1. THE VERB NODE

Generalises the fact that morphosyntax is realised by morph. form. Expresses the primary division of the verbal paradigm in terms of voice. This is motivated by deponency facts.

VERB:
<syn> == "<mor>"
<mor active> == ACT_FORMS:<>
<mor passive> == PASS_FORMS:<>.

2. ACTIVE FORMATION

Second division of paradigm is aspect. This is motivated by semi-deponency facts. Inflections by default same for all conjugations; for some features, determined by special theme vowel associated with one of the four conjugations, e.g. active imperfective present subjunctive.

ACT_FORMS:
<imperfective> == ACT_IMPF:<>
<present> == ACT_PERF:<>

ACT_IMPF:
<present> == ACT_IMPF_PRES:<>
<past> == ACT_IMPF_PAST:<>
<future> == ACT_IMPF_FUT:<>.

ACT_IMPF_PRES:
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 1 alt>" s
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 1 alt>" t
2.1 Active Present subjunctive differs amongst conjugations, in stem type + desinence combination. Determined by theme vowel.

ACT_PRES_SUBJ:
\langle > == AA_STEM_ACT_PRES_SUBJ:\langle >
\langle > == E_STEM_ACT_PRES_SUBJ:\langle >
\langle > == OTHER_STEM_ACT_PRES_SUBJ:\langle >
\langle > == \langle >.

AA_STEM_ACT_PRES_SUBJ:
\langle sg 1\rangle == "\langle root\rangle" em
\langle sg 2\rangle == "\langle root\rangle" s
\langle sg 3\rangle == "\langle root\rangle" et.

E_STEM_ACT_PRES_SUBJ:
\langle sg 1\rangle == "\langle root\rangle" am
\langle sg 2\rangle == "\langle root\rangle" s
\langle sg 3\rangle == "\langle root\rangle" at.

OTHER_STEM_ACT_PRES_SUBJ:
\langle sg 1\rangle == "\langle stem 1\rangle" am
\langle sg 2\rangle == "\langle stem 1\rangle" s
\langle sg 3\rangle == "\langle stem 1\rangle" at.

ACT_IMPF_PAST:
\langle indicative sg 1\rangle == "\langle stem 1 ext\rangle" bam
\langle indicative sg 2\rangle == "\langle stem 1 ext\rangle" b s
\langle indicative sg 3\rangle == "\langle stem 1 ext\rangle" bat
\langle subjunctive sg 1\rangle == "\langle stem 1\rangle" rem
\langle subjunctive sg 2\rangle == "\langle stem 1\rangle" r s
\langle subjunctive sg 3\rangle == "\langle stem 1\rangle" ret.

ACT_IMPF_FUT:
\langle indicative\rangle == ACT_IMPF_FUT_INDIC:\langle "stem theme\rangle"
\langle infinitive\rangle == "\langle mor active imperfective future participle\rangle" esse
\langle participle\rangle == "\langle stem 3\rangle" rus.

2.2 Active Future Indicative differs amongst conjugations: determined by theme vowel

ACT_IMPF_FUT_INDIC:
\langle > == TYPE_1_ACT_FUT_INDIC:\langle >
\langle > == TYPE_2_ACT_FUT_INDIC:\langle >
\langle > == TYPE_3_ACT_FUT_INDIC:\langle >
\langle > == \langle >.

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TYPE_1_ACT_FUT_INDIC:
<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" b
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" bis
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" bit.

TYPE_2_ACT_FUT_INDIC:
<sg 1> == "<root>" am
<sg 2> == "<root>" s
<sg 3> == "<root>" et.

TYPE_3_ACT_FUT_INDIC:
<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" am
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" s
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" et.

ACT_PERF:
<past> == ACT_PAST_PERF:<>
<future> == ACT_FUTURE_PERF:<>.
<plus> == ACT_PLU_PERF:<>.

ACT_PAST_PERF:
<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>"
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 2>" ist
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 2>" it
<subjunctive sg 1> == "<stem 2>" erim
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 2>" er s
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<stem 2>" erit
<infinitive> == "<stem 2>" isse.

ACT_FUTURE_PERF:
<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>" er
<indicative sg 2> == "<mor active perfect past subjunctive sg 2>"
<indicative sg 3> == "<mor active perfect past subjunctive sg 3>".

ACT_PLU_PERF:
<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>" eram
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 2>" er s
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 2>" erat
<subjunctive sg 1> == "<mor active perfect past infinitive>" m
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<mor active perfect past infinitive>" s
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<mor active perfect past infinitive>" t.

3. PASSIVE FORMATION
   Treated similarly to active formation. Some categories
   lacking in passive form. For these, deponents switch back to
   active form. Captured here with default reference to active
   nodes.

PASS_FORMS:
<imperfective> == PASS_IMPF:<>
<perfect> == PASS_PERF:<>.

