Morphology

1. Morphology:

■ Look at the following examples:

works, worker, working, worked = work + -s, -er, -ing, ed

talks, talker, talking, talked = talk + -s, -er, -ing, ed

■ *Morphology:* is the analysis of the structure of words. Or, the study of the internal structure of the word.

2.1 Morpheme:

- Look at the following examples:

works, worker, working, worked = work + -s, -er, -ing, ed

talks, talker, talking, talked = talk + -s, -er, -ing, ed

- -s, -ing, ed are units of grammatical function.
- work, talk,-er are units of meaning.
- work, talk, -s, -er, -ing, ed are morphemes.

- *Morpheme:* a minimal (the smallest) unit of meaning or grammatical function.

Identify the morphemes the following words:

- Reopened.
- Returned.
- Tourists.
- Writers.
- Unhappy
- Foolishness
- Undressed.
- Carelessness.

2.2 Free and Bound Morpheme:

- Look at the following:

  Reopened, Returned, Tourists, Writers, Unhappy, Foolishness, Undressed, Carelessness.

- There are two types of morphemes:

  * open, turn → words

  * re-, -ed, -ist, -er, un-, → affixes

- *Free morpheme:* a morpheme that can stand by itself as a single word.

- The free morphemes can be identified as the set of separate English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.

2.2 Free and Bound Morpheme:

- *Bound morpheme:* a morpheme that can not stand alone and must be attached to a free morpheme.

- All affixes (prefixes and suffixes) are bound morphemes in English.

- when bound morphemes are attached to a free morpheme, free morpheme (basic word) is called *a stem.*

Re-	*open*	-ed		*Tour*	-ist	-s
prefix	stem	suffix		stem	suffix	suffix
bound	free	bound		free	bound	bound

Identify free and bound morphemes in the following words:

Re<u>turn</u>ed

<u>Write</u>rs

Un<u>happy</u>

<u>Fool</u>ishness

Un<u>dress</u>ed

<u>Care</u>lessness.

2.3 Lexical and Functional Morphemes:

- Look at the following free morphemes:

open, turn, between, and, the, he

Free morphemes fall into two categories:

- <u>*Lexical Morpheme:* a free morpheme that is a content word,</u> such as verbs, nouns-----.

*New lexical morphemes can be easily added to language.

* Therefore, described as an *'open'* class of words.

2.3 Lexical and Functional Morphemes:

- *Functional Morpheme:* a free morpheme that is used as a function word, such as conjunctions (and), prepositions (in), articles (the), pronouns (he).

*New functional morphemes can not be added to language.

* Therefore, described as a *'closed'* class of words.

2.4 Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes:

- Look at the following bound morphemes:

good*ness*, care*ful*, pay*ment*

work*s*, work*ing*, work*ed*

Bound morphemes fall into two categories:

- <u>*Derivational morpheme:* a bound morpheme used to make new words or words of different grammatical category.</u>

good –good*ness*, care- care*ful*, pay- pay*ment*

happy-*un*happy, judge-*mis*judge

2.4 Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes:

- *Inflectional morpheme:* <u>a bound morpheme used to indicate the grammatical function of a word.</u>

  work*s*, work*ing*, work*ed*

- English has eight inflectional morphemes:

  Noun+   possessive -'s, plural -s

  Verb+   3rd person singular -s, present participle -ing, past tense -ed, past participle –en

  Adjective+ comparative –er, superlative –est

- In English, all the inflectional morphemes are *suffixes*.

2.4 Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes:

- Inflectional morphemes never change the grammatical category.

book (N)   books, book's (N)

work (V)   works, working, worked (V)

