Foundations of Linguistics
Assignment 1

Name- Sangeet Sagar

Question 1: Group work on the morphology of a language you don't know
Group Assignment
Group 3: Xenia, Regina, Rricha, Sangeet

I have divided you into four groups:
Group 1: Angeline, Daniel, Danielle, Katherina
Group 2: Marc, Mariam, Nora, Pavle, Peilu
Group 3: Xenia, Regina, Rricha, Sangeet
Group 4: Sharmila, Sijie, Svetlana, Vilem, Zena

To work on these four languages:

Group 1: Tamashek;	heath_tamashek2005_s.pdf
Group 2: Basque;	hualde_basque2003_o.pdf
Group 3: Emai;	schaefer-egbokhare_emai2017_o.pdf
Group 4: Tundra Nenets;	nikolaeva_tundra-nenets2014.pdf

Please answer the following questions. As before, hand in the assignments individually, as the next questions are not group work, but group members can hand in identical answers for this question. Please include examples whenever you can, these can also be screenshots pasted into Word/ODT, don't go through trouble making things pretty.

A. **Nominal morphology**: Does the noun carry inflection in your language? If yes, for which inflectional categories? If there are any paradigms given, please include an example. Otherwise, try to construct your own paradigm. How many cells does the paradigm have? It will be relevant to consider if there are nominal declensions in the language.

Nominal roots inflect for number.

Prefixes attached to noun roots.

NUMBER

Vowel prefixes denoting number according to semantic class.

GENDER (SEMANTIC CLASS)

Gender not comprehensive; distinction based on semantic class, e.g., prefixes u-i inflect for number (singular-plural, respectively) but the gender class is clearly non-human.

GENDER (SEMANTIC CLASS)	VOWEL PAIR	SINGULAR NUMBER	PLURAL NUMBER	TRANSLATION
Animate-inanimate	a-e	a-khe	e-khe	Ceramic pot
		a-wa	e-wa	Dog
Animate-inanimate (with social roots)	a-i	a-gele	i-gele	Pubescent boy
		a-leke	i-leke	Pubescent female
		a-fianmi	i-fianmi	Bird
Domesticated animal	e-i	e-mela	i-mela	Cow
	e-e	e-we	e-we	goat
Body-part extremities	o-a	o-bo	a-bo	Hand
		o-e	a-we	foot

B. **Verbal morphology**: Make a list of the inflectional categories that may be marked on the verb. See for details Chapter 22 of WALS, "Inflectional Synthesis of the Verb" (https://wals.info/chapter/22). How many inflectional categories are marked on the verb of your language? How does your language compare with the typology of the WALS chapter mentioned above?

INFLECTIONAL

Bare verbs in a monotransitive or intransitive clause attract a Factative suffix -i.

By inflectional category we understand any grammatical category whose presence or shape is (at least in part) a regular response to the grammatical environment.

INFLECTIONAL CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO WALS	
Agreement	not-marked
tense/aspect/mood	Yes (Factative aspect –i, suffix)
evidentials/miratives	not-makred
status (realis, irrealis, etc.)	Yes (Conative òó Ingressive ya Egressive mo)
polarity (negation), illocution (interrogative, declarative, imperative)	polarity (negation)- Yes (ke and kpe) Illocution- Yes (Deontic horative)

voice	not-marked
nominalizers,	
connectives or switch-reference markers	
pluractionals and other quantificational categories	
verb focus or emphasis	
transitivity markers	
object classifiers	
nonspecific reference-marking	
scope	not-marked
deixis	Yes (Inflectional pre-verb- iná, iyó). (However, they may not be considered as verb inflection. Why/ Why not?)
motion	
causatives	not-marked

C. Which of the following (inflectional and/or derivational) **morphological patterns** are attested in your language? Add examples. If various types of a single morphological pattern are attested, you can describe several of them.

a. affixation (there may be a lot of affixation - suffice here with an impressionistic characterization of preference for prefixing vs. suffixing)

NOUN INFLECTION

- Number inflection as **prefixes** to nouns according to their gender (semantic classes)
- Denotes singular or plural number

