LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES IN KANNADA DAILIES

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Language of Kannada Dailies
Conclusion

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CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

The study on 'Language of Headlines in Kannada Dailies' has been reported in the preceding eight chapters. The importance of the study in general, the functions of newspaper headlines, the different linguistic and typographical aspects involved in headlines, definitions of headlines, earlier studies on the language of headlines and the method adopted for the present study have been dealt with in chapter 1. The nominal category of headlines, its structural types and subtypes and the derivational processes involved in arriving at the different types and subtypes have been discussed in chapter 2. In chapter 3, the verbal category of headlines and its structural possibilities at morphological and syntactic levels have been dealt with. In chapter 4, the syntactic and semantic relationships that link the decks of the multideck headlines have been brought out. The morphological and syntactic deletions involved in the use of punctuation marks in headlines have been explained in chapter 5. The semantic-communicative effects behind the use of rhetoric expressions in headlines have been made explicit in chapter 6. In chapter 7, a detailed comparison has been made on the linguistic and typographical aspects of the headlines of the three dailies, Kannada Prabha, Prajavani and Samyukta Karnataka. In chapter 8, certain headlines which lack clarity and readability due to unscrupulous lexical and structural choices and inaccurate use of punctuation marks have been identified from all the three dailies and necessary guidelines for improving such headlines have been suggested.

The linguistic analysis of the headlines of Kannada dailies undertaken in this study reveals that the variety of language used in headlines is a derivative of the standard written Kannada and it is worthy to be considered as a functional variety as it correlates with different functions of headlines as well as certain contextual factors. This is supported by the fact that the nominal headlines, which constitute the vast majority , are all derived from underlying sentences through different nominalization processes and the contingent deletions of different functional items and content expressions (see chapter 2 Nominal headlines). Besides the nominalization and deletion processes commonly used in the written language, the headline language involves nominalization through simple deletion of verbs and verbalizers from their corresponding collocative nouns, which marks the headline language as a distinctive variety (see section 2.2 clausal nominal headlines). The verbal headlines are also derived and distinctive from the written language in the sense that they involve subject deletion widely (see chapter 3, Verbal headlines). Sometimes, it is found that the headline language is relieved of the extreme formalism of the written language, as for instance through the avoidance of honorific singular marker -aru from the predicate nominals such as naaTakakaara 'play-wright' (see example 8 in 2.1). The influence of spoken language is rarely reflected in the instances of deleting the neuter plural marker -galu from the neuter nouns (see example 4 in section 2.1) and using the truncated form of the first person singular

agreement marker -e <- enu (see example 7 in chapter 3) and the third person masculine singular agreement marker -a < -anu (see examples 20, 27 and 28 in chapter 3). The headline language is, however, found closer to the written language in terms of the complexity of structures used in headlines. This is reflected in the longer headlines involving different combinations of phrases and clauses, exemplified under each subtype of nominal headlines and verbal headlines (see chapters 2 and 3). The different types and subtypes of nominal and verbal headlines, which are made very precise through the deletion of different expressions, correlate with the summarizing and indexing functions of the headlines and the broad contextual factor that the medium is writing.

The rhetoric expressions such as personification, simile, metaphor, pun, rhyme,etc,. used in headlines are related to the function of 'attracting' the readers (see chapter 6). The use of topicalization, which involves reordering of words and phrases, also adds attraction to the headlines.

The deletion processes involved in the use of multidecks (see chapter 5) make the headlines very precise and they correlate with the contextual factor of limited space allotted in the newspaper for the headlines. The total absence *in structural types of nominal headlines* in headline language of certain explicit clausal structures such as correlative relative clauses involving the discontinuous sequence of interrogative and demonstrative bases (yaa-...a-...) (for details see Nadkarni, 1970 ; Subbakrishna, 1981), complement adjectival clauses with the complementizer aaguva / emba, adverbial clause of time with the structure relative participle + time particles such as -aaga, kuuDale etc., adverbial clause of

reason with the structure gerundial noun + instrumental case marker -inda, adverbial clause of manner with the structure relative participle + haage, adverbial clause of purpose with the quotative particle endu/ante,quotative clause with the above quotative particles, etc., is also closely related to the factor of limited space.

The prevalent use of present and past tenses in verbal headlines, the rare use of adverbs of time and the loss of markers of tense, aspect, or mood due to nominalization in nominal headlines are all related to the contextual factor, time of the event reported. Since the presupposition is that the 'time' of the event is 'recent past' or the 'previous day', the loss of markers of tense, aspect, or mood does not lead to confusion.

There is no direct communication relationship between the headline writer and the reading public.This is reflected in the predominant use of declarative statements in headlines and the absence of the first and second person pronouns except in quoted statements (see chapter 3).

The headline language, which involves extensive deletions of expressions, is largely based on the presupposition that the headline reader will be able to draw upon previous information on the situation in order to interpret the implications of the headline correctly.

It is clear from the above discussion that the derivative nature of headline language attributed with linguistic features interacting with functional and contextual factors makes it a functional variety. This is in confirmation of the observation made by Sapir (1924) that the headline language is a 'language

only in a derived sense' (p.36) and also the inference arrived at by Simon-Vandenbergen (1981) through the study of headlines of The Times that the headline language is a 'functional variety'.

From the comparative study of the headlines among the three Kannada dailies (chapter 7), it is revealed that the chief difference among them lies not with the language used but with the mode of selecting the message, the quantum of the message used in the headlines and the typographical aspects such as page lay-out, coloumn length and the type size used. There is no need to emphasize that the typographical aspects are closely related to the eye-catching and attracting function of the headlines and also they serve effectively in conveying the significance and seriousness of the message. The degree of importance attached to a particular message is found to vary among the three dailies. It is also found that Kannada Prabha has attached importance to the brevity of the headline while Prajavani and Samyukta Karnataka have considered the informativeness (quantum of message) of the headline more important. These observations are, however, inadequate to make any comparative assessment of the three dailies.

In spite of the fact that the three dailies have exhibited a higher degree of importance to the accuracy of headlines, a few headlines involving inaccuracy in terms of the use of structures, vocabulary and punctuation marks have been located and it is suggested that space saving should not be at the cost of accuracy, clarity and readability (see chapter 8).

To conclude, the newspaper headlines is a rich field of inquiry and there is enough scope for studying it from

psychological and sociological dimensions besides the linguistic dimension. A semantic and stylistic study of the lexical choice involved in headlines, an experimental study of the readability and comprehensibility of headlines from the readers' point of view and the linguistic variations across different themes are a few areas worthy to be considered for future research.

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64. janapadakale   beLesalu   manavi

    folk art   develop-inf   appeal

    'appeal to develop folk art'

64a. X (nom) janapada kale(<u>yannu</u>)   beLesabeeku   (<u>endu</u>)
     i   develop-inf-want   q
     ø   beLesalu

     X (<u>ge</u>)   Y (nom) manavi(<u>maaDikoNDaru</u>)
     i   appeal-pst-3pl
     ø   ø   ø

65. dharmakke   seeve   sallisuva   pragne   muuDisalu   kare

    dharma-dat service offer-npst.rp awareness create-inf call

    'call to create awareness to serve dharma'

65a. X (nom) dharmakke seeve sallisuva
     i
     ø

     pragne(<u>yannu</u>)   muuDisabeeku   (endu)
                            create-inf-want   q
              ø   muuDisalu

     X (<u>ge</u>)   Y(nom) kare (<u>niiDidaru</u>)
     i   call-pst-3sh
          ø   ø   ø

66. raamangaradalli   102   manegaLannu   nirmisalu   yoojane

    Ramanagara-loc   102   houses-acc   construct-inf   scheme

    'scheme to construct 102 houses in Ramanagara'

mandira nirmaNakke aagrahisi, 'pressurizing for the construction of temple' in headline 74, keendrada manavi tiraskarisi 'rejecting the centre's appeal' in headline 75 and vimaananildaaNa shulka eerike prashnisi 'questioning the entry fee hike' in headline 76, serve as the adverbial clauses of circumstance to the following main clauses represented by the verbalizer taking nouns meravaNige (naDesu), tiirpu (niiDu) and riT arji (haaku) respectively.

In all the three headlines above, the subject of the adverbial clause and main clause is the same as referred by the notation X$_i$ in the underlying structures. The deleted subjects are recoverable from the news story. In headline 76, the postpositional phrase Y meele 'on Y' has been deleted. This is recoverable from the linguistic context of the headline as Y refers to the civil aviation authorities .