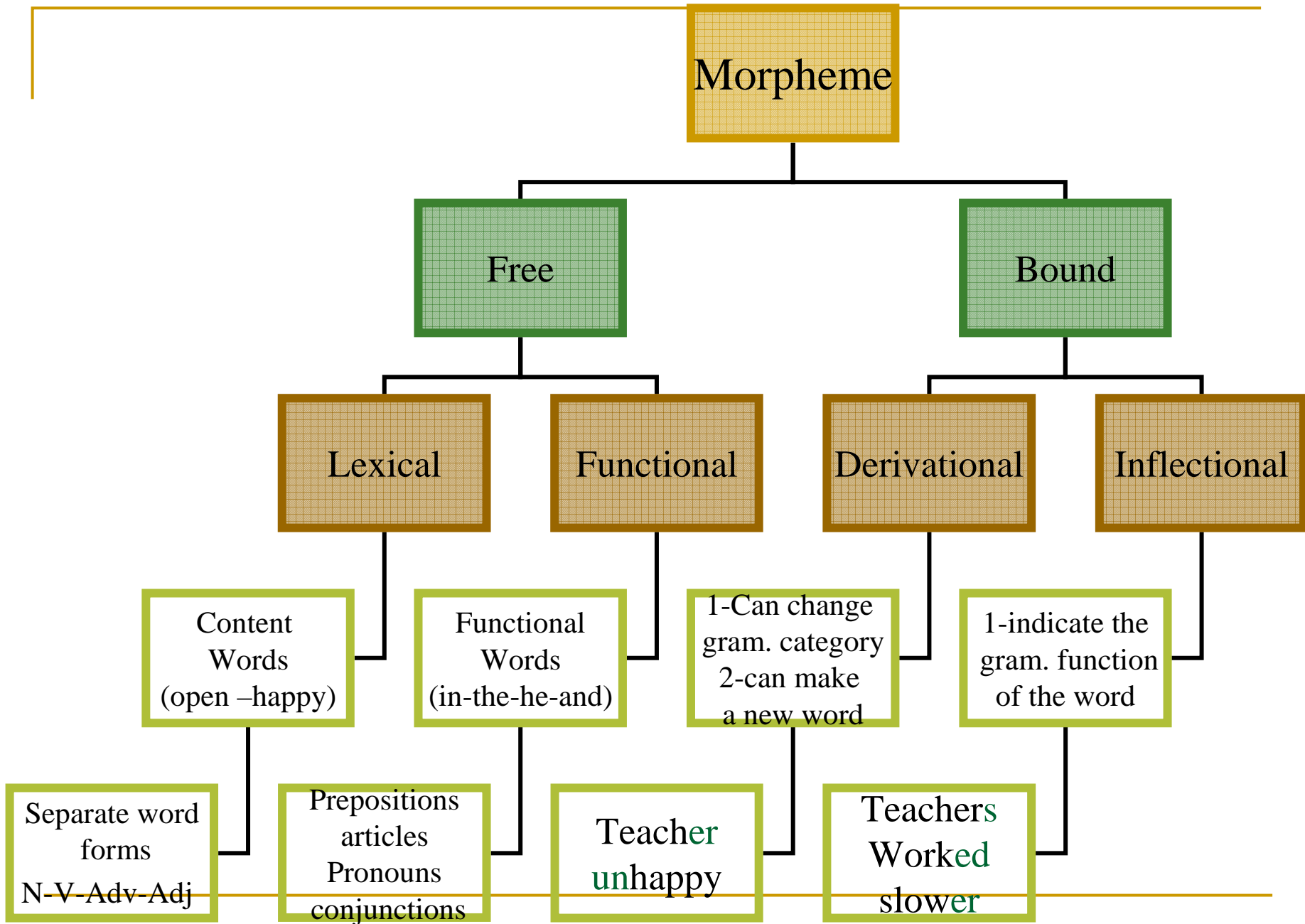Slow (adj)   slower, slowest (adj)

- Derivational morphemes can change the grammatical category.

good –goodness, care- careful, pay- payment

- Whenever there is a derivational and an inflectional suffixes in the same word, *the derivational should be followed by the inflectional suffix.*

      lexical+ derivational + inflectional

      teach   er   s

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                            ┌─────────────────┐
                            │    Morpheme     │
                            └─────────────────┘
                   ┌──────────────────┴──────────────────┐
            ┌────────────┐                         ┌────────────┐
            │    Free    │                         │   Bound    │
            └────────────┘                         └────────────┘
         ┌────────┴────────┐                   ┌────────┴────────┐
   ┌──────────┐     ┌──────────┐       ┌──────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐
   │ Lexical  │     │Functional│       │ Derivational │   │ Inflectional │
   └──────────┘     └──────────┘       └──────────────┘   └──────────────┘
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Content Words (open –happy)	Functional Words (in-the-he-and)	1-Can change gram. category 2-can make a new word	1-indicate the gram. function of the word
Separate word forms N-V-Adv-Adj	Prepositions articles Pronouns conjunctions	Teacher unhappy	Teachers Worked slower

Identify the morphemes in the following:
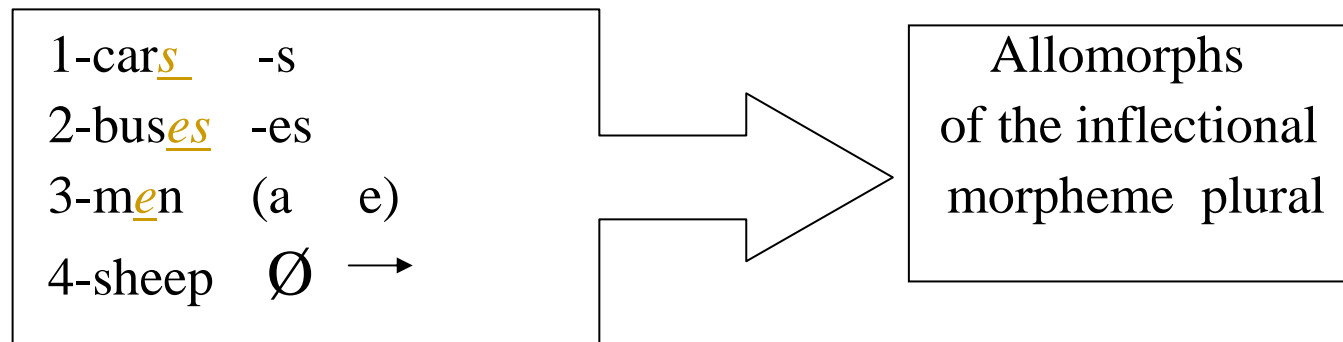
- When he arrived, the old man had an umbrella and a large plastic bag full of books.

Free: L lexical   F functional

Bound: D derivational   I inflectional

3.1 Allomorph:

- Look at the different morphological realizations of the inflectional morpheme –s (plural)

1-car*s* -s	Allomorphs
2-bus*es* -es	of the inflectional
3-m*e*n (a e)	morpheme plural
4-sheep Ø →	

- *Allomorph:* one version of a morpheme.

- (-s 3rd person singular)   finishes- works   -es, -s
- (-s Plural)   cars, buses, men, sheep   -s, -es, change a to e, Ø
- (-ed Past tense)   smoked-worked   -d,-ed

Read

Ch. 9

Syntax