

Handout 1/1-Nov-22/AS

- Preliminary definitions –Morphemes (Katamba: Ch #3 Aronoff Ch#1)
- The term morphology is generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832), who coined it early in the nineteenth century in a biological context. Its etymology is Greek: morph- means ‘shape, form’, and morphology is the study of form or forms.
 - Emergence of Morphology as a component of linguistics ..Not until 19th century.
 - Works of Bopp 1816 claimed that Sanskrit, Latin , Persian and Germanic languages have a common origin. Franz Bopp’s Evidence was on the basis of the grammatical endings of the words.
 - Between 1819-1837 Jacob Grimm published *Deutsche Grammatik* which emphasizes on the sound patterning and word formation patterns of the Germanic languages and their relation with other Indo European Languages.
 - Max Muller 1899 oxford lectures noted that the evolution of words would express the processes involved in the evolution of languages just like Morphology in Biology.
- In biology morphology refers to the study of the form and structure of organisms.
- Geology it refers to the study of the configuration and evolution of land forms.
- In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.
- The unit is *morpheme*.
- Morphologists study identification of morphemes, smallest linguistic units with a grammatical function.
- Pairing between sounds and the meaning, Minimal pairs.
- Morph is the phonological realization of the morpheme. English past tense markers.
- Allomorphs /variants For example, the English past tense morpheme that we spell -ed has various morphs. Jump → jumped .. the sound /t/ after a voiceless /p/ , voiced /d/ in the presence of l repel-> repelled... change because of the environment,
- Root –Stem-Affixes Ex: Re-consider-ation
- A stem is a base unit to which another morphological piece is attached. The stem can be simple, made up of only one part, or complex,
- A root is like a stem in constituting the core of the word to which other pieces attach, but the term refers only to morphologically simple units.
- Elements that are attached to stem are called affixes.