

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a metal door. The door features intricate, embossed scrollwork and circular patterns. The metal has a dark, weathered appearance with some lighter patches. The patterns are complex, with multiple concentric circles and swirling lines. The overall aesthetic is that of a classic, ornate metal door.

Morphology

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Overview

- Review
- The Lexicon
- Derivation and Inflection
- Compounding (?)
- Morphology Problems

Review

- Morpheme Types:
 - Free
 - Bound
 - Roots
 - Affixes
 - Base
- Lexical Category

Rules and The Lexicon

- A native speaker knows:
 - Things that are arbitrary/unpredictable, and must be **memorized**.
 - Things that are creative/predictable, and must be **systematically generated**
- Which would each of these be?
 - The **meaning of an individual morpheme** like *sing* or *-er*
 - The fact that the morpheme *-er*, ‘one who does V’ can **combine** with verbs to **make complex words** like *singer, dancer*

Rules and The Lexicon

- Linguists have proposed the following two components to the mental grammar:
 - **Mental Lexicon** –a list of arbitrary/unpredictable information.
 - The sound and meaning of each morpheme
 - A morpheme's lexical entry also includes any exceptional or idiosyncratic information
 - A system of **rules and generalizations**
 - These govern how linguistic elements, such as morphemes, can combine.

Morphemes

- Free
- Bound
- Root
- Affix
- Base

Inflectional vs. Derivational Affixes

- Affixes can be divided into types, based on how they affect the word's meaning:
 - Inflectional
 - Derivational

Inflectional vs. Derivational Affixes

- A derivational affix “forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base” (CL, p 122)
 - Some derivational affixes **change** the category of the word they attach to
 - Some do **not**
- Examples (can you state meanings and word-formation rules for these affixes?)
 - cloud + y → cloudy
 - un + wrap → unwrap

Inflectional vs. Derivational Affixes

- Sometimes a word formed by derivation takes on a specialized, unpredictable meaning
 - transmit + [ʃ]ion → transmission
 - recite + al → recital
- What are the implications, in terms of mental grammar, when this occurs?
 - Where in the linguistic system is unpredictable information handled?

Inflectional vs. Derivational Affixes

- An inflectional affix “modifi[es]...a word's form to indicate grammatical information of various sorts” (CL, p 131)
 - Examples: - number (singular/plural)
 - tense and aspect
 - comparative/superlative
- Inflectional affixes do not change the category of the word they attach to
- English has only 8 regular inflectional affixes (if we count possessive 's) — memorize them? (see Table 4.15, p 132)

Inflectional vs. Derivational Affixes

- Inflection can be marked irregularly, as by vowel changes (s[æ]ng) or irregular affixes (children)
- Inflection and mental grammar
 - Irregular inflectional form: stored in mental lexicon
 - Regular inflectional form: generated by rule
 - Evidence for this difference: The frequency of a verb affects the speed at which people can utter an irregular past form, but not a regular past form

Inflectional vs. Derivational Practice

1. soften (Heating the wax will soften it.)
 2. reading (I am reading a book.)
 3. reading (The reading of the poem was
 4. beautifully done.)
 5. kingdom (The knight rode across the kingdom.)
 6. happier (My friend is happier than I am.)
- Are the two cases of -ing in this chart the same affix?

Inflectional vs. Derivational Affixes

- When a word has an inflectional affix, this can make it more difficult to apply the distributional tests for word category
 - Try it
- If both inflectional and derivational affixes are added to the same root, what is the order in which they are added?

Compounds

- Compounds are formed when you have more than one free morpheme added together to make a word.
- There are two types of compounds:
 - Endocentric compounds
 - When the meaning of the compound comes from the head free morpheme of the compound. (*CL, p. 130*)
 - *Dog food, caveman*
 - Exocentric compounds
 - When the meaning of the compound doesn't come directly from the meaning of either morpheme (*CL, p. 130*)
 - *Walkmans, gameboys*

Morphology Problem Practice

Sierra Popoluca (Mexico)

1. minpa 'He comes'
2. minyahum 'They came'
3. minpanam 'He still comes'
4. minyahpatyim 'They also come'
5. minyahpa 'They come'
6. minum 'He came'
7. minumtyim 'He also came'
8. minyahumtyim 'They also came'

Allomorphs

- So far, we have primarily seen datasets where morphemes only have one allomorph. However, there are instances where there is more than one allomorph that corresponds to a morpheme.
- When more than one allomorph corresponds to a morpheme, similar to phonemes and allophones, we must determine a rule which predicts the distribution of the allomorphs according to phonological environments.

Morphology Problem Practice 2

- Create a dataset of words in English which contain the allomorphs [ɪm-] and [ɪn-]. What is the underlying morpheme? Can you predict their distribution?
 - [ɪmpɑsɪbl̩] *impossible*
 - [ɪntəl̩,əbl̩] *intolerable*

Homeworks

- Writing Assignment 4
- Homeworks:
 - p. 147, Exercise 2
 - p.148, Exercise 4
 - p. 149, Exercise 6
 - p. 149, Exercise 9
 - p. 151, Exercise 14, (a) - (d)

Have a good day!