

Ho 5 Other units of morphological analysis

Word and paradigm morphology (WP)

A central question **morpheme or word?**

In structural morphology the central was *morpheme*. Later on it is debated whether word should be counted as the unit for morphological analysis..

First mentioned by Hockett 1954. The model was articulated by in Robins 1959 and extensively revised by Matthews 1972. It has since been elaborated by S.R Anderson 1977, 82, 84, 88.

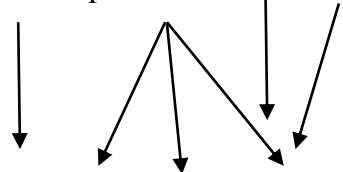
WP is critical about the relationship between morphological representations and morphs in structuralist morphology.

Matthews has shown a theory of the morpheme that relies on the assumption that morphemes are always typified by a one to one pairing between morphemes and morphs and its misguided. It could hold true for languages like Turkish which comes under agglutinative languages.

Problematic for inflecting languages eg. Portmanteau morphs

Latin word /re:ksisti:/ 'Yousg. / I have ruled.'

Grammatical representation REG- +perfective+ 2nd +Singular



Phonological representation re:k + s+ is + ti:

Contrast with imperfective

Rege:bam 'I was ruling'

The crucial point is that not all morphs will have clear grammatical functions on their own. They can be identified in as a part of the word as a whole or a bigger context.

Roots and stems

In a language like Spanish roots are never independent words.

consider canta sing perro dog

IA theories would analyze them as cant-a and perr-o

The segments a- and o- are marked formally to decide the grammatical category a marks verb and o marks noun/adjective

Cant and perr are not possible words

The minimal words are combinations of roots and formal categories, these combinations are known as stems.

Ex → think some examples in your language !

Morphological typology Katamba

Morphologically five types of languages

- Analytic languages (isolating languages) without any morphology all words are morphologically simple
Ta ba shu mai le
He OM book buy ASP
'He bought the book.'
- Agglutinating languages
One to one matching between morphemes and morphs and segments and the morpho syntactic properties
Turkish
El er im de
Hand plural IPpOSS in
'In my hand'
- Inflecting languages or synthetic/fusional languages

Same segment tends to express a bundle of grammatical properties

English

Run --ran

Good --better

- Incorporating also called polysynthetic

Words are incorporated into clause type

Noun verb incorporation

Fortescue

Tutu si vuq
Caribou come-across 3PSG.IND
'He saw a caribou'.

- Infixing languages
Arabic , Hebrew
Root morphology k-t-b
Kitab 'book' -- katab he wrote
Katib -- writer

If a language has roughly 1.00 -1.99 morphemes per word then it's an isolating language

If its 2.00-2.99 but more portmanteau morph then synthetic

If 2.00-2.99 morphemes per word and each morpheme has a corresponding morph then agglutinating

If 3.00-3.99 then incorporating.