EKSAMEN

Emnekode/Course code:	EN-211
Emnenavn/Course title:	Engelsk morfologi og ordlære/Aspects of English morphology
Dato/Date:	01.12.2015
Varighet/Duration:	0900-1300
Antall sider inkl. forside/ Total number of pages including the title page:	4
Tillatte hjelpemidler/ Permitted aids:	Ingen None
Merknader/Notes:	Read the instructions carefully and follow them closely. Please construct your answers clearly and use full sentences. Good luck!

1. Short questions:

Please explain the following terms using short and succinct answers. Please give examples and make sure to explain the examples if they are not self-explanatory:

   a. *syncretism*

   b. *semantic widening*

   c. *semantic narrowing*

   d. *back-formation*

   e. *lexeme*

   f. *suppletion*

   g. *blending*

   h. *free root*

   i. *allomorph*

   j. *non-neutral affix*

2. Consider this English expression *village idiot*. Is this a compound (=morphology) or phrase (=syntax)? Please explain and give evidence to support your answer.

3. The following is a list of some English verbs and their meanings:

receive	'accept, take, allow to enter'
perceive	'become aware of'
conceive	'form (an idea/plan) in the mind; become pregnant'
deceive	'mislead (on purpose), cause somebody to believe something false'

   Are these verbs morphologically complex?

   If you think they are, justify your assumption and provide a morphological analysis.

   Otherwise, explain why you do not think they are morphologically complex.

   Bear in mind other sets of words, for example:

return	'turn back'
rearrange	'arrange again'
rejuvenate	'make young again'
redeem	'to buy back'
recede	'to move back'

4. How does reduplication work in the following examples? What kind of replication is it? Is there anything similar in English? What does the reduplication do in these examples?

Examples from Halkomelem (a language belonging to the Salish family, spoken on the North-West coast of North America).

Basic verb	Gloss	Reduplicated form	Gloss
/kʼʷəɬ/	'to capsize'	/ˈkʼʷəɬkʼʷəɬ/	'likely to capsize'
/qʷel/	'to speak'	/ˈqʷelqʷel/	'to speak'
/səq/	'to split'	/ˈsəqsəq/	'easy to split'

5. Derivational affixation: One trait of affixes - in comparison to most clitics - is that they are more particular to what kind of words they can attach to. Take the negative prefix [un-], which in English only combines with adjectives to form adjectives, e.g. *wise >unwise, certain >uncertain, ripe > unripe.* (Note that there is homophone that is reversive which combines with verbs *undo, unpack, unravel*)

    a. How is this relevant for the analysis of *unreadability?*

    b. Please show the morphological structure of *unreadability* using labelled brackets and using a tree structure.

6. Lexical phonology
   Please consider these two sentences:

    a. Grammatical: The police **rang** the doorbells.
    b. Ungrammatical: *The police **ringed** the doorbells.
    c. Grammatical The police **ringed** the demonstrators.
    d. Ungrammatical: *The police **rang** the demonstrators.

   Please explain in a few sentences why (a) and (c) are grammatical whereas (b) and (d) are not grammatical forms and show using lexical phonology going from input to output how the two grammatical forms are formed.

7. Draw tree diagrams for these words: *pronunciations, frost-bitten, recovery, googling, runtastic.* For each branch where applicable please:

    • state the category of the base/stem
    • specify the type of affix (derivational/inflectional)
    • for inflectional affixes specify the grammatical meaning/function
    • for derivational affixes specify the category change

   Also please give a short explanation telling the reasoning behind why you did each diagram the way you did.

8. Open question:

English is a Germanic language belonging to the branch of West Germanic. It has, however, been heavily influenced by other languages to the extent that the percentage of Germanic words are lower than the percentage of words with other origins. Please explain some of the reasons why this is so and give examples. Please remember to use linguistic terminology where applicable. Your answer should not exceed a 3/4 page.