

UDK: 811.111'27

Primljeno: 06. 03. 2020.

Pregledni rad

Review paper

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ALLOMORPH ANALYSIS IN THE NOVEL *THE GREAT GATSBY, OF MICE AND MEN, THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA*

This paper seeks to address English allomorphs, with the analysis being conducted in three novels: *The Old Man and the Sea* (*Starac i more*), written by Ernest Hemingway, *Of Mice and Men* (*O miševima i ljudima*), written by John Steinbeck and *The Great Gatsby* (*Veliki Gatsby*), written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Allomorphs are different variants of the same morpheme, i.e. different forms or spoken variants of the same morpheme. They appear due to influence of the environment, as well as due to influence of other morphemes. Thus, this paper discusses types of allomorphs as well as the reasons why they appear.

The hypothesis stated in this paper says that additive allomorphs are the most commonly used type of allomorphs in literary works in the English language, for which purpose the analysis was conducted in three mentioned novels. However, it is important to emphasize that the mentioned novels were not analyzed completely, but first one hundred pages of each novel were analyzed in order to prove the hypothesis. Although all three novels were written in different language styles, the results have shown many similarities and the main hypothesis has been proven.

Keywords: morphology; morphemes; allomorphs; additive allomorphs; allomorphs' conditioning

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper discusses the use of allomorphs in English literary works, for which purpose three novels in English have been used: *The Great Gatsby*, written by Francis Scott Fitzgerald, *Of Mice and Men*, written by John Steinbeck, and *The Old Man and the Sea*, written by Ernest Hemingway. The first two novels were written in a short time discrepancy between each other and they respectively deal with the social and behavioral topics of human existence. The third novel deals with honor and pride.

However, it is important to emphasize that the novels were not analyzed completely, but the first one hundred pages of each novel were analyzed in order to prove the hypothesis that additive allomorphs are the most commonly used type of allomorphs in literary works in the English language.

Nevertheless, even though the analysis was conducted using only one hundred pages of each novel, the results obtained could be a significant marker of the use of allomorphs not only in those novels, but probably in other literary works from the same/similar period, or at least, they could be a good basis for some future similar research.

Before dealing with the analysis, the paper introduces definitions of morphemes, allomorphs (types of allomorphs and the circumstances under which they appear).

There are four types of allomorphs, some of which are more commonly used than others.

In order to understand allomorphs completely, a proper understanding and distinction between morphemes and allomorphs should be introduced.

1.1. Morphemes vs. Allomorphs

In order to define and analyze allomorphs, it is necessary to provide a proper definition of a morpheme. *Morpheme* is considered as the smallest unit of a language that has a meaning (Longman Group 2001: 926).

There are *inflectional* and *derivational morphemes*; furthermore, there are *free* (can stand as independent words, e.g. *play*) and *bound morphemes* (cannot stand as independent words, e.g. *-s* in *plays*). Inflectional and derivational morphemes can only be bound morphemes, as they cannot stand as independent words. Inflectional morphemes are only grammatical markers of a lexeme, e.g. suffix *-ed* in *played* indicates simple past tense, but the word class does not change. Nevertheless, derivational mor-

phemes refer to creating a new lexeme by changing the word class, e.g. by adding suffix *-ness*, the adjective *shallow* becomes a noun *shallowness* (Poole 1999: 189-191). There are also affixes, which are considered as additions to a word, and such additions usually come either at the beginning or at the end of a word in order to create a new word with a related meaning (Penguin Group 2002: 14). There are two main types of affixes: *prefix*, which is added to the beginning of the base (e.g. *re-* in *rejoin*) and *suffix*, which is added to the end of the base (e.g. *-er* in *painter*) – (Pole 1999: 74, 186, 194-195).

Having given a proper definition of a morpheme and types of morphemes, the emphasis should be given to allomorphs.

Allomorphs are defined as morpheme alternants, which means that two roots or morphological patterns must express the same meaning and occur in complementary distribution. For example, in English, morpheme expressing plural form of nouns /s/ can be pronounced in three different ways: /s/ in *cats*, /z/ in *dogs* and /əz/ in *faces*. Similarly, verbs in English also have allomorphs. For example, roots of the verbs: *sleep*, *keep*, *feel* have along vowel /i:/ in simple present tense, but they have a short root allomorph /e/ in simple past tense: *slept*, *kept*, *felt* (Haspelmath 2002: 26-27).

1.2. Types of Allomorphs

There are four types of allomorphs (Banjar Y. S., 14th April 2012):

1. *The Additive allomorphs* are additions to the word in order to change a part of its meaning;
2. *The Replacive allomorphs* are replacements of sounds in the word with other sounds in order to change some of its meaning;
3. *The Suppletive allomorphs* are complete changes of the shape of the word in order to change its meaning in some way;
4. *The Zero allomorphs* are slight changes in the meaning of the word without adding or taking anything from it.

1.2.1. The Additive allomorphs

When a change to the meaning of the word is needed, an extension is added to it. The *additive allomorphs* are used to add affixes to words in order to modify their meanings.

