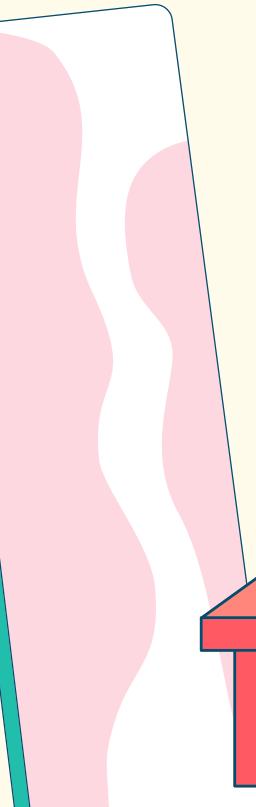
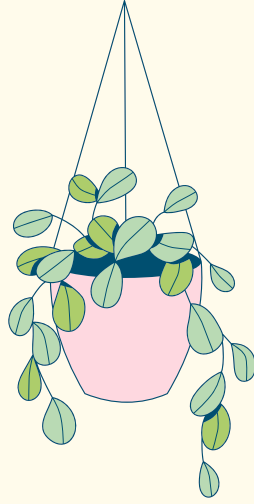
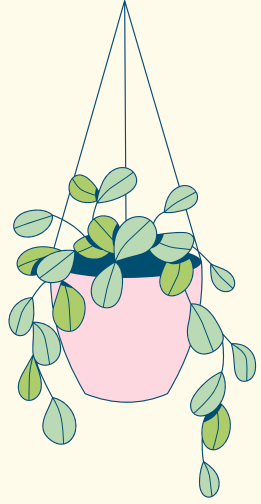


Morpheme

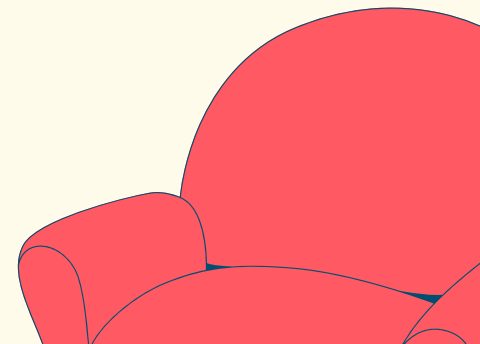
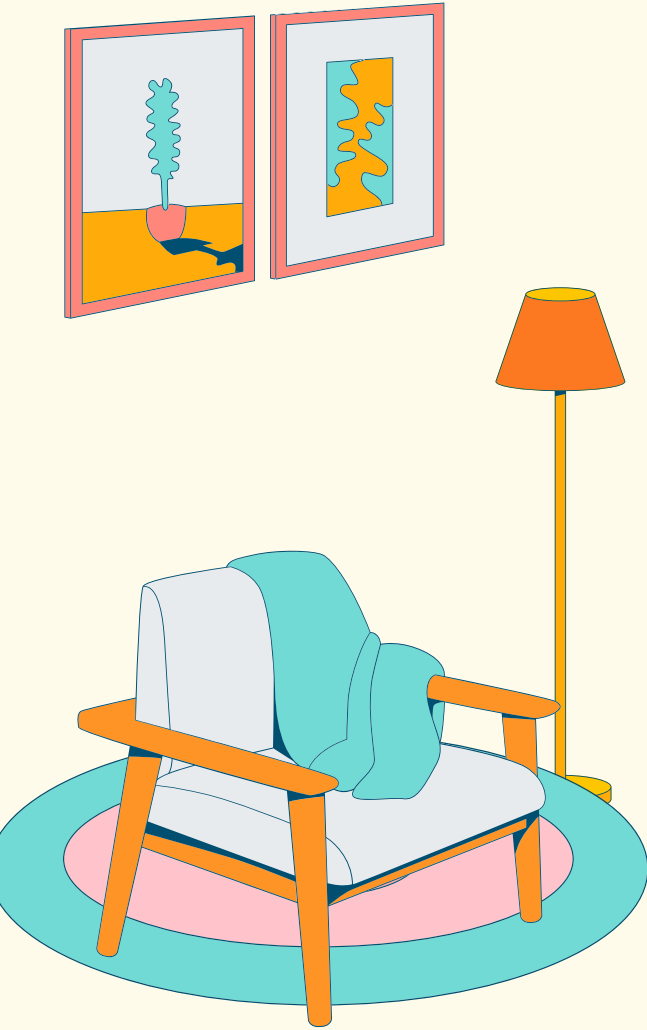




