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# Typology of compounds in phonological perspective

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## Background

Klima & Bellugi (1979) study and identify ASL compounds.

Brennan (1990) proposes that in BSL ( and other SL) have simultaneous compounds (ex. BSL MINICOM )

Santoro (2018) :

- Classifies compounds following the lexicon categories proposed by Brentari and Padden (2001).
- shows that simultaneous compounds are productive and they can involve all types of handshape classifiers proposed by Endberg-Pedersen (1993)

## Goal

- analyse all kind of compounds, sequential and simultaneous ones
- find specific generalizations
- investigate compounds that are composed by classifiers only

	compound	
	1 <sup>o</sup> member	2 <sup>o</sup> member
	DH	NDH
hand	1	1
hand	1	2
hand	2	2
hand	2	1

	compound			
	sequential		simultaneous	
	1 <sup>o</sup> member	2 <sup>o</sup> member	DH	NDH
hand	1	1	1	1
hand	1	2	1	2
hand	2	2	2	2
hand	2	1	2	1

## Santoro (2018)

Sequential compound (lexicon)			
	Core	Classifier	Initialization
Core	✓	✓	✗
Classifier	✓	✓	✗
Initialization	✓	✗	✓

Simultaneous compound (lexicon)			
	Core	Classifier	Initialization
Core	✗	✓	✗
Classifier		✓	✓
Initialization			✗

Sequential compound (Classifiers)				
	SASS	HDL	WE	LBP
SASS	✓	✓	✗	✗
HDL	✗	✗	✗	✗
WE	✗	✗	✗	✗
LBP	✗	✗	✗	✗

Simultaneous Compounds (Classifiers)				
	SASS	HDL	WE	LBP
SASS	✓	✓	✓	✓
HDL		✓	✓	✓
WE			✓	✓
LBP				✓

## Data

SEQUENTIAL					SIMULTANEOUS				
compound	1 <sup>o</sup> member	category	2 <sup>o</sup> member	category	compound	DH	category	NDH	category
IGNORANT	1	core	1	core	FORK	1	WE	1	WE
HARD DISK	1	core	2	SASS	PENCIL CASE	1	HDL	2	SASS
REFRIGERATOR	1	HDL	2	core	SALAMI	1	WE	1	HDL
DISHWASHER	1	SASS	1	HDL	FAX	1	WE	2	SASS
MEAT FOOD	1	core	1	WE	AUTHORIZATION	1	HDL	1	WE
PARENT	1	core	1	core	RYANAIR	1	WE	1	SASS
HEART ATTACK	1	core	2	core	COMPASS	1	WE	1	WE
PSYCHOLOGY	1	core	2	core	ELECTRIC SOCKET	1	WE	1	WE
COMPUTER	2	core	2	LBP	MEAT SKEWER	1	WE	1	WE
TABLE	1	SASS	1	SASS	PENCIL SHARPENER	1	WE	1	HDL
DO SOMETHING..	1	core	1	core	I-PHONE	1	LBP	1	HDL
DRIVER LICENCE	2	SASS	2	HDL	COPY MACHINE	1	SASS	2	SASS
FARM HOLIDAY	1	core	2	core	CERTIFICATE	1	HDL	1	WE
WEEKEND	1	FS	1	FS	DOCTOR	1	HDL	1	LBP
THAI	1	Borrowed	2	gesture	WASHING MACHINE	1	SASS	2	SASS
CULTURE	1	FS	1	core	I-PAD	1	LBP	1	WE
FALL IN LOVE	1	core	1	core	UPDATE	1	HDL	2	SASS
CORRECTOR	1	core	1	HDL	WEDDING	1	HDL	1	LBP
SWORDFISH	1	core	1	LBP	TO TOUCH	1	LBP	2	SASS
WEEKDAY	1	FS	1	FS	TO INTERRUPT	1	WE	1	WE

## Discussion

- In sequential compounds, combinations of 2-2 (e.g. DRIVER LICENCE and COMPUTER) are possible only if 1<sup>st</sup> member is a symmetric sign.
- A language specific rule blocks the presence of core sign in LIS simultaneous compounds (Santoro 2018 shows that core sign are attested in LSF simultaneous compounds).
- In simultaneous compounds, the DH carries more semantic content than NDH. I propose that a rule imposes that the DH should involve less phonological process as possible. This rule explains why truncation, which is as a phenomenon of phonological reduction, is never observed on the DH
- In simultaneous compounds, a rule is imposed that NDH handshape must be less complex than the DH handshape.

### WHAT'S NEXT ?

- Analyse the movement morpheme in compounds that involve classifiers.

## Main observations

- SASS classifiers are flexible: they can be found in both sequential and simultaneous compounds and have less restrictions regarding position and combination with other categories.

### SEQUENTIAL COMPOUNDS

- Sequential compounds usually involve a CORE sign.
- There are no compounds combined by a two handed sign (as first member), and a one handed sign (a second member).

### SIMULTANEOUS COMPOUNDS

- Both members of simultaneous compounds are always classifier signs.
- There are no compounds in which the dominant hand was originally a two handed sign.

## References

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