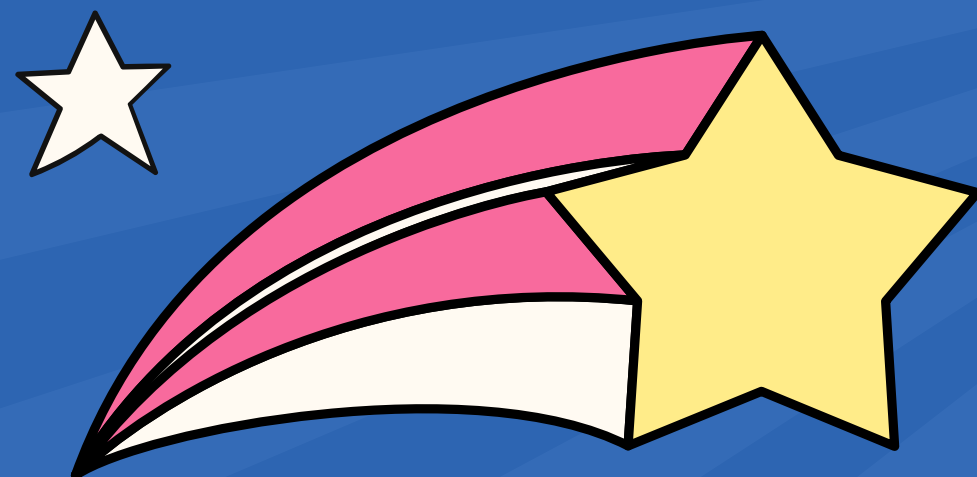
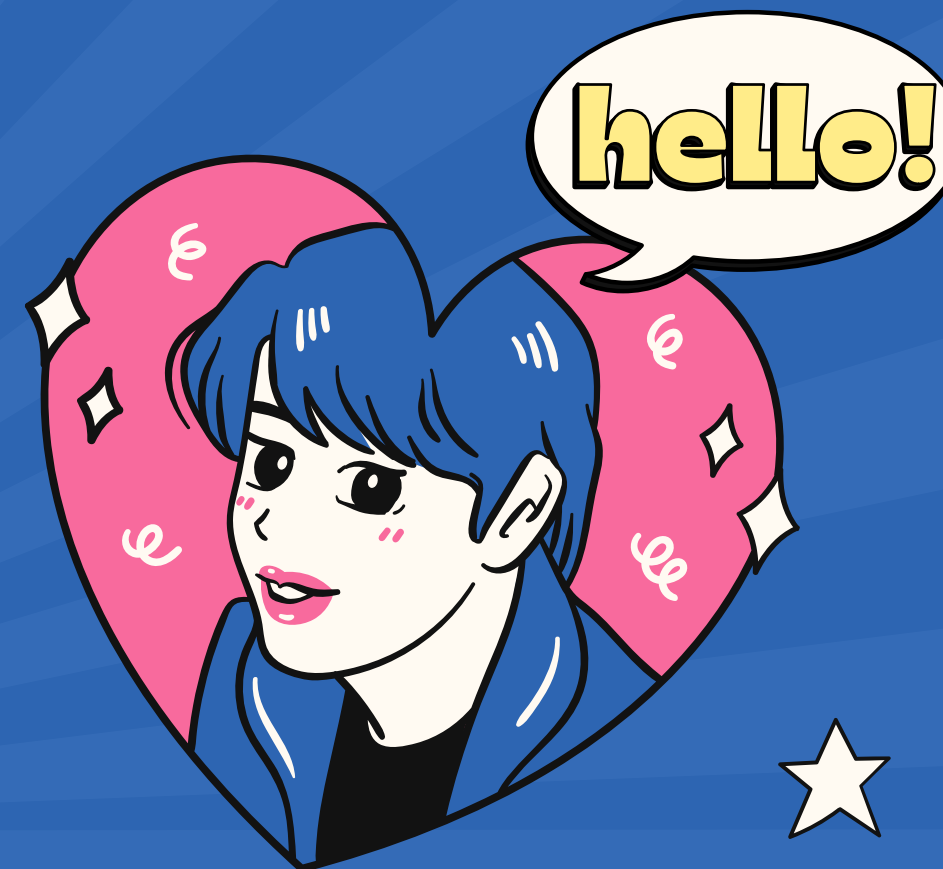


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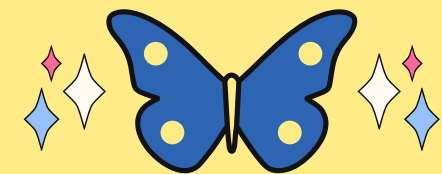
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INTERFACE



TERM 2/2022
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

nice to meet you



Hello!
I am Aj Glouay!

