What is a “word”?
A free-standing sound-meaning unit

Cf. 1. “morpheme”: the smallest meaningful unit

Cf. 2. “free form”: an item that may be uttered in isolation
with semantic or pragmatic content
E.g. book, books, big, go, goes

Opp. “bound form”; e.g. -s (plural marker), un- (prefix)

To know a “word” means to know the SOUND & the MEANING
of the word.

This knowledge is mainly based on 4 types of information:
(1) phonological info.: how the word is pronounced
(2) semantic info.: what the word means
(3) morphological info.: the structure of the word
(4) syntactic info.: how 2 or more words are put together
to form a phrase or a sentence

What is “morphology”?
An area in linguistics that deals with how words are formed &
the internal structure of words

### 1. Parts of speech categories

What are “(parts of speech) categories”?
Categories like noun, verb, adjective, adverb, postposition,
conjunction, interjection, & demonstratives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Acc/Dat</th>
<th>Gen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nom: nominative; Acc: accusative; Dat: dative; Gen: genitive

**NOTE**: 2nd person plural (2p pl.): you guys, you all

### 1.1. Nouns

How can you identify “NOUNS”?

(1) Nouns can co-occur with “demonstratives”; e.g. kono [n pen]

(2) A noun can take the Genitive Case Particle no, & “modify” the
2nd noun; e.g. [n Hanako] no, [n pen]

Does the particle no always express “possession”?
No, it can express various relations betw. 2 (or more) nouns.
(Scotch tape!)
e.g. [n Pikaso] no [n e] ‘paintings {by / of / owned by} Picasso’

(3) Nouns can be a “conjunct” linked by the particle to ‘and’;
e.g. [n Pikaso] [n Gohho]

Nouns can be “modified” by demonstratives (e.g. sono [n hito]) &
adjectives (e.g. ii [n hito]) that precede them.
What do examples (a)-(h) below suggest about the use of \textit{-tachi}?

Is it ‘attached only to humans’ (p. 116)?

a. \textit{watashi-tachi} \textit{we (me & the gang)}

b. \textit{Sato-san-tachi} ‘Mr/Ms. Sato and others’ (NOT the Satos)

c. \textit{kodomo-tachi} ‘the children; the child and others’

d. \textit{sakana-tachi} ‘the fish and others’

e. \textit{hana-tachi} ‘the flower and others’

f. \textit{shisha-tachi} ‘the dead person and others’

g. \textit{isu-tachi} ‘the chair and others’

h. \textit{bakudan-tachi} ‘the bomb and others’

What is the function of the elements following \textit{hon-} ‘book’ in (2a)-(2e), p. 116: \textit{da/desu, datta/deshita}, etc.?

\textit{the “copula.”}

Why is (3c), p. 116 bad, repeated as (a) below?

Consider also (b)-(d) below.

   \textit{Taro-TOP Japan-person-and German-GEN teacher-is}
   Intended: ‘Taro is [a Japanese person and a German teacher].’

b. [Taroo-wa Nihon-jin-de]1 [ \textcircled{O} Doitsu-go-no sensei-da]2
   \textit{Taro-TOP Japanese-and German-GEN teacher-is}
   ‘[Taro is a JPN person]_{s1} and [(the) is a German teacher]_{s2}

   \textit{Taro-TOP Japanese-and Karl-TOP German-is}
   ‘[Taro is a JPN person]_{s1} and [Karl is a German person]_{s2}

d. Taroo-wa [ [Nihon-go]-\textit{-to} [Doitsu-go]-NP-no sensei-da].
   \textit{Taro-TOP JPN-lang.-and German-lang.-GEN teacher is}
   ‘Taro is a teacher of [Japanese and German]_{NP}.

\textbf{1.2. Verbs}

What groups of verbs are there in JPN?

\begin{itemize}
  \item Verbs whose roots end in a CONSONANT (e.g. \textit{nom-} ‘drink’), &
  \item Verbs whose roots end in a VOWEL (e.g. \textit{tabe-} ‘eat’).
\end{itemize}

What is a “root”?

\begin{itemize}
  \item a meaningful unit which cannot be further analyzed
    morphologically
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Examples:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{yom-a-na-i}
    read-IE-NEG-NONPAST
    \textbf{NOTE: ‘IE’= inflectional ending]

  \item \textit{yom-i-mas-u}
    read-IE-POL-NONPAST
\end{itemize}

How can you identify ‘VERBS’?

\begin{itemize}
  \item By conjugational endings that can be added to them
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Examples:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{-(r)u} (NONPAST), \textit{-ta/da} (PAST), \textit{-te/de} (GERUND), -
  \textit{-(i)ta} (DESIDERATIVE; e.g. \textit{tabe-ta-i}, \textit{nom-i-ta-i})
\end{itemize}

What types of verbs are there?

\begin{itemize}
  \item “Intransitive” and “transitive” verbs
Intransitive vs. transitive (incl. di-transitive) verbs
Q: How many object NPs does it take for the sentence to be complete?
A: \( \Box \) = intransitive; 1 (DO) = transitive; 2 (DO, IO) = di-transitive

Yuki ga futta  ‘It snowed/Snow fell.’  [*Snow fell what?]
Kodomo ga neta  ‘The child slept.’  [*The child slept what?]
Kodomo ga keeki o tabeta.  ‘The child ate cake.’
Kodomo ga Jon ni hana o ageta.  ‘The child gave flowers to John.’

