LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES IN KANNADA DAILIES

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Language of Kannada Dailies
Chapter 2

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CHAPTER 2

NOMINAL HEADLINES

A nominal headline ends with a noun (phrase), which in concatenation with the preceding constituents may constitute a sentence, a clause, or a phrase. It can also contain exclusively a compound noun or a simple noun. On the basis of the different structural possibilities mentioned above , the nominal headlines are classified into five types as follows: (i) sentential, (ii) clausal, (iii) phrasal, (iv) compound noun and (v) simple noun. While the first type of nominal headline is a sentence at both the surface and underlying levels, the other four types are derivable from an underlying sentence.

The frequency of occurrence of the nominal headlines in general in Kannada dailies ranges from 83% to 96%. The order of frequency of the five types of nominal headlines is as follows: phrasal > clausal > sentential > compound noun > simple noun.

The structure and function of the five types of nominal headlines are discussed in detail in this chapter.

2.1 Type 1:   Sentential nominal headlines

The sentential nominal headline represents the structure of an equational sentence, which consists of a subject and a nominal predicate. The equational sentences in Kannada underlie a copula verb, which can be interpreted for the stative ('be') or inchoative ('become') meaning. The stative meaning is expressed

complement taking the suffix -aagi. In other words , the discontinuous morpheme sequence -aagi...iru as a unit is used as the stative copula. It is also used in the fused form aagiru. The inchoative meaning is expressed by the copula aagu 'become' in its different tense and aspectual conjugations. The present perfect form of aagu viz., aagiru 'has become' often overlaps with the fused stative copula form aagiru 'be'. The nominal negation is expressed by the negative form alla 'no'/'not', which is always given at the surface level of the sentence.

The nominal predicates used in equational sentences may serve as nominal complements or adjectival complements to the corresponding subjects. The structure and function of the sentential nominal headlines involving nominal and adjectival complements are dealt with in this section.

2.1.1 Subject + nominal complement

The nominal complement is used to define or identify its subject. It may contain a simple noun, a compound noun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause. The subject may include a pronoun, a noun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause. The structure subject + nominal complement may be preceded by different casal constituents. The focussing of the nominal complement is very frequent in sentential nominal headlines. Sometimes, very rarely, the sentential nominal headline involving nominal complement is expressed through two equational sentences with a common related subject.

2.1.1.1 Pronoun as subject

The first person pronouns, the third person proximate demonstrative pronouns and the universal indefinite pronoun are used as subjects of the nominal complement in the sentential nominal headlines.

Examples:

1. naanu kaangres sabinspekTar

   I congress sub-inspector

   'I am a congress sub-inspector'

2. idu nanna koneya Tarm : seeT

   this my last term : Sait

   'this is my last term :Sait'

3. ivaree niivu samsattige kaLisida

   these people-emp you parliament-dat send-pst•rp

   karnaaTakada pratinidhigaLu

   Karnataka-gen representatives

   'these only are the Karnataka's representatives you sent to the parliament'

4. ella Thakkara pakSa

   all cheats-gen party

   deevilal

   Devilal

   'all are parties of cheats - Devilal'

The first person singular pronoun <u>naanu</u> 'I' is the subject in headline 1, the third person neuter singular proximate demonstrative pronoun <u>idu</u> 'this' in headline 2, the third person human plural pronoun with emphatic particle ivar(u)-ee 'these

persons only' in headline 3 and the universal indefinite neuter pronoun ella 'all' in headline 4 (ella is a variant of ellavu 'all things'). In headline 4, the plural marker - gaLu has been deleted from the nominal complement Thakkara pakSa(gaLu) 'parties of cheats'. The deletion of plural marker here is in line with the informal and popular usage. The nominal complement is a compound noun in headline 1 (sabinspekTar 'sub-inspector'), a genitive phrase in 2 (nanna koneya Tarm 'my last term') and 4 (Thakkara pakSa 'parties of cheats') and a noun clause containing relative clause in 3 (niivu samsattige kaLisida karnaaTakada pratinidhigaLu ' the representatives from Karnataka whom you sent to parliament').

All the four headlines exemplified above have in their underlying structures the stative copula aagiru (or aagi...iru) 'be' in its present indefinite form (aagiddeene 'am- I' in headline 1, aagide 'is-it' in headline 2, aagiddaare 'are-they (human)' in headline 3 , and aagive 'are-they (non-human)' in headline 4), which is not used in Kannada at the surface level.

The performative subject ie., the speaker of the statement is given in headlines 2 and 4 (seeT 'Sait' in 2 and deevilaal 'Devilal' in 4). For the other two headlines (1 & 3), it has to be recovered from the news story.

2.1.1.2 Proper noun as subject

The proper nouns denoting persons are often used as the subjects of the nominal complements in the senential nominal

Examples:

5. pi.vi.en lookasabhe sabhaanaayaka
   P.V.N   parliament leader
   'P.V.N is parliament leader'

6. vaajpeeyi pradhaani
   Vajpayee   Prime Minister
   'Vajpayee will become Prime Minister'

7. sooniyaa gaandhi kaangai adhyakSe
   Sonia Gandhi   Cong-I   president
   'Sonia Gandhi may become Congress-I president'

8. giriish kaarnaaD shreeSTa naaTakakaara
   Girish Karnad   best   play-wright
   'Girish karnad is the best play-wright'

In headlines 5-8, the proper nouns pi.vi.en 'P.V.Narasimha rao', vaajpeeyi 'Vajpayee', sooniyaagaandhi 'Sonia Gandhi' and giriish kaarnaaD 'Girish Karnad' are respectively the subjects used. In headline 6, the nominal complement is a simple noun pradhaani 'Prime Minister' and in headlines 5, 7 and 8, it is a compound noun, lookasabhe sabhaanaayaka 'parliament leader', a noun + noun compound in 5, kaangai adhyakSe 'Congress-I president' a noun + noun compound in 7 and shreeSTa naaTakakaara 'the best play wright', an adjective + noun compound in 8. The absence of the third person human honorific marker - aru in the nouns sabhaanaayaka 'leader' and naaTakakaara 'play-wright' and the use of feminine singular form in the noun adyakSe 'president' are indicative of the preference for popular and informal style in newspaper language.

The underlying copula in headline 5 is <u>aadaru</u> 'became-he' or <u>aagiddaare</u> 'has become-he' both giving the inchoative sense. It is also possible to give a stative interpretation to the form <u>aagiddaare</u> 'is-he'. In headline 5, <u>aaguttaare</u> 'will become-he' the non-past form of inchoative copula <u>aagu</u> 'become' is underlying. In headline 7, <u>aagabahudu</u> 'may become' , the inchoative copula in potential mood revealing the sense of speculation, is the possibility. In headline 8, the present indefinite form of the stative copula viz., <u>aagiddaare</u> (-aagi...iddaare) 'is-he' is involved.

The headlines 5-8, which represent a general kind of reporting, do not require a performative subject.

2.1.1.3 <u>Noun phrase as subject</u>

The noun phrase as subject of the nominal complement may include genitive or other casal phrases.

Examples:

9. taareyara   karabaaki   8.24   kooTiruu

   film actresses-gen tax balance 8.24   crore rupees

   'the income tax dues of film actresses is 8.24 crore

   rupees'

10. sandhaanakke   oppige   namma   jaya-bangaarappa

    treaty -dat   consent   our   success-Bangarappa

    'the consent for the treaty is our success-Bangarappa'

The subject of the nominal complement in headline 9 is the genitive phrase <u>taareyara karabaaki</u> 'the tax dues of film actresses' and in 10, it is a phrase of dative noun + noun,

sandhaanakke oppige 'acceptance for treaty'. The nominal complement is a compound noun in 9 (8.24 kooTiruu '8.24 crore rupees') and a genitive phrase in 10 (namma jaya 'our victory').

Both the headlines given above underlie the stative copula in its present indefinite form aagide 'is-it'. The inchoative interpretation is also possible for 9.

The performative subject is given in headline 9 (bangaarappa 'Bangarappa') and for 8 it is not required as the headline is a general kind of reporting.

The meaning expressed by the term sandhaana 'treaty' is incomplete without the specification as to 'which treaty' and this information is recoverable from the news story.

2.1.1.4   Noun clause as subject

The noun clause containing the relative clause is often used as the subject of the nominal complement.

Example:

11. jagattige   beLaku   niiDuva   raaSTra   nammadu

    world-dat   light   give-npst.rp   country   ours

'the country which gives light to the world is ours'

The subject in the above headline is the noun clause jagattige beLaku niiDuva raaSTra ' the country which enlightens the world' and the nominal complement is the possessive pronominal predicate nammadu 'ours'.

The copula underlying the above headline is the stative indefinite present form aagide 'is-it'.

recovered from the news story.

2.1.1.5 Topicalization of nominal complement

The nominal complement is quite often focussed through topicalization in sentential nominal headlines. In this process, the usual structure subject + nominal complement is reordered as nominal complement + subject.

12. neepaaLi kaangres naayaka koyiraaḷa
    Nepali   Congress leader Koirala
    'the leader of Nepali Congress is Koirala'

13. svatantra   astitvada   saamaajika   sanghaTane
    independent existence-gen social   organization
    muslim liig
    Muslim League
    'a social organization of independent existence is Muslim
    league'

14. gadyapadyagaLa   sogasaada   sammiLana
    prose-poetry – gen   beautiful   mixture
    gookaak saahitya
    Gokak   literature
    'a beautiful mixture of prose and poetry is Gokak's
    literature'

15. soolina   ancinalli geluvu kaNDavaru   ivaru
    defeat-gen   verge-loc victory see-pst.rp-pro they-prox
    'who gained victory in the verge of defeat are these'

    In headlines 12-15, topicalization has been executed by
placing the nominal complement before the subject. In headline
12, the nominal complement neepaaLi kaangres naayaka 'leader of
Nepali Congress' is a compound noun and its subject koyiraaḷa

'Koirala' is a proper noun. In headlines 13 and 14, the nominal complements are genitive phrases, <u>svatantra astitvada saamaajika sanghaTane</u> ' a social organization of independent existence ' and <u>gadyapadyagaLa sogasaada sammiLana</u> ' beautiful mixture of prose and poetry' respectively. The subjects of the above nominal complements are the proper noun <u>muslim liig</u> 'Muslim League' and the genitive phrase <u>gookaak saahitya</u> 'Gokak's literature' respectively.

In headline 15, the nominal complement is the noun clause marked by the participial noun <u>soolina ancinalli geluvu kaNDavaru</u> 'who gained victory on the verge of defeat' and its subject is the third person proximate human plural pronoun <u>ivaru</u> 'these'.

The copula recovery is not possible after topicalization. It can be recovered in the original structure subject + nominal complement. The headline 12 in its original structure underlies the inchoative copula in the past indefinite form <u>aadaru</u> 'became-he' or the present perfect form <u>aagiddaare</u> 'has become-he'.The present indefinite stative 'is-he' interpretation is also possible. The underlying copula for the original structures of the headlines 13,14,and 15 is the stative copula in its present indefinite form. It is <u>aagide</u> 'is-it' in headlines 13 and 14 and <u>aagiddaare</u> 'are-they' in headline 15.

The performative subject is not required for the headline 12 as it involves a general form of reporting and for the headlines 13-15 it has to be recovered from the news story.

2.1.1.6   Subject + nominal complement preceded by other casal constituents

An instance of subject + nominal complement structure being preceded by a dative noun phrase is exemplified below.