What???

the smallest unit of language
that has its own meaning, either
a word or a part of a word:

"Worker" contains two
morphemes: "work" and "-er".

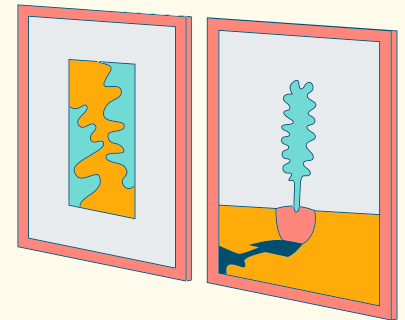
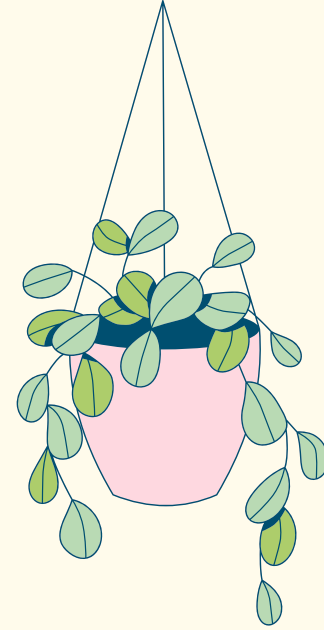




Basic Concepts in Morphology

Morphemes:

- Free and bound morphemes
- Lexical vs. functional morphemes
- Derivational vs. inflectional morphemes



What are morphemes?

- A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning or grammatical function.

boys

girls

A morpheme can be a root word, prefix, or suffix.

like

unlike

likely

Most words are more than one morpheme long, but a morpheme is not the same as a syllable.

likable (3 syllables, 2 morphemes)

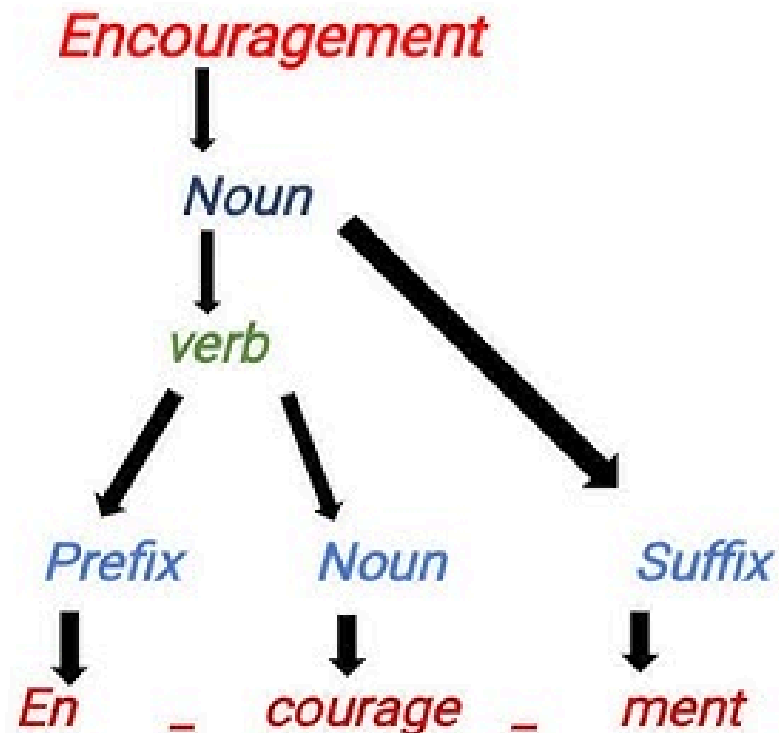
How many morphemes are there in the word “unbelievable”?