2.2.3.2

Past participle clause (adverbial clause of manner) + noun

The past participle clause is used more frequently as the adverbial clause of manner in clausal nominal headline.

Examples:

77. nyaayaalayadallee   iridu   kole

    court-loc-emp   stab-pp   murder

    'murder stabbing in the court itself'

The past participle clauses, <u>nyaayaalayadalle</u> <u>iridu</u> 'stabbing in the court itself' in headline 77, <u>meravaNigeyalli</u> <u>kusidu</u> <u>biddu</u> 'having collapsed in the procession' in 78 and <u>kanigaa</u> <u>neravilladeyee</u> 'without the help of KaNiga' in 79 are the adverbial clauses of manner modifying the verbs <u>kol</u>, <u>saayu</u> and <u>hooraaDu</u> respectively, from which the ending nouns have been derived.

In all the three headlines above, the adverbial clause and main clause share a coreferential noun as shown in the corresponding underlying structures. The coreferential noun is a subject in both the adverbial clause and the main clause in headlines 77 and 78 and in headline 79, it is dative in the adverbial clause and subject in the main clause. The deleted nouns are recoverable from the news story.

2.2.3.3 <u>Past participle clause (adverbial clause of reason)+ noun</u>

The past participle clause is frequently used as the adverbial clause of reason in clausal nominal headlines.

Examples:

80. saikalninda   biddu   saavu

    bicycle-abl   fall-pp death

    'death falling from bicycle'

80a. X (nom) saikalninda   biddaru
     i ⇓⇓   ‖‖
         ∅   fall-pst-3sh
                           ⇓⇓
                           biddu

```
       X (nom) sattaru
        i    ||
            || die-pst-3sh
        ||  ||
        Ø   saavu
```

81. karaDi kacci   gaaya

    bear   bite-pp   wound

    'wound, bitten by bear'

81a. karaDi X (annu)   kaccitu
         i ||
             || bite-pst.3sn
         || ||
         Ø   kacci

```
     X (ge)  gaaya   (uNTaayitu)
      i   ||          ||
         ||    get hurt-pst-3sn
      Ø            ||
                   Ø
```

In headline 80, the ending noun saavu 'death' is derived from the verb saayu 'die'. In headline 81, the ending noun gaaya could become a verb by taking the collocative verbalizer uNTaagu (gaaya uNTaagu) 'get hurt'. The past participle clauses, saikalninda biddu 'having fallen down from the cycle' in headline 80 and karaDi kacci 'the bear having bitten' in headline 81 are the adverbial clauses of reason, which modify the respective main clauses represented by the verb saayu, from which the noun saavu is derived and gaaya uNTaagu, which is derived from the noun gaaya. The adverbial clause and the main clause in both the headlines share a coreferential noun as revealed by the underlying structures. In headline 80, the coreferential noun is a subject in both the clauses and in headline 81, the

dative in the main clause. The deleted nouns are recoverable from the news story.

Of the different alternative structures available in Kannada to express the adverbial clauses of manner and reason (see Sridhar, 1990:71,74), it is the past participle clause structure which is the most precise one and hence it is preferred in newspaper headlines. The adverbial clause of circumstance is usually expressed through the past participle structure only.

2.2.4. Conditional participle

The conditional participle is formed by adding the conditional suffix -are to the past stem of the verb (e.g., maaDid + are = maaDidare). The negative conditional participle is formed by adding -are to the negative past participle stem + past stem of the verb iru (e.g., maaDade + idd + are = maaDadeidd-are). The conditional participle, affirmative or negative, along with its preceding casal constituent(s) constitutes the adverbial clause of condition. The adverbial clause of condition is usually followed by a verb. But, in clausal nomial headlines, it is followed by a noun which could be derived from a verb or become a verb by taking a collocative verbalizer.

82. kaarininda   iLidare   kole

    car-abl   alight-cond   murder

    'murder, if (someone)alighted from the car'

82a. X (nom) kaarininda iLiyuttaare   X (annu)
    i ↓↓   ↓↓   i ↓↓
     ∅   alight-npst-3sh   ∅
              iLidare

```
Y (nom) kolluttaare
               ||
        kill-npst-3sh
  ||          ||
  ↓↓          ↓↓
   Ø          kole
```
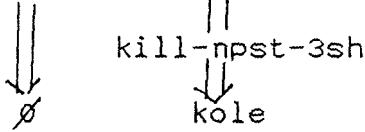
83. karikallu   saagaNe :   krama kaigoNDare pratibhaTane

     black granite transportation take action-cond protest

     'protest if action is taken against the transportation of

     black granite'

83a. karikallu saagaNe : X (nom)
                          i||
                           ↓↓
                            Ø

```
krama kaigoLLuttaare,        Y_i (nom) X (viruddha)
  ||                              ||        i ||
take action-npst-3pl             ↓↓         ↓↓
  ↓↓                              Ø          Ø
krama kaigoNDare

pratibhaTane + (isuttaare)(=pratibhaTisuttaare)
                   ↓↓              protest-npst-3pl
                    Ø
```
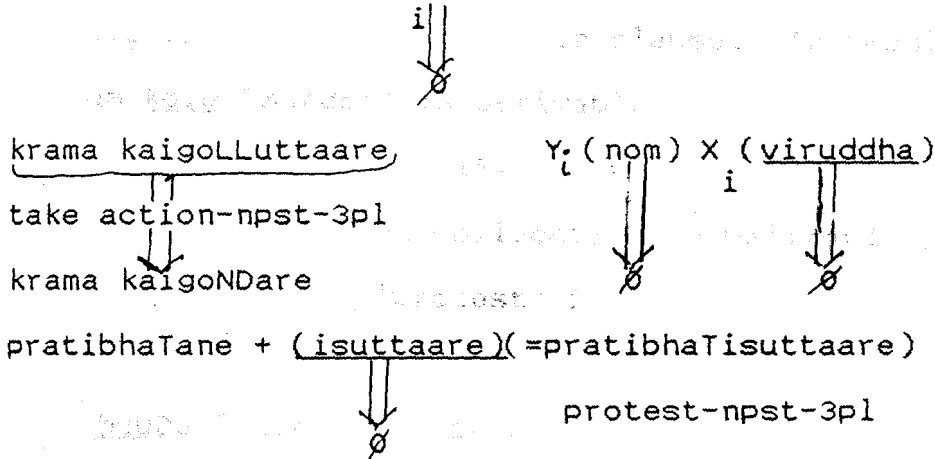
84. kaaveeri : ityartha aagadiddare   bikkaTTu : gavDa

     Cauvery : settle become-neg.cond trouble : Gowda

     'trouble, if Cauvery issue is not settled : Gowda'

84a. kaaveeri : X (nom) ityartha aaguvudilla
                i || i||
                  || resolve-npst.ger-neg
                  ↓↓   ↓↓
                   Ø   ityartaaagadiddare
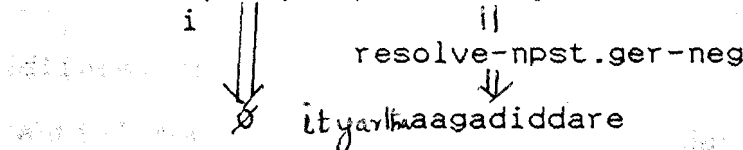
     X (ninda) Y (ge) bikkaTTu (uNTaaguttade): gavDa
      i || || arise-npst-3sn
        || || ||
        ↓↓   ↓↓   ↓↓
         Ø   Ø   Ø