16. dakSiNa aafrika taNDakke klaivrais naayaka

    South Africa   team-dat clive Rice leader

    'the leader for South African team is Clive Rice'

In the above headline, the nominal complement is the noun naayaka 'captain', the subject is the proper noun klaivrais 'Clive Rice' and the casal constituent preceding is the dative phrase consisting of a compound noun dakSiNa aafrika taNDakke 'for the South African team'.

The above headline underlies the copula aadaru 'became-he', the past indefinite form of the inchoative, or aagiddaare 'has become-he'/ 'is-he', the present perfect form of the inchoative or the present indefinite form of the stative.

The above headline as a general form of reporting does not require a performative subject.

2.1.1.7   Repetition of subject + nominal complement structure

The sentential nominal headline involving nominal complement, sometimes, has the subject + nominal complement structure repeated when the subject needs to be split. This is used especially with statements involving two contradictory qualities of the same subject, which is named as 'oxymoron' in

Example:

17. hesaru   obbaradu,   aDDa   hesaru   mattobbaradu

     name   one person's, surname   another person's

     'the name is one's, and the surname is another's'

In the above headline, there are two equational sentences. The facts expressed in the first and second sentences are in contradiction to each other. The subject in the first sentence is the simple noun he·sru 'name' and in the second sentence, it is the compound noun aDDa hesaru 'surname', both having a common referent. The nominal complements obbaradu 'one's' and mattobbaradu 'another's' are possessive pronominal predicates.

The stative copula in its present indefinite form aagide 'is-it' underlies the above headline.

The performative subject is not given and it is recoverable from the news story.

2.1.2   Subject + adjectival complement

The adjectival complement refers to a permanent or temporary quality of its subject. The adjectival complement may be an adjective or a noun functioning as adjective. The subject of the adjectival complement attested from the data is a compound noun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause. The structure subject + adjectival complement can be preceded by different casal constituents. The sentential nominal headlines involving adjectival complement are not found to be topicalized.

2.1.2.1 Compound noun as subject

The compound noun is used as the subject of the adjectival complement less frequently than the noun phrase or noun clause. Consider the following example:

18. pabLik   pariikSeyee   leesu

    public   examination-emp better

    'public examination itself is better'

In the above headline, the subject is the compound noun pabLik pariikSe 'public examination', which is added with the emphatic particle -ee 'itself'. The adjectival complement is the word leesu 'good' / 'proper', which is always used in the predicative function. It is never used in the attributive function.

The copula underlying the above headline is the stative form aagide 'is-it'.

The performative subject is not given and it is recoverable from the news story.

2.1.2.2 Noun phrase as subject

The noun phrase which is frequently used as the subject of the adjectival complement is the genitive phrase. The genitive case marker may be overt or covert.

Examples:

19. karnaaTakada   niluvu   duradriSTakara

    Karnataka-gen   stand   unfortunate

    'Karnataka's stand is unfortunate'

20. beendreyavara   kavanagaLa   arthavingaDaNe
    Bendre —gen   poems -gen   meaning assignment
    kaSTakara
    difficult
    'assigning meaning to (the poet) Bendre's poetry is
    difficult'

21. pradhaani   cunaavaNe   jayada   maatu   bhrame
    Prime Minister election   victory -gen   fact   illusion
    'the fact that the Prime Minister will win the election is an
    illusion'

22. prabhaakararaav   neemaka   tappu
    Prabhakara Rao   appointment   wrong
    'the appointment of Prabhakara Rao is wrong'

23. savdiyallina   ella   bhaaratiiyaruu   surakSita
    Saudi-loc-gen   all   Indians-emp   Safe
    'all the Indians in Saudi Arabia are safe'

All the five headlines exemplified in 19-23 have a genitive
noun phrase as the subject of the adjectival complement.   In
headlines 19-21 and 23, the genitive phrases used are marked with
genitive case marker -a (karnaaTakada niluvu 'Karnataka's stand'
in 19, beendreyavara kavanagaLa artha vingaDaNe 'making out the
intricacies of meaning in Bendre's poems' in 20, pradhaani
cunaavaNe jayada maatu ' the fact of the Prime Minister winning
the election' in 21 and saUdiyallina ella bhaaratiiyaruu 'all the
Indian's in Saudi' in 23).   In headline 22, the genitive phrase
prabhaakararaav neemaka 'the appointment of Prabhakara Rao' is
not marked with the genitive case marker.   In headline 23, the

genitive case marker -a is added to the locative phrase savdiyalli-n-a, which is a reduced form of the relative clause structure savdiyalli iruva 'who are in Saudi'.

The complements in headlines 19 and 20, duradriSTakara 'unfortunate' and kaSTakara 'difficult' are derived respectively from the quality nouns duradriSTa 'misfortune' and kaSTa 'difficulty' with -kara as the adjectival suffix. The above two adjectives in the predicate positions as complements actually stand for the respective nominalised adjectival forms duradriSTakaravaadaddu and kaSTakaravaadaddu. In headlines 21 and 22, bhrame 'illusion' and tappu 'fault' are quality nouns used as adjectival complements in the meanings 'illusionary' and 'faulty' respectively. The complement in headline 23, surakSita 'safe' is an adjective derived from the noun surakSa 'safety'.

The headlines exemplified in 19 to 23, all underlie the present indefinite stative copula aagiru 'be' (duradriSTakaravaagide 'is unfortunate' in 19, kaSTakaravaagide 'is difficult' in 20, bhrame aagide 'is illusionary' in 21, tappaagide ' is wrong' in 22, and surakSitavaagiddaare 'are safe' in 23)

The performative subject is not given in all the five headlines and it is recoverable from the news story.

2.1.2.3   Noun clause as subject

The noun clause containing the adjectival clause + noun or the gerundial noun as head are attested.

Examples:

24. mahiLe   dharisidda

     woman   wear-pst.rp

     sphooTa   kaaraNa

     explosive   reason

   ' the explosive which the woman was wearing is responsible'

25. raajyavannu   upeekSisi

     state- acc   neglect-pp

     pradhaaniyaaguvudu   asaadhya

     Prime Minister become-npst.ger   impossible

   'neglecting the state,becoming Prime Minister is impossible'

   In   headline   24,   the   noun   clause   containing   the adjectival   clause   <u>mahiLe dharisidda sphooTa</u> ' the   explosive that   the   lady   was   wearing'   is   the   subject   of   the   adjectival complement   <u>kaaraNa</u> 'reason'/'responsible'.   In headline 25,   the subject is the noun clause <u>raajyavannu upeekSisi   pradhaaniyaagu-</u><u>vudu</u>'having   neglected   the   state,   becoming   Prime Minister', where the gerundial head noun <u>pradhaaniyaaguvudu</u> 'becoming prime minister'is modified by   the   adverbial clause   of   manner <u>raajyavannu upeekSisi</u> 'having neglected the state'.The complement is the adjective <u>asaadhya</u> 'impossible'.

   The   above headlines underlie the copula <u>aagiru</u> 'be' in its present indefinite stative sense (<u>kaaraNavaagide</u> 'is responsible' in 24 and <u>asaadhyavaagide</u> 'is impossible' in 25).

   The performative subject is not given in both the headlines and is recoverable from the news story.

2.1.2.4. Subject + adjectival complement structure preceded by other constituents

The subject + adjectival complement structure is found to be preceded by casal constituents like dative phrase, instrumental phrase, or locative phrase and postpositional phrases like the comparative.

Examples:

26. bhaarataratnada   aaykege   niiti   agatya
    Bharat Ratna-gen   selection-dat   guidelines   necessary
    'guidelines are necessary for the selection of Bharata Ratna award'

27. aaDaLitapakSadinda   aacaarasamhite   ullanghane
    ruling party- ins   code of conduct   violation
    shikSaarha
    punishable
    'violation of the code of conduct by ruling party is punishable'

28. eSTu   raajyagaLalli   kaanuunu   sthiti   uttama
    how many states-loc   law and order   situation   excellent
    'in how many states is law and order situation excellent'

29. gavDarige   raajyada   hitakkinta   adhikaara mukhya
    Gowda-dat   state-gen   welfare-dat-comp   position   important
    'political power is more important for Gowda than that of the welfare of the state'

30. seksginta   haNa   meelu
    sex-dat-comp   money   powerful
    'money is more powerful than sex'

In headline 26, <u>agatya</u> 'necessary' is the adjectival complement of the subject <u>niiti</u> 'guidelines'and this structure subject + adjectival complement is preceded by the dative phrase <u>bhaarata ratnada aaykege</u> 'for the selection of Bhaarata Ratna'. In headline 27, <u>shikSaarha</u> 'punishable' is the adjectival complement of the subject <u>aacaara samhite ullanghane</u> 'violation of code of conduct,' which is preceded by the instrumental phrase <u>aaDaLitapakSadinda</u> 'by the ruling party'. In headline 28, <u>uttama</u> 'excellent' is the adjectival complement of the subject <u>kaanuunu sthiti</u> 'the law and order situation', which is preceded by the locative phrase <u>eSTu raajyagaLalli</u> 'in how many states'. In headline 29, <u>mukhya</u> 'important' is the adjectival complement of the subject <u>adhikaara</u> 'power', which is preceded by the comparative phrase <u>raajyada hitakkinta</u> 'than the state's welfare' and the dative phrase <u>gavDarige</u> 'to Gowda'. In headline 30, <u>meelu</u> 'more powerful' is the adjectival complement of the subject <u>haNa</u> 'money', which is preceded by the comparative phrase <u>seksginta</u> 'than sex'.

All the five headlines exemplified above in 26-30 underlie the copula <u>aagiru</u> in its present indefinite stative sense (<u>agatyavaagide</u> 'is necessary' in 26, <u>shikSaarha aagide</u> ' is punishable' in 27, <u>uttamavaagide</u> 'is excellent' in 28, <u>mukhya aagide</u> 'is important' in 29 and <u>meelaagide</u> 'is more powerful' in 30).

The performative subject is not mentioned in all the five headlines and it is recoverable from the news story.

2.1.3   Negative sentential nominal headlines

The negative sentential nominal headlines are formed by adding alla 'no/not' to the end of the equational sentence. alla may be suffixed to the complement, nominal or adjectival, or written independently. The use of negative sentential nominal headline is not very frequent.

Examples:

31. karnaaTaka   niirugaNTi   alla

    Karnataka   water-quarrelsome   not

    'Karnataka is not water-quarrelsome'

32. kriSNa   kaaveeri :   korate

    Krishna   Cauvery: shortage

    haNaddalla;   sibbandiyadu

    money of it-not;   staff of it

    'for Krishna-Cauveri project, shortage is not of money but of staff'

33. bhinnaabhipraaya .   abhivriddhi

    difference of opinion   development

    kaaryakke   aDDi   alla

    programme -dat   obstacle   not

    'difference of opinion is not an obstacle for developmental programmes'

34. aakaasha   niiliyalla

    sky   blue not

    ' the sky is not blue'

35. varadi   nijavalla:
    report   true not

    araNya   adhikaari   spaSTane
    forest   officer   clarification

    'the report is not true: forest officer's clarification'

36. kolliyuddha   maanava   kalyaaNakkalla: shaasaka
    gulf war   people   welfare-dat-not: legislator

    ranganaath
    Ranganath

    'gulf war is not for people's welfare: legislator Ranganath'

        In   headlines   31-33   and 36,the   negation   of   nominal
complement   is   involved,   whereas in headlines 34 and 35,   it   is
negation of adjectival complement.   In headlines 31 and 33,   alla
is   written   independently and in other headlines   (32,34,35   and
36),   it   is   suffixed to the corresponding complement.   In
headline 32, both negative nominal complement (haNaddalla 'not of
money') and the affirmative nominal complement (sibbandiyadu   'of
the   staff')   having   the same subject   (korate   'shortage')   are
given.   The negative   is   used   here   to   further ascertain   and
emphasize the fact expressed by the affirmative.   In headline 33,
the   dative   phrase   abhivriddhi   kaarayakke   'for   developmental
programmes'has been juxtaposed after the subject bhinnaabhipraaya
'difference   of   opinion'   and   before   the   negative   nominal
complement aDDi alla 'is not obstacle'.

