Morphology Review

https://wansbaa.jimdofree.com/

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A few question to start with

- What is a word?
- How can one tell one word from another?
- Is it always the same scheme with all the possible languages?
- What is morphology?
- What are its main branches?
- What is linguistic typology?
- Why is it useful?
- What are the key language morphological types?
- How can we identify a morpheme?

Some Phonological Evidence for the Word

The schemes of words (word-forms) delimitation in the stream of speech are often based on **certain phonological rules** which are sensitive to word boundaries and the word as a unit of structure and organization.

Morpheme: introductory

The smallest unit which has a meaning or grammatical function that words can be broken down into are known as morphemes.

So to be clear:

“un” (in the word ‘unclear’) is a morpheme.

“yes” is also a morpheme, but also happens to be a word.

Some Phonological Evidence for the Word

Stress.

In English, each content word will have exactly one primary stress.

Do the following examples all seem like single words?

Where is their primary stress?

Dehumidifier [diːʔhjuːʔmɪ̱ʔdɪʔfaɪə(r)ʔ]

Recapitulation [ˌriːkəˌpɪtjəˈleɪʃ(ə)n]

Some Phonological Evidence for the Word

There are also phonotactic considerations: for certain sequences of sounds cannot occur within syllables, but may be permissible over word boundaries (e.g. [dzm], above in 'words must')

Some Phonological Evidence for the Word

Some languages have *vowel harmony* that applies to entire words--- for example, in Turkish all the vowels in most words must be all front vowels or all back vowels.

We never find vowel harmony occurring over entire sentences.

/el-ler-in/ 'hand'-PLR-gen.vs.

/at-lar-ɯn/ 'horse,'-PLR-gen.

Some Morphological Evidence for the Word

- Positional mobility
  - → word form as a whole can be moved.

  Eg.I love plums, Plums I love.
- Uninterruptability
  - → extraneous material cannot be introduced into the middle of a word-form.
- Internal stability
  - → fixed order of morphemes within word forms: Dehumidifiers (!)

Just affixes

- Affix ['æfɪks] an addition to the base form or stem of a word in order to modify its meaning or create a new word
- Affixes are bound morphemes that attach to the stem of a word to form either a new word or a new form of the same word.
- Prefixes and suffixes are the two types of affixes in the English language.

Morphological types across the world's languages

- Linguists can categorize languages based on their word-building properties and usage of different affixation processes.
- The broadest distinction among languages is whether or not affixation is allowed at all, or if every word must be a single morpheme.
- For languages that allow affixation, we can further categorize these according to their morphological characteristics

Analytic and Isolating Languages

Analytic languages have sentences composed entirely of *free* morphemes, where each word consists of *only one morpheme*.

Isolating languages are "purely analytic" and allow no affixation (inflectional or derivational) at all.

PS. Sometimes *analytic* languages *allow* some derivational morphology such as compounds (two free roots in a single word)

Analytic and Isolating Languages

A canonically analytic language
is Mandarin Chinese.
Note that properties such
as "plural" and "past" comprise their own
morphemes and their own words.

[wɔ	mən	tan	tçin	lə]
1st	PLR	play	piano	PST

'we played the piano'

Synthetic Languages

Synthetic languages allow affixation such that words may (though are not required to) include two or more morphemes.
These languages have *bound morphemes*, meaning they must be attached to another word (whereas analytic languages only have free morphemes).

August Wilhelm Schlegel (1767–1845)

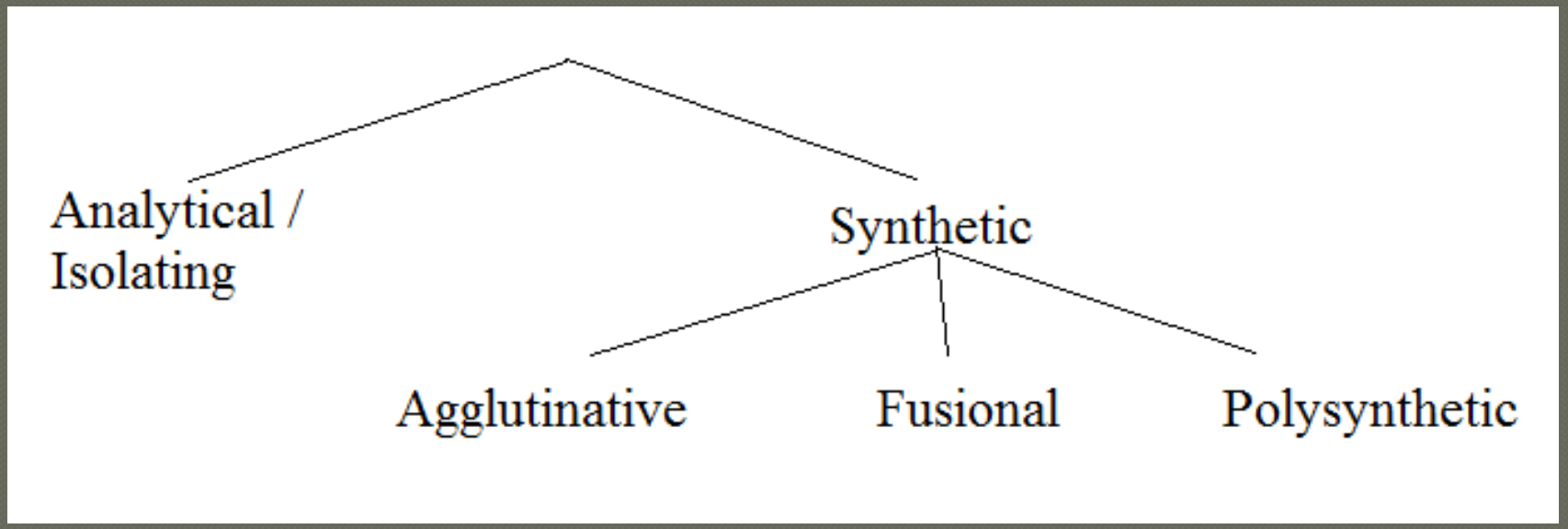
In his 'Observations sur la langue et la littérature provençales' (1818), A.W. Schlegel says that all languages can be divided into **three classes:**
(a) languages without any grammatical structure, like Chinese;
(b) languages with agglutinated affixes, like Turkish;
(c) languages with inflections, to be distinguished in their turn as (c′) synthetic and (c″) analytic languages.

August Schleicher, 1859

Isolating	Agglutinating	Inflexional [ɪn'flekʃ(ə)n(ə)l] / inflected
Based on isolated roots interacting in a sentence	Turkic, Mongolic, Finnish, Hungarian	Semitic and ancient Indo-European
Ancient Chinese; Burmese [bɜː'miːz]	Tibetan [təˈbetn]	Modern Indo-European
Archaic [ɑː'keɪɪk]		New

Synthetic Languages

Synthetic languages include three subcategories:



Synthetic Languages

Synthetic languages include three subcategories:

- agglutinative,
- **fusional**,
- and polysynthetic.

Synthetic Language Type 1: Agglutinative

Agglutinative languages have words which may consist of more than one, and possibly many, morphemes.

The key characteristic separating agglutinative languages from other synthetic languages is that morphemes within words are easily parsed or "loosely" arranged;

the morpheme boundaries are easy to identify.

- ✓ 1:many word to morpheme ratio;
- ✓ 1:1 morpheme to meaning

We use the metaphor "beads on a string" to describe agglutinative languages

Synthetic Language Type 1: Agglutinative

Agglutination in Tatar ['tɑːtə] language
Take a look at the word-form
ташларымдагылар
??????????????????
Each affix в которой каждый аффикс, adherent to the root '*таш' /stone/* «камень»,
expresses only one definite meaning (seme)
So *-лар-* means Plural;
-ым – Possessive case (1st person singular),
-да – locative case exponent;
-гы – means adjective.

