

Morphology Problems

English 256

Spring 2017

Exercise 2.3 *Yoruba*. Consider the following data from Yoruba, a language spoken in Nigeria (from Akinlabi, to appear). (Tone marks have been omitted for the sake of simplicity.)

gbona	‘be warm’	gbigbona	‘warmth, heat’
dara	‘be good’	wiwon	‘costliness’
je	‘eat’	jije	‘(act of) eating’
ran	‘sew’	riran	‘(act of) sewing’
gbe	‘take’		
mu	‘drink’		

Exercise 2.3 *Yoruba*. a. Please provide the likely forms for the meanings ‘(act of) taking’ and ‘(act of) drinking.’”

gbona ‘be warm’

gbigbona ‘warmth, heat’

dara ‘be good’

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ran ‘sew’

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mu ‘drink’

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Exercise 2.3 *Yoruba*. b. What morphological process from the chapter text is exemplified in these data, and what is its function? Describe how the forms on the right are derived from those on the left.

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Partial reduplication to derive a noun from a verb, meaning ‘state or action of’ the verb.

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Partial reduplication to derive a noun from a verb, meaning ‘state or action of’ the verb. The initial consonant (cluster) of the verb is copied and with a following [i] is prefixed to the verb root to make the noun.

Exercise 2.4 *Hebrew*. Consider the following data (from Glinert 1989; Simon Mauck p.c.):

tarbut	‘culture’	məturbat	‘cultured’
koxav	‘star’	məkuxav	‘starry’
pilpel	‘pepper’	məpupal	‘witty’
petam	‘cow’	məputam	‘fat’

Exercise 2.4 *Hebrew*. a. What are the category and meaning of the word forms on the right? How are they derived?

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The word forms on the right are adjectives meaning ‘having properties of’ the noun, ‘being like’ the noun

They are formed by prefixing *mə-* to the noun and infixing *-u-* and *-a-* into the C_C_C template.

Exercise 2.4 *Hebrew*. b. How would you derive similar forms from the following bases?

tarbut ‘culture’ məturbat ‘cultured’

koxav ‘star’ məkuxav ‘starry’

pilpel ‘pepper’ məpupal ‘witty’

petam ‘cow’ məputam ‘fat’

lamed ‘knowledge’ ‘educated’

tipef ‘fool’ ‘foolish’

kavod ‘honor’ ‘honored’

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Exercise 2.5 *English*. Analyze each of the following words into their constituent morphemes. Show the order in which each word was derived, justifying your analysis.

a. rehospitalization

c. unpreparedness

b. incomprehensibility

d. disenfranchisement

Exercise 2.5 *English*. Analyze each of the following words into their constituent morphemes. Show the order in which each word was derived, justifying your analysis.

