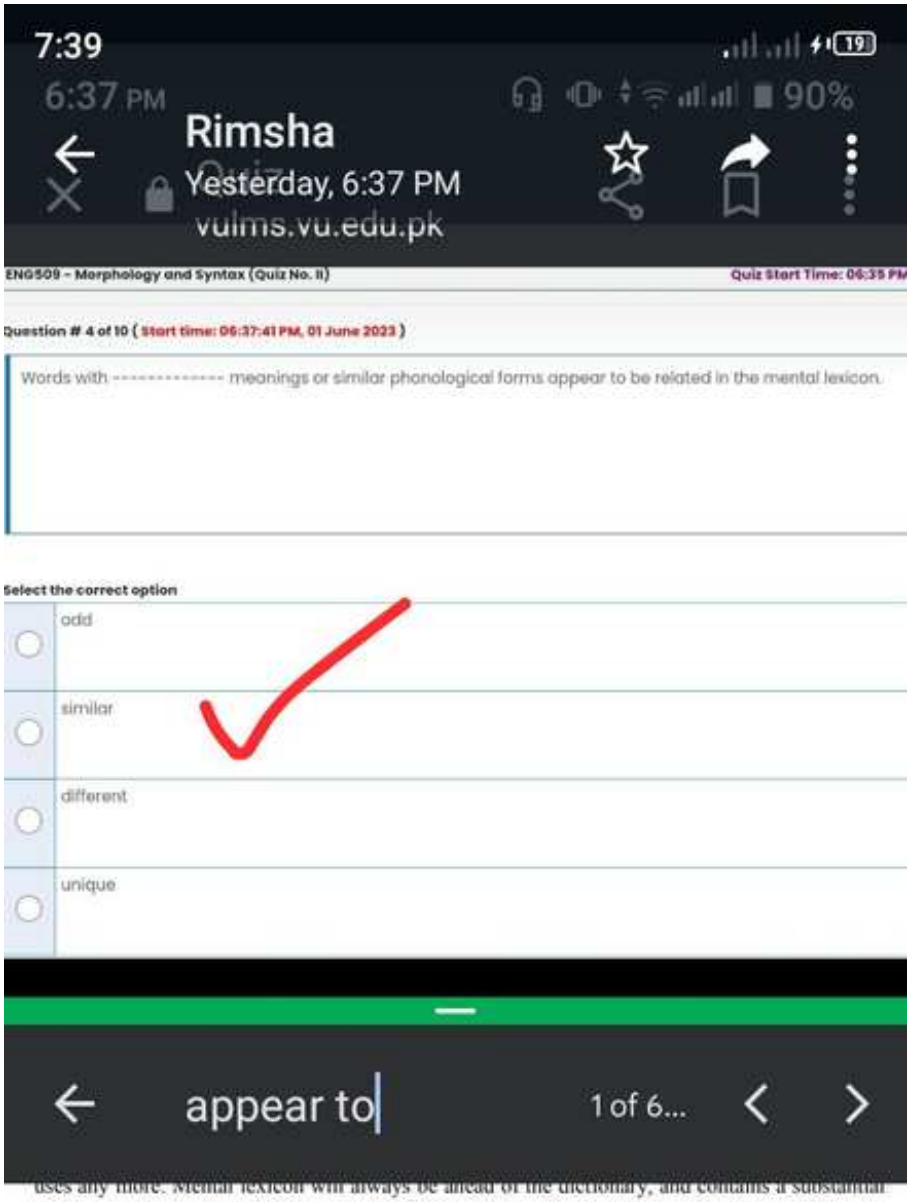


number of words that are not listed in dictionaries. New words (neologisms) are coined continuously, and dictionaries always lag behind.

A second difference between a dictionary and the mental lexicon is that words in the mental lexicon bear a number of relationships to each other.Words with similar meanings or similar phonological forms appear to be related in the mental lexicon, as can be concluded from speech errors. Someone talking about the sympathy of a musical conductor used the word symphony instead of sympathy.

In a dictionary, semantic relations between words are usually not expressed directly. The mental lexicon as a multidimensional web of words, with all kinds of connections between those words: semantic similarities, phonological similarities, and morphological relationships. In a dictionary, words have one type of relationship only, that of alphabetical ordering. This ordering is based on the degree of orthographical similarity between words.

A third difference between a dictionary and a mental lexicon is that the latter also stores information about the frequency with which you come across a word. Linguists may compute the frequency of words on the basis of large corpora of actual language use..Frequency counts indicate how many tokens are found for each word type in a particular corpus.function words such as determiners have a relatively high frequency,Within the set of English adjectives, the word nice is used far more frequently than the word opaque.

A high frequency word is more easily recognized.

Frequency of exposure to a word correlates with the activation level of that word in the mental lexicon.A word with a higher activation level is activated faster in language processing.A related effect is the cumulative frequency effect. The frequent singular form of a noun will also have a

7:40

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Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 06:38:10 PM, 01 June 2023)

The more frequent or familiar a word is, the faster a speaker can---------- it.

Select the correct option

- identify
- relate
- all the given options
- recognize

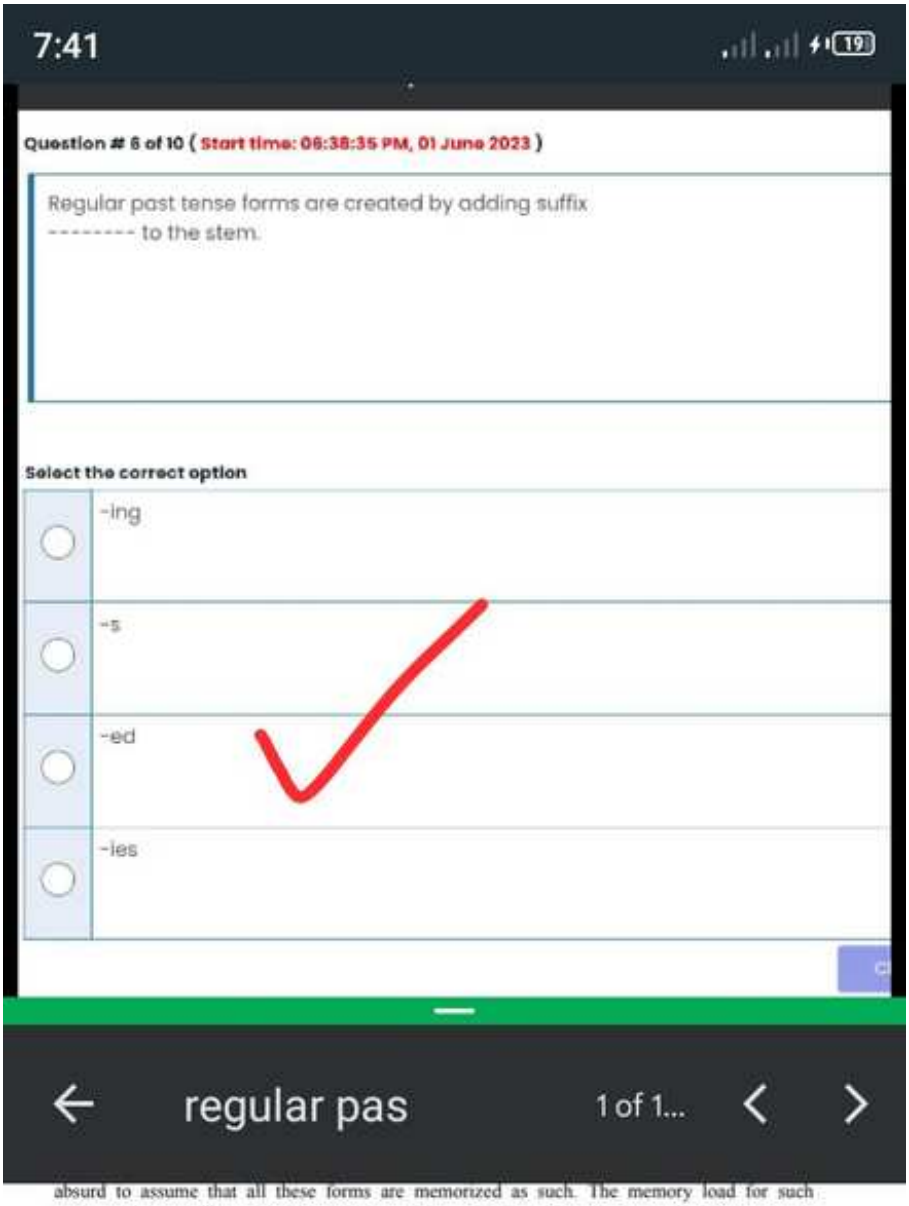
the faster 1 of 1

of the most central is that of the number of different mechanisms speakers use to access their mental lexicons, either in recognition or in production.

The most obvious answer is that there is only one mechanism, but in fact, of the theories of accessing the mental lexicon that are out there in the literature, we can identify two broad types, called the single-route and dual-route models. A very accessible account of both model types is provided by Pinker (1999).It is well known that the more frequent or familiar a word is, the faster a speaker can recognize it (Aitchison 2003).

An English speaker will recognize clean more quickly than glean, even though the two differ phonologically in only one distinctive feature, because the first is about thirty times more frequent than the second. Most of the 500most frequent words in English are simple, but even if a word is morphologically complex and perfectly regular, it may still be common.

Unfortunately, almost all the psycholinguistic and neurolinguistics research that has been done to date is based on English or other European languages whose inflectional and derivational morphology is fairly simple.



absurd to assume that all these forms are memorized as such. The memory load for such languages can be reduced considerably by making use of rules. A possible model is that language users acquire morphological rules by constructing abstract rules or templates on the basis of their lexical knowledge.

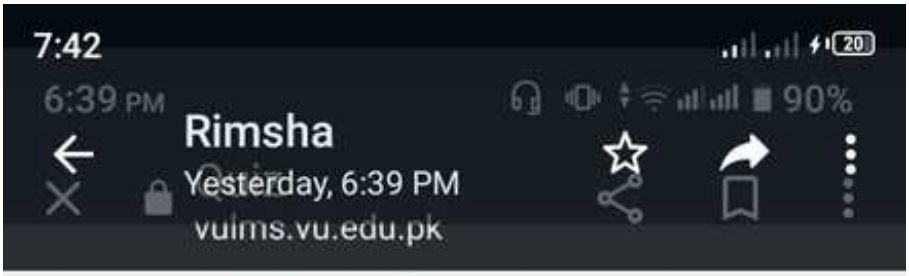
There are also morphological patterns that are not productive, but can still be called patterns e.g. English past tense verb forms. Regular past tense forms are created by suffixing -ed to the stem. On the other hand there are a number of stem-changing verbs where the past tense form and the past participle are marked by having a different vowel than the present tense form e.g. an -ing/k -ang/k-ung/k pattern for verbs: ring, sing, spring, drink, shrink, sink, stink

The class of verbs with this kind of vowel alternation will normally not be extended. Yet, it is clear that native speakers of English are able to recognize the abstract pattern involved.some speakers tend to also inflect the verb to bring as brang and brung.

If people are asked to make the past tense forms of non-existing verbs with a similar phonological make-up as the words spling, they tend to come up with either splang or splung. Some verbs once regular have changed into irregular ones: dive (with the past tense form dove not dived in American English).These facts have led a number of linguists to defend a dual system model of morphological knowledge.

The past tense and participial forms are not stored in lexical memory, but always created by rule. The irregular forms are stored in memory.These stored irregular forms are linked to each other in an associative way, and thus the language user will be able to discover similarity patterns such as -ing/k -ang/k -ung/k. This explains why the pattern may be extended incidentally to similar verbs such as to bring.The dual system theory has also been defended based on a type of evidence : neurological evidence. Jaeger et al. (1996) have argued that regular and irregular verbs in English are processed by different neural systems. The processing location determined by PET-scans.

