Intro 2 Lx
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MORPHOLOGY:
Derivation vs. Inflection

Derivation – methods of forming new words from already existing ones.
Derivation tends to affect the category of the word (non-, un-, -less, -ful, -hood). Inflection, on the other hand, tends to affect only its syntactic function.
Derivation tends to be more irregular - there are more gaps, the meaning is more idiosyncratic and less compositional.
- may change categories of words e.g. Noun > Verb, Verb > Adjective, e.g. Adj. *trying*
- less productive than inflection

Inflection – production of word-forms corresponding to a given lexeme,
Inflectional suffixes are required to make a sentence grammatically correct, but they add little meaning to the word.
They **never** change a word from one grammatical class to another, but each grammatical class has its own special set of inflectional suffixes.
{-s}, {-ed}, {-ing}, {-'s}, {-er}, {-en}, {-est}, {-s] are the English inflectional suffixes.

Criteria for distinguishing inflectional from derivational morphemes:
1. Change of category
2. Productivity
3. Semantic consistency (consistency in meaning)
4. Position

Change of category
Derivational morphemes can change the grammatical category of the base:
- to act $_V$ — actor$_N$
- free$_{adj}$ — freedom$_N$
- hospital$_N$ — to hospitalize $_V$
- to count $_V$ — countable$_{adj}$

1

∘ quick _{adj}   quickly _{adv}

Examples where derivation does not change category are:
- ∘ Produce _v   reproduce _v
- ∘ Friend _N   friendship _N
- ∘ Practical _{adj}   impractical_{adj}

Productivity
Inflectional morphemes tend to be more productive than derivational morphemes.
Productive derivational morphemes: un-, mis, non-, -er, -less, -ation. Less productive
derivational morphemes are: en-(enslave), -hood, -dom, -fold (two-fold), a- (atypical).

Semantic Consistency
Derivational morphemes are semantically less consistent than inflectional morphemes.
1. *cars 'more than one car'*
- *tables 'more than one table'*
- *shoes 'more than one shoe'*
2. *computerize 'put into a computer' 'put into X'*
- *modernize 'make (more) modern' 'make more X'*
- *brotherize 'provide with a brother' 'provide with X'*

Position
In English, inflectional morphology occurs after derivational morphology. Inflectional
morphemes are always suffixes, whereas derivational morphemes are both suffixes and prefixes.
- Derivational suffixes:
  - ∘ -tion   action   -ness   laziness
- Derivational prefixes:
  - ∘ dis-   disbelieve   re-   rearrange