

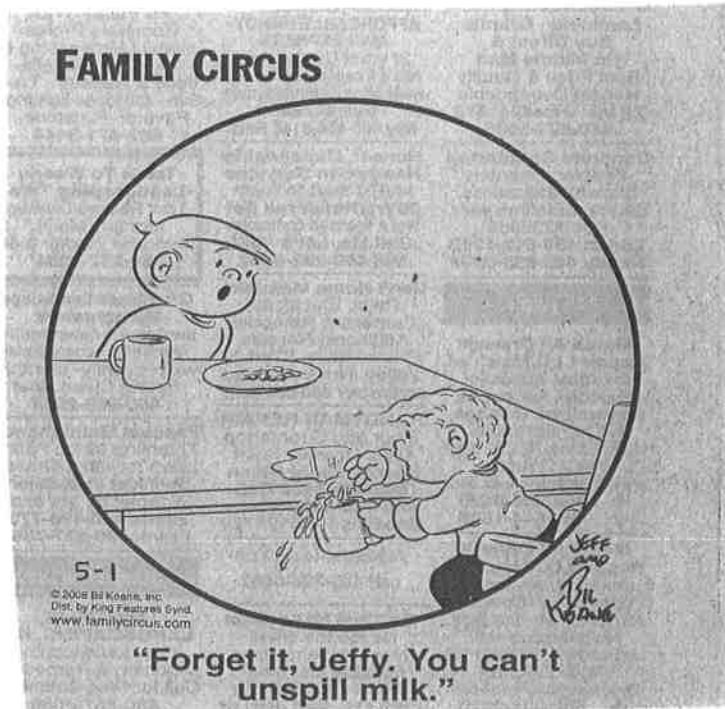
Studyguide chapter 4 - LIN 510

Morphology is about word-formation. The most important ones in English are **affixation and compounding**. Affixes are divided into **inflectional and derivational**.

Some other processes are zero-derivation, ablaut, stress shift, clipping, acronymns, blend, backformation and the use of proper names. These are less important.

You also need to be familiar with notions such as morphemes, allomorphs, free and bound morphemes and words. Know how to draw trees for words and to find allomorphs.

Try exercises 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18-20, 22-23



Answers to Morphology Questions

Q1 **Simple** are: a, d, l

The others are **complex**; the roots are: desk, tie, like, use, triumph, just, pay, spite, fast, form, obey, plan, opt, pretty, treat, mature.

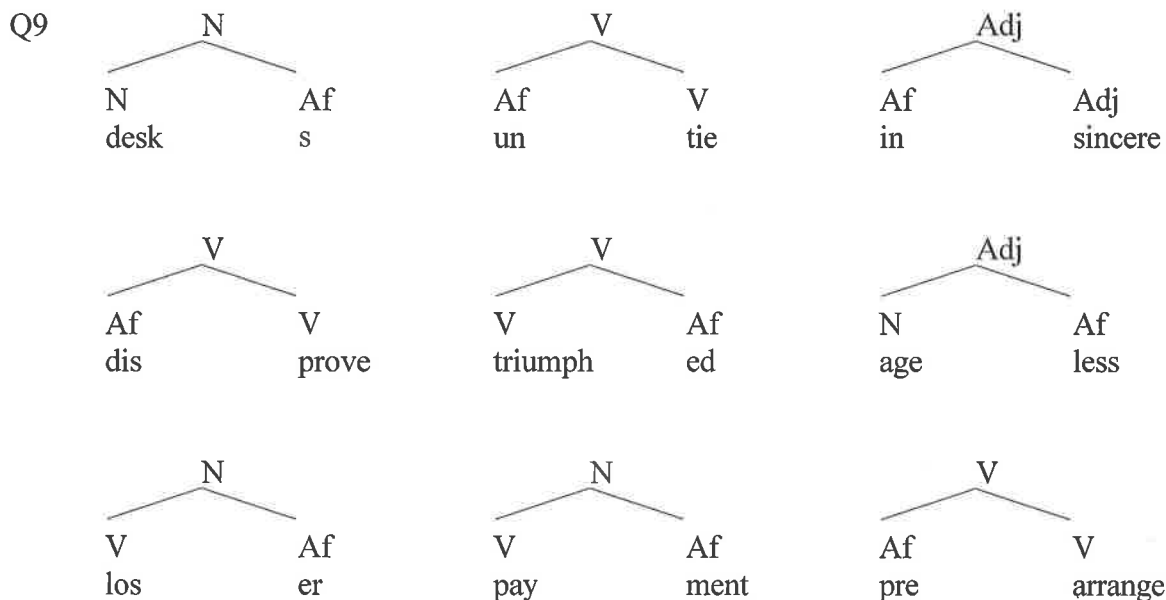
Problem case is delight, cf. p. 120. Is de- like deceive, dethrone etc?

