

Guidelines for Malayalam Dependency Annotation

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Introduction

Dependency Treebank is an attempt to produce appropriate electronic language resources in order to attain the benefit of intertranslatability among Indian languages.

Annotation of corpora can be done at various levels such as POS Tagging (Word level), Chunking (Phrase level), Dependency Parsing (Sentence level) etc: Annotated Corpora serve as an important tool for NLP applications in Indian languages. Treebanks play an important tool for NLP tasks such as parsing.

A parsed corpus is known as Treebank. The visual diagram of tree structure is rarely found in Treebank annotation. The representation is by using labelled brackets.

The dependency model is a syntactico-semantic relation between the verb and the different Arguments (Noun Phrases) present in a sentence.

The Model

The Paninian model of Karaka Theory is used for the sentence level analysis. Paninian grammatical model treats a sentence as a series of modifier- modifier relations. Modified is the finite verb and modifiers are the arguments (Noun Phrases) present in a sentence.

Malayalam

Malayalam is a free word order language and an SOV language. It is an inflectionally rich and agglutinative language. Unlike in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada, it has no personal terminations in verbs. Malayalam has so many free postpositions after nouns and many auxiliaries after verb roots as suffixes.

Paninian Karaka Theory

According to Panini, Karakas are the roles of various participants in an action of the verb. Verb is the central element of analysis in Paninian Karaka Theory. It is the Nucleus of a sentence. Panini defines Karakas as the syntactico- semantic relation between the verb and the noun phrases present in a sentence. He describes about 6 Karakas – Karta (K1), Karma (K2), Karana (K3), Sampradana (K4), Apadana (K5) and Adhikarana (K7).

Other than Karakas, a sentence contains other types of relations such as Genitive, Purpose, Reason, Duration etc: and also so many other elements in a sentence. All the elements in the sentences of a language will be analysed in Dependency Treebank.

The Dependency Relations

The Karaka Relations

Karta (K1) 'doer/agent/subject'

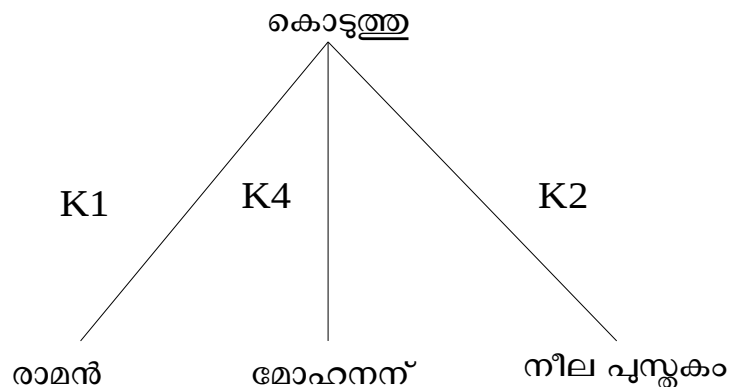
Karta is the one who carries out the action. In the example below, Ram is the doer of the action and so Ram is the Karta.

Example Id = Relation –DS–K1–1:

രാമൻ മോഹനന് നീല പുസ്തകം കൊടുത്തു.

Ram Mohan to blue book gave

' Ram gave blue book to Mohan'

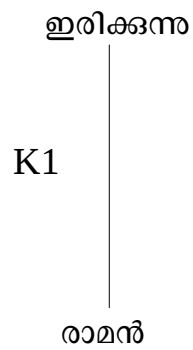


A. Example Id = Relation –DS–K1–2:

രാമൻ ഇരിക്കുന്നു

Ram Sit- pres.

'Ram sits'

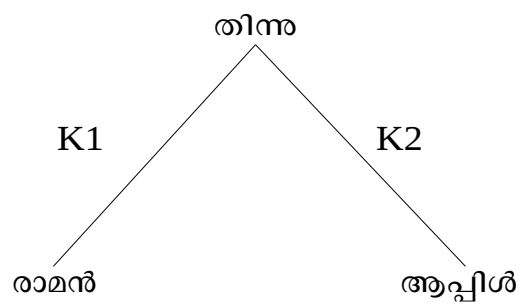


Syntactic cues: Karta is normally in Nominative form in Malayalam and there is no PNG agreement with the verb.

B. Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-3:

രാമൻ ആപ്പിൾ തിന്നു
Ram apple ate

'Ram ate the apple.'



Since there is no agreement, only one form of K1 is used.

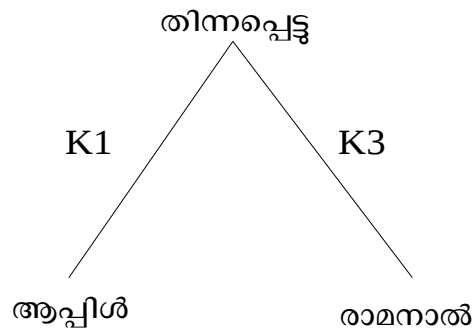
C. Karta in Passive constructions

In Passive constructions, Karta comes in the subject position and Instrumental case suffix – ആൽ 'by' is added to the Karta Ram. The passive suffix പെട് - is added to the verb.

Example Id = Relation–DS –K1–4:

ആപ്പിൾ	രാമനാൽ	തിന്നപ്പെട്ടു
apple	Ram-by	ate-passive

'The apple was eaten by Ram.'

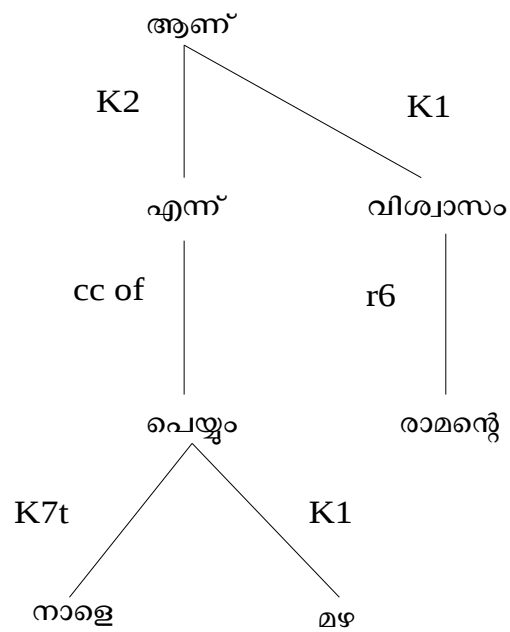


D. Karta with a Genitive marker

Example Id = Relation –DS-K1-5:

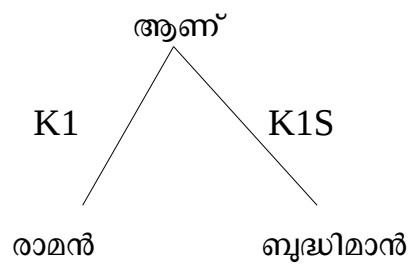
നാളെ	മഴ	പെയ്യും	എന്ന്	ആണ്	രാമന്റെ	വിശ്വാസം
tomorrow	rain-will	that	is	Ram of	belief	

' Ram believes that it will rain tomorrow.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-6:

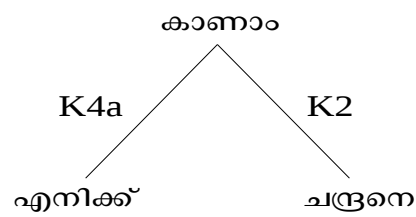
രാമൻ ബുദ്ധിമാൻ ആണ്
 Ram intelligent be-pres.
 'Ram is intelligent.'



F. Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-7:

എനിക്ക് ചന്ദ്രനെ കാണാം
I-to moon-Acc. See-can

'I can see the moon.'



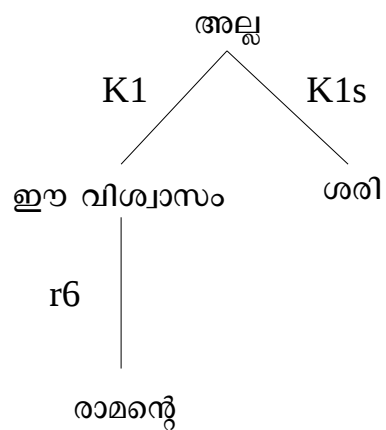
G. Clausal Karta

A clause can also be Karta.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-8:

രാമന്റെ ഈ വിശ്വാസം ശരി അല്ല.
Ram-of this belief true be-Neg.

'This belief of Ram is not true.'



Robust cues for identifying Karta :

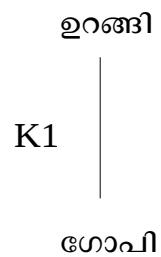
1. A noun in the Nominative form is always K1 in Malayalam.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-9:

ഗോപി ഉറങ്ങി

Gopi slept

'Gopi slept.'



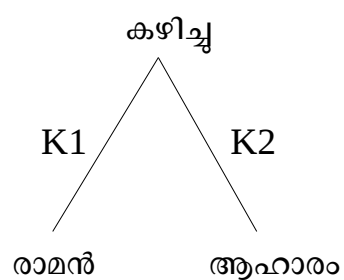
2. Karta will be the actor of the sentence.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-10 :

രാമൻ ആഹാരം കഴിച്ചു

Ram food ate

' Ram ate food.'



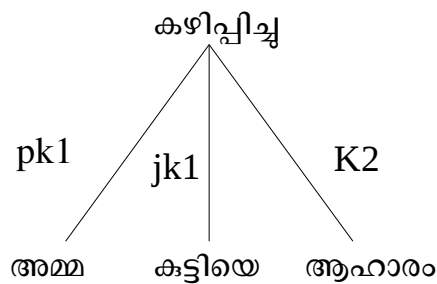
DRel-2.pk1,jk1,mk1 (causer,causee,mediator causer)

A. pk1 (prayojaka karta 'causer')

Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-11:

അമ്മ കുട്ടിയെ ആഹാരം കഴിപ്പിച്ചു
mother child-Acc. food eat-made

'mother fed the child.'

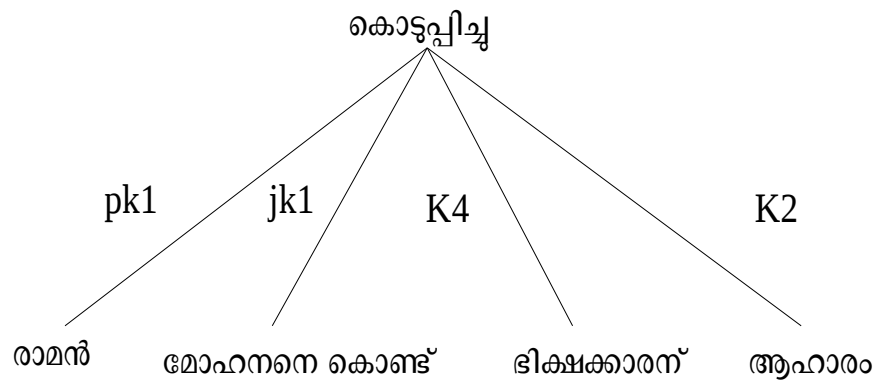


Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-12:

രാമൻ മോഹനനെ കൊണ്ട് ഭിക്ഷക്കാരുന് ആഹാരം കൊടുപ്പിച്ചു
Ram Mohan-with begger-to food give-made

'Ram made Mohan to make the begger eat the food.'

Syntactic cues : Syntactically pk1 behaves like Karta. The difference between a Karta and prayojaka Karta is to be noted from the suffix -പ്പി- .

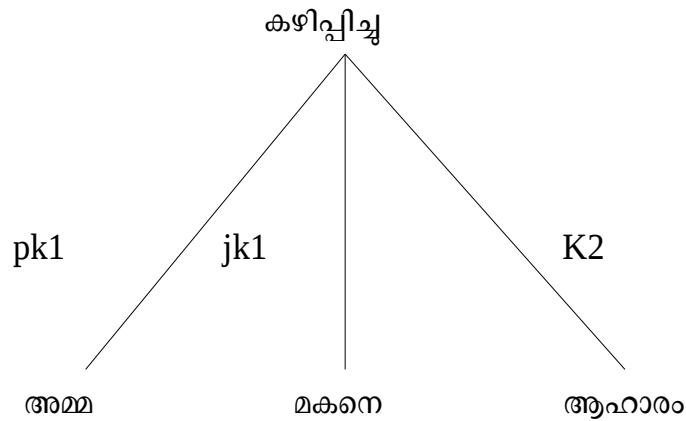


B. jk1 (prayojya Karta 'causee'.)

Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-13:

അമ്മ മകനെ ആഹാരം കഴിപ്പിച്ചു
mother son-Acc. Food eat-made

'Mother made the son eat the food.'



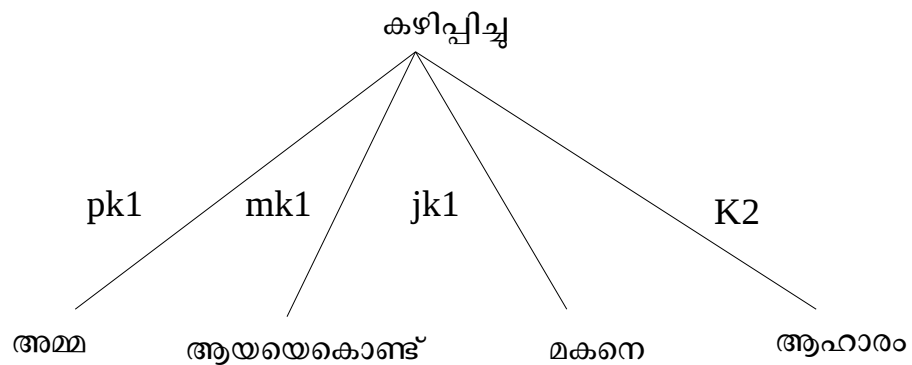
Here, മകൻ 'son' is the prayojya karta 'causee.'

C. mk1 (madhyastha karta ' mediator causer')

Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-14:

അമ്മ ആയയെക്കൊണ്ട് മകനെ ആഹാരം കഴിപ്പിച്ചു
mother Aya-with son-Acc. food eat-made

'Mother made the Ayah make the child eat the food.'



There can be more than one mediator causers.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K1-15 :

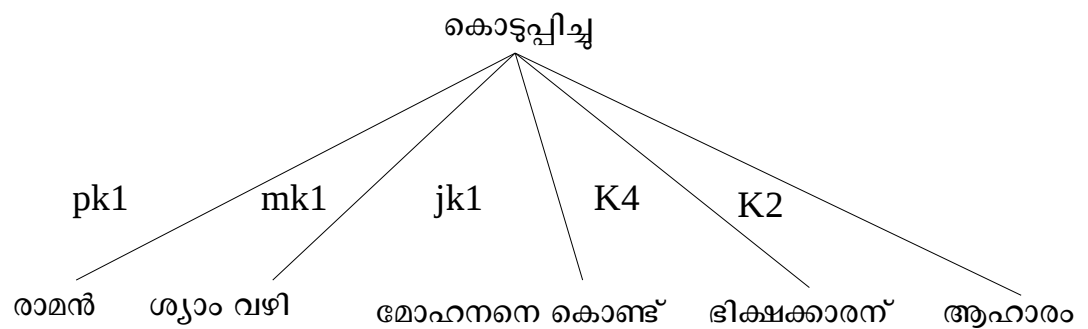
രാമൻ ശ്യാമിലൂടെ (ശ്യാം വഴി) മോഹനനെ കൊണ്ട് ഭിക്ഷക്കാരുന് ആഹാരം

Ram Shym-through Mohan-with begger-to food

കൊടുപ്പിച്ചു.

give-made

'Ram made Shyam make Mohan give alms to the begger.'



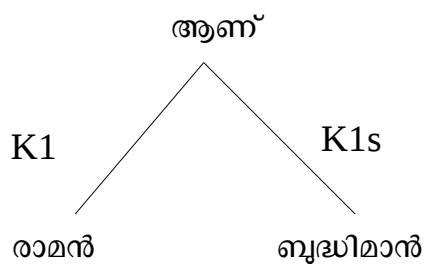
DRel-3 : K1s (vidheyakarta – Karta samanadhikarana ' noun complement of Karta')

Noun complements of Karta are marked as 'K1s'. The term samanadhikarana indicates 'having the same locus.'

രാമൻ ബുദ്ധിമാൻ ആണ്

Ram intelligent be-pres.

