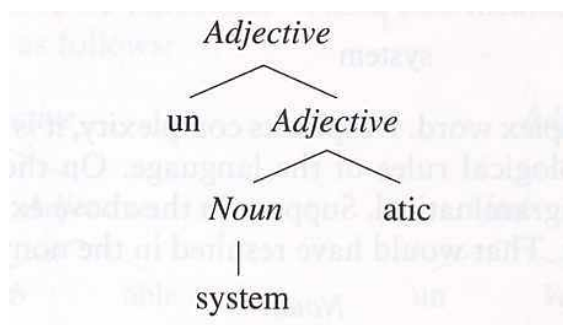


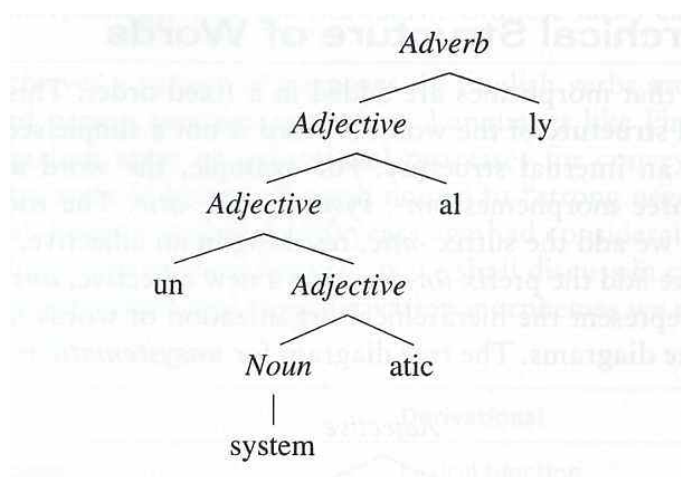
## 1. The Hierarchical Structure of Words

- Morphemes are added in a fixed order.

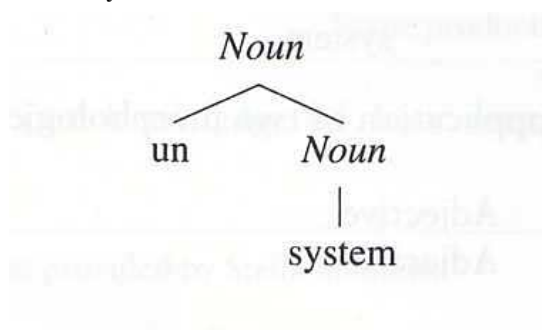


unsystematically

- |                        |             |                    |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Rule 1: Noun + atic    | → Adjective | "systematic"       |
| Rule 2: un + Adjective | → Adjective | "unsystematic"     |
| Rule 3: Adjective + al | → Adjective | "unsystematical"   |
| Rule 4: Adjective + ly | → Adverb    | "unsystematically" |

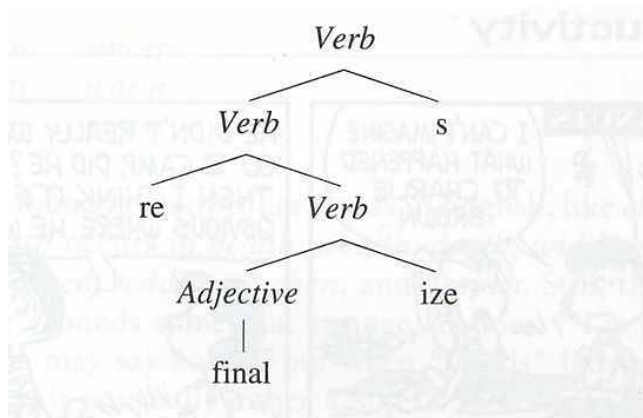


\*unsystem



\*un- + noun

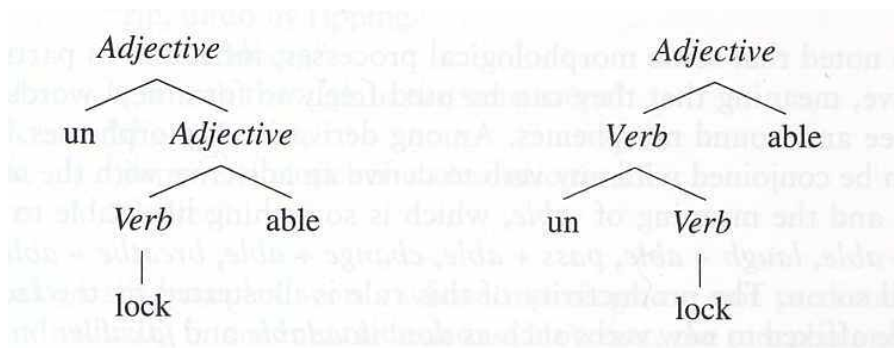
refinalizes



cf. unlockable

(i) "not able to be locked"

(ii) "able to be unlocked"



## 2. Rule Productivity

- *-able* can be conjoined with any verb to derive an adjective.  
acceptable, laughable, passable, changeable, breathable, adaptable...  
downloadable, faxable...
- *-un* is very productive.  
unafraid, unfit, un-American...  
unbelievable, unpickupable...  
see, however, \*unsad, \*unbrave, \*unobvious...
- *-un* is most productive for adjectives derived from verbs:  
unenlightened, unsimplified, uncharacterized, unauthorized, undistinguished...
- *-un* is usually acceptable with polysyllabic words  
\*unbig, \*ungreat, \*unred, \*unsad, \*unsmall, \*untall (cf. unfit, uncool, unread...)
- *-er* is productive.  
examiner, exam-taker, analyzer, lover, hunter... (cf. \*chairer...)
- less productive derivational morphemes  
sincerity (< sincere)  
warmth (< warm)  
moisten (< moist)  
piglet (< pig)

sapling (< sap)