One of the most known examples of the *additive allomorphs* in English is the suffix *-ed*. It is added to the verbs in order to form the simple past tense. However, it can be pronounced as: /-t/, /-d/ and /-əd/ (Davie 2015). For example:

/-t/: *asked*

/-d/: *lived*

/-əd/: *defeated*

Another example of the *additive allomorphs* is when the structure of the word is morphologically changed by adding a prefix which contains allomorphs depending on the environment (Davie 2015), e.g.:

Indirect *improbable* *unbelievable*

Inefficient *improper* *uncomfortable*

The third example of the *additive allomorphs*, which is one of the most frequent ones in the English language, is expressing regular plural forms of nouns with allomorphs of the morpheme *-s*, e.g.:

/s/	/z/	/əz/
<i>boats</i>	<i>dogs</i>	<i>punches</i>
<i>ports</i>	<i>cards</i>	<i>dances</i>

However, not all plurals are created with addition of suffixes or at least not the regular ones. Therefore, not all plurals are the additive allomorphs (Davie 2015), e.g.:

Cats - regular plural – the *additive allomorph*

Sheep - irregular plural – the *zero allomorph*

1.3. The Replacive Allomorphs

The second type of allomorphs is the *replacive allomorphs*. The *replacive allomorphs* replace sounds in words with other sounds to signify the change of meaning of the word. This type of allomorphs is used in order to create plurals ending in *-en*, as well as irregular plurals which do not end in *-en* (Nordquist 2016), e.g.:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
woman	women	foot	feet
child	children	mouse	mice

These two examples of the *replacive allomorphs* are related as they both deal with the plural form of nouns in English. They are fairly common, but there is another ex-

ample which is also one of the most frequently used forms of the replacive allomorphs and that is the irregular past tense form of verbs, e.g. (Davie K., July 4th 2015), e.g.:

Infinitive	Simple Past
arise	<i>arose</i>
choose	<i>chose</i>
eat	<i>ate</i>
take	<i>took</i>

1.4. The Suppletive Allomorphs

The *suppletive allomorphs* are maybe the most confusing type of allomorphs, as they change the word shape completely, the root of the word is different, but the meaning is mostly similar. These allomorphs do not have phonological similarities.

The suppletive allomorphs can be recognized in the irregular verbs that change their forms completely (Kayne 2016), e.g.:

Go / went
am / is / are / was / were

Nevertheless, they are present in the irregular comparison of adjectives as well, e.g.:

good / better
bad / worse

1.4.1. Suppletion

Suppletion has made its way into the English language, with an impact being made on the form of the words and their affixes.

Suppletion is defined as ‘‘the use of an etymologically unrelated word for a grammatically marked form of a lexeme, e.g. *went* as the past tense form of the verb *go*’’ (Poole: 1999: 195).

There are: *strong suppletion* and *weak suppletion*.

The examples of *strong suppletion* are the verb *go*, which has the suppletive stem *wen* in simple past tense: *wen-t*, and the adjective *good*, which has the suppletive

stem *bett* in comparative degree: *better*. In such cases, the difference between the allomorphs is radical and cannot be explained by phonological rules.

On the other hand, the examples of *weak suppletion* are the verbs: *buy/bought*, *catch/caught*, *teach/taught*, whose root allomorphs are not as radically different as those in the verb *go/wen-t*, but they cannot be described by phonological rules either (Haspelmath: 2002: 29).

1.5. The Zero Allomorphs

The *Zero allomorphs* or the *null allomorphs* are allomorphs which cause a slight change in meaning of the word they are attached to. They are used in written form with a specific sign, but they are not realized in speech as they do not have phonological difference (Davie 2015), e.g.:

Infinitive	Simple Past	Singular	Plural
beat	beat	sheep	sheep
hit	hit	fish	fish

1.6. Alternation

There are some words that are visually distinguished as unique by certain letters that are changed in their forms. Furthermore, they also change their meaning, but they are created from the same source. They use the same base, but they are not spelt exactly the same. The letters distinguish the pairs of allomorphs that *alternate* with each other (Nordquist 2016a), e.g.: *sheep/shepherd*, *pig/piggy*, *long/length*, *divide/division*.

One of the more known examples is the alternation of the indefinite article *a/an* (Veselinova 2006).

2. CONDITIONING OF THE ALLOMORPHS

There are different ways in which allomorphs are created. They are created with different processes while being conditioned by different sources and parts of the English language, which is called *conditioning*.

There are three types of conditioning of the allomorphs and each one creates different allomorphs under different circumstances: *phonological*, *morphological* and *lexical*. *Suppletion* can be recognized as the fourth type of conditioning as well, however, there is a thin line between suppletion and lexical conditioning. Only *the strong suppletion* is considered as conditioning since the examples which completely change their shapes do not have correlation between their forms (Davie 2015).

Phonologically and morphologically conditioned allomorphs belong to the same type of additive allomorphs even though they belong to a different conditioning group in this division. This can be confusing, but these are two different divisions which, in spite of having some similarities, are concerned with different features of allomorphs.

Since the type of allomorphs is decided on the basis of their form and shape, the conditioning of the allomorphs is concerned with the features of the language that they influence.

The allomorphs that are irregular plurals could be considered morphological as they should possess a plural morpheme, but the irregular plural forms need to be learnt, which is why these allomorphs are considered to be lexically conditioned (Davie 2015).

2.1. Phonologically Conditioned Allomorphs

When the occurrence of allomorphs can be stated in terms of their phonological environment, those allomorphs are phonologically conditioned. The choice of an allomorph is connected to its pronunciation.

Accordingly, the occurrence of allomorphs in the plural form of nouns could be explained, as well as in the possessive form of nouns and in the third person singular present tense verb form.

