

Morphology

17 June 2015

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LCD 102: Analyzing Language

Lesson Plan

- Speech
 - Practice Talks
- Group Project
- Loanwords
- Morphology

SPEECH

Speeches

- Speeches will be end of this week on 18 Jun
- Today we will practice our talks with 5 other people
 - Time eachother: 1-2 minutes
 - A brief discussion after everyone presents
 - Comments relevant to rubric
 - Remember to be nice!

Post-Peer Feedback

- How did everyone do?
- Any comments that you will bring back to your team?

DERIVATION

Morphology is Derivational

All the examples we've discussed so far are already words.

But Morphology isn't about just analyzing words, it's also about how we all know the rules to add morphemes *and make new words up*.

Watch as I make a word!

'google' = 'to search on google'

'googlable' = 'can be search on google'

'googlability' = 'the capability to be searched for on google'

'ungooglability' = 'the incapability to be searched for on google'

Classes of Morphology

- Inflection
- Derivation

Inflection

- Indicates some grammatical function like

Case	लड़का (D)	लड़के (O)
Number	लड़का (Sg)	लड़के (Pl)
Person	जाऊँगा (1st)	जाओगे (2nd)
Gender	जाऊँगा (Masc)	जाऊँगी (Fem)
Tense	गया (Pas)	जाऊँगी (Fem)

- Results in a word of the same class
- Productivity

Verbal Inflection

Morphological Form Classes	Regularly Inflected Verbs				Irregularly Inflected Verbs		
Stem	Jump	Parse	Fry	Sob	Eat	Bring	Cut
-s form	Jumps	Parses	Fries	Sobs	Eats	Brings	Cuts
-ing participle	Jumping	Parsing	Frying	Sobbing	Eating	Bringing	Cutting
Past form	Jumped	Parsed	Fried	Sobbed	Ate	Brought	Cut
-ed participle	Jumped	Parsed	Fried	Sobbed	Eaten	Brought	Cut

Forms governed by spelling rules

Idiosyncratic forms

Derivation

- Usually, results in a word of a different class
 - -able when attached to a verb gives an adjective
 - read (V) + -able = readable (Adj)
- Often meaning of the derived word is difficult to predict exactly
 - write :: writer (one who writes)
 - paint :: painter (one who paints)
 - cut :: cutter? (an instrument used to cut)
- Less productive
 - eatable :: readable :: runnable?

inflection	derivation
produces (or relates) word forms of a single lexeme	produces new lexemes from old (or <i>relates</i> lexemes)
involves few variables of a closed system	may involve many variables (= semantic contributions) in an open system.
a lexeme is typically related to a lot of word-forms(e.g., inflected forms of verbs, nouns)	
low commutability within the sentence: you can't monkey around with inflectional morphology and still have a grammatical sentence	high commutability within the sentence: you can monkey around...
marks agreement	does not mark agreement
further from the root (the "deepest" morpheme) than derivational morphology	closer to the root than inflection
cannot be replaced by a single root form	often can be replaced by a single root form
no gaps	gaps in a paradigm, or just gaps
semantically regular	semantically irregular

8 English Inflectional Morphemes

- 3rd person singular : 'I eat' 'She eatss'
- Plural : 'one wug' 'two wugss'
- Past tense : 'I walk' 'Yesterday, I walkedd'
- Gerund : 'smile' 'smilingg'
- Possession : 'Mike's ball'
- Comparative : 'cold' 'colderr'
- Superlative : 'cold' 'coldestest'
- Participle : 'eat' 'eatenen'

Recap

Let's review some terms :

- Morphology
- Morpheme
 - Free
 - Bound
- Derivational
- Inflectional
- Root
- Affix
 - Prefix
 - Suffix
 - Infix
 - Circumfix

Practice

How many morphemes are there? What are they? Are they inflectional or derivational?

- Worker
- Silver
- Lingerer

Practice

How many morphemes are there? What are they? Are they inflectional or **derivational**?

- {Work} V + {er} N
- {Silver} N
- {Linger} V + {er} N

PRODUCTIVE NEW MORPHOLOGY

Making New Words

- We can make new words by using derivational morphology
- We can also create new morphemes

Neologisms

- Neologisms
 - *Neo-* new
 - *Logos* – word
- Creating/making new words

Neologisms

- Ex nihilo
 - Creating words out of nothing
 - Root creations
 - RARE
 - Zilch
 - Bonking
 - Blurb
 - Literary creations
 - Yahoo - from Gulliver's Travels
 - Blatant
 - Boojum

Neologisms

- Same or different part of speech, different semantic meaning
- Eponymy
 - Personal names
 - Guillotine
 - Sandwich
 - Volt
 - Groups of people
 - Gothic
 - To Gyp [derogatory]
 - To Jew [derogatory]
 - Welch [derogatory]

Neologisms

- Same of different part of speech, different semantic meaning
- Eponymy
 - Places
 - Canary
 - Jeans < Genoa
 - Denim < serge de Nîmes
 - Brands
 - Levis
 - Hoover
 - Band-Aid
 - Tylenol

Neologisms

- Acronyms
 - Words forms from the initial letters or syllables of a word
 - Gestapo
 - Geheime Staatspolizei
 - Benelux
 - Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg
 - Nabisco
 - National Biscuit Company
 - Interpol
 - International Police Organization

Neologisms

- Initialisms
 - Words formed from only the initial letters of words
 - LASER
 - light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
 - BMW
 - Bayerische Motoren Werke AG
 - MD
 - Medicinae Doctor