Linguistics 489/589  Morphology  Spring 2020

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Course Reflections
The study of the subsystem of language referred to as morphology has as its etymological source Morpheus, the name of a Greek god and a son of the god of sleep, Somnus (according to Ovid).\(^1\) God's (like superheroes) have their own individual capabilities, Morpheus' being shape-shifting.

Henceforward, morpho meant shape (or form). As a tag for scientific investigation, morphology is a loanword from German, ostensibly coined by Goethe (Zur Morphologie, 1817), who used it as a term for biology, a natural science (as opposed to a social science or humanity, for example).

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\(^1\) trans. H. Gregory (1958, p. 317); see also E. Hamilton's Mythology (1942, p. 144)
It was presumably expropriated by Schleicher, who used it "für die Lehre von der Wortform" (from Zur Morphologie der Sprache, in Volume 1, Issue 7, Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St.-Pétersbourg, 1859, p. 35). Some initial perceptions of language were likened to "organisms in the natural world" (Chomsky, 1975, p. 139), no longer an uncontroversial view.

Saussure disputed Schleicher's stance on change over time as being driven by external forces but granted a natural approach, likening a system of language to plants whose growth is determined by internal forces (comparable to Goethe's attention to inner development against outward traits).

Nor is it unprecedented to consider synchronic development to be biological (Lightfoot, 1981).

To keep within the realm of biology briefly, let's accept that organisms are made of genotypes, their genetic makeup consisting of terms (height, color, flowers, etc. in pea plants, for example) that may express themselves as observable phenotypes (tall-short, green-yellow, axial-terminal). I may even be so bold as to extend the Mendelian revolution to human languages and thus muse that alleged categories (more descriptively categorial labels) are such terms: for instance, voice.

Typically in a morphology course, its content would include examining active-passive voice, but it may be more instructive to consider a genealogical origin of one passive, Indo-European (IE), with distinct voice categories active-middle. The latter involved an affix that distinguished it from the former by "convey[ing a] reflexive or reciprocal meaning" (Lehmann, 1974, p. 183), or a contrasting value (as per Saussure). Such constructions referred to subjects in a particular way but eventually were employed to also include an oblique causative using instrumental form, thus attuning the value of "to hasten (oneself)" nearer the value of "to be beset (by/with something)," the source of the passive "as a separate category" in IE's various descendant languages (ibidem).

A value for a given shape does not lie outside the system but in the systems' making of meaning. To recoup vocabulary of Bakhtin, this value may be approached centripetally or centrifugally, from a social science perspective of the collective or from a humanities perspective of the author.

From a natural science perspective, a new expression is distributed to an already existing term, its value having been partly determined by the interconnectedness of formerly prevailing values.

From a linguistic perspective, value becomes fundamental because pea plants enact no meaning.

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2 from Thibault's Re-reading Saussure (1997, pp. 4-5)
Linguistic naturalness: virtually methodology

An early dictionary of linguistics defines morphology as inquiry on word-forms and formations (1954)\(^3\), not unlike Schleicher's "the science of word-form," and a more recent one (1997)\(^4\) refers to a science of a grammar of words and their varied displays (e.g., inflectional and derivational).

The notion being floated in the latter definition is, words have internal structure, like sentences. The idea raises a question for linguists: Is a device responsible for internal structure of sentences also responsible for internal structure of words? Because the question invites a yes/no response, it suggests potential for debate and also presumes internal structure as well as a device causing it.

I'll proceed cautiously, then, by beginning with some reputedly easy givens, form and function; in other words, words and/or sentences of human languages come in shapes that disclose values.

At this point, more skeptical readers would propose that I'm possibly already treading on thin ice, that shapes are merely idealized abstractions and values are indiscernible by direct observations, thus subject to misinterpretation. Regarding this surmise, I differ only with the use of treading: When I'm on thin ice, I do not plod on my feet; rather, I lie on my stomach and crawl prudently.

In science, as in theater, safety must come first, an axiomatic decree for any sound methodology.

Facets of methodology

Methodology is typically comprised of three basic ingredients, listed here in no particular order: theory, intent and technique. The aforesaid yes/no question demands a theory, a yes response associated with one superset of theories, a no response to another or even a variety of supersets. Let's count two schools of thought (the yes and no) briefly and dispose of them almost entirely.

theory

A yes response claims that sentence- and word-formation become indistinguishable in enterprise once operations formerly attendant on a lexical component (i.e., word-formation) get distributed amidst the other subsystems of a grammar (sentence- and sound-formation as well as semantics).

A no response claims that word-formation exists discretely from other subsystems in grammar and capacitates diverse types of shapes (piloting internal structure of both syntax and semantics).

