

Adjective and verb inflection: Summary

- (1) Important inflectional affixes for **adjectives**
- (a) Nonpast: /-i/
 - (b) Past: /-katta/ (advanced analysis might consider further ways to break this down)
 - (c) “Adverb” or combining form: /-kuu/
 - For negation, the /-kuu/ form is followed by /na-(i)/, the irregular negative of the verb /ar-/; note that A-ku and na-(i) are both **words** (free forms)
- (2) Important inflectional affixes for **verbs**
- We will simply state that there is one set of suffix forms for vowel-root verbs and another set for consonant-root verbs (however, more advanced analysis might attempt to propose phonological rules that derive the two forms of each suffix from a single underlying form)

	<i>vowel-root verb</i>	<i>consonant-root verb</i>
<i>nonpast</i>	/-ru/	/-u/
<i>negative</i>	/-na-/ (<i>adjective</i>)	/-ana-/ (<i>adjective</i>)
<i>provisional</i> (‘if V’)	/-reba/	/-eba/
<i>volitional/tentative</i> (‘let’s V; maybe V’)	/-joo/	/-oo/
<i>imperative</i> (‘V!’)	/-ro/	/-e/
<i>formal nonpast</i>	/-mas-u/	/-i-mas-u/
<i>past</i>	/-ta/	

- (3) Verb past-tense forms: **Phonological rules** that apply to /(VERB)+ta/ and related forms

<i>Rule</i>	[t] voicing [t] becomes voiced ([d]) when it follows a voiced stop (including nasals)
<i>Domain</i>	• Native (“Yamato”) morphemes only; some complications
<i>Rule</i>	Nasal assimilation (generalized version — not only for /N/) A nasal takes on the same place of articulation as a following stop or affricate
<i>Domain</i>	• General (no exceptions EVER)
<i>Rule</i>	Voiced-stop nasalization A voiced stop becomes a nasal when it precedes another voiced obstruent
<i>Domain</i>	• General (except in recent loanwords)
<i>Rule</i>	Approximant assimilation An approximant that cannot be assigned a mora assimilates to the following C
<i>Domain</i>	• How general is this rule? (not in recent loanwords)
<i>Rule</i>	[i] insertion After (a) a velar stop or (b) an [s], if it cannot be assigned a mora, insert [i]
<i>Domain</i>	• Specific to PAST /-ta/ and related forms (see below)
<i>Rule</i>	Velar stop deletion Before the [i] that precedes the verb PAST morpheme, delete a velar stop
<i>Domain</i>	• Specific to PAST /-ta/ and related forms (see below)

(4) **Rule ordering** for the PAST form phonological rules

(a) [t] voicing precedes [i] insertion

/tog-ta/ → togda → togida → [toida] ‘sharpened’

(b) [i] insertion precedes velar stop deletion

(the rules have to be able to specify where to insert the [i])

(c) [i] insertion precedes voiced-stop nasalization

(otherwise, [g] would become nasal and assimilate, ultimately becoming *[n])

(c) [t] voicing precedes voiced-stop nasalization

/job-ta/ → jobda → jomda → [jonda] ‘called’

(d) voiced-stop nasalization precedes nasal assimilation

/job-ta/ → jobda → jomda → [jonda] ‘called’

- There can be trade-offs between how generally or specifically a rule is stated, and how much rule ordering is needed in an analysis — consider alternatives here?
- Advanced question: How does the behavior of the underlying root-final /n/, /m/ in verbs interact with the mora-assignment algorithm we have proposed? Does our algorithm need adjustment?

(5) **Forms related to the PAST form** where the same phonological rules apply

(a) /-te/ gerund (i.e., ‘(be) V-ing’); also used as conjunctive form (‘V and (then)...’)

(b) /-ta+ri/ ‘doing V and other things’

(c) /-ta+ra/ conditional (i.e., ‘if/when V *has* occurred’)