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N

re- hospital -iz -ation

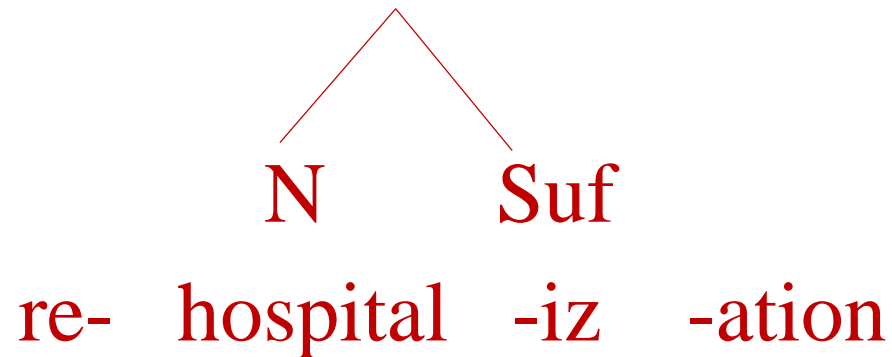
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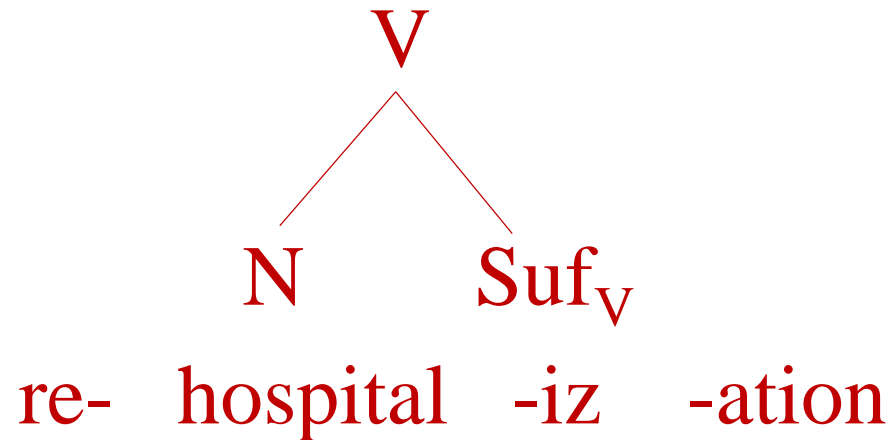
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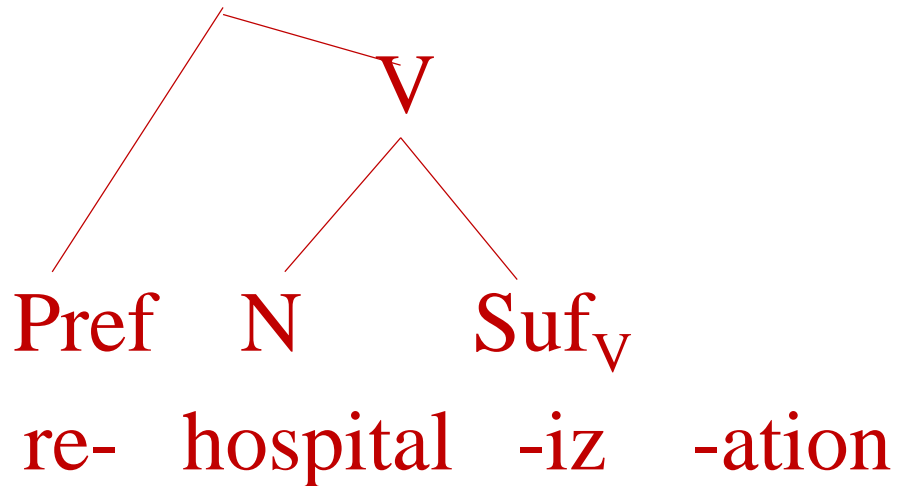
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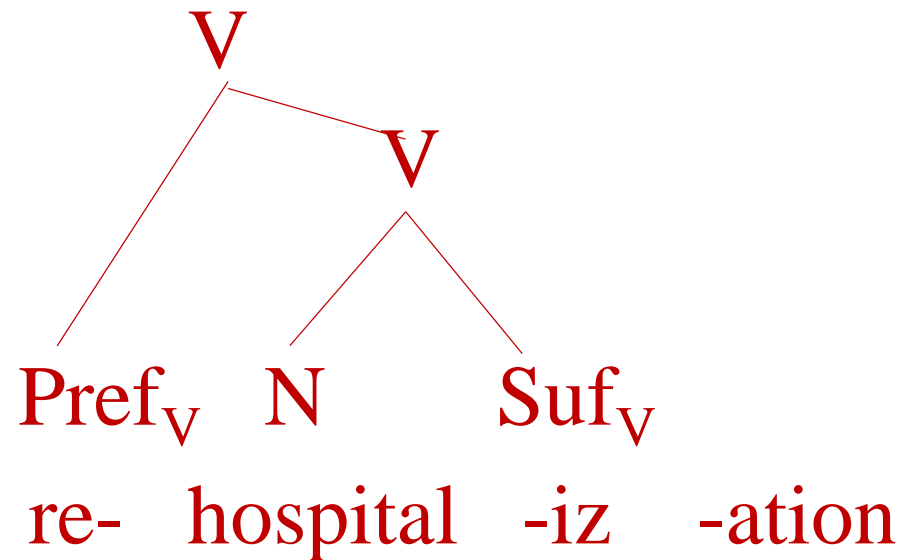
