI krayaSakwi
paaThaker kenaar kSamataa / krayas'akti

`Purchasing power of the reader.'



DRel-19. r6-k1, r6-k2 (karta or karma of a conjunct verb (complex predicate))

- (89) kala manxira kA uxGAtana huA
Kaala mandirer udghaaTan hola
`Yesterday, the temple got inaugurated.'

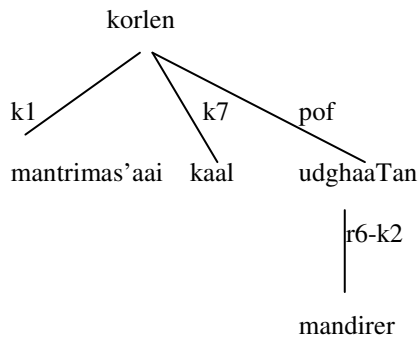


Example Id = Relation-DS-r6-k2-1:

(90) manwrIjI ne kala manxira kA uxGAtana kiyA.

Mantrimas'aai kaal mandirer udghaaTan karlen

`The minister inaugurated the temple yesterday.'



Possible case of confusion:

1. r6-k* and pof should not have the same parent.

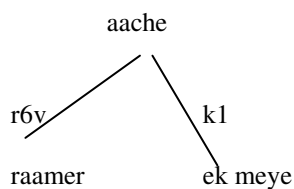
DRel-20. r6v ('kA' relation between a noun and a verb):

There are instances where a noun with 'kA' is attached to the verb but does not have any karaka relation. Instead, it does indicate a sense of possession.

Example Id = Relation-DS-r6v-1:

(91) rAma ke eka betI hE
Raamer ek meye aache .
`Ram has a daughter.'

Syntactic cue: In an r6v relation, the `kA' vibhakti normally does not agree with the noun after it.



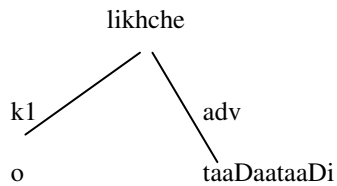
DRel-21. adv (kriyAvisheSaNa `adverbs - ONLY `manner adverbs' have to be taken here').

Example Id = Relation-DS-adv-1:

(92) vaha jalxI jalxI liKA rahA WA

O taaDaataaDi likhche.

`He was writing fast.'

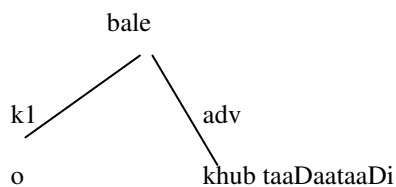


Example Id = Relation-DS-adv-2:

(93) vaha bahuwa wejZa bolawA hE

O khub taaDaataaDi bale.

`He speaks very fast.'



DRel-22. sent-adv (Sentential Adverbs)

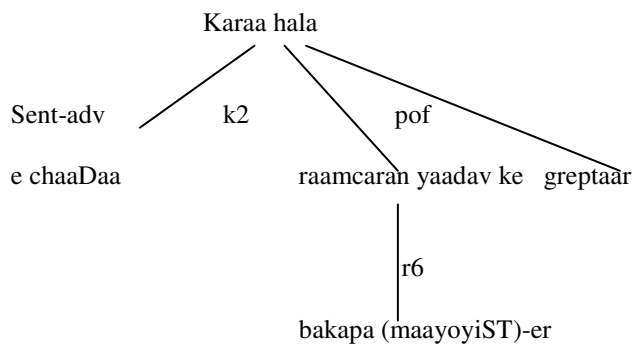
Some adverbial expressions have the entire sentence in their scope. For example:

Example Id = Relation-DS-sent-adv-1:

(94) isake alAvA, BakaPA (mAovAxI) ke rAmabacana yAxava ko giraPZwAra kara liyA gayA.

E chaaDaa bakapa (maaoyiST)-r raamcaran yaadabke greptaar karaa hala.

`Apart from this, Rambacana Yadav of BKP (Maoist) was arrested.'



