

Linguistics - Lesson 12 - 2022/12/06

Zero Morphology cont.

Active form (transitive, (פועל יוצא)): The wind opened the door

Passive form (intransitive): The door was opened

Middle (not the actual term) form (intransitive): The door opened

The verb opened was used as a different verb in the active and middle forms.

This is a form of zero conversion, since the transition from transitive to intransitive forms have no morphological change.

Hebrew:

Active: ha-xom hemis et ha-kerax

Passive: ha-kerax namas

Middle: ha-kerax humas

Non-concatenative morphology / Non-linear morphology, root&pattern morphology

xibek (V)
hug

xibuk (N)
hug

hitxabek
hug each other

x-b-k → Consonant root

xibek, risek, diber - marked as C₁iC₂eC₃ or CiCeC or XiXeX.
hug crash speak

hitxabek

hitraxec

hitragel

hitCaCeC

šakran - CaCCan
liar

CaCaC - lamad

CiCec - limed

Originally - CiCCeC - limmed

Some patterns allow, for historical or diachronic reasons, additional consonants in the root.

Arabic:

CaCCac - darras - teach

CaCac - daras - study

Hebrew:

sms - simes

Arabic:

block - ballak

tafkid - role

tadpis - printout

taršim - diagram

taCCiC

tifked - function - The original t bacame part of the root here

dilver

pirsem

CiCCeC

priming

The following sets of word prime each other:

lamad - study

limed - teach

talmid - pupil

hitlamed - train

limud - studying

l-m-d

rakad - dance

hirkid - make dance

r-k-d

diber - speak

hidbir - exterminate

d-b-r

The previous words still prime each other

xatul - cat

xitul - diaper

x-t-l

We are done with Morphology. We are now moving to Phonetics and Phonology.

Phonetics and Phonology

These fields deal with linguistic sounds, or phones.

We distinguish between consonants and vowels.

How do we produce sounds?

Air comes from the lungs and we let it out.

When we produce vowels, the air flows freely.

In consonants, the airflow is blocked to different degrees. Sometimes it is fully blocked, sometimes blocked in the mouth but air comes out of the nose.

Phonetics deals with phones in isolation - and studies their features. Phonology deals with phones as part of a system, and how they interact.

mail vs nail

- difference of one phone (n/m)
- difference of meaning

definition Minimal Pair

A pair of words which differ in a single phone and meaning. The single difference in phones is responsible for the change of meaning.

definition phoneme

The minimal linguistic unit that can change meaning.

Take the following words:

symptom symphony - the m in symphony uses the ipa character m