Morphological Analysis

Definition

Examples

Steps



morpheme

free

bound

lexical
(teach, book)

functional
(a, the, and, but)

derivational
(re-, un-, -ly, -ful)

inflectional
(-'s, -s, -ing, -ed)

Lexical Morphemes

Example

Nouns : Pen, Man, Mango

Adjectives : Kind, Beautiful

Main Verbs : Go, Read, Cheat

Adverbs : Happily, Homely

Grammatical morphemes

Example

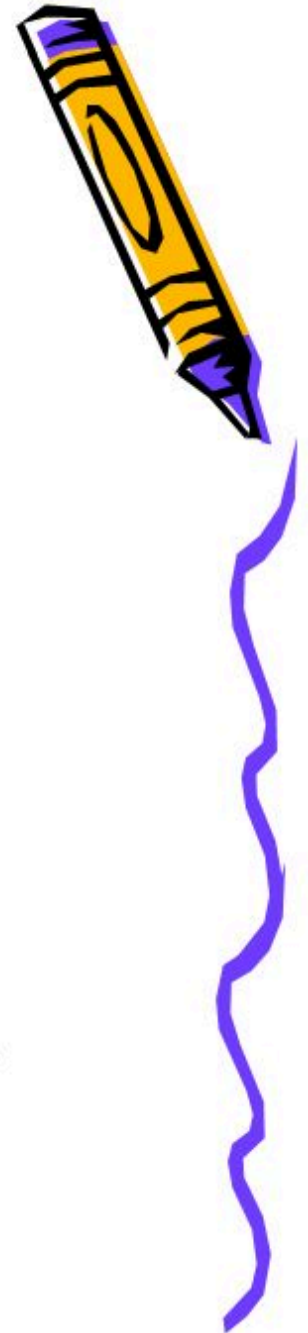
Auxiliary verbs : is , can , may

Determiners : a, the, much, little

Prepositions : to, on, into, up, by

Some examples of English Derivational Morpheme

- -ic : Noun → Adj ; alcohol → alcoholic
- -ance : Verb → Noun ; clear → clearance
- -ly : Adj → Adv ; exact → exactly
- -ity : Adj → Noun ; active → activity
- -able : Verb → Adj ; read → readable
- -ship : Noun → Noun ; friend → friendship
- re- : Verb → Verb ; cover → recover
- in- : Adj → Adj ; definite → indefinite





How Inflectional Morphemes Are Used in English

An inflectional morpheme is a suffix that assigns a particular grammatical property to a word. The inflectional morphemes are -s, -es, -'s, -d, -ed, -en, -er, -est, and -ing.

TENSE:

Eric **took** a cherry pie.

NUMBER:

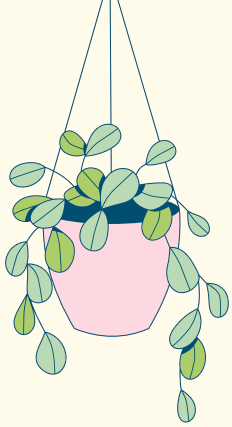
Eric made **two** blueberry pies.

POSSESSION:

Eric's blueberry pie **was** sweet.

COMPARISON:

The cherry pie **was** sweeter.



How to break words into morphemes

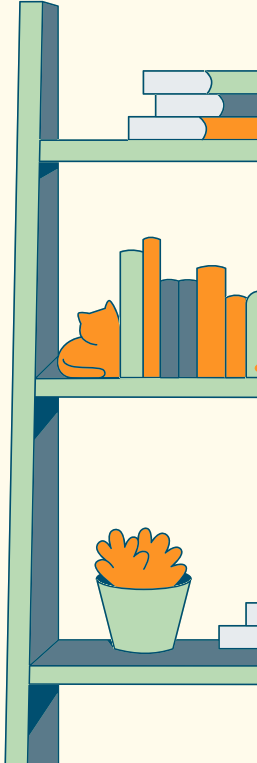
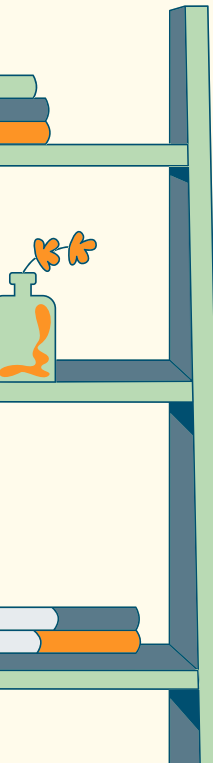


