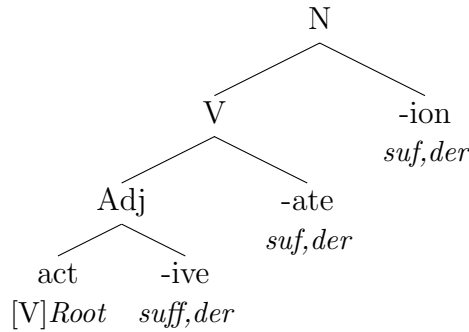


# 3 Morphology

## 3.1 Derivational morphology

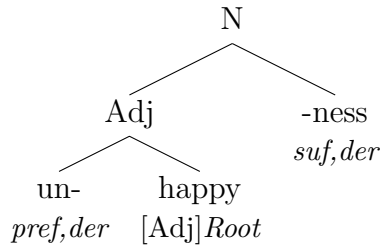
- (1) Derivation: A meaning and/or category change that is different from its root.
  - a. Root: the simple word without any affixes.
- (2) Affixation: morphemes added to a root making it a complex word.
  - a. suffixes and prefixes: morpheme added to the end or beginning of a word.
  - b. infixes: morpheme added internally to the word.
  - c. circumfix: morpheme(s) added around a word.
- (3) Examples:
  - a. suffix -er: doer, ,writer, driver, warrior,
  - b. Changes a Verb into a Noun.
  - c. treat -ment, un- kind -ly, act -ive -ate -ion.
- (4) a. Morphological structure for *activation*.  
 b.



- (5) Ambiguous morphological structure
  - a. [N [Adj un- happy] -ness]
  - b. [N un- [N happy -ness]]
- (6) Constraint on morphological structure
  - a. un- + Adj          un- + able
  - b. un- + N            \*un- + knowledge
  - c. un- + [Adj knowledgeable]
  - d. un- cannot be a prefix for a Noun, but only for an adjective.

(7) This is the correct morphological structure for *unhappiness*

a.



- (8) Latin affixes and roots
  - a. assistant, combatant
  - b. \*helpant, \*fightant

(9) Germanic affixes and roots

- a. \*assister, \*combater
- b. helper, fighter

### 3.2 Inflectional morphology

(10) Inflection: No category change, nor change in meaning.

- a. Derivation → Root
- b. Inflection → Stem/base

(11) Examples

- a. The department head's car      N+Possessive
- b. She heads to the store      V+3rd.Singular
- c. Five heads of cattle      N+plural

(12) Types of inflection

- a. Affixation
- b. Internal change: mouse, mice, goose, geese, drink, drank, sink, sank, sunk
- c. Irregular: ox, oxen, sleep, slept
- d. (partial) Suppletion: eat, ate, go, went, is, was, bad, worse, worst

(13) Marking Inflection: Internal change

- a. ablaut: sing, sang      Internal change to the vowel marks tense.
- b. umlaut: foot /ʊ/, feet /i/      Internal change marks plural.

(14) Marking Inflection: Suppletion

- a. French: aller 'to go' ira 'she he will go'
- b. Partial Suppletion: think, thought, seek, sought

(15) Inflectional/Derivational order.

- a. Derivational morphemes are closest to the Root. Inflectional morphemes come at the end of a word.
- b. [[<sub>N</sub> neighbor -hood] -s]
- c. \*[[<sub>N</sub> neighbor -s] -hood]

(16) Productivity of morphemes

- a. modernize vs. newize
- b. \*remodern vs. renew
- c. productivity of past tense morpheme -ed: all regular verbs.