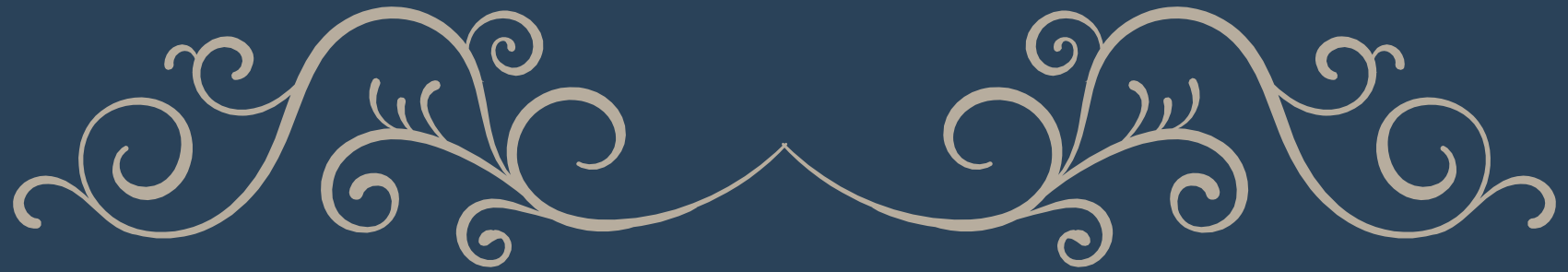# Morphology

Part 2: Rules of Word Formation
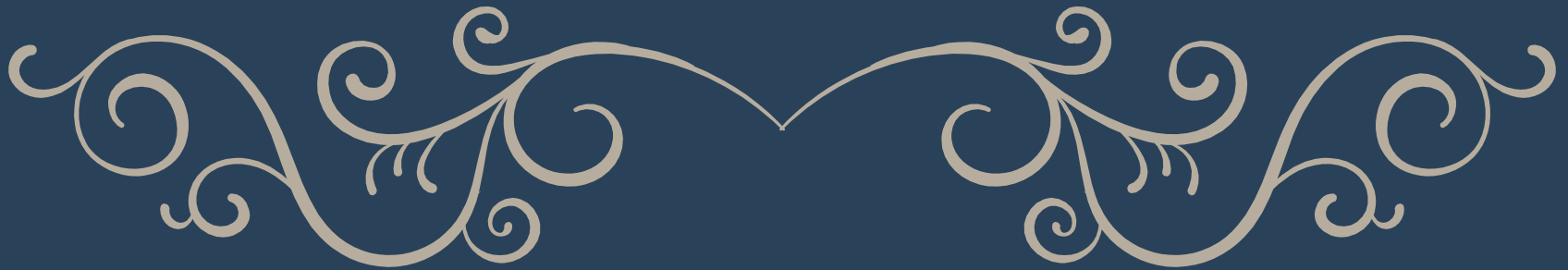
Outline of the Presentation

- Rules of Word Formation
  - Derivational Morphology
  - Inflectional Morphology
  - The Hierarchical Structure of Words
  - Rule Productivity
    - Exceptions and Suppletions
    - Lexical Gaps

