

## **Morphology: General Terminology**

*Word*: Smallest grammatically independent unit of a language

*Morpheme*: Smallest meaning/function-carrying unit of a language

*Root*: Most basic form of a lexical morpheme, before any morphological operation has applied to it

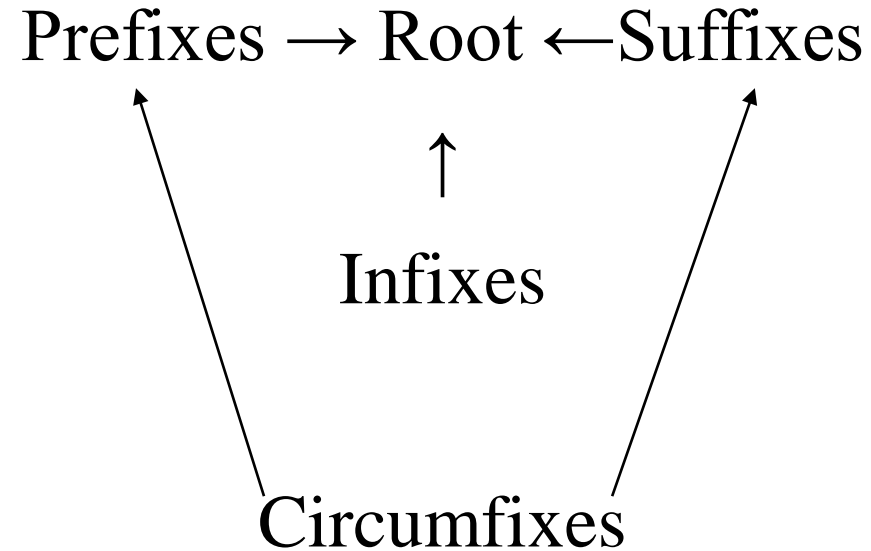
*Stem*: Form which serves as the base for further inflection

*Bound morpheme*: Morpheme which must be attached to another morpheme, a morpheme which cannot stand alone.

*Free morpheme*: Morpheme which can stand alone as a word.

# Morphology: General Terminology

*Affix*: A grammatical morpheme that must be attached to a form containing a root. All *affixes* (*prefixes*, *suffixes*, *infixes*, *circumfixes*), by definition, must be bound. Any form an affix attaches to is a *base*.



## *Turkish*

adamlar	'men'	günler	'days'
anneler	'mothers'	ipler	'threads'
atlar	'horses'	jillar	'years'
aylar	'months'	kalemler	'pencils'
bankalar	'banks'	kediler	'cats'
başlar	'heads'	kitaplar	'books'
camiler	'mosques'	kızlar	'girls'
çocuklar	'children'	masalar	'tables'
dersler	'lessons'	mevsimler	'seasons'
dişçiler	'dentists'	oteller	'hotels'
eller	'hands'	sonlar	'ends'
elmalar	'apples'	umutlar	'hopes'
gözler	'eyes'	üzümler	'grapes'

*Turkish*

adamlar	'men'	günler	'days'
anneler	'mothers'	ipler	'threads'
atlar	'horses'	jillar	'years'
aylar	'months'	kalemler	'pencils'
bankalar	'banks'	kediler	'cats'
başlar	'heads'	kitaplar	'books'
camiler	'mosques'	kızlar	'girls'
çocuklar	'children'	masalar	'tables'
dersler	'lessons'	mevsimler	'seasons'
dişçiler	'dentists'	oteller	'hotels'
eller	'hands'	sonlar	'ends'
elmalar	'apples'	umutlar	'hopes'
gözler	'eyes'	üzümler	'grapes'