A second type of rule-less approach is the model proposed by Bybee(1988, 1995, 2001). In her

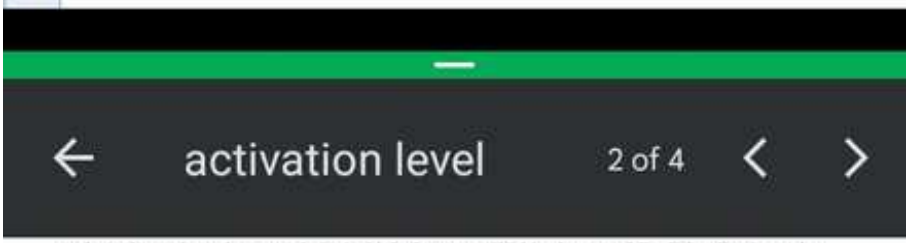


Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 06:39:00 PM, 01 June 2023)

In the mental lexicon, a word with a ---------- activation level is activated faster in language processing

Select the correct option

- lower
- higher
- medium
- all the given options



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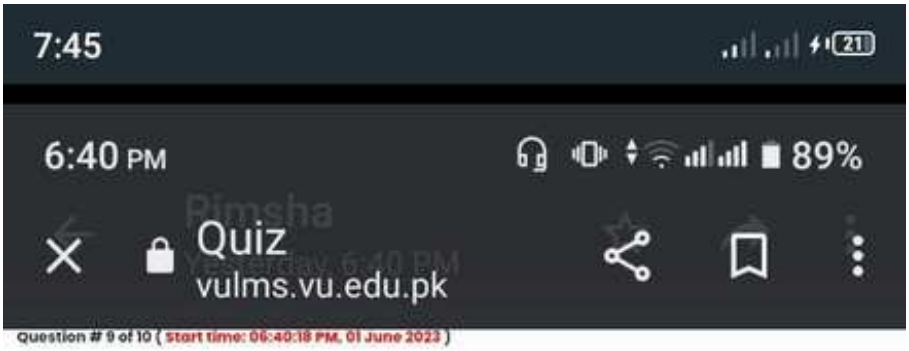
Frequency of exposure to a word correlates with the activation level of that word in the mental lexicon.A word with a higher activation level is activated faster in language processing.A related effect is the cumulative f[illegible] effect: the frequent singular form of a noun [illegible] also have a frequency effect as its plural formThe token frequencies of related inflectional word forms contribute to the activation level of each of them.

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This is called the base frequency effect. Another example is the cumulative root frequency effect: the summed frequencies of all words with the same root also appear to affect response latencies of individual complex words containing that root.

Topic- 081: Acquisition of Morphology

How does a child acquire the morphological system, the set of morphological rules of his or her mother tongue? Morphological rules have to be discovered on the basis of words that are formed according to these rules. The first stage: the acquisition of individual complex words



Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 06:40:18 PM, 01 June 2023)

Syntax takes fully inflected ---------- as input and combines them into phrases and sentences.

Select the correct option

- words
- morphemes
- phonemes
- phones

takes fu 1 of 1

Since our target audience consists of students whose only exposure to syntax comes from an introductory course in general linguistics, we avoid bringing in advanced syntactic analyses.According to the traditional view, the relation between morphology and syntax is the following: while morphology builds up word forms—typically by combining roots with other roots and with affixes, but also by applying other operations to them.

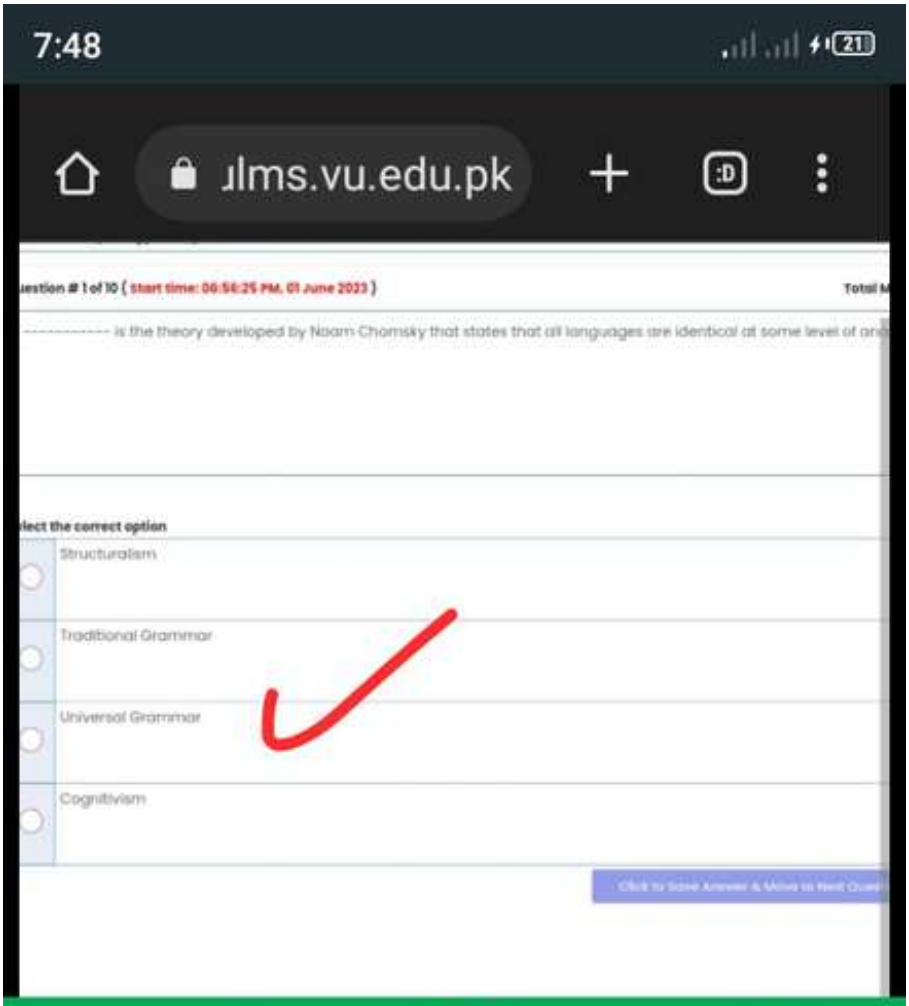
Syntax takes fully inflected words as input and combines them into phrases and sentences. The division of labour between morphology and syntax is thus perfect: morphology only operates below the word level whereas syntax only operates above the word level. These two components of grammar are ordered in strict sequence, such that the syntax takes over after the morphology has done its work.

Topic- 074: Morphological vs. Syntactic Inflection

We begin by distinguishing between two applications of the word inflection, one found chiefly in the morphological literature and the other in syntactic literature. For a morphologist, the presence of inflectional morphology in a language depends on the existence of multiple forms of a lexeme. If a lexeme has only one form, then there can be no morphological inflection.

In syntax, there is no such requirement.Chinese lexemes have only one form, abstracting away from phonologically determined alternations (mostly changes in tone). While Chinese has a few clitics or particles, including one that expresses past tense, these are generally not considered affixes. The same is true of Vietnamese, though the two languages are unrelated. For the morphologist, therefore, these two languages have no inflection.

From a syntactician's point of view, whether or not Chinese and Vietnamese have inflection is an entirely different matter. Even if a language does not express a particular notion such as number or case, it is typically assumed to be present in the syntax. Likewise, a syntactician may argue that a verb always agrees with its subject in an abstract sense.



when it is VS. When the word order is VS, the verb bears default 3sg agreement.• Balanta (Atlantic): Verbs agree with their subjects only when there is no subject NP or the subject NP is focused (emphasized).

Topic- 076: Inflection and Universal Grammar

Universal Grammar is the theory developed by Noam Chomsky that states that all languages are identical at some level of analysis.Tremendous influence on the field of linguistics, and most linguists agree with Chomsky that language has an innate component. A key phrase in the definition of Universal Grammar that we have provided is "at some level of analysis." What is the level of analysis at whichlanguages are identical? At which levels do languages differ? More specifically, are inflectional categories universal? In one sense, inflectional categories are universal. A mistake to say that the realizations of inflectional categories are stable cross-linguistically.

Let's consider gender. Gender is highly problematic from a universalist point of view. The number of noun classes in the languages of the Atlantic family vary widely.

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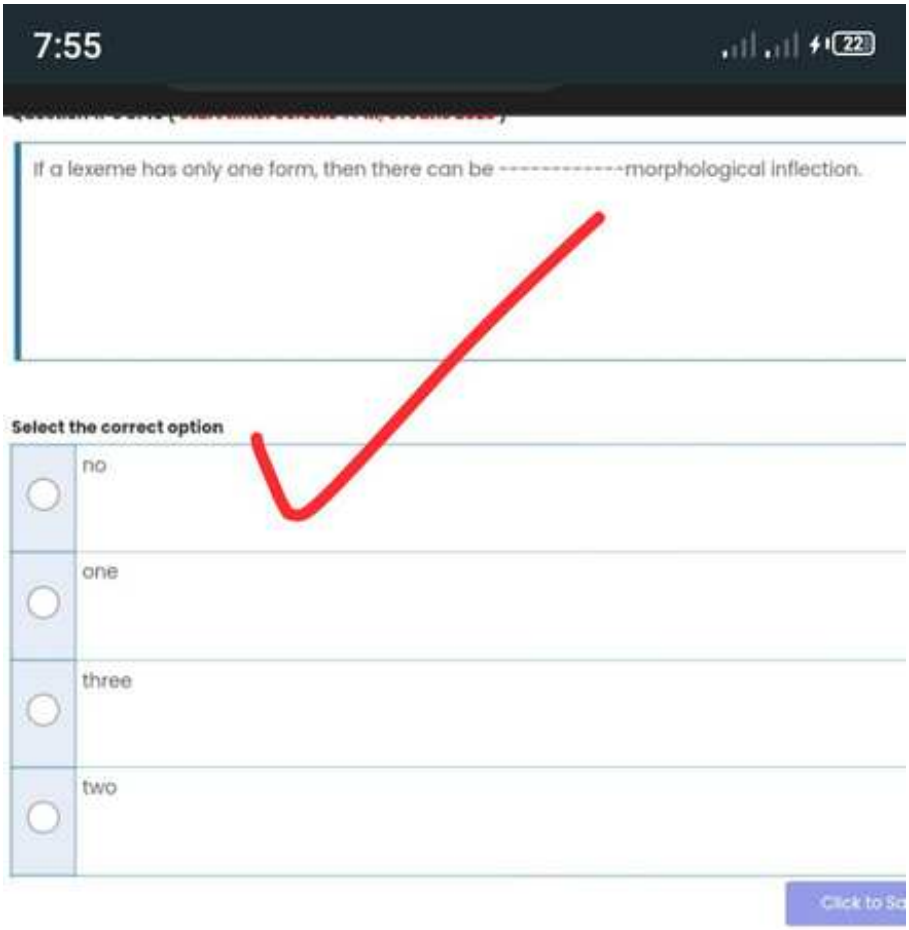
Gombe Fula 25, Serer 16,

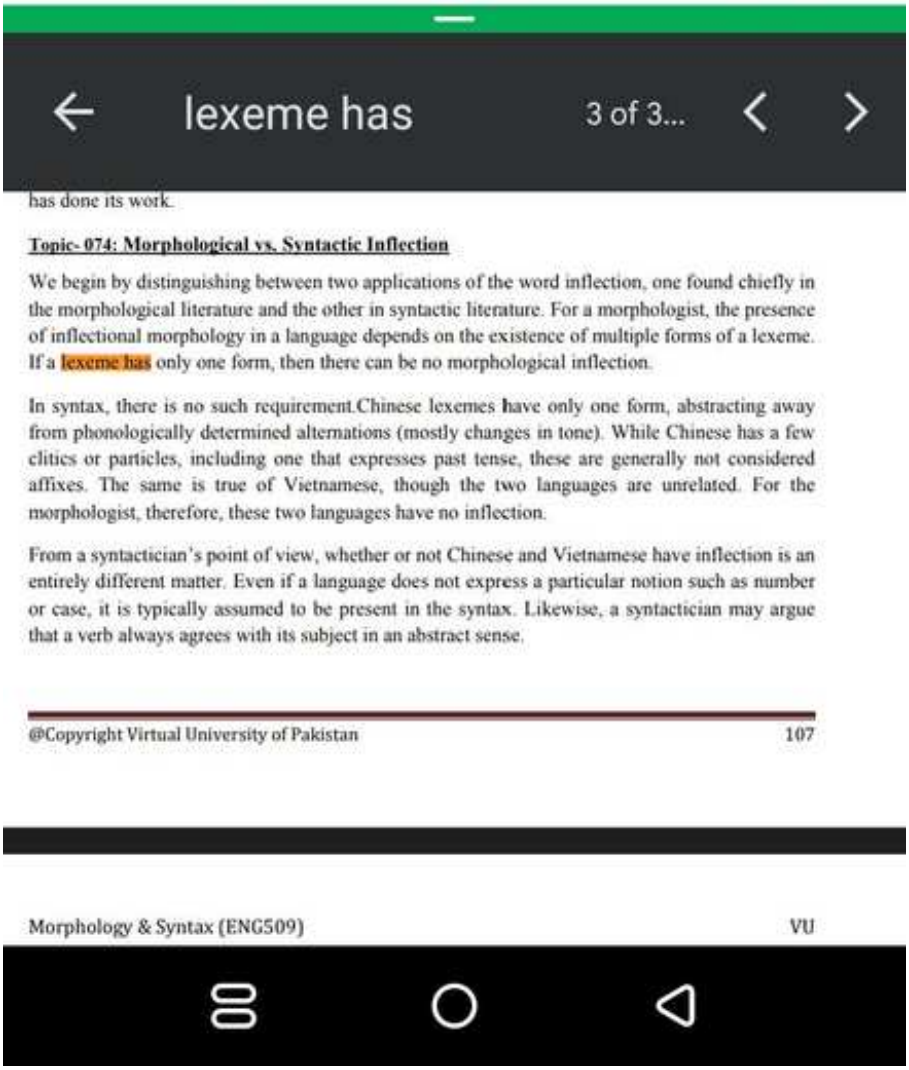
Wolof 10

Manjaku 14,

Balanta seven.

