

Handout 11 / Lexical morphology -1/AS

- 1 An important feature of this model is that word is the basic level of analysis and not the morpheme
- 2 It is claimed that there is a symbiotic relationship between the morphological rules that made up the word and the phonological rules that correspond to them.
- 3 all these rules are found in the lexicon where they are organized in blocks called strata or levels or layers and they are arranged hierarchically

Lexical strata

- The main idea is that morphological component of a grammar is organized in a series of lexical strata.
- English affixes can be two types neutral and non neutral
- neutral does not have phonological effect to the base it attaches
- Non neutral affixes ones affect the stress pattern or there are changes in the vowel or consonant segments .

‘Abstract ‘Abstract-ness

‘serious ‘serious-ness

‘home ‘home-less

lets consider ic and ee

strategy strategic detain detainee

ic is a pre accenting suffix ee is an auto stressed suffix

The presence of ic also leads to change in the vowel segment as in [‘seltən] [sə’tænIk]

Another case is *th* vs. *ly*

adjective Noun adverb

waid widθ/ * waidθ waidly / *widly

weak boundary neutral suffix and the base #

Strong boundary + non neutral suffix and the base #

The idea of patterning word structure rules with phonological goes back to ancient Indian grammatical tradition such as the one by Panini.

primary and secondary affixes

primary affixation does not allow root germination

miss and add are not geminates neither addition and adduce

where as secondary suffixes allow base germination

un named [ən neimd , thinness [θinnes

Ordering of strata

Different affixes are added to different levels in the process of derivation.

The morphological rules are linked to a particular set of phonological rules that indicate how the structure built by the morphology ahs to be pronounced.

The underived ones must be listed in the lexicon.. the simple words such as key, but , good , black are not a product of any word formation rules, They are not interesting in terms of derivational point f view and lexicon must store them.

The interesting ones are the ones which require inflection or derivational morphology.

The underived root is called kernel

Stratum 1 suffixes are non neutral suffixes

Stratum 2 takes the root + startum 1 suffix as stem

Derivation

- [root]
- [stratum 1 affix- root – startum 1 affix]
- [stratum 2 affix - stratum 1 affix – root- stratum 1 affix – stratum 2 affix]
 - mendelmendelian mendelianism
 - mongol Mongolian *mogolismian
 - erode erosion
 - compete competitive

Inner layer leads to change in the base

d- z

ive leads to stem extension *it*