Allomorphs of  
Plural Suffix

-lar after a, u, ı (i), o

-ler after e, i, ö, ü

## **Morphology: General Terminology**

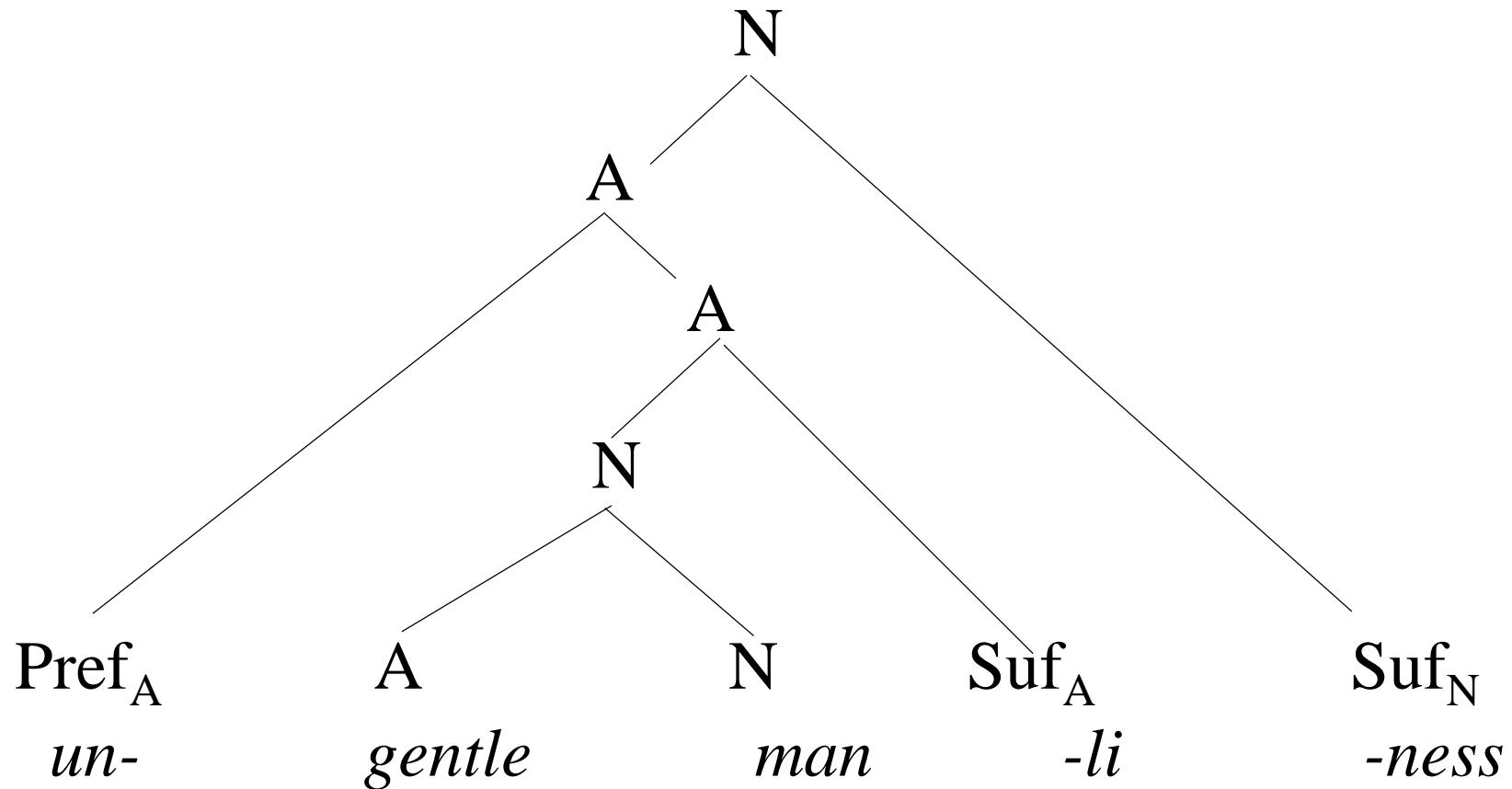
*Derivation:* The process of producing new lexemes by affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, etc.

*Derivational morpheme:* An affix which creates a new lexeme, by changing the meaning or class of the form to which it is attached. Derivational morphemes range from somewhat productive to highly productive.

*Compounding:* The process of producing new lexemes by joining two or more lexemes together. A compound, therefore, contains at least two roots.

