



MORPHOLOGY

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Morphology: The Words of Language

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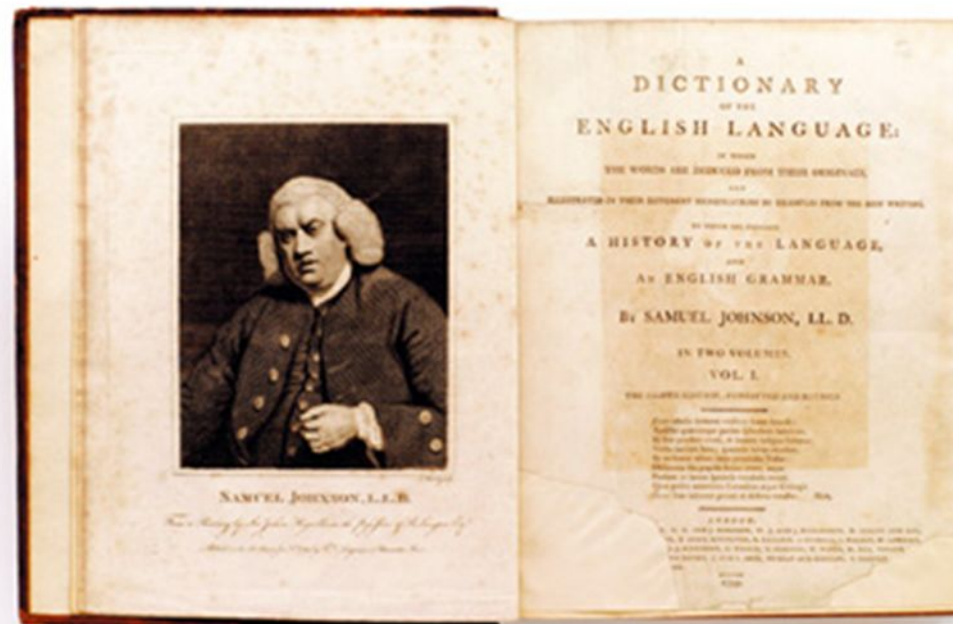
A word is dead
When it is said,
Some say.
I say it just
Begins to live
That day.



Emily Dickinson "A Word".

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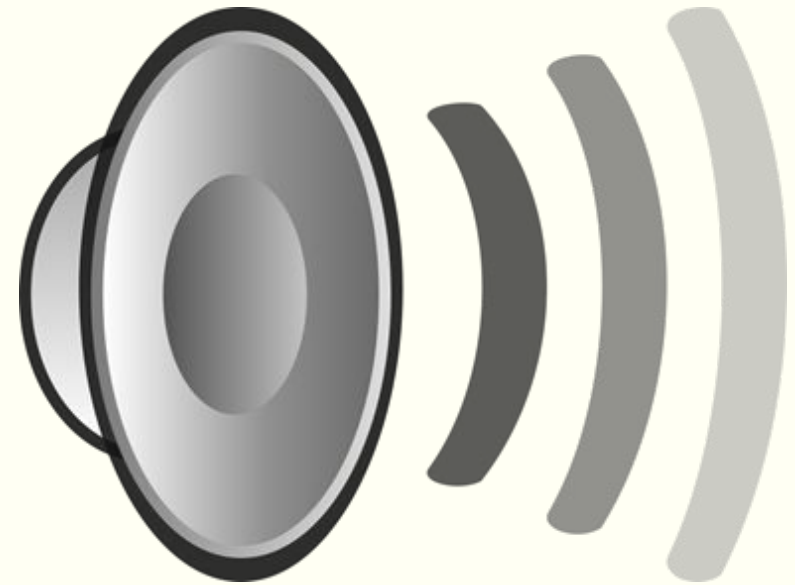
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- The first English dictionary Latin-English dictionary by Sir Thomas Eliot was published in 1538.
 - The first lexicographer who described rather than prescribed was Dr. Samuel Johnson in his Dictionary of the English Language in 1755.



