

I'm not robot!

- final fricatives voiced before PLURAL.

knife – *knive-s* (*chief* – *chief-s*), *house* – *hous-es*, *cloth* – *clothe-s*

- final frivatives voiced before derivational suffixes

elf – *elv-ish*, *thief* – *thieve-dom* – but nowadays voiceless: *wolf* – *wolf-ish*, *deaf* – *deaf-en*

- final fricatives voiced when nouns are verbalized

proof – *prove*, *belief* – *believe*, *calf* – *calve*, *life* – *live*, *sheath* – *sheathe*, *bath* – *bathe*, *use* – *use*, *house* – *house*, *grass* – *graze*, *advice* – *advise*
(but *knife* – *knife/*knife*)

ALLOMORPHS

- Forms with the same meaning but slightly different sound-shapes, and the difference is predictable.
- Example: sincere/sincerity, severe/severity, confuse/confusion

TYPES OF ALLOMORPHS

1. ADDITIVE ALLOMORPHS

- The suffix – ed wich can be pronounced as either / -t/, or /-d/ or /-ld/:
- ask + - ed / a : sk/ + / -t/
- liv(e) + ed / llv/ + / -d/
- Need + - ed /nid:d/ + / -ld



Examples of allomorphy

- allomorphs of the root *knig-* 'book' in the following forms which differ in their final consonants: *kniga* [kn'ig-] (Nsg), *knige* [kn'ig'-] (Lsg), *knig* [kn'ik-] (Gpl), *knižka* [kn'iš-] (dim Nsg), *knižek* [kn'iž-] (dim Gpl)
 - final segment of morpheme can be g, g', k, š or ž
- allomorphs of dative singular marker: *studentu* [u] 'student', *studentke* [e] 'student (fem)', *dveri* [i] 'door'
 - morpheme can be u, e or i



