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Defective Paradigms

Hebrew יָכוֹל *yaxol* 'be able' has no infinitive.

Examples from the book

Italian	<i>incombere</i> 'be incumbent (on someone)'	no past participle
French	<i>frir</i> 'fry' <i>déchoir</i> 'fall' <i>clorre</i> 'close'	no imperfective past tense
English	<i>abide</i>	no past tense
Russian	<i>победить</i> <i>pobedit'</i> 'to win, defeat'	no 1st pers sg in present/future
	<i>мечта</i> <i>mečta</i> 'dream'	no genitive plural

Deponency

Note the active and passive present tense suffixes in modern Greek. The suffixes are in **boldface**.

	<u>active</u>			<u>passive</u>	
'I see'	βλέπω	vlépo	'I am seen'	βλέπομαι	vlépome
'you see'	βλέπεις	vlépis	'you are seen'	βλέπεσαι	vlépese
'he/she/it sees'	βλέπει	vlépi	'he/she/it is seen'	βλέπεται	vlépete
'we see'	βλέπουμε	vlépume	'we are seen'	βλεπόμαστε	vlepómaste
'you see'	βλέπετε	vlépete	'you are seen'	βλέπεστε	vlépeste
'they see'	βλέπουν	vlépun	'they are seen'	βλέπονται	vléponte
'I write'	γράφω	gráfo	'I am written'	γράφομαι	gráfome
'you write'	γράφεις	gráfis	'you are written'	γράφεσαι	gráfese
'he/she/it writes'	γράφει	gráfi	'he/she/it is written'	γράφεται	gráfete
'we write'	γράφουμε	gráfume	'we are written'	γραφόμαστε	gráfómaste
'you write'	γράφετε	gráfete	'you are written'	γράφεστε	gráfeste
'they write'	γράφουν	gráfun	'they are written'	γράφονται	gráfonde

As these examples show, the suffixes for the active and passive are completely different.

The following are active verbs (as is the verb *érxome* 'come' in the textbook). However, even though they are active verbs, they take passive endings.

'I wish'	εύχομαι	éfxome	'I need'	χρειάζομαι	xriázome
'you wish'	εύχεσαι	éfcese	'you need'	χρειάζεσαι	xriázese
'he/she/it wishes'	εύχεται	éfcete	'he/she/it needs'	χρειάζεται	xriázete
'we wish'	ευχόμαστε	efxómaste	'we need'	χρειάζόμαστε	xriazómaste
'you wish'	εύχεστε	éfceste	'you need'	χρειάζεστε	xriázeste
'they wish'	εύχονται	éfxonde	'they need'	χρειάζονται	xriázonde

These are called **deponent** verbs.

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Hebrew also has deponent verbs. There are verbs in the **נפעל** binyan, which is a middle/passive form, which have active meaning. Here are a few:

נאבק	neevak	'struggle'	נהנה	nehena	'enjoy'
נזהר	nizhar	'be careful'	נזכר	nizkar	'remember (suddenly)'
נכנס	nixnas	'enter'	נעלם	neelam	'disappear'

Periphrasis

Sometimes a place in a paradigm is filled by a syntactic construction.

English comparatives:

prettier
more beautiful (*beautifuler)

Latin passive perfect forms:

SCRIBŌ 'write'

	<u>active</u>	<u>passive</u>
present	scribit	scribitur
imperfect	scribēbat	scribēbatur
perfect	scripsit	scriptum est
pluperfect	scripserat	scriptum erat

Some people also consider whole inflectional categories to be periphrastic, such as the future tense in Germanic languages. To others, a form like English *will close* or German *wird schließen* is not part of an inflectional paradigm, so there is no periphrastic expression here. On the other hand, in some languages there are inflectional categories that are usually expressed syntactically, but for a few lexical items they are expressed morphologically. For such cases, it is more reasonable to speak of periphrastic expression for the category as a whole.

Examples from the textbook:

Negative verbs in Lezgian usually use the word *tawun*:

	'washing'	čüxün	'not washing'	čüxün tawun
but	'becoming'	xun	'not becoming'	taxun
	'giving'	gun	'not giving'	tagun

Spanish comparatives usually use the word *más*

	'dark'	oscuro	'darker'	más oscuro
but	'good'	bueno	'better'	mejor
	'bad'	malo	'worse'	peor
	'big'	grande	'bigger'	mayor
	'small'	pequeño	'smaller'	menor

An additional example:

Hungarian future tense uses the auxiliary verb *fog*

	'will explain'	fog magyarázni
	'will cook'	fog főzni
but	'will be'	lesz