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MODULE-8

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**SYLLABUS
MA ENGLISH (SEM-II)
PAPER-IX
ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND WRITING (GND UNIVERSITY, ASR)**

- **SECTION–A**

Words and Morphemes, Morphemes and affixes, **Morphophonemic changes**, Free and bound morphemes, Word formation processes in English.

- **SECTION–B**

Parts of speech, Form and Function; Verb and Verb phrase: Verbal forms, regular and irregular verbs, Auxiliaries: Tense and aspects; Noun and Noun Phrase, Determiners and sequence of determiners, Reference; Adjective: Attributive and predicative; Comparison and intensification; Adverb and adverbials, Place relation, time relation; Adjunct, Disjunct and Conjunct; Preposition and prepositional phrase; The Simple sentence: basic sentence patterns; concord.

- **SECTION–C**

Co-ordination; conjunctions; The complex sentence; subordination; Finite and non-finite clauses; Relative clauses; Apposition; restrictive and non-restrictive clauses, Adverbial clauses and its types; Complement clauses and the complex noun phrases; Cohesion in text; Sentence / clause connectors, ellipsis, substitution, discourse reference

- **SECTION–D**

Applied Grammar and Composition

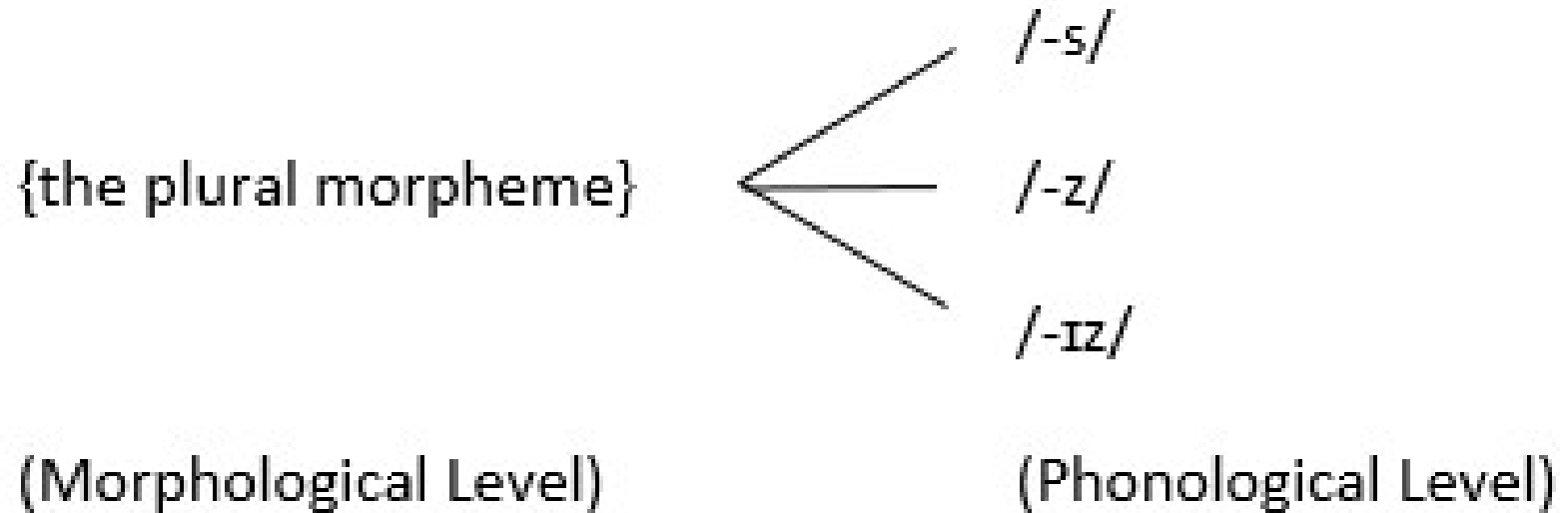
Basic Sentence Faults (Section 6-14); Effective Sentences (Section 33-36); The Whole Composition (Section 31); Effective Paragraphs (Section 32)