# Morphology: General Terminology

In the word *gentlemanliness*, there are 4 morphemes: (1) 2 roots, *gentle* and *man*, compounded to make a noun, *gentleman*; (2) a suffix *-ly* added to turn the noun *gentleman* into an adjective *gentlemanly*; and (3) another suffix *-ness* added to turn the adjective *gentlemanly* into an abstract noun *gentlemanliness*.

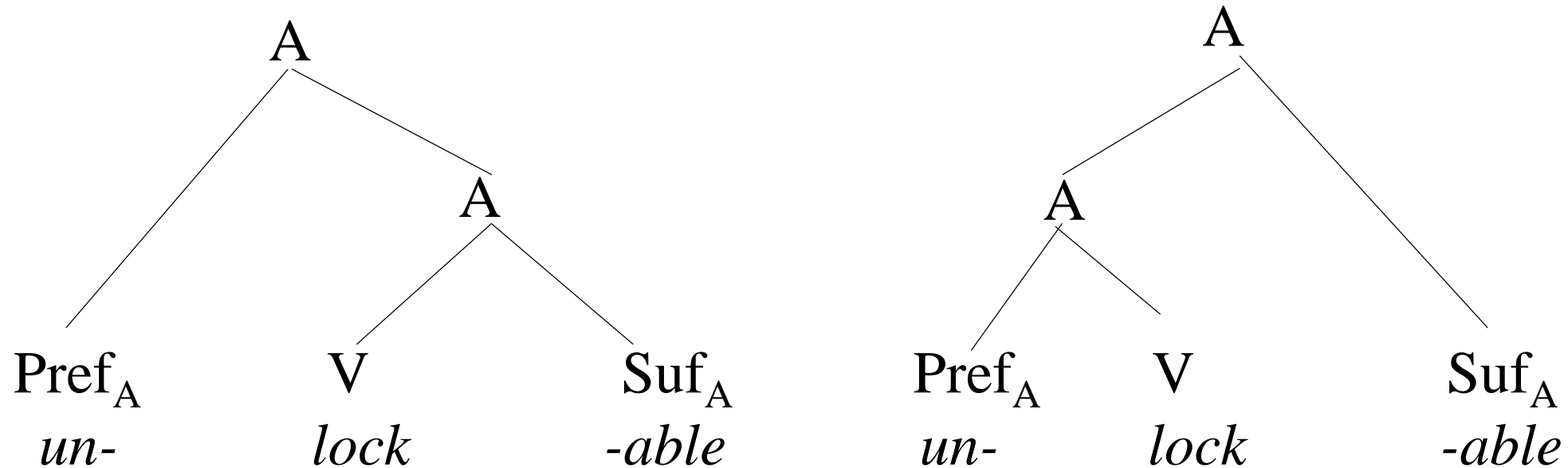


# Morphology: General Terminology

The adjective *unlockable* has two meanings, each associated with a different structure.

Meaning 1: not able to be locked     *That door is broken—it's unlockable.*

Meaning 2: able to be unlocked     *We found the key so the door is unlockable.*



## **Morphology: General Terminology**

*Inflectional morpheme:* An affix that adds grammatical information to a lexeme, in accordance with the particular syntactic requirements of a language. It adapts a lexeme to fit into a larger grammatical unit. Inflectional morphemes mark things like number, grammatical gender, tense, aspect, etc. Inflectional morphemes are typically highly productive.

*The students have repainted the schoolroom.*

Morphemes: *the* (twice), *student*, *-s*, *have*, *re-*, *paint*, *-ed*, *school*, *room*

Roots: *the*, *student*, *have*, *paint*, *school*, *room*

Derivational Affixes: *re-*

Inflectional Affixes: *-s*, *-ed*

Lexemes: *the*, *student*, *have*, *repaint*, *schoolroom*



# I. **Derivational Morphology**

## A. **Affixation**

### 1. **Derivational Morphology**

#### a. **English**

**write/rewrite    read/reread    injure/reinjure    shoot/reshoot**  
**play/replay    do/redo    move/remove    tell/retell**

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**write/rewrite    read/reread    injure/reinjure    shoot/reshoot**  
**play/replay    do/redo    move/remove    tell/retell**

*re-write    re-read    re-injure    re-shoot*  
*re-play    re-do    re-move    re-tell*

