

# Reading notes of A Grammar of Japhug

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The theoretical orientation is already well-documented in my notes about English, Latin and Mandarin Chinese.

# Chapter 1

## Part of speech

TODO:

- What's the sentence final *ŋu*?

### 1.1 Noun

### 1.2 Verb

Jacques (2021, Ch 11) gives the realization of the verbal system. Whether this complex is to be regarded as one *morphological* or *phonological* word is discussed in § 11.6. In (Jacques 2021, Table 11.3) four domains are defined using various criteria.

Domain A is defined according to both syntactic and morphological reasons. What's shown in Table 11.3 contains all formatives that are relevant to verb inflection, and they have non-adjacent dependencies, so strong dependencies exist between them: these formatives are realized in the same batch in clause building. Now syntactically, the formative *-ci* in slot +4 is selected by some modal prefixes in slot -6, so the two slots belong to the same system; on the other hand, outside the +4 and -6 slots we only have clitics which clearly belong to systems with higher positions (Jacques 2021, § 11.6.2), and thus all – and only – formatives in Table 11.3 constitute a syntactic word, with the same *syntactic* status of a verb-plus-auxiliary verbal complex or a “verb phrase” in Dixon's definition (i.e. without internal complements). Morphologically, no element is able to intervene between two slots in the template, so we say this batch is realized as a single morphological word instead of a verbal complex.

Domain B is about *obligatoriness*: thus the +4 slot is not included. Domain C is defined according to prosodic reasons.

### 1.3 Analyzed examples

TODO: the sentence final stative verb be.FACT

# References

Guillaume Jacques. *A grammar of Japhug*. Language Science Press, 2021.