A variant pronunciation of a morpheme For other uses, see Pseudomorph. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Allomorph" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) In linguistics, an allomorph is a variant phonetic form of a morpheme, or, a unit of meaning that varies in sound and spelling without changing the meaning.[1] The term allomorph describes the realization of phonological variations for a specific morpheme.[1] The different allomorphs that a morpheme can become are governed by morphophonemic rules. These phonological rules determine what phonetic form, or specific pronunciation, a morpheme will take based on the phonological or morphological context in which they appear.[2] Allomorphs in English English has several morphemes that vary in sound but not in meaning such as past tense morphemes, plural morphemes, and negative morphemes. Past tense allomorphs For example, in English, a past tense morpheme is -ed. It occurs in several allomorphs depending on its phonological environment, assimilating voicing of the previous segment or inserting a schwa after an alveolar stop:[1] as /əd/ or /ɪd/ in verbs whose stem ends with the alveolar stops /t/ or /d/, such as 'hunted' /hʌntɪd/ or 'banded' /bændɪd/ as /ɪ/ in verbs whose stem ends with voiceless phonemes other than /t/, such as 'fished' /fɪʃt/ as /d/ in verbs whose stem ends with voiced phonemes other than /d/, such as 'buzzed' /bʌzɪd/ The "other than" restrictions above are typical for allomorphy: if the allomorphy conditions are ordered from most restrictive (in this case, after an alveolar stop) to least restrictive, then the first matching case usually "wins". Thus, the above conditions could be rewritten as follows: as /əd/ or /ɪd/ when the stem ends with the alveolar stops /t/ or /d/ as /ɪ/ when the stem ends with voiceless phonemes as /d/ elsewhere The /t/ allomorph does not appear after stem-final /t/ although the latter is voiceless is then explained by /əd/ appearing in that environment, together with the fact that the environments are ordered. Likewise, the /d/ allomorph does not appear after stem-final /d/ because the earlier clause for the /əd/ allomorph takes priority; the /d/ allomorph does not appear after stem-final voiceless phoneme because the preceding clause for the /t/ takes priority. Irregular past tense forms, such as "broke" or "was/ were," can be seen as still more specific cases since they are confined to certain lexical items, such as the verb "break," which take priority over the general cases listed above.[1] Plural Allomorphs The plural morpheme in English, is typically realized by adding an s or es to the end of the noun. However, the plural morpheme actually has three different allomorphs: [s], [z], and [əz]. The specific pronunciation that a plural morpheme takes on is determined by the following morphological rules:[2] Assume that the basic form of the plural morpheme, /z/, is [z] (ex. bags /bægz/) The morpheme /z/ becomes [əz] by inserting an [ə] before [z] when a noun ends in a sibilant (ex. buses /bʌsəz/) Change the morpheme /z/ to a voiceless [s] when a noun ends in a voiceless sound (ex. caps /kæps/) Negative allomorphs In English, the negative prefix in has three allomorphs: [nɪ-], [ɪn-], and [ɪm-]. The phonetic form that the negative morpheme /nɪ/ takes on is determined by the following morphological rules:[3] the negative morpheme /nɪ/ becomes [nɪ] when preceding an alveolar consonant (eg. intolerant /ɪn'tɒlərənt/) the morpheme /nɪ/ becomes [ɪn] when preceding a velar consonant (eg. incongruous /ɪn'kɒŋgrʊəs/) the morpheme /nɪ/ becomes [ɪm] when preceding a bilabial consonant (eg. improper /ɪm'prɒpər/) Suffix Allomorphs in the Sami languages The Sami languages have a trochaic pattern of alternating stressed and unstressed syllables. The vowels and consonants allowed in an unstressed syllable differ from those allowed in a stressed syllable. Consequently, every suffix and inflectional ending has two forms, and the form that is used depends on the stress pattern of the word it is attached to. For example, in Northern Sami, there is the causative verb suffix -hit- ahttit, where -hit is selected when it would be the third syllable (and the preceding verb has two syllables), and -ahttit is selected when it would be the third and fourth syllable (and the preceding verb has three syllables): goarru-t has two syllables, so when suffixed the result is goaru-hi-t. nanom-it has three syllables, so when suffixed the result is nanom-ahtti-t. The same applies to inflectional patterns in the Sami languages as well, which are divided into even stems and odd stems.[4][5] Stem allomorphy Allomorphy can also exist in stems or roots, as in Classical Sanskrit.