

AULA 6 DE TIPOLOGIA 2018 - MORFOLOGIA

Morfemas presos e livres

Raízes podem ser livres: bom, mar, caqui

Há raízes presas: cas-a, faz-er, nov-o

Os afixos são sempre presos: são acrescentados à raiz (ou raiz + afixos)

- **TIPOS DE AFIKOS:**

- **Prefixo**
- **Sufixo**
- **Infixo [p 91]**

An **infix** is an affix which places itself inside a morpheme, usually a root or a stem. For instance in Leti (Austronesian (Central Malayo-Polynesian): Indonesia), nominalizations⁵⁶ are derived from the verb through the infix *-ni-*: consider *kakri* 'to cry' > *kniakri* (k-ni-akri) '(the) act of crying' and *pali* 'to float' > *pniali* (p-ni-ali) '(the) act of floating' (Blevins 1999: 400). An example of inflectional infixation can be found in Maranao (Austronesian (Southern Philippines): Philippines), where *-i-* marks past tense: *tabasan* 'slash' > *tiabasan* (t-i-abasan) 'slashed' (Reid 1992: 73 citing McKaughan 1958: 28).

- **Circunfixo [p 91]**

We speak of a **circumfix** when at least two types of affixation have to occur at the beginning and at the end of the host at the same time. An example of an inflectional circumfix is, for example, the German past participle, which is formed by simultaneously prefixing *ge-* and suffixing *-t* to the verbal stem: *lieben* 'to love' (stem *lieb-*) > *geliebt* (ge-lieb-t) '(had) loved'. Leaving out any one of the two affixes would make the construction ungrammatical; something like **gelieb* is not acceptable. An example of a derivational circumfix is the Indonesian (Austronesian (Malayic): Indonesia) *ke-...-an*, which derives (abstract) nouns, as in *kebebasan* (ke-bebas-an) 'freedom' from the adjective *bebas* 'free' (Sneddon 1996: 35).

- **Parafixo [p 92]**

Some languages also have **parafixes**, where the two affixes that have to occur at the same time do not necessarily attach at the beginning and end of the host word. For instance, some Leti nominalizations are derived with *i-* + *-i-*, as in *natu* 'to send' > *iniatu* (i-n-i-atu) '(the) act of sending, dispatch', *nòà* 'to advise' > *iniòà* (i-n-i-òà) '(the) act of advising, advice' (Blevins 1999: 402). Here the combination of affixes consists of a prefix *i-* and an infix *-i-*. Another example is the Ilocano (Austronesian (Northern Philippines): Philippines) reciprocal consisting of the prefix *ag-* plus the infix *-inn-*, as in *sakit* 'hurt' > *agsinnakit* 'hurt one another' (ag-s-inn-akit) (Schachter & Shopen 2007: 29). Just as with the circumfix mentioned above, both of these affixes must occur at the same time for the construction to be grammatical.

- **TIPOS DE CLÍTICOS:**

[92-93] Outro tipo de morf preso são os clíticos. Clíticos podem ser menos seletivos

- **Proclítico**

French (Indo-European (Romance): France)

(20) j'attends

1SG=wait.PRES

'I'm waiting.'

- **Enclítico**

Italian (Indo-European (Romance): Italy)

(19) è venuto per parlarmi

è venuto per parl-ar=mi⁵⁸

3SG.is come.PFCT to talk-INF=1SG.O

'He has come to talk to me.'

- **Mesoclítico**

Modern Greek (Indo-European (Greek): Greece)

(23) fériméti

féri=mé=ti

bring.2IMP=1SG=PL

'(You.PL) bring (to) me!'

- **Endoclítico**

Pashto (Indo-European (Iranian): Afghanistan, Pakistan)

(26) a. aǵustá me

wear 1SG

'I was wearing (it).'

b. á=me=ǵustə

wear₁=1SG=wear₂

'I was wearing (it).' (root: aǵust-)

TIPOLOGIA MORFOLÓGICA [45/100]

isolantes: mandarim

aglutinantes: turco

fusionais: latim

polissintéticas: inuktitut

[96] I will also adopt their approach of **classifying individual morphological processes** rather than whole languages.

