A Morphological Analysis of Number Signs in TİD
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INTRODUCTION

Numbers in TİD were analyzed in terms of:
• phonology (fusion - Kubus, 2008),
• morphology (affixation and compounding - Dikyuva et al., 2017),
• syntax (incorporation - Zeshan, 2002).

Dikyuva et al. (2017) analyzed 10s having affixation and 100s and 1000s having compounding. Our analysis is based on well-known definitions of morphological categories (Bauer, 2001; Haspelmath, 2002; Booij, 2005; Taspı & Göksel, 2014; Meir et al., 2010; Meir, 2012).

Criteria to differ compounding from affixation are (i) stand alone, (ii) change in movement and/or orientation, and (iii) prosodically separate items (SignGram Blueprint).

LITERATURE

Basic Numbers: Monomorphemic and iconic based, digits of hand (TWO, Figure 1a) and orthographic similarity (NINE, Figure 1b).

Numbers above 9 except multiples: First digit loses its movement and digits can stand alone (Figure 2). Thus, they have sequential compounding.

Duplets: Digits in basic numbers that are vertical become horizontal in the duplet numbers 22, 33, 44, so on (Figure 3). There is orientation change and they have sequential compounding.

FINDINGS

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Tens: Handshape represent digits in multiples of 1-5 and movement represent tens (1-5). Handshapes in multiples of 6-9 represent digits. Tens have both simultaneous (1-5) and sequential (6-9) compounding (Figure 4). Digits in sequential compounds can stand alone and there is movement change.

Hundreds: Handshape represents digits and movement represents hundreds. They have two patterns: (i) All numbers might have simultaneous compounding or (ii) multiples of 3-5 are simultaneous while 6-9 are sequential compounding (Figure 5).

Thousands: The second pattern in hundreds is also observed with thousands (Figure 6). Handshape represents digits while movement represent thousand. Thousands have simultaneous compounding.

DISCUSSION

Complex numbers in TİD are derived through compounding but not affixation based on the following criteria: (i) stand alone, (ii) change in movement and/or orientation, and (iii) prosodically separate items (SignGram Blueprint).

In simultaneous compounding, movement, location and orientation carry the meaning of tens, hundreds and thousands and the handshape carries the digit.

In sequential compounding, numbers are derived through the sequential signing of the digits.

TEN, HUNDRED and THOUSAND are respectively synonymous with ONE^TEN, ONE^HUNDRED and ONE^THOUSAND.

OBJECTIVES

i. to give a full morpho-phonological description of the numeral system of TİD
ii. to understand the status of morphological units of numeral signs in TİD.

METHODS

Citation forms of numbers between 1-100, multiples of 100 and 1000, and samples between 100-1000 were recorded.

ANALYSIS

We analyze numbers in TİD morphologically and argue that:

i. Numbers 0-9 are simple
ii. Numbers above 9 are morphologically complex and the derivational process across these numbers is compounding

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REFERENCES


For further information about the project please visit our website at www.signhub.eu