MODIFIER & PRONOUN INFLECTION

- Number inflection (o-, e-) according to gender (semantic class)

ADVERB INFLECTION

VERBS

INFLECTION

- Bare verbs in a monotransitive or intransitive clause attract a **Factative suffix -i**.
- Only in perfect aspect (present and past)

DERIVATION

- **Perseverative prefix** (speaker attitude): initial copy of the verb initial consonant (C) and the high-tone vowel i-
- **Distributive suffix** (quantitative distribution): lo/lo/no (conditioned by verb vowel and nasality)

NOMINALIZATION

SIMPLE

- Intransitive verbs: prefixes e-, e-, i-, u-, o-
- Transitive verbs: prefixes a-, e-, e-, i-, u-, o-, o-

GERUNDIVE

- circumfix u-mi

COMPLEX

PREDICATE NOMINALIZATION

- prefix- a- VERB+VERB
- Prefixes a-, i-, o-, o-, u-

VERB STEM NOMINALIZATION

- Prefix + verb root + suffix (factative or distributive)
- a - + verb root + -lo/-lo/-no
- e - + verb root + -i
- i - + verb root + -i
- - + verb root + -i/-e
- - + verb root + -i

Prefixes are also used in compounding (see answer of Question1.C.b, below)

b. compounding (are there different types of compounds?)

LEXICAL COMPOUNDS

ANALYTIC

Two (N-N) or three (N-[N-N]) noun stems

SYNTHETIC

SIMPLE

Prefix + transitive verb root + noun/adverb stem (pref – V – N/Adv)

Prefixes: a-, i-, e-, o-, o-

COMPLEX

Prefix + verb root + noun stem + verb root (pref – V –N -V)

Prefixes: i-, o-, a-

WITH ADVERBS

Consist of prefix, verb root, adverb

Prefixes: i-, a-, o-, o-

WITH PARTICLES

Consists of prefix, verb root, postverbial particle

Prefixes: i-, o-, e-, a-

Particles: a (change of state), o (change of location), li/ni (applicative change of possession)

LOCATIVE

Consist of prefix, verb root, locative preposition (vbi), complement of locative preposition

Prefixes: a-, o-

CLAUSAL

CLASS 1: copula predicate, pre- and post-nominal (N –COP -N)

CLASS 2: noun, verb “vbi”, noun (N –vbi - N)

CLASS 3: relative pronoun oli/oni + Noun + verb “ne”

CLASSIFICATORY

CLASS 1: u-/i- + verb “kp(a)” + noun

CLASS 2: u-/i- + verb “kp(en)” + noun

CLASS 3: u-/i- + verb “so” + noun

CLASS 4: a- + verb “buu” + noun

CLASS 5: o- + verb “kp(o)” + noun

CLASS 6: u- + verb “kutu” + noun

GERUND: circumfix u-mi (u-VERB-mi)

PHRASAL

Noun + grammatical marker + Noun

c. base modification

Are tonal changes considered a base modification? If so, Emai shows base modification. For example, when the verb aspect changes, the verb present tonal changes

d. reduplication

STEM REDUPLICATION

eg. *egheeghe* ‘all the time, always’: *eghe* ‘time’

ROOT REDUPLICATION & NOMINALIZATION

eg. *ikhukhu* ‘tiny black insect’: *khu* ‘to chase’

e. conversion

D. Give a short characterization of your language in terms of the **morphological typological framework** by Sapir (1921) and Bickel and Nichols (2007), i.e. the parameters synthesis, fusion, flexivity, and exponence.

Synthesis:	Emai appears to have elements of a synthetic language; however, the existence of preverbs could indicate that it is an analytic language (e.g., in the case of deixis, please see the relevant answer in Question 1B, in the table).
Fusion:	Isolating but with a few concatenative forms (?)