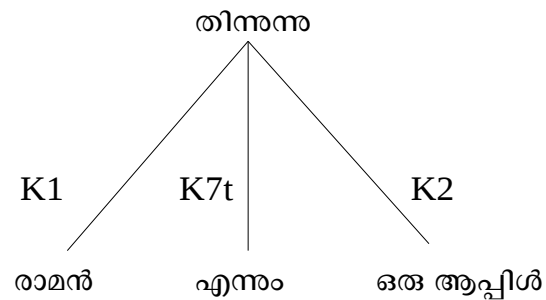
'Ram is intelligent.'



DRel-4 : K2 (Karma 'object/patient')

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2-1 :

രാമൻ എന്നും ഒരു ആപ്പിൾ തിന്നുന്നു
Ram daily one apple eat-pres.
' Ram eats an apple daily.'

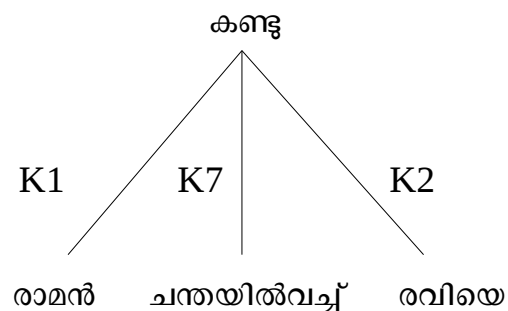


Syntactic cues :

The element which is the object/patient of the verb is marked as Karma. The result of the action pertains to Karma. Accusative case suffix-e is added to Karma. But, if Karma is inanimate, there is no need to add the suffix in Malayalam.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2-2 :

രാമൻ ചന്തയിൽവെച്ച് രവിയെ കണ്ടു
Ram market-in Ravi-Acc. Saw
' Ram saw Revi in the market.'



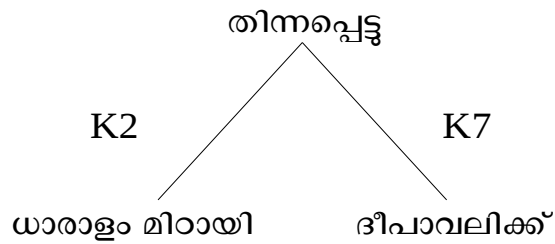
Karma in Passive Sentence

In passive sentence Karma becomes subject.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2-3 :

ധാരാളം മിഠായി ദീപാവലിക്ക് തിന്നപ്പെട്ടു.
lots of sweets Diwali-in ate-passive

'Lots of sweets were eaten on Diwali.'

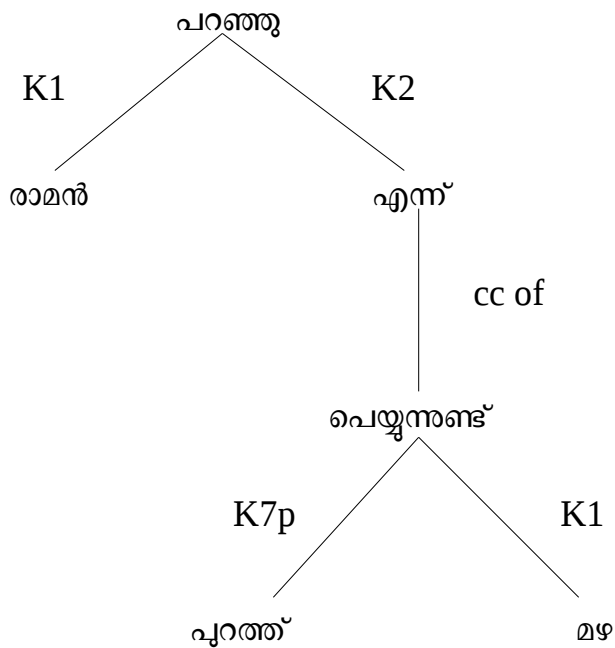


Vakya Karma (Sentential object-'complement clause')

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2-4 :

പുറത്ത് മഴ പെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട് എന്ന് രാമൻ പറഞ്ഞു
outside rain dropping that Ram said.

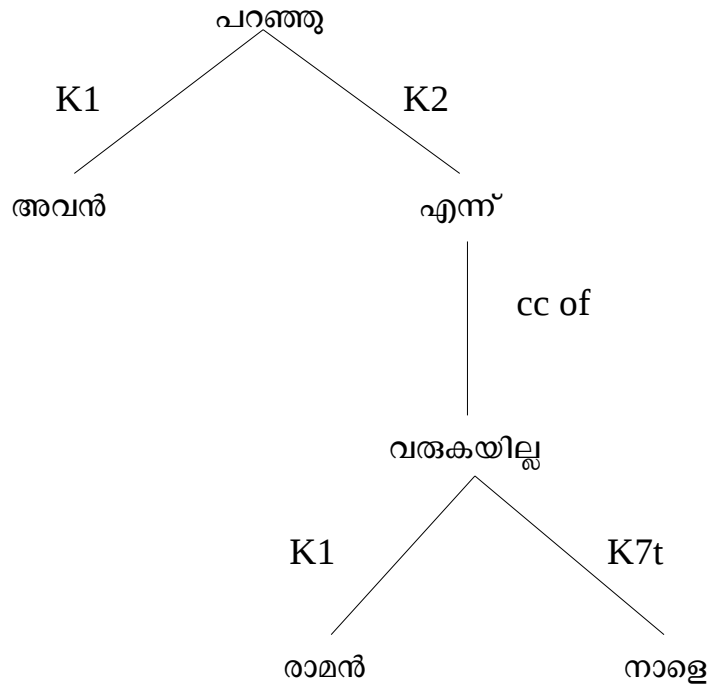
'Ram said that it rains outside.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K2-5 :

രാമൻ നാളെ വരുകയില്ല എന്ന് അവൻ പറഞ്ഞു
 Ram tomorrow come-will not that he said

'He said that Ram will not come tomorrow.'

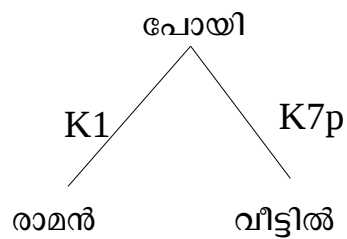


DRel- 5. K2p (Goal, Destination)

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2p-1 :

രാമൻ വീട്ടിൽ പോയി
 Ram home-in went

'Ram went home'



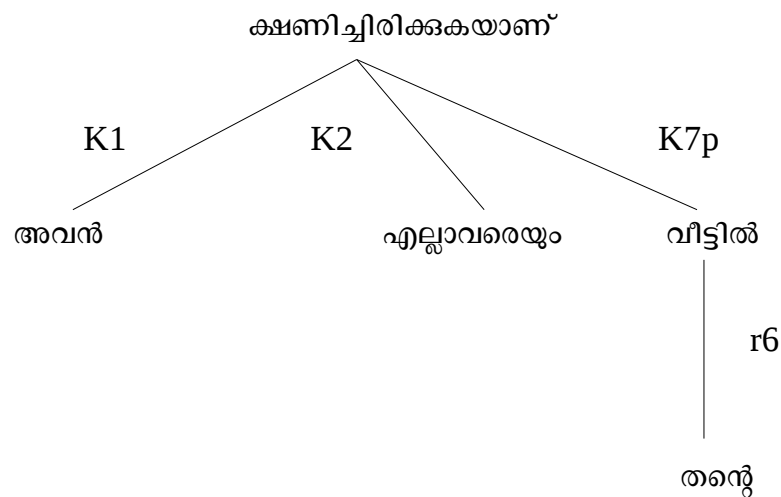
രാമൻ വീട് പോയി
 Ram home went

This is not possible in Malayalam. Therefore, K2p in Hindi is K7p in Malayalam.

Example – Id = Relation-DS-K2p-2 :

അവൻ എല്ലാവരെയും തന്റെ വീട്ടിൽ ക്ഷണിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്
 he every body-Acc. hiswon house-in invite-pres.

' He invites everybody to his home.'

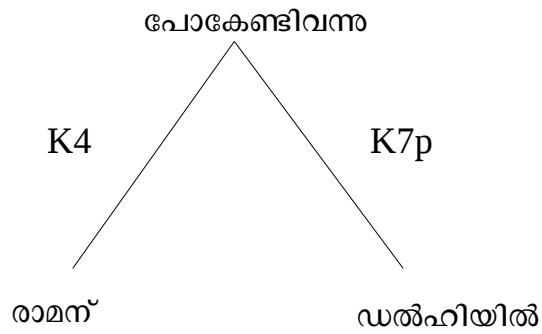


Here also, it is K7p

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2p-3 :

രാമന് ഡൽഹിയിൽ പോകേണ്ടിവന്നു
 Ram-to Delhi-in go-had to

'Ram had to go to Delhi.'

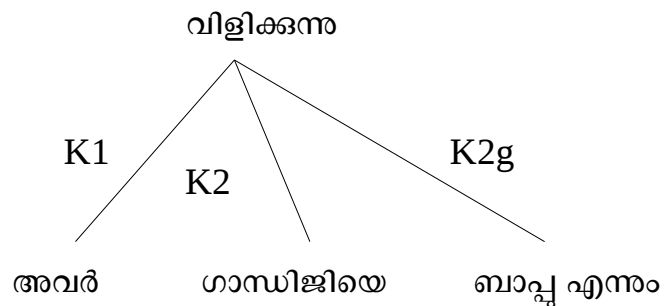


DRel-6.K2g (Secondary Karma)

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2g-1:

അവർ ഗാന്ധിജിയെ ബാപ്പ എന്നും വിളിക്കുന്നു
 they Gandhiji-Acc. Bappu also call-pres.

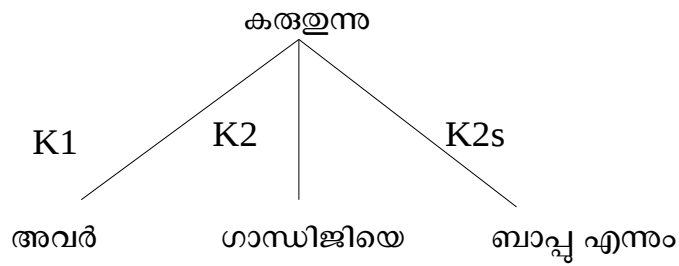
' They call Gandhiji Bapu also.'



Drel-7.K2s (Karma samanadhikarana 'object complement')

Example Id = Relation-DS-K2s-1:

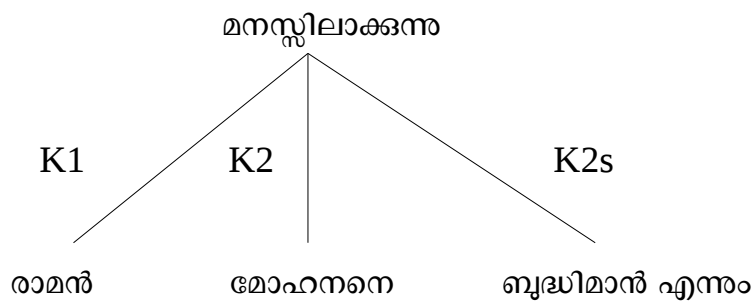
അവർ ഗാന്ധിജിയെ ബാപ്പ എന്നും കരുതുന്നു
 they Gandhiji-Acc. Bappu also consider
 ' They consider Gandhiji as a father also '



Example Id = Relation-DS-K2s-2:

രാമൻ മോഹനനെ ബുദ്ധിമാൻ എന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു
 Ram Mohan-Acc. Intelligent also understand-pres.

' Ram considers Mohan to be intelligent.'



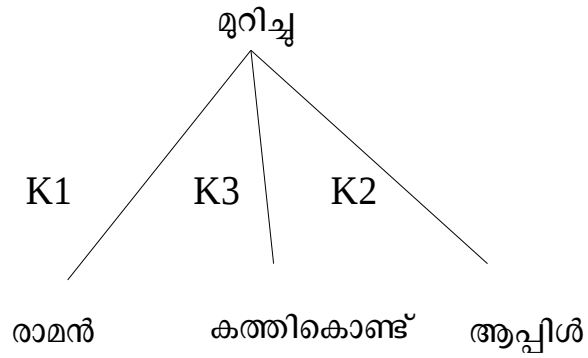
DRel-8.K3 Karana (Instrumental)

Karana Karaka denotes the Instrument used for the action expressed by the verb.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K3-1:

രാമൻ കത്തികൊണ്ട് ആപ്പിൾ മുറിച്ചു
 Ram knife-with apple cut

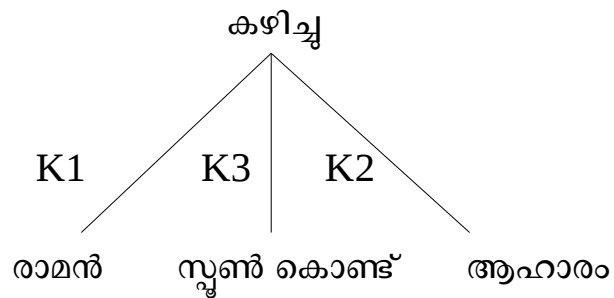
'Ram cut the apple with the knife.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K3-2:

രാമൻ സ്പൂൺ കൊണ്ട് ആഹാരം കഴിച്ചു
 Ram spoon-with food ate

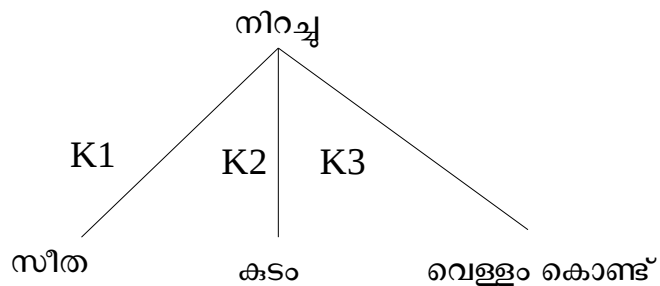
'Ram ate the food with the spoon.'



Exmple Id = Relation-DS-K3-3:

സീത കുടം വെള്ളം കൊണ്ട് നിറച്ചു
 Sita pot water-with filled

'Sita filled the pot with water.'

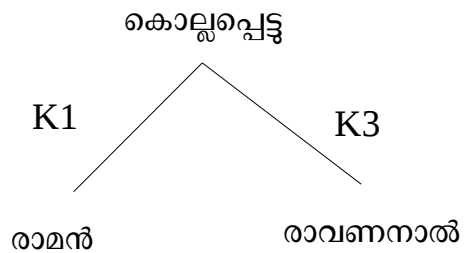


In passive sentences Karana Karaka takes an -ആൽ suffix in Malayalam.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K3-4 :

രാമൻ രാവണനാൽ കൊല്ലപ്പെട്ടു
Ram Ravana- by killed-passive

'Ravana was killed by Ram'

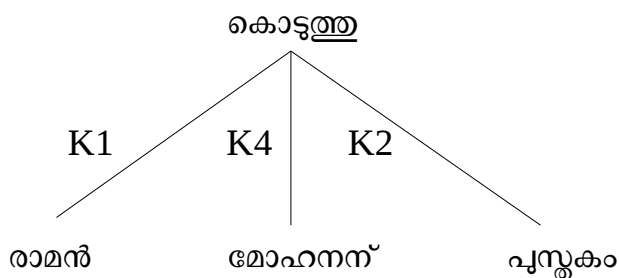


DRel-9.K4 (Sampradana 'recepient')

Sampradana Karaka is the recepient or beneficiary of the action of the verb.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K4-1:

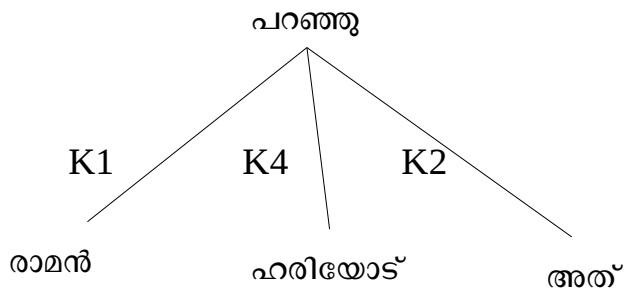
രാമൻ മോഹനന് പുസ്തകം കൊടുത്തു
Ram Mohan-to book gave
'Ram gave book to Mohan.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K4-2:

രാമൻ ഹരിയോട് അത് പറഞ്ഞു
Ram Hari-to that said

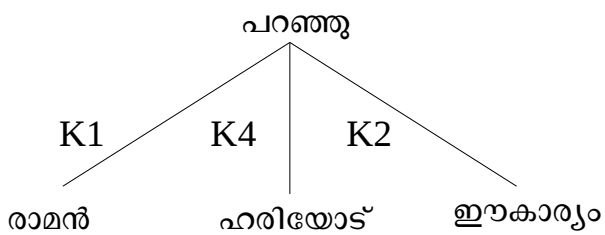
'Ram said that to Hari'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K4-3:

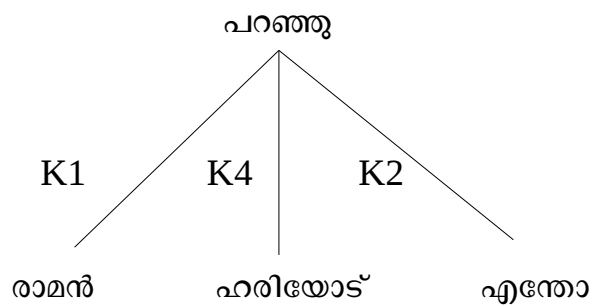
രാമൻ ഹരിയോട് ഈ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞു
 Ram Har-to this matter said

'Ram said this matter to Hari.'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K4-4:

രാമൻ ഹരിയോട് എന്തോ പറഞ്ഞു
 Ram Hari-to something said
 'Ram said something to Hari'



Syntactic cues: Sampradana karaka takes the suffixes -ക്ക് and -ഉ് and also -ഓട്.