Synthetic Language Type 1: Agglutinative

Agglutination in Tatar ['tɑːtə] language
Take a look at the word-form
ташларымдагылар
«находящиеся на моих камнях»,
Each affix в которой каждый аффикс, adherent to the root '*таш' /stone/* «камень»,
expresses only one definite meaning (seme)
So *-лар-* means Plural;
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Synthetic Language Type 1: Agglutinative

Examples of canonical agglutinative languages include Turkish, Swahili, Hungarian

el-ler-imiz-in (Turkish)

hand-plr.-1st plr.-genitive case, → 'of our hands'

ni-na-soma (Swahili)

I-present-read = 'I am reading'

(also u-na-soma 'you are reading,'
ni-li-soma 'I read,' etc.)

Synthetic Language Type 2: Fusional

Fusional languages, like other synthetic languages, may have more than one morpheme per word

However, fusional languages may have morphemes that combine multiple pieces of grammatical information;
that is, there is not a clear 1 to 1 relationship between grammatical information and morphemes

Synthetic Language Type 2: Fusional

Take, for example, the Russian verb infinitive

печь

Where is the root?

Where is the affix?

Where is the borderline between both of them?

Synthetic Language Type 2: Fusional

Take, for example, the Russian verb infinitive

печь

из *пек+ти*

в звуке [*ч*] неразрывно объединились / слились последний звук корня [*к*] и первый согласный инфинитивного форманта -*ти*.

Synthetic Language Type 2: Fusional

For example, in Spanish:

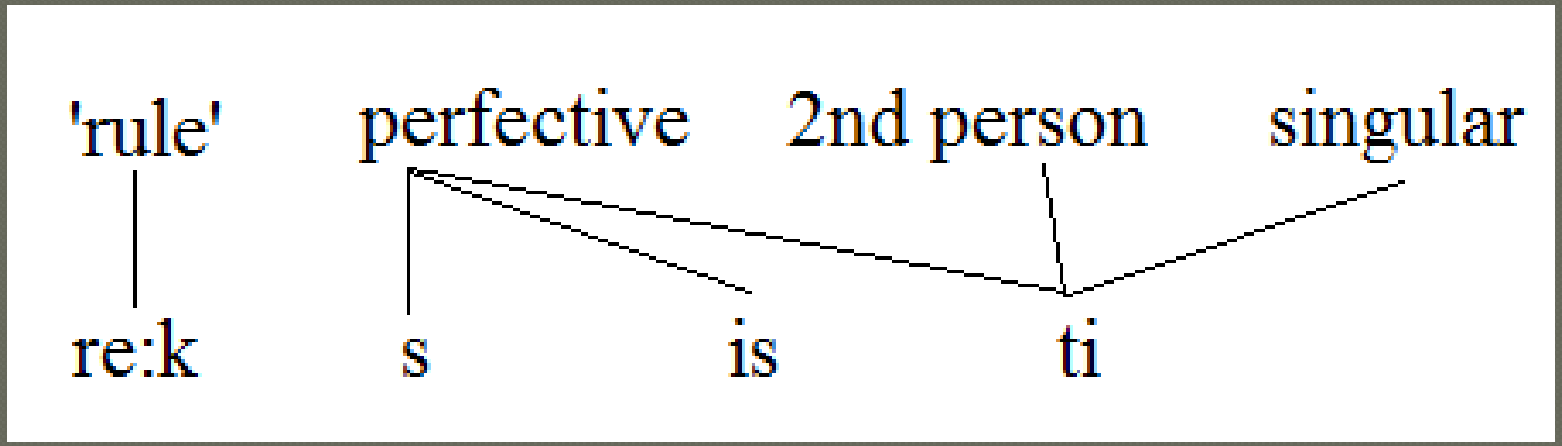
[ˈabl-o] ‘I am speaking’
-[o] suffix means 1st person sng., present tense
[ˈabl-a] ‘s/he is speaking’
-[a] suffix means 3rd person sng. present tense
[abl-ˈo] ‘s/he spoke’
-[ˈo] suffix with stress means 3rd singular past tense

Synthetic Language Type 2: Fusional

For example, **Latin fusion:**

REXISTI [re:ksisti] 'you all ruled'

There are four pieces of grammatical information and four morphs, however the 'perfective' meaning is shared among several morphs.



Synthetic Language Type 3: Polysynthetic

Polysynthetic languages often display a high degree of affixation (high number of morphemes per word) and fusion of morphemes, like agglutinative and fusional languages.

Additionally, however, polysynthetic languages may have words with **multiple stems in a single word** (which are not compounds).

This may be achieved by incorporating the subject and object nouns into complex verb forms.

Synthetic Language Type 3: Polysynthetic

This may be achieved by incorporating the subject and object nouns into complex verb forms.

For example:

anin- ɲam-jɔ-te-n (Sora)

he-catch-fish-nonpast-do 'he is fish-catching'

This is called *noun* incorporation, where the object 'fish' is incorporated in the verb 'catch.'

Synthetic Language Type 3: Polysynthetic

Some of the most extreme examples come from Eskimo languages such as West Greenlandic:

tusaa-nngit-su-usaar-tuaannar-sinnaa-nngi-vip-putit

'hear'-neg.-intrans.participle-'pretend'-'all the time'-'can'-neg.-'really'-2nd.sng.indicative

'You simply cannot pretend not to be hearing all the time'

Synthetic Language Type 3: Polysynthetic

The Verb in polysynthetic language tends to be incorporating the subject and object of action like that in Chukchi [ˈtʃʊktʃiː] language:

E.g.:

тымайы’ывалямнаркын

ты – I,

майы – big,

ывал-knife,

ямна – grind (sharpen),

ркын - делать

Synthetic Language Type 3: Polysynthetic

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E.g.:

тымайы’ывалямнаркын

ты – I, майы – big, ывал-knife, ямна – grind (sharpen), ркын - делать)

Approximately something like this:

What you are doing is sharpening a big knife.

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

If a language is hard to classify as one of the four main types,

it may be considered "mixed."

The properties that distinguish these types may in fact be gradient rather than categorical.

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

Ask yourself the following questions:

1) How many morphemes can occur in a single word?

If the answer is one, or usually one, the language is analytical.

Otherwise, it is probably synthetic.

A language with a few might be fusional, agglutinative, or polysynthetic;

A language with many is probably agglutinative or polysynthetic (since fusional morphemes may contain multiple bits of grammatical information).

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

2) If the language allows affixation, are the morphemes easy to divide?Is each piece of grammatical information contained in a single morpheme (and the reverse)?

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

3) Does the language allow words with multiple roots (such as noun incorporation)?

If yes, the language is likely polysynthetic.

These languages may also have a high degree of fusion and may contain many morphemes in one word (see Greenlandic example above) .

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

A. Polysynthetic (incorporating)
B. Fusional
C. Agglutinative
D. Analytical (isolating)

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

Ancient Greek:

- [lu-o:] 'I release'

release-1st person singular present active indicative

- [lu-e:] 'You should release'

release-2nd person singular present middle subjunctive

- [lu:-etai] 'he is being released'

release-3rd person singular present passive indicative

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

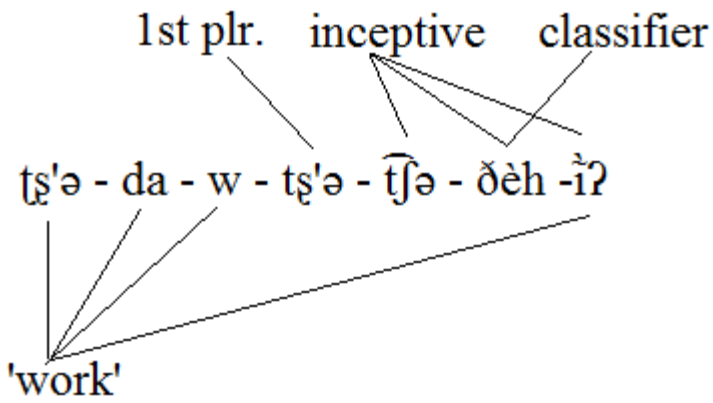
Aztecan:

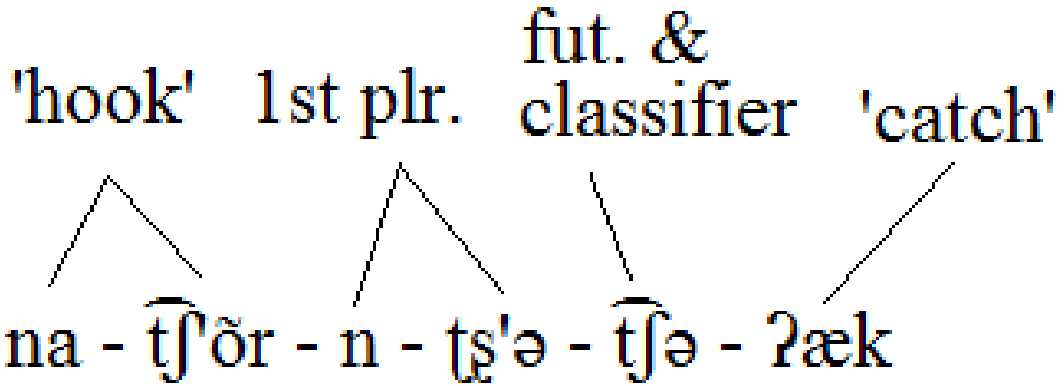
[ni-ki-ta] = 'I see it'
/I-it-see/

[ni-ki-ta-k] = 'I saw it'
/I-it-see-past/

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

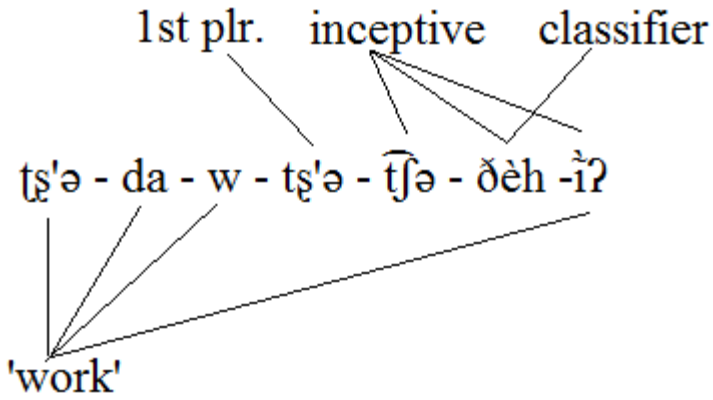
Han (Athabascan)

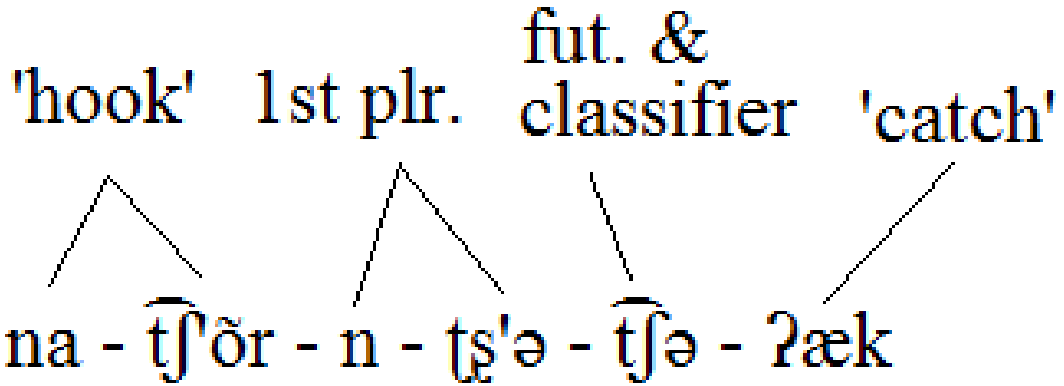




Languages often show elements of different morphological types

Han (Athabascan)





