

### Answers to the Practice Morphology Exercises

1. Identify the derivational processes involved in deriving the (sets of) words below:

EXAMPLE: stupidity, priority

ANSWER: *Suffixation of -ity to adjectives to make nouns meaning the state or result of being adjective*

- a. active, assertive, protective  
Suffixation of *-ive* to verbs to make adjectives meaning 'tending to do the verb'
- b. homeless, penniless, loveless  
Suffixation of *-less* to nouns to make adjectives meaning 'lacking noun, without the noun'
- c. ex-president, ex-husband, ex-lover  
Prefixation of *ex-* to nouns to make nouns meaning 'former noun'
- d. abode (derived from *abide*), sale (derived from *sell*)  
Internal modification/ablaut of the stressed vowel of verbs to make nouns 'locative N or event N'
- e. coffer-fort 'safe' (derived from *coffre* 'box', *fort* 'strong'), timbre-poste 'postage stamp' (derived from *timbre* 'stamp', *poste* 'mail') [French]  
Compounding two nouns or a noun and an adjective together to make a noun.
- f. sinodu 'distance' (derived from *sodu* 'far'), binasag 'strength' (derived from *basag* 'strong'), linanji 'beauty' (derived from *lanji* 'beautiful') [Tagalog]  
Infixation of *-in-* after the first C of an adjective to make a noun meaning 'the property of the adjective'
- g. nalalang 'very hungry' (derived from *nalang* 'hungry'), dankololo 'very big' (derived from *dankolo* 'big'), metgogot 'very strong' (derived from *metgot* 'strong') [Chamorro]  
Partially reduplicate the last CV in the word and insert it after the last vowel in the word.  
Apply to adjectives to make adjectives meaning 'very adjective'
- h. prof (meaning *professor*), ad (meaning *advertisement*), doc (meaning *doctor*)  
Clipping applied to noun to make a noun

2. Identify all the morphemes and morphological processes in the Fijian data below:

|      |         |             |          |                     |          |
|------|---------|-------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| dua  | 'one'   | tini ka dua | 'eleven' | ruasagavulu         | 'twenty' |
| rua  | 'two'   | tini ka rua | 'twelve' | tolusagavulu        | 'thirty' |
| tolu | 'three' | ono         | 'six'    | vasagavulu          | 'forty'  |
| va   | 'four'  | ruarua      | 'both'   | ruasagavulu ka tolu | '23'     |

|      |         |     |        |           |        |
|------|---------|-----|--------|-----------|--------|
| dua  | 'one'   | va  | 'four' | tini      | 'ten'  |
| rua  | 'two'   | ono | 'six'  | -savagulu | 'x 10' |
| tolu | 'three' | ka  | '+'    |           |        |

Complete reduplication to mean 'all the number'

Suffix *-sagavulu* to number to mean 'number x 10'

Compound tens unit plus 'ka' plus the units

## 3. Chickasaw

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. hattak shō'kalitok        | 'I kissed a/the man'                   |
| 2. hattakat sashō'katok      | 'A/the man kissed me'                  |
| 3. ihooat hattak shō'ka      | 'A/the woman is kissing a/the man'     |
| 4. chishō'kali               | 'I am kissing you'                     |
| 5. ihoo ishshō'katok         | 'You kissed a/the woman'               |
| 6. toksalilitok              | 'I worked'                             |
| 7. ishtoksali                | 'You are working'                      |
| 8. ish-an-toksali-tok        | 'You worked for me'                    |
| 9. chin-toksali-li           | 'I am working for you'                 |
| 10. hattak intoksalilitok    | 'I worked for a/the man'               |
| 11. hattakat ihoo in-toksali | 'A/the man is working for a/the woman' |

Identify the stems which mean:

man: hattak      woman: ihoo      kiss: shō'ka      work: toksali

Identify the affixes which mean:

1st person subject: -li      1st person object: sa-      1st person dative: an-  
 2nd person subject: ish-      2nd person object: chi-      2nd person dative: chin-  
 3rd person subject: Ø      3rd person object: Ø      3rd person dative: in-  
 present: Ø      past: -tok  
 subject case: -at      non-subject case: Ø

How is a Chickasaw verb constructed: what are the morphemes and what is the order in which they are strung together?

ObjPre – V – (1stSubj) – Tns  
 SubjPre – DatPre – V – Tns

## 4. Ilocano

|        |           |           |            |
|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| píngan | 'dish'    | pinpíngan | 'dishes'   |
| tálon  | 'field'   | taltálon  | 'fields'   |
| dálan  | 'road'    | daldálan  | 'roads'    |
| biág   | 'life'    | bibiág    | 'lives'    |
| nuán   | 'carabao' | nunuán    | 'carabaos' |
| úlo    | 'head'    | ulúlo     | 'heads'    |

What kind of morphological process is used to form the plural? Describe its form and relationship to the rest of the word. Be specific. Partial reduplication: Copy the first (C)V(C) without stress and prefix it to the noun stem.