Patcharaphan Susamawathanakun
patcharaphan.su@ssru.ac.th



AJ GLOUAY

Categories



1

MORPHOLOGY-PHONOLOGY INTERFACE

2

MORPHOLOGY-SYNTAX INTERFACE

Morphology-Phonology Interface



YOU CAN DO IT

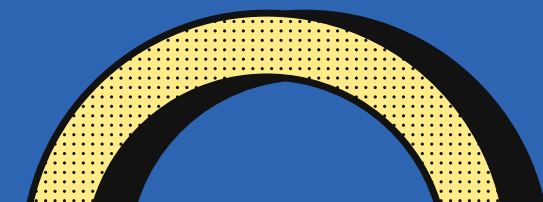
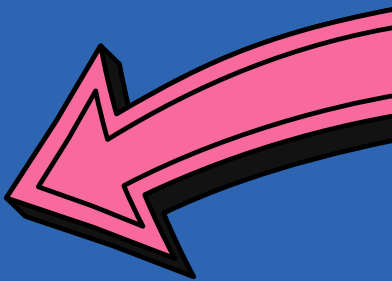
MORPHOLOGY

What is Morphology?

Morphology is a field of linguistics focused on the study of the forms and formation of words in a language.

Words in a language consist of one element or elements of meaning which are called **morphemes**.

<https://semanticsmorphology.weebly.com/morphology.html>

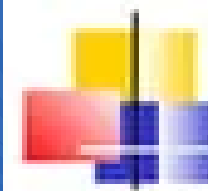


STARS



YOU CAN DO IT

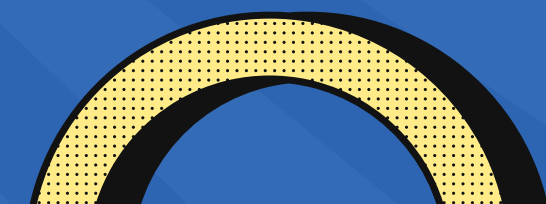
Morphology-Phonology Interface

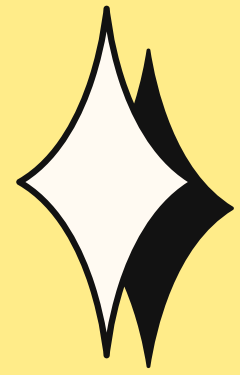


Definition of Phonology

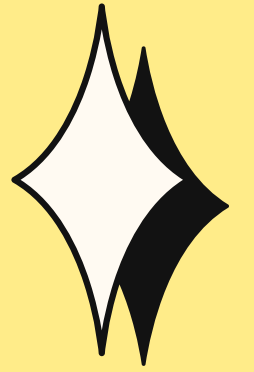
- The description of the systems and patterns speech sounds in a language.
- Concerned with abstract or mental aspects of speech sounds.
- *Phonetics*- [t] a voiceless alveolar stop
- *Phonology*- 'tuck', 'stuck', 'cut' and 'duck'.

<https://www.slideshare.net/febtimahani/phonology-61325609>





What is Morphology-Phonology Interface?



