

- **Verb morphology**
- **Further issues in verb, adjective morphology**

Background:

- *Data set: Verb morphology*

0. Today's plan

- Verb morphology: Overview
 - Verb classes
 - Important V suffixes
 - Phonological rules (quick sketch)
- Are V and A distinct word classes in Japanese?
- Negative for V and A
 - Suffix or separate word?
- Morphological analysis of the formal verb suffixes

1. Verb morphology — overview

- Data set - [Verb morphology](#)
 - What morphemes can we identify in (1)?
 - What morphemes can we identify in (2)?
 - Are there any systematic *phonological* differences between the morphemes in (1) and (2)?

1. Verb morphology — overview

- Data set - [Verb morphology](#)
 - Two **classes** of verbs
 - **Vowel-root** verbs (1), '1-grade' (一段)
 - **Consonant-root** verbs (2), '5-grade' (五段)
 - Verbs in [JDIC](#) are labeled *v1* or *v5C*, where *C* is the root-final consonant
 - How are their **suffixes** different?
 - How should we characterize the verbs in (3)?
How can we understand this pattern?

1. Verb morphology — overview

- Data set - [Verb morphology](#)
 - Which forms help diagnose vowel- / consonant-?
 - What vowels can a verb root end in?

<i>nonpast</i>	<i>provisional</i>	???	???	???	
kiru	kireba				'wear'
kiru	kireba				'cut'
deru	dereba				'go out'
keru	kereba				'kick'
nuru	nureba				'paint'

1. Verb morphology — overview

- Data set - Verb morphology
 - Which forms help diagnose vowel- / consonant-?
 - What vowels can a verb root end in? **[i], [e] only**

<i>nonpast</i>	<i>provisional</i>	<i>negative (nonpast)</i>	<i>formal (nonpast)</i>	<i>past</i>	
ki <u>i</u> -ru	kireba	kinai	kimasu	kita	'wear'
kir <u>i</u> -u	kireba	kir <u>a</u> nai	kir <u>i</u> masu	kitt <u>a</u>	'cut'
de <u>e</u> -ru	dereba	denai	demasu	deta	'go out'
ker <u>i</u> -u	kereba	ker <u>a</u> nai	ker <u>i</u> masu	kett <u>a</u>	'kick'
nur <u>i</u> -u	nureba	nur <u>a</u> nai	nur <u>i</u> masu	nutt <u>a</u>	'paint'

2. V past and related suffixes

- Data set - Verb morphology
 - 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. V past and related suffixes

- Data set - Verb morphology
 - 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. More about V and A morphology

Group discussion

Use group GDocs, linked from Daily syllabus page

- Adjectives take tense and negation like verbs. Should we consider them a third class of verbs? Or is 'adjective' a distinct word class (part of speech) in Japanese?
- Is there any evidence here about whether adjective negation involves one single suffix *-kuna-*, or is built from the adverbial suffix *-ku*?
- Is there any evidence here about whether the multiple examples of *na*-shaped negation forms involve one single morpheme, or multiple distinct (though similar) ones?

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: consonant-root verb or vowel-root verb?
- Two of the inflectional forms of this suffix are irregular — which ones?

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/jom-i-/ 'read'	yom-i- mas-u	yom-i- mas-en	yom-i- mas-yoo	(yom-i- mas-e)	yom-i- mas-ita

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

4. Morphological analysis of the FORMAL suffix

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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