[1] Vāk (voice) Singular Plural Nominative /va:k/ /va:ʃ-as/ Genitive /va:ʃ-as/ /va:ʃ-a-m/ Instrumental /va:ʃ-a/ /va:g-bʰis/ Locative /va:ʃ-i/ /va:k-ṣi/ There are three allomorphs of the stem: /va:k/, /va:ʃ/ and /va:g/. The allomorphs are conditioned by the particular case-marking suffixes. The form of the stem /va:k/, found in the nominative singular and locative plural, is the etymological form of the morpheme. Pre-Indic palatalization of velars resulted in the variant form /va:ʃ/, which was initially phonologically conditioned. The conditioning can still be seen in the locative singular form for which the /ʃ/ is followed by the high front vowel /i/. However, subsequent merging of /e/ and /o/ into /a/ made the alternation unpredictable on phonetic grounds in the genitive case (both singular and plural) as well as the nominative plural and instrumental singular. Thus, allomorphy was no longer directly related to phonological processes. Phonological conditioning also accounts for the /va:g/ form in the instrumental plural in which the /g/ assimilates in voicing to the following /bʰ/. [1] History The term was originally used to describe variations in chemical structure. It was first applied to language (in writing) in 1948, by Fatih Sat and Sibel Merye in Language XXIV.[6] See also Null allomorph Alternation (linguistics) Allophone Consonant mutation Grassmann's Law Suppletion References ^ a b c d e f TARNI, PRASAD (2019-07-01). A COURSE IN LINGUISTICS, THIRD EDITION. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. ISBN 978-93-88028-96-7. ^ a b Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Robert; Hyams, Nina (2018). An Introduction to Language (11th ed.). Cengage Learning. pp. 218-220. ISBN 9781337559577. ^ Moravcsik, Edith (2019-11-11). "Accounting for Variation in Language". Open Linguistics. 5 (1): 369-382. doi:10.1515/opli-2019-0020. S2CID 208141142. ^ Jeffers, Robert; Lehiste, Ilse (1982). Principles and Methods for Historical Linguistics. The MIT Press. ISBN 9780262600118. ^ Fromkin, Victoria; Rodman, Robert; Hyams, Nina (2003). An Introduction to Language (9th ed.). Wadsworth Cengage Learning. pp. 268-272. ISBN 9781439082416. ^ Oxford English Dictionary Online: Entry 50006103. Accessed: 2006-09-05 Retrieved from " In phonology, an allomorph is a variant form of a morpheme. (A morpheme is the smallest unit of a language.) For example, the plural in English has three different morphs, making plural an allomorph, because there are alternatives. Not all plurals are formed in the same way; they're made in English with three different morphs: /s/, /z/, and [əz], as in kicks, cats, and sizes, respectively. For example, "when we find a group of different morphs, all versions of one morpheme, we can use the prefix allo- (= one of a closely related set) and describe them as allomorphs of that morpheme. "Take the morpheme 'plural.' Note that it can be attached to a number of lexical morphemes to produce structures like 'cat + plural,' 'bus + plural,' 'sheep + plural,' and 'man + plural.' In each of these examples, the actual forms of the morphs that result from the morpheme 'plural' are different. Yet they are all allomorphs of the one morpheme. So, in addition to /s/ and /əz/, another allomorph of 'plural' in English seems to be a zero-morph because the plural form of sheep is actually 'sheep + ∅.' When we look at 'man + plural,' we have a vowel change in the word...as the morph that produces the 'irregular' plural form men." (George Yule, "The Study of Language," 4th ed. Cambridge University Press, 2010) Past tense is another morpheme that has multiple morphs and is thus an allomorph. When you form the past tense, you add the sounds /t/, /d/, and /əd/ to words to put them in past tense, such as in talked, grabbed, and wanted, respectively. "Completely arbitrary allomorphs, such as English went (go + past tense), are relatively rare in the lexicon, and occur almost exclusively with a few very frequent words. This unpredictable kind of allomorphy is called suppletion." (Paul Georg Meyer, "Synchronic English Linguistics: An Introduction," 3rd ed., Gunter Narr Verlag, 2005) Depending on the context, allomorphs can vary in shape and pronunciation without changing meaning, and the formal relation between phonological allomorphs is called an alternation. "[A]n underlying morpheme can have multiple surface level allomorphs (recall that the prefix 'allo' means 'other'). That is, what we think of as a single unit (a single morpheme) can actually have more than one pronunciation (multiple allomorphs)...We can use the following analogy: phoneme: allophone = morpheme: allomorph." (Paul W. Justice, "Relevant Linguistics: An Introduction to the Structure and Use of English for Teachers," 2nd ed. CSLI, 2004) For example, "[t]he indefinite article is a good example of a morpheme with more than one allomorph. It is realized by the two forms a and an. The sound at the beginning of the following word determines the allomorph that is selected. If the word following the indefinite article begins with a consonant, the allomorph a is selected, but if it begins with a vowel the allomorph an is used instead..." "[Allomorphs of a morpheme are in complementary distribution. This means that they cannot substitute for each other. Hence, we cannot replace one allomorph of a morpheme by another allomorph of that morpheme and change meaning." (Francis Katamba, "English Words: Structure, History, Usage," 2nd ed. Routledge, 2004) The term's adjectival use is allomorphic. Its etymology derives from the Greek, "other" + "form."