        In   headline 36, negative form alla is fused   with   the
nominal   predicate maanava kalyaaNakke, 'for   people's   welfare'.

This   is   actually   a truncated version of   the   gerundial   noun

phrase, maanava kalyaaNakkaagi naDeyuttiruvudu 'that which is going on for people's welfare'.The gerundial noun naDeyuttiruvudu has been deleted along with the purposive marker-aagi appended to the dative form maanava kalyaaNakke.

The performative subject is given in headlines 35 and 36 only and for others it is recoverable from the news story.

2.2 Type 2: Clausal nominal headlines

The clausal nominal headline consists of a noun(phrase), which is preceded by one of the following four forms of non-finite verbs: (i) Relative participle, (ii) Infinitive, (iii) Past participle and (iv) Conditional participle. The structure and function of the above four non-finite forms in clausal nominal headlines are dealt with in this section.

2.2.1 Relative participle

There are three forms of relative participles in Kannada, the past, the non-past and the negative. The past relative participle is formed by adding the relative participle marker -a to the past stem (e.g., band + a= banda). The non-past relative participle is formed by adding the suffix -uva to the verb root (e.g., bar + uva = baruva). The negative relative participle is formed by adding the suffix ada to the verb root (e.g., bar + ada = barada). The relative participle in any of these three forms in association with different casal constituents forms an adjectival clause, which modifies the noun (phrase) that follows and that belongs to the main clause. The adjectival clause and

the following headnoun (phrase) together constitute a noun

clause, which is frequently used as a nominal headline.

The adjectival clause containing the relative participle in its underlying structure is a sentence with a finite verb from which the relative participle is derived. If the adjectival clause in its underlying structure has a noun (phrase) coreferential to the head noun (phrase), then the adjectival clause is called a relative clause; otherwise it is a complement clause (see Ramasamy,1988). Consider the following examples:

37. sadanakke   jigida   preekSaka

    assembly-dat jump-pst.rp   spectator

    'the spectator who jumped into the assembly hall'

37a. preekSaka   sadanakke   jigidanu.   -preekSaka
         ⇓i   ‖   i
         ∅   jump-pst-3sm
                                    ⇓
                               jigida

38. sheekhar kaangai   seeruva   shanke

    Shekhar congress-I join-npst.rp   indication

    'the indication that Chandrashekar may join Congress-I'

38a. sheekhar kaangai   seerabahudu (emba) shanke
                         ⎣_____⎦‖___⎦
                          join-inf-may compl
                                ⇓
                            seeruva

In headline 37, the adjectival clause sadanakke jigida ' who jumped into the assembly hall' has in its underlying structure the noun coreferential to the headnoun preekSaka 'spectator' as subject of the verb jigi 'jump' and it is called the relative clause (cf.37a). In headline 38, the head noun shanke 'doubt'

does not form a part of the sentence underlying the adjectival clause <u>sheekhar kaangai seeruva</u> 'that Shekhar may join Cong-I' and this clause functions as a complement to the head noun (cf. 38a) defining what <u>shanke</u> 'doubt' is. The complement clause is alternatively formed by inserting the complementizer <u>emba</u> meaning 'that' between the finite verb of the constituent sentence and the head noun. The relative participle in a complement adjectival clause is equivalent to the sequence of finite verb + <u>emba</u> (<u>seerabahudu emba</u> = <u>seeruva</u>).

The use of the relative clause and the complement clause in clausal nominal headlines is described in detail below.

2.2.1.1 <u>Relative clause + noun(phrase)</u>

The relative clause is formed by deleting the noun (phrase) in the underlying sentence, which is coreferential to the head noun (phrase) and making the finite verb a relative participle. This is how the headline exemplified in 37 is derived from 37a. The deleted noun (phrase), which is also called as relativised noun(phrase), may be a subject, an object or other casal constituents in the underlying sentence. The relative clause thus formed is used to limit the referential scope of the head noun(phrase) in its restrictive function or merely to give an additional information or description about the head noun (phrase) in its non-restrictive function (see Ramasamy,1988).

The use of the relative clause in clausal nominal headlines in different structural and functional contexts is dealt with in this section.

2.2.1.1.1 Subject noun(phrase) relativized

The relative clauses involving relativization of subject
noun (phrase) are found to be very frequently used in clausal
nominal headlines.

Examples:

39. kuDukanige   paaTha   kalisida   aane

    drunkard-dat   lesson   teach-pst.rp   elephant

    'the elephant which taught lesson to the drunkard'

39a.(aane)ᵢ kuDukanige paaTha kalisitu - aaneᵢ

                                 teach-pst-3sn

    ∅   kalisida

40. bhaaratakke   beLakaada   sriikaant

    India -dat   light become-pst.rp   Srikanth

    ' Srikanth who became the light (brought victory) for India'

40a.(sriikaant)ᵢ   bhaaratakke   beLakaadaru   -sriikaantᵢ

                                        light-become-pst.3sh

    ∅   beLakaada

41. haalu   kareyuva   hoota

    milk   milk-npst.rp   he-goat

    'the he-goat which milks'

41a. (hoota)ᵢ   haalu   kareyuttade   -hootaᵢ

                            milk-npst-3sn

42. idduu   illada   raste

    be-pp-emp   be-neg.rp   road

'the road which, though existent, is not existent'

42a. (<u>raste</u>)   idduu   illa   -raste
         i   i

                         be-neg

     ∅   illada

43. surakSitavaagadee

    well-kept become-neg.pp-emp

    hooda   shavcaalaya

    go-pst.rp   toilet

'the toilet which remained not well-kept'

43a.(<u>shavcaalaya</u>) surakSitavaagadee   hooyitu   -shavacaalaya
         i   i

                                                        go-pst-3sn

     ∅   hooda

44. olidu   banda   lakSmiyannu   olle   endavaru

    love-pp come-pst.rp wealth-acc   no-1s   say-pst.rp-pro

' those who refused the wealth which came on its own'

44a. (<u>yaaroo</u>) olidubanda LakSmiyannu olle endaru · yaaroo
          i   i

                                                    say-pst-3pl   pro

     ∅   enda   -aru

                                                         endavaru

        The underlying   structure given under each of above
headlines and the structural changes noted therein explain how
each headline is arrived at. In the headlines 39, 41, 42, 43 and

44, the relative clause is used in the restrictive function while in 40, it is used in the non-restrictive function. In headline 39,the relative clause <u>kuDukanige paaTha kalisida</u> 'which taught a lesson to the drunkard' restricts the referential scope of the head noun <u>aane</u> 'elephant'. Similarly, in headline 41, the relative clause <u>haalu kareyuva</u> 'which milks' restricts the referential scope of the head noun <u>hoota</u> 'he-goat'. In headlines 42,43 and 44, the restrictive relative clauses used in their order are <u>idduu illada</u>, ' which is not, though it is', <u>suraksitavaagadee hooda</u> 'which was not maintained' and <u>olidu banda lakSmiyannu olle enda</u> ' who denied the Laksmi (wealth) which came on its own', which respectively modify the headnouns <u>raste</u> 'road', <u>shavcaalaya</u>'toilet' and <u>yaaroo</u> 'someone'. In headline 39, the headnoun is the proper noun <u>sriiikaant</u> 'Srikant', which is preceded by the non-restrictive relative clause <u>bhaaratakke beLakaada</u> 'who became lamp for India' (by bringing victory to India in cricket),which merely describes the attribute of the head noun.

The past relative participle is used in the relative clause of the headlines 39 (<u>kalisida</u>) and 40 (<u>beLakaada</u>) and 43 (<u>surakSitavaagadee hooda</u>), the non-past relative participle in that of headline 41 (<u>kareyuva</u>) and the negative relative participle in that of the headline 42 (<u>illada</u>). In headline 43, the negation of the relative clause has been expressed not through the negative relative participle but through using the negative past participle form of the main verb <u>surakSitavaagu</u> while keeping the completive auxiliary verb <u>hoogu</u> in the past

participle and the proform of the following head noun, which is an indefinite pronoun (<u>yaaroo</u>), are fused together to form the participial pronoun (<u>endu</u> + <u>aru = endavaru</u>) (see Ramasamy,1988). It is also found in the above headline that the accusative noun phrase <u>lakSmiyannu</u> is modified by the relative clause <u>olidu banda</u> 'which came on its own'.

2.2.1.1.2 Object noun(phrase) relativised

The relative clauses involving relativization of object noun (phrase) are found to be used in clausal nominal headlines frequently,but not so frequently as those involving relativization of subject noun (phrase).

Examples:

45. akrityakke   tetta   daNDa

    misdeed-dat   pay-pst.rp   penalty

    ' the penalty which was paid for the misdeed '

45a.(yaaroo) akrityakke (daNDaVannu) tettaru   -daNDa

    pay-pst-3sh

    tetta

46. kaangai   maNDali   toorida   jaaNatana

    Cong-I   committee   show-pst.rp   smartness

    'the smartness which was shown by congress-I committee'

46a. kaangai   maNDali (jaaNatanavannu) tooritu   -jaaNatana

    show-pst-3sn

    toorida

From the corresponding underlying structures of the above two headlines, it is obvious that the relativised noun (phrase) is an object. In both the cases, the relative clauses are found to be restrictive in their function with respect to their head nouns. In headline 45, the relative clause <u>akrityakke tetta</u> 'which was paid for misdeed' modifies the head noun <u>daNDa</u> 'penalty' and in headline 46, <u>kaangai maNDali toorida</u> 'which cong-I committee showed' modifies <u>jaaNatana</u> 'smartness'.

2.2.1.1.3 <u>Instrumental noun(phrase)relativised</u>

The relative clauses involving relativization of instrumental noun (phrase) are rarely found to be used in clausal nominal headlines.

Example:

47. karaLu   hiNDuva   kiriyara   manavi

    intestine squeeze-npst.rp youngsters-gen appeal

    'the youngsters' appeal which squeezes the intestine'.

47a.(<u>kiriyara manaviyinda</u>) karaLuhiNDalpaDuttade—kiriyara manavi
    _i

squeeze-pass_pr_3sn

karaLuhiNDuva

In the above headline, the relative clause <u>karaLu hiNDuva</u> 'which squeezes the intestine' is the result of relativization of instrumental noun (phrase) i.e. the deletion of the instrumental noun phrase <u>kiriyara manaviyinda</u> 'by the appeal of the youngsters' and it modifies the headnoun phrase <u>kiriyara manavi</u> 'appeal of youngsters' restrictively.

2.2.1.1.4 Dative noun (phrase) relativised

The relative clauses involving relativization of dative noun (phrase) are rarely found in clausal nominal headlines.

48. medehaLLiyalli   muulakaaNada   muurcerooga

Medehalli - loc   reason-visible-neg.rp   epilepsy

'the epilepsy for which the reason is not known in Medehalli'

48a.medehaLLiyalli (muurceroogakke)$_i$ muulakaaNuvudilla-muurcerooga$_i$

ø   not visible-npst.ger

muula kaaNada

In the above headline, the relative clause muulakaaNada ' for which reason is not found' is the result of deleting the dative noun(phrase) muurceroogakke 'for epilepsy' and it modifies the head noun muurcerooga 'epilepsy' restrictively. The negative relative participle is involved in this relative clause.

