



## Words

There are lots of different **types** of words, and they correspond to different **concepts**.

**Adjectives:** *beautiful, brave, cowardly, loyal, cute, ...*

Concept = relevant **property** (perhaps aggregated from sets of individuals that have that property)

**cute**



## Words

There are lots of different **types** of words, and they correspond to different **concepts**.

**Verbs:** *dance, laugh, plot, allege, betray, ...*

Concept = relevant **action** (perhaps aggregated from sets of events that have that action occurring)

**dance**



## Words

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**Adverbs:** *merrily, sneakily, briefly, cleverly, ...*

Concept = relevant **quality of action** (perhaps aggregated from sets of events that have that action occurring)

**merrily**



## Words

There are lots of different **types** of words, and they correspond to different **concepts**.

**Prepositions:** *in, from, after, behind, of, ...*

Concept = relevant **directional relationship** (perhaps aggregated from sets of examples that have that relationship)

**in**



## Words

There are lots of different **types** of words, and they correspond to different **concepts**...even if it's harder to define those concepts

**Pronouns:** *she, him, me, yours, us, ...*

Concept = relevant **individual in relation to speaker**

**me**



## Words

There are lots of different **types** of words, and they correspond to different **concepts**...even if it's harder to define those concepts

**Quantifiers:** *every, most, some, no, ...*

Concept = relevant **set of individuals**

**every**  
vs.  
**most**  
vs.  
**some**  
vs.  
**no**



## Words

There are lots of different **types** of words, and they correspond to different **concepts**...even if it's harder to define those concepts

**Determiners:** *a, an, the, ...*

Concept = whether the individual is already known, or unique

a kitty?

the kitty?



## Words

There are lots of different **types** of words, and they correspond to different **concepts**...even if it's harder to define those concepts

**Complementizers:** *whether, if, that, ...*

Concept = ...?

**I know whether the kitty is hungry.**  
**I know if the kitty is hungry.**  
**I know that the kitty is hungry.**



## Words

There's no doubt that words help us to give shape to our understanding of the world.

Helen Keller, on her experience of making the connection between things and words at the age of seven, after losing her sight and hearing as an infant (Sedivy 2014, p.184):

"My teacher placed my hand under the spout. As the water gushed over one hand, she spelled into the other hand w-a-t-e-r, first slowly, then rapidly. I stood still, my whole attention fixed on the motion of her fingers. Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness as of something forgotten—a thrill of returning thought; and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me. I knew then that w-a-t-e-r meant the wonderful cool something that was flowing over my hand..."



## Words

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Helen Keller, on her experience of making the connection between things and words at the age of seven, after losing her sight and hearing as an infant (Sedivy 2014, p.184):

"...I left the well-house eager to learn. Everything had a name, and each name gave birth to a new thought. As we returned to the house, every object I touched seemed to quiver with life. This was because I saw everything with that strange new sight that had come to me."



## Cross-linguistic variation in words

Languages can vary quite widely in how they match up words and meanings.

Example: words for family members (Sedivy 2014, pp.156-157)

Information English encodes...

gender: *brother vs. sister*

generation: *father vs. grandfather*

relationship by blood or marriage: *mother vs. mother-in-law*



## Cross-linguistic variation in words

Languages can vary quite widely in how they match up words and meanings.

Example: words for family members (Sedivy 2014, pp.156-157)

Information English *doesn't* encode...

relative age: *younger brother vs. older brother*

(Bengali, Tamil, Korean, Hungarian)



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Example: words for family members (Sedivy 2014, pp.156-157)

Information English *doesn't* encode...

distinction between parent's brother's children and parent's sister's children (English = *cousin*) (Sudanese)



## Cross-linguistic variation in words

Languages can vary quite widely in how they match up words and meanings.

Example: words for family members (Sedivy 2014, pp.156-157)

Information other languages don't encode...

the distinction between your parent and your parent's siblings (*mother* =  *aunt*) (Hawaiian)



## Lexical gaps

When a concept has no corresponding (single) word in the language.

