

Foundations of Linguistics

MSc Language Science and Technology

Morphology II
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Overview: Morphology and syntax

Date	Topic	Reading	Assignments
25.10.23	Introduction		
30.10.23	Morphology I: Word formation	Haspelmath & Sims (2010) Chapter 1&2&3	
01.11.23	Morphology II: Inflection & Derivation; Hierarchical structure	Haspelmath & Sims (2010) Chapter 5 & 7 (if you have time, read Chapter 6 too)	Morphology assignment handed out 02-11-2023
06.11.23	Syntax I: Word classes	Tallerman (2014) Chapter 1&2&3	Morphology assignment due
08.11.23	Syntax II: Heads, dependents, and beyond	Tallerman (2014) Chapter 4&5	Syntax assignment handed out
13.11.23	Syntax III: Grammatical relations	Tallerman (2014) Chapter 6	
15.11.23	Syntax IV: tba	tba	Syntax assignment due

Morphological patterns - Review

Morpheme: the smallest meaningful constituent of a word that can be identified (i.e., which cannot be further analysed);

Root: a morpheme that expresses the basic lexical content of a word;

Affix: a morpheme that attaches to a root or a stem;

prefix: precedes the base

suffix: follows the base

infix: occurs inside the base

circumfix: occurs on both sides of the base

Stem: a root+affix combination to which another affix can be added;

Base: the part of the word that an affix is attached to

Morphological patterns:

Concatenative: when morphemes in a word are linearly ordered such that they are ordered one after the other;

Non-concatenative: everything else!

Morphological rules

The morpheme-based model: morphological rules determine how morphemes form words

(some) Word-structure rules in English

- a. word-form = stem (+ inflectional suffix)
- b. stem = (i) deriv. prefix +) root (+ deriv. suffix)
(ii) stem + stem
- c. inflectional suffix = *-s, -er, ...*
- d. derivational prefix = *un-, -er...*
- e. root = *skirt, event, bake, board, lucky, like...*
- f. derivational suffix = *-ful, -ness, ...*

...generating words such as *uneventfulness, skirts, baker, luckier, unlike, likeness*, etc.

Morphological rules

The morpheme-based model: morphological rules determine how morphemes form words

PROS:

1. „First, as noted above, morpheme concatenation is the most common kind of morphological pattern cross-linguistically. [...] the morpheme-based model provides a natural explanation for this fact.“
2. The morpheme-based model automatically generates **hierarchical structure**.

CONS:

1. Can't deal with conversion or base modification.

Morphological rules

The word-based model: morphological form-meaning regularities are captured using word-schemas

(3.25) a. Words: *bag, key, god, rib, bone, gem, ...*

b. Lexical entries

$[\text{/bæg/}_N]$
['bag']

$[\text{/kʰij/}_N]$
['key']

$[\text{/gad/}_N]$
['god']

$[\text{/rib/}_N]$
['rib']

c. Word-schema

$[\text{/X/}_N]$
['x']

morphological correspondence:

(3.26) $[\text{/X/}_N]$ \leftrightarrow $[\text{/Xz/}_N]$
 ['x'] ['plurality of xs']

(3.24) a. Words: *bags, keys, gods, ribs, bones, gems, ...*

b. Lexical entries for words

$[\text{/bægz/}_N]$
['bags']

$[\text{/kʰijz/}_N]$
['keys']

$[\text{/gadz/}_N]$
['gods']

$[\text{/ribz/}_N]$
['ribs']

c. Word-schema

$[\text{/Xz/}_N]$
['plurality of xs']

Morphological rules

The word-based model: morphological form-meaning regularities are captured using word-schemas

PROS:

1. Can deal with non-concatenative patterns such as **conversion** quite naturally;
2. Can also deal with the non-concatenative patterns of **back-formation** (remember, back-formation is a process whereby a new word is derived through subtracting an affix from a base rather than adding one babysitter > babysitting);
3. Can explain **cross-formations**, where “both word-schemas in the correspondence exhibit a constant phonological element”.

CONS:

1. It is not restrictive, i.e. it allows morphological rules to be posited that are not known to exist in any language;
2. It does not include a natural explanation for the dominance of concatenative morphology.