*re-* prefix attached to a verb to make a verb that means ‘do the verb again’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

<b>write/rewrite</b>	<b>read/reread</b>	<b>injure/reinjure</b>	<b>shoot/reshoot</b>
<b>play/replay</b>	<b>do/redo</b>	<b>move/remove</b>	<b>tell/retell</b>

re-write	re-read	re-injure	re-shoot
re-play	re-do	re-move	re-tell

*re-* prefix attached to a verb to make a verb that means ‘do the verb again’

Note specialization in *reshoot* (limited to photograph sense of *shoot*) and shift in meaning of *remove* (which often means to take something away, not move it again)

# I. **Derivational Morphology**

## A. **Affixation**

### 1. **Prefixation**

#### a. **English**

**large/enlarge**

**dear/endeer**

**able/enable**

**purple/empurple**

**rich/enrich**

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**large/enlarge**

**dear/endeer**

**able/enable**

**purple/empurple**

**rich/enrich**

en-large      en-dear

en-able

em-purple      en-rich

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**large/enlarge**

**dear/endear**

**able/enable**

**purple/empurple**

**rich/enrich**

en-large

en-dear

en-able

em-purple

en-rich

*en-* prefix attached to an adjective to make a verb that means ‘make someone have the property of the adjective’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**do/undo**

**cover/uncover**

**tie/untie**

**dress/undress**

**fasten/unfasten**

**latch/unlatch**

**wrap/unwrap**

**lock/unlock**

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**do/undo**

**cover/uncover**

un-do

un-cover

**tie/untie**

**dress/undress**

un-tie

un-dress

**fasten/unfasten**

**latch/unlatch**

un-fasten

un-latch

**wrap/unwrap**

**lock/unlock**

un-wrap

un-lock



# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

<b>do/undo</b>	<b>tie/untie</b>	<b>fasten/unfasten</b>	<b>wrap/unwrap</b>
<b>cover/uncover</b>	<b>dress/undress</b>	<b>latch/unlatch</b>	<b>lock/unlock</b>

<b>un-do</b>	<b>un-tie</b>	<b>un-fasten</b>	<b>un-wrap</b>
<b>un-cover</b>	<b>un-dress</b>	<b>un-latch</b>	<b>un-lock</b>

*un-* prefix attached to verbs to make verbs that mean ‘to reverse the effect of the verb’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**kind/unkind**

**easy/uneasy**

**fit/unfit**

**believable/unbelievable**

**gentle/ungentle**

**afraid/unafraid**

**bound/unbound**

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**kind/unkind**

**gentle/ungentle**

un-kind

un-gentle

**easy/uneasy**

**afraid/unafraid**

un-easy

un-afraid

**fit/unfit**

**bound/unbound**

un-fit

un-bound

**believable/unbelievable**

un-believable

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**kind/unkind**

**easy/uneasy**

**fit/unfit**

**believable/unbelievable**

**gentle/ungentle**

**afraid/unafraid**

**bound/unbound**

**un-kind**

**un-easy**

**un-fit**

**un-believable**

**un-gentle**

**un-afraid**

**un-bound**

*un-* prefix attached to adjectives to make adjectives that mean ‘not adjective’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### a. English

**kind/unkind**

**easy/uneasy**

**fit/unfit**

**believable/unbelievable**

**gentle/ungentle**

**afraid/unafraid**

**bound/unbound**

un-kind

un-easy

un-fit

un-believable

un-gentle

un-afraid

un-bound

*un-* prefix attached to adjectives to make adjectives that mean ‘not adjective’

Note that *uneasy* is specialized to mean ‘not easy in the mind’, i.e., ‘worried’, rather than ‘hard’.

