

Breakout Room 1

Russian verb affix scope

- Russian verbs come in two flavours:
 - Perfective (pfv), e.g. *vzja* means 'to take'
 - Roughly an English simple tense
 - Imperfective (ipfv), e.g. *pis* means 'to be writing'
 - Roughly an English progressive
- Prefixes make a verb perfective, and add to/change its meaning
 - *pis* 'to be writing' (ipfv) → *za-pis* 'to write down' (pfv)
 - *kry* 'to be covering' (ipfv) → *ot-kry* 'to open' (pfv)
- The suffix -yva makes a verb imperfective
 - *za-pis* 'to write down' (pfv) → *za-pis-yva* 'to be writing down' (ipfv)
 - *ot-kry* 'to open' (pfv) → *ot-kr-yva* 'to be opening' (ipfv)

Consider these two forms:

- *na-ot-kr-yva* 'to open too much stuff' (pfv)
- *pere-za-pis-yva* 'to be writing again' (ipfv)

In what order do the morphemes attach to the root in each example? How do you know?

- *ot* → *ot-kry* → *ot-kr-yva* → *na-ot-kr-yva*
- *Pis* → *za-pis* → *pere-za-pis* → *pere-za-pis-yva*

Kinyarwanda segmentation

Some Kinyarwanda words:

- *katare, njangwe, kitare, ntare, kajangwe*

Some translations (not aligned)

- kitten, big lion, lion cub, cat, lion

Which word is which? How do you think you would say *big cat*?

kijangwe

Michoacan segmentation

<i>nopelo</i>	my dog
<i>nokalimes</i>	my houses
<i>ikali</i>	his house
<i>mopelomes</i>	your dogs
<i>nokali</i>	my house
<i>ikwahmili</i>	his cornfield
<i>mokali</i>	your house

Translate the following:

Ipelo - his dog

Mokwahmilimes - your cornfields

Nokwahimili - my cornfield

Tabasaran segmentation

Tabasaran morpheme segmentation

Some Tabasaran (NE Caucasian > Lezgic) sentences:

- uzu uvu agurazavu - 4
- uču učvu bisuračačvu - 3
- uzu učvu bisurazačvu - 1
- uvu uču aguravaču - 2

- Uzu-I
- Uvu- you (sg.)
- Ucu- we/us
- Ucvu-you(pl.)
- Agura-looking for
- Bisura -catching

Their translations (not in order)

- I am catching you(pl).
- You are looking for us.
- We are catching you(pl).
- I am looking for you(sg).

Translate from to Tabasaran:

- You(pl) are catching me. Ucvu uzu bisuracvazu
- We are looking for you(sg). Ucu uvu aguracavu
- You(pl) are catching us. Ucvu ucu bisuracvacu
- You(sg) are looking for me. Uvu uzu aguravazu

Breakout Room 2

Russian verb affix scope

- Russian verbs come in two flavours:
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 - *pis* 'to be writing' (ipfv) → *za-pis* 'to write down' (pfv)
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- The suffix -yva makes a verb imperfective
 - *za-pis* 'to write down' (pfv) → *za-pis-yva* 'to be writing down' (ipfv)
 - *ot-kry* 'to open' (pfv) → *ot-kr-yva* 'to be opening' (ipfv)

Consider these two forms:

- *na-ot-kr-yva* 'to open too much stuff' (pfv)
- *pere-za-pis-yva* 'to be writing again' (ipfv)

In what order do the morphemes attach to the root in each example? How do you know?
na- attached last, *-yva* attached before that, and *-ot* before that. Prefixes make a verb perfective, so *na-* must attach last.

-Yva has to have been attached last (if it were *pere-*, the meaning would be perfective).
Second to last is *pere-*, then *za-*, then *pis*, as before.

Kinyarwanda segmentation

Some Kinyarwanda words:

- *katare*, *njangwe*, *kitare*, *ntare*, *kajangwe*

Some translations (not aligned)

- kitten, big lion, lion cub, cat, lion

Which word is which? How do you think you would say *big cat*?

- *katare* (*lion cub?*), *kitare* (*big lion*), *ntare* (*lion?*)
 - “*tare*” - *lion* (*morpheme appears 3x*)
- *kajangwe* (*kitten?*), *njangwe* (*cat?*)
 - *jangwe*: *cat* (*appears 2x*)
 - “*ka-*”: *smol* (*can't actually tell, but to contrast with ki*)
- *Ka-* and *n-* are ambiguous from the given translations but *ka/ki* probably mean *small/big* (*because they sound similar xd*)
- *kijangwe* (*big cat*)

Michoacan segmentation

<i>no-pelo</i>	my dog
<i>no-kali-mes</i>	my houses
<i>i-kali</i>	his house
<i>mo-pelo-mes</i>	your dogs
<i>no-kali</i>	my house
<i>i-kwahmili</i>	his cornfield
<i>mo-kali</i>	your house

Translate the following:

i-pelo = *his dog*

mo-kwahmili-mes = *your cornfields*

no-kwahimili = *my cornfield*

Tabasaran segmentation

Tabasaran morpheme segmentation

Some Tabasaran (NE Caucasian > Lezgic) sentences:

- uzu uvu agura-za-vu
 - I (1SG.S) you(sing, obj) look-__-__
 - I am looking for you (sg)
- uču učvu bisura-ča-čvu
 - we (sub) you (pl, obj)
 - We are catching you (pl)
- uzu učvu bisura-za-čvu
 - I (sub) you (O, pl) catch-__-__
 - I am catching you (pl)
- uvu uču agura-va-ču
 - You (sing, sub) us (O) look-__-__
 - You are looking for us

Col 1: uzu 2x, uzu 1x, ucu 1x

Col 2: ucvu 2x, ucu 1x, uvu 1x

Their translations (not in order)

- I am catching you(pl).
- You are looking for us.
- We are catching you(pl).
- I am looking for you(sg).