Flexivity:	Non-flexive. However, there are certain tonal changes, such as when denoting aspect (e.g., present perfect). Could these changes be considered in judging the language's flexivity? (*ọ́lí ọ́mọ̀hè* or *ọ́lí ọ́mọ́hé nà*)
Exponence:	Separative

Question 2: Which morphological processes are at work in the following?
a. drink > drank
Inflection
From *drink* to *drank*, the lexical category remains unchanged i.e. verb.

b. un- + rely + -able > unreliable
Derivational
rely is a verb, and when suffixed with *-able*, brings change in the lexical category to adjective. The prefix *un*-changes the meaning hence *un-* is a derivational prefix and *-able* is a derivational suffix.

c. wind + shield > windshield
compounding
It is made of two roots- *wind + shield*

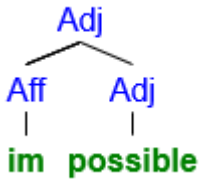
d. good > better
Strong suppletion.

e. a construct (N) > to construct (V)
Conversion
A new base word is derived with a change in lexical category.

f. refrigerator > fridge
Clipping.
A part of the base has been removed.

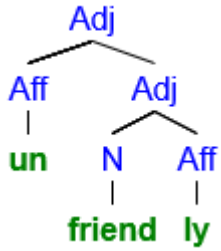
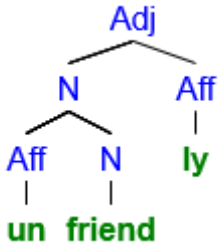
g. The soldiers pledged their allegiance to the Crown.
Allomorph

Question 3: Draw (all possible) tree diagrams for the following words:
Drawn using: http://mshang.ca/syntree/
a. impossible

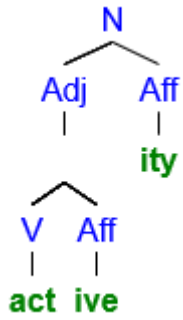


[Adj [Aff im] [Adj possible]]

b. unfriendly

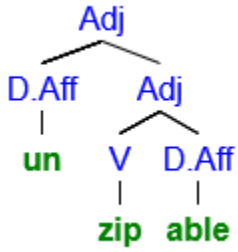
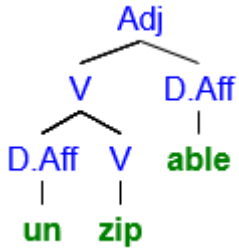
	
[Adj [Aff un] [Adj [N friend] [Aff ly]]] Act of not being friendly	[Adj [N [Aff un] [N friend]] [Aff ly]] Act of becoming unfriendly

c. activity- act + ive + ity



[N [Adj [[V act] [Aff ive]]] [Aff ity]]

d. unzippable

	
[Adj [D.Aff un] [Adj [V zip] [D.Aff able]]] Not being able to be zipped	[Adj [V [D.Aff un] [V zip]] [D.Aff able]] Able to be unzipped

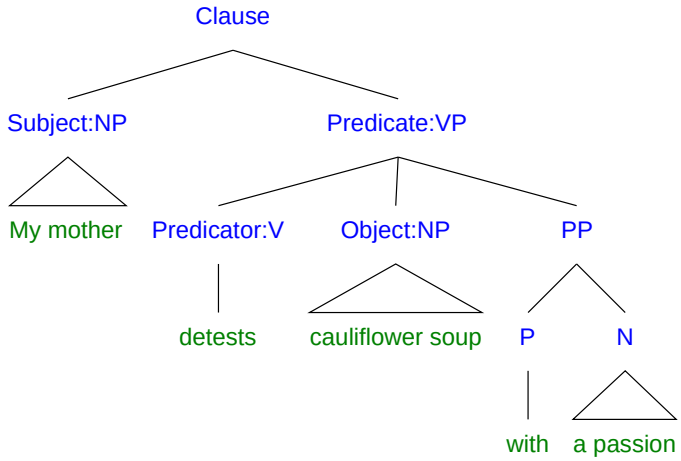
Question 4: Complete the table:

	number of morphemes	**root**	**derivational?**	**inflectional?**
only	2 one+ly	one	ly-deriv. affix	-
unpacked	3 un+pack+ed	pack	un- deriv. affix	ed- inf. affix

bookshops	3 book+shop+s	shop- semantic head	book- derv. affix.	s- inf. affix
healthier	3 health+y+ier	health	y- deriv. affix	er- inflected adjective of healthy
disappearing	3 dis+appear+ing	appear	dis- derv. affix	ing-inflected form of verb appear
coldest	2 cold+est	cold	-	est- inf. affix
pinkish	2 pink+ish	pink	ish- derv affix	
mispronounces	3 mis+pronounce+s	pronounce	mis- derv affix	s- inf affix
uglification	3 ugly+fy+ ication	ugly	fy, ication- derv affix	
reenergizabilities	5 re+energy+ize+ability+es	energy	re, ize, ability- derv affix	es- inf affix