2.2.1.1.5. Locative noun(phrase) relativised

The relative clauses involving relativization of locative noun(phrase) are found to be frequently used in clausal nominal headlines.

Examples:

49. upakaraNagaLillada   baLLaari

apparatus-be-neg.rp   Bellari

kivuDumakkaLa   shaale

deaf children-gen   school

'the Bellari school for deaf children, which has no apparatus

49a.<u>(baLLaari kivuDumakkaLa shaaleyalli)</u> upakaraNagaLilla-ke
_i be-neg

upakaraNagaLillada

baLLarri kivuDu makkaLa shaale _ielative ....

ingle head noun(phrase).

50. raajiiv   hantakaru   tangida   nele

Rajiv   assassins   stay-pst.rp   place

'the place where Rajiv's assassins stayed'

50a. raajiiv hantakaru (<u>yaavudoo ondu neleyalli</u>) tangidaru -nele
_i _i
stay-pst-3pl

tangida

The relative clauses, <u>upakaraNagaLillada</u>'where apparatus are not available' modifying the head noun phrase <u>baLLaari kivuDu makkaLa shaale</u> 'the school for the deaf children at Bellary' in 49 and <u>raajiiv hantakaru tangida</u> 'where Rajiv assassins stayed' modifying the headnoun <u>nele</u> 'place in 50, are derived by deleting locative noun phrases as shown in the respective underlying structures above.Both are restrictive relative clauses.

The relativizability hierarchy reflected in relative clause + noun(phrase) type of clausal nominal headlines is subject NP > object NP > locative NP > instumental NP > dative NP. That is to say that the subject NP is more easily accessible for relativization than the other casal noun phrases, the object NP, locative NP, instrumental NP and dative NP revealing relatively lower degrees of accessibility in their order. This finding arrived at from the data on newspaper headlines is found

by Keenan and Comrie(1977). The casal noun (phrases) like ablative, sociative, etc are not found to be relativised.

It is rarely observed that two relative clauses are stacked to modify a single head noun(phrase).

Example:

51. taanuu maaDada beereyavariguu biDada saarige samsthe

    itself-emp do-neg.rp others-dat-emp entrust-neg.rp transport

    corporation

    'the transport corporation which either did not do itself or

    leave it to others'

51a. (saarige samsthe) taanuu maaDalilla
     i   do-pst.neg
                                maaDada

     beereyavariguu biDalilla -saarige samsthe
                                                i
                    entrust-pst-neg
                    biDada
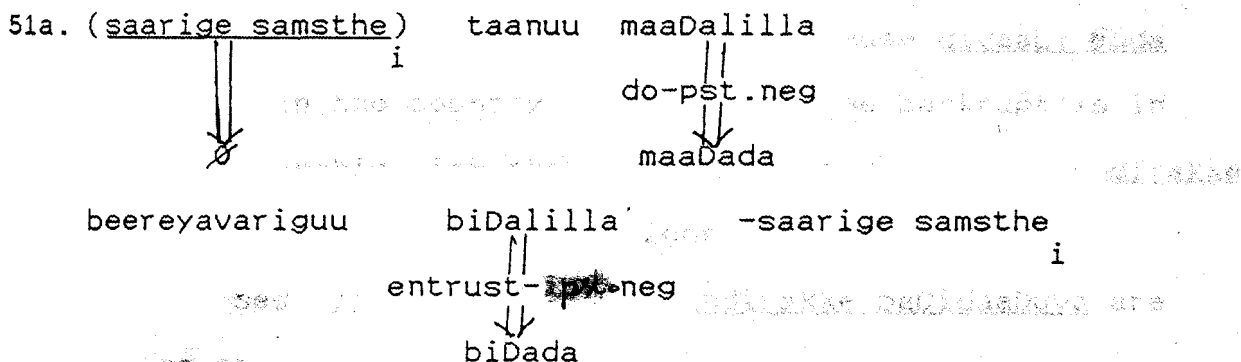
    In the above headline the subject noun phrase saarigesamsthe 'road transport corporation' is relativised and modified by two restrictive relative clauses taanuu maaDada 'which did not do it by itself', and beereyavariguu biDada 'which did leave or entrust it to others.'

    Two relative clauses in succession in a single headline is also found.

Example:

52.divaaLi edda deesha, mandirakke baDidaaDuva jana

bankrupt become-pst-rp country, temple-dat fight-pst.rp people

'the country which has been bankrupted and the people who

fight for temple'

52a. (deesha) divaaLi   eddide   -deesha ,
         i   i
         │   _st.rp   become-pr.pf-3sn
         ▼▼
         ø   edda

(jana)   mandirakke baDidaaDuttiddaare -jana
    i   i
    │   fight-pr.prg-3pl
    ▼▼
    ø   baDidaaDuva

   In the above headline, the two noun clauses containing two

different   relative   clauses are separated by comma, which

represents locative sense. The first noun clause divaaLi ɛdda

deesha(dalli) 'in the country which has become bankrupt'is in

locative relationship with the   second   noun clause mandirakke

baDidaaDuva jana 'the people who fight for temple ' Both the

relative clauses divaaLi edda and mandirakke baDidaaDuva are

used in the non-restrictive sense   with   respect to their

corresponding head nouns deesha 'country'(India) and jana

'people' (Indians), which are definite nouns.

      Relative clauses used in clausal nominal headlines are

found to be often associated   with figures of   speech like

personification and metaphor. Consider the following examples:

53. munidu   maariyaada   kaaveeri

      get angry-pp Maari-become-pst.rp Cauvery

      'the Cauvery who got furious and became Mari (destroying

      deity)'

'in Rajyothsava'. The first locative phrase urdu vinalli ' in Urdu', has become a compound with the noun bhaaSaNa 'speech' by undergoing locative case marker deletion. In headline 144, the locative phrase jaNTi valayadalli 'in joint sector' has been topicalised. The ending noun (phrase) in the original structure vijayanagara sthaavara 'Vijayanagar plant' takes the collocative verb sthaapisu 'establish' to become a complete sentence. The subject noun has been deleted.

In longer phrasal nominal headlines, the structure locative noun phrase + noun phrase can be preceded by other casal phrases, postpositional phrase, infinitive clause, or past participle clause.

Examples:

145. bhaaratada kaarige briTanninalli bhaari beeDike

India-gen car-dat Britain-loc great demand

'great demand in Britain for Indian cars '

145a. bhaaratada kaarige briTanninalli bhaari beeDike (uNTaagide)

arise-pr.pf-3sn

∅

146. satta   handigaagi jagaLa : baLLaari

die-pst.rp pig-purp   quarrel : Bellary

baLi gaaLiyalli gunDu

near air-loc   firing

'quarrel for dead pig: shooting in the air near Bellary'

A feeling of 'anguish' over the larger proportion of road accidents is reflected.

Purpose (four dots) (infinitive deletion)

110. sudhaaraNe....yoojane

    improvement....schemes

    'improvement....schemes'

110a. sudhaaraNe (taralu) yoojane (haakikoLLalaayitu)

$$\overset{\text{sudhaaraNe (taralu) yoojane (haakikoLLalaayitu)}}{\underset{\emptyset}{\Downarrow}\;(\text{bring-inf})\qquad\underset{\emptyset}{\Downarrow}\;\text{undertake-imp-pass-3sn }-pst-}$$

A feeling of 'hopefulness' for a future betterment through proper planning is implied.

Underlining

    Underlining is used in headlines to demarcate shoulder head in a multidecker and also to focus on a very important message.

Examples:

Demarcating shoulder head

111. rashiid kole   prakaraNa

    Rasheed murder incident

    muuvaru poolisara   jaamiinige

    three   policemen-gen bail-dat

    madraas haikoorT aadeesha

    Madras Highcourt order

  'in connection with the Rasheed murder incident, Madras

  Highcourt ordered to release three policemen on bail'

meaning of source. The subject has been deleted. The structure ablative noun(phrase) +noun(phrase) can be preceded by other casal phrases like subject and object.

Examples:

129. maikel Til sTaarm spardhaa kaNadinda   horakke

    Michael Til storm competition field-abl out

    ' Michael Til storm is out from the field of competition'

129a. maikel Til sTaarm spardhaakaNadinda horakke (hoodaru)

                                                    go-pst-3sh

                                                       Ø
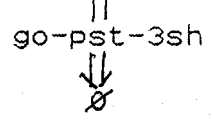
130. innuu 8 sadasyaru kaangaininda amaanatu

    still 8 members   cong I-abl   suspension

    '8 more members suspended from Congress-I'

130a. X(nom)   innuu 8 sadasyaru (annu) kaangaininda
        Ø   Ø

    amaanatu (goLisitu)

    suspend-pst-3sn

         Ø

In headline 129, the ablative noun phrase + postpositional phrase spardhaa kaNadinda horakke 'out from the field of competition' is preceded by the subject maikel Til sTaarm 'Michael Til Storm' and in 130, kaangaininda amaanatu 'suspension from congress' is preceded by the object noun phrase innuu 8 sadasyaru '8 more members'.

2.3.1.6   Possessor noun (phrase) + noun (phrase) = (genitive noun phrase)

(handwritten above: possessed)
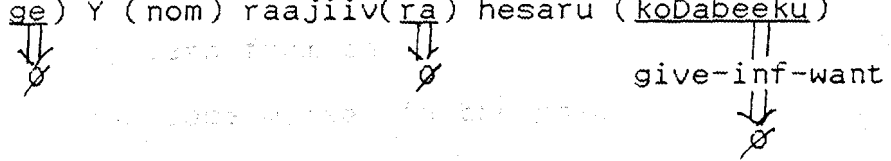
The genitive noun phrase, which consists of a possessor noun(phrase) and a possessed noun(phrase) is the most frequently used structure in phrasal nominal headlines. Since the use of genitive case marker is optional in the language, it may be overt or covert. The genitive noun phrases may be inherent or derived from different casal sources like subject, object, etc or from a complement phrase or clause.

2.3.1.6.1 Inherent genitive noun phrase

The inherent genitive noun phrases used in phrasal nominal headlines are generally found to be truncated forms of a verbal or nominal sentence.

Examples:

131. raajiiv hesaru

     Rajiv   name

     'Rajiv's name'

131a. X (ge) Y (nom) raajiiv(ra) hesaru (koDabeeku)

                                              give-inf-want

132. vishva samsthe bhadrataamaNDali

     United Nations Organization security council

     nirNayagaLa   saaraamsha

     decisions-gen   gist

     'gist of the decisions of the security council of the United

132a.<u>idu</u> vishvasamsthe (<u>ya</u>) bhadrataamaNDali
   ↓↓   ↓↓
   ∅   ∅

    nirNayagaLa saaraamsha

The genitive noun phrase <u>raajiiv hesaru</u> 'the name of Rajiv Gandhi' which forms headline 131, is the object of the underlying verb <u>koDabeeku</u> 'must give'. The related dative (benefactive) and subject noun phrases have been deleted as revealed in the underlying structure (see 131a). The inherent genitive noun phrase <u>vishva samsthe bhadrataamaNDali nirNaayagaLa saaraamsha</u> 'the gist of the decision of the security council of United Nations Organisation' is the nominal predicate of the equational sentence having the deictic subject <u>idu</u> 'this'(see 132a).

2.3.1.6.2 <u>Derived genitive noun phrases</u>

Most of the genitive phrase nominal headlines have the possessor noun phrase derivable from a casal or a complement source. The derivation includes deletion of the underlying verbalizer or verb from the ending noun, which is followed by deletion of the case marker in the possessor noun and addition of genitive case marker.

