Homework

- For Monday 1/31
  - Read Chapter 2
  - Do exercises 1.2 and 1.3

Morphology

- Morphology is the study of the systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words.
- Morphology as battleground
- Morphology as rain forest
- What is a word?
  - Orthographic words
  - Phonological words
  - Syntactic words
  - Semantic words

Words

- We can also distinguish between notions of ‘word’ by the level of abstraction
  - A lexeme is a ‘dictionary word’, an abstract entity (emic category), written in SMALL CAPS
  - A word form is a concrete orthographic or phonological (or . . . ) entity
  - A morphosyntactic word is a particular combination of morphosyntactic features
  - A paradigm is a set of word forms the belong to a particular lexeme
Relations

- The fundamental insight of morphology is that words with related forms tend (in a systematic way) to have related meanings.
- Word forms like *house* and *houses* are related by virtue of the lexeme *HOUSE*.
- Word forms like *walks* and *cars* are related via the plural suffix -s.
- Word forms like *houses* and *oxen* inhabit the same slot (3rd person singular present) of different paradigms.
- Kinds of form/form and meaning/meaning relations.

Form relations: Affixation

- Bases, stems, roots.
- Affixation: prefix, suffix, infix.
- Tagalog: insert -um- after first consonant.
  - aral um-aral  ‘teach’
  - sulat s-um-sulat  ‘write’
  - gradwet gr-um-gradwet  ‘graduate’
- Ulwa: insert -ka- after stressed syllable.
  - bás ‘hair’ bás-ka ‘his hair’
  - ásna ‘clothes’ ás-ka-na  ‘his clothes’
  - arákbus ‘gun’ arák-ka-bus  ‘his gun’
- Suffix > prefix > infix.

Form relations: Reduplication

- Affixation with phonology of affix derived from stem.
- Classical Tibetan.
  - thibpo  ‘dense’  thibthib  ‘very dark’
  - ñkhypgo  ‘crooked’  ñkhypoñkhypog  ‘torturous’
  - ñtherpo  ‘glossy’  ñtherññther  ‘polished’
  - zimbo  ‘thin’  zimzim  ‘fine as hair’
- Classical Tibetan.
  - ñkolba  ‘insensible’  qhalkhol  ‘stunned’
  - glnpa  ‘stupid’  glnleglen  ‘very stupid’
  - ɣanpa  ‘bad’  ɣanqon  ‘miserable’
  - rdzub  ‘deceit’  rdzbrdzub  ‘imposture’
  - syo  ‘plant’  syoñsyo  ‘vegetables’
- Copying into a prosodically defined template.
- Ilokano.
  - kaldî  ‘goat’  kal-kaldî  ‘goats’
  - pûsa  ‘cat’  pus-pûsa  ‘cats’
  - klás  ‘class’  klás-klás  ‘classes’
  - jyánitor  ‘janitor’  jyán-jyánitor  ‘janitors’
  - rôôt  ‘litter’  rôô-rôôt  ‘litter (pl.)’
  - trák  ‘truck’  trak-trák  ‘trucks’
- Reduplicative infixes (Samoan plural).
  - alofa  ‘love (sg.)’
  - alolef  ‘love (pl.)’
Form relations: process morphology

- Vowel changes
- Terena nasals
  - emo?u ‘his word’ emõ?u ‘my word’
  - owoku ‘his house’ ðwðga ‘my house’
  - piho ‘he went’ mbiho ‘I went’
- Arabic
  - katab perfect active
  - kutib perfect passive
  - aktub imperfect active
  - uktab imperfect passive

Form relations: process morphology

- Irish consonant mutation
- Lenition
  - t [t] → th [h] d [d] → dh [j]/[v]
  - c [k] → ch [x] g [g] → gh [j]/[v]
  - m [m] → v [v]/[w] s [s] → sh [h]
- Eclipsis
  - p → bp [b] b → mb [m]
  - t → dt [d] d → nd [n]
  - c → gc [g] g → ng [ŋ]

