

Lecture 1

In this lecture, we will talk about:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Meaning of morphology | معنى المورفولوجيا (الصرف) |
| 2. lexemes and word-forms | الكلمات المركبة واشكالها |
| 3. Free morphemes | المور فيمات الحرة (تكون غير مرتبطة بكلمة) |
| 4. Bound morphemes | المورفيمات الملازمة (تكون مرتبطة بكلمة) |

What is linguistics?

ماهي اللغويات (علم اللغات)؟

- The scientific study of human language is called **linguistics**. العلم الذي يدرس لغات البشر يسمى اللغويات.
- **A linguist**: is a scientist who investigates human language in all its facets (aspects): its structure, its use, its history, etc. اللغوي: هو العالم الذي يحقق في لغة الانسان من جميع الجوانب، هيكلتها، استخداماتها وتاريخها.
- Linguistics has different branches, including, phonetics and phonology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology, etc. اللغويات لها فروع مختلفة بما فيها الصوتيات، علم الاصوات، علم الدلالة، البراغماتية، اللغويات الاجتماعية، النحو والصرف.

Branches of linguistics

فروع اللغويات

- **As mentioned above, there are different branches in linguistics; e.** هناك فروع مختلفة من اللغويات مثل:
- **Phonetics and phonology**: concerned with the sounds and sound systems of language.
- **Semantics**: studies the meaning of words and sentences.

الصوتيات وعلم الاصوات: يهتم بالاصوات و نظام اللغة الصوتي

علم الدلالة: يدرس معنى الكلمات والجمل

Morphology

علم التشكل والمورفولوجيا

- Pragmatics: studies language in context and the influence of situation on meaning.
- Syntax: studies the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language.
- البراغماتية: دراسة اللغة من السياق والتأثير الوضع على المعنى.
- بناء الجملة: دراسة القواعد التي تحكم طريقة ربط وجمع الكلمات لتشكيل جمل في اللغة.
- **Morphology**: is the study of the forms of words. It is the study of the ways in which words are built up from smaller units.
- علم التشكل (المورفولوجيا) : هو دراسة أشكال الكلمات. هو دراسة الطرق التي تتم بها بناء الكلمات من وحدات اصغر.
- In other words, **morphology** is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

بعبارة اخرى، المورفولوجيا هو علم يهتم بدراسة البنية الداخلية للكلمات والقواعد التي تشكل الكلمة.

- Morphology comes from the Greek Morph = form and ology = study. (literally: the study of forms)

المورفولوجيا جاءت من اليونان ك Morph= وتعني شكل و ology =وتعنى علم (حرفيا : دراسة الاشكال)

Example:

مثال

- Happy – unhappy - unhappiness.

Words, Lexemes and Word-Forms

الكلمات ،الكلمات المركبة وتشكيل الكلمات

- **A word:** is a unit of expression which has universal intuitive (natural/innate) recognition by native speakers, in both spoken and written language.

الكلمة: هو وحدة التعبير العالمية البديهية (طبيعي/فطري) يدركها الناطقين باللغة سواء كانت بالتحدث او بالكتابة.

- Lexemes and Word-Forms :

- **A lexeme:** is a dictionary word that can be realized by word-forms. The word-form is the orthographic or phonological shape in which a lexeme occurs.

الكسيم : هي كلمة القاموس التي يمكن ان تفهم عن طريق شكل الكلمة، شكل الكلمة: هو الشكل الهجائي او الصوتي الذي يحدث للكسيم (الوحدة المعجمية).

Examples

- 'am, are, is, was, were, be, been, being' are word-forms of the lexeme 'BE'.
- 'have, has, had' are word-forms of the lexeme 'HAVE'.
- 'do, does, did, done, doing' are word-forms/realizations of the lexeme 'DO'.
- 'Wife' and 'wives' are word-forms of the lexeme 'WIFE'.
- 'Small, smaller, smallest' are realizations of the lexeme 'SMALL'.

Morphemes

- As mentioned above, morphology (the science of word forms) is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

كما ذكر اعلاه، المورفولوجيا (علم اشكال الكلمة) تهتم بدراسة البنية الداخلية من الكلمات و قواعد تشكيل الكلمات

- Words consist of what is called morphemes.

