

Spanish Verb Conjugation without Groups.

1 Goals

The goals of this talk will be to present:

1. a single paradigm for all regular verbs (tomar, beber, vivir);
2. a structure for suppletion and defection;
3. a description of sub-regularities in irregular verbs.

2 Data & theoretical framework

We present four sets of data:

1. the oppositions between the three *groups* at the infinitive forms (tomar ↔ beber ↔ vivir);
2. the vocalic alternations between present indicative and subjunctive (<toma, bebe, vive> ↔ <tome, beba, viva>);
3. the *different* paradigms of flexion for imperfect indicative (tomaba ↔ bebía, vivía);
4. the sub-regularities of perfect indicative (<anduve, anduvo, anduvieron>, ...).

We analyse the data in the framework of autosegmental phonology with the hypothesis that all skeletons are composed of a succession of CV elements [Lowenstamm, 1996]. The vowels are described using the theory of elements, I, A, U, [Kaye et al., 1987].

Our morphological derivations rely on the apophonic path, $\emptyset \mapsto i \mapsto a \mapsto u \mapsto u$ [Guerssel and Lowenstamm, 1996, Ségéral, 1994], and the classical phonological operations (propagation, epenthesis, etc.)

3 Analysis

Structures:

- We propose that every verb form is composed of a theme, derived from the radical, and a flexional affix. The derivation and the flexional affix are the same for all verb classes.
- The themes do not all directly derive from the radical but they are hierarchised by a thematic tree which relates every theme indirectly to the radical through a serie of derivations. Suppletion & defection correspond to the lexicalisation of themes in the thematic tree which are the source of further derivations, hence the sub-regularities in suppletive verbs.

Results:

- the oppositions between the three *groups* at the infinitive forms can be reduced : the opposition between beber and vivir depends on the penultimate vowel quality (e/o → -er, i/u/a → -ir);
- the vocalic alternations between present indicative and subjunctive can be apophonically derived. Admitting the suffixes for third person singular to be +A for the indicative and the subjunctive, we derive the indicative from the subjunctive along the apophonic path ($\emptyset \mapsto i \mapsto a$):

Subjunctive	Theme _S + Affix	Indicative	Theme _I + Affix	Theme _S ↔ Theme _I
tome	tomi + A	toma	toma + A	tomi ↔ toma
beba	bebø + A	bebe	bebi + A	bebø ↔ bebi
viva	bibø + A	vive	bibi + A	bibø ↔ bibi

- the *different* paradigms of flexion for imperfect indicative can be reduced to a unique one. Admitting that the third person singular suffix is +a, we derive the imperfect theme from the present theme by adjunction of a CV skeletal element and propagation of the final vowel on the consonant position (i → j, a → w):

Imperfect	Theme _I + Affix	Theme _{P+CV} ↔ Theme _I
tomaba	tomab + a	toma+CV ↔ tomaw
bebía	bebij + a	bebi+CV ↔ bebij
vivía	bibij + a	bibi+CV ↔ bibij

- the sub-regularities in the perfect indicative of andar can be captured by lexicalising a single theme /andubi/ from which all perfective forms derive regularly.

Références

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