The correlation between morphology and phonology



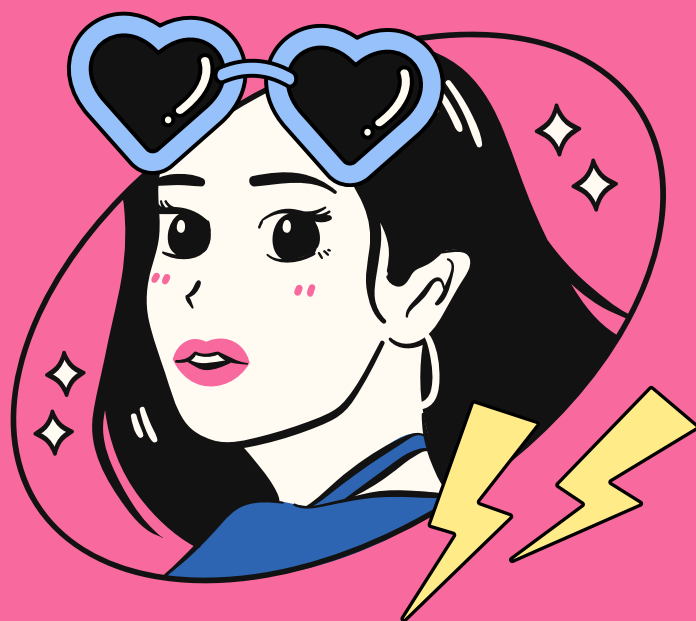
Morphology-Phonology Interface

adjective *seléctive*

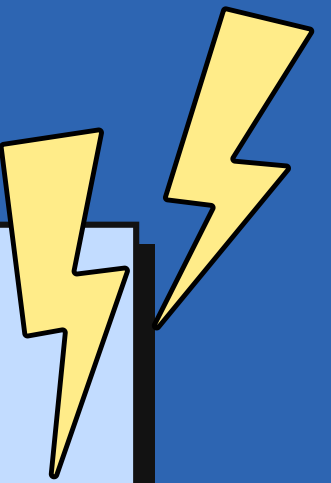
+

suffixes **-ity** = *selectivity*

-ness = *seléctiveness*



The attachment of **the suffix -ity** has the effect of shifting the placement of the major word stress rightwards, to the final syllable of the stem selective, but the attachment of **the suffix -ness** has no impact on the location of the main stress on the stem.



According to this, the morphological structure of a complicated word may be influential in defining the phonological form of the word.

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Morphology-Phonology Interface



These types of interactions between morphology and phonology demonstrate that there must be an interface between the morphological and the phonological domains of language for them to function properly.

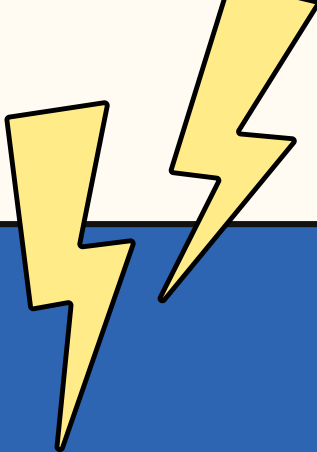
suffix **-al** can only be applied to verbs that finish in a stressed syllable.

arrive-arrival
recite-recital
chátter-*chatter-**al**

The term "**interface**" refers to the fact that different types of information regarding linguistic constructions (words) can "see" and communicate with one another.



Morphology-Phonology Interface



hello!

UNIVERS

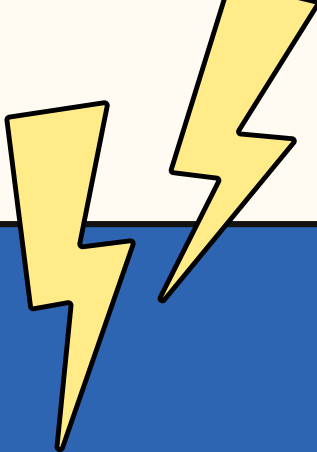
A word is a complex piece of information that contains many different meanings. It establishes a connection between a certain sequence of sounds and a specific meaning.

verb	noun
bake	bak ^{er}

The word baker consists of the three types of information associated with this word.

- the phonological form
- the morphological structure
- the meaning

Morphology-Phonology Interface



hello!



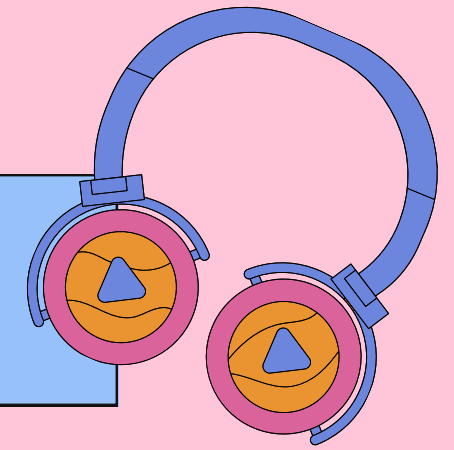
UNIVERS

verb	noun
bake	bak ^{er}

A phonological word consisting of two syllables, **(be:)**_ and **(kr:)**_, and five phonological segments, **baker** has the phonological structure of a compound word.

