

The background features a complex network diagram with numerous nodes of various colors (blue, red, orange, purple, yellow, black) and sizes, connected by a dense web of thin grey lines. The nodes are scattered across the frame, with some clusters and many isolated points. The overall aesthetic is technical and data-driven.

Tutorial – session 5

Eva Sirlinger

Agenda

Recap

Warm-up game

Introducing Morphology

Exercises

Time for Questions

Recap: Phonology

- What are the constituents of a syllable?
- What is meant by Phonotactics?
- What is the sonority sequencing principle?
- What is meant by assimilation processes and which three types exist in English? Can they occur across word boundaries?

Warm-up game: Language families

- Which languages do you speak?
 1. First person names one language that they speak
 2. The next person names a language from the same language family and then names the next language that they speak

Morphology



Morphology is the study of word forms.



Some key words:



Morpheme: smallest meaning bearing element of a language, abstract unit



Allomorphe: realisation of a morpheme conditioned by the sound environment



Morph: physical, concrete realisation



Word formation processes: Derivation, Compounding, Conversion



Categorisation of morphemes: free, bound, lexical, grammatical

Exercises: break-out rooms

- Where can you see similarities in the terminology of Phonology and Morphology? (compare phone, phoneme, allophone to morpheme, allomorph)
- What is a simple word, what is a complex word? (define and give one example)
- How many morphemes do the following words have? Are they bound or free? Are they lexical or grammatical?
dog, dogs, barking, smallish, unhappy, parks
- Are these allomorphs of the same morpheme or are they different morphemes in English?
 - a) un-, in-, non-, dis- (as in unhappy, impolite, non-alcoholic, dishonest)
 - b) in-, im-, in-, il- (as in intolerant, imperfect, inconclusive, illogical)

More time
for
Questions