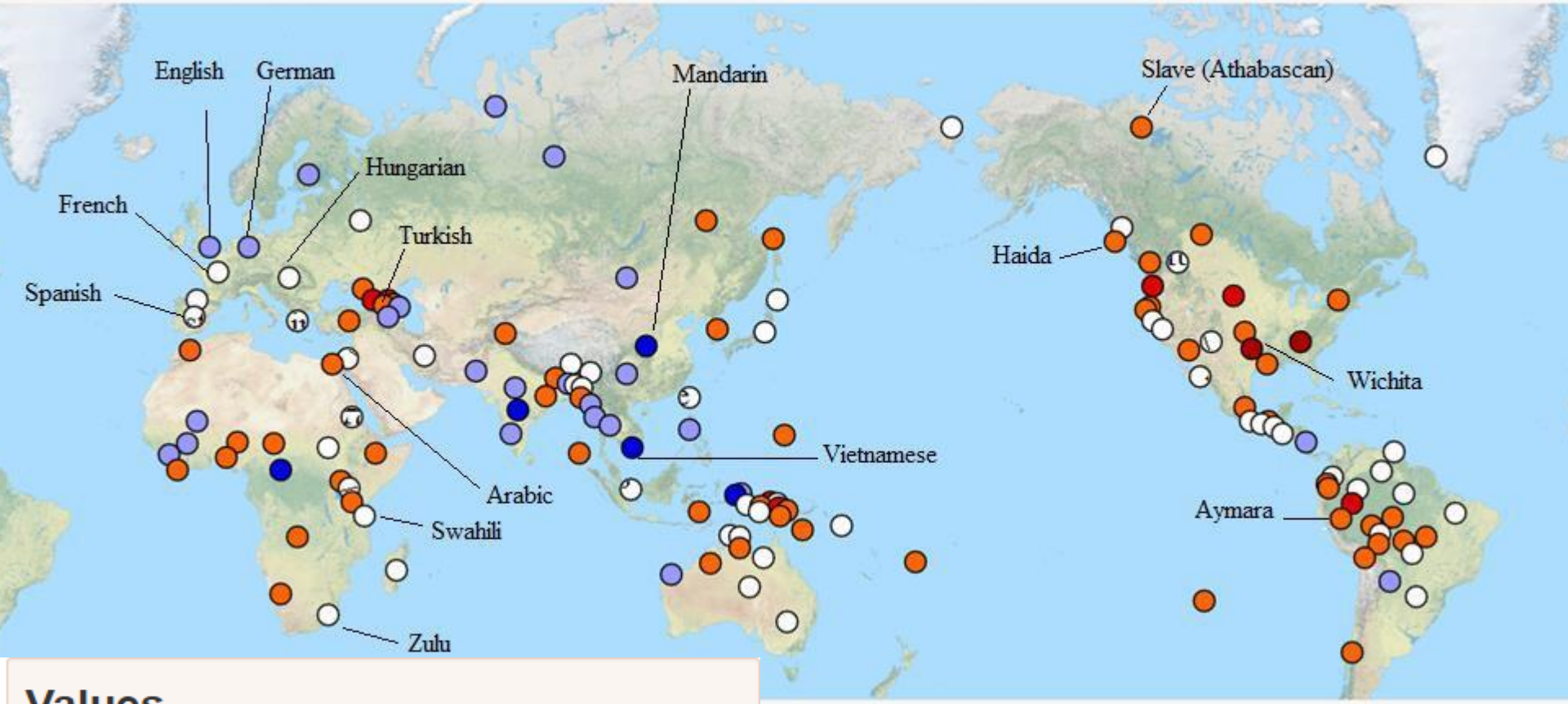
= English:
We are starting to work

= English:
We will hook fish

Languages often show elements of different morphological types

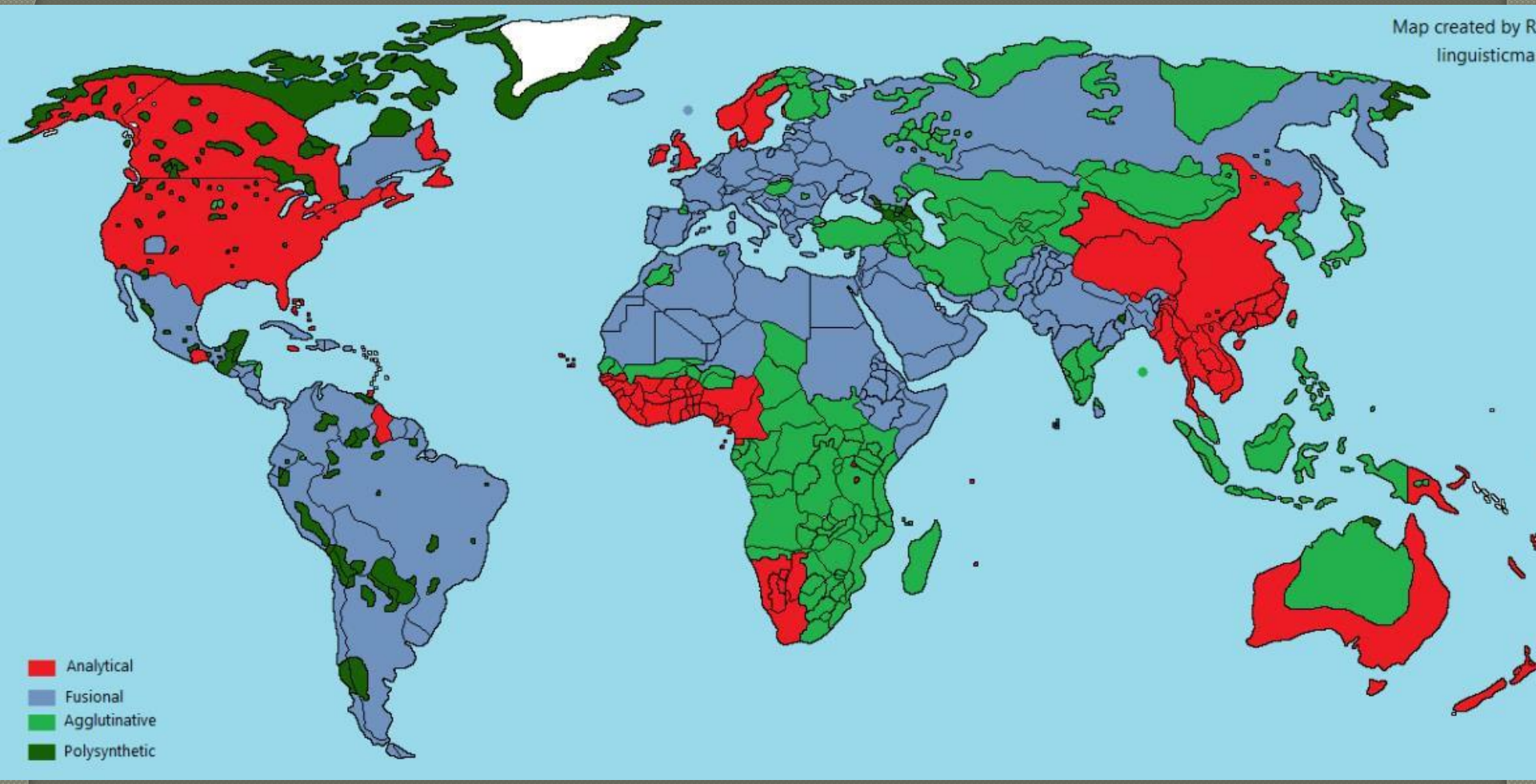
English

I. ‘The boy will play with the dog.’
II. ‘John’s cat eats mice.’
III. ‘antidisestablishmentarianism’



Values

●	0-1 category per word	5
●	2-3 categories per word	24
○	4-5 categories per word	52
●	6-7 categories per word	31
●	8-9 categories per word	24
●	10-11 categories per word	7
●	12-13 categories per word	2


Map created by R
linguisticma
Analytical
Fusional
Agglutinative
Polysynthetic

Genetic versus areal features

Language families are defined by having a genetic relationship, where elements of the language are passed *down* (through time). Sometimes features, even morphological characteristics, can spread among languages that are spoken near each other, even when unrelated. We call these areal features (e.g., see southeast Asia, N. America).

Genetic versus areal features

Joseph Harold Greenberg

(May, 1915 – May, 2001) was an American linguist, known mainly for his work concerning linguistic typology and the genetic classification of languages.

Typological versus Genetic features of languages

J. Greenberg came to the conclusion that the most analytical language he studied is Vietnamese (synthesis index - 1, 00), and the most synthetic language is Eskimo ['eskɪməu] / One should better say Inuit ['ɪn(j)uɪt] (synthesis index - 3, 72).

Typological versus Genetic features of languages

Joseph Harold Greenberg Synthetism index

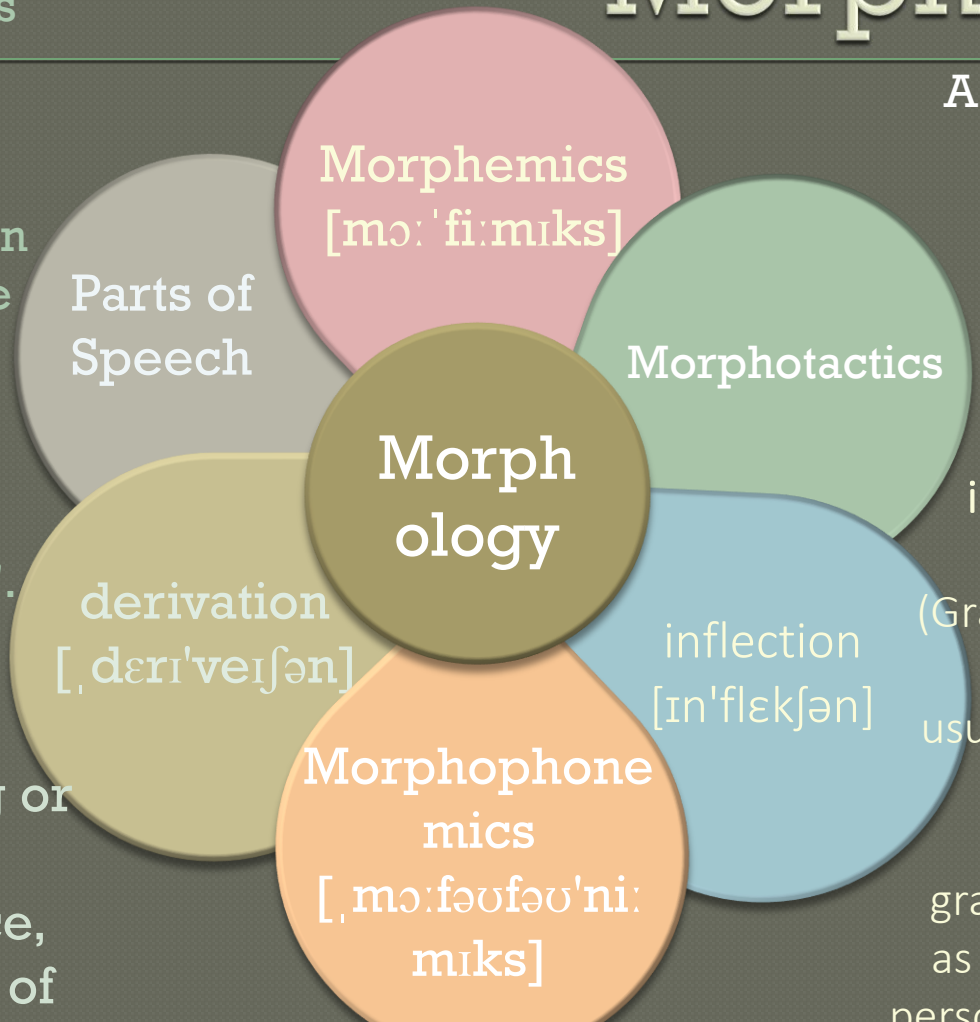
Eskimo	Sanskrit	Swahili [swɑː'hiːlɪ]	Russian	Yakut	Anglo-Saxon	German	English	Vietnamese
3, 72	2, 59	2, 55	2, 39	2, 17	2, 12	1, 97	1, 68	1, 06

- If the M/W Index is below 2, such languages are called analytic (Vietnamese, English, Chinese, Persian, Italian, German, Danish etc.
- If the M/W Index is between 2 and 3 , such languages are called synthetic (Sanskrit, Russian, Lithuanian, Ancient Greek, Old (Church) Slavonic, Czech(ic), Polish, Yakut, Swahili, etc.
- If the M/W Index is above 3 , such languages are called polysynthetic (besides the Eskimo, some other Paleo-Asian, Amerindian, and some languages of Caucasus are polysynthetic).