Bound morphemes are: s, un, dis, re, ed, ly, ment, ful, est, de, dis, pre, ion/al/ity, er, mis, pre.

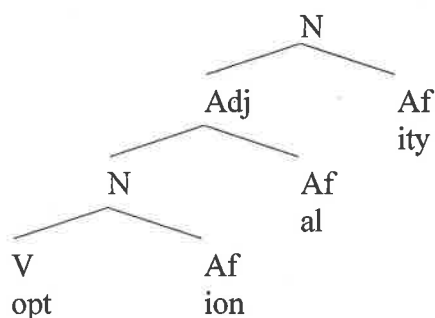
Q3 The kinship morpheme is a simple prefix (a, o, i) whereas the body part possessive is a prefix and suffix (a, o, i as prefix and g, m, zero as suffix).
infut, amceg, imce

Q5
a. am
b. i
c. im
d. id
e. and
f. na
g. mi That leaves the verb xarid.

ii)
a. mixaridand
b. naxaridi
c. mixaridi

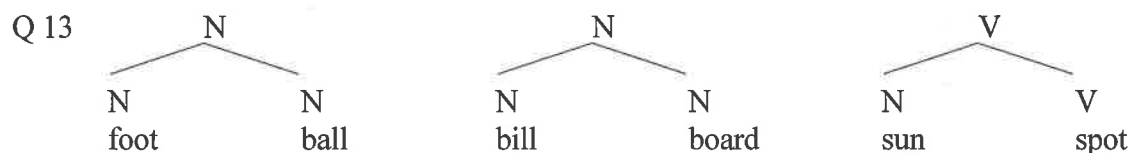


Others are routine except for



Q10 em
infix: after the first consonant (cluster). (we don't have much data and I am always suspicious of infixes)

Q12 The suffix means 'someone who lives in X'.
The other suffix means 'someone who Xs'.
The restriction shown in Col 2 is that *-er* cannot be attached to a word ending in an *r* or a vowel. The restriction does not apply to the other morpheme because of words such as 'discoverer' and 'overseer'.



The others are very similar.

Q16 a inflection
B derivation
C inflection
D inflection
E derivation

Q18 Col 1: Ablaut
Col 2: Suppletion
Col 3: Affixes

Q19 Reduplication
Reduplicate the penultimate syllable to form the plural.
malolosi

Q20 I: reduplication
II: suffixation
III: reduplication

I: V > N; II: V > Adj; III: none

In I, the onset and nucleus at the beginning of a word are duplicated. In III, the onset and the nucleus of the last syllable are reduplicated.

In II, there are two allomorphs: on and jon; on after a C; jon after a V. The rule could be j-epenthesis before the vowel of -on.

- Q22
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| a | backformation |
| b | affixation |
| c | blend |
| d | compound |
| e | stress shift |
| f | clipping |
| g | blend |
| h | affixation |
| i | compounding |
| j | clipping |
| k | zero derivation |
| l | blend |
| m | acronym |
| n | clipping |
| o | blend and clipping |
| p | clipping |
| q | cliticization |
| r | initialism |

- Q23
- USOB
blupping
bubble
pizza cheese
backform
windexed
jonathan
ovin
contactable
chocseng

Some Old English compounds and affixes:

Nouns

modhord 'secret thoughts', (ge)þanc 'thought', foreþanc 'deliberation', ingeþanc 'conscience', ærbepoht 'premeditated', swefn 'vision', (ge)scead 'understanding', ræd 'intelligence', wita 'wise man', slæcnes 'mental inertia', cuþnes 'knowledge', modcaru 'sorrow', modlufu 'affection'

Verbs

onlyhtan 'to illumine', oncnawan 'understand'

Adjectives

modcræftig 'intelligent', forewitig 'wise', hygefæst 'wise', modsnotor 'intelligent', gelæred 'learned', witleas 'witless', modleas 'without spirit', ungeræd 'stupidity', dollic 'foolish', undeop 'shallow', felafricgende [many asking] 'well-informed', modful 'arrogant', heahmod 'proud', orþanc 'genius', woruld-snotur 'world-wise', fore-snotor 'very wise', gemenged [mixed up] 'confused', unmod 'despondency'