

Typology of compounds in phonological perspective

Mirko Santoro

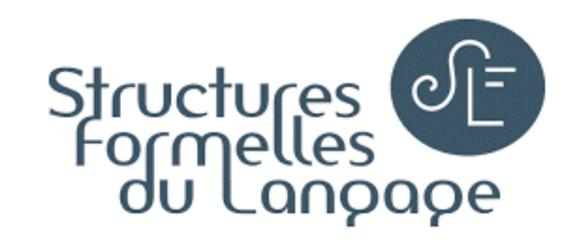
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Typology of compounds in phonological perspective

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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				
	1º member	2º member			
	DH NDH				
hand	1	1			
hand	1	2			
hand	2	2			
hand	2	1			

compound							
		ential	simu	simultaneous			
	1º member	2º member	DH	NDH			
hand	1	1	1	1			
hand	1	2	1	2			
hand	2	2	2	2			
hand	Ž		2	1			

Santoro (2018)

Sequential compound (lexicon)					
	Core	Initialization			
Core			X		
Classifer					
Initialization		X			

	Sequential compound (Classifiers)								
	SASS HDL WE LBP								
SASS			X	X					
HDL	X	X	X	X					
WE	X	X	X	X					
LBP	X	X	X	X					

Simultaneous compound (lexicon)					
	Core Classifer Initialization				
Core	X		X		
Classifer					
Initialization			X		

SImultaneous Compounds (Classifiers)						
	SASS	HDL	WE	LBP		
SASS						
HDL						
WE						
LBP						

Data

SEQUENTIAL			SIMULTANEOUS						
compound	19	category	2º	category	compound	DH	category	NDH	category
	member		member		FORK	1	WE	1	WE
IGNORANT	1	core	1	core	PENCIL CASE	1	HDL	2	SASS
HARD DISK	1	core	2	SASS	SALAMI	1	WE	1	HDL
REFRIGERATOR	1	HDL	2	core	FAX	1	WE	2	SASS
DISHWASHER	1	SASS	1	HDL	AUTHORIZATION	1	HDL	1	WE
MEAT FOOD	1	core	1	WE	RYANAIR	1	WE	1	SASS
PARENT	1	core	1	core	COMPASS	1	WE	1	WE
HEART ATTACK	1	core	2	core	ELECTRIC SOCKET	1	WE	1	WE
PSYCHOLOGY	1	core	2	core	MEAT SKEWER	1	WE	1	WE
COMPUTER	2	core	2	LBP	PENCIL SHARPENER	1	WE	1	HDL
TABLE	1	SASS	1	SASS	I-PHONE	1	LBP	1	HDL
DO SOMETHING.	1	core	1	core	COPY MACHINE	1	SASS	2	SASS
DRIVER LICENCE	2	SASS	2	HDL	CERTIFICATE	1	HDL	1	WE
FARM HOLIDAY	1	core	2	core	DOCTOR			1	
WEEKEND	1	FS	1	FS		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 1st 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 imposes 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 lees 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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