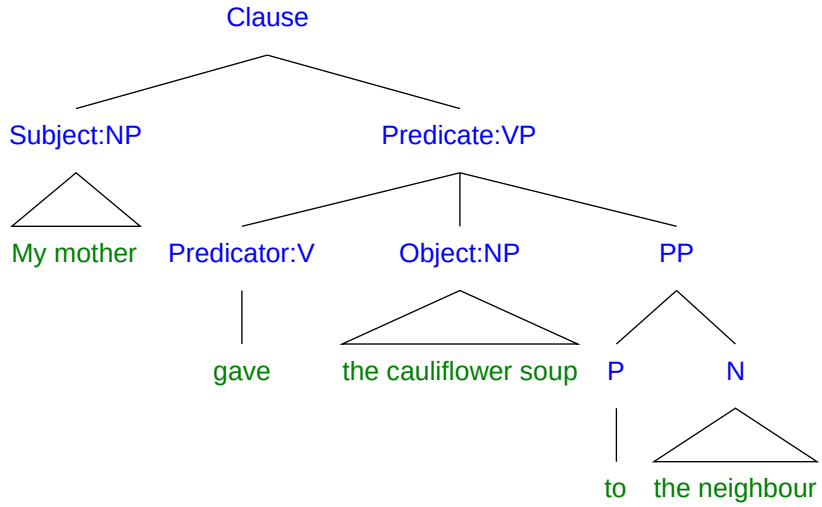
Question 5: First attempt at syntactic trees. Draw syntactic trees of the following sentences using a method you like (see the chat in our General MS Teams channel for online/Latex options, or simply copy-paste into Powerpoint and use lines and triangles to draw). Try to use the following terms correctly: clause, subject, object, predicate, NP, VP, PP, predicator, adjunct, adverb, complement, finite/non-finite subordinate clause

a. My mother detests cauliflower soup with a passion



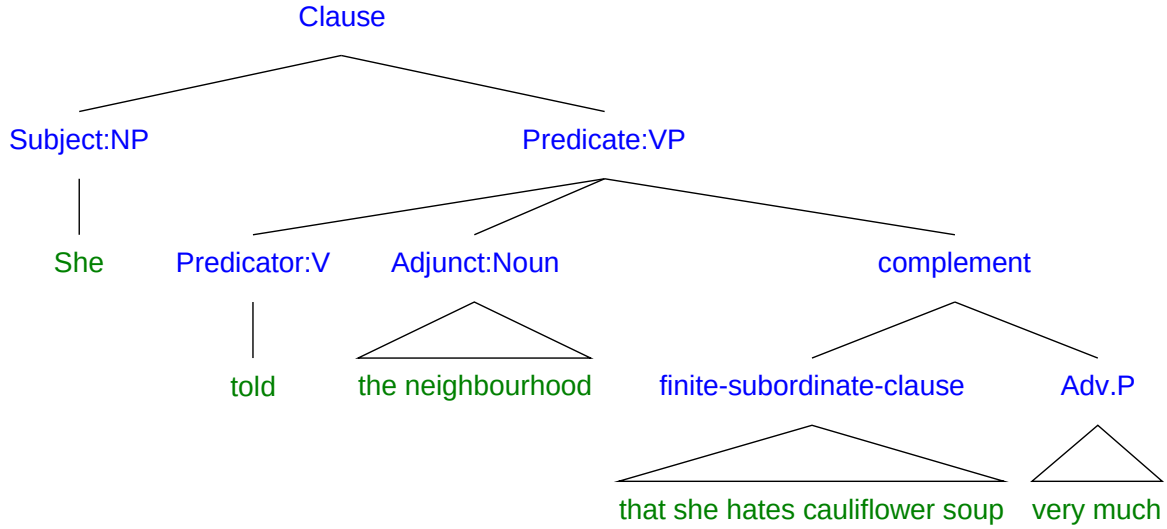
[Clause [Subject:NP My mother^] [Predicate:VP [Predicator:V detests] [Object:NP cauliflower soup^] [PP [P with] [N a passion^]]]]

