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### 3. Corpus Analyses

Used indicators of decomposition to compare between **regular** and **exceptional** affixes

Frequency variables indicate predicted decomposability

- English: relative frequency  $\rightarrow \text{LN} (f(\text{base}) / f(\text{whole word}))$
- Turkish: affix frequency  $\rightarrow \text{LN} (f(\text{suffix}))$

**GOAL:** Test whether **exceptional suffixes** have higher decomposition rates than **regular suffixes**

- ## PREDICTIONS:

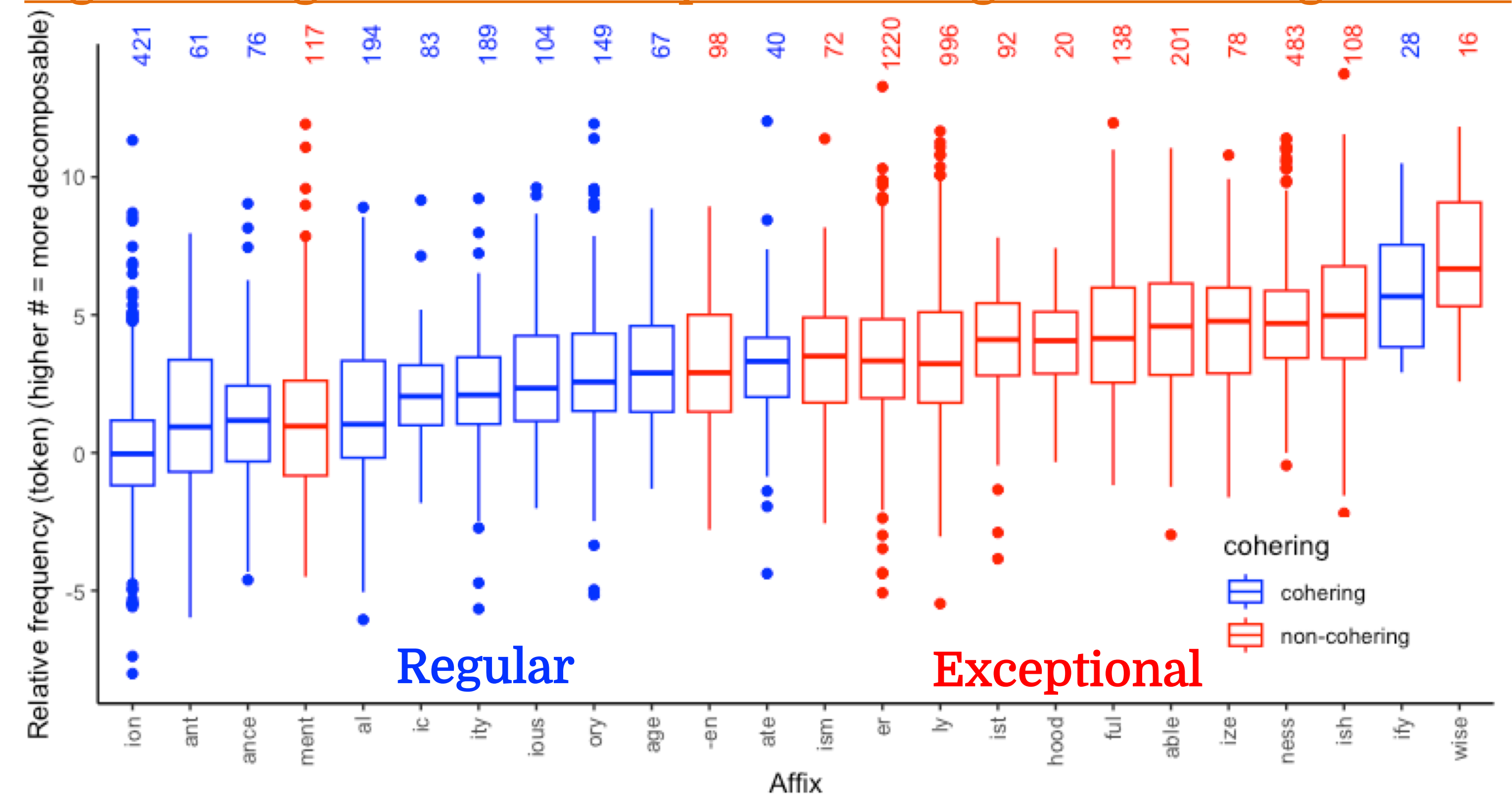
**Exceptional suffix = More decomposable**