Because of this, it has the formal morphological structure of a deverbial noun, as illustrated by the tree that reflects its formal morphological structure.

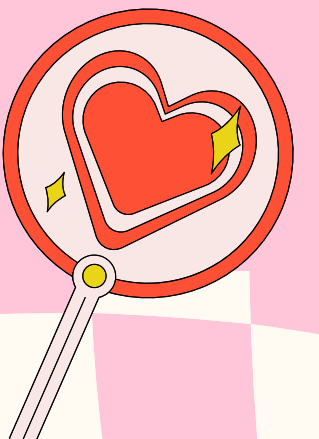
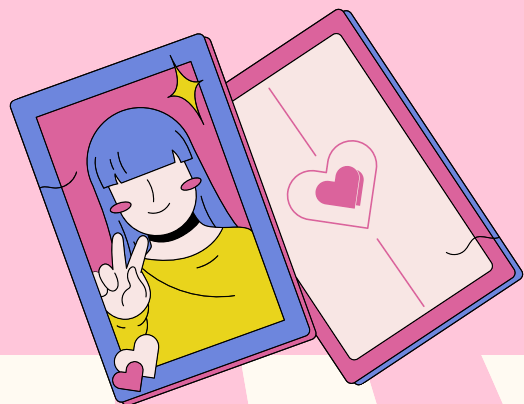
Morphology is a type of word grammar



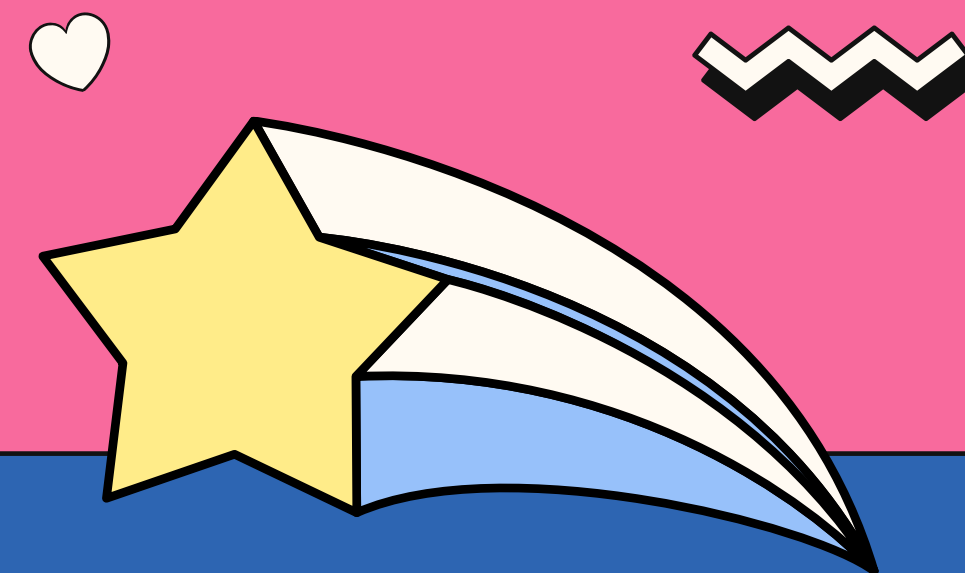
that is similar to sentence grammar in that it deals with the interactions between three different types of information in a sentence.

The only difference between morphology and sentence grammar

Morphology is concerned with the domain of linguistic entities, whereas sentence grammar is concerned with the structure of sentences.



