# LOT course morphology 2009
# Intro

Geert Booij

# Tripartite parallel architecture

PHON formation rules

SYN formation rules

SEM formation rules

PHON Structures

SYN structures

SEM structures

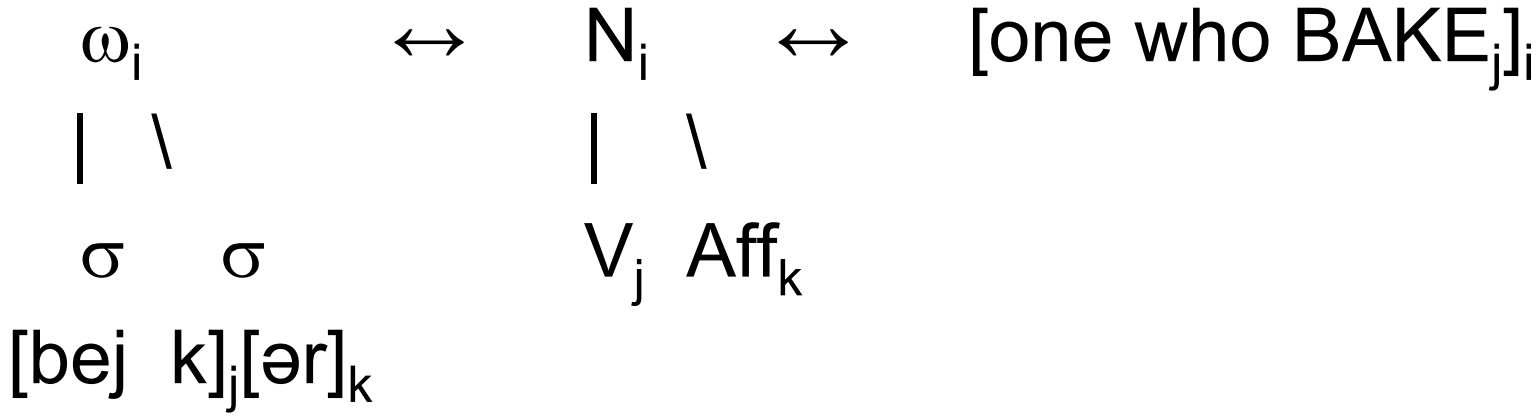
Interface PHON-SYN

Interface SYN-SEM

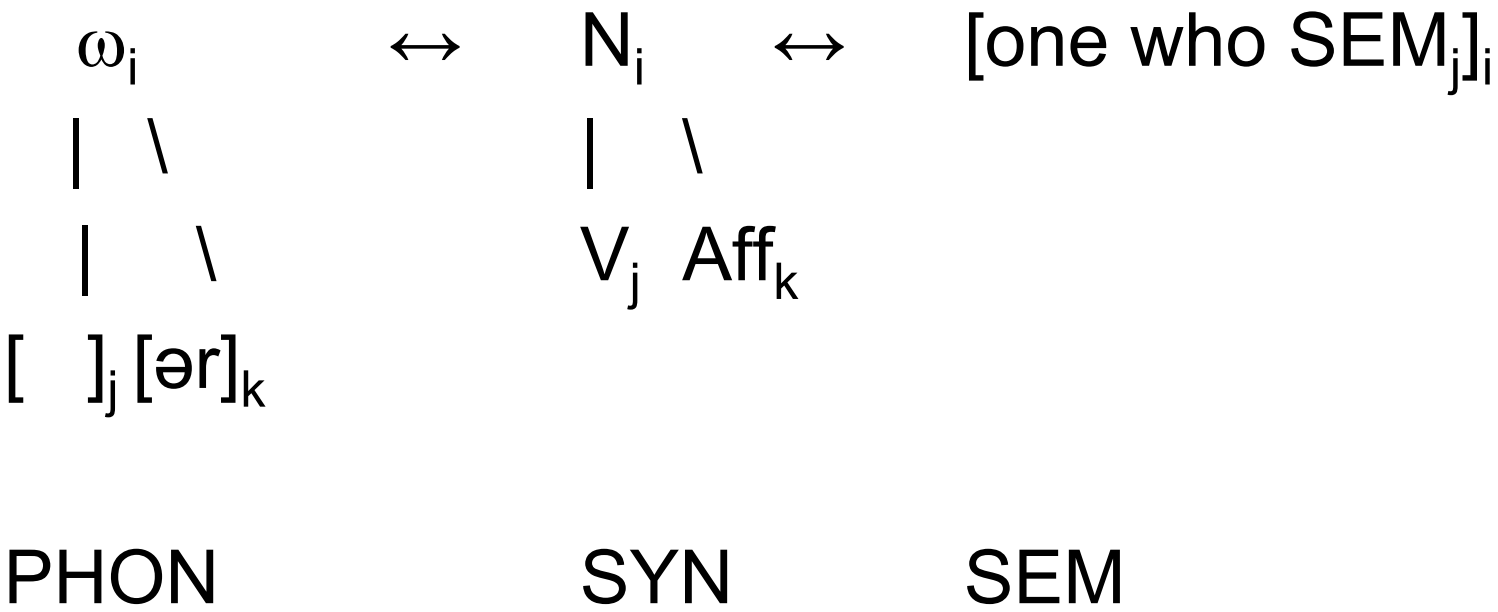
interface PHON- SEM

# Tripartite parallel architecture

Figure 1. The lexical representation of *baker*



# Word formation schema



# Interface PHON-SYN

- Systematic relations between levels of representations
- Cohering versus non-cohering affixes
- Morphological structure determines stress properties of complex words
- Phonological operations linked to specific morphology (co-phonology), e.g. partial reduplication, subtractive morphology, tone, segmental, stress alternations

# Interfaces SYN-SEM

- Compositionality
- Relation between argument structure and semantic structure of predicates
- Bracketing paradoxes (een harde werker, kortgerokt)

# Word-based morphology

- Word versus morpheme
- Affixes are not lexical entries
- Morphology ≠ the syntax of morphemes
- Syntagmatic versus paradigmatic morphology
- Word-based = lexeme-based (Aronoff 1976); notion ‘stem’
- Affixes cannot be borrowed, words can
- Paradigmatic relations: allo-ceer/ alloc-atie, social-isme – social-ist

# Agglutinative morphology

- Compounding
- Affixation
- Reduplication

# Non-agglutinative morphology

- Apophony (vowel alternation, Ablaut, Umlaut)
