

Morphology:

Simultaneous morphology

Linguistics 200

Spring 2003

Simultaneous morphology

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-
-
-
- Morphemes realized simultaneously, not sequentially
- Rare. Found in:
 - Semitic
 - Arabic
 - ASL

Background on Arabic

Afro-Asiatic family



(SIL classification)

Arabic

Arabic

- Classical Arabic
- Modern Standard Arabic
- ‘Colloquial’ varieties

Classical Arabic

- variety spoken 7th-8th century A.D.
- spoken over wide area of Middle East
- used as ‘lingua franca’ (language of communication by speakers of other languages)

Modern Standard Arabic

- a.k.a. High Arabic, Modern Literary Arabic, Educated Spoken Arabic
- ‘modern form of Classical Arabic’, ‘compromise’ Arabic
- ‘a written language, powerfully influenced by traditional norms, which nevertheless is required to express a multitude of new foreign concepts, not for one country only, but for many distributed over a vast geographical area’

Modern Standard Arabic

- learned at school
- experience of speaker from Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates)
 - grew up speaking Gulf Arabic
 - started learning MSA at age 10
 - all middle, high school classes taught in MSA

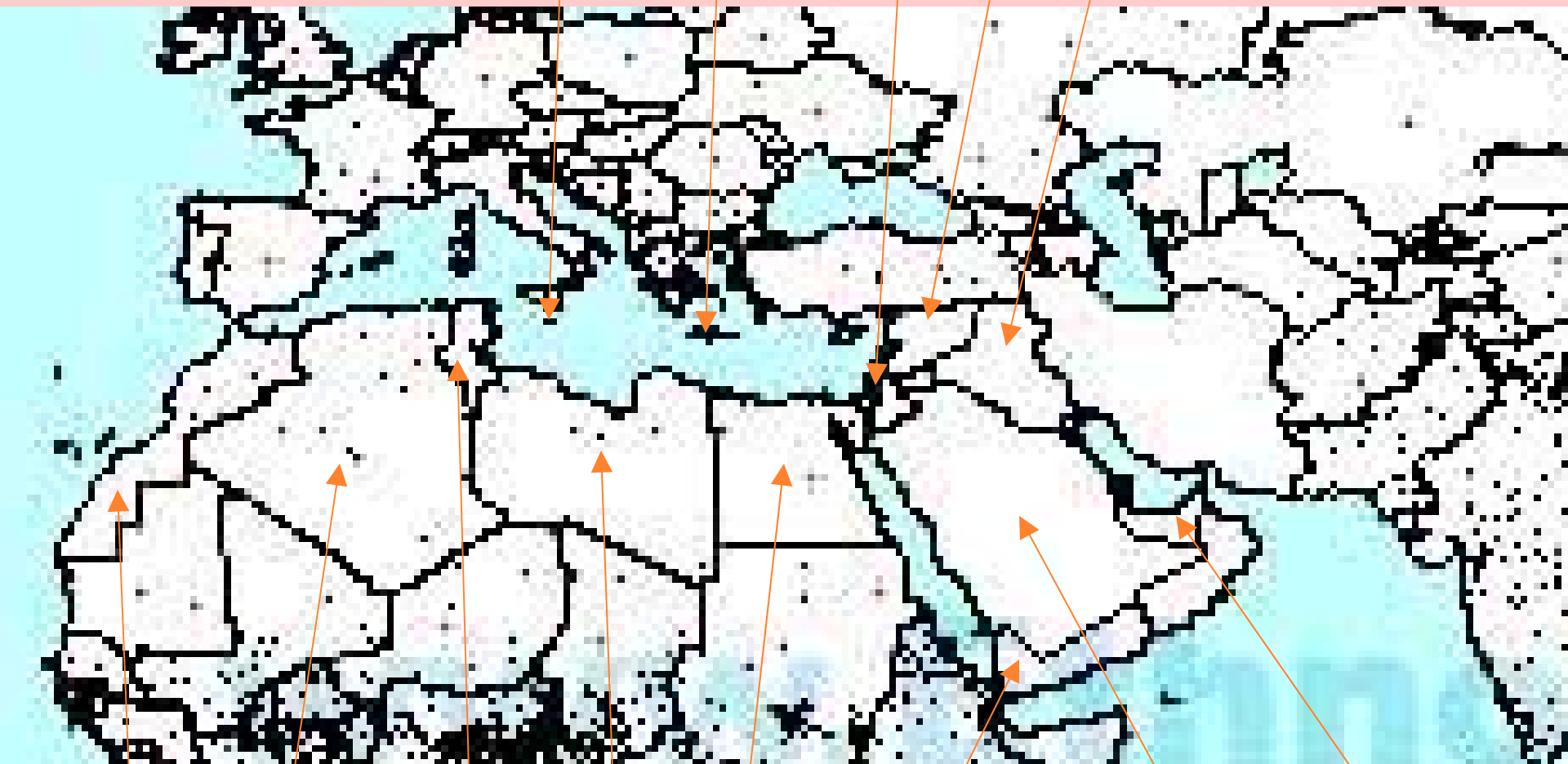
Modern Standard Arabic

- 'high' functions, e.g.
 - broadcasting
 - giving a lecture
- needed to succeed in government
- generally regarded as superior to colloquial
- not universally known in Arabic world (literacy rates)

Colloquial Arabic

- ‘low’ functions, e.g.
 - language of home
 - used among friends
- large number of dialects. major dialect areas:
 - Arabian peninsula, Persian Gulf, Jordan
 - Mesopotamia (Iraq, except south)
 - Syria-Lebanon-Palestine-Cyprus (‘Levantine’)
 - Egypt, Sudan
 - Maghrib (Maghrebi) (west of Egypt)
 - eastern (E. Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Malta)
 - western (Morocco, W. Algeria)
 - Chad
- varieties at geographical extremes are mutually unintelligible

Malta Cyprus Israel Syria Iraq



Morocco Algeria Tunisia Libya Egypt Yemen Saudi Arabia UAE

Consonant inventory

generalized colloquial Arabic inventory

	lab	lab- dent	inter- dent	dent	alv	pal	vel	uvu	phar	glot
stop	b			t d			k g	q		ʔ
fric		f	θ ð	s z		š		χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h
aff						č ĵ				
nasal					n					
lat				l						
trill					r					
glide	w					y				

