0. Intro:

This branch of grammar studies the structure of words. In the following list, all the words except the last can be divided into parts, each of which has some kind of independent meaning.

- unhappiness: un-happi-ness
- horses: horse-s
- talking: talk-ing
- yes: yes

“...two main fields are traditionally recognized within morphology. Inflectional morphology studies the way in which words vary (or ‘inflect’) in order to express grammatical contrasts in sentences, such as singular/plural or past/present. ... Derivational morphology, however, studies the principles governing the construction of new words, without reference to the specific grammatical role a word might play in a sentence. ...” (Crystal 1987: 90).

Morph- “shape or form” + -o- (transitional) + -log- “study” + -y (nominal suffix)

Morpheme: “meaning-bearing constituents of words” (Finegan and Besnier 1989:91).

RIPENS (3 morphemes) < ripe + en + s

1. What is a word? What kinds of information does knowing a word require?

2. Word-class categories (parts of speech)

- verb
- noun
- adjective
- adposition
- pronoun
- conjunction
- adverb
- interjection
3. **Free v. bound** morphemes:

   Free:  true, mother, orange  
   Bound:  -ing, -ed, -s, pre-, in-

4. **Base** is the morphological element to which affixes are added (base = stem)

   mother + ed  >  mothered  
   mother + ing  >  mothering

   grand + mother  >  grandmother  
   mother + in + law  >  mother-in-law

5. How can morphological and distributional analysis help you determine what kind of word you're seeing?

   a. Where is the frickydingler?
   b. The whatchamajiggy on the doohickey's broken again.
   c. How many twizzles are there in a grutch?

6. **Word set**:

   phone           phonic
   phonetic        phoneme
   phonetics       phonemic
   phonology       allophone
   phonologist     telephone
   phonological    euphonious
   phonotactic     symphony

7. **Pieces and parts of words**: case of Latin

   fa             “speak”
   fa + ri        “to speak”
   fa + bula      “fable, tale”
   fa + bula + re “to speak” (cf. fáblar (Old Span.), hablar)
   in + fa + nte  “non-speaking”
   in + fa + nte + ria “infantry”
   fa + ma        “much talking about”
   in + fa + m + ia “so awful you can’t talk about it”
   in + fa + ncia “age of speechlessness”
   fa + tu + o    “too much talking makes a fool”
   fa + tu + itatem “state of being a foolish talker”
8. edible but eatable
    uncheckoutable
    laughability / risibility

9. Affixes (general term; prefixes and suffixes; infixes)

    pre-
    in-, im-, il-, ir-, non-, a-      “negation”

    -less
    -ful

10. Derivational morphology and extension of the vocabulary

    a. Open and closed classes of morphemes and words

    b. Functions of derivational morphology

        (1) change part of speech

        (2) change meaning of word

        (3) addition (add new words to lexical stock of a lang.): Kleenex, granola (breakfast food orig. developed by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in late 1800s), gomer (an unwanted hospital patient: Get Out of My Emergency Room), quark (an elementary particle, given its name by Murray Gell-Mann from a word in Finnegan’s Wake by James Joyce)

    c. Functional shift, or conversion

        This is certainly no time for play.
        When can we play?
        Playtime is later.

    d. Semantic shift

        hawk, dove, sweeten the pot

    e. Compounding
moonshot (the launching of a spacecraft to orbit/land on the moon), icebreaker, bar code, jackhammer

f. Reduplication

Like, she’s really really into it.

g. Affixation

h. Back formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Word</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scavenger</td>
<td>scavenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sculptor</td>
<td>sculpt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Blends

Spanglish, Franglais, Yinglish
smog, motel

j. Shortenings (clippings)

gym
phone
burbs
Aussie
civvies (civilian clothes)
comfy
deli
psych
sosh
chem
prof
doc
slomo
premed
hojo
preemie

k. Borrowings
Into English:
  nosh
  shlep
  kvetch
  patio
  nada
  hoosegow
  buckaroo

From English:
  besuboru, futtoboru, boriugu
  le drugstore, le weekend, le jumbo

l. Elliptical forms

  brownstone front house
  permanent wave
  public house

m. Acronyms  (each letter of a word is the first letter of a different word)