Morphology

Morphemics [mɔːˈfiːmɪks] is the study of word structure in terms of minimal meaningful units

Morphotactics represent the ordering restrictions in place on the ordering of morphemes. Etymologically, it can be translated as "the set of rules that define how morphemes (morpho) can touch (tactics) each other".



A part of speech is a category of words (lexical items) that have similar grammatical properties.

inflection [ɪnˈflɛkʃən] or inflexion (Grammar) a change in the form of a word, usually modification or affixation, signalling change in such grammatical functions as tense, voice, mood, person, gender, number, or case

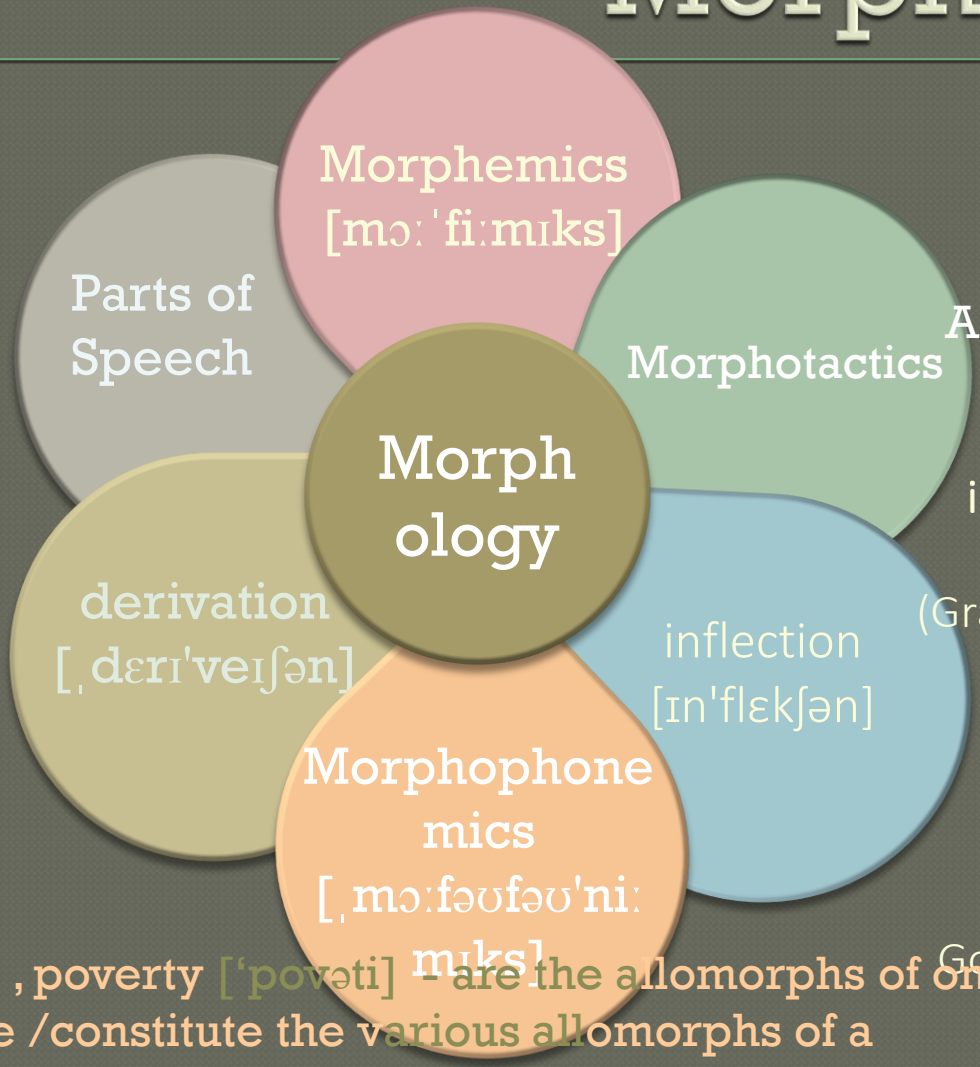
Derivation [ˌdɛrɪˈveɪʃən] the act of deriving or state of being derived; the source, origin, or descent of something, such as a word

Morphophoneme [ˌmɔːfə(ʊ)ˈfəʊniːm] is the set of phonemes or sequences of phonemes that constitute the various allomorphs of a morpheme;

Morphology

Morphemics [mɔːˈfiːmɪks]:
Root word is the base of a word after all affixes are removed .

Morphotactics:
Base & affixes:
Prefix, circumfix, inter-fix, simul-fix, infix, postfix, affix, supra-fix.
Make an English word with two details:
-er- and –sing-
Good luck)



English parts of speech are Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Article, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction.

inflection [ɪnˈflɛkʃən] or inflexion
(Grammar) a change in the form of a word,
Go- went –gone;
I am going;
You are going;
We are going....
Good - better – best...

Derivation [ˌdɛrɪˈveɪʃən]
Root – stem - affix

Poor [puə] , poverty [‘povəti] - are the allomorphs of one morpheme /constitute the various allomorphs of a morpheme morpheme;

The word and the morpheme

- The morpheme is unanimously recognized as a minimal meaningful segment of the word.
- The word is the smallest free form that can occupy different positions in the sentence and can be used as a potential minimal sentence.

BUT - A word or a morpheme?

- *waterman, password (*not the smallest free forms*)*
- ***A** book, **the** book, **(0)** books* – a zero word?
- not all function words can be minimal sentences

The Morpheme: Different Approaches

- Functional (descriptive) approach emphasizes function, meaning, no matter how it is expressed. A morpheme can be ***immaterial*** (logical stress, pauses, zero morphemes, etc.) – *Moscow school of linguistics*

- Formal approach insists that a morpheme is a minimal **material linear** sign expressing a certain meaning. – *Saint-Petersburg (Leningrad) school*

The Morpheme and the Morph

- The Morpheme – an invariant, can be immaterial, non-linear, renders some grammatical meaning:

-ed (past tense of the verb), ***-es*** (the 3d person singular)

- The morph - a variant, a linear unit, a meaningful segment of a concrete word-form. - play***ed***

The Notion of the Allomorph

- If a morpheme is manifested by several positional variants, these *phonetic (and/or graphic) variants, or morphs,* are called ***allomorphs.***
- Allomorphs are identical from the point of view of their meanings but differ in environments, or distribution.
- If 2 or more morphs have the same meaning and the difference in their form is accounted for by different environments, these morphs are said to be in complementary distribution, that is they cannot substitute each other. So they are allomorphs of the same morpheme (e.g. -s /s/ /z/ iz/).

Alternative view!

- Some linguists are reluctant to recognize ox*en*, phenomen*a*, *etc.* and *mice, geese* as allomorphs of the morpheme (-s). Descriptive linguistics looks upon such cases as a special variety of a morpheme and calls it a substitute.

prefixes, root words, & suffixes

word	prefix & meaning		root & meaning		suffix & meaning	
independently	in	not, without	dependent	to rely on another	ly	characterized by
reliability	re	back, again	liable	responsible	ity	state of
rapidly	-	-	rapid	quickly	ly	characterized by
multitasked	multi	many	task	a piece of work to be done or undertaken	ed	forming the past participle of
disappeared	dis	the opposite of, not	appear	the way that something or someone looks	ed	forming the past participle
rider	-	-	ride	sit on and control the movement of	er	one who
impossible	im	not	possible	able to be done	ible	is, can be

prefix-A prefix is added to the beginning of a base or root word to change its meaning

Learning activity

A Few questions about English words

- Are *cat* and *cats* one word or two?
  - What about *cat, catty* and *catcall*:
- one, two, three words or more?
  - And how many words are there in '*catty*' and '*catcall*'?
- How many words are there in '*It's raining cats and dogs*'?

3, 4, 5, 6 ???

Morphemic word-structures:

1. There are two kinds (or levels) of approach to the study of word-structure: the one of morphemic analysis and the one of derivational or word-formation analysis.

2. The basic unit of the morphemic level is the morpheme defined as the smallest indivisible two-facet language unit.

Morphemic word-structures:

3. Three types of morphemic segmentability of words are distinguished in linguistic literature: complete, conditional and defective.