b. My mother gave the cauliflower soup to the neighbor



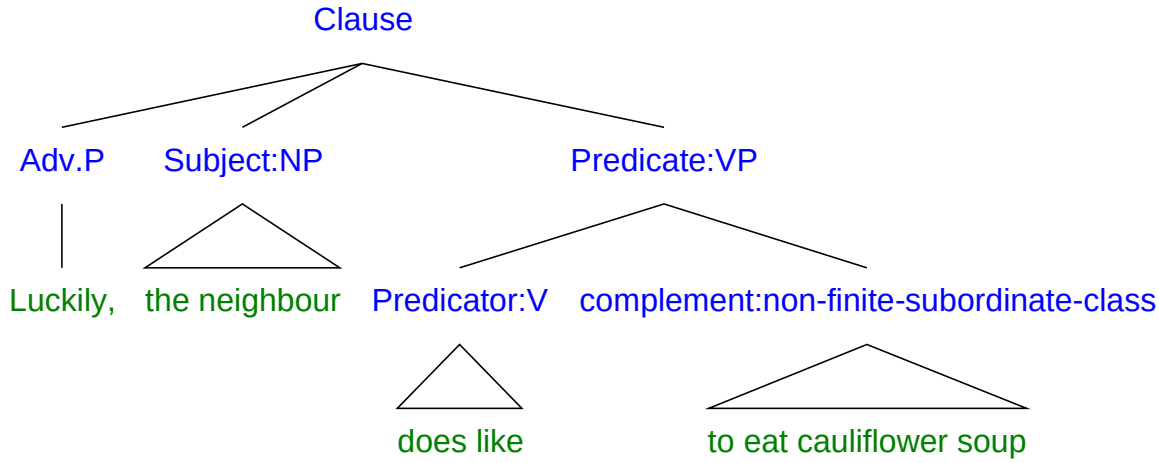
[Clause [Subject:NP My mother^] [Predicate:VP [Predicator:V gave] [Object:NP the cauliflower soup^] [PP [P to] [N the neighbour^]]]]

c. She told the neighbor that she hates cauliflower soup very much



[Clause [Subject:NP She] [Predicate:VP [Predicator:V told] [Adjunct:Noun the neighbourhood^] [complement [finite-subordinate-clause that she hates cauliflower soup] [Adv.P very much^]]]]

d. Luckily, the neighbor does like to eat cauliflower soup.



[Clause [Adv.P Luckily,] [Subject:NP the neighbour] [Predicate:VP [Predicator:V does like^] [complement:non-finite-subordinate-class to eat cauliflower soup^]]]

P.S. I realized I didn't explain in class what VP, NP, PPs and so on are.

NP: noun phrase: a phrase headed by a noun, i.e. *the island*, *my mother's golf ball*, *the incredible Mr Whiskers*, *the boy who hated school*, *a pink hairband*, etc.
VP: verb phrase: a phrase headed by a verb (can be a predicate), i.e. the bracketed phrases *in Lilly [detests her cousin]*, *The bomb [blew her leg off]*, *Lucy [put the mushrooms into her basket]*, *This mushroom [smells of chicken]*, etc.
PP: preposition phrase: a phrase headed by a preposition, i.e. the bracketed phrases in *Marcel stood guard [by the door]*, *Trump is keen [on golf]*, *the day [before yesterday]*, *Bowie sings [about the man [on the moon]]*, etc.
AdvP: adverb phrase: a phrase headed by adverb, i.e. the bracketed phrases in *We [quite often] have tea together*, *I found his advice [very useful]*, *The shoes are [almost completely] watertight*, *He screamed [completely uncontrollably] when he found out about the kidnap*, etc.