Example lexical gaps in English

What you do when you replace the words to a song with "la la la" as you sing along (Pirahã has a word for this)



## Lexical gaps

When a concept has no corresponding (single) word in the language.

Example lexical gaps in English

Addressing one person (*you*) vs. many people (*youse guys..?*) (Some dialects of English make this distinction, as do many other languages)



## Lexical gaps

When a concept has no corresponding (single) word in the language.

Sometimes, lexical gaps can be filled when speakers borrow a handy word from another language.

Some English example borrowings:

*Schadenfreude* (German), *déjà vu* (French), *bozo* (West African), *robot* (Czech), *aperitif* (French), *tsunami* (Japanese), *pogrom* (Russian), *bonanza* (Spanish), *schlep* (Yiddish)

## Lexical gaps

When a concept has no corresponding (single) word in the language.

Still, many lexical gaps remain.

Some English example words that haven't yet been borrowed:

*rasa* (Sanskrit): The mood or sentiment that is evoked by a work of art  
*razbliuto* (Russian): The feeling a person has for someone he or she once loved but now does not

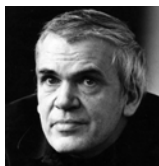
## Lexical gaps

When a concept has no corresponding (single) word in the language.

In some cases, this may be because the concept the word refers to is rather nebulous...

Czech novelist Milan Kundera on Czech's *litosť*:

"It designates a feeling as an open accordion, a feeling that is the synthesis of many others: grief, sympathy, remorse, and an indefinable longing...under certain circumstances, however, it can have a very narrow meaning, a meaning as definite, precise, and sharp as a well-honed cutting edge. I have never found an equivalent in other languages for this meaning either, though I do not know how anyone can understand the human soul without it."



## Word learning

How could such nebulous meanings ever be learned?

Learning such subtle words likely requires being exposed to many situations in which it is appropriate, and inferring the meaning from context.

Czech novelist Milan Kundera on learning Czech's *litosť*:

"Let me give an example. One day a student went swimming with his girlfriend. She was a top-notch athlete; he could barely keep afloat. He had trouble holding his breath underwater, and was forced to thrash his way forward, jerking his head back and forth above the surface. The girl was crazy about him and tactfully kept to his speed. But as their swim was coming to an end, she felt the need to give her sporting instincts free rein, and sprinted to the other shore..."



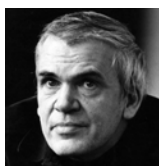
## Word learning

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Czech novelist Milan Kundera on learning Czech's *litosť*:

"...The student tried to pick up his tempo too, but swallowed many mouthfuls of water. He felt humiliated, exposed for the weakling he was; he felt resentment, the special sorrow which can only be called *litosť*. He recalled his sickly childhood — no physical exercise, no friends, nothing but Mama's ever-watchful eye— and sank into utter, all-encompassing despair."



## Word meaning variation — why?

Word meaning varies because words don't intrinsically "have" meanings and objects/categories don't intrinsically "have" names the way that they have certain shapes, colors, or textures.

"We link words with objects only because we accept that as members of a particular linguistic community, we've entered into an implicit social agreement to use certain words to describe certain concepts." — Sedivy 2014, p.161

Word forms are arbitrary. There's nothing special about *cat* that makes it have to mean this



That's why other languages use these forms: *gato, katze, γάτα, 猫, แมว, תותול*

## Meaning — really about morphemes

The smallest unit of meaning isn't actually a word — it's a **morpheme**.

Some examples where we can see morphemes that are smaller than entire words...

**Compounds:** gluing two independent words into one unit

housewife



blue-blood



girlfriend



lifeboat



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Some examples where we can see morphemes that are smaller than entire words...

**Compounds:** Also a productive process!

mother  
grandmother  
great-grandmother  
great-great-grandmother  
great-great-great-grandmother  
...



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**Derivational affixes:** morphemes that can change a word's category

<b>preview</b> = view <b>before</b> (stays a verb)	<b>unchewable</b> = <b>not</b> chewable (stays an adjective)
<b>owner</b> = <b>someone who</b> owns (verb ( <i>own</i> ) to noun)	<b>goblinesque</b> = <b>like a goblin</b> (noun ( <i>goblin</i> ) to adjective)

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Some examples where we can see morphemes that are smaller than entire words...

