INFLECTION & DERIVATION
Two types of morphology:
- derivational – word formation
- inflectional – grammatical info

Although this is an important distinction, there is often a continuum between inflection and derivation.
Derivation is an affixational process that:
1. results in a change in word meaning
2. changes the grammatical category of the word
3. or does both

Examples from other languages?
- *-able = “capable of, susceptible of, fit for, tending to, given to”*
  
- *un-* = not
  
  *un-lock-able = not capable of being locked, or capable of being unlocked*
Inflection is the modification of a word’s form to indicate grammatical information.

- Inflections affixes do not change the grammatical category of words.

- Inflectional affixes must combine with the base after derivational affixes neighborhoods, *neighborhood
DERIVATIONAL OR INFLECTIONAL

1. Kosraean
   kahlwem ‘bright’ -> suh-kahlwem ‘not bright’
2. Indonesian
   baik ‘kind’ -> ke-baik-an ‘kindness’
3. Marshallese
   umma ‘kiss’ intransitive -> umma-iki ‘kiss’ transitive
4. Marshallese
   kijrik ‘rat’ -> kijrik-rik ‘full of rats’
5. English
   foot -> feet
**D: Number** is a feature of nouns, pronouns, and verb agreement that expresses count distinctions (such as "one" or "more than one").

[+singular]  
[+plural]

**Marshallese**

- *kwe* ‘you’ singular  
- *komi* ‘you’ plural  
- *komi-ro* ‘you two’  
- *komi-jeal* ‘you three’  
- *komi-ean* ‘you four’  
- *komi-uij* ‘you’ group

Types of inflection
D: **Case** is a feature determined by the syntactic or semantic function of a noun or pronoun.

Japanese
Asako-ga ronbun-o kai-ta.
Asako-NOM article-ACC wrote-PST
‘Asako wrote the article.’

Tanaka-san-ni agete kudasai.
Tanaka-Mr-DAT give please
‘Please give it to Mr. Tanaka.’

| Types of inflection | CASE     |               |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|
| subject             | ➔ nominative | NOM          |
| direct object       | ➔ accusative  | ACC          |
| indirect object     | ➔ dative    | DAT          |
### Chinook (from Adger 2003)

|          | Singular | Dual   | Plural  |
|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1<sup>st</sup> exclusive | naika    | ntaikia| ntshaika|
| 1<sup>st</sup> inclusive  |          | tchaika| lchaika |
| 2<sup>nd</sup>           | maika    | mtaika | mshaika |
| 3<sup>rd</sup>           | áchka    | shtáchka| táska   |

Types of inflection
D: **Tense** is typically marked on the verb and refers to the time of the event or state denoted by the verb in relation to some other temporal reference point.

Irish (from Adger 2003)

Dh’fhàg mi e.
PAST.leave I him.
‘I left him.’

Fàgaidh mi e.
FUT.leave I him.
‘I will leave him.’

Types of inflection
D: **Grammatical gender** is a noun class system, composed of two or three classes, whose nouns that have human male and female referents tend to be in separate classes. [+masc], [+fem], [+neut]

Dutch: (from Adger 2003)

*de man die het boek leest.*

*the.MASC man that. MASC the.NEUT book read.PRES*

‘the man that reads the book’

*het meisje dat/*die het boek leest.*

*the.NEUT girl that.NEUT/that.MASC the.NEUT book read.PRES*

‘the girl that reads the book’

Types of inflection