

## Adjective and verb inflection: Summary

- (1) Important inflectional affixes for **adjectives**
- (a) Nonpast: /-i/
  - (b) Past: /-katta/ (advanced analysis might consider further ways to break this down)
  - (c) “Adverb” or combining form: /-ku/
    - For negation, the /-ku/ form is followed by /na-(i)/, the negative of the verb /ar-/; note that A-*ku* and *na-(i)* are both **free words**
- (2) Important inflectional affixes for **verbs**
- We will simply state that there is one set of suffix forms for vowel-root verbs and another set for consonant-root verbs (however, more advanced analysis might attempt to propose phonological rules that derive, e.g., [-ru] and [-u] from a single underlying form)

	<i>vowel-root verb</i>	<i>consonant-root verb</i>
<i>nonpast</i>	-ru	-u
<i>negative</i>	-na- ( <i>adjective</i> )	-ana- ( <i>adjective</i> )
<i>provisional</i> (“if V”)	-reba	-eba
<i>volitional/hortative</i> (“let’s V; why don’t you V”)	-yoo	-oo
<i>imperative</i> (“V!”)	-ro	-e
<i>formal nonpast</i>	-mas-u	-i-mas-u
<i>past</i>	-ta	

- (3) Verb past-tense forms: **Phonological rules** that apply to /(VERB)+ta/ and related forms

<i>Rule</i>	<b>[t] voicing</b>
<i>Domain</i>	[t] becomes voiced ([d]) when it follows a voiced non-approximant consonant • Native (“Yamato”) morphemes only
<i>Rule</i>	<b>Nasal assimilation</b> (generalized version — not only for /N/)
<i>Domain</i>	A nasal takes on the same place of articulation as a following stop or affricate • General (no exceptions EVER)
<i>Rule</i>	<b>Voiced obstruent nasalization</b>
<i>Domain</i>	A voiced obstruent becomes a nasal when it precedes another voiced obstruent • General (except in recent loanwords)
<i>Rule</i>	<b>Approximant assimilation</b>
<i>Domain</i>	An approximant that cannot be assigned a mora assimilates to the following C • How general is this rule? (not in recent loanwords)
<i>Rule</i>	<b>[i] insertion</b>
<i>Domain</i>	After (a) a velar stop or (b) an [s], if it cannot be assigned a mora, insert [i] • Specific to PAST /-ta/ and related forms (see below)
<i>Rule</i>	<b>Velar stop deletion</b>
<i>Domain</i>	Before the [i] that precedes the verb PAST morpheme, delete a velar stop • Specific to PAST /-ta/ and related forms (see below)

- (4) **Rule ordering** for the PAST form phonological rules
- (a) [t] voicing precedes [i] insertion  
       /tog-ta/ → tog**da** → tog**i**da → [to**i**da]
  - (b) [i] insertion precedes velar stop deletion  
       (the rules have to be able to specify where to insert the [i])
  - (c) [i] insertion precedes voiced obstruent nasalization  
       (otherwise, [g] would become nasal and assimilate, ultimately becoming \*[n])
  - (c) [t] voicing precedes voiced obstruent nasalization  
       /yob-ta/ → yob**da** → yom**da** → [yond**a**]
  - (d) voiced obstruent nasalization precedes nasal assimilation  
       /yob-ta/ → yobda → yom**da** → [yond**a**]
- (5) **Forms related to the PAST form** where the same phonological rules apply
- (a) /-te/ gerund (i.e., '(be) V-ing')
  - (b) /-ta+ri/ 'doing V and other things'
  - (c) /-ta+ra/ conditional (i.e., 'if/when V has occurred')