





Morphology.

Johann Wolfgang van Goethe (1746-1832)






**It's etymology is Greek
“morphs” – means “shape,
form”, and morphology is
the study of form or forms”**



In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that does with words, their internal structure and how they are formed.

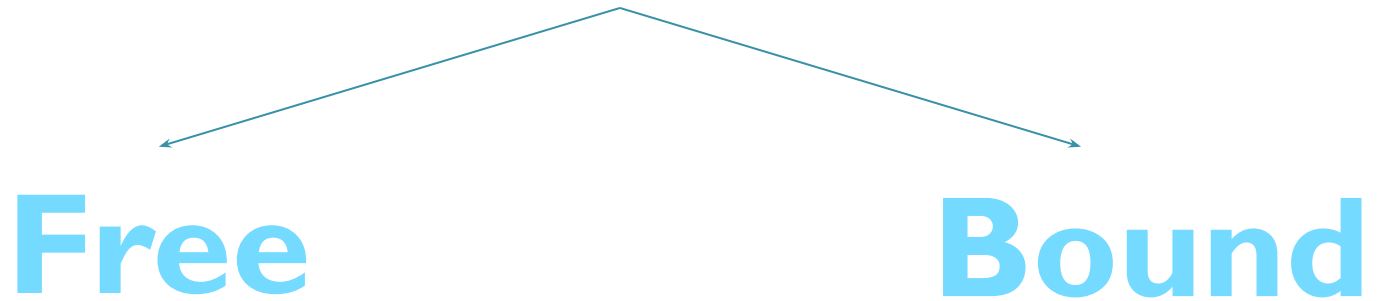


In linguistics a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. In other words it is the smallest meaning full unit of the a language.

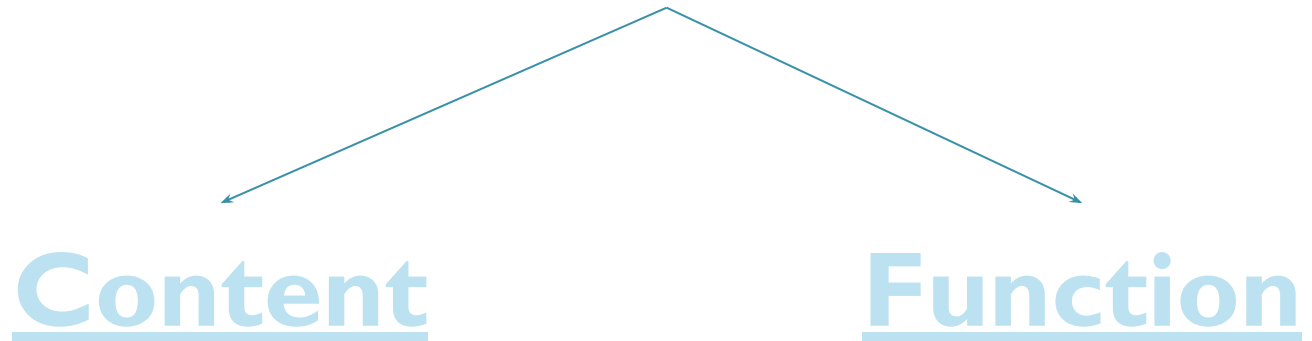


Classification of morphemes.

MORPHEME



Free morpheme



For example: last, sad.

Bound morpheme



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graph TD; A[Bound morpheme] --> B[Derivational]; A --> C[Inflectional]; B --- D[For example: happy + ness = happiness.]; C --- E[For example: dog + s = dogs. wait + ed = waited.];
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Derivational

For example:

happy + ness =
happiness.

Inflectional

For example:

dog + s =
dogs.
wait + ed =
waited.

Allomorphs

- Allomorphs are variants of a morpheme that differ in pronunciation but are semantically identically.
- For example:
in English the plural marker **-(e)s** of regular nouns can be pronounced **/-z/**, **/-s/** or **/-iz/**, depending on the final sound of noun's singular form.



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- **/s/** (e.g. in cats - **/kæts/**),
- **/iz/** (e.g. in dishes - **/dɪʃɪz/** and
- **/z/** (e.g. in dogs - **/dɒgz/**)



Thank you for the attention!!!