

***English Morphology***  
**[Gramática Inglesa: Morfología]**  
**Professor Dr. Teresa Fanego (Office 405)**

- **Syllabus:**

1. *Fundamentals.*

- 1.1. The subject matter of morphology.
- 1.2 The basic units of morphology: some terminological issues.
- 1.3 Lexical and inflectional morphology.
- 1.4 Derivation versus inflection.

2. *A word and its parts: roots, affixes and their shapes.*

- 2.1 Elements smaller than the word.
- 2.2 Kinds of morpheme: bound versus free. Roots and affixes.
- 2.3 Morphemes and allomorphs.
- 2.4 Suppletion and suppletive forms.
- 2.5 The notion of 'base'.
- 2.6 Recognising morphemes.

3. *Derivation and conversion.*

- 3.1 Derivation.
- 3.2 Conversion.
  - 3.2.1 Conversion between nouns and verbs (*to bottle, a command*). The problem of directionality.
  - 3.2.2 Conversion of adjective to verb (*to dirty*)
  - 3.2.3 Conversion of adjective to noun (*an intellectual*)
  - 3.2.4. \*Conversion of noun to adjective (*a computer error*)
  - 3.2.5 \*Conversion of verb to adjective (*an entertaining idea*)
  - 3.2.6 \*Marginal types of conversion (phonological modification)

4. *Compound words.*

- 4.1 Compounding defined.
  - 4.1.1. The internal structure of compounds: the notion of *head*.
- 4.2. Compound nouns.
  - 4.2.1 Problems of analysis: morphological compound versus syntactic construction. Syntactic and non-syntactic criteria.
  - 4.2.2 Classification of compound nouns according to the semantic relationship between the constituent bases: Endocentric (or hyponymic) versus exocentric (non-hyponymic) compounds. Dvandva compounds.

4.2.3 Classification of compound nouns according to the category of the constituent bases.

4.3 Compound adjectives.

4.4. Compound verbs.

5. *Minor word-formation processes: initialism, clipping, blending, back formation. Phrasal words.*

6. *Productivity and lexicalisation: a preliminary overview. Measuring morphological productivity: types, tokens and hapax legomena.*

- **Aims:**

The aim of this course is to provide an introduction to the fundamentals of English lexical morphology.

- **Assessment:**

Continuous assessment by means of several sets of exercises. Homework will be evaluated on the basis of: a) content; b) level of English.

- **Recommendations for reading:**

No textbook properly speaking is required for this course. The asterisked titles are especially useful:

Adams, Valerie. 1973. *An Introduction to Modern English Word-formation*. London: Longman.

Baayen, Harald. 1992. "Quantitative aspects of morphological productivity". In Geert Booij and Jaap van Marle, eds. *Yearbook of Morphology 1991*, Dordrecht: Kluwer, pp. 109-149.

Baayen, Harald, & Antoinette Renouf. 1996. "Chronicling *The Times*: productive lexical innovations in an English newspaper". *Language* 72:69-96.

\*Bauer, Laurie. 1983. *English Word-formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bauer, Laurie. 2003. *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. [First edition: 1988]

\*Booij, Geert. 2007[2005]. *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Morphology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Carstairs-McCarthy, Andrew. 2002. *An Introduction to English Morphology. Words and their structure*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Haspelmath, Martin. 2002. *Understanding Morphology*. London: Arnold.

\*Huddleston, Rodney, & Geoffrey K. Pullum et al. 2002. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, Chapters 18 and 19. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Marchand, Hans. 1969 [1960]. *The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation*. 2nd rev. ed. München: C.H. Beck.

\*Matthews, P.H. 1991. 2nd edition. *Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

\*Plag, Ingo. 2003. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, & Jan Svartvik. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London & New York: Longman. Appendix I: "Word-formation", pp. 1515-1585.
- Spencer, Andrew. 1991. *Morphological Theory*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Stockwell, Robert, & Donka Minkova. 2001. *English Words: History and structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

For some of the exercises you will need to consult a good dictionary. The most comprehensive is the *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*, or one of its shorter versions such as *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*. Also adequate is *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language*.