The allomorphs used to express plural form, possessive form and the third person singular morphemes are: /z/ occurring after /sscz j/ or /s/ occurring after other voiceless consonants and /z/ occurring in other places (Nevins 2010), e.g.:

Torch + plural morpheme -> *torches* /z/

Snake + possessive morpheme -> *snake's* /s/

Tag + third person s -> *tags* /z/

Bake + /d/ -> *baked*

Pick + /t/ -> *picked*

Wedge + /d/ -> *wedged*

2.2. Morphologically conditioned allomorphs

Morphological conditioning is concerned with allomorphs which are determined by the specific morpheme or morphemes forming the content, rather than by phonological features (Wati 2013), e.g.:

Wife/wives

Man/men

2.3. Lexically conditioned allomorphs

Lexical conditioning is mostly concerned with lexical items that need to be learnt. If the grammatical affix form is determined by properties of the lexical item, it is lexical conditioning.

It is sometimes difficult to differentiate between lexical conditioning and suppletion, as some of these forms of irregular plural are forms of weak suppletion. However, the suppletive allomorphs change the form completely, i.e. they have the strong suppletion (Wati 2013), e.g.:

Oxen

Children

Cherubim

3. RESEARCH AND RESULTS

The research was conducted using three popular literary works: *The Old Man and the Sea*, *Of Mice and Men*, and *The Great Gatsby*. However, it is important to emphasize that only the first one hundred pages of each book were analyzed. The reason why the novels were not analyzed completely was because there was a sufficient number of allomorphs in the selected number of pages required in order to prove the hypothesis. The analysis tried to prove that additive allomorphs are the most commonly used type of allomorphs in literary works in the English language. The results obtained through the research cannot provide a general insight into the allomorph occurrence in literature in general; however, they provide a significant and useful sample of the allomorph occurrence in these mentioned novels, as well as a good basis for some future similar research conducted on either similar or different corpus.

As mentioned above, each novel was analyzed separately in such a way that in each one hundred pages all four types of allomorphs were selected and several examples of sentences containing each type of allomorphs were mentioned in the paper while words containing allomorphs were bolded. Furthermore, a graph showing the occurrence of each type of allomorphs was added before examples of the sentences. Afterwards, an additional graph was added for each form of the additive allomorphs, as well as of the replacive allomorphs since these two types of allomorphs made the biggest percentages in the total allomorph occurrence in each novel. The graphs used confirmed that the *additive allomorphs* are the most commonly used type of allomorphs in every novel, followed by the *replacive allomorphs*. Nevertheless, there were some examples of the *suppletive allomorphs* and the *zero allomorphs* as well, but most of them were repeated in each novel.

Finally, the results from all three novels were compared and final conclusions were made.

3.1. *The Old Man and the Sea* by Hemingway

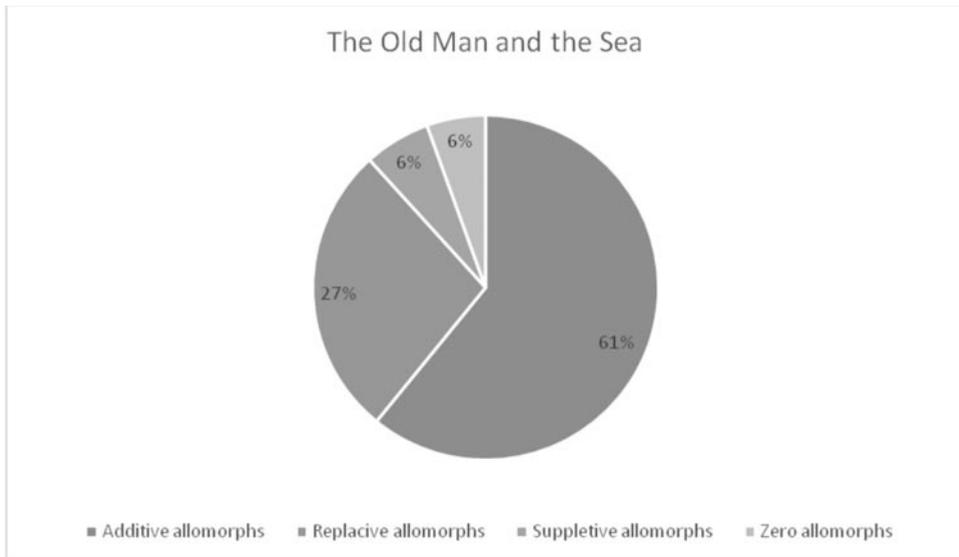
Being written by Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea* is a story that contains two main topics: friendship and the socioeconomic and the age difference between them while attempting to get the biggest catch.

(https://www.academia.edu/39586527/The_Old_Man_And_The_Sea_by_Ernest_Hemingway)

The book was written in a straightforward style, which is typical of Hemingway, who uses a journalistic style of writing.

The total allomorphs' occurrence in percentages in the book *The Old Man and the Sea* is shown in the graph below. As being seen from the graph, the *additive allomorphs* are dominant in occurrence making 61 % of the total allomorph occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel, followed by the *replacive allomorphs* making 27% of the total allomorph occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel. Nevertheless, the *suppletive allomorphs* and the *zero allomorphs* occur in the same percentage making only 6% of the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

Some of the examples of the *additive allomorphs* from the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* are selected below:



1 Additive allomorphs of the past tense suffix – ed:

1a "The old man **watched** for him to come again but neither shark **showed**."