**Derivational affixes:** Also can be used productively!

sensation	= noun
sensational	= adjective
sensationalize	= verb
sensationalization	= noun
sensationalizational	= adjective
sensationalizationalize	= verb



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The smallest unit of meaning isn't actually a word — it's a **morpheme**.

Some examples where we can see morphemes that are smaller than entire words...

**Inflectional affixes:** morphemes that do not change a word's category

<b>drinking</b> = <b>ongoing event</b> (stays a verb)	<b>danced</b> = <b>happened before now</b> (stays a verb)
<b>goblins</b> = <b>more than one</b> (stays a noun)	<b>dances</b> = <b>s/he/it doing it now</b> (stays a verb)

## Affixes

**Affix:** Morpheme that must attach to a stem of the right category in order to be interpreted (**bound** morpheme)

**Prefixes:** Attach to the front of a word

*review, displeased, prefix, ...*

**Suffixes:** Attach to the back of a word

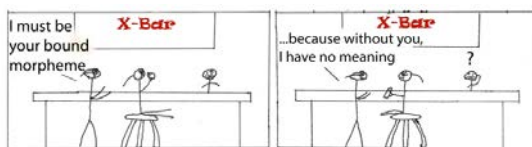
*enjoyment, happiness, dances, dancing, ...*

**Infixes:** Attach (insert) in the middle of a word

*abso-frickin'-lutley-, un-friggin'-believable, un-frackin'-stoppable...*

## Affixes

**Affix:** Morpheme that must attach to a stem of the right category in order to be interpreted (**bound** morpheme)



## Cross-linguistic variation in inflectional bound morphemes

Languages vary on how rich their system of inflectional bound morphemes is

**English:** Not too many regular inflections

plural suffix on nouns: **-s**

3rd person present tense marker on verbs: **-s**

past tense marker on verbs: **-ed**

progressive marker on verbs: **-ing**



## Cross-linguistic variation in inflectional bound morphemes

Languages vary on how rich their system of inflectional bound morphemes is

**Czech:** regular inflections indicating person, number, and what role the word plays in the sentence (case)

From "Introduction to Studying the Czech Language" at [bohemia.com](http://bohemia.com) (Sedivy 2014, p.174):

*How many endings does Czech have?*

"All in all, a lot but you will see that it is not so bad.

Theoretically for nouns there could be **196 different endings...**"

## Cross-linguistic variation in inflectional bound morphemes

Languages vary on how rich their system of inflectional bound morphemes is

**Greenlandic:** 318 inflectional affixes

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenlandic\\_language#Verbs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenlandic_language#Verbs)

"The morphology of Greenlandic verbs is enormously complex....Inflectional morphology includes the processes of obligatory inflection for mood, person, and voice."

Indicative		Interrogative		Conditional mood			Imperative and Optative moods	
nerivunga "I am eating"	nerivunga? "Am I eating?"				Time reference and aspect		Causative mood	
nerivut "You are eating"	nerivut? "Are you eating?"				Contemporative mood			
nerivoq "He/she/it eats"	nerivoq? "Is he/she/it eating?"							
nerivugut "We are eating"	nerivugut? "Are we eating?"							
nerivuat "You are eating (pl.)"	nerivuat? "Are you eating? (pl.)"							
nerivuput "They are eating"	nerivuput? "Are they eating?"							
				6. Transitive indicative mood				
First person subject		Second person subject		Third person subject				
-	asavanna "You love me"	asavaanga "He/she/it loves me"						
asavakill "I love you"	-	asavaatit "He/she/it loves you"						
asavara "I love him/her/it"	asavaat "You love him/her/it"	asavaa "He/she/it loves him/her/it"						
-	asavaatugut "You love us"	asavaangut "He/she/it loves us"						
asavaatit "I love you (pl.)"	-	asavaatit "He/she/it loves you (pl.)"						
asavaatika "I love them"	asavaatit "You love them"	asavaatit "He/she/it loves them"						

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**Greenlandic:** 318 inflectional affixes

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenlandic\\_language#Nouns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenlandic_language#Nouns)

"Nouns are obligatorily inflected for case and number and optionally for number and person of possessor. Singular and plural are distinguished and 8 cases used: absolutive, ergative (relative), instrumental, allative, locative, ablative, prosecutive (also called vialis or prolativ), and equative."