FRAME

unhappy
unholy

COMPARE

1. un-
2. -happy
3. -holy



ตอนที่ 2 จากข้อมูลภาษา Aztec จงวิเคราะห์หาหน่วยคำที่มีความหมายตรงตามความหมายที่กำหนด (5คะแนน)

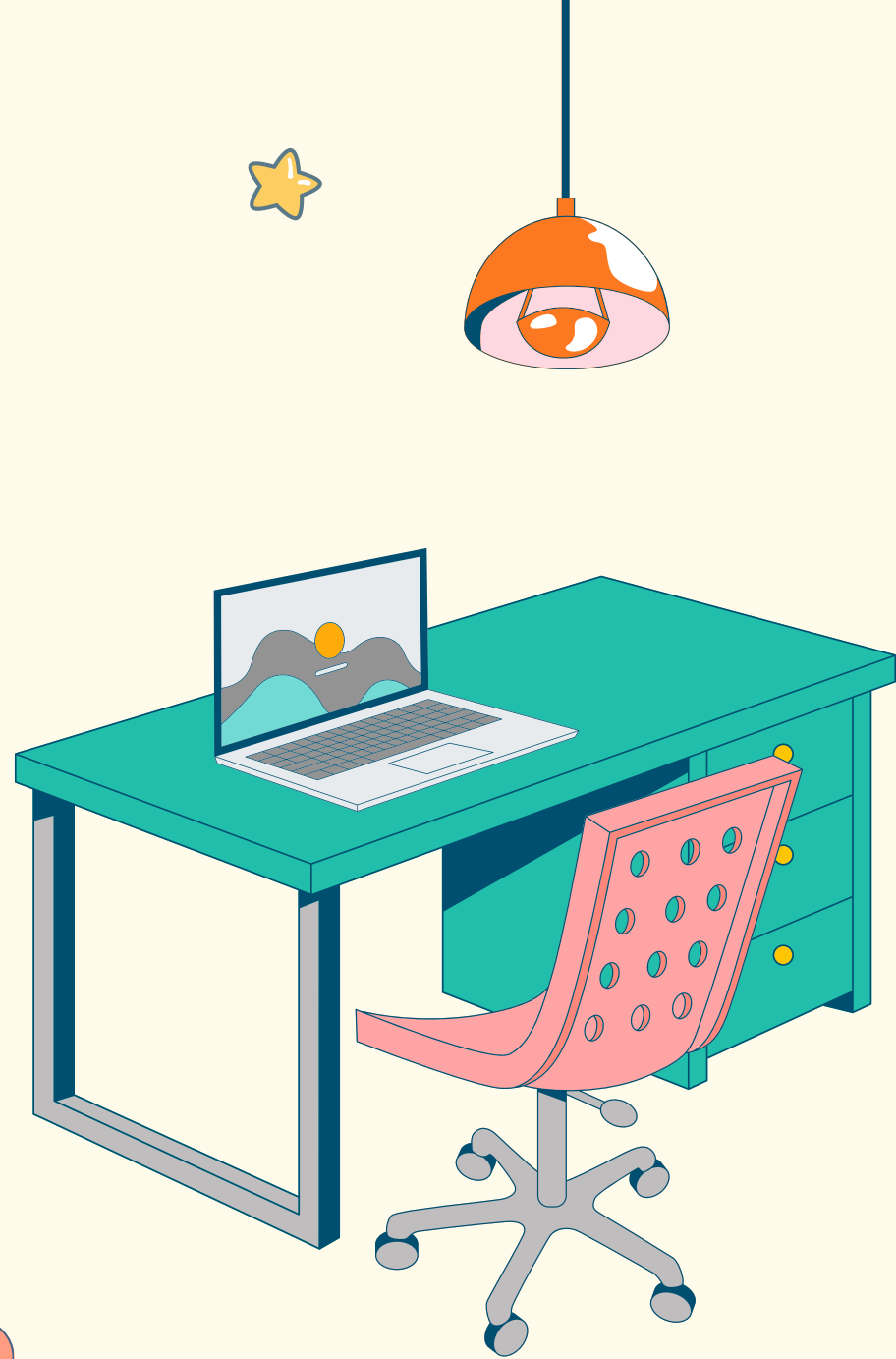
[ničoka]	“ฉันร้องไห้”
[ničoka ?]	“ฉันร้องไห้” (รูปอดีต)
[nimayana]	“ฉันหิว”
[nimayana?]	“ฉันหิว” (รูปอดีต)
[nimayanaya]	“ฉันยังหิว”
[timayana]	“คุณ (เอกพจน์) หิว”
[nimayanas]	“ฉันจะหิว”
[tičoka]	“คุณ (เอกพจน์) ร้องไห้”
[ničokaya]	“ฉันกำลังร้องไห้”