Some Atlantic languages have multiple dialects, and dialects do not necessarily share the same number of noun classes. To other language families of the world, we find variation not only in the number of genders but also in the entire organization of the gender system. Despite differences between gender systems some similarities do emerge.





has done its work.

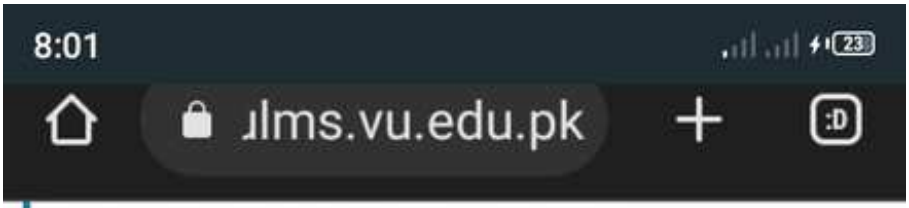
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The number of lexical entries in a good dictionary is ---------- that in our individual mental list of words.

Select the correct option

- higher than
- all the given options
- lesser than
- closer to

in a good di 1 of 1...

activation level in the mental lexicon. Statistical and probabilistic data are therefore relevant for adequate models of morphological knowledge.

Topic- 080: The Use of Mental Lexicon

Lexical knowledge of a native speaker does not have the format of a dictionary. First, the number of lexical entries in a good dictionary is much higher than that in our individual mental list of words. There are many words that most speakers do not know. You can compute the size of your

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own vocabulary by checking, on the basis of a representative sample of words from a good dictionary of your native language

How many of the words in that sample do you know ?Adult speakers of English with a higher education might know up to 50,000 word types, The whole English vocabulary comprises hundreds of thousands of words.

This estimate concerns the passive vocabulary, the number of words that you understand.

The active vocabulary, the set of words one uses in language production is much smaller.

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Yesterday, 7:05 PM

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 07:05:02 PM, 01 June 2023)

A language primarily exists in the _____ of its speakers.

Select the correct option

- tongues
- books
- words
- minds



language prim 1 of 1...

Middle English as used in these lines is different from Modern English. If we assume that it is still the same language, English, we have to conclude that languages can change. But why do they? The statement that languages change is in fact metaphorical in nature. It presupposes that we conceive of a language as an organism that grows, changes, and sometimes dies. Languages have a mode of existence outside their users. A language primarily exists in the minds of its speakers. That is why we say that a language has died when its last speaker has died. So it is speakers that change their language while using it in language perception and production. Why do language users change their language? In fact, 'change' is not always the appropriate word for what is going on. It would be better to speak of construction or innovation of language.

What does change when new words or new meanings of words get established is the lexical norm of that language, not the system behind it. The main reason for changing the lexical norm of a language is that language users need expressions for new concepts, or new things. One way of meeting this need is extending the meaning of existing words.

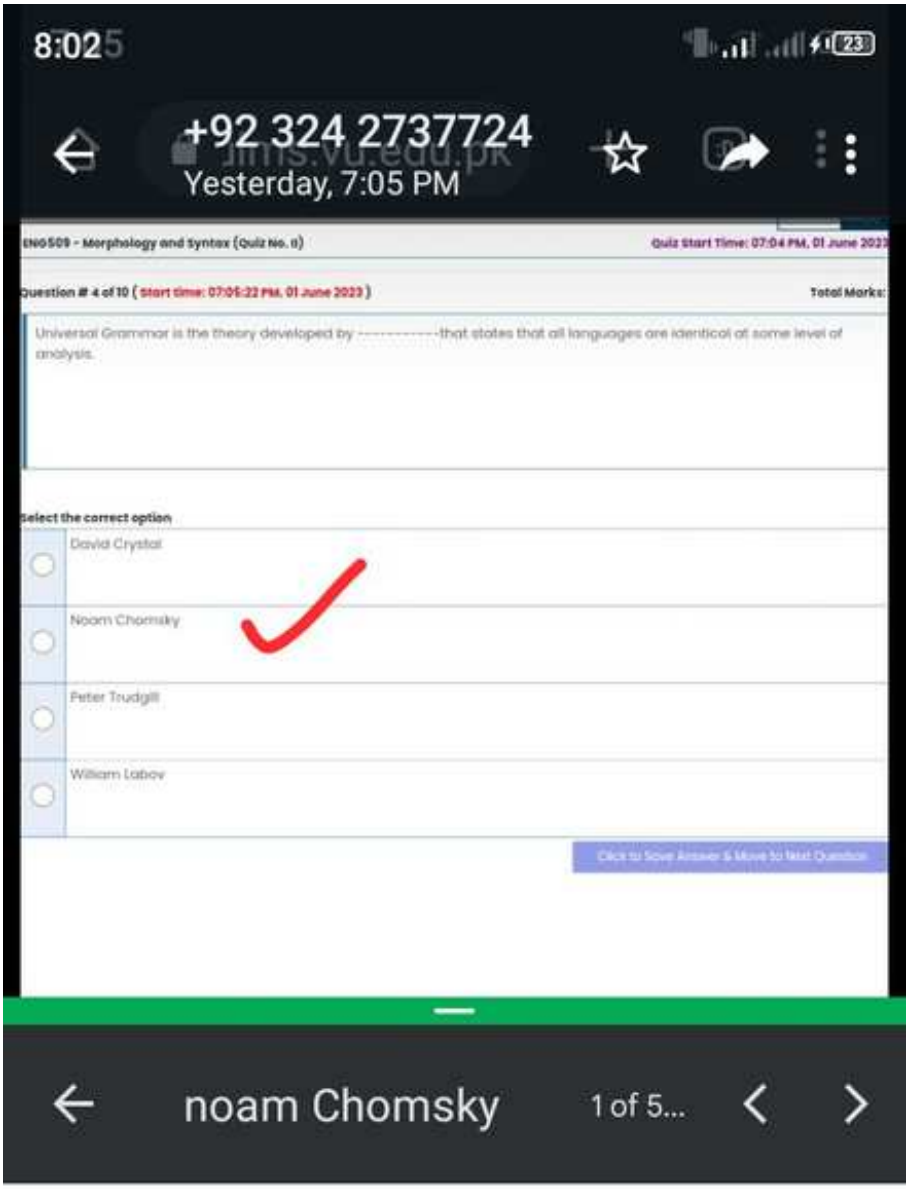
mouse acquired

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Lexical gaps can also be filled through borrowings. Dutch, for example, has borrowed many words from English recently e.g. printer drukker for "printer".

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Arabic (Semitic): Verbs agree with their subjects for number when the word order is SV but not when it is VS. When the word order is VS, the verb bears default 3sg agreement.• Balanta (Atlantic): Verbs agree with their subjects only when there is no subject NP or the subject NP is focused (emphasized).

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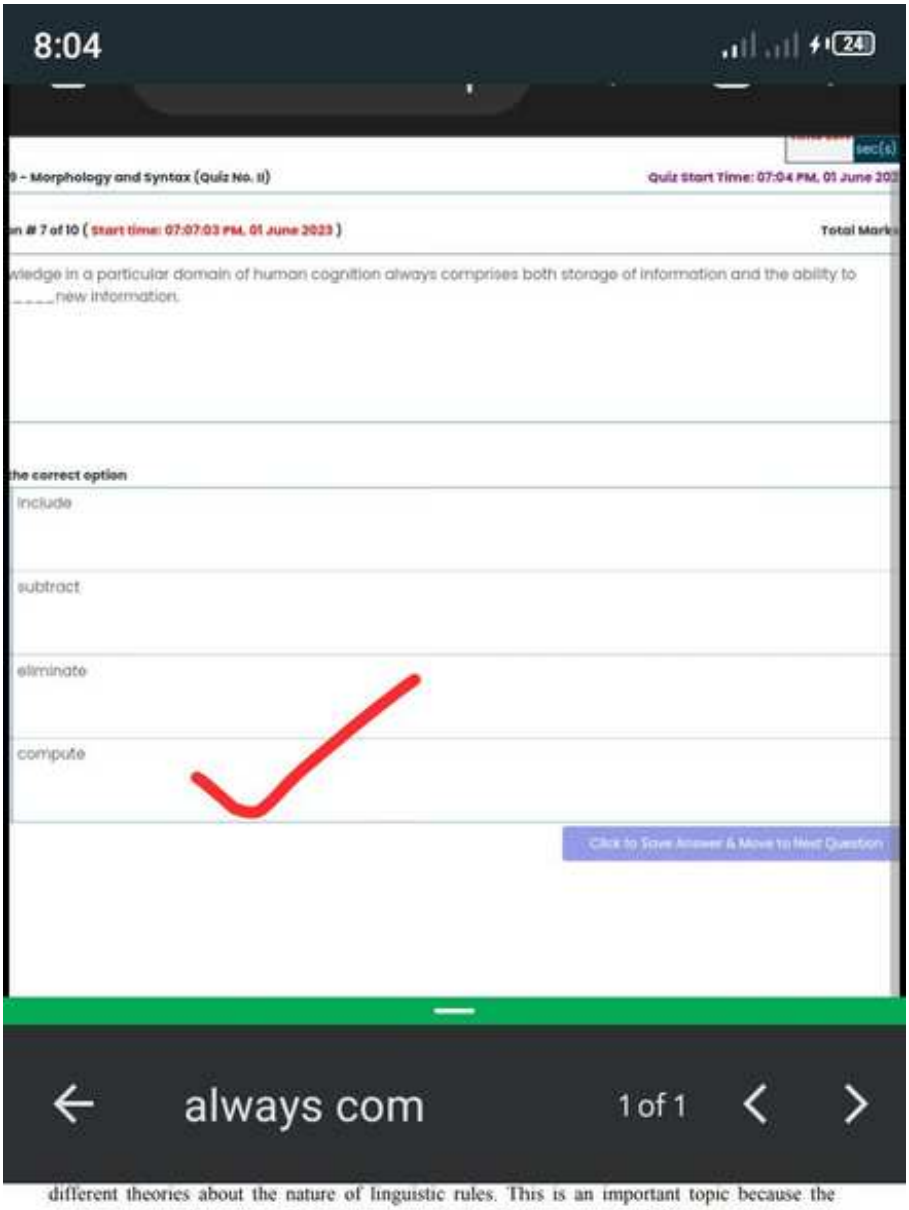
Gombe Fula 25, Serer 16,

Wolof 10

Manjaku 14,

Balanta seven.

Some Atlantic languages have multiple dialects, and dialects do not necessarily share the same



different theories about the nature of linguistic rules. This is an important topic because the mental representation of morphological knowledge is a battle ground for different theories about the nature of linguistic rules.

A related topic is the balance between storage and computation. Knowledge in a particular domain of human cognition always comprises both storage of information and the ability to compute new information. For instance, when we want to use the word books, we have two ways to do this: either we retrieve this plural form of book from our lexical memory, or we create it on line, by adding the plural suffix -s to the stem book. What determines the choice between these two routes?

Empirical research of such questions may thus help us to get a better understanding of the nature of human cognitive capacities. Morphology may therefore be qualified as a window on the human mind. The empirical domains of psycholinguistic research will be reviewed: the mental lexicon ('the dictionary in your head'), the acquisition of morphological knowledge, and the role of this knowledge in language perception and production.

In the previous chapter, on morphological change, we saw that language change also provides information about the mental representation of morphological knowledge. There are a number of ways in which we can find out how morphological knowledge is represented in the mind and used in language processing: by studying naturalistic data (corpora of language use, speech errors, effects of language impairment, etc.) and experimental data (lexical decision tasks, production tasks, etc.).

Morphology is a battlefield for competing models of linguistic knowledge, and for discussion on the nature of linguistic rules.The frequency of words in actual language use correlates with their activation level in the mental lexicon. Statistical and probabilistic data are therefore relevant for adequate models of morphological knowledge.

Topic- 080: The Use of Mental Lexicon

8:07

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 07:10:02 PM, 01 June 2023)

Inflection is the realization of morphosyntactic features through _____means.

