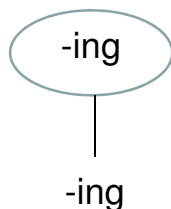


Morpheme and Morph

- Morpheme: abstract concept
Morph: concrete element
- Lexeme and word-form



Allomorphs

- A morpheme can have one or more morphs.
- Morphs that belong to the same morpheme are **allomorphs**.

Allomorphs

- Allophones
English phoneme /p/
pen [p^hɛn]
spent [spɛnt]
- Allomorphs
English plural morpheme –s
hats [hæts]
pens [pɛnz]
glasses [glæsɪz]

Allomorphs

- Have the same meaning
- Occur in different environments in complementary distribution

English 3rd person singular present tense

walks	calls	touches
sits	comes	judges
jumps	pays	passes
bakes	lies	teaches

z → { -s/ voiceless nonsibilant consonant ____
 -iz/ sibilant consonant ____

Korean nominative case marker

Korean

nominative case marker *-i* and *-ka*

cip-i	*cip-ka	'house (subj.)'
kabang-i	*kabang-ka	'bag (subj.)'
moca-ka	*moca-i	'hat (subj.)'
c ^h a-ka	*c ^h a-i	'car (subj.)'

หน่วยคำ

• Discrepancies in terminology

phone เสียง	phoneme หน่วยเสียง	allophone หน่วยเสียงย่อย
morph ?	morpheme หน่วยคำ	allomorph หน่วยคำย่อย
word คำ	lexeme หน่วยศัพท์	word-form รูปคำ

หน่วยคำ

• กิ่งกาณจน์ เทพกาณณา (2541)

phone เสียง	allophone เสียงย่อย	phoneme หน่วยเสียง
morph ศัพท์	allomorph ศัพท์ย่อย	morpheme หน่วยศัพท์
word คำ	word-form ศัพท์ย่อย	lexeme หน่วยศัพท์

Allomorph

- Identification
 - Same meaning
 - Complementary distribution
- Distribution
 - บอกเงื่อนไขการเกิดของแต่ละ allomorph

{ri-} habitual → $\begin{cases} \text{ri-} & / \text{vs 1} \\ \text{ru-} & / \text{vs 2} \end{cases}$

The notation should be read: The habitual aspect prefix has the form ri- with verb stems of Class 1, and ru- with verb stems of Class 2.

Allomorphs

- Phonological allomorphs
- Suppletive allomorphs (not similar in pronunciation)
 - Weak suppletive
buy/bough(-t), catch/caugh(-t),
allomorphs exhibits some similarity, but can't be described by phonological rules.
 - Strong suppletive
good/bett(-er), go/wen(-t)
allomorphs exhibits no similarity at all

Zero allomorph?

sheep	dogs
fish	men
deer	houses

บางคน เช่น Hockett ไม่มองว่ามี zero แต่เป็นการใช้คำที่เป็น singular, plural โดยไม่เปลี่ยนรูป

Conditioning of the allomorphy

- Phonological conditioning: choice of allomorphs depends on the phonological context
 - e.g. English plural [-z], [-s], [-əz]
 - [-s] / voiceless non-sibilant obstruent (cats)
 - [-əz] / sibilant (faces)
 - [-z] / else (bags)

Conditioning of the allomorphy

- Morphological conditioning: choice of allomorphs depends on the morphological context

Latin

	Present	Imperfect	Perfect
1SG	<i>laud-o</i> 'praise'	<i>lauda-ba-m</i> 'was praising'	<i>lauda-v-l</i> 'have praised'

Conditioning of the allomorphy

- Lexical conditioning: choice of allomorphs depends on the individual lexical item
e.g. *children*, *oxen*
or, other lexical properties (e.g. semantic properties).

Persian plural

<i>-an</i>	mærd 'man'	mærd- <i>an</i> 'men' (for human)
<i>-ha</i>	gorbe 'cat'	gorbe- <i>ha</i> 'cats' (for non-human)

Phonological allomorphs are always phonologically conditioned, but suppletive allomorphs may be phonologically, morphologically or lexically conditioned.