

Short contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xiv
<i>Lists of figures, tables, and abbreviations</i>	xv
1 Introduction: words and paradigms	1
Part I. Lexemes, lexical entries, and lexical relatedness	
2 The lexical entry	25
3 Lexical relatedness	55
Part II. Paradigmatic organization and the lexicon	
4 Paradigm Function Morphology	143
5 Lexical entries and the generalized paradigm function	173
Part III. The factorized lexicon	
6 Representing lexical relatedness	207
7 The form and function of argument-structure representations	276
8 Nominalizations	301
9 Further instances of transposition	344
10 Lexical relatedness in Selkup	380
11 Conclusions	410
<i>References</i>	417
<i>Index of languages</i>	435
<i>Index of names</i>	437
<i>Index of subjects</i>	441

Detailed contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xiv
<i>List of figures</i>	xv
<i>List of tables</i>	xvi
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	xvii
1 Introduction: words and paradigms	1
1.1 Morphemes and lexemes	1
1.2 Words and paradigms	3
1.2.1 Lexical relatedness	3
1.2.2 Paradigms	8
1.3 Overview of the book	13
1.4 A note on formalization	20
Part I. Lexemes, lexical entries, and lexical relatedness	
2 The lexical entry	25
2.1 Introduction	25
2.2 What is a lexeme?	27
2.2.1 Refining the lexical entry	27
2.2.2 Semantic representations of lexemes	27
2.2.3 Phonological representations of lexemes	30
2.2.4 Syntactic representations of lexemes	33
2.3 Semantics and syntax	33
2.3.1 The semantic function role	33
2.3.2 Relating lexical attributes: the categorial cascade	36
2.3.3 The redundancy of syntactic categories	37
2.4 Lexemes and the inflection/derivation distinction	38
2.5 Non-standard types of lexical representation	43
2.5.1 Degenerate lexical entries	43
2.5.2 The lexeme identification problem	51
3 Lexical relatedness	55
3.1 Types of lexical relatedness	55
3.2 Canonical inflection vs canonical derivation	58
3.3 Transpositions	63
3.3.1 Action nominals	64
3.3.2 Participles	66

3.3.3	Relational and possessive adjectives	67
3.3.4	Property nominalizations	74
3.3.5	Predicative nouns and adjectives	75
3.3.6	Transpositions as 'mixed categories'	77
3.4	Meaning and inflection	77
3.4.1	Contextual and inherent inflection	77
3.4.2	Putative examples of inherent inflection	82
3.4.3	Semantically contentful inflection	87
3.5	Argument-structure operations	90
3.5.1	Valency-decreasing operations	92
3.5.2	Valency-increasing operations	94
3.5.3	Argument-structure operations as a form of lexical relatedness	96
3.5.4	Argument nominalizations	109
3.6	Meaningless derivation	110
3.7	Evaluative morphology: diminutives and augmentatives	113
3.7.1	Evaluative morphology and adjectives	119
3.7.2	Evaluative morphology and verbs	120
3.8	Paradigmatically mixed lexical categories	122
3.8.1	M-inert derivation: <i>stolovaja</i> -nouns	122
3.8.2	Within-lexeme derivation	123
3.8.3	Morphological shift	126
3.8.4	Verbal case in Kayardild	127
3.9	Syntagmatic reflexes of mixed categories	131
3.10	The nature of lexical relatedness	133
3.11	Implications of types of lexical relatedness	137

Part II. Paradigmatic organization and the lexicon

4	Paradigm Function Morphology	143
4.1	Introduction	143
4.2	Brief overview of PFM	143
4.2.1	Realization rules	143
4.2.2	Paradigm functions	148
4.3	Affix ordering	149
4.3.1	Three types of deviation	149
4.3.2	Portmanteau position classes	149
4.3.3	Parallel position classes	150
4.3.4	Reversible position classes	151
4.4	Rules of referral	151
4.5	Allomorphy in PFM: morphological metageneralizations	153
4.6	Stems in PFM	154

