

Reduplication of Affixes

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Affixes may be subject to grammatical repetition in a number of guises, including semantically unmotivated *doubling* (Ryan & Schuh 2010); semantically unmotivated (whole or partial) *copying* (Zimmermann 2012); *multiple exponence* (Caballero & Harris 2010); and *recursion* (Lander & Letuchiy 2010). This paper considers situations where affixes can undergo the morphological process of *reduplication*, i.e. where phonological copying of some (or all) of the affixal material occurs to express some grammatical function or category. One case in point is the habitual reduplication that can apply to some affixes in the Uto-Aztecan language Hiaki (Yaqui). Verbal vocabulary items in this language exist on a continuum from free-standing lexical verbs to bound affixes, with a small, closed class of items, the “verb-affix hybrids”, which can be either free or bound. Reduplication ably applies to free-standing verbs as well as to verb-affix hybrids (regardless of whether their appearance is in the free-standing or bound form), and it also applies to a few true verbal suffixes, such as *-sae* ‘directive’, *-’ii’aa* ‘desiderative’, *-tate* ‘inceptive’, *-vae* ‘prospective’, and *-pea* ‘inclination’ (Escalante 1990). Haugen and Harley (2013) propose that reduplication in Hiaki targets, and is a diagnostic for, *roots* (i.e. the syntactic category $\sqrt{\quad}$). The present paper explores the extent to which this kind of analysis may apply to other cases of reduplication targeting affixes cross-linguistically.