

## Morphology problem sets (2002~2015)

2013

31. Read <A> and <B> and answer the question. [1.5점]

<A>

Affixes like *-ing* or *-y* are called bound morphemes because they cannot stand alone. They always have to be attached to the stem or root of a word in order to be used. There are two types of affixes: derivational and inflectional. Derivational affixes are added to a stem or root to form a new stem or word, possibly, but not necessarily, resulting in a change in syntactic category or meaning. For example, the derivational affix *-er* is added to a verb like *kick* to give the noun *kicker*. On the other hand, by the addition of inflectional affixes, forms with different grammatical functions are created as in *cats*. That is, inflectional affixes have a strictly grammatical function, marking properties such as tense and number.

<B>

- In *condemnation*, *-ation* is an inflectional affix.
- In *nonrefundable*, *non-*, *re-*, and *-able* are all derivational affixes.
- In *governments*, *-ment* is a derivational affix, and *-s* is an inflectional affix.
- In *insincerity*, *in-* and *-ity* are both inflectional affixes.
- In *lovelier*, *-ly* is a derivational affix, and *-er* is an inflectional affix.

Based on <A>, which of the following lists all and only the correct statements in <B>?

- ① a, b, c                      ② a, b, d                      ③ b, c, d
- ④ b, c, e                      ⑤ c, d, e

2011 [1]

26. Read <A> and <B> and follow the directions.

<A>

Century after century, English speakers have added thousands of new words, borrowing many of them from other languages and constructing others from elements already available. The following are some common word-formation processes:

- (1) Coinage                      (2) Clipping
- (3) Compounding              (4) Back formation

<B>

- Can I get a raincheck for this?
- Who will typewrite this article for me?
- This is great. Can I have a xerox?
- I usually have brunch on Sundays.
- Could you empty the box for me?
- Will Ms. Brown be our sub again today?

Match each word-formation process in <A> with an underlined example in one of the sentences in <B>.

- |   | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ① | c   | b   | d   | f   |
| ② | c   | b   | e   | f   |
| ③ | c   | f   | a   | b   |
| ④ | d   | b   | e   | f   |
| ⑤ | d   | f   | a   | b   |

2011 [2]

32. Read the following and answer the question.

Typical examples of antonymy include complementary pairs and gradable pairs. The difference between them is whether there is a scale containing the “opposites” at either end, with a midpoint between them. There are other types of antonymy as well: relational opposites and reversives. Consider *husband/wife*. The relation between *husband* and *wife* is symmetrical in the respect that if X is Y’s *husband*, then Y is X’s *wife*. Pairs of words displaying such a symmetrical relationship are relational opposites, and \_\_\_\_\_ (1) is another good example. Reversives, meanwhile, include pairs of verbs such as *fold/unfold*. As *unfold* depicts the reverse process of *fold*, and vice versa, one member of a reversion pair describes the reverse process of the other member. Another example of reversives is \_\_\_\_\_ (2).

Which of the following best fits in the blanks?

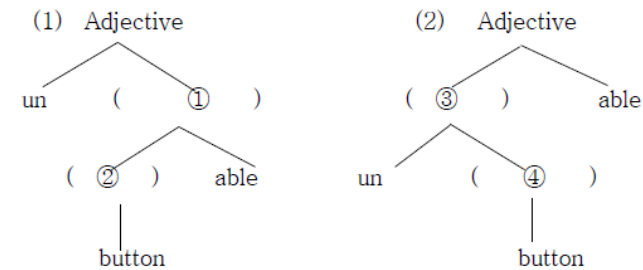
- | (1)                 | (2)              |
|---------------------|------------------|
| ① income/outcome    | tie/untie        |
| ② teacher/student   | cover/undercover |
| ③ nominator/nominee | place/misplace   |
| ④ parent/offspring  | like/dislike     |
| ⑤ trainer/trainee   | enter/exit       |

2008

18. 다음 글을 읽고 지시에 따라 답하시오. [4점]

A word is not a simple sequence of morphemes. It has an internal structure. For example, the word *unsystematic* is composed of three morphemes: *un-*, *system*, and *-atic*. The root is *system*, a noun, to which we add the suffix *-atic* resulting in an adjective, *systematic*. To this adjective, we add the prefix *un-* forming a new adjective, *unsystematic*.

The hierarchical organization of words is most clearly shown by structurally ambiguous words. Consider the word *unbuttonable*. The two meanings of the word correspond to different structures, as follows:



The ambiguity of this word arises because the prefix *un-* can combine with different grammatical categories.

위 수행도의 빈칸 ①~④에 들어갈 문법범주(품사)를 쓰고, (1)과 (2)에 해당하는 단어 *unbuttonable*의 의미를 각각 쓰시오.

답 : (1) 문법범주 : ① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_  
 단어의 의미 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) 문법범주 : ③ \_\_\_\_\_ ④ \_\_\_\_\_  
 단어의 의미 : \_\_\_\_\_

2006 [1]

5. Read the passage and follow the directions.

Words with more than one affix are formed by means of several steps. For example, consider the word *unusable*, which is composed of a prefix *un-*, a stem *use*, and a suffix *-able*. The prefix *un-*, meaning 'not', attaches only to adjectives and creates new words that are also adjectives such as *unkind*. The suffix *-able*, on the other hand, attaches to verbs and forms adjectives such as *countable*. Since *un-* cannot attach to *use*, the suffix *-able* attaches first to the stem *use*, creating *usable*. The prefix *un-* is then allowed to combine with *usable* to form *unusable*.

Now consider the word *reusable*, in which the prefix *re-* attaching only to verbs is used. Our understanding of how the affixes combine with other morphemes enables us to state the formation of *reusable* as a two-step process whereby \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ attaches to \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ first, and then \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is added to \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill in each blank with an affix or a word. [3점]

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_

2006 [2]

6. Read the passage and follow the directions.

The meanings of words change over time. There are some general directions in which word meanings change. They may undergo extensions in meaning when their denotation covers more than it did. For example, the word *barn* used to denote a storage place for barley but its denotation generalized to cover any kind of farm-based storage shed. Semantic reductions, on the other hand, occur when the denotation of a word shrinks. The word *starve* used to denote dying in general but now denotes dying of hunger.

The connotations of words can also change. Degradations in meaning occur when a word acquires a worse connotation, while semantic elevations come about when a word takes on somewhat grander connotations over time. *Lewd* started out meaning those who were lay people as opposed to clergy. It then narrowed to mean those who were ignorant, and from there narrowed to obscene. *Chivalrous*, by contrast, was at one time synonymous with warlike; it now refers to more refined properties such as fairness, generosity, and honor.

<2006 [2] continued>

The table below shows how the meanings of *villain*, *ledger*, and *manufacture* have changed over time. Fill in each cell with ONE word from the passage. [3점]

Words	Meaning Changes	Types of Change
<i>villain</i>	Middle English: a humble serf Current English: a scoundrel	(1)
<i>ledger</i>	Middle English: any book Current English: an account book	(2)
<i>manufacture</i>	Latin: to make by hand Current English: to make by hand or by machinery	(3)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

2002

16. 다음 예문을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. (총 3점)

- Why don't you email me this evening?
- The employer peopled the house with ten adults.

16-1. 위의 밑줄 친 단어들과 관련된 어형성(word-formation) 방법을 쓰시오. (1점)

\_\_\_\_\_

\* 참고로 형태론 분야는 이형태(allomorphemes)를 중심으로 음운론과 연결하여 제출되는 경우가 많습니다. 음운론 기출 문제에서 이런 내용을 참고하시기 바랍니다.