Rules of Word Formation

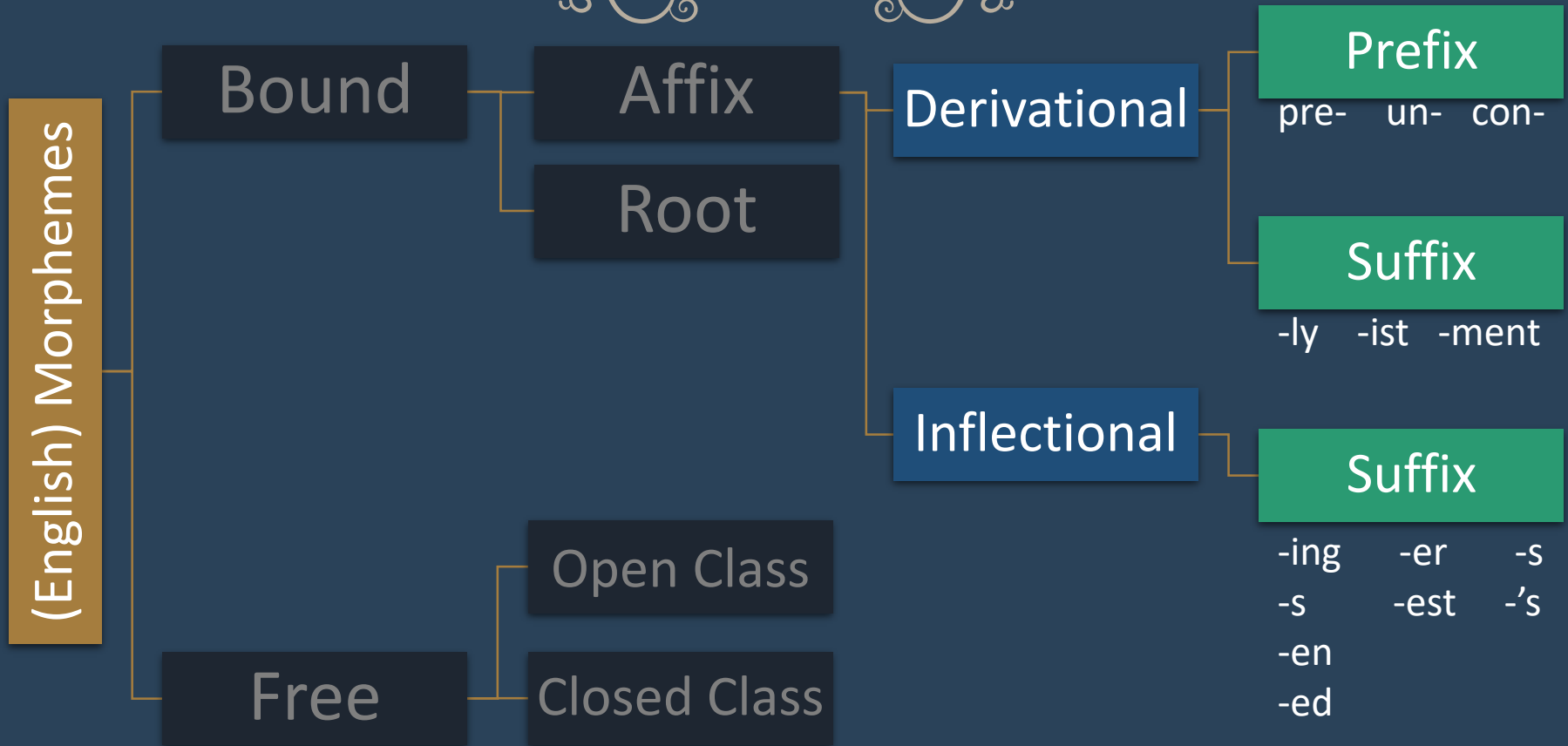the ways in which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes

Rules of Word Formation

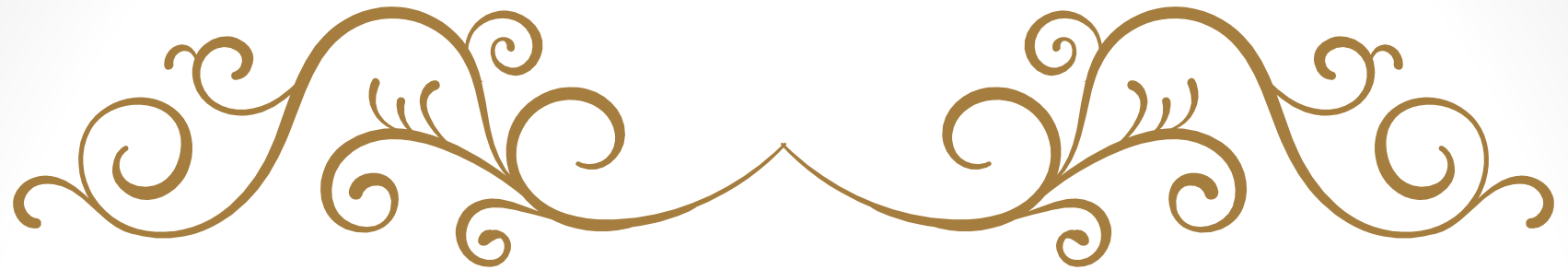- Adjective **+** -ify   →   Verb 'to make adjective'
- Verb **+** -cation →   Noun 'the process of making Adjective'

