

LANGUAGE-SPECIFIC CHAPTERS: UNIFIED STRUCTURE + PROPOSAL OF TABLES

1. A brief description of the **role of affixation** in the particular language and discussion of potential **theoretical problems in developing derivational networks**.
2. Computation of the **saturation value** of individual derivation networks for individual sample words. This will be done by means of the **maximum derivational network**.
See the hand-outs *Calculation of the Maximum derivation network and saturation values* and *Maximum network*.

THREE (3) TABLES FOR EACH WORD-CLASS. REFERRING TO HANDOUT 2, TABLES 2+3 SHOULD BE COLLAPSED INTO ONE TABLE

3. Identification of any correlation between the **occurrence of individual semantic categories and the order of derivation**. In other words, is a particular semantic category implemented for all or at least the majority of ten sample words in individual orders of derivation?

Bulgarian example with adjectives:

1st order:

The most characteristic semantic category for adjectives in the 1st order is **Diminutive** because each of the ten adjectives derives a diminutive word (value 10), followed by **State** (value 9) and **Process** (value 8)

2nd order:

Quality (value 6), **Attenuative** (value 5)

3rd order:

Quality (value 9), **Attenuative** (value 6), **State** (value 5)

Conclusion: For Bulgarian adjectives, there is a strong correlation between the 1st order of derivation and their semantic categories of Diminutive, State and Process, and the 3rd order of derivation and the semantic category Quality.

MENTION TWO OR THREE TOP CATEGORIES AS TEXT FOR INDIVIDUAL ORDERS OF DERIVATION IN ALL THREE WORD-CLASSES. NO TABLES REQUIRED.

4. Identification of semantic categories that systematically block any **further derivation**. Is there any correlation between such a blocking effect of semantic categories and the order of derivation? Any generalizations on the basis of all 30 sample words?

Bulgarian example - topâl (warm):

Blocking semantic categories:

1st Order Manner

1st Order State

2nd Order Manner

2nd Order Quality

3rd Order Attenuative

3rd Order Instrument

4th Order Entity

It is necessary to compare the blocking semantic categories for all 10 adjectives to find out whether there is any coincidence / tendency.

NO TABLES NEEDED. JUST COMMENT ON ANY (IF ANY) SYSTEMATICALLY BLOCKING SEMANTIC CATEGORIES IN DNS OF INDIVIDUAL WORD-CLASSES.

5. Identification of the **average number** and the **maximum number of orders of derivational** within the examined sample.

ONE TABLE SURVEYING THE AVERAGE AND THE MAXIMUM NUMBERS IN ALL THREE WORD-CLASSES.

6. Determination of the maximum and the average **derivational capacity** for three groups of sample words (nouns, verbs and adjectives). It means, determine the number of **direct (1st order) derivatives** for each word. Determine the average for all ten words.

Bulgarian example - adjectives:

| | |
|----------|----|
| narrow | 10 |
| old | 12 |
| straight | 8 |
| new | 5 |
| long | 15 |
| warm | 7 |
| thick | 14 |
| bad | 11 |
| thin | 9 |
| black | 6 |

The maximum derivational capacity is 15. The average derivational capacity is $97: 10 = 9.7$. This means that a simple adjective in Bulgarian typically derives 9.7 complex words.

ONE TABLE IDENTIFYING THE MAXIMUM AND THE AVERAGE DERIVATIONAL CAPACITY IN DNS OF ALL THREE WORD-CLASSES.

7. Determination of the **total number** of derivatives per order of derivation for each basic word and the **average number** of derivatives per order of derivation per word-class.
8. Collaborators representing languages with **poor derivational networks** will be asked to explain what it means for the derivational system of language. How is this situation in the derivational system **compensated** for?
9. Identification of **typical** or systematic **combinations of semantic categories** – are any combinations of semantic categories characteristic of the specific sample/language/?

Bulgarian example– adjectives

Saturative-Diminutive
 Process-Saturative-Instrument-Quality-Privative
 Causative-Diminutive-Quality-State
 Quality-Manner-Privative-State
 Quality-Privative-State
 Quality-State
 Quality-Manner
 Agent-Feminine
 Patient-Feminine

NO TABLE. TYPICAL COMBINATIONS MAY BE MENTIONED AS A TEXT.

10. Determination of **recursiveness of semantic categories**. Can one and the same semantic category repeatedly occur in the series of derivations from a single initial word?

Recursiveness of semantic categories per adjective

čeren [black]: causative – 2

dâlâg [long]: state - 2

tesen [narrow] - none

nov [new]: none

loš [bad]: state -2

star [old]: none

prav [straight]: none

topâl [warm]: diminutive – 3

tânâk [thin]: none

debel [thick]: manner – 2; causative – 2

II) Recurrent recursive semantic categories in all 10 adjectives in ascending order:

1) state

2) diminutive

3) quality

4) manner

5) causative

6) process

NO TABLE. MULTIPLE REOCCURRENCE OF SEMANTIC CATEGORIES MAY BE MENTIONED AS A TEXT.

11. Are there typical combinations of semantic categories of the sort AB /BA, meaning that two semantic categories can occur in **reversed order**?

12. Conclusions.

All these questions will be discussed by Aleksandra, Livia, Salvador and Pavol from cross-linguistic perspective on the basis of the data provided by individual collaborators in their chapters.