Topics

- Morpheme and morph
- Allomorph
- Phonological and supplative allomorphs
- Conditioning of the allomorphy
- Morphological analysis

Morphological processes

- Derivation
  A process that creates new lexemes
- Inflection
  A process that creates different forms of a lexeme (word-forms)

Derivation and Inflection

Derivation

- Change in meaning
- Change in lexical category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominalization</th>
<th>Verbalization</th>
<th>Adjectivalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A → N</td>
<td>N → V</td>
<td>V → A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V → N</td>
<td>A → V</td>
<td>N → A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But, not necessarily...

| N → N         | V → V         | A → A            |
Derivation

- Change in meaning
- Change in lexical category
  - Nominalization
  - Verbalization
  - Adjectivalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A → N (stupidity)</th>
<th>N → V (enslave)</th>
<th>V → A (doable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V → N (singer)</td>
<td>A → V (whiten)</td>
<td>N → A (penniless)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But, not necessarily...

| N → N (humankind) | V → V (undo) | A → A (impossible) |

Derivative processes

- Affixation
- Conversion (zero derivation)
- Compounding
- Reduplication
  - And other processes

Affixation

- Affixation can be category-determining.
  - An affix determines the lexical category of the complex word that it forms.
  - -less -ize

- Head in syntax
  - is an indispensable element of a phrase
  - determines the syntactic category of the phrase

Affix as head

- An affix contains features which can be percolated to an upper level.

\[
\text{Adj} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{suffix} \\
\text{reli} \quad \text{-able} \\
[\text{Adj}]
\]

The idea that an affix functions as a head is perhaps counter-intuitive. In “reliable” or “cooker”, for example, the meaning of the word seems to come from the stem.
Affix as head

- Is affixation necessarily a category-determining process?

co-exist  co-author  co-operative

Prefixation is not category-determining. Prefixes are not heads.

Affix as head

- Right-hand Head Rule (RHR): In morphology, we define the head of a morphologically complex word to be the right-hand member of that word. (Williams 1981)

- Is this rule universal?
- Is “head” similarly defined in syntax?

Derivational process

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lexeme X</td>
<td>Lexeme Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexeme Y</td>
<td>Lexeme Z</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- The output of one derivation serves as the input to the next.

favor  →  favorable
favorable  →  unfavorable

Exercise

Two possible analyses of the complex word uncomfortably are given below. Which one is correct? Give arguments for your position.

a. [un- [comfort –abl] –ly]]
b. [[un- [comfort] –abl]] –ly

favor → unfavor → unfavorable  Is this possible?
Derivational process

- A binary system
  Take a form and apply a function to it, then take the output and another function on it.

- Parasynthetic word-formation: conflation of two morphological templates resulting in attachment of a prefix and a suffix

Tree diagrams

- Show the internal structure of complex words
- Draw tree diagrams of the following words:
  insightful  Americanize  oversimplification

Tree diagrams

- Words that look similar may have distinct structures.
  pseudonaturalistic
  supernaturalistic

Tree diagrams

- There are forms that are ambiguous.
  undressed
  unzipped
  undoable

- $un$ with verb – revesative (which can be undone)
- $un$ with adjective – not (which cannot be done)
Meaning of derived words

- A word is compositional if it is defined entirely in terms of its parts.

Japanese: shima-guni
island-country

Compositionality

- behead 'to remove someone's head'
- befriend 'to make yourself a friend to someone'
- besiege 'to lay siege to'
- bewitch 'to place under one’s power as if by magic'

- Are these forms compositional?

Complex words in the lexicon

- Rule and idiosyncratic properties of individual words
- Inheritance tree
Each node inherits all the properties of the dominating nodes, and may have additional unique properties, which are also specified on that node.
  - doer teacher cooker washer

Complex words in the lexicon

- Information that is provided by dominating nodes is not specified.
- Full specification approach
  The existence of a rule does not imply that the outputs cannot be stored individually.
Conversion (Zero-derivation)
• Conversion changes a word's lexical category without changing its form.
• From Clark (1995)
  Don't hair me.
  I broomed her.
  I'm supermanning.
  Will you chocolate my milk?
• house บ้าน

Other derivational processes
• Compounding
• Reduplication
  And other processes