Morphologically related transitive & intransitive verb pairs

1.3. Adjectives
How can you identify ‘ADJECTIVES’?
→ By conjugalional endings that can be added to them
  e.g. -i (NONPAST), -ku-na-i (NONPAST NEG.), -kat-ta (PAST)

Also, they can ‘modify’ a noun that follows it
  e.g.  [\( \text{omoshiroi} \) hon]

1.4. Adverbs
Is it possible to derive an ‘ADVERB’ from an adjective?
→ Yes, add -ku- to an adjectival root.
  e.g.  (17c) taka-i > taka-ku  Cf. quiet (adj) > quietly (adv)

Is that the only kind of adverbs that JPN has?
→ No, there are also independent adverbs.
  Cf. quite (in Eng)
  e.g. sugu ‘immediately,’ totemo ‘very,’ tabun ‘perhaps’

What kinds of meanings do adverbs express?
→ Time (e.g. sugu), degree (e.g. totemo), manner (e.g. hayaku),
  possibility (e.g. tabun), speaker’s evaluation (e.g. saiwai ‘luckily’), etc.

Adverbs typically answer questions such as how? (or in what way?), when?, to what extent?, etc.

What can adverbs “modify”?
→ Adjectives, verbs, other adverbs, & whole sentences.

They sometimes modify a particular kind of nouns.
  e.g.  chotto ue ‘a bit higher’ (ue ‘place above’)
        sugu mae ‘right in front’

(18a)-(18d), pp. 120-121を見ると！
1.5. Postpositions

What are "POSTPOSITIONS"?
→ Elements that indicate the relationship of the noun that precedes them to the verb in the sentence.

How are JPN postpositions similar to English prepositions?
→ (1) They are short.
   (2) They express a certain meaning vis-à-vis the verb.
   (3) They are a closed set (=one cannot create new ones).

In what ways are they different from each other?
→ (1) The postposition is placed AFTER the noun, while...
   (2) Postpositions always occur with accompanying Ns, & cannot be stranded; i.e. they are "bound" forms. ('suffixes'??)

1.6. Case Particles

What is "case"?
→ The case of a noun indicates its GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION, such as subject (Nom), direct object (Acc), indirect object (Dat), or possessor (Gen).

What are classified as "case particles" in JPN?
→ -ga (Nom), -o (Acc), -ni (Dat), -no (Gen), & -wa (Topic/Top).

NOTE: 'Nominative and Accusative Case particles may sometimes be dropped, especially in casual speech' (p. 123; underlines added) ← Not exactly true. (MEH)
According to recent studies (e.g. Fujii and Ono, Hudson, et al.), the topic and nominative case markers ga and wa are absent 40% of the time or more, and the accusative case marker o is absent more than half of the time in informal speech.

p. 124

In what ways are the Case particles in JPN similar to the Case systems in other languages?
→ They mark the grammatical function of accompanying NPs (noun phrases); i.e. subject, DO, IO

In what ways are they 'unique'?
(1) Nominative & accusative case markers may be absent.
(2) Case particles may be replaced by semantic particles such as -mo ('also'), -sae ('even'), -shika ('only')

How are the Case particles similar to postpositions in JPN?
(1) Both are bound forms and must be accompanied by an NP
(2) Both are short.

How are they different?
(1) Postpositions bear an inherent meaning, while...
(2) Case particles may be absent in speech, while...
(3) A postposition may be followed by a Case particle, but the reverse is not possible.
(4) Noun+postposition is analyzed as PP (postpositional phrase) syntactically, but noun+Case particle is analyzed as NP (noun phrase). (Footnote p. 198)

(27)-(29), pp. 124-125を見る！

SQ

What are sentences like (a)-(c) below counterexamples to?

a. Hanako-wa gakkoo- { e; ni; ⦁} it-ta.
b. Hayaku ofuro- { ni; ⦁} hai-ri-nasai. ‘Take a bath already!’
c. Soko { ni; ⦁} nanika aru?
1.7. Adjectival nouns (= na Adjectives/Nominal Adjectives)

In what ways are ‘ADJECTIVAL NOUNS’ like adjectives?
(1) They modify nouns that follow them; e.g. [kirei-na] hon.
(2) They can be modified by an adjective like totemo (‘very’);
    e.g. [ADV totemo] [kirei-na] hon.

