

Okuna by Matt Pearson

Na *halmà* totsait teunyi.

“S/he put *the book* on the table.”

Hi Motlama totsait teunyi.

“Motla put it on the table.”

To Motlama *halmà* teunyi.

“Motla put *the book* there.”

# Japanese

o:kadzi ga kindzo no kodomo  
{ni/nijotte} okita.

“The fire happened because  
of the neighborhood child.”

Japanese  
takeji ga petto no inu ni  
finareta.

“Takeshi had his pet dog die.”

Japanese  
takeji ga petto no inu ni  
finareta.  
“Takeshi was died by pet  
dog.”



Japanese

takeji ga petto no inu ni  
shinareta.

/Takeshi NOM pet GEN dog  
OBL died/

# Borrowing

Word meaning dependent on  
how the borrowers *use* the  
word.







# Borrowing

Sometimes a language will adopt a new phoneme (e.g. genre). Most times it will not.

# Borrowing

If borrowing a word that's already present, it will take on a specialized sense.







# Borrowing

Sometimes an English word  
doubles up to clarify.



# Borrowing

## salsa sauce

Borrowing  
the alcohol  
the algebra  
el alhambra

# Borrowing

attorney-general  
attorney-generals

# Borrowing

tamal ~ tamales

tamale ~ tamales

# Grice's Maxims

These are rules all speakers have in their heads as defaults. When flouted, they trigger various effects.

# Grice's Maxims

Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of Quality

Maxim of Relation

Maxim of Manner

# Maxim of Quantity

Have you done your MA?

# Maxim of Quantity

I've downloaded it and have started to really go through it, and I have kind of a lot of it almost done, and I'm feeling pretty good about it!



# Maxim of Quantity

No.

# Maxim of Quantity

Wow, your brother got married in Vegas? That's so exciting! What was the wedding like?

# Maxim of Quantity

Good.

# Maxim of Quantity

It was cool! There was a juggler, a magician, three Elvises, and they bungee-jumped off the Stratosphere when they said “I do!”

# Maxim of Quantity

When the maxim of quantity is flouted, it's because the *truth* is the simple answer, but the circumstances aren't simple.

# Maxim of Quality

Are you excited about the  
new Disturbed album?

# Maxim of Quality

I'm breathless with  
anticipation...

# Maxim of Quality

No.



# Maxim of Quality

When the maxim of quality is flouted on purpose, it's usual for the sake of irony or sarcasm.

# Maxim of Relation

I really want Top Dog, but I forgot my wallet!

# Maxim of Relation

I've got a five.

## Maxim of Relation

I have five dollars, which is enough to pay for one Top Dog, so I'll loan you this five dollars to purchase a Top Dog, and you can repay me.

# Maxim of Relation

This maxim is flouted

*constantly*, because we often do not need someone to explain every single detail of an utterance.

# Maxim of Relation

“I’m against picketing, but I don’t know how to show it.”

-Mitch Hedberg

# Maxim of Relation

It's funny, because if you're opposed to something, you picket it. But if you're against picketing, then you won't picket it.

# Maxim of Relation

So if you show opposition by picketing something, how do you oppose picketing? It's logically impossible.



# Maxim of Relation

In short: It's cooler when *you* figure out how a statement is relevant.

# Maxim of Manner

Do you want to go to Baja  
Sonora or Papa Pilo's?

# Maxim of Manner

Yes.

# Maxim of Manner

Papa Pilo's.

# The Cooperative Principle

# Topicalization

# Subordination

# Negation

Topicalization: Pulling something out in front that you're talking about (when it ordinarily wouldn't be there, usually).

*Him* I know.



# Topic - Comment

Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?

Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?  
What is it that it is that that is?

Est-ce que tu as mangé?

Est-ce que tu as mangé?  
Is it that you have eaten?

# Topicalization Done With Intonation It-Cleft Special Particle

*Him* I like.

# Digression

All my friends are penguins.

My friends all are penguins.

My friends are all penguins.



It's mulberries I like.

# What do I like?

I.Sahondra no nanapaka ity  
hazo ity.

“It was Sahondra who cut this  
tree.”

I. Sahondra **no** nanapaka ity  
hazo ity.

“It was Sahondra who cut this  
tree.”