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- e-bike
 - to misgender
 - to unfriend
 - to binge watch
 - a tweet
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- phone phonic
 - phonetic phoneme
 - phonetician phonemic
 - phonetics allophone
 - phonology telephone
 - phonologist telephonic
 - phonological euphonious



- Phone is a minimal form that cannot be divided into more elementary structures having meaning.

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- Morphology studies the internal structure of words and the rules by which words are formed.
 - The term morphology has been derived from two Greek words: “morphe” which means *form* and “logy” which means *study*.
 - - the patterns of word structures;
 - their formation;
 - origin of words;
 - grammatical forms of words.
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Morpheme.

Types of morphemes.



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- The morpheme is the smallest indivisible two-facet and meaningful unit of a language indivisible into smaller meaningful units and found as an integral part of the word, i.e. it is not autonomous.

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- Boy, desire,
 - Boy-ish, desire-able
 - Boy-ish-ness, un-kind-ness
 - Gentle-man-li-ness, il-logic-al-ity
 - Il-logic-al-iti-es
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Criteria for distinguishing morphemes

- 1) according to the role morphemes play in constructing the word;
- 2) according to homonymy of morphemes with the word;
- 3) according to their origin.
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According to the role morphemes play in constructing the word there are distinguished

a) root morphemes

b) affixal morphemes: prefixes and suffixes

- *-ful (1) □ full of something, having qualities of something (beautiful, deceitful, successful); ful (2) – amount that fills something (mouthful, spoonful, pocketful);*
- *-ful (1) is used to build adjectives (fruitful, careful, dutiful, graceful, thankful); -ful (2) is used to build nouns (armful, handful, thimbleful).*

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Inflectional and derivational affixes

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- Inflectional affixes are dealt with in grammar and produce word forms.
- Derivational affixes are used to form new words.
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- p r e f i x e s, e.g. *ex-wife, dis-loyal, de-militarize, anti-war, re-write*;
- s u f f i x e s, e.g. *illusion-ist, magic -al, friend-ship, engage-ment*.
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According to their origin morphemes are classified into:

- 1) **native**, e.g. *-ful, -less, -y, -ly, -dom, -ness, un-, be-, out-, under, -over*;
- 2) **borrowed**, e.g. *from Greek -ist, -ism, anti-; from French -age, -ance, -ate.*
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- The form of realization of a morpheme is called **a morph.**
 - More than one positional variants of a morpheme, which are identical in meaning and origin but occur in different specific environment, are called **allomorphs.**
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 - prefixal allomorphs
 - suffixal allomorphs
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Prefixal allomorphs il-/im-/in-/ir-

- The allomorph **il-**

precedes bases beginning with [l], e.g. *il-literate*, *il-legible*, *illegitimate*.

- The allomorph **im-**

precedes bases beginning with bilabials, e.g. *im-balance*, *im-measurable*, *im-perceptible*.

- The allomorph **in-**

precedes bases beginning with [a], [c], [d], [e], [f], [h], [j], [n], [o], [s], [t], [v], e.g. *in-audible*, *in-capable*, *in-delicate*, *in-edible*, *in-frequent*, *in-hospitable*, *in-justice*, *in-numerate*, *in-operable*, *in-secure*, *in-tolerant*, *in-variable*.

- The allomorph **ir-**

precedes bases beginning with [r], e.g. *ir-relevant*, *ir-responsible*.

