


Synchronic exploration in search of diachronic paths: An areal-typological study on the grammaticalization of “PUT/KEEP” in Northeast, Central, and South Asian languages

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1. Introduction


- Background & Purpose
- Masica (1976: 141-158)
Explicator compound verb
- one of the hallmarks of the languages spoken in Northeast, Central, and South Asia



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1. Introduction

- Masica (1976: 151): Explicator compound verb



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1. Introduction

- Explicator compound verb
- Sequence of two verbs: V1(non-finite) + v2(finite)
- V1=Primary/Main/Polar Verb
- v2=Secondary/Explicator/Vector Verb
- Semantics: V1 is the semantic center of gravity and v2 is semantically bleached.
- The set of v2s is a closed class: GO, COME, GIVE, TAKE, **PUT/KEEP**, SEE, THROW, SIT, STAND etc.

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1. Introduction

- Masica (1976: 146): Chief explicator auxiliaries

Language	PUT	KEEP	SEE	THROW	SIT	STAND	GO	COME	GIVE
ALL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
INDICATED	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PUT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
KEEP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SEE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
THROW	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SIT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
STAND	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GO	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
COME	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GIVE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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1. Introduction

- Masica (1976: 147): Chief explicator auxiliaries

Language	PUT	KEEP	SEE	THROW	SIT	STAND	GO	COME	GIVE
ALL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
INDICATED	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PUT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
KEEP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SEE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
THROW	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SIT	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
STAND	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GO	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
COME	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GIVE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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1. Introduction

- Explicator compound verb [V1+v2]
- The concatenation of [V1+v2] is **lexically selective**.
- A given v2 combines only with such V1 as are compatible with it.
- Not much is known about the cross-linguistic differences in the co-occurrence restrictions of a given v2 with the V1.

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1. Introduction

- Explicator compound verb [V1+v2]
- The co-occurrence restrictions of a given v2 with the V1 may be taken as a barometer of **the degree of semantic bleaching or grammaticalization** of the v2 in question.
- Assuming that the direction of semantic change is the same but that the speed of the change may vary from one language to other,

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1. Introduction

- a comparative study of vector verbs across the languages of Northeast, Central, and South Asia provides us an invaluable opportunity to examine the process of grammaticalization at different points in apparent time and to follow it through successive phases (see Hook 1988).
- Such an exploration in **“space/geography”** provides a glimpse into the **“time/history”** of the trajectory of change.

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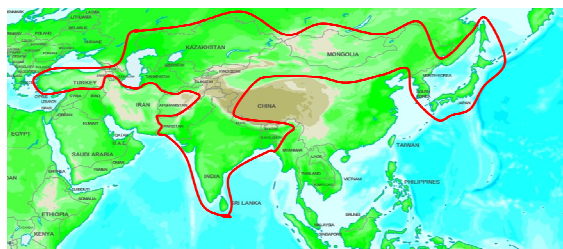
1. Introduction

- In this paper, I focus on the vector verb (v2) usage of the experientially basic verb **PUT/KEEP** in the languages of Northeast (Japanese, Korean, Mongolian), Central (Kazakh, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Uyghur) and South Asia (Hindi, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam) in an attempt to shed light on the similarities and differences in its co-occurrence restrictions with the main verb (V1) through a questionnaire-based elicitation study.

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1. Introduction

- Languages under discussion



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2. Methodology

- Questionnaire based elicitation from native speakers: primary data
- Consultants: Native speakers of the concerned languages (and also fluent in Japanese)
- No. of consultants: 1 per language (5 for Korean)
- The data represents the dialect/idiolect of the consultant.
- Masica (1976: 146): semantic contribution of the vector **“KEEP/PUT”**: forethought+completion.

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2. Methodology

- Consultants:
- Korean: Dr. J-M, Kim, Dr. H-J Chung, Y-N Li, Y-J Kwon and J-H Kwon
- Monogolian: Badema (Wülänchäbü City, Inner Monogolia, China)
- Uzbek: Mukhamediev Nozim Mufazzalovich (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)
- Tajik: Fariza Abidova Mirmuhammadovna(Samarqand, Uzbekistan)
- Kyrgyz: Djamilia Soltobaeva (Ak Tuz, Kyrgyzstan)
- Kazakh: Saltanat Abdildina (Astana, Kazakhstan)
- Uyghur: Gulizar Keyim (Ghulja City, Uyghur Autonomous Regions, China)
- Hindi: Sunil Lakhera (New Delhi, India)
- Telugu: Dr. SAR Reddy (Kakinada, India)
- Tamil: Verrappan Veerasureshkumar (Madurai, India)
- Malayalam: Dr. P. A. George (Thiruvananthapuram, India)

Thank you very much !!!

