



Salahaddin University
College of Languages
English Department

3rd form

First Semester

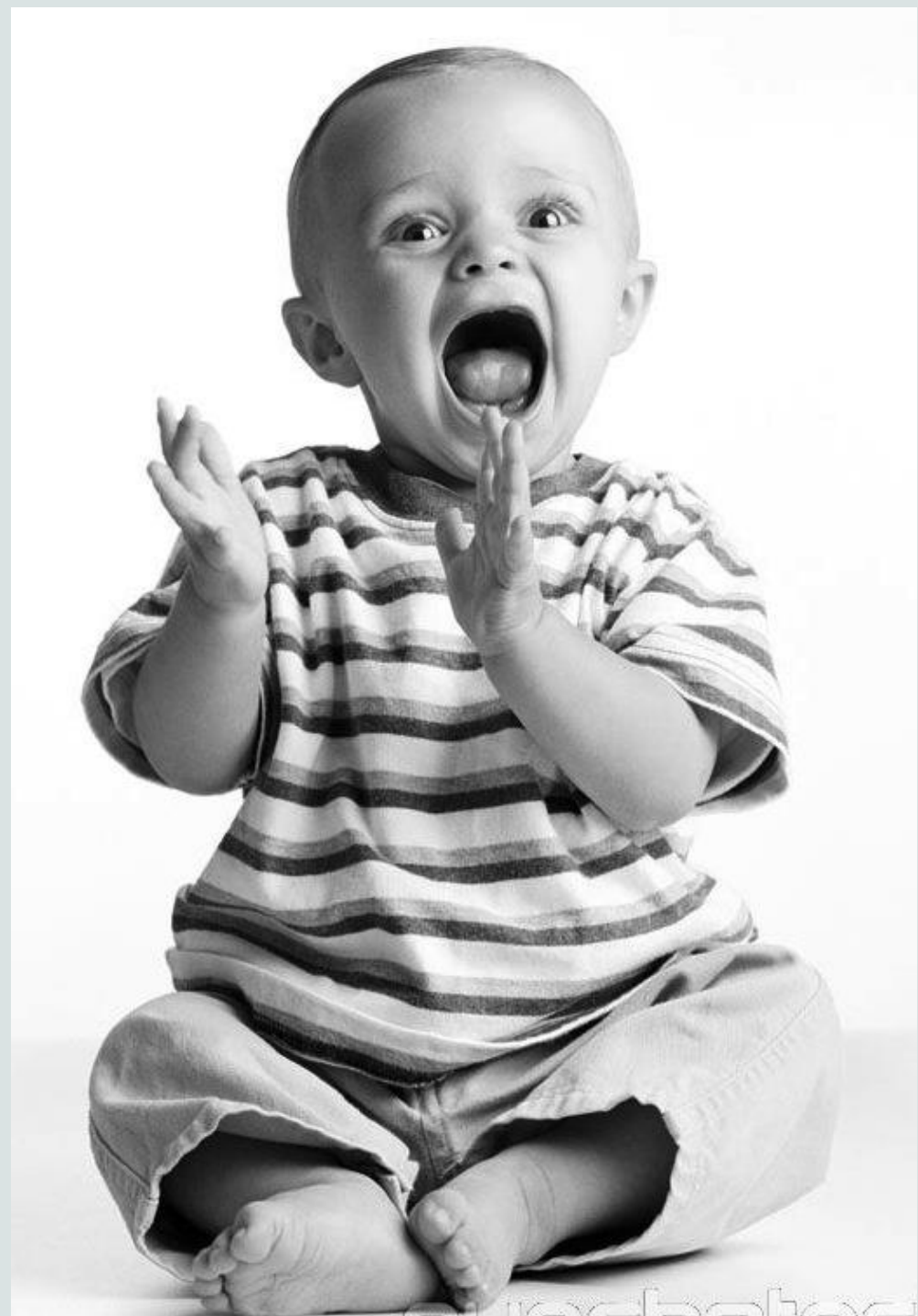
MORPHOLOGY

Week 1

OUTLINE

1. **INTRODUCTOIN**

- What is Morphology/word-formation?
- A brief history of the study of word-formation.
- What are Morphemes?
- How do we recognize Morphemes?
- Words and pieces of words
- Defining words
- Word classes



What is MORPHOLOGY?



- **Morphology**, in linguistics, is the study of words construction. How new words are formed, what is their relationship to other words in the same language? Morphology analyzes the internal structure of words and morphemes, such as stems, root words, and affixes.
- **Morphology** is the arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. So what does this really mean? Every human language depends on sounds. When specific sounds are put together in a specific way, words, phrases, and finally sentences can be created. This is how messages are sent and received.