Examples:

133. kiriya vaidyara   hooraTa
    junior doctors-gen agitation

    'junior doctor's agitation'

133a. kiriya vaidyaru hooraaTa <u>(naDesidaru)</u>
          ↓↓   ‖
        vaidyara   agitate-pst-3pl
                        ↓↓
                        ∅

134. patrike   biDugaDe

     newspaper release

    'release of newspaper'

134a. partike(ya) biDugaDe
              ⇓
              ∅

134b. X(nom) patrike   (yannu) biDugaDe   (maaDidaru)
       ⇓   ⇓   ⇓   ⇓
       ∅   patrikeya   ∅   release-pst-3sh   ∅
               ⇓
             patrike

135. jarmani-speen samabalada   seNasu

     Germany-Spain equal strength-gen fight

   · 'Germany-Spain's equally strong fight'

135a. jarmani-speen samabala   (dinda)   seNasidaru
                        ⇓   ⇑   ⇑
                     equal strength-ins   fight-pst-3pl
                        ⇓   ⇓   ⇓
                     samabalada   ∅   seNaSu

136. lavli   lalaneya fuTbaal lav

     lovely women-gen football love

   'beautiful woman Lovely's love for football'

136a. lavli   lalane   (ge) fuTbaal lav (uNTaagide)
      lovely woman-dat   ⇓   get-pr.pf-3sn
                          ∅   ⇑
      lavli lalaneya   ⇓
                                             ∅

                                    ằ
137. panjaab,kaashmiira, assaam vidhanasabhe
                                    Λ
     Punjab, Kashmir,   Assam legislative assembly

     cunaavaNe ingita

     election indication

    'indication of election to Punjab, Kashmir, Assam

     legislative assemblies'

137a. punjab, kaashmiira, assaam

vidhanasabe(<u>ge</u>) cunaavaNe(<u>yannu</u>) (neDesa beeku) (emba)

    ∅   ∅   conduct-inf-must   q

                (<u>nadesuva</u>)

                   ∅

ingita (<u>vannu</u>)

    ∅

X (nom)   (<u>vyaktapaDisitu</u>)

       express-pst-3sn

  ∅   ∅
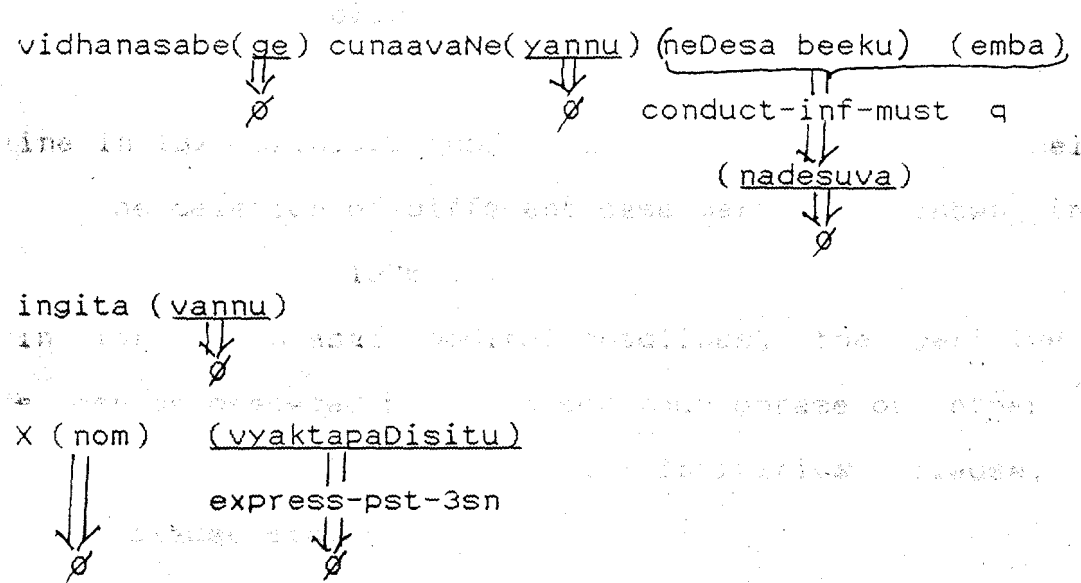
The possessor noun phrase <u>kiriya vaidyara</u> 'junior doctors' is derived from the subject <u>kiriya vaidyaru</u> 'junior doctors' in headline 133, <u>patrike(ya)</u> 'of newspaper' from the object noun phrase <u>patrikeyannu</u> 'newspaper' in 134, <u>samabalada</u> 'of equal strength' from the instrumental phrase <u>samabaladinda</u> 'with equal strength' in 135, <u>lavli lalaneya</u> 'the beautiful lady Lovely's' from the dative (subject) noun phrase <u>lavli lalanege</u> 'to the beautiful lady Lovely' in 136 and <u>panjaab, kaashmiira, assaam cunaavaNe(ya)</u> 'of the election to Punjab, Kashmir and Assam' from the complement clause <u>vidhaanasabhe(ge) cunaavaNeyannu naDesabeeku emba</u> 'that the election should be conducted for the assembly' in 137. The possessed noun <u>hooraaTa</u> 'fight' becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer <u>naDesu</u> in headline 133, <u>biDugaDe</u> 'release' becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer <u>maaDu</u> in 134, <u>seNasu</u> 'fight' does not differ in form from its use as a verb in 135 and <u>fuTbaal lav</u> 'football love' becomes a verb by taking the

phrase takes the collocative verb <u>vyaktapaDiSu</u> 'express' to become a full sentence. The formation of the genitive phrase headline in 137 involves subject and complement clause deletion besides the deletion of different case markers as shown in the underlying structure 137b .

In longer phrasal nominal headlines, the genitive noun phrase can be preceded by possessor noun phrase or other casal phrases, postpositional phrases, infinitive clause, past participle clause etc.

Examples:

138. indiraa kuTumbada muuvara   saavu

    Indira family-gen three persons-gen death

    'death of three persons of Indira Gandhi's family'

138a.indiraa kuTumba   (<u>dalli</u>)   muuvaru sattaru
           ⇓   ⇓   ⇓   ‖
          kuTumbada   ∅   muuvara die-pst-3pl
                                  ⇓
                                  saavu

139. adhikrita mannaNege   jarman veeshyeyara   ottaaya

    official recognition-dat German prostitutes-gen pressure

    'the pressure of German prostitutes for official

    recognition'

139a. adhikrita mannaNe(ge)(<u>aagi</u>) jarman veeshyeyaru X (<u>annu</u>)
                      ⇓   ⇓   ⇓
                      ∅   veeshyeyara   ∅

    ottaaya   (<u>paDisidaru</u>)
                              ⇓
    pressurize-pst-3pl   ∅

140. pooliisara meele naksaliiyara halle

    police-gen   on   naxalites-gen attack

    'naxalites' attack on police'

140a. pooliisara meele naksaliiyaru halle   (naDesidaru)

         naksaliiyara attack-pst-3pl   Ø

141. raajiinaame niiDalu kaangai kaarporeeTarugaLa nirdhaara

    resignation give-inf Cong-I corporators-gen   decision

    'decision of congress-I corporators to resign'

141a. raajiinaame niiDalu kaangi kaarporeeTarugaLu

                           kaarporeeTarugaLa

    nirdhaara +   (isidaru) (=nirdharisidaru)

                  Ø   decide-pst-3pl

142. tamiLara   halleyannu pratibhaTisi

    Tamils-gen attack-acc   protest-pp

    maLavaLLi purapitrugaLa   pradarshana

    Malavalli corporators-gen   demonstration

    'demonstration   of   corporators   of   Malavalli   protesting

    attack by Tamils'

142a. tamiLara halleyannu pratibhaTisi maLavaLLi purapitrugaLu

                                        purapitrugaLa

    pradarshana   (neDeSidaru)

    demonstrate-pst-3pl Ø

The possessed noun phrase <u>muuvara saavu</u> 'death of three persons' is preceded by the possessor noun phrase <u>indiraa kuTumbada</u> 'of Indira Gandhi's family' in headline 138, <u>jarman veeshyeyara ottaaya</u> 'pressure of German prostitutes' is preceded by the dative (purposive) noun phrase <u>adhikrita mannaNege</u> 'for official recognition' in 139, <u>naksaliiyara halle</u> 'attack of naxalites' is preceded by the postpositional phrase <u>pooliisara meele</u> 'on police' in 140, <u>kaangai kaarporeeTarugaLa nirdhaara</u> 'decision of Congress-I corporators' is preceded by infinitive adverbial clause of purpose <u>raajiinaame niiDalu</u> 'to resign' in 141 and <u>maLavaLLi purapitrugaLa pradarshana</u> 'demonstration of corporators of Malavalli' is preceded by past participle adverbial clause of circumstance <u>tamiLara halleyannu pratibhaTisi</u> 'protesting against the attack by Tamils ' in 142.

2.3.1.7 <u>Locative noun (phrase) + noun (phrase)</u>

There are a good number of instances of the structure locative noun phrase + noun (phrase)being used in phrasal nominal headlines.

Examples:

143. raajyootsavadalli urdu bhaasaNa

Raajyootsava-loc   Urdu speech

'Urdu speech in Raajyotsava'

143a. X(nom) raajyootsavadalli urdu (<u>vinalli</u>)
       ↓↓   ↓↓
        ∅   ∅

      bhaasaNa   <u>(maaDidaru)</u>
                    ||
      deliver speech-pst-3sh
                    ↓↓
                     ∅

144. vijayanagara sthaavara jaNTi valayadalli

Vijayanagara plant   joint sector-loc

'Vijayanagara plant in join sector'

144a. jaNTi valayadalli vijayanagara sthaavara

144b. X(nom) jaNTivalayadalli vijayanagara sthaavara (<u>vannu</u>)
      ↓↓↓   ↓↓
       ∅   ∅

      <u>(sthaapisuttade)</u>
         ||
      establish-npst-3sn
         ↓↓
          ∅

In headline 143, the ending noun <u>bhaaSaNa</u> 'speech' becomes verb by taking the verbalizer <u>maaDu</u> and it is preceded by two locative phrases <u>urdu(vinalli)</u> 'in urdu' and <u>raajyootsavadalli</u>

'in Rajyothsava'. The first locative phrase <u>urdu vinalli</u> ' in Urdu', has become a compound with the noun <u>bhaaSaNa</u> 'speech' by undergoing locative case marker deletion. In headline 144, the locative phrase <u>jaNTi valayadalli</u> 'in joint sector' has been topicalised. The ending noun (phrase) in the original structure <u>vijayanagara sthaavara</u> 'Vijayanagar plant' takes the collocative verb <u>sthaapisu</u> 'establish' to become a complete sentence. The subject noun has been deleted.

In longer phrasal nominal headlines, the structure locative noun phrase + noun phrase can be preceded by other casal phrases, postpositional phrase, infinitive clause, or past participle clause.

Examples:

145. bhaaratada kaarige briTanninalli bhaari beeDike

    India-gen car-dat Britain-loc great demand

    'great demand in Britain for Indian cars '

145a. bhaaratada kaarige briTanninalli bhaari beeDike (uNTaagide)

                                                ||

                                      arise-pr.pf-3sn

                                          ⇓

                                          ø

146. satta   handigaagi jagaLa : baLLaari

    die-pst.rp pig-purp   quarrel : Bellary

    baLi gaaLiyalli gunDu

    near air-loc   firing

    'quarrel for dead pig: shooting in the air near Bellary'

146a. satta handigaagi jaga**L**a :baLLaari baLi   X (nom)

gaaLiyalli guNDu (haarisidaru)
                  shoot-pst-3pl
                     ∅

147. bahumukha   terige jaagriti   muuDisalu

multi-facetted tax   awareness create-inf

maisuuralli pradarshana

Mysore-loc   demonstration.