e.g.   ugly   →   **adjective**

          uglify   →   **verb**

          uglification   →   **noun**

Rules of Word Formation

(English) Morphemes

- **Bound**
  - **Affix**
    - **Derivational**
      - **Prefix**
        pre- un- con-
      - **Suffix**
        -ly -ist -ment
    - **Inflectional**
      - **Suffix**
        -ing -er -s
        -s -est -'s
        -en
        -ed
  - **Root**
- **Free**
  - **Open Class**
  - **Closed Class**
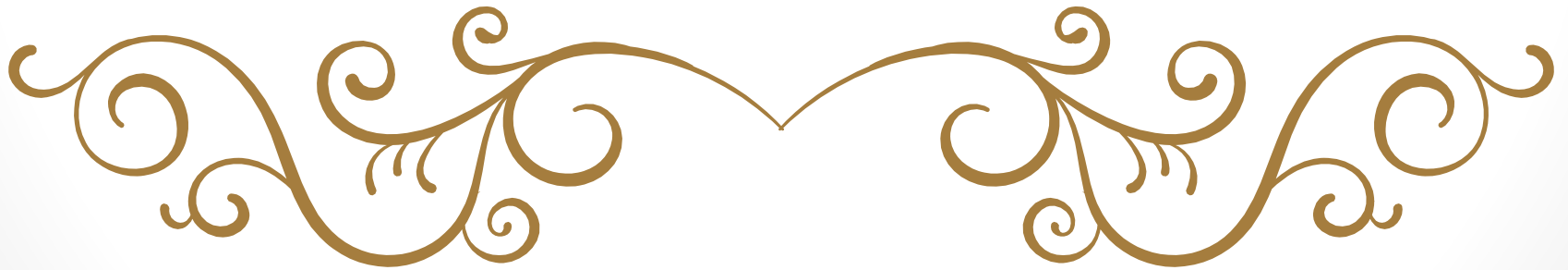
Derivational Morphology

Derived Words

Derivational Morphology

- Derivational morphemes, when added to the root, change either the category or the meaning of the word.

- e.g. employ   →   employ**er**

- Both category and meaning has changed.

Attention!

- Derivational morphemes may or may not change the syntactic category of words.

- Derivational Morphemes: Suffixes & Prefixes.

- Inflectional Morphemes: **only** Suffixes

Some Examples

- boy + -ish   →   Noun to Adjective

- king + -dom   →   Noun to Noun

- un- + do   →   Verb to Verb

- a- + moral   →   Adjective to Adjective

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Noun **to** **Adjective**	book + -ish	• Derivational Morphemes • All suffixes • Syntactic category changed
	fam(e) + -ous	
	Victor(y) + -ian	
	picture(e) + -esque	
	affection + -ate	
	health + -ful	
	alcohol + -ic	
	beaut(y) + -ful	
	Elizabeth + -an	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Verb **to** **Noun**	clear + -ance	
	accus(e) + -ation	
	sing + -er	• Derivational Morphemes
	conform + -ist	• All suffixes
	predict + -ion	• Syntactic category changed
	vocaliz(e) + ation	
	los(e) + -er	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Adjective **to** **Adverb**	exact **+** -ly	- Derivational Morphemes - Suffix - Syntactic category changed

