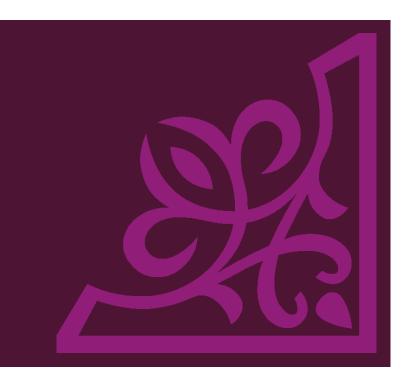
ALLOMORPHS

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What is an Allomorph?

- An allomorph is: the phonemic form of a morpheme.
- For example, the (-ed) morpheme has three allomorphs /t/, /d/, and / Id/.

The allomorph /t/ occurs after voiceless consonants except /t/ ... smashed /t/

The allomorph /d/ occurs after voiced sounds except /d/... cleaned /d/

The allomorph /id/ occurs after /t/ and /d/ painted /Id/ added /Id/

(each one of these phonemic forms (allomorphs) can never occur in the position of each other and that what is called Complementary Distribution CD)

Complementary distribution (CD) means that each one of the different phonemic forms of the same morpheme can never occur in a position or positions where the other form(s) can occur.



MORE EXAMPLES

- deep depth Two allomorphs of one morpheme(deep) /di:p/ /dep-/
- Press pressure two allomorphs of one morpheme (press)
 /pres/ /preʃ-/
- Cats dogs pages three allomorphs of one morpheme (-s pl)
 /s/ /z/ /Iz/
- divine divinity two allomorphs of one morpheme(divine)
 /dIvaIn/ /dIvIn.../



<u>NOTE:</u>



- Not all morphemes have more than one phonemic form, many morphemes in English have only one phonemic form (one allomorph)even after attaching them to other morphemes.
- Ex:
- **boy**, **boy**hood, **boy**ish, **boy**s..... in all of them the morpheme (boy) is pronounce as /**bol**/so it is the only allomorph for this morpheme.
- equip, equipage, equipment,... the morpheme (equip) in all of these words is pronounced as /IkwIp/ so there is only one allomorph for this morpheme which is /IkwIp/

