NAME:
LANGUAGE/LID:
DATE COMPLETED:
SOURCE(S):

Grammatical Domains Questionnaire
Last Revision February 2005
Companion Questionnaire to "Phonological Domains Questionnaire"

PREAMBLE:
The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather data on the domains of morpho-syntactic rules and processes in order to create comparative records on words, affixes and particles in a cross-linguistic context. *Be aware of categorizing terminology used by authors.* So for example, when an author identifies a morpheme as a "clitic" or "particle", "affix", etc., it is still important to get as much information about the position(s)/selectional restrictions, and degree of phonological coherence of that morpheme (see section IV). Note any interesting or complicated cases of allomorphy in as much detail as possible, with reference to the questions below. Note the chart (section IV) and updated terminology/definitions for the status of different morpheme types.

I.   Before you begin:

Give examples of each case described
Use the Leipzig glossing conventions:
http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/files/morpheme.html
Note behavior of *borrowed* forms!

II.   Templates

a. When possible, give the maximal string of elements for which you *cannot* prove as separate syntactic words
For example in 2 very different languages:

Lai Chin (Sino-Tibetan)
Nominals: $STEM_{noun}$ ERG
Verbs: S/A_{agr}-O_{agr}-$STEM_{verb}$-O_{agr} FUT   DIR   PROG   NEG

Chukchi (Chukchi-Kamchatkan)
Nominals: $STEM_{noun}$-GEN-ERG-ARG-LOC-PL
Verbs: NEG   NEG-FUT-$STEM_{verb}$-NEG

b. Give a list of all morpheme types available in the language:
prefix, suffix, circumfix, infix, non-concatenative/prosodic/suprasegmental/ablaut formative, proclitic, enclitic, endoclitic, particle, stem types (of interest to bipartite stems). This is important for describing the **domains** for the following patterns (section III).

III. Searching for grammatical words

Kinds of evidence to look for in grammars:

What is the domain that.... (describe these domains in terms of IIb. above)
• hosts inflectional morphology?
• hosts derivational morphology?
• hosts particles? (show that the items under review are particles by looking at their
    selectional restrictions – see Part III below)
• has strict internal ordering?
• cannot be interrupted by phrases (or bare heads of phrases)? (e.g. a verb that cannot be
    interrupted by a subject pronoun)
• cannot head a branching phrase? (e.g. cannot have a dependent adjective/adverb?)
• is the domain of allomorphy dependencies? (how far apart can morphemes be that
    determine each other's allmorphy?)
• contains the features that trigger agreement somewhere (e.g. gender, number)
• contains the features that assign case somewhere (e.g. argument structure, valency
    specifications)
• blocks deletion (of its parts, e.g. affixes) under identity in coordination?
• defines a constraint for any other morphological or syntactic rule of the language?
    (describe!)

Answer the following questions with great care because they may be regulated by
    semantics and pragmatics, independently of wordhood in a grammatical sense:

What is the domain that....
• can be the target (be in the scope) of a specific grammatical category operator (negaton,
    aspect)?
• can be the target of adjectival/adverbial modification?
• can be referenced by anaphors

Describe these domains in terms of morpheme types. For example:
"The domain of inflectional morphology is prefix + stem ± suffix ± infix" or "stem + all
available affixes" etc.

*Note the degree of phonological freedom of each form (bound, free, somewhere in between--e.g.
unstressed but no vowel harmony that other bound morphemes undergo, etc...)*

IV. Some Autotyp-internal terminological conventions:

MWd = that domain which hosts some morphology
TWd = that domain which is the target of something
AWd= that domain which assigns something
PWd= the morphological domain that is specified for some phonological process/constraint

WORD, PARTICLE & AFFIX:

		+PWd	-PWd
HEAD		*Loose Word*	*Bound Word*
NON-HEAD	+ SELECT RESTR	*Loose Affix*	*Bound Affix*
	- SELECT RESTR	*Loose Particle*	*Bound Particle*

KEY

Loose word

a true "word" in <u>both</u> a *grammatical* (inflects, domain for allomorpy, heads phrases) &
   phonological sense (unbound)

Bound word

a grammatical word, but *phonologically bound*

Loose affix

a formative, subject to selectional restrictions, but *phonologically unbound*

Bound affix

a formative, subject to selectional restrictions, *and phonologically bound*

Loose particle

does not inflect, not domain of allomorphy, etc., subject to some selectional restrictions,
   phonologically unbound

Bound particle

does not inflect, not domain of allomorphy, etc., subject to some selectional restrictions,
   phonologically bound