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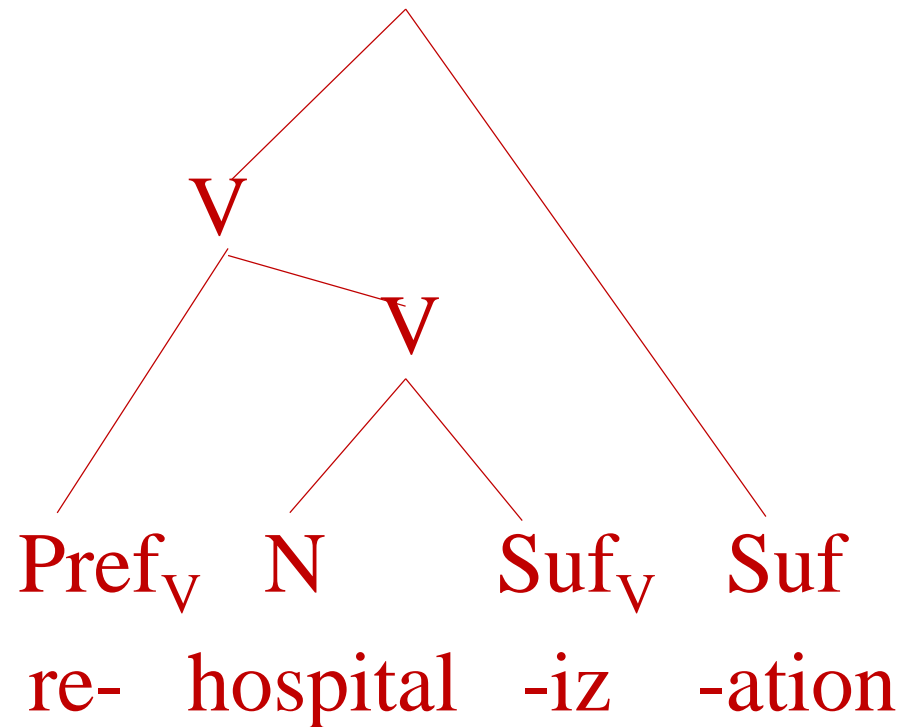
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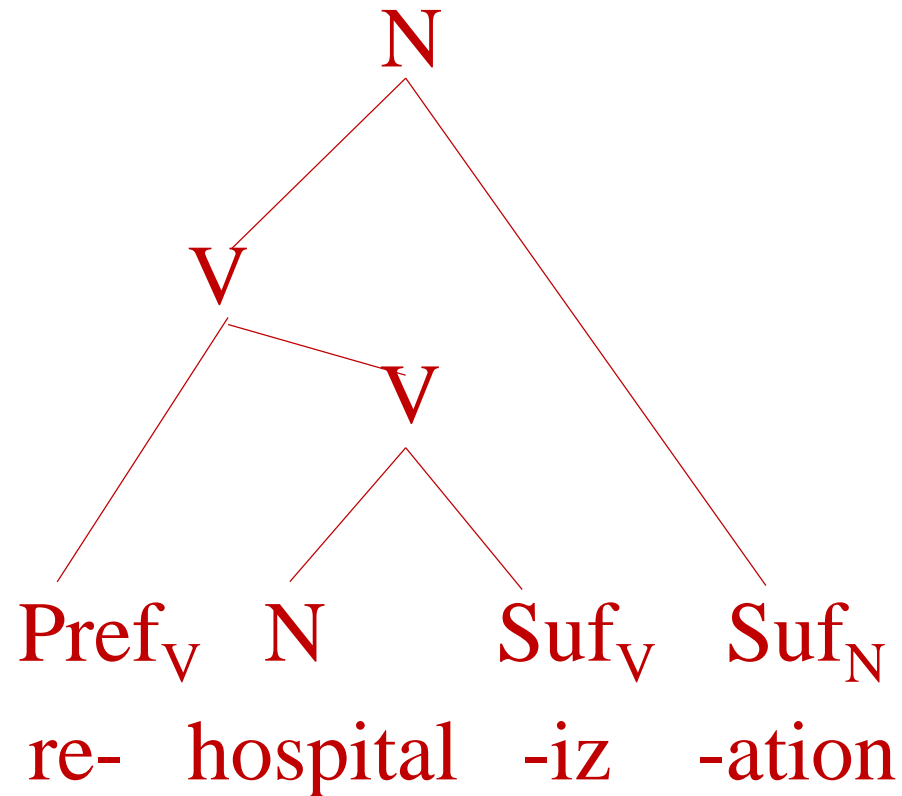
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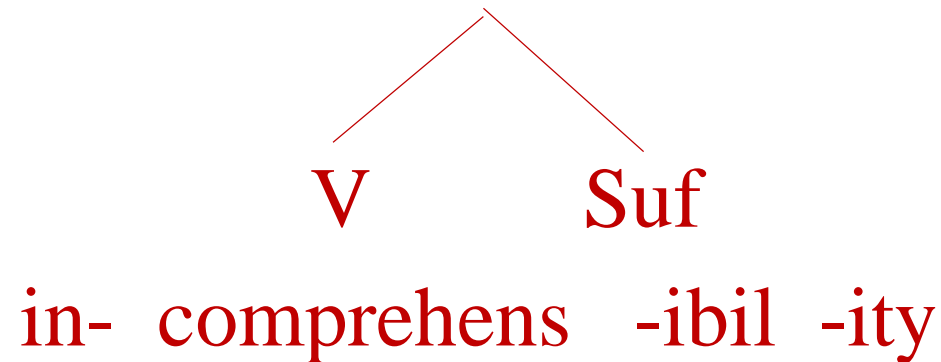
