Contents

		Page
	List of figures	xii
	List of tables	xiv
	Acknowledgements	xx
	List of abbreviations	xxi
	List of symbols and operators	xxiv
	Introduction	**1**
1	**What are inflectional paradigms?**	**8**
1.1	What is an inflectional paradigm?	8
1.2	Morpheme-based theories of inflection	16
1.3	Paradigm-based theories of inflection	23
2	**Canonical inflectional paradigms**	**31**
2.1	Canonical typology and canonical inflection	31
2.2	The canonical inflectional paradigm	34
2.3	Summary	41
3	**Morphosyntactic properties**	**43**
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
4	**Lexemes**	**58**
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

5	**Stems**	**67**
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
6	**Inflection classes**	**84**
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
7	**A conception of the relation of content to form in inflectional paradigms**	**103**
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
8	**Morphomic properties**	**120**
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
9	**Too many cells, too few cells**	**147**
9.1	Overabundance	147
9.2	The question of shape alternants	152
9.3	Overdifferentiation	155
9.4	Defectiveness	157
9.5	Conclusion	169
10	**Syncretism**	**170**
10.1	Natural-class syncretism	170
10.2	Directional syncretism	175

10.3	Morphomic syncretism	179
10.4	Conclusion	182
11	**Suppletion and heteroclisis**	**184**
11.1	Suppletive and heteroclitic alternations	185
11.2	Suppletion and the paradigm-linkage hypothesis	188
11.3	Generalizations about suppletion	191
12	**Deponency and metaconjugation**	**197**
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
13	**Polyfunctionality**	**228**
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
14	**A theoretical synopsis and two further issues**	**252**
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
	References	271
	Index	280