Example of a relationship between phonological and morphological form

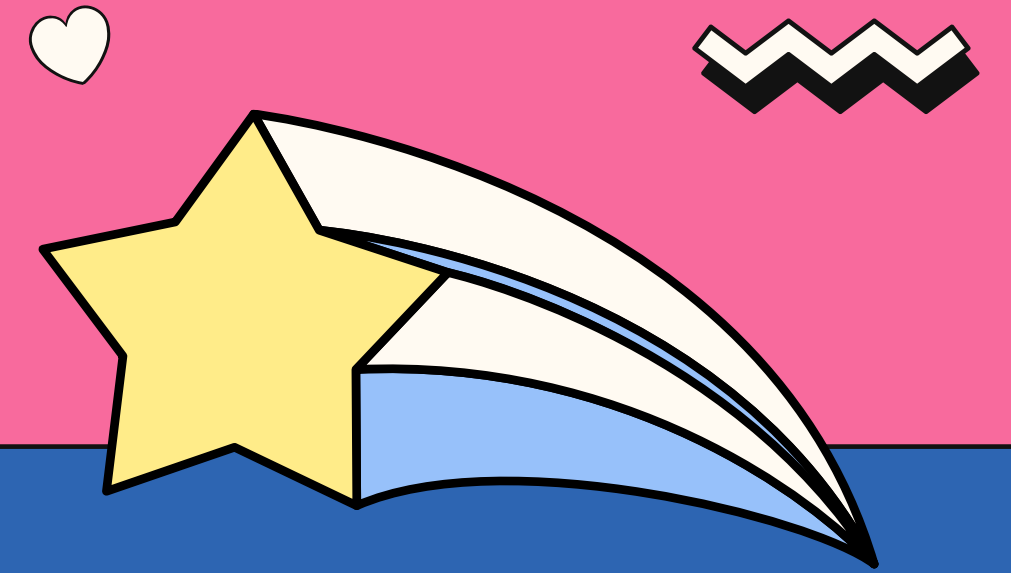


- the **suffix -er** is one of the so-called **cohering suffixes** of English, which are suffixes that **are used to connect words**.

- This signifies that this suffix, when combined with the stem to which it has been connected, constitutes a single domain of syllabification.



Example of a relationship between phonological and morphological form



baker is syllabified in the same way that the word **father** is syllabified.

- **ba.ker**
- **fa.ther**

the sound sequence **-er** is combined with the preceding consonant to make a single syllable:

The phonological boundary between **bak-** and **-er** in baker is not respected.

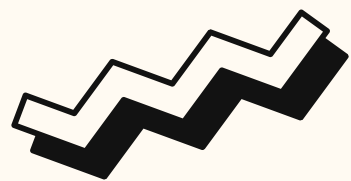


Other affixes can have an impact on the way a complex word is syllabified in some cases.



- The **suffix -less**, for example, is **non-cohering** in the English language.
- This suffix creates a domain of syllabification all on its own.

help-less vs sta.ples



Therefore, the distinction between cohering affixes and non-cohering affixes is an important theoretical distinction that we must make to properly account for the interface between phonology and morphology.



STARS



YOU CAN DO IT

Morphology-Syntax Interface

What is syntax about?

working definition:

syntax is the system that tells us how to put
'words' together to produce **phrases, clauses,**
sentences

<https://slideplayer.com/slide/7381881/>

× × × ×

✨ Morphology-Syntax Interface ✨



the relationship between morphology and syntax



2 important distinctions between these two modules of grammar



1. The distinction between what constitutes a word and what constitutes a phrase
2. When these two modules of the grammar are used in conjunction with one another.



YOU CAN DO IT

2 further points to consider are
how morphology and syntax interact:

1. syntactic structures can be used to create portions of complex words.

2. syntax governs the use of morphological case marking on words in its own right.

The relationship between morphological processes and the syntactic valency of words is the subject of a third area of inquiry.

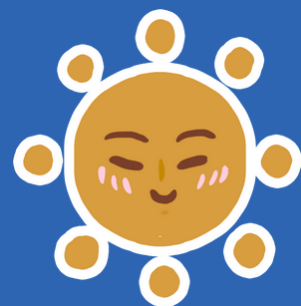


Morphology-Syntax Interface

- The structure of words is the primary concern of morphology, while the structure of phrases is the primary concern of syntax.

Harddisk is considered a word (that is, a composite of the types A + N) or a noun phrase?

