

Re 'cloning', i.e. 'Reduplicative' Process

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This talk will be mainly concerned with the generative process traditionally known as *reduplication*, which recently has been reconsidered and termed *cloning* (Tkaczyk 2004). It will be made clear from the start that the common label, i.e. *reduplication* is scientifically naive in this sense and a new term, viz. *cloning* will be introduced to the linguistic theory. The *cloning process* will be explained away through a novel approach that is made up of two components: a new representational analysis based on making explicit precedence relations in phonological representations, whose main claim is that *cloning* results from loops in the precedence structure of phonological representations (Raimy 2000); and *Distributed Morphology* grammar architecture (Halle & Marantz 1993, 1994) with its readjustment rules. An emphasis on the representation of *cloning* within the morpho-phonology will be placed. In my view, the idea of application of modular and serial language frameworks in this area has been spurned and remained unasked all too often (still, the maximal simplicity of the approach will be emphasized, i.e. no recourse to any process-specific mechanisms like in other models, cf. Wilbur 1973, Carrier 1979, Marantz 1982, McCarthy & Prince 1995). Evidence from psycholinguistics (Levelt 1993) and cognitive facts (Lakoff 1987, Bybee 2003) back this scenario up too. Furthermore, morphological taxonomy will be revisited and it will be substantiated that, contrary to a stereotyped belief, *cloning* is indeed a truly concatenative-like process that is very similar in appearance to morphological prefixation, infixation or suffixation. Based on the cross-linguistic research on both languages areally grouped or defined and the ones of varying genetic affiliation, an unhackneyed classification of the process in question will be offered.

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