

OUTLINE



1. **MORPHOLOGY** as a branch of Linguistics.
2. The **WORD** and its structure. **PARTS OF SPEECH.**
3. The **MORPHEME** and its classification.
4. The **ALLOMORPH** and its positioning.
5. **WORD FORMATION.**

Morphology



- **Morphology** is a branch of Linguistics that studies the structure of words and types of their formation.
- The term morphology is Greek and comes from *morph-* (shape, form), and *-ology* (study).
- first recorded in writing in **1796** by *Goethe*.
- first used in relation to linguistics in **1859** by *August Schleicher*.

mor·phol·o·gy

Morphology



- Morphology refers to the *systematic form-meaning relationship* between words and the study of the *internal structure of words*.
- Morphology is intimately related to syntax. Morphology studies *the structure of words only*. Everything that is larger than a word is the domain of syntax.



Morphology



MORPHOLOGY

inflectional

studies
inflections of
a language

derivational

studies the
types of word
formation

Word



- A **word** is a unit of language that carries meaning and consists of one or more morphemes which are linked more or less tightly together, and has a phonetic value.
- A **word** is the best defined in terms of *internal stability* (further divisible) and *external mobility* (can take different positions in a sentence).
- Words can be combined to create *phrases, clauses, and sentences*.

Word



- Grammarians classify words according to their parts of speech and identify and list the forms that words can show up in.



Parts of Speech



- The **parts of speech** are classes of words, all the members of these classes having certain characteristics in common which distinguish them from the members of other classes.
- **Approaches:**
 - **classical** (by prescriptivists);
 - **functional** (by descriptivists);
 - **distributional** (by structuralists);
 - **complex**.

The Principles of Classification as Used by Prescriptive Grammarians



- English in terms of Latin forms and *Latin* grammatical constraints.
- Words in English were divided into *declinables* (nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, participles) and *indeclinables* (adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, articles).
- The key principle of the classification was ***form***.

The Principles of Classification as Used by Non-Structural Descriptive Grammarians



- **Henry Sweet** (1892) speaks of three principles of classification: form, meaning, and function.
- *Declinables*: noun-words (noun, noun-pronoun, noun-numeral, infinitive, gerund), adjective-words (adjective, adjective-pronoun, adjective numeral, participle), verb (finite verb), verbals (infinitive, gerund, participle).
- *Indeclinables* (particles), adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

The Principles of Classification as Used by Structural Descriptive Grammarians



- The traditional classification of words into parts of speech was *rejected* and *criticized* from 2 points.
- First, traditional grammar relies heavily on the most subjective element in language, *meaning*.
- Second, it uses *different criteria of classification*: it distinguishes the noun, the verb and the interjection on the basis of *meaning*; the adjective, the adverb, the pronoun, and the conjunction, on the basis of *function*, and the preposition, partly on function and partly on *form*.

The Classification of Words in Post-Structural Traditional Grammar



Complex Approach Criteria

Semantic

grammatical
meaning of the
whole class of
words
(general
grammatical
meaning)

Formal

paradigmatic
properties: relevant
grammatical
categories, the form
of the words,
their specific
inflectional and
derivational
features