MORPHOPHONEMICS

DEFINITION

- Morphophonemics is that branch of linguistics which studies the interaction between morphology and phonology. Morphology is the study of morphemes; and a morpheme is a meaning based abstract concept which sometimes appears in various phonological shapes. Morphophonemics thus provides an understanding of how morphemes operate at the level of phonology. 'Morphophonemics' is the term used mostly in American linguistics. In British linguistics, 'morphophonology' and sometimes even the shorter term 'morphonology' are used as its synonyms. The following are some of the morphophonemic rules applicable to English:

1. THE PLURAL MORPHEME



- i. If a noun ends in a voiceless sound other than any one of the three voiceless sibilants /tʃ, s, ʃ/, the plural morpheme at the end of that noun is realized as /-s/:

cat - /kæt/

cats - /kæts/

rat - /ræt/

rats - /ræts/

map - /mæp/

maps - /mæps/

park - /pɑ:k/

parks - /pɑ:ks/

roof - /ru:f/

roofs - /ru:fs/

birth - /bɜ:θ/

births - /bɜ:θs/

- ii. If a noun ends in a voiced sound other than any one of the three voiced sibilants /dʒ, z, ʒ/, the plural morpheme at the end of that noun is realized as /z/:

bed - /bed/

beds - /bedz/

dog - /dɒg/

dogs - /dɒgz/

pen - /pen/

pens - /penz/

home - /həʊm/

homes - /həʊmz/

cow - /kaʊ/

cows - /kaʊz/

song - /sɒŋ/

songs - /sɒŋz/

bottle - /'bɒtl/

bottles - /'bɒtlz/

eye - /aɪ/

eyes - /aɪz/

iii. If a noun ends in any one of the six sibilant sounds /tʃ, dʒ, s, z, ʃ, ʒ/, the plural morpheme at the end of that noun is realized as /-ɪz/:

kiss - /kɪs/

kisses - /'kɪsɪz/

rose - /rəʊz/

roses - /'rəʊzɪz/

wish - /wɪʃ/

wishes - /'wɪʃɪz/

garage - /'gærɑ:ʒ/

garages - /'gærɑ:ʒɪz/

church - /tʃɜ:tʃ/

churches - /'tʃɜ:tʃɪz/

judge - /dʒʌdʒ/

judges - /'dʒʌdʒɪz/

EXCEPTIONS:

The four types of exceptions to these pluralization rules are as follows:

a) There are nouns in which the consonant at the end of the base is changed before the rule related to the plural morpheme is applied:

□ /θ/ → /ðz/

bath - /bɑ:θ/

baths - /bɑ:ðz/

mouth - /maʊθ/

mouths - /maʊðz/

path - /pɑ:θ/

paths - /pɑ:ðz/

□ /f/ → /vz/ (only when 'f' in spelling becomes 'ves')

half - /hɑ:f/

halves - /hɑ:vz/

life - /laɪf/

lives - /laɪvz/

thief - /θi:f/

thieves - /θi:vz/

wife - /waɪf/

wives - /waɪvz/

But: -

chief - /tʃi:f/

chiefs - /tʃi:fs/

- /s/ → /zɪz/ (in some cases only)
house - /haʊs/ houses - /'haʊzɪz/

b) There are some nouns in which the plural morpheme is realized in terms of a change of vowel:

tooth - /tu:θ/

teeth - /ti:θ/

foot - /fʊt/

feet - /fi:t/

goose - /gu:z/

geese - /gi:z/

mouse - /maʊs/

mice - /maɪs/

man - /mæn/

men - /men/

woman - /'wʊmən/

women - /'wɪmɪn/

c) There are nouns in which the plural morpheme is realized as /-ən/
or /-rən/:

ox - /ɒks/

oxen - /'ɒksən/

child - /tʃaɪld/

child - /'tʃɪldrən/

d) There are nouns in which the plural morpheme is realized in the form of a zero morph:

deer - /diə/

sheep - /ʃi:p/

aircraft - /'eəkrɑ:ft/

Chinese - /tʃaɪ'ni:z/

Japanese - /,dʒæpə'ni:z/

Swiss - /swɪs/

deer - /diə/

sheep - /ʃi:p/

aircraft - /'eəkrɑ:ft/

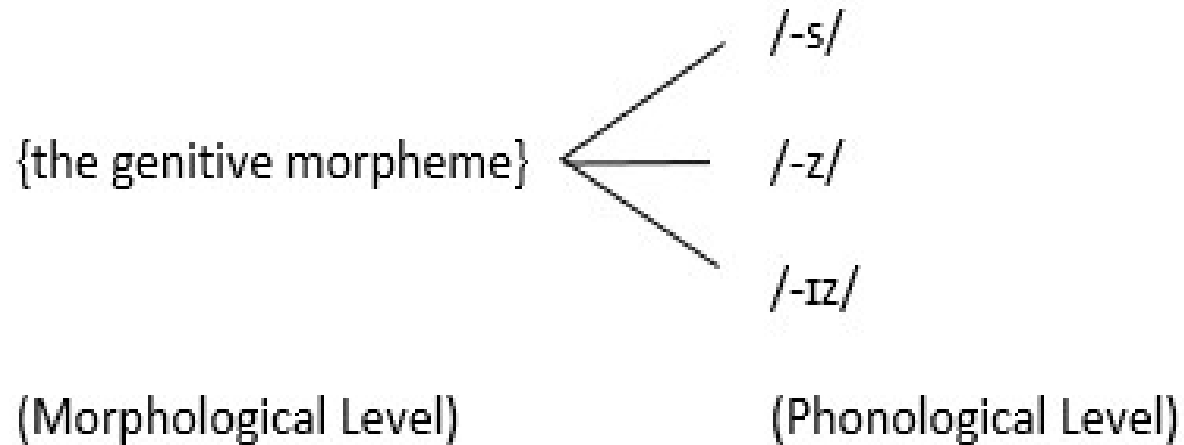
Chinese - /tʃaɪ'ni:z/

Japanese - /,dʒæpə'ni:z/

Swiss - /swɪs/

Note: - The morphophonemic rules regarding **the genitive morpheme** and **the third person singular present (TSP)** morpheme are identical with the pluralization rules stated above.

2. THE GENETIVE (POSSESSIVE) MORPHEME



- i. If a noun ends in a voiceless sound other than any one of the three voiceless sibilants /tʃ, s, ʃ/, the genitive morpheme at the end of that noun is realized as /-s/:

Hamlet - /'hæmlɪt/

Hamlet's - /'hæmlɪts/

dentist - /'dentɪst/

dentist's - /'dentɪsts/

Philip - /'fɪlɪp/

Philip's - /'fɪlɪps/

Kenneth - /'kenɪθ/

Kenneth's - /'kenɪθs/

Isaac - /'aɪzək/

Isaac's - /'aɪzəks/

Randolph - /'rændəlf/

Randolph's - /'rændəlfz/

- ii. If a noun ends in a voiced sound other than any one of the three voiced sibilants /dʒ, z, ʒ/, the genitive morpheme at the end of that noun is realized as /z/:

Helen - /'helən/

Helen's - /'helənz/

Adam - /'ædəm/

Adam's - /'ædəmz/

Henry - /'henrɪ/

Henry's - /'henrɪz/

Michael - /'maɪkəl/

Michael's - /'maɪkəlz/

Richard - /'rɪtʃəd/

Richard's - /'rɪtʃədz/

brother - /'brʌðə/

brother's - /'brʌðəz/

iii. If a noun ends in any one of the six sibilant sounds /tʃ, dʒ, s, z, ʃ, ʒ/, the genitive morpheme at the end of that noun is realized as /-ɪz/:

church - /tʃɜ:tʃ/

church's - /'tʃɜ:tʃɪz/

judge - /dʒʌdʒ/

judge's - /'dʒʌdʒɪz/

Neeraj - /'ni:rədʒ/

Neeraj's - /'ni:rədʒɪz/

Keats - /ki:ts/

Keats' - /'ki:tsɪz/

Bruce - /bru:s/

Bruce's - /'bru:sɪz/

Marsh - /mɑ:ʃ/

Marsh's - /'mɑ:ʃɪz/

George - /dʒɔ:dʒ/

George's - /'dʒɔ:dʒɪz/

EXCEPTIONS:

The exceptions to the genitive rules are listed below:

- a) In the case of singular proper nouns ending in /z/, the genitive morpheme is realized as /-IZ/ or as zero. However, the more common form is /-IZ/:

Charles - /tʃɑ:lz/	Charles's - /'tʃɑ:lzɪz/	or	Charles' - /tʃɑ:lz/
Dickens - /'dɪkɪnz/	Dickens's - /'dɪkɪnzɪz/	or	Dickens' - /'dɪkɪnz/
Forbes - /fɔ:bz/	Forbes's - /'fɔ:bzɪz/	or	Forbes' - /fɔ:bz/

b) In the case of plural nouns ending in ‘-s’, the genitive morpheme is realized as zero:

boys - /bɔɪz/

students - /'stju:dənts/

teachers - /'ti:tʃəs/

officers - /'ɒfɪsəz/

boys' (hostel) - /bɔɪz/

students' (union) - /'stju:dənts/

teachers' (flats) - /'ti:tʃəs/

officers' (mess) - /'ɒfɪsəz/

c) In the following two types of examples, the genitive morpheme is realized as zero:

- In a number of fixed expressions, e.g.

for Jesus' sake /'dʒi:zəs/

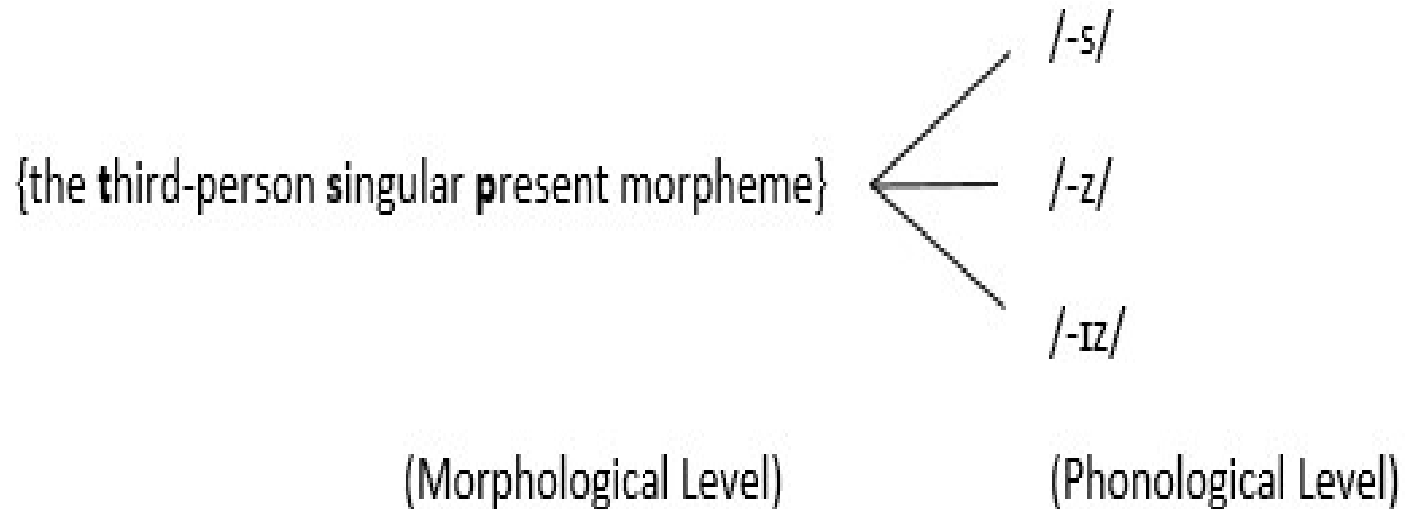
for goodness' sake /'gʊdnəs/

- In the case of Greek names of more than one syllable, e.g.

Sophocles' plays /'sɒfəkli:z/

Socrates' disciple /'sɒkrəti:z/

3. THE THIRD-PERSON SINGULAR PRESENT (TSP) MORPHEME



- i. If a verb ends in a voiceless sound other than any one of the three voiceless sibilants /tʃ, s, ʃ/, the TSP morpheme (i.e. ‘-s/-es’ inflection) at the end of that verb is realized as /-s/:

hope - /həʊp/

hopes - /həʊps/

cut - /kʌt/

cuts - /kʌts/

walk - /wɔ:k/

walks - /wɔ:ks/

talk - /tɔ:k/

talks - /tɔ:ks/

cough - /kɒf/

coughs - /kɒfs/

laugh - /lɑ:f/

laughs - /lɑ:fs/

- ii. If a verb ends in a voiced sound other than any one of the three voiced sibilants /dʒ, z, ʒ/, the TSP morpheme (i.e. ‘-s/-es’ inflection) at the end of that verb is realized as /-z/:

