

- “ [1] Types of morphemes:
Lexical vs. grammatical
Free vs. bound
Inflectional vs. derivational

Morphology 2021, 2013기출문제

Part IV. Morphology

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[1] Lexical vs. grammatical morphemes

boy

at

- **Lexical** morphemes have a sense (=meaning) in and of themselves: Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are typical lexical morphemes
- **Grammatical** morphemes do not really have a sense in and of themselves. They express some sort of relationship between lexical morphemes: Prepositions, articles, and conjunctions.

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[2] Free vs. bound morphemes

press

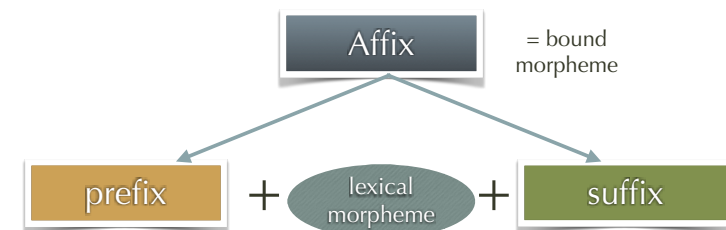
pre-

- **Free** morphemes are those that can stand alone as words. They may be lexical (serve, press) or they may be grammatical (e.g., at, and)
- **Bound** morphemes cannot stand alone as words. They also may be lexical (e.g., -clude as in “include, preclude”) or they may be grammatical (e.g., {PLU} as in “boys” and “cats”)

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(3) Inflectional and derivational morphemes

- This distinction applies only to the class of **bound** morphemes (=affix).



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A. 8 Inflectional morphemes

- **INFLECTIONAL** morphemes: English has 8 inflectional morphemes.
(It does not change the grammatical category of a word)

Inflectional Affix	Root	Example
{PLU} = plural	noun	boys
{POSS} = possessive	noun	boy's
{COMP} = comparative	adjective	older
{SUP} = superlative	adjective	oldest
{PRES} = present	verb	walks
{PAST} = past	verb	walked
{PAST PART} = past participle	verb	driven
{PRES PART} = present participle	verb	driving

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B. Derivational affixes

- **Derivational** morphemes: It may or may not change the grammatical category of a word)

-ize

e.g., criticize, rubberize, vulcanize,
pasteurize, mesmerize, etc.

- It attaches to a **noun** and turns it into a **verb**.
- It can also be added to an **adjective** and turns it into a **verb**.

e.g., normalize, realize, finalize, vitalize, equalize, etc.

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B. Derivational affixes

-ful

e.g., helpful, playful, thoughtful, careful, etc.

- It attaches to a **noun** and turns it into an **adjective**.

-ly

e.g., quickly, carefully, swiftly, mightily, etc.

- **adjective** > **adverb**.

-ly

e.g., friendly, manly, neighborly, etc.

- **noun** > **adjective**.

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B. Derivational affixes

- More derivational affixes

un-

e.g., unhappy, unwary, unforgettable, etc.

dis-

e.g., displeasure, dislike, distrust, etc.

a-

e.g., asymmetrical, asexual, atheist, atypical, etc.

anti-

e.g., anti-American, anti-aircraft, anti-Castro, etc.

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Order of appearance

- **Inflectional** affixes generally follow derivational suffixes: e.g., if a word contains both a derivational and an inflectional suffix, then the inflectional suffix typically comes last.

Example) “friendships” (RDI order)

{friend} + {ship} + {s}

Root Derivational Inflectional

- Reversed order results in the unacceptable form *friendsship

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Order of appearance

- Once an **Inflectional** affix is added to a form, **no** further derivational suffixes can be added.

Example)

{man}(R) + ly(D) = manly

cf. {man}(R) + {PLU} + ly(D) = *menly

{create} + {ive}(D) = creative

cf. {create} + {PRES}(I) + {ive}(D) = *createsive

{happy} + {ness}(D) = happiness

cf. {happy} + {COMP}(I) + {ness}(D) = *happierness

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Order of appearance

Problematic cases

(native intuition) vs. (school grammar)

spoonfuls vs. spoonsful

cupfuls vs. cupsful

mother-in-laws vs. mothers-in-law

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Order of appearance

Problematic case

spoonfuls vs. spoonsful

Prescriptive or school grammar: **spoonsful** is correct.
Many native speakers use **spoonfuls**.

{spoon} and {ful}

Historically, two separate lexical morphemes: e.g., a spoon full of castor oil.

{spoon}+{PLU}+{ful}

e.g., “two **spoons full** of castor oil”

{spoon}+{-ful}(D)
reanalysis

Over time, it became one lexical morpheme + derivational morpheme

= {spoon}(R) + {ful}(D) + {s} (I) = spoonfuls

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Order of appearance

Counterexample cases: the reversed order

lovingly, markedly

These words violate the ordering generalization.

