

Derivational Paradigm

Overview

1. What is a 'paradigm'?
2. IA/IP versus WP
3. Predictability from a 'base'
4. Going beyond Inflection
5. Further examples

What is a 'paradigm'?

- A series of morphologically related forms sharing a base.

Partial paradigm for Latin 2nd conjugation verbs:

Present tense of *monēre* 'to warn'

1 st s. <i>moneō</i>	1 st p. <i>monēmus</i>
2 nd s. <i>monēs</i>	2 nd p. <i>monētis</i>
3 rd s. <i>monet</i>	3 rd p. <i>monent</i>

All of these particular forms include the portion *mone-* but the entire paradigm for this verb includes 6 tenses, 2 voices, 3 moods and various participles, infinitivals, and gerund forms as well.

IA/IP versus WP

- Item & Arrangement / Item & Process approach:
 - Underlying word segments (morphemes) are crucial
 - Whole words are merely the composition of their parts and have no role in forming other words (aside from compounding)
 - Fundamental premise: ALL related forms necessarily derive from a single base (any exceptions are idiosyncratic and patterns of exceptions are accidental)

Monere: 'mone' + -o; -s; -t; -mus; -tis; -nt

IA/IP versus WP

- Word & Paradigm approach:
 - Whole-word forms are primary together with any patterns of relatedness in which they participate
 - Abstracted sub-pieces of words (whether or not *morphemes* – e.g. linking vowels) are meaningful only to the extent to which they are in paradigmatic opposition (i.e. distinguish (sub)patterns of regularity)
 - The possibility of a single base is epiphenomenal and is NOT crucial to word formation

{monere; mone**o**; mones; monet; mon**emus**; monet**is**; monent**t**}

- All wordforms in this partial paradigm have equal status. The bolded pieces in paradigmatic opposition reveal a sub-pattern involving *mone* which need NOT be throughout the paradigm

Predictability from a 'base'

Formation of Latin perfect and future participles:

<i>Present Active Infinitive</i>	<i>Perfect Passive Participle</i>	<i>Future Active Participle</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
monē-re	monit-	monit-ūr-	'warn'
duce-re	duct-	duct-ūr-	'lead'
audī-re	audīt-	audīt-ūr-	'hear'
vehe-re	vect-	vect-ūr-	'carry'
haerē-re	haes-	haes-ūr-	'stick'
preme-re	press-	press-ūr-	'press'
fer-re	lat-	lat-ūr-	'bear'

(Participles function like adjectives in requiring person/number agreement)

- IA/IP crucially depend on the existence of a single base – all these participles are ideosyncratic and the association between perfect and future accidental
- WP utilizes as a starting premise the paradigmatic contrast between *Present Infinitive* and *Perfect Participle* to identify further patterns of relatedness in word formation (e.g. the relationship between perfect and future participles)

Going beyond Inflection

Dutch toponyms, inhabitant terms and toponymic adjectives:

<i>Toponym</i>	<i>(unspecified) Inhabitant</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Female Inhabitant</i>
België	Belg	Belg-isch	Belg-isch-e
Drente	Drent	Drent-s	Drent-s-e
Finland	Fin	Fin-s	Fin-s-e
Hongarije	Hongaar	Hongaar-s	Hongaar-s-e
Noorwegen	Noor	Noor-s	Noor-s-e
Rusland	Rus	Russ-isch	Russ-isch-e
Zeeland	Zeeuw	Zeeuw-s	Zeeuw-s-e

- Like Latin participle formation, word forms related to Dutch toponyms can NOT be predicted from any one single base (all inhabitant and adjective forms are ideosyncratic)
- By utilizing the paradigmatic contrasts between *toponym* and *inhabitant* forms further patterns of relatedness are directly incorporated in word formation and NOT accidental

Further examples

Derivation of French adverbials with *-ment*:

a. <i>Masc. Adj.</i>	<i>Fem. Adj.</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
faux	fausse	faussement	'falsely'
lent	lente	lentement	'slowly'
heureux	heureuse	heureusement	'happily'
certain	certaine	certainement	'certainly'

b. <i>Masc. Adj.</i>	<i>Fem. Adj.</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
beau	belle	bellement	'beautifully'
franc	franche	franchement	'frankly'
sec	sèche	sèchement	'dryly'
vieux	vieille	vieillement	'archaically'

Further examples

Derivation of diminutives for some Tigre nouns:

<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Diminutive Singular</i>	<i>Diminutive Plural</i>
'stone'	'əbən	'əbbän	'əbbän-ät	'əbbän-at
'coffepot'	gəban	gäbän-otat	gäbän-ät	gäbän-etat
'paper'	wəraq	wäräq-otat	wäräq-ät	wäräq-etat
'pot'	säkänab	säkänəb	säkänəb-ät	säkänəb-at

Practice dataset: Somali

(the diacritic´ indicates a high tone)

a. ínan	'boy'	inán	'girl'
nácas	'stupid man'	nacás	'stupid woman'
daméer	'young male donkey'	dameér	'young female donkey'
darmáan	'colt'	darmaán	'filly'
qaálin	'young male camel'	qaalín	'young female camel'
b. kálax	'ladle'	kaláx	'ladles'
bállí	'water reservoir'	ballí	'water reservoirs'
túug	'thief'	tuúg	'thieves'
soomaáli	'Somali man'	soomaalí	'Somali people'

What semantically & phonologically characterizes the morphological process in this data? Is (a)/(b) derivation of inflection?

Practice dataset: Tohono O'odham

<i>Imperfective</i>	<i>Perfective</i>	
hi:nk	hi:n	'to bark'
pisalt	pisal	'to weigh'
gatwid	gatwi	'to shoot'
he:edkad	he:edka	'to smile'
cicwi	cicwi	'to play'
wacwi	wacwi	'to bathe'

What characterizes the morphological process in this data?