Inflection & derivation

Inflection: the relationship between the word-forms of a lexeme
love, loves, loved, loving
symbol, symbols

Derivation: the relationship between lexemes of a word family
LOVE, LOVEABLE, UNLOVEABLE, LOVER, LOVEABILITY
SYMBOL, SYMBOLIC, SYMBOLIST, UNCYMBOLIC, SYMBOLICALLY,

inflectional **value** vs. derivational **meaning**

Inflection & derivation

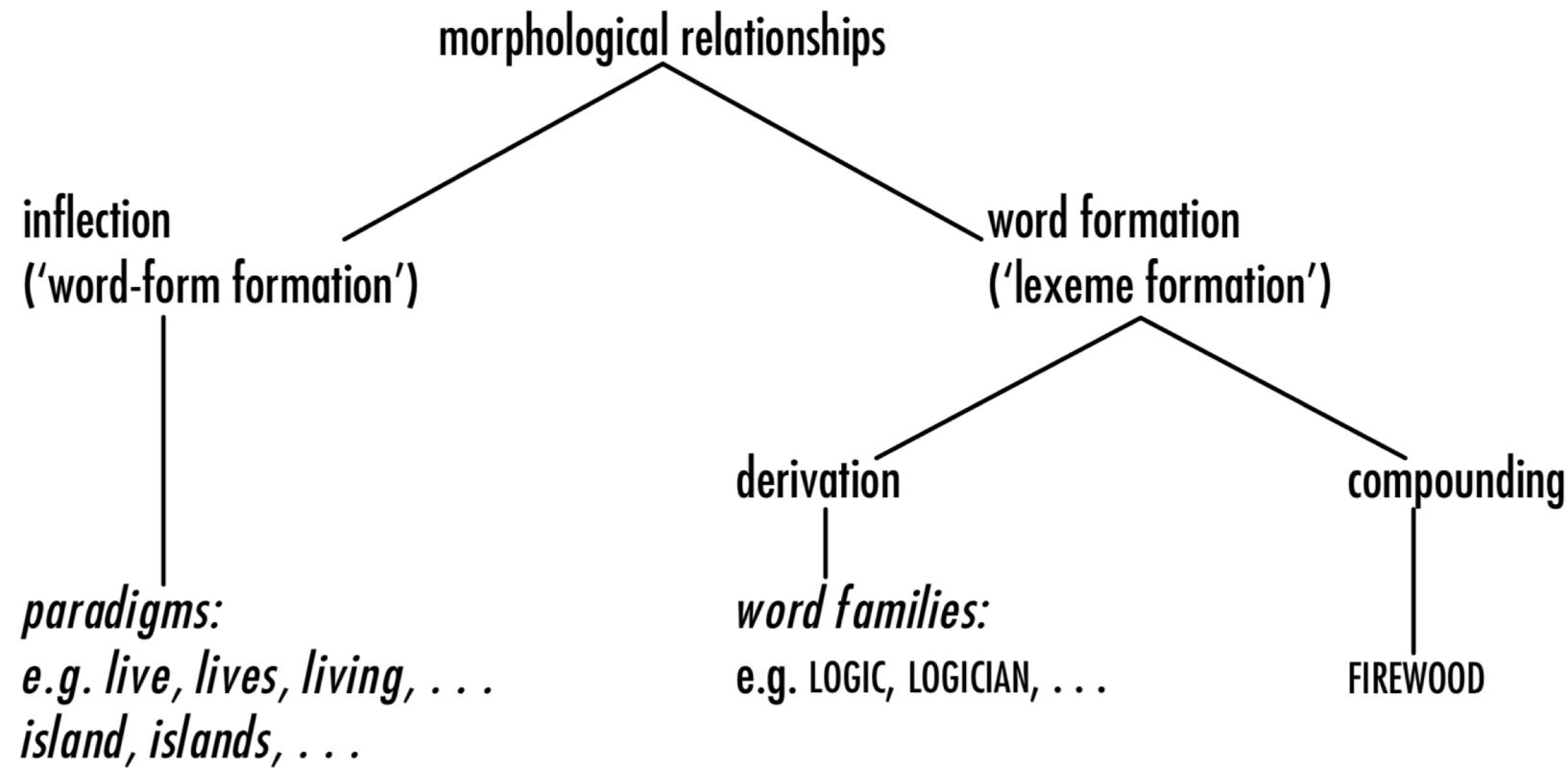


Figure 2.1 Subdivisions of morphology

(Haspelmath & Sims 2010: p. 19)

Inflection

inflectional categories

On nouns, pronouns	On verbs	On adjectives, demonstratives, relative pronouns, adpositions
number (SINGULAR, PLURAL,...)	number (SINGULAR, PLURAL,...)	number (SINGULAR, PLURAL,...)
case (NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE,...)	person (1ST, 2ND, 3RD)	case (NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE,...)
gender (MASCULINE, FEMININE,...)	tense (PRESENT, FUTURE, PAST, ...)	gender (MASCULINE, FEMININE,...)
person (1ST, 2ND, 3RD)	aspect (PERFECTIVE, IMPERFECTIVE, HABITUAL, ...)	person (1ST, 2ND, 3RD)
	mood (INDICATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE,...)	

