

Inleiding Taalkunde

DOCENT:
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1. Morphology

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- Segmentation of sentences in Tolkapaya Yavapai

Chtul-ma ‘He/she washes’

’-chtul-ma ‘I wash’

M-chtul-ma ‘You wash’

’uu-ma ‘He/she sees’

’uu-ma ‘I see’

M-’uu-ma ‘You see’

- Which morphemes are part of these words?
- What do they mean?

Chtul-ch-ma 'They wash'
'-chtul-ch-ma 'We wash'
M-chtul-ch-ma 'You (plural) wash'

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- What does the morpheme *-ma* mean?

Chtul-ma 'He/she washes'; 'He washed', 'She washed'
'uu-ma 'He/she sees'; 'I saw'

Chtul-ha 'He/she will wash'
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- Give template.

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- Conditioned variation occurs if in one environment the morpheme appears and in another it doesn't or it might involve a difference in pronunciation.

(i) *cat/cat[s]* vs. *cad/cad[z]*;

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s and [z] are two allomorphs of the English plural morpheme, that is two different forms which are used in different phonological contexts.

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- Example from the Zapotec language spoken in San Lucas Quiavini' (Oxaca), Mexico.

R-a'ihisy-eb 'He (formal) sleeps'

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- *iny* and *ni'* are two allomorphs of the reverential morpheme.

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- Irregular related forms such as *we us* are called *suppletive*. Other examples are: *be* and *were* or *good* and *well*.

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- Example of *unkindness*, *indecipherability*.
- Give tree and labelled bracketing.
- Tree structure represents constituency. A constituent consists of all the elements dominated by a single node of a tree.

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- It might be possible to list all the English words in a lexicon, however there are languages with a large number of productively formed words.
- It would not be possible to list all of them in a lexicon. It is not necessary to do so since our mental grammar includes all the rules of word formation.

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- How do linguists discover the relevant rules?
- They make theories, check their theories with empirical data, if they find counterexamples they revise their theories.

6. Lexical categories and the lexicon

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- Which categories do the following words belong to? *Mary, dress, it, that, beautiful, often, from, can, you, boy, eat, send, have, new, spaghetti, the, letter, John, again, him, will, drink.*

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- Many semantic notions can be expressed in terms of more than one lexical category: *destruction*, *beauty*. Meaning alone cannot predict the lexical category of a given word.

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- Consider the following sentences, can you construct a template that accounts for their order:
 - (1) Bill will write a poem.
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- Would it be possible to define templates for all the possible orders that we find in a language?