Functional

concerns the
syntactic
function of
words in the
sentence and
their
combinability

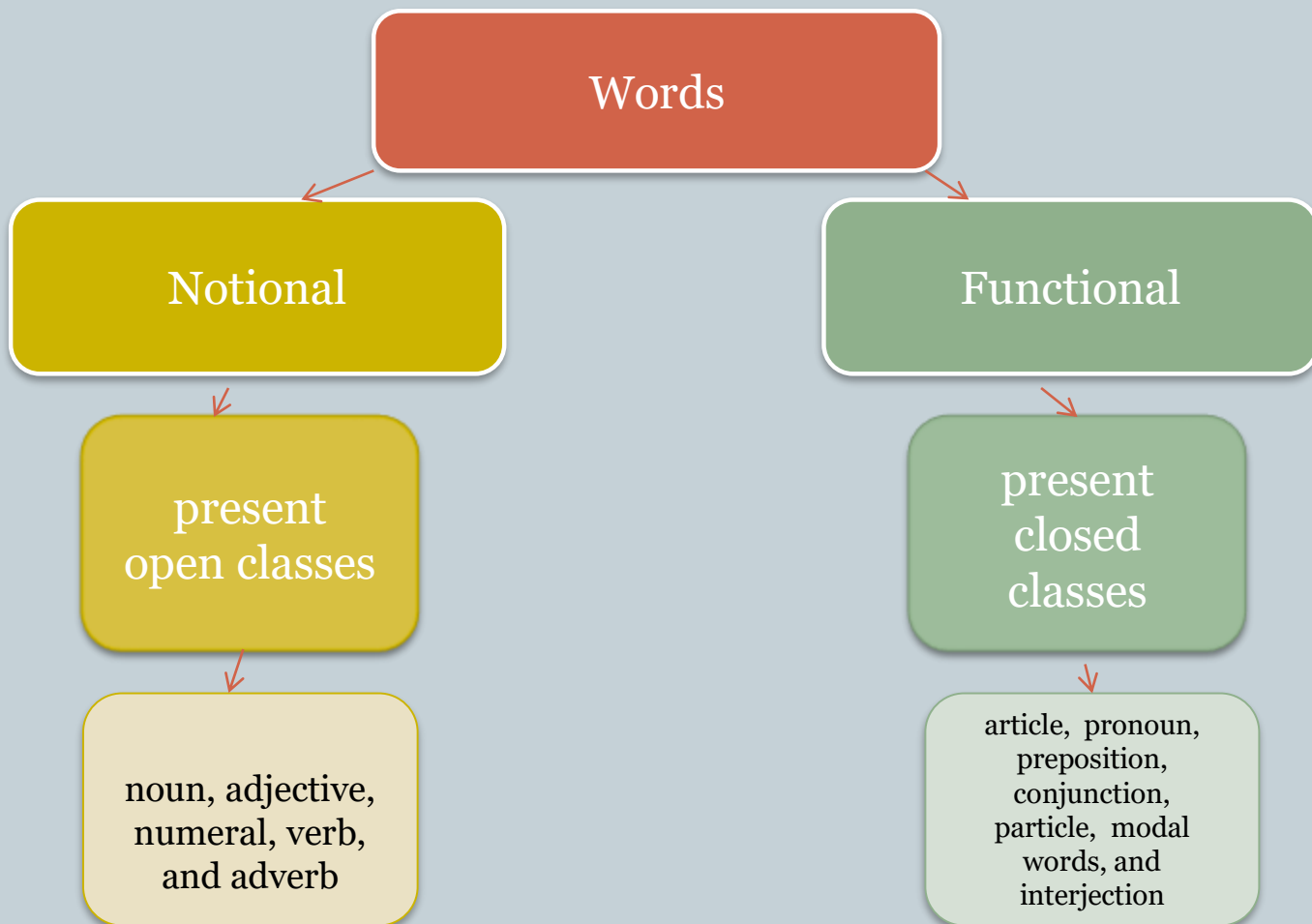
Parts of Speech



- When characterizing any part of speech we are to describe its:
- semantics;
- morphological features;
- syntactic peculiarities.



Word



Nouns



- **Meaning:** thingness.
- **Form:** the *category of number* (singular and plural) and the *category of case* (common and genitive).
- **Function:** (a) Combining with words to form phrases: a good student, a nice teacher. (b) Function in the sentence: a subject, the predicative, an object, an attribute, an adverbial modifier.

Adjectives



- **Meaning:** property.
- **Form:** invariable. Some adjectives form *degrees of comparison* (long, longer, longest).
- **Function:** (a) Adjectives combine with nouns both preceding and (occasionally) following them (*large room, times immemorial*). (b) Function in the sentence: an attribute (*large room*) or a predicative (*is large*), an objective predicative (*painted the door green*).

Pronouns



- **Meaning:** pronouns point to the things and properties without naming them.
- **Form:** some pronouns have *the category of number* (singular and plural), e. g. this; some pronouns have *the category of case* (he - him, somebody - somebody's), while others have none (something).
- **Function:** (a) Some pronouns combine with verbs (he speaks, find him), while others can also combine with a following noun (*this room*). (b) In a sentence: subject, object, attribute.

