Suffix-ordering in English and Slavic: Different or the same?
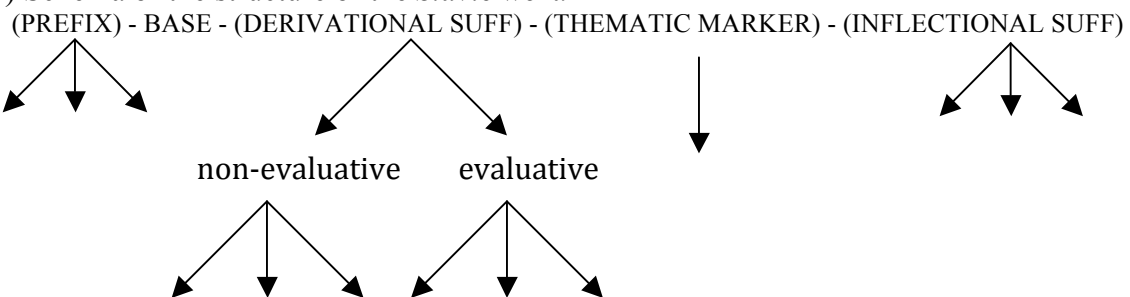
Stela Manova
stela.manova@univie.ac.at

This talk tests Manova's (2011) approach to suffix ordering (A cognitive approach to SUFF1-SUFF2 combinations: A tribute to Carl Friedrich Gauss, *Word Structure* 4:2) against data from Russian (East Slavic).
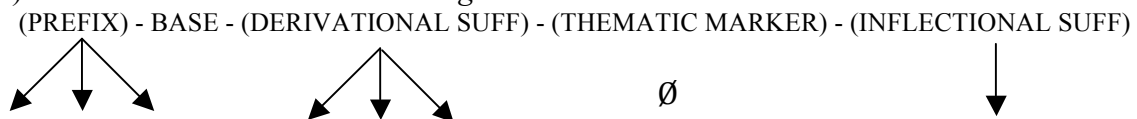
For English and Bulgarian (South Slavic), Manova (2011) shows that any two neighboring derivational suffixes (SUFF1-SUFF2) in a word form combine in a specific way, more precisely SUFF1 selects only one particular SUFF2 of a major syntactic category, N, V and ADJ. If more than one SUFF2 with the same syntactic-category specification exists, either one of the SUFF2 suffixes applies by default (i.e. most of the derivatives exhibit that suffix) or semantic rules differentiate between the different SUFF2 suffixes and allow the attachment of only one particular SUFF2 depending on what the speaker intends and due to blocking (Aronoff 1976, among others). Additionally, since derivation is prototypically word-class-changing (Dressler 1989; Booij 2000), SUFF1 and SUFF2 usually have different syntactic-category specifications.

(1) and (2) illustrate the structure of the Slavic and English words respectively (the schemas are based on Manova 2011).

(1) Schema of the structure of the *Slavic word*
(PREFIX) - BASE - (DERIVATIONAL SUFF) - (THEMATIC MARKER) - (INFLECTIONAL SUFF)

non-evaluative   evaluative

(2) Schema of the structure of the *English word*
(PREFIX) - BASE - (DERIVATIONAL SUFF) - (THEMATIC MARKER) - (INFLECTIONAL SUFF)

Ø

The Russian data come from Zaliznjak's dictionary (Zaliznjak 1977), the Academy grammar (Švedova 1980), the Russian National Corpus, and the Internet; the suffix combinations were also checked by native speakers.

The Russian suffix combinations will be compared with the results obtained by Manova for English and Bulgarian. In the discussion, I will, among other things, devote special attention to the importance of the direction of derivation to suffix ordering. I will argue in favor of base-driven morphology, i.e. the direction of derivation is from SUFF1 to SUFF2, cf. Plag (1996).

305 words

References

Aronoff, Mark (1976). *Word-formation in generative grammar*. Cambridge, MA: MIT.

Booij, Geert (2000). Inflection and Derivation. In G. Booij, C. Lehmann, J. Mugdan (Eds.),*Morphology*. *An International Handbook on Inflection and Word-Formation*, Vol. 1 (pp. 360-369). Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

Dressler, Wolfgang U. (1989). Prototypical differences between inflection and derivation. *Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft and Kommunikationsforschung,* 42: 3-10.

Manova, Stela   (2011). A cognitive approach to SUFF1-SUFF2 combinations: A tribute to Carl Friedrich Gauss. *Word Structure* 4(2): 272–300.

Plag, Ingo (1996). Selectional restrictions in English suffixation revisited. A reply to Fabb (1988). *Linguistics* 34: 769–798.

Russian National Corpus, available at: http://ruscorpora.ru/en/

Švedova, Natalija Ju. (ed.) (1980). *Russkaja grammatika*. Tom I. Fonetika, Fonologija, Udarenie, Intonacija, Slovoobrazovanie, Morfologija. Moskva: Nauka.

Zaliznjak, Andrej A. (1977). *Grammatičeskij slovar′ russkogo jazyka: slovoizmenenie.* Moskva: Russkij jazyk.