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### b. Maricopa

aʔuʎ ‘carry (something long)’

tʃʔuʎ ‘carry (things)’

tʔuʎ ‘carry (something round)’

aʔor ‘put (something long) on’

tʔor ‘put (something round) on’

ađuuʎ ‘hide (something long)’

tʃđuuʎ ‘hide (things)’

tđuuʎ ‘hide (something round)’

anak ‘put (something long) in liquid’

tʃnak ‘put (things) in liquid’

tnak ‘put (something round) in liquid’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### b. Maricopa

aʔuʎ ‘carry (something long)’

tʃʔuʎ ‘carry (things)’

tʔuʎ ‘carry (something round)’

aʔor ‘put (something long) on’

tʔor ‘put (something round) on’

aðuuʎ ‘hide (something long)’

tʃðuuʎ ‘hide (things)’

tðuuʎ ‘hide (something round)’

anak ‘put (something long) in liquid’

tʃnak ‘put (things) in liquid’

tnak ‘put (something round) in liquid’

a-ʔuʎ

a-ʔor

a-ðuuʎ

a-nak

tʃ-ʔuʎ

tʃ-ðuuʎ

tʃ-nak

t-ʔuʎ

t-ʔor

t-ðuuʎ

t-nak

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### b. Maricopa

aʔuʎ ‘carry (something long)’

tʃʔuʎ ‘carry (things)’

tʔuʎ ‘carry (something round)’

aʔor ‘put (something long) on’

tʔor ‘put (something round) on’

ađuuʎ ‘hide (something long)’

tʃđuuʎ ‘hide (things)’

tđuuʎ ‘hide (something round)’

anak ‘put (something long) in liquid’

tʃnak ‘put (things) in liquid’

tnak ‘put (something round) in liquid’

ʔuʎ ‘carry    ʔor ‘put on’    đuuʎ ‘hide’    nak ‘put in liquid’

a- prefix attached to a verb to make a verb meaning ‘do the action to something long’

tʃ- prefix attached to a verb to make a verb meaning ‘do the action to things’

t- prefix attached to a verb to make a verb meaning ‘do the action to something round’



# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### b. Maricopa

puj ‘die’

tpuj ‘kill’

pom ‘burn’

tpom ‘burn (something)’

ʔer ‘be scared’

tʔer ‘scare’

xerxer ‘be wrinkled’

txerxer ‘wrinkle (something)’

xmaaʎ ‘be white’

txmaaʎ ‘white’

xpiʎ ‘be dirty’

txpiʎ ‘make dirty’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### b. Maricopa

puj ‘die’

tpuj ‘kill’

pom ‘burn’

tpom ‘burn (something)’

?er ‘be scared’

t?er ‘scare’

xerxer ‘be wrinkled’

txerxer ‘wrinkle (something)’

xmaaʎ ‘be white’

txmaaʎ ‘white’

xpiʎ ‘be dirty’

txpiʎ ‘make dirty’

t-puj

t-xerxer

t-pom

t-xmaaʎ

t-?er

t-xpiʎ

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 1. Prefixation

#### b. Maricopa

puj	‘die’	tpuj	‘kill’
pom	‘burn’	tpom	‘burn (something)’
?er	‘be scared’	t?er	‘scare’
xerxer	‘be wrinkled’	txerxer	‘wrinkle (something)’
xmaaʎ	‘be white’	txmaaʎ	‘white’
xpiʎ	‘be dirty’	txpiʎ	‘make dirty’

t-puj

t-xerxer

t-pom

t-xmaaʎ

t-?er

t-xpiʎ

*t-* prefix attached to a verb to make a verb meaning ‘to cause to verb’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

write/writer    read/reader

sing/singer    dance/dancer

do/doer

drive/driver

work/worker

run/runner

fly/flier

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

write/writer

read/reader

do/doer

work/worker

fly/flier

sing/singer

dance/dancer

drive/driver

run/runner

writ(e)-er

read-er

do-er

work-er

fly-er

sing-er

danc(e)-er

drive-er

run(n)-er

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

write/writer	read/reader	do/doer	work/worker	fly/flier
sing/singer	dance/dancer	drive/driver	run/runner	

writ(e)-er	read-er	do-er	work-er	fly-er
sing-er	danc(e)-er	drive-er	run(n)-er	

*-er* suffix attached to a verb to make a noun meaning ‘agent of the verb’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