Regular suffix = Less decomposable

## 4. Results and Conclusions

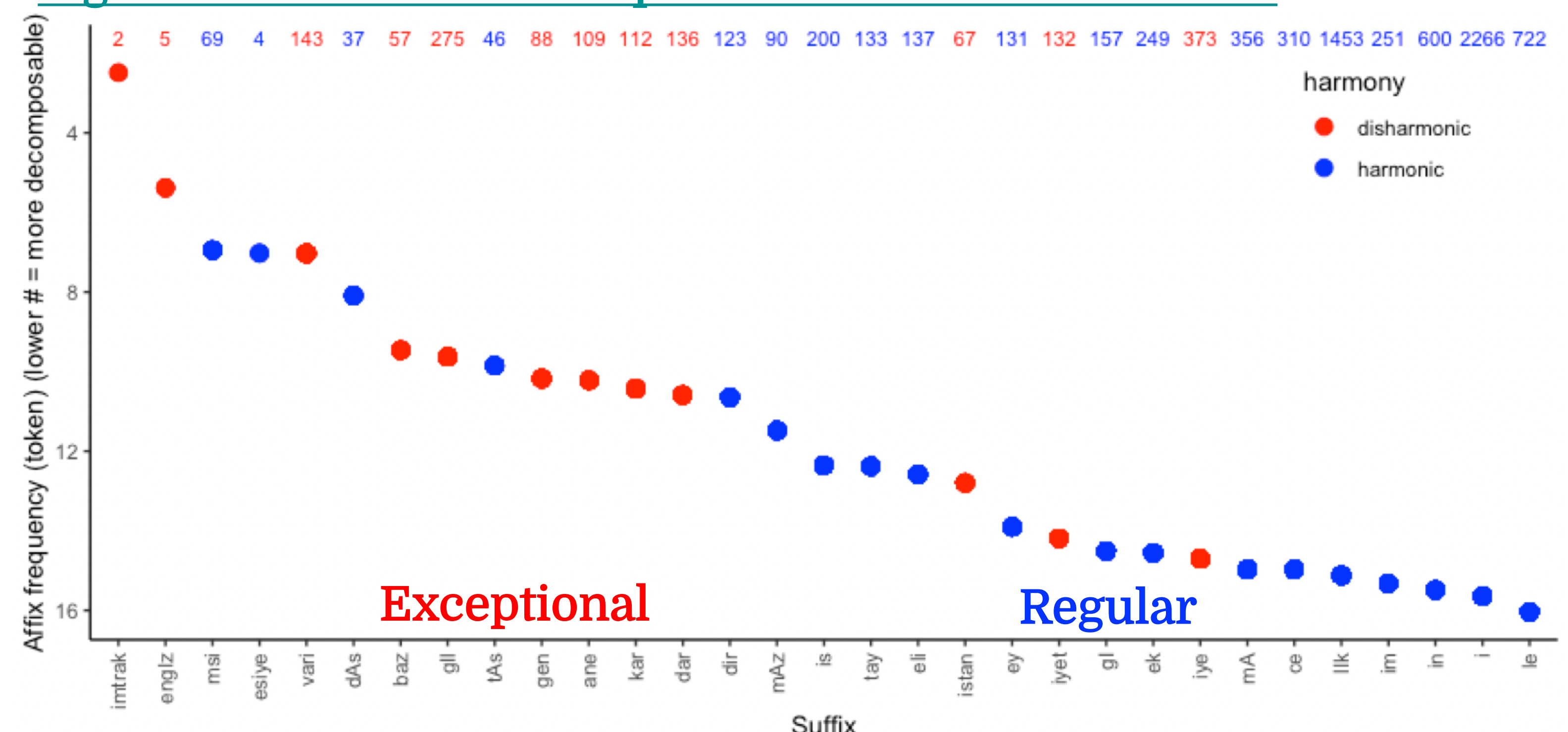
Highly decomposable suffixes are significantly more likely to be **exceptional** (p = 0.006)

Figure 1: English relative freq. for cohering/non-cohering suffixes



Highly decomposable suffixes more likely to be **exceptional** with marginal significance ( $p = 0.06$ )