'demonstration in Mysore to create awareness of

multi-facetted tax'

147a. bahumukha terige jaagriti muuDisalu maisuuralli

X(nom)   pradarshana (naDesidaru)
  ∅   demonstrate-pst-3pl
                                      ∅

148. dabbaaLike: tappitasthara viruddha

atrocity: culprits-gen   against

kramakke   aagrahisi

action-dat   pressurize-pp

guDibaNDeyalli dharaNi

Gudibande-loc   demonstration

'demonstration in Gudibande pressurizing action against

culprits'

148a. dabbaaLike: X(nom) tappitasthara viruddha kramakke
                        i ∅

aagrahisi X (nom) guDibaNDeyalli dharaNi(naDesidaru)
          i ∅   conduct-pst-3pl
                                              ∅

The structure locative noun phrase + noun phrase briTanni-nalli bhaari beeDike 'great demand in Britain' is preceded by the dative-purposive noun phrase bhaarathada kaarige 'for Indian cars' in headline 145, gaaLiyalli guNDu 'shooting in the air' is preceded by the postpositional phrase baLLaari baLi 'near Bellary' in 146, maisuur alli pradarshana 'demonstration in Mysore' is preceded by the infinitive adverbial clause of purpose bahumukha terige jaagriti muuDisalu 'to create awareness for multifacetted tax' in 147 and guDibaNDeyalli dharaNi 'strike in Gudibande' is preceded by the past participle clause of circumstance tappitasthara viruddha kramakke aagrahisi 'pressurizing for action against the culprits' in 148.

2.3.2 Postpositional noun phrase + noun

The structure postpositional phrase + noun is frequently used in phrasal nominal headlines. The postpositions predominantly used in such headlines are rahita 'without' meele 'on' , viruddha 'against', jote 'with', para 'in favour of' and munde 'in front of' .

Examples:

149. terige rahita bajet

    tax without budget

    'budget without tax'

149a. X(nom) terige rahita bajet(annu)(maNDisitu)

Ø place-pst-3sn

150. mahiLe meele atyaacaara

woman   on   molestation

'molestation on woman'

150a. X (nom) mahiLe(ya) meele attyaacaara (naDesidaru)

     ⇓   ⇓   ‖

     ∅   ∅   do-pst-3pl

                                      ⇓

                                      ∅

151. bhayootpaadakate viruddha hooraaTa

terrorism   against   fight

'fight against terrorism'

151a. X (nom) bhayootpaadakate viruddha hooraaDidaru

     ⇓

     ∅   ‖

                                    fight-pst-3pl

                                    ⇓

                                    hooraaTa

152. pi.vi.en jote shrunga sabhe

PVN   with summit

'summit with PVN'

152a. X (nom) pi.vi.en jote shrunga sabhe (naDesuttaare)

     ⇓

     ∅   ‖

                                   conduct-npst-3pl

                                   ⇓

                                   ∅

153. maNDala para   tiirpu

Mandal   in favour of   judgment

'judgment in favour of Mandal'

153a. X (nom) maNDala para tiirpu (niiDitu)

     ⇓   ‖

     ∅   give-pst-3sn

                                ⇓

                                ∅

154. bhraSTaacaara: mukhya mantri mane munde   dharaNi

corruption   :Chief Minister house in front of demonstratioı

'corruption: demonstration in front of Chief Minister's

154a. bhraSTaacaara : X (nom) mukhya mantri(ya) mane(ya) munde
                      ⇓   ⇓   ⇓
                      ∅   ∅   ∅

dharaNi (naDesidaru)
            ║
demonstrate-pst-3pl
            ⇓
            ∅

In headline 149, the postpositional phrase terige rahita 'without tax' functions as an attribute to the following noun bajeT 'budget', which has an underlying verb maNDiSu 'place before'. In headline 150, the postpositional phrase mahiLe meele 'on woman' is followed by the noun atyaacaara 'molestation', which becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer naDesu. The postpositional phrase bhayootpaadakate viruddha 'against terrorism' is followed by the noun hooraaTa 'fight', which is derivable from the verb hooraaDu 'fight' in headline 151. The postpositional phrase pi.vi.en jote 'with P.V.N' is followed by the noun shrunga sabhe 'summit', which becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer naDesu in headline 152. In headline 153, maNDala para 'in favour of Mandal' is followed by the noun tiirpu 'judgment', which takes the verbalizer niiDu to become a verb. In headline 154, the postpositional phrase mukhya mantri mane munde 'in front of the Chief Minister's house' is followed by the noun dharaNi 'demonstration,' which takes the verbalizer naDesu to become verb. The subject has been deleted in all the above headlines as shown in the respective underlying structures.

2.3.3 Complement phrase + noun

The complement phrase serves as an attribute to the following noun. This is a reduced form of the complement adjectival clause. This structure is found to occur rarely in phrasal nominal headlines.

Examples:

155. navadehali kSeetrada   cunaavaNe raddu
     New Delhi constituency-gen election   cancellation

     sambhava
     possibility

     'possibility of cancelling election of New Delhi
     constituency'

155a. navadehali kSeetrada cunaavaNe raddu (aagabahudu)   (emba)
                                         get cancelled-inf-may compl
                                                  (aaguva)
                                                     ∅

      sambhava (ide)
              be-npst-3sn
                 ∅

156. tailabele   matte eerike sambhava
     oil price   again hike   possibility

     'possibility of oil price hike again'

156a. taila bele matte eerike (aagabahudu) (emba), sambhava (ide)
                            get increased-inf-may-compl   be-npst-3sn.
                                  (aaguva)
                                     ∅

The above headlines of the structures complement noun phrase + noun, usually serve as the subject of the existential verb <u>iru</u> 'be' to form sentences equivalent to that of English sentences beginning with 'there is ...' . This is shown in the underlying structures of headlines 155 and 156. The complement phrase <u>navadehali kSeetrada cunaavaNe raddu</u> 'cancellation of the election of New Delhi constituency' has been arrived at through the replacement of the verbalizer in its probability mood <u>aagabahudu</u> and the following complementizer <u>emba</u> by the relative participle form of the verbalizer <u>aaguva</u>, which is ultimately deleted (155a). Similarly, in headline 156, the complement phrase <u>taila bele eerike</u> 'hike in oil price' has been derived from <u>eerike aagabahudu emba</u> (156a).

The complement phrase + noun with the complementizer <u>emba</u> in between is found to be very rarely used in phrasal nominal headlines.

Examples:

157. fan varlD emba 'trishanku svarga'!

fun world compl Trishanku svarga!

'hung heaven' called 'fun world''.

157a. X (<u>alli</u>) fan varlD emba (<u>hesarina</u>) 'trishanku svarga'

name-gen

(ide)

be-npst-3ns
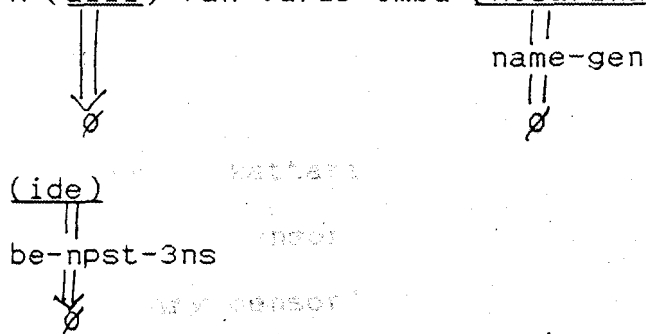
In the above headline, the complement phrase <u>fan varlD emba</u>

'hung heaven'. The locative phrase and the existential verb <u>iru</u> 'be', which are shown in the underlying structure, have been deleted.

2.3.4. <u>Adjective/Adjectival phrase + noun (phrase)</u>

The structure of adjective or adjectival phrase followed by a noun (phrase) has a very limited use in phrasal nominal headlines. It is derivable from underlying relative clause structure, which has already been discussed in 2.2.1.

Examples:

158. uttama   ance   seeve

'excellent postal service'

158a.(<u>ance seeve</u>)   uttama(vaagide)   - ance seeve
               i || i
          ∅   excellent-be-pr.pf-3sn
                                    ||
                    uttama(<u>vaagiruva</u>)
                              ∅

159. rahasya okkuuTa

secret   summit

'secret summit'

159a.(<u>okkuuTa</u>) rahasya (<u>vaagi</u>)   (naDeyitu)   (<u>okkuuTa</u>)
          ∅   i   ∅   take place-pst-3sn   i
                                              ||
                                        (<u>naDeda</u>)
                                            ∅

160. anagatya   kattari

unnecessary censor

'unnecessary censor'

160a.X(nom) (<u>kattariyannu</u>) anagatya (<u>vaagi</u>)(<u>haakidaru</u>) - kattari
   ↓   ↓   i   ↓ || i
   ∅   ∅   ∅ censor-pst-3pl
                                            ||
                                    (<u>haakida</u>)
                                      ↓
                                      ∅

161. vibhinna   riitiya   taatkaalika bajeT

    different kinds-gen temporary   budget

   'different kinds of temporary budget'

161a.(<u>bajeT</u>) vibhinna riitiya(<u>dduu</u>)   taatkaalikavaada(<u>dduu</u>)
   ↓   i   *pronom-Conj*   *pronom-Conj*
   ∅   ↓   ↓
                              ∅   ∅

   (aagide)-bajet
    || i
   be-pr.pf.3sn
    ||
   (<u>aagiruva</u>)
     ↓
     ∅

The underlying structure given under each of the above headlines and the deletion process shown therein explain how the particular headline is derived. The underlying structure also reveals how the headline reader makes out the meaning of the headline. All the above headlines are derived through the relativization process, which is followed by relative participle deletion and adverbial suffix or predicate pronominal suffix deletion. In headlines 158 , 159 and 160, relative participle deletion is followed by the deletion of the adverbial suffix -<u>aagi</u>, which is attached to the adjective, while in 161, the predicate pronominal marker-<u>ddu</u> attached to both the adjectives <u>riitiya</u> 'kinds of ' and <u>taatkaalika</u> 'temporary' are deleted along with the discontinuous conjunction marker -<u>uu</u>...-<u>uu</u>

2.3.5 Adverb/Adverbial phrase + noun (phrase)

The structure of adverb or adverbial phrase followed by noun (phrase) has a very limited use in phrasal nominal headlines. It is derivable from an underlying sentence with a finite verb.

Examples:

162. indu   meelmane   cunaavaNe

today   upper house election

'today is upperhouse election'

162a. indu meelmane cunaavaNe (<u>yannu</u>) X(nom)

(naDesuttade)

conduct-npst-3sn

163. saadhyadalle visheeSa kaaryadaLa

soon-emp   special   task force

'soon special task force'

163a. sadhyadallee visheeSa kaaryadaLa(<u>yannu</u>) X (nom)

(neemisuttade)

appoint-npst-3sn

164. vaayupaDe hosa mukhyastharaagi

air force new chief __ adv

suuri

Suri

164a. vaayupaDe hosa mukhyastharaagi X (nom)

                 ∅

   suuri(<u>yavarannu</u>) (<u>neemiside</u>)

      ∅   appoint-pr.pf-3sn

            ∅

   The underlying verbs which make the above headlines complete sentences are <u>naDesu</u> 'conduct' in headline 162 and <u>neemisu</u> 'appoint' in headlines 163 and 164. The adverb <u>indu</u> 'today' in 162, and the adverbial phrases <u>sadhyadalle</u> 'soon' in 163 and <u>vaayupaDe hosa mukhyastharaagi</u> 'as new chief of air force' in 164 can be freely scrambled by placing them after the nouns also. Consider the following headline, where the adverbial phrase is used after the noun phrase.

