

- Basic terms in morphology
- Fundamental concepts in morph. analysis
- Applying information from the readings:
 - Aronoff & Fudeman (2011)
 - Dixon & Aikhenvald (2002)
 - Katamba & Stonham (2006)

Clearing up a misconception

Advice for RRs

- Aronoff & Fudeman talk about
 - ly* in *lovely*
 - ly* in *quickly*

What point are they raising here?

- When you think about a reading, you have to think about the points being raised **in the context of the whole reading.**

Putting some information together

- How would we determine whether something is a clitic?

Putting some information together

- How would we determine whether something is a clitic?
 - Determine that it is **not** a phonological word
 - > How?
 - Determine that it **is** a grammatical word — in other words, that it is not an affix
 - > How?
- Try this example: English possessive /-z/

Where are we now?

- Defining morpheme
- Defining (grammatical) word

Where are we now?

- **Defining morpheme**
 - **Sound shape** is consistent
OR shows variation based on (phonological) distribution
 - Infixes may need a specific analysis
 - Templatic morphology may need a specific analysis
 - **Function**, including meaning, is consistent
[?? OR shows variation based on (semantic) distribution]

Where are we now?

- Defining (grammatical) word

Dixon & Aikhenvald (2002):

“A **grammatical word** consists of a number of grammatical elements which:

“(a) always occur together, rather than scattered through the clause;

“(b) occur in a fixed order;

“(c) have a conventionalised coherence and meaning.”

Are these criteria easy to apply?

Where are we now?

- Defining (grammatical) word

Point to consider:

- If (gr) word is the level that distinguishes between morphology and syntax, can we “work backward”?
 - > Can the structure of our linguistic model tell us what a “word” is?
 - > This requires that we have some independent means of distinguishing between morphology and syntax

Terminology: Any questions?

(I) From Katamba & Stonham (2006) reading

- WALs map: “Inflectional synthesis of the verb”
 - Which categories of morphological typology does this map tell us about?
- Examples from K&S reading on morphological types

K&S: Which morphological type?

Latin

[3.33]	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
Nominative:	mēnsa	mēnsæ	'table (Subject)'
Genitive:	mēnsæ	mēnsārum	'of the table'
Ablative	mēnsa	mēnsīs	'from the table'

Exercise

Let us now turn to another language, Turkish.

[3.31]	el	'the hand'	elimde	'in my hand'
	elim	'my hand'	ellerim	'my hands'
	<u>eller</u>	'the hands'	ellerimde	'in my hands'

- (i) Divide the words above into morphs and assign each morph to a morpheme.
- (ii) How do the morphs match up with morphemes?

K&S: Which morphological type?

Greenlandic

- [3.34] a. illu- mi- niip- puq
house his be-in 3rd person-singular-indicative
'he is in his (own) house'
- b. tuttu- si- vuq
caribou come-across 3rd person-singular-indicative
'he saw (a) caribou'

Egyptian Arabic

- [3.35] kitab 'book'
katab 'he wrote'
katib 'writer'

K&S: Which morphological type?

Mandarin Chinese

- [3.30] a. tā bǎ shū mǎi le.
he *OM* book buy-*Asp.*
'He bought the book.'
- b. tā chǎo le yí ge cài hěn xiāng.
he cook -*Asp.* one-classifier dish very delicious.
'He cooked a dish that was very delicious.'

Note: *Asp.* is short for 'perfective aspect'. It indicates that an action is completed. *OM* is short for 'object marker', i.e., the morpheme that indicates the object of the verb (data from Li and Thompson, 1978).

Terminology: Any questions?

(II) From the handout on the first day of class