1b "How is he?" one of the fishermen **shouted**."

watched - /-t/

showed - /-d/

shouted - /əd/

2 Additive allomorphs of the plural morpheme – s:

2a "His dorsal fin was down and his huge **pectorals** were spread wide."

2b "You get your **hands** well old man."

2c "I'll try it again, the old man promised, although his **hands** were mushy now and he could only see well in **flashes**."

pectorals - /-s/

hands - /-z/

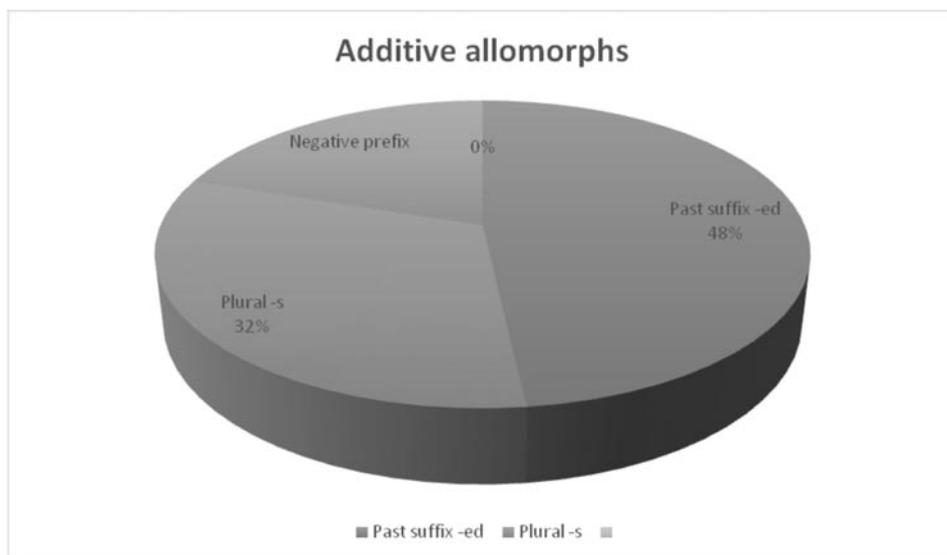
flashes - /-əz/

3 Additive allomorphs of the negative prefix:

3a "As it went down, slipping lightly through the old man's fingers, he still could feel the great

weight, thought the pressure of his thumb and finger were almost **imperceptible**."

The *additive allomorphs*' occurrence in percentages is shown in the graph below:



As it can be seen from the graph above, the *additive allomorphs* of the past tense suffix *-ed* make 48% of the total number of the additive allomorphs being analyzed. The additive allomorphs of the plural morpheme *-s* make 32% of the total number of the additive allomorphs, whereas the additive allomorphs of the negative prefix make the least percentage of the total number of the additive allomorphs being analyzed.

According to percentages, *replacive allomorphs* take the second place in the total allomorph occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel. The examples of the *replacive allomorphs* are selected below:

1 Replacive allomorphs of the irregular verbs:

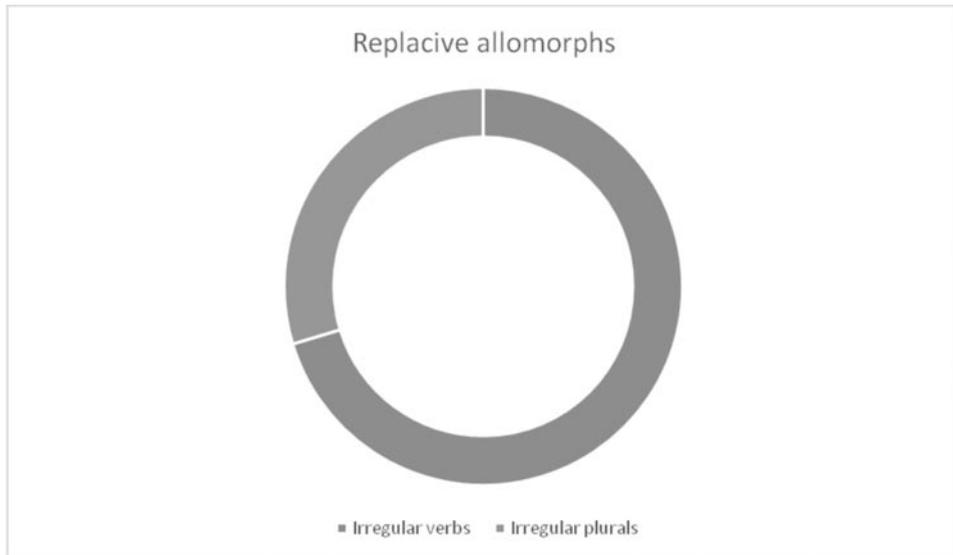
1a "Then, with his right hand he **felt** the difference in the pull of the line before he saw the slant change in the water'.

2 Replacive allomorphs of the irregular plural form of nouns:

2a "But the old man thought, I have such a heart too and my **feet** and hands are like theirs'.

The *replacive allomorphs'* occurrence in percentages is shown in the graph below:

Replacive allomorphs have a significant percentage in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel as they include both the irregular verbs and the irregular plurals. However, it can be seen that the irregular verbs are much more involved.



The *suppletive allomorphs* take the third place in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

The examples of the *suppletive allomorphs* are selected below:

3 Suppletive allomorphs of the verb go and the irregular comparative of the adjective good:

3a "You violated your luck when you **went** too far outside,"

3b "Anyway, I feel **better** with the sun and for once I do not have to look into it."

