Week 3 answers

1 Review

- derivational morpheme: changes category

  examples: $-ness$; $-able$ in English

- inflectional morpheme: don't change the lexical category of the word

  example: $-s$ in English plurals;

- simple word: has one morpheme
- compound/complex word: more than one morpheme

1.1 Terminology

- compounding: word-forming from 2+ independent words
- alternation: morpheme-internal modifications

  example: man → men

- suppletion: when a root has irregular forms

  example: is → was; go → went

  why english sucks for learners...

- zero-derivation: when you change a word's category without changing its form at all

  example: run (noun) → run (verb)

  KEVIN → KEVIN-ING!

- blend: combining parts of existing words

  volunteer + told = voluntold

  remember those snail memes where ppl combined sn- from snail with other nouns?

- clipping: shortening a word by removing part of it- no change in meaning or category

  advertisement → ad

- reanalysis: when word or phrase boundaries are unconsciously shifted over time

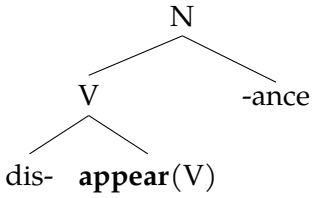
  an napron → an apron

2 Identifying word-formation processes

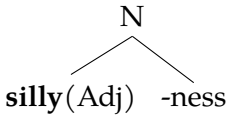
- feed → fed: **alternation**
- leaf → leaves: **affixation** (**inflectional**)
- peace → peaceful: **affixation** (**derivational**)
- foot,ball → football: **compounding**
- good → best: **suppletion**
- chair,woman → chairwomen: **compounding; suppletion**
- back,pack → backpacks: **compounding, affixation** (**inflectional**)
- like → like-liked: **reduplication, affixation** (**inflectional**)
- go → underwent: **suppletion** (**go → went**)**; compounding** (**under+go**)

3 Practice with trees

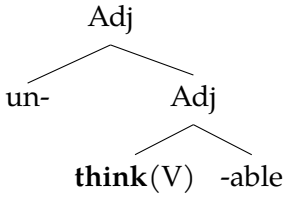
- disappearance



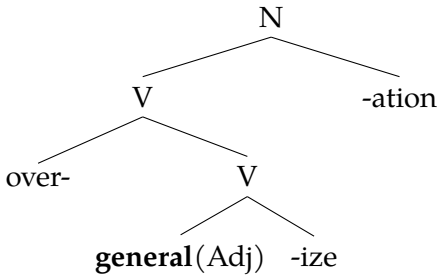
- silliness



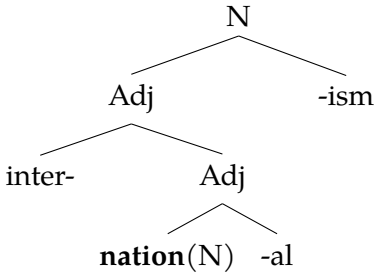
- unthinkable



- overgeneralization

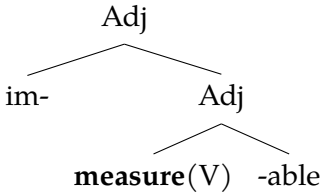


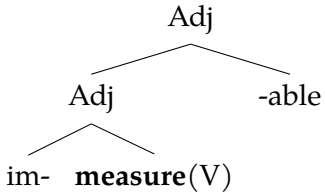
- internationalism



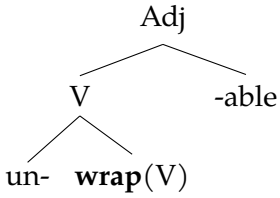
3.1 Morphological ambiguity

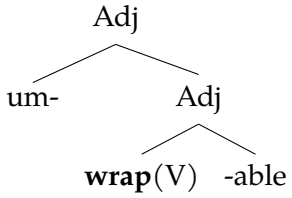
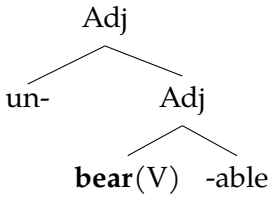
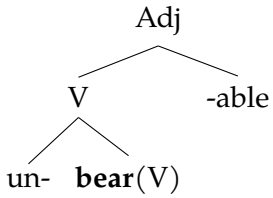
- immeasurable





- unwrappable





- unbearable