A brief history of the study of word-formation

- By the 1980s and 1990s, as a result of developments, morphology had emerged from under the waters of syntax and phonology and once again taken a place as a legitimate – and substantive – domain of inquiry within grammatical theory.
- This was further confirmed by the appearance of textbooks specifically devoted to morphology, such as Scalise 1984 and Spencer 1991; dedicated journals such as the Yearbook of Morphology (first published in 1988; later renamed as Morphology); handbooks such as Spencer & Zwicky 1997, specialized conferences, and other manifestations.

What are MORPHEMES?

- In order to understand morphology, you need to know the term morpheme which is the smallest syntactic unit. Morphemes vary in size. Neither syllables nor length are a guide to their identification. The essential criterion is that a morpheme cannot be cut up into smaller syntactic morphemes.
- **There are two types of morpheme** : free morpheme and bound morpheme.
- Free morphemes can stand alone as a meaningful unit while bound morphemes cannot stand alone as a meaningful unit but they must occur with another morpheme to produce meaning.
- An example of a free morpheme is "quick", and an example of a bound morpheme is "ly." Free morpheme 'quick' has meaning but bound morpheme 'ly' has no meaning as a single unit, but when it occurs with another morpheme like quick+ly it become meaningful.



- It is worth mentioning that **bound morphemes are of two types**. Consider the sentence:
- **The owl look-*ed* up at the cloud-*y* sky.**
- Superficially, both *looked* and *cloudy* have a similar make-up, consisting of one free morpheme followed by a bound one. Yet the bound morphemes differ in nature: *-ed* on the end of looked is an inflectional morpheme, since it provides further information about an existing lexical item, look, in this case indicating that the looking occurred in the past. Other examples of inflectional morphemes are the plural, as in owls, and the possessive, as in peter's car.

- However, **-y** on the end of **cloudy** behaves rather differently, it is a **derivational morpheme**, one which **creates an entirely new word.**
- Cloud and cloudy behave quite differently and fit into different slots in the sentence.
- Other examples of derivational morphemes are **-ness** as in happiness, **-ish**, as in greenish, and **-ment**, as in establishment.
- In most cases, it is easy to tell the difference between inflection and derivation. Above all, **inflectional endings do not alter the syntactic behavior of an item in a major way.** The word still fits into the same “slot” in the sentence.
- **Derivational endings create entirely new words.**
- In addition, **inflectional endings can be added on derivational ones, but not vice-versa.** For example: we find words such as **establish-ment-s**, but not ***establish-s-ment**.

Recognition of Morphemes

- Linguists identify morphemes by comparing a wide variety of utterances. They look for utterances which are partially the same:

The	Dinosaur	Sniff-ed	And	Plodd-ed	For-wards
The	Dinosaur	Grunt-ed	And	Edg-ed	Back-wards



The partial similarity between **sniffed, grunted, plodded and edged** enables one to isolate the segment **-ed**. And the partial similarity between **arrogantly and loudly**, and between **backwards and forwards**, makes it possible to isolate **-ly** and **-wards**.

Words and Pieces of Words

- The word appears to be a widespread concept. Even in primitive cultures, informants are often able to identify words. This is somehow surprising, because nobody has yet proposed a satisfactory universal definition of the notion 'word', or provided a foolproof method of identification.
- People sometimes wrongly assume that a word is recognizable because it represents a single piece of meaning. But it can easily be shown that this view is wrong by looking at the lack of correspondence between words from different languages.
- For example; in English, the three words cycle repair outfit correspond to one in German. Even in English, a word such as WALKED includes at least two pieces of meaning, WALK and PAST TENSE.



Words
have
power!

Defining Words

The best-known definition of a word is that proposed by the American linguist Bloomfield, who defined it as a minimum free form, that is, the smallest form that can occur by itself. This is fairly unsatisfactory, because words do not normally occur by themselves in spoken speech. Even if you ask a simple question, a normal-sounding reply often requires more than one word:

- Who did that? John did.
- What's that? An oak tree.



burble

(v.) to speak in an excited manner.

@northern.lightz



- The basic type of word, **the content word** (house, bread, go, big) **is structural in nature**. It has its own stress and also has phonic boundary signals.
- Pauses may exist between words but not within a word. Words are impenetrable; that is, one word may not exist within the structure of another. Semantically, words are idiomatic owing to the arbitrariness of the connection between their meaning and phonic substance.
- Words also have an autonomous nominative function: they refer independently to objects and phenomena. This function is connected with their repeatability in speech, their insolubility, and their ability to constitute a minimal sentence.

01 Adjectives

THAT DESCRIBE:
age: young, old
colour: red, blue
condition: new, used
size: large, medium
speed: fast, slow
etc.

