Morphological Analysis 2

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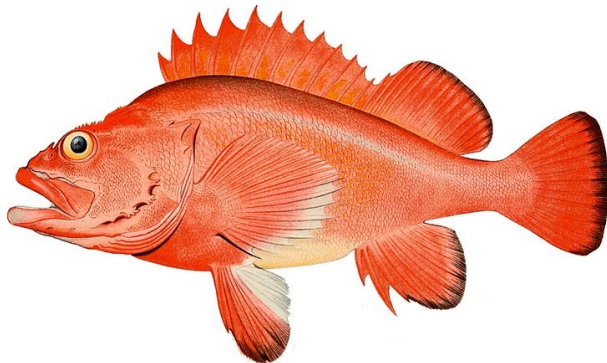
LING 350: The Structure of Words

29 February 2024

Quiz #1 Review

1. The word "fishstick" is formed by:

- compounding
- derivation
- inflection
- blending/portmanteau

Quiz #1 Review

2. A lexical entry for "corny" would include the following morphological and syntactic properties:

- $[[corn]_N \ y]_A$
- $[[corn]_A \ y]_N$
- $[[core]_N \ [ny]_N]_A$
- $[corn \ [y]]_A$

This means "corn" is a noun.

This means "corny" is an adjective.

"Corn" is between square brackets to show it's a constituent

Brackets come in pairs. You can't have an opening bracket without a matching closing bracket.

Quiz #1 Review

3. One of the ways that inflection is different from word-formation is that:

- inflection does not result in the creation of new lexemes
- inflection is always completely regular
- inflection does not occur in English
- word-formation occurs automatically while inflection requires conscious attention

Quiz #1 Review

4. Please provide bracket and tree notations for the word "unforgettable." You may use either a syntagmatic or paradigmatic approach to this. You can draw these out on paper and then take a picture on your phone or webcam and upload them. This question is worth 2 points.

I wanted bracket AND tree notations, but enough of you did just one or the other that you still got full credit IF you did everything right.

"unforgettable"

$$[\;[un]_A\;[forget]_V\;[able]_A\;]_A$$

This is _incorrect_ Why?
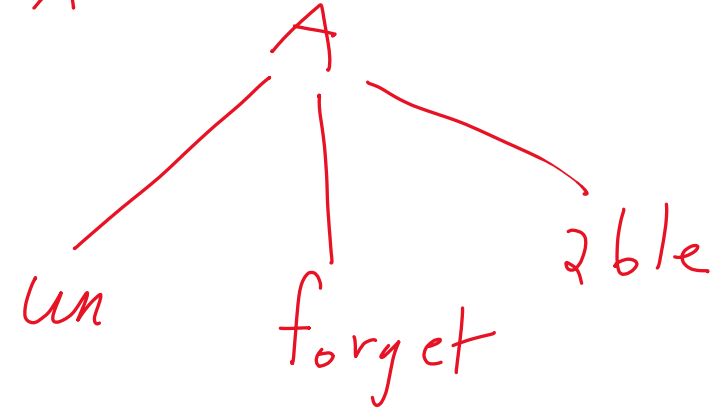
Morphemes are added in a specific order.

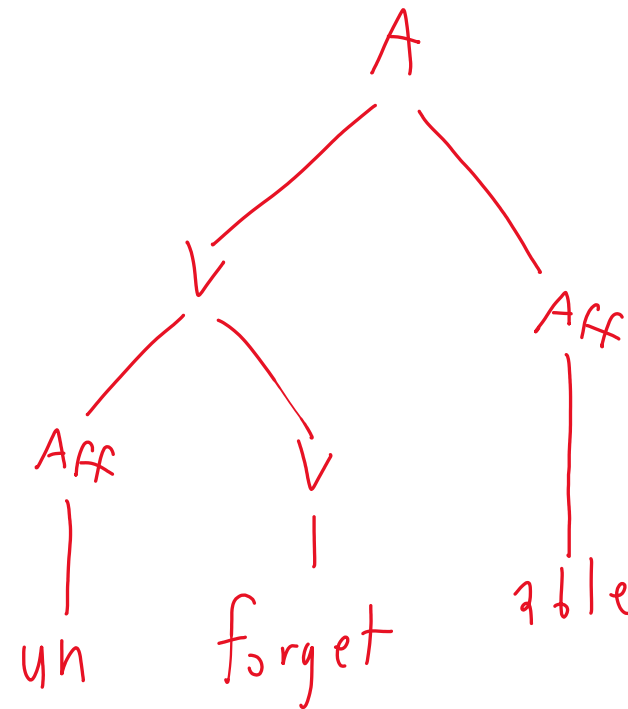If a prefix and suffix showed up at the same exact time, they'd actually be what kind of affix?   Circumfix

_un-_ and _-able_ don't combine with _forget_ at the same time.

"unforgettable"

$$[[un [forget]_V]_V able]_A$$

This is also incorrect

Why?

This structure shows *unforget* as a constituent.

Is there such a word as *unforget*?

Does *unforgettable* mean "not forgettable" or "able to be unforgotten"?