The *zero allomorphs* make the same percentage in the total allomorphs' occurrence as the *suppletive allomorphs*, but they are listed with number four.

The examples of the *zero allomorphs* are selected below:

4 Zero allomorphs of the nouns which have the same form in singular and plural:

4a "The **fish hit** the wire several times more and each time he shook his head the old man gave up a little line." (this sentence also contains an example of the zero allomorph of the

irregular verb *hit*, which does not change its form in the past tense).

4b "Then it started out and the old man knelt down and **let** it go grudgingly back into the dark water'.

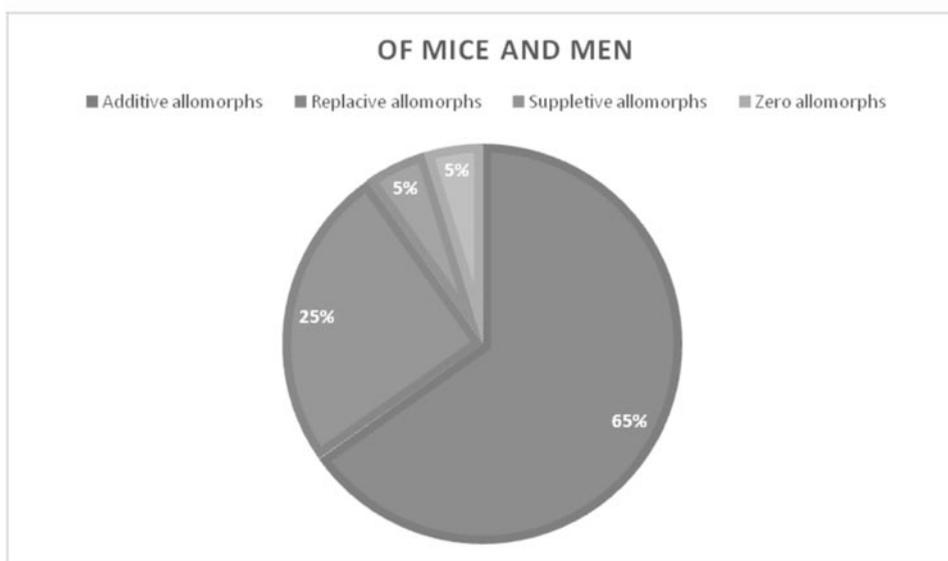
The book *The Old Man and the Sea* with its simple and straightforward journalistic writing style has shown that the *additive allomorphs* are the most dominant followed

by the *replacive allomorphs* occurring frequently as well. The *suppletive allomorphs* and the *zero allomorphs*, as expected, are far outnumbered by the other two, but that fact does not make insignificant.

3.2. *Of Mice and Men* by Steinbeck

The second book is also the one with a noticeable straightforward and simple writing style. Rather than having a journalistic style, Steinbeck makes conversations to take us closer to the character and those conversations look almost as everyday conversations of the common men. Although the writer uses simple sentences and structures, all the characters have a deeper meaning and structure (<https://millions-book.blogspot.com/357998291/of-mice-and-men.pdf>).

The *total allomorphs' occurrence* in percentages in the first one hundred pages of the novel *Of Mice and Men* is shown in the graph below:



As expected, the highest percentage belongs to the *additive allomorphs*, which make 65% of the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel, followed by the *replacive allomorphs*, which make 25% of the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel. The *suppletive allomorphs* and the *zero allomorphs* make the equal percentage of 5% in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

The analysis has shown somewhat different percentages and the *additive allomorphs* of the past tense suffix *-ed* are even more present than other ones.

1 Additive allomorphs of the past tense suffix -ed:

1a “Lennie **asked** timidly, ‘You ain’t mad, George?’”

1b “His eyes **flashed** over George, took in his height, **measured** his reach, **looked** at his trim middle.”

1c “Crooks **scowled**, but Lennie’s disarming smile **defeated** him.”

asked - /-t/

measured - /-d/

defeated - /-əd/

2 Additive allomorphs of the plural morpheme -s:

2a “There is a path through the **willows** and among the **sycamores**, a path beaten hard by

boys coming down from the **ranches** to swim in the deep pool, and beaten hard by

tramps who come wearily down from the highway in the evening to jungle-up near water.”

tramps - /-s/

willows - /-z/

ranches - /-əz/

3 Additive allomorphs of the negative prefix:

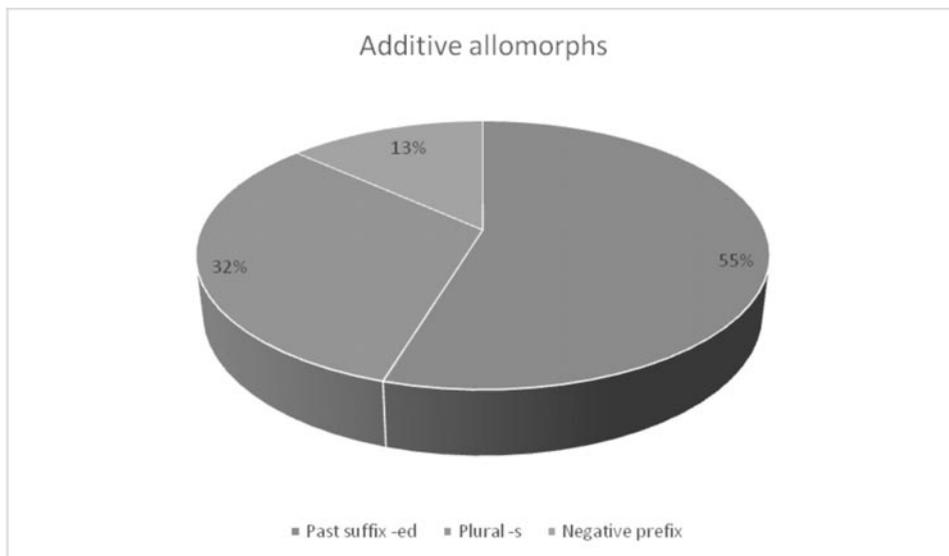
3a “She was breathless with **indignation**.”

