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1. Relating word-forms to lexical entries (already discussed)

ex:play\_v a ontolex:LexicalEntry ;

ontolex:canonicalForm ex:play ,

ontolex:otherForm ex:plays ,

ontolex:otherForm ex:played ,

ontolex:otherForm ex:playing .

All word-forms of a lexical entry can be stated by using ontolex:canonicalFom and ontolex:otherForm.

1. Relating morphs to forms via new property

morph:consistsOf

definition: This property states into which Morph resources a Form resource can be segmented.

domain: ontolex:Form

range: morph:Morph

ex:plays\_3\_sg a ontolex:Form ;

morph:consistsOf ex:Stem\_play , ex:Suffix\_s\_3\_sg .

ex:Stem\_play a morph:StemMorph .

ex:Suffix\_s\_3\_sg a morph:AffixMorph .

Form instances can be decomposed into inflectional elements or phonological stem alternants but never into elements that entail a lexical meaning (i.e. derivational affixes or parts of compounds).

John example: deiontic affixes ‘wanting, being able to do something’ could be modelled as derivational and inflectional affixes

1. Assigning forms to inflectional paradigms

Ontolex:morphologicalPattern adaption extending the domain with Ontolex:Form?

The entirety of all inflectional tables in a Wiktionary verb entry for instance is regarded to be a morphological pattern. The single tables represent separate inflectional paradigms. Model paradigms, create a connection to morphological pattern and to ontolex:Form

1. Representing ordering of elements in lexical entries and morphs in forms

CC: segmentation ordering via dedicated properties rather than rdf list property, :next property

JM: Other options are RDF Seqs and RDF Lists, see <https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-schema/#ch_containervocab>

Thierry: we are using RDF:\_1, RDF:\_2 (or so) in the decomp module

1. Surface representation of morph:Morph resources

e.g. datatype property morph:representation

1. Definition of morph:Morph

mmoon:Morph definition:

A morph is a concrete realization of a single morpheme which usually results from segmentation.

Haspelmath and Sims 2013: *Understanding Morphology:*

Morph: A concrete primitive element of morphological analysis.

Lehmann:*Lido*: definition of ‘morph’

A morph is an uncategorized smallest meaningful unit as resulting from segmentation. It manifests the morpheme.

Lehmann:*Lido*: definition of ‘morpheme’:

A morpheme is a smallest linguistic sign, i.e. a smallest unit that is semantically distinct from all other signs of the language.

Delimitation and History:

The significance of the two conditions of the definition is as follows:

1) A morpheme is irreducible to smaller significative units; i.e. what results if it is segmented may only be distinctive units. This condition distinguishes it from larger units, esp. the word.

2) To be distinct from all other morphemes of the language, it isn’t allowed to be in complementary distribution or free variation with another morpheme. This condition distinguishes it from the morph.

Glottopedia Entry for ‘Morph’

Morph is a term which refers to alternative forms or realizations of a single morpheme.

Example:

the English plural suffix is found in precisely three different pronounciations, /s/, /z/, and /@z/: cats /kats/, dogs /dogz/, and horses /ho:s@z/. Since these three elements all represent a single morpheme, they are called morphs, and we say that /s/, /z/, and /@z/ are allomorphs of the abstract or underspecified plural suffix /-Z/.

University Düsseldorf [Glossary](https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) entry for ‘Morph’:

Any item of language which cannot be broken down any further without a loss of meaning. A morph usually realises a morpheme, the unit of grammar on an abstract level, e.g. /ʌn/ in *undoable* but also /ɪm/ in *impossible*.

**Discussion for the definition of morph:Morph:**

It must clearly state that the instances of this class cannot be lexical entries. This is what distinguishes it from ontolex:Affix which could otherwise be a subclass of morph:Morph. I would also avoid to reduce it to inflectional morphs because it hinders the description of phonological alternations that can be involved in forming word-forms with morph:Morph resources.