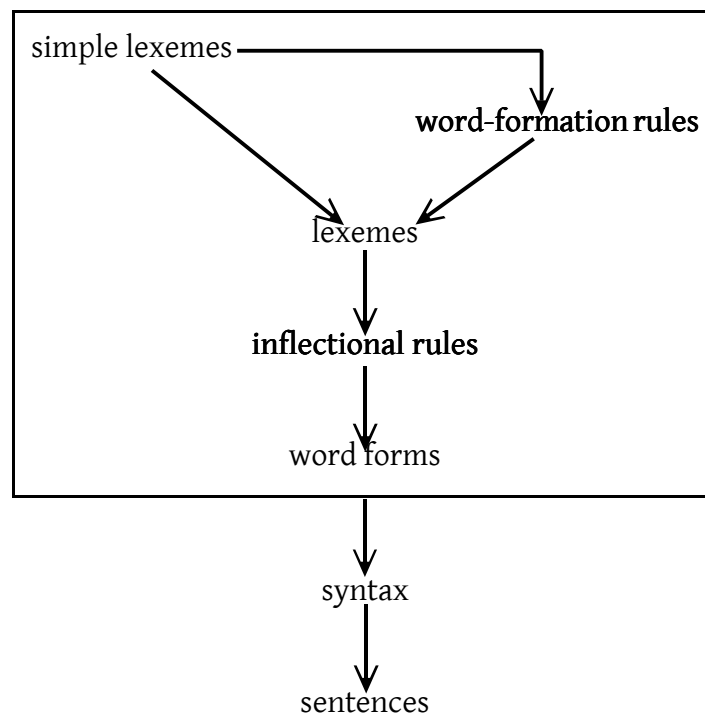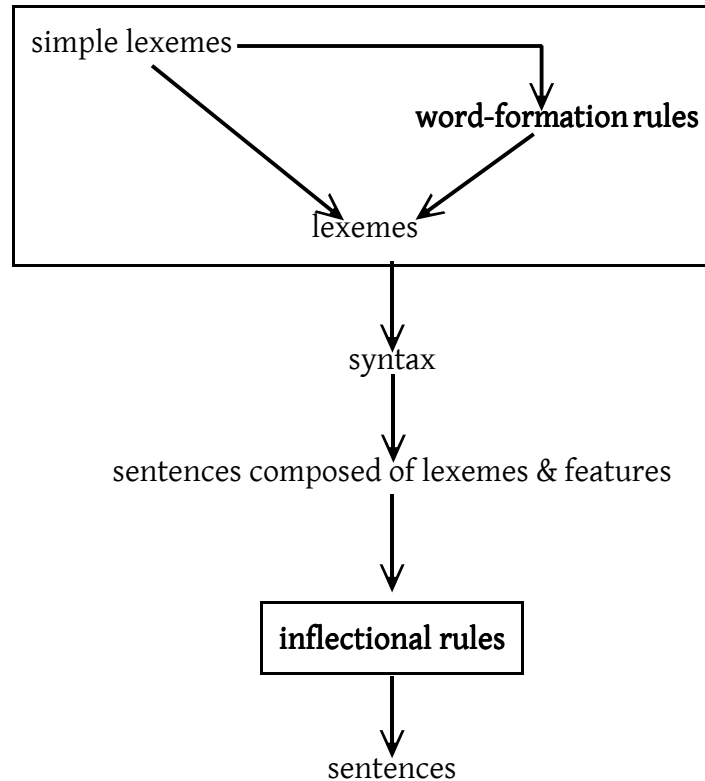# Syntax and Morphology, p. 1

Strong Lexicalism

Strong lexicalism claims that sentences are built out of word-forms. There is complete separation of morphology and syntax. All morphology, derivational and inflectional, is in the lexicon. This architecture is assumed by syntactic theories that assume some version of the Lexical Integrity Principle, such as Lexical-Functional Grammar and Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar.

Weak Lexicalism
The weak lexicalist architecture is based on a sharp distinction between word-formation and inflection. A sentence is composed of lexemes and inflectional features. The Lexical Integrity Principle does not apply in such a theory, at least for inflectional morphology. This is the architecture assumed by Government/Binding theory.

Syntax and Morphology, p. 2

```
simple lexemes ────────────────┐
                               │
          word-formation rules │
                               ▼
              lexemes
```

syntax

sentences composed of lexemes & features

inflectional rules

sentences

Non-lexicalism

The non-lexicalist approach sees syntactic structure as composed of morphemes. The rules of morphology apply to structures created by the syntax. This approach embodies the complete denial of the Lexical Integrity Principle, since not only is it not the case that syntactic rules cannot apply to parts of words; they have to. This is the architecture assumed by the Minimalist Program.

simple lexemes

syntax

sentences composed of morphemes

word-formation and inflectional rules

sentences