

7.2. Taxonomy of Lexical Integrity Violations

1. Manipulation

a. Movement (into and out of words)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estonian, Hungarian preverbs (Ackerman and Webelhuth 1997:3-4) • Mandarin Chinese verb-object compounds (Huang 1984:64) • Mohawk noun incorporation (Lieber 1992:140, Baker 1985a) • Udi person markers/endoclitics (Harris 2002:3-4) • Italian <i>trasporto latte</i> constructions (Lieber and Scalise 2007:6-8)
b. Word-part ellipsis [†]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (Bruening 2017:11-13, Chaves 2008; Spencer 2005:82-83; Lieber and Scalise 2007:6, Spencer 2005:82) • Italian (Bruening 2017:11, Nespor 1985) • Portuguese (Booij 2009:88, Vigario 2003:251) • German (1998:321) • Korean (Yoon 2017:4) • Turkish (Lewis 1967, Akkuş 2015)

2. Access [‡]

a. Syntax/semantics 'sees' morphology [§]	VP nominalization and constituent order	• Quechua (Ackema and Neeleman 2004:11, Lefebvre and Muysken 1988)
	Anaphoric islands	• English (Postal 1969, Lieber 1992:121-122)
	Suspended affixation (<i>gruppeninflection</i>) [†]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (Bruening 2017:11-13, Chaves 2008; Spencer 2005:82-83; Lieber and Scalise 2007:6, Spencer 2005:82) • Italian (Bruening 2017:11, Nespor 1985) • Portuguese (Booij 2009:88, Vigario 2003:251) • German (1998:321) • Korean (Yoon 2017:4) • Turkish (Lewis 1967, Akkuş 2015)
	Sublexical indexing	• Yavapai switch reference (Lieber 1992:124-125, Kendall 1976)
	Semantic scope phenomena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (Lieber and Scalise 2007:11-12) • Spanish (Lieber and Scalise 2007:11, Rainer & Varela 1992, Feliú & Fábregas 2003, Kornfeld & Saab 2003)
	Focus targeting sublexical units	• English (Bruening 2017:13, Selkirk 1984:271, Wennerstrom 1993, Artstein 2004)
	Sublexical access for case assignment	• Georgian (Booij 2009:88-89, Harris 2006)
b. Morphology 'sees' syntax/semantics [§]	Construction dependent morphology	• Dutch (Booij 2009:90-91)
	Agreement and verb position	• Dutch (East Netherlandic varieties) (Ackema and Neeleman 2004:11, Haeringen 1958)

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3. Order

a. Word-level phenomena	Order of inflectional and derivational affixes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanskrit, Georgian (Beard 1998)
b. Phrase-level phenomena ‡	Phrasal compounding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (Lieber 1992:11) • German (Meibauer 2007:236) • Afrikaans (Botha 1981:74-75) • Dutch (Ackema and Neeleman 2004:152) • Swedish (Mukai 2006:67) • Japanese (Shibatani and Kageyama 1988:455, Tokizaki 2017:2) • Mandarin Chinese (Wiese 1996:185)
	Words zero-derived from phrases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (Carney 2000:91, Bruening 2017:4-5)
	Words derived from constructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German nominalization and adjectival passive (Bruening 2017:10, Müller 2006; Müller and Wechsler 2014)
	Derivational morphology on phrases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (Spencer 2004:12; Bruening 2017:5-6) • Dutch nominalization (Ackema and Neeleman 2004:149) • Tagalog verbal derivation (Lieber 1992:16-17, Schachter and Otnes 1971) • Tamil nominalization (Lieber 1992:17-18, Subramanian 1988) • Estonian deverbal adjectives and nouns (Ackerman and Webelhuth 1997:3-4) • Italian phrasal derivation (Lieber and Scalise 2007:9) • Japanese <i>word plus</i> (W+) (Lieber and Scalise 2007:10-11, Kageyama 2001)
	Inflectional morphology on phrases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English possessive markers (Lieber 1992:14) • Warlpiri case markers (Lieber 1992:14-15, Simpson 1983)
	Bracketing paradoxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English (Lieber 1992:147-148) • Dutch (Booij 2009:93-95)