Numerals



- **Meaning:** denote either number or place in a series.
- **Form:** invariable.
- **Function:** (a) Both cardinal and ordinal numerals combine with a noun (*three rooms, third room*). (b) In a sentence, an attribute (*three rooms, the third room*), can also be a subject, a predicative, and an object: *Three of them came in time.*

Verbs



- **Meaning:** expresses a process.
- **Form:** tense, aspect, mood, voice, person, and number.
- **Function:** (a) Verbs are connected with a preceding noun (*children play*) and with a following noun (*play games*). They are also connected with adverbs (*write quickly*). Occasionally a verb may combine with an adjective (*married young*). (b) In a sentence: the predicate or part of it (link verb).

Adverbs



- **Meaning:** property of an action or of a property – some adverbs indicate time or place of an action (*yesterday, here*), while others indicate its property (*quickly*) and others again the degree of a property (*very*).
- **Form:** invariable. Some of them, however, have *degrees of comparison* (fast, faster, fastest).
- **Function:** (a) An adverb combines with a verb (*run quickly*), with an adjective (*very long*), occasionally with a noun (*the then president*) and with a phrase (*so out of things*). (b) In a sentence: an adverbial modifier, or part of it (*from there*), but it may occasionally be an attribute.

Prepositions



- **Meaning:** relations between things and phenomena.
- **Form:** invariable.
- **Function:** (a) Prepositions enter into phrases in which they are preceded by a noun, adjective, numeral, stative, verb or adverb, and followed by a noun, adjective, numeral or pronoun. (b) In a sentence a preposition never is a separate part of it. It goes together with the following word to form an object, adverbial modifier, predicative or attribute, and in extremely rare cases a subject (*There were about a hundred people in the hall*).

Conjunctions



- **Meaning:** express connections between things and phenomena.
- **Form:** invariable.
- **Function:** (a) They connect any two words, phrases or clauses. (b) In a sentence, conjunctions are never a special part of it. They either connect homogeneous parts of a sentence or homogeneous clauses (the so-called coordinating conjunctions), or they join a subordinate clause to its head clause (the so-called subordinating conjunctions).