Table 5.1 Common inflectional features and values

(Haspelmath & Sims 2010: p. 82)

Derivation

I. Deverbal nouns (V → N)				
agent noun ³	English Arabic	<i>drink</i> _V <i>ħamala</i> _V	→	<i>drink-er</i> _N <i>ħammaal</i> _N
patient noun	English	<i>invite</i> _V	→	<i>invit-ee</i> _N
instrument noun	Spanish	<i>picar</i> _V	→	<i>pica-dora</i> _N
action noun	Russian	<i>otkry-t'</i> _V 'mince' 'discover'	→	<i>otkry-tie</i> _N 'meat grinder' 'discovery'
II. Deadjectival nouns (A → N)				
quality noun	Japanese	<i>atarasi-i</i> _A 'new'	→	<i>atarasi-sa</i> _N 'newness'
person noun	Russian	<i>umn-yj</i> _A 'smart, clever'	→	<i>umn-ik</i> _N 'clever guy'
III. Denominal nouns (N → N)				
diminutive noun	Spanish	<i>gat-o</i> 'cat'	→	<i>gat-it-o</i> 'little cat'
augmentative noun	Russian	<i>borod-a</i> 'beard'	→	<i>borod-išča</i> 'huge beard'
status noun	English	<i>child</i>	→	<i>child-hood</i>
inhabitant noun	Arabic	<i>Miṣr</i> 'Egypt'	→	<i>miṣr-iyyu</i> 'Egyptian'
female noun	German	<i>König</i> 'king'	→	<i>König-in</i> 'queen'

Table 5.2 Common derivational meanings of nouns (Haspelmath & Sims 2010: p. 87)

Derivation

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

Table 5.3 Common derivational meanings of verbs (Haspelmath & Sims 2010: p. 88)

Derivation

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

Table 5.4 Common derivational meanings of adjectives (Haspelmath & Sims 2010: p. 89)

Inflection & derivation

Do inflection and derivation represent distinct subsystems?

dichotomy approach
vs.
continuum approach

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

Table 5.5 A list of properties of inflection and derivation

Inflection & Derivation

1. Relevance to syntax: “the grammatical function or meaning expressed by a morphological pattern is involved in syntactic agreement or syntactic government”

government: a word (the *head*) requires another word or phrase (the *dependent*) to have a particular inflectional value.

Different German prepositions govern different cases:

durch (ACC): Wir reisen durch die Stadt / den Wald

aus (DAT): Wir kommen aus der Stadt / dem Wald

trotz (GEN): Wir reisen trotz der Stadt / des Waldes

Inflection & Derivation

1. Relevance to syntax:

“the grammatical function or meaning expressed by a morphological pattern is involved in syntactic agreement or syntactic government”

agreement: the process whereby a grammatical category is required to match between different constituents of a sentence (or parts of discourse).

Gender marking in Swahili (example adapted from Katamba 2003: 111)

- (a) *M-toto m-dogo a-mefika.*
CL1-child CL1-little CL1-arrived
‘The little child arrived.’
- (b) *Wa-toto wa-dogo wa-mefika.*
CL2-child CL2-little CL2-arrived
‘The little children arrived.’
- (c) *Ki-kapu ki-dogo ki-mefika.*
CL7-basket CL7-little CL7-arrived
‘The little basket arrived.’
- (d) *Vi-kapu vi-dogo vi-mefika.*
CL8-basket CL8-little CL8-arrived
‘The little baskets arrived.’

Inflection & Derivation

2. **Obligatoriness:** “Inflectional features are obligatorily expressed on all applicable word-forms. Derivational meanings are not obligatorily expressed.”
3. **Limitations on application:** „Inflectional values can be applied to their base without arbitrary limitations; derivational formations may be limited in an arbitrary way.“
4. **Same concept as base:** Canonical inflected word-forms express the same concept as the base; canonical derived lexemes express a new concept.

Inflection & Derivation

5. Abstractness: “Inflectional values express a relatively abstract meaning; Derivational meanings are relatively concrete.”

6. Meaning compositionality: „Canonical inflected word-forms have compositional meaning; canonical derived lexemes have non-compositional meaning.“

7. Position relative to base: „Canonical inflection is expressed at the periphery of words; canonical derivation is expressed close to the root.“

- (5.9) 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 – proprietive (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’

Inflection & Derivation

8. **Base allomorphy:** “Inflection induces less base allomorphy; derivation induces more base allomorphy.”
9. **Word-class change:** “Canonical inflection does not change the word-class of the base; derivational affixes may change the word-class of the base.”
10. **Cumulative expression:** “Inflectional values may be expressed cumulatively; derivational meanings are not expressed cumulatively.”
11. **Iteration:** “Inflectional values cannot be iterated; derivational meanings can sometimes be iterated.”

