

September 6, 2005

## **CLASS 1: WHAT IS MORPHOLOGY?**

This question (alongside some answers) is pursued rigorously throughout A&F's textbook of the very title. In case you have (access to) another morphology textbook or don't want to buy the suggested A&F for any other reason, **here's a list of all keywords used** (marked in boldface type in the book). This might help you read up on the various concepts in other reference works of morphology and study the field independently of A&F — but still be able to solve all assigned exercises. **Needless to say: whatever you (don't) read, showing up in class will help tremendously!** ☺

### **Chapter 1: Thinking about Morphology and Morphological Analysis**

morpheme: morph — allomorph / variant

stem (simple/complex) vs root

affix: prefix — suffix — infix — circumfix

language — Language — components — syntax — phonology — morphology

“morphologies are systems” — “skeptical realism” — “anything goes”

morphological analysis: analytic principles vs synthesis — token — ablaut

### **Chapter 2: Words and Lexemes**

words: noun — verb — adjective — adverb (lexical categories)

grammatical / morphosyntactic word: non-separability — integrity — compounds

phonological word: host — clitic (proclitic — enclitic)

content words vs function words

lexeme — paradigm — homophone — homonym — citation form

lexical stem — inflection vs derivation (word formation / lexeme formation)

item-and-arrangement vs item-and-process — concatenation — tone — lexicon

### **Chapter 3: Morphology and Phonology**

morphophonology / -phonemics (prosodic morphology): onset — nucleus — coda

assimilation (progressive / regressive) — epenthesis — hiatus

phonotactic constraints — root-and-pattern — reduplication

primary vs secondary affixes (level 1 / class 1 vs level 2 / class 2)

exaptation — conjugation — leveling — analogy — variable

**Chapter 4: Derivation and the Lexicon**

(Saussurean) sign (motivated vs unmotivated) — signifier — signified  
 composition / compositionality: compounding — nonce forms / hapax legomena  
 endocentricity — exocentricity  
 zero-derivation / conversion — closing suffix — blending / portmanteau —  
 acronym — clipping — truncation — folk etymology — backformation  
 reversative — head — head operation

**Chapter 5: Derivation and Semantics**

semantic type — polysemy — underextension — overextension  
 evaluative domain — prototype / archetype

**Chapter 6: Inflection**

coinage  
 morphosyntax: morphosyntactic feature / property  
 exponents: simple exponence vs cumulative exponence vs extended exponence  
 inflection: context-free vs context-sensitive — inherent vs assigned  
 agreement / concord / government  
 number: singular — plural — dual — trial / paucal  
 gender (masculine / feminine / neuter)  
 case: nominative — accusative vs ergative — absolutive (transitive vs intransitive) —  
 genitive — dative — instrumental — locative  
 person: exclusive vs inclusive (1st / 2nd / 3rd)  
 tense — aspect (imperfective vs perfective) — mood — voice (active vs passive)  
 apophony — internal change — umlaut — suppletion (partial vs full)  
 syncretism  
 typology: analytic vs synthetic — isolating — inflective (agglutination) —  
 polysynthetic

**Chapter 7: Morphology and Syntax**

marked vs unmarked — structural constraints on morphological inflection  
 Universal Grammar (UG) — grammatical function (GF)  
 GF change: antipassive — causative — applicative — (noun) incorporation

**Chapter 8: Morphological Productivity**

morphological productivity — potential word — competence vs performance  
 logical / contrary negator — contradictory negator — blocking — salience  
 positron emission tomography (PET)

***PREPARE FOR NEXT CLASS AS PER SYLLABUS (= read / explore chapter 1)!***