

Derivational Morphology

- (1) Derivation: A meaning and/or category change that is different from its root.
 - a. Root: the simple word without any affixes.

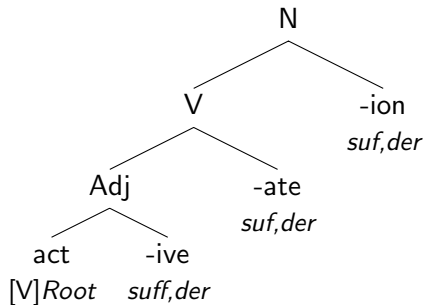
- (2) Affixation: morphemes added to a root making it a complex word.
- a. suffixes and prefixes: morpheme added to the end or beginning of a word.
 - b. infixes: morpheme added internally to the word.
 - c. circumfix: morpheme(s) added around a word.

(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]

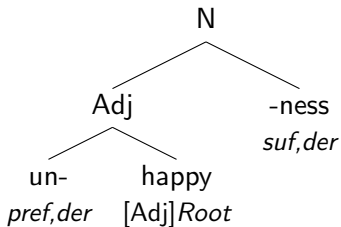
b. [N un- [N happy -ness]]

(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

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. [[_N neighbor -hood] -s]
- c. *[[_N 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.