Name: _____
Score: _____ / _____

09.09 Morphemes and morphological analysis [4/6 to pass]

Part 1

1

The English plural forms [-ən] as in *oxen* and [-s] as in *cats* are...

- A.
  Two forms of the same morpheme, because what matters is that they have the same meaning.
- B.
  Two different morphemes, because their meanings correspond but their sounds do not.
- C.
  Two forms of the same morpheme, because their meanings correspond AND the different sound shapes have predictable environments.

2

The English plural forms [-z] as in *dogs* and [-s] as in *cats* are...

- A. Two forms of the same morpheme, because what matters is that they have the same meaning.
- B. Two different morphemes, because their meanings correspond but their sounds do not.
- C. Two forms of the same morpheme, because their meanings correspond AND the different sound shapes have predictable phonological environments.

3

To answer this question, first work through Exercise 3 (p 155) in Chapter 4 of our textbook, *Contemporary Linguistics*:
Given that *nfut* means 'younger sibling' in Irarutu, how would you say 'his/her younger sibling'?

- A.
  anfut
- B.
  infut
- C.
  anfutg
- D.
  onfut

4

To answer this question, first work through Exercise 3 (p 155) in Chapter 4 of our textbook, *Contemporary Linguistics*:
Given that *mce* means 'eye' in Irarutu, how would you say 'my eye'?

- A.
  amce
- B.
  imce
- C.
  amceg
- D.
  omcem

5

To answer this question, look at the Plurals in Hungarian data set provided on the "Learning activities" page on the LING 101 course web site.
In Hungarian, some plurals are formed with [-ɛk] and some are formed with [-ok]. Which of the following statements represent the most accurate and insightful analysis of this data set? Choose ONE answer from options A-C **AND** choose ONE answer from options D-E.

- A.
  The environments where [-ɛk] and [-ok] appear cannot be meaningfully distinguished in terms of sound properties and natural classes, so we conclude that their environments are unpredictable.
- B.
  [-ɛk] and [-ok] appear in predictable environments. What matters is the closest preceding consonant. If the closest preceding consonant has one particular property (hint: what property would that be?), then [-ɛk] appears, and [-ok] appears elsewhere.
- C.
  [-ɛk] and [-ok] appear in predictable environments. What matters is the closest preceding vowel. If the closest preceding vowel has one particular property (hint: what property would that be?), then [-ɛk] appears, and [-ok] appears elsewhere.
- D.
  If the environments of [-ɛk] and [-ok] are PREDICTABLE, that justifies the claim that there are TWO plural morphemes in this Hungarian data set.
- E.
  If the environments of [-ɛk] and [-ok] are PREDICTABLE, that justifies the claim that there is just ONE plural morpheme in this Hungarian data set.