The "big 10" morphological processes
Identify the type of inflection illustrated by the following examples. Are these prefixes, suffixes, infixes, circumfixes or none of these?

1. Welsh
   tad 'father'/tad-au 'fathers'; moch-yn 'pig'/moch 'pigs'

2. Ancient Greek
   lambánō 'I take'/él ā bon 'I took (aorist)'

3. Latin
   Manu-s manu-m lava-t.
   hand-nom.sg hand-acc.sg wash-3sg
   'One hand washes the other.'

4. Quechua
   wasi-nchis 'our house(inclusive)'/wasi-yku 'our house (exclusive)'

5. Polish
   duż-e krzesł-o
   big-NEUT chair-NEUT
We've already discussed prefixation, suffixation, infixation, and circumfixation.

Payne discusses 6 more:
* stem modification
* autosegmental variation
* reduplication
* non-concatenative morphology
* subtractive morphology
* compounding
A change in shape that does not involve the addition of an affix.

* past and past participle:
  - drink drank drunk
  - swim swam swum

* nouns vs. verbs (derivational):
  - strife, strive
  - breath, breathe
  - life, live

Stem modification and weak suppletion both involve a change in part of the form of the stem.

How is stem modification different from weak suppletion?
Stem modification
* Rule governed; you will be able to find other words that change in a similar way
* past and past participle:
  drink drank drunk
  swim swam swum
  ring rang rung
Weak stem suppletion
* Appears random; no other words pattern in a similar way
* buy bought
What about mouse/mice, foot/feet, fungus/fungi, parenthesis, parentheses?
"A change in shape that does not involve consonants and vowels"... stress, tone, nasalization, etc.

*Nasalization - Dungra Bhil (Indo-Aryan: India)*
\begin{itemize}
  \item tijaʔa 'his'/tĩjaʔa 'their (masc)'
  \item tijʌʔʌ 'her'/tĩjʌʔʌ 'their (fem)'
\end{itemize}

*Tone - Ngiti (Nilo-Saharan: Democratic Republic of the Congo)*
\begin{itemize}
  \item àba-du 'my father'/abá-du 'my fathers'
  \item andà-du 'my uncle'/andá-du 'my uncles'
\end{itemize}
**Reduplication**

Repetition of all or part of the base.

* Marshallese (Austronesian: Republic of the Marshall Islands)
  lot-lot (intr)/lot (tr) ‘pick pandanas keys off’
  at 'hat'/at-at 'wear a hat'
  takin 'sock'/takin-kin 'to wear socks'

* Javanese (Austronesian: Indonesia)
  baita 'ship'/baita-baita 'various ships'
  omaha 'house'/omaha-omaha 'various houses'

  jawah 'rain'/jə-jawah 'to plain in the rain'
  tamu 'guest'/tə-tamy 'to visit'

* Motu (Austronesian: Papua New Guinea)
  mahuta 'to sleep/mahuta-mahuta 'to sleep constantly'/ma-mahuta 'to sleep (plural)'
Reduplication is used in inflections to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification, etc and in derivations to create new words.

It is found in a wide range of languages and language groups.
Superimposing a pattern of vowels on a root that consists of only consonants.
Common in Semitic languages.

* Biblical Hebrew (Afro-Asiatic)

(20) a. ktb root (no meaning on its own)
b. kətɔb imperative ‘write!’
c. kɔtɔb infinitive ‘to write’
d. kotɛb present participle ‘writing’
e. katub past participle ‘written’
f. kɔtəb perfective ‘wrote’
*Subtractive morphology*

Rare process whereby one or more segments are omitted.

Murle (Nilo-Saharan: South Sudan)

nyoon 'lamb'/nyoo 'lambs'

wawoc 'white heron'/wawo 'white herons'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(22)</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>onyiit ‘rib’</td>
<td>onyii ‘ribs’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>rottin ‘warrior’</td>
<td>rotti ‘warriors’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How do we distinguish this from zero realization of certain categories?
Compounds

“Compounds are usually nouns, verbs or adjectives.”

The right most element usually determines the grammatical category of the entire word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Compound</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>earworm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>blackboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>preposition</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>underworld</td>
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<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>blue-green</td>
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<tr>
<td>preposition</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>over-ripe</td>
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<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>browbeat</td>
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<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>highlight</td>
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<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>freeze-dry</td>
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<tr>
<td>preposition</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>undercut</td>
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<td>adjective</td>
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<td>forthwith</td>
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<tr>
<td>verb</td>
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<td>takeout</td>
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<tr>
<td>preposition</td>
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<td>without</td>
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</table>
Noun compounds in Old English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N+N</td>
<td>sunbēam</td>
<td>sunbeam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A+N</td>
<td>middelniht</td>
<td>middle night 'midnight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A+N</td>
<td>dimhūs</td>
<td>dim+house ‘prison’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N+A</td>
<td>ælfscīene</td>
<td>elf+beautiful ‘beautiful as a fairy’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*“Compounds are usually nouns, verbs or adjectives.”

* The right most element determines the grammatical category of the entire word.

* The stress of a compound is different than a non-compound
  ˈgreenhouse vs. green ˈhouse
  ˈwet suit vs. wet ˈsuit
*Endocentric – denotes a subtype of the head

*Compounds & meaning

Bumgardner By Jim Smith

What’s that stuff?  Baby powder.

share... share... share

How many are in here?
Ambiguous compounds

French history teacher
Former president's home

Others?