

Quiz 2

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I. Morpheme sets. (12 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 its actual meaning).

1. Garth suffers from *gastritis*.

a. *gastr* : stomach *-itis* : inflammation ✓

b. Gastritis is a disease which appears as the inflammation on stomach

2. The empire was organized as a *tetrarchy*.

a. *tetra* : four ✓
arch : govern, rule
-y : ✓

b. A *tetrarchy* is a system with four rulers.

3. The *ossification* of our ideas is preventing innovation.

a. *oss* ⁵*os* : bone *-t-* : ✓
fic : do *-ion* : ✓
a : ✓

b. Ossification of ideas is metaphorically the progress of becoming bones ✓

4. In grammar, an *antecedent* is a noun to which a following pronoun refers.

a. *ant* : before ✓
e : ✓
ced : fall, S to go
-ent : ✓

b. It's called an *antecedent* because it appears before ✓

11/12

II. True or false (5 pts):

5. Using *leaf* to mean 'piece of paper' is an example of **synecdoche**.
6. The real reason double negatives are not standard in English is because they are illogical.
7. *Cosmetics* and *cosmos* have the same root morpheme.
8. Morphophonological rules frequently have exceptions.
9. **Polysemous** words have multiple meanings with separate origins.

5. T / (F) ✓
6. T / (F) ✓
7. (T) / F ✓
8. (T) / F ✓
9. T / (F) ✓

III. Some other questions (8 pts):

10. What is **prescriptive** grammar?

Prescriptive grammar is always used with a standard that indicates what's right or wrong in the corresponding language. And such grammar is always conservative towards newly created grammars so that it keeps the "purity" of the language itself.

11. What is the **basic form** of the underlined prefixes in each of the following words? Each of these prefixes has a **spatial** meaning; state what that meaning is.

	basic form	spatial meaning
a. <u>ab</u> straction	<u>ab</u> ✓	<u>away, from</u> ✓
b. <u>con</u> gnate	<u>con</u> ✓	<u>with</u> ✓
c. <u>sub</u> spect	<u>sub</u> ✓	<u>under, below</u> ✓
d. <u>per</u> lucid	<u>per</u> ✓	<u>through, thorough</u> ✓

$$12 + 11 = 23$$

$$\frac{23}{25}$$

12. Choose **one** of the prefixes in question 11 and state what kind of **morphophonological process** produces the given form from the basic form.

type ~~to~~ (a). it's an insertion ✓
where a voiced stop before a voiceless ~~consonant~~
we add an 's': ab-traction → abstraction.