4. Absolutive possessive inflection for weak nouns		
Possessor	Singular	Plural
1st person Sg.	ilora "my house"	ilukka "my houses"
2nd person Sg.	ilut "your house"	ilutit "your houses"
3rd person Sg.	ilua "his house"	iluit "his houses"
4th person Sg.	ilura "his own house"	ilura "his own houses"
1st person Pl.	iloput "our house"	iluvut "our houses"
2nd person Pl.	ilora "your (pl) house"	ilusa "your (pl) houses"
3rd person Pl.	iluat "their house"	iluit "their houses"
4th person Pl.	ilurik "their own house"	ilurik "their own houses"

case	singular	plural
Absolutive	-q/-r/-k/-Ø	-(i)t
Ergative	-(u)p	-(i)t
Instrumental	-mik	-nik
Allative	-mut	-nit
Locative	-mi	-ni
Ablative	-mit	-nit
Prosecutive	-kkut	-figut
Equative	-tut	-tut

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>  
(Web activity 5.7)

**Czech**

dělám - I do  
děláš - you (singular) do  
dělá - he/she/it does  
děláme - we do  
děláte - you (plural) do  
dělají - they do

How do we work out which parts correspond to which meanings?

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dělají - they do

What seems to be the same?

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děláš - you (singular) do  
dělá - he/she/it does  
děláme - we do  
děláte - you (plural) do  
dělají - they do

What seems to be the same?

dělá/děla

This probably means "do", since that's in common to all six words.



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(Web activity 5.7)

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děláš - you (singular) do  
dělá - he/she/it does  
děláme - we do  
děláte - you (plural) do  
dělají - they do

That means the other pieces probably correspond to the different person and number combinations.

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dělají - they do

That means the other pieces probably correspond to the different person and number combinations.

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

kupuji- I buy  
kupuješ- you (sing.) buy  
kupuje - he/she/it buys  
kupujeme - we buy  
kupujete- you (pl.) buy  
kupují - they buy

Does this work for this example too?

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí

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kupuješ- you (sing.) buy  
kupuje - he/she/it buys  
kupujeme - we buy  
kupujete- you (pl.) buy  
kupují - they buy

kupuj- = buy

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj						

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kupuješ- you (sing.) buy  
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kupují - they buy

Do we see the same suffixes for the person and number combinations?

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj						

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kupuje - he/she/it buys  
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kupujete- you (pl.) buy  
kupují - they buy

Sort of...there's definitely some similarity.

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í



## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

myji - I wash  
myješ- you (sing.) wash  
myje- he/she/it washes  
myjeme- we wash  
myjete- you (pl.) wash  
myjí- they wash

What about this one?

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í

## Identifying inflectional morphology

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(Web activity 5.7)

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myji - I wash  
myješ- you (sing.) wash  
myje- he/she/it washes  
myjeme- we wash  
myjete- you (pl.) wash  
myjí- they wash

myj = wash

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj						

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myji - I wash  
myješ- you (sing.) wash  
myje- he/she/it washes  
myjeme- we wash  
myjete- you (pl.) wash  
myjí- they wash

This seems to match the inflectional morphemes for kupuj-

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

proším- I beg  
prošíš- you (sing.) beg  
prosí- he/she/it begs  
prošíme- we beg  
prošíte- you (pl.) beg  
prosí- they beg

What about this one?

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í

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proším- I beg  
prošíš- you (sing.) beg  
prosí- he/she/it begs  
prošíme- we beg  
prošíte- you (pl.) beg  
prosí- they beg

prosí = beg

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí						

## Identifying inflectional morphology

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(Web activity 5.7)

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proším- I beg  
prošíš- you (sing.) beg  
prosí- he/she/it begs  
prošíme- we beg  
prošíte- you (pl.) beg  
prosí- they beg

These are similar to dělá/děla, but not quite the same.