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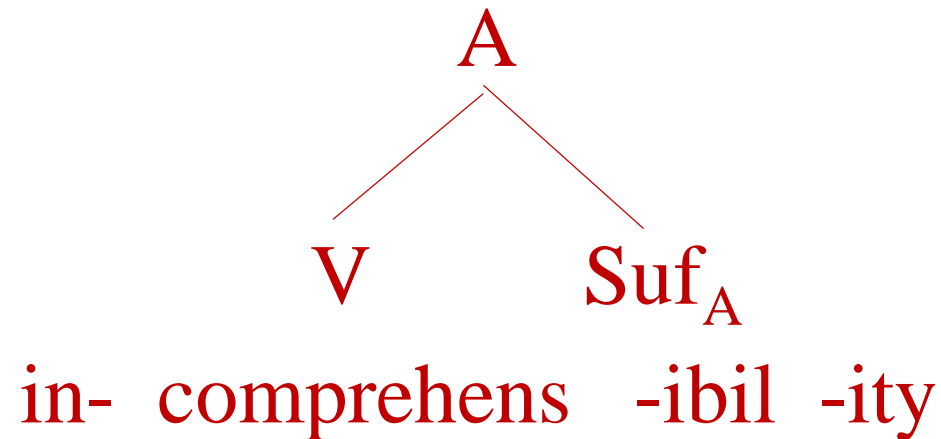
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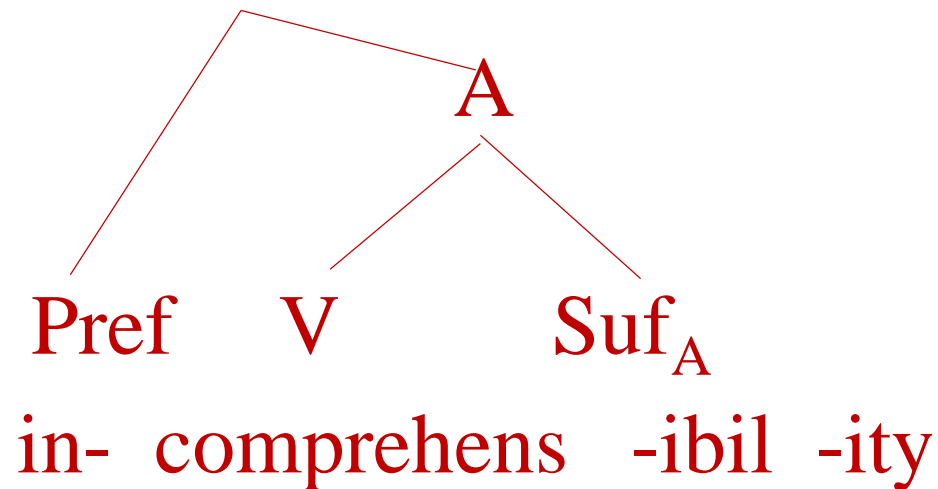
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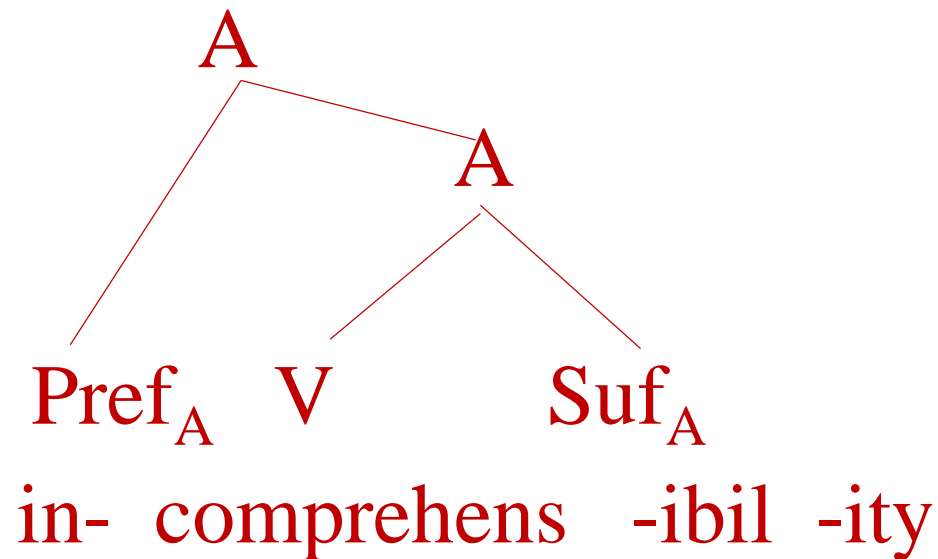
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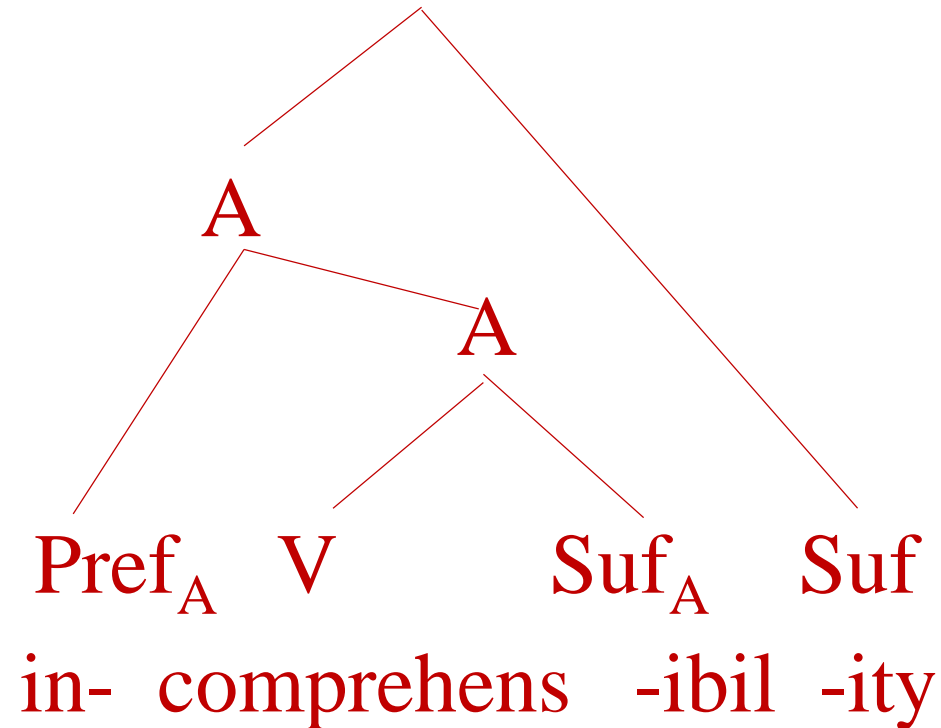
