

Brahmin parents reject non-Brahmin pronunciation and put additional effort for the maintenance of *l*, perhaps to mark their identity. So the change of *l* → *l* which has taken place with the other castes has not affected the Brahmins very much. They also persevere distinct phonological, lexical and grammatical items as a marker of their identity. So we observe sharp differences between the Brahmin and non-Brahmin speakers.

The variable of age is also very significant since the age differences relate generation differences. Older generation normally do not undergo linguistic changes. They may retain phonological and grammatical patterns they learned in their youth while the new generation may use changed forms. Those who show social mobility can be expected to change their speech in conformity with the norms of social class to which they are moving. The younger generation approves the social mobility than the older generation.

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The Study of Complementizers in Tamil and Sinhala

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Complementation is a process by which clause is embedded or adjoined into sentence by means of complementizers. The main purpose of the paper is to bring together the observations about the complementizers in Tamil and Sinhala spoken varieties.

1.2. Complementizers in Tamil

A complementizer is defined in the present work as marker which denotes that a sentence is embedded as a complement into

another sentence, hence it can be considered as a marker of a particular type of syntactic subordination.

Tamil makes use of a number of complementizers which includes/enṭu/, /eṅṭa/, /enkira/, /enkiraṭu/, and/enpaṭu/ or /eṅṭaṭu/. Of these, all of them are derived from the verb base 'en'-which has the lexical meaning 'say'. The complementizers/enṭa/, /eṅṭu/ and /enkira/ occur in the S-comp-N type of complement constructions. And the complementizers/enṭa/and/enkira/and complementizers /enkiraṭu/and/enpaṭu/or/eṅṭu/are in free variation. But as a complementizer the base 'en'-is semantically empty and so the complementizers are meaningless. The complementizers are used at the following examples.

- a) /na:n ava| nallava| eṅṭa visayaṭṭaic conne:n/ 'I told that the fact she is a good girl.'
- b) /na:n ava| nallava| eṅṭu connen:n/ 'I told that she is a good girl.'
- c) /ava| nallava| enpaṭu uṇmai./
'The fact that she is a good girl.'

1.3. Complementizers in Sinhala

Sinhala makes use of complementizers such as /kiyEna/, /kiy EnEekE/, /KiyEnEbavE/ and /^{ve}/^{kiyE}/bavE/. The complementizers /KiyEnE/ and /KiyEla/ can be used in T-Comp-N type of construction. However the /KiyEla/ occurs only in the sentence in which the predicate of the matrix sentence is verbal. All the complementizers in Sinhala /KiyEnE/ /KiyEnEekE/, /KiyEnEbavE/ and /kiyEla/ can be derived from the verb root /KiyE/ 'to say'. However, being the complementizers, they are treated as single units and are considered as semantically empty.

The complementizers /KiyEnEekE/, /KiyEnEbavE/ and /bavE/ are in nominalised forms and they can occur in the S-comp type of constructions. The complementizers /KiyEnEekE/ and /KiyEnEbavE/ are in Free variation. The complementizer /bavE/ in Sinhala can also occur in S-Nominaliser type of

construction. The /KiyEla/ complementizer is in the verbal participial form and occurs the S-comp type and S-Comp-N type of constructions.

Example :

- a) /la:l beebaddek kiyEnE vittiyE/
"The fact that lal is a drunkard"
- b) /eya: allas gennEva KiyEla Kata: vak tiyEnEva/
'There is a Story that he gets bribe'

1.4 Complementizers in Tamil and Sinhala

The complementizers found in Tamil and Sinhala are classified and into three types as in the following table.

	Tamil	Sinhala
type 1	eṇṭa enkiṛa	KiyEnE
type 2	enpaṭu or eṇṭaṭu enkiṛaṭu	KiyEnEekE KiyEnEbavE bavE
type 3	eṇṭu	KiyEla

The complementizers in Tamil, /eṇṭu/, /eṇṭa/and /enpaṭu/ are not discussed as complementizers in Tamil Lexicon. In Tolkatippiyam and Sangam literature also /eṇṭu/, /enpaṭu/are discussed only as 'iṭaiccol' (particles) and are not analysed as complementizers (Tol : Col. Cutram : 259:280). Tamil Lexicon describes /enpaṭu/ as an expletive word used to express either approval or disapproval of a statement /eṇṭa/ is described as an adjectival expression signifying comparison. /eṇṭu/used as a connective part.

* *Examples.*

In Sinhala/KiyEnE/KiyEnEke/ and/KiyEla/ are going to be taken into account as complementisers. The complement sent-

ences have verbal predicates and the predicates are in their definite form. They do not undergo any other change. The non-verbal predicate sentences also can occur as complement sentences.

