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languages of Anatolia, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia

Armenian
Morphology

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Overview of morphology

- Morphology is primarily suffixing (**D**erivational and **I**nflectional) and agglutinative.

- Few prefixes, and compounding with linker –*a* – (very Hellenic)

- The entire word gets regular stress and forms a prosodic word

R	[kʰaʁakʰ]	'country' քաղաք
R + D	[kʰaʁakʰ-aˈtsʰi]	'citizen' քաղաքացի
R + D + I	[kʰaʁakʰ-atsʰi-ˈneɾ]	'citizen-PL' քաղաքացիներ
R + D + I + I	[kʰaʁakʰ-atsʰi-neˈr-ov]	'citizen-PL-INS' քաղաքացիներով
D + R	[aŋ-kʰaˈʁakʰ]	'countryless' անքաղաք
R + L + R	[kʰaʁakʰ-a-ˈmajɾ]	'capital' քաղաքամայր (lit. country + mother)

Nominal inflection

- Regular nouns have agglutinative inflection for Number+Case+Det
  - o Nom/Acc and Gen/Dat are syncretic in nouns (not pronouns)
  - o Abl is /-e/ in Western, /-its^h/ in Eastern. Loc /-um/ in Eastern only.
  - o Det is definite, 1SG/2SG possessive, and (Western) indefinite

	N + K	**N + PL + K**	**N + PL + K + Det**
	`country' քաղաք	`countries' քաղաքներ	'my countries' քաղաքներս
Nom/Acc	kʰaʁakʰ	kʰaʁakʰ-ner	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -əs
Gen/Dat	kʰaʁakʰ -i	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -u	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -u -s
Abl	kʰaʁakʰ -e WA kʰaʁakʰ -itsʰ EA	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -e kʰaʁakʰ-ner-itsʰ	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -e -s kʰaʁakʰ-ner -itsʰ -əs
Inst	kʰaʁakʰ -ov	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -ov	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -ov -əs
Loc	kʰaʁakʰ -um	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -um	kʰaʁakʰ-ner -um -əs

  - o Oblique cases (Gen, Abl,…) can't take Def in Eastern

Nominal inflection and recursion

- Nouns are inflected for PL+Case+Det

mɑrjɑm	-i-n	seʁɑn	-ner-ov-ə
Mariam	-Gen-Def	table	-PL-Inst-Def
'With Mariam's tables' Մարիամին սեղանները			

- But ellipsis can create sequences of stacked inflection
- Common in Turkic

mɑrjɑm	-i-n	-ner-ov-ə
Mariam	-Gen-Def	-PL-Inst-Def
'With Mariam's' Մարիամինները		

Allomorphy in nominal inflection

- Phonologically-conditioned allomorphy

  o Def is /-ə/ after C, /-n/ after V

  o Possessives are /-əs/ and /-ət$^{(h)}$/ after C, /-s/ and /-t$^{(h)}$/ after V

  o PL is /-er/ after monosyllables, /-ner/ after poylsyllables

		+Def	+1SG.Poss	+PL
`rose' վարդ	vart^h	vart^h-ə	vart^h-əs	vart^h-er
`wind' քամի	k^{h}ami	k^{h}ami-n	k^{h}ami-s	k^{h}ami-ner

- Morphologically-conditioned allomorphy

  o Dat/Gen is /-u/ after some morphemes, but generally /-i/

  o A few words have special PL or Dat/Gen allomorphs – next up

		+Dat	
West.	vart^h-er	vart^h-er-u	`roses' վարդեր
East.	vart^h-er	vart^h-er-i	`roses' վարդեր

Irregularity in nominal inflection

- Some high-frequency words have special root allomorphs or suffix allomorphs for Dat/Gen

- Oblique cases repeat this special allomorph, sometimes with a linker morph. Patterns of oblique stems is common in the Caucuses

	Regular	Irregular suffix	Irregular ablaut
	'rose' վարդ	'friend' ընկեր	'mother' մայր
Nom/Acc	vartʰ	WA: əŋger EA: əŋker	majr
Dat/Gen	vartʰ-i	WA: əŋker-otʃʰ EA: əŋker-odʒ	mor
Abl	vartʰ-e	WA: əŋger-otʃʰ-m-e EA: əŋker-odʒ -itsʰ	WA: mor-m-e EA: mor -itsʰ
Inst	vartʰ-ov	WA: əŋger-otʃʰ-m-ov EA: əŋger-odʒ -ov	WA: mor-m-ov EA: mor -ov

