

Chapter 2+3: Morphology

Morphology → Structure that need words in terms of meanings with each other

Morpheme → the smallest unit of sentence, meaning word; it's the building block of the sentences

The word itself can broken down into small units.

Ex: students → this is the building block of the sentence

↓
study + -ent + s

↓ morphological analysis

So technically the word "student" is not the same as a word "study"

2. major morphemes: 1) stem / root → core morpheme
every word has to have a stem with it

2) Affixes → modify changes the meaning of stems
↓ A word can exist without affixes.

* A word has to have at least one stem but it doesn't have to have affixes.

we can't have an affix by itself → they can't stand by themselves.

Affixes always defined as Bound morphemes.

→ Nominal stems are bound!

stems normally are free stem, but we have some bound stems.

The regular kind of stem is Free stem

→ How we identify meaning? we have lexical meanings and grammatical meanings.

Ex: This is my chair ^① and ^② it is a good chair, better than your chair ^③ and I am the chair of department -

In terms of definition that we find in the dictionary → in all cases it refers to an object - that has 4 legs, it's used to sit on
كُرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ / كرسيّ

but physically → the chair is the same? when I say good chairs → I start thinking of what's the properties that makes the chair good

In terms of the Actual use of word ^{instance} but in terms of definition → the chair is not the same, meaning is the same.

16. Meaning in two levels; 1) Meaning as type (lexicon) تعريف الكلمة بالقاموس

↓ chair shared by everyone
كُرسيّ مشترك بين الجميع

2) Meaning as token → Actual use of word
As token → we have 4 meanings → different uses
actual instance 2 types.

Ex: I am the chair of the department

↓
president/boss

↳ even though this is a noun → In terms of type/meaning as type → is not the same (Person / chair)

The meaning in the dictionary is different.

↳ meaning as token → different token / use

so more instances of the word → more tokens

Ex: And → it's not here a meaning of dictionary (doesn't have lexical meaning) but it has a grammatical meaning → but it's still have meaning as type even though it's not in the dictionary → it's actually stored from grammatical features.

* Meaning as type is always stored in the lexicon but sometimes it's stored from the form of grammatical properties.

so And as grammatical property has meaning as type

* rule: every word has to have grammatical features meaning, but not every word has to have lexical meaning

Types → general / abstract references of words:

The tune I like is a good tune (4 Types).

Token → specific occurrences (representations) of

word: The tune I like is a good tune (6 Tokens)

* Tokens are distinct instances of the same dictionary entry (type)

→ sentences are composed of word tokens.

The Building Blocks of sentences (words) are not always listed in the dictionary and unpredictable (lexical items).

→ The build up of meaning can sometimes create "Predictable meaning"

Word with predictable meanings:

Onomatopoeic words → sound reflects their meaning directly. Ex: Miao → sound of a cat
↳ means the sound of a word imitates

be sound in nature.
ne-rop gahiv a-1 Jap fupel

Ex: Boom → crash → sound of something breaking, Buzz → the sound of a bee, Meow

→ All of these sounds (onomatopoeic expressions) → They are predictable because even if I don't know what Meow means

I can guess/predict the meaning accurately because it's imitate something in nature.

(2) Sound symbolism: Vague similarity in meaning → means some words indicate the meaning but not accurately.

Ex: slither, slip, slap, slug = smoothness.
↓ smooth expression

Note: we established meaning as taken in context
we established meaning as type outside of context.

If I know the meaning of "study" and I know that "ent" indicates nouns (attached to ~~nouns~~ ^{verbs} → makes it nouns, if study means "read something".
A student is someone who's involved at academic institution.

Student → unpredictable → **non-lexical item**
Sometimes by adding certain morphemes to words we know → the meaning is not going to be predictable because if we break it down into the morphemes and we know the meaning of the morphemes that make this word → we are still not able to guess the meaning.

students → **predictable** → **non-lexical item**

Diff by breaking down a word into constituents the meaning remains predictable → **(Non-lexical item)**
but if the meaning is unpredictable → it becomes **lexical item**.

lexical item → any form that requires a meaning in the lexicon / dictionary.

Ex: Englishness → **unpredictable meaning**
By adding "ness" I can't guess the meaning.
كلمة ما تعني في القاموس ← ليس بكون غير قابل
lexical item.

Ex: White man → Non-word, lexical item
2 words

Dark horse → Non-word (lexical item),

Idiosyncratic → Adjective and it means you will not know the meaning by knowing the meaning of the meanings of the units within

↳ knowing what man means and what man means → doesn't give you the meaning of "white" which makes it **idiosyncratic**.

