Homework

- Read chapter 3
- Read chapters 1 and 2 in Beesley and Karttunen (if you’re so inclined)

Structuralist morphology

- Structuralist theories
  - Item and Arrangement = morphemes + tactics
  - Item and Process = morphemes + rules
  - Word and Paradigm
  - Internal reconstruction
  - Structuralist model

  phonetics : phonology : morphophonology : morphology : syntax

Post-structuralist morphology

- Halle’s refutation of biuniqueness and morphophonemics
- Chomsky’s Affix Hopping transformation
- Reduced system

  phonetics : phonology : morphology : syntax

Generative linguistics

- Everything predictable about word formation follows from phonology and/or syntax
- Anything that isn’t predictable is listed in the lexicon, an unstructural collection of exceptional forms
- Problem solved!
- ...until Chomsky (1970) “Remarks on nominalization”
“Remarks”

• In early generative grammar, syntactic variation arose through the application of transformations
  
  Pat criticizes the book  →  The book was criticized by Pat

• Transformations are (almost) completely regular, with consistent changes in form and meaning

• Gerundive nominalizations, like passives, are very predictable
  
  Pat criticizes the book  →  Pat’s criticizing the book

• Derived nominalizations are like gerunds in many respects:
  
  Pat criticizes the book  →  Pat’s criticism of the book

“Remarks”

• In fact, gerunds and derived nominals are different in many important ways

• Every verb has a gerund form, and the form, meaning, and syntactic properties of the gerund are completely predictable

• Not so derived nominals:
  
  It is easy to please Pat.
  *its being easy to please Pat
  *its easiness to please Pat

  Pat amused the children with balloon animals.
  *Pat’s amusing the children with balloon animals

“Remarks”

• Also, we have derived nominals with no obvious source:
  
  *Chris doubted about their proposal
  Chris’s doubts about their proposal

  *Chris advised to Sandy
  Chris’s advice to Sandy

• The formal change is also not always the same

  criticize / criticism
  amuse / amusement
  break / breakage
  revive / revival
  organize / organization
  give / gift

“Remarks”

• The meaning is also not always predictable from the meaning of the verb

  Pat’s balloon animals provided endless amusement / *amusing

• Specialized forms

  marriage, construction, actions, revolution, permutation
“Remarks”

- We have a distinction between:
  - transformations, which are completely predictable, and
  - lexical entries, which are listed
- Derived nominalizations seem to be somewhere in between
- Chomsky’s proposal was that derived nominalizations be formed in the lexicon, but that any regularities could be captured by lexical redundancy rules
- Strong vs. Weak Lexicalist Hypothesis

“Prolegomena”

- Halle’s (1973) “Prolegomena to a theory of word formation”
- Halle starts with a basic Item-and-Arrangement morphology
  - list of basic morphemes
  - Word Formation Rules
- Order is significant, e.g., Quechua
  - maqa- naku-ya- ch- n
  - beat- rec- dur- caus- 3
  - ‘He is causing them to beat each other’
  - maqa- chi- naku-rka-n
  - beat caus- rec- pl- 3
  - ‘They let each other be beaten.’

“Prolegomena”

- Simple model

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List of morphs --> WFRs --> Syntax
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- Word Formation Rules
  - [STEM + ity]N  paucity, probity, credulity
  - [STEM + ant]A  vacant, pregnant, mendicant
  - [VERB + al]N  recital, appraisal, conferral
  - [ADJ + ity]N  serenity, fecundity, obesity

- Overgeneration is a big problem for this model
  - arrive  arrival  *arrivation
  - refuse  refusal  *refusation
  - derive  *derival  derivation
  - describe  *describal  description
  - approve  approval  approbation
  - recite  recital  recitation
  - propose  proposal  proposition

- These ‘accidental gaps’ also occur in inflectional paradigms (past participle of strive?)
“Prolegomena”

• Halle proposed a filter to flag strings like *arrivation which ought to be words but aren’t

• We also want to keep track of the difference between actual words, potential words, and gaps
  
  • Actual word: unmanly, reprocess
  
  • Potential words: undogly, resimplify
  
  • Gaps: ungoodly, refall

• Dictionary lists actual words and gaps

“Prolegomena”

• WFRs can be phonologically conditioned

• E.g., -en attaches to one syllable adjectives ending in an obstruent
  
  quicken, redder, roughen, shorten
  *sloven, *greenen, *apten, *laxen

• A puzzle:
  
  soften, moisten, fasten

• These work because the final -t is deleted by a post-syntactic phonological rule

“Prolegomena”

• Halle’s model

• Interface with phonology?

“Prolegomena”

• Halle’s final model
### Problems

- Lots of problems
- Process morphology
- Word-based form relations
  - blends (smog, brunch)
  - clipped compounds (cheeseburger, heliport)
  - acronyms (laser, snafu)
- WFRs and phonology
- The Filter will have to know to remove an infinite number of non-words, and handle the meanings of specialized words (transmission)

### Problems

- More problems
  - Back-formations: from the noun self-destruction we get the verb self-destruct, which in Halle's model would come from the unattested verb *self-destroy*
  - Do we really need a list of morphemes and a dictionary? Can't we get away with one or the other?
  - Where is meaning associated with forms? (cran morphs)

### Problems

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