- **Phonology:  Wrap-up**
- **Morphology:  Introduction and basic concepts**

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*Background:*

- *Data set - Verb morphology (part 1)*

# 0. Today's plan

- Wrap-up: Phonology

  - Segmental phonology (HW #2)
  - Prosodic phonology

- Hands-on analysis: Verbs, adjectives

- Overview of morphology terms, concepts

- Some differences between Japanese and English: What grammatical concepts can or must be expressed as morphemes?

# 1. Wrap-up: Phonology

**Segmental phonology (consonants and vowels)**

- HW #2

  - Dakuten — any questions?

- Analysis of [s] and [ɕ]

  - Generalizations with the /t/ pattern?

- Handout (link via Canvas) -
  Segmental phonology in Japanese: Summary

  - Includes a review of what to know about
    Japanese segmental phonology for this course

# 1. Wrap-up:  Phonology

**Prosodic phonology (pitch accent, syllables, moras)**

- **Pitch accent**

    - Understand what aspects of pitch accent are **unpredictable** vs. **predictable**, and the implications of that for our model

    - Understand how to apply the tone assignment **algorithm** to derive surface pitch levels

- Handout - <u>Pitch accent</u> (previously posted)

# 1. Wrap-up:  Phonology

**Prosodic phonology (pitch accent, syllables, moras)**

- **Prosodic structure**

    - Understand the arguments for why we need **moras** and **syllables** in the grammar of Japanese

    - Understand how to apply the structure assignment **algorithms** for moras and syllables

- Handout - <u>Prosodic structure in Japanese</u> (previously posted)

## 2. Finding morphemes:  Adjectives

**Group discussion**

Data set -  [Adjective morphology (Group analysis)](#)

- Goal:  Identify all the **morphemes** and provide a **gloss** (translation) for each one

  - If you know Japanese:  Help provide English **translations** for the (whole) *words*

  - If you know linguistics:  Help explain what a **morpheme** is and how to find them

Your approaches may differ depending on whether you've studied Japanese grammar or not!  As a group, consider the evidence and try to reach a consensus.

## 2. Finding morphemes:  Adjectives

**Debriefing**

- How should we divide the adjective forms into morphemes?

- What are good glosses for the morphemes?
    - See also <u>full version of data set</u>, with glosses

- Does your analysis of adjectives raise any questions about the verb analysis you did before class?

# 3. Morphology:  Basic concepts

- Handout - "[Morphology: Introduction](#)"

    *Part I:  Basic terms and concepts*
    - How do we define **morpheme**?
    - Free morpheme vs. bound morpheme
    - Root vs. affix
    - Derivational affix vs. inflectional affix

# 3. Morphology:  Basic concepts

- Handout - "[Morphology: Introduction](#)"

  *Part II:  Some further considerations*

  - Translate:

    | | |
    |---|---|
    | (a)  I ate sushi. | (c) Ayako ate sushi. |
    | (b)  We ate sushi. | (d) Masahiko ate sushi. |

    (e)  The student ate sushi.

    (f)  The students ate sushi.

  - What **meanings** are represented with **morphemes** in Japanese but not in English? In English but not in Japanese?

# 4. Morphology vs. orthography

- Handout - "[Morphology: Introduction](#)"

  *Part III:  Morphology vs. spelling*
  - **How many** morphemes are in the Japanese words written…

    湖

    今日

  - Are 東  *higasi* 'east' and 東  *too* 'east' the **same** morpheme, by our definition?

## 5. Context — Morphology in Japanese

- Handout - "Morphology: Introduction"

  *Part IV:  Context — Big-picture issues in the study of Japanese morphology*

  - See handout

# 5. Today's key points and skills

- Apply the concept of **morpheme** as *systematic sound-meaning correspondence* to a data set

  - Divide words into morphemes

  - Justify your claims about morpheme divisions

- In complex words, be able to identify:

  - **root** vs. **affix**

  - **inflectional** vs. **derivational** morpheme

  - **bound** vs. **free** form (given relevant data)

- Be able to dissociate **writing** (especially kanji) and **morphology**