Lecture 1

In this lecture, we will talk about:

1. Meaning of morphology

2. lexemes and word-forms

3. Free morphemes

4. Bound morphemes

معنى المورفولوجيا (الصرف)

الكلمات المركبة واشكالها

المور فيمات الحرة (تكون غير مرتبطة بكلمة)

المورفيمات الملازمة (تكون مرتبطة بكلمة)

What is linguistics?

ماهي اللغويات (علم اللغات)؟

- The scientific study of human language is called linguistics. العلم الذي يدرس لغات البشر يسمى اللغويات
- A linguist: is a scientist who investigates human language in all it facets (aspects): its structure, its use, its history, e.النغوي: هو العالم الذي يحقق في لغة الانسان من جميع الجوانب، هيكلتها، استخداماتها وتاريخها،
- Linguistics has different branches, including, phonetics and phonology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology, etc. اللغويات لها فروع مختلفة بما فيها الصوتيات، علم الاصوات، علم الدلالة، النويات اللغويات الاجتماعية، النحو والصرف.

Branches of linguistics

فروع اللغويات

- As mentioned above, there are different branches in linguistics; e. هناك فروع مختلفة من اللغويات مثل:
- **Phonetics and phonology**: concerned with the sounds and sound systems of language.
- **Semantics**: studies the meaning of words and sentences.

الصوتيات وعلم الاصوات: يهتم بالأصوات و نظام اللغة الصوتي

علم الدلالة: يدرس معنى الكلمات والجمل

Morphology

علم التشكل والمورفولوجيا

- Pragmatics: studies language in context and the influence of situation on meaning.
- Syntax: studies the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language.

البراغماتية: دراسة اللغة من السياق والتأثير الوضع على المعنى.

بناء الجملة: دراسة القواعد التي تحكم طريقة ربط وجمع الكلمات لتشكيل جمل في اللغة.

- **Morphology:** is the study of the forms of words. It is the study of the ways in which words are built up from smaller units.

علم التشكل (المور فولو جيا): هو در اسة أشكال الكلمات. هو در اسة الطرق التي تتم بها بناء الكلمات من وحدات اصغر

 In other words, <u>morphology</u> is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed. بعبارة اخرى، المورفولوجيا هو علم يهتم بدر اسة البنية الداخلية للكلمات والقواعد التي تشكل الكلمة.

Morphology comes from the Greek Morph = form and ology = study. (literally: the study of forms)

Example: مثال

- Happy – <u>un</u>happy - <u>un</u>happ<u>iness</u>.

الكلمات ،الكلمات المركبة وتشكيل الكلمات Words, Lexemes and Word-Forms

- A word: is a unit of expression which has universal intuitive (natural/innate) recognition by native speakers, in both spoken and written language.

- Lexemes and Word-Forms :

- <u>A lexeme</u>: is a dictionary word that can be realized by word-forms. The word-form is the orthographic or phonological shape in which a lexeme occurs.

Examples

- 'am, are, is, was, were, be, been, being' are word-forms of the lexeme 'BE'.
- 'have, has, had' are word-forms of the lexeme 'HAVE'.
- 'do, does, did, done, doing' are word-forms/realizations of the lexeme 'DO'.
- 'Wife' and 'wives' are word-forms of the lexeme 'WIFE'.
- 'Small, smaller, smallest' are realizations of the lexeme 'SMALL'.

Morphemes

 As mentioned above, morphology (the science of word forms) is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

Words consist of what is called morphemes.

- Morpheme: is the smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function.

المورفيم: هو اصغر عنصر لغوى قادر على اعطاء معنى او وظيفة نحوية.

- Example: sell-er-s
- Morphemes have no internal structure other than phonological structure.
- That is, they cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.
- Naturally, the boundaries between words are also boundaries between morphemes.

- Examples:
- Over-estimat-ion / dis-pleas-ure / nerv-ous

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- **One morpheme** boy (one syllable)

desire, lady, water (two syllables) crocodile (three syllables)

- **Two morphemes** boy + ish desire + able

- **Three morphemes** boy + ish + ness desire + able + ity

- Four morphemes gentle + man + li + ness un + desire + able + ity

- More than four un + gentle + man + li + ness anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + ism

Free Morphemes Vs. Bound Morphemes

- There are two types of morphemes:
- Free morphemes: are morphemes which can occur as independent words.
- That is, morphemes which can stand by themselves as single words; e.g. guide, go, open, etc.

 bound morphemes: are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, but are attached to other morphemes to form a word;

- **Example:** -er (writ-er), -s (writ-er-s), etc.

Example

- The expression 'reactivation time schedules' can be morphologically analyzed as follows:

're-act-iv-at-ion time schedule-s'

're-, -ive, -at(e), -io, -s' are: bound morphemes,

'act, active, time, schedule' are: <u>free morphemes</u>.

NB: Notice that:

- In 'reactivation time schedule', all of these morphemes occur in a single word, despite the spelling.
- What is important is that 'act, active, time and schedule' can occur as isolated words in other contexts.
- Therefore, they are free morphemes.

ملاحظة: لاحظ أن:-

في الكلمة (رياكتف تايم سكاجول) كل المورفيمات حدثت في كلمة واحدة على الرغم من الناحية الاملائية، المهم هو ان الكلمات (اكت، اكتف، تايم اند سكاجول) يمكن ان تحدث في كلمات منعزلة في سياقات اخرى، ولذلك فهي مورفيمات حرة.

Practice

- Isolate the morphemes in the following words, and say whether they are bound or free:

carelessness friends

Translation inadequate

Readers disqualified

fishing helpful

Movement unacceptable

undressed laughter

knitting needle. supportive