Particles



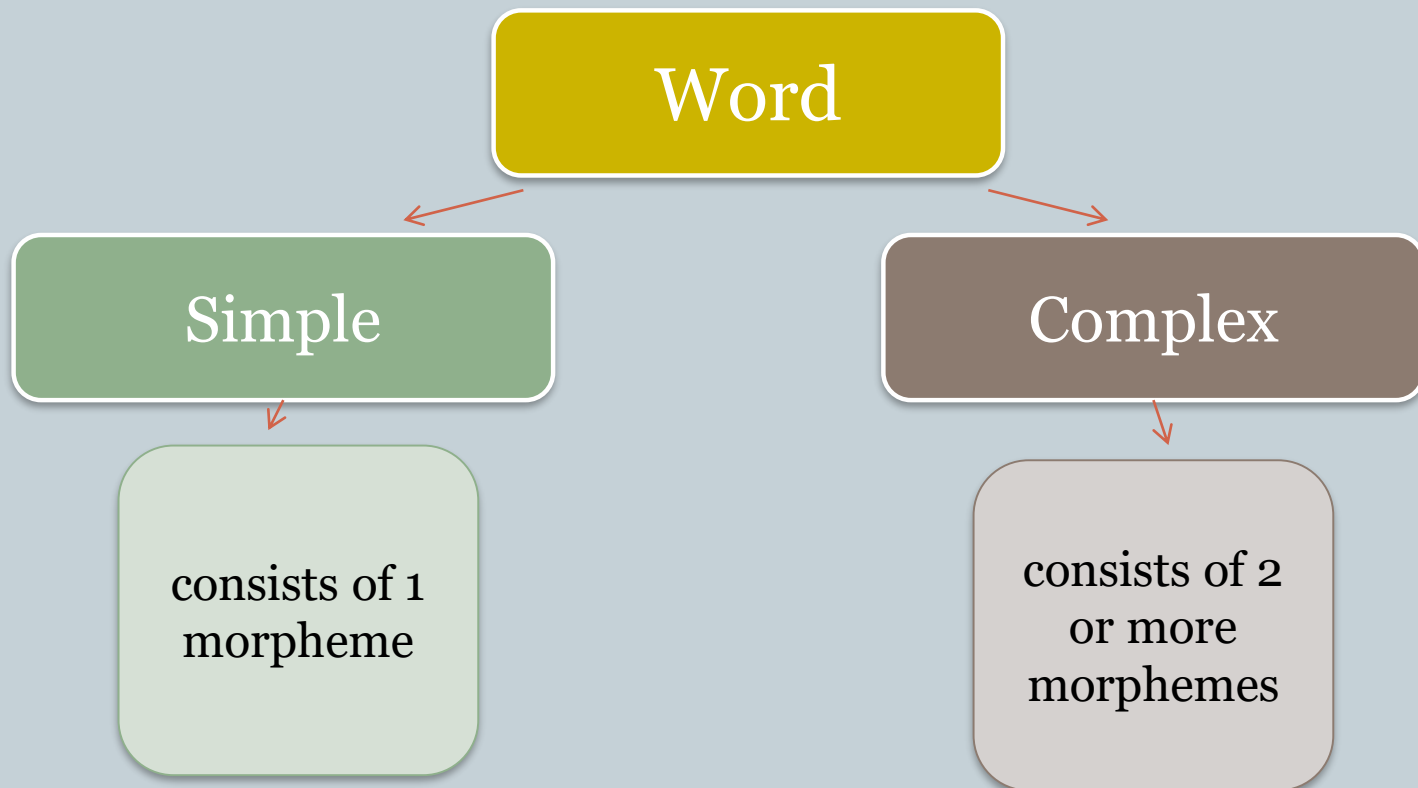
- **Meaning:** denote subjective shades of meaning introduced by the speaker or writer serving to emphasize or limit some point in what he says.
- **Form:** invariable.
- **Function:** (a) Particles may combine with practically every part of speech, more usually preceding it (*only three*), but occasionally following it (*for advanced students only*). (b) In a sentence: they enter the part of the sentence formed by the word (or phrase) to which they refer.

Interjections



- **Meaning:** express feelings (*ah, alas*).
- **Form:** invariable.
- **Function:** (a) Interjections usually do not enter into phrases. Only in a few cases do they combine with a preposition and noun or pronoun, e.g. *alas for him!*
(b) In a sentence: parenthesis. An interjection may also be a sentence in itself, e. g. *Alas!* as an answer to a question.

