Description of verb government in the UNL system (on the example of the comparison of two branches of contemporary Armenian literary language)

Susanna Tioyan
State Linguistic University after Bryusov
tioyan@freenet.am

Angela Manukyan
Institute of Language NAN RA
angela_manukyan@yahoo.com

Abstract
The differences between Verb Government of two variants of Modern Armenian literary language are presented.
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The UNL system, intended for the languages of different structures, needs the following experiment: the application of universal linguistic models to two closely-related languages or to two branches of the same language. As the best version for this experiment can serve the study of the transformation models of the Eastern Armenian and Western Armenian branches of modern Armenian literary language. For the transformations of the genetically related Eastern Armenian and Western Armenian languages naturally a smaller quantity of rules and steps is necessary. A similar study will prepare the basis for developing special subsystems, which realize the transformations between typologically and genetically close languages by minimum efforts. This approach will make it possible to decrease a quantity of steps, carried out during the translation of the compared languages, they will obtain more integral description, will refine the methods of their formalized description. The formalized model, obtained as a result of a similar work, will make possible subsequently to be used for the comparison of the structures of other closely-related languages.

The present article is dedicated to a comparative study of verb government based on the example of the Eastern Armenian and Western Armenian versions of modern Armenian literary language. From the point of view of verb government both versions have similarities and differences, which depend on different quantity of Cases in these versions, on the different forming of the same cases, on the usage of articles, rarely - on the special features of verb government.

In the Western Armenian there was a complete formal confluence of the Nominative and Accusative, Genitive and Dative cases. They are not distinguished also at the syntactic level. In the Eastern Armenian differences become apparent in the forming of different Cases of Direct object in connection with the expression of the subcategory of *person*/*thing*: the nouns with _person_ meaning in the function of Direct object are of Dative case, the nouns with *thing* meaning – of Nominative

There is not also a distinctive marker between the Genitive and Dative cases of the Eastern Armenian (the Dative obtains the definite article), because in the Western variant the Genitive and Dative cases can assume the definite article. In the Western Armenian the Locative case of Eastern Armenian with the - **ում** ending is absent. The value of Locative case is expressed analytically - with the aid of the Genitive/Dative case with the **մեջ** postposition: **տունին մեջ** "in the house". Thus, in the Western Armenian there are only four cases: Nominative/Accusative, Genitive/Dative, Ablative and Instrumental instead of seven in the the Eastern Armenian

The comparison table for cases of Western and Eastern Armenian languages on the example of the word "article" which has a different orthography in two variants: **յօդուած (W.Arm) and հոդված** (E.Arm.) is shown below (Table 1). The cases are: **Nom- Nominative, Gen-Genitive, Dat- Dative, Acc- Accusative, Abl- Ablative, Ins- Instrumental, Loc- Locative.**

Table 1. The Cases in the Western and Eastern Armenian variants.

Western Armenian		Eastern Armenian	
1. Nom/Acc	յօղուած	1. Nom	հողված
2. Gen/Dat	յօղուածին	2. Gen	հողվածի
-		3. Dat	հողվածին
-		4. Acc	հողվածը
3. Abl	յօղուածէ	5. Abl	հողվածից
4. Ins	յօղուածով	6. Ins	հողվածով
-		7. Loc	հողվածում

In consequence of complete authentication of Nominative and Accusative cases in the Western Armenian the Direct object formally does not differ from the subject, i.e. nouns expressing both person and thing have the same form for the Direct object, cf. W.-Arm.: *հայրը կը սիրէ զավակը*, E.-Arm.: *հայրը սիրում է զավակին* "father loves son". Some differences between Verb Government in the Western and Eastern Armenian variants are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Some differences between Verb Government in the Western and Eastern Armenian variants.