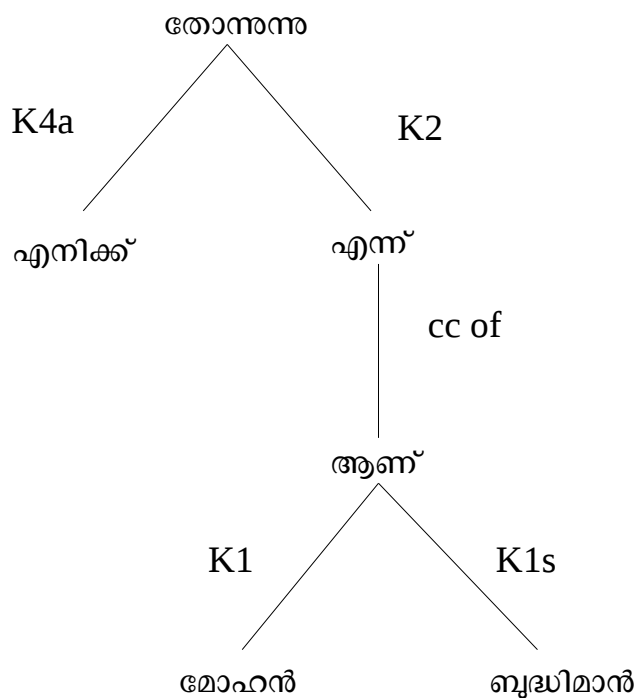
DRel-10. K4a (anubhava karta 'Experiencer')

It is a karaka which experiences the result of the action of the verb, mostly feeling verb.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K4a-1:

എനിക്ക് മോഹൻ ബുദ്ധിമാൻ ആണ് എന്ന് തോന്നുന്നു
I-to Mohan intelligent be-pres. that feel-pres.

'I feel that Mohan is intelligent'

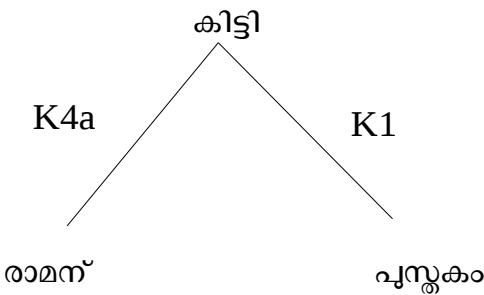


Syntactic cues: Verbs such as തോന്ന്-'to feel' വിശക്ക്- 'to be hungry', ദാഹിക്കു്-'to be thirsty', ഇഷ്ടപ്പെട്- 'to like', കിട്ട്- 'to get', വിശ്വസി- 'to believe' etc: take passive agents. No action takes place. These are feeling verbs and so they are called anubhava karta (K4a). K4a always comes in the subject position, but they are not in the Nominative form, but with the Dative suffix.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K4a-2:

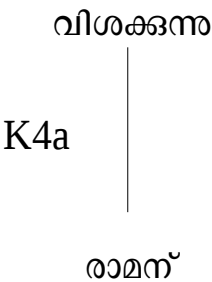
രാമന് പുസ്തകം കിട്ടി
Ram-to book got

'Ram got the book'



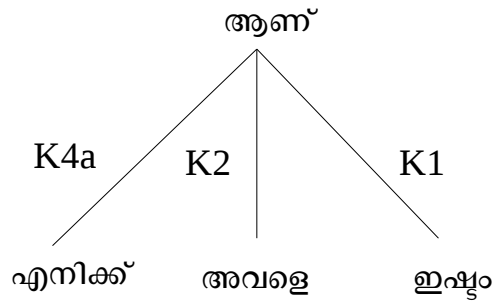
Example Id = Relation-DS-K4a-3:

രാമന് വിശക്കുന്നു
Ram-to feel hungry
' Ram feels hungry'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K4a-4:

എനിക്ക് അവളെ ഇഷ്ടം ആണ്
I-to she-Acc. likeness is
' I like her'



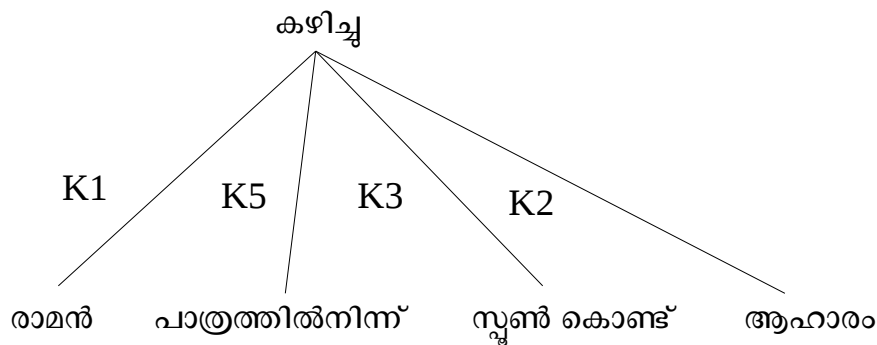
DRel-11.K5 (apadana 'source')

Example Id = Relation-DS-K5-1:

Apadana karaka indicates the source of action, that is, the point of departure. A noun denoting the point of separation for a verb expressing an activity which involves movement away from is Apadana. That is, Apadana karaka occurs with movement verbs.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K5-1:

രാമൻ പാത്രത്തിൽനിന്ന് സ്പൂൺ കൊണ്ട് ആഹാരം കഴിച്ചു
 Ram vessel-from spoon-with food ate
 'Ram ate food from the vessel with the spoon'

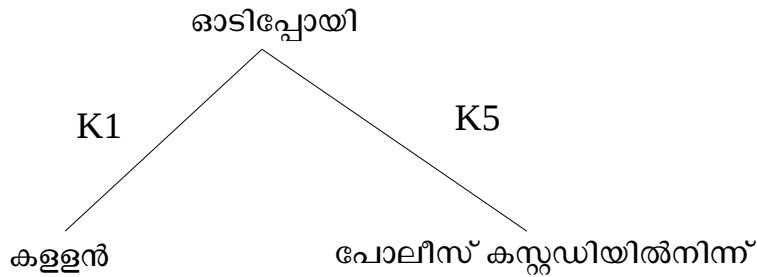


In Malayalam, Apadana Karaka takes an '-ഇൽനിന്ന്' suffix with the meaning 'from'.

Example Id = Relation DS-K5-2:

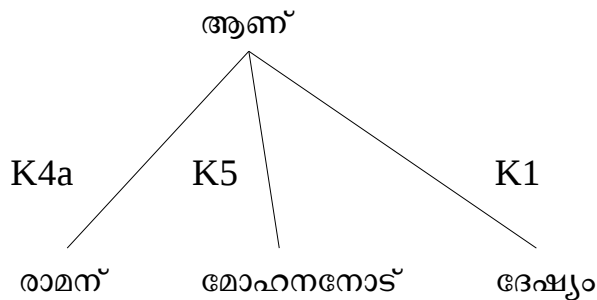
കള്ളൻ പോലീസ് കസ്റ്റഡിയിൽനിന്ന് ഓടിപ്പോയി

thief police custody-from ran away
 'The thief ran away from police custody'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K5-3:

രാമന് മോഹനനോട് ദേഷ്യം ആണ്
 Ram-to Mohan-with anger is
 'Ram is angry with Mohan'

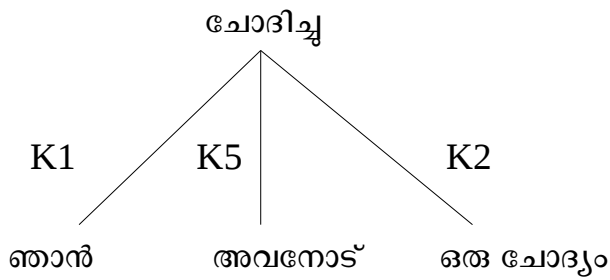


The explanation given is that Mohan would be the point of departure for the emotion of anger triggered in Ram and so Mohan will be marked as K5.

But Malayalam equivalent for the Hindi sentence is not possible. In Hindi, Ram is Nominative, not with Dative suffix, and in Malayalam, we have രാമന് 'Ram-to' which is with Dative suffix and it is K4a. 'angryness' is a feeling. No action takes place here, only mental feeling. In such a case, is മോഹനനോട് Apadana ? It is doubtful.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K5-4:

ഞാൻ അവനോട് ഒരു ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചു
 I he-to one question asked
 'I asked him a question'



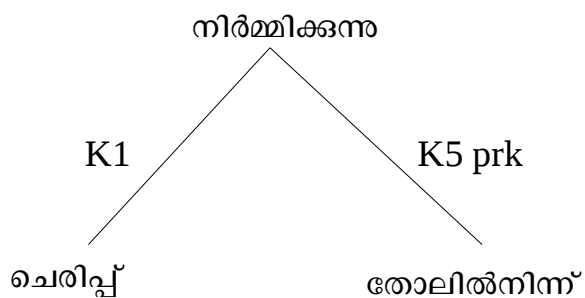
Here also, it is doubtful whether it is Apadana or not. I asked him a question and he receives the question. In the sentence 'Ram said that to Hari', Hari is the receiver (K4). If so, in the above sentence, avan ' he' is the receiver of the question and so അവനോട് is K4.

DRel-12.K5 prk(prakruti apadana 'source material' in verbs denoting change of state)

Example Id = Relation DS-K5prk-1:

ചെരിപ്പ് തോലിൽനിന്ന് നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നു
 shoes leather-from made of

'Shoes are made of leather'



See another sentence,

ചെരിപ്പ് തോൽകൊണ്ട് നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നു
 chappals leather-with make

'Chappals are made with leather'

The issue here is whether leather is Karana Karaka or Apadana. In Hindi, both these Karakas take a 'se' vibhakti. Therefore, how do we decide what role camade (leather) is playing in the action of making.

But in Malayalam, toolilninnu 'from leather' is more appropriate, that is, prakruti apadana(K5-prk). There is a conceptual change from the original raw material (leather) to the finished product (shoes). Instrumental (Karana Karaka) is the Instrument used for the action, not the material used.

DRel-13.K7t(Kaladhikarana 'location in time')

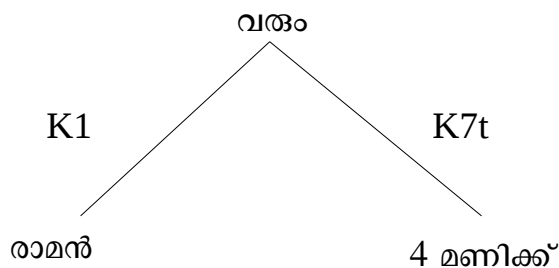
Adhikarana karaka is the locus of action. Kaladhikarana is the location in time.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K7t-1:

രാമൻ 4 മണിക്ക് വരും

Ram 4 O'clock come-will

'Ram will come at 4 O'clock'

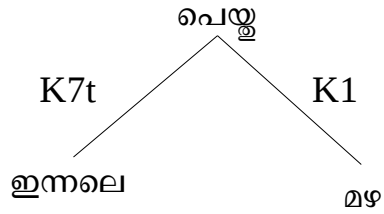


Example Id = Relation-DS-K7t-2:

ഇന്നലെ മഴ പെയ്തു

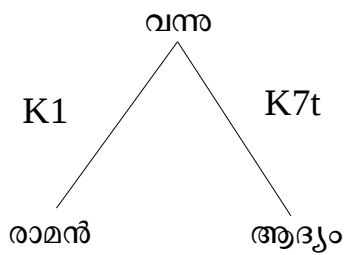
Yesterday rain dropped

'It rained yesterday'



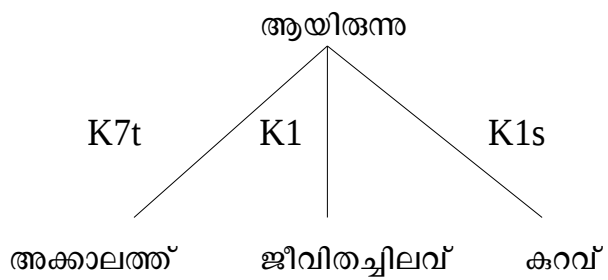
Example Id = Relation-DS-K7t-3:

രാമൻ ആദ്യം വന്നു
 Rama first came
 'Ram came first'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K7t-4:

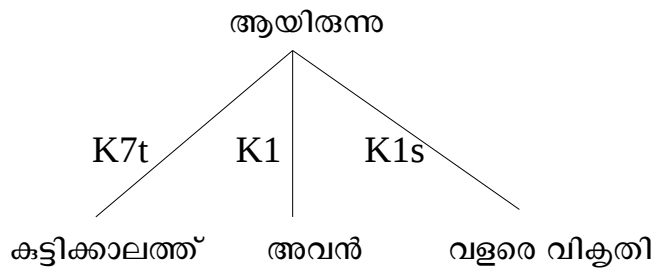
അക്കാലത്ത് ജീവിതച്ചിലവ് കുറവ് ആയിരുന്നു
 those days-in living cost less was
 'The cost of living was less in those days'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K7t-5:

കുട്ടിക്കാലത്ത് അവൻ വളരെ വികൃതി ആയിരുന്നു
childhood days-in he very naughty was

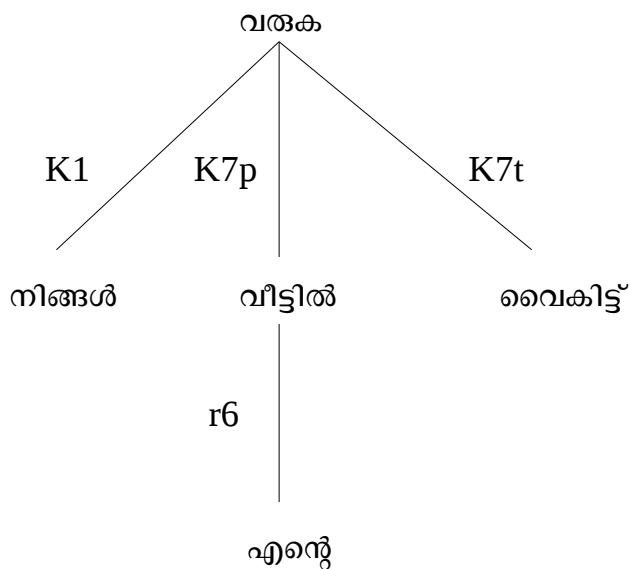
'He was very naughty in his childhood'



Example Id= Relation-DS-K7t-6:

നിങ്ങൾ എന്റെ വീട്ടിൽ വൈകിട്ട് വരുക
you my house-in evening come

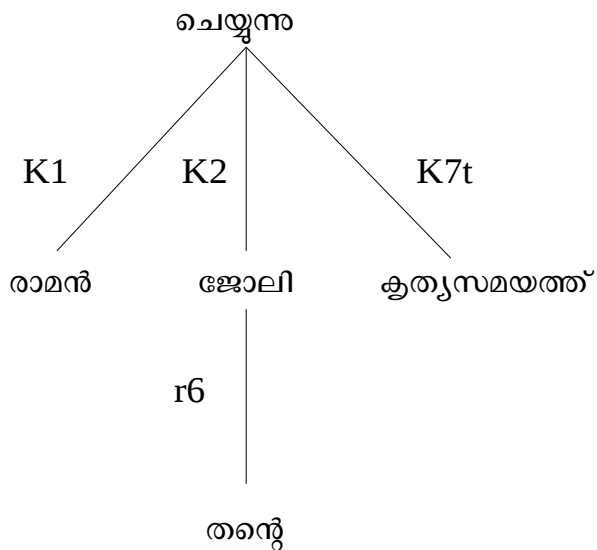
'You come to my house in the evening'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K7t-7:

രാമൻ തന്റെ ജോലി കൃത്യസമയത്ത് ചെയ്യുന്നു
 Ram his job right time- at doing-is

'Rama is doing his job at the right time'



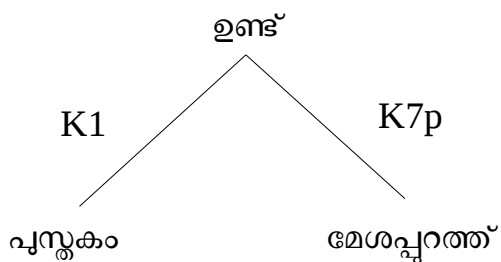
DRel-14.K7p (deesaadhikarana 'location in space')

K7p denotes location in space.