COMPARATIVE:
smaller, better...

SUPERLATIVE:
the smallest,
the worst,
the best...

08 Verbs

ACTION:
to run, to organise,
to read, to think...
> Transitive
or
> Intransitive

LINKING:
to be,
to look, to appear,
to seem, to smell...

**HELPING
(= AUXILIARY):**
can, may,
will, must,
should, to be,
to have...

07 Pronouns

**PERSONAL
(subject):**
I, you, he, she, it,
we, you, they

DEMONSTRATIVE:
this, these,
that, those

INTERROGATIVE:
how, where,
when, which...?

**PERSONAL
(reflexive):**
myself, yourself,
himself, herself,
itself, ourselves,
yourselves,
themselves

**PERSONAL
(object):**
me, you, him, her,
it, us, you, them

POSSESSIVE:
mine, yours, his,
hers, its, ours,
yours, theirs

INDEFINITE:
somebody,
anyone...

RELATIVE:
that, which,
whose, whom...

06 Prepositions

PLACE / DIRECTION:
in, at, on,
under, above,
across,
among,
between...

TIME:
in, at, on,
over, until, about,
during, before,
after, while,
through...

**OTHER (agent,
phrase...):**
by, with, on, over,
to, up, within,
beyond, for...

05 Nouns

COMMON NOUNS: house, dog, laptop...

**PROPER NOUNS:
(Capitalised)**
London, Paris,
James, William,
Julia, Jennifer...

> **VERBAL:**
swimming...

> **COLLECTIVE:**
choir, jury...

> **COMPOUND:**
mother-in-law...

> **COUNTABLE:**
book, day...

> **UNCOUNTABLE:**
traffic, calm...

> **ABSTRACT V.
CONCRETE:**
wit vs. road...

02 Adverbs

PLACE:
here, there,
outside, everywhere,
upstairs, nowhere,
somewhere....

TIME:
ago, before, since,
yet, for, still,
afterwards...

FREQUENCY:
often, never,
sometimes, always

MANNER:
just, quite,
quickly, hardly
well, carefully,
barely, almost,
scarcely,
beautifully...

03 Conjunctions

COORDINATING:
and, or, but,
yet, nor, for, so

CORRELATIVE:
both... and...,
either... or...,
just as... so...,
whether... or...,
neither... nor...,
not only... but also...

SUBORDINATING:
after, since, if,
while, although,
before, because,
unless

04 Determiners

TELLS US WHICH:
each, every,
some, none,
all...

TELLS US WHOSE:
my, your, her, his, its,
our, your, their (= possessive
adjectives or determiners)



Word classes

- In every language, there are a limited number of types of lexical items. These different kinds of word are traditionally known as 'parts of speech', though in linguistic terminology the label "word class" is more common. **Word classes are conventionally given labels, such as noun, verb, adjective.**



- Words are classified into word classes partly on account of their **syntactic behavior**, partly on the basis of their **morphological form**.

That is, words from the same word class are likely to fit into the same slot in a sentence, and to be inflected in similar ways. For example; the word class traditionally known as “verb” can be recognized as a verb partly because it occurs after nouns (or phrases containing a noun), and partly because most verbs have an inflectional ending -ed to indicate the past:

- **Arabella detested snails.**
- **Marianna smiled.**

- **Careful analysis is needed,** because in some cases, items which superficially appear to fit into the same slot in a sentence can turn out to be rather different in character. Consider the sentences:

- **- Charlie ate caviar.**

- **- Charlie ate well.**

At first sight, we might wrongly assume that caviar and well belong to the same word class. But a less superficial analysis reveals that they behave somewhat differently overall.

If we tried altering the sentences around, we could say:

- **Caviar was eaten by Charlie.**

- **What Charlie ate was caviar.**



But we could not form the equivalent sentences with **well**:

***well was eaten by Charlie.**

***what Charlie ate was well.**

These dissimilarities indicate that caviar and well are syntactically different, and belong to different word classes.

- English is sometimes considered to **have four major word classes**:

1. Noun

noun **Member of a linguistic class or category consisting of words that serve to name a person, place, thing, or concept.**

2. Adjective

In linguistics, an adjective (abbreviated adj) is a **word that generally modifies a noun or noun phrase or describes its referent.** Its semantic role is to change information given by the noun.

3. Verb

describes an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence, such as hear, become, happen.

4. Preposition

Prepositions introduce information to the reader. This information can include where something takes place (such as 'at' the store), when or why something takes place (such as 'before' dinner), or general descriptive information (such as the girl 'with' the cool tattoo).

Homework and Classwork

1. **Read an essay about "where there is will, there is a way" ;**

- a. Identify the types of morphemes found in the text.
- b. Identify the major word classes.

