Download the document and answer the questions in English by typing them directly into the document please. The best format is .docx, .odt or .doc so that I can type my comments in directly. If this is not possible, then you may send a scan of your answers.

You have until Friday April 3rd at midday to upload your answers.

1. Explain the difference between a morpheme and a lexeme. Identify the individual morphemes in the sentence given below and determine for each one whether they are free or bound morphemes, suffixes, prefixes or bases. (5 marks)

   The castle overlooks the rift valley and is incredibly awe-inspiring.

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of a lexeme. A lexeme may contain one or several morphemes. If it contains one morpheme then it is a base, if it contains several morphemes, then it is a derived lexeme.

Morphemes: I should have stated in lexical words only

castle	free morpheme	base
over-	bound morpheme	prefix
look	free morpheme	base
-s	bound morpheme	grammatical suffix
rift	free morpheme	base
valley	free morpheme	base
in-	bound morpheme	lexical prefix
credible	free morpheme	base OR credo + -able **Plussed**
-y	bound morpheme	lexical/grammatical suffix
awe	free morpheme	base
inspire	free morpheme	base
-ing	bound morpheme	grammatical suffix

2. In your own words, explain the differences between the notions of primary lexeme, derived lexeme and simple lexeme. Use the examples of the italicized words below to help explain the differences in the notions. (5 marks)
   a. Can you pass me a *spoon* please?
   b. You need a *spoonful* of sugar.
   c. He *spooned* the cake mixture into the baking tin.

A primary lexeme is an autonomous lexical element that cannot be further analysed? No word-formation processes have occurred. A derived lexeme has undergone a process of word-formation. Both primary and derived lexemes are simple lexemes because both types refer to one specific referent.

In a), the lexeme *spoon* is a primary lexeme. In b) and c) *spoonful* and *spoon* (verb) are derived lexemes. In b), *spoonful* is composed of the base *spoon* and the bound suffix <-ful>. In c), *spoon* is a verb – the noun has undergone conversion. The grammatical suffix <-ed> shows this. All three of the examples are simple lexemes (but in c) the verb is inflected – it is a different *form* of the verb))

3. In your own words, explain the differences between the notions of compound lexeme, prepositional lexeme, and multiword lexeme. Use the examples of the italicized words below to help explain the differences in the notions. (5 marks)

    a. He was born *with a silver spoon in his mouth*.
    b. You need to *spoon-feed* a baby.
    c. Do you have a *tablespoon*, please?
    d. She had a *silver-spoon* upbringing
    e. He won the *egg-and-spoon* race

A compound lexeme is composed of two autonomous lexical elements that behave as a unit of meaning. Examples a), and c) are examples of compound nouns, b) is a compound verb and d) a compound adjective. However, we must note that in a) the compound is an element of a prepositional lexeme since the expression begins with the preposition *with*. In e) we have a multiword lexeme of sorts but *egg-and-spoon* <u>might</u> also be considered a compound adjective also – see spelling. It is difficult to come down in favour of one or the other.

4. Consider the following sentence: **Once again, I should have required just the lexical elements**
    He worked round the clock to catch up with the mail-order delivery backlog.

    a. List all of the lexemes in the sentence. How many are there?
    b. For each of the lexemes that you identify, state the type of lexeme that it is an example of. (5 marks)

Lexemes: once again I should have stated lexical words only

worked	**simple lexeme**	**work + grammatical suffix <-ed>**
round the clock	**prepositional lexeme**	**round is a preposition**
catch up	**compound lexeme**	**phrasal verb**
mail-order	**compound lexeme**	**signalled by hyphen**
delivery	**derived lexeme**	**deliver + -y**
backlog	**compound lexeme**	**figurative use of term**

Do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions. Given the very particular circumstances, I shall not require exam conditions for this work to be done, so you may ask questions – although I will not give you the answers to the questions below. Use the forums so that everyone can take advantage. That said, since you have access to documents and classes, I shall be less indulgent than usual. So work seriously…