

# Table of Contents

<b>1 Basic concepts</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 What is morphology?	1
1.2 Morphology and other branches of linguistics	3
1.2.1 Semantics	3
1.2.2 Phraseology	5
1.2.3 Phonetics and phonology	7
1.2.4 Syntax	9
1.2.5 Sociolinguistics	12
1.3 What is a word?	14
1.4 Exercises	21
1.5 Further reading	22
<b>2 The internal structure of English words</b>	<b>25</b>
2.1 What is a morpheme?	25
2.2 Morphemes as signs	27
2.2.1 One signifier → more than one signified	28
2.2.2 One signified ← more than one signifier	28
2.2.3 The syntactics of a sign	29
2.2.4 The sociolinguistics of a sign	30
2.2.5 The signified as the most important sign component	31
2.3 The distribution of morphs	33
2.4 The segmentation of words into morphemes	39
2.4.1 Anisomorphism. Full-idiomaticity	39
2.4.2 A purely semantic approach	40
2.4.3 Nida's purely formal approach	40
2.4.4 Nida's approach and the conception of differential meaning	43
2.4.5 Mel'čuk's theory of quasi-linguistic units	44
2.4.6 Anisomorphism. Partial idiomaticity	45
2.4.7 Anisomorphism. Additional meanings	47
2.5 The hierarchy of morphs and units alike	50
2.5.1 Affixes versus roots	51
2.5.2 Combining form as a distinct morpheme type?	53
2.5.3 One signifier → both a root and an affix	55
2.5.4 Typology of affixes	56

2.5.5 Typology of roots	59
2.6 Exercises	60
2.7 Further reading	61
<b>3 Analyzing English lexemes</b>	<b>63</b>
3.1 What is a lexeme?	63
3.2 The structure of a lexeme	64
3.2.1 The lex of a lexeme	64
3.2.2 The typology of lexes	66
3.2.3 The signified of a lexeme	66
3.2.4 Three-component anisomorphic lexemes	67
3.2.5 Anisomorphic lexemes realized by phrases and sentences	68
3.2.6 How to distinguish between full-, semi-, and quasi-idioms?	70
3.3 Lexemes and vocables	72
3.3.1 Relations between members of the same vocable	72
3.4 Lexemes and lexeme families	74
3.5 Exercises	75
3.6 Further reading	76
<b>4 Word-formation: basic issues</b>	<b>79</b>
4.1 Lexeme-formation versus lex-formation	79
4.2 Lexeme-formation	80
4.2.1 Purely semantic mechanisms	80
4.2.2 Purely formal mechanisms	81
4.2.3 Mechanisms involving formal and semantic modifications	83
4.2.4 Diachronic and synchronic perspectives	86
4.2.5 Why do speakers of English create new lexemes?	89
4.2.6 The establishment of new lexemes	92
4.2.7 The non-institutionalization of new lexemes	94
4.2.8 Productivity	99
4.3 Lex-formation	103
4.3.1 Lex-forming clipping	104
4.3.2 Lex-forming suppletion	104
4.3.3 Lex-forming abbreviation	105
4.3.4 Lex-forming borrowing	106
4.3.5 Lex-forming apophony	106
4.3.6 Lex-forming affixation	106
4.3.7 Lex-forming syntactics' change	107
4.3.8 Lex-forming orthographic modification	108

4.4 Exercises	108
4.5 Further reading	110
<b>5 Lexeme-building mechanisms</b>	<b>111</b>
5.1 Semantic change	111
5.1.1 Mechanisms of semantic change	112
5.1.2 Types of metonymies	112
5.1.3 Types of metaphors	114
5.1.4 Morphological conversion	115
5.1.5 Productivity	124
5.2 Lexeme-manufacturing	127
5.2.1 Productivity	129
5.3 Lexeme-building borrowing	130
5.3.1 Productivity	131
5.4 Lexeme-building affixation	133
5.4.1 Affixes and their signifieds	133
5.4.2 Affixes and their syntactics	134
5.4.3 Productivity	141
5.5 Lexeme-building apophony	143
5.5.1 Productivity	145
5.6 Compounding	145
5.6.1 Compounding as an anisomorphic mechanism	146
5.6.2 The semantics of compounding	148
5.6.3 Endocentric and exocentric compounding	152
5.6.4 Compounding from a formal point of view	156
5.6.5 Compounds and phrases	159
5.6.6 Productivity	162
5.7 Blending	163
5.7.1 Productivity	165
5.8 Idiomatization of phrases and sentences	166
5.8.1 Productivity	167
5.9 Back-formation	168
5.9.1 Productivity	170
5.10 Exercises	171
5.11 Further reading	172
<b>6 Inflectional morphology</b>	<b>173</b>
6.1 Grammatical category	173
6.2 Types of grammatical categories	174

6.3	Wordform-building mechanisms	176
6.3.1	Inflectional affixation	176
6.3.2	Analytic formation	177
6.3.3	Grammatical apophony	177
6.3.4	Grammatical suppletion	180
6.3.5	Signifier-sharing	181
6.3.6	Allowordforms	181
6.3.7	Productivity	182
6.4	Syntactic grammemes in English	183
6.4.1	Why do we need the passive voice?	183
6.4.2	Middle voice in English?	184
6.4.3	What can be passivized?	186
6.4.4	<i>Get</i> -passives	187
6.4.5	Types of cases	188
6.4.6	Cases in English	189
6.4.7	Functions of case	191
6.4.8	Semantic function of case?	192
6.5	Semantic grammemes in English	194
6.5.1	Typology of temporal meanings	194
6.5.2	No future tense in English	196
6.5.3	Idiomatic uses of temporal wordforms	198
6.5.4	Typology of aspectual meanings	200
6.5.5	Aspects in English	202
6.5.6	Moods in English	205
6.5.7	Person	209
6.5.8	Number	212
6.5.9	Degrees of comparison	214
6.5.10	Numerical qualification	216
6.6	Exercises	218
6.7	Further reading	220
	<b>Key to exercises</b>	<b>221</b>
	<b>References</b>	<b>225</b>
	<b>Index</b>	<b>233</b>