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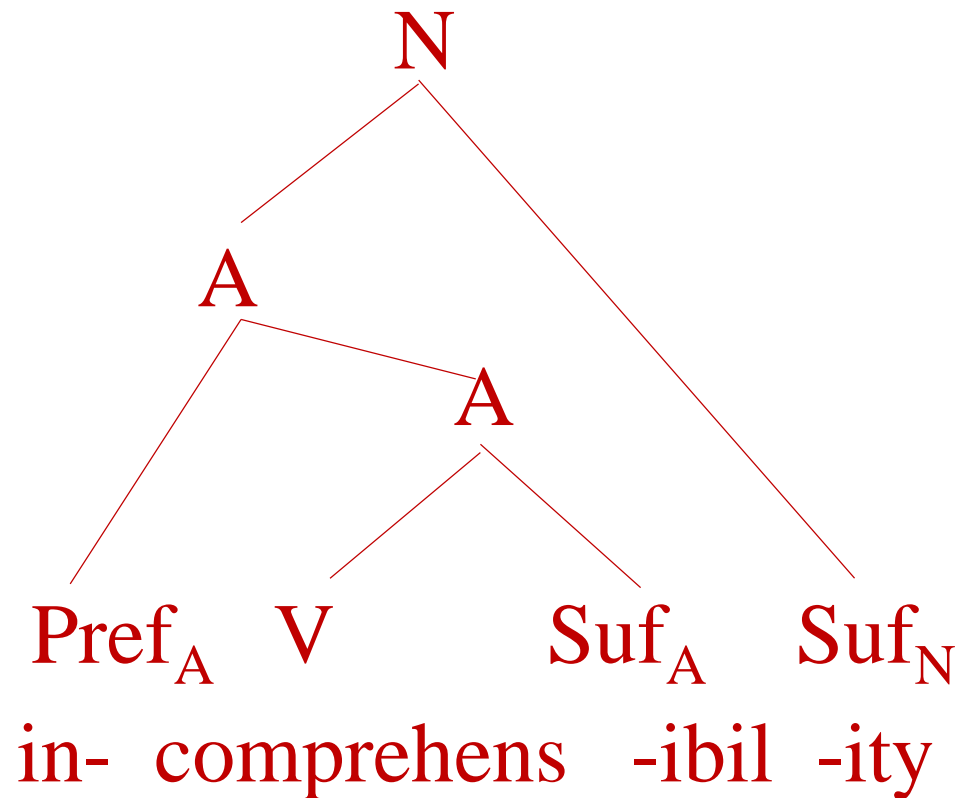
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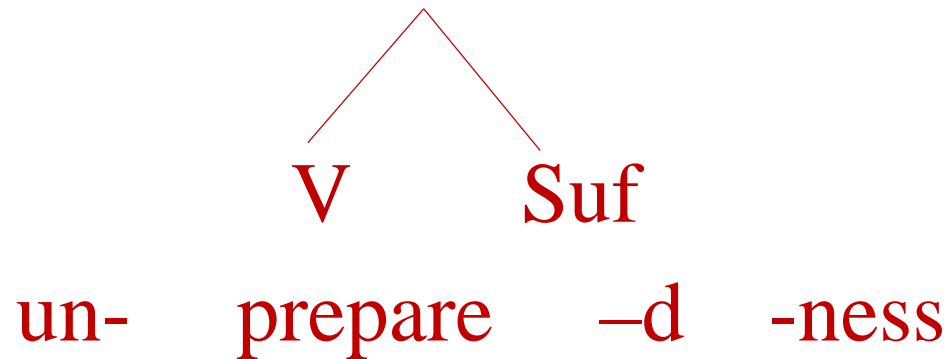
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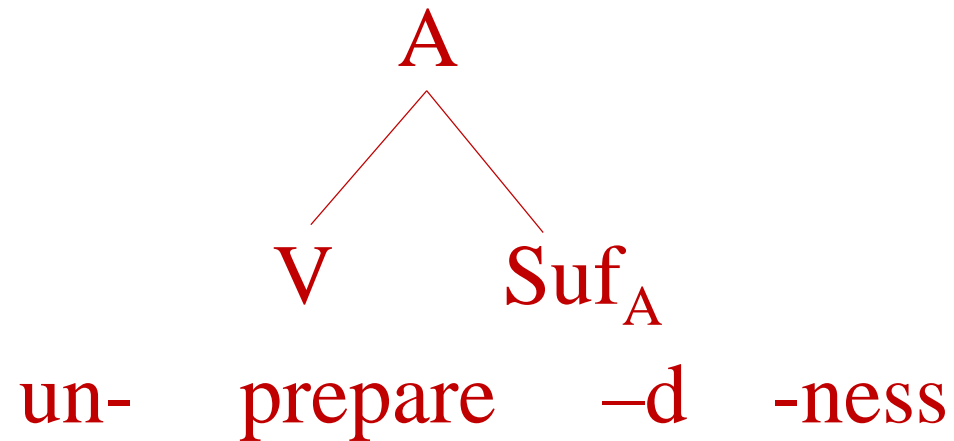
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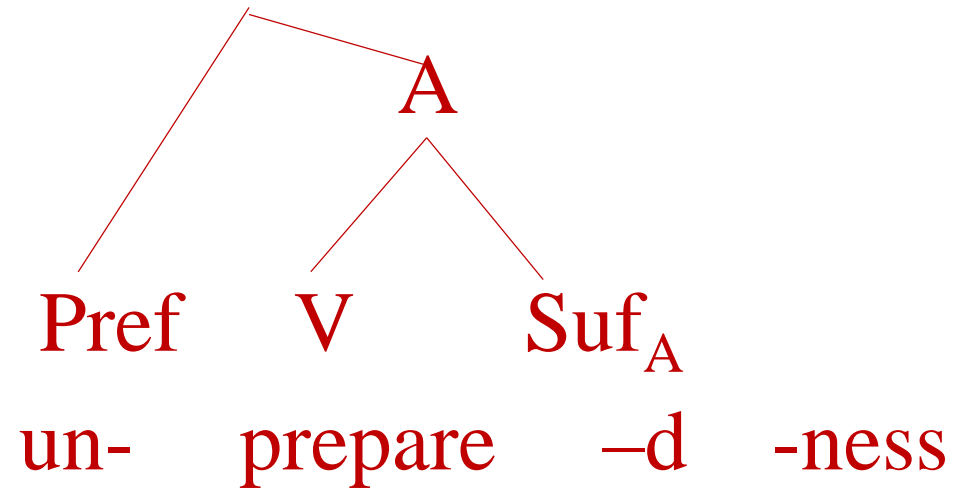