Figure 2: Turkish affix freq. for harmonic/disharmonic



**Takeaways:** Factors predicting decomposition also predict exceptionality in both English and Turkish

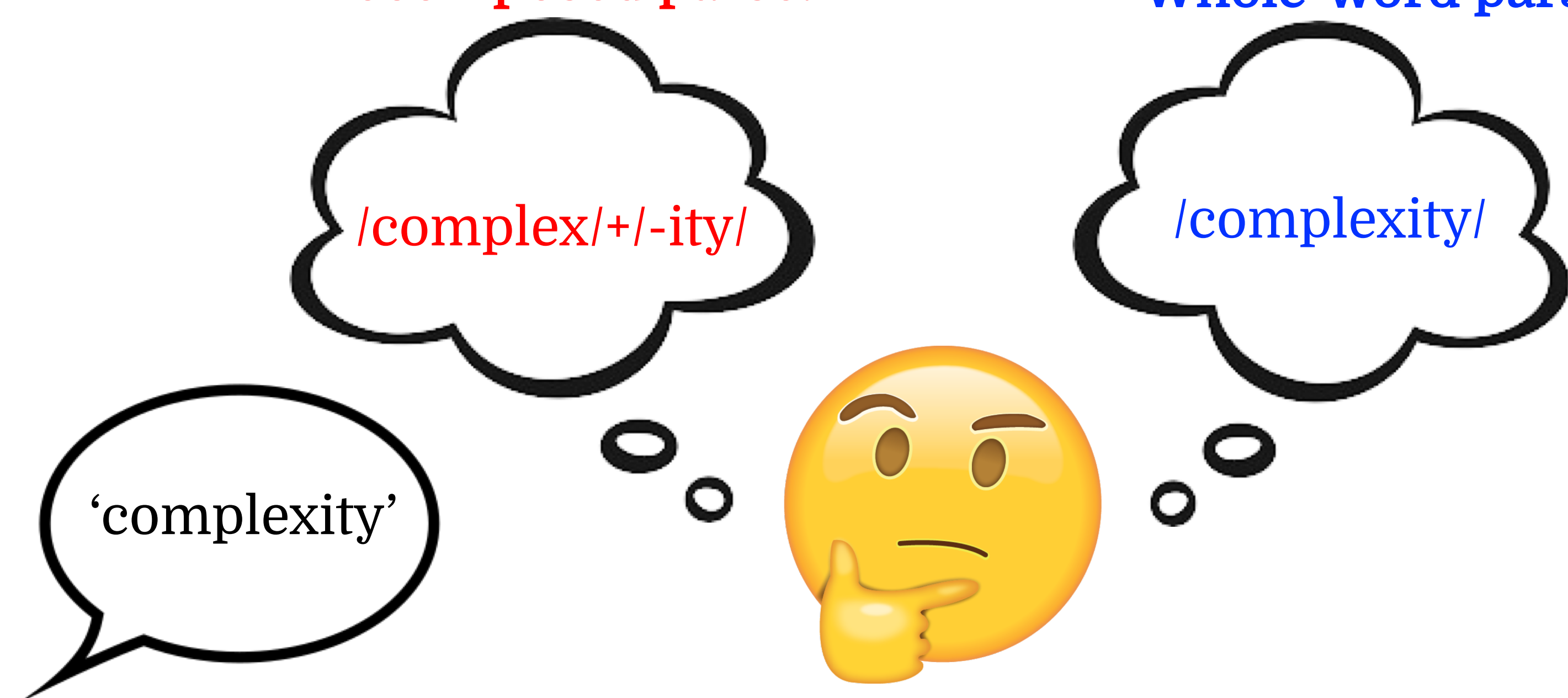
**Suggests connection between way complex words are processed in lexicon and their phonological behavior**

## 2. Interaction with Decomposability

Words with multiple subparts can be recognized as composite parts (decomposed) or whole word form (parsed whole)

## Decomposed parse:

### Whole-word parse:



Recent studies show **more decomposable** affixes are **less likely to undergo regular phonological rules** (Dabouis, 2019; Zuraw et al., 2021)

Can decomposition also predict varied phonological behavior in (1) English stress shift and (2) Turkish vowel harmony?

**Hypothesis:** Phonological exceptionality and morphological decomposition are linked

Affixes which do not follow expected phonological rules should be decomposed more often

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