Lexicon

¿¿¿¿¿¿What is in the lexicon??¿??¿?¿

all morphemes of the language

Advantage

> Provides a straightforward representation of the concept "morpheme": a morpheme is something with a lexical entry. Also, this is an economical theory of the lexicon: since morphologically complex words can be formed by morphological rules, there is no reason to list them.

Disadvantage

> This approach does not distinguish between actual words and possible words, or degrees of productivity. The only way to make this distinction with a morpheme lexicon is to have ad-hoc diacritic features which represent the actual words. It also does not allow for the representation of idiosyncratic aspects of the meaning of derived words. Finally, it cannot be used in the case of words that cannot be segmented into morphemes.

all lexemes of the language

Advantage

> Provides a straightforward formal representation of actual words, with "word" understood as "lexeme". Reflects the idea that "lexeme" is the core concept of word.

Disadvantage

> Uneconomical: rules of derivational morphology are redundancy rules. The derivation/inflection distinction is irrelevant for issues of productivity, so the restriction to lexemes is incorrect.

all word-forms of the language

Advantage

> Provides a straightforward formal representation of actual words, without making a distinction between inflection and derivation, a distinction which is not justified in this context.

Disadvantage

> Even less economical than the lexeme lexicon. Very implausible for languages with extensive inflection. It is also unclear what the status of *morpheme* is under this approach.

idiosyncratic and frequent word-forms, morphological patterns ("moderate word-form lexicon")

Advantage

> Listing idiosyncratic word-forms (whether morphologically simple or complex) is a plausible compromise between the lexeme lexicon and the word-form lexicon. As discussed in the book, it is cognitively plausible that frequent forms are also listed, and thus do not have to be created on-line. Including morphological patterns allows an indirect representation of morphemes.

Disadvantage

> How idiosyncratic is idiosyncratic? How frequent is frequent? Especially in the case of frequency, there may be wide variation between speakers. Also, if a speaker hears a word, does s/he access it as a word or decompose it?