

Seminar 9

1. What's the difference between inflectional morphology and derivational morphology?

Inflectional morphology deals with the creation of new word forms (e.g., *book*, *books*); derivational morphology studies the creation of new words for the dictionary (e.g., *happy*, *unhappy*).

2. Provide examples of each of the following structures:

- Root + bound derivational suffix + bound inflectional suffix

E.g., *bak-er-s*; *neighbour-hood-s*

- Bound derivational prefix + root + bound derivational suffix

E.g., *un-conscious-ly*

- Root + bound inflectional suffix + bound inflectional suffix

E.g., *ox-en's*; *child-r-en-'s*

- Bound derivational prefix + root + bound inflectional suffix

E.g., *un-pack-ing*; *en-larg-es*

3. Consider the following examples and describe the way in which inflectional categories are marked (see section 4.1.0.2. Marking inflectional categories, Unit 4)

- *Deer*, plural *deer* (zero inflection)
- *Forget* – *forgot* – *forgotten* (word-internal change + affixation)
- *Sing*, present participle *singing* (affixation)
- *Tooth*, plural *teeth* (word-internal change): this is a case of i-mutation, because the plural marking in Gmc was *-iz; see Unit 3, p. 8)
- *Go*, preterite *went* (suppletion)
- *Child*, plural *children* (affixation x2 + word-internal change): there are two inflectional markers for the plural (-r-, which is the historical marking, OE *cildru*; and -en, as in *ox-oxen*, which was added in Middle English). On the other hand, the singular and plural forms have different vowel sounds because, in the singular, the vowel underwent homorganic lengthening and was affected by the Great Vowel Shift; in the plural, however, the vowel was not lengthened because the cluster is followed by another consonant (see Unit 3, p. 9)
- *Bad*, comparative *worse* (suppletion)
- *Baker*, plural *bakers* (affixation)