

Morphology

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LCD 102: Analyzing Language

Lesson Plan

- Speech
 - Practice Talks
- 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?

MORPHOLOGY

Morphemes

- A morpheme and a word are not the same thing
 - some morphemes are words
 - some words are morphemes
 - aren't interchangeable.
- re-
 - do again, cf. 'redo', 'resend', 'relabel'
- -able
 - can be done, cf. 'doable', 'lockable'
- un-
 - negates, cf. 'undo', 'unsee', 'unwell'

Morphemes

- words can be > 1!
 - teacher
 - teach
 - -er
 - untouchable
 - un-
 - touch
 - -able
 - reharmonization
 - re-
 - harmon(y)
 - -ize
 - -ation

Types of Morphemes

- Independence
 - Bound
 - Free
- Where affix
 - Root/Stem – the base
 - Prefix – before the stem
 - Infix – inside the stem
 - Suffix – after the stem
 - Circumfix – around the stem

Two Kinds of Morphemes

Free morphemes : can stand alone

'touch' 'cat' 'type' 'wet' 'red'

Bound morphemes : need to be attached

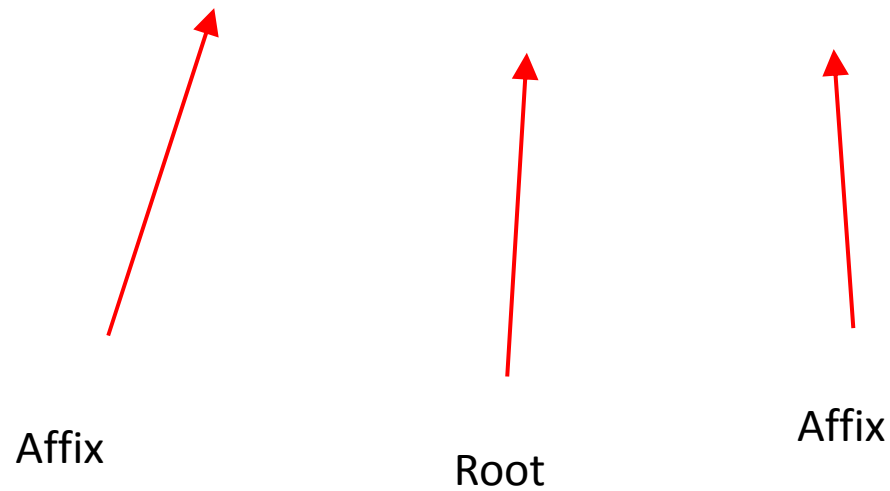
'un-' '-ity' 'sub-' 'hypo-'

Roots and Affixes

- Root
 - the ‘base’ of a word
 - usually it can be said by itself.
- Affixes
 - morphemes that are ‘fractional’ word
 - added to roots to form new words.

An Example

'untouchable' = 'un-' + 'touch' + '-able'



Affixes

- 4 different kinds of affixes
 - Prefix
 - Suffix
 - Infix
 - Circumfix

Different Kinds of Affixes

Prefixes : go before roots

'un-' 're-' 'dis-' 'anti-' 'trans-'

Suffixes : go after roots

'-able' '-ity' '-ly' '-ize' '-y' '-ish'

English is weak on these

Infixes : go *inside* roots

'abso-*freaking*-lutely' 'vege-*god damn*-tarian'

Circumfixes : go *around* roots

'*em*-bold-*en*' '*em*-big(g)-*en*'

Practice

- freedom
- flowers
- discourage
- amoral
- hinted
- written
- singing
- musical
- Disnify
- does

Practice

- {free} N + {-dom} N
- {flow} V + {-er} N + {-s} N; {flower} N + {-s} N
- {dis-} V + {cour-} N + {-age} N
- {a-} A + {more} N + {-al} A
- {hint} V + {-ed} V
- {write} V + {-en} V
- {sing} V + {-ing} V
- {muse} N + {-ic} N + {-al} A
- {Disney} N + {-ify} V
- {do} V + {-es} V

Practice

- research
- butterfly
- holiday
- morpheme
- phoneme
- phonology
- morphemic
- plants
- trousers
- eats
- truth