PASS_IMPF:
<present> == PASS_IMPF_PRES:<>
3.1 Passive Present subjunctive differs amongst conjugations: determined by theme.

3.2 Passive Present infinitive is determined by theme vowel.

3.3 Latin lacks passive future infinitive, so deponents switch to
% active for this category. Captured by default referral to one %
% of the active nodes.

PASS_IMPF_FUT:
<indicative> == PASS_FUT_INDIC:<"<stem theme>">
<infinitive> == "<stem 3>" um r
<> == ACT_IMPF_FUT.

3.4 Passive Future differs amongst conjugations: determined by %
theme vowel

PASS_FUT_INDIC:
< > == TYPE_1_PASS_FUTURE:<>
<e> == TYPE_2_PASS_FUTURE:<>
< > == TYPE_3_PASS_FUTURE:<>
< > == < >.

TYPE_1_PASS_FUTURE:
<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" bor
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" beris
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" bitur.

TYPE_2_PASS_FUTURE:
<sg 1> == "<root>" ar
<sg 2> == "<root>" ris
<sg 3> == "<root>" tur.

TYPE_3_PASS_FUTURE:
<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" ar
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" ris
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" tur.

PASS_PERF:
<past> == PASS_PAST_PERFECT:<>
<future> == PASS_FUTURE_PERFECT:<>
<plus> == PASS_PLU_PERFECT:<>.

PASS_PAST_PERFECT:
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us es
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us est
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us s s
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us sit
<infinitive> == "<stem 3>" us esse
<participle> == "<stem 3>" us.

PASS_FUTURE_PERFECT:
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us eris
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us erit.

PASS_PLU_PERFECT:
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us er s
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us erat
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us ess s
4 DEPONENCY NODES
Active paths refer to passive paths. The exception is the active imperfective future infinitive which is active in meaning and in form. Holds additional generalisations that passive morphology is undefined, and syntactically the active perfect participle is possible for deponents using a referral to the passive morphology.

Two types of semi-deponency expressed as nodes inheriting from the Deponent node and overriding appropriately. Defective passive subparadigm in this way expressed as default fact about deponents, as are active perfect participle and active future infinitive.

DEPONENT:
<> == VERB
<mor active> == PASS_FORMS::<>
<mor active imperfective future infinitive> == VERB
<syn active perfect past participle> == VERB:<mor passive perfect past participle>
<mor passive> == undefined.

PERFECT_DEPONENT:
<> == DEPONENT
<mor active imperfective> == VERB.

IMPF_DEPONENT:
<> == DEPONENT
<mor active perfect> == VERB.

5 CONJUGATION NODES
These hold generalisations about theme vowel and stem formation. Both are used to make distinctions in verb word forms amongst verbs belonging to different conjugations.

Note: our approach to the verb system requires 'extra' stem types: <stem 1 alt> in conjugation 3, and <stem 1 ext> in conjugation 4.

CONJ_1:
<stem theme> ==
<stem 1> == "<root>" <stem theme>
%s<stem 2> == "<stem 1>" u
<stem 2> == <stem 1> v
<stem 3> == <stem 1> t.

CONJ_2:
<> == CONJ_1
<stem theme> ==
<stem 2> == "<root>" u
<stem 3> == "<root>" it.
CONJ_3:
<> == CONJ_1
<stem theme> == e
<stem 2> == "<root>" s
<stem 3> == "<root>" t
<stem 1 alt> == "<root>" i.

CONJ_4:
<> == CONJ_1
<stem theme> ==
<stem 1 ext> == <stem 1>
.

6 LEXICAL ENTRIES: REGULAR

Amo:
<> == VERB
<gloss> == love
<root> == am
<stem> == CONJ_1.

Mon o:
<> == VERB
<gloss> == advise
<root> == mon
<stem> == CONJ_2.

Rego:
<> == VERB
<gloss> == rule
<root> == reg
<stem> == CONJ_3.

Audio:
<> == VERB
<gloss> == hear
<root> == aud
<stem> == CONJ_4.

7 LEXICAL ENTRIES: DEPONENT

Hortor:
<> == DEPONENT
<gloss> == encourage
<root> == hort
<stem> == CONJ_1.

Utior:
<> == DEPONENT
<gloss> == use
<root> == t
latin_deponents.dtr

<stem 3> == s
<stem> == CONJ_3.

8 LEXICAL ENTRIES: SEMI-DEPONENT

Audeo:
<> == PERFECT_DEPONENT
<gloss> == dare
<root> == aud
<stem 3> == aus
<stem> == CONJ_2.

Revertor:
<> == IMPF_DEPONENT
<gloss> == return
<root> == revert
<stem 2> == <root>
<stem 3> == <root> s
<stem> == CONJ_3.

#load 'show_lat_verbs.dtr'.

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