165. raajyapaalara   sammeeLana 27 rinda

   governors-gen   meet   27th-abl

   'governors' meet is from 27th'

165a. raajyapaalara sammeeLana(<u>vannu</u>) 27 rinda X(<u>nom</u>)

            ∅   ∅

   (<u>neDesuttade</u>)

   conduct-npst-3sn

      ∅

   The underlying verb in headline 165 is <u>naDesu</u> 'conduct'. In all the above headlines 162 to 165, the subject, which happens to be the noun <u>sarkaara</u> 'government' has been deleted.

2.4 Type 4: <u>Compound nouns as nominal headlines</u>

A compound noun comprises a noun which is preceded b another noun or adjective, both fused together _{and} functioning as single unit. The preceding noun may be related to th following headnoun through different casal relationships, i which case, the compound is called <u>tatpuruṣa samaasa</u> meanin 'casal compounds' in traditional terms. In the case of ar adjective representing a permanent quality of the following heac noun, the compound is called <u>karmadhaaraya samaasa</u> 'adjectival compounds'. When two or more nouns in additive sense are combined together losing the additive conjunction, the resultant compound is called <u>dvandva samaasa</u> 'additive compound'. If two nouns of different linguistic origin form a compound, it is called <u>ari samaasa</u> 'hybrid compound '(for a traditional treatment of compounds ^{See} Keshiraja 1260 AD, ch.3). All these different types of compounds are found to be used in nominal headlines. Each of the above types of compound nouns and its derivational possibility are discussed in detail in this section.

2.4.1 <u>Casal compound (tatpuruṣa samaasa)</u>

The casal compounds are formed by deleting the case marker that links the two nouns. Besides the case marker deletion, the clauses that come in between the two nouns may also get deleted in the formation of certain compound nouns. The nominal headlines involving compound nouns of different casal relations are illustrated below.

2.4.1.1. <u>Subject noun + noun</u>

Examples:

166. varmaa aayooga

     Verma   commission

     'Verma commission'

166a.varmaa (<u>aayoogadalli</u>)   (iddaare) - aayooga   i

                   ∅   be-pr-3sh

                       (<u>iruva</u>)

                          ∅

167. mahiLaa haaki

     women   hockey

     'women's hockey'

167a.mahiLeyaru (<u>haaki</u>) (aaDuttaare) - haaki   i

      mahiLaa   ∅   play-npst-3pl

                      (<u>aaDuva</u>)

                        ∅

    The above headlines are derived from the complete underlying sentences through relativization and relative participle deletion (166a and 167a). In the underlying sentence of headline 166, the first constituent <u>varmaa</u> ' Verma' is the subject and in that of 167, the subject is <u>mahiLeyaru</u> 'women' which becomes <u>mahiLaa</u> in the process of compound formation (see Sridhar 1990 : 286).

2.4.1.2 <u>Object noun + noun</u>

Examples:

168. gajabhikSe

     elephant alms

168a. X (nom) gaja(vannu) bhikSe (niiDidaru)

give-pst-3sh

169. beevu meeLa

    neem   fair

   'neem fair'

169a. beevu (annu) (beLesabeeku) (endu) (meeLadalli)
                    grow-inf-must   q   i

                       (beLesalu)

(heeLidaru) - meeLa
                    i

say-pst-3pl

(heeLida)

    The   compound   noun gajabhikSe that forms   headline 168
arrived at by deleting the objective case marker from the   obj
noun gajavannu 'elephant ' and the verbalizer niiDu from the h
noun bhikSe 'alms'. The compound noun beevu meeLa that   fo
headline 169 is derivable through   relativization,   relat
participle deletion, adverbial clause of purpose deletion
accusative case marker deletion.

2.4.1.3   Instrumental noun + noun

Examples:

170. shastra   cikitse

    surgical   treatment

   'surgery'

```
170a.X(nom) shastra (dinda) Y(ge) (cikitse)(naDesidaru) -cikitse
        ↓↓            ↓↓        ↓↓      ↓↓  i                    i
        Ø             Ø         Ø       Ø       operate-pst-3sh
                                                ‖
                                              (naDesida)
                                                ↓↓
                                                Ø
```

171. benki aakasmika

     fire   accident

     'fire accident'

```
171a. benki(yinda) (aakasmika) (uNTaayitu)      - aakasmika
         ↓↓            ↓↓     i   ‖                         i
         Ø             Ø          happen-pst-3sn
                                  ‖
                                (uNTaada)
                                  ↓↓
                                  Ø
```

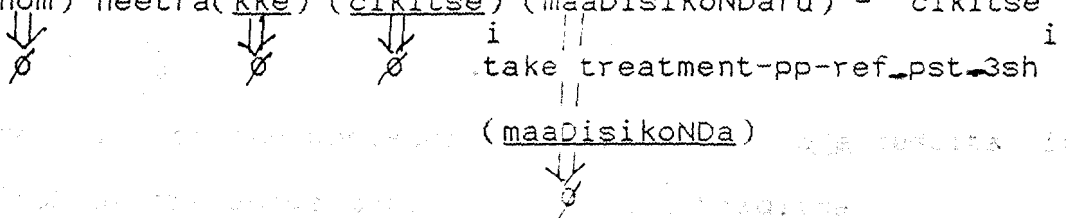172. COD tanikhe

     COD investigation

     'COD investigation'

```
172a. COD(inda) (tanikhe) (naDesalpaTTitu)           -tanikhe
         ↓↓        ↓↓    i  ‖                                i
         Ø         Ø        investigate-inf-pass-pst-3sn
                            ‖
                          (naDesalpaTTa)
                            ↓↓
                            Ø
```

In headline 170, the compound <u>shastra cikitse</u> 'surgery' is derived by deleting the instrumental case marker -<u>inda</u> 'with' and the verbalizer <u>neDesu</u> along with the subject and dative noun deletions after relativization. In headlines 171, the derivation of the compound <u>benki aakasmika</u> involves deletions of the instrumental case marker -<u>inda</u> 'because of' and the verbalizer <u>uNTaagu</u> after relativization. In headline 172, the compound <u>COD tanikhe</u> is arrived at through the deletions of the instrumental case marker -<u>inda</u> 'by' denoting passive sense and the verbalizer <u>naDesu</u> in its passive form after relativization.
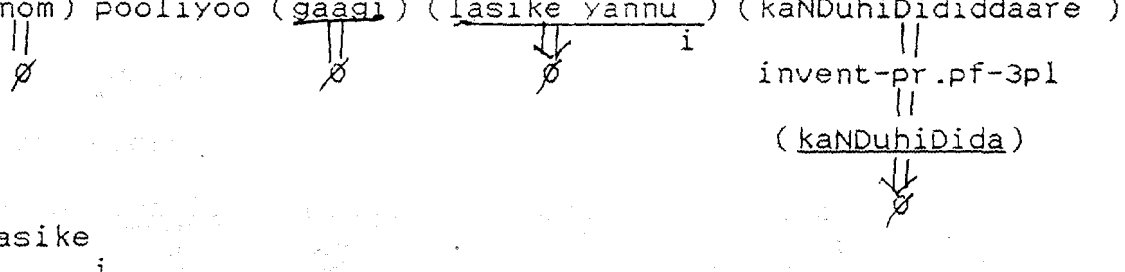
2.4.1.4 dative noun + noun

Examples:

173. neetra cikitse

　　 eye 　　 treatment

　　 'eye treatment'

173a. X (nom) neetra(kke) (cikitse) (maaDisikoNDaru) -　cikitse
　　　　　 ∅　　　　 ∅　　 ∅　　 i 　 take treatment-pp-ref_pst_3sh 　　 i

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (maaDisikoNDa)
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 ∅

174. pooliyoo lasike

　　 polio 　 vaccine

　　 'polio vaccine'

174a.X(nom) pooliyoo (gaagi) (lasike yannu) (kaNDuhiDididdaare)
　　　　 ∅　　　　　 ∅　　 ∅ 　 i 　 invent-pr.pf-3pl

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (kaNDuhiDida)
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 ∅

　　—lasike
　　　　 i

In 　 headline 173, the compound neetra cikitse is derived by deleting the dative marker -kke denoting benefactive sense and the verbalizer maaDisikoLLu along with the subject. *after relativization.* The compound pooliyoo lasike that forms headline 174, is arrived at through the deletions of the purposive case marker and the collocative verb kaNDuhiDi 'invent' along with the subject and object after relativization.

2.4.1.5 possessor noun + noun (genitive)

Example:

175. nirudyooga   parva

    unemployment period

    'unemployment period'
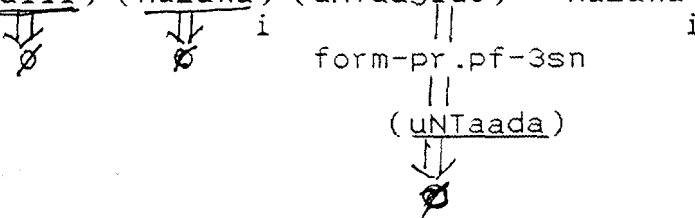
175a. nirudyooga(da) parva
               ⇓
               ∅

The deletion of the possessive case marker -(d)a results in the formation of the above genitive compound headline.
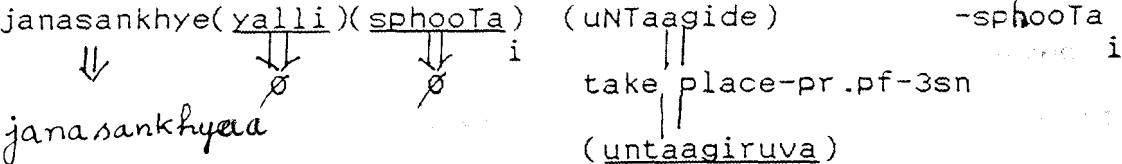
2.4.1.6   Locative noun + noun

Examples:

176. hallu   huLuku

    tooth   decay

    'tooth decay'

176a. hallu (inalli) (huLuku) (uNTaagide) - huLuku   i
               ⇓   ⇓   i   ‖
               ∅   ∅   form-pr.pf-3sn
                                    ‖
                              (uNTaada)
                                 ⇓
                                 ∅

177. janasankhyaa sphooTa

    population   explosion

    'population   explosion'

177a. janasankhye(yalli)(sphooTa) (uNTaagide)   -sphooTa
         ⇓   ⇓   ⇓   i   ‖   i
      janasankhyaa ∅   ∅   take place-pr.pf-3sn
                                    ‖
                              (untaagiruva)
                                 ⇓
                                 ∅

In headline 176, the compound <u>hallu huLuku</u> is derived by deleting the locative case marker <u>-(n) alli</u> from the first element <u>hallu</u> 'tooth' and verbalizer <u>uNTaagu</u> attached to the head noun <u>huLuku</u> 'decay' after relativization. The compound <u>janasankhyaa sphooTa</u> in headline 177, is also arrived at through the same derivational process. The first element <u>janasankhye</u> 'population' becomes <u>janasankhyaa</u> in compounding.

2.4.2 <u>Adjective + noun</u>

The adjective + noun (karmadhaaraya samaasa) is formed by deleting the adjectival marker <u>-aada</u>.

