Homework

• Read chapters 5 and 6
Inflection

- We’ve been making a distinction between derivation and inflection, but what’s the difference?
- Do we know it when we see it?
- For weak lexicalist theories (like Aronoff’s) this is crucial!
- Linguists have identified a number of criteria, but none are definitional
- Inflectional morphology relates word forms of a lexeme, derivational morphology relates word forms
- Dictionaries provide one piece of evidence that speakers have intuitions about inflection vs. derivation
Inflection

- Inflection is relevant to the syntax, derivation is not
- Derivational morphology (unlike inflectional morphology) can change the major category of a word
- Inflection is obligatory, while derivation is optional
- Derived forms (unlike inflected forms) can be replaced by a monomorphemic form
- Derived forms (unlike inflected forms) express a ‘new concept’
- Derivational morphology has a more concrete meaning than inflectional
Inflection

- Inflectional morphology (unlike derivational morphology) applies without arbitrary restrictions
- Inflection is semantically regular, derivation is often irregular
- Derivation tends to induce more base allomorphy than inflection
- Paraphasias can affect the ability of speakers to inflect or derive words differently
- Inflection and derivation may trigger different phonological readjustment rules
- Derivational rules are recursive, but not inflectional rules
Order

- Derivational rules can apply in more than one order
  - idealistic
  - semanticist

- Inflectional rules have a fixed order
  - German: \( lieb + te + t \) ‘love + PAST + 2.PL’
  - Basque: \( z-inez + te + n \) ‘be + 2.PL + PAST’

- Order varies between languages, but there are strong cross-linguistic tendencies
But, in some languages, the relative order of affixes can make a difference

Quechua

*maqa- naku-ya- chi- 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.’
Order

• Derivational morphology applies before inflectional morphology

  calci-fic-ation-s
  black-en-ing

• Lots of apparent exceptions, though many can be explained away

  bound-ed-ness
  lov-ing-ness
  speckl-ed-y
  folk-s-y
  scholier-en-dom  student-PL-NOUN
  muzikant-en-dom  musician-PL-NOUN
Order

• Yiddish plural is -s after an unstressed vowel, otherwise -en

• Inflectional plural and derivational diminutive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SG</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>DIM SG</th>
<th>DIM PL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘ear’</td>
<td>oyer</td>
<td>oyerl</td>
<td>oyerlex</td>
<td>*oyernlex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘advice’</td>
<td>eyce</td>
<td>eyces</td>
<td>eyecelex</td>
<td>*eyceslex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘gift’</td>
<td>matone</td>
<td>matones</td>
<td>matonele</td>
<td>matonelex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• But, for irregular plurals, you get inflection inside derivation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SG</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>DIM SG</th>
<th>DIM PL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘braid’</td>
<td>cop</td>
<td>cep</td>
<td>cepl</td>
<td>ceplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘show’</td>
<td>fix</td>
<td>fixl</td>
<td>fixlex</td>
<td>*fuxlex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
But, some nouns with ablaut plurals also take irregular -er in the plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SG</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>DIM SG</th>
<th>DIM PL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'nose'</td>
<td>noz</td>
<td>nezer</td>
<td>nezl</td>
<td>nezlex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'book'</td>
<td>bux</td>
<td>bixer</td>
<td>bixl</td>
<td>bixlex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And, some noun have special diminutive stems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SG</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>DIM SG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'street'</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>gasn</td>
<td>gesl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'bundle'</td>
<td>bunt</td>
<td>buntn</td>
<td>bintl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, this isn't a case of inflection inside of derivation. It's really a case of stem selection.
Inflection

- No necessary and/or sufficient tests to separate inflection from derivation
- Most cases are clear, but some are tricky (English -ly)
- Two general approaches
  - Split morphology: inflection and derivation belong to different modules
  - Continuum: inflection and derivation are descriptive categories, but all morphology is combined into a single module
Split Morphology

- The “split morphology” hypothesis divides morphology between two grammatical components.
- Lexicon produces morphosyntactic words (lexemes plus features):
  
  \[
  \text{IMPERATOR}_{3\text{sg}} \quad \text{SALUTARE}_{\text{perf}} \quad \text{POPULUS}_{3\text{sg}} \\
  \text{‘emperor’} \quad \text{‘greet’} \quad \text{‘people’}
  \]

- Syntax organizes these into a structure which determines which features are assigned:
  
  \[
  \text{IMPERATOR}_{\text{nom}/3\text{sg}} \quad \text{SALUTARE}_{3\text{sg}/\text{perf}} \quad \text{POPULUS}_{\text{acc}/3\text{sg}} \\
  \text{‘emperor’} \quad \text{‘greet’} \quad \text{‘people’}
  \]

- Spell-out rules select the correct word forms:

  *Imperator salutavit populum.*
Split morphology

- Split morphology predicts that derivation will occur inside inflection
- Also predicts that inflected words won’t wind up in compounds
- A systematic exception: lexical plurals

  arms race, oddsmaker, almshouse, hands-down victory
Split morphology

• Some exceptions

• Zero-derived forms don’t get irregular inflection

  grandstand  *grandstood  grandstanded
  withstand   withstood    *withstood

• Exocentric compounds don’t get irregular inflection

  milk tooth  *milk teeth  milk teeth
  saber tooth saber teeth  *saber teeth

• Multi-word items that take inflection (or derivation!) like words

  green-eyed
  red-roofed
  looker upper
Split morphology

• Where do we draw the line?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>com</th>
<th>obl</th>
<th>new</th>
<th>unl</th>
<th>sreq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English 3sg (walk/walks)</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English plural (song/songs)</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish dim (gato/gatito)</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English iter (write/rewrite)</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>inf</td>
<td>inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English fem (poet/poetess)</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>inf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English action (resent/resentment)</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
<td>der</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• It may be better to look at this as a continuum, from prototypical inflection to prototypical derivation, with lots of things in between
Split morphology

- A continuum model can handle exceptions *(publications list, Maple Leafs fan club)*

- But, there will always be exceptions:
  
  *Guinness book of world record holder*
  *Guinness book of world’s record holder*
  *Guinness book of world’s record holder*

- We might want to consider a different split, between derivation and inherent inflection *(number, tense)* vs. structural inflection *(case, agreement)*