* Examples

The complementizers are present in deep structure in Sinhala. The deletion of complementizer takes place in the surface structure of sentences.

* Examples

If we regard the complementizer as the surface structure element it has to be introduced by means of a transformation and then deleted in context by means of another transformation. Such positions where an item is first introduced and then deleted is not desirable for obvious reasons. It is more logical to take up the position that /KiyEla/ is present in deep structure and that it is deleted in certain context in surface structure.

In the sentence complementizer type of construction in Tamil and Sinhala, the NP contains a complement sentence and a complementizer and there is no head noun in the NP. The complementizer directly links the complement sentence and the matrix sentence.

Example

T - Tamil; S - Sinhala.

(1.T) /na: n Kannan varuva:n en̄tu conne:n/

(1.S) /mame Kannan EnEva KiyEla Kivva/

'I said that Kannan will come'

(2.T) /ava| Pa:kkira:| enpa:tu enakku teriya:tu/

(2.S) /eya : balEnEva KiyEnEekE mamE dannEva/

'I know that she is seeing'.

The NPs in Tamil and Sinhala contain the complement sentences /Kannan varuva:n/ and /Kannan EnEva/, and the complementizers /en̄tu/ and /KiyEla/ respectively and there are no head nouns in the NPS. The complement-sentences have verbal-predicates and the predicates are in their finite form. That is they

do not undergo any change. The non-verbal predicate sentence also can occur as complement sentences in this type of construction in both Tamil and Sinhala.

(3.T) /avan oru paṇakka:ran enpaṭu uṇmai/

(3.S) /eya : mini:pobosEtek KiyEnEekE AttE/

'It is true that he is a rich man'.

The complement sentences have nominal predicates. The complementizers /enpaṭu/ and /KiyEnEekE/ respectively link the complement sentences to the matrix sentences.

There are some restrictions on the occurrence of the complementizers in this type of construction. If the matrix sentence is non-verbal like /uṇmai/in Tamil and /AttE/ in Sinhala as in (3.T) and (3.5) only the complementizers /enpaṭu/or/enk:raṭu/in Tamil and /KiyEnEekE/or/KiyErE bavE/ in Sinhala can be inserted. If the complementizer /eṇṭu/ in Tamil and /KiySla/in Sinhala are inserted, the sentence will be ungrammatical.

* Examples

It can be observed that many of the verbs like /ṭeri/'knows /ninai/'remember', /nampu/'believe', /Ke:ṭvippaṭu/ 'hear' etc. in Tamil can take either the complementizer /eṇṭu/ or /enpaṭu/ and similar to this the verbs /dan/'know', /mataḱve/ 'remember', /visva:sEkEve/'believe', /a:ra:ṅcivE/'hear' etc. in Sinhala can take either the complementizer /KiyEla/or/ /KiyEnEekE/.

* Examples in Tamil.

'I know that Sri will come'

(4.S) /Sri enEva KiyEla mame dannEva/

(4 Sa) /Sri enEva KiyEnEekE mame dannEva/

'I know that Sri will come'

The complementizer /eṇṭu/ in Tamil mostly occurs with the verbs of communicating, thinking or feeling like /col/ 'say', /ninai/ 'remember' /eṇṇu/ 'think' /Kavalaippaṭu/ 'worry' etc. and the complements, linked with the /eṇṭu/ complementizer. Similar to this in Sinhala, the complementizer /kiyEla/ mostly occurs with

the verbs like /KiyE/ 'to say', /hitE/ 'think', /Kanga:tuve/ 'worry', etc. * Examples $\begin{pmatrix} S:T \\ S:S \end{pmatrix}$

In Sinhala the complementizers /bavE/ can only be inserted in this S-com type of construction, if the complement sentence has non-verbal predicate.

Example : /eya : mini : maruvek bavEmamE dannEva/
'I know that he is a murderer'

In this context the complementizers/ KiyEnEekE/ and /KiyEnEbavE/ can also occur. However, the complementizer /bavE/ can also occur with verbal predicate sentences only after the application of Relative participialization.

(6.S) /amma ma:lu gattE bavE mamE dannEva/
'I know that mother bought fish'

In this context/ bavE/ behaves like the nominalizer /ekE/, and it can also be considered on nominalizer, since/ ekE/ can replace/ bavE/ in (6.S). There is an example given below.

(6.Sa)/ amma ma:lu gettE ekE mamE dannEva/,
'I know that mother bought fish'

1.5 Conclusion

To summarize, the function of the complement is to describe exactly or explain an abstract head noun which co-occurs with the complement and the function of the complementizers is to link them. However the complementizers have no tense significance and they are also semantically empty. Therefore it is convenient to treat them as single units and if we treat them as single units, one transformation that is complementizer. Insertion is enough to derive the complementizers in the surface structure and it simplifies the grammar.