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

zapomenu- I forget  
zapomeneš- you (sing.) forget  
zapomene- he/she/it forgets  
zapomeneme- we forget  
zapomenete- you (pl.) forget  
zapomenou- they forget

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø

What about this one?

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### Czech

zapomenu- I forget  
zapomeneš- you (sing.) forget  
zapomene- he/she/it forgets  
zapomeneme- we forget  
zapomenete- you (pl.) forget  
zapomenou- they forget

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen						

zapomen = forget

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

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zapomenu- I forget  
zapomeneš- you (sing.) forget  
zapomene- he/she/it forgets  
zapomeneme- we forget  
zapomenete- you (pl.) forget  
zapomenou- they forget

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

The suffixes are a little different, but similar to kupuj- and myj-.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

zapomenu- I forget  
zapomeneš- you (sing.) forget  
zapomene- he/she/it forgets  
zapomeneme- we forget  
zapomenete- you (pl.) forget  
zapomenou- they forget

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

Let's try filling in the blanks, given what we've figured out so far.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

????? - I pour  
liješ- you (sing.) pour  
????? - he/she/it pours  
????? - we pour  
lijete- you (pl.) pour  
lijí- they pour

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

We're missing three words. What's the verb root?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

????? - I pour  
liješ- you (sing.) pour  
????? - he/she/it pours  
????? - we pour  
lijete- you (pl.) pour  
lijí- they pour

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

lij = pour

The end of this root seems similar to myj- and kupuj-.

Also, the forms we know seem to match the forms for those roots.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

?????? - I pour

liješ- you (sing.) pour

?????? - he/she/it pours

?????? - we pour

lijete- you (pl.) pour

lijí- they pour

lij = pour

This should let us figure out how to create the words we want.

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

lijí - I pour

liješ- you (sing.) pour

lije - he/she/it pours

lijeme- we pour

lijete- you (pl.) pour

lijí- they pour

lij = pour

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

?????? - I understand

rozumíš- you (sing.) understand

?????? - he/she/it understands

rozumíme- we understand

?????? - you (pl.) understand

rozumí- they understand

We're missing three words. What's the verb root?

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

?????? - I understand

rozumíš- you (sing.) understand

?????? - he/she/it understands

rozumíme- we understand

?????? - you (pl.) understand

rozumí- they understand

rozumí = understand

The end of this root seems similar to prosí-.

Also, the forms we know seem to match the forms for that root.

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

?????? - I understand

rozumíš- you (sing.) understand

?????? - he/she/it understands

rozumíme- we understand

?????? - you (pl.) understand

rozumí- they understand

rozumí = understand

This should let us figure out how to create the words we want.

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

rozumím - I understand

rozumíš- you (sing.) understand

rozumí - he/she/it understands

rozumíme- we understand

rozumíte - you (pl.) understand

rozumí- they understand

rozumí = understand

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

nesu- I carry  
 ????? - you (sg) carry  
 nese- he/she/it carries  
 ?????? - we carry  
 nesete- you (pl.) carry  
 ?????? - they carry

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělát/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

We're missing three words. What's the verb root?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

nesu- I carry  
 ????? - you (sg) carry  
 nese- he/she/it carries  
 ?????? - we carry  
 nesete- you (pl.) carry  
 ?????? - they carry

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělát/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

nes = carry

The end of this root doesn't seem to match anything in particular.

But the forms we know seem to match the forms for zapomen-.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

nesu- I carry  
 ????? - you (sg) carry  
 nese- he/she/it carries  
 ?????? - we carry  
 nesete- you (pl.) carry  
 ?????? - they carry

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělát/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

nes = carry

This should let us figure out how to create the words we want.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

nesu- I carry  
 neseš - you (sg) carry  
 nese- he/she/it carries  
 neseme - we carry  
 nesete- you (pl.) carry  
 nesou - they carry

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělát/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

nes = carry

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

dám- I give  
 ????? - you (sg) give  
 ????? - he/she/it gives  
 ????? - we give  
 date- you (pl.) give  
 ????? - they give

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělát/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

We're missing four words. What's the verb root?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

dám- I give  
 ????? - you (sg) give  
 ????? - he/she/it gives  
 ????? - we give  
 date- you (pl.) give  
 ????? - they give

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělát/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

da/dá = give

This seems like dělát/děla.

