# One root to build them all: Roots in sign language classifiers

Hande Sevgi, Harvard University

**BACKGROUND:** Classifier (CL) constructions : - convey information about the shape, size, handling of an entity involved in an event and/or present in a location, - are realized in different forms depending on the syntactic properties of the referents in the structure

> Nonarbitrary relation between their form and meaning Is it possible to provide a compositional analysis of CL?

## **PREVIOUS STUDIES:**

CLs as functional heads

(Benedicto & Brentari, 2004)

- One-place root - Roots with the argument number info, no info on their syntactic properties - Structure determined by CL head

CLs as agreement markers (Zwitserlood, 2003 - NGT) - One-place root - Roots with no material - CL type determined by structure (voice node) **Body Part CL** Ext arg

Int arg

Ext + int arg

### **PROBLEMS**:

Important contribution of these works; however:

- Phenomenon-specific syntactic elements (B&B, 2004)
- No treatment of BPCL (Z, 2003)
- Counterexamples attested in Turkish Sign Language

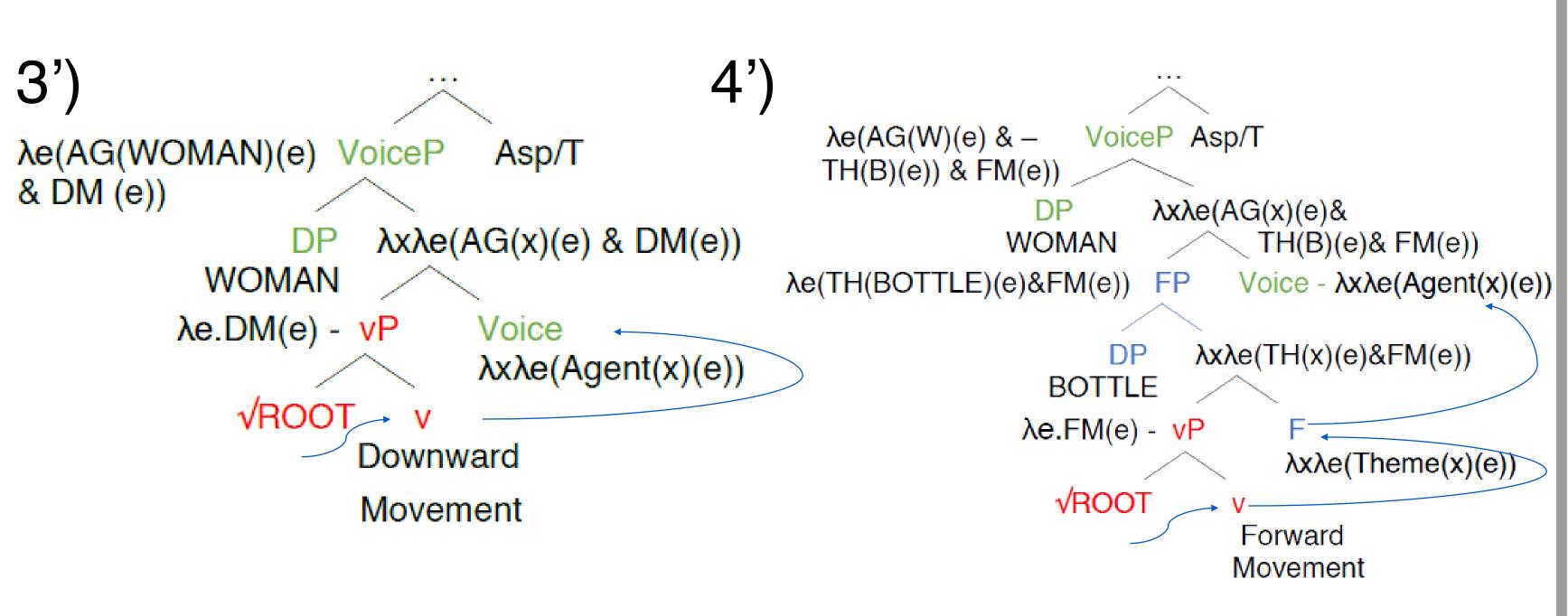
(TID)

(BPCL) Whole Entity CL (WECL) Handling CL (HCL)

DATA TREE^TREE TREE.CL:WECL(学) TREE^TREE TREE.CL:WECL(学) TREE^TREE TREE.CL:WECL(学)

1) H1: APPLE TREE^TREE FALL.CL:WECL( H2: 'The apple falls from the tree.' 2) H1: WOMAN TREE^TREE FALL.CL:WECL( H2: 'The woman falls from the tree.' 3) H1: WOMAN TREE^TREE JUMP.CL:BPCL( H2: 'The woman jumps off from the tree.' 4) H1: WATER^BOTTLE THROW.CL:HCL(較) (S/he) throws the bottle.'