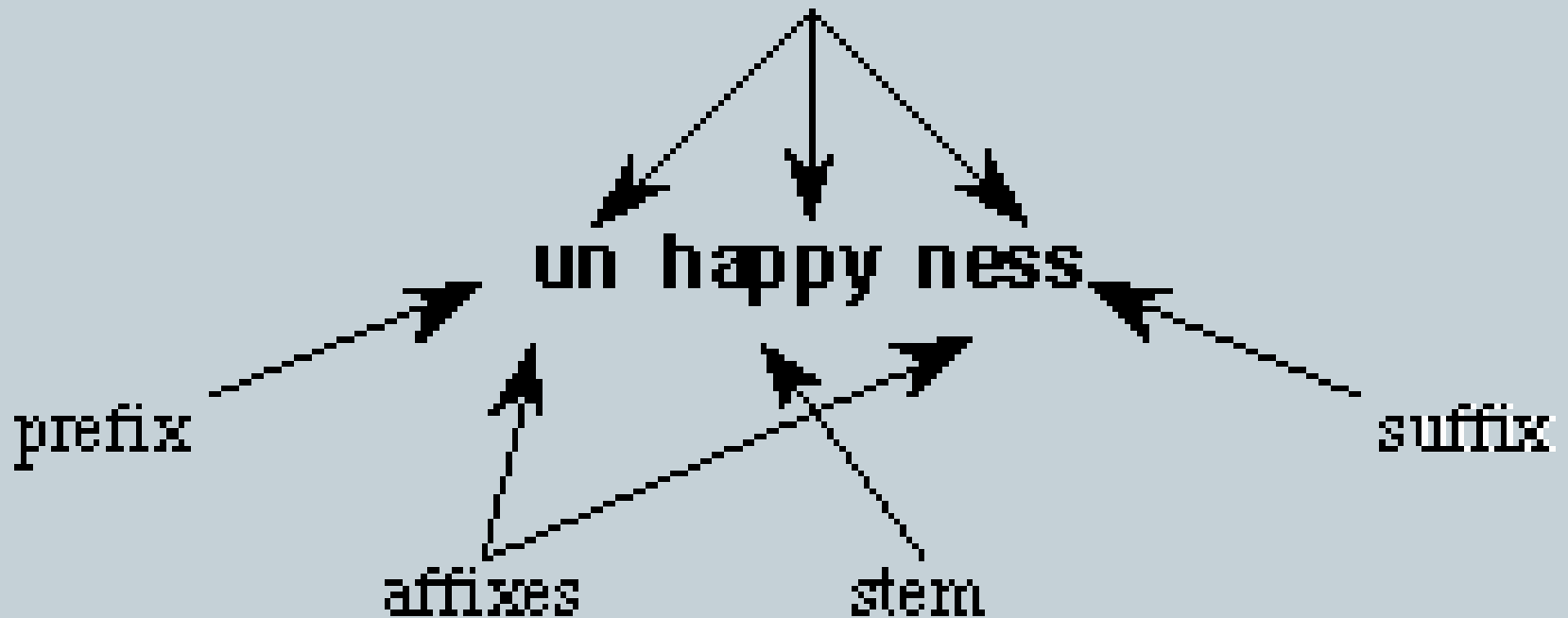
Word



Word



morphemes

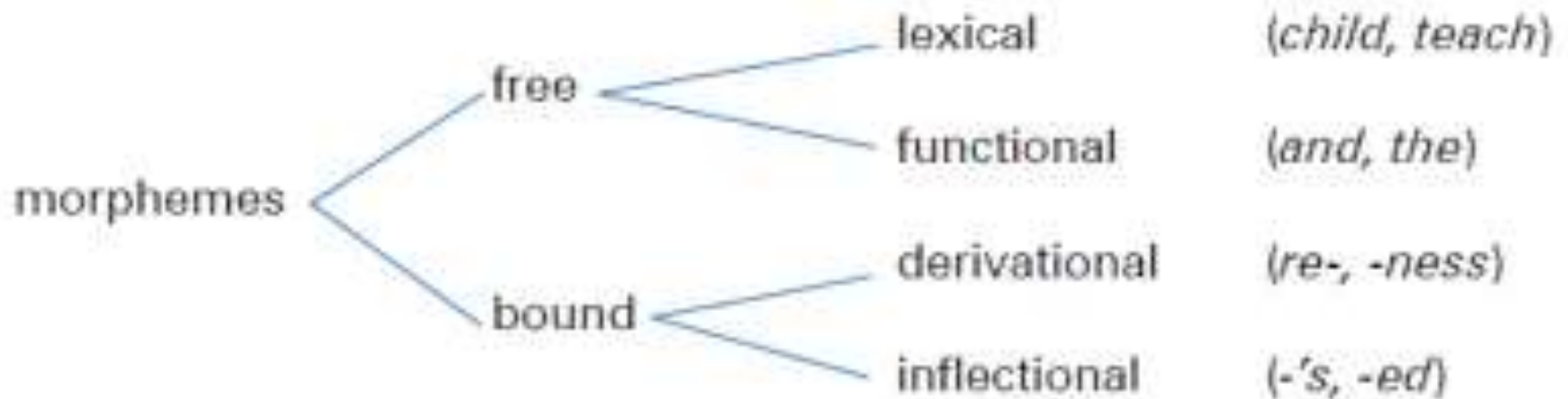


Morpheme



- **Morpheme** is the smallest meaningful unit in a language.
- A **morpheme** is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning.