Example Id = Relation-DS-K7p-1:

പുസ്തകം മേശപ്പുറത്ത് ഉണ്ട്
 book table-on is

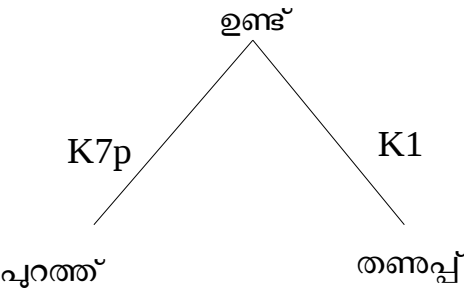
'The book is on the table'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K7p-2:

പുറത്ത് തണുപ്പ് ഉണ്ട്
out side-in cold is

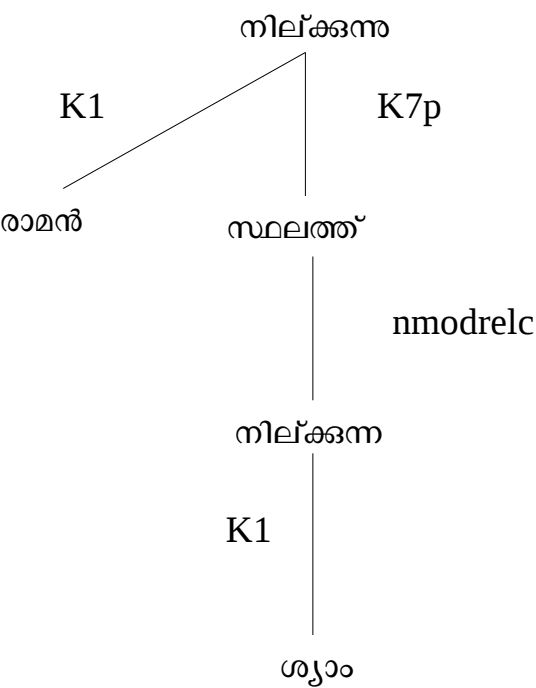
'It is cold outside'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K7p-3:

ശ്യാം നിൽക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് രാമൻ നിൽക്കുന്നു
Shyam standing-which place-in Ram standing

'Shyam is standing at the place where Ram is standing'

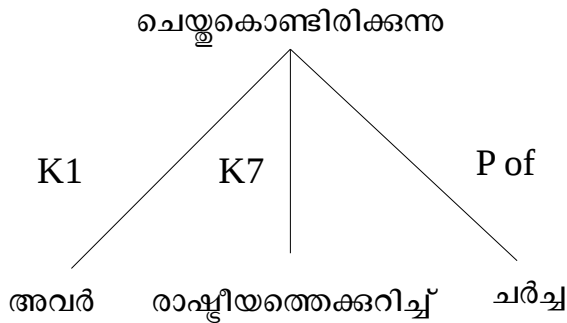


DRel-15.K7(vishayadhikarana ' location elsewhere')

Example Id = Relation-DS-K7-1:

അവർ രാഷ്ട്രീയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു
they politics-about discussion doing

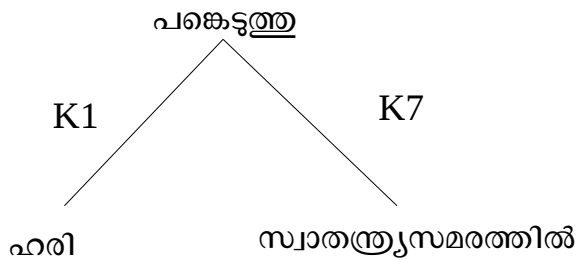
'They were discussing politics'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K7-2:

ഹരി സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യസമരത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തു
Hari freedom movement-in participated

'Hari participated in freedom movement'

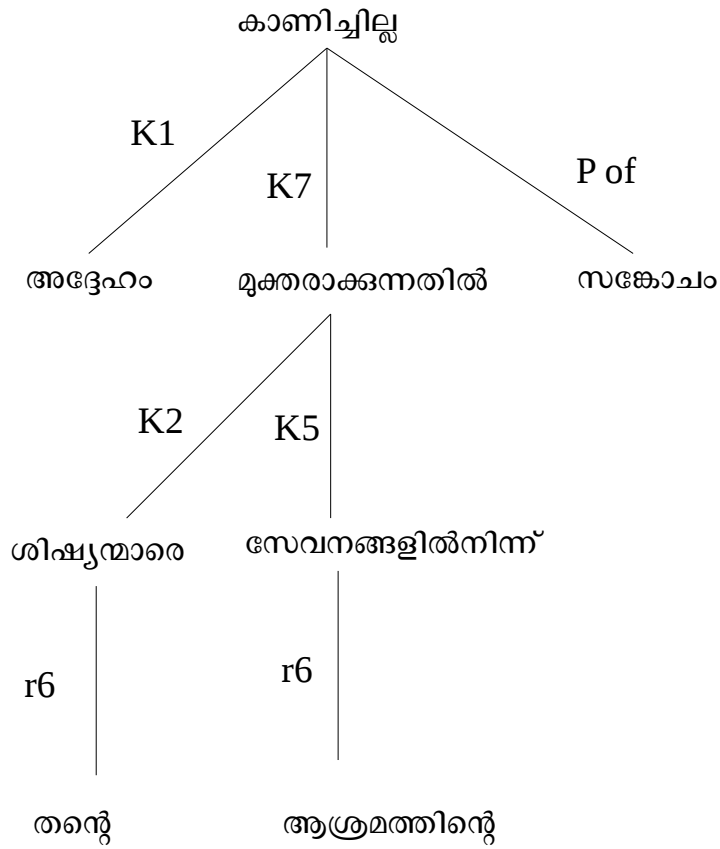


Example Id = Relation-DS-K7-3:

അദ്ദേഹം തന്റെ ശിഷ്യന്മാരെ ആശ്രമത്തിന്റെ സേവനങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന്
he his students Ashram-of services-from
മുക്തരാക്കുന്നതിൽ സങ്കോചം കാണിച്ചില്ല.

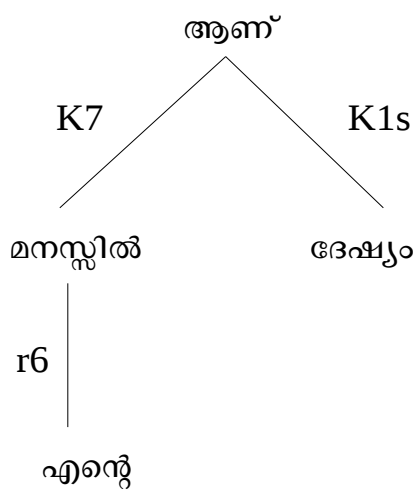
freeing-in hesitate - not

'He didn't hesitate in freeing his students from the services of the Ashram'



Example Id = Relation-DS-K7-4:

എന്റെ മനസ്സിൽ ദേഷ്യം ആണ്
 my mind-in hatred is
 'Iam angry'

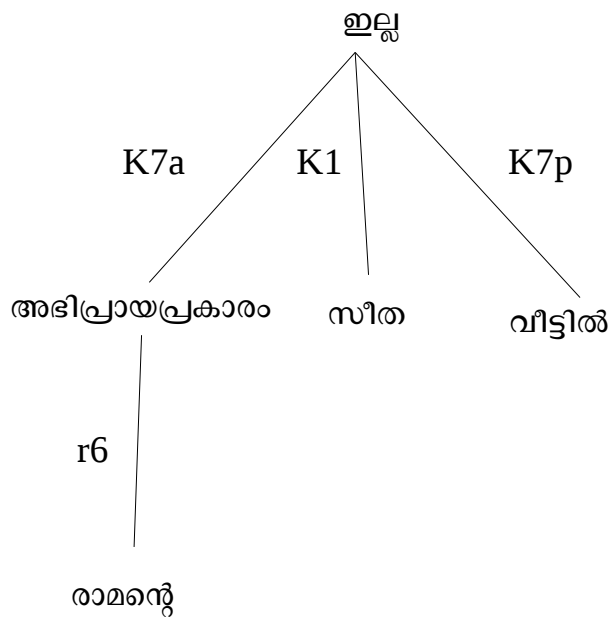


Drel-16.K7a (according to)

Example Id = Relation-DS-K7a-1:

രാമന്റെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരം സീത വീട്ടിൽ ഇല്ല
Rama-of opinion-according to Sita home-in be-neg.

'According to Rama, Sita is not at home'



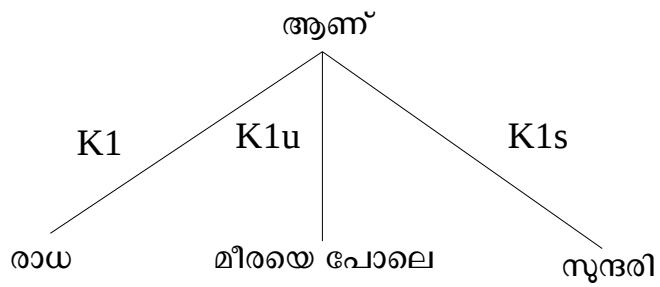
D Rel-17.K*u (saadrishya 'similarity/comparison')

The tag to mark similarity is K*u and also for comparison. The tag is marked on the 'comparand' in a comparative construction. Since the compared entity can compare with any Karaka, the tag includes a star. ' * 'in the tag label is a variable for whichever karaka is the comparee of the comparand.

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

രാധ മീരയെ പോലെ സുന്ദരി ആണ്
Radha Meera-like beautiful is

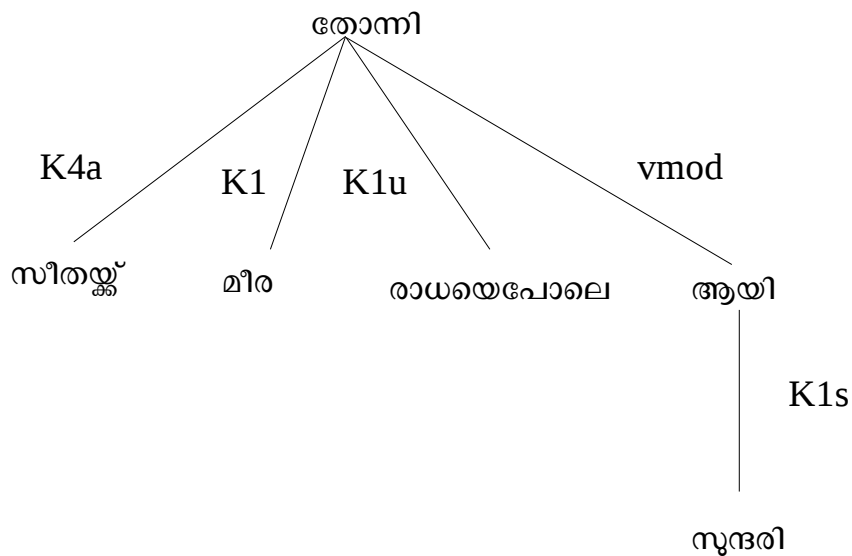
' Radha is beautiful like Meera'



Here, രാധ is the Karta of ആണ്. മീര is the comparand and രാധ is the comparee. Therefore മീര is annotated as K1u.

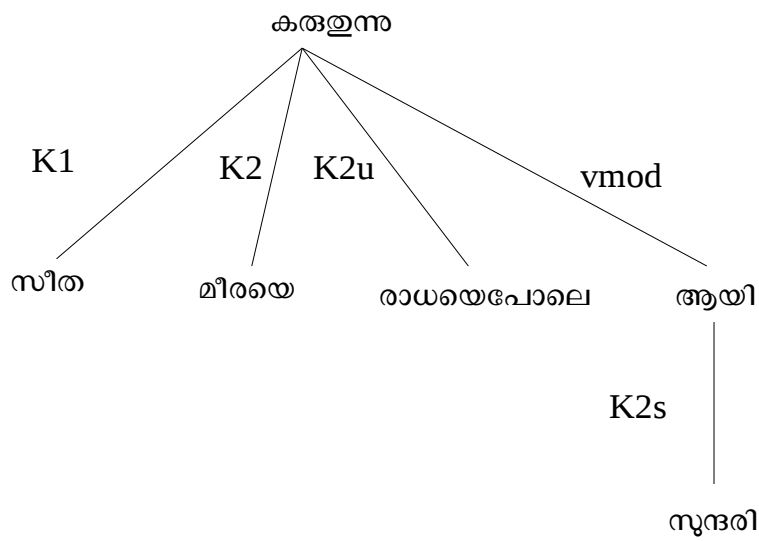
Example Id = Relation-DS-K*u-2:

സീതയ്ക്ക് മീര രാധയെപോലെ സുന്ദരിയായി തോന്നി
 Sita-to Meera Radha-like beautiful-as felt
 'To Sita, Mira appeared as beautiful as Radha'



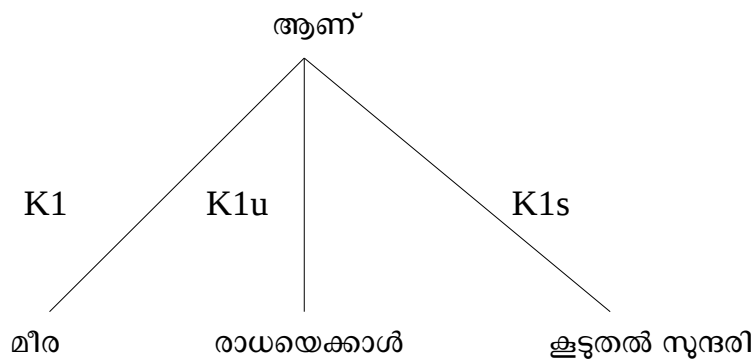
Example Id = Relation-DS-K1*u-3:

സീത മീരയെ രാധയെപോലെ സുന്ദരിയായി കരുതുന്നു
 Sita Meera-Acc. Radha-Acc. like beautiful-as considers
 'Sita considers Meera as beautiful as Radha'



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

മീര രാധയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ സുന്ദരി ആണ്
 Meera Radha-than more beautiful is
 'Meera is more beautiful than Sita'



In the example, Relation-DS-K*u-2, മീര is the comparee and രാധ compared. So Radha is marked as K1u. In (3), മീര, the comparee is K2, and രാധ, the comparand is K2u.

Syntactic cue: In the comparative constructions, the comparand will take പോലെ postposition.

Drel-18. r6 (shashti 'Genitive/possessive')

The Genitive/possessive relation which hold between two nouns has to be marked as r6.

