% % % File: kayardild\_deponents.dtr % % Purpose: Verbal case in Kayardild % % Author: Dunstan Brown, 23 May 2006 Ŷ % Email: d.brown@surrey.ac.uk % % Address: SMG, University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7XH, UK ° % Documentation: Kayardild\_report.pdf ° % Related files: kayardild\_deponents\_theorem.pdf ° % Version: 1.05 % % % % Copyright (c) University of Surrey 2006. All rights reserved. % % % % In this fragment, we present a brief account of how nouns in Kayardild Ŷ % are assigned standard case and verbal case. There is one noun lexical Ŷ % entry in this fragment (malaa `sea'). In order to illustrate how the % % appropriate TAM forms can be inherited via the verb lexical entry for % % the verb which served as the original source of the verbal case marker, % % we have included the verbs marutha 'put', mariija 'be put', % % waalutha `drive away' and janija `look for'. These are also the markers ò m % for the verbal cases, and we can determine the form of the associated TAM m %% marking on the noun according to the conjugation class that these items ò % belong to. This information is inherited from the verb. Because of the % % differences in in the verbal case forms -kiiwa-, -wula- and -wu-, we have % % specified these directly in the noun paradigm. For our purposes, it is ò ò % important to show how the path from free verb to nominal affix can be ò % represented in an inheritance network. % Š % Below we comment on each node in the network. Comments precede the nodes % % to which they refer. % The node UNDEFINED outputs 'undefined' in the absence of anything more Ŷ % specific. For our purposes, if the result of a query is Ŷ % undefined, this means that the system does not provide a form or the Ŷ % that the query is not a sensible one. % UNDEFINED: <> == undefined. % In this fragment the WORD node just defaults to UNDEFINED. So if any ° % information is not available at the NOUN or VERB node, then the system ° % will output 'undefined'. In a further elaborated fragment there would ° % a number of other facts about Kayardild located at the WORD node. Ŷ WORD: <> == UNDEFINED. % The NOUN node defaults to the WORD node. The syntactic category of nouns Š % is 'noun'. The morphology of nouns, is inherited via the path beginning Ŷ % <mor> from the node MOR\_NOUN. ò NOUN: <> == WORD <syn cat> == noun <mor> == MOR\_NOUN. % The VERB node defaults to the WORD node. The syntactic category of verbs %% is `verb'. We have not specified a default inflectional class for verbs, %

m % as verbs specify their inflectional class in the lexical entry (see <mor> m %

% in the lexical entries for verbs).

#### VERB:

```
<> == WORD
<syn cat> == verb.
```

% MOR\_WORD is the top node in a morphological hierarchy. It defaults to % % UNDEFINED. The next DATR equation requires the evaluation of syntactic ° % category to determine the form of a morphological word. The equation % % beginning <mor tact> defines the morphotactics. If the system is queried % % for the TAM of nouns (<mor noun tam>) or the case of verbs % % (<mor verb case>) then the output will be undefined. % % Otherwise, a well formed noun or verb will have the form defined by Ŷ % <mor tact>. Of course, it is possible for a noun to realize TAM, as this ° % is what happens with verbal case. But the equation beginning with ° % <mor noun case> rules this out for the ordinary cases.(We have not ° % included modal case in this fragment.) ò

## MOR\_WORD:

<> == UNDEFINED <mor word> == "<mor "<syn cat>" >" <mor tact> == "<root>" "<mor>" <mor noun tam> == UNDEFINED <mor verb case> == UNDEFINED <mor noun> == <mor tact> <mor verb> == <mor tact>.

% MOR\_NOUN inherits from MOR\_WORD and defines case endings, as well as % verbal case endings. The correspondence with the ordinary cases is clear. ş % With the verbal allative, we take the form -kiiwa and inherit the relevant %% TAM inflection from the dental conjugation. With the verbal dative we Ŷ % inherit the inflected word forms of the verb marutha and do not need Ŷ % to specify the conjugation, because this will be inherited from that verb. 8 % Note the use of the quotes around "Marutha:<mor word>". The effect of Ŷ % these is to state that the value of <mor word> is whatever that may be Ŷ % for Marutha. Recall from MOR\_WORD that <mor word> involves evaluation % % of syntactic category. As "Marutha:<mor word>" is quoted this will be % % the value for the verb Marutha (i.e. <syn cat> == verb, inherited from % % VERB). This suggests that the quoted node construct may meet some of the % % descriptive requirements for representing a situation in which a fully % % fledged word is becoming an affix but still has some of the original Ŷ % properties of the class from which it originates. We have not modelled ° % the correspondence between the ordinary cases and verb inflections as ° % discussed in Evans (1995:254-55). To do this we would replace the values ° % in the RHS with reference to separate nodes for the individual forms. % % These would then be associated with different features for nouns and % % verbs. We have not done this, as we wish to focus on the key issue for ò % deponency of the verbal cases. ò