\(^3\) see Pei and Gaynor's Dictionary of Linguistics, Philosophical Library
\(^4\) see Matthew's Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics, Oxford University Press
Each theory subsumes a Lexicon inventorying pronunciation, interpretation, predication, and class membership (e.g., part-of-speech), likely also including variation (social, regional, formal). An effort to discard or sustain *morphological computation* is a prominent facet of methodology.

**intent**

Another facet, intent, addresses selection and organization of the content of the object of study, including the objectives sought by participants in the field of study and the roles played by them.

Customarily, design conveys information characteristic of a syllabus, so I'll presently set aside specific content and simplify matters into one classical definition of the intention of linguistics: Write a *grammar* of L, a naturally occurring human language, historically or contemporaneously.

A *grammar* of L contains all L's forms (*shapes*) and functions (*values*) each of L's forms fulfill, often resulting in one-to-one correspondences as well as one-to-many and many-to-one matches. A *grammar* would outwardly represent what L's native speakers know, form-function mappings.

Henceforward, knowledge of L must obviously include those of its *shapes* that are formed well (and thus map onto function), but it should also include *shapes* that can be feasibly formed well (and accordingly enter into conceivable mappings onto functions that are yet to be necessitated). Furthermore, it may, by necessity, need to exclude any *shapes* that cannot be viably formed well.

This alleged exigency, anticipated by *generative grammar*, partially overlies the facet of theory (one or two *computational components* constraining attainable *shape*) and the facet of technique: respectively, the shapes that are truly attainable and the native speakers who truly attain them.

**technique**

One apparent juncture of technique and intent is participants, their roles and objectives as well as the range of content pertinent to these that can be truly covered in the space of a course syllabus.

Once again, presently setting aside specific content and simplifying matters as was done hitherto, I resort to classic linguistic mode, describing a word's internal structure as *radical* and *formative*: the latter synthesized with or isolated from the former, the former being unanalyzable (or prime).

This dyadic description invites peril, mainly due to assurances that *shapes* are divisible as such: For example, the English form [hit] cannot authentically be divided into two units of meaning when it may (as it happens) cover information about *terms* tense or aspect, purportedly realized by what Bloomfield claims the Hindus called a *zero element* (1933, p. 209, original emphasis). In contrast, rather than lacking a *shape*, one unit of meaning may be realized in multiple *shapes*,
like English prefixes [im], [in], [in], [i] and [i], branded as allomorphs (lit. "other shapes") of the same morpheme (one shape significance of contrast\(^5\), in this case, a not \(X\) polarized by \(X\)).

**Methodological repercussions**

Allomorphy, or the many-to-one matches that map several forms onto one function (as above), suggests to some a chance quality to sound-meaning equivalences, and the idea of a zero element suggests to some a pretense; conversely, for those prone to these suggestions, the natural matches of one-to-one correspondences help offset the most impartial incredulity and also align agreeably with facilitating mental processing of information represented linguistically (Bybee, 1985, p. 3).

Subsequently, one might anticipate languages that, in their near entirety, demonstrate behaviors commensurable with English suppletions, such as [go] v. [went], [god] v. [beri] and possibly [woman] v. [wimin], ranking as one of Sapir's symbolic languages, neither affixing formatives nor altering radicals (1921, p. 126; fn. 8 tenders a plausible psychological reality to symbolisms).

Some studies in morphology classify such languages as a remote end of an assorted continuum, (Bybee, 1985, p. 12), and, while this characterization is not without merit, it may actually make such types of language classifications tidier than an accumulation of human languages indicate, (Sapir, 1921, p. 122), with variances so subtle that basic training entails utter disregard (p. 127).

**Course Content: Description and Outcomes**

**Description**

It surely seems curious to inform students in a morphology course that human languages exhibit "elusive, yet important, distinctions" only in the very end "to ignore them" (ibidem, fn. 10), yet the introductory character of the course content imposes both a responsible and realistic bearing. As a survey of the world's languages, the content comprises a number of them, mostly unrelated and generally demonstrative of numerous conglomerations of radicals with formatives observed. Such an overview reveals elements of language typology and bolsters skills in linguistic analysis.

**Outcomes**

1. Increase and intensify familiarity with the trade jargon related to radical and formative, like analytic, (poly)synthetic, isolating, affixing, inflective, agglutinative, and symbolic.
2. Apply trade jargon judiciously to shapes where descriptive vocabulary is defensible and recognize when such analyses seem misguided, thus symptomatic of alternative inquiries.
3. Assign shapes to units of meaning where feasible and to the degree plausible, recalling the zero element or zero morphs (semantically vacuous shapes, like Latin theme vowels).

