

Question 1.

1. Headships – Noun

Prefix	Root/base	Suffix	Suffix		
	HEAD	-ship	-s		
		Having position/ occupation of X	Plural		
	Noun	Noun forming, class mainting is this case	Inflectional suffix showing plural		

= Having the position as head of something.

2. Water-skis – Compound verb

Prefix	Root/base	Root/base	Suffix		
	WATER	SKI	-s		
	Noun	Verb	3rd person singular suffix –s		

= 3rd person singular action of water-skiing.

3. Redo – Verb

Prefix	Root/base	Suffix			
Re-	DO				
To X again					

= To do again.

4. Interchangeability – Noun

Prefix	Root/base	Suffix	Allomorph	Suffix	
Inter-	CHANGE	-able	-abil	-ity	
Between		To be able to X	-‘-	Pertaining to/ having qualities of X	

Class maintaining	Noun	Adj. forming suffix		Noun forming suffix	
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The allomorph change from –able to –abil is due to the fact that the suffix in question is no longer word final.

= Having the qualities of being able to change between.

5. Museumification – Noun

Prefix	Root/base	Suffix	Suffix	Suffix	
	MUSEUM	-ific	-ation		
		Having qualities of X	Process of X		
	Noun	Adj. forming suffix	Noun forming suffix		

= The process of giving something qualities of a museum.

Question 2.

a)

1. No.
2. No.
3. No.
4. Yes.
5. No.
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. No.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.

b)

1. *Compounds never contain both derivational and inflectional suffixes.* This statement is clearly false, as each of the examples given in appendix 1, and further explained below, show compound words containing both derivational and inflectional suffixes.

- i. Ship-owners --> SHIP (noun) + OWN (verb) + -er (derivational noun forming suffix, meaning *person doing X*) + -s (inflectional plural suffix).
- ii. Weapon-inspectors --> WEAPON (noun) + INSPECT (verb) [in- (prefix meaning *into*) + SPECT (Latin bound root meaning *to look*)] + -or (derivational noun forming suffix, meaning *person doing X*) + -s (inflectional plural suffix).
- iii. Lookers-on --> LOOK (verb) + -er (derivational noun forming suffix, meaning *person doing X*) + -s (inflectional plural suffix) + ON.
- iv. Freedom-fighters --> FREE (adj.) + -dom (derivational noun forming suffix) + FIGHT (noun) + -er (derivational noun forming suffix, meaning *person doing X*) + -s (inflectional plural suffix).

2. *All derivational suffixes change word-class.* This statement is also not true; derivational suffixes change the meaning of the lexeme, creating new ones, but does not necessarily change the word class. These derivational suffixes are called class maintaining suffixes, and does most often occur in nouns and adjectives.

- i. Longish (adj.) --> LONG (adj.) + -ish (derivational class maintaining suffix, meaning *like X, but not quite*). Here the input is an adjective, LONG, and the output is Longish, also an adjective.
- ii. Yellowy (adj.) --> YELLOW (adj.) + -y (derivational class maintaining suffix, meaning *like X, but not quite*). Also an example of adj. + suffix = adj.
- iii. My doggy (noun) --> DOG (noun) + -y (derivational class maintaining suffix, affectionate diminutive).
- iv. A flatlet (noun) --> FLAT (noun) + -let (derivational, class maintaining, diminutive suffix).

3. *Only simple lexemes operate as Base in derivation.* This is yet another false statement, a Base may consist of simple lexemes or more complex ones. A Base is a morphological unit to which one can attach affixes, so it does not matter if the Base already has affixes attached. As long as there is no inflectional suffix attached to the Base, one can add more affixes. As we can see in the examples below, i. and iii. have simple lexemes (roots) as bases, while ii., iv., and v. consist of a root and two or more affixes. As I have shown in the morphological structure trees in the added handwritten answer sheets, each step of the structural “ladder” contains a base.

