

<b>Discussion summary: Structure of the lexicon</b>
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What is the structure of the mental lexicon?

- What is *definitely* stored there?
- What *might be* stored there?

What aspects of morphology and word structure are stored in the mental lexicon?	
✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Simple lexemes</b> (=roots of lexical categories)</li> <li>• Derived lexemes and compounds with <b>unpredictable semantics</b></li> <li>• <b>Irregular</b> inflectional forms</li> <li>• Information about <b>productivity restrictions</b> on inflected/derived forms</li> </ul>
?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derivational morphemes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) As lexical entries of their own?</li> <li>(b) In the form of a morphological rule / process?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Derived lexemes with <b>regular</b> semantics               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Created anew inside lexicon for each use?</li> <li>(b) Stored permanently in lexicon?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<b>Inherent</b>” <b>inflectional</b> affixes? [Haspelmath]</li> <li>• <b>GF-rule</b> morphemes? [Baker]</li> </ul>
???	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular <b>inflectional</b> affixes? [Haspelmath’s “contextual inflection”]               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) If regular inflectional affixes are represented in the lexicon, do they have lexical entries like those for roots? Or are they represented only as part of a <b>morphological rule</b>?</li> <li>(b) Alternative: Are these somehow outside the lexicon and ‘part of syntax’ ??</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regular <b>inflected word-forms</b>?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Are these stored in the lexicon at all?</li> <li>(b) If they are in the lexicon, are they entries in their own right? Or, are entire inflectional <b>paradigms</b> stored as part of the representation of a lexeme?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Notes

- We have already talked about the criterion ‘relevant to the syntax’ as a way of distinguishing between classes of morphemes [~inflectional/derivational?]
- It is possible that ‘lexically stored (in a particular way)’ is another criterion for distinguishing classes of morphemes

—> Our next set of readings will be looking for evidence from psycholinguistics experiments that try to determine what kinds of things are in the lexicon and how it is structured