تتكون الكلمات من ما يسمى المورفيم

- **Morpheme:** is the smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function.

المورفيم: هو اصغر عنصر لغوي قادر على اعطاء معنى او وظيفة نحوية.

- Example: sell-er-s

- Morphemes have no internal structure other than phonological structure.

- That is, they cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.
- Naturally, the boundaries between words are also boundaries between morphemes.

المورفيم ليس لها هيكل داخلي غير الهيكل الصوتي
وهذا يعني انها لا يمكن تحليلها الى عناصر اصغر اي لا يمكننا ان نقسم المورفيم الى مورفيم اصغر
بطبيعة الحال، الحدود بين الكلمات هو ايضا حدود بين المورفيمات

- **Examples:**

- Over-estimat-ion / dis-pleas-ure / nerv-ous
- **One morpheme** boy (one syllable)
desire, lady, water (two syllables)
crocodile (three syllables)
- **Two morphemes** boy + ish desire + able
- **Three morphemes** boy + ish + ness desire + able + ity
- **Four morphemes** gentle + man + li + ness un + desire + able + ity
- **More than four** un + gentle + man + li + ness anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + ism

Free Morphemes Vs. Bound Morphemes

- **There are two types of morphemes:**

- **Free morphemes:** are morphemes which can occur as independent words.

- That is, morphemes which can stand by themselves as single words; e.g. *guide, go, open, etc.*

المورفيمات الحرة: هي التي يمكن ان تحدث ككلمة مستقلة. وهذا يعني بوجودها بمفردها ككلمة مفردة.

- **bound morphemes:** are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, but are attached to other morphemes to form a word;

المورفيمات الملازمة: هي التي لا يمكن عادة ان تقف لوحدها، ولكنها ترتبط بمورفيمات الاخرى لتشكيل

- **Example:** -er (*writ-er*), -s (*writ-er-s*), etc.

Example

- The expression '*reactivation time schedules*' can be morphologically analyzed as follows:

're-act-iv-at-ion time schedule-s'

're-, -ive, -at(e), -io, -s' are: **bound morphemes**, مورفيم ملازم

'act, active, time, schedule' are: **free morphemes**. مورفيم حر

NB: Notice that:

- In '**reactivation time schedule**', all of these morphemes occur in a single word, despite the spelling.
- What is important is that '**act, active, time and schedule**' can occur as isolated words in other contexts.
- Therefore, they are free morphemes.

ملاحظة: لاحظ أن:-

في الكلمة (**reactivation time schedule**) كل المورفيمات حدثت في كلمة واحدة على الرغم من الناحية الاملائية، المهم هو ان الكلمات (**act, active, time and schedule**) يمكن ان تحدث في كلمات منعزلة في سياقات اخرى، ولذلك فهي مورفيمات حرة.

Practice

- Isolate the morphemes in the following words, and say whether they are bound or free:

Carelessness	Care-less-ness	Friends	Friend-s
Translation	Translat-ion	Inadequate	In-adequate
Readers	Read-er-s	Disqualified	Disqualified
Fishing	Fish-ing	Helpful	Help-ful
Movement	Move-men	Unacceptable	Un-accept-able
Undressed	Un-dress-ed	Laughter	Laugh-ter
Knitting needle.	Knitt-ing needle	Supportive	Support-ive

Lecture 2

In this lecture, we will talk about:

Allomorphy

Types of allomorphy

- In our last class, we said that a **morpheme** is the smallest linguistic element capable of having a **meaning** or **grammatical function**.
- We said also that morphemes have no internal structure other than phonological structure.
- And that morphemes cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.

(مهم) في المحاضرة السابقة ذكرنا ان المورفيم هو أصغر عنصر لغوي قادر على اعطاء معنى أو وجود وظيفة نحوية.

- قلنا أيضا أن المورفيمات ليس لها هيكل داخلي بخلاف هيكل الصوتي.
-ايضا المورفيمات التي لا يمكن تحليلها إلى عناصر أصغر.

Allomorphs

- However, a morpheme may display **allomorphy**; i.e. have more than one form.
- Each of the **realizations** (forms) of a particular morpheme is called an **allomorph**.