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Noun **to** **Verb**	moral + -ize	• Derivational Morphemes • Affixes • Syntactic category changed
	vaccine(e) + -ate	
	hast(e) + -en	
	im- + prison	
	be- + friend	
	en- + joy	
	in- + habit	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Adjective **to** **Noun**	tall + -ness	
	specific + -ity	
	feudal + -ism	• Derivational Morphemes
	free + -dom	• All suffixes
	happy + -ness	• Syntactic category changed
	creative + -ity	
	social + -ism	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Verb *to* **Adjective**	participat + -ory	• Derivational Morphemes • All suffixes • Syntactic category changed
	creat + -ive	
	understand + -able	
	read + -able	
	migrat + -ory	
	run(n) + -y	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Adjective **to** **Verb**	local + -ize	• Derivational Morphemes • Affixes • Syntactic category changed
	different + -(i)ate	
	fast + -en	
	en- + large	
	en- + dear	
	en- + rich	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Noun to Noun	friend + -ship	• Derivational Morphemes • Affixes • Syntactic category <u>**not changed**</u>
	human + -ity	
	king + -dom	
	auto- + biography	
	America + -n	
	dis- + adventage	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Verb to Verb	un- + do	• Derivational Morphemes • Affixes • Syntactic category **not changed**
	re- + discover	
	dis- + believe	
	auto- + destruct	

More Examples

Syntactic Role	Root	Notes
Adjective to Adjective	pink + -ish	• Derivational Morphemes • Affixes • Syntactic category **not changed**
	red + -like	
	a- + moral	
	il- + legal	
	un- + happy	
	dis- + agreeable	

Classes of Derivational Affixes

1ST CLASS

The addition of a suffix triggers subtle changes in pronunciation.

-ity, -an, -y, -ive, -ize

specific/specificity, sane/sanity, deduce/deductive, critic/criticize

2ND CLASS

No changes in the pronunciation.

-er, -ful, -ish, -less, -ly, -ness

baker, wishful, boyish, needless, sanely, fullness

2013191046
MURAT ERCAN

Attention!

- Affixes from the first class cannot be attached to a base containing an affix from the second class:

~~need+less+ity,~~   ~~moral+ize+ive~~

- Affixes from the second class may attach to bases with either kind of affix:

need+less+ness   moral+iz(e)+er

Inflectional Morphology

Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional Morphology

- Inflectional morphemes mark properties such as tense, number, person, etcetera.

- They **never** change the syntactic category of the stems to which they are attached.

- They are **all** suffixes (English).

- There are only **8** inflectional morphemes.

Inflectional Morphology

English Inflectional Morphemes

-s	3rd person singular present	He sleeps at home.
-ed	past tense	She waited at home.
-ing	progressive	It is eating the dog food.
-en	past participle	Yusuf has eaten the meal.
-s	plural	She made lots of cakes.
-'s	possessive	Meghan's eyes are blue.
-er	comparative	Lisa has shorter hair than Nina.
-est	superlative	Mila has the coolest outfit.

Inflectional Morphology

- Inflectional morphemes, in English, follow the derivational morphemes.

commit **+** ment **+** <u>s</u>

~~commit **+** <u>s</u> **+** ment~~

Inflectional Morphology

- Inflectional morphemes are productive.

- They apply freely to nearly every appropriate base (except irregular forms such as feet, not foots).

- e.g. cats, dogs, cars, etc.

