

Student name

Institution

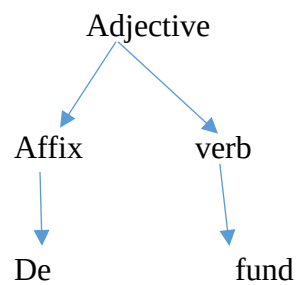
Lecturer

Date

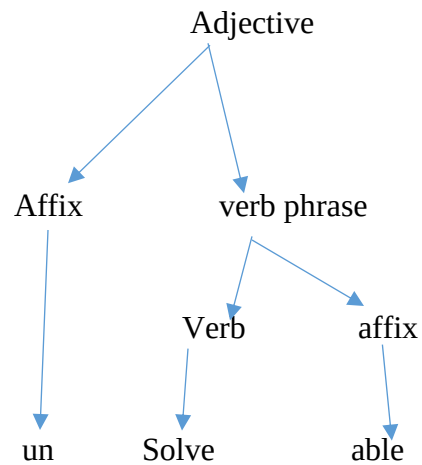
UNIT: LING 301 TEST 2 MORPHOLOGY.

QUESTION 1.

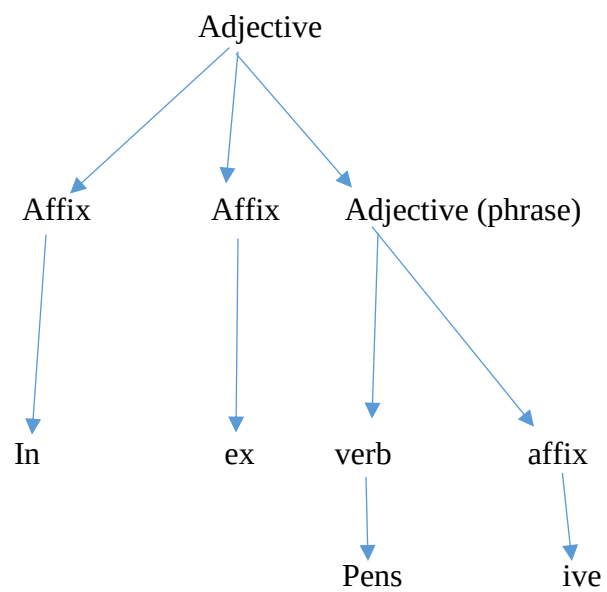
B. (I) Defund



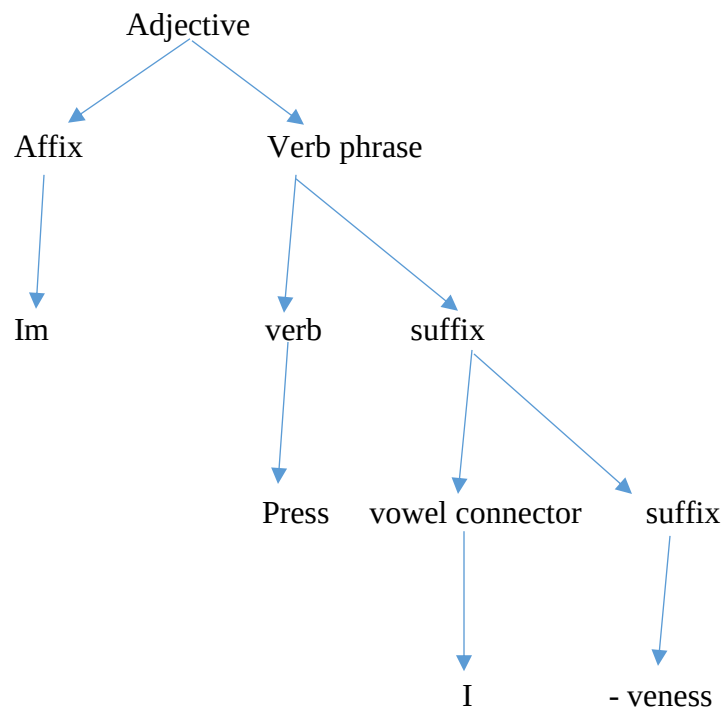
(II) Unsolvable



(III) Inexpensive



(IV) Impressiveness



De- fund; adjective

De =affix

Fund=base/stem

Defund =verb

C.

