

Morphology

- Ling 105-

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(she/her)

Week 5, Class 2

Roadmap for today's class

1. Errata corrige
2. Derivation and derivational meanings
- 3.1 Derived nouns
- 3.2 Derived verbs
- 3.3 Derived adjectives

ERRATA CORRIGE

- Case and Modality in Japanese

- (1) a. *john-ga nihongo-{o /*ga} hanas-(r)u*
John-NOM Japanese-{ACC/ NOM} speak-(r)u
'John speaks Japanese'
- b. *john-ga nihongo-{o /ga} hanas-(r)e-ru*
john-NOM Japanese-{ACC/NOM} speak-can-(r)u
'John can speak Japanese'
- c. *john-ni nihongo-{*o /ga} hanas-(r)e-ru*
John-DAT Japanese-{ACC/NOM} speak-can-(r)u
~~'John can speak Japanese'~~
"(You) can speak Japanese to John."

wrong translation in the source paper!

Concept clarification: masdar

- Arabic morphology
- nominal form whose meaning and form is related to that of a verb.
- complex event nominal
- conveys the action expressed by the verb, retains the verb's argument and event structure

(2) **ʔakl-u** **l-walad-i** it-tufāhat-a
eat.BM-NOM DEF-boy-GEN DEF-apple.ACC
'the boy's eating the apple'

(3) **tansīq -u=hā** iz-zuhōr-a muʔakkkaran
arrange.BM-NOM=3FS.GEN DEF-flowers-ACC recently
'her arranging the flowers recently'

Derivational meanings

- Derivational meanings are much more diverse than inflectional values.
- Derivational patterns change the **word-class** of the base lexeme:
 - nouns can be derived from verbs
 - adjectives from nouns

Key terms

- denominal ('derived from a noun')
- deverbal ('derived from a verb')
- deadjectival ('derived from an adjective')

Derived nouns

How do we form nouns?

languages generally have more means for deriving nouns than for deriving verbs and adjectives

I. Deverbal nouns (V → N)				
agent noun ³	English	<i>drink_V</i>	→	<i>drink-er_N</i>
	Arabic	<i>ḥamala_V</i> 'carry'	→	<i>ḥammaal_N</i> 'carrier'
patient noun	English	<i>invite_V</i>	→	<i>invit-ee_N</i>
instrument noun	Spanish	<i>pica_V</i>	→	<i>pica-dora_N</i>
		'mince'		'meat grinder'
action noun	Russian	<i>otkry-t'_V</i>	→	<i>otkry-tie_N</i>
		'discover'		'discovery'
II. Deadjectival nouns (A → N)				
quality noun	Japanese	<i>atarasi-i_A</i>	→	<i>atarasi-sa_N</i>
		'new'		'newness'
person noun	Russian	<i>umn-yj_A</i>	→	<i>umn-ik_N</i>
		'smart, clever'		'clever guy'
III. Denominal nouns (N → N)				
diminutive noun	Spanish	<i>gat-o</i>	→	<i>gat-it-o</i>
		'cat'		'little cat'
augmentative noun	Russian	<i>borod-a</i>	→	<i>borod-išča</i>
		'beard'		'huge beard'
status noun	English	<i>child</i>	→	<i>child-hood</i>
inhabitant noun	Arabic	<i>Miṣr</i>	→	<i>miṣr-iyyu</i>
		'Egypt'		'Egyptian'
female noun	German	<i>König</i>	→	<i>König-in</i>
		'king'		'queen'

Derived verbs

How do we form verbs?

Derived verbs are less common than derived nouns

I. Deverbal verbs (V → V)				
causative verb (see Section 11.1.4)	Korean	<i>cwuk-</i> 'die'	→	<i>cwuk-i-</i> 'kill'
applicative verb (see Section 11.1.5)	German	<i>laden</i> 'load'	→	<i>be-laden</i> 'load onto'
anticausative verb (see Section 11.1.2)	Swedish	<i>öppna</i> 'open (tr.)'	→	<i>öppna-s</i> 'open (intr.)'
desiderative verb	Greenlandic	<i>sini-</i> 'sleep'	→	<i>sini-kkuma-</i> 'want to sleep'
repetitive verb	English	<i>write</i>	→	<i>re-write</i>
reversive verb	Swahili	<i>chom-a</i> 'stick in'	→	<i>chom-o-a</i> 'pull out'
II. Denominal verbs (N → V)				
'act like N'	Spanish	<i>pirat-a</i> 'pirate'	→	<i>pirat-ear</i> 'pirate'
'put into N'	English	<i>bottle_N</i>	→	<i>bottle_V</i>
'cover with N'	Russian	<i>sol'</i> 'salt'	→	<i>sol-it'</i> 'salt'
III. Deadjectival verbs (A → V)				
factitive	Russian	<i>čern-yj</i> 'black'	→	<i>čern-it'</i> 'make black'
inchoative	Spanish	<i>verde</i> 'green'	→	<i>verde-ar</i> 'become green'

Derived adjectives

How do we form adjectives?

