The background of the slide is a composite image. On the right side, there is a complex network graph with numerous nodes of various colors (blue, red, orange, yellow, purple, black) connected by a dense web of grey lines. On the left side, there is a field of small, dark grey dots, resembling a starry sky or a sparse point cloud. A white rectangular box is positioned in the lower-left quadrant, containing the title and author information.

Tutorial – session 6

Eva Sirlinger

Agenda

Recap



Warm-up game



More Morphology



Exercises



Time for Questions

Recap

- What do the terms morpheme, morph and allomorphe mean?
- What is phonological conditioning? What does it have to do with morphology?
- What types of morphemes do we distinguish?
- What types of affixes exist in English? And which other affixes exist that do not appear in English? Give examples

Warm-up game: Charades

- 1. The first person picks one of the following words:
houses, television, hugging, angry, co-driver, sad, wrestler, hearts, butterfly, jumping, boxer, birthday, smartphones, television, chairs, cooking, surprise, happy, cutting, glasses, eating, sun, surfing, waves
- 2. They they act out the word (no noises allowed)
- 3. Whoever guesses the word correctly first, analyses the word's morphemes and then chooses another word.



More Morphology

- Lexeme: unit of vocabulary → can be represented in a paradigm showing all inflectional forms
- Root: undividable core of a word that stays after separating all other morphemes
- Stem: part that is left after separating the inflectional suffixes
- Base: part that is left after separating the last attached derivational suffix
- In English prefixes are always derivational
- Agreement appears between nouns, adjectives and verbs, for example: She eats. The noun and the verb agree in number and person.
- Productivity: an affix is productive when it is frequently used to create new lexemes

How we encode
grammatical
information.

MORPHOLOGY

How we form
(new) words.

INFLECTION
(Flexion)

WORD-FORMATION
(Wortbildung)

(highly) productive

less productive

DERIVATION
-al, -ize, re-
(i.e. AFFIXATION)

COMPOUNDING
blackbird
cheese cake

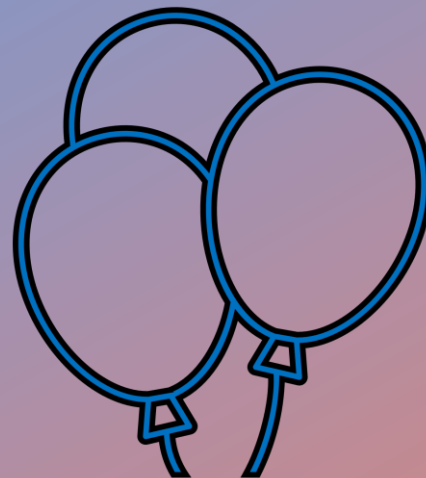
CONVERSION
snow (n) > *snow* (v)
bottle > *bottle*

shortenings
ABBREVIATIONS
CLIPPINGS, BLENDS

Exercises

- Analyse the following English words. Specify each morpheme's function and state whether it is free or bound:
 - laughing, laughed, lovely, unpleasantness
- Which word formation processes happened here?
 - coffee cup, baker, unhappy, unhappiness, fridge, Nato, Brexit, snow
- Give the paradigms for the following words: green, grass, to walk
- Explain the difference between Derivation and Inflection.

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Time for Questions