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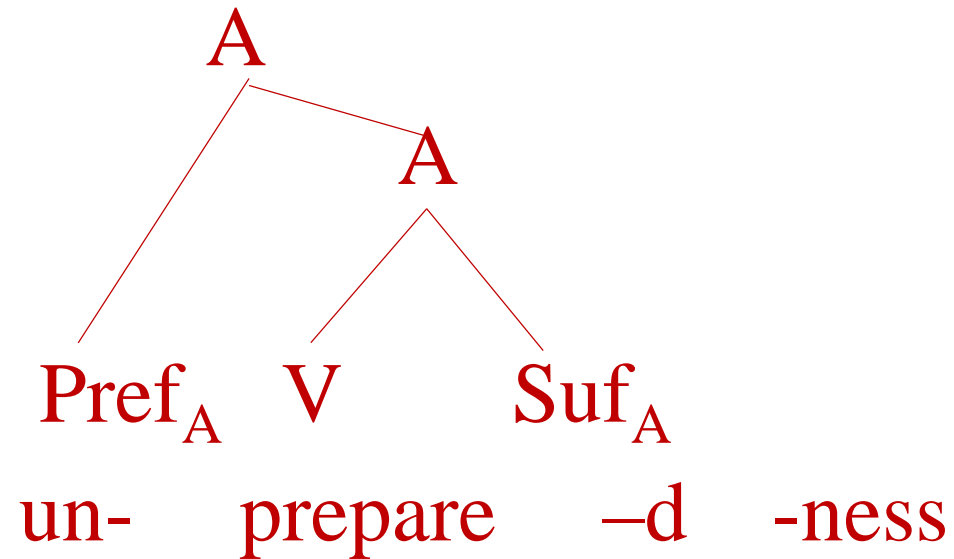
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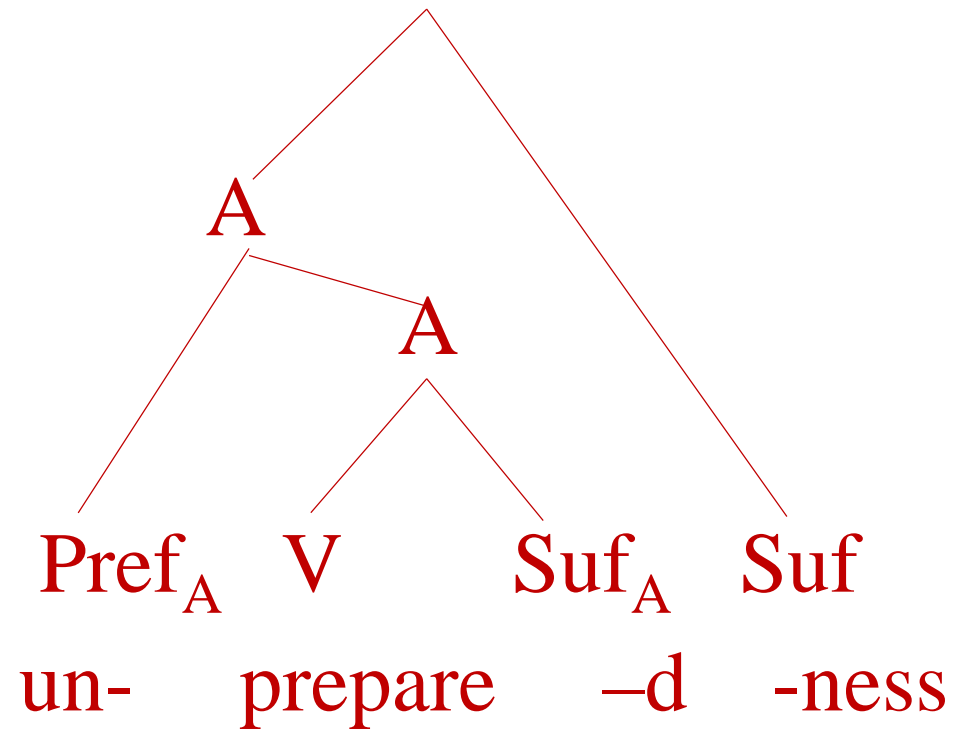
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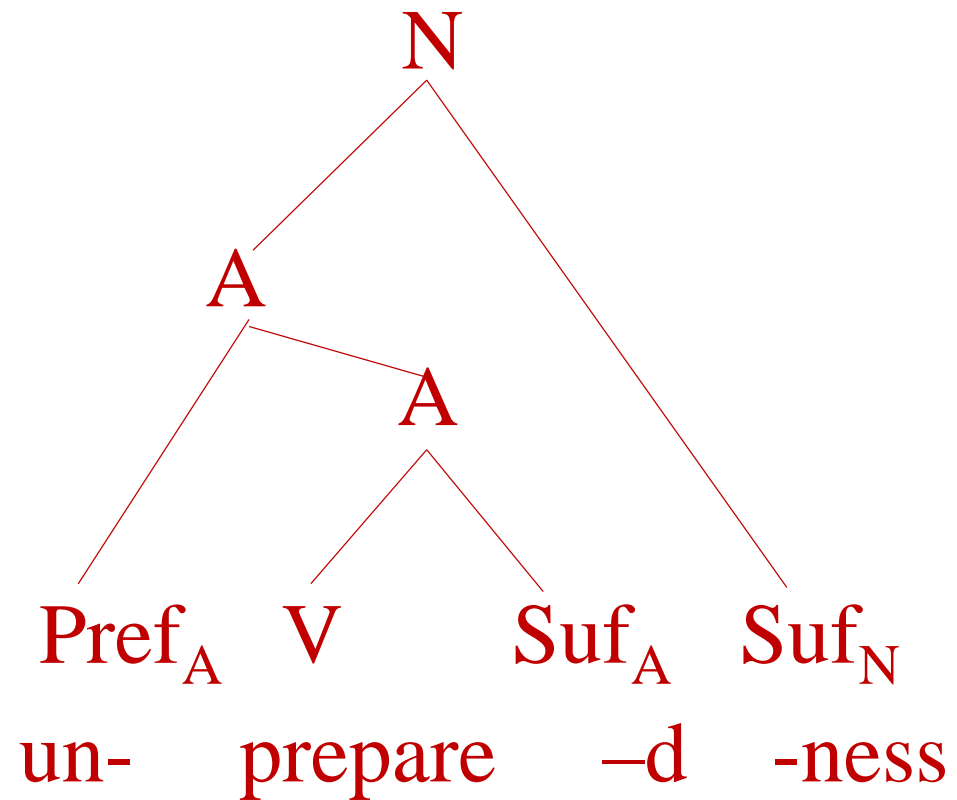
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dis- en- franchise -ment

