

2. Morphological preliminaries.

Morphology will be discussed in six chapters (§§2-7). This chapter covers three sets of morphological preliminaries: word structure (§2.1), base classes (§2.2), and inflectional categories and system (§2.3). The basic analysis presented here owes a great debt to the work of Reed et al (1977) and Miyaoka (1975) on the General Central Yup'ik (GCY) dialect. In the three areas taken up here, there are almost no dialect differences between GCY and the Chevak dialect. The analysis is also indebted to the work of Bergsland (1955) and Kleinschmidt (1851) on West Greenlandic, where cognate categories and structures are very similar to those of Central Yup'ik in most important respects.

2.1. Structure of the word.

The Central Yup'ik word has the following structure:

$$\text{base} + \text{postbases } \begin{matrix} n \\ 0 \end{matrix} + \text{ending} + \text{enclitics } \begin{matrix} m \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

The base forms the lexical core of the word, and belongs to one of three main classes: noun bases, verb bases, and particle bases (see §2.2 for subclasses). Postbases are suffixes which can be classified according to their effect on the class of the base to which they are attached into denominal nominalizing (NN), deverbal verbalizing (VV), deverbal nominalizing (VN), and denominal verbalizing (NV) types (derivation out of and into the particle base class is treated as a subcase of denominal and nominalizing derivation, that is, particle bases are treated as subcases of noun bases there). This purely internal syntactic four-way classification is in part the basis for another important classifica-

tion of postbases into modification and derivational subclasses. Modification postbases modify the meaning of the underlying base while preserving its grammatical category and fundamental sense, and hence consist of some NN and some VV postbases, but no VN or NV postbases. Derivational postbases change the fundamental sense of the base and with it in many cases the base category, and hence consist of NN and VV postbases meeting that definition, as well as all VN and NV postbases.

A unit consisting of base plus postbase is called an expanded base, or simply a base when its internal structure is not relevant. A base which must take at least one postbase before it can be inflected is a root; a base which may be inflected directly is a stem if it contains within itself no simpler inflectible base. In the formula above, the maximum number of postbases n is rarely over seven, but words with as many as thirteen are reported.

The ending is a morphologically simple or complex unit carrying the obligatory inflectional information for the word. Noun bases take noun endings giving noun words, verb bases take verb endings giving predication words, and particle bases take no ending giving particle words. Enclitics, a kind of particle, signal syntactic and discourse meaning, and may attach to words from any of the three word classes. In the formula the maximum number of enclitics m is rarely over four. The following examples illustrate the formula (N = noun base, E = enclitic, V = verb base, PT = particle):

(2.1) kegglangqerrrsugnaunateng=llu 'and they probably had no saws'

bases	{base	kegglar-	N	saw
	{postbase	-ngqerr-	NV	to have N
	{postbase	#yugnait ^e -	VV	probably not to V
	{ending	%@nateng		appositional (3rd pers. reflexive plural)
	enclitic	=llu	E	and

(2.2) niitelqa 'my heard thing = what I heard'

base	{	base = stem	niite-	V	to hear	}	PT poor thing
		postbase	-llar-	VN	former V-ed thing		
		ending	-ng:a		absolutive (3rd pers. sing. possessor, sing. possessum)		

(2.3) naklu'rluq 'poor thing, dear one!'

base	{	base = stem	root	√nakleg-	V	(VN)	}	NN poor dear N
			postbase	√ng-				
			postbase	-rurlur*-				
			ending	(none)				

(2.1) is a predication word, (2.2) is a noun word, and (2.3) is a particle word. Those bases which are also stems are so labeled; the other bases are expanded bases. niite- in (2.2) is a stem which is not readily segmentable, while √nakleg-, an uninflectible root plus the postbase element √ng- (technically a root extender) together form the stem naklang- 'poor thing!'. kegglar- in (2.1), though lexical in character, is not a stem, for it is composed of kegge- 'to bite' plus an obsolete postbase %llar- VN. Of the postbases in the three examples, all are of the derivational group except *yugnait°e- in (2.1), and -rurlur*- in (2.3), which are modificational.

2.2. Base classes.

The following is a classification of Central Yup'ik base classes done on inflectional and syntactic criteria (for details and justification of this analysis, see §5). The terms intransitive and transitive refer, respectively, to unpossessable and possessable noun bases, and to obligatorily intransitive and transitive verb bases. Ambivalent bases can occur both intransitively and transitively:

A. Noun bases (k).

1. Ordinary noun bases (intransitive, transitive).
2. Independent pronoun bases (intransitive).
3. Demonstrative (D) bases (intransitive).
4. Adjectival noun bases.
 - a. Inflecting as ordinary noun bases (intransitive, transitive).
 - b. Independent relative (IR) bases.
 - c. Quantificational (Q) bases.
 - i. Numeral (NM) bases: cardinal (intransitive); ordinal (transitive).
 - ii. Specifier (SP) bases: cardinal (intransitive); partitive (transitive).
5. Locational bases.
 - a. Demonstrative adverb (DA) bases (intransitive).
 - b. Positional (PS) bases (transitive).
6. Temporal bases.
 - a. Temporal noun bases (intransitive, transitive).
 - b. Temporal particle bases.

B. Verb bases (V)

1. Exclusively intransitive (V_i)
2. Exclusively transitive (V_t)
3. Ambivalent
 - a. S/A core (V_{sa})
 - b. S/O core (V_{so})

C. Particles.

1. Independent particles.
2. Sentence particles.
3. Phrasal Particles.
4. Enclitics.

2.3. Inflectional categories.

This section sketches the system of inflectional categories signaled in endings. The morphology of endings is taken up in §3.

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