Inflectional vs. Derivational

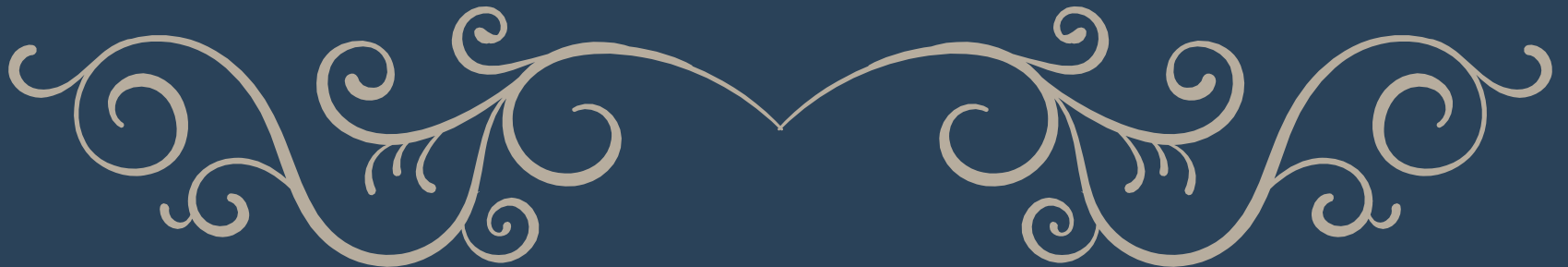| Inflectional	Derivational
Grammatical function	Lexical function
No word class change	Word class change
Small/no meaning change	Meaning change
Often req. grammar rules	Requires no grammar rules
Follow deriv. morphemes	Precede infl. Morphemes
Productive	Almost nonproductive
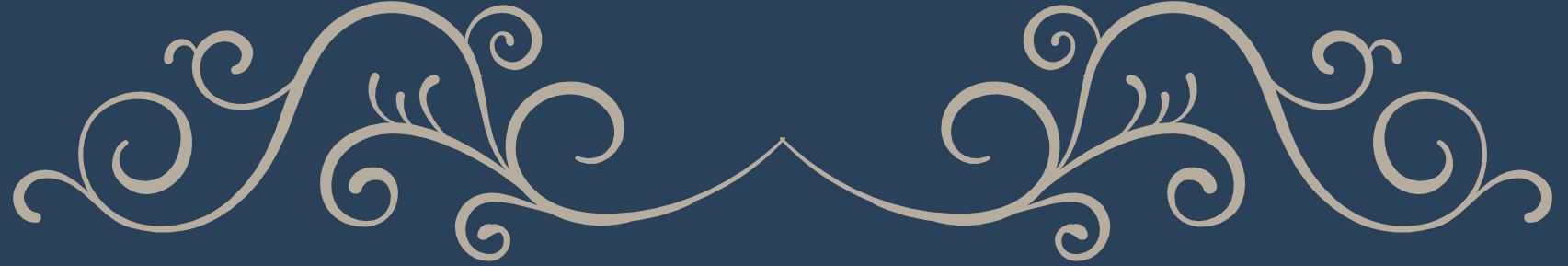
Hierarchical Structure of Words
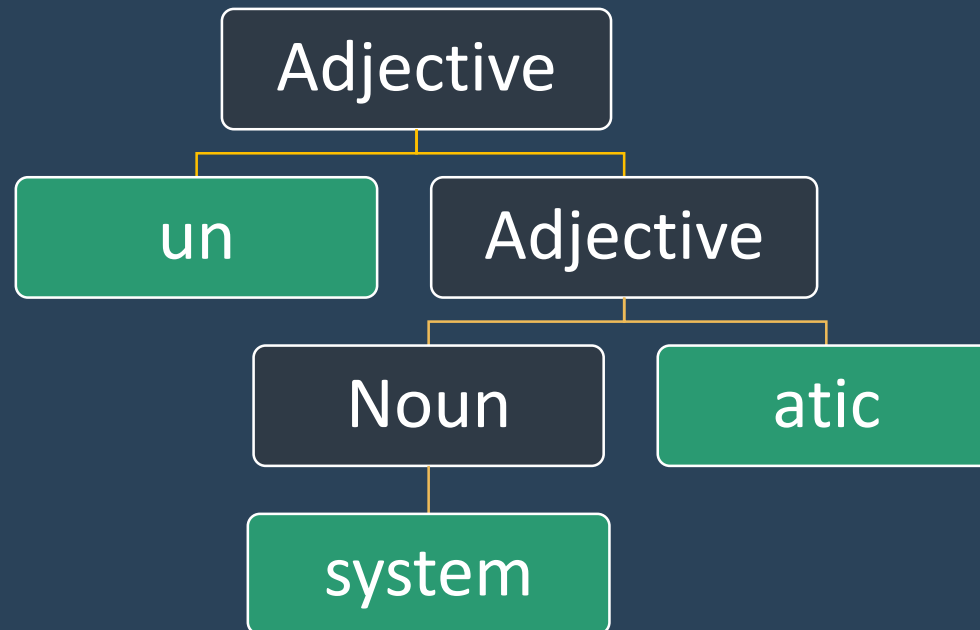
Tree Diagrams