**PROPOSAL:** A compositional analysis - to reflect the classifier types (WECL, BPCL, HCL) - to utilize non-phenomenon specific linguistic tools Lexical vs. CL predicates: No structural difference Root determines the presence of a classifier (Z, 2003) What is new  $\rightarrow$  Roots in CL are slots (Borer 2014) Roots severed from both arguments (Borer 2005, i.a) Argument introduction - F (internal) and Voice (external)



Next step: Head-movement of  $\sqrt{ROOT}$ Root cannot be pronounced since it lacks info (Z, 2003) CL handshapes as pronominal affixes

WCCFL 39, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, APRIL 10<sup>TH</sup>, 2021

H2:

& FM(e)) BOY

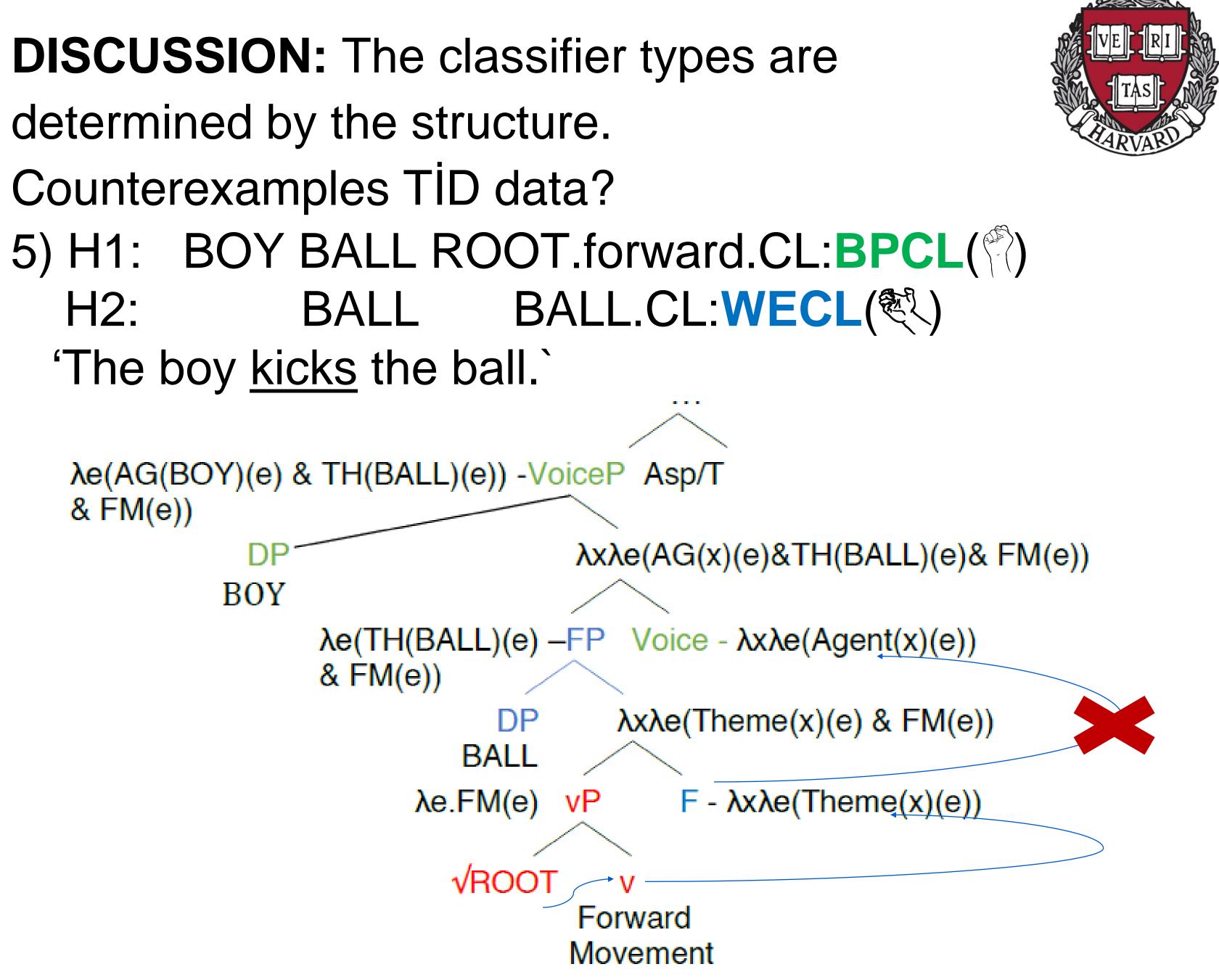
Presence of an argument on the non-dominant hand = disrupted head-movement = no portmanteau HCL

### **CONCLUSION:**

### **SELECTED REFERENCES:**

Benedicto, Elena & Diane Brentari. 2004. Where did all the arguments go?: Argument changing properties of classifiers in ASL. Borer, Hagit. 2005. Structuring Sense II. Zwitserlood, Inge. 2003. Classifying hand configurations in Nederlandse Gebarentaal. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:** This study has been supported by 'Supporting Sign

Language Development of Deaf Children with Hearing Parents through Linguistically Informed Preschool Stories' (funded by Boğaziçi University, 14458, PI Dr. Kadir Gökgöz) and `The Sign Hub: Preserving, Researching and Fostering Linguistic, Historical and Cultural Heritage of European Deaf Signing Communities with and Integral Resource' (funded by European Union, #693349, PI. Dr. Meltem Kelepir Wood).



- Roots in CLs as empty slots

- Both arguments introduced via functional heads

- Classifier handshapes as pronominal affixes

- Structure as the determinant of CL type

- Presence of non-dominant hand as a game changer