* Ex: 1) still water runs deep → (non-word) lexical item
↳ proverb (meaning is not arbitrary -

not predictable conventionally)

2) Too many cooks spoil the broth

3) A stitch in time saves nine

↳ proverb (full sentence) that has **idiosyncratic meaning**

* Non words with unpredictable meanings.

Idioms → meaning of individual words is

known, but meaning of idiom is unpredictable,

lex item Ex: I keep tabs on my expenses vs I keep notes on my expenses → (meaning beyond the word)

* white elephant (unwanted object), dark horse (competitor unknown strength)

↳ Collocational Restricted meaning: white man however white wine but still lexical verbs

If we have a single morphemic word (a word with a single morpheme) → the only way for that meaning to be predictable without knowing → if it's imitate sounds in nature.

If we have a word with multiple morphemes

↳ Ex: Cupboard → By knowing cup and knowing board → you will not be able to guess the meaning of cupboard → unpredictable

Lexical item → expressions that have to be listed in the dictionary, that have an unpredictable meaning

↳ we can have multiple morphemes in a word without ability to guess the meaning → lexical meaning

words vs lexical items:

words can lose motivation over time and become lexical items: computer → compute

computer today is not ^{used} to calculate only calculators

* When computers first invented the meaning was predictable but today the word "computer" is a lexical item (unpredictable)

→ If the meaning of the word changes ^{تغير المعنى} it may become a lexical item.

* Meaning of idioms and proverbs can sometimes be considered motivated in a metaphorical sense (Metaphorical derivatives of literal meaning).

* Morphology and Morphemes :-

A word can have only one morpheme and if it does → going to have a stem/root.

The job of the stem → Provide core meaning in a word.
Affixes only modify stems.

→ stems have to compete in some cases to create words by themselves. like "study"

stems have to be
Free (normally) (word with one morpheme)
bound (irregular stems).

Wh- Englishness → that a lexical item is composed of 3 morphemes (basic/minimal units of morphology/structure).

* lexical items can be complex. like "unusually" & words that are lexical item do not have to be mono-morphemic (one morpheme).

* word that are lexical items can be poly-morphemic (more than one morpheme).

* to allow meaning of complex words to be predictable, morphemes must:-

(1) Be identifiable from one to another

(2) contribute in some way to the meaning of the whole word.

cheerful, happiness, helpfulness vs attack, tackle

* Morphological structure of words → independent of phonological structure

Bound vs free morphemes:

(1) Free morphemes → can stand on its own

(2) Bound morpheme → can only exist as an affix

↳ Duality of patterning:

(1) units that contribute to meaning: words, morphemes, sentences.

(2) units that are individually meaningless: syllables, sounds, words can include bound morphemes only (more than one)

a) read - able → suffix
Free stem

hear - ing

en - large

Performance

German: white - ness

stem dark - en

can seek - er

create meaning by itself

b) leg - ible

bound stem audience

ma gn - ify

rem d - ition

clar - ity

ob fuse - ate

applic - ant

↳ we have 3 types of bound morphemes in English

→ the difference between readable, legible → read can create a word by itself but leg can't create a word by itself.

↳ the reason of bound stems that have not meaning → Because they are borrowed from Latin

In Latin bound stems can have meaning and can stand by itself but in English they are meaningless.

↳ The most common of bound stems → (**Latin stems**)
originally from Latin → They were borrowed/used by English and it was used in English as part of structure.

* Latin stems are attached to particular ~~affixes~~ and they only appear in these suffixes. **Suffixes**

* Free morphemes inherited through Germanic branch of English.

* Bound stems are borrowed from Latin as an Indo-European language.

* Bound stems less common than free stems.

→ Latin stems: 1) They are meaningless by itself.

2) Always attached to suffixes

* **crab**berry morpheme: crabberry / huckleberry / strawberry.

Free morpheme (has meaning) → it's not Affix

(cran → only appear attached to berry, which

means, it's not an Affix

→ doesn't have meaning by itself.

berry → stem / root.

* Bound stems that only attached to other free stems are called **crab**berry stems / **crab**berry morphemes.

↳ it's ① meaningless by itself but in abstr. ② it attached to another meaningful free stem.

Roots and Affixes:

Root "stem" → or core of a complex word.

Root morphemes can be free or bound.

Affixes are always bound, and include:-

(1) Suffixes: attached after a root

(2) Prefixes: attached before a root.

Free morphemes: bound roots that occur only one word.

→ A word can include more than one root/stem (Compounds)

(1) Free roots: Ex: Bookcase, motorbike, penknife, truck driver.