Inflection & derivation

Do inflection and derivation represent distinct subsystems?

dichotomy approach
vs.
continuum approach

Inflection	Derivation
(i) relevant to the syntax	not relevant to the syntax
(ii) obligatory expression of feature	not obligatory expression
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Table 5.5 A list of properties of inflection and derivation

Hierarchical structure

Hierarchical structure: morphemes are organized in constituents that are arranged in a tree-like structure

Compound: complex lexeme that consists of two (or more) base lexemes, the first almost always being a **pure stem** (without inflection)

Endocentric compounds

dependent semantic head

<i>snowball</i>	
<i>thunderstorm</i>	
<i>schoolteacher</i>	
<i>schaafwond</i>	'abrasion/graze'
<i>vliegveld</i>	'airport'
<i>Weinflasche</i>	'wine bottle'
<i>Fluggast</i>	'airline passenger'
<i>Wohnwagen</i>	'caravan'

Exocentric compounds

semantic head is outside the compound

<i>hothead</i>	
<i>killjoy</i>	
<i>lowlife</i>	
<i>greybeard</i>	
<i>pickpocket</i>	
<i>miljoenpoot</i>	'millipede'
<i>brekebeen</i>	'clumsy person'
<i>Möchtegern</i>	'wannabe'
<i>Rothaut</i>	'redskin'

