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%
% File: ch5_archi.dtr %
% Purpose: Demonstrate defaults-based extended deponency %
%
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% Address: University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0027 %
% Documentation: Chapter 5, Morphological Mismatch & Extended %
% Deponency %
% Related Files: show_archi.dtr %
% Version: 1.02 %
%
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%% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %%
% Comment: This theory accounts for Archi nouns: regular, deponent %
% and suppletive (section 5.4). Archi suppletive nouns %
% were discussed in chapter, page 16 %
%
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%% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %%
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% 1. SHOW AND HIDE %
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#load 'show_archi.dtr'.
#hide NOUN.
```

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% 2. NOUN AS ROOT NODE %
% Generalises the fact that morphological forms are based on the %
% various stems of an Archi noun. %
%
% Also generalises the fact that the singular absolutive is built on %
% the root. For some nouns with two roots, it is the singular root %
% specifically %
%
```

```
NOUN:
<syn cat> == n
<sem cat> == non_dynamic
<syn> == "<mor>"
<syn sg abs> == "<root sg abs>".
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%% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %%
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% 3. NOUN CLASSES %
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N_0:
<sg> == "<root sg erg>" N_0_SG:<>.
```

N_0_SG:
<> == li MOR_CASE:<>
<abs> == .

N_1:
<> == N_0
<pl> == "<root pl>" mul N_1_PL:<>.

N_1_PL:
<> == čaj MOR_CASE:<>
<abs> == .

N_2:
<> == N_0
<pl> == "<root pl>" N_2_PL:<>.

N_2_PL:
<> == ttaj MOR_CASE:<>
<abs> == ttu.

N_3:
<sg> == "<root sg erg>" N_3_SG:<>
<pl> == "<root pl>" N_3_PL:<>.

N_3_SG:
<> == mu MOR_CASE:<>.

N_3_PL:
<> == maj MOR_CASE:<>
<abs> == .

%%
%
% 4. CASE EXPONENTS %
%
%% %%

MOR_CASE:
<erg> ==
<gen> == n
<dat> == s
<comit> == 44u
<comp> == xur
<perm> == k4'əna
<part> == q'is
<superlat> == ttik
<sublat> == k4'ak.

%%
%
% 5. LEXICAL ENTRIES: REGULAR %
% Each noun is associated with a stem formation class. Some nouns %
% have distinct stems for singular ergative forms and plural forms, %
% for example K4'ánnu 'lover'. %

% %

Arum:
<> == NOUN
<mor> == N_1:<>
<gloss> == sickle
<root> == a^ˈrum .

A^ˈri:
<> == NOUN
<mor> == N_2:<>
<gloss> == military division
<root> == a^ˈri.

Kɬ^ˈánnu:
<> == NOUN
<mor> == N_3:<>
<gloss> == lover
<root> == kɬ^ˈannu
<root sg erg> == <root> m
<root pl> == kɬ^ˈannib.

%
% %
% 6. LEXICAL ENTRIES: DEPONENT %
% Deponency involves number, specifically the productive stem-building %
% process that associates a stem with a number, captured at the Stem %
% Class nodes. The mismatch does not involve the root. In other words %
% a plural deponent noun for plural morphosyntax uses an unexpected %
% singular stem but this is built on a plural root, the same root %
% used for plural morphosyntax. %
% %
% The deponency 'in the stems' may also involve heteroclysis, setting %
% up another expectation that is not met: not only is the number %
% associated with the stem unexpected, the stem class referred to for %
% building plural stem is different to the one used for building the %
% singular stem. %
% %
% Finally, the deponency in Archi nouns is not accompanied by %
% defectiveness. %
% %
% %

Ha^ˈtəra:
<> == NOUN
<mor> == N_1:<>
<mor sg> == <root> N_1_PL:<>
<gloss> == river
<root> == ha^ˈtər
<root sg abs> == ha^ˈtəra.

C^ˈaj:
<> == NOUN
<mor pl> == <root pl> N_1_PL:<>
<mor sg> == <root> N_2_PL:<>
<gloss> == goat
<root> == c^ˈaj
<root pl> == c^ˈohor.

Xali:

```
<> == NOUN
<mor sg> == <root sg erg> N_3_PL:<>
<mor> == N_2:<>
<gloss> == family
<root> == xali
<root sg erg> == xal.
```

X'on:

```
<> == NOUN
<mor pl> == <root pl> N_0_SG:<>
<mor sg> == <root sg erg> MOR_CASE:<>
<gloss> == cow
<root sg abs> == x'on
<root sg erg> == x'ini
<root pl> == bucc'i.
```

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%%%%%%%%%
%
% 7. LEXICAL ENTRIES: SUPPLETIVE %
% The two examples show suppletion involving parts of the paradigm %
% partitioned by the three stems: singular, ergative singular & plur.%
% These examples support the approach taken for regular deponent %
% nouns. See chapter 1, examples (17) and (18) %
%
%%%%%%%%%
```

Abttu:

```
<> == NOUN
<mor> == N_3:<>
<gloss> == father
<root sg abs> == abttu
<root sg erg> == um.
```

Bič'ni:

```
<> == NOUN
<mor> == N_1:<>
<mor pl> == <root pl> N_1_PL:<>
<gloss> == corner of sack
<root sg> == bič'ni
<root pl> == boždo.
```