85. aacaara samhite ullanghisidare mokaddame

     code of conduct violate-cond   suit

     suit, if code of conduct is violated

```
85a  X (nom) aacaara samhite(yannu) ullanghisuttaare
     i  ││                   │││      violate-npst-3pl
        ↓↓                   ↓↓          ││
        ∅                    ∅         ulllanghisidare

     Y (nom) X (meele) mokaddame(yannu) (huuDuttaare)
        ││     i  ││         │││         file-npst-3pl
        ↓↓        ↓↓         ↓↓              ↓↓
        ∅         ∅          ∅               ∅
```
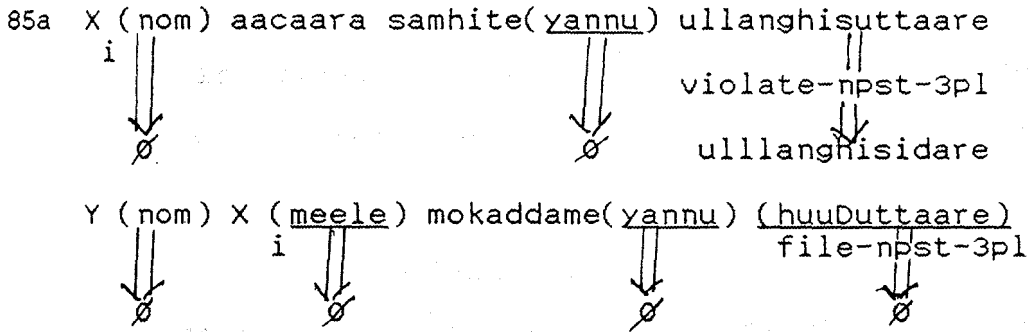
In the above headlines,the ending noun is realized as a verb and it solely represents the main clause. In headline 82, the ending noun kole 'murder' is derivable from the verb kol 'murder'. In headlines 83,84 and 85, the ending nouns become verbs by taking different collocative verbalizers (pratibhaTane + isu = pratibhaTisu 'protest' in 83, bikkaTTu + uNTaagu = bikkaTTuNTaggu 'trouble arise ' in 84 and mokaddame + huuDu = mokaddame huuDu 'file suit' in 85). The conditional participle clauses, kaarininda iLidare 'if alighted from the car' in 82, krama kaigoNDare 'if action taken' in 83, ityartha aagadiddare 'if not resolved' in 84 and aacaara samhite ullanghisidare'if code of conduct is violated' in 85, serve as conditions for the events specified in the main clauses that follow. In all the above headlines, the conditional clause and the main clause share a coreferential noun, as revealed in the underlying structures. The coreferential noun in headline 82, is a subject in the conditional clause and an object in the main clause . In headline83, it is a subject in the conditional clause and a postpositional pharse in the main clause. In 84, it is a subject in the conditional clause and an ablative in the main clause. In 85,it is a subject in the conditional clause and a postpositional

phrase' in the main clause. In the main clauses of all the headlines,another casal constituent Y is involved, which is not shared by the corresponding conditional clauses. Y is a subject in the main clauses of headlines 82,83 and 85 and a dative (benefactive) in headline 84. The deleted nouns are recoverable from the news story.

2.3 Type 3: Phrasal nominal headlines

A phrasal nominal headline consists of a noun(phrase) preceded by any one of the following five constituents : (i) a casal noun(phrase), (ii) a postpositional noun phrase, (iii) a complement noun phrase, (iv) an adjective or adjectival phrase and (v) an adverb or adverbial phrase. The ending noun(phrase) of the five different structural compositions specified above can be a casal or post positional one, which could be followed by a collocative verb, or a noun which could become a verb by taking a collocative verbalizer or which could be directly derived from a verb. The use of these different structural compositions in phrasal nominal headlines is discussed in detail in this section.

2.3.1 Casal noun(phrase) + noun(phrase).

The casal noun(phrase) that begins a phrasal nominal headline can be subject, object, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, or locative. The order of frequency in which these casal relations are found to occur in phrasal nominal headlines is as follows: genitive > subject > object > dative > locative > instrumental > ablative.

2.3.1.1 Subject noun (phrase) + noun(phrase)

The subject noun(phrase) is more frequently used (next to genitive) by way of beginning the phrasal nominal headlines.

Examples:

86. deevi-bhajan   haNaahaNi

    Devi-Bhajan   fight

    'Devilal and Bhajanlal fought'

86a. deevilaal-bhajanlaal   haNaahaNi(naDesidaru)
                                          |
                             fight-pst-3pl
                                          ↓↓
                                          ∅

87. vilaanDer   hindegeta

    Vilander   flinch

    'Vilander flinched'

87a. vilaanDer hindegedaru
                   ||
            flinch-pst-3sh
                   ↓↓
            hindegeta

88. raajya graamiiNa byaank   naSTadalli

    state rural   bank   loss-loc

    'state rural bank is at loss'

88a. raajya graamiiNa byaank naSTadalli   (ide)
                                            ||
                                    be-npst-3sn
                                            ↓↓
                                            ∅

89. kaaveeriya kaNNu guDaarada meele

    Cauvery-gen eye   tent-gen   on

    'Cauvery's eye is on the tents

89a. kaaveeriya kaNNu guDaarada meele (biddide)

                                                 fall-pr.pf-3sn

                                                     ∅

90. aaljiiriya neravige maarS taaLme aaTa

   Algeria   favour-dat Marsh   patient play

  'Marsh played patiently to the favour of Algeria'

90a. maarS taaLme aaTa aaljiiriya neravige (banditu)

                                            come in favour-pst-3sn

                                                  ∅

The underlying structure given under each of the headlines reveals how the ending noun(phrase) is realized as a verbal predicate through different means. In headline 86, the ending noun haNaahaNi 'fight' becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer naDesu giving the meaning 'fight' and thus serves as the predicate of the subject noun phrase deevi-bhajan ' Devilal and Bhajanlal'. In headline 87, the ending noun hindegeta 'flinch' is derivable from the corresponding verb hindege 'flinch' and it serves as the predicate of the subject vilaanDer 'Vilander'. The ending casal noun phrase naSTadalli 'at loss' in headline 88, remains a locative constituent and takes the collocative existential verb iru 'be', which becomes the predicate of the subject phrase raajya graamiiNa byaank 'state rural bank'. In headline 89, the ending postpositional phrase guDaarada meele 'on the tents' is followed by the verb biiLu 'fall' which becomes the predicate of the subject noun phrase kaaveeriya kaNNu 'Cauvery's eye'. In headline 90, the ending dative casal noun phrase aal-jiiriya neravige 'to the favour of Algeria ' has been topicalised and in its original structure, it takes the verb baa 'come',

which becomes the predicate of the subject noun phrase <u>maarS</u>
<u>taaLme aaTa</u> 'Marsh's patient play'.

The phrasal nominal headlines of the structure subject
noun(phrase) + noun(phrase) are also found to be preceded by
other casal phrases, post positional phrases, infinitive clause,
past participle clause and conditional clause.

Examples:

91. ajitaabge 80 saavira pavND   parihaarakke

    Ajithab-dat 80 thousand pounds compensation-dat

    koorT tiirpu

    court judgment

    'court pronounced judgment for   80 thousand   pounds

    compensation to Ajithab'

91a. ajitaabge 80 saavira pavND parihaarakkaagi   koorT

                            ||

                      compensation-purp

                          ⇓

                    parihaarakke

    tiirpu(<u>niiDide</u>)

             ||

    pronounce judgment-pr.pf-3sn

            ||

            ∅

92. vi.pi.sing viruddha avadheesh

    V.P.Singh   against   avadhesh

    spardhe

    contest

    ' Avadesh is going to contest against V.P.Singh'

92a. vi.pi.sing viruddha avadheesh

    spardhe + <u>(isuttaare)</u> (=spardhisutaare)

             ⇓

         ∅   contest-npst-3sh

purpose <u>80 saavira pavND parihaarakke</u> `for 80 thousand pounds compensation' and the dative phrase of benefactive <u>ajitaabge</u> `to Ajithab'. In headline 92, <u>avadheesh apardhe</u> `Avadesh contest' is preceded by the postpositional phrase <u>vi.pi.sing viruddha</u> `against V.P.Singh'.In headline 93, <u>saambaaji nirdhaara</u> `Sambaji decision' is preceded by the infinitive clause <u>raajyootsava prashasti tiraskarisalu</u> `to reject Rajyostava award'. In headline 94, <u>grihiNi aatmahatye</u> `house-wife suicide' is preceded by the past participle clause <u>maguvinondige baavige haari</u> `having jumped into the well along with the child' and in headline 95, <u>baajapa aandoolana</u> `BJP agitation' is preceded by the negative conditional clause <u>bele iLisadiddare</u> `if price is not reduced'.

Sometimes, the subject noun phrase is found to contain a relative clause modifier.

Examples:

96. nyaayaangavashadallidda   vyakti niguuɔha saavu

      judicial custody-loc be-pst.rp person mysterious death

      `a person mysteriously died in judicial custody'

96a. nyaayaanɔgavashadallidda vyakti niguuDhavaagi sattaru $_{die-pst-3sh}$
                                      ⇓   ⇓
                                  niguudha   saavu

      In the above headline the subject noun <u>vyakti</u> `person' is modified by the relative clause <u>nyaayaangavashadallidda</u> `one who was in judicial custody'.

