LNGT0101
Introduction to Linguistics

Announcements

• HW 2 will be posted later this evening. It is due Wed Oct 14 by 8pm (by e-mail) or in class (for hard copy).
• For morphological trees, you have 3 options:
  - Online tool (but you need to learn the bracketing convention).
  - ArborWin or Arboreal font on some college PC/Mac computers.
  - Hand-drawing but legible and hard copy has to be submitted in class, not by e-mail (so earlier deadline).

Prescriptivism can cost you $$$

• On game shows:
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mVUWd9kiVY
  - http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/01/jeopardy-elaine-pronunciation-fail_n_4026498.html

Today's agenda

• More on morphological analysis.
• Allomorphy.
• Word-formation processes.

Zulu

5. Part One:
Consider the following nouns in Zulu and proceed to look for the recurring forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zulu</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>umfazi</td>
<td>‘married woman’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umfani</td>
<td>‘boy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umzali</td>
<td>‘parents’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umfundisi</td>
<td>‘teachers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbazi</td>
<td>‘carvers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ummlini</td>
<td>‘farmers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umfundi</td>
<td>‘reader’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zulu</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abafazi</td>
<td>‘married women’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abafani</td>
<td>‘boys’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abazali</td>
<td>‘parents’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abafundisi</td>
<td>‘teachers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ababazi</td>
<td>‘carvers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abalimi</td>
<td>‘farmers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abafundi</td>
<td>‘readers’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. What is the morpheme meaning ‘singular’ in Zulu?
b. What is the morpheme meaning ‘plural’ in Zulu?
c. List the Zulu stems to which the singular and plural morphemes are attached, and give their meanings.
Zulu

Part Two:
The following Zulu verbs are derived from noun stems by adding a verbal suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fundisa</td>
<td>‘to teach’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lima</td>
<td>‘to cultivate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baza</td>
<td>‘to carve’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Compare these words to the verbs in section A that are related in meaning, for example, umfundisi ‘teacher,’ abafundisi ‘teachers,’ fundisa ‘to teach.’ What is the derivational suffix that specifies the category verb?
e. What is the nominal suffix (i.e., the suffix that forms nouns)?
f. State the morphological noun formation rule in Zulu.
g. What is the stem morpheme meaning ‘read’?
h. What is the stem morpheme meaning ‘carve’?

Cebuano

7. Here are some nouns from the Philippine language Cebuano.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cebuano</td>
<td>‘a Cebuano’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilokano</td>
<td>‘an Ilokano’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagalog</td>
<td>‘a Tagalog person’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swedish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swedish</th>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>en lampa</td>
<td>‘a lamp’</td>
<td>en bil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en stol</td>
<td>‘a chair’</td>
<td>en soffa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en matta</td>
<td>‘a carpet’</td>
<td>en tratt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lampor</td>
<td>‘lamps’</td>
<td>billar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stolar</td>
<td>‘chairs’</td>
<td>sofoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mattror</td>
<td>‘carpets’</td>
<td>trattar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamporn</td>
<td>‘the lamp’</td>
<td>bilen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stolen</td>
<td>‘the chair’</td>
<td>sofjan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mactan</td>
<td>‘the carpet’</td>
<td>tratten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamporna</td>
<td>‘the lamps’</td>
<td>bilarna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stolarna</td>
<td>‘the chairs’</td>
<td>sofora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mattrorna</td>
<td>‘the carpets’</td>
<td>trattarna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swedish

a. What is the Swedish word for the indefinite article a (or an)?
b. What are the two forms of the plural morpheme in these data? How can you tell which plural form applies?
c. What are the two forms of the morpheme that make a singular word definite, that is, correspond to the English article the? How can you tell which form applies?
d. What is the morpheme that makes a plural word definite?
e. In what order do the various suffixes occur when there is more than one?
f. If en flicka is ‘a girl,’ what are the forms for ‘girls,’ ‘the girl,’ and ‘the girls’?
g. If husarna is ‘the buses,’ what are the forms for ‘buses’ and ‘the bus’?