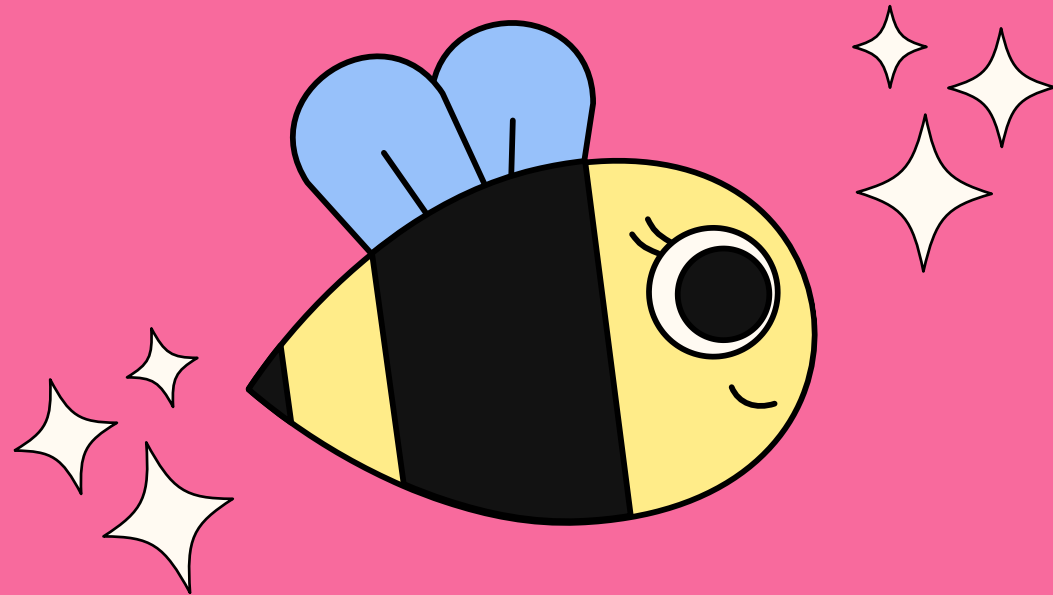
Harddisk is considered a word or a noun phrase?



Among the most significant criteria for word-hood is lexical integrity. The following is how the principle of Lexical Integrity has been formally stated that the syntax does not manipulate or have access to the internal form of words.

It follows from this concept that, **if we refer to something as a word, it should demonstrate lexical integrity**, which means that syntactic rules cannot refer to its constituent parts.

