Chapter 3

Morphology

More – fun – ology
was very chalant, despite my efforts to appear grunted and console. I was furling my wieldy umbrella... when I saw her... She was a descript person... Her hair was kempt, her clothing shevelled, and she moved in a gainly way.
Formal Definition

- Morpheme:
  - The smallest unit of meaning in a language
  - Has only one meaning
    - So what about: ‘dogs’ and ‘writes’?
  - Not necessarily independent
  - Creative potential
Grammar Safari

- Find a morphemically creative word
  - From a naturally occurring source
  - Tell us:
    - What the word means
    - How you know (what each morpheme means)

- Example:
  - On next slide...
Safari Example

- Misunderestimate
  - mis → ‘Fail to’
  - under → ‘make lower’
  - estimate = “root”

- Resolveability
  - resolve = “root”
  - ability → ‘capacity for’

- Strategery
  - Intentional non-word w/ negative overtones from “forgery”…?
Do it

- Exercise 3.1
- Page 38-39
Tell Me About It...

- Marching my swilted fresnap all day, the grasting tunkle is krepily bronking to murple a swazzling guston!
Do On Your Own

- Outside of class...
  - Exercise 3.2 p. 40
  - Exercise 3.3 p. 40 – 42
  - Exercise 3.4 p. 42

*The chart at the bottom of page 41 may be helpful*
Inflection

- A morpheme that marks words for grammatical class without changing the basic meaning

In English:
- Nouns (-s, -’s)
- Verbs (-s, ed, -en, -ing)
- Adj/Adv (-er, -est)
Inflection

- Marking a word for a grammatical class
  - Plural
  - Possessive
  - Tense
  - Contrast
  - Gender
  - Gram. Class
  - Person’s Role
  - Etc.

English

Other Languages
# English Inflectional Morphemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nouns</td>
<td>x 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>x 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>x2</td>
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Just Do It

- Exercises
  - 3.5 (p. 48-49)
  - 3.6 (p. 49)
Challenge

- What’s the function of the present tense here?
Zero Allomorph

- Noun
  - Example?
- Verb
  - Example?
Antidisestablishmentarianism

- What are the morphemes?
  - Which are bound?
  - Which are free?
- What does each morpheme mean?
Derivation

- The addition of a morpheme which causes the original word to change in meaning &/or grammatical category

(anti-dis-establish-ment-arian-ism)

- anti = meaning change
- dis = meaning change
- ment = grammatical change (V \(\rightarrow\) N)
- arian = meaning change
- ism = meaning change
Derivational Morphemes

- On the patterns of
  - Friend
  - Act

- Create ‘new’ words using________________...
List Some

- Free Morphemes

- Bound Morphemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Root</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
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Functional \textbf{Shift}

- Inflect these words as N, V, Adj or Adv

Record \hspace{1cm} Result \hspace{1cm} Cap \hspace{1cm} Fly

Heavy \hspace{1cm} Seat \hspace{1cm} Finish \hspace{1cm} Yellow

\textit{Exercise 3.7}
## Derivation vs. Inflection

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Inflection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morpheme Order</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category Change</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Productivity</strong></td>
<td>(√)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning</strong></td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>Grammatical</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Do It

- Exercise 3.11
  - Morphing & Unmorphables (p. 56)
- Review Exercises
  - pp. 57-58

NOTE: All the exercises in the text are relevant & good – even those that aren’t listed in the slides...
For “Tomorrow”

- TPQ on Chapter 3
- Begin reading Chapter 4