Given [múla] 'plant', what form would you expect for 'plants'? mulmúla

Given [tawtáwa] 'windows', what form would you expect for 'window'? táwa

## III. Veracruz

|        |                |         |                |
|--------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| nikwa  | 'I eat'        | nikwah  | 'I ate'        |
| tikwa  | 'You eat'      | tikwah  | 'You ate'      |
| kwa    | 'He eats'      | kwah    | 'He ate'       |
| nikwah | 'We eat'       | nikwake | 'We ate'       |
| ankwah | 'You (pl) eat' | ankwake | 'You (pl) ate' |
| kwah   | 'They eat'     | kwake   | 'They ate'     |

Identify each of the morphemes in the data above.

kwa 'eat'

-h singular past tense

-ke plural past tense      -h plural present tense

ti- 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular subject    t an- 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural subject

ni- 1<sup>st</sup> person subject

**IV. Latin**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. dōminus beātus regīnās bonās audit    | 'The happy master hears the good queens'  |
| 2. regīna beāta amicōs bonōs audit       | 'The happy queen hears the good friends'  |
| 3. dōmini beāti regīnam bonam audiunt    | 'The happy masters hear the good queen'   |
| 4. puella bona amicum bonum audit        | 'The good girl hears the good friend'     |
| 5. amicus beātus puellam beātam audit    | 'The happy friend hears the happy girl'   |
| 6. regīnae beātae dōminōs beātōs audiunt | 'The happy queens hear the happy masters' |
| 7. regīna bona puellās beātās audit      | 'The good queen hears the happy girls'    |
| 8. puellae bonae dōminum beātum audiunt  | 'The good girls hear the happy master'    |
| 9. dōminus beātus vēnit                  | 'The happy master comes'                  |
| 10. puellae beātae vēniunt               | 'The happy girls come'                    |
| 11. amicī bonī vēniunt                   | 'The good friends come'                   |
| 12. regīna bona vēnit                    | 'The good queen comes'                    |

Identify the morphemes in the data above.

Nominative case = the case of the subject; accusative case = case of the object

Noun Roots: dōmin- 'master' amic- 'friend' puell- 'girl' regīn- 'queen'

Adjective Roots: bon- 'good' beāt- 'happy'

Verb Roots: audi- 'hear' vēni- 'come'

Verb Suffixes: -t 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular subject -unt 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural subject

Noun Suffixes: -a feminine singular nominative -ae feminine plural nominative

-am feminine singular accusative -ās feminine plural accusative

-us masculine singular nominative -ī masculine plural nominative

-um masculine singular accusative -ōs masculine plural nominative

Note that there is a great deal of agreement in these sentences. What kinds of words agree? What kinds of words are agreed with? Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in case, number and gender. Verbs agree with the subjects in number (and person).

## V. Georgian

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. ivane mok'vda 'John died'         | 5. ivanem mc'eri mok'la 'John killed the insect'     |
| 2. ivane c'veba 'John is lying down' | 6. mc'eri mok'vda 'The insect died'                  |
| 3. me vc'vebi 'I am lying down'      | 7. k'at'am mc'eri mok'la 'The cat killed the insect' |
| 4. me movk'vdi 'I died'              | 8. ivanem k'at'a mok'la 'John killed the cat'        |

Identify all the morphemes in the data above. The case marking in the data above is different from what you have been used to, but it is a fairly common kind of marking in the languages of the world.

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ivane 'John'    | mok'vd- 'die'     |
| mc'eri 'insect' | mok'l- 'kill'     |
| k'at'a 'cat'    | c'veb- 'lie down' |

me 'I'

Noun Suffixes: -m subject of transitive verbs (transitive verb = verb which takes an object)  
 -Ø subjects of intransitive verbs and objects of transitive verbs

Verb Suffixes: -a 3<sup>rd</sup> person (singular) subject                      -i 1<sup>st</sup> person (singular) subject  
 Verb Affix: -v 1<sup>st</sup> person (singular) subject of intransitive verb  
 Inserted before first consonant cluster of root.

Case Marking is what is classed ergative (or ergative-absolutive): The subject of an intransitive verb is marked the same way the object of a transitive verb is marked (absolutive case) and the subject of a transitive verb is marked differently (ergative case).