

Verb morphology | part 2

- The Japanese data in this data set are given in transliteration (romanization). Watch out for alveolar consonant allophones if you pronounce these words.

(2) These examples represent the other class of regular verb in Japanese — what morphemes can you identify?

katu	‘wins’	yomu	‘reads’
katanai	‘doesn’t win’	yomanai	‘doesn’t read’
katanakatta	‘didn’t win’	yomanakatta	‘didn’t read’
kateba	‘if [...] wins’	yomeba	‘if [...] reads’
katoo	‘let’s win’	yomoo	‘let’s read’
kate	‘win!’	yome	‘read!’
katimasu	‘wins’ (polite)	yomimasu	‘reads’ (polite)
sinu	‘dies’	yobu	‘calls’
sinanai	‘doesn’t die’	yobanai	‘doesn’t call’
sinanakatta	‘didn’t die’	yobanakatta	‘didn’t call’
sineba	‘if [...] dies’	yobeba	‘if [...] calls’
sinoo	‘let’s die’	yoboo	‘let’s call’
sine	‘die!’	yobe	‘call!’
sinimasu	‘praises’ (polite)	yobimasu	‘calls’ (polite)

- Divide each verb form into **morphemes**.
- Make a **list** of all the morphemes represented in these verb forms.
- Try to give a **gloss** (meaning) for each morpheme in your list.
- How do these verbs compare with the verbs in Part 1? With adjectives?