- Meanings can be unpredictable.

unloosen	"loosen, let loose"
unrip	"rip, undo by ripping"
undo	"reverse doing"
untread	"go back through in the same steps"
unearth	"dig up"
unfrock	"deprive (a cleric) of ecclesiastic rank"
unnerve	"fluster"

### 3. Exceptions and Suppletions

*child/children, man/men, sheep/sheep, criterion/criteria... go/went*

must be stored in the lexicon as suppletive forms

zero-form: *hit* (past), *sheep* (plural)...

### 4. Lexical Gaps

lexical gaps = accidental gaps

- Accidental gaps are well-formed but non-existing words.

blick, slarm, krobe...

cf. \*bnick

- Speakers can distinguish between impossible words (\*unsystem, \*needlessness..) and possible but nonexisting words (curiouser, linguisticism, antiquify...).

>> Evidence: The morphological component of our mental grammar consists of not just a lexicon but also of rules that enable us to create and understand new words, and to recognize possible and impossible words.

### 5. Other Morphological Processes

#### 5.1 Word from names: (eponyms):

*sandwich, robot, gargantuan, jumbo...*

#### 5.2 Back-formations:

*peddler, hawk, edit, swindle, pea, enthuse, monokini (!), resurrect, preempt, televise...*

#### 5.3 Compounds:

- diverse combinations: *bittersweet, headstrong, carryall, poorhouse, rainbow, pickpocket, highborn, spoonfeed, sleepwalk...*
- meaning of compounds: *blackboard, Redcoat, boathouse, cathouse... jumping bean, falling star, magnifying glass... vs. looking glass, eating apple, laughing gas jack-in-a-box, turncoat, highbrow, bigwig, egghead, flatfoot, ...*  
how about *The University Health Center* and *The University Rape Center*?
- universality of compounding: cross-linguistically common and frequent

#### 5.4 Blends

*smog, motel, informatial, Podcast, urinalysis, chortle, cranapple, broasted, crocogator, ....*

#### 5.5 Abbreviations (clipping):

*nark, tec, telly (Br), prof, piano, gym, ad, bike, math, gas, phone, bus, van ...*

### 5.6 Acronyms:

*NASA, UNESCO, UNICEF, radar, scuba, AIDS, ...*

*MORF, FAQ, WYSIWYG, POP...*

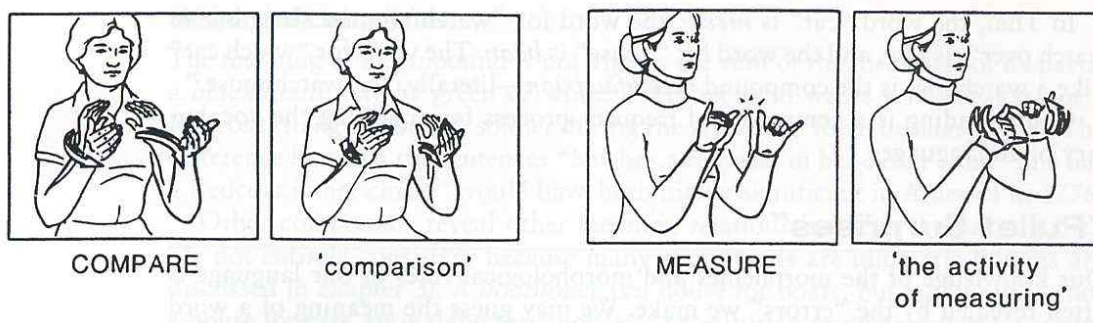
## 6. "Pullet Surprises"

deciduous	"able to make up one's mind"
longevity	"being very tall"
fortuitous	"well protected"
gubernatorial	"to do with peanuts"
bibliography	"holy geography"
adamant	"pertaining to original sin"
diatribe	"food for the whole clan"
polyglot	"more than one glot"
gullible	"to do with sea birds"
homogeneous	"devoted to home life"

She tried many reducing diets, but remained indefatigable.

## 7. Sign Language Morphology

- Sign languages have root and affix morphemes, free and bound morphemes, lexical content and grammatical morphemes, derivational and inflectional morphemes, and morphological rules for their combination to form morphologically complex signs.



## 8. Morphological Analysis: Identifying Morphemes

identification of morphemes from paradigms

Adjective	Meaning
ugly	“very unattractive”
uglier	“more ugly”
ugliest	“most ugly”
pretty	“nice looking”
prettier	“more nice looking”
prettiest	“most nice looking”
tall	“large in height”
taller	“more tall”
tallest	“most tall”

ugly	root morpheme
pretty	root morpheme
tall	root morpheme
-er	bound morpheme “comparative”
-est	bound morpheme “superlative”

*ugly*    *uglier*    *ugliest*  
*pretty*   *prettier*   *prettiest*  
*tall*     *taller*     *tallest*

>>>

ROOT: *ugly, pretty, tall*  
 COMPARATIVE morpheme: *-er*  
 SUPERLATIVE morpheme: *-est*