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Suffixal allomorphs

Adjective building

- -able/ible, *e.g. approach-able, eat-able; comprehens-ible, reduc-ible;*
- -ant/-ent, *e.g. signific-ant, expect-ant; depend-ent, differ-ent;*
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▪ Noun building

- ication/-ation/-ition/-tion/-sion/-ion, e.g. *specif-ication; determin-ation, limit-ation, palataliz-ation; compos-ition, repet-ition; subscrip-tion, consump-tion; provi-sion, deci-sion; depict-ion, confess-ion, revis-ion;*
- -ance/ence, e.g. *appear-ance, perform-ance; differ-ence, depend-ence;*
- -ant/ent, e.g. *disinfect-ant, pollut-ant; absorb-ent, stud-ent;*
- -ancy/-ency, e.g. *expect-ancy; tend-ency.*
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- **Allomorphic roots,**

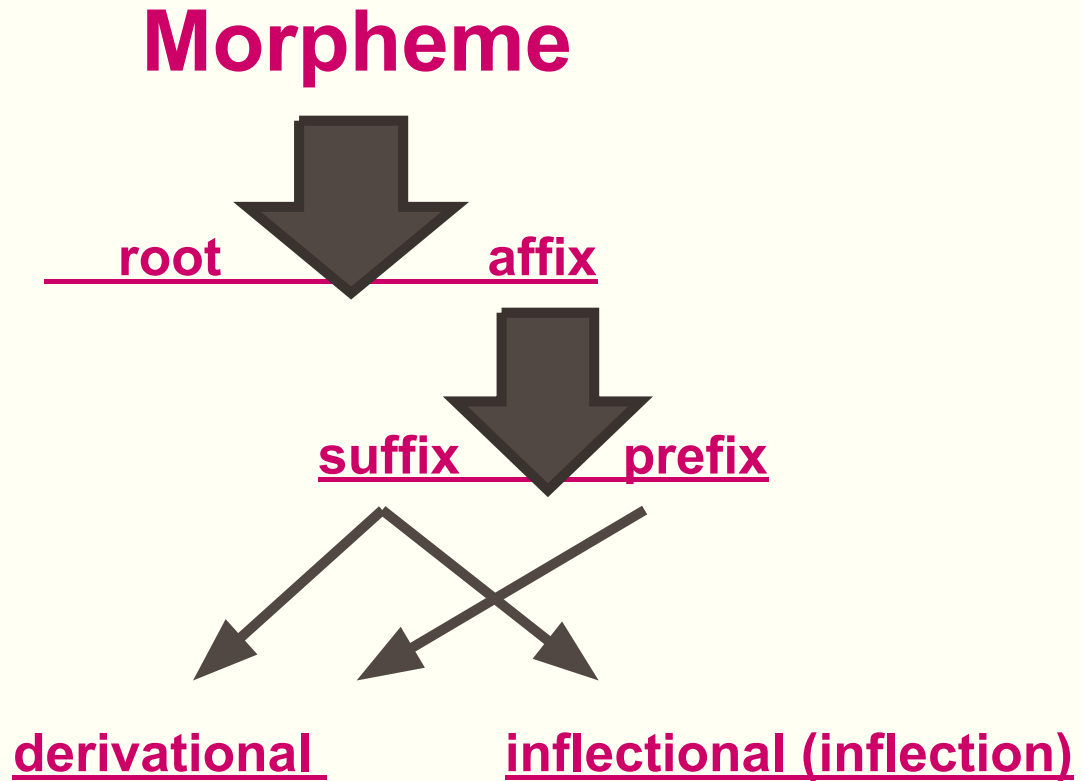
e.g. please/pleas-ant/plea-sure,

duke/duchess, wise/wisdom, long/length.