4 PARÂMETROS TIPOLÓGICOS DA MORFOLOGIA

⇒ **PARÂMETRO 1 = FUSÃO:** A marker that stands alone as a free morpheme, that is, as an independent word, is isolating. Markers that are bound, i.e. that have to attach to a host, are concatenative. Markers that involve modifying the host in some way are non-linear.

- **marcadores isolantes: koyra chiini 97** **XAY Z ou Z XAY**
Isolation is not very common cross-linguistically. 16 languages (of 165 or **9.7%**)

Koyra Chiini (Nilo-Saharan (Songhay): Mali)

(28) ay woo kaa wor o guna
1SG.S DEM REL 2PL.S IPF see
'I here whom you (PL) see.'

- **marcadores concatenativos (lineares): chichewa 97+98** **XAY-Z ou Z-XAY**
Concatenation is a very frequent process indeed: a full 125 (**75.8%**)

Chichewa (Niger-Congo (Bantoid): Malawi)

(29) mlenje mmôdzi anabwérá ndí míkôndo
m-lenje m-môdzi a-na-bwérá ndí mí-kôndo
I-hunter I.SM-one I.SM-PAST-come with IV-spears
'One hunter came with spears.'

- **marcadores não lineares: 98-100** **XĂY ou XĂY**
[99] Six languages (**3.6%**) make use of tone, three of them exclusively

Hebrew, Modern (Afro-Asiatic (Semitic): Israel)

(30) g-d-r 'enclose'

past:	a-a	(CaCaC):	gadar	‘enclosed’
present:	o-e	(CoCeC):	goder	‘encloses’
future:	yi-Ø-o	(yiCCoC):	yigdor	‘will enclose’
imperative:	Ø-o	(CCoC):	gdor	‘enclose!’
infinitive:	li-Ø-o	(liCCoC):	ligdor	‘to enclose’

- **reduplicação 100-104**

XAY-XAY ou XA-XAY

A full 84.7% (312 of 368 languages) of Rubino's (2011) sample has productive reduplication.

Erromangan (Austronesian (Oceanic): Vanuatu)

(34) /unmeh/ 'early' ~ /unmehunmeh/ 'very early'
 /ilar/ 'shine' ~ /ilarilar/ 'shine brightly'

Persian (Indo-European (Iranian): Iran)

(35) *bâla* ‘above’ ~ *bâlamala* ‘somewhere above’
mive ‘fruit’ ~ *mivepive* ‘fruit and so on’

Ilocano is an example of a language with several types of reduplication.

Ilocano (Austronesian (Northern Philippines): Philippines)

(37)	-V-	<i>kumrad</i>	>	<i>kumraad</i> <i>kumra-a-d</i>	‘creak’
	C-	<i>lalaki</i>	>	<i>lallaki</i> <i>la-l-laki</i>	‘boys’
	CV-	<i>nuang</i>	>	<i>nunuang</i> <i>nu-nuang</i>	‘eater buffaloes’
	CVC-	<i>bato</i>	>	<i>batbato</i> <i>bat-bato</i>	‘stones’
	CVCV-	<i>tapiken</i>	>	<i>tapitapikean</i> <i>tapi-tapikean</i>	‘pat repeatedly’

⇒ PARÂMETRO 2 = EXPONÊNCIA [104-106]

Languages also differ as to how many grammatical categories may be expressed by one and the same morpheme. **Separative(or monoexponential)** morphemes encode only one single category, while **cumulative(or polyexponential)**, also called **portmanteau**, e.g. Booij 2005) morphemes encode several things at the same time.