2.3.1.2 <u>Object noun (phrase) + noun (phrase)</u>

The structure object noun (phrase) + noun (phrase) is frequently used in phrasal nominal headlines, especially in contexts where the subject is unspecific or suppressed.

Examples:

97.   parihaara manjuuru

relief   sanction

'relief sanctioned'

97a. X (nom) parihaara (<u>vannu</u>) manjuuru(<u>maaDide</u>)

sanction-pr.pf-3sn

Ø   Ø   Ø

98.   haNabaaki

money dues

sarkaari   aasti

government property

muTTugoolu

confiscation

'government property confiscated for dues'

98a. haNabaaki (<u>iddaddarinda</u>)

be-pst.ger-ins

Ø

X (nom) sarkaari aasti (<u>yannu</u>) muTTugoolu(<u>haakikoNDitu</u>)

confiscate-refl-pst-3sn

Ø   Ø   Ø

99.   singapurada   mihiLaa niyatakaalika

Singapore-gen women   periodical

prakaTaNe   sthagita

publication   stop

'Singapore women's periodical publication stopped'

99a. singapurada mahiLaa niyatakaalika(<u>da</u>) prakaTaNe (<u>yannu</u>)
∅   ∅

     X (nom)   sthagita(<u>goLisitu</u>)
                    stop-pst-3sn
∅   ∅

100. striiyarige   aastiyalli   samaana hakku:

     women-dat   property-loc equal   rights

     shiighravee   shaasana   jaarige

     soon-emp   bill   enforce-dat

     'bill to be enforced soon for equal rights in property to

     women'

100a.striiyarige   aastiyalli   samaana   hakku:

     X (nom) shiighravee shaasana(<u>vannu</u>) jaarige (<u>taruttade</u>)
                                               enforce-npst-3sn
     ∅   ∅   ∅

101. sandarshana munduuDike

     interview   postponement

     'interview postponed'

101a.X (nom) sandarshana (<u>vannu</u>) muunduuDitu
                                        postpone-pst-3sn
     ∅   ∅   munduuDike

     In   headlines 97 to 100, the ending nouns become verbs by

taking verbalizers. (<u>manjuuru</u> -> <u>manjuurumaaDu</u> in 97, <u>muTTugoolu</u>

-> <u>muTTugooluhaakikoLLu</u> in 98, <u>sthagita</u> -> <u>sthagitagoLisu</u> in 99

and <u>jaarige</u> -> <u>jaarigetaru</u> in 100) and in headline 101, the

corresponding verb munduuDu 'postpone'. The objective case marker -annu, which is optional in the language with the inanimate nouns, has been deleted from all the object nouns in the above headlines. The subject, which refers to sarkaara 'government' (state or central) in all the cases, has also been deleted.

In phrasal headlines of the structure object noun (phrase)+noun (phrase) can be preceded by other casal noun phrases, post-positional phrases and different adverbial phrases and clauses.

Examples:

102. ajit singge   daLa nooTiis jaari

    Ajitsingh-dat Dal   notice   issue

    'notice issued to Ajit Singh by Janata Dal '

102a. ajit singge daLa nootiis (annu) jaari (maaDitu)

    ∅   issue-pst-3sn

                                    ∅

103. raajyadalli bajapakke kaniSTa 12 sthaana niriikSe

    state-loc   BJP-dat   minimum 12 seat   expectation

    '12 seats atleast expected to BJP in the state'

103a. raajyadalli bajapakke kaniSTa 12

    sthaana(vannu) niriikSe + (isalaagide) = (niriikSisalaagide)

    ∅   ∅   imp. pass - pr. pf -

                                 expect-   -3sn

                                      ∧

104. suTTu   saayuttidda   mahiLeyinda

    burn-pp die-pst.prog-rp woman-ins

    muutrapiNDa kaNNu daana

    kidney   eye   donation

    'kidney and eye donated by the woman who was dying due to burns'

104a.suTTu saayuttidda mahiLe muutrapiNDa kaNNu (annu)
                                                    ↓↓
                                                    ∅

      daana (maaDidaLu)
             ‖
      donate-pst-3sf
             ↓↓
             ∅

105. himaalayada   meele citaabhasma   visarjane

     Himalayas-gen on   funeral pile ashes sprinkling

     'funeral pile ashes sprinkled over the Himalayas'

105a. X (nom) himalayada meele citaabhasma (vannu)
             ↓↓   ↓↓
             ∅   ∅

      visarjane + (isidaru)(=visarjisidaru)
                  ↓↓
                  ∅   disperse-pst-3pl

106. bhuuseenaanigamada nirdeeshakaraagi pancagaTTi neemaka

     land army-gen   director-adv   Panchagatti appointment

     'Panchagatti appointed as land army director'

106a.bhuuseenaa nigamada nirdheeshakaraagi ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

     X (nom) pancagaTTi(yavarannu) neemaka+(iside)(=neemiside)
                                                    appoint-pr.pf-3sn
        ↓↓   ↓↓   ↓↓
        ∅   ∅   ∅

107. pratipakSada   salahe   keeLidanantara

     opposition party-gen suggestion listen-pst.rp-after

     bas dara eerike

     bus fare hike

     'bus fare to be hiked after hearing the suggestions from

107a. X (nom) pratipakSada salahe keeLidanantara

　　　　　　⇓
　　　　　　∅

　　　bas dara (<u>vannu</u>) eerisuttade
　　　　　　　　　⇓　　　　‖
　　　　　　　　　∅　　hike-npst-3sn
　　　　　　　　　　　　　⇓
　　　　　　　　　　　eerike

108. kiyooniks　ghaTaka　muccalu

　　　Keonics　　　unit　　　close-inf

　　　anumati　niraakaraNe

　　　permission denial

　　　'permission for closure of Keonics denied '

108a. kiyooniks ghaTaka (<u>vannu</u>) muccalu
　　　　　　　　　　　　⇓
　　　　　　　　　　　　O

　　　X (nom) anumati (<u>yannu</u>)

　　　⇓⇓　　　　　⇓⇓
　　　∅　　　　　　∅

　　　niraakaraNe +(<u>isitu</u>)(=niraakarisitu)
　　　　　　　⇓
　　　　　　　∅　　　　deny-pst-3sn

109. manege　　　nuggi　　kaDaleekaayi　muuTe　　darooDe

　　　house-dat sneak-pp　groundnut　　　bag　　　robbery

　　　'groundnut bag robbed, having sneaked into the house'

109a. X (nom) Y (<u>na</u>) manege nuggi kaDaleekaayi muuTe (<u>yannu</u>)
　　　　⇓⇓　　　　⇓⇓　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　⇓⇓
　　　　∅　　　　　∅　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　∅

　　　darooDe (<u>maaDidaru</u>)

　　　rob-pst-3pl ⇓⇓
　　　　　　　∅

110. raajiiv hantakara

raajiiv assassins-gen

suLihu niiDidare

clue give-cond

10 lakSa ruu

10 lakh rupees

bahumaana

reward

'10 lakh rupees to be rewarded if information regarding the whereabouts of Rajiv Gandhi's assassins are given'

110a.raajiiv hantakara suLihu niiDidare

X (nom) 10 lakSa ruu(vannu) bahumaana (niiDuttade)

give-npst-3sn

The object noun(phrase) + noun phrase construction, nooTiis jaari 'notice issual' is preceded by the subject noun daLa 'Janata Dal' and the dative (benefactive) noun ajit singge 'to Ajit Singh' in headline 102, kaniSTa 12 sthaana niriikSe 'at least 12 seats expectation' is preceded by the dative benefactive noun phrase bhajapaakke 'to BJP'and the locative phrase raajyadalli 'in the state' in headline 103, muutra piNDa kaNNu daana 'kidney, eyes donation ' is preceded by the instrumental noun phrase (passive voice) suTTusaayuttidda mahiLeyinda 'by the woman who was dying due to burns', which is subject in the underlying active voice structure (see 104 a) in headline 104, citaabhasma visarjane 'funeral pile ashes sprinkling' is preceded by the postpositional phrase himaalayada

<u>meele</u> 'over the Himalayas' in headline 105, <u>pancagaTTi neemaka</u> 'Panchagatti appointment' is preceded by the adverbial phrase <u>bhuuseenaa nigamada nirdeeshakaraagi</u> 'as land army director' in headline 106, <u>bas dara eerike</u> 'bus fare hike' is preceded by the adverbial clause of time (successive) <u>pratipakSada salahe keeLida nantara</u> 'after hearing suggestion from the opposition party' in headline 107, <u>anumati niraakaraNe</u> 'permission denial ' is preceded by the infinitival adverbial clause of purpose <u>kiyooniks ghaTaka muccalu</u> 'to close Keonics unit' in headline 108, <u>kaDalee-kaayi muuTe darooDe</u> 'groundnut bag robbery' is preceded by the past participle adverbial clause of manner <u>manege nuggi</u> 'having sneaked into the house' in headline 109 and <u>10 lakSa ruu bahumaana</u> '10 lakh rupees reward' is preceded by the conditional adverbial clause <u>raajiiv hantakara suLihu niiDidare</u> 'if information regarding the whereabouts of Rajiv's assassins is given' in headline 110.