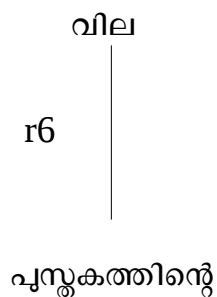
Example Id = Relation-Ds-r6-1:

ബഹുമാനത്തിന്റെ ഭാവം
respect-of feeling 'Feeling of respect'



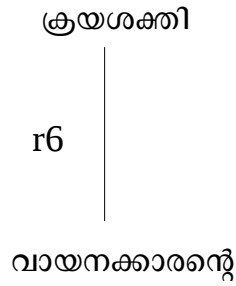
Example Id = Relation-DS-r6-2:

പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ വില
book-of price
'Price of the book'



Example Id = Relation-DS-r6-3:

വായനക്കാരന്റെ ക്രയശക്തി
reader – of purchase power
'purchase power of the reader'



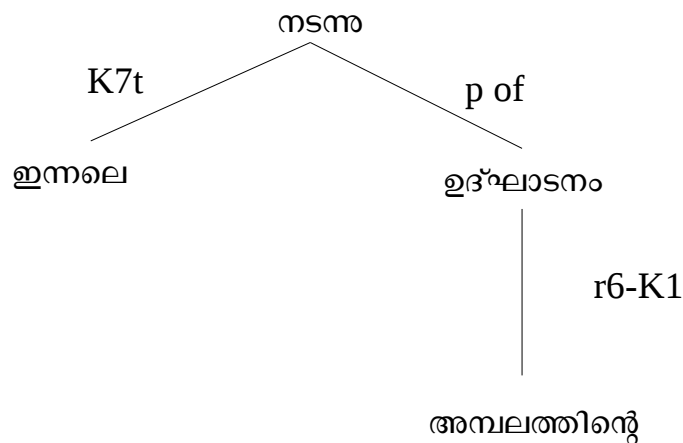
DRel-19.r6-K1, r6-K2 (Karta or Karma of a conjunct verb (complex predicate))

A conjunct verb is composed of a noun or Adjective followed by a verbalizer. Sometimes the argument (karta or karma) occur in a Genitive case. Whenever the argument of a conjunct verb is in Genitive case, it will have a dependency relation with the noun of the conjunct verb.

Example Id = Relation-Ds-r6-K1-1:

ഇന്നലെ അമ്പലത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ഘാടനം നടന്നു
 yesterday temple-of inauguration done

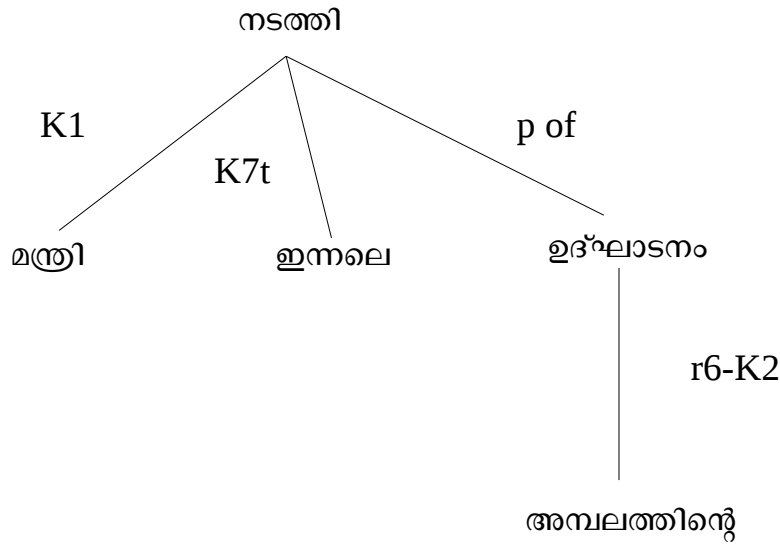
'Yesterday, the inauguration of the temple was done'



Example Id = Relation-DS-r6-K2-1:

മന്ത്രി ഇന്നലെ അമ്പലത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ഘാടനം നടത്തി
 minister yesterday temple-of inauguration done

'Yesterday the Minister has done the inauguration of the temple'



Remarks :

1. A Genitive noun attached to the nominal part of the complex predicate should be r6-K*.
2. The presence of r6-K* indicates that the verb is complex.
3. A Genitive K1/K2 attached to a complex verb must be r6-K1/r6-K2 respectively. Also, its attachment should be with the nominal part of the complex verb. Thus, the example relation-DS-r6-K2-1 would be annotated as follows:

((മന്ത്രി))__NP <drel='K1:VGF name='NP'>

((ഇന്നലെ))__NP <drel='K7t:VGF name='NP2'>

((അമ്പലത്തിന്റെ))__NP <drel='r6-K2:NP4' name='NP3'>

((ഉദ്ഘാടനം))__NP <name='NP4' drel='p of:VGF'>

((നടത്തി))__VGF <name='VGF'>

Remarks (Malayalam): The possible sentences in Malayalam with **p of** are these:

1. ഇന്നലെ അമ്പലം ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടു
yesterday temple inaugurated-passive

' The temple got inaugurated'

2. മന്ത്രി ഇന്നലെ അമ്പലം ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു
minister yesterday temple inaugurated

' The Minister inaugurated the temple yesterday'

ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു 'inaugurated' in (2) and ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടു 'got inaugurated' in (1) are complex verbs in Malayalam.

But when r6-K1 and r6-K2 comes, the possible sentences in Malayalam would be as follows:

- (a) ഇന്നലെ അമ്പലത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ഘാടനം നടന്നു
yesterday temple-of inauguration was done

'Yesterday the inauguration of the temple was done'

- (b) മന്ത്രി ഇന്നലെ അമ്പലത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ഘാടനം നടത്തി
Minister yesterday temple-of inauguration done

' Yesterday Minister has done the inauguration of the temple'

In the above examples, അമ്പലത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ഘാടനം 'inauguration of temple' is r6-K1 in (a) and r6-K2 in (b). But ഉദ്ഘാടനം നടന്നു in (a) and ഉദ്ഘാടനം നടത്തി in (b) are not complex verbs. There, ഉദ്ഘാടനം 'inauguration' is a noun and നടന്നു and നടത്തി are Finite verbs (VGF). Therefore, in Malayalam, r6-K* and p of may not have the same parent.

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

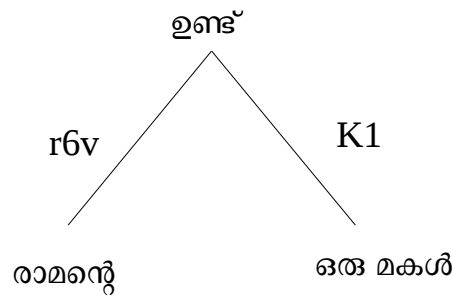
There are instances where a noun with 'KA' is attached to the verb but does not have any karaka relation. Instead, it does indicate a sense of possession.

Example Id = Relation-DS-r6v-1:

രാമന്റെ ഒരു മകൾ ഉണ്ട്

Rama-of one daughter is

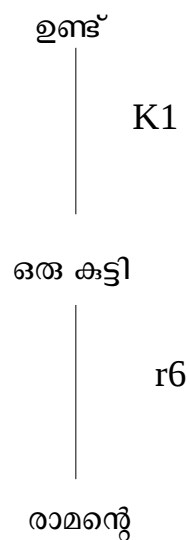
'There is a girl who is Rama's daughter'



The explanation given is that the above example has a possessive relation between the noun രാമന്റെ 'Rama's ' and the verb ഉണ്ട് 'is' and that the relation between this noun and the verb is marked as r6v.

But the above Malayalam example has a possessive relation between the noun രാമന്റെ 'Rama's' and ഒരു കുട്ടി 'one daughter' and not between രാമന്റെ 'Rama's' and the verb ഉണ്ട് 'is'.

In the above Malayalam example, the dependency relation is between the noun ഒരു കുട്ടി 'one daughter' and the verb ഉണ്ട് 'is', as given below:

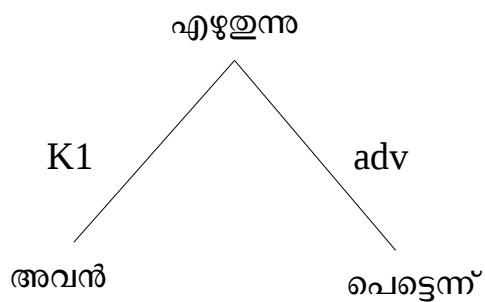


Drel 21. adv (kriyaavishesana). (ONLY 'manner adverbs' have to be taken here')

Adverbs of manner are marked as 'adv.' Note that the adverbs such as place, time etc: are not marked as 'adv' under the scheme. Place adverbs are assigned as 'K7p' tag and time adverbs are marked as K7t.

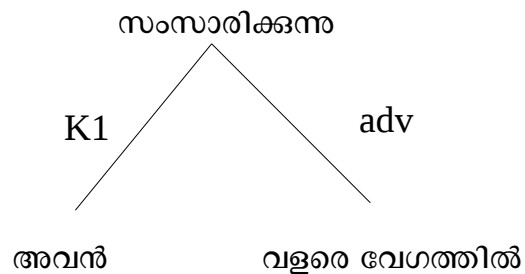
Example Id = Relation-DS-adv-1:

അവൻ പെട്ടെന്ന് എഴുതുന്നു
he suddenly write
'He writes fast'



Example Id = Relation-DS-adv-2:

അവൻ വളരെ വേഗത്തിൽ സംസാരിക്കുന്നു
he very fast speak
'He speaks very fast'



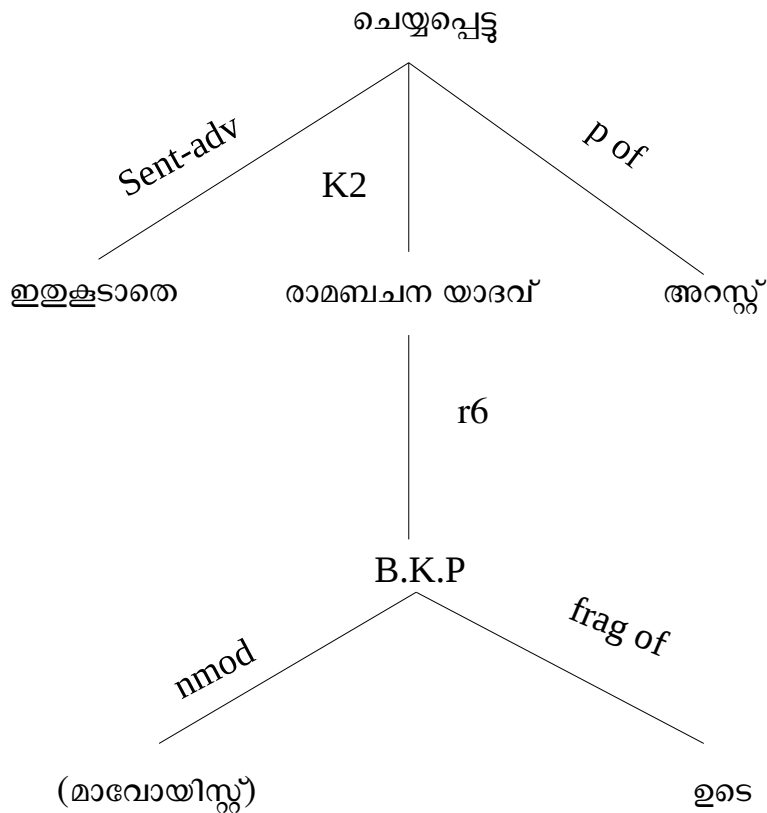
Drel- 22. sent-adv (sentential Adverbs)

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

ഇതു കൂടാതെ, B.K.P (മാവോയിസ്റ്റ്) യുടെ രാമബചനയാദവ് അറസ്റ്റ്
this apart from B.K.P (Maoist) of Ramabacana Yadav

ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടു
arrested-passive

' A part from this,Ramabacana Yadav (of Maoist) was arrested'.



In the above example, ഇതുകൂടാതെ is a connective which is modifying the verb but has the entire clause in its slope. Such expressions would be attached to the verb of the sentence they are modifying and the attachment would be labelled as 'sent-adv'.

Confusion: A connective cannot be a sentence-adverb of a verb.

Drel-23. rd (relation prati 'direction')

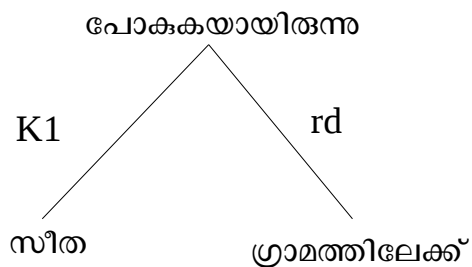
The participant indicating 'direction' of the activity has to be marked as 'rd'.

Example Id = Relation-DS-rd-1:

സീത ഗ്രാമത്തിലേക്ക് പോകുകയായിരുന്നു

Sita village-towards going-was

'Sita was going towards her village'

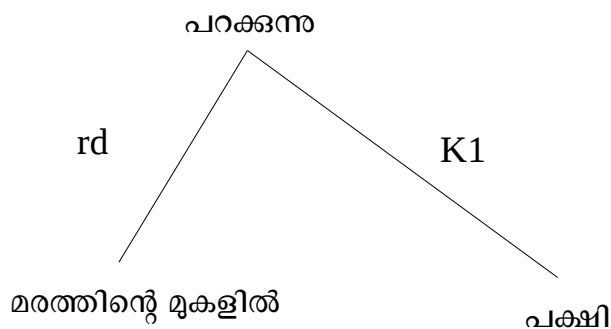


Example Id = Relation-DS-rd-2:

മരത്തിന്റെ മുകളിൽ പക്ഷി പറക്കുന്നു

tree-of over bird flying

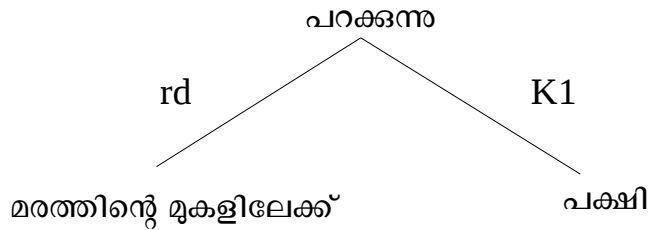
'The bird is flying over the tree'



This is the equivalent of the Hindi sentence. Instead of the above sentence, if it is as shown below, there is direction:

മരത്തിന്റെ മുകളിലേക്ക് പക്ഷി പറക്കുന്നു
tree of upper part- towards bird flying

'The bird is flying towards the upper part of the tree'
-ഏയ് (towards) is the directional suffix in Malayalam.



Example Id = Relation-DS-rd-3:

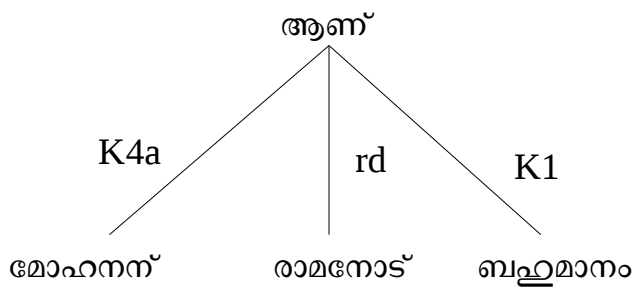
raam ke prati moohan ko shraddha hai
Ram of direction Mohan-dat. Respect be-pres.

'Mohan has respect for Ram'

The equivalent Malayalam sentence would be as follows:

മോഹനന് രാമനോട് ബഹുമാനം ആണ്
Mohan-to Ram-with respect be-pres.

'Mohan has respect for Ram'

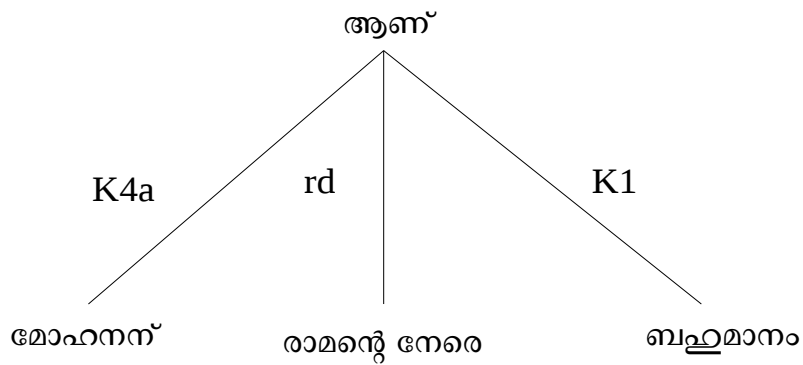


There is no suffix of direction in the Malayalam equivalent.

But we can say the following sentence:

മോഹനന് രാമന്റെ നേരെ ബഹുമാനം ആണ്
mohan-to Ram-towards respect is

'Mohan has respect towards Ram'



Here, രാമന്റെ നേരെ 'towards Ram' can be labelled as rd.

