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%
%  File:         ch5_latin.dtr                                 %
%  Purpose:      Demonstrate defaults-based account of deponency %
%
%
%
%  Author:       Andrew Hippisley 23 06, 2010                %
%  Email:        andrew.hippisley@uky.edu                    %
%  Address:      University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0027 %
%  Documentation: Chapter 5, Morphological Mismatch & Extended %
%                               Deponency                     %
%  Related Files: show_lat_syn.dtr                           %
%  Version:     1.02                                         %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%   Comment:     This theory accounts for regular verbs (section 5.2), %
%               irregular verbs (sect 5.2.1), deponents (sect 5.3) and %
%               semi-deponents (sect 5.3.3).                  %
%
%               Note: not every cell in every sub-paradigm is given. %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
%   1. SHOW AND HIDE                                         %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

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```
#load 'show_lat_syn.dtr'.
```

```
#hide DEPONENT PERFECT_DEPONENT IMPF_DEPONENT.
```

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% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
%   2. 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:
```


ACT_IMP_FUT_INDIC:

<ā> == TYPE_1_ACT_FUT_INDIC:<>
<e> == TYPE_2_ACT_FUT_INDIC:<>
<ī> == TYPE_3_ACT_FUT_INDIC:<>
<ē> == <ā>.

TYPE_1_ACT_FUT_INDIC:

<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" bō
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" bis
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" bit.

TYPE_2_ACT_FUT_INDIC:

<sg 1> == "<root>" am
<sg 2> == "<root>" ēs
<sg 3> == "<root>" et.

TYPE_3_ACT_FUT_INDIC:

<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" am
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" ēs
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" et.

ACT_PERF:

<present> == ACT_PRES_PERFECT:<>
<future> == ACT_FUTURE_PERFECT:<>
<past> == ACT_PAST_PERFECT:<>.

ACT_PRES_PERFECT:

<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>" ī
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 2>" istī
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 2>" it
<subjunctive sg 1> == "<stem 2>" erim
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 2>" erīs
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<stem 2>" erit
<infinitive> == "<stem 2>" isse.

ACT_FUTURE_PERFECT:

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

ACT_PAST_PERFECT:

<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>" eram
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 2>" erās
<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.

```

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 4 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 referance to active %
%   nodes. %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

```

PASS_FORMS:

```

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

```

PASS_IMPF:

```

<present> == PASS_IMPF_PRES:<>
<past> == PASS_IMPF_PAST:<>
<future> == PASS_IMPF_FUT:<>.

```

PASS_IMPF_PRES:

```

% <indicative sg 2> == "<stem 1>" ris
  <indicative sg 2> == "<stem 1 athematic>" ris % replacement to handle
fero, page 200
  <indicative sg 3> == "<stem 1 alt>" tur
  <subjunctive> == PASS_PRES_SUBJ:<"<stem theme>">
  <imperative sg 2> == VERB:<mor active imperfective present infinitive>
  <imperative pl 2> == "<stem 1 alt>" minī
  <infinitive> == PASS_PRES_INF:<"<stem theme>">
  <> == ACT_IMPF_PRES.

```

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% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 4.1 Passive Present subjunctive differs amongst conjugations: %
%   determined by theme %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

```

PASS_PRES_SUBJ:

```

<ā> == AA_STEM_PASS_PRES_SUBJ:<>
<e> == E_STEM_PASS_PRES_SUBJ:<>
<ī> == OTHER_STEM_PASS_PRES_SUBJ:<>

```


PASS_IMP_FUT:

<indicative> == PASS_FUT_INDIC:<"<stem theme>">

<infinitive> == "<stem 3>" um ĩrĩ

<> == ACT_IMP_FUT.

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

PASS_FUT_INDIC:

<ã> == TYPE_1_PASS_FUTURE:<>

<e> == TYPE_2_PASS_FUTURE:<>

<ĩ> == TYPE_3_PASS_FUTURE:<>

<ẽ> == <ã>.

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>" ěris

% <sg 3> == "<root>" ětur.

<sg 2> == "<stem 1 athematic>" ris %replacement to handle fero, page 200

<sg 3> == "<stem 1 athematic>" tur. % " "

TYPE_3_PASS_FUTURE:

<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" ar

<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" ěris

<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" ětur.

PASS_PERF:

<present> == PASS_PRES_PERFECT:<>

<future> == PASS_FUTURE_PERFECT:<>

<past> == PASS_PAST_PERFECT:<>.

PASS_PRES_PERFECT:

<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us es

<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us est

```

<subjunctive sg 1> == "<stem 3>" us sim
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us sīs
<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_PAST_PERFECT:

```

<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us erās
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us erat
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us essēs
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us esset.

```

```

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
%      5 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
<syn active> == "<mor passive>"
<syn active imperfective future infinitive> == VERB
<syn passive> == undefined.

```

PERFECT_DEPONENT:

```

<> == DEPONENT
<syn active imperfective> == VERB.

```



```
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 7.1 LEXICAL ENTRIES: REGULAR, section 5.2 %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
```

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

Monêo:
 <> == 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.

```
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 7.2 LEXICAL ENTRIES: non-regular lexically directed, section 5.2.1 %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
```

Fero:
 <> == VERB
 <gloss> == carry
 <root> == fer
 <stem> == CONJ_3
 <stem 1 alt> == <root>

<stem 1 athetic> == <root>
<stem 2> == tul
<stem 3> == lat.

Aio:

<> == VERB
<gloss> == say yes
<root> == ai
<stem> == CONJ_3
<syn active imperfective present indicative pl 1> == undefined
<syn active imperfective present indicative pl 2> == undefined
<syn active perfect> == undefined.

Coepi:

<> == VERB
<gloss> == begin
<root> == coep
<stem> == CONJ_3
% <stem 1> == undefined %the features not just stem, page 200 (21)
<syn active imperfective> == undefined
<syn passive imperfective> == <syn active imperfective>
<stem 2> == "<root>".

%
% %
% 7.3 LEXICAL ENTRIES: DEPONENT, section 5.3 %
% %
% %

Hortor:

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

Uutor:

<> == DEPONENT
<gloss> == use
<root> == ūt
<stem 3> == ūs
<stem> == CONJ_3.

%
% %
% 7.4 LEXICAL ENTRIES: SEMI-DEPONENT, section 5.3.3 %

```
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
```

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.