Morpheme



Morpheme



- Morpheme can occur on its own as a word; it does not have to be attached to another morpheme. It is a **free morpheme**. Such morphemes must be affixed to some other unit; each can only occur as a part of a word.
- Morphemes that must be attached as word parts are called **bound**.

Morpheme



- **Derivational morphemes** are added to forms to create separate words: *[-er]* is a derivational suffix whose addition turns a verb into a noun, usually meaning the person or thing that performs the action denoted by the verb. For example, *[paint]+[-er]* creates *painter*, one of whose meanings is “someone who paints.”

Morpheme

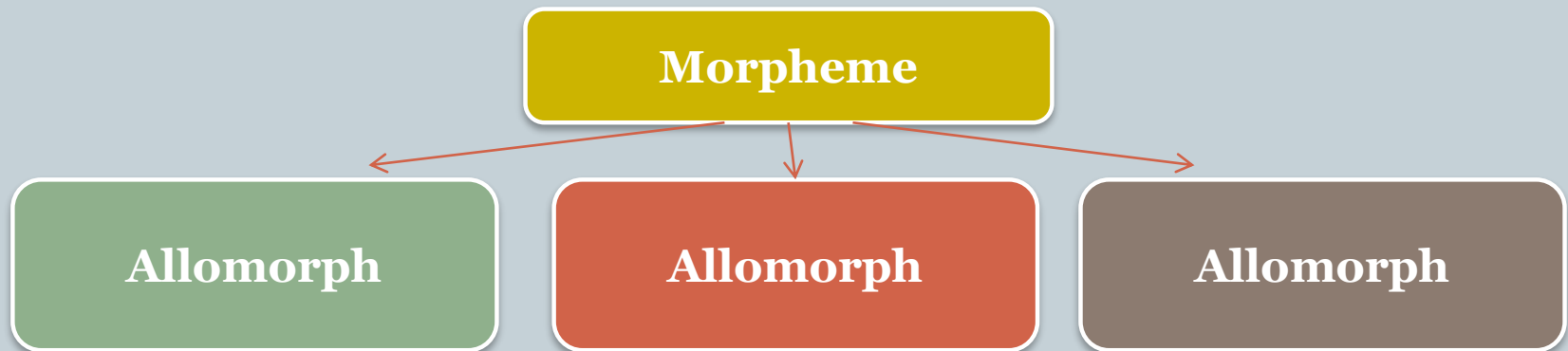


- **Inflectional morphemes** do not create separate words. They merely modify the word in which they occur in order to indicate grammatical properties such as plurality, as the *[-s]* of magazines does, or past tense, as the *[ed]* of babecued does.

Allomorph



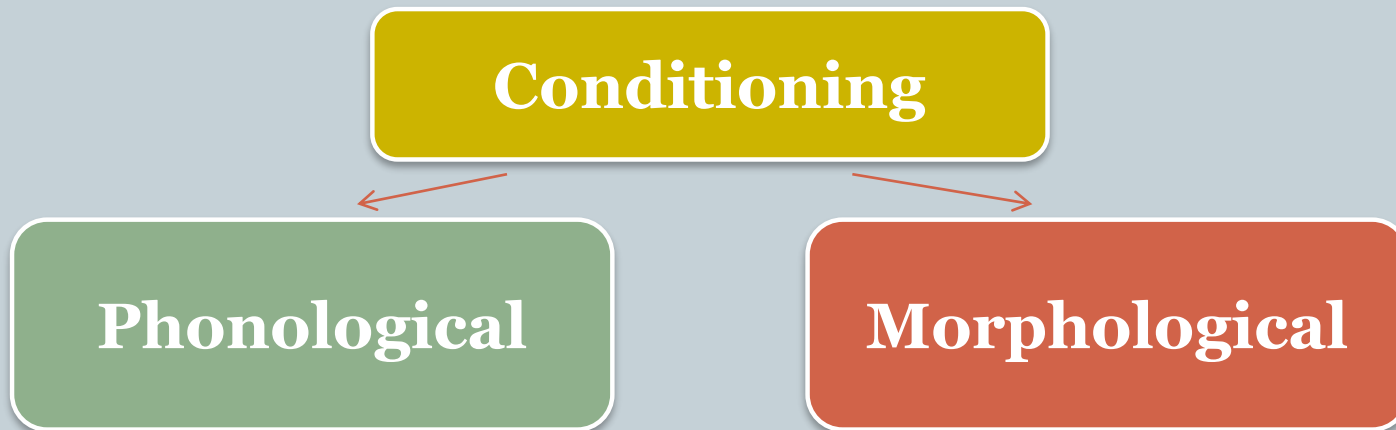
- The variant forms of a given morpheme are its **allomorphs**. When we wish to refer to a minimal grammatical form merely as a form, we will use the term **morph**.
- **Allomorph** is a non-distinctive realization of a morpheme.