Plural allomorphs in English

- Not all English nouns form their plurals by adding an -s suffix, e.g.,
  - one man → two men (vowel change)
  - one sheep → two sheep (zero change)
  - one ox → two oxen (en suffixation)
- Also, the plural -s morpheme is actually pronounced in three different ways:
  - [z] cat → cats
  - [z] dog → dogs
  - [z] kiss → kisses

Note: [a] is a weak vowel that we’ll talk about in phonetics.

Variants of the same morpheme are called allomorphs.
English Plural Allomorphy

- There is only one plural morpheme in English that can take different guises. Technically, we say that the plural morpheme in English has different allomorphs:
  - (a) [-s] allomorph: cat → cats
  - (b) [-z] allomorph: dog → dogs
  - (c) [-oz] allomorph: kiss → kisses
  - (d) vowel change allomorph: man → men
  - (e) zero allomorph: sheep → sheep
  - (f) -en allomorph: ox → oxen

Some other morphological processes in human language that you need to know

Suppletion

- Suppletion is the replacement of a morpheme by an entirely different morpheme to indicate a grammatical contrast. What are examples from English?
- Suppletive forms are found in many other languages:
  - French: aller “to go” → ira “he/she will go”
  - Spanish: ir “to go” → fue “he/she went”
  - Classical Arabic ʔimraʔa(t) “woman” → nisaʔ “women”

Cliticization

- Cliticization is a morphological operation that does not create new words, but still combine two morphemes together in one word.
- English shows cliticization in cases of contraction, e.g.,
  - I am → I’m
  - we have → we’ve
  - I want to → wanna
- French and other Romance languages show cliticization with pronouns, e.g.,
  - Je t’aime. Suzanne les voit.
  - I you-like Suzanne them sees
  - “I like you.” “Suzanne sees them.”

Reduplication

- Reduplication is a grammatical operation that marks a grammatical or semantic contrast by repeating all or part of the base to which it applies.
- Turkish and Indonesian exhibit full reduplication:
  - Turkish: javə “slowly” → javə javə “very slowly”
  - Indonesian: oran “man” → oran oran “all sorts of men”
- Tagalog exhibits partial reduplication:
  - lakad “walk” → lakakad “will walk”
  - takbuh “run” → tatakhuh “will run”

Forming plural in Samoan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular verb</th>
<th>English translation</th>
<th>Plural verb</th>
<th>English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nofo</td>
<td>‘he sits’</td>
<td>nonofo</td>
<td>‘they sit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moe</td>
<td>‘he sleeps’</td>
<td>momoe</td>
<td>‘they sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alofa</td>
<td>‘he loves’</td>
<td>alolofa</td>
<td>‘they love’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savali</td>
<td>‘he walks’</td>
<td>savavali</td>
<td>‘they walk’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maliiu</td>
<td>‘he dies’</td>
<td>maliliu</td>
<td>‘they die’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atamài</td>
<td>‘he is intelligent’</td>
<td>atamamaìi</td>
<td>‘they are intelligent’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processes of word-formation (enriching the Lexicon)

Processes of word-formation

• There are systematic word-formation processes that take place across human languages.
• Depending on the language, some of these processes may or may not be available. But the result is the same: New words are always created and added to the dictionary of the language.

Derivation

• The most productive process of word formation in a language is the use of *derivational* morphemes to form new words from already existing forms, as we discussed last class:

  govern → government → governmental → non-governmental

Word coinage

• Word coinage happens when a name of a product acquires a general meaning and gets used to refer to anything that has the same function of the original product:

  kleenex, kodak, nylon, Dacron

Conversion:

Have you folks been *menued* yet?

• **Conversion** (aka *zero derivation*) is the extension of the use of one word from its original grammatical category to another category as well.
• For example, the word *must* is a verb (e.g. “You must attend classes regularly”), but it can also be used as a noun as in “Class attendance is a must”.
• Same applies to “vacation”, a noun that can also be used as a verb, and “major”, an adjective that can be used as a noun and a verb.

