PROGRAMME

The Final Oral Examination
for the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
(Department of Linguistics)

Sunghwa Lee
2004 York University MA (Linguistics)
1987 Busan National University BA

“Multiple Exponence in Non-inflectional Morphology”

Thursday, August 22nd, 2013
10:00 AM
Clearihue Building B415

Supervisory Committee:
Dr. Suzanne Urbanczyk, Department of Linguistics, UVic (Supervisor)
Dr. Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, Department of Linguistics, UVic (Member)
Dr. Leslie Saxon, Department of Linguistics, UVic (Member)
Dr. John Tucker, Department of English, UVic (Outside Member)

External Examiner:
Dr. John Alderete, Department of Linguistics, SFU

Chair of Oral Examination:
Dr. Laurel Bowman, Department of Greek and Roman Studies, UVic
Abstract
This dissertation examines multiple exponence (ME) in the non-inflectional morphology of three languages: Nuu-chah-nulth (Wakashan), Central Yup'ik (Eskimo), and Korean (language isolate or Altaic). These languages exhibit a common property: ME comprised of a non-inflectional suffix and one or more base modifications. The base modifications involve a vowel length change and reduplication in Nuu-chah-nulth, various types of deletion in Central Yup’ik, and vowel shortening in Korean.

This dissertation pursues four research questions: (1) what criteria diagnose morphophonological alternations as ME and do the criteria apply to all cases of ME to the same degree? (2) Does derivational ME differ from inflectional ME? (3) Does one exponent play a more significant role in expressing semantic/syntactic information than another? (4) How is derivational ME formally accounted for?

In pursuit of these research questions, this study proposes, based on Matthews’s (1972) study, four criteria to distinguish ME from other alternations. Only the two criteria, Non-phonological condition and Consistent co-occurrence are obligatory; two others, Phonological Consistency and No exceptions on base selection, may be violated, suggesting that ME parameters occur along a continuum. This dissertation also proposes derivational classes according to patterns of base modification. Derivational classes play an important role in formulating Word Formation Rules (WFRs), in that they provide the morphological conditions for the structural description of base modification rules. Significantly, semantic/syntactic information is encoded in suffixation, capturing the fact that the large number of meanings that affixes carry (approximately 500) cannot be mapped onto a limited number of base modifications. The evidence that suffixes convey meaning supports the claim that ME requires two different types of WFR, a suffixation rule that conveys semantic/syntactic information, and base modification rules that do not. Also, this study suggests that suffixes are the main exponent of ME because they make the main contribution to the meanings conveyed through ME.
Awards, Scholarships, Fellowships

2013 University Graduate Award, University of Victoria
2007/2008 University Graduate Award, University of Victoria
2005-2008 Graduate Fellowship, University of Victoria
2001-2003 International Tuition Fees Scholarship, York University
1985-1986 Excellence Scholarship, Busan National University

Presentations

1. Lee, S. Korean Verb/Adjective Base Vowel Shortening as Multiple Exponence. Canadian Linguistics Association, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC. June 2013. (oral)


**Publications**