In the above example, phrase `isake alAvA' is a connective which is modifying the verb but has the entire clause in its scope. Such expressions would be attached to the verb of the sentence they are modifying and the attachment would be labeled as `sent-adv'.

Possible case of confusion:

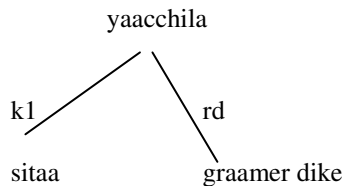
1. A conjunct cannot be sent-adv of a verb.

DRel-23. rd (relation prati `direction')

The participant indicating `direction' of the activity has to be marked as `rd'. The label `rd' stands for `relation direction'.

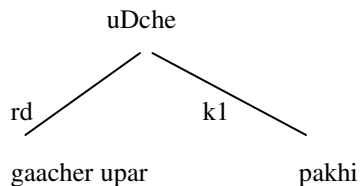
Example Id = Relation-DS-rd-1:

- (95) sIwA gAzva kI ora jA rahI WI
 Siitaa graamer dike yaacchila
 `Sita was going towards her village.'



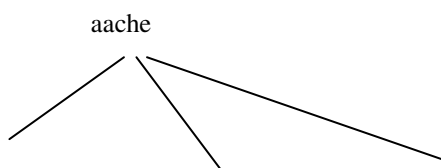
Example Id = Relation-DS-rd-2:

- (96) pedZa ke Upara pakRI udZa rahA hE
 Gaacher upar paakhi uDche.
 `The bird is ying over the tree.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-rd-3:

- (97) rAma ke prawi mohana ko SraxXA hE
 Raamer prati mohaner s'raddhaa aache
 Mohan has respect for Ram



rd k4a k1
 raamer prati mohaners'raddhaa

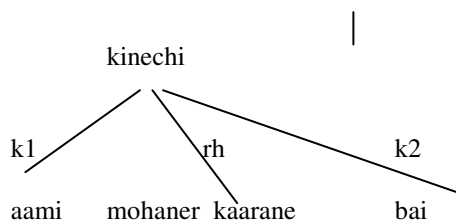
DRel-24. rh (hetu 'reason')

The reason or cause of an activity is to be marked as 'rh'.

Example Id = Relation-DS-rh-1:

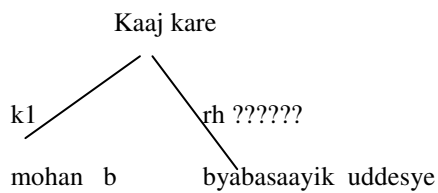
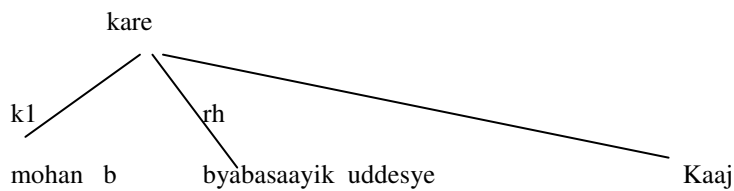
(98) mEne mohana kI vajaha se kiwAba KArIxI`

Aami mohaner kaarane bai kinechi
 I bought the book because of Mohan.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-rh-2: This has to be analyzed.

(99) mohana vyavasAyika lakSyA se kAma karawA hE
 Mohan byabasaayik uddesye kaaj kare.
 `Mohan works for professional goals.'



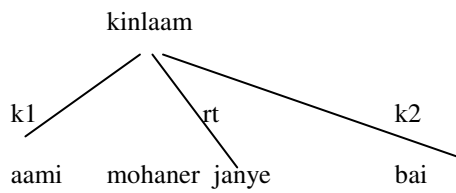
DRel-25. rt (tadarthya `purpose')

The purpose of an action is called as tadarthya which is marked as `rt'.

Example Id = Relation-DS-rt-1:

(100) mEne mohana ke liye kiwAba KArIxI

Aami mohaner janye bai kinlaam.
'I bought the book because of Mohan.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-rt-2:

(101) mEne jAne ke liye tiketa KArIxA
Aami yaaoyaar janya TikiT kinlaam.
'I bought the ticket for going.'