{love} (R) + {PRES PART} (I) + {-ly} (D)
{mark} (R) + {PAST PART} (I) + {-ly} (D)

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Counterexample cases: the reversed order

Typically, {-ly} attaches to an adjective and change it into an adverb. (e.g., happy > happily)

{love} (V.R) + {PRES PART} (I) + {-ly} (D)
{mark} (V.R) + {PAST PART} (I) + {-ly} (D)

However, in the given examples, “loving” and “marked” are verbs.

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Counterexample cases: the reversed order

Solution (1)

-ing and -ed in the given examples are not actually inflectional.

e.g., carpeting(D), aged(D) - (adjectives)

{love}(V.R) + {ing}(D) + {ly}(D) = lovingly
{mark}(V.R) + {ed} (D) + {ly}(D) = markedly

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Counterexample cases: the reversed order

Solution (2)

loving and marked undergo “**category extension**”, which enables them to enter into a new derivational paradigm.

[{love} + {PRES PART}]_V → [{loving}]_{Adj} + {ly}

Category extension = **conversion, zero derivation**

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Order of appearance

Generalisation:

“When a word contains both a derivational and an inflectional morphemes, the general order is **Root + Derivational + Inflectional (RDI)**, though there are some problematic cases.

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“ [2] Word formation:
ways to creat new words

Coinage, clipping, compounding, back formation

Morphology 2011, 2002 기출문제

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[1] Derivation

- Addition of a derivational affix, changing the syntactic category of the item to which it is attached.

Example)

orient (V) > orientation (N)

happy (A) > happiness (N)

happy (Adj) > happily (Adv)

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[2] Category extension (=zero derivation)

- The extension of a morpheme from one syntactic category to another **with no change in forms**.

Example)

chair (N) > chair (V) (e.g., He chaired the meeting)

water (N) > water (V) (e.g., He watered the plant)

text (N) > text (V) (e.g., He texted me)

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[3] Compounding

- Creating a new word by combining **two free morphemes**.

Example)

put-down, push-up, take-out
blackboard, darkroom, greenhouse
mailman, repairman, doorman

- Reduplication: both components are same or only slightly different. (e.g., Tom-tom, willy-nilly, dilly-dally, goody-goody, wishy-washy, pooh-pooh, etc.)

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[4] Root creation and coinage

- A brand-new word based on no preexisting morphemes.

Example)

Xerox, Kodak, **google** (<googol), twitter, quiz, fun, pun, etc.

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[5] Blending

- A combination of **parts of two preexisting forms**

Example)

smoke + fog > smog
breakfast + lunch > brunch

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[6] Clipped form

- A shortened form of a preexisting morpheme.

Example)

bra < brassiere
veggie < vegetable
sub < substitute
lab < laboratory; doc < doctor

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[7] Acronym

- A word formed from the first letter(s) of each word in a phrase.

Example)

FEMA < Federal Emergency Management Agency
NATO, RADAR, UNESCO
P.M., A.M, B.A., M.D., etc.

- Alphabetism (pronounce the letters)

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[8] Abbreviation

- A word formed from the names of the first letters of *the prominent syllables* of a word.

Example)

TV < television
FBI < Federal Bureau of Investigation

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[9] Proper name

- A word from a proper name

Example)

hamburger < Hamburg
'Calico (면직물이름)' from 'Calcutta'

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[10] Folk etymology

- A word by substituting a common native form for an exotic (e.g., foreign) form **with a similar pronunciation.**

Example)

cockroach < cucuracha (Spanish)
female < male (french "femme vs. homme")

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[11] Back formation

- A word formed by removing what is mistaken for an affix.

Example) burgle < burglar; a
ir-condition < air-conditioning; aviate < aviation;
automate < automation; buttle < butler; beg < beggar;
bartend < bartender; chain-smoke < chain-smoker;
emote < emotion; funk < funky; gamble < gambler;
helicopt < helicopter; housekeep < housekeeper

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“ [3] Word structure: structural ambiguity

“un + verb / adjective + able”

Morphology 2008, 2006 기출문제

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structural ambiguity

- A word is not a simple sequence of morphemes.
It has an internal structure, depending which the
meaning of a word may become ambiguous.

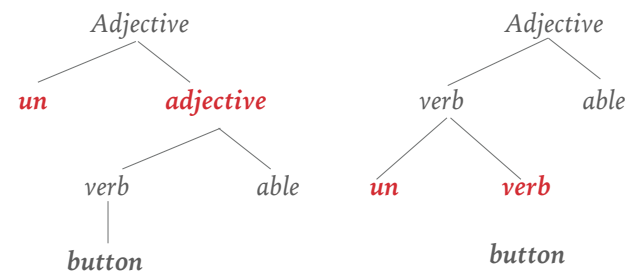
“un-button-able”
(1) unable to button
(2) able to unbutton

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structural ambiguity

“un-button-able”
(1) unable to button

“un-button-able”
(2) able to unbutton



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