ومع ذلك، المورفيم قد يعرض على شكل مورفي . أي لها أكثر من شكل واحد.

ادراك كل شكل معين من اشكال المورفيم يطلق عليه الومورف

Allomorph: one possible form of a particular morpheme, the forms /s/ z/ and iz in cats, dogs and horses are allomorphs of the plural ending s.

There are different types of allomorphy:

1. Phonologically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
2. Lexically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
3. Morphologically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
4. Suppletion

Types of Allomorphy

1. Phonologically Conditioned Allomorphy

- The English plural morpheme ‘-S’ has three allomorphs that are phonologically conditioned (i.e. **determined by phonology**).

الجمع في اللغة الانجليزية يتكون من ثلاثة الومورف في النظام اللغوي المشروط او المعدل (محدد من قبل علم الاصوات)

- That is, the English plural morpheme ‘-S’ is pronounced as:

وهذا يعني ان الجمع في اللغة الانجليزية هو المورفيم (S) وينطق كما هو موضح في الامثلة:

- [s] after sounds like [t], [k], [p] *bits, tips, tacks,*
- [iz] after [s], [z] *bosses, houses, bushes*
- [z] after [d], [g], [n] *pads, dogs, hens.*

-The variants (different pronunciations) in the pronunciation of the plural morpheme ‘-S’ are **phonologically conditioned** allomorphs.

المتغيرات في النطق من مورفيم الجمع اس هو الومورف المشروط او معدل لغويا

- This is because the pronunciation of the plural morpheme ‘-S’ (as [s], [iz], or [z]) depends only on the phonological characteristics of the element (sound) to which it attaches.

ذلك لان نطق مورفيم (S) كما في (S,IZ,Z) يعتمد فقط على الخصائص الصوتية للعنصر (الصوت) المتعلق به.

- For example, when it attaches to [g] sound, it is pronounced as [z]: as in *dog-s*

مثال: عند اتصالها بـ (G) فالنطق يتحول الى (Z) مثل dog-s

2. Lexically Conditioned Allomorphy

Consider the following plural words:

(A) *cats, dogs, pens, letters, rooms*

(B) *sheep* (plural of: *sheep*), *oxen* (plural of: *ox*)

- The plural in ***sheep*** and ***oxen*** is **lexically conditioned**.

الجمع في كلمة (sheep) و كلمة (oxen) هو مشروط هو معدل معجميا.

- This is because it is determined by the individual words and cannot be predicted from other principles.

هذا لأنها محددة بحسب كلمات فردية لا يمكنها التنبؤ عن طريق مبادئ اخرى

- That is, forming plural in this way (as in *sheep* and *oxen*) applies only to a small number of words.

بمعنى ان تشكيل صيغة الجمع بذه الطريقة، وتطبق فقط على عدد قليل من الكلمات.

- In other words, the plural of the group of words in example (B) cannot be predicted from the normal way of forming plural in English (i.e. by adding ‘-s’) as in the group of words in example (A)

بعبارة اخرى ، لا يمكن تنبؤ صيغة الجمع من مجموعة الكلمات في المثال (B) من الطريقة العادية كما في مجموعة الكلمات في المثال (A)

- Adding ‘-s’ to ‘*sheep*’ and ‘*ox*’ will result in incorrect plural forms: **sheeps*, **oxes*

- Likewise, adding ‘-en’ to ‘*cat*’, ‘*dog*’, ‘*fox*’ will result in incorrect plural forms: **caten*, **dogen*, **foxen*).

3. Morphologically Conditioned Allomorphy

- Here, the choice of the allomorphs **-ceive- or -cept-** is systematically determined by the morphemes added to them.

هنا، اختيار الومورف (ceive or cept) هو محدد منهجيا بواسطة الومورفيم المضاف اليه.

- Consider the following examples:

(A) receiver, receivable; deceiver, deceivable; conceivable

(B) reception, receptive; deception; conception, conceptual

- In (A), the allomorph **-ceive-** is used because the morpheme added to it is: **-er** and **-able**.

في المثال (A) استخدم الومورف (ceive) لأن الومورفيم المضاف كان هو (er -able)

- In (B) , the allomorph **-cept-** is used because the morpheme added to it is: **-ion**, **-ive**, and **-ual**.