The *additive allomorphs’ occurrence* in percentages in the first one hundred pages of the novel *Of Mice and Men* is shown below:

As it can be seen from the graph above, the *additive allomorphs* of the *past tense suffix-ed* make 55% of the additive allomorphs’ occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel, followed by *plural-additive allomorphs*. Nevertheless, the *additive allomorphs* of the *negative prefix* make 13% of the additive allomorphs’ occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

The *replacive allomorphs* take the second place in the total allomorphs’ occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel *Of Mice and Men*.

As regards to the examples of the *replacive allomorphs*, the examples of the replacive allomorphs of the *irregular verbs* and the *irregular plurals* are selected below.



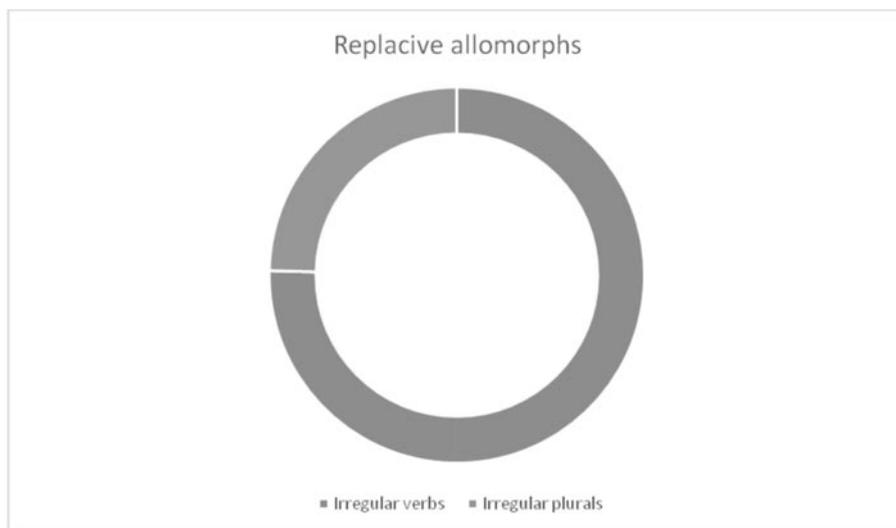
2 Replacive allomorphs of the irregular plurals and the irregular verbs:

2a “From the distance came the sound of **men** shouting to one another.”

2b “The sycamore leaves turned up their silver sides, the brown, dry leaves on the ground scudded a few **feet**’.

2c “Slim **sat** down on a box and George **took** his place opposite.”

The *replacive allomorphs*’ occurrence in percentages in the first one hundred pages of the novel *Of Mice and Men* is shown in the graph below:



As it could be seen from the graph above, the *irregular verbs* dominate over the *irregular plurals* as regards to the replacive allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

The *suppletive allomorphs* again have a smaller percentage in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel and take the third place. The examples are similar to the ones listed in the former novel with the examples of the suppletive allomorphs of the verb *go* being the most commonly used.

3 *Suppletive allomorphs of the verb go:*

3a "The light climbed on out of the valley, and as it **went**, the tops of the mountains seemed to

blaze with increasing brightness."

3b "You wouldn't think it to look at him now, but he **was** the **best** damn sheep dog I ever seen."

The *zero allomorphs* share about the same percentage as the *suppletive allomorphs* in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel, however, they take the fourth place.

4 The *zero allomorphs of plurals which have the same form in singular and plural* and of *irregular verbs which have the same form in the present tense form and the past tense form:*

4a "I herded **sheep** with him', he said proudly."

4b "George **put** out his hand and grabbed Slim."

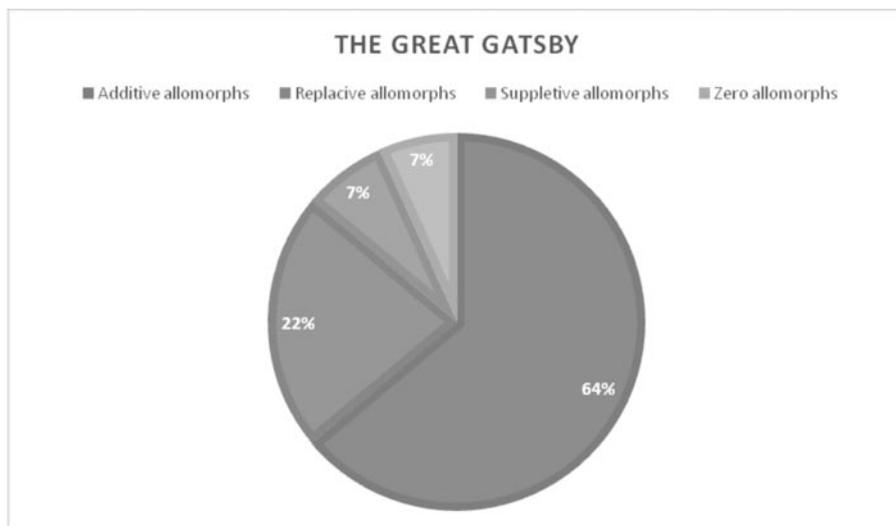
4c "If you were to take him out and shoot him right in the back of the head – 'he leaned over and pointed, '- right there, why he'd never know what **hit** him."

