

Today's topic:

- **Verb morphology**

Background:

- *Handout: Morphology: Introduction*
- *Data set: Adjective morphology*
- *Data set: Verb morphology (full version)*
- *Data set: Irregular verbs*

0. Today's objectives

After today's class, you should be able to:

- Distinguish vowel-root and consonant-root verbs by their morphological behavior (*review*)
- Identify irregular verbs and explain what about them is irregular
- Use evidence from a data set to determine whether similar-seeming elements are the same morpheme
- Apply concepts from phonology to describe or explain sound alternations in related morphological forms

1. Warm-up / Prep questions

Work groups

- Do these verbs behave like vowel-root verbs or consonant-root verbs?

	<i>nonpast</i>	<i>negative nonpast</i>	<i>volitional</i>	<i>imperative</i>	<i>formal nonpast</i>
'buy'	kau	kawanai	kaoo	kae	kaimasu
'think'	omou	omowanai	omooo	omoe	omoimasu
'inhale'	suu	suwanai	suoo	sue	suimasu
'say'	iu	iwanai	ioo	ie	iimasu

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- **Which suffixes** do we see with these verbs?
- Why are the **negative** forms important evidence?
- What are the **roots** of these verbs?

1. Warm-up / Prep questions

Work groups

- How do we identify when a form is **irregular**?
 - Data set - [Verb morphology \(full version\)](#)
 - Data set - [Irregular verbs](#)
- Do the verbs in (1), (2) behave more like vowel-root or consonant-root verbs?
 - What is the root of these verbs?
- What is irregular about the forms in (3)?

1. Warm-up / Prep questions

- A form is **irregular** when it does not match the **predicted outcome** of combining its component morphemes

/kwudasar-/ 'give' (SUBJ. HON.) + /-e/ IMPERATIVE

→ [kwudasai], not the predicted *[kwudasare]

2. Verb past and related suffixes

- Data set - [Verb morphology \(full version\)](#)
 - How and where does the **past suffix** (and related suffixes, like the gerund) **change** its surface form?
 - What kinds of changes affect **verb roots** when these suffixes are added?

2. Verb past and related suffixes

- Data set - [Verb morphology \(full version\)](#)
 - How and where does the **past suffix** (and related suffixes, like the gerund) **change** its surface form?
 - Becomes **voiced** after **voiced stops** (including **nasals**) (or: after voiced non-approximants?)
 - What kinds of changes affect **verb roots** when these suffixes are added?
 - Sometimes change place of articulation
 - Sometimes become nasal or vowel
 - Common factor: To create a **legal mora**

3. Comparing V and A negation

Discussion

- Data set - [Exploring verb and adjective negation](#)
 - Does adjective negation involve a suffix *-kuna-*?
Or is it built from the adverbial suffix *-ku*?
 - Do the multiple examples of *na*-shaped negation forms involve one single morpheme, or multiple (though similar) distinct morphemes?

4. Morphological analysis of the FORMAL suffix

- Can we break down these formal verbs any further?

	<i>nonpast</i>	<i>neg nonpast</i>	<i>volitional</i>	<i>imperative</i>	<i>past</i>
/tabe-/ 'eat'	tabe- masu	tabe- masen	tabe- masyoo	(tabe- mase)	tabe- masita
/jom-i-/ 'read'	yom-i- masu	yom-i- masen	yom-i- masyoo	(yom-i- mase)	yom-i- masita

- The formal suffix itself inflects (conjugates) like a verb:
Is it more like a consonant-root or vowel-root verb?
- Two of the inflectional forms of this suffix shown here are irregular — which ones?

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- The formal suffix itself inflects (conjugates) like a verb:
Is it more like a **consonant-root** or ~~vowel-root~~ verb?
- Two of the inflectional forms of this suffix are irregular — which ones? | **negative, volitional**

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- Advanced analysis: We can treat the /i/ that shows up in the consonant-root verbs before the formal suffix as a “stem-forming” morpheme (vowel-root verbs have a *zero morpheme* for their stem-forming morpheme);
 - More on this idea when we look at honorifics

5. For next time

- No prep questions due
- Review the outlines, handouts, data sets from morphology unit so far and bring questions to class (or post on Padlet)