buy - /baɪ/

buys - /baɪz/

pay - /peɪ/

pays - /peɪz/

rub - /rʌb/

rubs - /rʌbz/

beg - /beg/

begs - /begz/

climb - /klaɪm/

climbs - /klaɪmz/

grin - /grɪn/

grins - /grɪnz/

settle - /'setl/

settles - /'setlz/

iii. If a verb ends in any one of the six sibilant sounds /tʃ, dʒ, s, z, ʃ, ʒ/, the TSP morpheme (i.e. ‘-s/-es’ inflection) at the end of that verb is realized as /-ɪz/:

mix - /mɪks/

mixes - /'mɪksɪz/

lose - /luːz/

loses - /'luːzɪz/

wash - /wɒʃ/

washes - /'wɒʃɪz/

touch - /tʌtʃ/

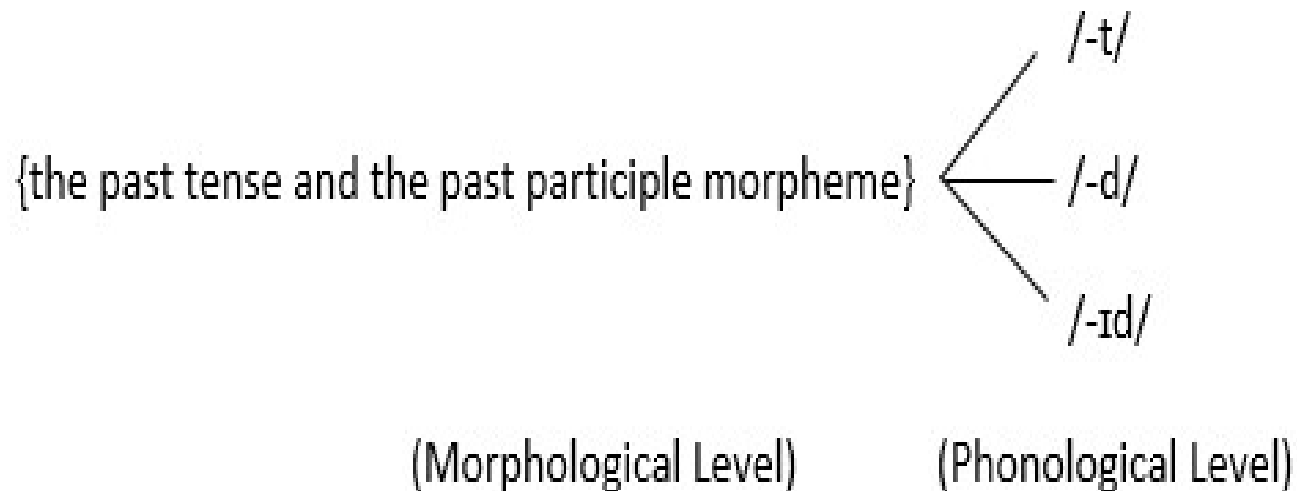
touches - /'tʌtʃɪz/

budge - /bʌdʒ/

budges - /'bʌdʒɪz/

4. THE PAST TENSE MORPHEME AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE MORPHEME

This rule applies only in the case of regular verbs.



- i. If a verb ends in a voiceless sound other than /t/, the past tense morpheme or the past participle morpheme is realized as /-t/:

hope - /həʊp/

hoped - /həʊpt/

stop - /stɒp/

stopped - /stɒpt/

talk - /tɔ:k/

talked - /tɔ:kt/

walk - /wɔ:k/

walked - /wɔ:kt/

miss - /mɪs/

missed - /mɪst/

hiss - /hɪs/

hissed - /hɪst/

march - /mɑ:tʃ/

marched - /mɑ:tʃt/

search - /sɜ:tʃ/

searched - /sɜ:tʃt/

rush - /rʌʃ/

rushed - /rʌʃt/

push - /pʊʃ/

pushed - /pʊʃt/

reach - /ri:tʃ/

reached - /ri:tʃt/

kick - /kɪk/

kicked - /kɪkt/

- ii. If a verb ends in a voiced sound other than /d/, the past tense morpheme or the past participle morpheme is realized as /-d/:

play - /pleɪ/

played - /pleɪd/

cry - /kraɪ/

cried - /kraɪd/

bomb - /bɒm/

bombed - /bɒmd/

sin - /sɪn/

sinned - /sɪnd/

hug - /hʌg/

hugged - /hʌgd/

budge - /bʌdʒ/

budged - /bʌdʒd/

iii. If a verb ends in /t/ or /d/, the past tense morpheme or the past participle morpheme is realized as /-ɪd/:

part - /pɑ:t/

parted - /'pɑ:tɪd/

want - /wɒnt/

wanted - /'wɒntɪd/

hunt - /hʌnt/

hunted - /'hʌntɪd/

shunt - /ʃʌnt/

shunted - /'ʃʌntɪd/

decide - /dɪ'saɪd/

decided - /dɪ'saɪdɪd/

guard - /gɑ:d/

guarded - /'gɑ:dɪd/

nod - /nɒd/

nodded - /'nɒdɪd/

guide - /gaɪd/

guided - /'gaɪdɪd/

EXCEPTIONS:

The following five types of irregular verbs are exceptions to the above rules:

a) Verbs in which all the three forms are the same –

burst	burst	burst
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
put	put	put

* 'read-/ri:d/ read-/red/ read-/red/' is a special case.

b) Verbs in which all the three forms are different –

begin	began	begun
choose	chose	chosen
do	did	done
go	went	gone
wear	wore	worn

c) Verbs in which the past tense form is the same as the past participle form –

bring	brought	brought
find	found	found
keep	kept	kept
sit	sat	sat
teach	taught	taught

d) Verbs in which the base form is the same as the past participle form –

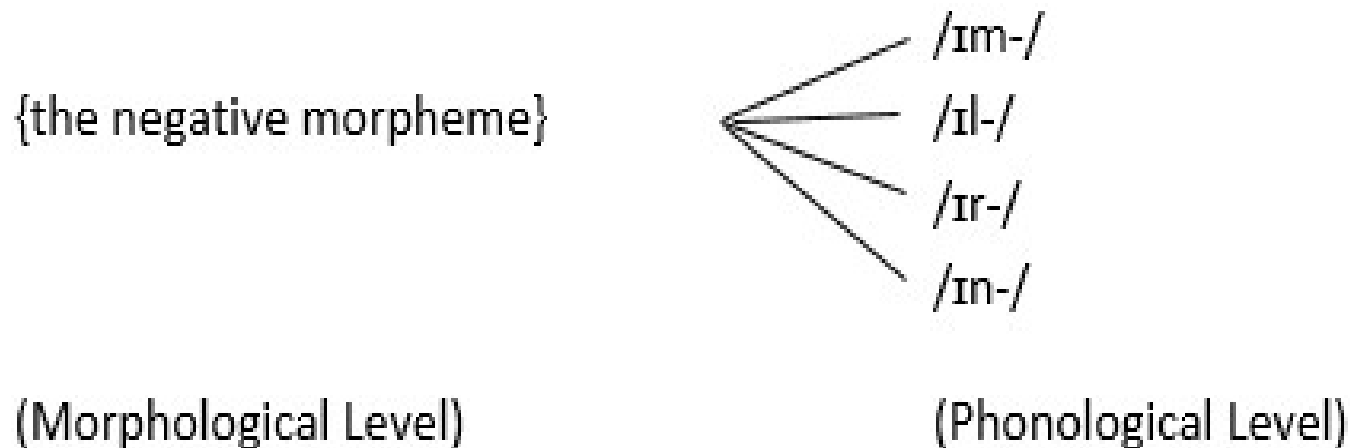
come	came	come
run	ran	run

e) Verbs in which the base form is the same as the past tense form –

beat - /bi:t/ beat - /bi:t/ beaten - /'bi:tŋ/

5. THE NEGATIVE MORPHEME {in-}

Note: - It may be pointed out here that the negative prefixes {in-} and {un-} are not allomorphs of the same morpheme.