3.3. *The Great Gatsby* by Fitzgerald

The novel *The Great Gatsby* is a story about a successful man and his love troubles. It is narrated by his friend and Fitzgerald uses a writing style which may be confusing for some readers. He starts at one thought and ends up somewhere completely different, but it comes with a mapping.

(https://www.academia.edu/4137000/THE_GREAT_GATSBY_by_F_Scott_Fitzgerald)

The *total allomorphs' occurrence* in percentages in the first one hundred pages of the novel *The Great Gatsby* is shown in the graph below:w:



As expected, the graph shows similar percentages with the *additive allomorphs* being the most commonly used type of allomorphs making 64% of the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel, followed by the *replacive allomorphs* making 22% of the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel. The *suppletive allomorphs* and the *zero allomorphs* make equal percentage of 7% of the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

The *additive allomorphs* take the first place in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel *The Great Gatsby*.

1 Additive allomorphs of the past tense suffix -ed:

1a "Angry, and half in love with her, and tremendously sorry, I **turned** away."

1b "His eyes **glanced** momentarily at me, and his lips **parted** with an abortive attempt at a laugh'.

1c "Back out!', he **suggested** at the moment."

2 Additive allomorphs of the plural -s:

2a "I knew the other**clerks** and young bond-salesmen by their first **names**, and lunched with them in dark, crowded **restaurants** on little pig **sausages** and mashed **potatoes** and coffee."

clerks - /-s/

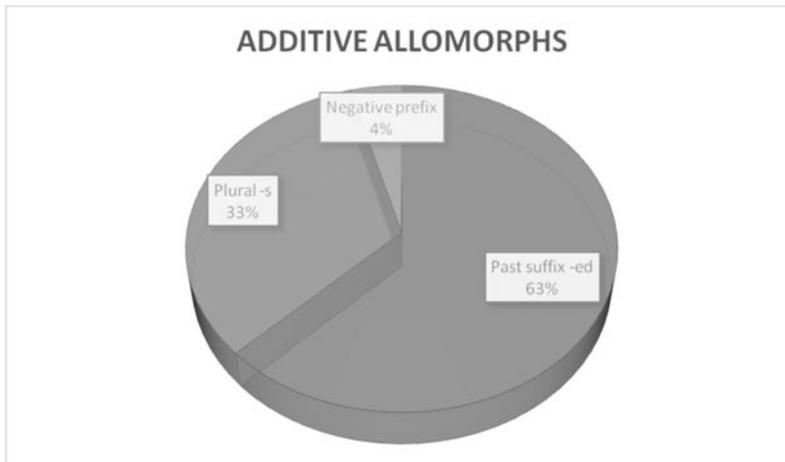
names - /-z/

sausages - /əʒ/

3 Additive allomorphs of the negative prefix:

3a “Once more it was pouring, and my **irregular** lawn, well-shaved by Gatsby’s gardened, abounded in small muddy swamps and prehistoric marshes.”

The *additive allomorphs’ occurrence* in percentages is shown in the graph below:



As expected, the additive allomorphs of the *past tense suffix -ed* are the most commonly used form of the additive allomorphs with 63% of the additive allomorphs’ occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel followed by the additive allomorphs of the *plural -s* with 33% of the additive allomorphs’ occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel. The additive allomorphs of the negative prefix make only 4% of the additive allomorphs’ occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

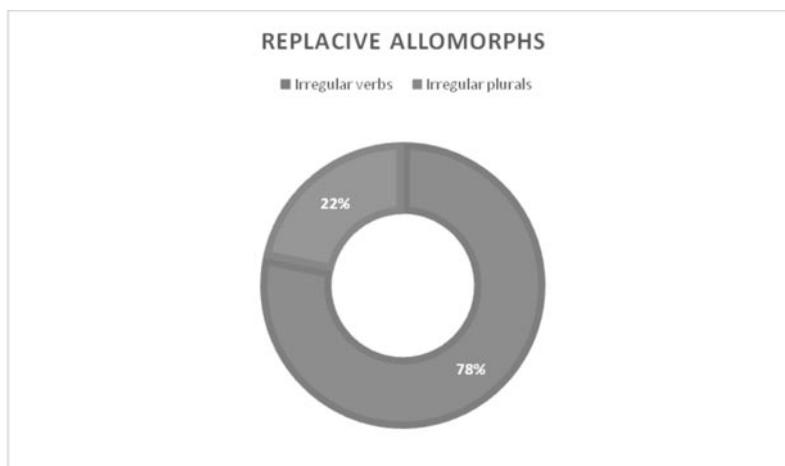
The *replacive allomorph* stake the second place in the total andromorphs’ occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

3 Replacive allomorphs of the irregular plurals and the irregular verbs:

3a “She **told** me with pride that her husband had photographed her a hundred and twenty-seven times since they had been married.”

3b “I walked out the back way just as Gatsby had when he had **made** his nervous circuit of the household an hour before and **ran** for a huge black knotted tree, whose massed leaves **made** a fabric against the rain’.