- i. Hardship --> HARD (adj.) + -ship (derivational suffix, meaning *condition of X*)

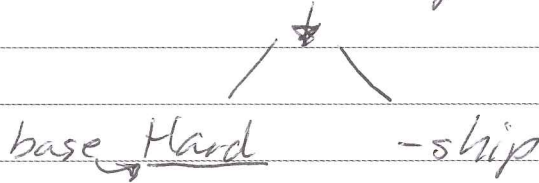
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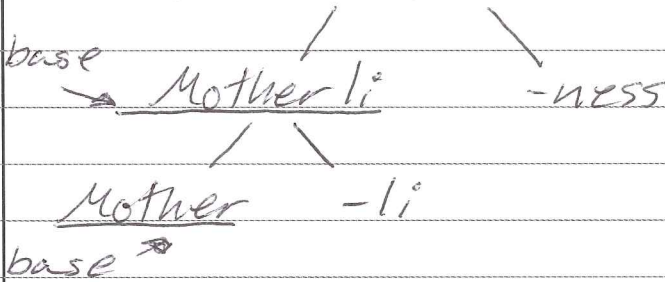
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Question 2 b)

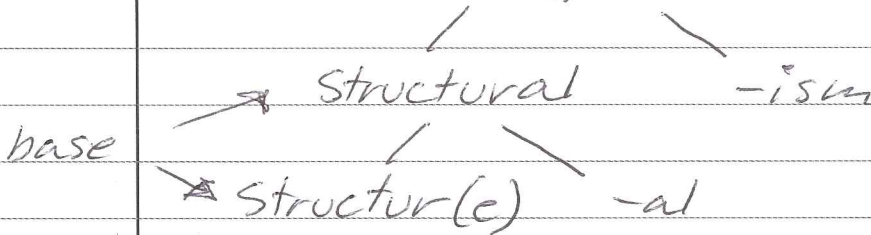
3. i. Hardship
 Hard·ship



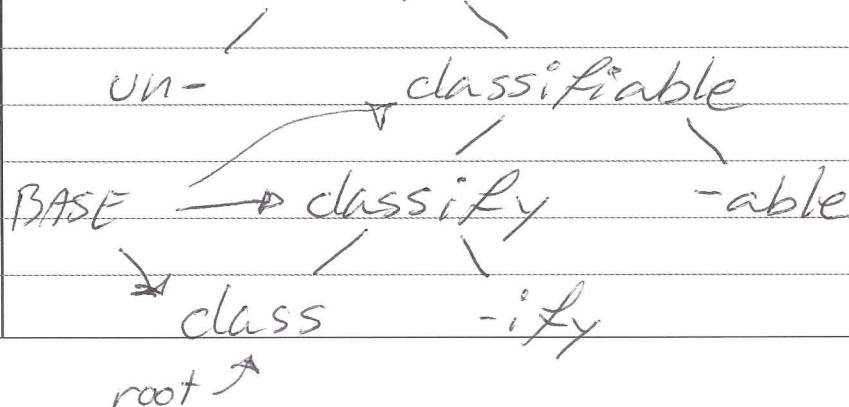
ii. Motherliness
 Mother·li·ness



iv. Structuralism
 Structure)·al·ism



v. Unclassifiable
 un·class·ifi·able



- ii. Motherliness --> MOTHER (noun) + li (adj. forming suffix, allomorph of -ly) + -ness (noun forming suffix).
- iii. Parenthood --> PARENT (noun) + -hood (class maintaining suffix).
- iv. Structuralism --> STRUCTUR(E) (noun) + -al (adj. forming suffix) + -ism (noun forming suffix).
- v. Unclassifiable --> un- (negating prefix) + CLASS (noun) + ifi (verb forming suffix, allomorph of -ify) + -able (adj. forming suffix).

6. *An allomorph of a grammatical morpheme can be phonologically zero.* This statement is true, e.g. in relation to the past tense morpheme -ed, and genitive and plural -s.