Select the correct option

- syntactical
- morphological
- morphosyntactic
- inflectional

inflection is 5 of 9

Lesson 13

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Topic- 073: Introduction

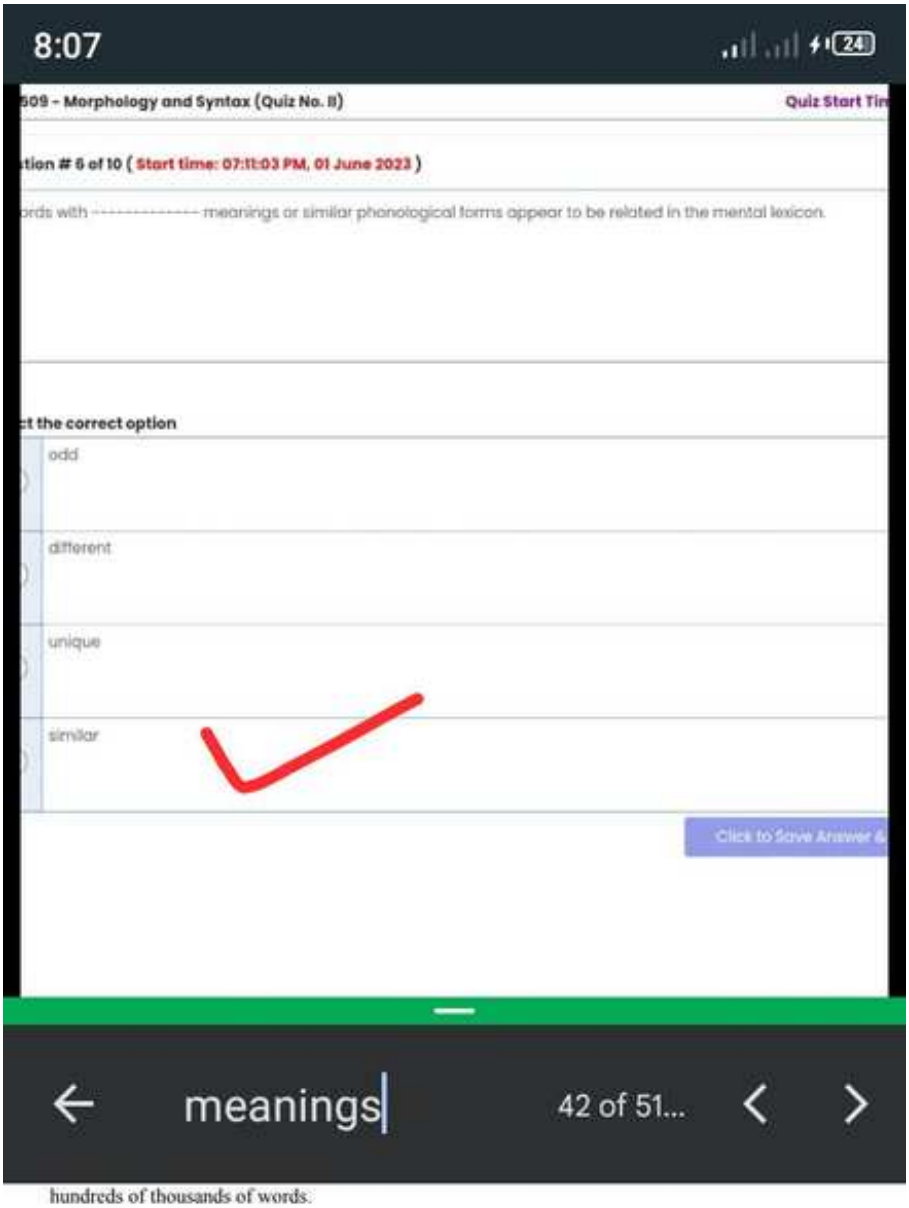
Already seen, inflection and syntax are intimately related to one another. Inflection is the realization of morphosyntactic features through morphological means. Morphosyntax deals with the relationship and interactions between morphology and syntax.A variety of topics in morphosyntax, includs morphologists' and syntacticians' definitions of inflection, structural constraints on morphological inflection, inflection and universal grammar, and grammatical-function-changing morphology.

Since our target audience consists of students whose only exposure to syntax comes from an introductory course in general linguistics, we avoid bringing in advanced syntactic analyses.According to the traditional view, the relation between morphology and syntax is the following: while morphology builds up word forms—typically by combining roots with other roots and with affixes, but also by applying other operations to them.

Syntax takes fully inflected words as input and combines them into phrases and sentences. The division of labour between morphology and syntax is thus perfect: morphology only operates below the word level whereas syntax only operates above the word level. These two components of grammar are ordered in strict sequence, such that the syntax takes over after the morphology has done its work.

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A high frequency word is more easily recognized.

Most modern english verbs have ----------distinct forms.

Select the correct option

- five
- two
- three
- four

right

there was a contrast of case, like that found in modern English personal pronouns (nominative we versus accusative us etc.), Old English nouns could distinguish also a genitive case, and a dative case whose meanings included that of modern to in Mary gave the book to John.

These two numbers and four cases yielded a pattern of eight grammatical words for each noun lexeme Neither name nor stone had eight distinct word forms, one for each grammatical word; instead, they display different patterns of syncretism. All Old English nouns had more two forms that are available in modern English. If nouns distinguished four cases in Old English, it is reasonable to guess that pronouns should have done so too; and that guess is correct. Pronouns had five cases, including an instrumental. Adjectives and determiners had same forms. Old English verbs displayed a similar inflectional luxuriance.

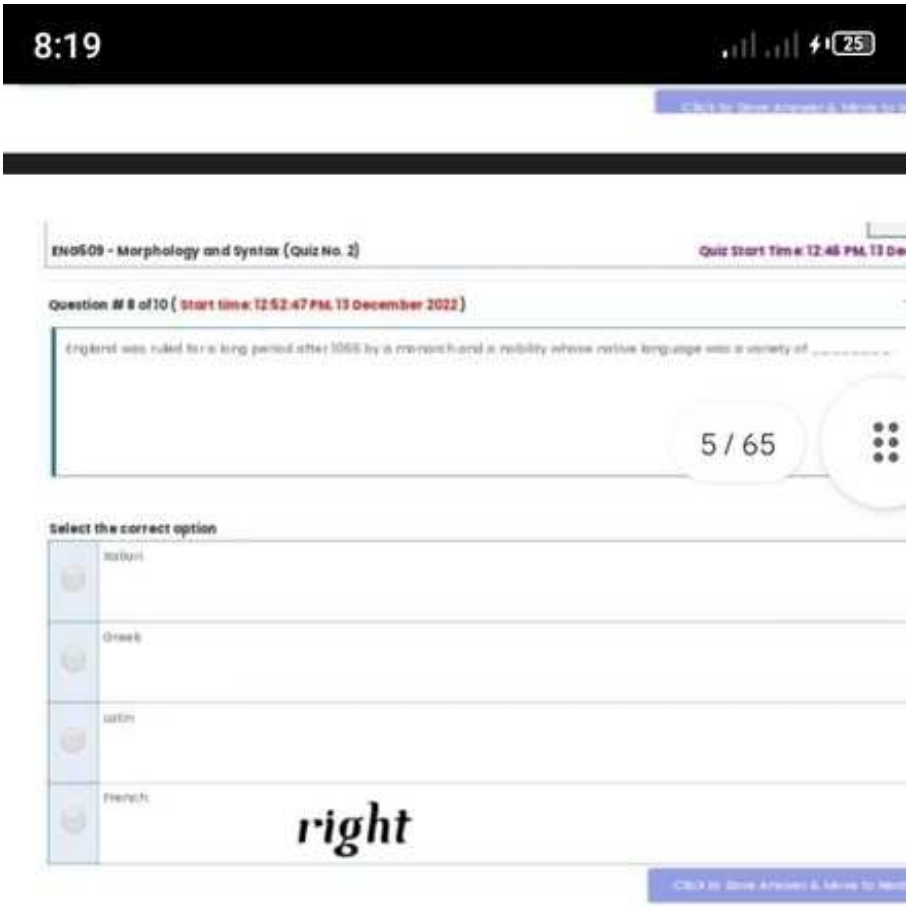
Most modern English verbs have four distinct forms (e.g. perform, performs, performed, performing), while some common verbs have five (e.g. speak, speaks, spoke, spoken, speaking). Besides the imperative forms ('help!'), or the verbal adjective helpende, which, just like other adjectives in Old English, had forms that distinguished three genders, two numbers and four cases.

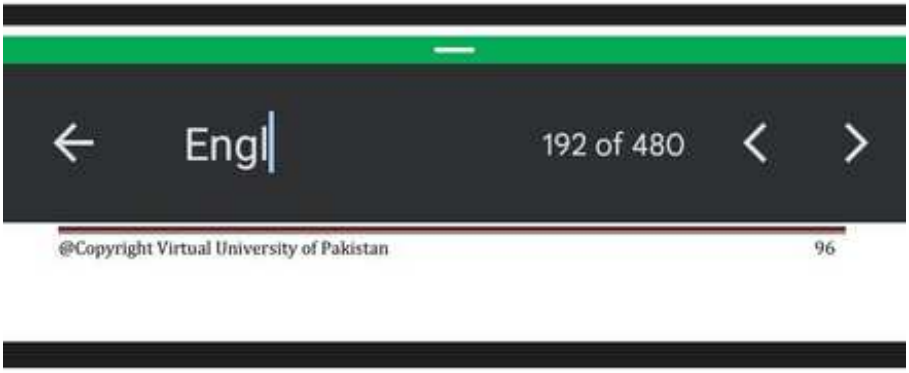
Why did English lose this wealth of inflection? The temporary eclipse of English by French as the language of culture and administration after 1066.Partly also it is due to dialect mixture.

The examples of 'Old English given here come from the dominant dialect of written literature, that of south-western England.

But this was not the dialect of London, which became increasingly influential during the so-called 'Middle English' period (from about 1150 to 1500), and established itself as the main variety used in printing. English inflectional morphology was already by 1600 almost the same as in 2000, so that modern readers of Shakespeare encounter only a few obsolete inflected forms such as 'helpest' and he helpeth, that preserve two Old English suffixes

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Lesson 11

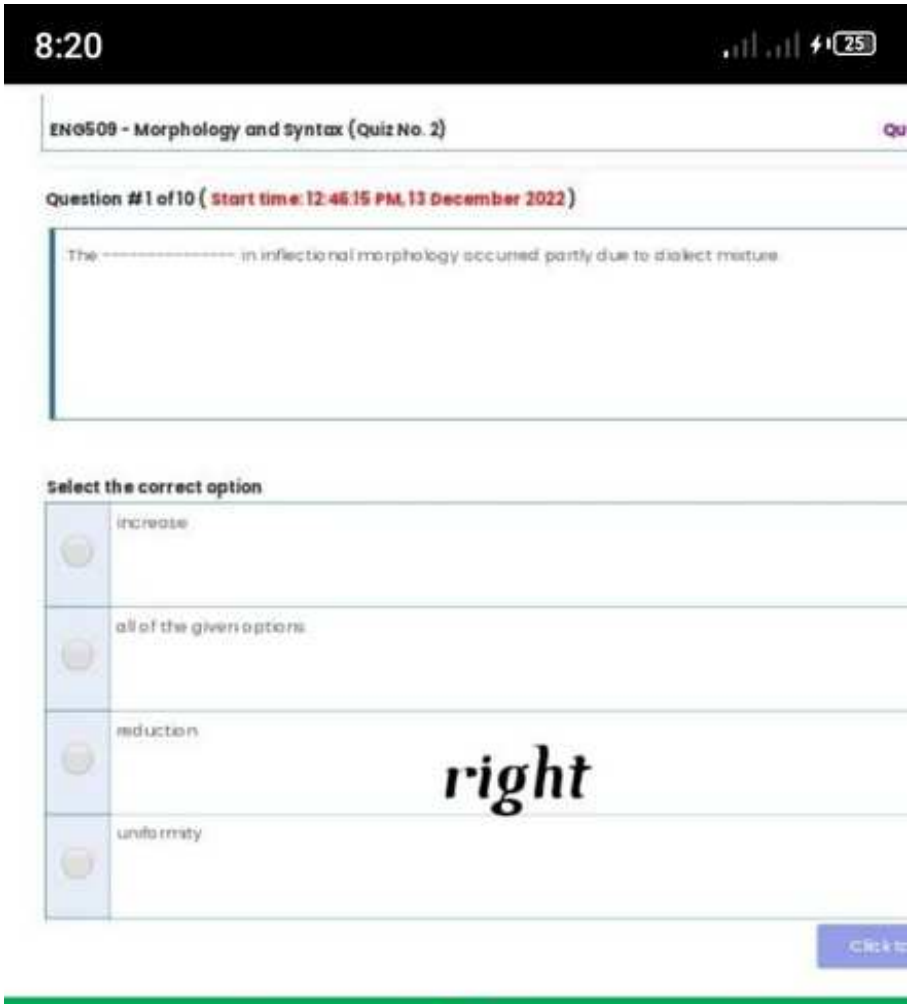
LEXICAL SOURCE OF ENGLISH WORD FORMATION

Topic- 061: Introduction

England was ruled for a long period after 1066 by a monarch and a nobility whose native language was a variety of French; this ruling group gradually switched to English for everyday purposes; French a language of law, administration, and culture every educated person learnt it.

