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INFLECTIONAL PARADIGMS

Sometimes dismissed as linguistically epiphenomenal, inflectional paradigms are, in reality, the interface of a language's morphology with its syntax and semantics. Drawing on abundant evidence from a wide range of languages (French, Hua, Hungarian, Kashmiri, Latin, Nepali, Noon, Old Norse, Sanskrit, Turkish, Twi, and others), Stump examines a variety of mismatches between words' content and form, including morphomic patterns, defectiveness, overabundance, syncretism, suppletion, deponency, and polyfunctionality. He demonstrates that such mismatches motivate a new grammatical architecture in which two kinds of paradigms are distinguished: *content paradigms*, which determine word forms' syntactic distribution and semantic interpretation, and *form paradigms*, which determine their inflectional realization. In this framework, the often nontrivial linkage between a lexeme's content paradigm and its stems' form paradigm is the nexus at which incongruities of content and form are resolved. Stump presents clear and precise analyses of a range of morphological phenomena in support of this theoretical innovation.

GREGORY STUMP is a Professor of linguistics at the University of Kentucky. His principal research area is the theory and typology of complex systems of inflectional morphology.

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INFLECTIONAL PARADIGMS

CONTENT AND FORM AT THE SYNTAX–MORPHOLOGY INTERFACE

GREGORY STUMP
University of Kentucky

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Abbreviations

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
Ā	*ātmanepada*, Sanskrit middle voice
Ab, abl	ablative
AbG	ablative/genitive morphome (Sanskrit)
Ac, acc	accusative
act	active
aff	affirmative
AGR	agreement
aor	aorist
APP	applicative
ART	article
ASP	aspect
BEN	benefactive
CAUS	causative
CL	class
CLF	classifier
COL	column
CONC	concord
cond	conditional
COP	copula
copsbj	copula subject
COS	change of state
CTRL	controller
D, dat	dative
DAb	dative/ablative morphome (Sanskrit)
def	definite
dem	demonstrative
dobj	dative object
du	dual

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excl	exclusive
exclam	exclamatory
f., fem	feminine
FCD	Function Composition Default
fut	future
FV	final vowel
G, gen	genitive
GEND	gender
GL	genitive/locative morphome (Sanskrit)
hab	habitual
HON	honorific
IDAb	instrumental/dative/ablative morphome (Sanskrit)
IFD	Identity Function Default
imp	imperative
impf	imperfect
incl	inclusive
ind	indicative
inf	infinitive
INFL	inflection
ins	instrumental
intrg	interrogative
iobj	indirect object
ipfv	imperfective
ki/vi	Swahili gender (Meinhof 7/8)
L, loc	locative, location
m., masc	masculine
m/wa	Swahili gender (Meinhof 1/2)
masc	masculine
mid	middle
n., neut	neuter
N, nom	nominative
narr	narrative
neg	negative
NMLZ	nominalizer
nonpret	nonpreterite
NUM	number
NV	nominative/vocative morphome (Sanskrit)
NVA	nominative/vocative/accusative morphome (Sanskrit)
OBJ	object agreement

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opt	optative
P	*parasmaipada*, Sanskrit active voice
pass	passive
PCL	particle
PER	person
perf	perfect
pfv	perfective
pl	plural
POSS	possessor
pret	preterite
PROG	progressive
prs	present
pst	past
ptcp	participle
punct	punctual
rel	relational
SBJ	subject agreement
sbjv	subjunctive
sg	singular
TNS	tense
TRANS	transitivizing suffix
VCE	voice
voc	vocative

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Symbols and operators

$m \geq n$	m is greater than or equal to n
$\sigma{:}\{x\}$	metalinguistic variable over property sets of which $\{x\}$ is a subset
$\neg p$	not p
$p \wedge q$	p and q
$p = q$	p equals q
$p \supset q$	p implies q
$p \equiv q$	p is logically equivalent to q
$p \neq q$	p is not equal to q
$p \vee q$	p or q
$\sigma \cap \tau$	the intersection of σ and τ
$\sigma[x/y]$	the set that results from substituting y for x in σ
$\sigma \backslash \tau$	the set $\{x \mid x \in \sigma$ but $x \notin \tau\}$
$\sigma \sqcup \tau$	the unification of σ and τ
$\sigma \cup \tau$	the union of σ and τ
$x \in \sigma$	x is a member of σ
$x \notin \sigma$	x is not a member of σ
$\tau \sqsubseteq \sigma$	σ is an extension of τ
$\tau \subseteq \sigma$	τ is a subset of σ

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