Hierarchical structure

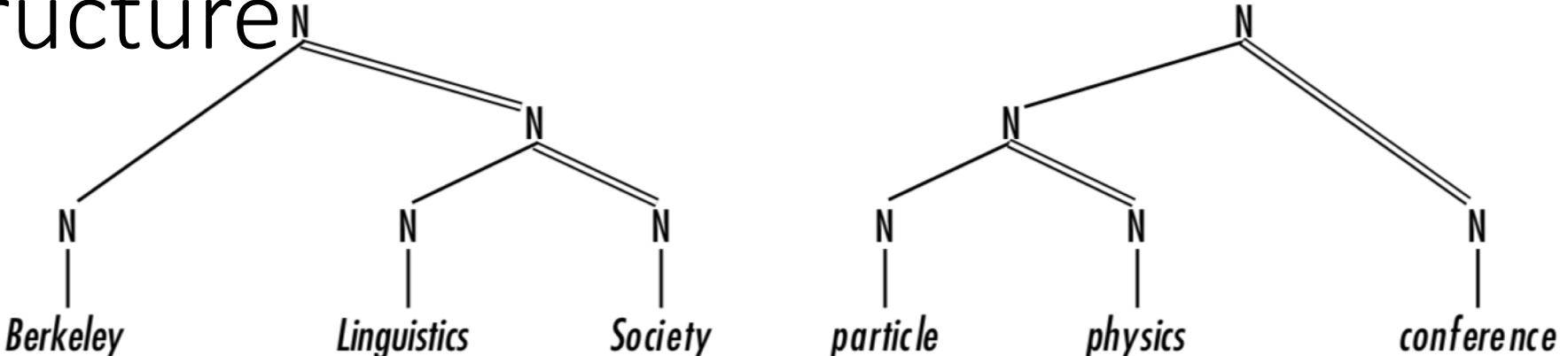


Figure 7.2 Compound trees: three compound members

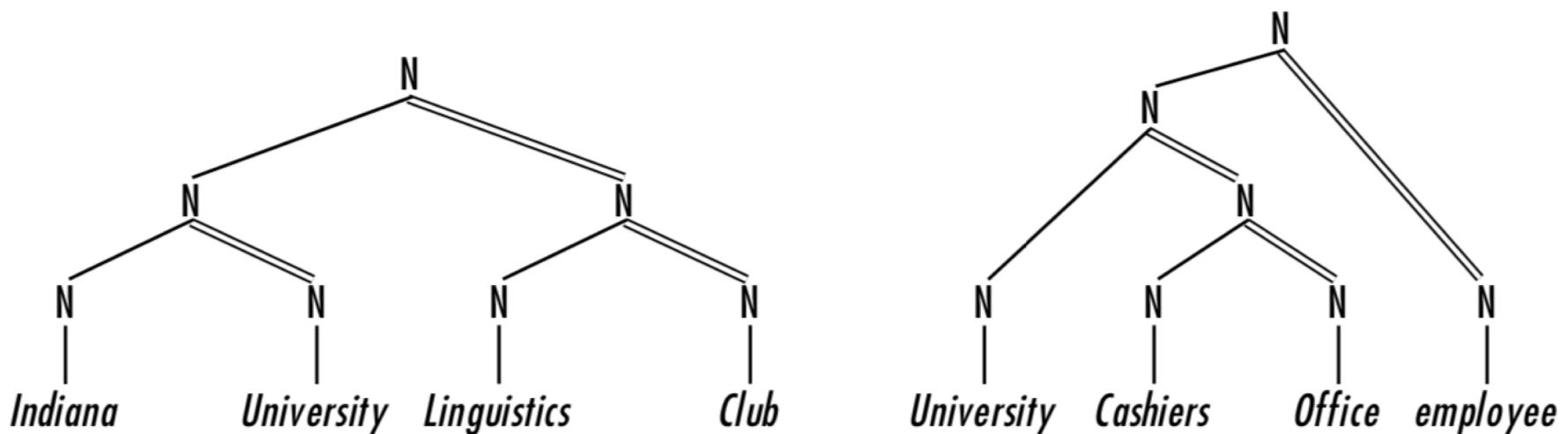
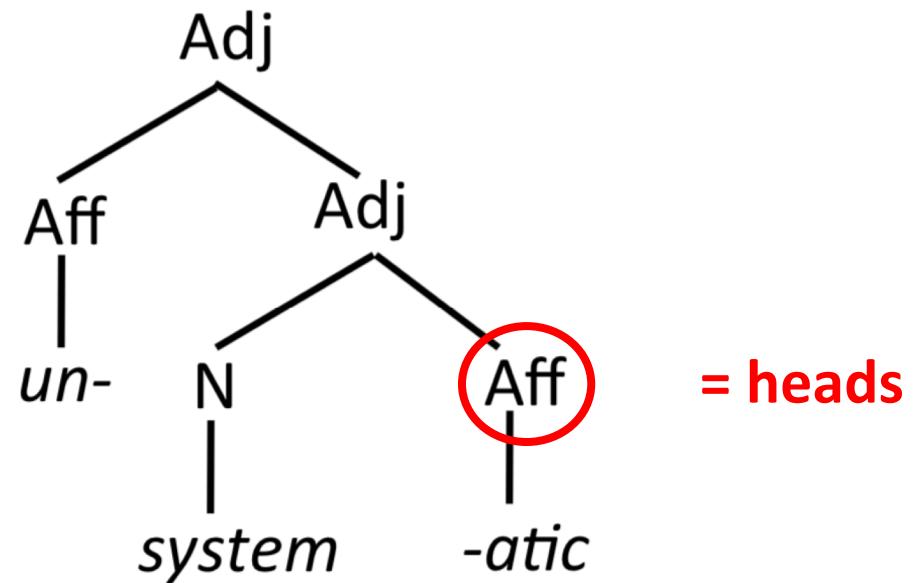
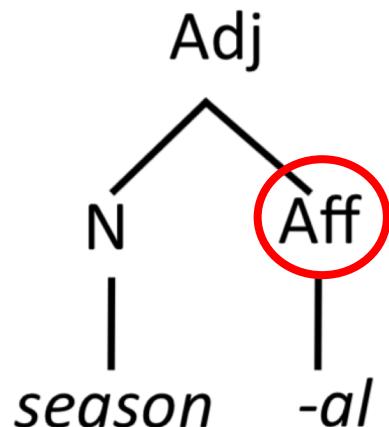
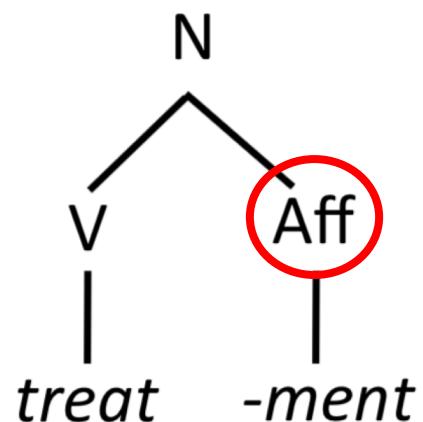


Figure 7.3 Compound trees: four compound members

(Haspelmath & Sims 2010: p. 143)

Hierarchical structure

Tree diagram:

