

Instantiierte Grundparadigmen (Instantiated basic paradigms)

Literatur:

Williams, E. (1994): Remarks on Lexical knowledge. *Lingua* 92, p. 7–34.

Bobaljik, J. D. (2002): Syncretism without paradigms: Remarks on Williams 1981, 1994. In: G. Booij & J. van Marle, eds., *Yearbook of Morphology 2001*. Kluwer, Dordrecht, pp. 53–85.

1. Paradigm vs. vocabulary items

(1) Partial paradigm of a regular english verb:

	Present		Past	
	sg	pl	sg	pl
1	play-0	play-0	play-[d]	play-[d]
2	play-0	play-0	play-[d]	play-[d]
3	play-[z]	play-0	play-[d]	play-[d]

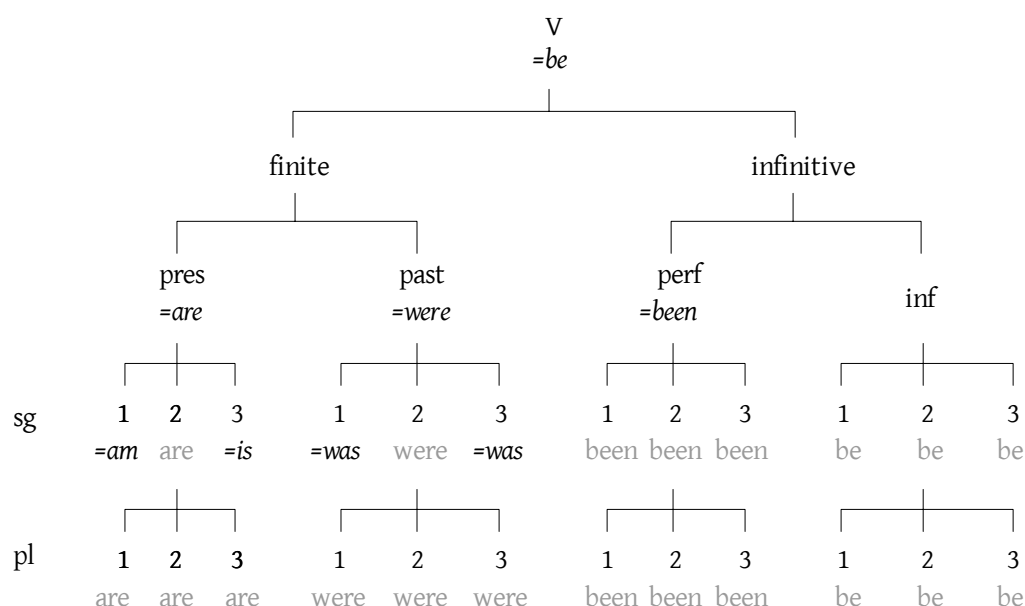
(2) Vocabulary items (ordered):

- d ⇔ [past]
- z ⇔ [3 sg]
- 0 ⇔ default

2. Williams' paradigms

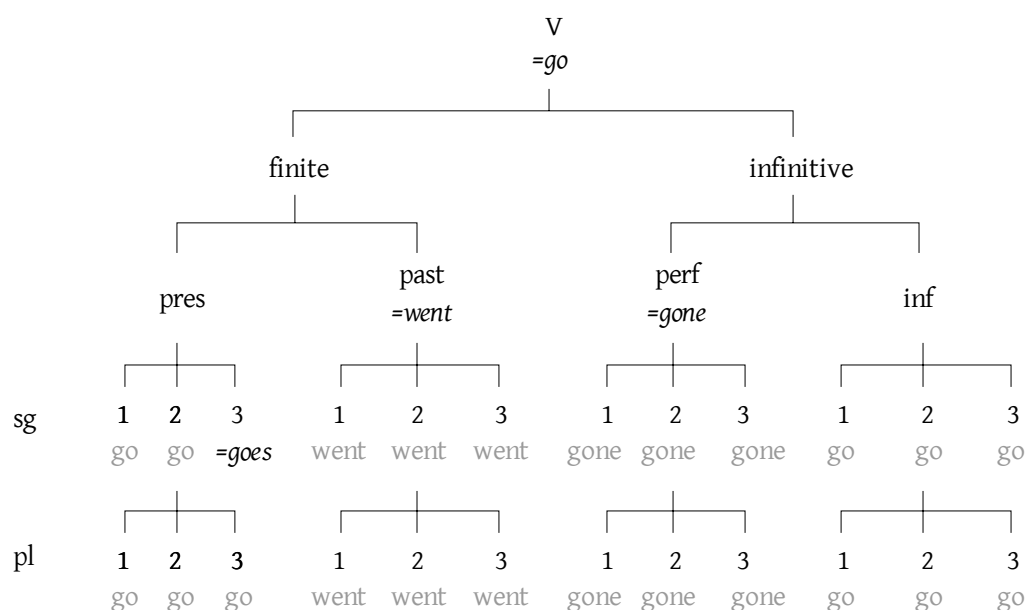
Zellen eines Paradigmas sind für Williams die Terminalknoten einer Hierarchischen Struktur morphologischer Merkmale. Die Wortform in einer Zelle wird durch den nächsthöheren *entry point* bestimmt.