Borrowing

• New words also enter a language through borrowing from other languages.
• Here are some examples of foreign words that found their way into English:

  leak, yacht (from Dutch)
  barbecue, cockroach (from Spanish)
  piano, concerto (from Italian)
Loan translations (calque)

- Related to borrowings are loan translations, where a new word or expression is created via translation of a foreign term, rather than actual borrowing of the term in the language, e.g.,
  - marriage of convenience (from French mariage de convenance)
  - Superman (from German Übermensch)
  - perros calientes (from English hot dogs)
  - luna de miel (from English honeymoon)

Compounding

- New words are also created through the common process of compounding, i.e., combining two or more words together to form a new complex word. Here are some examples of compounding:
  - post + card → postcard
  - post + office → post office
  - book + case → bookcase
  - sister + in + law → sister-in-law

Compounding

- Like word structure, the internal structure of a compound can be represented using trees:

```
  N
  |   |
  N   N
  |   |
  book case
```

Structure of compounds

- We can also use trees to represent the internal structure of cases of recursive compounding such as dog food box:

```
  N
  |   |
  N   N
  |   |
  dog food
```

German compounding

- German:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Meanings of Individual Morphemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Muttersprache          | 'native language'                   | mother language
| Schreibfisch           | 'desk'                              | write table
| stehenbleiben          | 'stand still'                       | stand remain
| Wanderkind             | 'child prodigy'                     | miracle child
| Parkaufüberschreitung  | 'exceeding of the amount of time one is allowed to park' | park time
```
Properties of English compounds

- Stress placement:
  'greenhouse vs. green 'house
  'blackboard vs. black 'board
- Modification by "very":
  We live next to a very green house.
  »We live next to a very greenhouse.
- Inflectional morphemes are added to the compound as a whole:
  drop kick → drop kicked, *dropped kick
  bear hunter → bear hunters, *bears hunter

Endocentric vs. exocentric compounds

- Semantically, compounds can be divided into two types:
  A. Endocentric compounds, which denote a subtype of the concept denoted by the rightmost component of the compound, e.g.,
    - dog food is a type of food
    - sky blue is a type of blue
  B. In exocentric compounds, by contrast, the meaning of the compound does not follow from the meanings of its parts, e.g.,
    - redneck is not a type of neck
    - redhead is not a type of head.

Endocentric vs. exocentric compounds

- Observe the plurals of the two types of compounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>club foot</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigfoot</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policeman</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkman</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Back-formation

- Back-formation of words results when a word is formed from another word by taking off what looks like a typical affix in the language.
- This was the case with the verb edit, which entered English as a back-formation from editor.
- Same applies to the pairs television-televide, self-destruction-self-destruct, donation-donate.

Acronyms

- Acronyms are words created from the initial letters of several words. Typical examples are NATO, FBI, CIA, UN, UNICEF, FAQ, WYSIWYG, radar, laser.
- Sometimes acronyms are actually created first to match a word that already exists in the language, e.g., MADD (Mothers against Drunk Drivers).

Clipping

- Another process of word-formation is clipping, which is the shortening of a longer word. Clipping in English gave rise to words such as fax from facsimile, gym from gymnasiun, and lab from laboratory.
Blending

• Blending is another way of combining two words to form a new word. The difference between blending and compounding, however, is that in blending only parts of the words, not the whole words, are combined. Here’s a couple of examples:
  - smoke + fog → smog
  - motor + hotel → motel
  - information + commercial → infomercial

Eponyms

• Eponyms are words derived from proper names, e.g., “sandwich” from the Earl of Sandwich; “lynch” after William Lynch.

What process(es) is involved?

• Terra firma
• Webcam
• Facebook
• CEO
• Enabler
• Execs
• Blog (noun) and blog (verb)

Next class agenda

• Syntax: Chapter 3 pp. 76-87.