Also, the forms we know seem to match the forms for that root.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

dám- I give

????? - you (sg) give

????? - he/she/it gives

????? - we give

date- you (pl.) give

????? - they give

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

da/dá = give

This should let us figure out how to create the words we want.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Czech

dám- I give

**dáš** - you (sg) give

**dá** - he/she/it gives

**dáme** - we give

date- you (pl.) give

**dají** - they give

	1-sg	2-sg	3-sg	1-pl	2-pl	3-pl
dělá/děla	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-jí
kupuj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
myj	-i	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-í
prosí	-m	-š	-Ø	-me	-te	-Ø
zapomen	-u	-eš	-e	-eme	-ete	-ou

da/dá = give

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

Now let's try some noun inflectional morphology.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

denize- to an ocean

denizin- of an ocean

What do these have in common?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

denize- to an ocean

denizin- of an ocean

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean

What about what's different?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

denize- to an ocean

denizin- of an ocean

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean

-e = to

-in = of

What about what's different?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eve - to a house  
evden- from a house

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean  
-e = to  
-in = of

How do we break these down?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eve - to a house  
evden- from a house

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean  
-e = to  
-in = of  
ev- = a house  
-den = from

How do we break these down?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

evd<sup>3</sup>ıkden- from a little house  
denizd<sup>3</sup>ıkde- in a little ocean

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean  
-e = to  
-in = of  
ev- = a house  
-den = from

What about these?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

evd<sup>3</sup>ıkden- from a little house  
denizd<sup>3</sup>ıkde- in a little ocean

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean  
-e = to  
-in = of  
ev- = a house  
-den = from

What about these?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

evd<sup>3</sup>ıkden- from a little house  
denizd<sup>3</sup>ıkde- in a little ocean

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean  
-e = to  
-in = of  
ev- = a house  
-den = from  
-d<sup>3</sup>ık- = little

From the top one, we can figure out the missing morpheme.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

evd<sup>3</sup>ıkden- from a little house  
denizd<sup>3</sup>ıkde- in a little ocean

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean  
-e = to  
-in = of  
ev- = a house  
-den = from  
-d<sup>3</sup>ık- = little  
-de = in

This can allow us to parse the bottom one and identify a new morpheme.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

elde- in a hand  
elim- my hand  
eller- hands

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean  
-e = to  
-in = of  
ev- = a house  
-den = from  
-djik- = little  
-de = in

What about these?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

**elde-** in a hand  
elim- my hand  
eller- hands

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean    el- = a hand  
-e = to  
-in = of  
ev- = a house  
-den = from  
-djik- = little  
-de = in

Because we know -de, we can parse the top one and identify a new morpheme.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

**elde-** in a hand  
**elim-** my hand  
**eller-** hands

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean    el- = a hand  
-e = to                -im = my  
-in = of                -ler = -s (plural)  
ev- = a house  
-den = from  
-djik- = little  
-de = in

This allows us to parse the bottom two and learn two more morphemes.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

difler- teeth  
difimizin- of our tooth  
diflerimizin- of our teeth

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean    el- = a hand  
-e = to                -im = my  
-in = of                -ler = -s (plural)  
ev- = a house  
-den = from  
-djik- = little  
-de = in

What about these?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

**difler-** teeth (**tooth + pl**)  
difimizin- of our tooth  
diflerimizin- of our teeth

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean    el- = a hand  
-e = to                -im = my  
-in = of                -ler = -s (plural)  
ev- = a house        dij- = tooth  
-den = from  
-djik- = little  
-de = in

Because we now know the -ler morpheme, we can parse the top one and learn a new morpheme.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

**difler-** teeth (**tooth + pl**)  
difimizin- of our tooth  
diflerimizin- of our teeth

### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean    el- = a hand  
-e = to                -im = my  
-in = of                -ler = -s (plural)  
ev- = a house        dij- = tooth  
-den = from            -imiz = our  
-djik- = little  
-de = in

We can now parse the bottom two and learn a new morpheme.



## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eld $\zeta$ ıke- to a little hand  
denizlerimizde- in our oceans  
evd $\zeta$ ıklarımızde- in our little houses

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean	el- = a hand
-e = to	-im = my
-in = of	-ler = -s (plural)
ev- = a house	dij- = tooth
-den = from	-imiz = our
-d $\zeta$ ık- = little	
-de = in	

Now let's break these down.

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eld $\zeta$ ıke- to a little hand  
denizlerimizde- in our oceans  
evd $\zeta$ ıklarımızde- in our little houses

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean	el- = a hand
-e = to	-im = my
-in = of	-ler = -s (plural)
ev- = a house	dij- = tooth
-den = from	-imiz = our
-d $\zeta$ ık- = little	
-de = in	

Do we know all the morphemes for the first one?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eld $\zeta$ ıke- to a little **hand**  
denizlerimizde- in our oceans  
evd $\zeta$ ıklarımızde- in our little houses

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean	el- = a hand
-e = to	-im = my
-in = of	-ler = -s (plural)
ev- = a house	dij- = tooth
-den = from	-imiz = our
-d $\zeta$ ık- = little	
-de = in	

Do we know all the morphemes for the first one?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eld $\zeta$ ıke- to a **little hand**  
denizlerimizde- in our oceans  
evd $\zeta$ ıklarımızde- in our little houses

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean	el- = a hand
-e = to	-im = my
-in = of	-ler = -s (plural)
ev- = a house	dij- = tooth
-den = from	-imiz = our
-d $\zeta$ ık- = little	
-de = in	

Do we know all the morphemes for the first one?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eld $\zeta$ ıke- **to** a little hand  
denizlerimizde- in our oceans  
evd $\zeta$ ıklarımızde- in our little houses

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean	el- = a hand
-e = to	-im = my
-in = of	-ler = -s (plural)
ev- = a house	dij- = tooth
-den = from	-imiz = our
-d $\zeta$ ık- = little	
-de = in	

Yes!

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eld $\zeta$ ıke- to a little hand  
**denizlerimizde-** in our **oceans**  
evd $\zeta$ ıklarımızde- in our little houses

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean	el- = a hand
-e = to	-im = my
-in = of	-ler = -s (plural)
ev- = a house	dij- = tooth
-den = from	-imiz = our
-d $\zeta$ ık- = little	
-de = in	

What about the second one?

## Identifying inflectional morphology

<http://sites.sinauer.com/languageinmind/wa05.07.html>

(Web activity 5.7)

### Turkish

eldzıke- to a little hand  
denizlerimizde- in our oceans  
evdzıklarımızde- in our little houses

#### Hypotheses

deniz- = an ocean	el- = a hand
-e = to	-im = my
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????????- from my little hands

????????- of our teeth

How would you create the word that expresses these new phrases?

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????????-**imden**- from **my** little hands

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??-dzik-??-imden- from my **little** hands

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eldzık-??-imden- from my little **hands**  
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eldzıklarımızden- from my little hands  
?????-**in-** **of** our teeth

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eldzıklarımızden- from my little hands  
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eldzıklarımızden- from my little hands  
**dij-**??-imizin- of our **teeth** (**tooth** + **pl**)

How would you create the word that expresses these new phrases?

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eldzıklarımızden- from my little hands  
**dijlerimiz-**in- of our **teeth** (**tooth** + **pl**)

How would you create the word that expresses these new phrases?

## Recap

Lexical knowledge relates to words, and morphology is the system of combining morphemes together to make words in a language.

There is cross-linguistic variation in how languages map units of meaning to morphemes.

There is also cross-linguistic variation in how languages combine morphemes together to create words - some languages have richer morphology systems than others.



You should be able to do up through 13 on the introductory & representation review questions and up through 7 on HW1.