Japanese  
ga = nominative  
o = accusative  
wa = topic

Japanese  
Who are you?  
wataji wa de:bido desu  
/I TOP David am/

Japanese  
Who is David?  
wataji ga de:bido desu  
/I NOM David am/

Topicalization Sources  
Demonstratives, deictics,  
articles, words that end up  
meaning “about” or  
“regarding”, pronouns.



# It-Cleft Specifically

Dummy equative clause (it is x, he is x, it has x, comes x, etc.)

**Subordination: When some clause crucially depends on another clause.**

Often introduced by before,  
after, because, if, so, that,  
when, while, etc.

While you were dancing.

I played an entire game of  
*Risk* while you were dancing.

While you were dancing I  
played an entire game of  
*Risk.*

I hope (that) you go to the store to get more ice cream.

I want (that) you go to the store to get more ice cream.



I want you to go to the store  
to get more ice cream.

I want him to go to the store  
to get more ice cream.

hope ~ want

I want a book.  
I want {him/her/it}.

I hope a book. (???)  
I hope {it/him/her}. (???)

I want him to...  
I hope that...

# Subordination Possibilities

I hope (that) he comes.

Ojalá que venga.

I hope for his coming.

Be Aware...

“Before”, “after”, “if”, “lest”,  
“while”, etc.



# Dothraki

Hash me jada, hash anha  
vaddrivak mae.

“If he comes, then I will kill  
him.”

# Dothraki

Kash me remek, kash anha  
fich sajoes mae.

“While he was sleeping, (—) I  
took his horse.”

# Non-Subordinating Coordination

“And”, “but”, “or”, “so”...

# Coordinating Conjunctions

“I walked to the store and he stayed home.”

# Coordinating Conjunctions

“I petted a cat for 20 minutes,  
but you’ll go to Idaho in the  
spring for cockroaches.”

and  $\approx$  but

“And” = these two things are related and go together.

“But” = these two things contrast and go together.

Negation: Saying  
something's not happening,  
etc.



I don't eat onions.  
I'm not eating onions.  
I eat no onions.

There are negative words  
and actual negative  
grammatical particles/affixes/  
words.

I never eat onions.  
I do not eat onions.

Crucial: How you do negation will determine whether or not the grammar changes in negation.

# German

Ich weiß. “I know.”

Ich weiß nicht. “I don’t know.”

German

Ich habe einen Hund.

“I have a dog.”

Ich habe keinen Hund.

“I don't have a dog.”

German

Ich habe ein Boot.

“I have a boat.”

Ich habe kein Boot.

“I don't have a boat.”

Spanish  
Tengo dos pájaros en mis  
pantalones.



Spanish

No tengo dos pájaros en mis  
pantalones.

Spanish  
Tengo unos lápices.

Spanish  
No tengo lápiz.

# Finnish

En puhu suomea.

Et puhu suomea

Ei puhu suomea.

# Negation Strategies

## Negative Particle

## Negative Verb

## Negative Adverb

# Negative Particle/Adverb

For particle, decide  
placement.

For adverb, it goes where  
adverbs go.

Negative verbs generally inflect fully for tense, aspect, and modality, and agree the way other verbs do.

# Sources of Negation

Words like “lack”, “leave”, “to abandon”, “to lose”, “to miss”, “to let”, etc. Also “without” and other abessive sources.



Sources of Negation  
Also words for the smallest  
part of something.

French

Je ne mange rien.

Je ne vais pas.

Je n'écris point.

# Sources of Negation

Negative particle sometimes basic. Also sometimes a word meaning “there isn’t” is basic.

# Turkish

Yatakta kitaplar var.

Yatakta kitaplar yok.

“There are(n’t) books on the  
bed.”

Fulfulde  
o waasii debbo makko.  
/he lost wife his/  
“He lost his wife.”

Fulfulde  
ko miin waasi amde.  
/FOC me NEG dance-INF/  
“It’s me who didn’t dance.”

Fulfulde  
ko miin waasi amde.  
/FOC me NEG dance-INF/  
“It’s me who lost dancing.”

# Notice!

When negation comes from a transitive verb, the main verb is in the infinitive.



**Tonight**  
**(1) PA: More animals!**  
**(2) MA7!**