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2. Methodology



V1

1. canonical transitive, exx. 2-12
2. semi-transitive/ingestive, exx. 13-17
3. reflexive, exx. 18-20 & 23
4. unergative, exx. 21, 22, 24-31
5. unaccusative, ex. 32

See appendix for enlarged version.

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2. Methodology

- V1 classification: 5 groups in the order of decreasing transitivity:
- **canonical transitive** (e.g. wash cloths, clean the room etc.) exx. 2-12
- **semi-transitive/ingestive** (e.g. eat food, drink medicine)exx. 13-17
- **reflexive transitive** (take shower, wash one's hands etc.) exx. 18-20 & 23
- **unergative** (e.g. run, walk, sit, etc.) exx. 21, 22, 24-31
- **unaccusative** (e.g. die) ex. 32
- Check if the above can co-occur with the vector PUT/KEEP in the languages under discussion.

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3. Findings

- Since the number
- of languages under
- consideration is
- large results will be
- presented as per
- the category of
- V1

V1

1. canonical transitive, exx. 2-12
2. semi-transitive/ingestive, exx. 13-17
3. reflexive, exx. 18-20 & 23
4. unergative, exx. 21, 22, 24-31
5. unaccusative, ex. 32

See appendix for English translation

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3. Findings

1. Canonical transitive, exx. 2-12 (see appendix)

Uzbek (Central Asia)

6	Ertaga	sayil-ga	chiq-ib	ketish-im	bois	kiyim-lar-im-ni
	tomorrow	journey-to	go out-CP	go-1S	hence	cloth-PL-1S-ACC
	yuv-ib	qo'y-d-im				
	wash-CP	keep-PAST-1S				

Malayalam (South Asia)

6	Nale	muthal	yatrakkyu	pokunnathukondu	vasuthram
	tomorrow	from	journey.to	go-hence	cloths.ACC
	alaki	vecchu			
	wash.CP	keep.PAST			

Since I was to go on a trip from tomorrow I washed the cloths beforehand.

Exx. 2-8, 10: In all the language at hand the combination of [WASH+ KEEP/PUT] is permitted.

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3. Findings

1. Canonical transitive, exx. 2-12 (see appendix)

Mongolian (N-E Asia)

9	tere	uür-yin	toqai	bodulqila-ya/	*[bodulqila-ju	talbi-ya]
	that	thing-GEN	about	think-FUT	think-CP	keep-FUT

Telugu (South Asia)

9	Aa	vishayam	gurunchi	aalochi-staanu/	aalochi-nchi-uncutaanu
	that	topic	about	think-1S.FUTURE	think-CP-keep.FUTURE

I will think about it beforehand.
あのことについて考えておきます。

As for [THINK+KEEP/PUT] combination variation is observed across lgs.

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3. Findings

1. Canonical transitive, exx. 2-12 (see appendix)

Tajik					
12	in	faila	desktop-ba	mon-da	mon-d-am
	that	file.ACC	desktop-on	keep-CP	keep-PST-1S
Hindi					
12	vo	fail	desktop-pe	(*rakh)	rakhi
	that	file.ACC.F	desktop-on	keep.CP	keep.PST.F
	あのファイルをデスクトップに置いておいた。 I kept that file on the desktop.				

Exx. 11, 12: **[KEEP/PUT+ KEEP/PUT]** is permitted in East and Central Asian lgs. But not in South Asian lgs.

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3. Findings

2. Semi-transitive/ingestive, exx. 13-17 (see appendix)

Uyghur							
13	Ete	imtxan	bolgha-chqa	plastinka-ni	2-3-qétim	angla-p	qoy-d-um
	tomorrow	exam	be-hence	tape-ACC	2-3-times	listen-CP	keep-PAST-1SG
Kazakh							
13	erteng	ekzamen	bol-a-dy	sol	ushyn	kasseta-ny	2-3 ret
	tomorrow	examination	be-FUT-3S	that	for	cassette-ACC	2-3 times
	tynda-p { *khoi-d-um / al-d-ym }						
	listen-CP	keep-PAST-1SG	take-PAST-1SG				
	Since the examination is tomorrow I heard the 2 to 3 times tape beforehand.						

Exx. 13, 14: **[LISTEN+ KEEP/PUT]**, **[LOOK/SEE+ KEEP/PUT]**: variation across languages

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3. Findings

2. Semi-transitive/ingestive, exx. 13-17 (see appendix)

Kyrgyz						
16	anan	uiku-m	kel-bes	uchun	chai-dan	kop
	later	sleep-1S	become-NEG	so as to	tea-ACC	lot
	ichi-p	{ *koy-d-um / al-d-ym }				
	drink-CP	keep-PAST-1SG	take-PAST-1SG			
Marathi						
16	nantar	dzhop	yeu-naye	mhaNun	bharapur	cahaa
	later	sleep	come-NEG	so as to	lot	tea.ACC
	pi-un	{ ghet-laa / *Thev-laa }				
	drink-CP	take-PF.M.Sg.	keep-PF.M.Sg.			
	I drank a lot of tea so as not to fall asleep later.					

