

Roots

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Distributed Morphology – WS 2009/2010

Lexical vs. Syntactic Adjectives (Wasow 1977)

- i. lexical formation associated with idiosyncrasy in meaning
the hung jury (one does not “hang” a jury)
- ii. lexical formation associated with idiosyncrasy in form
the shaven man vs. John was being shaved
- iii. lexical formation cannot interact with syntactic rules
John was believed to be sick vs. *John remained believed to be sick
(no raising to object followed by passive for adjectival passive constructions)
- iv. lexical formation associated with change in lexical category (verb to adjective)
a very driven worker (*the boss very drove the worker)

(cf. Marantz 2007)

Inner and Outer Morphology

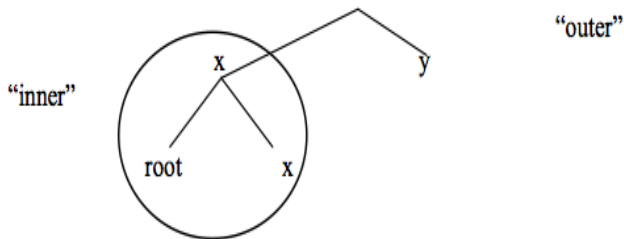
(2) Inner vs. Outer Morphology (Dubinsky & Simango (1996) et al.)

	Inner Affixation	Outer Affixation
Regularity	Potential special form and special meaning	Predictable form and predictable meaning
Selection	Attaches inside morphology determining lexical category	May attach outside morphology determining lexical category

(cf. Marantz 2007)

Inner and Outer Morphology

“Inner morphology” attaches to roots or complex constituents below the first little x ($x = \{v, n, a\}$) node (phase head) above the root. All morphology above the first x node is “outer morphology,” including all “category changing” derivational morphology.



(cf. Marantz 2007)

Explanation for the Inner/Outer Dichotomy (Marantz 2007)

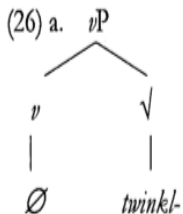
- ▶ Categorical heads are phase heads, i.e. they trigger cycles of phonological and semantic interpretation
- ▶ Morphology below (and up to) the first categorical head may assume idiosyncratic meaning with specific roots, higher morphology may not
- ▶ Phonology below (and up to) the first categorical head is opaque to outside material

Phonological and Semantic Opacity (Marvin 2003)

- (28) a. lightening 'an event of lightening'
b. lightning 'a brilliant electric spark discharge in the atmosphere'

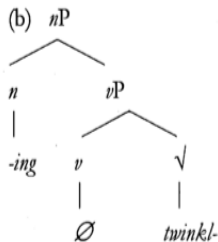
- a. twinkling /twɪŋkəlɪŋ/ - 'the event of twinkling'
b. twinkling /twɪŋklɪŋ/ - 'a short instant'

Phonological Opacity (Marvin 2003)



→ syllabification and schwa-insertion process within νP → /twinklə/

Phonological Opacity (Marvin 2003)



→ schwa-insertion already negotiated at the phase *vP* →
nP cannot influence the Spell-Out of $\sqrt{\quad}$, /twinkəlɪŋ/

→ schwa insertion and syllabification within *vP* → /twinkləl/

Phonological Opacity (Marvin 2003)



→ syllabification process with *n*P, no schwa-insertion → /twinklɪŋ/

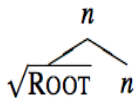
Blocking of Deadjectival Nominalizations

<i>Xous</i>	<i>Nominal</i>	<i>+ity</i>	<i>#ness</i>
various	*	variety	variousness
curious	*	curiosity	curiousness
glorious	glory	*gloriosity	gloriousness
furious	fury	*furiousity	furiousness
specious	*	speciosity	speciousness
precious	*	preciosity	preciousness
gracious	grace	*graciosity	graciousness
spacious	space	*spaciosity	spaciousness

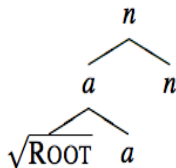
(Embick & Marantz 2006)

Alternative Structure of Deadjectival Nominalizations

(28) Root Attachment



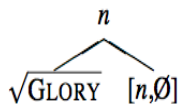
(29) Outer Attachment



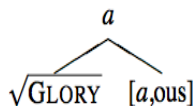
(Embick & Marantz 2006)

Deadjectival Nominalizations from *glorious*

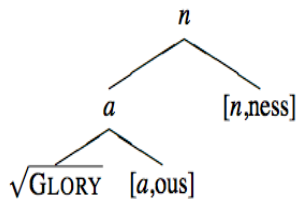
(31) *glory*



(32) *glorious*



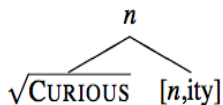
(33) *gloriousness*



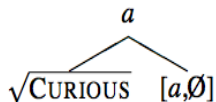
(Embick & Marantz 2006)

Deadjectival Nominalizations from *curious*

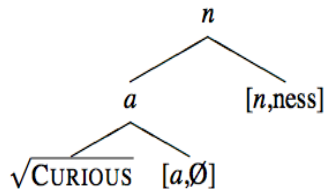
(34) *curiosity*



(35) *curious*



(36) *curiousness*



(Embick & Marantz 2006)

Segmentation of Deadjectival Nominalizations

Simple Noun	Simple Adjective	Deadjectival Noun
glory-∅	glori-ous	glorious-ness
feroc-ity	feroci-ous	ferocious-ness
curious-ity	curious-∅	curious-ness

(Embick & Marantz 2006)

References

Embick, David & and Alec Marantz (2006) Architecture and blocking. Ms., University of Pennsylvania and MIT.

Marantz, Alec (2007) Phases and Words. In: S. H. Choe (ed.), Phases in the theory of grammar, 191-220.

Marvin, Tatjana (2003) Topics in the Stress and Syntax of Words. PhD Thesis, MIT.