
Contents

Series Foreword xi

Preface xiii

Abbreviations xvii

Introduction 1

Chapter 1

Preliminary Terms 5

1.1 Introduction 5

1.2 Separationist Morphology and
Lexemes 8

1.3 Other Basic Morphological Terms
11

1.4 *Lexical, Lexemic, and the Lexicon*
16

1.5 The Morphomic Level 22

Chapter 2

**Stems in Latin Verbal
Morphology** 31

2.1 Priscianic Formation of Latin
Future, Active Participles 31

2.2 Stems in Lexeme-Based
Morphology 33

2.3 The Stem and Related Notions 39

	2.4 Stems and the Permanent Lexicon 41
	2.5 Empty Morphs 44
	2.6 Semantics and the Latin Basic Stem Types 54
	2.7 Phonologically Specific Stems 58
Chapter 3	
Gender and Nominal Inflectional Classes 61	3.1 Terminology 64
	3.2 Two Simple Examples of the Relation between Gender and Inflectional Class 66
	3.3 Hebrew, a Language without Nominal Inflectional Classes 75
	3.4 Latin Nominal Inflection 79
Chapter 4	
Gender, Inflection, and Phonological Form in Two Languages of Papua New Guinea: Arapesh and Yimas 89	4.1 Arapesh Gender as Revealed through Agreement 90
	4.2 Inflectional Classes by Themselves 104
	4.3 Sex, Gender, and Inflectional Class 111
	4.4 Word Formation 112
	4.5 Yimas 114
	4.6 Conclusion 121

Chapter 5**Binyanim as Inflectional Classes** 1235.1 The Term *Binyan* and Its
Meaning 1235.2 The Hebrew Binyan System
1245.3 The Abstract Nature of the
Binyan 134

5.4 Qal Stem Templates 141

5.5 Varia 147

5.6 Aramaic Binyanim 150

5.7 Syriac 151

5.8 Modern Aramaic 154

5.9 Michal: A Semitic Language
without Binyanim 160**Chapter 6****Conclusion** 165

Notes 171

References 197

Index 207