Words come in categories

D: A grammatical category is a class of expressions which share a common set of grammatical properties (a.k.a. word class or part of speech).
Words come in categories

Open class categories:

Noun (N), Verb (V), Adjective (Adj), Adverb (Adv)

Closed class categories:

Pronouns (Pro), Adposition (P), Determiner (D), Complementizers (C), Auxiliaries ($V_{aux}$), Modals, Conjunctions (Conj), Particles (Part)
Lexical vs. functional categories

Lexical categories: "content" words

- Noun (N)
- Verb (V)
- Adjective (Adj)
- Adverb (Adv)

Functional categories: grammatical info

- Adposition (P)
- Determiner (D)
- Complementizers (C)
- Auxiliaries (V_{aux})
- Modals
- Conjunctions (Conj)
- Particles (Part)
Morphosyntactic criteria

What is the grammatical category of the following words?

categorize

nationalist

I logged onto Facebook.

I Facebooked the guy I met last night.
Affixes

- Affixes are category specific

English

a. V derivational suffixes
   - -ize/-ise *regularize*

b. V inflectional suffixes
   - -ed *danced*, -ing *dancing*, -en *eaten*
Affixes

★ Affixes are category specific

Marshallese causative prefix *ka-*

a. I-ar ko.
   I-past run.away
   ‘I ran away.’

   I-past cause-run.away John
   ‘I caused John to run away.’
Based on the previous examples, what is the category of the word *monono*?

   I-past cause-be.happy-trans John
   ‘I caused John to be happy.’
# Modifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>category</th>
<th>modifier</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>[V \text{ stop}] \rightarrow \text{stop suddenly (a way of stopping)}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Intensifier</td>
<td>[p \text{ in}] \rightarrow \text{right in the middle, smack in the middle}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>[A \text{ sad}] \rightarrow \text{very sad, too sad, more sad}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>[\text{Adv} \text{ sadly}] \rightarrow \text{very sadly, too sadly, more sadly}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identifying nouns

Using syntactic distribution, affixes, and modifiers, come up with some criteria to identify nouns in English.
`Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.
Conceptual categories likely to be expressed by nouns or noun phrases (NPs)

- Express number (singular, paucal, dual, trial, plural, collective)
- Express grammatical gender
- Diminutive/augmentative
- Express case
- Take descriptive modifiers (adjectives, relative clauses)
- Occur with articles and demonstratives
- Take possessive pronouns or agreement affixes
- Denominalization
Express number & gender

✧ What is number?

✧ What is the difference between semantic gender and grammatical gender?

het  meisje  dat/*die  het  boek  leest.
the.NEUT girl  that.NEUT/that.MASC  the.NEUT  book  read.PRES
‘the girl that reads the book’
Case

What is case?

Japanese
Asako-ga ronbun-o kai-ta.
Asako-NOM article-ACC wrote-PST
‘Asako wrote the article.’

Tanaka-san-ni agete kudasai.
Tanaka-Mr-DAT give please
‘Please give it to Mr. Tanaka.’
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- Express number (singular, paucal, dual, trial, plural, collective)
- Express grammatical gender
- Express case
- Take descriptive modifiers (adjectives, relative clauses)
- Occur with articles and demonstratives
- Take possessive pronouns or agreement affixes
Noun subclasses - possessability

- Possessable vs. unpossessable nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-possessable</th>
<th>Possessable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εnkóp</td>
<td>εnkéraí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??enkóp áí</td>
<td>εnkéraí áí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘land’/‘dirt’</td>
<td>‘child’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘my land’</td>
<td>‘my child’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Obligatorily possessed vs. optionally possessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optionally possessed</th>
<th>Obligatory possessed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaya'-ku</td>
<td>puso-ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘my shirt’</td>
<td>‘my heart’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaya'-na</td>
<td>puso-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘his/her shirt’</td>
<td>‘his/her heart’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaya'</td>
<td>*puso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘shirt’</td>
<td>(never occurs alone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Noun subclasses - possessability

- Alienably possessed vs. inalienably possessed

(14) Inalienable possession in Panare:
matá  ‘shoulder’
mátan  ‘my shoulder’
amatán  ‘your shoulder’
yimátán  ‘his/her shoulder’
Tomán mátan  ‘Tom’s shoulder’

(15) Alienable possession in Panare:
wanë  ‘honey’
y-ú’ku-n  wanë  ‘my honey’
1-CL.liquid-pos  honey
ayu’kün  wanë  ‘your honey’
yu’kün  wanë  ‘his/her honey’
Toman yú’kun  wanë  ‘Tom’s honey’
Nouns subclasses – Proper nouns

- Usually don’t occur with determiners, modifiers, possessors, or relative clauses.

X-n-ril  la  Xwan.
Cmp-1sgB-3sgA-see  det  John
‘John saw me.’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper names</th>
<th>Common nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Rushmore</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘the Mt. Rushmore’</td>
<td>the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘several Mt. Rushmores’</td>
<td>several houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘an outlandish Mt. Rushmore’</td>
<td>an outlandish house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘a Mt. Rushmore that has four Presidents’ faces carved in it</td>
<td>a house that has four Presidents’ faces carved in it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns subclasses – Proper nouns

- Sometimes take special case markers

(11) a. Gibalhin sa tawo ang kaabaw.
    moved ACT man PAT water.buffalo
    ‘The man moved the water buffalo.’

b. Gibalhin ni Doro ang kaabaw.
    ACT.PN PAT
    ‘Doro moved the water buffalo.’

c. Gibalhin sa tawo si Doro.
    ACT PAT.PN
    ‘The man moved Doro.’
Noun subclasses – mass nouns

Count vs. mass nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>property</th>
<th>count nouns</th>
<th>mass nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>occur with plural morphology</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occur with singular article</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restrictions on quantifiers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(17) Mass nouns sand ?many sands much sand some sand ?a sand ?some sands
     Count nouns house many houses ?much house ?some house a house some houses
Other concepts

- Head of a phrase (controls behavior of a phrase)
- Syntactic head (determines the syntactic properties of the phrase) vs. semantic head (determines the semantic properties of a phrase)