2. **Read the essay about "Existentialism in Literature";**

- a. Identify the bound morphemes and specify their types.
- b. Identify the adjectives
- c. Choose five of your favorite free morphemes and look up their meaning in the dictionary.

Homework

• **Existentialism in Literature**

Existentialism in literature is actually a movement or perhaps tendency that emphasizes person existence, flexibility, and decision. While Existentialism was hardly ever a structured literary activity, the tenets of this beliefs have affected many different writers all over the world and visitors can identify existential components in their hype. Americans copy writers like Bill Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway and John Steinbeck reveal existential elements within their writing. Probably the most prominent motif in existentialist writing is regarding choice. Humanity's primary distinction, in the watch of most existentialists, is the independence to choose.

Because we are free to choose our very own paths, existentialists have contended, we must acknowledge the risk and responsibility of following each of our commitments wherever they business lead. American freelance writers Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson often wrote regarding these concepts. Existentialism is not dark. It is far from depressing. Existentialism is about life. Existentialists trust in living and in fighting for lifetime.

The politics of existentialist writers around the world varies extensively, but every single seeks the most individual flexibility for people in a society.

Despite encompassing this a comprehensive portfolio of philosophical, faith based, and politics ideologies, the underlying ideas of existentialism are constant? Mankind offers free will certainly? Life is a number of choices? Few decisions will be without any unfavorable consequences? A lot of events and occurrences will be irrational or perhaps absurd, with no explanation.? In the event that one makes a decision, she must follow through.

Thus existentialism, extensively defined, is actually a set of philosophical systems worried about free will certainly, choice, and personal responsibility. Since we make choices depending on our experience, beliefs, and biases, those choices are unique to us" and manufactured without a goal form of truth. There are simply no "universal guidelines for most decisions, existentialists believe. Even having faith in science is often a "leap of faith. The existentialists determine that human choice is subjective, because persons finally need to make their own choices without support from these kinds of external standards as laws and regulations, ethical guidelines, or customs.

Because people make their own choices, they can be free; nevertheless, because they will freely select, they are totally responsible for their very own choices. The existentialists emphasize that independence is always accompanied by responsibility. Furthermore, since individuals are required to choose for themselves, they have all their freedom” and therefore their responsibility” thrust upon them. They are “condemned to be cost-free. ¶Various existentialist authors stress the value of passionate individual actions in deciding questions of both personal morality and truth.

Personal experience and acting on your own creances are essential in arriving at the truth. 17th-century France philosopher and existentialist Blaise Pascal observed human living in terms of paradoxes. He presumed that “We know real truth, not only by simply reason, yet also by heart. ¶And as many existentialists, he acknowledges that “It may be the fight only that pleases us, not really the success. ¶The ultra-modern adage that the journey is somewhat more important compared to the final destination applies to this idea.

Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard, who was the first article writer to call himself existential, reacted against traditional thoughts by requiring that the maximum good for the is to locate his or her own unique incorporation. As he composed in his log, “I need to find a real truth that is authentic for me... the idea for which I can live or perhaps die. ¶Existentialists possess argued that no goal, rational basis can be found to get moral decisions. The 19th-century German philosopher, Friedrich Nietzsche contended the fact that individual applying free will certainly must choose situations are to count since moral scenarios.

He thought that “There are no information, only understanding. ¶. and he is famous for this well-known adage: “That which will not kill myself, makes me stronger. ¶The 19th-century Russian author Fyodor Dostoyevsky is probably the most well-known existentialist fictional figure. In his book *Remarks from the Subterranean* the alone anti-hero queries experiences in life that are unforeseen and sometimes self-destructive.

There is no best meaning or perhaps purpose natural in individual life; with this sense life is absurd. We could forlorn, abandoned in the world to maintain ourselves entirely. The only base for principles is human being freedom, and that there can be zero external or perhaps objective justification for the values any person chooses to adopt.

When the Swedish Academy granted the Nobel Reward in Literary works to Sartre for his work which in turn, they acknowledged as “rich in ideas and filled with the spirit of freedom and the quest for real truth, [that] offers exerted a far-reaching effect on the age, Sartre managed to get known that he would not wish to recognize the reward. In a open public announcement, in 1964, Sartre portrayed his repent that his refusal with the prize experienced given rise to a scandal, and he wanted it to become known that his refusal was not designed to slight the Swedish School but was rather based on personal and goal reasons.

Sartre pointed out that as a result of his pregnancy of the writer's task he previously always decreased official respects so this work was not unmatched. He had likewise refused other awards agreed to him. This individual stated a writer's acceptance of this honor is always to associate his personal commitments with all the awarding establishment, and that, especially, a writer should never allow himself to be turned into an institution