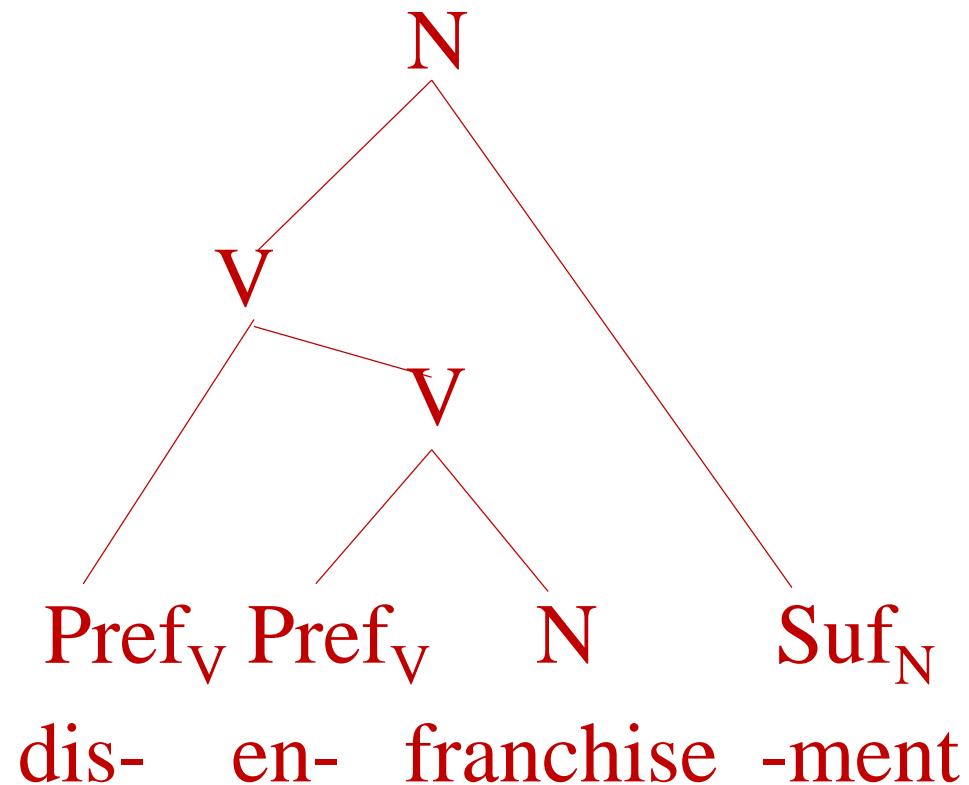
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Exercise 2.6 *English*. Consider the following English data and answer the questions that follow.

