

Morphology – 1) The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed; 2) our internal grammatical knowledge concerning (word) forms.

## 0. Basic terminology

<b>Word</b>	A complete linguistic unit that is meaningful on its own and can be freely reordered into new phrases and sentences. Ideally, a word is a minimal 'independent' unit from the syntactic, semantic and phonological points of view.
<b>Morpheme</b> <b>Morph</b>	The smallest meaningful linguistic unit. Free morphemes vs. bound morphemes (affix, prefix, suffix, infix, circumfix, interfix [linker], suprafix [tone] or clitic). Zero morphemes are also morphemes!
<b>Allomorph</b> <b>Allomorphy</b>	Variants of the same morpheme; usually phonologically / morphologically / lexically conditioned, however variation can also be free. Suppletion: I – me, go – went.
<b>Root Lexical morpheme</b>	
<b>Derivational morpheme</b>	A morpheme that is added to one word to create another word (a new lexical item). Optional!
<b>Inflectional morpheme</b>	A morpheme required by the structure of the sentence in which that word appears. Obligatory!
<b>Grammatical category (= grammatical feature)</b> Obligatory; categories that define the distribution of syntactic elements	
<b>Grammeme</b>	A value of a grammatical category; grammemes of the same category are normally mutually exclusive.
<b>Lexeme vs. Syntactic word</b>	
<b>Paradigm</b>	The set of forms derived by inflection from the same root.
<b>Content word vs. Functional word</b>	

## 1. Word formation and word formation rules

← lexicon oriented rules vs. fully productive rules

Ordering is important!

Example: *unfriendliness* vs. *ungrammaticality*

Types of word formation:

Derivation (= affixation), incorporation, reduplication, conversion (= zero affixation), compounding, clipping (*photograph* → *photo*), blending (*breakfast* + *lunch* → *brunch*), acronym formation, tone and stress change.

Exercises:

1) When two syntactic words are pronounced differently and spelt identically, they are **homographs**, e.g. *read* /riːd/ – *read* /red/; when they are spelt differently and pronounced

identically, they are **homophones**, e.g. *raise* /reɪz/ – *rays* /reɪz/; when they are both pronounced and spelt identically, they are **homonyms**, e.g. *bear* /beə/ (animal) – *bear* /beə/ 'carry'. Pick out the homographs, homophones and homonyms from the list: *bow*, *scent*, *sent*, *rain*, *reign*, *rein*, *fair*, *fare*, *lead* (V), *lead* (N), *sun*, *son*, *one*, *won*.

2) Divide into morphemes + order: *airsickness*, *befriended*, *unbelievable*, *grandmother*, *morphemic*, *democratizing*, *democrat*, *plutocrat*, *aristocrat*.