Conditioning of Allomorphs



- **Conditioning** happens when the presence of one allomorph predicts the occurrence of the other.



Phonological Conditioning



- 1. [-s] occurs with morphs ending with voiceless sounds except 'sibilants' and 'affricates'.
• **For instance- cats, hats, books, caps etc. (-s sound)**
- 2. [-z] occurs with morphs ending with voiced sounds except 'sibilants' and 'affricates'
• **For instance- birds, dogs, beds, songs etc. (-z sound)**
- 3. [-iz] occurs with morphs ending with sibilants (s, z) and affricates (ch, j).
• **For instance- roses, churches, judges etc.(-iz sound)**

Morphological Conditioning



- When the conditioning factor is not determined by any phonological feature but it is determined by the specific morph to which it is attached. In pairs such as ‘man-men’, ‘child-children’, which seem to contain the ‘plural morpheme’, we cannot state the variation in terms of phonetic environment. Instead we must refer to each morpheme separately.
- This kind of variation among allomorphs is known as **morphological conditioning**.
- Some other examples of morphological conditioning are:

ox – oxen

sheep – sheep

goose – geese

Word Formation (Derivation)



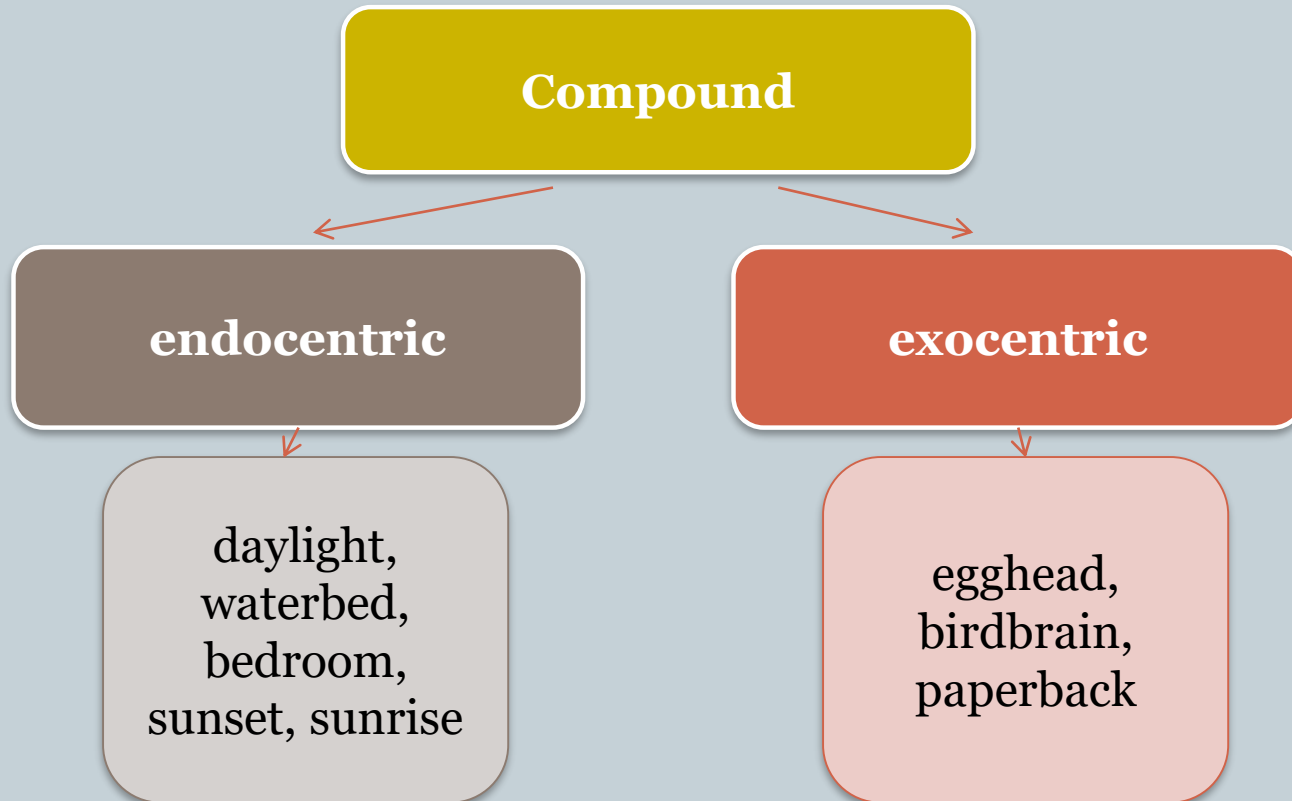
- **Derivation** is the process of creating separate but morphologically related words.