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deep	deepen	low	*lowen
white	whiten	blue	*bluen
red	redden	green	*greenen
fat	fatten	obese	*obesen
wide	widen	narrow	*narrowen
dark	darken	dim	*dimmen
short	shorten	tall	*tallen
less	lessen	more	*moren
moist	moisten	dry	*dryen
cheap	cheapen	expensive	*expensiven
sad	sadden	happy	*happien
tough	toughen	strong	*strongen
fresh	freshen	stale	*stalen
straight	straighten	curved	*curveden

A		B	
sweet	sweeten	sour	*souren
coarse	coarsen	fine	*finen
live	(en)liven	dull	*dullen

- a. a. What meaning does the English suffix *-en* add to the words in the A column? What category does *-en* select and what category results from its affixation?

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- a. What meaning does the English suffix *-en* add to the words in the A column? What category does *-en* select and what category results from its affixation?

-en is suffixed to adjectives to make a verb meaning “make something adjective”

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A		B	
sweet	sweeten	sour	*souren
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live	(en)liven	dull	*dullen

- b. As shown by the unacceptable words in the B column, *-en* cannot be freely attached, but rather is subject to some restrictions? Can you determine these restrictions? Are they phonological, morphological, or semantic? Please generate additional examples of your own to test your hypothesis. If you find any exceptions, please try to account for these as best as possible.

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b. As shown by the unacceptable words in the B column, *-en* cannot be freely attached, but rather is subject to some restrictions? Can you determine these restrictions? Are they phonological, morphological, or semantic?

Not semantic (consider *whiten* and *redden* vs. **greenen* and **bluen*; *darken* vs. **dimmen*, *fatten* vs. **obesen*, etc.).

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- b. As shown by the unacceptable words in the B column, *-en* cannot be freely attached, but rather is subject to some restrictions? Can you determine these restrictions? Are they phonological, morphological, or semantic?

It looks phonological since it can apply only to one-syllable adjectives that end in oral stops and fricatives.

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Problems: *curveden* doesn't exist. But if we add in a morphological condition, add only to morphologically simple adjective stems, it works.

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red	redden	green	*greenen
fat	fatten	obese	*obesen
wide	widen	narrow	*narrowen
dark	darken	dim	*dimmen
short	shorten	tall	*tallen
less	lessen	more	*moren
moist	moisten	dry	*dryen
cheap	cheapen	expensive	*expensiven
sad	sadden	happy	*happien
tough	toughen	strong	*strongen
fresh	freshen	stale	*stalen
straight	straighten	curved	*curveden

A		B	
sweet	sweeten	sour	*souren
coarse	coarsen	fine	*finen
live	(en)liven	dull	*dullen

- b. As shown by the unacceptable words in the B column, *-en* cannot be freely attached, but rather is subject to some restrictions? Can you determine these restrictions? Are they phonological, morphological, or semantic?

More examples: *smarten, deaden, sharpen, lighten*

Exercise 2.6 *English*. Consider the following English data and answer the questions that follow.

A		B	
deep	deepen	low	*lowen
white	whiten	blue	*bluen
red	redden	green	*greenen
fat	fatten	obese	*obesen
wide	widen	narrow	*narrowen
dark	darken	dim	*dimmen
short	shorten	tall	*tallen
less	lessen	more	*moren
moist	moisten	dry	*dryen
cheap	cheapen	expensive	*expensiven
sad	sadden	happy	*happien
tough	toughen	strong	*strongen
fresh	freshen	stale	*stalen
straight	straighten	curved	*curveden

A		B	
sweet	sweeten	sour	*souren
coarse	coarsen	fine	*finen
live	(en)liven	dull	*dullen

b. As shown by the unacceptable words in the B column, *-en* cannot be freely attached, but rather is subject to some restrictions? Can you determine these restrictions? Are they phonological, morphological, or semantic?

More examples: *smarten, deaden, sharpen, lighten*

Problem absences: **wetten, *gooden, *badden, *kinden, *strangen, *odden*

Exercise 2.9 *Spanish*. Study the following data and answer the questions that follow.

breve	'brief'	la brevedad	'briefness, brevity'
corto	'short; bashful'	la cortedad	'shortness; shyness'
cruel	'cruel'	la crueldad	'cruelty'
enfermo	'ill, sick'	la enfermedad	'illness'
(el) hermano	'brother'	la hermandad	'brotherhood'
impropio	'improper'	la impropiedad	'impropriety'
leve	'light, trivial'	la levedad	'lightness'
liviano	'fickle'	la liviandad	'fickleness'
mal	'evil'	la maldad	'wickedness'
solo	'alone, solitary'	la soledad	'solitude'
vario	'various'	la variedad	'variety'
(la) viuda	'widow'	la viudedad	'widowhood'

- a. Explain how the words on the right are derived from those on the left, accounting for allomorphy. What is the general meaning of the derived form?

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a. Explain how the words on the right are derived from those on the left, accounting for allomorphy. What is the general meaning of the derived form?

Suffix *-dad* or *-edad* to a noun or adjective to get an abstract noun meaning “the property of being the N or Adj”

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Suffix *-dad* or *-edad* to a noun or adjective to get an abstract noun meaning “the property of being the N or Adj”

-dad follows n/l; *-edad* appears after anything else

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b. Why do you think all the derived words are feminine gender?

Like French, it appears that some affixes in Spanish are associated with particular genders; *-dad* appears to be associated with feminine gender so words derived by suffixing *-dad* are grammatically feminine.