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Make micromorphology great again

The micromorphology hypothesis (Stump 2017, 2023) argues that affixes may form constituents to the exclusion of the lexical stem, i.e., a *complex affix*. The notion of a complex affix is, naturally, much older and has been used for both synchronic and diachronic description. The terms *affix conglutination* and *affix telescoping* have been used to describe cases where more than one suffix are needed to create a derivate, with the intermediate stage having a different meaning or missing altogether, both synchronically and as part of language change, where a new affix is created on the basis of two existing ones (e.g., the English *-let* (*droplet*) is historically derived from the combination of two suffixes, *-et* (*Janet*) and *-l* (*nozzle*, *kernel*). I will argue that in DM complex affixation is not only expected to yield a different interpretation from affix stacking, mostly as a result of semantic deletion, but is also required as an intermediate step towards diachronic reanalysis.