

Ch.4: Morphology

- **Morphology:** a sub-field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words – it's the study of word-formation.
 - **morpheme:** the smallest meaningful unit.
 - **lexicon:** a large number of words available for every language user to choose from.
 - **homophonous:** affixes that sound alike but have different meanings and functions.
 - **free morphemes:** morphemes that can stand alone.
 - **bound morphemes:** morphemes that can't stand alone.
 - **bound roots:** roots that have meaning but can't stand alone.
 - **content morphemes:** include all derivational affixes, bound roots, open lexical categories.
 - **function morphemes:** include all inflectional affixes and closed lexical categories.
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Affixation:

comparing words:

1. form
2. meaning
3. lexical category

Derivation

- derivation takes one word and performs one or more operations on it (same root, different lexical category)– it creates new words – attaches either before or after the stem.
- lexical category = part of speech

open lexical categories:

- nouns. s → to make plural
- verbs ing , able
- adjectives. ness , est
- adverbs ly

closed lexical categories:

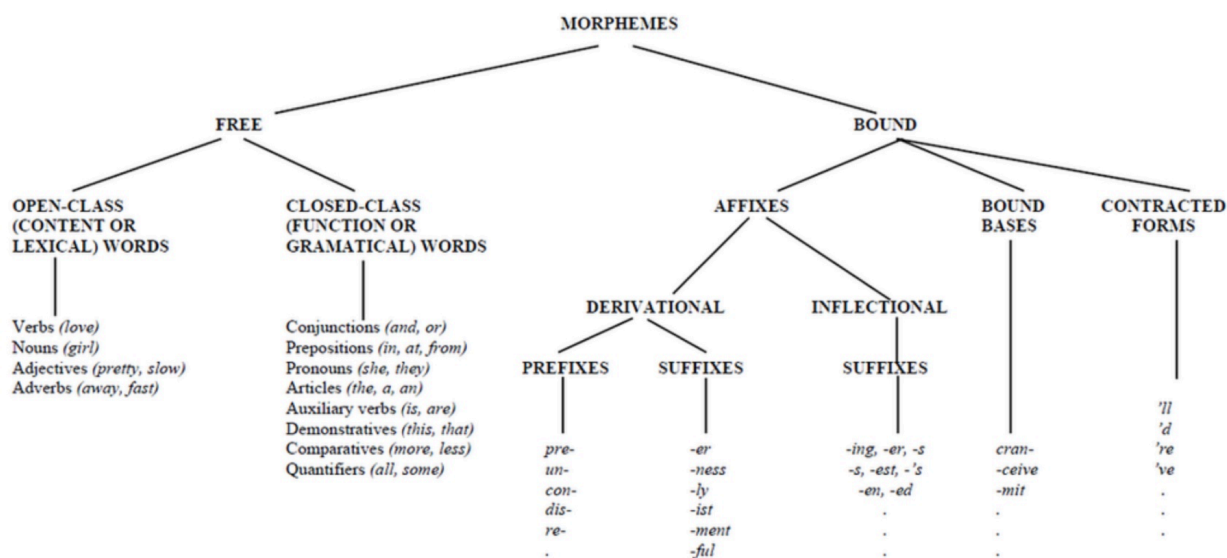
- pronouns we , she , they

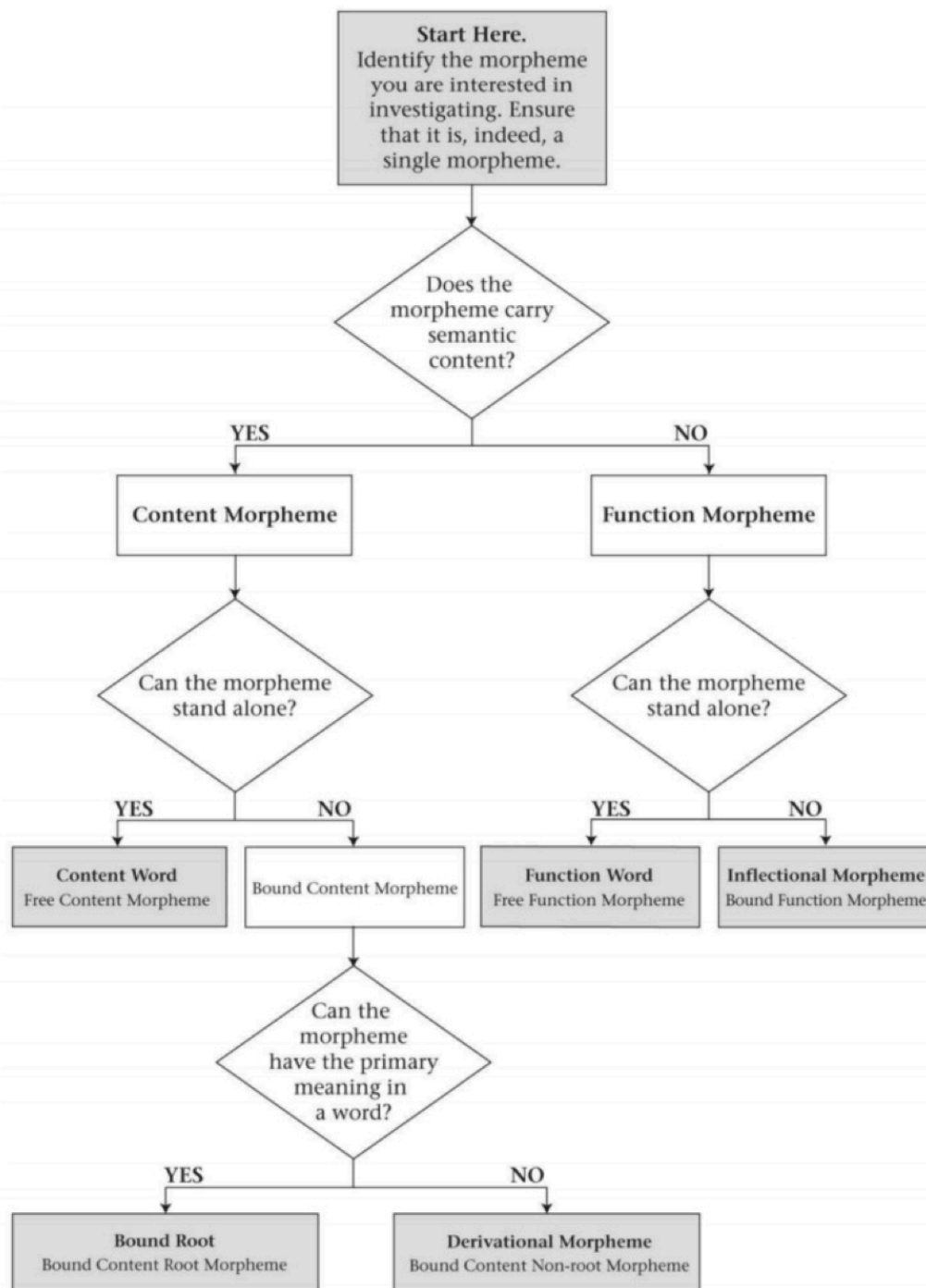
- determiners a , the , this , your
- prepositions on , of , under , for
- conjunctions and , or , but