It is not surprising, then, that the vocabulary of English contains a high proportion of words borrowed from French than other Germanic languages. French is one of the so-called Romance languages, descended from Latin, along with Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and Romanian. Latin has had a more direct influence too official language of the western half of the Roman Empire and the vehicle of a huge and varied written literature, second only to Greek The liturgical language of all West European Christians until the Protestant Reformation 16 century, and of Catholics till1970s

Many words were adopted into English from Latin directly, rather than by way of French. The Romans preferring instead to create new Latin terms to translate Greek ones. The possibility of direct Greek influence on English did not arise, however, until 16 c Western Europeans began to learn about Greek culture for themselves in the fifteenth century. In word formation, influence of Greek has been in the





Topic- 063: Reduction in Inflectional Morphology

Modern English nouns have no more than two inflected word forms: singular and plural. In Old English, there was a contrast of case, like that found in modern English personal pronouns (nominative we versus accusative us etc.), Old English nouns could distinguish also a genitive case, and a dative case whose meanings included that of modern to in Mary gave the book to John.

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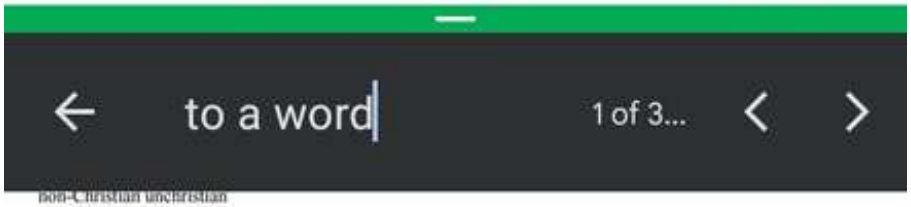
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non-Christian unchristian

non-human inhuman

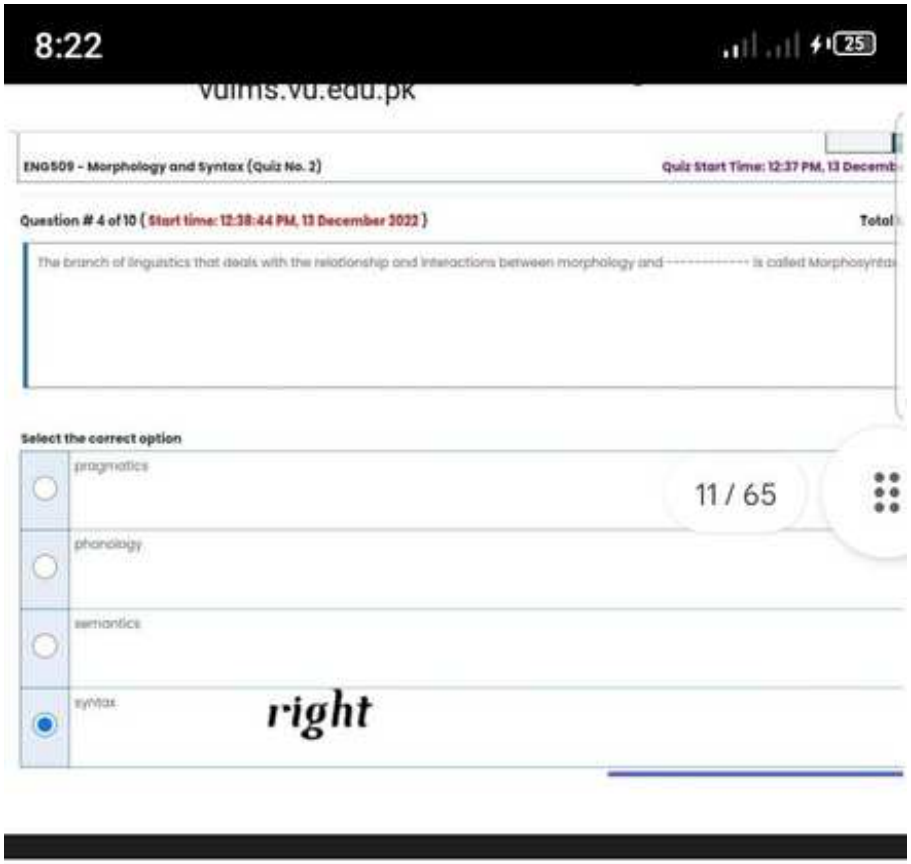
What's the difference?

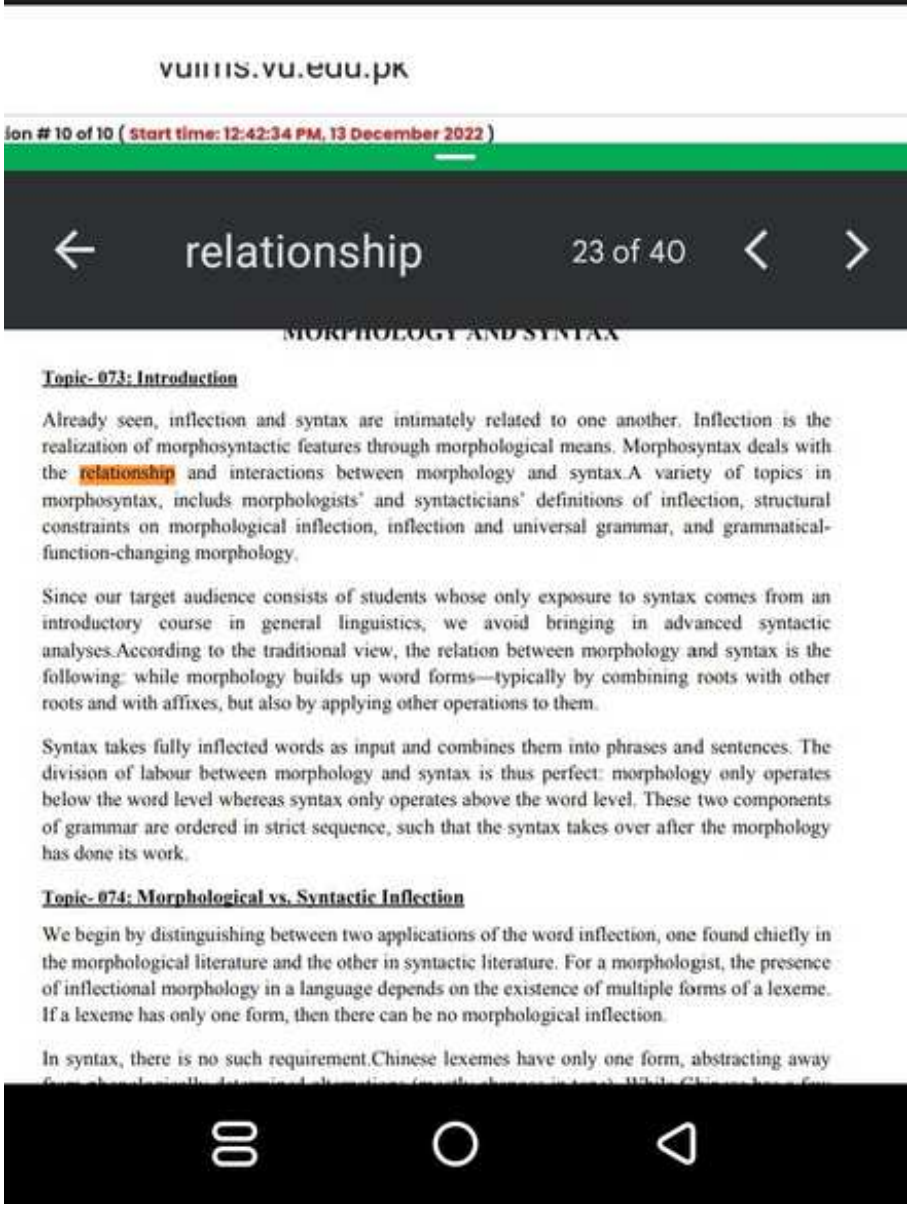
Non-Christian means 'not Christian'. unchristian can mean same and 'not behaving in a Christian manner' or even 'uncivilized and barbaric'. Likewise, non-human simply means 'not human', while inhuman refers to the absence of human qualities like pity or kindness.A person can be both human and inhuman, but not human and nonhuman. The non-words in general simply negate their bases, the in- and un- words have the meaning 'completely opposite to X', where X is the meaning of their bases, in the way that east and west or long and short are opposed. To put it in a more technical way, non- is a logical or contrary negator. Using logical notation, we could represent non-Christian as in, where ¬ means 'not':¬ ChristianUn- and in- are contradictory negators, whose addition to a word X results in a new word meaning 'opposite of X'.Zimmer's observation extends to other derivational affixes. The suffix -ness is more productive in English than -ity (Aronoff 1976).Consider the pair collectivity~collectiveness.

While both may mean 'the quality or condition of being collective', only collectivity has the additional meaning 'the people considered as a body or whole'. Overall, when we compare many such pairs, the -ness derivative has more transparent semantics. Sometimes the -ity derivative sounds or looks odd, while the -ness derivative is pretty much always acceptable. Compare conduciveness with conducivity. Most English speakers would say that the former is more acceptable than the latter.

We can even go beyond morphology to make the observation that syntax, which is always productive, is by definition compositional.

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Topic- 073: Introduction

Already seen, inflection and syntax are intimately related to one another. Inflection is the realization of morphosyntactic features through morphological means. Morphosyntax deals with the relationship and interactions between morphology and syntax.A variety of topics in morphosyntax, includs morphologists' and syntacticians' definitions of inflection, structural constraints on morphological inflection, inflection and universal grammar, and grammatical-function-changing morphology.

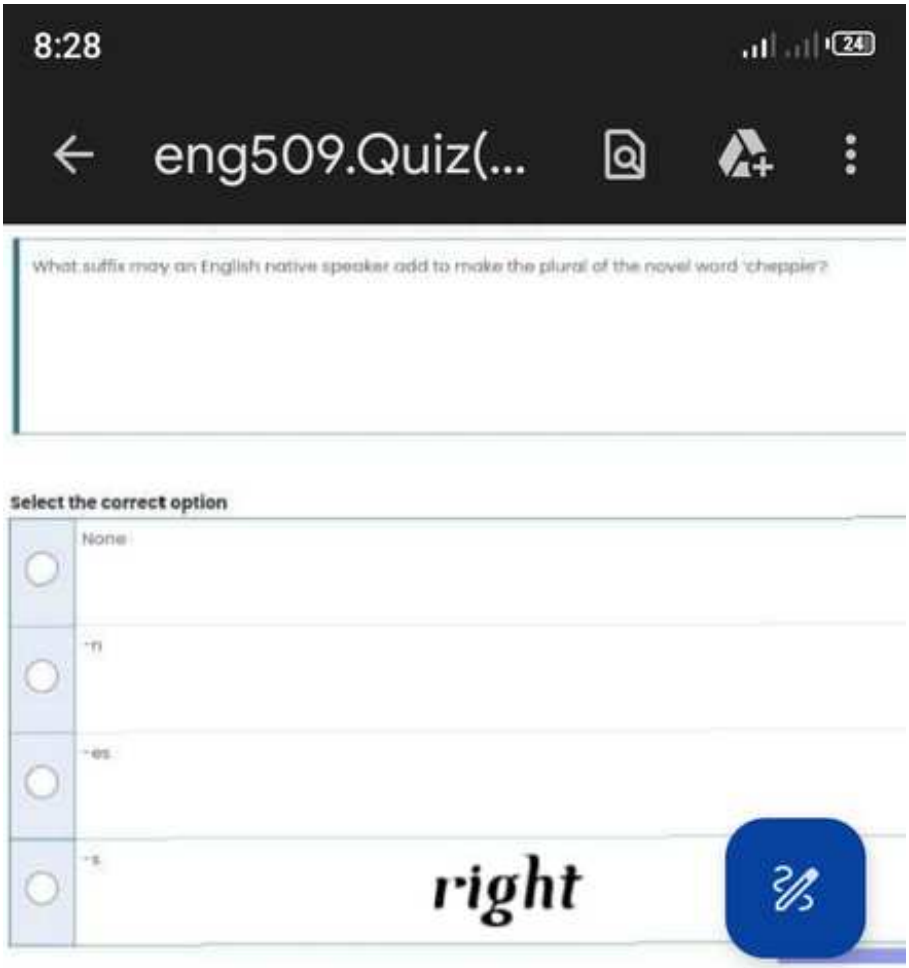
Since our target audience consists of students whose only exposure to syntax comes from an introductory course in general linguistics, we avoid bringing in advanced syntactic analyses.According to the traditional view, the relation between morphology and syntax is the following: while morphology builds up word forms—typically by combining roots with other roots and with affixes, but also by applying other operations to them.

Syntax takes fully inflected words as input and combines them into phrases and sentences. The division of labour between morphology and syntax is thus perfect: morphology only operates below the word level whereas syntax only operates above the word level. These two components of grammar are ordered in strict sequence, such that the syntax takes over after the morphology has done its work.

Topic- 074: Morphological vs. Syntactic Inflection

We begin by distinguishing between two applications of the word inflection, one found chiefly in the morphological literature and the other in syntactic literature. For a morphologist, the presence of inflectional morphology in a language depends on the existence of multiple forms of a lexeme. If a lexeme has only one form, then there can be no morphological inflection.

