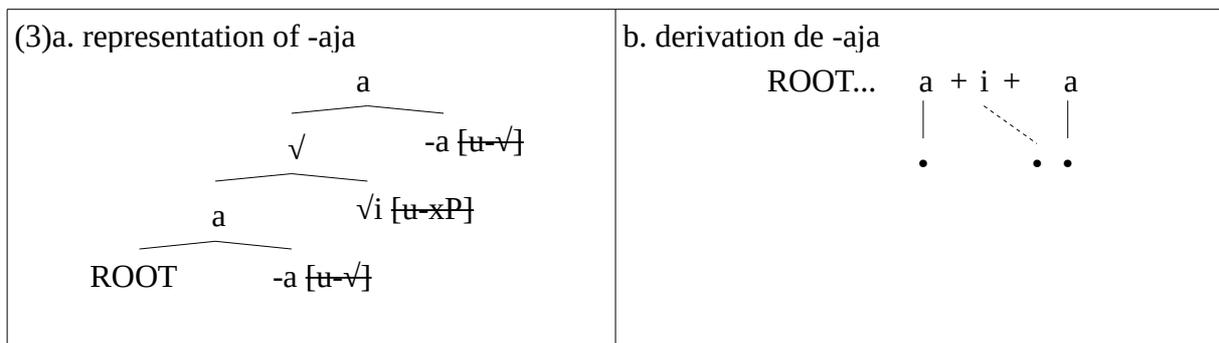


in Russian that could show the same intervening expletive root /-i/? I show that long adjectives (ex : $\text{н}\bar{\text{о}}\text{в-а} \sim \text{н}\bar{\text{о}}\text{в-а}\text{жа}$ ‘new’) show a very similar phenomenon. These are marked by a repetition of the gender suffix (recognizable especially in feminine because it alternates with -u in the accusative form: $\text{н}\bar{\text{о}}\text{в-}\mathbf{u} \sim \text{н}\bar{\text{о}}\text{в-}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{j}\mathbf{u}$). Most interesting: this reduplication of the gender suffix involves an intervening fixed segment: /j/. The glide /j/ is the consonantal equivalent of the vowel /i/ mentioned above. I thus propose that these two fixed segments found in reduplications are realizations of the same expletive root (3a), which surfaces as a consonant [j] between two vowels (it is linked to an empty onset preceding the second suffix -a) (3b).



As a conclusion, this analysis shows, from a morpho-phonological point of view, the correlation between aspectual derivation and adjectival derivation in Russian. Semantics is not addressed, but it complementary with semantic and morpho-syntactic analyses that have been proposed on this topic (Geist, 2010 ; among others).

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