Words of conditional and defective segmentability are made up of full morphemes and pseudo (quasi) morphemes. The latter do not rise to the status of full morphemes either for semantic reasons or because of their unique distribution.

Morphemic word-structures:

4. Semantically morphemes fall into root-morphemes and affixational morphemes (prefixes and suffixes);

structurally into free, bound and semi-free (semi-bound) morphemes.

5. The structural types of words at the morphemic level are described in terms of the number and type of their ICs as monomorphic and polymorphic words.

PRINCIPLES OF WORD-SEGMENTATION

- According to ***the root principle*** the identification of the root-morpheme *agree-* in the words *agreeable, agreement, disagree* makes it possible to split these words into the root *agree-* and the affixational morphemes *-able, -ment, dis-*.

PRINCIPLES OF WORD-SEGMENTATION

- According to ***the*** *affix principle* the segmentation of the word into its constituent morphemes is based on the identification of an affixational morpheme within a set of words, for example, the identification of the morphemes *–less* leads to the segmentation of words like *thoughtless, careless, merciless* into the suffixational morpheme *–less* and the root-morphemes *thought-, care-, merci-* within a word-cluster.

TRICKS OF WORD-SEGMENTS

The affixational morphemes with the same denotational meaning sometimes differ only in connotation: the morphemes *–ly, –like, -ish* in the words *womanly, womanlike, womanish* have the same denotational meaning of similarity but differ in the connotation component:

женственный – женский – бабий.

Defective segmentability

- Defective segmentability is the property of words whose component morphemes seldom or never recur in other words.
  One of the component morphemes of these words is a unique morpheme, which is isolated and understood as meaningful because the constituent morphemes display a more or less clear denotational meaning.

PROCEDURE OF MORPHEMIC ANALYSIS

The procedure of segmenting words into the constituent morphemes is known as **the method of Immediate and Ultimate Constituents**

(any of two meaningful parts forming a larger linguistic unit. *L. Bloomfield*).

It is based on a binary principle, i.e. each stage of the procedure involves two components the word immediately breaks into.

At each stage these two components are referred to as the Immediate constituents (ICs). Each IC at the next stage of analysis is broken into smaller meaningful elements.

The analysis is completed when constituents are incapable of further division, i.e. morphemes.

These morphemes are referred to as the Ultimate Constituents (UCs).

The noun *friendliness* is first segmented into the ICs:

1. *friendly-* (recurring in the adjectives *friendly* and *friendly-looking*).
2. *–ness* (found in a countless number of nouns): *happiness, darkness*.

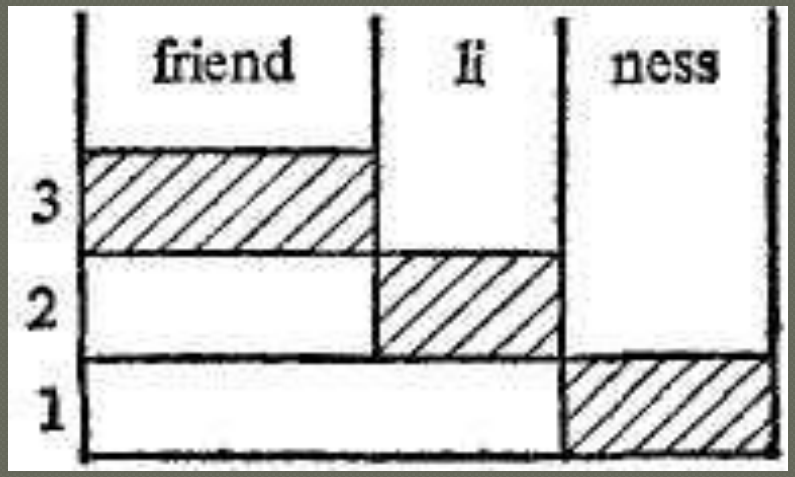
The IC *–ness* is at the same time an UC of the noun, as it cannot be broken into any smaller elements possessing both sound-form and meaning.

The IC *friendly-* is next broken into the ICs

1) *friend-* (recurring in *friendship, unfriendly*) and
2) *–ly* (recurring in *wifely, brotherly*).

The ICs *friend-* and *–ly* are both UCs of the word under analysis.

The procedure of segmenting a word into its UC morphemes



The grammatical meaning (GM) -

- abstract and general by nature, it is normally manifested by at least two particular meanings opposed to each other. One of them is usually more definite and narrow than the other.
- GM is found not in grammar categories only (Case, Number, etc), it is a meaning common to a whole class of words uniting words in parts of speech (Ex. Substance, Property) or can be common for a group of lexical morphemes (er- doer, less – a lack of some property, etc).

Different ways of expressing the Grammatical Meaning

1) inflection (word-changing);

2) word order;

3) function words;

4) intonation & stress.

4 ways of word-changing:

SYNTHETIC [sɪn'θetɪk]

- Affixation (walk – walk-s – walk-ed)
- Sound interchange (man – men, take-took)
- Suppletivity - an interplacement of roots within one system of forms (good-better)

ANALYTIC(AL) [ˌæn(ə)'lɪtɪk((ə)l)]

- Analytical way of word-changing - the lexical and the GR. meaning are expressed separately by 2 words (have done)

AGGLUTINATIVE [ə'gluːtɪnətɪv]

- (of a language, e.g. Hungarian, Turkish, Korean, and Swahili) tending to express concepts in complex words consisting of many elements, rather than by inflection or by using isolated elements.

The grammatical form (GF) -

- GF is a special morphemic sign that distinguishes one form of the word from another, each expressing a certain particular meaning of a grammatical category (number: *boy – boys*, tense: *see – saw – will see*).
- a **paradigm** ['pærəˌdaɪm] - the sum total of all grammatical forms of a certain linguistic unit.
- The paradigm of a verb, for instance, comprises a large number of forms subdivided into minor paradigms representing various grammatical categories of the verb (person, mood, tense, aspect, etc.).
- Invariable parts of speech have no paradigm (?).

What is a Word Cluster?

please	*pleasing*	*pleasure*	*pleasant*
[pli:z]	[pli:z]	[pleʒ]	[plez]

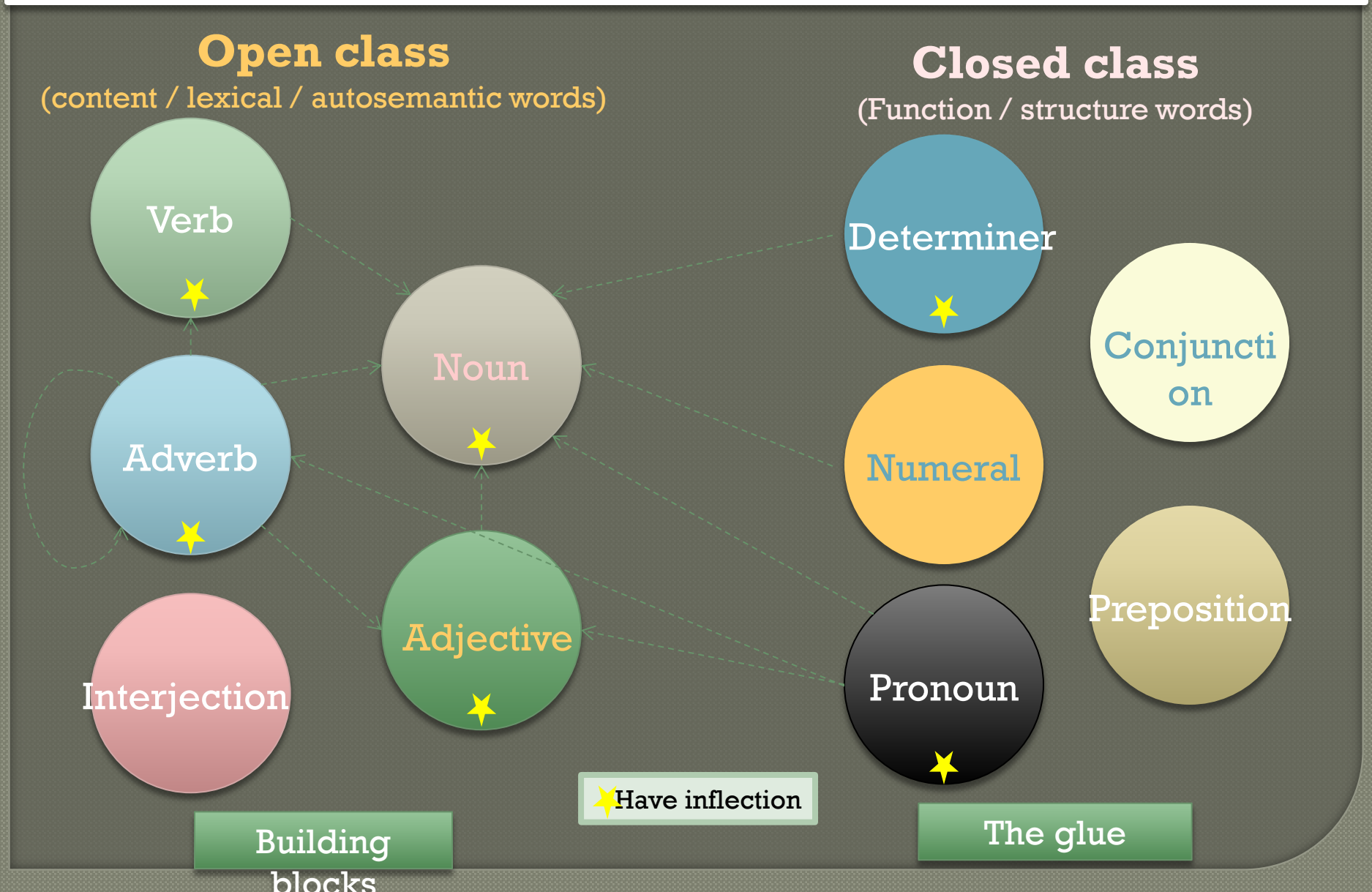
All the representations of the given morpheme in the word cluster that manifest alteration are called *allomorphs* of that morpheme or *morpheme variants*.