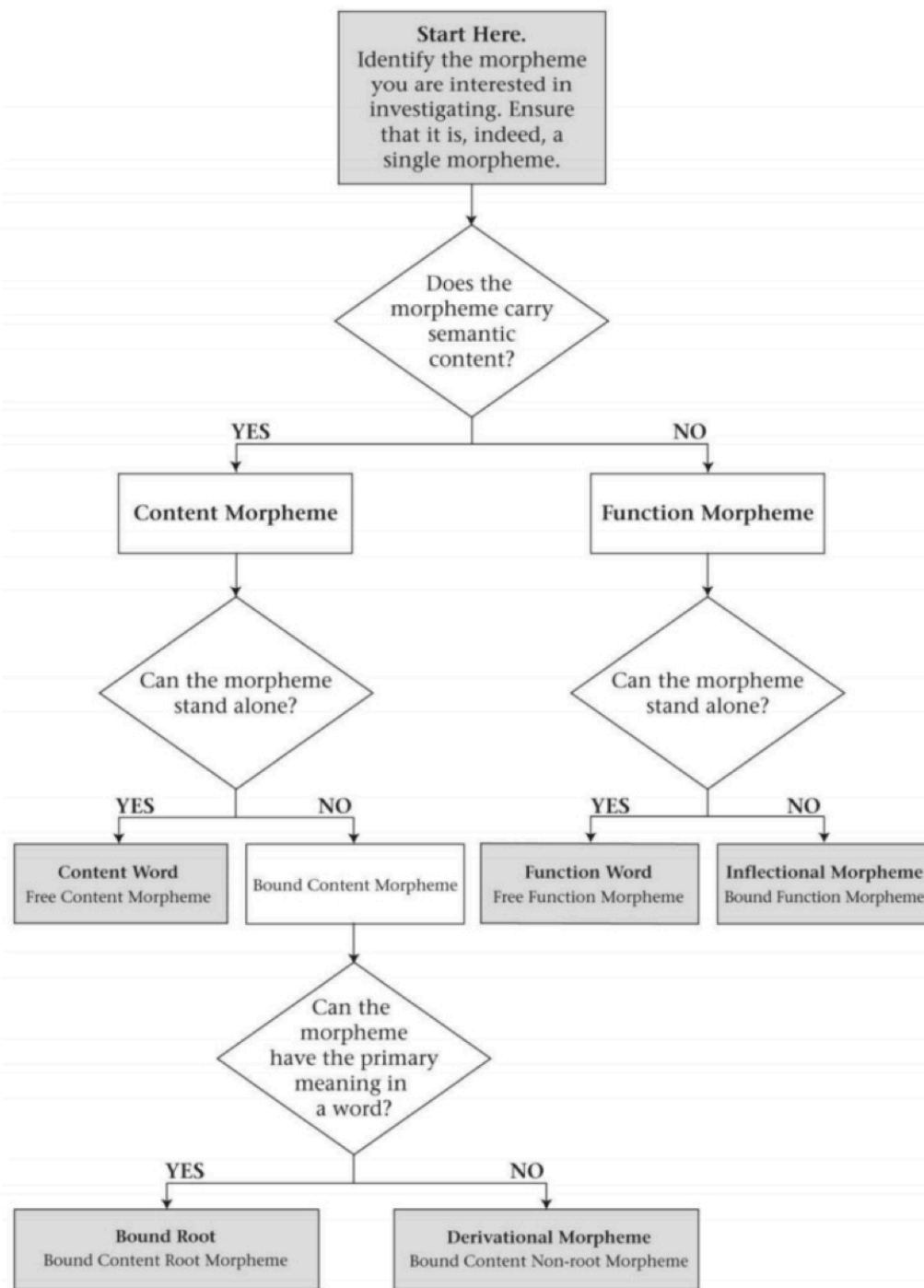
Inflection

- inflection is the creation of different grammatical forms of words. - attaches only after the root of the word - doesn't change the lexical category of the word.

[s , ed , ing , en , er , est]







morphological processes:

- **Compounding:** a process that forms new words from two or more independent words.

Compounding of Free Morphemes

girlfriend
blackbird
textbook

Compounding of Affixed Words

air-conditioner
ironing board
watch-maker

Compounding of Compounded Words

lifeguard chair
aircraft carrier
life-insurance salesman

- **Reduplication:** a process of forming new words by doubling an entire free morpheme or part of it.

do you hate him or hate-hate him?

- **Alternation:** a process of making internal modifications.