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. | ฉัน |
| 2. | คุณ (เอกพจน์) |
| 3. | ร้องไห้ |
| 4. | หิว |
| 5. | รูปอดีต |
| 6. | รูปปัจจุบัน |
| 7. | จะ |
| 8. | กำลัง |
| 9. | ยัง |

จงบอกการเรียงลำดับคำของภาษา Aztec

●

Allomorph vs. Morph





ALLOMORPH

a linguistics term for a variant form of a morpheme.

The concept occurs when a unit of meaning can vary in sound without changing meaning. It is used in linguistics to explain the comprehension of variations in sound for a specific morpheme.

Allomorph

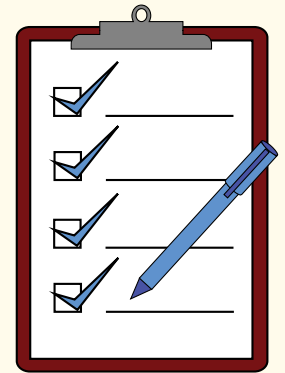
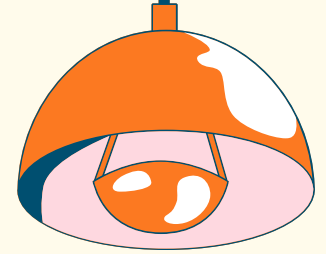
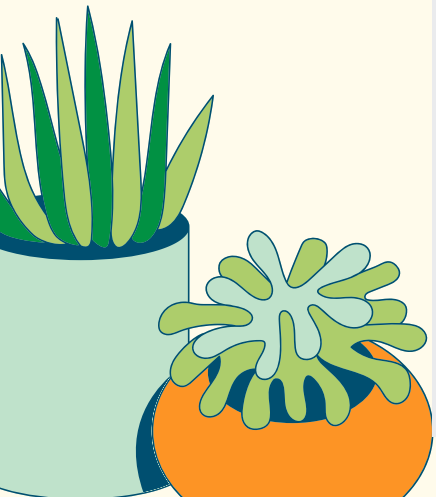
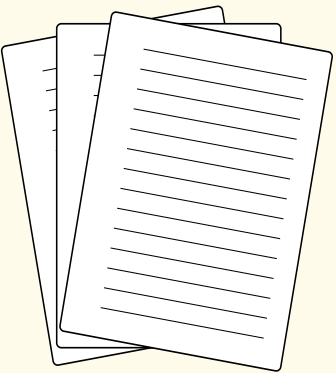
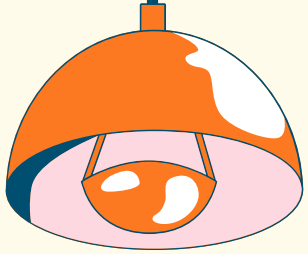
Example:

Depending on the initial sound of a word, different allomorphs are used to indicate **indefiniteness**:

a [ei] house

an [æən] apple

Here, [ei] “a” and [æən] “an” are allomorphs of the English indefinite determiner.