	Arm.	UNL Rel	Verb	Noun	Case
1	West.	Plc	*գտնվիլ – to be*	տունին մէջ, լառանին մէջ	Gen/Dat+մէջ
	East.	Plc	*գտնվել - to be*	լսարանում, փողոցում	Loc
2	West.	Plc	*ապրիլ - to live*	քաղաքը, Երևան	Nom/Acc
	East.	Plc	*ապրել - to live*	քաղաքում, Երևանում	Loc
3	West.	Obj(Dir)	*տեսնիլ - to see*	տուն, Արամ (Pers.)	Nom/Acc
	East.	Obj (Dir)	*տեսնել - to see*	տուն(-ը), Արամին (Pers.)	Nom/Acc, Acc-if Pers.
4	West.	Obj(Dir)	*սիրել –to love*	քաղաք, տղան, Արամ(ը)	Nom/Acc
	East.	Obj (Dir)	*սիրել – to love*	քաղաքը, տղային, Արամին	Dat/Acc
5	West.	Obj(InDir)	*նայիլ – to look at*	երկինք	Nom/Acc
	East.	Obj(InDir)	*նայել - to look at*	երկնքին	Dat/Acc
6	West.	Obj(InDir)	*սպասել– to wait for*	տղան, Արամ(ը) (Pers.)	Nom/Acc
	East.	Obj(InDir)	*սպասել– to wait for*	տղային, Արամին (Pers.)	Dat/Acc

In the Western Armenian in contrast to the East Armenian the definite article may be omitted. There are some cases: 1) when the subject is the proper noun and is situated before the verb – *Արամ մեկնեցաւ* "Aram has left", but if the proper noun ends in a vowel, the article is necessary – *Մարին ընկաւ* "Mary fell. 2) when in the sentence there is a subject which is a proper noun and an object which is also a proper noun – *Արամ կսիրէ Աննան* "Aram loves Ann". 3) when the subject is a place-name – *Անի Հայաստանի մայրաքաղաքն էր* "Ani was the capital of Armenia". 4) When the place-name is used as an adverbial modifier of place (in the meaning of locative case) – *Ան Փարիզ կը բնակի* "he lives in Paris", the article is not omitted with a common noun with a place-name meaning – *մայրս գյուղը կը մնա* "my mother lives in the village". There are some other particular discrepancies in the rules of the article usage. Indefinitness is expressed by either absence of any article (zero article) or by a postpositive distant infefinite article *մը* cf.: W-Arm.: *տուն մը*, E-Arm.: *մի տուն* "дом".

The subject and the object usually do not differ in the form, they can be clarified by the position: the subject is prepositive to the object: *մայրը կսիրէ աղջիկը* "mother loves daughter". The subject and the object can differ in the form in the cases they both are proper nouns, then the definite article of the subject is omitted: *Արամ կսիրէ Աննան* "Aram loves Ann".

The possesive and attributive meanings are expressed by Gen/Dat case and if the relation is attributive the noun in Gen/Dat case is used in the indefinite form (without definite article): *աշակերտի գիրք* "pupil's book", in the case of possesive relation the noun in Gen/Dat case is used in definite form – *աշակերտին գիրքը* "the book of definite pupil"(See Table 3) .

Table 3. Articles usage in Western and Eastern Armenian variants

Western	Eastern
1.Արամ մեկնեցաւ (Sub-indef) Մարի*ն* ընկաւ , if Sub ends by Vow. -def	Արամ*ը* մեկնեց, (def)
2.Արամ (indef) կսիրէ Անահիտ*ը* (def) if both are Proper noun (Direct Object) Մայր*ը*(def) կսիրէ աղջիկ*ը* (def) also possible, but Մայր*ը*(def) աղջիկ*ը* (def) կսիրէ is preferable	Արամ*ը* սիրում է Անահիտ*ին* (def, Acc) Մայր*ը* սիրում է աղջկա*ն* (def, Acc)
3. Անի Հայաստանի մայրաքաղաքն էր, indef if Sub is a Proper place-name	Անի*ն* Հայաստանի մայրաքաղաքն էր
4. Ան Փարիզ կը բնակի, (indef) (Plc)	Նա Փարիզ*ում* (Loc) է բնակվում
5. Մայրս գյուղ*ը* կը մնա (def) if the place-name is not Proper, (Plc)	Մայրս գյուղ*ու* *մ*(Loc) է ապրում
6.Արամ (Agt) գիրք *մը* տուաւ (Obj) Արտեմին (Gol Indef) Արամը (Agt) գիրք *մը* տուաւ: Agt- Def, if well known	Արամը (Agt) (մի) գիրք տվեց (Obj) Արտեմին (Gol)Obj- Indef,
1) attributive meaning աշակերտին գիրք Gen/Dat, indef "pupil's book" 2) possesive meaning աշակերտին գիրք*ը* - - "the book of definite pupil". definite	աշակերտական գիրք աշակերտի գիրքը

