Tutorial 10
Morphology trees and allomorphs

November 21, 2024

Learning Outcomes
By the end of this tutorial, you should be able to:

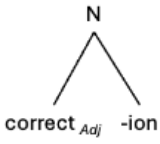
- draw and label morphology trees
- conduct a morphophonological analysis

Morphology trees

Consider the following common English words. For each:

- identify the individual morphemes (e.g., 'cats': cat, -s)
- draw the correct morphology tree. Remember: in some cases the order of attachment matters. Be sure to use the correct label for (which are underlined) the root and bases (i.e., N, V, A, Adv).
- determine whether the affixes are inflectional or derivational affixes

The first one is done for you as an example.

correction	*decodable*	*misinformation*
 *-ion* is derivational		
hospitalize	*undeniability*	

Allomorphs

Consider the data from Turkish and respond to the prompts that follow.

lokanta	‘a restaurant’	lokantada	‘in/at a restaurant’
kapɨ	‘a door’	kapɨda	‘in/at a door’
randevu	‘an appointment’	randevuda	‘in/at an appointment’
baʃ	‘a head’	baʃta	‘in/at a head’
kitap	‘a book’	kitapta	‘in/at a book’
koltuk	‘an armchair’	koltukta	‘in/at an armchair’
taraf	‘a side’	tarafta	‘in/at a side’
boston	‘Boston’	bostonda	‘in Boston’

1. What type of affix is the Turkish morpheme glossed as ‘in/at’?

2. Is this affix derivational or inflectional?

3. Does the Turkish morpheme glossed as ‘in/at’ have more than one allomorph?

4. If yes, identify allomorphs. Then, describe the distribution of the allomorphs (i.e., using natural classes). You can use an environment table to help you.

5. What type of (morpho)phonological process/rule can account for this allomorphy?

6. Based on the data, what is the underlying representation (UR) of the Turkish morpheme for ‘in/at’?

7. Given the Turkish word [badʒ͡ak] ‘a leg’, what would be the Turkish word for ‘in/at a leg’?