Tree Diagrams

- Morphemes are added in a fixed order.

- This order reflects the hierarchical structure of the word.

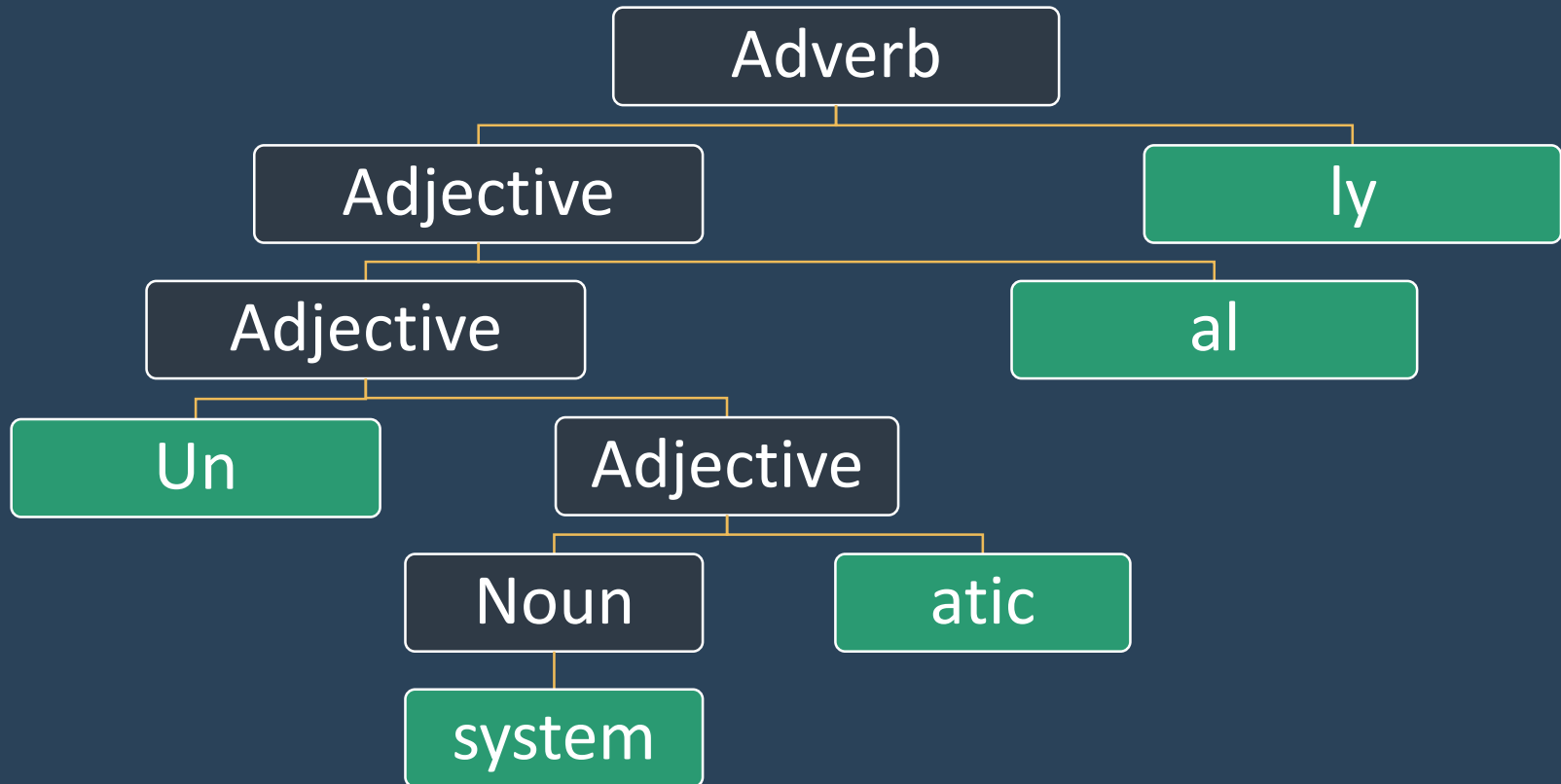