



Morphology I

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Previously on 201

Linguistics

- science
- mental grammar

prescriptivism

descriptivism

grammaticality

standardness

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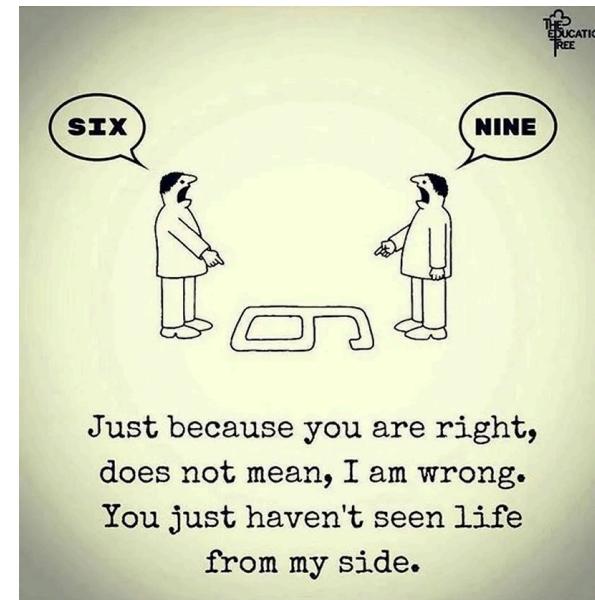
prescriptivism

descriptivism

grammaticality

standardness

- Linguistics takes the view of descriptivism.
- **neutral, non-judgmental, objective**
- We try to describe, not to prescribe languages.



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Linguistics

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subfields of Linguistics

Major subfields of linguistics:

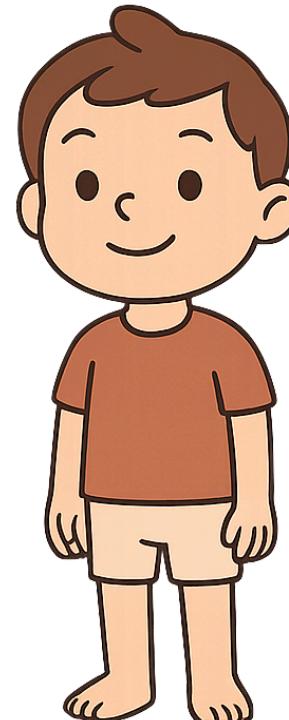
- **Phonetics** – physical attributes of speech sounds
- **Phonology** – speech sounds considered as a system
- **Morphology** – structure of words
- **Syntax** – structure of sentences
- **Semantics** – literal meaning
- **Pragmatics** – implied meaning