في المثال (B) استخدم الومورف (cept) لأن الومورفيم المضاف كان هو (ion-ive-ual)

4. Suppletion

- **Suppletion** is an extreme form of allomorphy in which two completely different roots (words) realize (are forms of) the same morpheme.

(Suppletion) السبليشن : هو شكل متطرف من الوموروفي في اثنين من الجذور المختلفة تماما (كلمات) تدرك (أشكال) نفس الومورفيم

- It is a phenomenon whereby one lexeme is represented by two or more different roots, depending on the context.

انها ظاهرة حيث يمثل اللكسيم اثنان او اكثر من جذور مختلفة، تعتمد على السياق

- For example, the verb 'go' is represented by 'went' in the past tense and 'go' elsewhere.

مثال: الفعل (go) يمثله (went) في الماضي و (go) في ازمنة اخرى.

Examples:

- go/went
- be/is/was/were/am
- good/better/ best
- bad/worse/worst
- one/first.

Practice 1:

- The choice of the allomorphs **-sume- or -sump-** is determined by the morphemes added to them. (explain in light of the following examples).

(A) Consumer, consuming, consumable.

(B) consumption

Practice 2:

- The choice of the allomorphs **-duce or -duct** is determined by the morphemes added to them. (explain in light of the following examples).

(A) producer, producing, inducing,

(B) induction, introductory, productive, conducting

Lecture 3

In this lecture, we will talk about:

Affixation

Affixes اللواحق

Prefixes, suffixes, infixes البوادي واللواحق والتداخل

root, stem الجذر، الجذع

Affixation

- **Affixation** means the attachment of **affixes**.

الأفكس (Affixation): يعنى ما يضاف او يتبع اللواحق - عملية التغير عند اضافة اللواحق.

- **Affixes** are **bound morphemes** that occur in more than one word.

اللواحق: هي المورفييمات المتلازمة التي تحدث في اكثر من كلمة واحدة

- Affixes have different types, including:

1- Prefixes

2- Suffixes

3- infixes

1- Prefixes:

- A prefix is an affix that is attached before the root (word). Prefixes are used in English morphology.

البادئة: هي ان يتم ارفاق كلمة قبل الجذر (الكلمة)، البوادي تستخدم في اللغة الانجليزية بواسطة علم التشكيل (المورفولوجيا)

- In English prefixes are always **Derivational** (i.e. they change the meaning of the lexeme)

البوادي هي دائما مشتقات، أي انها تغيير معنى اللكسيم (الكلمة- وحدة معجمية)

- **Example:** compare:

Happy vs. **Un-happy:**

- They are different Adjs with different meanings.

- **More examples on prefixes:**

- **In-correct**

- **Dis-arm**

- **Im-possible**

- **Mis-**understand
- **Pre-**judge

2- Suffixes:

- A suffix is an affix that is attached after the root (word).
- Suffixes are used in English morphology.

اللواحق هي ان يتم ارفاق كلمة بعد الجذر (الكلمة)، اللواحق: تستخدم في اللغة الانجليزية بواسطة علم التشكيل (المورفولوجيا)

- They can be:

Derivational: constitut-ion-al-ity ===== V| N| Adj.| N

OR

Inflectional (i.e. do not change the meaning of the lexeme): cat-s ===== same lexeme; no change in meaning

اللواحق: اما ان تكون عن طريق الاشتقاق أو الاعراب: ولا يتغير المعنى في هذه الحالة.

More examples on suffixes:

Go-**es**

Wonder-**ful**

Creat-**ive**

play-**ed**

Happi-**ness**

3- infixes:

- This is a third type of affixes.
- An infix is an affix that is placed inside (in the middle of) a word.
- Infixes are not normally to be found in English.
- But they are common in some other languages.
- However, it is possible to see a kind of infixes in certain expressions in English.
- That is, infixes are occasionally used in casual or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers.

هذا النوع الثالث من اللواحق – وهو ادخال اللاحقة في وسط الكلمة- المدخلة عادة لا يمكن العثور عليها في اللغة الانجليزية ولكنها شائعة في بعض اللغات الاخرى- ومع ذلك فمن الممكن ان نرى نوعا من المدخلات في بعض التعبيرات في اللغة الانجليزية.