type/typist

art/artist

violin/violinist

manicure/manicurist

left/leftist

race/racist

duel/duelist

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

type/typist

art/artist

violin/violinist

manicure/manicurist

left/leftist

race/racist

duel/duelist

typ(e)-ist

art-ist

violin-ist

manicure(e)-ist

left-ist

rac(e)-ist

duel-ist



# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

type/typist

art/artist

violin/violinist

manicure/manicurist

left/leftist

race/racist

duel/duelist

typ(e)-ist

art-ist

violin-ist

manicure(e)-ist

left-ist

rac(e)-ist

duel-ist

*-ist* suffix attached to a noun to make a noun meaning ‘agent associated with the noun’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

type/typist

art/artist

violin/violinist

manicure/manicurist

left/leftist

race/racist

duel/duelist

typ(e)-ist

art-ist

violin-ist

manicure(e)-ist

left-ist

rac(e)-ist

duel-ist

*-ist* suffix attached to a noun to make a noun meaning ‘agent associated with the noun’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

quick/quickly

childish/childishly

true/truly

angry/angrily

final/finally

truthful/truthfully

false/falsely

amazing/amazingly

happy/happily

correct/correctly

real/really

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

quick/quickly

childish/childishly

true/truly

angry/angrily

final/finally

truthful/truthfully

false/falsely

amazing/amazingly

happy/happily

correct/correctly

real/really

quick-ly

childish-ly

tru(e)-ly

angry-ly

final-ly

truthful-ly

fals(e)-ly

amazing-ly

happy-ly

correct-ly

real-ly

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

quick/quickly

childish/childishly

true/truly

angry/angrily

final/finally

truthful/truthfully

false/falsely

amazing/amazingly

happy/happily

correct/correctly

real/really

quick-ly

childish-ly

tru(e)-ly

angry-ly

final-ly

truthful-ly

fals(e)-ly

amazing-ly

happy-ly

correct-ly

real-ly

*-ly* suffix attached to an adjective to make an adverb meaning ‘in an adjective way’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### a. English

quick/quickly	childish/childishly	true/truly	angry/angrily
final/finally	truthful/truthfully	false/falsely	amazing/amazingly
happy/happily	correct/correctly	real/really	

quick-ly	childish-ly	tru(e)-ly	angry-ly
final-ly	truthful-ly	fals(e)-ly	amazing-ly
happy-ly	correct-ly	real-ly	

*-ly* suffix attached to an adjective to make an adverb meaning ‘in an adjective way’

Note that *really* has bleached to mean something like ‘very’.

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### b. Kurdish

aaqil ‘wise’                  aaqilii ‘forethought’

diz ‘robber’                  dizii ‘robbery’

draiz ‘long’

garm ‘warm’

draizii ‘length’

garmii ‘warmth’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### b. Kurdish

aaqil ‘wise’      aaqilii ‘forethought’

diz ‘robber’      dizii ‘robbery’

draiz ‘long’

draizii ‘length’

garm ‘warm’

garmii ‘warmth’

aaqil-ii

draiz-ii

diz-ii

garm-ii



# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### b. Kurdish

aaqil	‘wise’	aaqilii	‘forethought’	draiz	‘long’	draizii	‘length’
diz	‘robber’	dizii	‘robbery’	garm	‘warm’	garmii	‘warmth’

aaqil-ii      draiz-ii      diz-ii      garm-ii

*-ii* suffix attached to an adjective or noun to make an abstract noun meaning the event or property associated with that adjective or noun.

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### c. Hanunoo

ʔusa ‘one’ ʔusahi ‘make it one!’  
duwa ‘two’ duwahi ‘make it two!’  
tulu ‘three’ tuluhi ‘make it three!’

ʔupat ‘four’ ʔupati ‘make it four!’  
ʔunum ‘six’ ʔunumi ‘make it six!’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### c. Hanunoo

ʔusa ‘one’ ʔusahi ‘make it one!’

ʔupat ‘four’ ʔupati ‘make it four!’

duwa ‘two’ duwahi ‘make it two!’

ʔunum ‘six’ ʔunumi ‘make it six!’

tulu ‘three’ tuluhi ‘make it three!’

ʔusa-hi

ʔupat-i

duwa-hi

ʔunum-i

tulu-hi

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### c. Hanunoo

ʔusa ‘one’ ʔusahi ‘make it one!’