- Subtractive morphology
- Infixation
- Tone alternation
- Stress alternation

# Featurized morphology

Inflection: multiple exponence

French *a* ‘to have, 3.sg.ind.pres’

Extended exponence faci-o –fec-i

Umlaut: Vater – Väter, Arbeiter - Arbeiter

No one-to-one correspondence between morphemes and features

# Realizational morphology

- Lexicalist version: Anderson 1992, Amorphus Morphology, Stump 2001

- Non-lexicalist version: Distributed Morphology

# Morphology by itself

- Morphological generalizations cannot be reduced to syntactic and phonological generalizations
- Relative autonomy of morphology
- morphomes (Aronoff 1994)
- stem allomorphy = pure morphology (Latin stems; lauda - laudat )

# Inflectional Paradigms

- No  one-to-one mapping of form and meaning components
- “It seems that in inflectional systems, the paradigmatic analysis has many advantages, and is to be preferred (Chomsky, 1965), p. 174.

# Multiple exponence

- Multiple exponence cf. (Gurevich, 2006)
- The cells of a paradigm are morphological schemas that are paradigmatically related.
- Latin *mensae - mens-as*

  <[x –ae] ↔ N [+nom, +pl] > ↔ <[x –as] ↔ N [+acc, +pl] >

# Storage versus computation

- The rule/list fallacy

# Word formation versus inflection

- Demarcation
- Inherent vs contextual inflection
- Split morphology

# Word formation vs syntax

- Word ≠ lexical unit (listeme)
- Lexical integrity (access versus manipulation)
- Morphological versus syntactic compounds