Verbal conjugation classes

- Morphologically, verbs are either simplex or complex

- Simplex: root + theme vowel + inflection (infinitive)

  o Theme vowel is either /-e-/, /-i-/, /-ɑ-/. Very IE.

  o /-i-/ is absent in Eastern. Archaic forms of Western also had /-u-/

ləs-e-l	WA χos-i-l / EA χos-e-l	aʁ-ɑ-l	R-Th-Inf
'to hear'	'to speak'	'to grind'	

- Complex verb includes a valency-changing suffix

Causative	Passive	Inchoative
'to make s.o. hear'	'to be spoken'	'to become happy'
ləs-e-tsʰən-e-l	WA χos-v-i-l / EA χos-v-e-l	urɑχ-ɑ-n-ɑ-l
R-Th-Caus-Th-Inf	Root-Pass-Th-Inf	R-L-Inch-Th-Inf
լսեցնել	խոսուիլ / խոսվել	ուրախանալ

- Complex verbs can be derived from non-verbs hear [urɑχ] 'happy'

Verbal inflection

- In finite verbs, verbs inflect for tense, aspect, and subject agreement. Past tense and perfective aspect are overt.

	'to hear	'to grind'	
Inf.	ləs-e-l լսել	ɑʁ-ɑ-l աղալ	R-Th-Inf
Subj. Pres. 1PL	ləs-e-nkʰ	ɑʁ-ɑ-nkʰ	R-Th-IPL
Subj. Pst. Impf. 1PL	ləs-e-ji-nkʰ	ɑʁ-ɑ-ji-nkʰ	R-Th-Pst-IPL
Pst. Perf. 1PL	ləs-e-tsʰ-i-nkʰ	ɑʁ-ɑ-tsʰ-i-nkʰ	R-Th-Pfv-Pst-IPL

- For mood, verbs inflect for imperatives and prohibitive

Synthesis and periphrasis

- Both Western and Eastern have synthetic and periphrastic inflection, but Eastern has more periphrasis.

- Indicative present is formed by adding a prefix to the subjunctive in Western. But Eastern uses a special converb + finite aux

	Western	Eastern
'to hear'	ləs-e-l	ləs-e-l
Subj. Pres. 1PL	ləs-e-nkʰ	ləs-e-nkʰ
Indc. Pres. 1PL	gə-ləs-e-nkʰ	ləs-um e-nkʰ
	Indc-R-Th-IPL	R-CVB aux-1PL

Synthesis and periphrasis

- Both lects show split behaviors in periphrasis.

- In Western, negation is formed via a prefix /g-/ for subjunctive. But with periphrasis for indicative.

- Verb is in connegative form, while inflection is on a negative auxiliary. Very Finno-Ugric

- In Eastern, optative is a prefix /k-/ to subjunctive. The negative form is periphrastic.

'to hear'	Subj. Pres. 1PL	Indc. Pres. 1PL	
Positive	ləs-e-nkʰ	gə-ləs-e-nkʰ	
Negative	tʃʰə-ləs-e-nkʰ	tʃʰ-e-nkʰ	ləs-e-r
	Neg-R-Th-IPL	Neg-aux-1PL	R-Th-CN

Verbal stems and morphomes

- Armenian utilizes 'aorist' stems in way that's similar to Romance morphomic stems

- The aorist suffix –*tsʰ*– canonically marks past perfectivity. But it is meaninglessly used in some constructions and classes.

- Some verbs have allomorphs wherever we expect this aorist.

	/e/ theme	/ɑ/ theme	Suppletive
	'to hear'	'to grind'	'to arrive'
Inf.	ləs-e-l ɬսեɬ	ɑʁ-ɑ-l աղալ	WA kʰ-ɑ-l / EA g-ɑ-l գալ
Pst. Perf. 2PL	ləs-e-tsʰ-i-kʰ	ɑʁ-ɑ-tsʰ-i-kʰ	jeg-ɑ-kʰ / jek-ɑ-kʰ
Imp. 2PL	ləs-e-tsʰ-ekʰ	ɑʁ-ɑ-tsʰ-ekʰ	jeg-ekʰ / jek-ekʰ
Subject Ptcp.	ləs-oʁ	ɑʁ-ɑ-tsʰ-oʁ	jeg-oʁ / jek-oʁ

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