Translate from to Tabasaran:

- You(pl) are catching me.
 - učvu uzu bisuračvazu
- We are looking for you(sg).
 - uču uvu aguračavu
- You(pl) are catching us.
 - učvu uču bisuračvaču
- You(sg) are looking for me.
 - uvu uzu aguravazu

uzu = I

uvu = you (singular)

uču = we

učvu = you (plural) [appears 2x]

bisura = to catch

agura = to look

Breakout Room 3

Russian verb affix scope

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 - *za-pis* 'to write down' (pfv) → *za-pis-yva* 'to be writing down' (ipfv)
 - *ot-kry* 'to open' (pfv) → *ot-kr-yva* 'to be opening' (ipfv)

Consider these two forms:

- *na-ot-kr-yva* 'to open too much stuff' (pfv)
- *pere-za-pis-yva* 'to be writing again' (ipfv)

In what order do the morphemes attach to the root in each example? How do you know?

Kr (root) + ot(make it perfective) + yva (make it imperfective) + na(stuff)

Pis (root) + za (perfective) + pere(again) + yva(imperfective)

- Because it ends up imperfective

Kinyarwanda segmentation

Some Kinyarwanda words:

- *katare, njangwe, kitare, ntare, kjangwe*

Some translations (not aligned)

- kitten, big lion, lion cub, cat, lion

Which word is which? How do you think you would say *big cat*?

3 lion words - ntare

2 cat words - njangwe

Stone = buye

Ka - young (kitten, lion cub)

Ki - big

Big cat: kijangwe

Michoacan segmentation

<i>nopelo</i>	my dog
<i>nokalimes</i>	my houses
<i>ikali</i>	his house
<i>mopelomes</i>	your dogs
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Translate the following:

Ipelo - his dog

Mokwahmilimes - your cornfields

Nokwahimili - my cornfield

Tabasaran segmentation

Tabasaran morpheme segmentation

Some Tabasaran (NE Caucasian > Lezgian) sentences:

- **uzu** **uvu** **agura**zavu: I am looking for you(sg).
- uču **učvu** **bisura**čačvu: We are catching you(pl).
- **uzu** **učvu** **bisura**začvu: I am catching you(pl).
- **uvu** uču **agura**vaču: You are looking for us.

Their translations (not in order)

- I am catching you(pl).
- You are looking for us.
- We are catching you(pl).
- I am looking for you(sg).

Translate from to Tabasaran:

- You(pl) are catching me.
- We are looking for you(sg).
- You(pl) are catching us.
- You(sg) are looking for me.

Bisura = catching

Cvu = you(pl)

Uzu = I

ucu = we/us

Ucvu = us + za = am

Ucvu + ca = are

Uvu = you(sg)

Breakout Room 4

Russian verb affix scope

- Russian verbs come in two flavours:
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Consider these two forms:

- *na-ot-kr-yva* 'to open too much stuff' (pfv)
- *pere-za-pis-yva* 'to be writing again' (ipfv)

In what order do the morphemes attach to the root in each example? How do you know?
ot + yva + na

za + pere + yva

Kinyarwanda segmentation

Some Kinyarwanda words:

- *katare, njangwe, kitare, ntare, kjangwe*

Some translations (not aligned)

- kitten, big lion, lion cub, cat, lion

Cat - small cat

Lion - small lion - big lion

Which word is which? How do you think you would say *big cat*?

Lion = -tare

Cat = -jangwe

Big = -ki

n-, ka- = normal/small, not enough information

Assume ka- = small, similar to ki- = big

Big cat = kijangwe

Michoacan segmentation

<i>nopelo</i>	my dog
<i>nokalimes</i>	my houses
<i>ikali</i>	his house
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<i>nokali</i>	my house
<i>ikwahmili</i>	his cornfield
<i>mokali</i>	your house

Translate the following:

Ipelo = *his dog*

Mokwahmilimes = *your cornfields*

Nokwahimili = *my cornfield*

Mo- yours

No- my

I- his

-mes plural

Tabasaran segmentation

Tabasaran morpheme segmentation

Some Tabasaran (NE Caucasian > Lezgian) sentences:

- **uzu** **uvu** agurazavu 4
- **uču** učvu bisuračačvu 3
- **uzu** učvu bisurazačvu 1
uvu **uču** aguravaču 2

Their translations (not in order)

- **I am** catching you(pl).
- **You(sg)** are looking for **us**.
- **We** are catching you(pl).
- **I am** looking for **you(sg)**.

Translate from to Tabasaran:

- You(pl) are catching me. Učvu uzu bisuračačvu
- We are looking for you(sg). uču uvu agurazavu
- You(pl) are catching us. učvu uču bisurazačvu
- You(sg) are looking for me . uvu uzu aguravaču