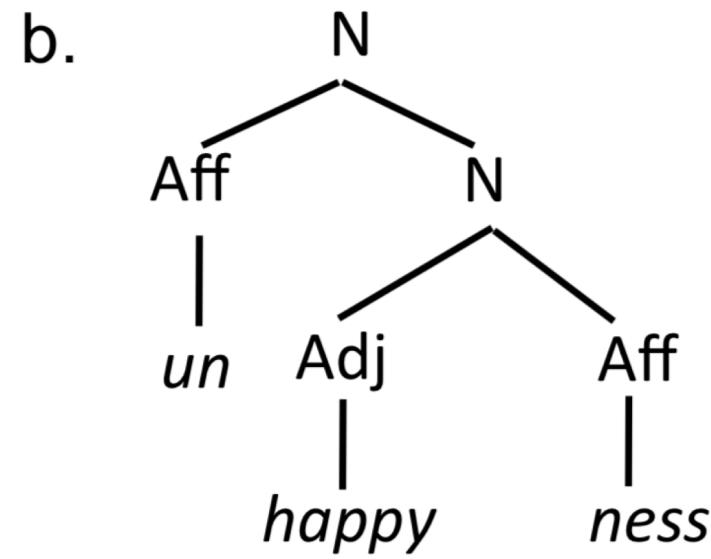
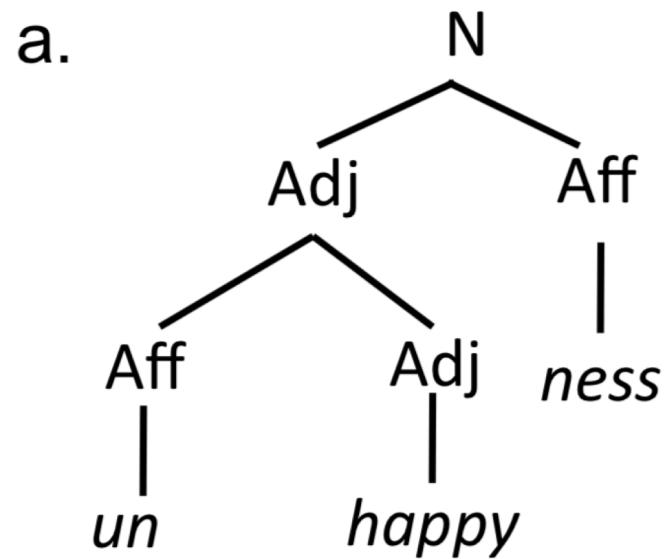


Morphological rule:

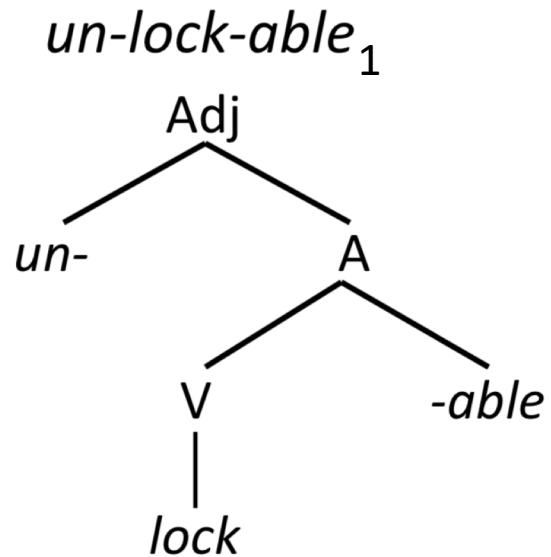
1. Verb + *-ment* → Noun
2. Noun + *-al* → Adjective
3. Noun + *-atic* → Adjective
4. *un-* + Adjective → Adjective

Hierarchical structure

?What is the correct structure for the word *unhappiness*?



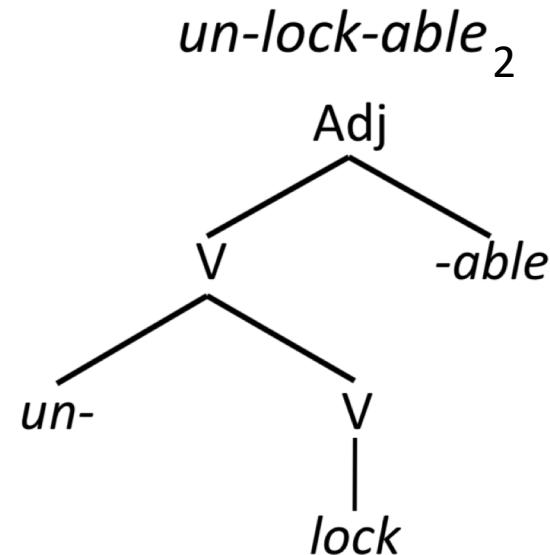
Hierarchical structure



Meaning: *not able to be locked*

Morphological rules:

1. verb + *-able* → adjective
2. *un-* + adjective → adjective



Meaning: *able to be unlocked*

Morphological rules:

1. *un-* + verb → verb
2. verb + *able* → adjective

Morphological typology

So far, the focus has been on morphological analysis of a single language, or at least, the general principles of morphological analysis that would allow us to do so.

What about the cross-linguistic analysis of morphology?

Typologizing morphology goes a long way back: Edward Sapir (1921), developed work from the 19th century, formulated the idea that languages vary morphologically on two parameters, the index of synthesis and the index of fusion (Whaley 1997: 128ff).