Derived adjectives are even less common than derived verbs

I. Deverbal adjectives (V → A)				
facilitative	Basque	<i>jan</i>	→	<i>jan-garri</i>
		'eat'		'edible'
agentive	Spanish	<i>habla-r</i>	→	<i>habla-dor</i>
		'talk'		'talkative'
II. Denominal adjectives (N → A)				
relational (= 'related to N')	Russian	<i>korol'</i>	→	<i>korol-evskij</i>
		'king'		'royal'
propriative (= 'having N')	Ponapean	<i>pihl</i>	→	<i>pil-en</i>
		'water'		'watery'
privative (= 'lacking N')	Russian	<i>vod-a</i>	→	<i>bez-vod-nyj</i>
		'water'		'waterless'
material	German	<i>Kupfer</i>	→	<i>kupfer-n</i>
		'copper'		'made of copper'
III. Deadjectival adjectives (A → A)				
attenuative	Tzutujil	<i>kaq</i>	→	<i>kaq-koj</i>
		'red'		'reddish'
intensive	Turkish	<i>yeni</i>	→	<i>yep-yeni</i>
		'new'		'brand new'
negative	German	<i>schön</i>	→	<i>un-schön</i>
		'beautiful'		'ugly'

Comparing Inflection and Derivation

Inflection	Derivation
(i) relevant to the syntax	not relevant to the syntax
(ii) obligatory expression of feature	not obligatory expression
(iii) unlimited applicability	possibly limited applicability
(iv) same concept as base	new concept
(v) relatively abstract meaning	relatively concrete meaning
(vi) compositional meaning	possibly non-compositional meaning
(vii) expression at word periphery	expression close to the base
(viii) less base allomorphy	more base allomorphy
(ix) no change of word-class	sometimes changes word-class
(x) cumulative expression possible	no cumulative expression
(xi) not iterable	possibly iterable

(i) relevance for syntax

Inflection is relevant to syntax.

Derivation is *not* relevant to syntax.

- government
- agreement

Government

- Genitive of negation (Russian)

- (4)
- a. *koška est vetčin-u*
cat.NOM eats ham-ACC
“The cat eats ham”
- b. *koška ne est vetčin-y*
cat.NOM NEG eats ham-GEN
“The cat doesn’t eat ham”
- c. *koška ne est vetčin-u*
cat.NOM NEG eats ham-ACC
“The cat is not eating the ham”

In (2b) the DO is expressed through GEN;
in (2c) it is expressed through ACC.
Both sentences have a NEG.
What is the difference between (2b) and (2c)?

Agreement

- Definition:

syntactic relation in which the inflectional value of a word or phrase (**target**) must be the same as the inflectional value of another word or phrase in the sentence (**controller**) to which it is closely related.

- Another definition:

morphological covariation between the morphosyntactic properties (e.g. person, number, gender, . . .) of a word or phrase, and a morpheme

examples: Swahili, Italian ...

Agreement in the DP

- Agreement of demonstrative and adjective in number and gender (Swahili)

(5) *wa-le* *wa-tu* *wa-refu*
 PL.G2-that PL-person(G2) PL.G2-tall
 ‘those tall people’

(ii) obligatoriness

Inflectional features are obligatorily expressed
on all applicable word-forms.

Derivational meanings are not obligatorily expressed.

- Let's compare Ancient Greek/Latin with English

(iii) limitations on application

Inflectional values can be applied to their base
without arbitrary limitations;
derivational formations may be limited in an arbitrary way.

- lexeme paradigms contain a full set of **inflected forms**
- a lexeme that does not have a full set of forms cannot function in every syntactic context
- no arbitrariness is allowed
- **arbitrary derivational gaps are quite common**
- conceivable derived lexemes may be lacking without any obvious semantic explanation

iv. identity of concept with the base

Canonical inflected word-forms express
the same concept as the base;
canonical derived lexemes express a new concept.

Edge case:

- history of English = plural of *brother* was *brethren*
- later stage = *brethren* 'members of a Christian fellowship' (separate lexeme)
- new plural was created = 'brothers'
- split into separate lexemes (brother / brethren = the singular and plural expressed somewhat different concepts for some time!

Number in nouns can sometimes be more similar to derivation according to criterion (iv) than to canonical inflection.

vi. Meaning compositionality

Canonical inflected word-forms have compositional meaning;
canonical derived lexemes have non-compositional meaning.