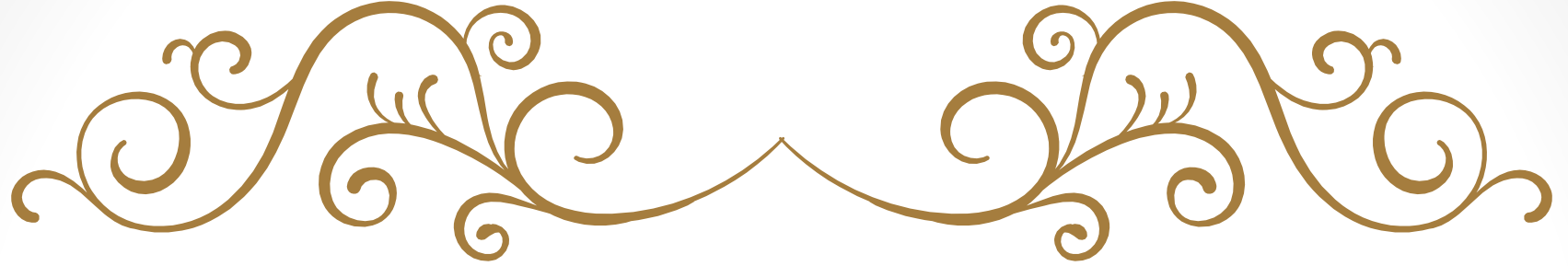- A word has an internal structure of morphemes.
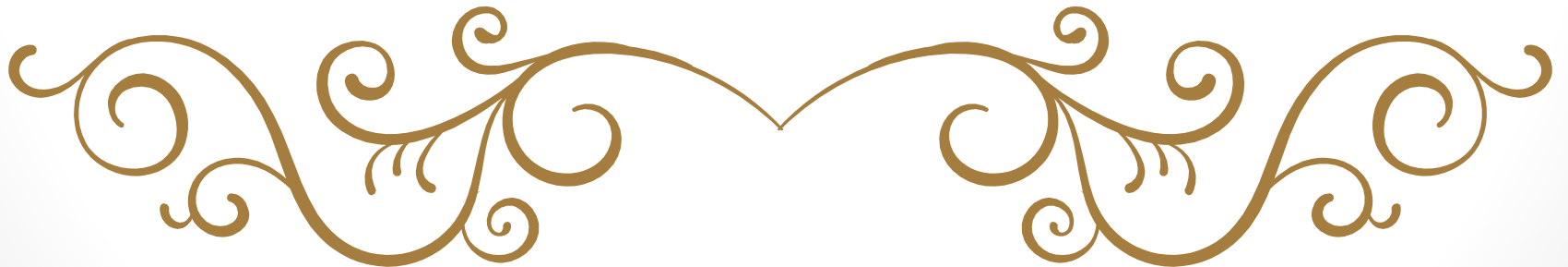
Tree Diagrams

- e.g. un+system+atic → 3 morphemes.

