

Day 16: Morphological analysis
Ling L303: Introduction to Linguistic Analysis

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16 July 2012

1 *Content vs. Function (review)*

2 *Morphological Analysis*

3 *Allomorphy*

Terminology

Content vs. Function (review)

Function morphemes:

Terminology

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Definition (function morphemes)

Provide information about grammatical function by relating words of a sentence

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prepositions:	in, of, on
determiners:	a, the, those, some
pronouns:	I, you, he
auxiliaries:	am, is, are
conjunctions:	either, and, nor

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inflectional affixes:	-s, -ing, -ed

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Definition (content morphemes)

- Words with identifiable meaning (moose, car, house)
- Affixes which change word's meaning when added to root (replay, happiness)

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nouns:	moose, car, house
verbs:	run, eat, give
adjectives:	happy, quick, cold
adverbs:	happily, often, very(?)
bound roots:	-ceive, -sist, -ject

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derivational affixes:	re-, -ness, un-, -able

Morphological Analysis

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Morphological Analysis

- Find similar forms with **recurring units**
- Use process of elimination to **identify morphemes**
- Determine the **meaning** of the morphemes
- Determine **the order of morphemes** in word formation

Morphological Analysis

Morphological Analysis

Hungarian

[ɛʃhɔz] 'a house'

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Determine the order of morphemes for Hungarian:

- determiner + root + possessive

Allomorphy

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When the same morpheme has multiple phonetic realizations

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Example (English plural)

English plural phonology:

- $\emptyset \rightarrow [ɪ] / C_{[+sibilant]} \text{ — } z$
- $/z/ \rightarrow [s] / C_{[-voice]} \text{ — }$

English plural allomorphy...?

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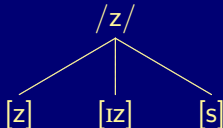
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Example (Isthmus Zapotec)

- work through Isthmus Zapotec: #29, p. 184-5

Allomorphy

Example

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- Generalization:

Allomorphy

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Allomorphy

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Allomorphy

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Allomorphy

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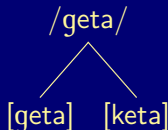
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Practice

More fun with morphological analysis!

- p. 185-6: #30, #31, #32
- p. 187-8: #34, #35, #36
- p. 190-1: #39, #40, #41