verb



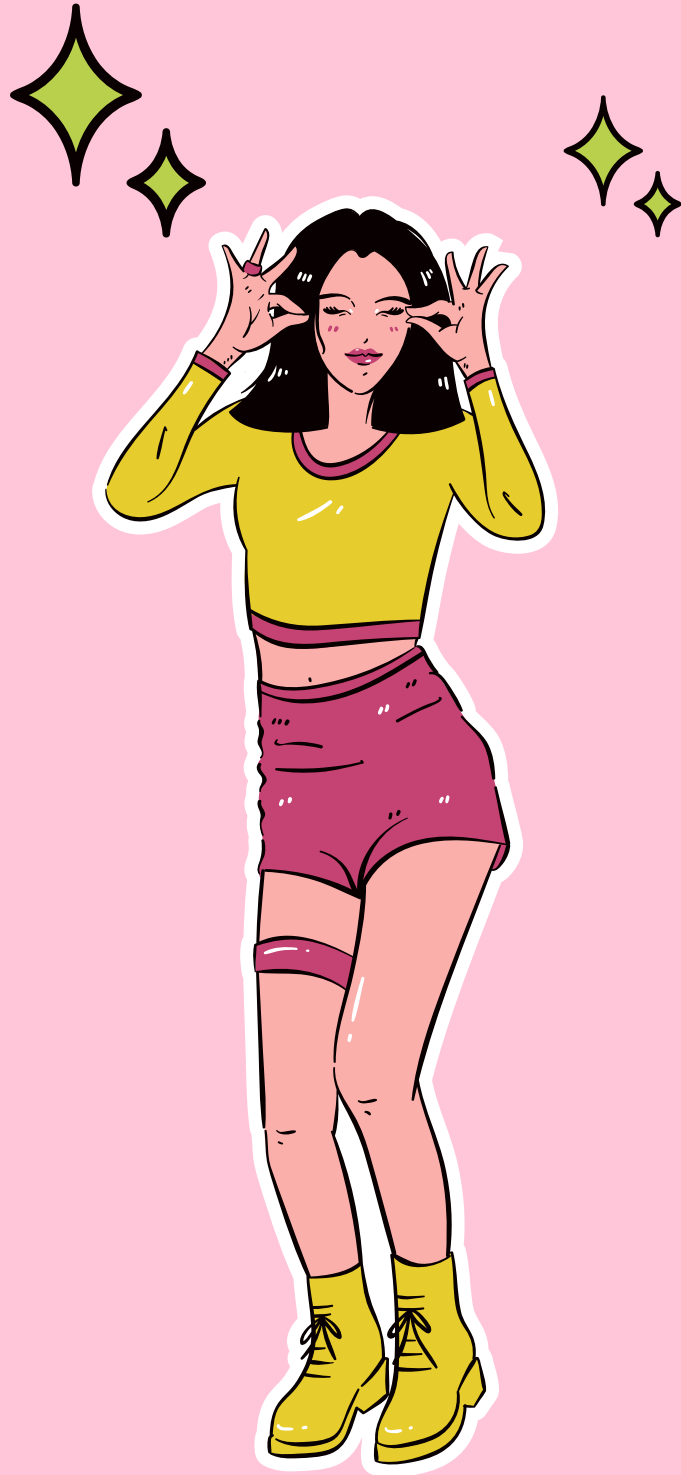
to look up

John **looked up** the information

John **looked** the information **up**

- the verb to look up should be treated as **phrasal verbs** because the two parts can be separated
- It also reveals itself in the fact that syntactically controlled norms of inflection do not apply to the individual elements of a word, a phenomenon known as **lexical integrity**.

Morphology-Syntax Interface



- Syntactic rules are responsible for maintaining lexical integrity.
 - In the same way that semantic rules may have access to morphological structure, phonological rules may as well.
- the English phrase

a hard worker

modify

The phrase refers to someone who works hard, rather than a worker who is hard to work with. This deverbal noun has an internal structure, and so the semantic interpretation rules must be able to access this structure.

Some Disagreement

a. John likes [the guitar] because he thinks **it** is a social **instrument**.

b. John became a **guitarist** because he thought **it** was a social **instrument**.

c. **Shakespearean** imitators usually fail to capture **his** style

d. Fred is a **New Yorker**, but he has not lived **there** for years





What are your thoughts on the following sentence?

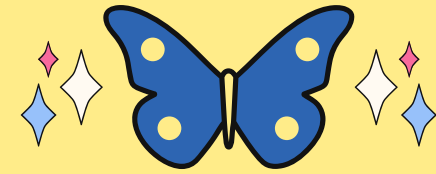
John is an orphan, so he never knew **them**

As an **orphan** is defined as a "young person whose parents have died," we can ponder if the phrase "**they**" in this line could relate to **John's biological parents**.

Thus, the availability of specific referents in a domain of discourse is essentially determined by semantic considerations.



b u t t e r f l y



How to distinguish between morphology and syntax?

Yellow fever refers to a specific disease.

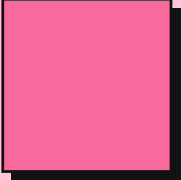
- In the lexical sense, it is unquestionably a unit, but it is not necessarily a word in the morphological sense.
- In this case, the stress pattern is similar to that of a phrase, with the primary emphasis on the first word: **yèllow féver**.

***Phrases do arise as constituents of words.**

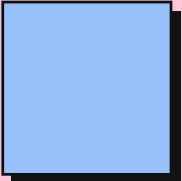


Move to univers

Morphology-Syntax Interface



Morphology is a source of information for syntax, as morphology supplies units that can be worked on by syntactic rules.