(3) be, 8 entry points, 7 distinct forms



Synkretismen werden erklärt durch Hierarchie und „entry points“

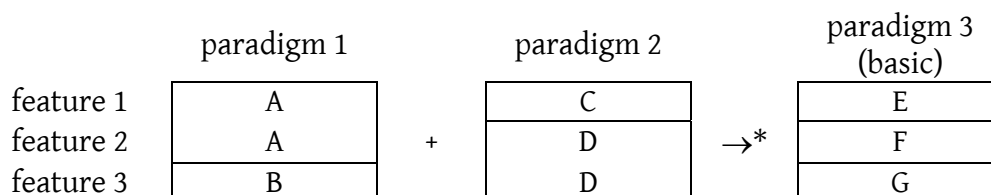
(6) go, suppletive, but same structure as write



3. The Basic Paradigm Requirement:

„When there are multiple related paradigms, there will be one instantiated paradigm, and all others will have its syncretic structure, and perhaps some more. But no other related paradigm will have a contrary syncretic structure, making distinctions where that one does not. We call that one paradigm the basic paradigm.“ (Williams 1994: 27)

Weiterführung:



* Der Pfeil ist zu lesen wie: sagt voraus, dass es in der Sprache auch ... gibt

4. Bobaljik's Argumentation gegen IBP mit Russischer Nominal- bzw. Adjektivflexion.

Nominalflexion:

	masc. anm. sg.	masc. inan. sg.	masc. anm. pl.	masc. inan. pl.
Nom	-0	-0	-y	-y
Acc	-a	-0	-0/-ov/...	-y
Gen	-a	-a	-0/-ov/...	-0

Adjektivflexion:

	masc. anm. sg.	masc. inan. sg.	masc. anm. pl.	masc. inan. pl.
Nom	-yj	-yj	-yje	-yje
Acc	-ogo	-yj	-yx	-yje
Gen	-ogo	-ogo	-yx	-yx

Voraussage: Es gibt im Russischen ein Paradigma derart, dass Nom ≠ Acc ≠ Gen

	N, fem. sg.	Adj, fem. sg.
Nom	-a	-aja
Acc	-u	-uju
Gen	-y	-oj

Wenn wir uns aber die vollständigen Paradigmen, für alle 6 Kasus ansehen, erweist sich basic paradigm requirement als problematisch:

	N, masc. sg.		Adj, masc. sg.		N, fem. sg.	Adj. fem. sg.
Nom	-0		-yj		-a	-aja
Acc	-a	-0	-ogo	-yj	-u	-uju
Gen	-a		-ogo		-y	-oj
Instr	-om		-ym		-oj	-oj
Dat	-u		-ogo		-e	-oj
Prep	-e		-om		-e	-oj

„All (sub-)paradigms that distinguish all three of nominative, accusative and genitive systematically fail to distinguish dative from prepositional. Conversely, all (sub-)paradigms that distinguish dative from prepositional systematically fail to distinguish accusative from either nominative or genitive. There is no Instantiated Basic Paradigm in Russian.“ (Bobaljik 2002: 31)

5. Zusammenfassung

Bobaljik 2002: 33 „[...] I have shown that the Instantiated Basic Paradigm requirement would constitute one argument of exactly the right kind to establish the existence of paradigms. I have shown however, that its core prediction is falsified.“