Adjective
├── un
└── Adjective
    ├── Noun
    │   └── system
    └── atic

Tree Diagrams

Rule Productivity

Exceptions, Suppletions and Lexical Gaps

Rule Productivity

- Productivity refers to morphological rules that can be freely used to form new words.

- Inflections are **mostly** productive.

- Derivations are **rarely** productive.
  - Some of them: -able, -un.
  - accept+able, adapt+able, change+able
  - un+believe+able, un+pick+up+able

Exceptions

- The morphological rule that forms plural nouns from singular nouns does not apply to some words like child, man, foot, and mouse.

- Verbs like go, sing, bring, run, and know are exceptions.

| child	~~childs~~	children
man	~~mans~~	men
go	~~goed~~	went

Suppletions

- Suppletion is a minor inflection technique where we change the morpheme instead of adding an affix.
  - 1. Total Supletion
    - bad → worse, good → better, go → went, is → was
  - 2. Partial Supletion
    - was → were, teach → taught

Lexical Gaps

- Words that conform to the rules of word formation but are not truly part of the vocabulary are called **accidental gaps** or **lexical gaps**.

e.g.   clunt   spleek   flig   slarm
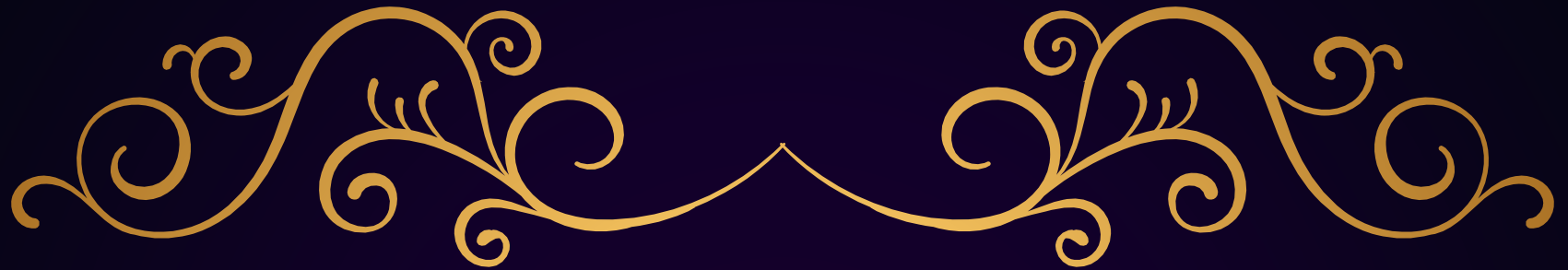
Questions

Study Questions

Question #1

A learner of English says "I feel exciting about the movie." instead of saying "I feel excited about the movie." This is a learner error.

If a researcher wanted to study this mistake/error, which subfield of linguistics s/he would be dealing with?

a) Phonology

b) Morphology

c) Syntax

d) Pragmatics

e) Semantics

Question #2

Which of the following morphemes can be both inflectional and derivational according to the sentence the word is used in?

a) -ment as in development

b) -s as in books

c) -tive as in productive

d) -ing as in talking

e) -es as in goes

Question #3

The words employee, interviewee or referee are complex words that are composed of two morphemes. The morpheme –ee gives the meaning of a person who is not the "doer" of the action but the one who is affected / who is the object of the action. The morpheme –ee is _____.

Choose the alternative that <u>best</u> completes the paragraph above.

a) inflectional   c) free   e) open class

b) closed class   d) derivational

Question #4

Which of the following is true about affixation in English?

a) All derivational morphemes change the part of speech of the word.

b) Inflectional morphemes are more productive than derivational ones.

c) Some inflectional morphemes change the part of speech of the word.

d) There are few inflectional or derivational circumfixes or infixes.

e) Derivational morphemes can be bound or free morphemes.

Question #5

Which of the following is true about prefixes?

a) They are utilized for derivational purposes.

b) They follow suffixes.

c) They follow the base morpheme.

d) They do not have any function.

e) They are used for inflectional purposes.

Morphology

The
END