أي ان infixes تستخدم احيانا في الظروف الطارئة او الشديدة من خلال محاكاة عواطف المتكلمين باللغة الانجليزية.

- **Examples:**

'Halle**bloody**lujah'

'Abso**goddam**lutly'

A person may express his/her aggravation when speaking to someone by screaming:

'Tell him I have gone to singa**bloody**pore.'

شخص يعبر عن انزعاجه عند التحدث لشخص اخر عن طريق الصراخ.

A comparison between prefixes and suffixes:

Prefixes	Suffixes
Bound morphemes which occur only before other morphemes. Examples: un- (uncover, undo) dis- (displeased, disconnect), pre- (predetermine, prejudice)	Bound morphemes which occur following other morphemes. Examples: -er (singer, performer) -ist (typist, pianist) -ly (manly, friendly)

Roots and Stems

Root:

- The root is that part of a word which remains when all derivational and inflectional affixes (prefixes and suffixes) have been removed.

الجذر: هو ذلك الجزء من الكلمة التي تبقى عندما يتم ازالة كافة اللاحقات الاشتقاقية والاعرابية. (Prefixes- Suffixes)

- It is the basic part of a lexeme which is always realized and it cannot be further analyzed into smaller morphs.

هي جزء اساسي من اللكسيم (الوحدة المعجمية) التي تحقق دائما والتي لا يمكن تحليلها الى مورفيم اصغر

- Roots are always free morphemes.

الجذور دائما هي مور فيمات حرة.

Example:

in 'un-help-ful-ness' : 'help' is the root

Stem:

- A **stem** is formed when a root morpheme is combined with an affix.
- Other affixes can be added to a stem to form a more complex stem.

يتم تشكيل الجذع عندما يتم الجمع بين مورفيم مع لاحقة. - اللواحق الأخرى يمكن اضافتها للجذع stem لتشكيل جذوع أكثر تعقيدا.

Example

Stupid = Root

Stupidities

Stupidity = Stem

More examples :

Root: believe (verb)

Stem: believe + able (verb + suffix)

Stem : un + believe + able

(prefix +verb + suffix)

Root: system

Stem: system + atic

Stem: un + system + atic

Stem: un + system + atic + al

Practice:

- Analyze the following words into morphemes using the model given below:

	Prefix (es)	Root	Suffix (es)
Example: inequality	in-	equal	-ity
- Happily		-happy	-ly
- inactive	-in	-act	-ive
- undercooked	-under	-cook	-ed
- unlikelihood	-un	-like	-li -hood
- illogical	-il	-logic	-al
- relationship		-relat	-ion -ship
- ungrammatical	-un	-grammatic	-al
- sensitivity		-sens	-itiv -ity
- prototypical			
- unfriendliness			
- interdependence			
- rudeness			

Lecture 4

In this lecture, we will talk about:

Derivational morphemes

Inflectional morphemes

Inflection Vs. Derivation

- Inflection and derivation are manifestations of affixation (prefixes and suffixes).

(A) Derivational morphemes:

- Can be prefixes or suffixes.
- Create one lexeme from another. For example:

compute > *comput-er* > *comput-er-ize* > *computer-iz-ation*.

Examples:

- (Der. morpheme) + Root + (Der. morpheme) ----> result in:

1- a new word with a new meaning (a change in meaning):

Root ----> Der- + Root ----> (new meaning)

E.g. *happy* ----> *un-happy*

connect ----> *dis-connect*

correct ----> *in-correct*

2- A change in the grammatical class; i.e. the part of speech/syntactic category (e.g. a nouns becomes an Adj.)

For instance:

- Noun + Der. morpheme -----> Adj.