Thus, [pli:z], [plez] and [pleʒ] are allomorphs of one and the same morpheme.

CLASSES OF WORDS OR PARTS OF SPEECH

- In traditional grammar, a part of speech is a category of words (or, more generally, of lexical items) that have similar grammatical properties. Words that are assigned to the same part of speech generally display similar syntactic behavior—they play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences—and sometimes similar morphology in that they undergo inflection for similar properties.

Word classes & inflection



English word structure

Lexical and word clusters

	Lexical cluster 1		Lexical cluster 2	Lexical cluster 3	Lexical cluster 4	Lexical cluster 5
Rain (noun)	Rain verb	Rainy adjective	(v) Go by, through, on, off, away etc.	good; goody (adjective)	think of; think about; think hard;	please (v), pleasant (ad), pleasure (n) etc.
Part of speech paradigm	Part of speech paradigm	Part of speech paradigm	Part of speech paradigm	Part of speech paradigm	Part of speech paradigm	Part of speech paradigms
Declension inflection	Conjugation inflections	Declension inflection	Conjugation inflections	Rainy adjective	Conjugation inflections	Paradigmal inflections
Corresponding words and word-forms	Corresponding words and word-forms	Corresponding words and word-forms	Go, goes – went –gone- will be going	Corresponding words and word-forms	Think, thought, thought	Corresponding words and word-forms
Samples: I want to feel the rain…	Samples: It's been raining heavily.	Samples: On one rainy day…	Samples: It's been raining heavily.	Samples: good, better, the best.	Samples: I've been thinking about you!	Samples: pleasing; pleased; pleasantly

What is a Collocation?

- "Collocation is the readily observable phenomenon whereby certain words co-occur in natural text with greater than random frequency. Instead of words, we consciously try to think of collocations, and to present these in expressions. Rather than trying to break things into ever smaller pieces, there is a conscious effort to see things in larger, more holistic, ways."
  (Michael Lewis, (1997).
  Implementing the lexical approach: Putting theory into practice. Hove, England: Language Teaching Publications.)

What is a Colligation?

"Collocation is the way a word regularly co-occurs with a (grammatical) pattern, the word and its grammatical environment. Each word has its own "grammar".

Learning activity

The Task

Fill in blanks, please. Then check if your ideas coincide with those of your fellow students.

I have a close friend called Irene. I've known her (1)..... 15 years now. We met at (2) ..... – she was a colleague (3) ..... at the company where I used (4) ..... . We get 5..... although we don't have a lot in (6) ..... – we have quite different (7)..... . We don't work together any (8)....., and when I changed jobs we lost (9) ..... for a couple of years. But now we (10) ..... in touch regularly.

Learning activity

Learning activity

The Task
Fill in the blanks in English.

The rivers are … (замерзла).
The flowers are … (замерзли).

Learning activity

The Task
Fill in the blanks in English.

The rivers are frozen(замерзла).
The flowers are frosted (замерзли).

Learning activity Lexeme

- Because cat and cats mean the same and belong to the same word class

(both are nouns), linguists say that they *belong to the same **lexeme***.

They are different forms of that lexeme, however; one for singular and one for plural.

In other words, they are different word-forms of the same lexeme.

A lexeme, then, is an abstract kind of word which comprises a number of actual instantiations, or word-forms.

Learning activity

- So to solve the ambiguity of the notion word, linguists have come up with other, more narrowly defined terms. Apart from lexeme and word-form, you will also come across notions like grammatical word, lexical item, phrasal word and others.
- There is a discussion of these notions at the beginning of Chapter 4 of Yule (2010) and also in Chapter 10 of Carstairs-McCarthy (2002).

Learning activity

- Cat and catty, on the other hand, mean different things: one is a noun and the other is an adjective;
one refers to a small animal and the other to the quality of being unkind or mean (as in a catty remark).
- Deduction:
We would not want to say that cat and catty belong to the same lexeme.

Лингвистический анализ простого предложения

"Письма знакомой из Киева не заменят фотографии его любимой и милой дочери Марии".

Cranberry Morpheme

- In linguistic morphology, a cranberry morpheme (or fossilized term) is a type of bound morpheme that cannot be assigned an independent meaning or grammatical function, but nonetheless serves to distinguish one word from another.

Cranberry Morpheme

- Etymology
- Look up cranberry ['krænb(ə)rɪ], mulberry ['mʌlb(ə)rɪ], gooseberry, raspberry, or blackberry.
- The archetypal example is the cran of cranberry. Unrelated to the homonym cran with the meaning a case of herrings, this cran actually comes from crane (the bird), although the connection is not immediately evident. Similarly, mul exists only in mulberry (mul is from Latin morus, the mulberry tree).

Cranberry Morpheme

- Phonetically (???), the first morpheme of raspberry also counts as a cranberry morpheme, even though the word "rasp" does occur by itself.
- Etymology: from earlier raspis raspberry, of unknown origin + BERRY:

Cranberry Morpheme

- Phonetically (???), the first morpheme of raspberry also counts as a cranberry morpheme, even though the word "rasp" does occur by itself.
- Compare these with blackberry, which has two obvious unbound morphemes, and to loganberry and boysenberry, whose first morphemes are derived from personal names.

Cranberry Morpheme

- Some semantics: LANGUAGE & COLOUR

- Look up mulberry ['mʌlb(ə)rɪ] in a dictionary
- mulberry ['mʌlb(ə)rɪ]
- 1. 1) a) шелковица, тутовое дерево б) тутовая ягода
- 2) багровый, тёмно-красный цвет 2. багровый, тёмно-красный.

Cranberry Morpheme

- **Some semantics: LANGUAGE & COLOUR**

- Look up mulberry ['mʌlb(ə)rɪ] in a dictionary
- mulberry ['mʌlbərɪ¸ -brɪ] , -ries 1) any moraceous tree of the temperate genus Morus, having edible blackberry-like fruit, such as M. alba (white mulberry), the leaves of which are used to feed silkworms
- 2) the fruit of any of these trees; 3) any of several similar or related trees, such as the paper mulberry and Indian mulberry; 4) a) a dark purple colour; b) (as adjective) a mulberry dress.