Adverbial modifiers of place have the same semantic variants like in the Eastern Armenian, but they differ in the means of their expression, particularly location in the Eastern

Armenian is expressed by a special Locative case with the ending - *ում* , in the Western Armenian location is expressed by: 1) Nominative/Accusative case – *ամբողջ օրը գրադարանը կ'անցընէ* "all the day he is in the library"

", 2) the postpositive constructions are the same – Genitive/Dative or Ablative with the postpositions of the space value, but with the application of some postpositions, which is typical predominantly to the Western Armenian: *սեղանին քով/տակ/վրա/մէջ/յառաջ/հետևւ* "near the table/under the table/on the table/in the table/before the table/at the table, etc", *սեղանէն հեռու/անդին* "far/on that side from the table", 3) specific Western Armenian expressions for the designation of abstract place as institutions, organizations, etc – Ablative case with the postposition *ներս* "inward, inside" *համալսարանէն ներս* "at

the university", *դաշնակցութիւնէն ներս* "inside the party of Dashnaktsutyun".

As the method of expression of the value of initial or of starting point the Ablative case serves like in the Eastern Armenian, but with its own, different from the the Eastern Armenian ending - *է. եկեղեցիէն ելաւ* "left the

church", *դռնէն հանեցին*, *պատուհանէն ներս մտաւ* "driven through the door, it entered through the window".

Adverbial modifiers of time, measure, gol, reason have the same semantic variants and mean of expression like those in the Eastern Armenian. Some examples of adverbial modifiers of Armenian and their description by UNL binary relations see in Table 4. *Abl +* means the usage of Ablative case with postposition.

Table 4. Some adverbial modifiers of Armenian and their description by UNL binary relations

Bin. Rel.	Western Armenian	Eastern Armenian
plc	1. ան Փարիզ (*Nom/Acc*) կը բնակի 2. մայրս գյուղը կմնա (*Nom/Acc*), def 3.նստել սեղանին քով/տակ/վրա/մէջ/յառաջ/հետևւ/ (*Gen/Dat*) 4.նստել սեղանէն հեռու/անդին/ (*Abl +*) 5. լինել համալսարանէն ներս (*Abl +*)	նա բնակվում է Փարիզում (*Loc*), մայրս գյուղում է մնում (*Loc*), նստել սեղանի մոտ/տակ/վրա/մէջ/առաջ/հետևի (*Gen*), նստել սեղանից հեռու (*Abl+*), լինել համալսարանում (*Loc*)
plf	1. մտնել դուռէն ներս (*Abl +*) 2. ելնել եկեղեցիէն (*Abl*)	մտնել դռնից ներս (*Abl+*), դուրս գալ եկեղեցուց (*Abl*)
gol	գիրք մը տուաւ Արամին (*Nom/Acc*)	գիրք տվեց Արամին (*Acc*)

For other adverbial modifiers and binary relations there are more similarities than differences. The peculiarities of verb government also have more similarities than differences. Thus we can see that the the quantity of rules and steps necessary for the transformations between the Eastern Armenian and Western Armenian variants is not too much and these transformations can be realized by minimum efforts.

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