2.3.1.3 <u>Instrumental noun (phrase) + noun (phrase)</u>

The instrumental noun(phrase) + noun (phrase) structure is rarely used in phrasal nominal headlines where the instrumental noun phrase is used in the sense of cause or medium.

Examples:

111. gambhiira surakSataa lopadinda duranta

    serious security lapse-ins tragedy

    'tragedy due to serious security lapse'

111a. gambhiira surakSataa loopadinda duranta (<u>uNTaayitu)</u>

113a. sandeesh naagaraajavarinda spaSTane (niiDalpaTTitu)
             clarify-pass-pst-3sn
                     ⇓
                     ∅

113b. sandeesh naagaraaj spaSTane (niiDidaru)
             clarify-pst-3sh
                  ⇓
                  ∅

114. lester pigeT avarinda savaari

   Lester piget-ins   riding

   'riding by Lester piget'

114a.lester pigeT avarinda savaari (maaDalpaTTitu)
             ride-pass-pst-3sn
                  ⇓
                  ∅

114b.lester pigeT savaari (maaDidaru)
             ride-pst-3sh
                ⇓
                ∅

In headline 113, the ending noun spaSTane 'clarification'
becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer niiDu in its passive
form and it is an object in the underlying active sentence. The
preceding instrumental noun phrase is the result of passivization
and it is a subject in the underlying active sentence as shown in
the underlying structure 113 b. Similarly in headline 114, the
ending noun savaari 'ride' becomes a verb by taking the
verbalizer maaDu in its passive form and it is an object in the
underlying active sentence. The preceding instrumental noun
phrase is the result of passivization and it is a subject in the
underlying active sentence as shown in the underlying structure
114b.

The structure, instrumental noun (phrase) + noun(phrase) can be preceded by other casal phrases, postpositional phrases and past participle adverbial clause.

Examples:

115. aadaaya sangrahaNege   railve

    fund   collection-dat railway

    khaateyinda   jaagatika baaND

    department-ins universal bond

    'universal bond by the railway department for fund

    collection'

115a. aadaaya sangrahaNege railve

    khaateyinda jaagatika baaND (biDugaDe maaDalpaTTitu)

    release-pass-pst_3sn

    $\emptyset$

115b. aadaaya sangrahaNege railve khaate

    jaagatika baaND (biDugaDe maaDitu)

    release-pst-3sn

    $\emptyset$

116. mangaLuuru paalikaa   mukhyaadhikaariya   mele

    Mangalore   corporation chief officer -gen   on

    kaanTraakTarinda   halle

    contractor-ins   attack

    'attack by a contractor on the chief officer of Mangalore

    corporation'

116a. mangaLuuru paalikaa mukhyaadhikaariya meele

    kaanTraakTarinda   halle (neDesalpaTTitu)

                            attack-pass-pst-3sn

                                Ø

116b. mangaLuuru paalikaa mukhyaadhikaariya meele

    kaaNTraktar   halle (naDesidaru)

                  attack-pst-3sh

                    Ø

117. meelmane   spardhige   jiivanaamsha   koori

    upper house candidate-dat subsistence allowance seek-pp

    patniyinda arji

    wife-ins   petition

   'petition by wife to the upper house candidate seeking

    subsistence allowance'

117a.meelmane spardhige jiivanaamsha koori patniyinda

    arji (sallisalpaTTitu)

    file petition-pass-pst-3sn

                Ø

117b.meelmane spardhige jiivanaamsha koori patni

   arji   (sallisidaru)

    file petition-pst-3sh

            Ø

   The instrumental noun phrase + noun phrase structure railve

khaateyinda jaagatika baaND 'universal bond by railway department'

is   preceded   by the dative (purposive) noun phrase aadaaya

sangrahaNege in headline 115, kaanTraakTarinda halle 'attack by

<u>paalikad mukhyaadhikaariya meele</u> ' on the chief officer of Mangalore corporation' in headline 116 and <u>patniyinda arji</u> 'petition by wife' is preceded by the past participle adverbial clause of manner <u>meelmane spardhige jiivanaamsha koori</u> 'requesting for the subsistence allowance from upper house candidate' in headline 117.

2.3.1.4 <u>Dative noun(phrase) + noun(phrase)</u>

The use of dative noun(phrase) + noun phrase structure is quite frequent in phrasal nominal headlines. The dative is used in benefactive, purposive and allative meanings.

Examples:

118. deevadaasiyarige   maduve

     devadasis-dat   marriage

    'marriage to devadasis (courtesans)'

118a. deevadaasiyarige   X(nom)   maduve (maaDisabeeku)

                                          perform-inf-must

                            ∅   ∅

119. jaati paddatigaLa   nirmuulanege   kare

     caste systems-gen   eradication-dat call

    'call for eradication of caste system'

119a. jaatipaddatigaLa nirmuulanegaagi X(nom)   kare (niiDidaru)

                        nirmuulanege   ∅   call pst-3sh

                                                        ∅

120. kaangai pakSakke   perumaaL

     Cong-I party-dat Perumal

    'Perumal to congress-I party'

120a. perumaaL kangai pakSakke

120b. perumaaL kaangai pakSakke   (pakSaantarisidaru)

                                  defect-pst-3sh

                                           Ø

The ending noun maduve 'marriage' in headline 118, takes the verbalizer maaDisu and becomes a verb. The dative noun phrase deevadaasiyarige 'to devadasis' is used in the benefactive sense. In headline 119, the ending noun kare 'call' becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer niiDu and the dative noun phrase jaatipaddatigaLa nirmuulanege 'for eradication of caste system' is used in the purposive sense. In headline 120, the ending subject noun perumaaL ' Perumal' has been topicalised (cf. 120a). The dative noun phrase kaangai pakSakke 'to congress-I party', which comes at the end in the original structure, becomes a verb by taking the collocative verb pakSaantara maaDu 'defect'. The dative here is used in the allative sense. In headline 118, the subject NP and the performative clause have been deleted and in headline 119, the performative subject has been deleted.

The structure dative noun(phrase) + noun(phrase) can be preceded by another dative or other casal phrases, postpositional phrase, infinitival clause, past participle clause, conditional clause or concessive clause.

Examples:

121. sooniyaage pradhaani sthaanakke

    Sonia-dat Prime Ministership-dat

    yatna : Tiike

    attempt: criticism

'effort   for   Prime Ministership to Sonia Gandhi:

criticism'

121a. sooniyaage pradhaani sthanakk(aagi) X (nom)
                          a   e
                  ↓↓   ↓↓
                  ∅   ∅

yatna + (isidaru) (=yatnisidaru)
          ↓↓
          ∅   attempt-past-3pl

122. haaveeriyalli siimee eNNege paradaaTa

     Haveri-loc   kerosene-dat running about

     'running about for kerosene in Haveri'

122a. haaveeriyalli siimee eNNege(aagi) paradaaTa (uNTaayitu)
                                                    arise-pst-3sn
                                ↓↓   ↓↓
                                ∅   ∅

123. paak   viruddha bhaaratakke geluvu

     Pakistan over   India-dat   victory

     'victory to India over Pakistan'

123a. paak viruddha bhaaratakke geluvu (sikkitu)
                                        get victory-pst-3sn
                                           ↓↓
                                           ∅

124. hridayavantike beLasikoLLalu vidyaarthigaLige kare

     humaneness   develop-inf   students-dat   call

     'call to students for developing humaneness'

124a. hridayavantike beLasikoLLalu X(nom) vidyaarthigaLige
                              a   ↓↓
                                          ∅

kare (niiDidaru)
       call-pst-3sh
        ↓↓
        ∅

125. maisuuru: mane   kusidu   5 janarige   gaaya

     Mysore : house collapse-pp 5 people-dat injury

'injury to five people due to house collapse'

