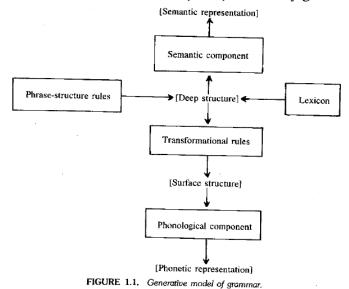
## **Introduction: Concepts and questions in morphology**

- I. Review: Morphology basics (from LING 101)
- (1) Be sure you are generally familiar with the following **basic morphological terms**. (Refer to your LING 101 textbook if needed.) But also, watch out for how authors define them.
  - morpheme
  - bound
  - free
  - root
  - base
  - stem (careful with this one)
  - affix
  - prefix
  - suffix
  - infix

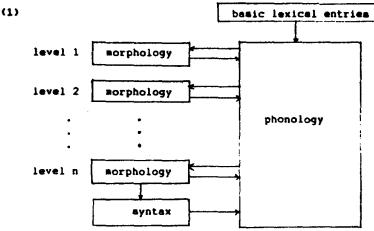
- circumfix
- open class
- closed class
- lexical morpheme
- functional/grammatical morpheme
- derivation
- inflection
- compound
- lexicon
- word (this is harder than you might think)
- (2) What is the role of **orthography** in morphological analysis?
  - (a) Is spoken language or written language more fundamental?
  - (b) What levels of language representation do different orthographic systems represent?
  - (c) What effect might literacy have on the mental grammar of a native speaker?
    - Useful strategy: Orthography can sometimes provide **supporting evidence** for a linguistic analysis, but be careful not to rely too heavily on orthographic information when it **conflicts** with other linguistic evidence
- II. How does morphology fit into a general model of mental grammar?

We will explore several different answers to this question during the course. Some examples:

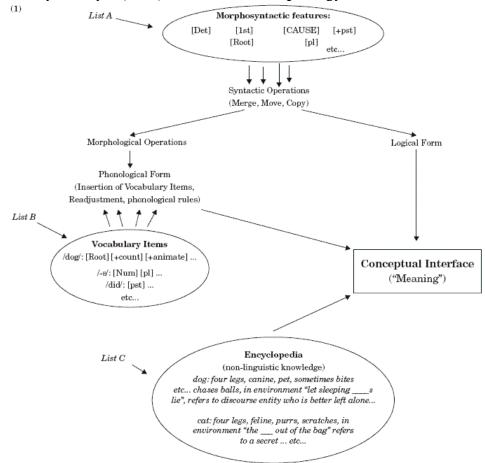
(3) Kenstowicz & Kisseberth (1979): An early generative view



(4) Kiparsky (1984): One version of a theory of Lexical Phonology



(5) Harley & Noyer (1999): Distributed Morphology



## References

Harley, Heidi, and Rolf Noyer. 1999. State-of-the-Article: Distributed Morphology. *GLOT International* 4 (4): 3-9.

Kenstowicz, Michael, and Charles Kisseberth. 1979. *Generative Phonology: Description and Theory*. New York: Academic Press.

Kiparsky, Paul. 1984. On the lexical phonology of Icelandic. In Claes-Christian Elert, Iréne Johansson, and Eva Strangert (eds.), *Nordic Prosody III.* Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 135-164.