Exx. 15-17: **[EAT+ KEEP/PUT]**, **[DRINK+KEEP/PUT]**: only permitted in Japanese.

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3. Findings

3. Reflexive, exx. 18-20 and 23 (see appendix)

Uyghur						
19	Tamaq-ni	yéyesh	üchün	qolum-ni	yu-du-m/	*yuyu-p qoy-d-um
	food-ACC	eat-INF	for	hand-ACC	wash-PAST-1S/wash-CP	keep-PAST-1S
Tamil						
19	saappaaDu	saappiDum	mun	kai.yai	kazhuvinEn/	*kazhuvi-vaitten
	food	eat.PTCPL	before	hand.ACC	wash.PAST.1S/wash-CP-keep.PAST.1S	
	I washed my hands for eating food.					

Exx. 18-20, 23: **[TAKE BATH / WASH HANDS or FACE / BRUSH TEETH]+ KEEP/PUT**: not permitted in any lg. except Japanese

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3. Findings

4. Unergative, exx. 21, 22, 24-31 (see appendix)

Marathi					
30	laamb-caa	prawaas	asalyaane	bas-un	{ *thewaa-wa / ghyaa-wa }
	long-GEN.M	journey.M	hence	sit-CP	keep-VOL
	長旅なので座っておこう。 It's a long journey hence let us sit.				
Mongolian					
30	qula-jam	ayala-qu	tola	saGu-ju	{ bayi-ya / *talbi-ya / ?ab-ya }
	long-road	walk-adj	hence	sit-CP	be-VOL
	It's a long journey hence let us sit.				

Exx. 21, 22, 24-31: **[SWIM / SIT / STAND / HIDE / RUN] + KEEP/PUT**: only permitted in Japanese.

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3. Findings

5. Unaccusative, ex. 32 (see appendix)

Telugu						
32	naa-ku	ekkuwa	kaalam	bratakaalani		leedu.
	I-DAT	long	time	wish to live		not
	janam	tittukoka	munde	chan-i	{ powaDam / *uncaTam }	manchidi
	people	commenting	before	die-CP	going/keeping	good
Kazakh						
32	men-in	uzakh	omyr	sur-g-ym	kel-mei-dy	on-da
	1SG.GEN	long	life	live-NOML	come-NEG-3SG	this-in
	adam-dar	sen-y	alai-dy	ol-yp	Khai / *khoi-ghan	jakhshy
	person-PL	2SG-GEN	regret-FUT.3P	die-CP	stay/put-NOML	good
	I do not want to live long. It is best to die when people around regret your death.					

Ex. 32: **[DIE+KEEP/PUT]**: Only possible in Japanese

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3. Findings

Language	PUT	KEEP	PUT+KEEP	PUT+PUT	KEEP+KEEP	PUT+KEEP+KEEP
Arabic	1	1	0	0	0	0
Armenian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bulgarian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chinese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Dutch	1	1	0	0	0	0
English	1	1	0	0	0	0
French	1	1	0	0	0	0
German	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hebrew	1	1	0	0	0	0
Indonesian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Italian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Japanese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Korean	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malay	1	1	0	0	0	0
Portuguese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Russian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Spanish	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tamil	1	1	0	0	0	0
Thai	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ukrainian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Yiddish	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zhazha	1	1	0	0	0	0

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3. Findings

Language	PUT	KEEP	PUT+KEEP	PUT+PUT	KEEP+KEEP	PUT+KEEP+KEEP
Arabic	1	1	0	0	0	0
Armenian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bulgarian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chinese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Dutch	1	1	0	0	0	0
English	1	1	0	0	0	0
French	1	1	0	0	0	0
German	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hebrew	1	1	0	0	0	0
Indonesian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Italian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Japanese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Korean	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malay	1	1	0	0	0	0
Portuguese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Russian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Spanish	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tamil	1	1	0	0	0	0
Thai	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ukrainian	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	1	1	0	0	0	0
Yiddish	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zhazha	1	1	0	0	0	0

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3. Findings

Table 3. Results of google search: Non-volitional intransitive/Unaccusative+KEEP/PUT (8th Oct. 2007)