In syntax, there is no such requirement.Chinese lexemes have only one form, abstracting away



following set of words (Bauer 2001):

cats, dogs, horses, oxen, deer, mice, hippopotami, cherubim

What does a speaker of English do when confronted with novel words, such as: ?

(3) argaz 'crate of specific style'

smick 'type of cracker biscuit'

brox 'piece of computer hardware'

ceratopus 'type of dinosaur'

cheppie 'type of antelope

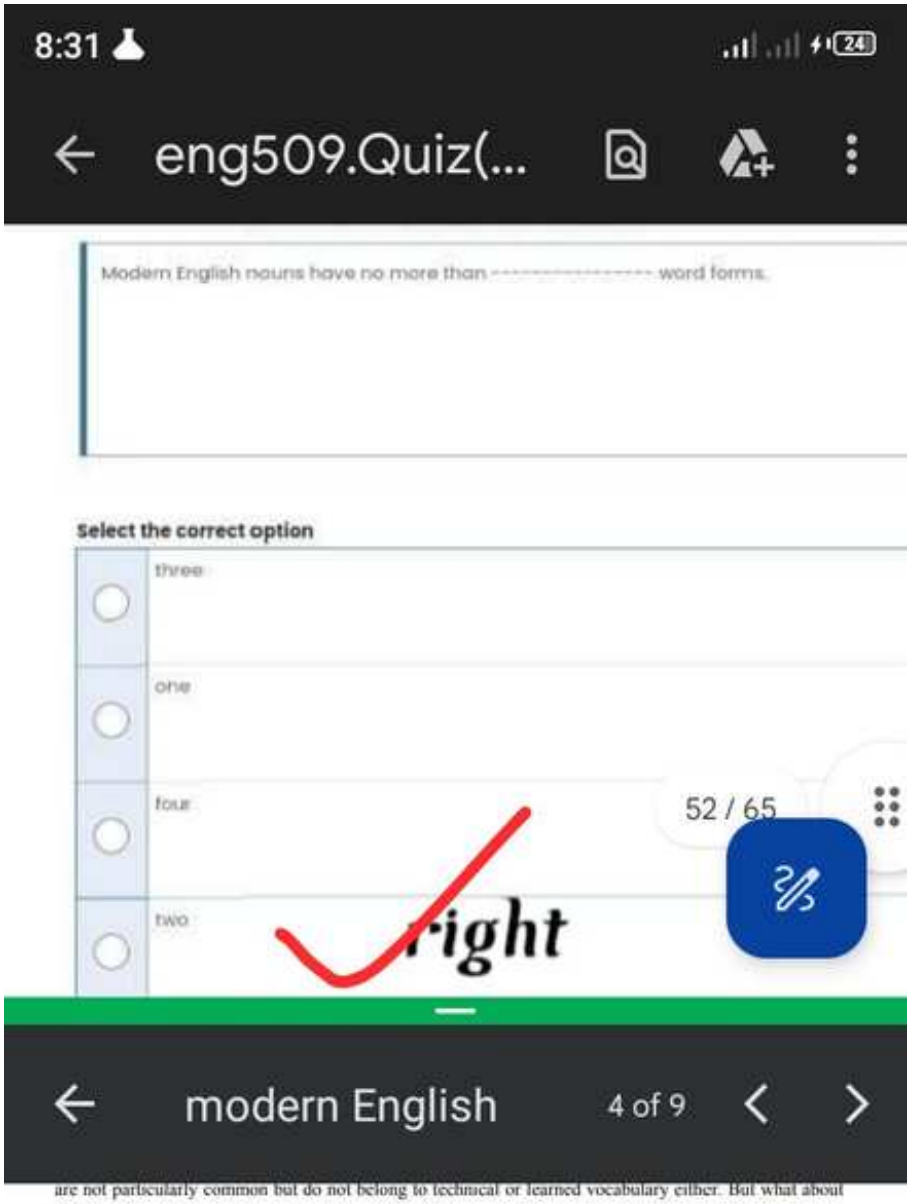
Chances are that, despite the existence of other plural formations, an English speaker will mark all of these words as plural by suffixation of /z/: argazes, smicks, broxes, ceratopuses, and cheppies. The only likely exception is ceratopus, ceratopi, on the basis of Latin as alumni, foci, and nuclei. The word argaz 'crate', being a Hebrew noun. It would therefore be possible to pluralize it as argazim, on the pattern of cherubim, seraphim, and kibbutzim.

brox as broxen

broxes and Vaxes

One term potential word. A potential word could be a word but isn't. One example is Mugglehood 'the state of being a non-wizard', which we created from Muggle 'non-wizard', a word found in J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter books, and the English suffix -hood. In 2004, only three instances of Mugglehood, but also numerous instances of Muggledom and Muggleness.Searched for it again on January 3, 2010, showed 292 hits,Perhaps someday it will be included in the dictionary.

The suffix -th creates nouns from adjectives (e.g., deep → depth, wide → width).a meaning that is similar to -ness. Length means the same thing that longness would mean; decidedth, mean the same thing as decidedness. But only-ness can be called productive.Studying productivity, we study phenomena and



are not particularly common but do not belong to technical or learned vocabulary either. But what about oxen

Topic- 063: Reduction in Inflectional Morphology

Modern English nouns have no more than two inflected word forms: singular and plural. In Old English, there was a contrast of case, like that found in modern English personal pronouns (nominative we versus accusative us etc.), Old English nouns could distinguish also a genitive case, and a dative case whose meanings included that of modern to in Mary gave the book to John.

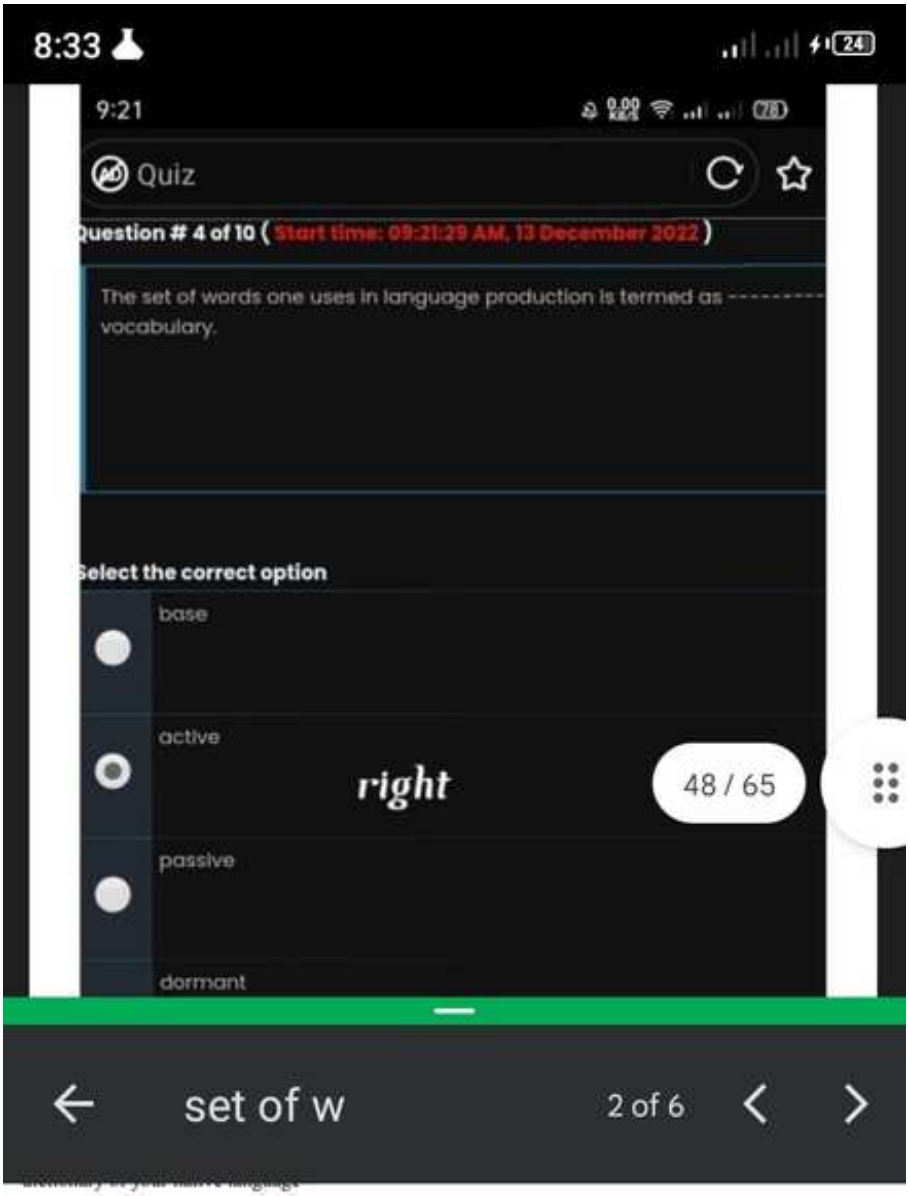
These two numbers and four cases yielded a pattern of eight grammatical words for each noun lexeme Neither name nor stone had eight distinct word forms, one for each grammatical word; instead, they display different patterns of syncretism. All Old English nouns had more two forms that are available in modern English. If nouns distinguished four cases in Old English, it is reasonable to guess that pronouns should have done so too; and that guess is correct. Pronouns had five cases, including an instrumental. Adjectives and determiners had same forms. Old English verbs displayed a similar inflectional luxuriance.

Most modern English verbs have four distinct forms (e.g. perform, performs, performed, performing), while some common verbs have five (e.g. speak, speaks, spoke, spoken, speaking). Besides the imperative forms ('help!'), or the verbal adjective helpende, which, just like other adjectives in Old English, had forms that distinguished three genders, two numbers and four cases.

Why did English lose this wealth of inflection? The temporary eclipse of English by French as the language of culture and administration after 1066.Partly also it is due to dialect mixture.

The examples of 'Old English given here come from the dominant dialect of written literature, that of south-western England.

But this was not the dialect of London, which became increasingly influential during the so-called 'Middle English' period (from about 1150 to 1500), and established itself as the main variety used in printing. English inflectional morphology was already by 1600 almost the same as in 2000, so that modern readers of Shakespeare encounter only a few obsolete inflected forms such as 'helpest' and he helpeth, that preserve two Old English suffixes



How many of the words in that sample do you know ?Adult speakers of English with a higher education might know up to 50,000 word types, The whole English vocabulary comprises hundreds of thousands of words.

This estimate concerns the passive vocabulary, the number of words that you understand.

The active vocabulary, the set of words one uses in language production is much smaller.

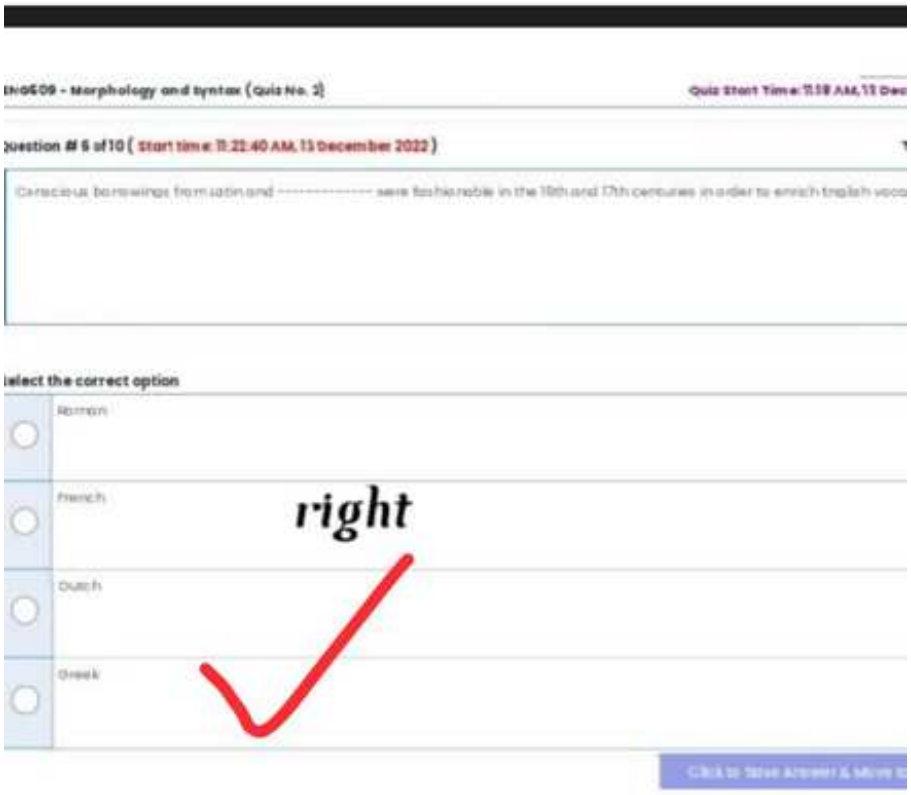
A dictionary is conservative by nature, and hence it will contain words from the past that nobody uses any more. Mental lexicon will always be ahead of the dictionary, and contains a substantial number of words that are not listed in dictionaries. New words (neologisms) are coined continuously, and dictionaries always lag behind.

