

## Homophonic Morphemes

- Morphemes, like single words, can sound the same, but have different meanings. Example: *-er* in *teacher*, and *wiser*. They are different in meaning and perform different functions.
- The *-er* in *water* and *father* is not a separate morpheme. These words are **monomorphemic** (made up of only one morpheme), but *teacher* and *wiser* are made up of two morphemes each. They are thus **polymorphemic**.

104

- Lexical morphemes or content words denote concepts such as objects, actions, attributes and ideas.
- Content words can be added to our lexicon, so they are considered as **open class** (طبقه باز) category.

106

## Lexical and Functional Morphemes

تکواژهای قاموسی و دستوری

- Lexical morphemes = content words
  - Functional morphemes = function words
- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| car                       | they                                       |
| has a descriptive content | has no descriptive content                 |
| A picture can be drawn    | No picture can be drawn                    |
|                           | Encodes grammatical properties.            |
|                           | (3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural nominative) |

105

- Function words express grammatical relations and are fairly fixed in their number. We do not usually add function words to our vocabulary. They are thus called **closed class** (طبقه بسته) words.

107

## Content & Function words

- Content words may have antonyms, function words may not.
  - find/lose (V)
  - loss/gain (N)
  - beautiful/ugly (A)
  - quickly/slowly (Adv)
- Thus N, V, A, Adv, are content words (lexical categories).
- Aux, Pron, Conj, D, P are function words.

108

## Derivational Morphemes

تکواژهای اشتقاقی

Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes that are used to make new words with new meaning and different grammatical category.

The words are called **derived words**.

- Add (V)    addition (N)    additional (A)  
                 additionally (Adv)
- Our lexicon includes a list of derivational morphemes together with the rules governing their combination.

110

In aphasic cases we may observe differences in content and function words: *in* and *which* vs. *inn* and *witch*. در (door) در (in)

- Slips of the tongue are observed with content words but not function words.
  - *The journal of the editor* instead of *the editor of the journal*
- In child language acquisition, function words are omitted at earlier stages.

109