COMPARAR PTG E ITALIANO

menino(s) menina(s)
bambino/i bambina/e

[106] It is much more common for languages to have separative morphemes than cumulative. In Bickel & Nichols' (2011a) database 127 languages (or 79.4%) have **separative** markers for **tense/mood/aspect**, while 29 (18.1%) have **cumulative** markers (and four are listed as not having tense/mood/aspect marking).⁶⁷

The picture differs for case marking, although again the separative markers are much more common than cumulative markers: subtracting the 75 of 162 languages that are listed as not having case (English being one of them), we are left with a total of 87, of which 71 (81.6%) have separative markers and the remaining 16 (18.4%) have cumulative markers.

⇒ PARÂMETRO 3 = FLEXITIVIDADE [106-108]

substantivos em latim vs turco (sg + pl):

discipulus, discipulī
casus, casūs
tempus, tempora

ev, evler (casa)
kibrit, kibritler (fósforo)
masa, masalar (mesa)
soru, sorular (pergunta)

Sierra Otomí (Oto-Manguen (Otomian): Mexico)

(47)	1 SG.PRES	verb	conjugation class
	dí	pěʔtsʔi 'I keep (it)'	I
	dín	tófo 'I say (it)'	II
	dídí	hóqui 'I fix (it)'	III
	dídím	pèpfi 'I work'	IV

⇒ **PARÂMETRO 4 = SÍNTESE [108-110]**

analítico sintético polissintético

SINTÉTICO

Turkish (Altaic (Turkic): Turkey)

(49) tanıştırlamadıklarındandır

tan-ış-tır-ıl-a-ma-dık-lar-ın-dan-dır

know-RECIP-CAUS-PASS-POT-NEG-NZR-PL-3.POSS-ABL-3.COP

‘It is because they cannot be introduced to each other.’

(lit. ‘(it) is from their not being able to be made known to each other’)

POLISSINTÉTICO

Alutor (Chukotko-Kamchatkan (Northern Chukotko-Kamchatkan): Russia)

(50) gəmmə takkannalgəнкуwwatavətkən

gəmmə t-akka-n-nalgə-n-kuww-at-avə-tk-ən

1.ABS 1SG.S-son-CAUS-skin-CAUS-dry-SUFF-SUFF-PRES-1SG.S

‘I am making a son dry a skin/skins.’

(Gerdts 1998: 87)

MORFOLOGIA, LÉXICO, CLASSES GRAMATICAIS

Classes de palavras [121...]

⇒ **VARIÁVEIS** vs. **INVARIÁVEIS**
subst, verbo, adj, pron, num, art conj, prep, adv, interj

⇒ **CLASSES ABERTAS**

SUBSTANTIVO: núm, gên, caso, def

VERBO: tempo, aspecto, modo, voz, valência, polaridade

ADJETIVOS descritivos: classe aberta ou não. Último § 127 até 130

Table 6.1 Igbo (Niger-Congo (Igboid): Nigeria) adjectives.

VALUE		COLOUR		DIMENSION		AGE	
ó má	'good'	ójíjí	'black, dark'	úkwú	'large'	òhụ́rụ́	'new'
ójó?ó	'bad'	ó cá	'white, light'	ńtá	'small'	ócyè	'old'

(Welmers & Welmers 1969: 321)

Hausa (Afro-Asiatic (West Chadic): Nigeria)

- (58) a. mutum mai alheri
person having kindness
'a kind person'
- b. mutum mai doki
person having horse
'a person having a horse'
- c. yana da alheri
he.is with kindness
'He is kind.'
- d. yana da doki
he.is with horse
'He has a horse.'

ADVÉRBIO: final 130 + **131 (sueco e ainu)**

Swedish (Indo-European (Germanic): Sweden)

- (60) a. tåget är långsamt
train.DEF.NEUT is slow.NEUT
'The train is slow.'
- b. han läser långsamt
he reads low.NEUT
'He reads slowly.'

Ainu (Isolate: Japan)

- (61) a. pirka menoko
good woman
'pretty woman'
- b. pirka inu
good listen
'listen well'
- c. tunasno pirka
quick good
'Get well quickly!'

⇒ **CLASSES FECHADAS**

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