- i. Hit --> can either be e.g. *to hit* (simple present) or *I hit someone yesterday* (past tense). Shut --> *shut the door* or *I shut the door yesterday*. Though there is some discussion concerning the validity of a zero morpheme (\emptyset), one cannot say *I hitted someone yesterday*, or *I shutted the door*.
- ii. *Those spacecraft, too many deer, and those Portugese* are all in plural form, but none of them have the typical plural inflective suffix -s or -es. *Deer* is lexically conditioned and is therefore not affected by the usual rules for inflection. *Those Portugese* refers to the Portugese people in plural, but as you can see Portugese may also be an adjective and refer to the nationality, but in this case the lexeme is inflected with a zero plural, both graphologically and phonetically.
- iii. *The student's paper vs. the students' papers.* Graphologically we can tell the difference between the singular genitive -s and the plural genitive -s, but phonologically there is no difference. The plural genitive -s is replaced by a zero inflection, avoiding the double s-sound.

9. *The suffix '-al' is multi-functional morph.* I believe this statement to be correct. A morph is physical representation of a morpheme, either graphologically og phonetically, and a multi-functional morph contains several morphemes. It has the same form, but different meanings, e.g. *to bear* and *a bear* are two completely different morphemes, but there is no graphological og phonetic difference, i.e. they have the same morph. The same goes for the suffix -al, which, as you can see below, have several different meanings and uses. It can form adjectives from nouns, nouns from adjectives, nouns from verbs, etc., and they can also differ in meaning though they may serve the same grammatical function.

- i. Regional (adj.) --> REGION (noun) + -al (adj. forming suffix, meaning *pertaining to/ having qualities of X*).
- ii. Renewal (noun) --> re- (prefix, meaning *to X again*) + NEW (adj.) + -al (noun forming suffix, meaning *process/action of doing X*).
- iii. Digital (adj.) --> DIGIT (noun) + -al (adj. forming suffix, meaning *pertaining to X*).
- iv. Survival (noun) --> SURVIV(E) (verb) + -al (noun forming suffix, meaning *process/action of doing X*).
- v. Natural (adj.) --> NATUR(E) (noun) + -al
- vi. Nutritional (adj.) --> NUTRITION (noun) + -al (adj. forming suffix, meaning *having qualities of X*).
- vii. Rental (noun) --> RENT (verb) + -al (noun forming suffix, meaning *action of doing X*). In this case *rental* is a clipping of *rental car*.

Question 3.

- a) The suffix -th is not a very productive one, but it is mainly used for forming nouns, and forming ordinal numerals. As we see in the examples from appendix II, *warmth*, *truth*, *depth*, *breadth*, and *width*, are all nouns formed from adjectives + -th suffix. *Growth* on the other hand is derived from the verb GROW + -th. The most common use of -th is in ordinal numerals; cardinal numbers like *four*, *six*, *seven*, *ten*, *eleven*, and *hundred* + -th = the ordinal numerals *fourth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, *tenth*, *eleventh*, and *hundredth*.
- b)
 - i. In relation to numerals the irregular allomorphs reveal themselves early, the general "rule" being that any cardinal numeral + -th becomes the corresponding ordinal numeral. However, five of the twelve first numeral are irregular. *One* does not become *onth*, but *first*, *two* becomes *second*, *three* becomes *third*, etc. Five and twelve are also irregular, where /v/ is replaced by /f/, opposite of the singular-plural allomorphy change in lexemes like *calves*, *wife-wives*, etc.
 - ii. Consider the difference between *the late nineteen-fifties*, and *the roaring twenties*. The nineteen fifties were in the middle of the 1900s, but what about the twenties? Most of us know that it means the 1920s, but as we draw nearer a

new 20s age, this clipping may become unclear. In addition, when the *twenties* are premodified by *the roaring*, it has become a specific age, a cultural phenomenon, and through conversion, a noun. The same goes for *the early sixties*. Other examples of conversion from appendix II b), are *in her early twenties*, and *in her early teens*. *Teens* is a clipping of the cardinal numerals thirteen through nineteen, which has also, through conversion, created the noun *teenager*, which again has been clipped to a *teen*/ several *teens*. The fact that we use the definite determiner the before *the twenties*, *nineteen-fifties*, *the sixteen hundreds*, etc., shows that it is no longer only ordinal numerals. The plural –s indicated that e.g. the *sixteen hundreds*, include all the years within this century, it is an era defined by time, similar to e.g. the renaissance, which was defined by style and ideals rather than the years. The necessity of a determiner before lexemes indicating number or time, shows that they have become nouns through conversion.