Truncation is a process in which a part of the base is dropped before a derivational suffix is added to that:

- Philosoph(y) + er = philosopher
- Evacuat(e) + ee = evacuee
- Humanit(y) + arian = humanitarian
- Veget(able) + arian = vegetarian
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The classification of morphemes

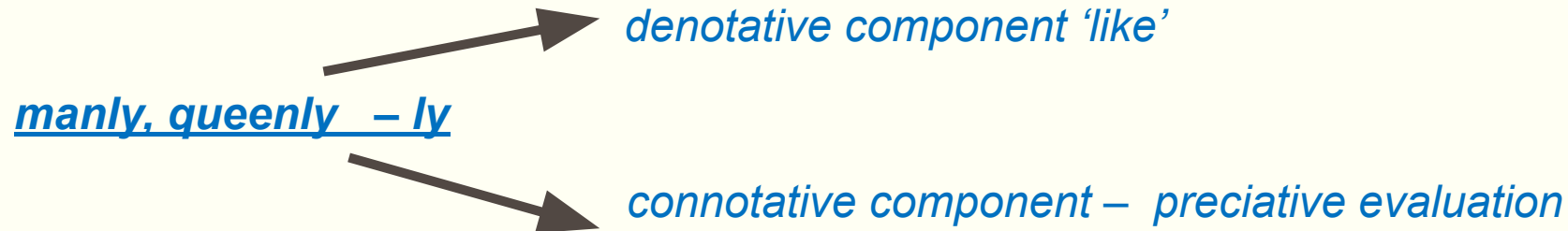
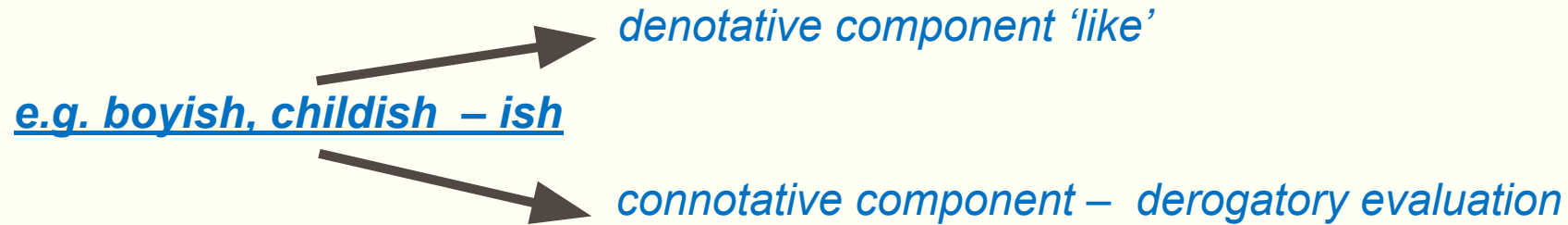


Meaning in Morphemes

- *perish-able: perish 'to decay or lose natural qualities';*
- *mis-judge: judge 'to decide the result of or to give an official decision';*
- *fruit-ful: fruit 'the parts of a tree or bush that contain seeds.*
- *recital, arrival, renewal: -al 'an action or the result of an action; yuppie-dom, star-dom, free-dom: -dom 'state of being X'; picture-esque, Kafka-esque: -esque 'in the manner or style of X'.*
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Denotative & connotative meanings

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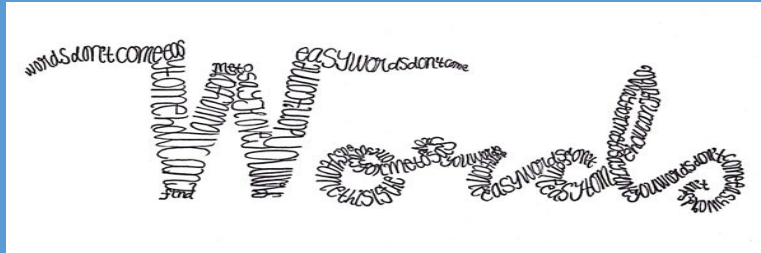


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- The differential component of meaning, e.g. *book-shelf* – *book-case*, *note-book* – *exercise-book*.
 - The distributional component of meaning, e.g. *houseboat* – *boathouse*, *housework* – *workhouse*.
 - The functional component of meaning, e.g. *sing-er* (*noun*), *sings* (*third person singular*), *vagabond's* (*genitive case*).
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Word VS morpheme