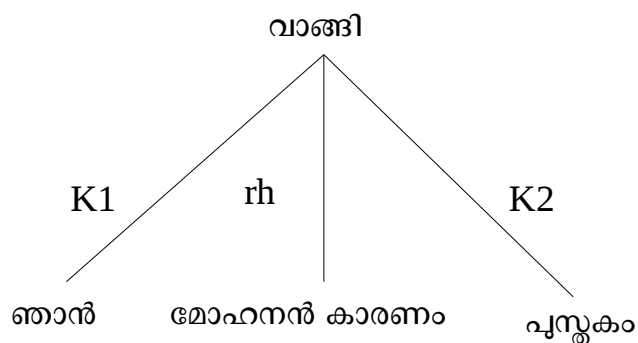
DRel-24.rh(hetu 'reason')

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

Example Id = Relation-DS-rh-1:

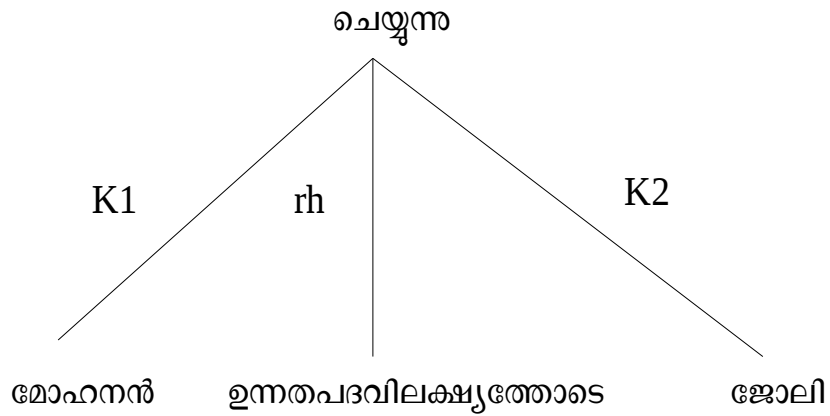
ഞാൻ മോഹനൻ കാരണം പുസ്തകം വാങ്ങി
 I Mohan-because of book bought

'I bought the book because of Mohan'



Example Id = Relation-DS-rh-2:

മോഹനൻ ഉന്നതപദവിലക്ഷ്യത്തോടെ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നു
 Mohan professional goals-for work doing
 'Mohan works for professional goals'



Robust cues: എന്തെന്നാൽ, കാരണം എന്തെന്നാൽ etc: should be rh and should have a parent and a child.

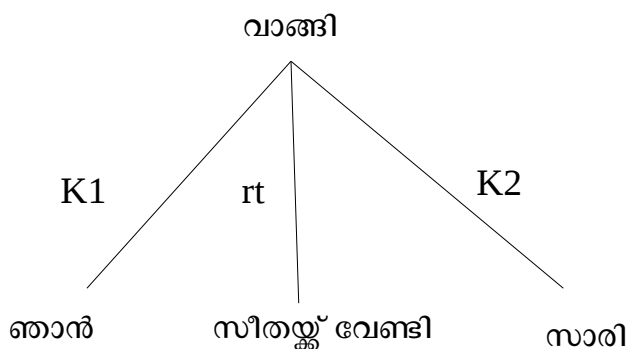
DRel-25.rt(tadarnya 'pupose')

The purpose of an action is termed as tadarnya and it is marked as 'rt'

Example Id = Relation-DS-rt-1:

ഞാൻ സീതയ്ക്ക് വേണ്ടി സാരി വാങ്ങി
I Sita-for saree bought

'I bought the saree for Sita'



Syntactic cues: Most often the postposition വേണ്ടി 'for' is used for 'rt'.

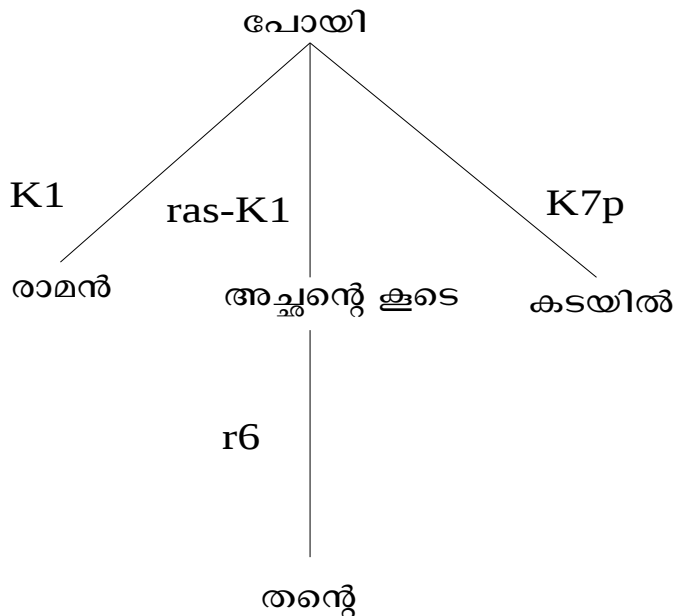
DRel-26.ras-K*(upapada sahakaarakatwa 'associative')

In sentences where two participants perform the same action, but syntactically one is expressed as primary and the other as its associate, the associate participant is marked as 'ras-K*'. K* can be any karaka of which it is associative.

Example Id = Relation-DS-ras-K1-1:

രാമൻ തന്റെ അച്ഛന്റെയുടെ കടയിൽ പോയി
Rama hisown father-with shop-loc. Went

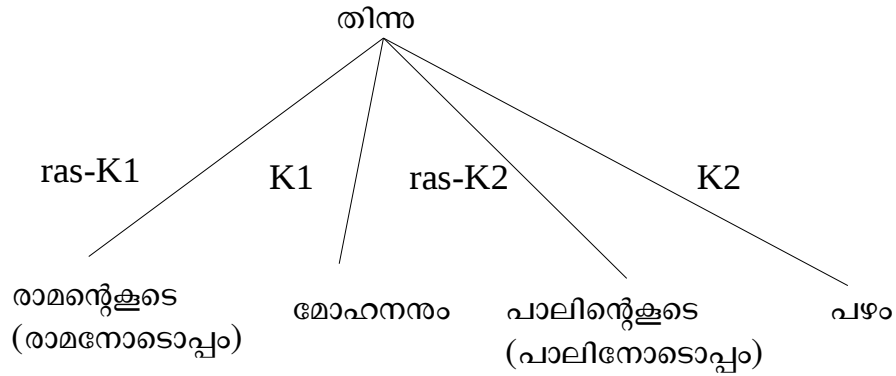
'Rama went to the market with his father'



Example Id = Relation-DS-ras-K1-2:

രാമന്റെ കൂടെ മോഹനനും പാലിന്റെ കൂടെ പഴം തിന്ന
Rama-with Mohan-also milk-with fruit ate.

'Along with Rama, Mohan also ate fruit with milk'

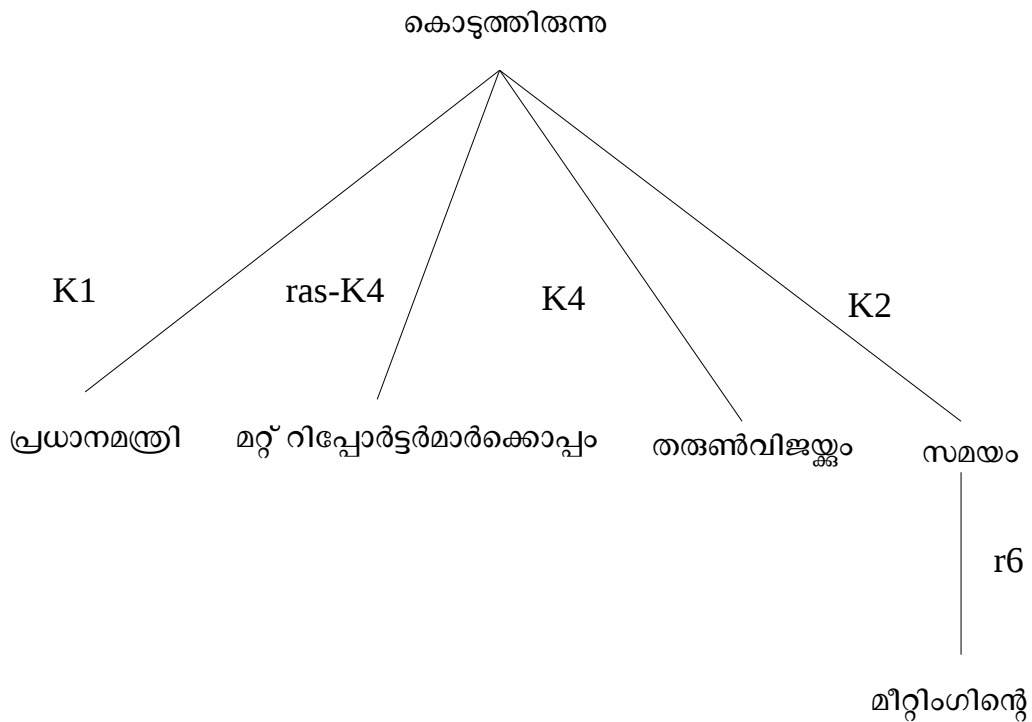


Here Rama is associative of Mohan (K1) and milk is associative of fruit (K2).

Example Id = Relation-DS-ras-K4-1:

പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി മറ്റ് റിപ്പോർട്ടർമാർക്കൊപ്പം തരുൺവിജയ്ക്കും
 Prime Minister other reporters-alongwith Tharun Vijay-to
 മീറ്റിംഗിന്റെ സമയം കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു
 meeting-of time gave

'The Prime Minister had given Tharun Vijay also time for meeting like he had give to the other reporters'.

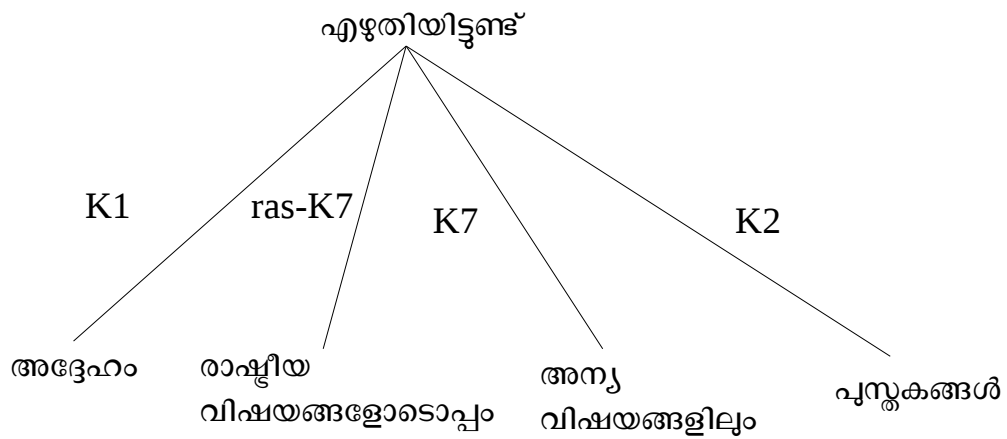


Example Id = Relation-DS-ras-K7-1:

അദ്ദേഹം രാഷ്ട്രീയവിഷയങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം അന്യവിഷയങ്ങളിലും
 he (Hon.) political topics of with other topics in also

പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ട്
 books wrote

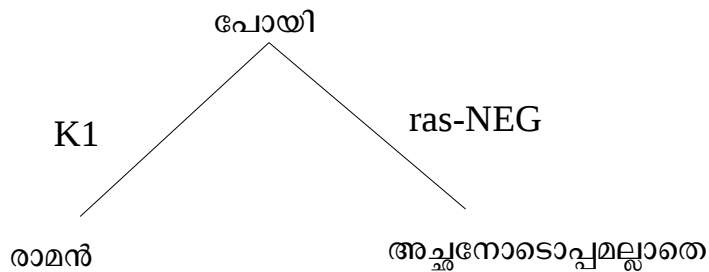
'He has written books on other topics along with political issues'



DRel-27.ras-NEG(Negation in Association)

രാമൻ അച്ഛനോടൊപ്പമല്ലാതെ പോയി
 Ram father-without went

' Ram went without his father'



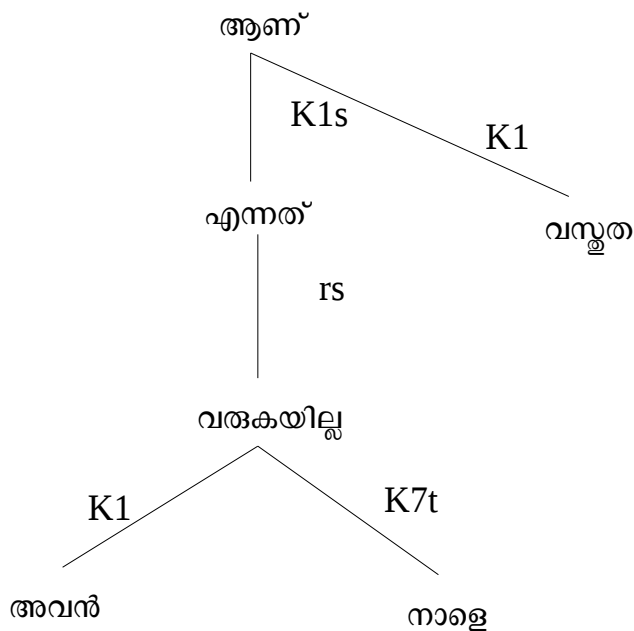
DRel-28.rs(relation samanadhikaran 'noun elaboration')

Elements (usually clauses) which elaborate on a noun/pronoun are annotated as 'rs'.

Example Id = Relation-DS-rs-1:

അവൻ നാളെ വരുകയില്ല എന്നത് ആണ് വസ്തുത
he tomorrow come-will-not that-NOML is fact

'The fact is that he will not come tomorrow'

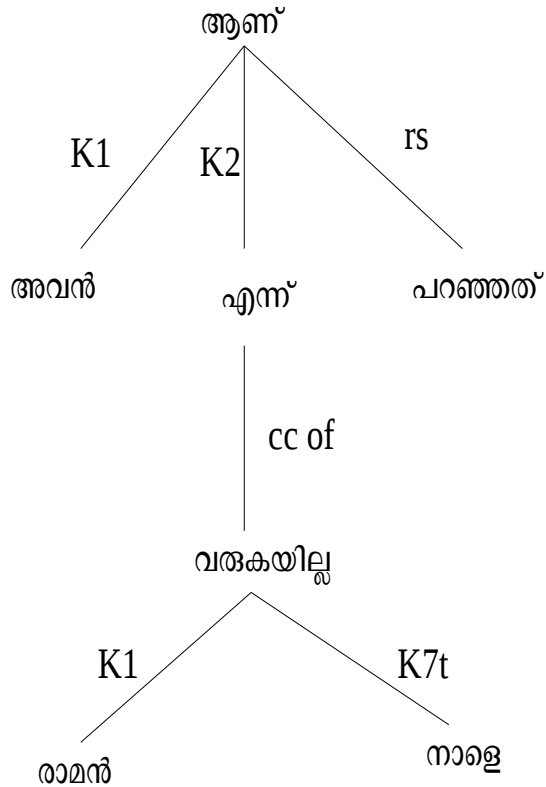


വസ്തുത 'fact' is K1 (Karta) in the above example and എന്നത് 'that' is 'K1s' (K1 samanadhikaran). The relations 'K1' and 'K1s' will be attached to the verb whereas the clause അവൻ നാളെ വരുകയില്ല 'he will not come tomorrow' will have a dependency relation with എന്നത്. The relation is denoted by 'rs' (relation samanadhikaran). The main verb will take one samanadhikaran as its argument (K1s). The second samanadhikaran is related with one of the karakas with which it is associated (K1).

രാമൻ നാളെ വരുകയില്ല എന്ന് ആണ് അവൻ പറഞ്ഞത്

Rama tomorrow come-willnot that is he said-NOML

'He told this that Rama will not come tomorrow'



Here, the complement clause- രാമൻ നാളെ വരുകയില്ല എന്ന് is the karma of the sentence, that is, a clause as karma (K2). പറഞ്ഞത് will be annotated as 'rs' and it is the samanadhikaran of K2. അവൻ is K1. The sentence can be otherwise understod as this : അവൻ പറഞ്ഞത്, രാമൻ നാളെ വരുകയില്ല എന്ന് ആണ്. 'rs' can be labelled as 'K2s'.

Nominalized verb forms in Malayalam

In Malayalam, there are Nominalized verb forms like പറഞ്ഞത് 'that which is said' , which are commonly found in everyday conversation and in written form. See the following sentence:

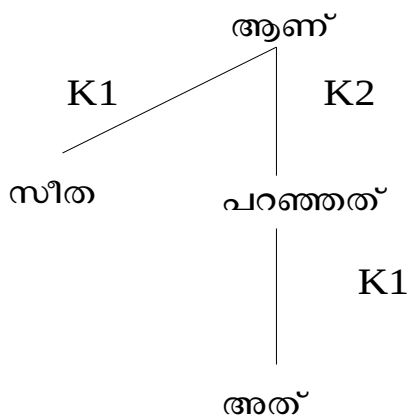
സീത ആണ് അത് പറഞ്ഞത്
Sita is that say-past-NOML

'It is Sita who said that'

The above one is an emphatic type of sentence, giving emphasis to സീത. ആണ് is the main verb. In പറഞ്ഞത്, the Neuter Gender marker -ത് of അത് 'that' is suffixed to the verb to form a Nominalized entity which has the meaning 'who said that'. In the above sentence, അത് പറഞ്ഞത് 'who said that' is a clause and the whole clause is karma.

