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4.4 Factors that prevent the development of morphological paradigms at later stages 5. Conclusion ; Abbreviations ; References ; Chapter 3. Derivational paradigms in diachrony and comparison ; 1. Introduction ; 2. Wordlists and language sample ; 3. The causative alternation: Subgrouping ; 4. Posture verbs: Subgrouping ; 5. External comparison ; 5.1 Theoretical issues ; 5.2 A combined grammatical tree ; 5.3 Derivational type and lexical stability ; 6. Conclusions ; References ; Chapter 4. On arguing from diachrony for paradigms ; 1. Introduction ; 2. What is a paradigm? 3. Some non-evidence from language change 4. Positive evidence for paradigms from analogical change ; 5. An extended sense of 'Paradigm' and its value here ; 6. Conclusion - A cautionary note with further positive indications for the paradigm ; Abbreviations ; References ; Chapter 5. Reconstructing the Niger-Congo Verb Extension Paradigm ; 1. Introduction ; 2. Niger-Congo verb extensions ; 3. Verb extensions in Afro-Asiatic, Nilo-Saharan and "Khoisan" ; 4. Renewed and borrowed extensions ; 5. Extension stacking ; 6. Verb extensions in Bantoid ; 7. Summary and conclusion ; Abbreviations Languages Linguistic forms ; References ; Appendix: Table of Verb Extensions in Bantoid ; Part II. The continuation of paradigms; Chapter 6. Perceived formal and functional equivalence ; 1. Indirect insertion of West Old Turkic verb stems in Late Ancient Hungarian ; 2. Hungarian verbal conjugational paradigms ; 3. The cuckoo's nest: The ik-conjugation ; 4. Copied Turkic verbs in the ik-conjugation (Rona-Tas & Berta 2011) ; 5. The Turkic deverbal suffixes -(V)g and -(V)k ; 6. The Hungarian reflexive verbs ; 7. Carry over ; Abbreviation ; References Chapter 7. Comparative consequences of the tongue root harmony analysis for proto-Tungusic, proto-Mongolic, and proto-Korean

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Sommario/riassunto

The paper reviews the data concerning the nominal inflectional morphology in the chain of languages comprising Uralic, Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Koreanic and Japonic, collectively termed "Ural-Altaic". Although nominal morphology has traditionally been quoted in support of the hypothesis concerning the genetic relationship of these languages, a more detailed survey of the data shows that the extant parallels are in various ways secondary and/or accidental. This suggests that Ural-Altaic is an areal and typological complex of languages, but not a genetic entity. On the other hand, it is also

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