upper articulator

lower articulator

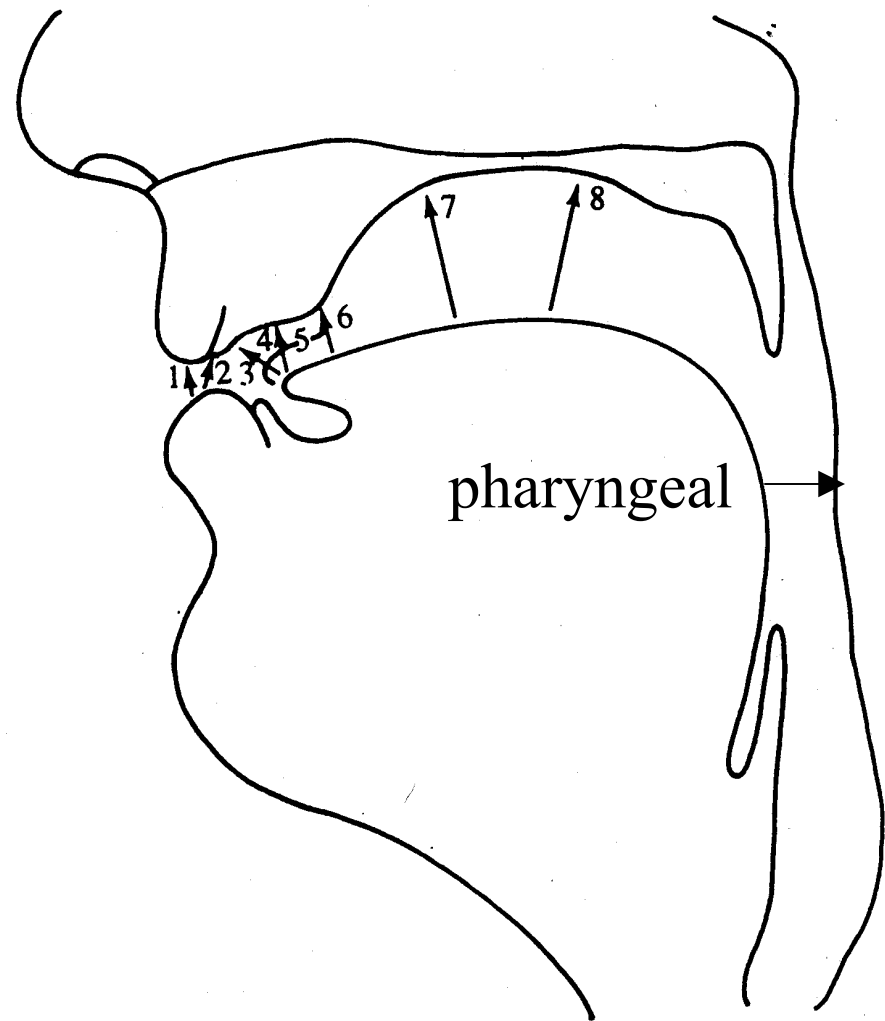






Figure 1.4 *Places of articulation: 1 Bilabial; 2 Labiodental; 3 Dental; 4 Alveolar; 5 Retroflex; 6 Palato-Alveolar; 7 Palatal; 8 Velar.*

Pharyngeal fricatives

- Gulf Arabic speaker
- [ħ] = voiceless pharyngeal fricative
 - [ħabb] ‘to kiss’ 
 - [s^ħaħan] ‘plate’ 
- cf. [h] = voiceless glottal fricative
 - [habb] ‘to blow’ 
 - [sahal] ‘meadow’ 


Pharyngeal fricatives

■ [ʕ] = voiced pharyngeal fricative

■ [ʕa:f] ‘to feel disgust’ 

■ [kaʕab] ‘heel’ 









■ cf. [ʔ] = glottal stop

■ [ʔakal] ‘(he) ate’ 

Pharyngealized consonants ([C^ʕ])

- Syrian Arabic speaker

- Plain vs. pharyngealized consonants:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| ■ [ti:n] ‘figs’ |  | [t ^ʕ i:n] ‘mud’ |  |
| ■ [dal] ‘he pointed’ |  | [d ^ʕ al] ‘he stayed’ |  |
| ■ [tal] ‘hill’ |  | [t ^ʕ al ^ʕ] ‘he peeped’ |  |
| ■ [su:s] ‘licorice’ |  | [s ^ʕ u:s ^ʕ] ‘chick’ |  |

U.S. forces going by the book, learning Iraq's dos and don'ts

The Seattle Times,
April 5,
2003

On the doorstep of Baghdad, U.S. soldiers and Marines will need more than weapons and ammunition. They'll also need a basic understanding of Iraqi history, customs, and a few phonetic phrases, such as "good morning," *sa-BA-heel-KHER*, and "don't move," *la ta-ta-HAR-rak*.

The ability to interact with civilians — and win their hearts and minds — is perhaps more important now than at any time in the war as U.S. forces prepare to enter Iraq's sprawling capital.

