

### Some Practice Morphology Problems

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
- b. homeless, penniless, loveless
- c. ex-president, ex-husband, ex-lover
- d. abode (derived from *abide*), sale (derived from *sell*)
- e. coffre-fort 'safe' (derived from *coffre* 'box', *fort* 'strong'), timbre-poste 'postage stamp' (derived from *timbre* 'stamp', *poste* 'mail') [French]
- f. sinodu 'distance' (derived from *sodu* 'far'), binasag 'strength' (derived from *basag* 'strong'), linanji 'beauty' (derived from *lanji* 'beautiful') [Tagalog]
- g. nalalang 'very hungry' (derived from *nalang* 'hungry'), dankololo 'very big' (derived from *dankolo* 'big'), metgogot 'very strong' (derived from *metgot* 'strong') [Chamorro]
- h. prof (meaning *professor*), ad (meaning *advertisement*), doc (meaning *doctor*)

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'

## 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. ishantoksalitok           | 'You worked for me'                    |
| 9. chintoksali               | '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:                      woman:                      kiss:                      work:

Identify the affixes which mean:

1st person subject:                      1st person object:                      1st person dative:

2nd person subject:                      2nd person object:                      2nd person dative:

3rd person subject:                      3rd person object:                      3rd person dative:

present:                      past:

subject case:                      non-subject case:

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

## 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.

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

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

## 5. 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.

**6. 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 amicū bonū 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 dōminū beātū 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.

Note that there is a great deal of agreement in these sentences. What kinds of words agree?

What kinds of words are agreed with?

7. 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