125a. maisuuru: mane kusidaddarinda   5 janarige
                      collapse-pst.ger-ins
                           kusidu

      gaaya (uNTaayitu)
      get injured-pst-3sn
                  Ø

126. raav sarkaara uruLidare baajapa

     Rao government fall-cond BJP

     cunaavaNege siddha

     election-dat ready

     'if Rao's government falls, BJP ready for election'

126a. raav sarkaara uruLidare bhaajapa

      cunaavaNege   siddha (aag utt e)
                            become ready-npst-3sh
                                 Ø

127. hoTTege   hiTTilladiddaruu

     stomach-dat flour be-neg concess

     juTTige mallige huu

     hair-dat jasmine flower

    'eventhough there is no food for stomach (someone desires

     jasmine flower for the plaited hair'

127a. hoTTege hiTTilladiddaruu juTTige mallige huu (beeku)
                                                    want
                                                     Ø

    The dative noun phrase + noun, pradhaani sthaanakk

yatna 'effort for Prime Ministership' is preceded by the dativ

benefactive phrase <u>sooniyaage</u> 'to Sonia' in headline 121, <u>siimee-eNNege paradaaTa</u> 'running about for kerosene' is preceded by the locative phrase <u>haveeriyalli</u> 'in Haveri' in 122, <u>bhaaratakke geluvu</u> 'victory to India' is preceded by the infinitive adverbial clause of reason <u>hridayavantike beLasikoLLalu</u> 'to develop humaneness' in 124, <u>5 janarige gaaya</u> 'injury to five persons' is preceded by the past participle adverbial clause of manner <u>mane kusidu</u> 'house having collapsed' in 125, <u>bhaajapa cunaavaNege siddha</u> 'BJP is ready for election' is preceded by conditional participle clause <u>raav sarkaara uruLidare</u> 'if Rao's government falls' in 126 _and_ <u>juTTige mallige huu</u> 'jasmine to plaited hair' is preceded by the adverbial clause of concession <u>hoTTege hiTTilladiddaruu</u> 'eventhough there is no food for stomach' in 127.

2.3.1.5   <u>Ablative noun(phrase) + noun (phrase)</u>

The ablative noun(phrase) + noun(phrase) structure is found to be sparingly used in phrasal nominal headlines. The ablative is used in the sense of 'source'.

Examples:

128. jailninda paraari

    jail-abl escape

    'escaped from the jail'

128a. X (nom) jaylninda para ari (<u>yaadaru</u>)

            ↓   ‖
            ∅   escape-pst-3sh
                                   ↓
                                   ∅

In the above headline, the ending noun <u>paraari</u> 'escape' becomes a verb by taking the verbalizer <u>aagu</u> and the preceding ablative noun phrase <u>jail ninda</u> 'from the jail' is used, the

54. suDuva   biiDi, sigareT,   paan

    burn-npst.rp beedi, cigarette,   pan

    'the beedi, cigarette and pan which burns (the pocket)'

55. tukkuhiDida   pakSaagaLu

    rust get-pst.rp parties

    'the parties which got rusted'

In headline 53, the head noun <u>kaaveeri</u> refers to the name of the river. The relative clause that precedes the headnoun <u>munidu maariyaada</u> 'who became furious' refers to an action which does not pertain to inanimate objects. The river Cauvery, which is an inanimate noun, has been personified through the relative clause which is non-restrictive. In headline 54, the relative clause represented by the non-past relative participle <u>suDuva</u> 'which burn' as a non-restrictive modifier of the conjunct head noun phrase <u>biiDi, sigareT, paan</u> involves a metaphor by referring to hike in the price of <u>biiDi</u> 'beedi', <u>sigareT</u> 'cigarette ' and <u>paan</u> 'pan' (betel leaf). In headline 55, the non-restrictive relative clause <u>tukku hiDida</u> 'rusted' metaphorically refers to the degeneration of the political parties referred by the head noun <u>pakSagaLu</u> 'parties'.

2.2.1.2 Complement clause + noun(phrase)

The complement clause is formed by the relative participle just as the relative clause is formed. But the complement clause does not include a casal noun(phrase) which is coreferential to the head noun modified by it. Moreover, the relative participle in the complement clause can be replaced by the corresponding

finite verb + complementizer _emba_ structure. The function
of the complement clause is to define the head noun as to what it
is. The use of complement clauses in clausal nominal headlines
is not so frequent as the use of relative clauses. Consider the
following headlines containing complement clause.

Examples:

56. parishiSTara   paTTiyalli pankti paDeyuva   prayatna
     scheduled tribe-gen list-loc   get enlisted-npst.rp   effort
     'effort to get enlisted in the schedule tribe list'

56a.parishisTara paTTiyalli pankti paDeya beeku (emba) prayatna
                            get enlisted-inf-must compl
                                        pankti paDeyuva

57. kaaleeju   sphooTisuva
     college   explode-npst.rp
     husi   bedarike
     false   threat
     'a false threat to explode the college'

57a. kaaleeju (annu)   sphooTisutteeve (emba)   husi bedarike.
                 Ø   explode-pr-1pl   compl
                            sphooTisuva

From the underlying structures given under each of the above
headlines, the difference in the derivation and function between
complement clause and relative clause is brought out clearly. In
headline 56, the complement clause parishiSTara paTTiyalli pankti
PaDeyuva'of getting included in the scheduled tribe list' defines
the headnoun prayatna 'effort' as to what it is. In headline 57,
the complement clause kaaleeju sphooTisuva 'of blasting the

college' defines the headnoun phrase <u>husi bedarike</u>'false threat'.

The relative participle + noun (phrase) structure involving relative or complement clause can be preceded by infinitive, past participle, or conditional participle clauses. The headlines with such structures are exemplified below.

58. paraariyaagalu

   escape -inf

   neravaada   amaanatu

   help-pst.rp   suspension

   'the suspension which helped(someone) to escape'

59. sinimaa TikeT

   cinema   ticket

   keeLi   ode   tinda

   ask-pp   kick eat-pst.rp

   kaaleeju   vidyaarthi

   college   student

   'the college student who asked for cinema ticket and got beaten'

60. vargaavargi; loopa dooSa

   transfer;   defect

   iddare   saripaDisuva   aashvaasane

   be-cond set right-npst.rp   promise

   'the promise to   rectify the mistakes if any   regarding transfer'

   In headline 58, the noun clause of the relative participle structure neravaada amaanatu 'the bail which

helped' is preceded by the infinitive clause <u>paaraariyaagalu</u> 'to escape' in purposive sense. In headline 59, the noun clause <u>ode tinda kaaleeju vidyarthi</u> 'college student who got beaten' is preceded by past participle clause <u>$inimaaTikeT keeLi</u> 'having asked for the cinema ticket'. In headline 60, the noun clause containing the complement clause <u>saripaDisuva aashvaasane</u> 'the assurance of getting rectified' is preceded by the conditional clause <u>loopa dooSa iddare</u> 'if there is (any) mistake'.

It is observed that the performative subject is not given in any of the headlines involving relative clause or complement clause discussed above and it has to be recovered from the news story wherever necessary.

2.2.2 <u>Infinitive</u>

The infinitive form of verb is formed by adding the infinitive suffix <u>-alu</u> to the verb root (e.g, <u>maaDu+alu</u> = <u>maaDalu</u> meaning 'to do').The negative form of the infinitive is obtained by adding <u>-alu</u> to the complex verbal base consisting of negative past participle and <u>iru</u> 'be (e.g. <u>maaDade</u> + <u>iru</u> + <u>alu=maaDadiralu</u> 'not to do'). The infinitive, affirmative or negative along with the different casal constituents preceding it, constitutes the adverbial clause giving the purposive sense. The infinitive is usually a verb expectant. But, when it is used in newspaper headlines, it is followed by a noun which could become a verb by taking a collocative verbalizer (or explicator verb as given by Sridhar, 1990 : 287) or takes an independent collcative verb. The noun by taking either a verbalizer or a verb as mentioned above becomes the predicate of the main clause that follows the

adverbial clause of purpose expressed through the infinitive.

To express the adverbial clause of purpose in Kannada, besides the infinitive, there are two other alternative structures, one involving the modal verb beeku 'should' (in the affirmative) or ba^{ard}du 'should not' (in the negative) followed by the quotative particle endu or anta (e.g, maaDabeeku/baaradu endu) meaning 'to do' / 'not to do it' / ' for doing' or 'for not doing'), the other involving the gerundial noun attached with the purposive case marker- akkaagi (e.g., maaDuvudu + -akkaagi = maaDuvudakkaagi 'for doing or to do' maaDadiruvudu + -akkaagi maaDadiruvudakkagi 'for not doing'/ 'not to do'). Of these three structures expressing the adverbial clause of purpose, the most precise one is the infinitive structure, which is exclusively preferred in the language of newspaper headlines. The use of the infinitive in clausal nominal headlines is discussed in detail below.