ʔupat ‘four’ ʔupati ‘make it four!’

duwa ‘two’ duwahi ‘make it two!’

ʔunum ‘six’ ʔunumi ‘make it six!’

tulu ‘three’ tuluhi ‘make it three!’

ʔusa-hi

ʔupat-i

duwa-hi

ʔunum-i

tulu-hi

*-i* or *hi* suffix attached to a number to make an imperative verb meaning ‘make it number’.

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 2. Suffixation

#### c. Hanunoo

ʔusa ‘one’    ʔusahi ‘make it one!’      ʔupat ‘four’    ʔupati ‘make it four!’  
duwa ‘two’    duwahi ‘make it two!’      ʔunum ‘six’    ʔunumi ‘make it six!’  
tulu ‘three’    tuluhi ‘make it three!’

ʔusa-*hi*                      ʔupat-*i*                      duwa-*hi*                      ʔunum-*i*                      tulu-*hi*

*-i* or *hi* suffix attached to a number to make an imperative verb meaning ‘make it number’.

The distribution of the two allomorphs *-i* and *-hi* is phonologically conditioned: *-i* is attached to a form ending a consonant and *-hi* is attached to a form ending in a vowel.

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 3. Infixation

#### a. Bontoc

fikas ‘strong’	fumikas ‘he is becoming strong’
kilad ‘red’	kumilad ‘he is becoming red’
bato ‘stone’	bumato ‘he is becoming stone’
pusi ‘poor’	pumusi ‘he is becoming poor’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 3. Infixation

#### a. Bontoc

fikas ‘strong’            fumikas ‘he is becoming strong’

kilad ‘red’                kumilad ‘he is becoming red’

bato ‘stone’              bumato ‘he is becoming stone’

pusi ‘poor’                pumusi ‘he is becoming poor’

f-um-ikas    k-um-ilad    b-um-ato    p-um-usi

# I. Derivational Morphology

## A. Affixation

### 3. Infixation

#### a. Bontoc

fikas ‘strong’            fumikas ‘he is becoming strong’

kilad ‘red’                kumilad ‘he is becoming red’

bato ‘stone’              bumato ‘he is becoming stone’

pusi ‘poor’                pumusi ‘he is becoming poor’

f-um-ikas    k-um-ilad    b-um-ato    p-um-usi

*-um-* infix inserted after the first consonant of an adjective or noun to produce a verb meaning ‘he is being adjective/noun’



# I. **Derivational Morphology**

## B. **Reduplication**

### 1. **Partial**

#### a. **Tagalog**

maglarô ‘play’/paglalarô ‘playing’

magtaním ‘plant’/pagtataním ‘planting’

magsulát ‘write’/pagsusulát ‘writing’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## B. Reduplication

### 1. Partial

#### a. Tagalog

maglarô ‘play’/paglalarô ‘playing’

magsulát ‘write’/pagsusulát ‘writing’

magtaním ‘plant’/pagtataním ‘planting’

*mag-larô pag-la-larô*

*mag-sulát pag-su-sulát*

*mag-taním pag-ta-taním*

# I. Derivational Morphology

## B. Reduplication

### 1. Partial

#### a. Tagalog

maglarô ‘play’/paglalarô ‘playing’

magsulát ‘write’/pagsusulát ‘writing’

magtaním ‘plant’/pagtataním ‘planting’

*mag-larô pag-la-larô      mag-sulát pag-su-sulát      mag-taním pag-ta-taním*

Prefix *mag-* to a plain verb and *pag-* to a partially reduplicated verb.

# I. Derivational Morphology

## B. Reduplication

### 1. Partial

#### a. Tagalog

maglarô ‘play’/paglalarô ‘playing’

magsulát ‘write’/pagsusulát ‘writing’

magtaním ‘plant’/pagtataním ‘planting’

*mag-larô pag-la-larô      mag-sulát pag-su-sulát      mag-taním pag-ta-taním*

Prefix *mag-* to a plain verb and *pag-* to a partially reduplicated verb.

