Motivation:

‘Can derivation be paradigmatic like inflection?’

Aim:

To exhibit both the similarities and differences between inflectional and derivational morphology of Turkish.

Some significant points:

> Overlapping features of word-formation and inflection strengthen the continuum-type relation between derivation and inflection (Haspelmath & Sims 2013)

> Non-uniform nature of inflection in TK

> Inflection vs derivation criteria do not apply regularly. A uniform treatment of inflection and derivation simpler grammar.

> Turkish word-formation has not been analyzed paradigmatically apart from one study (Kunduracı 2013).

Some similarities between derivational and inflectional paradigms in Turkish:

- **Same lexeme**: Derivational paradigms do also project different forms of the same lexeme (1) and (2).
- **Same position**: Different derivational markers also appear in the same position as in (1) and (2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) The DECLENSION of KADIN ‘woman’</th>
<th>(2) Partial DERIVATIONAL paradigm of KADIN ‘woman’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative: kadin</td>
<td>kadin-lik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative: kadin-i</td>
<td>kadin-li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative: kadin-a</td>
<td>kadin-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative: kadin-da</td>
<td>kadin-siz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative: kadin-dan</td>
<td>kadin-caž</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive: kadin-n</td>
<td>kadin-msI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comitative: kadin-la</td>
<td>kadin-ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>kadin-sI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Semantic regularity**: Meaning is preserved on various existing and possible words:

  a. Türk-çe ‘Turkish’
  b. d. erkek-çe ‘the language of men’
  c. man-CA
  b. kadin-ca ‘the language of women’
  c. gAiIr-çe ‘the language of poets’
  d. poet-CA
  c. cCcuk-ca ‘the language of children’
  d. CA
  b. woman-CA
  c. poCA
  d. child-CA

- **Suffix-exists variation due to consonant and vowel harmony in Turkish.**

- **Extensional meaning**: The same inflectional marker may add different meanings:

  a. kadin-lar ‘women’
  b. elektrik-lar ‘electric power’
  c. bir yer-lar ‘a place-lar
  d. bir hal-lar ‘a strange thing/condition’
  e. an unknown place’
  f. a situation-lAR

- **Productivity level of the derivational affixes in the same paradigm** may differ unlike inflection:

  a. kadin-sal ‘about woman’
  b. kadin-sız ‘without woman’
  c. woman-CA
  d. woman-sI

- **Adjective forming –sal is less productive than –slz.** (see Kunduracı 2013 for a survey on the productivity of derivational suffixes in Turkish).

Some differences between inflectional and derivational paradigms in Turkish:

- The inflectional affixes of the same category cannot be used successively:
  
  a. *kadin-a-dan woman-DAT-ABL
  b. kadin-sız-lIk woman-sIz-lIk
  c. kadin-cık-sI ‘like a little/poor woman’
  d. woman-CIk-sl

- **Word-category changing and cross-categorical appearance**: Derivational affixes can surface in cross-categorical contexts and in different word-formation processes:

  a. woman-noun kadin-ca ‘the language of women’
  b. woman-adjective man-CA
  c. woman-CA
  d. woman-sIz

- **Kadınla konuşalım. ‘Let’s speak in the language of women.’**

- **Kadın da davranmak ‘to behave in a womanly way’**

Conclusion:

> **The similarities** between the derivational and inflectional paradigms

> **The lack** of convincing evidence against ‘paradigmatic word-formation’

> A more unified notion of paradigms and continuum-type relation between inflection and word-formation (Haspelmath and Sims 2013).

> **Two other motivations for Derivational Paradigms:**


  ii) Derivational paradigms may refute the argument that paradigms are just descriptive devices that are epiphenomenal (cf. Bolbjak 2002 among others).

References:

Haspelmath, P. 2013. Paradigmatic word-formation, monosemy and compound verbs in English and Bulgarian. In Mediterranean Morphology Meetings (Vol. 9, pp. 3-13).


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