

Midterm Exam

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I. Morpheme sets. (18 pts)

For each highlighted word, (a) list each of its component morphs and provide the glosses for each, as they appear in the textbook. If a morph doesn't have a specific meaning but just indicates a particular grammatical category, state that instead. Any empty morphs or letters left over need not be glossed, but should be listed. (b) Write the general meaning the word is expected to have based on the morphemes that make it up (which may not be the same as its actual meaning).

1. Paprika is an important *ingredient* in my goulash recipe.

a.

in-	inside, in ✓
gred	step, go ✓
-i-	
-ent	A, N

b. An *ingredient* is something that ~~is contained in the~~ is made up of "goes into sth."

2. Bruce prepare the specimen for analysis using *microtomy*.

a.

micro-	small ✓
-o-	
-tom	cut ✓
-y	N

b. *Microtomy* is the use of a device that cuts small things.

3. This situation is *isomorphic* to one we've encountered before.

a.

iso	self ✓	equal
morph	form ✓	
-ic	A	

"they have equivalent form"
0.5 as each other

b. Two things are *isomorphic* if they look the same in form

4. We viewed the parrots in the *aviary*.

a.

av	bird ✓	-i-	/	av-
ion	heat	-a-	/	-i-
-y	-ary	-ry	N	-ary

b. An *aviary* is a place where ~~birds get heated~~ has birds ✓

5. Laura used to be a vegetarian, but now she's *omnivorous*. $\frac{3}{3}$

a. *omn-* all ✓
-i- ✓
vor eat ✓
-ous A

b. An *omnivorous* person is someone who eats ~~both meat and~~ everything ✓

5. Philip adopted a philosophy of *misotheism*. $\frac{3}{3}$

a. *mis-* hate ✓
-o- ✓
the god ✓
-i- ✓
-sm N (usually a theory) ✓

b. *Misotheism* is the philosophy of hating gods ✓

II. True or false (14 pts)

7. Latin vowel weakening often occurs in the first morpheme of a word.

False, second syllable of the word. except the word is the root itself.

7. ☒ T / F

8. Modern English contains both **derivational** and **inflectional** suffixes.

8. ☒ T / F

9. If a morpheme has one allomorph borrowed from French and one borrowed from Latin, the French one is more likely to appear at the **end** of an English word.

9. ☒ T / F

10. *Watchdog* is an **exocentric** compound.

10. T / ☒ F

11. The main phonetic difference between [i] (as in *feet*) and [ɪ] (as in *fit*) is that [i] is a tense vowel and [ɪ] is a lax vowel.

11. T / ☒ F

12. Celtic languages were a major source of loanwords to Old English.

12. T / ☒ F

13. The *im-* in *impossible* and the *in-* in *inconvenient* are allomorphs of the same morpheme.

13. ☒ T / F

18/20

III. Multiple choice (10 pts)

- 8/10
- d 14. Old English used affixes to represent the **case** of nouns; in Modern English case is only represented on:
 a) adjectives b) pronouns c) proper nouns d) none of these
- d 15. The **Middle English** period is often thought of as beginning with:
 a) the Great Vowel Shift
 b) the introduction of the printing press
 c) Viking settlement in northern England
 d) none of the above
- a 16. The vowel sounds in *kit*, *face*, *trap*, and *dress* all share the feature of being:
 a) front b) high c) lax d) none of these
- c 17. If you add an **inflectional** morpheme to a word, the result is:
 a) it changes the basic meaning or part of speech
 b) it creates a compound
 c) it produces another form of the same lexeme
 d) none of the above
- a 18. The words *dog-s* and *fox-es* have different allomorphs of the plural ending because:
 a) the allomorph used on one would not be pronounceable on the other
 b) one has a regular plural and the other is irregular
 c) one is a native English word and the other is a loanword
 d) none of the above

IV. Some phonetics thing (8 pts)

- 7.5/8
19. Below are phonetic symbols for sixteen consonants.
 • Mark all the **voiceless** sounds by putting a circle around them.
 • Mark all the **velar** sounds by putting a triangle around them.
 • Mark all the **fricatives** by putting a square around them.
 You may or may not have to put two or three marks on a single consonant.

b ✓ j^x [d̥] [k] p r ✓ d [s] ✓
 [v] m [ʒ] [f] l [ʃ] [ŋ] [g]

15.5
18

V. Word formation (8 pts)

20. What method of word formation is used to create each of the following words?

a. *laser*, which is based on the phrase *light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*

acronym

b. *lase*, which is a verb created based on *laser* (referring to what a laser does)

back-formation

c. *phaser*, which was created from the words *phase* and *laser*

blending

d. *zap*, which refers to the sound a laser might make

onomatopoeia

onomatopoeia?
onomatopoeia
onomatopoeia? (might spell wrong)

V. Short-answer questions where you have to "consider" something (22 pts)

21. Consider the pair of words *wide* and *width*.

a) In which one does the letter *i* represent a diphthong?

wide. /aɪ/

b) In one of these two words, the *i* was pronounced differently prior to the Great Vowel Shift. Which one is that, and how was the vowel pronounced before the Shift?

wide. It was pronounced as [wiðə] before the GVS. [wiðə]

22. Consider the prefixes in *con-duct* and *com-pel*. What is the name of the phonological phenomenon that causes this allomorphy? What phonetic feature does it affect?

Latin Vowel weakening. X
It affects the stress of the words.
(since Latin words usually stresses at the first syllable.) X

23. Consider the second morpheme in the word *deceive*. List two other allomorphs of this morpheme, and at least one word containing each allomorph (but not containing the prefix *de-*). What is the original meaning of this morpheme?

cap~cep~cip
① capture
② recipient

original meaning: 'to take'

83
100

24. Consider the suffixes -ty and -ness, as in sanity and kindness. These suffixes have the same function, but belong to two different morphological classes.

a) State what the function of these two suffixes is.

1/2 Make a noun word.

change adj. to n.

b) Name two general differences between the two classes of morphemes.

- 4/4
- ① ~~one~~ class 1, like -ty, usually changes the pronunciation of the word, and comes after loan words.
 - ② class 2, like -ness, doesn't change the pronunciation, comes after native words more often.

VI. Short-answer questions where you have to give examples of things. 20 pts.

25. Give an example of two distinct morphs that have the same spelling and pronunciation, and for each one give an example of a word containing it.

4/4

in- 'in the word ~~int~~ inside' means 'in' ✓
but in- 'in the word incompatible' means 'not' ✓

26. What does it mean for a morpheme to be a free function morpheme? Give an example of one.

4/5

A morpheme is free, means that it can stand alone as a word. Its function, means that it does not have a typical meaning, but works. E.g. the. ✓
semantic + structural information

27. What is ablaut? Give an example of a pair of allomorphs of a morpheme that exhibit ablaut, with words containing them.

3.5/4
A morpheme makes a few of allomorphs by changing one of the vowels, usually for different tenses (as a verb) ✓
e.g. sing, sang, sung ✓

28. What is an eponym? Give an example of one.

"pronoun" → "noun"

3/4

Use the name of a certain person to stand for a type of related things. ✓

E.g. 'Sandwich' comes from a noble man named after Sandwich. ✓

29. What subfamily of the Germanic languages is English part of? Give an example of another language in the same subfamily, and a Germanic language that is not part of that subfamily.

3/3

English is one of the West Germanic languages. ✓

German is also in this subfamily. ✓

but ~~Spanish~~ is not, it's in North Germanic subfamily
Icelandic ✓