morpheme

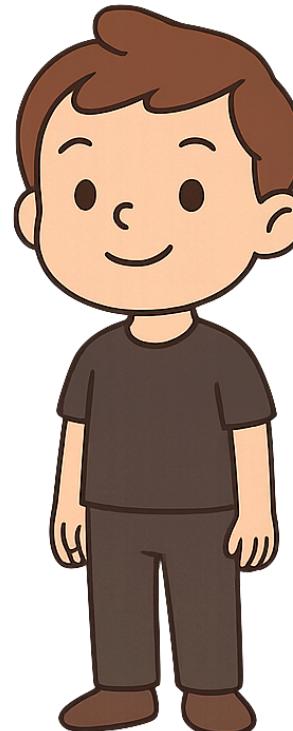
smallest linguistic unit with meaning



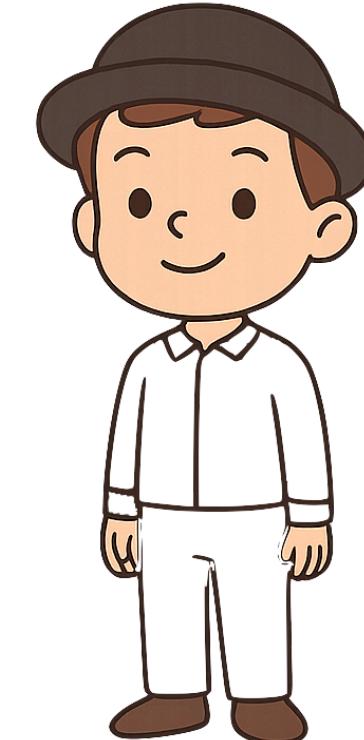
Dressing and Naming



Merlin



Merlin-Brown



Brown-Merlin-White

Dressing and Naming



and this is Arthur

Dressing and Naming



Dressing and Naming



Red-Arthur-Red



Green-Arthur-Red



Green-Arthur-Blue

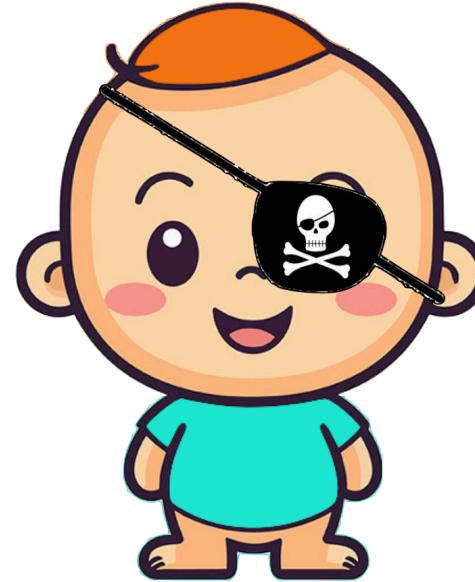
Dressing and Naming



Dressing and Naming



Green-BATMAN-Arthur-Blue



Orange-PIRATE-Arthur-Teal



Claret-PHANTOM-Arthur-Claret

Dressing and Naming



Dressing and Naming



BLUE-ArTHUR-HOODY



BLUE-Ar-EARRING-thur-HOODY

Review of Terms for Different Morphemes

- **root** (base; **build, flower**)
- **affix** (morpheme that attaches to the base)
 - **prefix** (**un-do**)
 - **suffix** (**walk-ed**)
 - **infix** (rare in English)
 - **circumfix** (**em-bold-en**)
- **free vs. bound morpheme**
 - can appear as an independent word?
 - **blueberry** vs. **cranberry**
- **derivational morpheme** (piano --> pian-**ist**)
 - change core meaning even part of speech
- **inflectional morpheme** (jump --> jump-**ed**)
 - add some grammatical nuance
- **homophone** (fast-**er**, teach-**er**)
 - same sound, different meanings
- **allomorph** (**magic, magic-ian**)
 - same meaning, different sounds
- **simple word vs. compound word**
 - one root = simple (inter-**nation-al**)
 - more than one = compound (**sawhorse**)

Practice: Morphemes

For each word:

- Indicate whether it is **mono-** or **poly**morphemic
- Indicate whether it is **simple** or **compound**
- Divide it into morphemes (use **hyphens**)

For each morpheme:

- Indicate whether it is a **root**, **prefix**, or, **suffix**
- Indicate whether it is a **free** or **bound** morpheme
- If it is an affix, indicate whether it is **inflectional** or **derivational**

1. unpacks
2. railroad
3. chameleon
4. backpacker
5. greater
6. finger
7. expectant
8. unbelievably
9. uncouth
10. meaningful

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- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. unpacks | un-pack-s |
| 2. railroad | rail-road |
| 3. chameleon | chameleon |
| 4. backpacker | back-pack-er |
| 5. greater | great-er |
| 6. finger | finger |
| 7. expectant | expect-ant |
| 8. unbelievably | un-believ-ab-ly |
| 9. uncouth | un-couth |
| 10. meaningful | mean-ing-ful |

Dataset 1: Isthmus Zapotec

(Oto-Manguean, Mexico)

