Outline Content vs. Function Morphological Analysis Allomorphy

Day 9: Morphology

Ling 200: Introduction to Linguistic Thought

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28 June 2007

1 Content vs. Function

2 Morphological Analysis

3 Allomorphy

Today

Today

House keeping

- Return quiz 3 (not HW2)
- Assign HW3
- Extended office hours Monday

Lecture & Activities

- Morphological processes (worksheet)
- 2 Content vs. Function morphemes
- Morphological Analysis (and practice)
- Allomorphy (and practice)
- Parts of speech (if time)



Outline
Content vs. Function
Morphological Analysis
Allomorphy

Terminology

Content vs. Function

Outline Content vs. Function Morphological Analysis Allomorphy

Terminology Content vs. Function

Function morphemes:

Content vs. Function

Function morphemes:

Definition

Provide information about grammatical function by relating words of a sentence

Content vs. Function

Function morphemes:

Definition

Provide information about grammatical function by relating words of a sentence

prepositions: in, of, on

determiners: a, the, those, some

pronouns: I, you, he auxiliaries: am, is, are

conjunctions: either, and, nor

inflectional affixes: -s, -ing, -ed

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Terminology Content vs. Function

Content morphemes:

Content vs. Function

Content morphemes:

Definition (content morphemes)

Words with identifiable meaning

Content vs. Function

Content morphemes:

Definition (content morphemes)

Words with identifiable meaning (moose, car, house)

Content vs. Function

Content morphemes:

Definition (content morphemes)

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

Content vs. Function

Content morphemes:

Definition (content morphemes)

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

nouns: moose, car, house

verbs: run, eat, give

adjectives: happy, quick, cold

adverbs: happily, often, very(?)

bound roots: -ceive, -sist, -ject derivational affixes: re-, -ness, un-, -able



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- [graphε:] 'he writes'
- [phε:mi] 'to speak'

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- Compare similar forms with recurring units:
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Find similar forms with recurring units

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- Use process of elimination to identify morphemes
- Determine the meaning of the morphemes
- Determine the order of morphemes in word formation

Hungarian

[ghɔz] 'a house' [hɔzɔ] 'his/her house' [spbor] 'a wine' [boro] 'his/her wine'

Hungarian

[ghɔz] 'a house' [hɔzɔ] 'his/her house' [gbor] 'a wine' [bors] 'his/her wine'

Hungarian

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[sjhɔz] 'a house'
[hɔzɔ] 'his/her house'
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[gbor] 'a wine' [bors] 'his/her wine'

Identify and define morphemes:

• 'house' =

Hungarian

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Identify and define morphemes:

• 'house' = [hɔz]

Hungarian

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- 'house' = [hoz]
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Hungarian

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Hungarian

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[ghɔz] 'a house'
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- 'house' = [hɔz]
- 'wine' = [bor]
- 'a' = $[\varepsilon_{\sharp}]$

Hungarian

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[ghɔz] 'a house' [hɔzɔ] 'his/her house'
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[spbor] 'a wine'
[boro] 'his/her wine'

- 'house' = [hoz]
- 'wine' = [bor]
- 'a' = $[\epsilon_J]$
- 'his/her' =

Hungarian

```
[ghɔz] 'a house' [hɔzɔ] 'his/her house'
```

[sybor] 'a wine'
[boro] 'his/her wine'

- 'house' = [hoz]
- 'wine' = [bor]
- 'a' = $[\varepsilon_J]$
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[ghɔz] 'a house' [hɔzɔ] 'his/her house'
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[sybor] 'a wine'
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- 'wine' = [bor]
- 'a' = $[\varepsilon_J]$
- 'his/her' = [ɔ]

Hungarian

[gbor] 'a wine'
[boro] 'his/her wine'

Identify and define morphemes:

- 'house' = [hɔz]
- 'wine' = [bor]
- 'a' = $[\varepsilon_I]$
- 'his/her' = [5]

Determine the order of morphemes for Hungarian:

Hungarian

[gbor] 'a wine'
[boro] 'his/her wine'

Identify and define morphemes:

- 'house' = [hɔz]
- 'wine' = [bor]
- 'a' = $[\epsilon_I]$
- 'his/her' = [ɔ]

Determine the order of morphemes for Hungarian:

determiner + root + possessive



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Allomorphy

Allomorphy

Definition (allomorphy)

When the same morpheme has multiple different phonetic realizations

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When the same morpheme has multiple different phonetic realizations

• allophone:phoneme::

Allomorphy

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When the same morpheme has multiple different phonetic realizations

allophone:phoneme::allomorph:

Allomorphy

Definition (allomorphy)

When the same morpheme has multiple different phonetic realizations

allophone:phoneme::allomorph:morpheme

Example

Example (Isthmus Zapotec)

work through Isthmus Zapotec: #29, p. 183

Example

- work through Isthmus Zapotec: #29, p. 183
- Generalization:

Example

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- Generalization:
- Stem-initial voiced stops (/b, d, g/)

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- Generalization:
- Stem-initial voiced stops (/b, d, g/) become voiceless ([p, t, k])

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- Generalization:
- Stem-initial voiced stops (/b, d, g/) become voiceless ([p, t, k]) when preceded by [s]...

Example

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Example

- work through Isthmus Zapotec: #29, p. 183
- Generalization:
- Stem-initial voiced stops (/b, d, g/) become voiceless ([p, t, k]) when preceded by [s]...
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- Phonemic representation for the morpheme "tortilla"?

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- Generalization:
- Stem-initial voiced stops (/b, d, g/) become voiceless ([p, t, k]) when preceded by [s]...
- $C_{[+stop]} \rightarrow [-voice] / s _$
- Phonemic representation for the morpheme "tortilla"?

```
/geta/
[geta] [keta]
```

Example

Example (Isthmus Zapotec)

- work through Isthmus Zapotec: #29, p. 183
- Generalization:
- Stem-initial voiced stops (/b, d, g/) become voiceless ([p, t, k]) when preceded by [s]...
- $C_{[+stop]} \rightarrow [-voice] / s _$
- Phonemic representation for the morpheme "tortilla"?

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/geta/
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[geta] [keta]