POS TAG FOR POSTPOSITIONS

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INTRODUCTION

- Case system links a noun phrase with other parts of a sentence through inflectional markers, or a word, which may be called as adposition including preposition and postposition.

- In Indian languages, especially Indo-Aryan and Dravidian families of languages, there are two layers of case marking elements namely, inflectional case and postpositions.

- Commenting on the inadequacy of the treatment of case formation by the traditional grammarians in Dravidian, Caldwell (1856)

SIMPLE POSTPOSITIONS

- There is a word root or stem, infinitive and participle forms are called simple postpositions

- There are seventy eight postpositions classified as simple postpositions in Tamil. There are futher classified into five groups

  - nominative noun phrase

  - oblique noun phrase

  - accusative noun phrase

  - dative noun phrase

  - Structurally overlapping postpositions

AFTER NOMINATIVE NOUN PHRASE

- There are fifteen forms of nominative noun phrase postpositions *aRa, an'Ru, Aka, Ara, in'Ri, uTpaTa, en'a, kazintu, kARum, cUza, toTTu, tORum, mutal, varai* and *vaziyE* .

Example:

aRa   'without'

lEkumAn'   pizai(y)   aRa   tamiz   pEcin'Ar

Lehmann   mistake   without Tamil   speak-pst-3hs

'Lehmann spoke Tamil without mistake.'

AFTER OBLIQUE NOUN PHRASE

- There are seventeen forms of oblique noun phrase postpositions *iTam*, *uTan'*, *uTaiya*, *UTE*, *kaN*, *kUTa*, *nin'Ru*, *neTuka*, *pakkam*, *paTi*, *pAl*, *poruTTu*, *pOtu*, *mItu*, *mUlam*, *mEl* and *vaziyE*

Example:

- *iTam*   'with'

  ungkaL   *iTam*   *paNam*   *irukkiRatA?*

  you   with   money   be-pr-3ns-q

  'Do you have money with you?'

ACCUSATIVE CASE MARKER IS OBLIGATORY

- There are six forms of postpositions *oTTi*, *ottu*, *cuRRi*, *poRuttu*, *mun'n'iTTu*, and *viTa*

- *Example:*

oTTi   'near'

veLLi   aruviyai   oTTi   kampi vEli amaikkappaTukiRatu

Silver   falls-acc   near   wired fence construct-inf-pass-pr-3ns

'A wire fence is being constructed near the Silver falls.'

ACCUSATIVE CASE MARKER IS OPTIONAL

- There are eight forms of postpositions *uLLiTTa*, *kuRittu*, *koNTu*, *tavira*, *nOkki*, *paRRi*, *pOl* and *viTTu*

Example:

- *uLLiTTa*   'including'

vElu   tamiz(ai)   uLLiTTa   pala   mozikaLil

Velu Tamil(-acc) including many languages-loc

uLLa   kataikaLai   ArAykiRAr

be.pr-adj   stories-acc   analyse-pr-3hs

'Velu analyses the stories found in many languages including Tamil.'

DATIVE CASE MARKER IS OBLIGATORY

There are twenty forms of postpositions *appAl*, *appuRam*, *Aka*, *An'a*, *ukanta*, *uriya*, *uL*, *uLLa*, *en'Ru*, *en'a*, *ERpa*, *ERRa*, *oppa*, *kIz*, *takka*, *nErE*, *patil*, *piRaku*, *mEl* and *veLiyE*

Example:

appAl   'away'

mekkAvil   *iruntu*   *520 kilOmITTarukku* *appAl* *metin'A* *uLLatu*

Mecca-loc   from   520 kilometers-dat   away Medina be.pr-3ns

'Medina is situated 520 kilometers away from Mecca.'

DATIVE CASE MARKER IS OPTIONAL

- There are nine forms of postpositions *arukE*, *iTaiyE*, *etirE*, *kuRukkE*, *naTuvE*, *pin'* and *mun'*

Example:

arukE   'near'

kOpAlan'   *paTTaNatt(in')(ku)*   *arukE*   *vacikkiRAn'*

Gopal   city(-eup)(-dat)   near   reside-pr-3ms

'Gopal resides near the city.'

STRUCTURALLY OVERLAPPING POSTPOSITIONS

- There are certain postpositions, such as *aTuttu* 'next to', *an'Ri* 'except' and *iruntu* 'from', which are found to structurally overlap without any change of meaning.

Example:

aTuttu   'next to'

- After accusative

araNman'aiyai *aTuttu* *mutalamaiccar* *mALikai*   *iruntatu*

palace-acc   next to   Chief Minister bungalow   be-pst-3ns

'There was the Chief Minister's bungalow next to the palace.'

STRUCTURALLY OVERLAPPING POSTPOSITIONS...

- After dative

Example:

cIn'arkaLukku	*aTuttu*	*rAkkeTTaip*	*payan'paTuttiyavarkaL*
Chinese-dat	next to	rocket-acc	use-pst-rp-pro
intiarkaLtAn'			
Indians-emp			

'It is only Indians who used rockets next to Chinese.'