01. palu	'stick'	06. spalube	'his stick'	11. spalulu	'your stick'
02. kuba	'dough'	07. skubabe	'his dough'	12. skubalu	'your dough'
03. geta	'tortilla'	08. sketabe	'his tortilla'	13. sketalu	'your tortilla'
04. bere	'chicken'	09. sperebe	'his chicken'	14. sperelu	'your chicken'
05. dolo	'rope'	10. sto?obe	'his rope'	15. sto?olu	'your rope'

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- What morphemes does Isthmus Zapotec use to indicate the following concepts?
 - stick, dough, tortilla, chicken, rope
 - third person singular (s/he)
 - second person plural (plural 'you')
 - possession ('s in English)
- The word for 'four' is *tapa*. How would you say 'his four' and 'your four'?

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BONUS QUESTION

if **spalube** is grammatical
but neither * **spalu** nor * **palube** is grammatical
what does this tell us about morpheme s- and -be?

(This might not be the actual case and it is only an assumption)

Morphological Analysis

- **Morphological analysis** is a technique for figuring out how the morphology of a language works.
- You can use it to learn how the morphology of an unfamiliar language works – as long as you have a set of words with different morphemes and their translations (**glosses**) into English.
- **Steps:**
 1. Identify any **repeated** sequences of sounds in the dataset – they may be morphemes.
 2. Identify any **repeated** meanings in the English glosses.
 3. Try to match each meaning from Step 2 with a potential morpheme from Step 1. (Try to find two words that differ by just one meaning or morpheme.)
- **Notes:** As you go, look out for any potential **homophones** or **allomorphs**, and don't be afraid to **revise your hypotheses** if the data suggests you're on the wrong track.

Dataset 2: Luiseño

(Uto-Aztecán, California)

a.	nokaamaj	'my son'	m.	pokaamaaj	'his son'
b.	7oki	'your house'	n.	poki	'his house'
c.	potaana	'his blanket'	o.	notaana	'my blanket'
d.	7ohuukapi	'your pipe'	p.	pohuukapi	'his pipe'
e.	7otaana	'your blanket'	q.	nohuukapi	'my pipe'
f.	noki	'my house'	r.	7okaamaj	'your son'
g.	7omkim	'your (pl.) houses'	s.	pompeewum	'their wives'
h.	nokaamajum	'my sons'	t.	pomki	'their house'
i.	popeew	'his wife'	u.	tfampeewum	'our wives'
j.	7opeew	'your wife'	v.	tfamhuukapim	'our pipes'
k.	7omtaana	'your (pl.) blanket'	w.	7omtaanam	'your (pl.) blankets'
i.	tfamhuukapi	'our pipe'	x.	pomkaamaj	'their son'

- Give the Luiseño morpheme that corresponds to each English translation.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. 'son' | e. 'my' | i. 'their' |
| b. 'house' | f. 'his' | j. (plural marker) |
| c. 'blanket' | g. 'your (sg.)' | k. 'pipe' |
| d. 'wife' | h. 'your (pl.)' | l. 'our' |

Dataset 2: Luiseño

(Uto-Aztecán, California)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| a. no kaamaj | 'my son' | b. 7oki | 'your house' |
| h. no kaamajum | 'my sons' | d. 7ohuukapi | 'your pipe' |
| m. po kaamaj | 'his son' | e. 7otaana | 'your blanket' |
| r. 7okaamaj | 'your son' | j. 7opeew | 'your wife' |
| x. po kaamaj | 'their son' | r. 7okaamaj | 'your son' |

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- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. 'son' | kaamaj | e. 'my' | no- | i. 'their' | pom- |
| b. 'house' | ki | f. 'his' | po- | j. (plural marker) | -um / -m |
| c. 'blanket' | taana | g. 'your (sg.)' | 7o- | k. 'pipe' | huukapi |
| d. 'wife' | peew | h. 'your (pl.)' | 7om- | l. 'our' | tfam- |

HOMEWORK for morphology will be published over the weekend, and you have one week to finish that.

Morphology reading 2 by next Wednesday

Slides created via the R package **xaringan**.