Unsolvable; adjective

UN=affix

Solve=base

a=connective vowel

Ble=affix

D.

Inexpensive; adjective

In=aff

Ex=affix

Pens=base

I=vowel connector

Ve=affix

E.

Impressiveness; adjective

I=Aff

M=aff

Press=stem

I=connector vowel

Ven=aff

Ess=aff

QUESTION 2.

- a) Misinforms = Mis-in-for-m-s
- b) Lengthened= leng-then-e-d
- c) Tremendously= tre-men-do-us-ly
- d) Previewer=pre-view-er

Therefore the eight bound morphemes are;

- a) -is ,-in,-for,
- b) -then,
- c) -men,-do,-us,
- d) -view,-pre

3. 'The author's books' has the inflectional morpheme (-'s) Author's to indicate the possessive aspect of the noun as well as (-s) books to indicate the plural form of the noun 'books'.

'The hottest styles'

The inflectional morpheme -s has been used to show the plural form of the noun 'style'. This invokes quantity, size and variety into the subject matter.

'She skated'

Inflectional morpheme -ed' used here as a past tense of verb indicator serving to show that the subject 'she' did the action of skating in the period past.

'Stop whining'

In order to bring about an element of time, the inflectional morpheme -ing' has been used descriptively to present the present participle of the action taking place which In this instance is whining.

4.

Get your scuba gear! ____ calque

I'm gonna party like its 1999 ____ coinage

What's up, doc? ____ Clipping

She dances ballet. ____ Conversion

They took his fingerprints ____ compounding

Want to do brunch? ____ blending

That's antidemocratic ____ derivation

Please donate generously_ back information.

5. Uninstallable broken down into 'un-in-stall-able' adjective

Un – affix

In-pre verb

Stall-base

a-vowel connector

ble- suffix

uninstallable here used to mean capable of being installed.

B.

Un-install-a-ble adjective

Un will represent the affix/prefix

Install –base/stem

a-connector vowel

ble-suffix

uninstalable here used to mean – not capable of being installed.

6.

A) From the above grouped words, we find that the suffix '–ish' affixes to adjectives at a matter of lexical categorization. Bound words in this format provide the least sensible meaning while acting as a separator of words.

B) The suffix adds a sort of distinction between the various lexical categories of words and enables one to change parts of the general sentence and thereby meaning, context and direction of the subject matter.

7.

QUESTION 1

As compared to English, the words in Spanish retrospect evidently do not attach suffixes with as much intensity. The words in pre compounding remain more or less the same.

QUESTION 2.

‘Can washer’ becomes ‘lataslava’

8

a)

(i).One rule is that the base of the words is placed at the end of a word.

(ii).With change in tense comes change in connector vowel, which is indicated in place of where the base would have been in English-the middle.

b)

(I) was bought- bilulat

II) Is looking for –hanapuwag

iii) Is being broken- basaguwag

iv) Buy- bili

9)

Question 1:

Reduplication.

There appears to be a significant tendency to repeat morphemes of the last and first syllables. This repetitive trend has but an open intention within the structure of the language-to open up the articulation of the word, create /control intensity of action. For example the word kava becomes ‘kava-kvas’.

Compounding:

New words have been created as two words are combined together to create new ones. Stress is placed on the first syllable in a phonologically accurate manner.

Question 2:

B)(i).

Zoque	English	Zoque	English	Zoque	English	Zoque	English
pan	man	naka	leather	?si	On(a)	feh	As/like/as if
nana	mother	yamo	woman	?koto	For (a)	pit	By means of
unehi	child	?	plural	?n	With (a)	tih	Just(a)

(II) 'With women ' to zoque would be uttered as 'pan?tih'.