4.6.1	The nature of stems	154
4.6.2	Paradigm linkage in PFM	160
4.6.3	Stems and the English verb	163
4.7	Derivational morphology in PFM	164
4.7.1	Derivational paradigms	164
4.7.2	Derivational paradigms in PFM	167
4.8	Head marking and the Head-Application Principle	168
4.9	Appendix: revised notational conventions for Paradigm Function Morphology	171
5	Lexical entries and the generalized paradigm function	173
5.1	Introduction	173
5.2	Shared information in lexical entries: the role of the lexemic index	174
5.3	The generalized paradigm function—a first pass	177
5.4	Representing stems	181
5.5	Morpholexical properties	183
5.5.1	Morpholexical class	183
5.5.2	Morpholexical signatures	184
5.5.3	Stems and the morpholexical signature	186
5.5.4	Morpholexical signature and derivation	188
5.6	The generalized paradigm function and the lexical entry	189
5.6.1	Lexical entries as rules	189
5.6.2	The Default Cascade	191
5.7	Affix order, semantic scope, and the GPF	195
5.8	A unified view of lexical relatedness	198
Part III. The factorized lexicon		
6	Representing lexical relatedness	207
6.1	Introduction	207
6.2	Formal approaches to lexical relatedness	208
6.3	Derivation	213
6.4	Canonical inflection and semantic interpretation	219
6.4.1	The problem of meaningful morphology	232
6.4.2	Affix order, syntax, and semantic interpretation	237
6.4.3	The Daghestan case hoax	241
6.4.4	Case stacking in Australian languages	245
6.4.5	Affix ordering: summary	249
6.5	Transpositions	249
6.6	Representing argument structure	252
6.7	Argument nominalizations	253

6.8	Paradigmatically mixed categories	257
6.8.1	M-inert lexical relatedness	258
6.8.2	Within-lexeme derivation	259
6.8.3	Morphological shift: the Russian past tense	260
6.9	Evaluative morphology	263
6.9.1	Transparency and evaluative morphology	263
6.9.2	Analysis of diminutives	265
6.10	Meaningless derivation	270
6.11	Implications of intermediate types for a model of lexical relatedness	272
7	The form and function of argument-structure representations	276
7.1	Introduction	276
7.2	Justifying argument structure	276
7.3	Semantics and syntax	281
7.3.1	The semantic function role	281
7.3.2	Argument-structure represented as AVMs	285
7.3.3	The causative as a case study for lexical relatedness	286
7.4	Argument-structure alternations mediated by conversion	294
7.4.1	Complementation patterns as constructions	294
7.4.2	Polysemy and lexical relatedness more generally	296
7.5	Conclusions	299
8	Nominalizations	301
8.1	Introduction	301
8.2	Action nominalizations as syntactically mixed categories	302
8.3	Approaches to categorial mixing	303
8.4	The semantics of nominalizations	310
8.4.1	Nominalizations as asemanic transpositions	310
8.4.2	Eventualities, propositions, and states-of-affairs	312
8.4.3	German nominalizations and lexical aspect	315
8.4.4	Russian nominalizations and grammatical aspect	317
8.5	Analysis of deverbal nominalizations	318
8.5.1	English nominalizations	318
8.5.2	Mixed categories and syntactic category labels	322
8.6	Nominalized adjectives	323
8.7	The interpretation of nominalizations: summary	329
8.8	Defining nominalizations	329
8.8.1	Nominalizations as constructions	329
8.8.2	Morphosyntactic aspects of deverbal nominals	340
8.9	Summary	342
9	Further instances of transposition	344
9.1	Introduction	344

9.2	Deverbal participles	346
9.3	Noun-to-adjective transpositions	348
9.3.1	Adjectival genitives	354
9.3.2	Derived adjectives and meaningful transpositions	356
9.4	Transposition to verb	360
9.5	Transpositions of transpositions	373
9.6	Conclusions: when is a lexeme not a lexeme?	375
10	Lexical relatedness in Selkup	380
10.1	Introduction	380
10.2	Basic parts of speech in Selkup	380
10.2.1	Verbs	381
10.2.2	Nouns	381
10.3	Derivational morphology	383
10.3.1	Argument-structure alternations	383
10.3.2	Modes-of-action	384
10.3.3	Argument nominalizations	385
10.3.4	Evaluative morphology	386
10.3.5	Other types of derived verb or noun	386
10.3.6	Derived adjectives	387
10.4	Deverbal transpositions	388
10.4.1	Participles	388
10.4.2	Deverbal nominalizations	390
10.4.3	Deverbal adverbs (gerunds)	392
10.4.4	Deverbal transpositions: summary	393
10.5	Less important transpositions from adjectives and nouns	394
10.6	Selkup denominal adjectives	397
10.6.1	Three types of N-to-A transposition	397
10.6.2	Summary of Selkup denominal adjectives	399
10.7	Analysis of Selkup lexical relatedness	399
10.8	Selkup summary	404
10.9	Appendices	405
11	Conclusions	410
11.1	Lexical relatedness: a summary	410
11.2	Implications of lexical relatedness	412
	<i>References</i>	417
	<i>Index of languages</i>	435
	<i>Index of names</i>	437
	<i>Index of subjects</i>	441