E.g. *boy* + *ish* -----> *boyish*

- Verb + Der. morpheme -----> Noun

E.g. *clear* + *ance* -----> *clearance*

- Adj. + Der. morpheme -----> Adverb

E.g. *Exact* + *ly* -----> *exactly*

(B) Inflectional morphemes: creates the form of a lexeme that is right for a sentence:

Examples: Inf. morphemes create:

- the plural form of a noun (*door-s*).
- the past tense form of a verb (*start-ed*).
- 3rd person singular form of a verb (*he start-s*).
- The group of inflected words formed with a particular lexeme (e.g. *child, children; drive, drives, driven*) is called a '**paradigm**'.
- Each specific item in a paradigm is called a '**word form**'.
- As obvious from the above examples, inflectional morphemes do not change the meaning of a word, but
- but they have a grammatical function in the sentence.
- They never change the part of speech/syntactic category.
- So, we start with a noun, for instance, and finish up with a noun.

For example:

Inflectional morphemes: -s, -ed

He sail-s (V.).

He sail-ed (V.).

- So, we can say that inflection produces forms of lexemes,
- while derivation produces new lexemes (new meanings).

Derivation Vs. Inflection

Summary of criteria for distinguishing derivation and inflection:

1- Derivational morphemes change the meaning of a word.

e.g. *happy* -----> un-happy

- While inflection morphemes do not change meaning (e.g. when they express agreement:

e.g. *they sing*

vs.

she sing-s.

- The loss or addition of such an inflectional feature like number, or tense would be a major upheaval (disturbance) in a language.
- Thus, inflection tends to be an obligatory convention which is adhered to because of grammatical requirements.

2- Derivation may change the syntactic category of a word

cheer (N)

cheer-ful (Adj.)

cheer-ful-ness (N)

- while inflection preserves the category

cat (N) -----> *cat-s* (N)

write (V) -----> *writ-es* (V)

3- Inflection is the last thing to be added before the word is inserted into the sentence.

- Thus, inflectional morphemes are typically on the edge of the word (i.e. 'outside' derivation),

EX:

oganiz-ation-al

- In this word, all suffixes are derivational, so we cannot say which one is closer to the root.

Black-en-ed

- The derivational suffix **-en** is closer to the root than the inflectional suffix **-ed**.
- We cannot have **Black-ed-en*.
- compare also:

pig-let-s vs. **pig-s-let*.

4- English inflection is expressed by suffixes only and never expressed by prefixes.

EX. *he play-s* *ten apple-s* *she play-ed*

- Whereas English derivation is expressed by suffixes and prefixes.

EX. *True* -----> *un-true*

help -----> *help-ful*

- Thus, in English, prefixes are always derivational

- While suffixes can be:

Derivational: *constitut-ion-al-ity*

V ---> N ---> Adj. ---> N

OR

Inflectional

cat ----> *cat-s* (same lexeme)

5- Inflection uses a closed set of affixes.

- It is usually said that the set of inflectional affixes will be considerably smaller than the set of derivational affixes.

That is:

- It is NOT generally possible to add a new inflectional affix to a language or to take one away.
- we could not, for instance, wake up one morning and start using in English a dual marker as is found in Arabic or Greek.
- Neither could we ignore the singular/plural distinction.
- It is possible, on the other hand, to suddenly start using a new derivational affix, as is shown by the success of forms in '**-nomics**' over recent years
- E.g.

Clint-nomics ---> from Clinton

Reaga-nomics ---> from Reagan

Thatcher-nomics ---> from Thatche

Inflection	Derivation
Does not change meaning: produces word-forms of a single lexeme	Changes meaning: produces new lexemes from old lexemes
Preserves syntactic category	Changes syntactic category
is expressed by suffixes only.	is expressed by suffixes and prefixes
involves few variables (a closed system).	may involve many variables (an open system).
further from the root than derivation	closer to the root than inflection

Practice

- Analyze the following words into morphemes, indicating which of these morphemes are derivational and which are inflectional.

Learners learn-er-s

-er (Der.): changes syntactic category -s (Inf.)

Desirable desir-able (Der.)

Disliked dis (Der.)-like-d (Inf.)

Loosen loose-n (Der.)

Stupidity stupid-ity (Der.)

More practice:

broaden - width - socialist - falsehood - closure

straighten - clockwise – vaccinate - gangster

warmth hopeless- twofold - trial - accidental – selfish

advisory - likelihood – friendless –idealist - kingdom

boyish –various - stepwise - thankless – global historic – penniless- disclose- begins- wanted- desks.