Practice

- {re-} V + {search} V
- {butter} N + {fly} N
- {holy} A + {day} N
- {morph-} + {-eme} N
- {phon-} + {eme} N
- {phon-} + {-ology} N
- {morph-} + {-eme} N + {-ic} A
- {plant} N + {-s} N
- {logos} N + {-ic} A
- {trouser} N + {-s} N
- {eat} V + {-s} V
- {true} A + {-th} N

TYPES OF LANGUAGES

Morphological Types of Languages

- We can classify languages on two continua
 - Bound versus Free morphemes
 - Number of grammatical meanings per morpheme

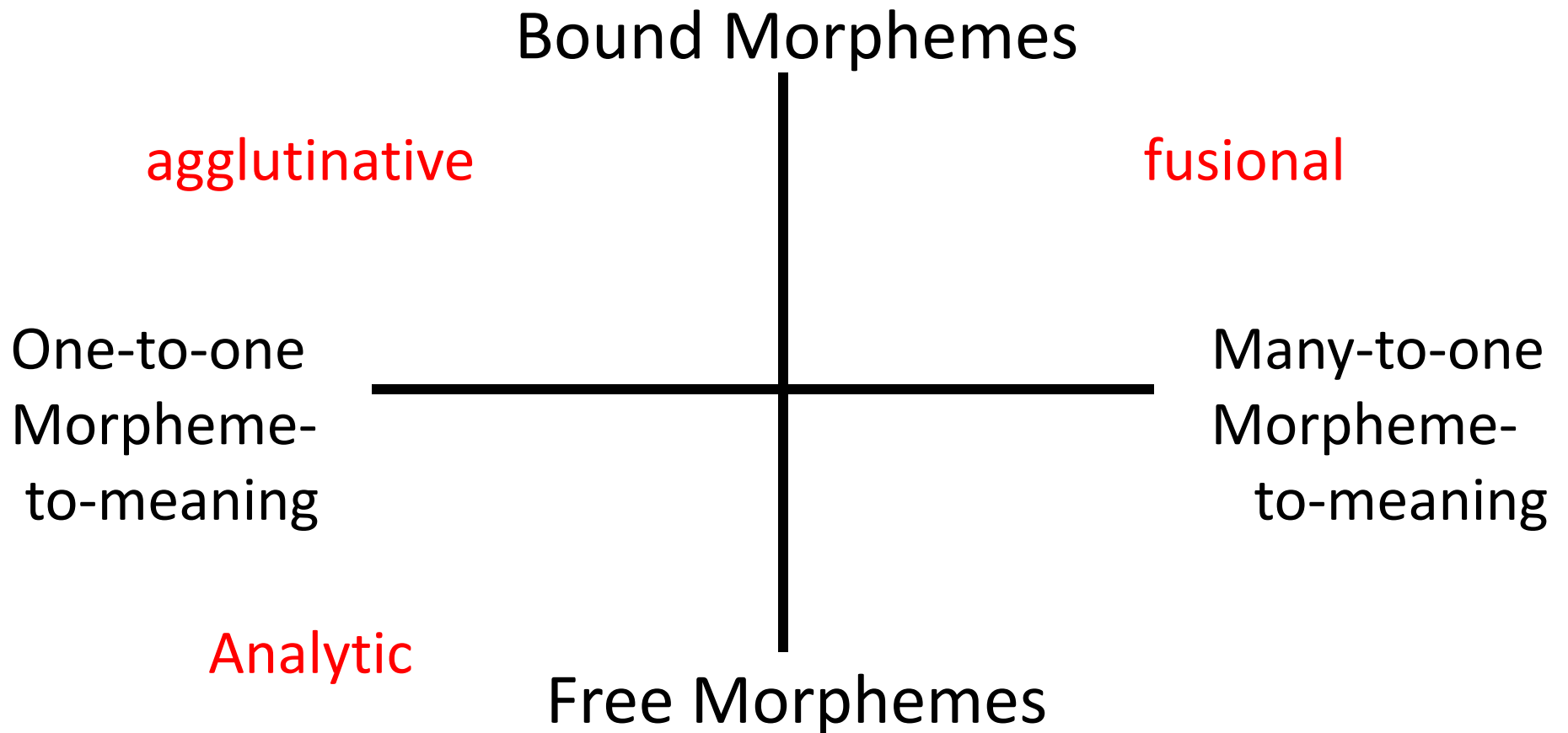
Grammatical Categories

- There are a number of grammatical categories
- This is a pretty vague category
 - Basically information above and beyond the content word and its part of speech
 - Has grammatical function as opposed to semantic content
 - Tense is the category used to express time of occurrence
- May be marked on words as affixes or be separate words

