

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a metal door. The door is covered in intricate, raised scrollwork patterns, likely made of brass or a similar metal. The patterns consist of various swirls, loops, and circular motifs, some of which are surrounded by small, dark, circular studs or rivets. The lighting is somewhat dim, highlighting the texture and depth of the metalwork.

Morphology

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Overview

- Homeworks
- Introduction to Morphology
 - Morphemes and Phonemes

Review

- Syllable Structure
 - Onset, Rhyme, Nucleus, Coda
- Applying Syllable Structure to Phonology Problems

Homework

- Question 2
 - Step 1:
 - Know the segments you are being asked about
 - [b]
 - Voiced, bilabial, stop
 - [b̥]
 - Voiced, bilabial, murmured stop

Homework

- Question 2
 - Step 2:
 - Any minimal pairs?

Homework

- Question 2
 - Step 3:
 - T-diagrams.

Homework

- Question 2
 - Step 4:
 - Can you define the environments? Distinct? Non-Distinct?
 - What does this mean about our distributions? What does it mean about the underlying forms (i.e. the phonemes)?

Homework

- Question 2
 - Step 5:
 - Can you find a **near minimal pair** or a shared environment? Can you write a rule?

Homework

- Question 2
 - Step 6:
 - Check your work!

Homework

- Question 3 (a)
 - What natural class do /i u/ form that excludes the other phonemes in Mokilese?

Homework

- Question 3 (b)
 - Step 1:
 - Know the segments you are being asked about
 - [i]
 - [i̥]
 - [u]
 - [ʊ]

Homework

- Question 3 (b)
 - Step 2:
 - Any minimal pairs?

Homework

- Question 3 (b)
 - Step 3:
 - T-diagrams.

Homework

- Question 3 (b)
 - Step 4:
 - Can you define the environments? Distinct? Non-Distinct?
 - What does this mean about our distributions? What does it mean about the underlying forms (i.e. the phonemes)?

Homework

- Question 3 (b)
 - Step 5:
 - Can you find a **near minimal pair** or a shared environment? Can you write a rule?

Homework

- Question 3 (b)
 - Step 6:
 - Check your work!

Homework

- Question 6

Homework

- Question 7 (a) – (d)

Morphology

- We just talked about phonemes and allophones, which represent **mental sound categories**.
- Morphemes are “the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function” (*CL*, p. 117).
- A morpheme:
 - Shows a **systematic sound-meaning correspondence**
 - **Cannot be further divided** without losing the sound-meaning correspondence

Morphology

- Morphemes are listed in the **mental lexicon** of native speakers
- The mental grammar of a language includes rules about how morphemes can be combined to make **words**
 - Words are *free*. Morphemes may be *free* or *bound*. (to be discussed next time)

Morphology

- Swahili dataset example

Homeworks

Have a good day!



Phonology Practice Problem

- We will now work through Question 4 on p. 108 together. (Answers will not be put on these slides).

Phonology Practice Problem

- Step 1: Know the segments you are comparing.
 - Based on the segments listed in (i), what segment pairs are most likely to correspond to the same allophones, based on features?

Phonology Practice Problem

- Step 2: Locate any minimal pairs in the data

Phonology Practice Problem

- Step 3: List where the segments appear

Phonology Practice Problem

- Step 4: Try to classify the environments
 - Distinct? Non-distinct?
 - What distribution? Complementary? Contrastive?
 - What does this mean about the phonemes?

Phonology Practice Problem

- Step 5: Either note **near minimal pairs** (or same environments) or write a rule
 - If we write a rule for a pair, can we consolidate that rule with the rules for the other pair(s)?

Phonology Practice Problem

- Step 6: Check your work!