Form relations: process morphology

- Consonant changes in Finnish
- Consonant gradation

Examples:
  - a theach [ə h’ax] ‘his house’
  - a teach [ə t’ax] ‘her house’
  - a dteach [ə d’ax] ‘their house’

Form relations: process morphology

- Irish possessives
  - 1sg mo + Lenition
  - 2sg do + Lenition
  - 3sg.fem a + No mutation
  - 3sg.masc a + Lenition
  - 1pl dr + Eclipsis
  - 2pl bhur + Eclipsis
  - 3pl a + Eclipsis
- Examples:
  - a theach [ə h’ax] ‘his house’
  - a teach [ə t’ax] ‘her house’
  - a dteach [ə d’ax] ‘their house’
Form relations: stress

- English
  
  • English
  
  English

- Russian (окно 'window', место 'place')
  
  Case Sing Pl Sing Pl
  nom окнó окнá место местá
  acc окнó окнá место местá
  gen окнá окнá место местá
  dat окнé окнам место местá
  instr окнó окнáми место местá
  loc окнé окнáx место местá

Form relations: tone

- DhoLuo 'taste soup' (!= downstep, = high tone è = low tone)

  Imperfective Perfective
  1sg а́ бйлó кáдó а бйлó кáдó
  2sg ь bйлó кáдó ь bйлó кáдó
  3sg о́ bйлó кáдó о bйлó кáдó
  1pl вá bйлó кáдó вá bйлó кáдó
  2pl ù bйлó кáдó ù bйлó кáдó
  3pl ы́ bйлó кáдó ы́ bйлó кáдó

Form relations

- Saanich metathesis
  
  Non-actual Actual
  se se-ʔ 'send'
  wéqas wé-ʔ-qas 'yawn'
  t'sə t'əs 'break something'
  q'kʷ q'əkʷ 'straighten something'
  sc'ə sac' 'whip something'

Meaning relations

- Two main types: inflection and derivation
  
  - Inflectional morphology relates word forms that belong to a single lexeme
  - Inflectional categories vary a lot by language, but typically include
    - inherent properties, e.g., tense, mood, or number
    - government properties, e.g., case, agreement
    - concord properties
Inflection

- Japanese verb inflection
  - 「writs」
  - 「would write」
  - 「let's write」
  - 「let's write」
  - 「can write」
  - 「not write」

Government in Archi

tow-mu nesen curities-atl harrass-bogq
he-ERG now master-DAT meat.ABS will.cook
'Now he will cook the meat for the master.'

nac'a-n cal-um-caj naq' caq'uli
bird-GEN feather-PL-ERG ground.ABS covered
'The bird's feathers covered the ground.'

jamur wittaru laha-q os t'inna tuxdur erdili
this seven girl-PART one slightly shy was
'Of the seven girls, one was somewhat shy.'

Inflection

- Concord in Marind
  - e-pe anem e-pe akek ka
  - 「The man is light.'
  - u-pe anum u-pe akuk ka
  - 「The woman is light.'
  - e-pe de e-pe akak ka
  - 「The wood is light.'
  - i-pe behaw i-pe akik ka
  - 「The pole is light.'

Derivational morphology

- Derivational morphology relates lexemes
  - Functional derivation
    act-or
  - Featural derivation
    actr-ess
  - Category-changing derivation
    new new-ness
    budget budget-ary
  - Valence changing derivation
Morpheme

- Many kinds of form/form and meaning/meaning relations
- Where does this leave morphemes as "the smallest meaningful constituent"?
- Two approaches
  - Morphemes as things, sometimes very abstract
  - Morphemes as rules, usually affixation
- Another challenge comes from cumulative expression in inflectional paradigms

Serbo-Croatian ovc- ‘sheep’

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ovca NOM.SG} & \text{ovcu ACC.SG} \\
\text{ovce NOM.PL} & \text{ovce ACC.PL}
\end{array}
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