Free stem

Free stem

Compound

(2) Bound roots → electrolysis, electroscope,

microcosm

(technical - coined words).

meaningful by itself but it's not a free stem

→ many linguists categorize such words as "combined (compining) forms"

→ The difference between Latin stems and compounds that are compining forms are meaningful by themselves but they cannot create words by themselves.

→ The difference between cranberry and compining: cranberry morphemes attached to other stems but they are meaningless by themselves - combined forms → are meaningful by themselves.

Sometimes what we know as a combining form might develop use by themselves, so today some people begin use micro as a "free stem"

once such words are in common use, the morphemes with them become free morphemes.

unbound stems are meaning less have the capacity to be free stems? false because they don't have meaning by themselves and they can't create a word by themselves.

Latin stems

cranberry

combined stems

↓

① meaningless by itself

② Attached to Particular Affixes

↓

① meaningless by itself

② attached to another stem (specific).

↓

① meaningful by itself

② attached to other

Morphemes and their allomorphs:

Allomorphs → different pronunciation of stems.
one morpheme.

Allomorphs of the plural suffix (s):

① sibilants [s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] → become [ɪz]
like: horses, finches

② voiceless non-sibilant → becomes [s], rats,

③ voiced non-sibilant → [z], bees, cats.

→ this is allomorphs for one morpheme

So we have 3 different morphemes for plural [s].
he-lies vs like-love

* Allomorphs of the Past tense suffix (ed):

As /d/ or /ɪd/ is verb whose stem ends with the alveolar stops /t/ or /d/ such as hunted /hʌntɪd/ or banded /bændɪd/

also As /t/ in verbs ^{whose} stem ends with voiceless phonemes other than /t/ such as fished /fɪʃt/ as /d/ in verbs whose stem ends with voiced phonemes other than /d/ such as buzzed /bʌzɪd/

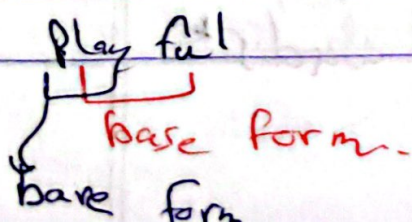
→ /ɪd/, /t/, /d/ → these are 3 Allomorphs that belong to the same morpheme (ed).

Some nouns change the final voiceless "f" or "th" into voiced "v" or "th" when they become plural as such: The morpheme "wife" is free but the Allomorph ~~morpheme~~ "wives" is bound (mouth-mouths)

* we can have Predictable meaning vs unpredictable meanings → when we create new (expressions) when we talk about meaning, phrase meaning, sentence meaning.

Ex: playfulness → if we want to check if the word is predictable or not (3 morphemes, 1 stem, 2 Affixes)

Unpredictable → new lexical item. we always remove the last Affix.



Ex: smart \rightarrow smarter \rightarrow we are able to guess the meaning because smarter is comparative form (the same meaning but to compare between 2 units/phrases)
 \hookrightarrow smarter \rightarrow predictable \rightarrow it's not a lexical item.

* If we have monomorphemic word \rightarrow the only case that monomorphemic become predictable
 \hookrightarrow when it mimics/imitates sound in nature.

when we have multiple morphemes \rightarrow we remove the last affix.

* usually with inflections \rightarrow the meaning is predictable.

* In some languages normally roots are bound but in English normally roots are free.

\rightarrow The most common roots/stems \rightarrow Latin stems.

Quadrin: only combined / bound stems in combined forms have the compacity to be free stem. ^{why?}

\hookrightarrow because it has meaning by themselves.

Allomorphs: - prefix re- (again);

re-write, re-paint, re-visit VS re-turn

re-store, re-verse \rightarrow 2 explanations:

1) [ri] and [rd] = Allomorphs that are phonetically and semantically similar due to historical source (Latin)

2) Return, restore, reverse + survive, supervise: monomorphemic words*

chapter 4: Inflectional Affixes

Base form → playful

Base form → play

→ (no addition) → we remove all Affixes

* study tent ts → Predictable because by removing the last Affix (plural (s)) → if I change it into base form → the meaning will remain the same

Student

Students

singular

plural

2 different forms (not the same pronunciation)
1 lexeme

Lexeme → the meaning in the dictionary

* Another Example:

Bank (river)

} → 1 form

Bank (money)

} → 2 lexemes (2 different meanings)

* 2 forms belong to 1 lexeme → these 2 forms are result of inflection.

* Study tent

↓ 2 different lexemes.

study ——— student

Inflections → repetitive (because they don't change the lexeme so we can predict them).
(meaning)

(Predictable)

In inflections → we change the form but we don't change the meaning (lexeme).

ox vs oxen.

