

Part 2: Tagalog morphology¹

The following data are from Tagalog (stress the second syllable), a language of the Austronesian group, spoken in the Philippines.

Note: As you may know by now from your phonetics reading the dotless question mark '?' is a consonant called a *glottal stop*. The symbol 'ŋ' represents the sound written 'ng' in English *sing*.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|----|-----------|------------------|
| s + um + ulat | | | | | |
| 1 | sumulat | write! | 16 | ʔumabut | reach! |
| 2 | sumulat | wrote | 17 | ʔumabut | reached |
| 3 | susulat | will write | 18 | ʔaʔabut | will reach |
| 4 | sumusulat | is writing | 19 | ʔumaʔabut | is reaching |
| 5 | sulatin | be written! | 20 | ʔabutin | be reached! |
| 6 | sinulat | was written | 21 | ʔinabut | was reached |
| 7 | susulatin | will be written | 22 | ʔaʔabutin | will be reached |
| 8 | sinusulat | is being written | 23 | ʔinaʔabut | is being reached |
| 9 | hahanap | will seek | 24 | ʔumibig | love! |
| 10 | hanapin | be sought! | 25 | ʔumibig | loved |
| 11 | hinahanap | is being sought | 26 | ʔumiʔibig | is loving |
| 12 | hinapin | was sought | 27 | ʔiʔibig | will love |
| 13 | bumabasa | is reading | 28 | ʔiʔawaʔ | was done |
| 14 | bumasag | broke | 29 | lumapit | approach! |
| 15 | dumagiti | arrived | 30 | tinawag | was called |

Question 1: List the roots:

| | |
|--------|----------|
| ulat | 'write' |
| hanap | 'seek' |
| basa | 'read' |
| basag | 'break' |
| dating | 'arrive' |

| | |
|-------|------------|
| ʔabut | 'reach' |
| ʔibig | 'love' |
| ʔawaʔ | 'do' |
| lapit | 'approach' |
| tawag | 'call' |

¹ Source: Gleason's *Workbook in Descriptive Linguistics*, with a correction due to Norvin Richards, as well as a few modifications.

Question 2: List the affixes that create the various verb forms. Either give the "sound" of the affix, or describe how the sound is determined (using the appropriate technical term). **Also:** indicate whether each affix is a prefix, a suffix, or an infix. If it is an infix, indicate where it is attached.

Also: Some verb forms involve two affixes. In some cases, it might be important to apply the rule Merge to the affixes in a particular order. For each verb form that involve two affixes, state whether the order matters and *justify your statement*. The way to do this is to show the wrong form you would get if you applied the affixes in the wrong order (mark the form with an asterisk to indicate it is "wrong"). If the order does not matter, demonstrate this fact. Use the verb "write" in your examples. Write this part of the answer in coherent paragraphs and full sentences on a separate sheet — as befits a CI-H course!

Active:

commands *um, infix after 1st consonant*

past *same as commands*

future *duplicate 1st syllable.*

present *duplicate 1st syllable, then insert um infix after 1st consonant*

Passive:²

commands *-in, suffix*

past *insert -in after 1st consonant*

future *duplicate 1st syllable and add -in suffix.*

present *duplicate 1st syllable and insert in after 1st consonant (infix).*

Question 3: Translate into Tagalog

tumatawag 'call!'

lumapit 'approached'

hahanapin 'will be sought'

gawatin 'be done!
gawin?

tumatawag 'is calling'

dadatin 'will arrive'

tinatawag 'is being called'

binasa 'was read'

² The term *passive* refers to forms like *be written*, *will be written*, *is being written* etc.

doesn't change
 verb
 I Shanlang
 you Kunlang
 young guys Shanlang
 them → that person
 vs → Leo
 ungendered
 mom: you formal manlang → don't need to say you.
 mom

already
 sang
Shanlang Leo
 ku
 (girl/they)
Kadlang
 → Konung

in the middle of
 singing
Shanlang ya
 right now
 mom's side
 → Kun (A) → grandpa formal
 → formal mom
 to her
 look in reference
Kun (A) → grandpa formal

gong = uncle.
 commonest person
 KAO → they
 "low" →

Shai: yes

kai
 kai → open / split out
 kai → egg
 kai → spurs
 ✓ tone exists too

Southern Thai

Patalong
 mai: new Shan Chang mai
 mai → no / stop / don't
 mai butter
 mai silk

maica → feminine / masculine
 -ka
 -~~ka~~
 kup

mā: dog
 mā
 mā horse
 mā

Sawatka: Hello

Hello; formal
 Sawatdee-ka
 Sawatdee-ka
 (kap)
 (kap)
 Sawatdee-ka
 hear
 hear

Hello informal
 Sawatdee
 Sawatde.

they used to say
Kao Kang
 Shanke Lang
 Shan Lang now

I love you: Shan ra-kun
 masculine ra-kun
 (pome)

Family: → title + Name
 except:

Thailand = free land.

