

Morphological analysis: Examples

- (1) **English:** How many morphemes are in the following words?

<i>cats</i>	<i>running</i>	<i>deception</i>
<i>sheep</i>	<i>ran</i>	

- (2) **Turkish:** How do we find and analyze the morphemes in these words?

[<i>deniz</i>]	'an ocean'	[<i>elim</i>]	'my hand'
[<i>denize</i>]	'to an ocean'	[<i>eller</i>]	'hands'
[<i>denizin</i>]	'of an ocean'	[<i>dişler</i>]	'teeth'
[<i>eve</i>]	'to a house'	[<i>dişimiz</i>]	'of our tooth'
[<i>evden</i>]	'from a house'	[<i>dişlerimiz</i>]	'of our teeth'

- (3) **English:** What kind of morphological change is this?

a nadder	>	an adder	(OE <i>næddre</i>)
a napron	>	an apron	(ME <i>naperon</i> , borrowed from French)
a numpire	>	an umpire	(<i>noumpere</i> , borrowed from OFrench <i>nonper</i>)
an ekename	>	a nickname	(Early ModE <i>ekename</i>)
an ewt	>	a newt	(ME <i>ewt</i>)
mine uncle	>	my nuncle	(this change occurred in certain English dialects)

- (4) **Latin:** What kinds of language change happened here?

- (a) Before 400 BC

honus 'honor'	labos 'labor'	(nom. sg.)
honōsem	labōsem	(acc. sg.)
honōsis	labōsis	(gen. sg.)

- (b) A later stage: What happened here?

honos	labos	(nom. sg.)
honōrem	labōrem	(acc. sg.)
honōris	labōris	(gen. sg.)

- (c) After 200 BC: This is not a regular sound change (/s/ did not change to /r/ in word-final position, in general). What happened?

honor	labor	(nom. sg.)
honōrem	labōrem	(acc. sg.)
honōris	labōris	(gen. sg.)

(5) **English:** What kind of morphological change happened here?

(a) Earlier stage: talk talked work wrought

(b) Later stage: talk talked work worked

(6) Certain dialects of **Spanish:** What kind of morphological change happened here?

(a) Earlier stage: pensar 'think-INFINITIVE' aprender 'learn-INFINITIVE'
 pienso 'think-1SG' aprendo 'learn-1SG'

(b) Later stage: pensar 'think-INFINITIVE' aprender 'learn-INFINITIVE'
 pienso 'think-1SG' apriendo 'learn-1SG'