Copy the initial CV of the verb root and prefix to the verb root (or infix after the CV of the verb root) together with the prefix *pag-* to derive a form meaning ‘verb-*ing*’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## B. Reduplication

### 2. Complete

#### a. Nez Perce

?ilp ‘reddish skin eruption’

maqs ‘gall’

?ilp?ilp ‘red’

maqsmas ‘yellow’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## B. Reduplication

### 2. Complete

#### a. Nez Perce

ʔilp ‘reddish skin eruption’

maq̣s ‘gall’

ʔilpʔilp ‘red’

maq̣smaq̣s ‘yellow’

*ʔilp-ʔilp*

*maq̣s-maq̣s*

Completely reduplicate a piece of the body to get the color associated with that piece.

# I. Derivational Morphology

## B. Reduplication

### 2. Complete

#### b. Tagalog

bahay ‘house’/bahaybahayan ‘playhouse’

ina ‘mother’/inainahan ‘pretend mother’

baru ‘clothes’/barubaruan ‘doll clothes’

anak ‘child’/anakanakan ‘adopted child’

hari ‘king’/hariharian ‘pretend king’

# I. Derivational Morphology

## B. Reduplication

### 2. Complete

#### b. Tagalog

bahay ‘house’/bahaybahayan ‘playhouse’

hari ‘king’/hariharian ‘pretend king’

ina ‘mother’/inainahan ‘pretend mother’

baru ‘clothes’/barubaruan ‘doll clothes’

anak ‘child’/anakanakan ‘adopted child’

*bahay-bahay-an      hari-hari-an*

*ina-ina-han      baru-baru-an      anak-anak-an*

Suffix *-an* or *-han* to a completely reduplicated noun to make a noun meaning ‘imitation or substitute noun’.

The allomorph *-han* occurs after morpheme-final *a*, and *-an* appears everywhere else.



# I. Derivational Morphology

## c. Internal Modification (Ablaut)

### 1. English

*song/sing      tooth/teethe    breath/breathe*

### 2. Latin

teg- ‘cover’    toga ‘robe’    pend- ‘weigh’    pondus ‘weight’  
da- ‘give’    donum ‘gift’    reg- ‘rule’    rek-s ‘king’

**II. Zero-derivation or Functional Shift:** shift the part of speech of a word without changing the form of the word:

*dance laugh run buy steal position contact contrast*

**III. Compounding:** two or more existing stems are put together to form a new stem:

*blackbird freeway airconditioner mother-in-law*

**IV. Acronyms:** stems formed by taking the initial sounds or letters of the words of a phrase and uniting them into a new combination.

<i>NATO</i>	<	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<i>laser</i>	<	light amplification through the stimulated emission of radiation
<i>radar</i>	<	radio detection and ranging
<i>WAZZU</i>	<	Washington State University

**Initialism Variant**

<i>WSU</i>	<	Washington State University
<i>UCLA</i>	<	University of California at Los Angeles
<i>UN</i>	<	United Nations

**V. Back Formation:** on the basis of analogy, new stems are formed from apparently complex words.

creation:create::donation:X  $X=donate$

revision:revise::television:X  $X = televise$

## **VI. Blending:** combination of parts of two stems

breakfast + lunch = *brunch*

smoke + fog = *smog*

chuckle + snort = *chortle*

## **VII. Borrowing:** taking foreign words into the language

*elite, lingerie, parliament, coup* borrowed from French

*taco, enchilada, mesa* borrowed from Spanish

*kindergarten, dachshund, sauerkraut* borrowed from German

*aria, bravo, lasagna, balcony, sonnet* borrowed from Italian

*banshee, brogues, colleen* borrowed from Irish Gaelic

## VIII. Clipping: shortening words

*exam* < examination

*dorm* < dormitory

*taxi, cab* < taxi cab < taximeter cabriolet



**IX. Coinage:** wholly new creation,

*pooch Kodak google blurb*

**X. Morphological misanalysis (folk etymology):** historically incorrect internal analysis of words introduces new morphemes through the new analysis

-burger (<hamburger < Hamburger steak) and  
so...*cheeseburger/pizzaburger/steakburger/baconburger*

-(a)holic (<alcoholic (alcohol + ic)) and  
so...*workaholic/sugarholic*