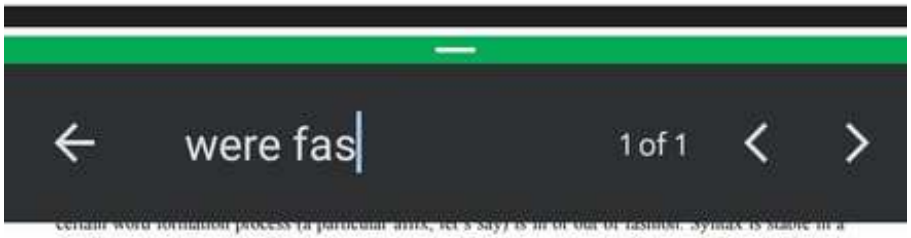
A second difference between a dictionary and the mental lexicon is that words in the mental lexicon bear a number of relationships to each other.Words with similar meanings or similar phonological forms appear to be related in the mental lexicon, as can be concluded from speech errors. Someone talking about the sympathy of a musical conductor used the word symphony instead of sympathy.

In a dictionary, semantic relations between words are usually not expressed directly. The mental lexicon as a multidimensional web of words, with all kinds of connections between those words: semantic similarities, phonological similarities, and morphological relationships. In a dictionary, words have one type of relationship only, that of alphabetical ordering. This ordering is based on the degree of orthographical similarity between words.

A third difference between a dictionary and a mental lexicon is that the latter also stores information about the frequency with which you come across a word. Linguists may compute the frequency of words on the basis of large corpora of actual language use..Frequency counts indicate how many tokens are found for each word type in a particular corpus.function words such as determiners have a relatively high frequency.Within the set of English adjectives, the

8:36





way that morphology is not. The fact that many morphological processes are haphazardly'gappy' (that is, they may not be formally general even if they are formally and semantically regular), whereas few if any syntactic construc- tions are 'gappy' in this way. In morphology, gaps get filled, or else gappy processes lose their regularity and survive only in a few lexically listed lexemes, like the process of forming abstract nouns by suffixing -th to adjectives, while other processes become increasingly regular to replace them.

A systematic study of morphological fashions belongs to a historical study of English word formation rather than to an introductory survey such as this. Two fashions are important that manifested themselves in the last half of the twentieth century, against trends of the last couple of centuries.

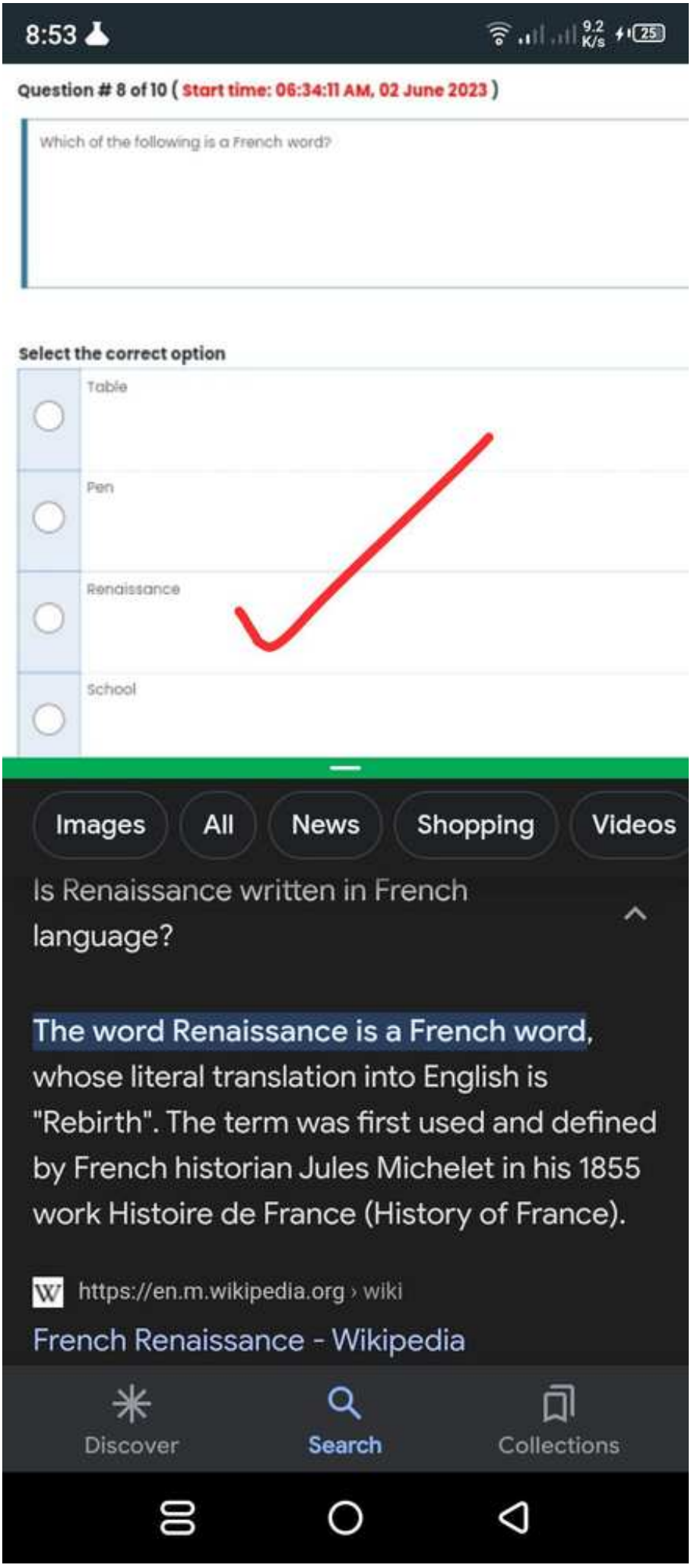
The first is a fashion for certain Latin- and Greek-derived prefixes; the second is a fashion for a certain kind of headless compound. Conscious borrowings from Latin and (to a lesser extent) Greeks were fashionable in certain literary styles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, because of a perceived need to enrich the English vocabulary.

But such borrowings, often obscure and even incomprehensible to ordinary readers, were also attacked as 'inkhorn terms' – mere products of the some scholars' desire to show off his knowledge of Latin. The result is that the Latin- and Greek-derived element in the vocabulary of English has, since the eighteenth century, been pruned rather than increased. A fashion for a certain kind of headless compound or exocentric compound For example: redhead, lazybones, pickpocket, longneck, climbrock, etc.

Topic- 066: History and Structure

Characteristics of a language that are due purely to historical accident are the characteristics that, in principle, are least likely to interest a general linguist. The Norman Conquest in 1066 is just such an

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8:53
9.2 K/s
Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 06:34:11 AM, 02 June 2023)
Which of the following is a French word?
Select the correct option
Table
Pen
Renaissance
School
Images
All
News
Shopping
Videos
Is Renaissance written in French language?
The word Renaissance is a French word, whose literal translation into English is "Rebirth". The term was first used and defined by French historian Jules Michelet in his 1855 work Histoire de France (History of France).
https://en.m.wikipedia.org › wiki
French Renaissance - Wikipedia
Discover
Search
Collections

8:56

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 06:32:40 AM, 02 June 2023)

Which of the following is an Italian word?

Select the correct option

- Mind
- Man
- Home
- Pizza

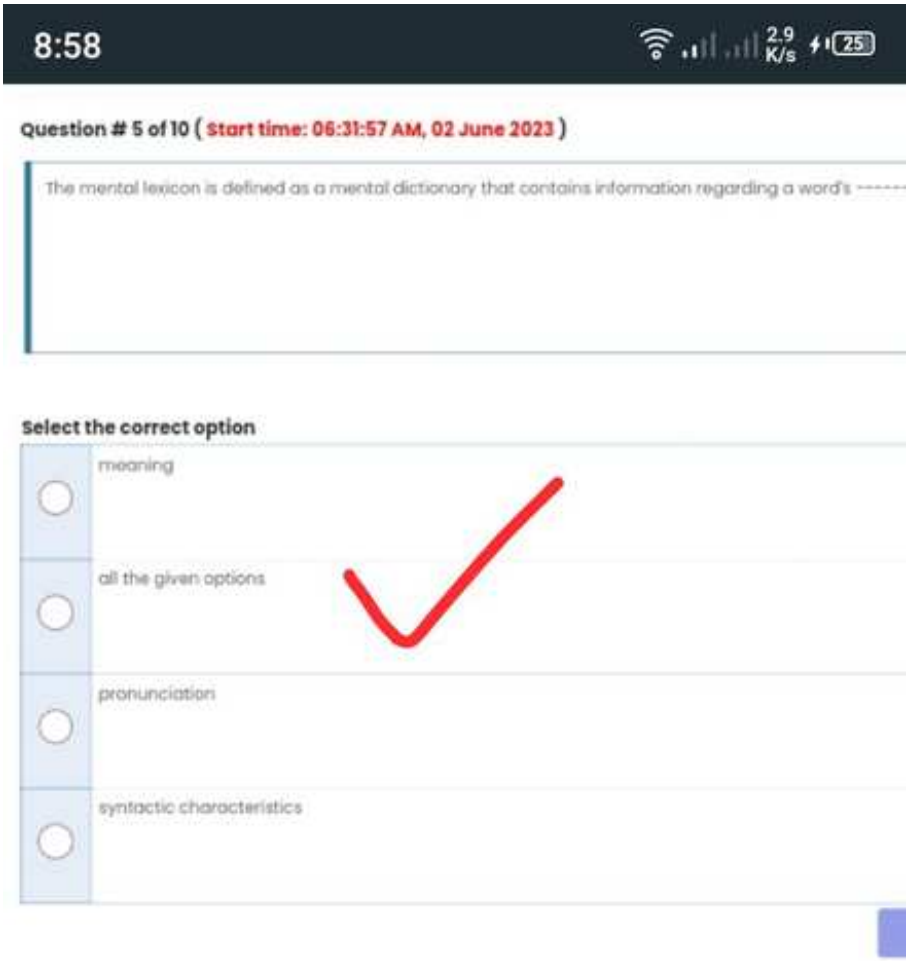
'pizza' is an italian wo...

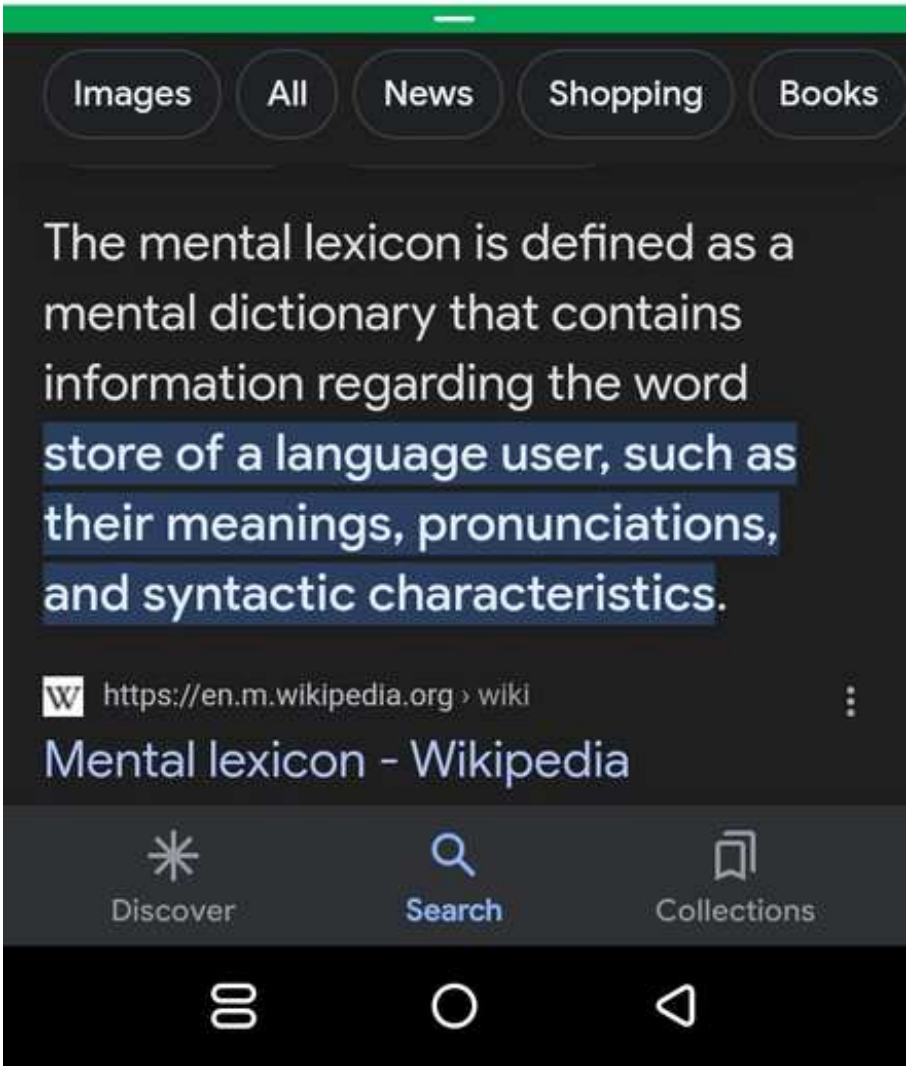
اردو میں | In English



Pizza, of course, is borrowed from Italian, but the deeper ingredients of the word, if you will, are unclear. Some think the Greek pitta (pita, with a root sense of "bran