1. illegal

6. imperfect

2. illegible

7. impossible

3. immature

8. irregular

4. immortal

9. irrelevant

5. impatient

10. irresponsible



Allomorphy Example: English Plural

bags, crabs, accidents, names, lollipops, brushes, churches,
maps, toes, faces, beds, books, prizes, flies, giraffes,
deaths, judges, garages...

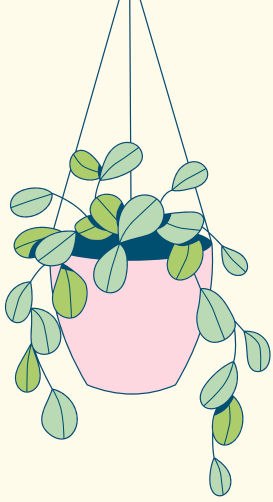
s	z	*z
accidents	beds	faces
books	bags	prizes
lollipops	crabs	churches
maps	names	brushes
giraffes	toes	judges
deaths	flies	garages

* = reduced vowel



{-S pl} = /-əz/ ~ /z/ ~ /s/ ∞ /-ən/ ∞ /∅/

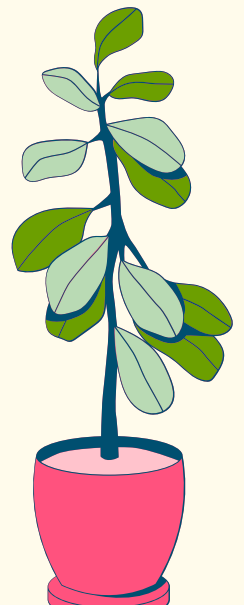
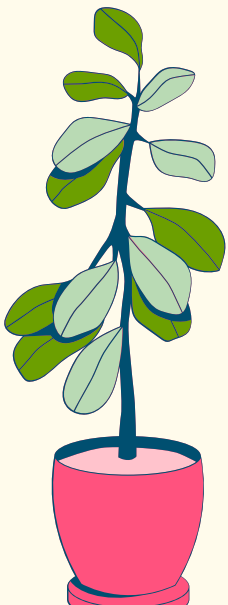
- Braces **{ }** are used for morphemes;
- Slants **//** for allomorphs;
- a tilde **~** means “ phonological alternation”.
- ∞ means “ morphological alternation”.



Lets Discuss!

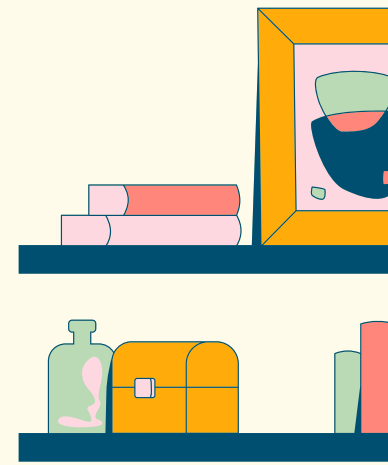
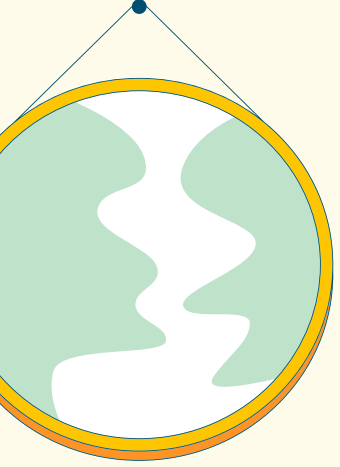


Share your ideas. Discuss all possible problem-solving ideas and solutions. And write them all down.



Conclusion





Thank You ✨

I hope you can get useful knowledge from this presentation. Good luck !

