

7차시: Word Formation

1. Morpheme

- Many words can be broken down into smaller units.

rewrite	pets
recount	dogs
return	pears
rebuild	foxes

- The words above can be divided into *re-* and verbs, and nouns and *-s*, as follows.

re-write	pet-s
re-count	dog-s
re-turn	pear-s
re-build	toy-s

- The re in each of the words on the left column has the same meaning, loosely, that of “again”.
- The s in each of the nouns on the right column marks plurality.
- What is a morpheme?
 - » Morphemes are the smallest meaningful or grammatical units.

2. Exercises: Identifying Morphemes

DIRECTIONS:		
Write the number of morphemes in each English word and <u>underline</u> the bound morphemes.		
		No. of Morphemes
e.g.	<u>unable</u>	(2)
1.	furniture	()
2.	gladly	()
3.	reorganizing	()
4.	uncapable	()
5.	business	()
6.	alligator	()
7.	party	()
8.	conclusion	()
9.	fasten	()
10.	collecting	()
11.	cooperation	()
12.	unpledged	()
13.	delivery	()
14.	overdue	()
15.	prosperity	()

Answer key:

		No. of morphemes			No. of morphemes
e.g.)	<u>unable</u>	(2)	8.	<u>conclusion</u>	(2)
1.	furniture	(1)	9.	<u>fasten</u>	(2)
2.	<u>gladly</u>	(2)	10.	<u>collecting</u>	(2)
3.	<u>reorganizing</u>	(3)	11.	<u>cooperation</u>	(3)
4.	<u>uncapable</u>	(2)	12.	<u>unpledged</u>	(3)
5.	<u>business</u>	(2)	13.	<u>delivery</u>	(2)
6.	alligator	(1)	14.	<u>undo</u>	(2)
7.	party	(1)	15.	<u>prosperity</u>	(2)

Turkish (Jannedy, Poletto & Weldon, 1994, p. 153)

Examine the following data from Turkish and answer the questions that follow.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. [deniz] | <i>an ocean</i> | 9. [elim] | <i>my hand</i> |
| 2. [denize] | <i>to an ocean</i> | 10. [eller] | <i>hands</i> |
| 3. [denizin] | <i>of an ocean</i> | 11. [dişler] | <i>teeth</i> |
| 4. [eve] | <i>to a house</i> | 12. [dişimizin] | <i>of our tooth</i> |
| 5. [evden] | <i>from a house</i> | 13. [dişlerimiz] | <i>of our teeth</i> |
| 6. [evjickden] | <i>from a little house</i> | 14. [eljike] | <i>to a little hand</i> |
| 7. [denizjickde] | <i>in a little ocean</i> | 15. [denizlerimizde] | <i>in our oceans</i> |
| 8. [elde] | <i>in a hand</i> | 16. [evjicklerimizde] | <i>in our little houses</i> |

1. Give the Turkish morpheme that corresponds to each of the following translations.

_____	<i>ocean</i>	_____	<i>in</i>	_____	<i>my</i>
_____	<i>house</i>	_____	<i>to</i>	_____	<i>of</i>
_____	<i>hand</i>	_____	<i>from</i>	_____	<i>our</i>
_____	<i>tooth</i>	_____	<i>(plural marker)</i>		
_____	<i>little</i>				

2. What is the order of morphemes in a Turkish word (in terms of noun, plural marker, etc.)?
3. How would one say 'of our little hands' in Turkish?

Answer key:

	[deniz]	<i>ocean</i>	[de]	<i>in</i>	[im]	<i>my</i>
	[ev]	<i>house</i>	[e]	<i>to</i>	[in]	<i>of</i>
	[el]	<i>hand</i>	[den]	<i>from</i>	[imiz]	<i>our</i>
1.	[diş]	<i>tooth</i>	[ler]	<i>(plural marker)</i>		
	[jick]	<i>little</i>				

2. [noun-adjective-plural marker-possessive pronoun-preposition]
3. [eljicklerimiz]

Michoacan Aztec (Jannedy, Poletto & Weldon, 1994, p. 155)

Examine the following words from Michoacan Aztec, a language of Mexico, and answer the questions that follow.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [nokali] | <i>my house</i> | 6. [mopelo] | <i>your dog</i> |
| 2. [nokalimes] | <i>my houses</i> | 7. [mopelomes] | <i>your dogs</i> |
| 3. [mokali] | <i>your house</i> | 8. [ikwahmili] | <i>his cornfield</i> |
| 4. [ikali] | <i>my house</i> | 9. [nokwahmili] | <i>my cornfield</i> |
| 5. [nopelo] | <i>my dog</i> | 10. [mokwahmili] | <i>your cornfield</i> |

1. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding Michoacan morphemes.

_____	<i>house</i>	_____	<i>my</i>
_____	<i>dog</i>	_____	<i>your</i>
_____	<i>cornfield</i>	_____	<i>his</i>
_____	<i>(plural marker)</i>		

2. What is the English translation for the Michoacan word [ipelo]?

3. How would one say 'his cornfields' in Michoacan?

4. If the word meaning 'friend' in Michoacan is [mahkwa], then the word meaning 'my friends' is?

Answer key:

	[kali]	<i>house</i>	[no]	<i>my</i>
	[pelo]	<i>dog</i>	[mo]	<i>your</i>
	[kwahmili]	<i>cornfield</i>	[i]	<i>his</i>
1.	[mes]	<i>(plural marker)</i>		

2. *his dog*

3. [ikwahmilimes]

4. [nomahkwames]

3. Allomorph

- What is an allomorph?
 - » A phoneme is pronounced as one of two or more complementary phones (phonetic sounds) in different phonological environments. These phones are called allophones.
 - » A morpheme is realized as one of two or more complementary morphs (surface forms) in different phonological or morphological environments. These morphs are called allomorphs. That is, an allomorph is a variant of a morpheme with the same meaning or grammatical function.
 - » A morpheme is concerned with the meaning and structure of a word; An allomorph is concerned with the pronunciation of the word.
 - » The allomorphs of a morpheme are derived from phonological rules that may apply to that morpheme, or morphophonemic rules.
 - » A morphophonemic rule has the form of a phonological rule, but its application is restricted to a particular morphological environment.

Steps to Solve Morphophonemic Rules