Synthesis: Amount of morphemes bound together in one word
analytic > synthetic > polysynthetic

Morphological typology

Synthesis: Amount of morphemes bound together in one word

analytic > synthetic > polysynthetic

Mandarin Chinese (Lyovin et al. 2017: 165)

我的剑是从这儿掉下去的。

Wǒ de jiàn shì cóng zhèr diào xiàqù de.

wəɿ tə kjənɿ sɿɿ tʂhunɿ tʂauɿ tʃauɿ xjaɿ-khyɿ tə
1SG POSS sword COP from here fall down-go SUBORD

‘My sword fell from here.’

Morphological typology

Synthesis: Amount of morphemes bound together in one word

analytic > **synthetic** > polysynthetic

Nepali (from *The Alchemist*)

bazār lag-eko thulo cok-mā tini-haru pug-e...
market begin-PFV.PTCP big center-LOC 3-PL reach-PST.3PL
'they reached the big center where the market was held...'

Morphological typology

Synthesis: Amount of morphemes bound together in one word

analytic > synthetic > **polysynthetic**

Kanyen'kéha (Mohawk, Iroquoian, Canada/US)

tetsyonkyathahahkwahnónhne

te-ts-yonky-at-hahahkw-hnón-hne

both-again-it.to.you.and.I-each.other-walk-purposive-have.gone

DUAL-REP-3SG.N/1.DU.INCL-SREFL-walk-PURP-PPFV

‘the two of us went for a walk’ Kazantseva et al. (2018: 54)

See again: Karihwanon: Precious Things (with Kanien'keha:ka/Mohawk subtitles)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqlldHZUaF-c>

Morphological typology

Bickel and Nichols (2005, 2007) argue that the scales of synthesis and fusion conflate many different typological variables and incorrectly assume that these parameters covary universally. They tease apart these parameters and propose three more specific parameters:

Fusion: the amount of merging of formatives with their hosts
isolating > concatenative > nonlinear

Flexivity: the degree of allomorphy (morpheme variants)
non-flexive (no allomorphs) > flexive (allomorphs present)

Exponence: the degree to which one formative contains different grammatical categories
cumulative (a grammatical marker has several functions) > separative

Morphological typology

Formatives can be **inflections**, **particles**, or **clitics**:

Lezgian (Haspelmath 1993: 207)

Gila abur-*u-n* ferma hamışaluğ gügüna amuq'-da-č.
now they-OBL-GEN farm forever behind stay-FUT-NEG
'Now their farm will not stay behind forever.'

Japanese

かわちゃんはピアノを弾けるか?
Kawa-chan wa piano o hikeru ka?
Kawa-POL TOP piano OBJ play Q
Kawa-chan plays the piano?

West Greenlandic (Fortescue 1984: 127)

palasi=lu *niuirtur=lu*
priest=and shopkeeper=and
'both the priest and the shopkeeper'

Morphological typology

Fusion: the amount of merging of formatives with their hosts
isolating > concatenative > nonlinear

Jeli (Tröbs 1998: 129)

ni i sa beli jaŋ do ma...

CONJ 3SG COND pass[SIM] leaf INDF PP

‘When she (the tortoise) passes a leaf...’

Morphological typology

Fusion: the amount of merging of formatives with their hosts
isolating > **concatenative** > nonlinear

Turkish nominal paradigm for adam ,man':

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
<u>nominative</u> :	<i>adam</i>	<i>adam-lar</i>
<u>accusative</u> :	<i>adam-i</i>	<i>adam-lar-i</i>
<u>dative</u> :	<i>adam-a</i>	<i>adam-lar-a</i>
<u>locative</u> :	<i>adam-da</i>	<i>adam-lar-da</i>
<u>ablative</u> :	<i>adam-dan</i>	<i>adam-lar-dan</i>

Morphological typology

Fusion: the amount of merging of formatives with their hosts
isolating > concatenative > **nonlinear**

English irregular verbs:

<u>infinitive</u>	<u>past tense</u>	<u>past particle</u>	
<i>walk</i>	<i>walked</i>	<i>walked</i>	(regular)
<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>gone</i>	
<i>dig</i>	<i>dug</i>	<i>dug</i>	
<i>ring</i>	<i>rang</i>	<i>rung</i>	

Morphological typology

Flexivity: the degree of allomorphy (morpheme variants)

non-flexive (no allomorphs) > flexive (allomorphs present)

Japanese

かわちゃんはピアノを弾けるか?

Kawa-chan wa piano o hikeru ka?

Kawa-POL TOP piano OBJ play Q

Kawa-chan plays the piano?

