**1.Topic-Morphology**

**2.Sub-topics- Kinds of morphology**

**3.Outcomes:**

    a.  Understanding of morphology as a linguistically practical concept
    b.  Understanding an evolution of language

**4.Terminology**

• Morphology – study of internal structure of words

• Morpheme – the smallest linguistic unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. Words are composed of morphemes (one or more). There are some complications with this simple definition. sing·er·s, home·work, moon·light, un·kind·ly, talk·s, ten·th, flipp·ed, de·nation·al·iz· ation The order of morphemes matters: talk·ed 6= *ed·talk, re·write 6= *write·re

• Morph. The term morpheme is used both to refer to an abstract entity and its concrete realization(s) in speech or writing. When it is needed to maintain the signified and signifier distinction, the term morph is used to refer to the concrete entity, while the term morpheme is reserved for the abstract entity only.

• Allomorphs – morphemes having the same function but different form. Unlike the synonyms they usually cannot be replaced one by the other. (1) a. indefinite article: an orange – a building b. plural morpheme: cat·s [s] – dog·s [z] – judg·es [@s] (2) a. matk·a 'mothernom'– matek 'mothersgen' – matc·e 'motherdat' – matˇc·in 'mother's'

Classification Of Morphemes

Bound  and  Free

• Bound – cannot appear as a word by itself. -s (dog·s), -ly (quick·ly), -ed (walk·ed); -te (dˇel´a·te 'do2pl'), -y (ˇzen·y 'women'), vy- (vy·j´ıt 'walk out')

• Free – can appear as a word by itself; often can combine with other morphemes too. house (house·s), walk (walk·ed), of, the, or hrad 'castle', ˇzen 'womanroot = gen.pl.', pˇres 'over', nebo 'or' Past tense morpheme is a bound morpheme in English (-ed) but a free morpheme in Mandarine Chinese (le) (3) a. Ta He chi eat le past fan. meal. 'He ate the meal.' b. Ta He chi eat fan meal le. past. 'He ate the meal.'

Root and Affix

root – nucleus of the word that affixes attach too. In English, most of the roots are free. In some languages that is less common (Lithuanian: Billas Clintonas). Compounds contain more than one root: home·work; ˇzelezo·beton 'reinforced concrete'

• affix – a morpheme that is not a root; it is always bound –

suffix: talk·ing, quick·ly; mal·´y 'smallmasc.sg.nom', kup·ova·t 'buyimperf ' –

prefix: un·happy, pre·existing; do·psat 'finish writing', nej·m´enˇe 'least' –

infix: common in Austronesian and Austroasiatic lgs (Tagalog, Khmer) Tagalog: basa 'read' b·um·asa 'readpast' – sulat 'write' – s·um·ulat 'wrote' very rare in English: abso·bloody·lutely, –

 circumfix: morpheme having two parts that are placed around a stem Dutch collectives: berg 'mountain' ge·berg·te 'mountains' *geberg, *bergte vogel 'bird' ge·vogel·te 'poultry' *gevogel, *vogelte Czech po+. . . +´ı: Vltava → Po·vltav·´ı 'Vltava river area' (*povltava, *vltav´ı); Pobalt´ı, pohoˇr´ı, pohrani·c´ı, potrub´ı, pobˇreˇz´ı, poles´ı

Suffixes more common than prefixes which are more common than infixes/circumfixes

Content × Functional

• Content morphemes – carry some semantic content car, -able, un-

 • Functional morphemes – provide grammatical information the, and, -s (plural), -s (3rd sg) jsem 'past aux1sg', -a 'gen.sg' (mˇest·a 'towngen')

Derivation vs. Inflection

• inflection – creating various forms of the same word lexeme – an abstract entity; the set of all forms related by inflection (but not derivation). table – table·s uˇc·´ı·m – uˇc·´ı·ˇs – uˇc·´ı – uˇc·´ı·me lemma: A form from a lexeme chosen by convention (e.g., nom.sg. for nouns, infinitive for verbs) to represent that set. Also called the canonical/base/dictionary/citation form. E.g., break, breaks, broke, broken, breaking have the same lemma break ending – inflectional suffix

• derivation – creating new words slow – slow·ly – slow·ness uˇc·i·t – uˇc·i·tel – uˇc·i·tel·ka – uˇc·i·tel·sk´y – uˇc·i·tel·ova·t – vy·uˇc·ova·t

Inflection vs. Derivation:

• Derivation tends to affects the meaning of the word, while inflection tends to affect only its syntactic function.

• Derivation tends to be more irregular – there are more gaps, the meaning is more idiosyncratic and less compositional.

• However, the boundary between derivation and inflection is often fuzzy and unclear.

Morphological processes

• Concatenation (adding continuous affixes) – the most common process Often phonological changes on morpheme boundaries.

• Reduplication – part of the word or the entire word is doubled: – Tagalog: basa 'read' – ba·basa 'will read'; sulat 'write' – su·sulat 'will write' –

Afrikaans: amper 'nearly' – amper·amper 'very nearly'; dik 'thick' – dik·dik 'very thick' –

Indonesian: oraN 'man' – oraN·oraN 'all sorts of men' (Cf. orangutan) –

Samoan: alofa 'loveSg' a·lo·lofa 'loveP l' galue 'workSg' ga·lu·lue 'workP l' la:poPa 'to be largeSg' la:·po·poPa 'to be largeP l' tamoPe 'runSg' ta·mo·moPe 'runP l' –

English: humpty·dumpty – American English (borrowed from Yiddish): baby-schmaby, pizza-schmizza

• Morpheme internal changes (apophony, ablaut) – the word changes internally – English: sing – sang – sung, man – men, goose – geese (not productive anymore)

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