Qualities



Morphemes

Autonomy

Can stand alone in a sentence

Occurs only as part of words

Positional mobility

Yes

No

Capability of particular grammatical employment

Can be a member of a sentence

No

Divisibility into smaller meaningful units

Into morphemes

No

Morphemic Analysis

- The result of the morphemic analysis is ultimate constituents (UC's), i.e. morphemes, further indivisible meaningful units.
- *e.g. shroud (1 morpheme), downgrade (2), foreseeable(3), praiseworthiness(4).*
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- a) the root principle,
- b) the affix principle.
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- A) *e.g. **use**, **usage**, **useful**, **useless**, **unused**, **usefully**; **book**, **booklet**, **bookish**, **bookshop**, **bookless**.*
- B) *e.g. **destructible**, **perceptible**, **responsible**, **reversible**; **disloyal**, **disinterested**, **dissimilar**, **disorderly**, **dishonest**; **stardom**, **boredom**, **freedom**, **martyrdom**, **princedom**.*
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Difficulties in morphemic analysis

- Receive, retain, reduce, report, revise, reserve, refer
- Redo, reform, refresh, reinsure, remarry, renew, reopen, replay.
- Deceive, detain, deduce, deport, devise, deserve,
- Debark, defrost, demist, defog, desalinate, dethrone.
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- Unique morpheme
- **goose**berry, **bil**berry;
 - – huckle-, cran-: huckleberry, cranberry.
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Examples of full morphemic analysis

Imperturbableness:

the word consists of four morphemes (UCs):

- ❖ a root morpheme *-perturb-*,
- ❖ prefixal morpheme *im-*,
- ❖ two suffixal morphemes *-able-*, *-ness*;
 - a root morpheme ***-perturb-***
- ❖ a free root morpheme, because it is homonymous with a word and can stand alone,
- ❖ has general lexical meaning 'to disturb',
- ❖ has no grammatical meaning;
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- **suffixal morpheme *-able-***

- ❖ a bound morpheme,
- ❖ has lexical meaning 'that can be done',
- ❖ grammatical meaning – an adjective forming suffix;
- ❖

- **suffixal morpheme *-ness***

- ❖ a bound morpheme
- ❖ with general lexical meaning 'state or quality',
- ❖ grammatical meaning – a noun forming suffix.
- ❖

- prefixal morpheme *im-*

- ❖ is a bound morpheme,

- ❖ has negative lexical meaning;

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DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY VS INFLECTIONAL MORPHOLOGY



DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY VS INFLECTIONAL MORPHOLOGY

- Derivational morphemes give new meanings to an existing word.
- Desire + able = desireable
- Elizabeth + an = Elizabethan
- Music + ian = musician
- Commune + ist = communist

“... and even ...the patriotic archbishop of Canterbury found it advisable – “
“Found what?” said the Duck.
“Found it,” the Mouse replied rather crossly; “of course you know what it means.”
“I know what “it” means well enough, when I find a thing,” said the Duck; “it’s generally a frog or a worm”. The question is, what did the archbishop find?”

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- There are morphemes which are always bound and which are grammatical markers representing such concepts as tense, number, gender, case, etc.
 - Such bound morphemes are called inflectional morphemes.
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- I sail the blue ocean.

- He sails the blue ocean.

- John sailed the blue ocean.

- John has sailed the blue ocean.

- John is sailing the blue ocean.

- John's brother sailed the bluest oceans.

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- Draug-as, draug-o, draug-ui, draug-l, draug-e

- Balt-as, balt-o, balt-am...

- Marytė myli Petriuką. Marytę myli Petriukas.

- Mary love Peter. Peter love Mary.

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- Aš myl-ėsiu tave.

- I will love you.

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8 inflectional morphemes (George Yule)

- Noun + -'s, -s
- Verb + -s, -ing, -ed, -en
- Adjective + -er, -est
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