man → men goose → geese

- **Suppletion:** a process of changing the whole word.

is → was go → went

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- **Analytical languages:** languages made up of sequences of free morphemes. (i plural play people)
 - **synthetic languages:** languages depend on affixation.
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how words are put together?

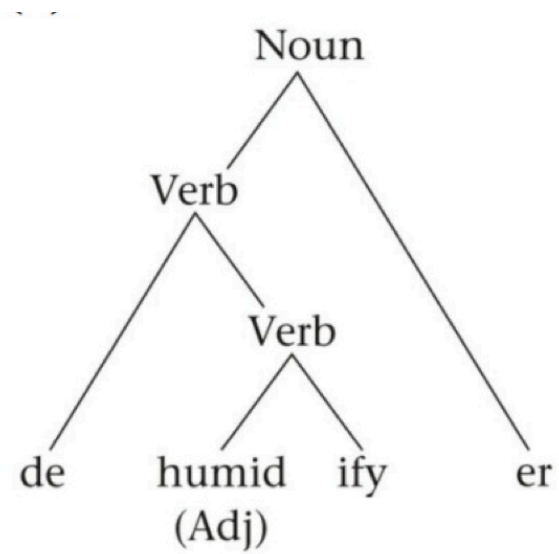
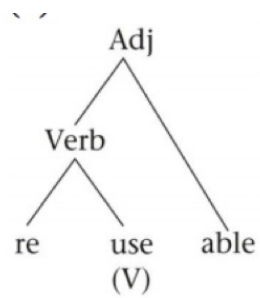
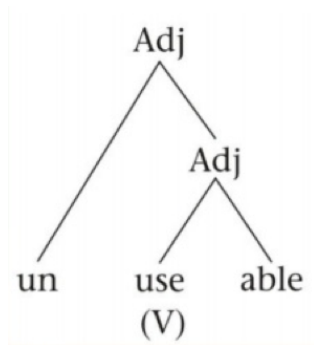
- a verb output can be an adjective output.
- an adjective output can't be a verb output.

Determiner محدد

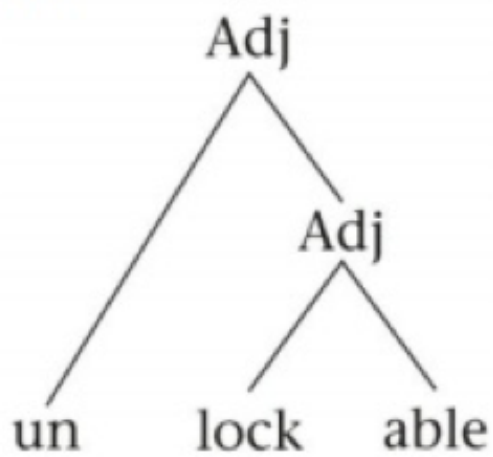
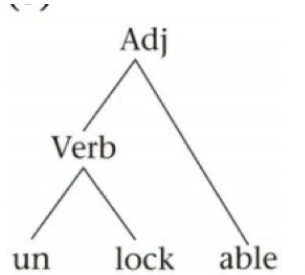
Adjective صفة

Noun اسم

Verb فعل



Ambiguous morphemes:



YOU CAN DO IT ;) !!!