Numbers → like Spanish

- 0 ~~soan~~ sin
- 1 ~~het~~ ~~ning~~ **heng**
- 2 song me
- 3 sam
- 4 si 100 - ~~100~~ loist
- 5 ha 101 - loi song
- 6 hokh 102 - loi song
- 7 ^{short} jet (short b.) 200 - song low
- 8 ^{soft} bad (small d.) 1000 - pan
- 9 ^{soft} gao gou 1000 - ~~man~~ (10¹⁰ - lan)
- 10 sip (shur)
- 11 ~~et~~ sipet
- 12 sipsong
- 13 sipsam
- 14 sip si
- 15 sip ha
- 16 sip hok
- 17 sip jet
- 18 sip bad
- 19 sip gou
- 20 **sip** sword
- 30 sam sip
- 40 si sip
- 50 lasip
- 51 ~~ho~~ sipet

- eek → re (do again)
 wing eek - ~~re~~ ^{begin} ^{pt in} ^{promise} ^{begin on}

Verbs: run

wing (short).

- exactly the same.

- no change in verb.

- no conjugations.

last year I ran or
 I ran last year

→ need extra stuff to say

I ran last year

I ran (going on) last year

Play → len

no → too short

sow (not past tense) - sadly

na sow → sad face

shan sie jui → I am sad.

runned regarding your ~~essence~~ mood (feeling)

hak → broken as in vase (object) were alive & now aren't

→ sie: can describe person passed away

↳ expired milk too

die → slang-ish → informal → not respectful

↳ About pets, rude for people.

kwam sik sow: sadness

being of a nature

weird

kwam sik happiness

mi kwam sik to have happiness → be happy

(and) eek - anen - to have another one

one

For some verb forms, the rule Merge must be applied in a particular order. For example, in active present tense, the 1st syllable must ~~be~~ be duplicated before the "in"-infix is inserted. The ~~so~~ correct active present tense of write is ~~sumsulat~~ ~~sumsulat~~ sumsulat. (s + um + u + sulat). If the infix was inserted 1st and then the syllable was duplicated, then the word would be ~~sumsulat~~ sumsulat* instead. Similarly, the passive ~~present~~ present tense requires a duplication of the 1st syllable before insertion of the infix "in". If the actions ~~passive~~ were done in the reverse order, then "is being written" would be sinsumulat* instead of sinusulat. On the other hand, the merge rule for passive future tense ~~is~~ is independent of order, because duplication of the 1st syllable is unaffected by the addition of the suffix. "will be written" is the same.

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ su + sulat + in \end{array}$$
 is the same as

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ su + sulat + in \end{array}$$

All other verb tenses only have 1 affix.

7

Language: Thai
Regions: Thailand primarily
Origin of Speaker: California

Summary of Fieldwork Intro.

- a) For numbers > 10: sip + (single digit).
ten + single digit.

For numbers > 19: $\frac{\text{---}}{\downarrow \text{tens \#}} + \text{sip} + \frac{\text{---}}{\downarrow \text{tens} \quad \downarrow \text{units digit.}}$

ie. 32 = $\frac{\text{sam}}{\downarrow \text{three}} \frac{\text{sip}}{\downarrow \text{ten}} \frac{\text{song}}{\downarrow \text{two}}$ → Sam is too to English

- b) The verb for sing is "lang". ~~the~~
Conjugations don't really exist so to say I sing, you sing, they sing, etc are only different in the pronoun. The verb is unaltered, even w/ tense. To change tense, the setting/context is more specified. 1
For example, to say "I sang", you would say "shamlang lea" or "I sang already". The verb isn't changed.
 $\frac{\text{I}}{\downarrow} \frac{\text{shamlang}}{\downarrow \text{sing}} \frac{\text{lea}}{\downarrow \text{already}}$ This is the same for two other verbs I asked about: run(wing) & play(hen).
Pronouns are also pretty simple and single morphemes

- c) I asked about how to say I'm happy vs ~~their~~ happiness.
Interestingly, I'm happy = m'kham suk = I have happiness.
After asking about other nouns/adjs such as niceness and kindness, I determined "kham-" ^{prefix} in Thai is like the "-ness" suffix in English. I also asked about "re-" as in "rerun" or "replay" and the equivalent is a suffix "-ek".

The following pages are my notes from my meeting.