

ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.ศศิธร นพประไพ

# LNG2211 ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY



# COURSE DESCRIPTION

แนวคิดที่สำคัญในระบบคำในภาษาอังกฤษ เช่น การวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างภายในคำ กระบวนการสร้างคำ รวมทั้งความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างระบบหน่วยคำกับระบบเสียงและระบบประโยคในภาษาอังกฤษ

# Topics

1. Language and Linguistics
2. Allomorphs, Morphemes and Words
3. Types of morpheme
4. The hierarchical structure of words
5. Word formation processes
6. Word classes
7. Variation at different levels of linguistic structure

nk, close by, or  
way.  
ey Longville.  
ed car park (GR  
with map, "GP"  
ome of these and  
hen ascend the  
you meet a sign  
ead, half right,  
, to (in quick  
otpath and over  
oint; do not cross;  
  
otbridge. There is  
his southern bank,  
have been washed

# Measurement and evaluation

|     |                      |      |
|-----|----------------------|------|
| 1 . | CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE | 10 % |
| 2 . | ASSIGNMENTS          | 30 % |
| 3 . | MIDTERM EXAMINATION  | 30 % |
| 4 . | FINAL EXAMINATION    | 30 % |



# What is morpheme?

- Definitions:

A morpheme is the minimal unit of meaning.

- Example: un+system+atic+al+ly

- Note: morphemes ≠ words

# What are morphemes?

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

boys

girls

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

like

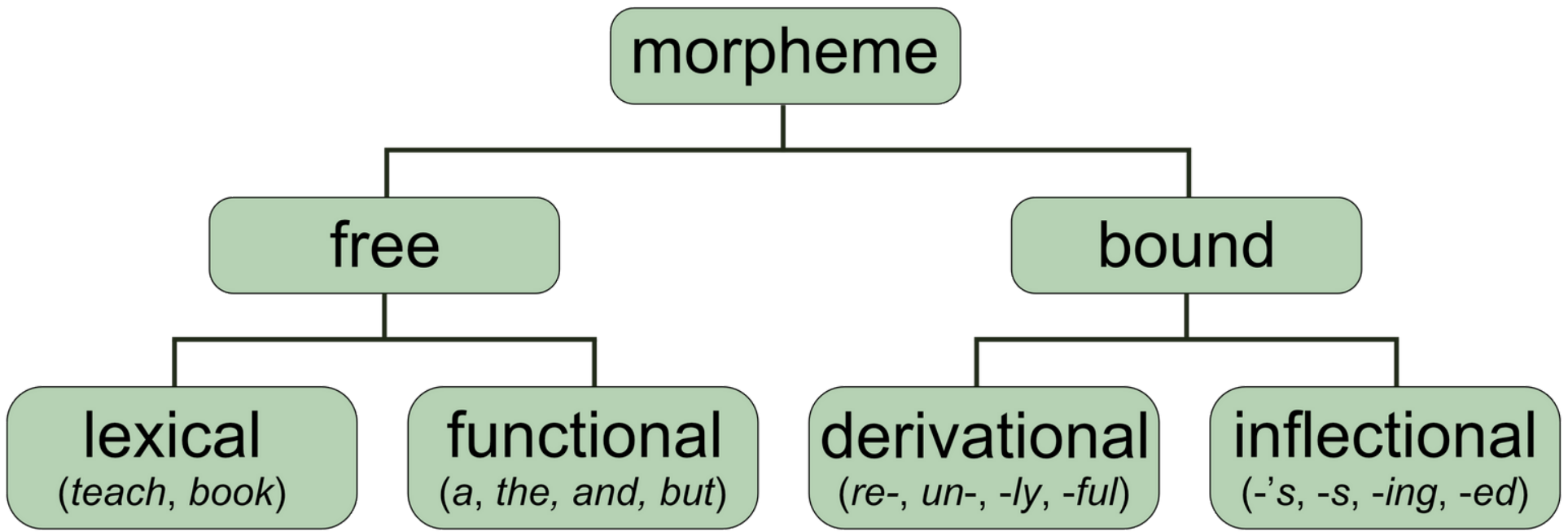
unlike

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”?



# Example of word formation

- Root            system
- Stem          system + atic
- Stem          un + system + atic
- Stem          un + system + atic + al
- Word          un + system + atic + al + ly

# Examples of Morphemes

- One morpheme  
boy (one syllable)  
desire, lady, water (two syllables)  
crocodile (three syllables)  
salamander (four syllables), or more syllables
- Two morphemes  
boy + ish  
desire + able
- Three morphemes  
boy + ish + ness  
desire + able + ity
- Four morphemes  
gentle + man + li + ness  
un + desire + able + ity
- More than four  
un + gentle + man + li + ness  
anti + dis + establish + ment +  
ari + an + ism



## TENSE:

Mrs. Willshire **baked** a cherry pie.

## NUMBER:

Zeke made **two** blueberry pies.

## POSSESSION:

Zeke**'s** blueberry pies were sweet.

## 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, -s', -ed, -en, -er, -est, and -ing.

## COMPARISON:

The cherry pie was **sweeter**.

# Derivational Morpheme



- Create new words by changing the meaning or by changing the word class of the word (make words or new words of a different grammatical category from the stem)
- In derivation a new word is formed by adding an affix to the root or stem

# MORPHEMES

## FREE

*boy*

*girl*

*car*

*idea*

*run*

*walk*

*big*

*quick*

## BOUND

### Derivational

#### Prefixes

*un-*

*non-*

*in-*

*pre-*

*trans-*

#### Suffixes

*-ly*

*-ist*

*-er*

*-ness*

*-ment*

### Inflectional

*-s*

*'s*

*-ing*

*-ed*

# DEFINITION

- **ALLOMORPHS**: Variations of Morphemes. Allomorphs are different forms of the same morpheme, or basic unit of meaning. These can be different pronunciations or different spellings.

An allomorph is «any of the different forms of a morpheme» ( Richards, Platt & Weber, 1987)



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

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

morpheme  
{-s}



/ɪz/

/z/

/s/

allomorph

allomorph

allomorph

morpheme  
{-ed}



/ɪd/

/t/

/d/

allomorph

allomorph

allomorph

# Allomorphy

- What's going on in these cases?

/in-/ + legible = illegible

/in-/ + regular = irregular

/in-/ + legal = illegal

- There are two new forms of the affix: /il-/ and /ir-/
  - These are called **allomorphs**.
    - Allomorphs = “different forms”

# ZERO ALLOMORPH

- ❑ The past tense form of *hurt* is formed by adding the zero allomorph of  $[-D1]$  to this word.
- ❑ *HURT* → *HURT*





THANK YOU!

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