COMPOUND POSTPOSITIONS

There are twenty nine postpositions classified as compound postpositions in Tamil.There are again four types it consist of word in addition to suffixes are called compound postpositions. There are two types of compound postposition namely a.) Form with suffixes b.) Form with form

- Form with suffixes

  nominative noun phrase

  oblique noun phrase

  accusative noun phrase

  dative noun phrase

AFTER NOMINATIVE NOUN PHRASE

- There are nine forms of nominative noun phrase postpositions *aTaŒkalAka, aLavil, IRAka, kaNakkil, toTarpAka, nIngkalAka, pATTiRku, mukamAka,* and *vAkkil.*

Example:

aTangkalAka   'including'

uruLaikkizangku   *aTangkalAka*   *an'aittuk*   *kAykaRikaLukkum*

Potato   including   all   vegetables-dat-incl

variccalukai   *vENTum*   *en'Ru*   *vivacAyikaL*   *kOrin'ArkaL*

tax exemption   must   that   farmers   demand-pst-3hp

'The farmers demanded for tax exemption of all vegetables including potato.'

AFTER OBLIQUE NOUN PHRASE

There are twenty five forms of primary postpositions   *aTippaTaiyil*, *aTiyAka*, *aLavil*, *aLaviRku*, *iTam*, *uTan'*, *uTaiya*, *UTE*, *kaN*, *kAraNamAka*, *kUTa*, *cArpil*, *nin'Ru*, *neTuka*, *pakkam*, *paTi*, *pAl*, *poruTTu*, *pEril*, *pOtu*, *mItu*, *mUlam*, *mEl* , *vaziyE* and *vAyilAka*

Example:

aTippaTaiyil   'on the basis of'

intiyAvil   *mozikaL(-in')*   *aTippaTaiyil*   *mAnilaŒkaL*

India-loc   languages(-eup)   on the basis of   states

pirikkappaTTuLLan'a

divide-inf-pass-pst-vp-perf-3np

'The states of India have been divided on the basis of languages.'

ACCUSATIVE CASE MARKER IS OBLIGATORY

There are three forms of postpositions *aTiyoRRi*, *kATTilum* and *poRuttavarai*

Example:

aTiyoRRi   'following'

mEn'ATTuk   *kaviarkaLai*   *aTiyoRRit*   *tamizil*   *kavitaikaL*

Western   poets-acc   following   Tamil-loc   poems

ezutappaTukin'Ran'a

write-inf-pass-pr-3np

'Poems are written in Tamil following the Western poets.'

DATIVE CASE MARKER IS OPTIONAL

- There are two forms of postpositions *aTiyil* and *pakkattil* occurring after dative case marker (optional) and they are presented below in their order with example:

Example:

aTiyil   'below'

maNTapatt(in')(ku) *aTiyil*   *curangkappAtai*   *uLLatu*

hall(-eup)(-dat)   below   underground passage   be.pr-3ns

'There is an underground passage below the hall.'

FORM WITH 'IRUNTU' POSTPOSITIONS

- There are two types and thirty seven postpositions in the class.

  - ✓ locative postposition with *iruntu,*

  - ✓ nEr with locative postpositions

  - locative postposition with *iruntu t*here are twenty three forms of postpositions occurring after locative forms (optional) and they are presented For example:

<u>Example:</u>

muttu kaTal aTiyil iruntu etukkappaTukiRatu

Perl   sea   bottom from   take-inf pass-prs-3ns

'The Perl getting from the sea.'

Form with 'Iruntu' Postpositions...

- *aṯiyil iruntu*   'from bottom'
- *aṉmaiyil iruntu*   'from near'
- *appāl iruntu*   'from away'
- *arukAmaiyil iruntu*   'from nearby'
- *arukE iruntu*   'from near'
- *iṭam iruntu*   'from with'
- *iṭaiyE iruntu*   'from amidst'
- *uṭaṉ iruntu*   'from with'
- *uL iruntu*   'from inside'
- *ūṭE iruntu*   'from through'
- etir*il iruntu*   'from against'
- *etirE iruntu*   'from opposite to'

FORM WITH IRUNTU POSTPOSITIONS...

- *kīz   iruntu*   'from under'
- *kuRukkE iruntu*   'from across'
- *naṭuvE iruntu*   'from in the middle of'
- *pakkattil iruntu*   'from near'
- *pakkam iruntu*   'from towards'
- *piṉ iruntu*   'from behind'
- *mītu   iruntu*   'from on'
- *mutal iruntu*   'from from'
- *muṉ   iruntu*   'from before'
- *mEl   iruntu*   'from on'
- *veLiyE iruntu*   'from outside'

NER with Locative Postpositions

- There are twenty three forms of postpositions occurring after locative forms (optional) and they are presented For example:

  en irkkaikku   nEr   mElE   minviciRi   cuRRukiRtu

  My site-dat   just above fan   route-prs-3ns

  'The fan routing above my site.'

NER WITH LOCATIVE POSTPOSITIONS...

- *nEr appāl*   'just away'
- *nEr arukE*   'just near'
- *nEr uLE*   'just inside'
- *nEr etirāka*   'just against'
- *nEr etirE*   'just opposite to'
- *nEr kīzE*   'just under'
- *nEr kuRukkE*   'just across'
- *nEr naṭuvE*   'just in the middle of'
- *nEr pakkattil*   'just near'
- *nEr piṉ*   'just behind'
- *nEr māRāka*   'just against'
- *nEr muṉ*   'just before'
- *nEr mEl*   'just on'
- *nEr veLiyE*   'just outside'

CONCLUSION

- The diachronic and synchronic (morphology, syntax and semantics) aspects of postpositions have been analyzed in detail and reported in this study.

- It would be further enriching if the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of postpositions are taken up for future research.

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THANK YOU

ANY QUERIES

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