### Morphology

- Study of how words form
- Derivational morphology: create a new *lexeme* from a base estrange (v) => estrangement (n)
  become (v) => unbecoming (adj)
  - May not be totally regular: enflame => inflammable
- Inflectional morphology: word is inflected based on its context I become / she becomes
  - Mostly applies to verbs and nouns

## Morphological Inflection

In English: I arrive you arrive he/she/it arrives [X] arrived

we arrive you arrive they arrive

#### In French:

		singular			plural			
		first	second	third	first	second	third	
indicative		je (j')	tu	il, elle	nous	vous	ils, elles	
	present	arrive	arrives	arrive	arrivons	arrivez	arrivent	
		/a.ĸiv/	/a.ĸiv/	/a.ĸiv/	/a.ĸi.vɔ̯/	/a.ri.ve/	/a.ĸiv/	
(simple	imperfect	arrivais	arrivais	arrivait	arrivions	arriviez	arrivaient	
		/a.κi.νε/	/a.ĸi.vɛ/	/a.κi.νε/	/a.ĸi.vjɔ̃/	/a.ĸi.vje/	/a.ĸi.vɛ/	
	past historic <sup>2</sup>	arrivai	arrivas	arriva	arrivâmes	arrivâtes	arrivèrent	
tenses)		\a.κi.νε\	/a.ʁi.va/	/a.ĸi.va/	/a.ĸi.vam/	/a.ĸi.vat/	/ari.ner/	
	future	arriverai	arriveras	arrivera	arriverons	arriverez	arriveront	
		\arginar(	/a.ki.vka/	/a.ki.vka/	\ari.nr2\	<pre>\argumerrow{argumerrow{re}}</pre>	/ari.nrɔ̯/	
	conditional	arriverais	arriverais	arriverait	arriverions	arriveriez	arriveraient	
	Conditional	\arginari.nrs\	/ari.nrs/	/ari.nrs/	/a.ĸi.və.ĸjɔ̃/	/a.ĸi.və.ĸje/	/a.ki.vks/	

# Morphological Inflection

### In Spanish:

		singular			plural			
		1st person	2nd person	3rd person	1st person	2nd person	3rd person	
		yo	tú vos	él/ella/ello usted	nosotros nosotras	vosotros vosotras	ellos/ellas ustedes	
	present	llego	llegas <sup>tú</sup> llegás <sup>vos</sup>	llega	llegamos	llegáis	llegan	
indicative	imperfect	llegaba	llegabas	llegaba	llegábamos	llegabais	llegaban	
	preterite	llegué	llegaste	llegó	llegamos	llegasteis	llegaron	
	future	llegaré	llegarás	llegará	llegaremos	llegaréis	llegarán	
	conditional	llegaría	llegarías	llegaría	llegaríamos	llegaríais	llegarían	

### Morphological Inflection

Not just verbs either; gender, number, case complicate things

Declension of Kind [hide ▲]							
	singular				plural		
	indef.	def.	noun	def.	noun		
nominative	ein	das	Kind	die	Kinder		
genitive	eines	des	Kindes, Kinds	der	Kinder		
dative	einem	dem	Kind, Kinde <sup>1</sup>	den	Kindern		
accusative	ein	das	Kind	die	Kinder		

- Nominative: I/he/she, accusative: me/him/her, genitive: mine/his/hers
- Dative: merged with accusative in English, shows recipient of something I taught the children <=> Ich unterrichte die Kinder
  - I give the children a book <=> Ich gebe den Kindern ein Buch

### Irregular Inflection

- Common words are often irregular
  - I am / you are / she is
  - Je suis / tu es / elle est
  - Soy / está / es
- ▶ Less common words typically fall into some regular *paradigm* these are somewhat predictable

### Agglutinating Languages

Finnish/Hungarian (Finno-Ugric), also Turkish: what a preposition would do in English is instead part of the verb

		active	passive			
1st		halata				
long 1st <sup>2</sup>		halatakseen				
2nd	inessive <sup>1</sup>	halatessa	halattaessa			
ZIIU	instructive	halaten	_			
	inessive	halaamassa	_			
	elative	halaamasta	_			
3rd	illative	halaamaan	_			
Jiu	adessive	halaamalla	_			
	abessive	halaamatta	_			
	instructive	halaaman	halattaman			
4th	nominative	halaaminen				
401	partitive	halaamista				
5th <sup>2</sup>		halaamaisillaan				

halata: "hug"

illative: "into" adessive: "on"

▶ Many possible forms — and in newswire data, only a few are observed

### Morphologically-Rich Languages

- Many languages spoken all over the world have much richer morphology than English
  - CoNLL 2006 / 2007: dependency parsing + morphological analyses for ~15 mostly Indo-European languages
  - SPMRL shared tasks (2013-2014): Syntactic Parsing of Morphologically-Rich Languages
- Word piece / byte-pair encoding models for MT are pretty good at handling these if there's enough data