Morphological typology

Flexive morphology
implies *allomorphy*

Table 3.3 *Noun paradigms in Russian*

	I	II	III	IV
Singular				
Nominative	zakon	škola	kost'	vino
Accusative	zakon	školu	kost'	vino
Genitive	zakona	školy	kosti	vina
Dative	zakonu	škole	kosti	vinu
Instrumental	zakonom	školoj	kost'ju	vinom
Locative	zakone	škole	kosti	vine
Plural				
Nominative	zakony	školy	kosti	vina
Accusative	zakony	školy	kosti	vina
Genitive	zakonov	škol	kostej	vin
Dative	zakonam	školam	kostjam	vinam
Instrumental	zakonami	školami	kostjami	vinami
Locative	zakonax	školax	kostjax	vinax
	'law'	'school'	'bone'	'wine'

Morphological typology

Exponence: the degree to which one formative contains different grammatical categories

cumulative (a formative has several functions) > separative

Plural				
Nominative	zakony	školy	kosti	vina
Accusative	zakony	školy	kosti	vina
Genitive	zakonov	škol	kostej	vin
Dative	zakonam	školam	kostjam	vinam
Instrumental	zakonami	školami	kostjami	vinami
Locative	zakonax	školax	kostjax	vinax
	‘law’	‘school’	‘bone’	‘wine’

Morphological typology

Exponence: the degree to which one formative contains different grammatical categories

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<u>nominative:</u>	<i>adam</i>	<i>adam-lar</i>
<u>accusative:</u>	<i>adam-i</i>	<i>adam-lar-i</i>
<u>dative:</u>	<i>adam-a</i>	<i>adam-lar-a</i>
<u>locative:</u>	<i>adam-da</i>	<i>adam-lar-da</i>
<u>ablative:</u>	<i>adam-dan</i>	<i>adam-lar-dan</i>

Structural properties: Morphological typology

Synthesis: the amount of morphemes bound together in one word

analytic > synthetic > polysynthetic

Fusion: the amount of merging of formatives with their hosts

isolating > concatenative > nonlinear

Flexivity: the degree of allomorphy (morpheme variants)

non-flexive (no allomorphs) > flexive (allomorphs present)

Exponence: the degree to which one formative contains different grammatical categories

cumulative (a grammatical marker has several functions) > separative

Morphological typology

? Classify the language: English?

English

My mum will go to work soon

Lili-'s dog love-s sheep-herd-ing

Radio-immuno-electro-phoresis is one of the world-'s long-est word-s

Structural properties: Morphological typology

? Classify the language: Modern Greek?

πνίγ-εις 2SG PRS IMPF ‘you are choking’

έ-πνι-ξα 3PL PST PF ‘we choked’

έ-πνιγ-όμουν 1SG PST IMPF ‘I was choking’

Structural properties: Morphological typology

? Classify the language: Korean?

<i>Hayun-i</i>	<i>Pusan-ul/ul</i>	<i>ka-yo</i>	<i>Jiwoo-i pap-ul mek-ess-ni?</i>			
Hayun-NOM	Pusan-DIR/ACC	go-DECL	Jiwoo-NOM meal-ACC eat-PST-Q?			
,Hayun goes to Pusan.'			,Did Jiwoo eat?'			
<i>Tojun-i</i>	<i>cong'i-lul</i>	<i>khal-lo</i>	<i>cal-ass-eyo</i>	<i>Tojun-i</i>	<i>Siu-hako</i>	<i>nol-ass-eyo</i>
Tojun-NOM	paper-ACC	knife-INST	cut-PST-DECL	Tojun-NOM	Siu-COMIT	play-PST-DECL
,Tojun cut the paper with a knife.'				,Tojun played with Siu.'		

Structural properties: Morphological typology

Diachrony: How do languages become analytic, synthetic, flexive, etc.?
(Whaley 1997: 136-139)

- Isolating languages can become concatenative-synthetic when function words develop a greater phonological dependence on the nouns, often paired with phonological reduction;
- The concatenative morphology in synthetic languages can become cumulative and/or non-linear when morphemes fuse;
- Synthetic languages can become analytic through loss of (parts of) their morphological system (think Old English > English);
- None of this is absolute, you also might to think about differences in nominal and verbal morphology.

If there is time left

work through the exploratory excersise from chap. 3, starts on p. 56

Overview: Morphology and syntax

Date	Topic	Reading	Assignments
25.10.23	Introduction		
30.10.23	Morphology I: Word formation	Haspelmath & Sims (2010) Chapter 1&2&3	
01.11.23	Morphology II: Inflection & Derivation; Hierarchical structure	Haspelmath & Sims (2010) Chapter 5 & 7 (if you have time, read Chapter 6 too)	Morphology assignment handed out Have to find another slot for this class
06.11.23	Syntax I: Word classes	Tallerman (2014) Chapter 1&2&3	Morphology assignment due
08.11.23	Syntax II: Heads, dependents, and beyond	Tallerman (2014) Chapter 4&5	Syntax assignment handed out
13.11.23	Syntax III: Grammatical relations	Tallerman (2014) Chapter 6	
15.11.23	Syntax IV: tba	tba	Syntax assignment due