This structure would reflect the latter — which is ungrammatical, and not correct.
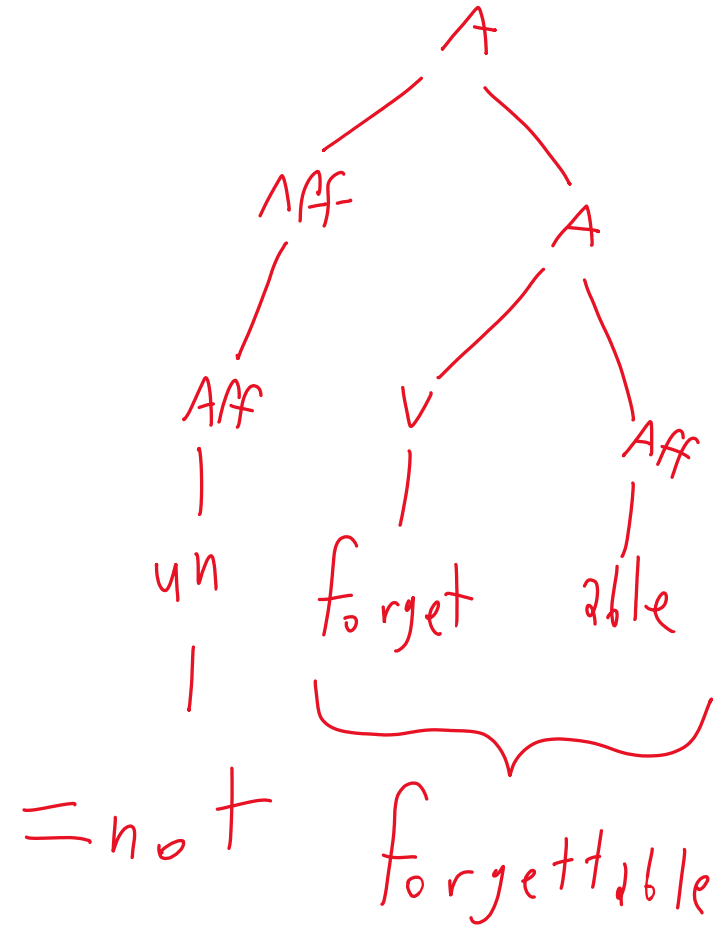
"unforgettable"

$$[_{un} [[forget]_V able]_A]_A$$

This is correct.

This accurately shows both *forget* and *forgettable* as constituents.

The tree and brackets show the same structure.

Also, and throughout these examples, the parts of speech are correctly identified. This is important!

AAff

Aff — un

A

V — forget

Aff — able

= not

forgettable

Glossing

- We use **interlinear morphemic translation** (aka glossing) to show the morphological structure of words.

Manu-s   manu-m   lava-t

hand-NOM.SG   hand-ACC.SG   wash-3SG

"One hand washes the other"

How many morphemes are there in *manus*?

What case is *manum* in?

What is the root of *lavat*?

What is the number feature for *manus*?

What person and number are specified for *lavat*?

- These are called the Leipzig Glossing Rules.

- Spaces mark boundaries between words, hyphens represent boundaries between morphemes within a word.

- Lexical morphemes are in lower case, grammatical categories are in small caps, and dots separate categories within a single morpheme.

Glossing

- Pages ix–xi in the textbook show a number of abbreviations used for interlinear glossing.

- Depending on the language you're studying, there may be additional categories not found in this textbook.

- They also might be *different.*

- Based on our textbook,
what would the following mean?

- "MsS" in this context actually
means masculine singular subject.

- "HAB" means habitual.

Ra-núhwe'-s.
MsS-like-HAB
'He likes it.'

From *The Polysynthesis Parameter* by Mark C. Baker.

Morphological typology

- What is typology, in general?
- "Morphological typology" is a way of classifying languages in terms of what "type" of morphological structure they have.
- Two major scales:
  - a synthesis scale, concerning how many morphemes words can have
  - and a fusion scale, concerning how many properties are packed into a single morpheme

Synthesis Scale

isolating

polysynthetic

No morphology — each word just has a single morpheme.

e.g. Vietnamese

Most languages are somewhere in the middle, but lean towards one side or the other.

Lots of morphology — very high ratio of morpheme : word

e.g. Kanien'kéha

tuqu-riikatap-puq
die-long.ago–3SG.INDIC
"He died long ago"

Greenlandic Yupik

anglani-tu-llru-u-nga
enjoy-customarily-PAST-IND.INTR-1SG
"I used to enjoy myself very much"

caknek
very.much

Fusion Scale

agglutinative
languages

Fusional
languages

Most European languages are
more fusional than agglutinative.

Only one feature
per morpheme, as seen
in Turkish.

Many features
expressed with a
single morpheme.
You see this in
English to an
extent.

çocuk-lar-nız-dan
child-PL-your.PL-ABL "from your children"

walk–s
walk-3S.PRES

Morphological typology

- What's a morphological universal?
- For example, Greenberg (1963) proposed that "If a language has a category of Gender, it always has the category of Number."
- What's markedness?
- The "asymmetrical distributions of properties" — something that's unusual, unexpected, unpopular, is marked.
- Prefixes are marked vis-a-vis suffixes. They are less common cross-linguistically, and far more languages that have only suffixes than that have only prefixes.

niwa:pahte:n	"I see (it)"
kiwa:pahte:n	"You see (it)"
niwa:pahte:na:n	"We see (it)"
kiwa:pahte:na:waw	"You (plural) see (it)"
nima:čiše:n	"I cut (it)"
kima:čiše:n	"You cut (it)"
nima:čiše:na:n	"We cut (it)"
kima:čiše:wa:w	"You (plural) cut (it)"
nitapin	"I sit"
kitapin	"You sit"
nitapina:n	"We sit"
kitapina:wa:w	"You (plural) sit"

Where would you place this language on the synthesis scale?

What is the root for "see"?

What is the root for "cut"?

What is the root for "sit"?

How is "I" expressed?

How is "you" expressed?

How about "we"?

What do "we" and "I" have in common?

How is "you (plural)" expressed?

Do you see a plural marker?

From Cree, an Algonquian language spoken in Canada and the United States. From p.46 q.4.

kitapina:wa:w   "You (plural) sit"

For next week...

- Submit quiz #2 (to be shared with you tomorrow)
- Read chapter 3, section 3.1 (pp.51–61), in the textbook.