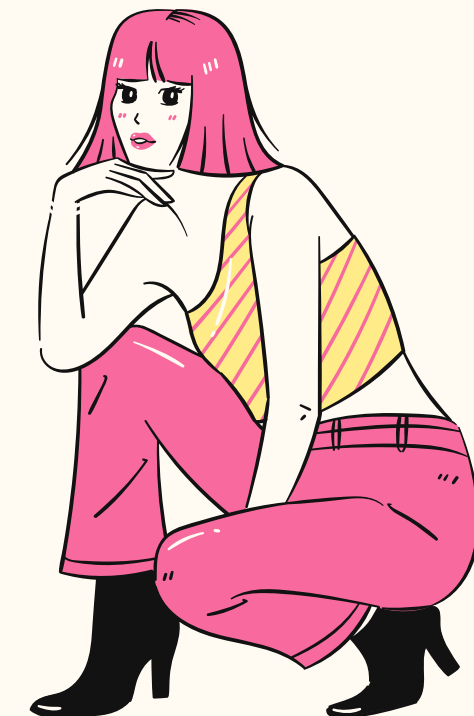
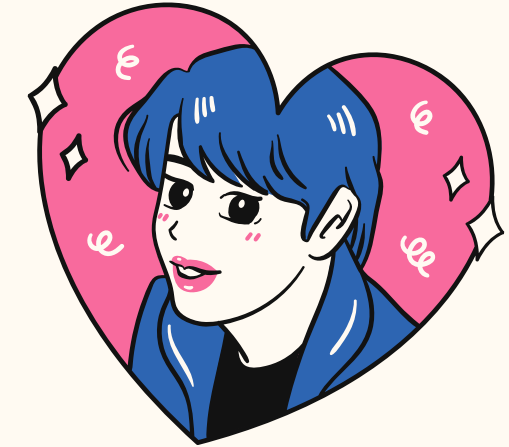
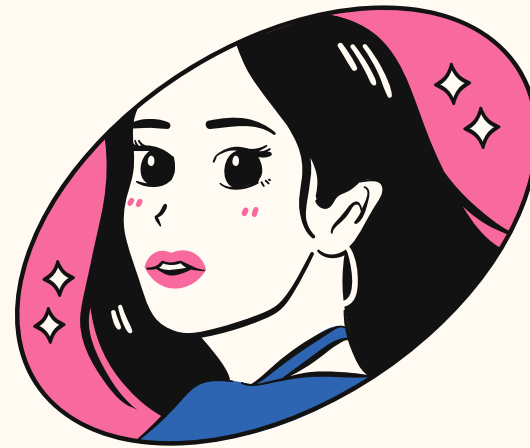
A general observation about the interaction between morphology and syntax is that they both make use of the same word class categories:

- morphological rules operate on words belonging to a specific word class (noun, verb, adjective, etc.)
- they also create words or word forms belonging to the same category as the morphological rules.

As a result, there is a single vocabulary for morphology and syntax that is shared across word classes.

*Any
questions?*

**We can discuss in class
or contact me via Email.**

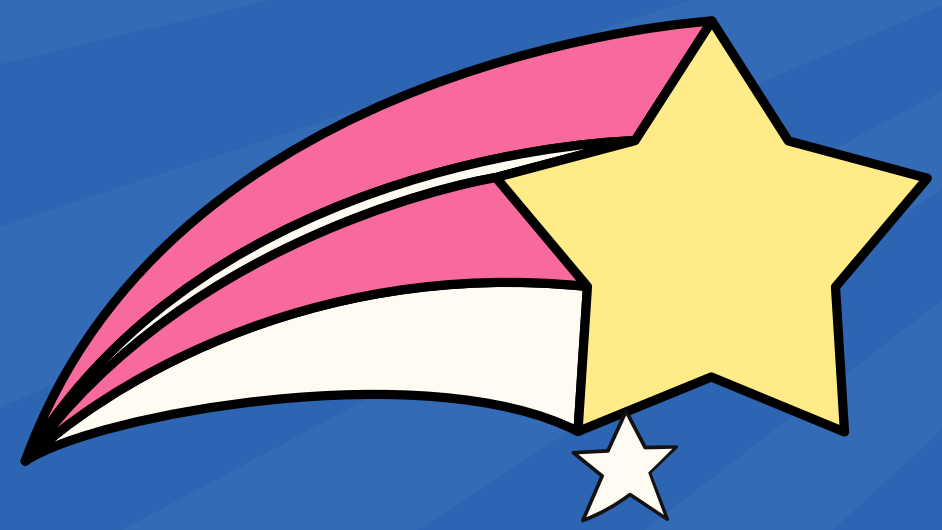


HANA...DUL... SET!

x x x x

hello!

Thanks



HOOT