  RADAR  (radio detecting and ranging)
  LASER  (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation)
  AIDS  (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
  DOS  (disk operating system)

  Note: the letters of the acronym are pronounced as a complete word.

n. Alphabetic Abbreviations

  UN
  CIA
  USA
  NAACP
  KO
  CD

  Note: the letters of the alphabetic abbreviations are not pronounced as a complete word; the names of the letters are pronounced.  Note also that these can still be susceptible to inflectional morphology as well as derivational morphology:

  the UN’s plans
He got K.O.’ed by Mike Tyson.
pro-USA
UN-like

SUPPLEMENT TO P. 2

3. **Free v. bound** morphemes:

Free: true, mother, orange
Bound: -ing, -ed, -s, pre-, in-

Derivational Morphemes
a. Some bound morphemes can change the part of speech of the word to which the morpheme is attached:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Noun} + \text{ful} & \rightarrow \text{Adjective} \quad (\text{doubtful, beautiful}) \\
\text{Adjective} + \text{ly} & \rightarrow \text{Adverb} \quad (\text{beautifully, truly}) \\
\text{Verb} + \text{ment} & \rightarrow \text{Noun} \quad (\text{establishment, amazement}) \\
\text{Verb} + \text{er} & \rightarrow \text{Noun} \quad (\text{teacher, rider, thriller}) \\
\text{Adjective} + \text{en} & \rightarrow \text{Verb} \quad (\text{sweeten, brighten, harden}) \\
\text{Noun} + \text{en} & \rightarrow \text{Verb} \quad (\text{frighten, hasten})
\end{align*}
\]

b. Not all bound morphemes will serve to change the word-class

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{dis} + \text{appear} & \rightarrow \text{disappear} \quad (\text{still a verb}) \\
\text{re} + \text{paint} & \rightarrow \text{repaint} \quad (\text{still a verb}) \\
\text{un} + \text{favorable} & \rightarrow \text{unfavorable} \quad (\text{still an adj.})
\end{align*}
\]

Inflectional Morphemes: bound morphemes that alter the form of a word without changing its part of speech or its basic meaning.

cats
collected
sleeps
louder

4. **Base** is the morphological element to which affixes are added (base = stem)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mother} + \text{ed} & \rightarrow \text{mothered} \\
\text{mother} + \text{ing} & \rightarrow \text{mothering}
\end{align*}
\]
grand + mother > grandmother
mother + in + law > mother-in-law

a. Linear Ordering of Morphemes

Morphemes not randomly ordered in a word.

Suffixes: morphemes bound to the end of base/stem

The -s in *boys (plural morph.)
The -ment in *commitment (noun morph.)

Linear ordering: suffixes cannot be placed just anywhere: *sboys, *mentcommit

Prefixes: morphemes bound to the beginning of base/stem

untrue (but not *trueun)
disappear (but not *appeardis)
repaInt (but not *paintre)

Affixes: generic word for all such linear attachments (cf. infixes, circumfixes)

b. Hierarchical Ordering of Morphemes: morphemes also have a hierarchical, or layered order.

Consider the complex word unattainable. It contains three morphemes: the base verbal morpheme *attain* plus two affixes, *un-* and *-able*. The manner in which this word was derived from *attain* is not arbitrary, but rule-governed (or ordered) hierarchically. We might demonstrate that order by this figure:

```
         Adj
        /   \
       Adj
       /   \nun    V. attain able
```

We can see that the order in which these affixes were combined is as follows:
1. The verb attain is changed to the adjectival wordclass by the suffixing of *-able.*
2. The adjective attainable is negated by prefixing un-, and so the wordclass remains unchanged.
Now, consider the following hierarchical *misanalysis* of the same word:

```
  *               Adj
     V

  un    V. attain    able
```

On this representation, the prefix *un* is first attached to the verb *attain*, changing the meaning of the verb but leaving the wordclass unchanged. Then *able* is suffixed to produce the adjective. However, the first step is unallowable, since an ill-formed word is produced when we attach *un* to a verb like this:

*unattain
*untolerate
*unascend
*unsympathize