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Morpheme Analysis—Estonian

1. Position-Class Diagrams

Note: I do not know how to explain what seem like many inconsistencies. For “the boy’s cousin,” we see a change from “poiss” to “poisi,” for example, by in the case of “my father’s store,” there’s no change in äri. I’ve mapped out what I can identify in this grid.

NOUNS

ROOT		S1					S2	
		PLURAL	SUBJ OF VERB “ON” “HAS” X	GENITIVE “OF X” OR “OF THE X”...	LOCATION “IN X” OR “IN THE X”...	SURFACE LOCATION “ON X” OR “ON THE X...”	DIRECT OBJECT	
klaver	SUBJ. “piano”					-il	-it	
raamat	“book”	-ud				-ul	-ut	
porand-	“floor”					-al		
tartu	“Tartu”				-s			
pois-	“boy”	-i	-il					
tüdruk	“girl”		-ul					
onutüt-	“cousin”		-rel (SG) -red (PL)					
nukk	“doll”	-u						-dega PL. “with”
ju-, yu-	“story”			-tu	-us			
advokaa	“lawyer”							-diga SG. “with”
äri	“store”				-s			
autofabrik-	“factory”				-us			
kohvik	“coffeehouse”				-us			
postkontor-	“post office”				-is			
restoran	“restaurant”				-is			
kroon	“crown”	-i						
sent	“cent”	-i						
ema	“mother”							
isa	“father”							
venda	“brothers”							
arve	“bill”							
fordi	“Ford”							
siin	“here”							
kaan	“cover”							
pealkiri	“title”							

PRONOUNS

ta	3.SG.PN. “she” or “he”
mu	1.SG.GEN.PN “my”
meie	1.PL.GEN.PN. “our”
tema	3.SG.GEN.PN. “her”

ADJECTIVES

The adjectives in the samples show no differences (that I can see) as they apply to one noun or another, with the exception of the word “other,” which agrees in number with the Noun it modifies.

ROOT	S1
pruun	“brown”
must	“black”
suur	“large, big”

teise-	"other"	-l	SINGULAR
		-d	PLURAL
üks	"one"		
kaks	"two"		
kolm	"three"		
väga	"very"		

CONJUNCTIONS

ja, ya	CONJ. "and"
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VERBS

ROOT		S1	
		SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT MARKERS	
mängi-	"is playing"	-b	SINGULAR
loe-	"is reading"	-vad	PLURAL
tööta-	"work"		
taha-	"want"		
ela-	"live"		

2. About the Estonian Word "on"

The three meanings of Estonian "on" are various forms of the verb "to be" and the verb "to have," as follows:

- as a copula ("is", "are") that joins a subject (NP) with its noun or adjective complement ("the book is big", "the cover is black," "my bill is one crown")
- as an existential ("is", "are") and locative verb, as in "there are three boys in her story" and "the boy's cousins are in Tartu"
- as a verb "to have" as in "has one doll." This form of "on" is accompanied by changes to the affixes of the head noun in the noun phrase that "has" the object.

3. Translation for "üttelema"

The English glosses of the sample sentences show two different aspects to the verbs, one of which is progressive ("is reading," "is/are playing"), the other of which is simple present but also seems to be used in State frames ("wants (something)," "works/work (someplace)," and "lives (with someone or someplace).") I'm not sure these distinctions are significant data points for this analysis. Another distinction seems to be that "is playing" and "is reading" can support Intransitive structures, while the other sample verbs cannot. For these reasons, my glosses below include both forms, although I think that "says" and "say" might be the better choices.

ütleb	"is saying" or "says"
ütlevad	"are saying" or "say"

4. English-to-Estonian Phrase Translations

- The girl's doll is in the store. Tüdruk nukk on äri.
- The boy wants the black cover. Poiss tahab must kaan.

Morpheme Analysis—Latin

1. Position-class Diagrams

VERBS

STEM		S1 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT		S2 AUXILIARY	
ara-	“plough”	-t	3.SG.SUBJECT.(“he”)	-ne	“does”, “do”
habe-	“have”	-nt	3.PL.SUBJECT.(“they”)		
lauda-	“praise”	:mus	1.PL.PRONOUN.(“we”)		
porta-	“carry”				
vide-	“see”				
voca-	“call”				

The (“pronouns”) identified in the table manifest only in sentences without an explicit Noun in the role of subject, hence the use of parenthesis.

NOUNS

STEM		S1 CASE-ROLE MARKERS	
SUBJECT (NOMINATIVE CASE)			
agricola	“farmer”		
aqua	“water”	∅ (unmarked)	SINGULAR
camera	“room”	-e	PLURAL
fe:mina	“woman, wife”		
DIRECT OBJECT (ACCUSATIVE)			
fi:lia	“daughter”		
nauta	“sailor”	-m	SINGULAR
puella	“girl”	:-s	PLURAL
re:gi:na	“queen”		
POSSESSOR (GENITIVE)			
silva	“forest”		
via	“road”	-e	SINGULAR
		:-rum	PLURAL

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

et	CONJ. “and”
in	DATIVE. “into”

2. Latin Word-Order Rule

Latin word-order rules based on the sample data show two different general patterns:

- For **declarative sentences**, the Verb is in final position in the sequence of Noun phrases that make-up the Subject, Object, and Indirect Object of the sentence.
- For **interrogatives**, the Verb (with the suffix *-ne* added to the base verb form) begins the sequence.

The sequence of NPs prior to the Verb has some variety, although one general pattern seems to be that Noun that is the Subject of the sentence is at the beginning of the pattern, and is (optionally) followed by a modifier or a genitive phrase (“of the X”). Between the Subject-Noun and the Verb are other NPs that serve as Objects and Indirect Objects. Generally speaking, although it’s difficult to say for sure based on the data, it seems that the Indirect Object (if there is one) as “adjacent” to the Subject, and by that I mean, in cases where the Subject consists of a Pronoun inflected in the Verb, the IO precedes the Verb. In cases where the sentence has an explicit Subject, the IO follows the Subject-Noun and precedes the Object-Noun.

Because this is based on only two sentence samples, it seems unlikely that this constitutes a “rule” as such. Nonetheless, I’m attempting to convey these ideas in the two alternative representations for the “Declarative” in the table below:

DECLARATIVE	Subject + (GENITIVE MODIFIER OF SUBJECT) + (Indirect Object) + (Object + (GENITIVE MODIFIER OF OBJECT)) + Verb
	(Object + (GENITIVE MODIFIER OF OBJECT)) + (Indirect Object) + Verb (INFLECTED FOR PRONOMINAL SUBJECT)
INTERROGATIVE	Verb (INFLECTED FOR PRONOMINAL SUBJECT) ^A -ne+ (Subject + GENITIVE MODIFIER OF SUBJECT) ^A + (Object + (GENITIVE MODIFIER OF OBJECT))

In the absence of an explicit Noun subject, the suffix conveys the person, number (and perhaps, gender of the subject, as in “he” but we don’t have an example of “she” among the samples to draw this conclusion).

Other observations: The form that translates as “X’s Y” is structurally equivalent to “the Y of X.”

3. Latin-to-English Translation

na:uta fi:liam regi:nae in cameram portat: “The sailor carries the daughter of the queen into the room.”

4. English-to-Latin Translation

The sailor’s daughters see the forest and the waters: “Fi:liae nautae silvam et aqua:s vident.”