

MIXED CATEGORIES

Exploring the phenomenon of ‘mixed categories’, this book is the first in-depth study of the way in which languages can use a noun, as opposed to an adjective, to modify another noun. It investigates noun–adjective hybrids – adjectives and adjective-like attributive forms which have been derived from nouns and which systematically retain certain nominal properties. These rarely discussed types of mixed category raise a number of important theoretical questions about the nature of lexemic identity, the inflection–derivation divide, and more generally, the relationship between the structure of words and their phrasal syntax. The book proposes a new formal framework that models cross-linguistic and cross-constructional variation in noun modification constructions. The framework it offers enables readers explicitly to map word structure to syntactic structure, providing new insights into, and impacting on, all current theoretical models of grammar.

IRINA NIKOLAEVA is the author of many publications on linguistics including *Objects and Information Structure* (Cambridge 2011; with M. Dalrymple) and *Descriptive Typology and Linguistic Theory: A Study in the Morphosyntax of Relative Clauses* (2013; with F. Ackerman).

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Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-41551-4 — Mixed Categories
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Cambridge University Press
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THE MORPHOSYNTAX OF NOUN MODIFICATION

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CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-41551-4 — Mixed Categories
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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom
One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA
477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia
314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India
79 Anson Road, #06-04/06, Singapore 079906

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108415514
DOI: 10.1017/9781108233903

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First published 2020

Printed in the United Kingdom by TJ International Ltd, Padstow Cornwall

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.

ISBN 978-1-108-41551-4 Hardback

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Preface

This monograph is devoted to the role that attributive modification plays in language. We explore cross-linguistic variation in modification constructions, paying particular attention to constructions in which a noun modifies another noun. We also propose an explicit formal framework that models cross-linguistic and cross-constructional variation and allows us to map word structure to syntactic structure.

A crucial role will be played by a phenomenon we refer to as the noun–adjective hybrid. This is an adjective which has been derived from a noun but which systematically retains certain of its nominal properties, most saliently its ability to take a determiner and/or attributive modifier as though it were still a noun. Such constructions, while not common, are widespread across the world’s languages. They constitute a relatively unexplored species of ‘mixed category’. Our monograph shows that they raise important questions about a number of issues: the nature of lexemic identity, that is, how we know when two expressions are either forms of one and the same lexeme or forms of two distinct lexemes; the inflection–derivation divide; the question of so-called Lexical Integrity, and more generally, the relationship between word structure (morphological structure) and phrase structure (syntax) and how that interface can best be modelled. Ultimately, however, at the heart of our exploration is a very traditional question: what properties define the grammatical classes to which the words of a language belong?

In the long gestation period of this book we have presented our thoughts on noun–adjective hybrids and related topics at a number of forums: International Conference on Adjectives, Lille, 2007; Association of Linguistic Typology, Paris, 2007; Linguistics Association of Great Britain, Kings College London, September, 2007, and University College London, 2014; Workshop on Semantic Features in Derivational Morphology, University of Stuttgart, 2008; Workshop on Creating an Infrastructure for Canonical Typology, Surrey Morphology Group, University of Surrey, 2009; CoBaLiSE meeting, University of Essex,

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2009; Workshop on Constraint-based grammar, Laboratoire de Linguistique Formelle, Université de Paris VII, 2009; Talk delivered to the School of Oriental and African Studies, 2010; Conference on Syntactic Government and Subcategorization, University of Cambridge, 2011; Talk delivered to the 9th Mediterranean Morphology Meeting, Dubrovnik, 2013.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to various colleagues for their helpful commentary on earlier versions of this work: Doug Arnold, Matthew Baerman, Olivier Bonami, Oliver Bond, Geert Booij, Bob Borsley, Dunstan Brown, Marina Chumakina, Nick Evans, Bernard Fradin, Klaus von Heusinger, István Kenesei, Ferenc Kiefer, Maria Koptjevskaia-Tamm, Christian Lehmann, Bill Palmer, Louisa Sadler, as well as anonymous referees for some of our earlier publications on these topics. We are also grateful to Grev Corbett for his support throughout various phases of this work.

