

# Contents

---

	<i>List of figures</i>	Page	xii
	<i>List of tables</i>		xiv
	<i>Acknowledgements</i>		xx
	<i>List of abbreviations</i>		xxi
	<i>List of symbols and operators</i>		xxiv
	<b>Introduction</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>What are inflectional paradigms?</b>		<b>8</b>
1.1	What is an inflectional paradigm?		8
1.2	Morpheme-based theories of inflection		16
1.3	Paradigm-based theories of inflection		23
<b>2</b>	<b>Canonical inflectional paradigms</b>		<b>31</b>
2.1	Canonical typology and canonical inflection		31
2.2	The canonical inflectional paradigm		34
2.3	Summary		41
<b>3</b>	<b>Morphosyntactic properties</b>		<b>43</b>
3.1	Different kinds of inflectional categories		43
3.2	The association of word forms with morphosyntactic properties		44
3.3	Morphosyntactic property sets		45
3.4	Relations between morphosyntactic property sets		46
3.5	Property constraints		47
3.6	How morphosyntactic properties are realized		48
3.7	A puzzle concerning the representation of morphosyntactic properties in noncanonical inflectional paradigms		52
3.8	Conclusion		57
<b>4</b>	<b>Lexemes</b>		<b>58</b>
4.1	What is a lexeme?		58
4.2	Lexical entries		63
4.3	Noncanonical entries in the stipulated lexicon		65
4.4	Conclusion		66
			ix

x *Contents*

<b>5</b>	<b>Stems</b>	<b>67</b>
5.1	Stem form and stem distribution	68
5.2	Sources of formal differences among alternating stems	70
5.3	Stem distribution	72
5.4	Kinds of stem alternations	75
5.5	Formalizing conditions on stem alternation	77
5.6	Summary	81
<b>6</b>	<b>Inflection classes</b>	<b>84</b>
6.1	Canonical inflection classes	84
6.2	Global vs segregated inflection classes	90
6.3	Inflection classes are classes of stems (not of lexemes)	92
6.4	Stems and inflection classes	95
<b>7</b>	<b>A conception of the relation of content to form in inflectional paradigms</b>	<b>103</b>
7.1	The canonical relation of content to form in morphology	106
7.2	Content paradigms, form paradigms, realized paradigms, and the relations between them	110
7.3	Inflection classes and stem distribution under the paradigm-linkage hypothesis	115
<b>8</b>	<b>Morphomic properties</b>	<b>120</b>
8.1	Lexical and morphosyntactic conditioning of morphomic properties	121
8.2	Verb-agreement inflections in Hua (Trans-New-Guinea; Papua New Guinea)	126
8.3	Content and form in Hua verb agreement	129
8.4	Verb inflection in Noon (Niger-Congo: Senegal)	134
8.5	Verb inflection in Twi (Niger-Congo: Ghana)	135
8.6	Verb inflection in Nepali	139
8.7	Conclusion	145
<b>9</b>	<b>Too many cells, too few cells</b>	<b>147</b>
9.1	Overabundance	147
9.2	The question of shape alternants	152
9.3	Overdifferentiation	155
9.4	Defectiveness	157
9.5	Conclusion	169
<b>10</b>	<b>Syncretism</b>	<b>170</b>
10.1	Natural-class syncretism	170
10.2	Directional syncretism	175

	<i>Contents</i>	xi
10.3	Morphomic syncretism	179
10.4	Conclusion	182
<b>11</b>	<b>Suppletion and heteroclisis</b>	<b>184</b>
11.1	Suppletive and heteroclitic alternations	185
11.2	Suppletion and the paradigm-linkage hypothesis	188
11.3	Generalizations about suppletion	191
<b>12</b>	<b>Deponency and metaconjugation</b>	<b>197</b>
12.1	Latin deponent verbs	197
12.2	Sanskrit metaconjugation	202
12.3	Verb inflection in Kashmiri	217
12.4	Heteroclisis and deponency in Old Norse	224
12.5	Same morphology, different function	227
<b>13</b>	<b>Polyfunctionality</b>	<b>228</b>
13.1	Polyfunctional person/number marking in Noon (Niger-Congo: Senegal)	230
13.2	Second example: Polyfunctional person/number marking in Baure (Maipurean: Bolivia)	238
13.3	Third example: Polyfunctional person/number marking in Hungarian	243
13.4	Conclusion	250
<b>14</b>	<b>A theoretical synopsis and two further issues</b>	<b>252</b>
14.1	A synopsis of the paradigm-linkage theory	252
14.2	The implicative structure of inflectional paradigms	257
14.3	Paradigm linkage and inflectional change	264
14.4	General conclusion	270
	<i>References</i>	271
	<i>Index</i>	280