2.2.2.1 Infinitive clause + noun (verbalizer taking)

In clausal nominal headlines involving the infinitive, the nouns that take different verbalizers are more predominantly used after the infinitive.

Examples:

61. caLavaLi   tiivragoLisalu nirdhaara

    agitation   intensity-inf   decision

    'decision to intensify the agitation'

61a. X (nom)   caLavaLli(<u>yannu</u>)   tiivragoLisabeeku   (endu)
    i
                                      ·intensify-inf-want   q
         Ø   Ø
                                    tiivragoLisalu

    X (nom) nirdhaara + (<u>isidaru</u>) (=nirdharisidaru)
    i
                               decide-pst-3pl
        Ø   Ø

62. Tennis   akaDemi   racisalu   yatna
    tennis   academy   form-inf   effort

    'effort to form tennis academy'

62a. X (nom) Tennis   akaDemi(<u>yannu</u>)   racisabeeku   (endu)
    i
                                form-inf-want   q
       Ø   Ø
                               racisalu

    X (nom) yatna + (<u>isidaru</u>) (=yatnisidaru)
    i
                                attempt-pst-3pl
       Ø   Ø

63. adhayaapakara   korate   niigalu   ottaaya
    teachers-gen   shortage   solve-inf   pressure

    'the pressure to solve shortage of teachers'

63a. X (nom) adhyaapakara korate(<u>yannu</u>)   niigabeeku   (endu)
    i
                                 solve-inf-want   q
      Ø   Ø
                               niigalu

    Y (nom)   X(<u>annu</u>)   ottaaya (<u>paDisidaru</u>)
               i
                          pressurize-pst-3pl
      Ø   Ø   Ø

66a. X (nom)   raamanagaradalli 102   manegaLannu
    i ⇊
      Ø

   nirmisabeeku   (endu) yoojane(haakikoNDide)
      ⎵⎵   ⎵⎵
  consrtuct-inf-want   q   plan-pr.pf-3sn
      ⇊   ⇊
    nirmisalu   Ø

67. graanaiT   udyama   raaSTriikaraNakke

    granite   industry   nationalization-dat

    ottaayisalu   caLavaLi

    pressurize-inf   demonstration

  'demonstration to pressurize for nationalization of granite

    industry'

67a. graanait udyama raaSTriikaraNakke

   X (nom)   Y (annu)   ottaayisabeeku   (endu)
    i ⇊   ⇊   ⎵⎵
     Ø   Ø   pressurize-inf-want   q
                    ⇊
                 ottaayaisalu

   X (nom)   caLavaLi(naDesidaru)
    i ⇊   ⇊
     Ø   Ø

68. goodi, eNNe bele iLisalu   krama

    wheat, oil   price reduce-inf action

    'action to reduce the prices of wheat and oil'

68a. X (nom) goodi, eNNe bele(yannu) iLisabeeku   endu
    i ⇊   ⇊   reduce inf-want q
     Ø   Ø   ⇊
                     iLisalu

   X (nom) krama(kaigoNDitu)
    i ⇊   ⇊

69. IMF vidhisuva   Sarattige   maNiyadiralu aagraha

     IMF prescribe-npst.rp condition-dat yield-neg.inf pressure

     'pressure for not yielding to the conditions prescribed by

     IMF'

69a. IMF vidhisuva Sarattige X (nom)

maNiyabaaradu endu   Y (nom) aagrahapaDisidaru

yield-inf-proh q

     maNiyadiralu

     The underlying structure given under each of the above
headlines represents the full meaning of the particular headline
and the different deletions and replacements shown therein reveal
how the headline is derived. The verbalizer that makes the
ending noun a verb is -isu in headlines 61 and 62 (nirdharisu
'decide' and yatnisu 'try'),-paDisu in 63 and 69 (ottaayapaDisu
'pressurize' and aagrahapaDisu 'insist '), maaDikoLLu in 64
(manavimaaDikoLLu 'appeal'), niiDu in 65 (kareniiDu 'call'),
haakikoLLu in 66 (yoojane haakikoLLu 'plan'), naDesu in 67
(caLavaLinaDesu 'demonstrate') and kaigoLLu in 68 (krama kaigoLLu
'take action'). The infinitive used is in the affirmative in
headlines 61-68 and the negative in headline 69.

     In the clausal nominal headlines involving the infinitive
clause, the ending noun solely represents the main clause. The
ending noun is conceived by the reader as a verb by adding the

collocative verbalizer, as shown in the underlying structure of each headline. In reconstructing the verb from the noun as said above, the reader, who is a native speaker of the language is facilitated by his internalized grammar.

None of the casal constituents of the main clause has been specified in any of the above headlines. The subject (nominative) noun (phrase) has been invariably deleted from the adverbial clause containing the infinitive in all the headlines given above.The deleted subject refers to <u>raita sangha</u> 'farmers'association' in headline 61,Mr.Ramesh Krishnan, the wellknown tennis player in 62, <u>sarkaara</u> 'the government'(state or central) in 63, 66,67,68 and 69, <u>janaru</u> 'the public' in 64 and <u>upaadhyaayaru</u> 'teachers' in 65. The above subject nouns are recoverable by the reader either from his previous knowledge of the context or the linguistic context of the headline. The noun referred to by the subject of the adverbial clause recurs in the main clause as subject in headlines 61,62,66,67 and 68, as object in headline 63, as dative in 64, 65 and 69. In some of the headlines, the subject of the main clause is different from the subject of the preceding adverbial clause as revealed in their corresponding underlying structures. In headline 63, the subject of the main clause (Y-nom) is not found to occur in the adverbial clause and it refers to <u>kaaleeju aaDaLita</u> 'college administration' or <u>pooSakara sangha</u> 'parents'association'. Similarly, in headline 63, the subject (Y-nom) refers to <u>kariimkhaan</u> 'a scholar in folk literature of Karnataka', in 64 <u>maThaadhipatigaLobbaru</u> 'saint' in 65, and in 69, <u>viroodha</u>

paksagaLu 'opposition parties'. These subjects deleted from the main clause are also recoverable from the previous knowledge of the reader or the linguistic context of the headline. There is also a possibility that all the deleted subjects and other casal constituents are easily recoverable from the news story.

2.2.2.2 Infinitive clause + noun (independent verb taking)

The ending noun taking an independent collocative verb is also occasionally found among the clausal nominal headlines involving the infinitive.

Examples:

70. indhana uLisalu

    fuel   save-inf

    hosa saadhana

    new device

    'new device to save fuel'

70a. indhana(vannu) uLisabeeku   endu
         ↓   ↓↑   q
         ∅   save-inf-want
                        ↓↓
                      uLisalu

    X (nom) hosa saadhana(vannu) (kaNDuhiDiyabeeku)
     i ↓↓   ↓↓   invent-inf-must
       ↓↓   ↓↓   ↓↓
       ∅   ∅.   ∅

71. biLigereyalli   raste   taDe   gumpu

    Biligere-loc   road   blockade group

    cadurisalu   ashruvaayu

    disperse-inf teargas

'teargas to disperse the group which indulged in road

blockade in Biligere'

71a. X (nom) biLigereyalli raste taDe gumpu

    i ⇊

      ∅

  cadurisabeeku   endu   X (nom) ashruvaayu (siDisidaru)

                              i ⇊

  dispense-inf-want   q   shall-pst-3pl

     ⇊   ⇊

  cadurisalu   ∅

In headline 70, the ending noun saadhana 'device' collocates with the verb kaNDuhiDi 'invent' and in 71, the ending noun ashruvaayu 'teargas' collocates with the verb siDisu 'shell'. The deleted subject is the first person inclusive plural pronoun naavu 'we' in headline 70 and it is the noun pooliisaru 'police' in 71. The subject in both the headlines is shared by the adverbial clause and the main clause. As discussed earlier, the recovery of the collocative verb in both the headlines is facilitated by the internalized grammar of the headline reader and the recovery of the deleted subject becomes possible due to the linguistic context as well as the headline readers' previous knowledge of the context related to the message.

2.2.2.3   Infinitive clause + noun structure preceded by other
        clauses

The infinitive clause + noun structure is sometimes found to be preceded by past participle or conditional participle clauses in longer clausal nominal headlines.