Examples:

178. diTTa   niluvu

     bold   stand

     'bold stand'

178a. X (nom) diTTa (<u>vaada</u>) niluvu (<u>tegedukoNDaru</u>)

              Ø   Ø   take-pp-pst-3sh

                                        Ø

179. rakta⁀sikta   kai

     blood-stained hand

     'blood-stained hand'

179a.(<u>idu</u>) raktasikta(<u>vaada</u>) kai

        Ø   Ø

In headline 178, the compound <u>diTTa niluvu</u> is formed by deleting adjectival marker <u>-(v)aada</u> along with verbalizer <u>tegedukoLLu</u> attached to the head noun and the subject. In headline 179, the compound <u>rakta⁀sikta kai</u> is the predicate of an equational sentence with deictic subject <u>idu</u> 'this'. It involves

deletion of adjectival marker -(v)aada and the deictic subject idu.

2.4.3 Co-ordinate compound (dvandva samaasa)

The co-ordinate compound is formed by deleting the additive conjunction mattu connecting the two nouns.

Example:

180. saavu noovu -   naasha vinaasha

    death   pain - destruction   annihilation

    'death and pain - destruction and annihilation'

180a. X (uurinalli) saavu (mattu) noovu - naasha (mattu) vinaasha

               ↓   ↓   ↓
               ∅   ∅   ∅

   (uNTaayitu)
   ||
   happen-pst-3sn
     ↓
     ∅

In the above headline, the compounds saavu noovu and naasha vinaasha have undergone the deletion of the additive conjunction mattu along with the verbalizer uNTaagu.

2.4.4 Hybrid compound (ari samaasa)

The hybrid compound is formed by taking the first element from one language and the second element from another language. It overlaps with any of the three types of compounds dealt with above.

181. sankSipta skooru

    brief   score

   'brief score'

181a. (idu) sankSipta (vaada) skooru
        this
         ∅   ∅

The compound in the above headline is an adjectival compound and still, it is called as hybrid compound as it consists of elements from two different languages (the adjective sankSipta 'brief' is from 'Sanskrit' and the head noun skooru 'score' is from English). The above compound is the predicate of the underlying equational sentence with the deictic subject idu 'this' and it is derived by deleting the adjectival marker -aada and the deictic subject.

2.5 Type 5 : Simple nouns as nominal headlines

The simple noun used as a nominal headline is otherwise called a 'label'. Its use is related to themes like 'success', 'defeat', 'arrest', 'strike', 'appointment', 'criticism', 'permission', 'grant', 'educational attainment' such as obtaining Ph.D, 'welcoming', 'thanking' etc., and it is derivable from sentences just as the other types of nominal headlines.

Examples:

182. soolu

     defeat

     'defeat'

182a. X(nom) sootaru
  ⇊   ‖
  ∅   get defeated -pst-3pl
           ⇊
          soolu

183. svaagata

   welcome

   'welcome'

183a. X(nom) Y (annu)   svaagata + (isidaru) (=svaagatisidaru) _
       ⇊   ⇊   ⇊
       ∅   ∅   ∅   welcome-pst-3pl

184. kritagnate

   gratitude

   'gratitude'

184a. X (nom)   Y (ge) kritagnate (yannu) (arpisidaru)
       ⇊   ⇊   ⇊   ‖
       ∅   ∅   ∅   extend-pst-3sh
                                              ⇊
                                              ∅

185. neemaka

   appointment

185a. X (nom) Y(annu)   neemaka + (isidaru) (=neemisidaru)
       ⇊   ⇊   ⇊
       ∅   ∅   ∅   appoint-pst-3pl

186. parivartanaa

   'Parivartana'

186a. X (nom) parivartanaa (emba)   (samastheyannu)
        ↓   ‖   ‖
        ∅   compl   organization-_acc_
                             ↓   ↓
                             ∅   ∅

(<u>staapisiddaare</u>)
        ‖
establish-pr.pf-3pl
        ↓
        ∅

187. nidhana

      death

      'death'

187a. X (nom) nidhana (<u>hondidaru</u>)
        ↓   ‖
        ∅   attain-pst-3sh
                               ↓
                               ∅

188. anumati

      permission

      'permission'

188a. X (nom) Y (<u>ge</u>) anumati (<u>niiDidaru</u>)
        ↓   ↓   ‖
        ∅   ∅   permit-pst-3sh
                                         ↓
                                         ∅

189. Ph.D

      Ph.D

      'Ph.D'

189a. X (nom)   Y (<u>ge</u>) Ph.D   (<u>niiDitu</u>)
        ↓   ↓   ‖
        ∅   ∅   confer-pst-3sn
                                         ↓
                                         ∅

190. bandhana

   arrest

190a. X (nom)   Y(annu)   bandhana + (isidaru)(=bandhisidaru)
        ↓↓   ↓↓   ↓↓
        ∅   ∅   ∅   arrest-pst-3pl

191a. dharaNi

   demonstration

   'demonstration'

191a. X (nom)   dharaNi (naDesidaru)
        ↓↓   ‖
        ∅   demonstrate-pst-3pl
                          ↓↓
                          ∅

   The above mentioned simple noun headlines (182 to 191) are derived from their complete underlying sentences respectively (182a to 191a). The noun soolu that forms headline 182 has the same form in its verbal function. The past tense form of the verb has been replaced by the nominal form soolu and the subject has been deleted (see 182a), in order to derive headline 182.

   In headlines 183, 185 and 190, the simple noun headlines are the result of the deletion of verbalizer -isu along with subject and object. The headline 184 is derived by deleting the collocative verb arpisu 'offer' along with the objective case marker attached to the noun kritagnate and the subject and indirect object nouns. Headline 186 is the result of deletion of

verb, subject, object and complementizer <u>emba</u>. Headline 187 is the result of deletion of subject and verbalizer <u>hondu</u>. Headline 191 is derived by deleting verbalizer <u>naDesu</u> along with the subject. Headlines 188 and 189 have undergone deletion of verbalizer <u>niiDu</u> along with subject and indirect object.

The nominal category and its different structural types viz., the sentential, the clausal, the phrasal, the compound noun and the simple noun, constitute the vast majority of the headlines. The nominal headlines are marked by the absence of the verbs in any of the following five forms; (i) finite verb , (ii) imperative (direct and indirect) verb, (iii) defective verb, (iv)modal verb and (v) negative verb (with the exception of nominal negation used in sen*ten*tial nominal headlines). The nonfinite forms of verbs such as relative participle, infinitive, past participle and the conditional participle form the clausal type of nominal headlines in Kannada, where as such nonfinite forms of verbs used as verbal subordinate clauses form part of the verbal headlines in English (see Simon - vandenbergen, 1981: 203 - 213 for English).

'Brevity' is the distinctive characteristic of the nominal headlines. This is achieved through the different nominalization and deletion processes, which have been explicitly shown in the underlying structures given under the headlines wherever such processes are involved . Besides the usual nominalization processes in the language such as relativization, complementation, gerundial noun formation, derivation from the verb, participial noun formation, genitivization and

pronominalization of possessive predicate, deletion of the collocative verbalizer or verb is used as a prevalent nominalization process especially in the newspaper language.

Nominalization through relativization results in clausal nominal headlines involving relative clause as depicted by the headlines given in section 2.2.1.1. It involves deletion of the casal noun phrases like subject, object, instrumental, dative and locative in the constituent sentence. Though the deleted noun phrases are coreferential to the headnoun (phrase), the casal relationships are not explicit and they need to be recovered. Participal noun formation, which follows relativization, results in fusing together the relative participle and the proform of the indefnite headnoun (phrase) and it is used rarely in nominal headlines (see headline 44). Complementation gives rise to nominal headlines involving complement clause, which is characterised by the deletion of the complementizer 'emba' 'that' (see 2.2.1.2. headlines 56 and 57).

Gerundial noun is not found to be used as an ending noun phrase of the nominal headline, but it forms part of the different structural types. It appears in the underlying structure of some of the headlines and gets deleted (for example, see headline 36). Genitivization is the most predominantly used nominalization process in nominal headlines. It forms an independent structural type of genitive phrase nominal headlines (2.3.1.6) as well as forms a part of the different types of headlines. It includes deletion of different case markers and verbalizer or verb (2.3.1.6.2). Pronominalization of possessive predicate is found used specifically in sentential nominal

headlines involving a pronoun as complement (see headlines 17 and 32). The use of the derived nouns (from verb) at the end of the nominal headlines is prevalent in clausal nominal headlines, especially those involving past partciple (see headlines 77, 78 and 79). Deletion of verb or verbalizer though forms a part of the derivation of different types of nominal headlines other than sentential, its use is typical in the derivation of clausal nominal headlines involving infinitive, past participle and conditional participle. It is followed by deletion of different casal noun phrases such as subject, object, instrumental, dative and locative (see 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4).

Besides the deletions associated with the different nominalization processes as described above, there are certain other deletion processes specific to the sentential, infinitive clause and compound noun types of nominal headlines. Sentential nominal headlines are characterized with the deletion of copula in its stative and inchoative interpretations (2.1).The deletion of the stative copula (aagi...iru/ aagiru 'be') is in line with its optional use in the language while the inchoative copula (aagu 'become') deletion marks one of the distinctive features of the newspaper language.The deletion of the quotative particle endu 'that' is involved in the derivation of the infinitive clausal nominal headlines. The compound nouns used as nominal headlines involve relative participle deletion (for example, headlines 166 and 167), adjectival suffix -aada deletion (see headline 178 and 179) and additive conjuction mattu 'and' deletion (see headline 180).

The deletions of the genitive case marker in certain genitive

phrases and the accustive case marker from certain object noun phrases are in line with their optional uses in the language. The deletion of the plural marker -galu from the neuter noun (see headline 4) and the human honorific marker -aru from certain nouns (see headline 5 and 8) reflect on the preference for the popular and informal style in newspaper language. The performative subject deletion is quite common among several headlines and where the performative subject is given, the per- formative verb is usually deleted.

The deletion of finite forms of verbs or verbalizers along with their markers of tense, aspect, voice, mood and agreement has a determining role in the derivation of the nominal headlines. The deleted verbs and verbalizers being very limited in number(-isu, paDisu, maaDu, niiDu, naDesu, haaku and kaigoLLu are the frequent verbalizers deleted and iru, 'be' baa 'come', biiLu 'fall', 'uNTaagu' 'happen' hoogu 'go', vyaktapaDisu 'ex- press', maNDisu 'place before' and neemisu 'appoint' are the frequent verbs deleted). The reader is expected to recover them with the help of the collocative nouns given in the end of the headline. The tense to be recovered is limited to the present and past indefinite, aspect to the present perfect, voice to the active (rarely impersonal or personal passive), mood to the obligatory and probability and agreement to the third person neuter singular and human honorific singular. The reader has to recover them from the linguistic context provided in the headline. The deletion of the functional elements such as case marker, complementizer, quotative particle and conjunction do not deter the reader from understanding the content of the headline?

In recovering the subject and other casal noun phrases, besides the linguistic context of the headline, the reader's familiarity with the subject matter, his knowledge of the facts and information provided by the newspaper on previous days – all play a vital role.

The clausal nominal headlines involving relative clause or complement clause, the phrasal nominal headlines and the nominal headlines involving compound noun and simple noun function almost like a label as they announce only the 'topic' and leave the 'modality' unexpressed. On the other hand, the sentential nominal headlines and the clausal nominal headlines involving the infinitve, past participle or conditional participle announce the 'modality' and leave the 'topic' unexpressed or partially expressed (Simon – Vanderbergen 1981: 208). The reader is thus stimulated with the eagerness to go to the news story and the indexing function of the nominal headlines is fulfilled in this manner.

Topicalization, which is frequently used in sentential nominal headlines involving nominal complements, is an effective means of attracting the reader towards the essential information.

The nominal headlines,on the whole, are attributed with the quality of brevity and attractiveness. However, they demand an effort from the part of the reader, who has to make a number of decisions in the process of comprehending the message.