Unacc. V1 + obj (KEEP/PUT)	No. of hits	Consecutive Uses of Unacc. V1 + obj (KEEP/PUT)	No. of hits
open obj + obj	0	open to open obj + obj	0
hold obj + obj	0	hold to hold obj + obj	0
put obj + obj	0	put to put obj + obj	0
store obj + obj	0	store to store obj + obj	0
wait obj + obj	0	wait to wait obj + obj	0
work obj + obj	0	work to work obj + obj	0
hold (obj) + obj	0	hold to hold (obj) + obj	0
put (obj) + obj	0	put to put (obj) + obj	0
store (obj) + obj	0	store to store (obj) + obj	0
wait (obj) + obj	0	wait to wait (obj) + obj	0
work (obj) + obj	0	work to work (obj) + obj	0
open (obj) + obj	0	open to open (obj) + obj	0
hold (obj) + obj	0	hold to hold (obj) + obj	0
put (obj) + obj	0	put to put (obj) + obj	0
store (obj) + obj	0	store to store (obj) + obj	0
wait (obj) + obj	0	wait to wait (obj) + obj	0
work (obj) + obj	0	work to work (obj) + obj	0
open (obj) + obj	0	open to open (obj) + obj	0
hold (obj) + obj	0	hold to hold (obj) + obj	0
put (obj) + obj	0	put to put (obj) + obj	0
store (obj) + obj	0	store to store (obj) + obj	0
wait (obj) + obj	0	wait to wait (obj) + obj	0
work (obj) + obj	0	work to work (obj) + obj	0

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4. Summary & Conclusions

- The results of the study show that all the languages under discussion behave alike with regard to the concatenation of PUT/KEEP with canonical transitive V1.
- As for the combination of the same verb acting as V1 as well as V2 (KEEP+KEEP) differences are observed. Northeast and Central Asian languages allow such combinations while South Asian languages do not.

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4. Summary & Conclusions

- With regard to ingestive verbs, very few languages barring Japanese and Korean permit concatenation with PUT/KEEP. The same trend is found for the reflexive and unergative verbs.
- Finally, as for unaccusative, only Japanese allow concatenation with PUT/KEEP. The vector PUT/KEEP in Japanese (*oku*), unlike its Korean counterparts, also undergoes phonetic attrition.

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4. Summary & Conclusions

- From these facts, I conclude that on the continuum of grammaticalization of the vector PUT/KEEP Japanese occupies the higher end and South Asian languages the lower one. Korean and the Central Asian languages fall mid-way between these two poles.
- A more fine-grained analysis (involving elicitation from multiple no. of speakers, attested examples etc.) is required.

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Thank you very much !!!

- Comments, criticisms, suggestions welcome !!
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Appendix: English translation of the questionnaire in Japanese

- 1. He/She kept the book on the table.
- 2. Since the guests are going to come tomorrow I cleaned the room beforehand.
- 3. Since the guests were to come soon I switched on the light beforehand.
- 4. Since I was going return home late toady I prepared dinner beforehand.
- 5. I wrote the telephone number on the paper so as not to forget it.
- 6. Since I was to go on a trip from tomorrow I washed the cloths beforehand.
- 7. Mother hid the chocolates beforehand so as not be found by the kids.
- 8. I booked the ticket beforehand.
- 10. Please convey him that I will go tomorrow.
- 9. I will think about it beforehand.
- 11. Keep that book on the table.
- 12. I kept that file on the desktop.

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Appendix: English translation of the questionnaire in Japanese

- 13. Since the examination is tomorrow I listened the 2 to 3 times tape beforehand.
- 14. When I had been to Japan I should have seen Mt. Fuji.
- 15. It is better to drink (take) medicine before getting sick.
- 16. I drank a lot of tea beforehand so as not to fall asleep later.
- 17. Today I may not be able to take lunch hence I ate/had a heavy breakfast beforehand.
- 18. Since I wanted to go out I took shower beforehand.
- 19. In order to eat food I washed my hands.
- 20. In order to do makeup I washed my face.
- 23. Let me brush teeth before going to bed.

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Appendix: English translation of the questionnaire in Japanese

- 21. I cannot swim tomorrow hence I will swim today in advance.
- 22. If you swim in the swimming pool in the morning you can spend even the hot summer cool.
- 24. After reaching there I have start the work immediately hence I took enough sleep in the plane beforehand.
- 25. Hide yourself so as not be found by him.
- 26. I felt danger hence I decided to run away.
- 27. It looks like it is going to rain later hence I will jog/run in the morning.
- 28. It is better to run the distance more than one required to be run in the race while doing practice.
- 29. Those who want to ask questions should stand (line up) in front of the microphone.
- 30 It is a long journey hence I should better sit.
- 31. It is important to sit when one can sit.
- 32. I do not want to live long. It is best to die when people around regret your death.

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Memo

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