To help troops, Army civil-affairs units have handed out thousands of pocket-books that offer basics on the Iraqi military and desert operations side by side with lessons on the country's past, politics, language and religion.

The 50-page tome is part military training manual, part "Lonely Planet" travel guide.

"It teaches a lot of basic greetings and the do's and don'ts of their customs and culture," said Spc. Faucher, a member of the 555th Engineering Group at Fort Lewis, as he was preparing to deploy re-

'A Soldier's Guide, Republic of Iraq'

Sample phrases, with phonetic spellings.

God willing: *Insha Allah*

Do you speak English?: *Hal ta-ta-KEL'-lam al-eeen-GLEE-zee?*

Food warehouse: *Moo-STOW-da' il-ta-AAM*

Don't be afraid: *la-ta-KHAF*

Hands up: *IR-fa' yed-ay-yick*

Give up/surrender: *is-TES-lim NEF-sick*

Who is in charge?: *Man al-mas-ool?*

Arabic verbal morphology

‘write’

	<i>perfective</i>		<i>imperfective</i>		<i>participle</i>	
	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>I</i>	katab	kutib	aktub	uktab	kaatib	maktuub
<i>II</i>	kattab	kuttib	ukattib	ukattab	mukattib	mukattab
<i>III</i>	kaatab	kuutib	ukaatib	ukaatab	mukaatib	mukaatab
<i>IV</i>	ʔaktab	ʔuktib	uʔaktib	uʔaktab	muʔaktib	muʔaktab
<i>V</i>	takattab	tukuttib	atakattab	utakattab	mutakattib	mutakattab
<i>VI</i>	takaatab	tukuutib	atakaatab	utakaatab	mutakaatib	mutakaatab
<i>VII</i>	nkatab	nkutib	ankatib	unkatab	munkatib	munkatab