Examples:

bury-pst.rp deadbody   exhume-pp

pariikSisalu   aadeesha

examine-inf   order

'order to exhume and examine the dead body'

73. niiru biTTare   koccihoogalu   siddha

water release-cond   be flooded away-inf   ready

'if water is released, (the agitators are) ready to be

flooded away'

In headline 72,the past participle <u>huutidda shava horategedu</u>
'having exhumed the dead body' precedes the infinitive + noun
structure. <u>pariikSisalu aadeesha</u> 'order to examine'. In headline
73, the conditional clause <u>niiru biTTare</u> 'if water is re leased'
precedes the infinitive + noun structure <u>koccihoogalu siddha</u>
'ready to be flooded away'.

The clausal nominal headlines containing the infinitive are
attributed with the quality of preciseness to a higher degree.

2.2.3   <u>Past participle</u>

The past participle form of the verb is formed by adding
the suffix <u>-u</u> to the past stems taking the past tense markers
-<u>d</u>-, -<u>t</u>-,-<u>k</u>-,-<u>T</u> and -<u>D</u>- (e.g., <u>bared</u> + <u>u</u> = <u>baredu</u>, <u>maret</u> + <u>u</u> =
<u>maretu</u>, <u>nakk</u> + <u>u</u> = <u>nakku</u>, <u>koTT</u> + <u>u</u> = <u>koTTu</u> and <u>koND</u> + <u>u</u> = <u>koNDu</u>)
and by adding the suffix <u>-i</u> to the verb root of those verbs
taking -<u>id</u>- as past tense marker. (e.g., <u>maaD</u> + <u>i</u> = <u>maaDi</u>, <u>mucc</u> +
<u>i</u> = <u>mucci</u> and <u>malagis</u> + <u>i</u> = <u>malagisi</u>). The negative form of

past participle is of the structure verb root + ade (e.g., bare +

ade = bareyade and maaD + ade = maaDade). The past participle,
affirmative or negative, along with the preceding casal
constituents constitutes the adverbial clause with different
meaning relationships such as circumstance, manner and reason.
The past participle, which is usually a verb expectant, when used
in newspaper headlines, it is followed by a noun which is
directly derived from a verb or becomes a verb by taking a
collocative verbalizer. The ending noun, which is conceived as a
verb by the headline reader, functions as the main clause that
follows the adverbial clause expressed through the past
participle.

2.2.3.1 Past participle clause (adverbial clause of circumstance) +noun

The adverbial clause containing the past participle is often
used in clausal nominal headlines to express the circumstantial
meaning.
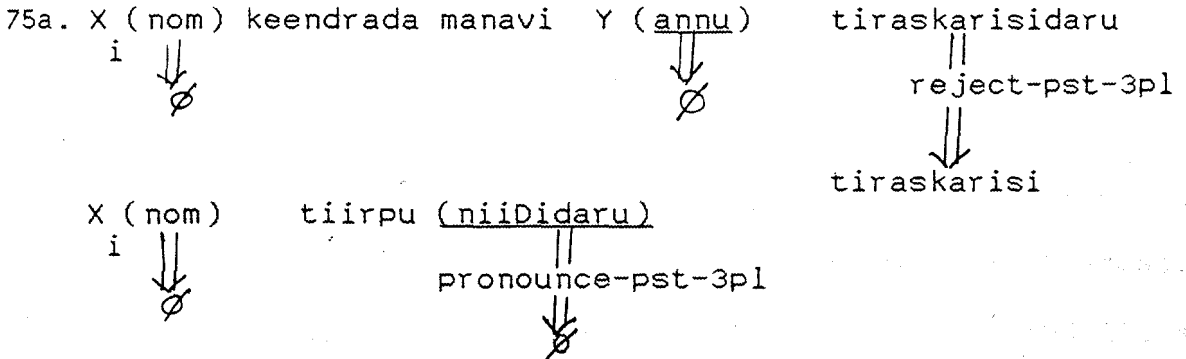
Examples:

74. mandira nirmaaNakke   aagrahisi   meravaNige

     temple   construction-dat pressurize-pp procession

     'procession pressurizing for temple construction'

74a. X (nom) mandira nirmaaNakke   Y (annu)   aagrahisidaru
     i   pressurize-pst-3pl
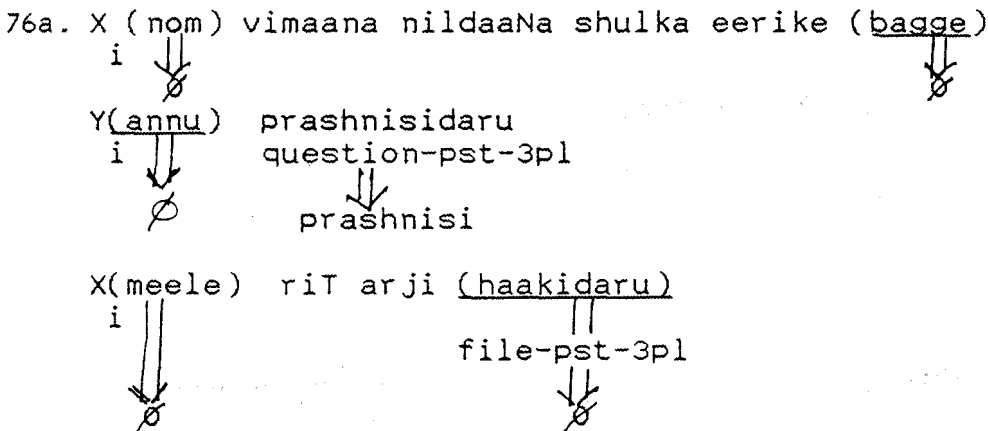   ∅   aagrahisi

     X (nom) meravaNige(naDesidaru)
     i   take-pst-3pl
                         ∅

75. keendrada manavi tiraskarisi tiirpu

     centre-gen appeal reject-pp   judgment

'judgment rejecting centre's appeal'

75a. X (nom) keendrada manavi Y (annu)   tiraskarisidaru
    i   reject-pst-3pl
    Ø   Ø
                                  tiraskarisi

     X (nom)   tiirpu (niiDidaru)
     i   pronounce-pst-3pl
     Ø
                           Ø

76. vimaana   nildaaNa   shulka   eerike prashnisi

    aerodrome entry   fee   hike   question-pp

    riT   arji

    writ   petition

    'writ petition questioning the aerodrome entry fee hike'

76a. X (nom) vimaana nildaaNa shulka eerike (bagge)
    i   Ø
    Ø
    Y(annu) prashnisidaru
    i   question-pst-3pl
    Ø   prashnisi

    X(meele) riT arji (haakidaru)
    i   file-pst-3pl
    Ø   Ø

The ending noun   meravaNige in headline 74, takes the
verbalizer naDesu giving the meaning 'take procession', tiirpu in
75 takes the verbalizer niiDu giving the meaning 'pronounce
judgment' and riT arji in 76 takes the verbalizer haaku giving
the meaning 'file the writ petition'as shown in the respective
underlying structures of the above headlines. The ending nouns
mentioned above are thus realized as verbs, which serve as the
predicates of the main clauses. The past participle clauses,

77a. X (nom) Y (annu) nyaayaalayadallee iridaru

                                             stab-pst-3pl

                                             iridu

      X (nom) Y(annu) kondaru

                          murder-pst-3pl

                          kole

78. meravaNigeyalli   kusidubiddu   saavu

    procession-loc   collapse-pp   death

    'death collapsing in the procession'

78a. X (nom) meravaNigeyalli kusidu biddaru.   X (nom) sattaru

                          collapse-pst-3pl   die-pst-3pl

                        kusidu biddu   saavu

79. kanigaa   neravilladeyee   hooraaTa

    Kaniga   help be-neg-neg.pp-emp   fight

    '(we) fight without the help of Kaniga(an organization)'

79a. X(ge) kanigaa neravu illa-   X (nom) hooraaDuttade

                             fight-npst-3sn

                    illade

                                       hooraaTa

In all the three headlines above, the ending noun is a noun directly derivable from the corresponding verb. In headline 77, the noun kole 'murder' is from the corresponding verb kol 'murder', in 78, saavu 'death' is from saayu 'die' and in 79, hooraaTa 'agitation' is from hooraaDu ' agitate'. These derived nouns are conceived by the headline readers as verbs themselves in the context of their being preceded by the past participle adverbial clause.

REFERENCES