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Polysynthetic Language | Article about Polysynthetic ... The nature of the learning task is different, and potentially more challenging, when the child is learning a polysynthetic language - a language in which words are highly morphologically complex,...

Polysynthetic Language Structures And Their Role In Baker proposes polysynthetic languages follow this structure as NPs appear to have the properties of adjuncts. To take an example of an English parallel, adverbs are modifiers and can appear on either side of the VP, Baker applies this familiar concept to a new domain, showing that in Mohawk (a polysynthetic language), like English the VP has an obligatory position but NPs can be adjuncts with respect to this element.

A bit of typology -- LIN 2201, Intro to Linguistics with Dr. Hunter Thompson Lockwood

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In linguistic typology, polysynthetic languages are highly synthetic languages, i.e. languages in which words are composed of many morphemes. They are very highly inflected languages. Polysynthetic languages typically have long "sentence-words" such as the Yupik word tuntussuqatarniksaitengqiggtuq which means "He had not yet said again that he was going to hunt reindeer." The word consists of the morphemes tuntu-ssur-qatar-ni-ksaite-ngqiggte-uq with the meanings, reindeer-hunt-future-say-negatio

(PDF) The Acquisition of Polysynthetic Languages A synthetic language may use morphological agglutination combined with partial usage of fusional features, for example in its case system (e.g., German, Dutch, and Persian). Agglutinative languages tend to have a high rate of affixes or morphemes per word, and to be very regular, in particular with very few irregular verbs.

Writers choose words and language features deliberately - to have an effect on their readers. The way they structure parts of a text, eg openings and endings, influences the reader too.