Cranberry Morpheme

- Some semantics: LANGUAGE & COLOUR

RU	ENG
Багровый;	a dark purple colour
Тёмно-красный	

Cranberry Morpheme

- Some semantics: LANGUAGE & COLOUR

RU	ENG
Багровый;	a dark purple colour
Тёмно-красный	

Polysemy [ˌpɒlɪˈsiːmɪˌ pəˈlɪsəmɪ]

Polysemy [ˌpɒlɪˈsiːmɪˌ pəˈlɪsəmɪ]
is the existence of several meanings in a single word Compare: monosemy

Etymology: from New Latin polysēmia, from Greek polusēmos having many meanings , from POLY- + sēma a sign
Derived words: polysemous

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm/

Enantiosemy = contronym = contranym = auto-antonym [ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm]= self-antonym (Gr. ἐνάντιος [enantíos] “opposite” and σημασία [semasia] “meaning”) – is a word which means opposite things.

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm/

Enantiosemy in other words:

In other words enantiosemy is a linguistic phenomenon of antonymy [æn'tənəmɪ](?) within the same word.

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm/

The **origin** of this phenomenon is **three-fold**:

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm/

1) some cases of enantiosemy are homographs, that is two words which used to be quite different in the past, but developed the same form in modern English.
For instance, the word cleave is an example of enantiosemy which means “to separate” and “to adhere”. The meaning “separate” comes from Old English clēofan.
The meaning “adhere” comes from Old English clifian;

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm/

2) some cases of enantiosemy are a form of polysemy, a word that developed several meanings some of which are opposite.
For instance, quite (“clear” or “free” in Middle English) means “slightly” (quite nice) or “completely” (quite right).
A considerable number of English words in this category are the nouns which became verbs, e.g. to dust (“to remove dust” and “to add dust”); to seed (“to produce seeds” and “to remove seeds”);

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm/

3) finally, some cases of enantiosemy are words which come from different languages (or language varieties) and have the opposite meanings in these languages. One such instance is in the picture above. In this picture, there are three lines in English, Spanish, and French correspondingly. The English word flammable means “catching fire easily” while inflammable would mean “not susceptible to fire”..

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-'æntənɪm/

3) Another such example is BrE to table a deal “to present a deal for discussion” vs AmE to table a deal “to withdraw a deal from a discussion”. These examples may qualify for translator’s false friends. However, not all translator’s false friends are enantiosemy, but only those which are opposite in meaning.

Auto-antonym /ɔːtə(u)-ˈæntənɪm/

Some other examples of *enantiosemy* include:

- custom = “standard” and “tailored”
- fast = “immovable” and “moving quickly”
- presently = “now” and “not now, but shortly in the future”
- to rent = “to borrow from” and “to lend to”
- to sanction = “to allow” and “to forbid”
- to trim = “to add edging” and “to cut away at the edges”

Paronymic Attraction

In etymology, including onomastics [ɔnə'mæstɪks], paronymic attraction is the distorting effect exerted on a word by one of its paronyms (that is, a ['kweɪzaɪ]/ ['kwɑːzɪ] quasi-homonym).

Paronymic Attraction

Paronymic attraction is the origin of many names.
The attraction can even be cross-linguistic: the resemblance between the Romanian language word locaţie (a space for which a rent should be paid) and the English word "location" helped a semantic shift of the former word to include the latter sense.

Paronymic Attraction

A common phenomenon, paronymic attraction is usually expressed through the replacement of a word whose meaning is not understood by a term designating a name (common or proper) or a common concept.
For example, in the French language, interpoler (to add something in the middle of writing) and interpeller (to question someone formally) are sometimes substituted for each other because of their similar sound, despite their differences in meaning.

What is semantics?

The study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is called Semantics.

Sememe [ˈsɛmiːm, ˈsiːm-]

Sememe [ˈsɛmiːm, ˈsiːm-] is the unit of meaning carried by a morpheme

Origin: early 20th cent.: from seme + -eme

Semanteme [sɪˈmænti:m]

semanteme [sɪˈmænti:m]
is a minimal distinctive unit of meaning

Subfields of word meaning

Denotation (referents) is the set of entities to which a linguistic unit (a word) refers.

The denotation of the word summer corresponds to the season between spring and autumn (regardless of whether or not it is hot and unpleasant).

One approach to semantics attempts to equate meaning with denotation.

Subfields of word meaning

Denotation (referents) is the set of entities to which a linguistic unit (a word) refers.

The denotation of the word summer corresponds to the season between spring and autumn (regardless of whether or not it is hot and unpleasant).

One approach to semantics attempts to equate meaning with denotation.

Subfields of word meaning

The denotational aspect of lexical meaning:

- expresses the notional content of a word.
- is the component of the lexical meaning that makes communication possible.

Subfields of word meaning

Connotation

The connotational aspect of lexical meaning is the part of meaning which reflects the attitude of the speaker towards what he speaks about.

Connotation conveys additional information in the process of communication.

Subfields of word meaning

Maybe all the types of meanings of words are somewhat hard to count. E.g. these may include:

i. Common denotation or individual reference, practiced by sb in a certain situation;
ii. Emotion of the speaker or a rhetoric set, causing emotion in the listener;
iii. Some gradable evaluative components;
iv. Social Register or some distinct discourse
v. markedness;
vi. Eloquent etymology - meaningful inner form of a word;
vii. Pragmatic meaning (or message) etc.

Subfields of word meaning

Connotation is the set of associations that a word's use can evoke (bring to mind):
For Canadians, the word winter evokes thoughts of:
snow, bitter cold, long nights, and the like.
These associations make up the word's connotation, but they cannot be its (entire) meaning: The word winter is used for the season (December to March) even if none of the above is experienced. Therefore, we must look beyond connotation for our understanding of what meaning is.

Polysemy [ˈpɒlɪsiːmi, pəˈlɪsɪmi]

When we have two lexemes that sound the same/are spelled the same but whose meanings appear to be totally unrelated to each other, we talk about homonymy.

You can read about this in Yule (2010, 120).

It is not always easy to decide whether we have polysemy or homonymy.

synonyms are antonyms

Two words with a similar meaning might have different connotations, for example plump is generally positive, whereas fat is generally negative.

Derivation

Types of Word-Formation Processes

One of the most productive ways to form new words is through affixation, which is forming new words by the combination of bound affixes and free morphemes.

Derivation 01.

In English we can witness three major types of affixation:

- prefixation: where an affix is placed before the base of the word
- suffixation: where an affix is placed after the base of the word
- infixation: where an affix is placed within a stem

Derivation 02.

The second word-formation process is known as Compounding, which is forming new words not from bound affixes but from two or more independent words: the words can be free morphemes, words derived by affixation, or even words formed by compounds themselves.

E.G. air-conditioner; handicraft, blackbird; statesman, looking-glass; textbook; speedometer [spiː'dɔmɪtə], street-fighting, long-legged, twenty-two-year-old watchmaker; ex-girlfriend, but also car park, soap opera etc.

Derivation 02.

Compound words may have different stress, as in the following examples:

1. The wool sweater gave the man a red neck.
2. The redneck in the bar got drunk and started yelling.

Derivation 03.

A third word-formation process is known as Reduplication, which is forming new words either by doubling an entire free morpheme (total reduplication) or part of a morpheme (partial reduplication).

English doesn't use this a lot, but other languages make much more extensive use of reduplication. In Indonesian [ˌɪndəu'niːʒən], [-'niːzɪən], for example, total reduplication is used to form plurals: Rumah = 'house'; rumahrumah = 'houses'

Derivation 03.

If you want to read a bit about English Reduplication, Press the link below!
https://www.thoughtco.com/reduplicative-words-1692030

Derivation 04.

The fourth type of word-formation process is known as Blending, where *two words merge into each other*, such as:

- *brunch*
  from breakfast and lunch
- *smog*
  from smoke and fog

Derivation 05.

BACK-FORMATION
/also called *back-derivation/*
is the process of forming a new word (a neologism) by removing actual or supposed affixes from another word.
Put simply, a back-formation is a shortened word (such as *edit*) created from a longer word (*editor*).
Verb: *back-form* (which is itself a back-formation).
E.G. *vaccinate* from *vaccination*