- i. If a word begins with any one of the bilabial sounds /p, b, m/, the negative morpheme prefixed to that word is realized as /ɪm-/:

possible - /'pɒsɪbəl/

impossible - /ɪm'pɒsɪbəl/

probable - /'prɒbəbəl/

improbable - /ɪm'prɒbəbəl/

pure - /pjʊə/

impure - /ɪm'pjʊə/

proper - /'prɒpə/

improper - /ɪm'prɒpə/

balance - /'bæləns/

imbalance - /ɪm'bæləns/

mobile - /'məʊbaɪl/

immobile - /ɪ'məʊbaɪl/

mortal - /'mɔ:təl/

immortal - /ɪ'mɔ:təl/

moral - /'mɒrəl/

immoral - /ɪ'mɒrəl/

mature - /mə'tʃʊə/

immature - /,ɪmə'tʃʊə/

ii. If a word begins with /l/ sound, the negative morpheme prefixed to that word is realized as /ɪl-/:

legal - /'li:ɡl/

illegal - /ɪ'li:ɡl/

legible - /'ledʒɪbəl/

illegible - /ɪ'ledʒɪbəl/

legitimate - /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/

illegitimate - /ɪlɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/

logical - /'lɒdʒɪkəl/

illogical - /ɪ'lɒdʒɪkəl/

iii. If a word begins with /r/ sound, the negative morpheme prefixed to that word is realized as /ɪr-/:

responsible - /rɪ'spɒnsɪbəl/	irresponsible - /,ɪrɪ'spɒnsɪbəl/
regular - /'regjʊlə/	irregular - /ɪ'regjʊlə/
regularity - /,regjʊ'lærɪtɪ/	irregularity - /ɪ,regjʊ'lærɪtɪ/
relevant - /'reləvənt/	irrelevant - /ɪ'reləvənt/
rational - /'ræʃnəl/	irrational - /ɪ'ræʃnəl/

iv. If a word begins with any one of the velar sounds /k, g/, the negative morpheme prefixed to that word is realized either as /ɪŋ-/ or as /ɪn-/:

capable - /'keɪpəbəl/

incapable - /ɪn'keɪpəbəl/

coherent - /kəʊ'hɪərənt/

incoherent - /,ɪnkəʊ'hɪərənt/

complete - /kəm'pli:t/

incomplete - /,ɪnkəm'pli:t/

comparable - /'kɒmpərəbəl/

incomparable - /ɪn'kɒmpərəbəl/

gratitude - /'grætɪtju:d/

ingratitude - /ɪn'grætɪtju:d/

- v. If a word begins with any of sounds (including all vowels) except discussed above, the negative morpheme prefixed to that word is realized as /In-/:

tolerable - /'tɒlərəbəl/

intolerable - /In'tɒlərəbəl/

temperate - /'tempərət/

intemperate - /In'tempərət/

transitive - /'trænsɪtɪv/

intransitive - /In'trænsɪtɪv/

dependent - /dɪ'pendənt/

independent - /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/

destructible - /dɪ'strʌktɪbəl/

indestructible - /,ɪndɪ'strʌktɪbəl/

describable - /dɪ'skraɪbəbəl/

indescribable - /,ɪndɪ'skraɪbəbəl/

formal - /'fɔ:məl/

informal - /In'fɔ:məl/

flexible - /'fleksɪbəl/

inflexible - /In'fleksɪbəl/

famous - /'feɪməs/

infamous - /'ɪnfəməs/

valuable - /'væljʊəbəl/

invaluable - /In'væljʊəbəl/

valid - /'væliɪd/

visible - /'vɪzɪbəl/

sane - /seɪn/

sincere - /sɪn'sɪə/

sensitive - /'sensɪtɪv/

justice - /'dʒʌstɪs/

numerable - /'nju:mərəbəl/

active - /'æktɪv/

organic - /ɔ:'gænɪk/

adequate - /'ædɪkwət/

accurate - /'ækjʊrət/

operative - /'ɒpərətɪv/

invalid - /ɪn'væliɪd/

invisible - /ɪn'vɪzɪbəl/

insane - /ɪn'seɪn/

insincere - /,ɪnsɪn'sɪə/

insensitive - /ɪn'sensɪtɪv/

injustice - /ɪn'dʒʌstɪs/

innumerable - /ɪ'nju:mərəbəl/

inactive - /ɪn'æktɪv/

inorganic - /,ɪnɔ:'gænɪk/

inadequate - /ɪn'ædɪkwət/

inaccurate - /ɪn'ækjʊrət/

inoperative - /ɪn'ɒpərətɪv/

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