\(^5\) an epitome of value, drawn from opposition, as in Culler's Ferdinand de Saussure (1976, p. 26)
4. Employ semantic measures such as categorial labels for meaning (material or relational) to ascertain word-formation procedures described in (1) affecting radicals and formatives.

5. Initiate a grammar of L by sketching some morphological features typifying L that are identified in an available description of L, preferably one not meant to teach the use of L.

**Course Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undergraduate</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Assignments 49% (7%x7)</td>
<td>i. Assignments 49% (7%x7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii. Exams/Quizzes 36%</td>
<td>ii. Exams/Quizzes 24%</td>
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<td>iii. Morphological Sketch 15%</td>
<td>iii. Morphological Sketch 15%</td>
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<td>iv. Graduate Increment 15%</td>
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**Morphological Sketch**

1. Pair up and write a morphological sketch of a language (Solo for grad students)

2. Choice of Language

   - Choose a language (un)commonly taught/studied – but it must be copiously described.
   - Do not decide on a language without confirming the existence of an available description.
   - Find a language that has a descriptive grammar and evade pedagogical grammars if possible.

**Format**

1. Your sketch must include at least:
   - genetic/geographic classification (as well as speaker population),
     - morphological type,
     - derivational and/or inflectional morphology, and
     - morpho-syntax (phonology only if necessary to explain the morphology).

2. Your sketch must...
   - include examples for each word-formation process introduced,
   - target for summary major characteristics that differ significantly from English or other commonly-taught languages (or summarize something that is new to you),
   - discuss how at least one difference may complicate an issue of theory,
   - be double-spaced, 5-8 pages (Undergraduate), 7-12 pages (Graduate), including references.

**Morphology Data (Graduate Increment)**

- Create a data-set problem.

- On a separate sheet, analyze your data set and articulate what this exercise demonstrates/introduces in terms of morphology.

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6 Quizzes = in-class activities, 5% & 3% of final grade, undergraduate and graduate, respectively.
Sel…
Special Accommodation Policy
If you will need special accommodation in this course due to some learning challenge that has been verified by DSS, please see me very early in the semester (Week Three) so that we can arrive at some appropriate accommodation.

Technology Policy
You may, of course, take class notes on a laptop or iPad or the like. Aside from that, I expect that technology will not intrude during class time. Please consider turning phones to “vibrate” or a similar setting that will not disturb the class.

Do not plan to receive phone calls during the class period

Course Materials

Textbooks

Tentative Reading & Assignment/Exam Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>In-Class</th>
<th>Textbook Reading</th>
<th>Out-of-Class (due)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Jan 10 methodologies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 1</td>
<td>Swahili &amp; Zoque</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jan 15 analytic &amp; symbolic languages</td>
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<td>Chapters 1 &amp; 2</td>
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<td>Jan 17 words and dictionary entries</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>Jan 22 dictionary entries and radicals</td>
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<td>Chapter 2</td>
<td>Tamil &amp; Telugu</td>
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<td>Jan 24 radicals &amp; formative</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Jan 29 radicals &amp; formatives</td>
<td>Library Session</td>
<td>Chapter 3, 3.4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jan 31</td>
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<td>(Hockett 1954)</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
<td>Feb 5 (roots versus stems)</td>
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<td>Chapter 3, 3.5, 3.7</td>
<td>First-Quarter Exam</td>
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<td>Feb 7 morphological models</td>
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<td>Chapters 3 &amp; 4</td>
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<td>5.5</td>
<td>Feb 12 morphological productivity</td>
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<td>Chapter 4</td>
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<td>Feb 14 defining productivity</td>
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<td>Feb 19 measuring productivity</td>
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<td>Chapters 4</td>
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<td>Feb 21 creativity &amp; symbolic fusion</td>
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<td>Chapters 4 &amp; 5</td>
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<td>7.5</td>
<td>Feb 26 symbolism &amp; analytic language</td>
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<td>Chapter 5</td>
<td>Mid-Term Exam</td>
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<td>Feb 28 templatic morphology</td>
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<td>8.5</td>
<td>Mar 5 material content &amp; relation</td>
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<td>Chapters 5 &amp; 6</td>
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<td>Mar 7 pure &amp; concrete relational</td>
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<td>Chapter 6</td>
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<td>9.5</td>
<td>Mar 12 basic &amp; derivational concepts</td>
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<td>Chapter 6</td>
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<td>Mar 14 typological universals?</td>
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<td>Chapter 7</td>
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<td>10.5</td>
<td>Mar 19 indications of typologies</td>
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<td>Chapter 7</td>
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<td>Mar 21 morpho-syntax?</td>
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<td>Chapter 8</td>
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Supplemental Readings
Additional materials and related details will be presented on the Moodle internet supplement for this course.