Lecture Introduction

In this lecture, we will talk about:
Course Description:

This course is an introduction to the basic issues in English **syntax and morphology.**

Introduces:

topics in generative syntax	universal grammar	prescriptive and descriptive grammar	communicative competence.

The course includes:
a survey of the main methods of morphology and word-formation in English.

Course Objectives:
Explain the key terms and concepts in the field of syntax and morphology

Provide students with a sound basis for further linguistic study, including generative syntax.

Discuss main issues in morphology; **e.g. inflection and derivation**.

Distribution of Course Material Lecture

- Introduction to the course
1- Morphemes
2- Allomprphy
3- Affixation
4- Derivation and Inflection
5- Content and function words
6- Lexicon and Productivity
7- Morphological rules
8- Domain of syntax
9- Sentence and predicates
10- Communicative competence
11- Generative grammar
12- Universal grammar
13- Prescriptive and descriptive syntax
14- Tree diagrams and clauses and phrases
References and teaching learning resources

Lecture 1

Meaning of morphology
lexemes and word-forms
Free morphemes
Bound morphemes

What is linguistics
   The scientific study of human language

A linguist:
is a scientist who investigates human language in all it facets (aspects): its structure, its use, its history, etc.

Linguistics has different branches, including:
, phonetics and phonology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology, etc.

Branches of linguistics different branches in linguistics; e.g.:

Phonetics and phonology:	concerned with the sounds and sound systems of language.
Semantics:	studies the meaning of words and sentences.
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.
Morphology:	the study of the forms of words. It is the study of the ways in which words are built up from smaller units.
morphology :	concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.

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

Example: *Happy – unhappy - unhappiness.*

Lexemes and Word-Forms:

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

*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.
morphemes.	Words consist of what
Morpheme	**:** is the smallest linguistic element capable of having **a meaning** or **grammatical function**. **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. 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:	bound morphemes:
are morphemes which can occur as independent words. can stand by themselves as single words	are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, but are attached to other morphemes to form a word;
; e.g. *guide, go, open*, etc.	Example: *-er* (*writ-er*), *-s* (*writ-er-s*), etc.

Example   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,	'*act, active, time, schedule*' are: free morphemes.
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 they are free morphemes.

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 Allomorphy

Types of allomorphy:

A <u>morpheme</u> is:	The smallest linguistic element capable of having **a meaning** or **grammatical function**. Have no internal structure other than phonological structure. Cannot be further analyzed into smaller elements.
Allomorphs	A morpheme may display **allomorphy**; i.e. have more than one form. Each of the **realizations** (forms) of a particular morpheme.

Types of Allomorphy

1. Phonologically Conditioned Allomorphy

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

the English plural morpheme '**-S**' is pronounced *as:*

- [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.*

> **There are different types of allomorphy:**
> 1-Phonologically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
> 2. Lexically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
> 3. Morphologically Conditioned (determined) Allomorphy
> 4. Suppletion

allomorphs.	The variants (different pronunciations) in the pronunciation of the plural morpheme '**-S**' are **phonologically conditioned** 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. **For example, [g] sound pronounced as [z]: as in 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***):**

plural in *sheep* +*oxen* is: **lexically conditioned.** because it is **:determined by the individual words and cannot be predicted from other principles.**

plural in *sheep + oxen)* applies only to: a small number of words.:the plural of the group of words in example (B) <u>cannot</u> 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)

>   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

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

Consider the following examples:

ceive-	*A-receiver, receivable; deceiver, deceivable; conceivable* In (A), the allomorph **-ceive-** is used because the morpheme added to it is: **-er** and **-able.**
Cept	(B) *reception, receptive; deception; conception, conceptual* In (B) , the allomorph **-cept-** is used because the morpheme added to it is: **-ion**, **-ive**, and **-ual**.

4. Suppletion:

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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) Con<u>sume</u>r, con<u>sum</u>ing, con<u>sum</u>able.
      (B) con<u>sump</u>tion

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) pro<u>duc</u>er, pro<u>duc</u>ing, in<u>duc</u>ing,
      (B) in<u>duct</u>ion, intro<u>duct</u>ory, pro<u>duct</u>ive, con<u>duct</u>ing

Lecture 3

In this lecture, we will talk about:
Affixation
Affixes
Prefixes, suffixes, infixes
root, stem

Affixation

Affixation means the attachment of **affixes**.

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

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.
In English prefixes are always *__Derivational__*
(i.e. they change the meaning of the lexeme)
Example: compare:
Happy vs. **Un-happy:**
They are different Adjs with different meanings.

More examples on prefixes:

In-correct

Dis-arm

Im-possible

2- Suffixes:

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

More examples on suffixes:

Go-**es**

Wonder-**ful**

Creat-**ive**

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.

Examples:

'Halle**bloody**lujah'

'Abso**goddam**lutly'

A person may express his/her aggravation

A comparison between prefixes and suffixes:Roots and Stems

Root:	Stem:

The root is that part of a word which remains when all derivational and inflectional affixes (prefixes and suffixes) have been removed. It is the basic part of a lexeme which is always realized and it cannot be further analyzed into smaller morphs. Roots are always free morphemes.
 	
Example:
    in 'un-help-ful-ness' :   'help' is the root
Root: **believe (verb)**
 	
Root: system
	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.
	
	Example
	                     Stupid = Root
	Stupidities
	                     Stupidity = Stem
	More examples :
	Stem: **believe + able (verb + suffix)**
	Stem : **un + believe + able**
	                (prefix +verb + suffix)
	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**
: inequality   **in-**   **equal**   **-ity**
prototypical
unfriendliness
interdependence
rudeness