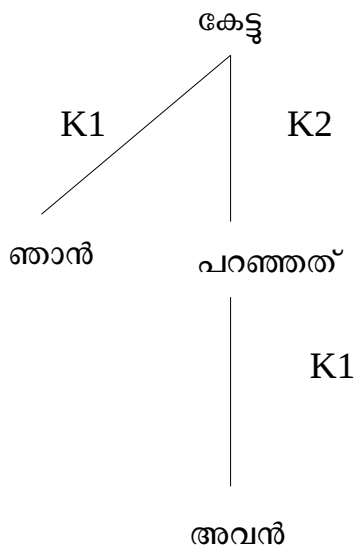
These Nominalized forms are capable of taking case suffixes and postpositions like പറഞ്ഞതിനെ 'that which is said', പറഞ്ഞതിനെപ്പറ്റി 'that which is said-Acc. -about'.

The Dependency Tree of the above sentence is as follows.



Examine another sentences:

അവൻ പറഞ്ഞത് ഞാൻ കേട്ടു
he said-that I heard



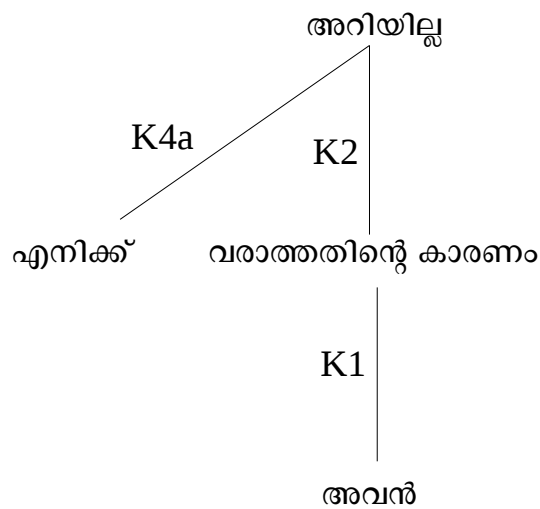
'I heard the matter he said'

അവൻ പറഞ്ഞത് ' the matter he said' is a clause and it is K2.

Examine the following sentences also:

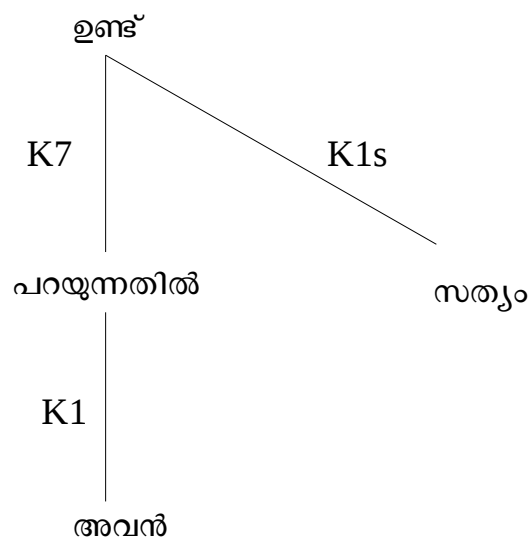
- a. എനിക്ക് അവൻ വരാത്തതിന്റെ കാരണം അറിയില്ല
me-to he come-not-NOML-of reason know-Neg.

'I don't know the reason of his not coming'



- b. അവൻ പറയുന്നതിൽ സത്യം ഉണ്ട്
he say-NOML-Loc. truth be-pres.

'There is truth in what he says'

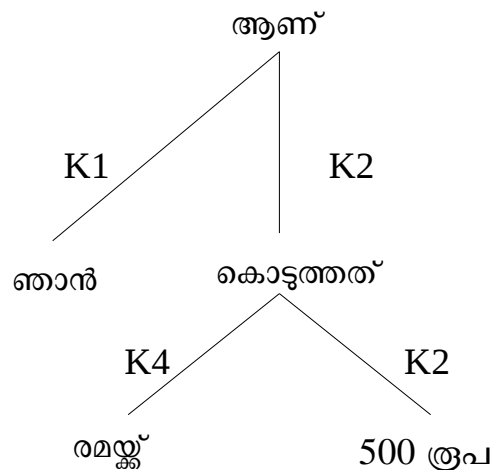


Nominalized forms in Emphatic sentences.

Examine the following Emphatic sentences and Dependency diagrams:

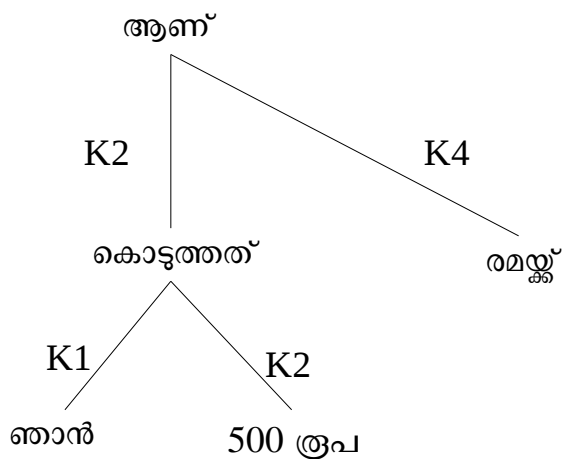
- a. ഞാൻ ആണ് രമയ്ക്ക് 500 രൂപ കൊടുത്തത്
I be-pres. Rema-to 500 rupees gave-NOML

'It is me who gave 500 rupees to Rema'



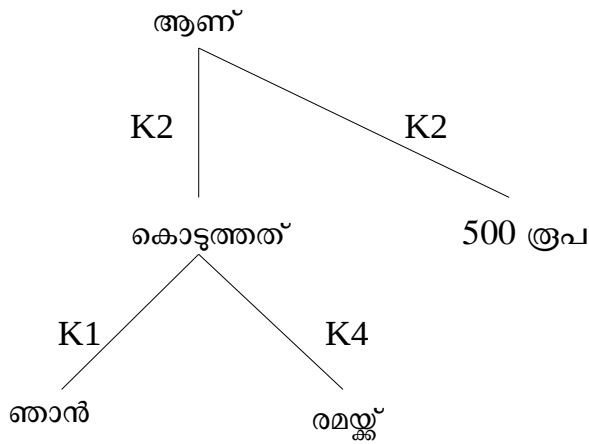
- b. ഞാൻ 500 രൂപ കൊടുത്തത് രമയ്ക്ക് ആണ്
I 500 rupees gave-NOML Rema-to be-pres.

'It is to Rema that I gave 500 rupees'



c. ഞാൻ രമയ്ക്ക് കൊടുത്തത് 500 രൂപ ആണ്
 I Rema-to gave-NOML 500 rupees be-pres.

'It is 500 rupees that I gave to Rema'

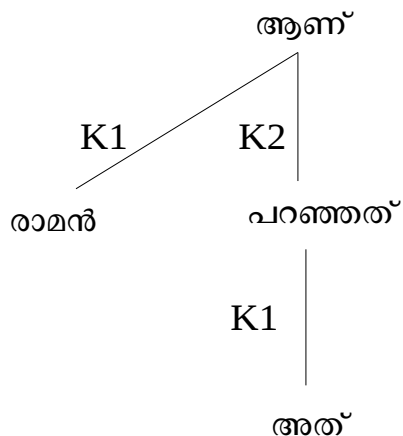


From all these examples and Dependency diagrams , we can understand the truth that there are Nominalized verb forms in Malayalam and that they have the qualities to take case suffixes and postpositions which are the qualities of Nouns.

The above said fact is an important and notable one and it is a good evidence to include all the Nominalized forms among nouns.

Ignoring all these facts, if we split these Nominalised forms into RP form and pronoun, then the sentence is unacceptable and ungrammatical. For example, take the following sentence:

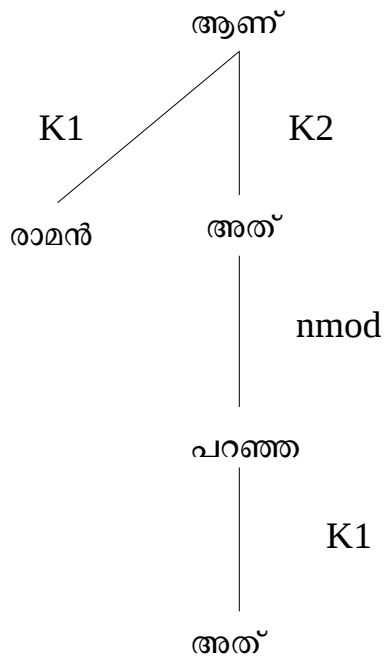
അത് പറഞ്ഞത് രാമൻ ആണ്
 that said-NOML Rama be-pres.
 'It was Rama who said that'



If we split പറഞ്ഞത് into പറഞ്ഞ said-RP and അത് 'that', the resulting sentence will be as shown below:

അത് പറഞ്ഞ അത് രാമൻ ആണ്
that said-RP that Rama be-pres.

The Dependency diagram of the above split-up sentence would be this:



We can see that the resulting sentence is ungrammatical and meaningless.

From the above said facts, it is clear that there are Nominalised verbs in Malayalam and that these forms have Nominal qualities. Therefore these forms must be accepted as Nouns.

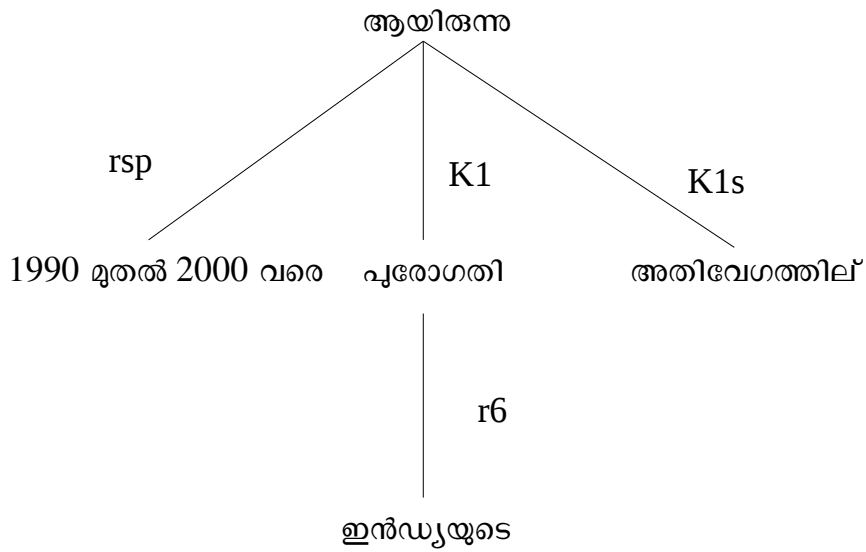
DRel-29.rsp (relation for duratives)

The durative expressions have two points- a point of starting and an end point. The expression as a whole may express time, place, manner etc:

Example Id = Relation-DS-rsp-1:

1990 മുതൽ 2000 വരെ ഇന്ത്യയുടെ പുരോഗതി
1990 from 2000 till India-of development
അതിവേഗത്തിൽ ആയിരുന്നു
fast was

'India was fast developing from 1990 till 2000'

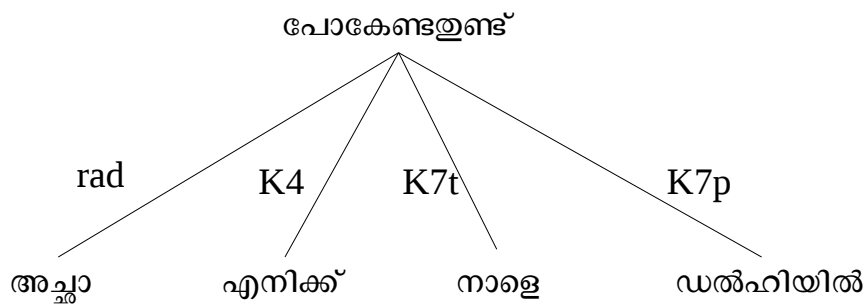


Syntactic cues: Duratives will have മുതൽ.....വരെ construction in Malayalam.

DRel-30.rad (address terms)

അച്ഛാ; എനിക്ക് നാളെ ഡൽഹിയിൽ പോകേണ്ടതുണ്ട്
 father me-to tomorrow Delhi-Loc. go-have to

'Father, I have to go to Delhi tomorrow'



DRel-31. nmod—relc, jjmod—relc, rbmod—relc (Relative Clauses)

a. Nmod—relc

Relative Clause-DS-1:

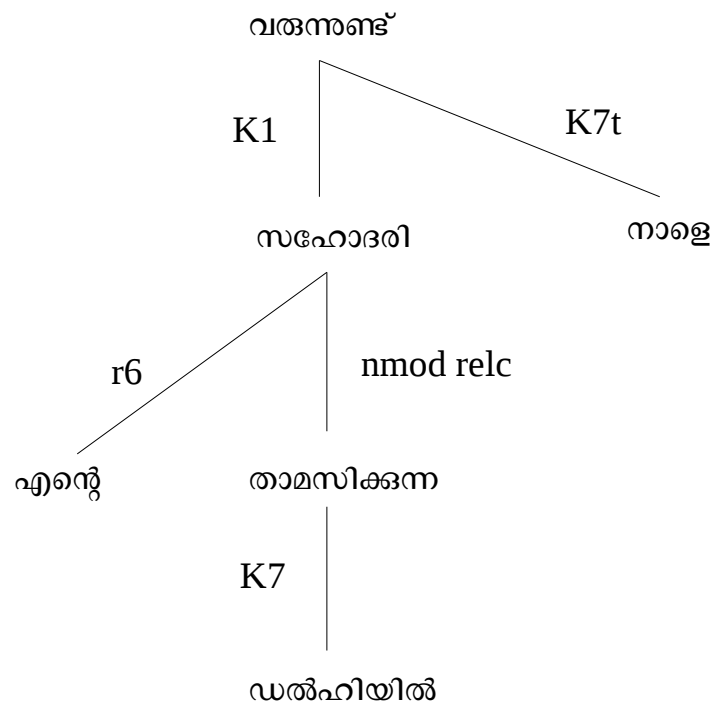
ഡൽഹിയിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന എന്റെ സഹോദരി

Delhi-in live-who my sister

നാളെ വരുന്നുണ്ട്

tomorrow come- prog.pres.'

'My sister who lives in Delhi is coming tomorrow'

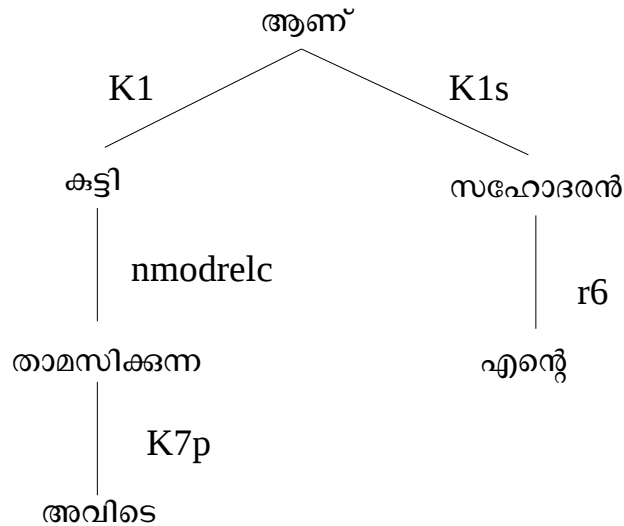


The -ആ suffix in താമസിക്കുന്ന is the Relative participle marker in Malayalam.

Relative clause-DS-2:

അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടി എന്റെ സഹോദരൻ ആണ്
 there live-who boy my brother be-pres.

