

Class discussion: Dixon & Aikhenvald (2002)

W Jan 18

DQ #(1) — Uses of the term ‘word’?

- lexeme = UR or root
gr wd = inflected form
- orthographic words -- conjunctive vs disjunctive approaches to where to put “spaces”
- phonological vs. grammatical word is a distinction that is important to make

DQ #(3) — Phonological word?

(a) segmental features

(b) prosodic -- stress, accent, tone

(c) phon rules -- have wd

- Proposal: All lgs that have ph wd show one of these phenomena (and it is hypothesized that all lgs do have ph wd)
- Eng 'to'? >> not always a ph wd

DQ #(4) — Grammatical word?

[characteristics that D&A consider important and perhaps universal]

gr wd consists of elements that...

(a) always occur together

(b) occur in a fixed order

(c) occur with a conventionalized coherence/meaning

[D&A suggest are true in some lgs]

(d) morphological operations are non-recursive

(e) one inflectional affix per word

[D&A suggest these are potentially useful tendencies]

(f) speaker may pause (ph wd?? / dependent on lg type)

(g) may form a single utterance (if contain a whole number of both ph wd, gr wd)

DQ #(5) — Clitic?

- is not a ph wd >> often does not take stress; often attached outside phon rules
- is a gr wd