

Section 6. February 11, 2005.

Morphology I -- Solution

1. Morphological components

Segment the following words into root and derivational affix(es). Identify the grammatical category of the root, the affix(es) and the derived word. Are any of the affixes inflectional? Is any of the affix/root an allomorph of its base form?

Example: orderliness [[[order]_N li]_A ness]_N

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|--|
| 1. absorbent | [[absorb] _V ent] _A | 12. Vietnamese | [[Vietnam] _N ese] _{A/N} |
| 2. defamation | [[defam] _V ation] _N | 13. capitalizers | [[[[capital] _A ize] _V er] _N s] _N |
| 3. freedom | [[free] _A dom] _N | 14. lengthen | [[[leng] _A th] _N en] _V |
| 4. purify | [[pur] _A ify] _V | 15. employers | [[[employ] _V er] _N s] _N |
| 5. arrival | [[arriv] _V al] _A | 16. fastest | [[fast] _A est] _A |
| 6. employee | [[employ] _V ee] _N | 17. digestion | [[digest] _V ion] _N |
| 7. generative | [[generat] _V ive] _A | 18. encircle | [en [circle] _N] _V |
| 8. motorizes | [[[motor] _N ize] _V s] _V | 19. Protestant | [[Protest] _V ant] _N |
| 9. childish | [[child] _N ish] _A | 20. unaware | [un [aware] _A] _A |
| 10. employment | [[employ] _V ment] _N | | |
| 11. Roman | [[Rom] _N an] _{A/N} | | |

Inflectional affixes:

motorize--s

capitalizer--s

employer--s

Allomorphy:

purify – pur/pure

arrive – arriv/arrive

generative – generat/generate

lengthen -- long/leng

2. Michoacan Aztec morphology

Examine the following words from Michoacan Aztec, a language of Mexico, and answer the questions that follow.

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|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. nokali | <i>my house</i> | 6. mopelo | <i>your dog</i> |
| 2. nokalimes | <i>my houses</i> | 7. mopelomes | <i>your dogs</i> |
| 3. mokali | <i>your house</i> | 8. ikwahmili | <i>his cornfield</i> |
| 4. ikali | <i>his house</i> | 9. nokwahmili | <i>my cornfield</i> |
| 5. nopelo | <i>my dog</i> | 10. mokwahmili | <i>your cornfield</i> |

Give the Michoacan morphemes for the following:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|------------|
| • house | <i>kali</i> | • my | <i>no-</i> |
| • dog | <i>pelo</i> | • his | <i>i-</i> |
| • cornfield | <i>kwahmili</i> | • your | <i>mo-</i> |
| • plural marker | <i>-mes</i> | | |

What is the English translation for the Michoacan word *ipelo*? *his dog*

How would you say *his cornfield* in Michoacan? *ikwahmilimes*

3. Sierra Popoluca morphology

Siera Popoluca is a Mixe-Zoquen language spoken in Veracruz State, Mexico. [e:] stands for a long [e] sound. The symbol [ñ] represents a sound like n, formed further back in the mouth (just like Spanish ñ).

There is one slight twist in this problem. Hint: What's special about the morpheme that marks the plural of sheep in English? The past tense of hit and put?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. miñpa | <i>he comes</i> | 7. se:tpa | <i>he returns</i> |
| 2. miñum | <i>he came</i> | 8. se:tyahpa | <i>they return</i> |
| 3. miñyahpa | <i>they come</i> | 9. se:tyahum | <i>they returned</i> |
| 4. miñyahum | <i>they came</i> | 10. se:tpanam | <i>he still returns</i> |
| 5. miñumtyim | <i>he also came</i> | 11. se:tpatyim | <i>he also returns</i> |
| 6. miñyahumtyim | <i>they also came</i> | 12. se:tyahpanam | <i>they still return</i> |

Give the Sierra Popoluca morphemes for the following:

- come *miñ-*
- still *-nam*
- return *se:t-*
- they *-yah-*
- past tense *-um*
- also *-tyim*
- he *null morpheme*
- present tense *-pa*

What is the Sierra Popoluca equivalent of the following?

- they still come *miñyahpanam*
- he returned *se:tum*

Give the English equivalent for the following:

- *se:tyahumtyim* *they also returned*
- *miñumnam* *he still came*