'The boy who lives there is my brother'



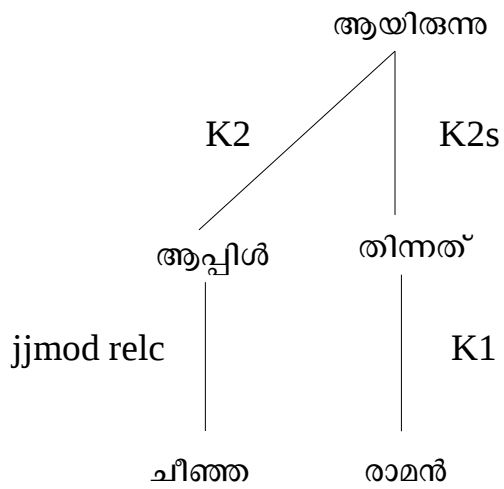
The above example is a Prenominal Relative clause.

The above examples modify a karta. There can be examples which modify a Karma. See below:

Relative clause-DS-3:

രാമൻ തിന്നത് ചീഞ്ഞ ആപ്പിൾ ആയിരുന്നു
 Ram ate-NOML rotten apple was

'Ram ate the apple which was rotten'

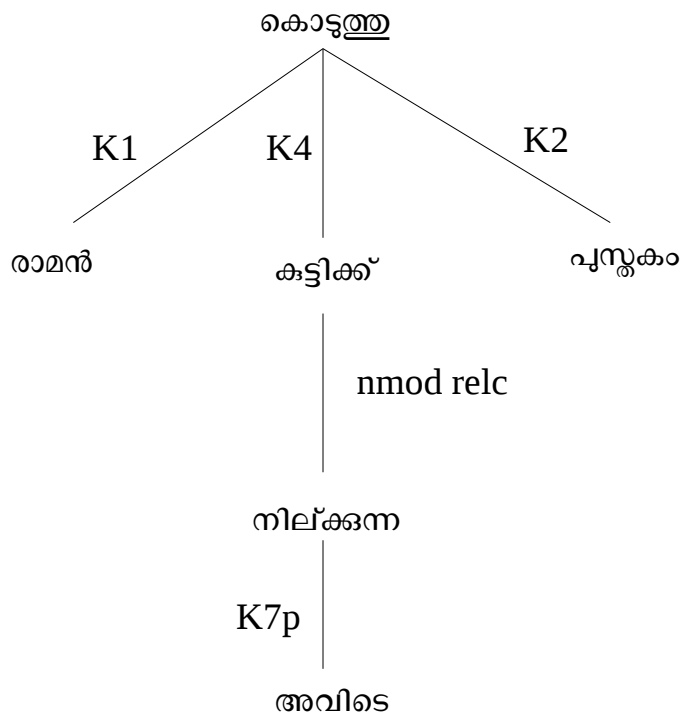


Relative clause-DS-4:

രാമൻ അവിടെ നിൽക്കുന്ന കുട്ടിക്ക് പുസ്തകം കൊടുത്തു

Ram there stand-that boy-to book gave

'Ram gave the book to that boy who is standing there'

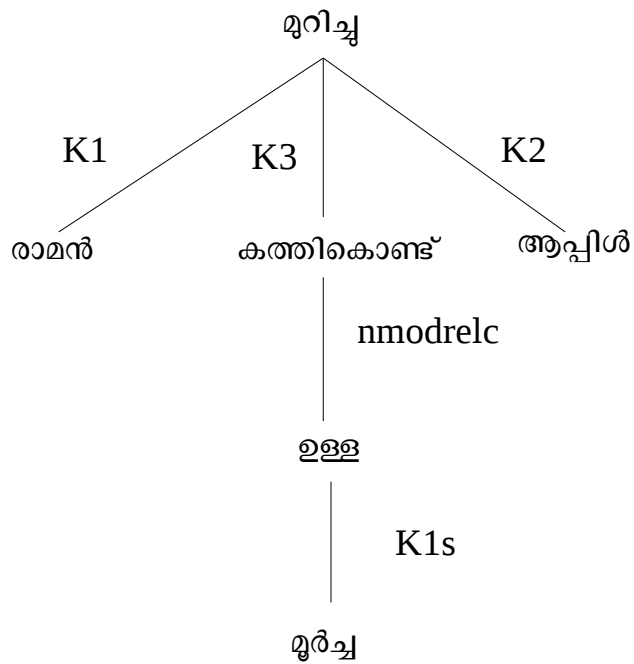


Relative clause-DS-5:

രാമൻ നല്ല മുറിച്ചുള്ള കത്തികൊണ്ട് ആപ്പിൾ മുറിച്ചു.

Ram very sharp-which knife-with apple cut

'Ram cut the apple with the knife which was very sharp.'



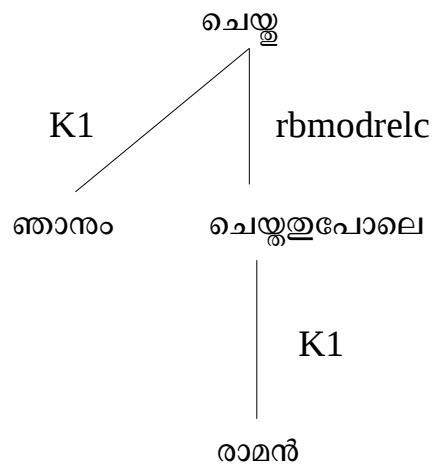
b. rbmod-relc.

Example Id = Relation-DS-rbmod-relc-1:

രാമൻ ചെയ്തതുപോലെ ഞാനും ചെയ്തു

Ram did-what like I also did

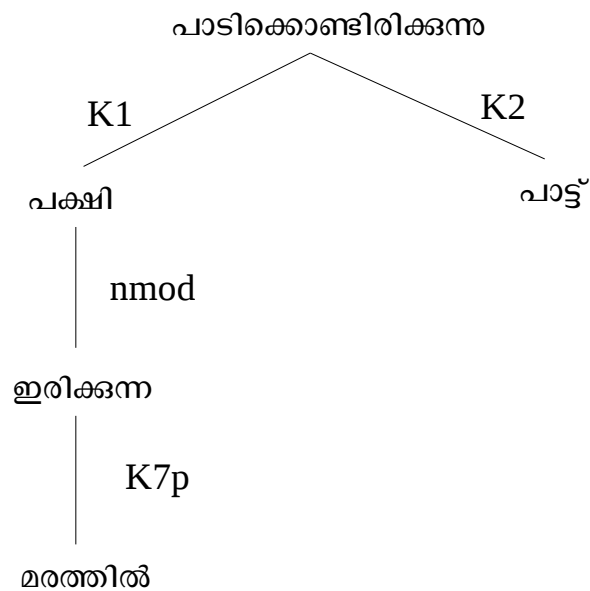
'I did exactly like what Rama did'



DRel-32nmod(participles etc:modifying nouns)

മരത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷി പാട്ട് പാടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു
 tree-in sitting-which bird song sing-Aux-be-pres.

'The bird which is sitting on the tree is singing'



DRel-33 vmod(verb modifier)

A verb (especially non-finite) that modifies another verb is marked as 'v-mod'.

There can be two types of verb modifiers:

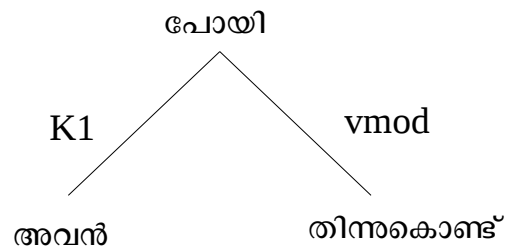
a. Simultaneous

The actions denoted by the two verbs - modifier and modified - happen simultaneously:

Example Id = Relation-DS-vmod-1:

അവൻ തിന്നുകൊണ്ട് പോയി
he eating-while went

'He went while eating'



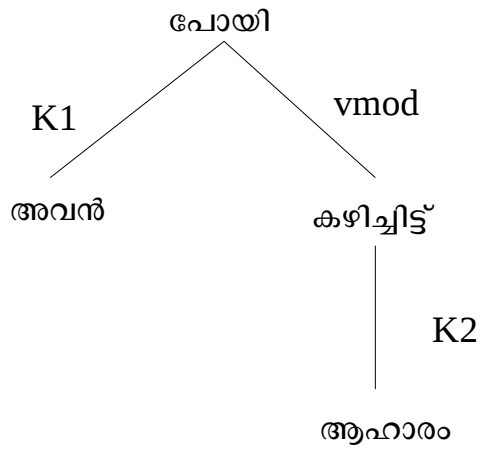
b. Sequential

One action takes place after the completion of another action.

Example Id = Relation-DS-vmod-2:

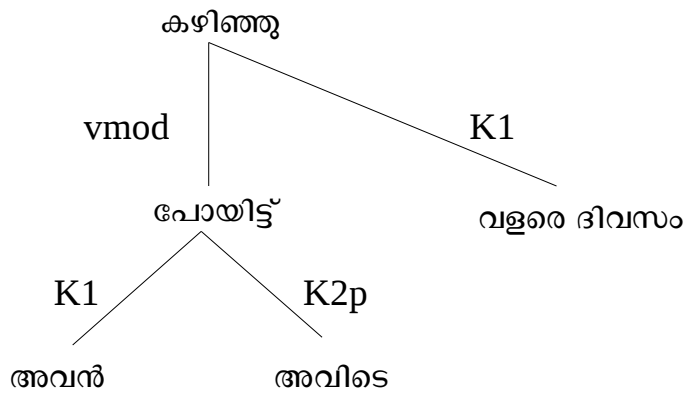
അവൻ ആഹാരം കഴിച്ചിട്ട് പോയി
he food having-eaten went

'He left after eating the meal'



Example Id = Relation-DS-vmod-3:

അവൻ അവിടെ പോയിട്ട് വളരെ ദിവസം കഴിഞ്ഞു
 he there went-since a number of days passed
 'A number of days have passed since he went there'

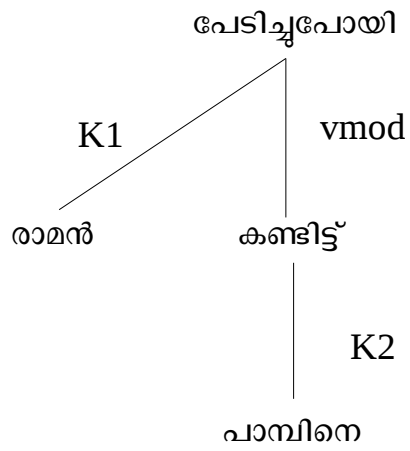


c. 1.Consequential

Consequential-DS-1:

രാമൻ പാമ്പിനെ കണ്ടിട്ട് പേടിച്ചു പോയി
 Ram snake-Acc. Seeing-by frightened

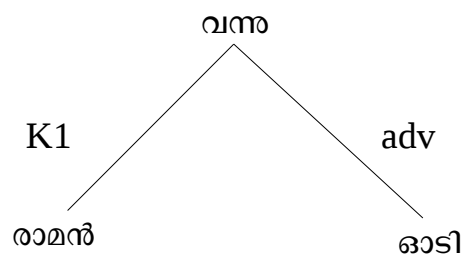
'Ram frightened by seeing the snake'



ii) **Manner**

രാമൻ ഓടി വന്നു
 Ram running came

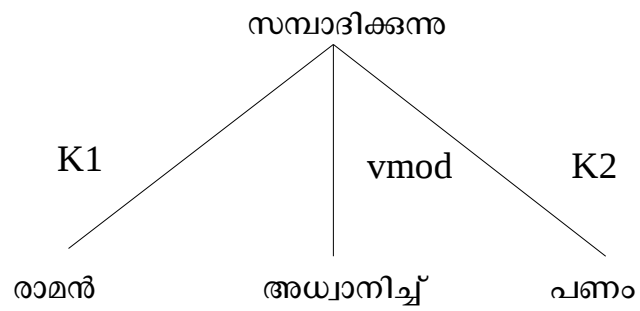
'Ram came running'



iii) **Instrumental**

രാമൻ അധ്വാനിച്ച് പണം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നു
 Ram working hard-by money earn-pres.

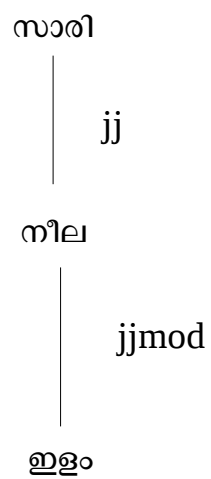
'Ram earns money by working hard'



DRel-34 jjmod (modifiers of the Adjectives)

Example Id = Relation-DS-jjmod-1:

ഇളം നീല സാരി
light blue saree
'Light blue saree'



Drel-35. p of (part of units such as conjunct verbs)

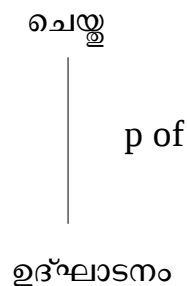
A conjunct verb is a verb that is formed by conjoining a noun or adjective with a verb. (a noun or Adj + verbalizer).

A special tag **p of** is used for conjunct verb. It does not denote a dependency. It rather represents that the two elements related by this tag are part of a multiword expression.

Example Id=Relation-DS- p of (part of)

ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു
inauguration done

'Inaugurated'



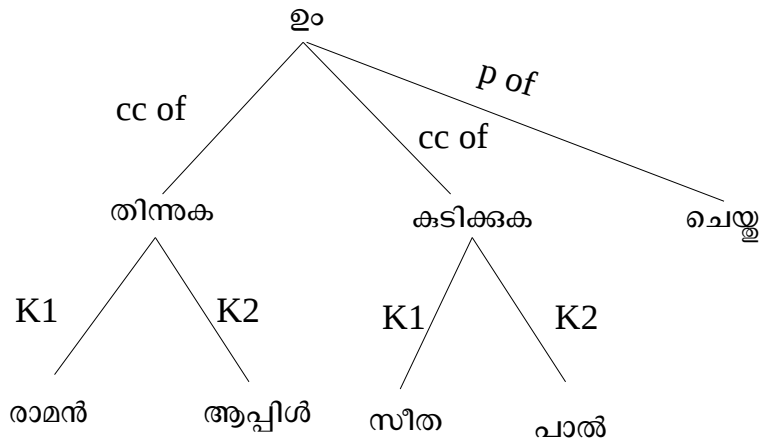
DRel-36.cc of (co-ordination and sub-ordination)

Another special tag which does not exactly reflects dependency relation is **cc of**.

Example Id = Relation-DS-cc of-1:

രാമൻ ആപ്പിൾ തിന്നുകയും സീത പാൽ കുടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു
Ram apple ate-and Sita milk drank-and done

'Ram ate the apple and Sita drank the milk'



Example Id = Relation-DS-cc of-2:

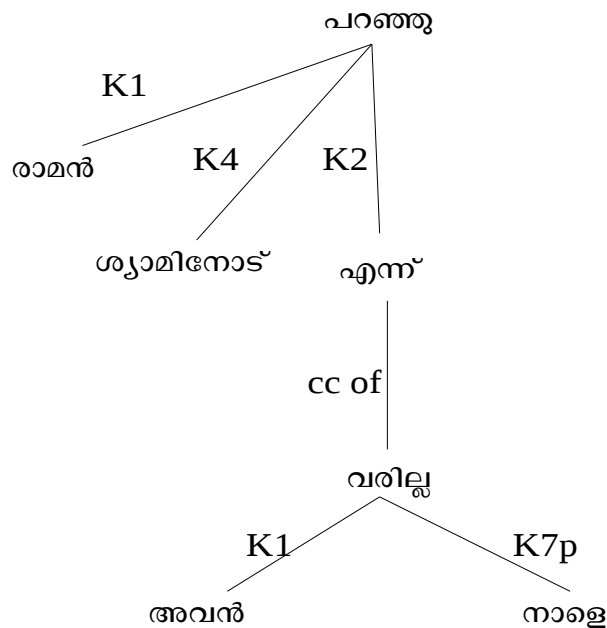
രാമനും ശ്യാമും സ്കൂളിൽ പോകുന്നു
 Ram-and Shyam-and school-in go-pres.

'Ram and Shyam go to school'

Example Id = Relation-DS-cc of-3:

അവൻ നാളെ വരില്ല എന്ന് രാമൻ ശ്യാമിനോട് പറഞ്ഞു
 he tomorrow come-willnot that Rama Shyam-with said

'Ram said to Shyam that he will not come tomorrow'



DRel-37 frag of (Fragment of)

There are no fragment of Relation in Malayalam.

DRel-38.enm (enumerator)

1 (Number) (Numeral)

This tag is used to mark the enumerators such as 1,2,3, etc: or a,b,c etc: in a text.

DRel-39 rsym (tag for a symbol)

. (full stop)

'rsym' is a label that marks the arc attaching a sentence end marked to the verb .

DRel-40 psp-cl

No psp-cl in Malayalam.