The *replacive allomorphs' occurrence* in the first one hundred pages of the novel is shown in the graph below:



As it could be seen from the graph, the *replacive allomorphs* of the *irregular verbs* make 78% of the replacive allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel in comparison with the *replacive allomorphs* of the *irregular plurals*, which make 22% of the replacive allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

The *suppletive allomorphs* take the third place in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

3 Suppletive allomorphs of the verb go and the irregular comparative form of the adjective good:

3a "Perhaps their refusal took the heart out of his plan to found a family he **went** into an immediate decline."

3b "Of course it matters. I'm going to take **better** care of you from now on."

Finally, the *zero allomorphs* take the fourth place in the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the novel.

4 The zero allomorphs of the nouns which keep the same form in singular and in plural:

4a "We drove over to Fifth Avenue, so warm and soft, almost pastoral, on the summer Sunday afternoon that I wouldn't have been surprised to see a great flock of white **sheep** turn the corner'.

4. CONCLUSIONS

As it could be seen from the examples of sentences and the graphs inserted above, the analysis being conducted using the first one hundred pages of the three novels in the English language has proven the hypothesis mentioned at the beginning of the paper that the *additive allomorphs* have the biggest percentage in the total allomorphs' occurrence in literary works in the English language.

The results of the total allomorph occurrence in the first one hundred pages of each of the three novels were mentioned in the previous chapter with the graphs being inserted for each novel separately, as well as the sentence examples containing words with each of the four types of allomorphs, followed by the graphs with percentages.

Having compared the total allomorphs' occurrence in the first one hundred pages of the three novels being used as the corpus for the analysis, the following results have been obtained:

The Great Gatsby	The additive allomorphs: 3405	The replacive allomorphs: 1183	The suppletive allomorphs: 453	The Zero allomorphs: 408
Of Mice and Men	The additive allomorphs: 2380	The replacive allomorphs: 911	The suppletive allomorphs: 185	The Zero allomorphs: 172
The Old Man and the Sea	The additive allomorphs: 1576	The replacive allomorphs: 708	The suppletive allomorphs: 161	The Zero allomorphs: 143

As it could be seen from the table above, the total number of allomorphs found in one hundred pages of the novel *The Great Gatsby* is 5449, out of which the number of the *additive allomorphs* is 3405, of the *replacive allomorphs* is 1183, of the *suppletive allomorphs* is 453 and of the *zero allomorphs* is 408.

Furthermore, the total number of allomorphs found in one hundred pages of the novel *Of Mice and Men* is 3648, out of which the number of the *additive allomorphs* is 2380, of the *replacive allomorphs* is 911, of the *suppletive allomorphs* is 185 and of the *zero allomorphs* is 172.

Finally, the total number of allomorphs found in one hundred pages of the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* is 2588, out of which the number of the *additive allomorphs*

is 1576, of the *replacive allomorphs* is 708, of the *suppletive allomorphs* is 161 and of the *zero allomorphs* is 143.

As it could be seen, the novel *The Great Gatsby* contains the largest number of all four types of allomorphs, whereas the novel *the Old Man and the Sea* contains the smallest number of all four types of allomorphs.

Nevertheless, the novel *Of Mice and Men* is between those two mentioned novels according to the number of all four types of allomorphs occurring in the novel.

According to the results obtained through the analysis of one hundred pages of each novel, the final conclusion that could be made is that the all three novels contain all four types of allomorphs with the *additive allomorphs* being the most commonly used although the novels were not analyzed completely. The number of the additive allomorphs being selected from the corpus is significant, which supports the hypothesis and therefore the assumption that the results would have been the same, or at least similar if the corpus had included those novels completely, or even if some other novels had been used as the corpus for the analysis.

Nevertheless, it is probable that different results would have been obtained if the corpus for the analysis had been completely different (newspapers, online articles, magazines, etc.), and that could be a good idea for some future research.

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ANALIZA ALOMORFA U ROMANIMA *VELIKI GATSBY*, *O MIŠEVIMA I LJUDIMA* I *STARAC I MORE*

Sažetak:

U radu se govori o alomorfima u engleskom jeziku. Analiza je provedena na trima romanima: *The Old Man and the Sea* (*Starac i more*) Ernesta Hemingwaya, *Of Mice and Men* (*O miševima i ljudima*) Johna Steinbecka i *The Great Gatsby* (*Veliki Gatsby*) F. Scotta Fitzgeralda. Alomorfi su različiti oblici istog morfema, odnosno različite inačice ili izgovorne varijante istog morfema. Pojavljuju se zbog utjecaja okoline i ostalih morfema. Rad prikazuje vrste alomorfa i uvjete njihovog pojavljivanja. U radu je postavljena hipoteza da su aditivni alomorfi najzastupljeniji u književnim djelima u engleskom jeziku, što se pokušalo potkrijepiti analizom provedenom na navedenim trima romanima, pri čemu je važno istaći da cijeli romani nisu analizirani, nego je analizirano prvih sto stranica svakog romana, što je bilo dovoljno da se potvrdi postavljena hipoteza. Unatoč činjenici da su sva tri romana napisana različitim stilovima, analizom su dobiveni slični rezultati, što je potvrdilo hipotezu postavljenu na početku rada.

Ključne riječi: morfologija; morfemi; alomorfi; aditivni alomorfi; uvjeti pojavljivanja alomorfa

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