- inflectional values usually make a predictable semantic contribution to their base
- derived lexemes are often semantically idiosyncratic

vii. position relative to base

Canonical inflection is expressed at the periphery of words;
canonical derivation is expressed close to the root.

- (6)
- a. English *king-dom-s* root – status (D) – plural (I)
 - b. English *real-ize-d* root – factitive (D) – past tense (I)
 - c. English *luck-i-er* root – propriative (D) – comparative (I)
 - d. Turkish *iç-ir-iyor* root – causative (D) – imperfective aspect (I)
[drink-CAUS-IMPF.3SG]
'makes (somebody) drink'
 - e. Arabic *na-ta-labbasa* 1st plural subject (I) – reflexive (D) – root
[1PL-REFL-clothe.PRF]
'we clothed ourselves'

x. cumulative expression

Inflectional values may be expressed cumulatively;
derivational meanings are not expressed cumulatively.

(7) LATIN

- a. puell-ārum
- b. pulch-errim-ārum

a continuum of Inflection and Derivation

are these forms derivational or inflectional?

Language	Formation	Example	cum	obl	new	unl	cm
English	3rd singular	<i>walk/walks</i>	I	I	I	I	I
English	noun plural	<i>song/songs</i>	D	I	I	I	I
Spanish	diminutive	<i>gato/gatito</i>	D	D	I	I	I
English	repetitive	<i>write/rewrite</i>	D	D	D	I	I
English	female noun	<i>poet/poetess</i>	D	D	D	D	I
English	action noun	<i>resent/resentment</i>	D	D	D	D	D

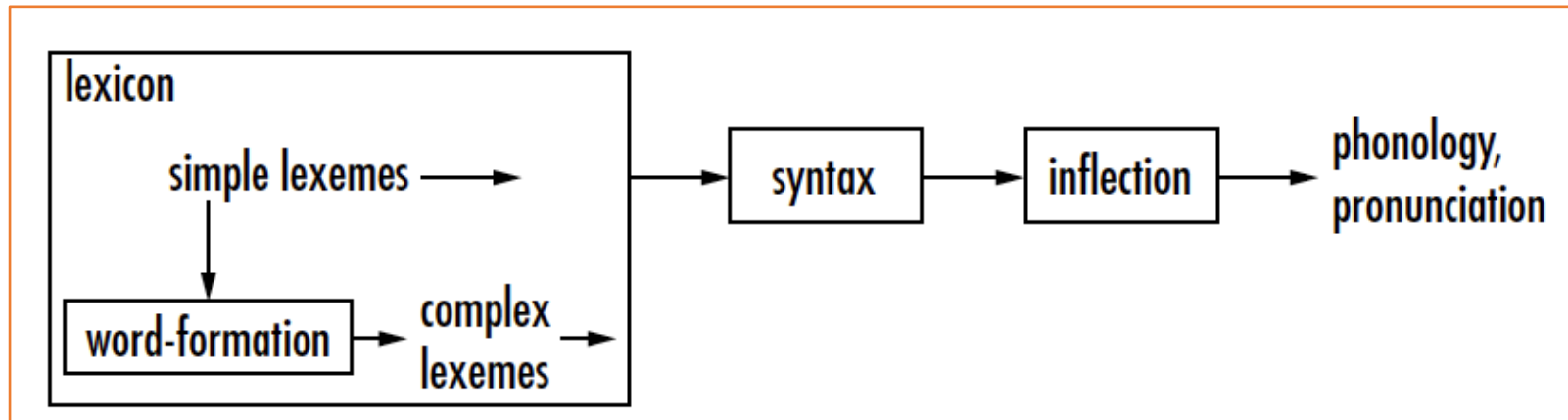
Note: cum= cumulative expression; obl = obligatory; new = new concept;
unl = unlimited applicability; cm = compositional meaning.

Split morphology hypothesis & the morphology-syntax interface

- dichotomic approach: derivation and inflection have fundamentally different properties
- relevance to syntax: crucial criterion for distinguishing inflection from derivation
- **Split Morphology hypothesis**
rules of derivation and compounding operate in a component of the grammar that feeds into the syntax; inflectional rules apply only after the syntactic rules have applied

Split morphology hypothesis

- Rules of derivation and compounding operate in a component of the grammar that feeds into the syntax;
- inflectional rules apply only after the syntactic rules have applied



(8) Domina imperatori epistulam misit.

I will see you next week:
what can we do in the meanwhile?

- review the lecture slides
- do reading from the textbook
- focus on assignment #2 'Midpoint development of the paper'
- Attend sections

STAY SAFE