	<i>perfective</i>		<i>imperfective</i>		<i>participle</i>	
	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>VIII</i>	ktatab	ktutib	aktatib	uktatab	muktatib	muktatab
<i>IX</i>	ktabab		aktabib		muktabib	
<i>X</i>	staktab	stuktib	astaktib	ustaktab	mustaktib	mustaktab
<i>XI</i>	ktaabab		aktaabib		muktaabib	
<i>XII</i>	ktawtab		aktawtib		muktawtib	
<i>XIII</i>	ktawwab		aktawwib		muktawwib	
<i>XIV</i>	ktanbab		aktanbib		muktanbib	
<i>XV</i>	ktanbay		aktanbiy		muktanbiy	

Morphemes

Each Arabic verb contains 3 intercalated morphemes:

<i>phonological component</i>	<i>semantic component</i>
1. consonants	verb root: lexical verb meaning
2. vowels	tense (aspect) (imperfective, perfective)/ voice (active, passive)/ participle or non-participle
3. syllable structure (arrangement of consonants and vowels)	“binyanim”: causative, reciprocal, reflexive, etc.

Verb root (consonants)

# of Cs	example	
3	/ktb/	‘to write’
	/ksb/	‘to earn’
	/ʕlm/	‘to know’
2	/sm/	‘to poison’
4	/dħrǰ/	‘to roll’
1	/y/	‘to write the letter y’

[ħ] = voiceless pharyngeal fricative; [ʕ] = voiced pharyngeal fricative

Tense/voice/participle (vowels)

/a/	perfective active
/u i/	perfective passive
/a/-, /a i/, /a u/, /a/	imperfective active
/u/-, /a/	imperfective passive
/mu/-, /a i/	active participle
/mu/-, /a/	passive participle (1 st
binyan: /ma/-, /u/)	

Binyanim

(arrangement of consonants and vowels)

causative, reciprocal, reflexive, etc.

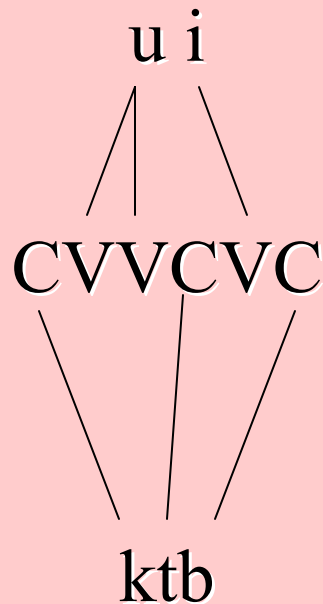
		/ktb/	/ʕlm/
I		‘write’	‘know’
II	‘to do frequently or intensively, to consider somebody as...’ (causative) (frequently overlaps with Form IV)	‘cause to write’	‘teach’ (=‘cause to know’)
III	‘to direct, strive to, act in conjunction with...’	‘correspond’	
IV	‘to shape into..., induce, cause to do...’ (causative)	‘cause to write’	
V	‘to become..., to do to oneself, to claim to be...’		‘study, learn, teach oneself’

More binyanim

		/ktb/	/ʕlm/
VI	‘to act mutually, to simulate’ (reciprocal)	‘write to each other’	
VII	‘to let action be done to oneself’ (reflexive)	‘subscribe’	
VIII	reflexive of I; may be used instead of VI or VII	‘write, be registered’	
IX	‘to be or become a certain color, or marked by a certain defect’		
X	‘to ask somebody for something, to force oneself, to do unto oneself’ (reflexive of IV)	‘write, make write’	

Simultaneous morphology

Morphological structure of [kuutib] ‘was corresponded with’



perfective passive

III binyan: ‘to direct, strive to, act in conjunction with’

‘write’

Simultaneity in ASL



MOTHER



GIRL



AUNT



WOMAN



FATHER



BOY



UNCLE



MAN

Some ASL morphemes



chin (location) ‘female’

forehead (location) ‘male’

Simultaneity in ASL

the morphemes in the sign MOTHER:

chin (location) ‘female’

5 (handshape) ‘parent’

Morphology summary

- Morphological competence
 - native speakers know which words are well-formed, properties of words (e.g. lexical category)
- Types of morphemes: root, affix, bound, free
- Types of morphology (word formation)
 - affixation
 - compounding
 - reduplication
 - simultaneous
- Examples from English, Sahaptin, Witsuwit'en, Sekani, Arabic, ASL and other languages