This monograph originally arose out of the one-year AHRC Project 119393 ‘Possession and attributive modification’ (2006–2007), PI Andrew Spencer. We are grateful to the AHRC for their support.

We are especially grateful to Peter Sells for his extremely helpful and astute criticism of the pre-final draft of the book, which was undertaken at very short notice.

We want to thank Cambridge University Press for accepting the work for publication and for making the production of the book a smooth and pleasant experience. Special thanks go to Helen Barton, who has seen the whole process through.

Abbreviations

A	adjective
A*	attributive (SF role)
ABL	ablative
ABS	absolutive
ACC	accusative
act	active
Adj	adjective
AdjDecl	adjective declension
AdjP	Adjective Phrase
ADJT	adjunct
Adv	adverb
AdvP	adverb phrase
AGR	agreement
Agro	object agreement (Mainstream Generative Grammar)
AgrS	subject agreement (Mainstream Generative Grammar)
AN	adjectival noun
AP	Adjective Phrase
ARG-ST	argument structure
art	articulated
ATTR	attributivizer
AUG	augmentative
AUX	auxiliary (verb)
AVM	Attribute Value Matrix
BNMP	Base Noun Modifiability Property
C	Complementizer (Mainstream Generative Grammar)
CAT	category
CLASS	classifier
COM	comitative
COMP(S)	Complement(s)

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conj	conjunction
CONT	CONTENT (HPSG attribute)
COMPL	completive
Corr	Correspondence (function)
D	determiner
DAT	dative
DEF	definite
DEG	degree
DEL	delative
DEM	demonstrative
DESID	desiderative
DET	determiner
DIM	diminutive
DNA	denominal adjective
DP	Determiner Phrase
DTR	DAUGHTER attribute
DU	dual
ERG	ergative
EXCL	exclusive
EZ	ezafe
E	Eventuality (SF role)
F	feminine
FS	feature structure
fut	future
GDP	General Default Principle
GEN	genitive
GER	gerund
GPF	Generalized Paradigm Function
GPFM	Generalized Paradigm Function Morphology
HPSG	Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar
ILL	illative
IND	indicative
INDEF	indefinite
INSTR	instrumental
ipfv	imperfective
LE	lexemic entry
LF	Logical Form

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LFG	Lexical Functional Grammar
LFT	lexeme-formation template
LI	Lexemic Index
LID	Lexical Identifier (SBCG)
LKR	linker
LOC	locative
L-PTCP/LPTCP	l-participle
lxm	lexeme
M	masculine
MOD	modifier
MORSIG	morpholexical signature (feature)
MTR	MOTHER attribute
N	noun
NEG	negative
NEUT	neuter
NOM	nominative
NP	Noun Phrase
NUM	number
OBJ	object
OBL	oblique
P	preposition
PASS	passive
PERS	person
PF	Paradigm Function
PFM	Paradigm Function Morphology
pfv	perfective
POSS	possessor; possessive (adjective)
PL	plural
pm	property mapping (function)
pos	part-of-speech
PossA	possessive adjective
PP	Preposition Phrase
PRED	PREDICATE (LF attribute)
PREP	preposition
PRI	Principle of Representational Independence
PROL	prolative
PROPR	proprietary
PRS	present
psoa	parametrized state of affairs
PST	past

List of Abbreviations xxi

PTCP	participle
R	reference (SF role)
RCTR	RESTRICTOR (SF role)
ref dep	referentially dependent
REFL	reflexive
REL	relational (adjective)
REPR	REPRESENTATION (feature)
RESTR	RESTRICTION (SF role)
SBCG	Sign-Based Construction Grammar
SEM	SEMANTICS
SFROLE	Semantic Function Role
SF roles	semantic function roles
SG	singular
SIM	similitudinal (adjective)
SN	Subject Nominalization
Spec	Specifier
SPR	Specifier
SUBCAT	subcategory
SUBJ	subject
SUPER	superessive
SYN	SYNTAX
TAM	Tense/Aspect/Mood
TGT	TARGET
TNS	tense
TR	transitive
V	verb
VAL	Valence
VCE	Voice
VP	Verb Phrase
VSO	verb-subject-object
WFR	word formation rule

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