### MOR\_NOUN:

<> == MOR\_WORD <mor case nom> == -a <mor case loc> == -ya <mor case abl> == -na <mor case prop> == -wuru <mor case obl> == -ntha <mor case all> == -r <mor case gen> == -karra <mor case assoc> == -nurru <mor case orig> == -wan-

```
<mor case priv> == -warri
     <mor case cons> == -ngarrba
     <mor case ins> == -nguni
     <mor case util> == -marra
     <mor case verbal all> == -kiiwa "V_DENTAL:<mor>"
     <mor case verbal dat> == - "Marutha:<mor word>"
<mor case verbal trans> == - "Mariija:<mor word>"
     <mor case verbal abl> == -wula "V_DENTAL:<mor>"
     <mor case verbal evit> == - "Waalutha:<mor word>"
     <mor case verbal don> == -wu "V_PALATAL:<mor>"
     <mor case verbal purp> == - "Janija:<mor word>".
% MOR_VERB inherits from MOR_WORD and defines the verb inflections
                                                                                 %
% separately from the thematic marking in the dental and palatal
                                                                                 %
% conjugations. The element <mor theme> is defined by the inflection class. %
% We use one example inflection, the actual.
                                                                                 °
MOR_VERB:
     <> == MOR_WORD
     <mor tam act> == "<mor theme>" -a.
% The node V_DENTAL inherits from MOR_VERB and specifies the theme
                                                                                 ò
% consonant -th.
                                                                                 %
V DENTAL:
     <> == MOR_VERB
     <mor theme> == -th.
% The node V_PALATAL inherits from MOR_VERB and specifies the theme
                                                                                 %
% consonant -j.
                                                                                 Š
V PALATAL:
     <> == MOR_VERB
     <mor theme> == -j.
% Lexical entries.
                                                                                 Ŷ
Malaa:
    <> == NOUN
    <root> == mala
    <gloss> == sea.
Marutha:
    <> == VERB
    <mor> == V DENTAL
    <root> == maru
    <gloss> == put.
Mariija:
    <> == VERB
    <mor> == V_PALATAL
    <root> == marii
    <gloss> == be put.
Waalutha:
    <> == VERB
    <mor> == V_DENTAL
    <root> == waalu
    <gloss> == drive away.
```

```
Janija:
<> == VERB
<mor> == V_PALATAL
<root> == jani
<gloss> == look for.
```

# #hide

UNDEFINED NOUN VERB WORD MOR\_WORD MOR\_NOUN MOR\_VERB V\_DENTAL V\_PALATAL MOR\_CAT.

## #show

•				
<syn< td=""><td>cat&gt;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></syn<>	cat>			
<gloss></gloss>				
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<mor< td=""><td>word</td><td>case</td><td>verbal</td><td>dat tam act&gt;</td></mor<>	word	case	verbal	dat tam act>
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<mor< td=""><td>word</td><td>case</td><td>verbal</td><td>abl tam act&gt;</td></mor<>	word	case	verbal	abl tam act>
<mor< td=""><td>word</td><td>case</td><td>verbal</td><td>evit tam act&gt;</td></mor<>	word	case	verbal	evit tam act>
<mor< td=""><td>word</td><td>case</td><td>verbal</td><td>don tam act&gt;</td></mor<>	word	case	verbal	don tam act>
<mor< td=""><td>word</td><td>case</td><td>verbal</td><td>purp tam act&gt;</td></mor<>	word	case	verbal	purp tam act>
<mor< td=""><td>word</td><td>tam a</td><td>act&gt;.</td><td></td></mor<>	word	tam a	act>.	