

## MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

### Lesson 1 Morphology

**MORPHOLOGY-** study of word formation and structure of words in a language.

**MORPHEME-** units that construct a word or a word itself.

- A combination of sounds that have a meaning. A morpheme does not necessarily have to be a word.

**Ex.** The word cats have two components.

Cat is a morpheme, and “s” is a morpheme. Every morpheme is either a base or an affix. An affix can be either a prefix or a suffix. Cat is the base morpheme, and “s” is a suffix.

**MORPH-** simplest meaning of a word; a variant of a morpheme connected to a phonetic environment.

**ALLOMORPH-** different phonetic forms or variations of a morpheme.

**Ex.** The final morphemes in the ff. words are pronounced differently, but they all indicate plurality: Dogs, cats and horses.

**PHONE-** are speech-sounds.

**PHONEME-** are groups of sounds which speakers usually think of as "one sound".

**ALLOPHONE-** are the variations within each group.

**FREE MORPHEMES-** A morpheme that can stand alone as a word without another morpheme. It does not need anything attached to it to make a word.

**Ex.** Cat is a free morpheme.

**BOUND MORPHEMES-** a sound or a combination of sounds that cannot stand alone as a word.

**Ex.** The “s” in cats is bound morpheme, and it does not have any meaning without the free morpheme cat.

**LEXICAL MORPHEMES-** Words that have meaning by themselves—boy, food, door—are called lexical morphemes. Those words that function to specify the relationship between one lexical morpheme and another—words like at, in, on, -ed, -s—are called grammatical morphemes.

**FUNCTIONAL MORPHEMES-** Free itself like conjunctions, articles, prepositions, and pronouns.

**DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES-** This type of morpheme changes the meaning of the word or the part of speech or both. Derivational morphemes often create new words.

**Ex.** The prefix and derivational morpheme “un” added to invited changes the meaning of the word.

**INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES-** This morpheme can only be suffix. The “s” in cats is an inflectional morpheme. An inflectional morpheme creates a change in the function of the word.

**Ex.** The “d” in invited indicates past tense. English has seven inflectional morphemes: -“s” possessive- are noun inflections: -“s” 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, “ed” past tense, “en” past participle, and -“ing” present participle- are verb inflections; - “er” comparative, and - “est” superlative- are adjective and adverb inflections.

### Lesson 2

- **LEMMA-** To the particular form that is chosen by convention to represent the lexeme.

**Ex.** Citation form or Dictionary form. **Ex. GO-GOES**

- **LEXEME-** A is an abstract unit of morphological analysis in linguistics in which roughly corresponds to a set of forms taken.

**Ex.** Work-worked-works-working

- **CRANBERRY MORPHEME-**A type of bound morpheme that cannot be assigned a meaning or a grammatical function, but nonetheless serves to distinguish.

**Ex.** Cranberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry

### LATINATE MORPHEME

## Lesson 3 Classifying Morpheme

### DISSENTIAL MORPHEMES

**ZERO MORPHEMES-** A null morphemes are “invisible” affix. It is also called zero morpheme; the process of adding a null morpheme is called null affixation, null derivation or zero derivation.

**AFFIX-** A morpheme that comes at the beginning (prefix) or the ending (suffix) of a base morpheme. An affix usually is a morpheme that cannot stand alone.

#### Types of Affix

**PREFIX-** An affix that comes before a base morpheme.

**Ex.** The “in” in the word inspect is a prefix.

**SUFFIX-** A suffix that comes after a base morpheme. The **suffix**, added at the end of the word.

**Ex.** The “s” in cats is a suffix. For example able, ness, ful, less, (**e.g.** comfortable, happiness, joyful, helpless)

**INFIX-** The **infix**, added in the middle of the word.

**Ex.** (bUMili in Philippines)

**DISFIX-** A subtractive morpheme, a morpheme which manifests itself through the subtraction of segment from a root or stem.

**Ex.** (Balaaka ‘lies down’) (balka ‘lie down’)

**SIMULFIX-** A change or replacement of vowels or constants (usually vowels) which changes the meaning of a word.

**Ex.** Tooth becomes Teeth when plural.

**CIRCUMFIX-** are affix that “surround” the word, attaching to the beginning and end of the word.

**Ex.**(En-in) enlighten

**SUPRAFIX-** A type of affix that adds a suprasegmental pattern (such as tone or stress) to a neutral base in order to convey a derivational or inflectional meaning.

**INFLECTIONAL AFFIX-** is the modification of a word to express different grammatical categories such as tense, mood, voice, aspect, person, number, gender and case.

**Ex.** Sing, sang, sung; Foot, feet; Call, called.

**DERIVATIONAL AFFIX-** is used to form new words. Create new words from existing word.

**Ex.** Adj-Noun- ness (Slow-slowness)

**DUPLIFIX-** A process in which the root or stem of a word is repeated exactly or with a slight change.

**Ex.**

**INTERFIX-** is a linking element, an affix which in between two other morphemes and does not have semantic meaning.

**Ex.** O-in-speed-o-meter mile-o-meter.

**TRANSFIX-** discontinues affix which occurs at more than one position in a word.

**PULLET SURPRISE-** A phrase usually applied to errors made by young school student.

- Pullet main meaning is “**a young domestic hen**” but it is also used figuratively for “**a young or inexperienced person**”.

**1. Happily Surprise-** In the first type of Pullet Surprise, the student mistakes one word for another that sounds or looks similar.

**Ex.**

“monetary: a place where monks live” [monastery]

“antithesis: something administered before surgery” [anesthetic, anesthetist]

“paradox: a lovely place to go when you die” [paradise]

**2. The Uneasily Aware Pullet Surprise-** word choice from someone choosing an incorrect word that seems like it could derive from the same root.

**Ex.** Deciduous- deciding or decisive

“able to make makeup one’s mind quickly”

**3. The Non-chalant Pullet Surprise-** A word choice that seems to follow no rhyme or reason whatsoever. They've simply chosen a word and defined it randomly.

**Ex. "eulogy: study of the veins and muscles"**

**( A speech to so someone who has died. High praise or commendation.)**

**"atheist: one of the white race"**

**(A person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.)**

**4. The Trusting Pullet Surprise-** Someone repeatedly sees a word and assumes it means something in context when it actually means something else. The example given in Green's (1969) book is the word prodigal.

**Ex. A student may read the word "prodigal" in this context: "His father gave a feast for the prodigal". They might assume "prodigal" means "favorite son".** Their Pullet Surprise is, "The various states nominated their prodigals for the vice-presidency."