## Morphology

Yule (pp. 72-79), FRH (pp. 33-43)

• Our lexicon or our mental dictionary includes all the information about all the words we know. We know the parts of speech, the pronunciation, the meaning, the use of words and word formation rules. We easily distinguish homophones, words that sound the same but have different meanings (meet vs meat, bare vs bear and اخار vs خوار). (خار

## What is morphology?

**Morphology** (the study of forms): The study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which they are formed ⇒ Words have their rulegoverned internal structures.

Every word consists of one or more **morphemes**. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in the language; that is, every morpheme reveals a soundmeaning relationship and cannot be further analyzed.

- We also distinguish words that have different sounds but the same meaning (synonyms) (attempt and try, سعى و كوشش).
- Our linguistic knowledge helps us group words in a chain of speech and understand the meaning.



## Morphemes

Guess what the square stands for.

П

- De□able
- Unde□able
- De□ability

How many morphemes? talk, talks, talker

- undesirability
- tourists

The decomposition of words into morphemes illustrates one of the fundamental properties of human language discreteness. (FRH p. 39)

sounds ⇒ morphemes ⇒ 

102

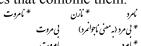
In a chain of speech, words are not separated from each other as we would see them on a printed page. It is only our knowledge of language that helps us separate combinations of sounds into meaningful units. What would seem a word in one language may be expressed in a sentence in another. Consider Turkish /gedæðʒayıdım/, meaning "I was supposed to go, but I didn't."

It is better to study units of meaning and basic forms (morphology).

We know the morphemes of our

Free and Bound Morphemes

language and the rules that combine them.



- We know whether the morphemes can stand by themselves as single words or not.
- undesirable repeat
- rewritable deceive Bound and free stems