Compounding



- A **compound** is the combination of two or more free roots that are considered one word.



Compounding



Compound nouns

- a. Noun + noun: *bath towel; boy-friend; death blow*
- b. Verb + noun: *pickpocket; breakfast*
- c. Noun + verb: *nosebleed; sunshine*
- d. Verb + verb: *make-believe*
- e. Adjective + noun: *deep structure; fast-food*
- f. Particle + noun: *in-crowd; down-town*
- g. Adverb + noun: *now generation*
- h. Verb + particle: *cop-out; drop-out*
- i. Phrase compounds: *son-in-law*

Compounding



Compound verbs

- a. Noun + verb: *sky-dive*
- b. Adjective + verb: *fine-tune*
- c. Particle + verb: *overbook*
- d. Adjective + noun: *brown-bag*

Compounding



Compound adjectives

Noun + adjective: *card-carrying; childproof*

Verb + adjective: *fail safe*

Adjective + adjective: *open-ended*

Adverb + adjective: *cross-modal*

Particle + adjective: *over-qualified*

Noun + noun: *coffee-table*

Verb + noun: *roll-neck*

Adjective + noun: *red-brick; blue-collar*

Particle + noun: *in-depth*

Verb + verb: *go-go; make-believe*

Adjective/Adverb + verb: *high-rise*

Verb + particle: *see-through; tow-away*

Compounding



Compound adverbs

uptightly

cross-modally

Neo-classical compounds

astro-naut

hydro-electric

mechano-phobe

Coining



- **Coining** is the creation of new words without reference to the existing morphological resources of the language, that is, solely out of the sounds of the language.

e.g. *Googol* meaning 10^{100}

1940, by a nine-year-old nephew of a mathematician

Abbreviation



Abbreviation involves the shortening of existing words to create other words, usually informal versions of the originals.

prof – professor

doc – doctor

uni – university

Alternatively, we may use the first letter of each word in a phrase to create a new expression, an **acronym**, as in *UN*, *US*.

UNICEF

(United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

AIDS

(Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)

Blending



- **Blending** involves taking two or more words, removing parts of each, and joining the residues together to create a new word whose form and meaning are taken from the source words.

smoke + fog = smog

motor + hotel = motel

worldwide + seminar = webinar

Borrowing



- **Borrowing** involves copying a word that originally belonged to one language into another language.

taco, burrito (Mexican food)

- Over its 1500 year history English has borrowed from hundreds of languages, though the main ones are Latin (*homicide*), Greek (*chorus*), French (*mutton*), Italian (*aria*), Spanish (*ranch*), German (*semester*), and the Scandinavian languages (*law*).

Back Formation



- **Back formation** happens when the speakers derive a morphologically simple word from a form which they analyze, on the basis of derivational and inflectional patterns in English, as a morphologically complex word.

typewriter – typewrite