↓
singular

↓
plural

phenomenon vs phenomena

↓
singular

↓
plural

→ we have 2 forms, 1 lexeme (same lexeme)

these irregular inflections → they don't follow plural pattern → (Unpredictable)

(+s, -s, -es, -en, -ed, -ing)

irregular inflections: forms that belong to the same lexeme but they are unpredictable because they don't follow the pattern that usually use.

Go - went - gone.

↓

3 forms

1 lexeme

→ Unpredictable

Lexically condition → irregular form.

substitution → example of irregular inflection

Ex: He - she (Pronouns)

↓

feminine

masculine

↓

2 forms

1 lexeme

→ they don't have lexical meaning but grammatical features (same)

↳ We have a change in grammatical features only that not a change in lexeme.

Ex: he-him.

↓ ↘ object (complement)

appears in the

form of subject

↳ 2 forms belong to 1 lexeme.

They vs them

That vs this.

Rule: A change in case, number, gender are considered as grammatical changes.

↳ we might have the same form for 2 different cases/features

Ex: to her / him (possessive case)

his / her book (objective / accusative case)

↳ 2 different forms, 1 lexeme.

so it's a change in case, not because it's a change in lexeme. a just a grammatical change.

* Any word has to have lexeme.

→ Lexical words → lexeme is established in the dictionary but in words like: he → we establish it through reference.

* pronouns are grammatical words but they have lexically → reference.

* Auxiliaries → All grammatical words

Ex: verb to be → am - is - are, was, were, been & being.

↳ No lexical meaning but there's reference to an event

P.P
 Ex: It was broken
 I was happy → Adj
 I was studying
 ↓
 progressive verb

1 form, 3 lexemes

↳ The same grammatical features & the only difference (case).

Fast vs Faster

2 forms, 1 lexeme.

Ex: Beautiful more Beautiful

→ we use parasyntic form (means instead of adding an Affix → we add (grammatical morpheme / stem).

* If we have a monosyllabic word → -er or -est

If we have two syllable words → we look to the last syllable → (if it's an open syllable (we don't have consonant) → 2 syllable words ends with a vowel we add -er or -est.

If we have 2 syllable words that ends with consonant → (close syllable) → we add more -most.

* happy → happier.

cut cut → 1 form, 1 lexeme.

↓ (tense) → unpredictable

Base + Bare form

Teach vs Teacher.

derivational suffix

even it's predictable it's not an inflection

2 lexemes, 2 forms

* is every predictable form and it's base form one lexeme? no, mostly it's but in some cases not

→ when we have derivational affix that is not always that the base form is different from bare form

* Predictable vs Inflection:

1) Perform(s), perform(ed) vs Perform(ance)

2) Book(s) vs Booklet

↳ Lexeme (Inflectional vs Derivational morphology): Abstract connection between words (based on roots and affixes attached to them)

* Regular inflectional affixes yield meanings that are:

(1) Grammatically conditioned

(2) predictable - not idiosyncratic

pitat(s) - Riket(ed)

* Irregular inflectional affixes yield meanings

(1) Grammatically conditioned

(2) form is not predictable

Tooth vs Teeth.

4 Types of irregular inflections based on morphological process:-

① Replacement / Addition :- a) vowel change:

Tooth - Teeth, ox - oxen, cactus, cacti, formula -

b) lexical conditioning: Root is another allomorph but inflection is regular: knife - knives

c) complete replacement of root: go - went / is am.
4 forms of Nouns (open class):-

Number: English: singular - plural, Chinese: singular - plural, Arabic: singular - dual plural. grammatical

① countable, zero plural nouns (zero suffix)

↳ sheep, deer, fish

② nouns in plural form only: scissors - pair
- Periphrastic form (pair of scissors).

4 forms of pronouns and Determiners:

① Number - That - Those / This - These

② Nominative / Accusative (subject)

③ Possessive - pronouns are categorized as determiners in possessive form

I - me
he - him
she - her
They - Them

4 forms of verbs: Number / Person - 1) Gives
(agreement with third person singular subject).

2) Tense: 2) Gave (Past) 3) Giving (Progressive participle)

4) Given (Perfect participle and Passive =
synchronized forms).

Give (basic form).

Auxiliaries :- 1) models : 2 forms (can-could).
2) Be : eight forms (am-is, are, was, were, being, been, be).

* forms of Adjectives:-

1) Basic form : Green

2) Comparative form : Greener

3) superlative form : Greenest

a) one syllable : -er / -est (Smart(er) / bright(er))

b) Two syllables ending in vowel : -er / -est
(tidier / happier)

c) Two syllables ending in a consonant

(Prepositional form)

more / most precise / concise

d) Three syllables or more : prepositional form
more / most beautiful / creative