Grammatical Categories

- Agency
- Animacy
- Associated motion
- Aspect
- Case
- Clusivity
- Comparison
- Definiteness
- Evidentiality
- Focus
- Gender
- Mirativity
- Modality
- Mood
- Noun Class
- Number
- Person
- Polarity
- Tense
- Topic
- Transitivity
- Valency
- Voice
- Volition

Morphological Types of Languages



Morphological Types of Languages

- **Analytic**

- Meaning expressed through unitary independent lexical items which have a one-to-one meaning-lexical item relationship and strict structural/linear relationships
 - Words are nearly all independent root morphemes
 - Function words and content words are independent
 - Grammatical meaning expressed through independent words and their structural/linear order with one another

Analytic

- Mandarin Chinese (tones omitted)
- wǒ mən tan tǎin We are playing the piano
- wǒ mən tan tǎin la We played the piano

Analytic

Orthographic Vietnamese

Tôi viết thư.
Tôi đã viết thư.
Tôi sẽ viết thư.

Họ viết thư.
Họ đã viết thư.
Họ sẽ viết thư.

Chúng tôi viết thư.
Chúng tôi sẽ viết thư.

Chúng tôi sẽ viết ghi chú.
Chúng tôi sẽ viết một ghi chú.
Chúng tôi sẽ viết một ghi chú.

Tôi thấy thư.
Tôi sẽ thấy một ghi chú.

English Translation

I write a letter.
I wrote the letter.
I will write the letter.

They write the letter.
They wrote the letter.
They will write the letter.

We write the letter.
We will write a letter.

We will write note.
We will write a note.
We will write one note.

I saw the letter.
I will see a note.

Morphological Types of Languages

- **Agglutinative**
 - Synthetic
 - Meaning expressed through lexical items which are combinations of one or more (sub-)lexical items, but still have a one-to-one meaning-(sub-)lexical item relationship with less rigid structural/linear relationships
 - Words contain many easily identifiable morpheme each with only one grammatical meaning
 - Function words are attached individually to the content words

Agglutinative

Hungarian

ha:zunkbɔn

ha:zɔdbɔn

ha:zɔd

ha:zunk

ɔ ha:zunk zɔlk

ɔ ha:zɔd fɛhe:r

ɔ kucɔd ɔ ha:zunkbɔn vɔn

English Gloss

`in our house'

`in your house'

`your house'

`our house'

`our house is green'

`your house is white'

`your chair is in our house'

Morphological Types of Languages

- **Fusional**

- Meaning expressed through lexical items which are combinations of one or more (sub-)lexical items, but there is a many-to-one meaning-(sub-)lexical item relationship, with less rigid structural relationships
 - Words contain morphemes with more than one grammatical meaning
 - Function words fuse and attach to the content words

Fusional

Latin

amō canem
amāmus canem

amābam canēs
amābāmus canēs

amāvī noctem
amāvimus noctēs

amor
amāmur

amābar
amābāmur

English translation

`I love the dog
`We love the dog

`I was loving the dogs.'
`We were loving the dogs.'

`I had loved the night.'
`We had loved the nights.'

`I am loved.'
`We are loved.'

`I was being loved.'
`We were being loved.'

Morphological Types of Languages

- **Polysynthetic**
 - Extreme version of synthetic languages
 - Function and content words fuse
 - Arguments are incorporated into verbs
 - Objects and subjects go into the verb

Polysynthetic

Sora

ɲamjɔtenai

ɲamkɪdtenai

anin ɲamjɔten

anin ɲamkɪdten

ɲamjɔnai

anin ɲamjɔn

English Translation

`I will catch a fish'

`I will catch a tiger'

`he will catch a fish'

`he will catch a tiger'

`I caught a fish'

`He caught a fish'

Morphophonology

- Sometimes the addition of suffixes lead to phonological changes (changes in the surface forms of the morphemes due to their environments)
- We look at the environments and try to determine the triggers