How are ‘adjectival nouns’ like nouns?
→ They take the set of conjugational endings that is identical to
    that taken by nouns.

How are “adjectival nouns” NOT like nouns?
(1) They take na to modify a following noun, while...
(2) They cannot be accompanied by Case particles, while....
(3) They cannot be modified by demonstratives (e.g. sono ‘that’)
    or by other nouns, while...

What do examples like (a)-(d) below suggest?
   a. genki-na kodomo ‘energetic child’
   b. genki-ga aru ‘have energy’
   c. jiyuu-na jikan ‘free time’
   d. jiyuu-no megi ‘goddess of freedom = Statue of Liberty’
   e. genron-no jiyuu-o motomeru ‘seek freedom of speech’
   f. hontoo-no hanashi ‘true story’  Cf. hontoo {ga / ‘o}.

→ Categorial distinctions are not always clear-cut. (footnote,
p. 198)

How are adjectives borrowed from other languages conjugated in
JPN?
→ They become adjectival nouns; e.g.
   sumaato na hito ‘slim person.’

1.8. Verbal nouns

What is a ‘VERBAL NOUN’ (VN)?
→ It’s a noun which expresses verbal meanings, such as action.

What are the 3 categories of verbal nouns?
(1) Sino-Japanese (majority of them): e.g. benkyoo
(2) Loans: e.g. doraibu
(3) Native (deverbal): hanashi

How are ‘verbal nouns’ like nouns?
(1) They can be modified by demonstratives (e.g. sono ‘that’) &
    by other nouns; e.g.
    [DEM kond] kenkyuu ‘this research’
    [N me] no ugoki ‘eye movement’
(2) They can be accompanied by Case particles (incl. no to modify
    a following noun).
    Ugoki ga tomaru. ‘The movement stops.’

How are they like verbs?
(1) They express action.
(2) With suru ‘do,’ they behave just like verbs.

What’s special about verbal nouns?
→ To carry the verbal conjugation; e.g. tense (ru/ta), voice.

What’s special about verbal nouns?
→ They can take Case particles even without suru ‘do’ when
    certain temporal words (e.g. ue ‘upon doing…’) are used.
    e.g. O-namme go-kiyuu no ue, o-oku kudasai.
    お名前をご記入の上、お送り下さい。
    ‘Please send it to us after writing your name.’
p. 129 2. Morpheme types

What are the 2 classes of “morphemes”?

- “free” ~: Can stand alone; e.g. tomodachi, genki. They are “words.”
- “bound” ~: Must be attached to another morpheme; e.g. -(r)u, -ta/da, -ga, -o. They are PARTS of words.

Bound morphemes

- “derivational” ~: May change the meaning and/or category of the word; e.g. su- ‘bare,’ -ta/i ‘want to do…’
- “inflectional” ~: Never change the category of the word; e.g. -(r)u, -ta/da, (-kat)-ta. Inflected words are variants of the same word.

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What is an “AFFIX”?

→ A morpheme attached to a word stem to form a new word.

What are the 3 categories of affixes?

→ prefix: an affix occurring BEFORE a base form
→ suffix: an affix occurring AFTER a base form
→ infix: an affix occurring in the MIDDLE

p. 132

Are there ‘PREFIXES’ in JPN?

→ Yes, there are many from Chinese, some from the West, and some native ones.

p. 133

(48)-(54), pp. 132-133見る！

Are there ‘SUFFIXES’ in JPN?

→ Yes, many!

(55)-(56), p. 134見る！

Are there ‘INFIXES’ in JPN?

→ No.

Is the ORDER of suffixes important?

→ Yes, very!

e.g. k-o-na-kat-ta ‘didn’t come’ vs. k-i-ta-na-i

→ come-ie-NEG-ie-PAST vs. come-ie-PAST-NEG-NONPAST

e.g. iw-u-tsumori-dat-ta  ‘(I) was going to say so’

say-NONPAST-intention-COP-PAST

→ vs. it-ta-tsumori-da  ‘(I) thought (I) said so’

say-PAST-intention-COP (NONPAST)

What are the 4 morpheme types classified according to the phonological properties?

→ Native, Sino-Japanese, mimetic (base), & foreign.

(58), p. 135見る！

How is the phonological behavior different among them?

→ See the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>S-J</th>
<th>Mimetic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/p/ in #___V or V ___ V; e.g. [pika]</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[nt] [mp] [ŋk]</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[bb] [dd] [gg] [zz]</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.1, p. 136見る！

This 4-way classification can be crucial in accounting for the diversity of phonological constraints on various combinations.