Discover | Search | Collections


8:58
2.9 K/s
Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 06:31:57 AM, 02 June 2023)
The mental lexicon is defined as a mental dictionary that contains information regarding a word's ------
Select the correct option
meaning
all the given options
pronunciation
syntactic characteristics


Images
All
News
Shopping
Books
The mental lexicon is defined as a mental dictionary that contains information regarding the word store of a language user, such as their meanings, pronunciations, and syntactic characteristics.
https://en.m.wikipedia.org › wiki
Mental lexicon - Wikipedia
Discover
Search
Collections



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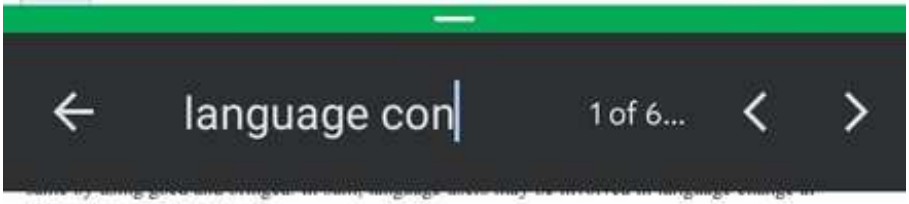
ENGL... - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. II)

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 06:31:13 AM, 02 June 2023)

Which of the following is the cause of a language change?

Select the correct option

- Borrowing
- All the given options ✓
- Individuals
- Language contact



different stages of their lives.

Topic- 086: Nature of Language Change: External

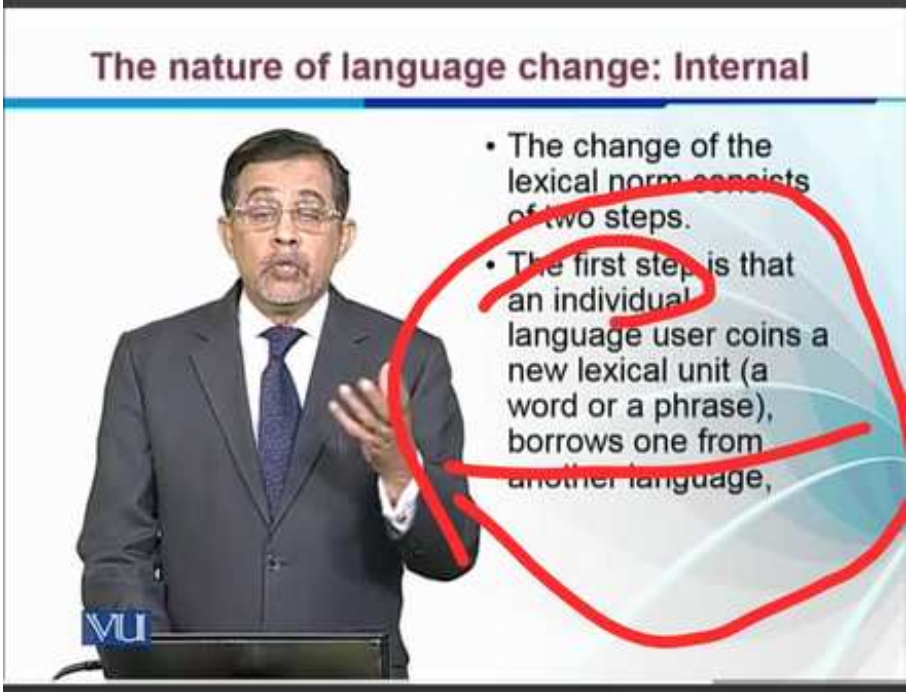
Language change may also be effected by external causes, in particular language contact. This is called external change. Language contact may lead to borrowing of words from other languages. Most Germanic languages borrowed many words from French, of culture, science, and diplomacy. English was influenced much earlier and more strongly by French due to the Norman conquest of 1066.

Borrowing had its impact on the morphology of Germanic languages. In Dutch, a number of affixes of French origin are used productively in combination with non-native stems, and sometimes even with native stems (as in flauw-iteit "silly joke" derived from the native adjective flauw "silly"). Borrowing of inflectional forms may also take place. English has Greek and Latin plurals, such as criteria, schemata, and data. These learned plurals came to be replaced with regular plurals such as schemas and museums. Lack or rarity of morphology is considered by some linguists to be typical for pidgin and creole languages.

From recent research: both pidgins and creoles do have morphology, both inflection and word-formation (derivation, compounding, reduplication). Language contact as a source of loss of inflectional morphology can be observed in the development of Afrikaans: mother language Dutch. Afrikaans has an extremely simple kind of inflectional morphology, with a present tense form that is identical to the stem, without person and number marking, and a periphrastic form for the non-present tense. Morphological change is the erosion of inflectional systems in the Germanic and Romance languages, referred to as deflection. English has the poorest inflectional system of all.

Most Germanic languages have lost their case system and the three-gender system. Language change is obviously not restricted to the morphological system of languages. Quotation above from Chaucer also shows phonological, syntactic, and semantic changes. Phonological change is

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ENG509_Topic085

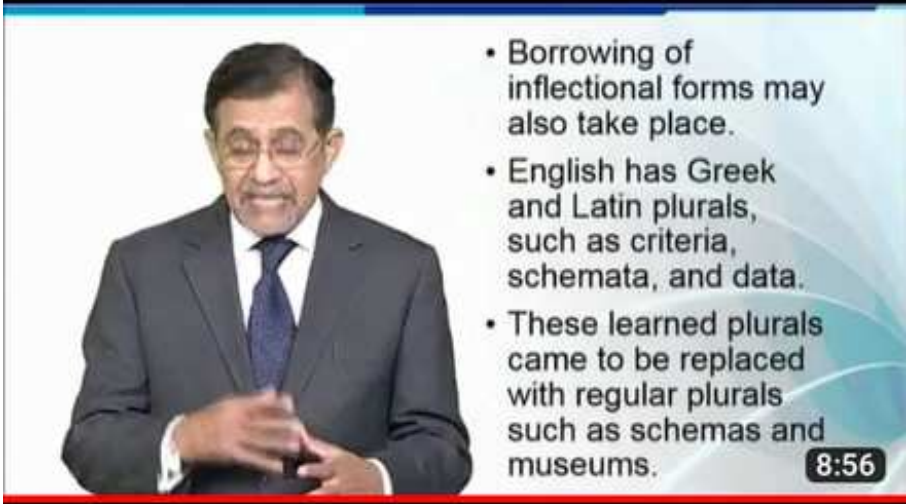
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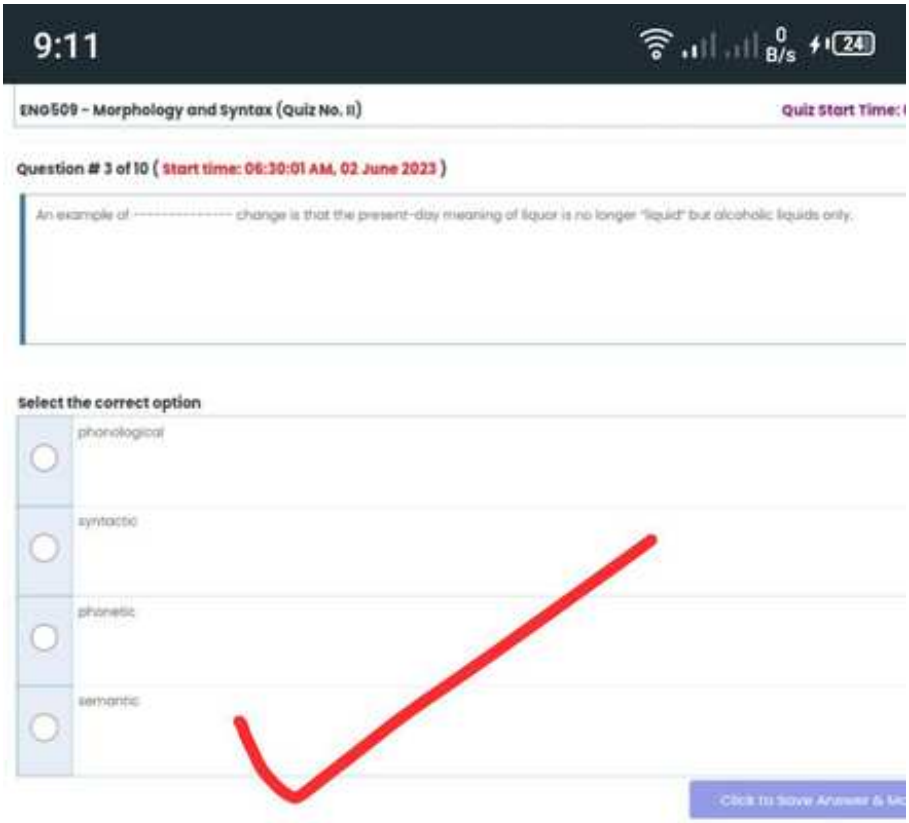
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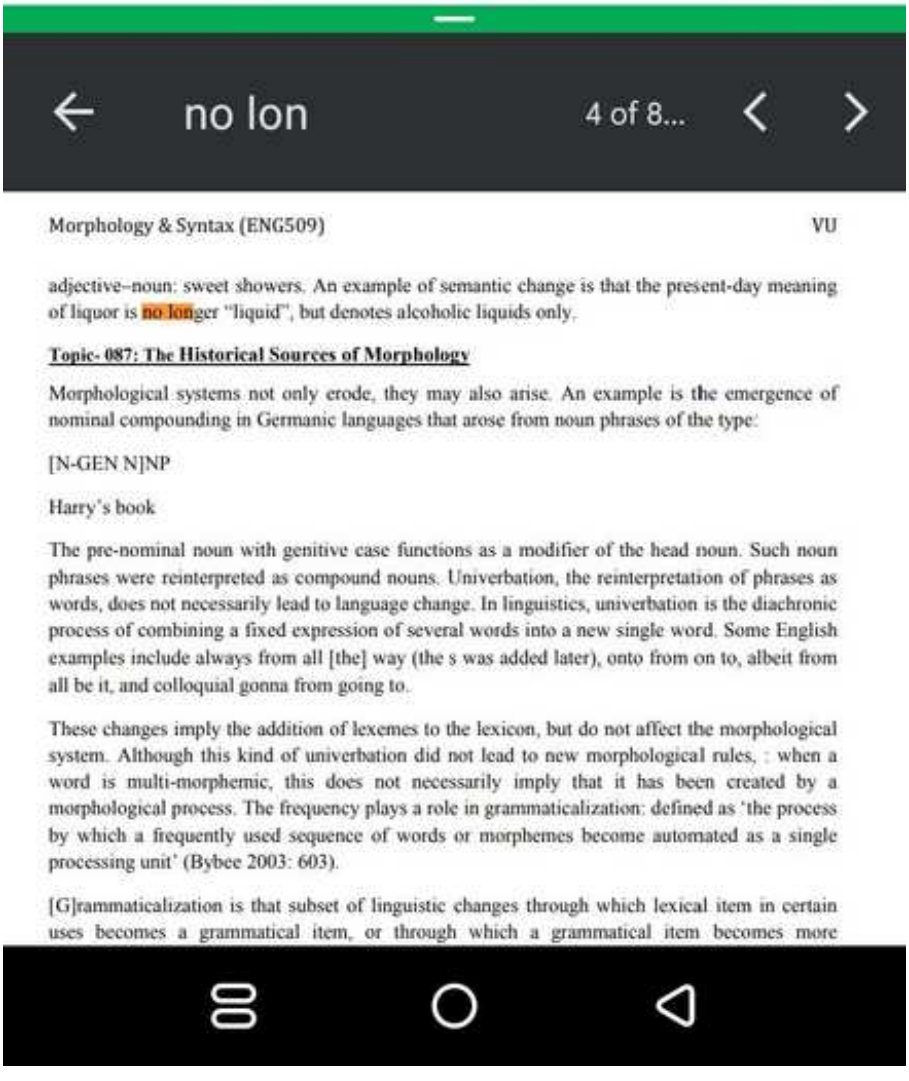
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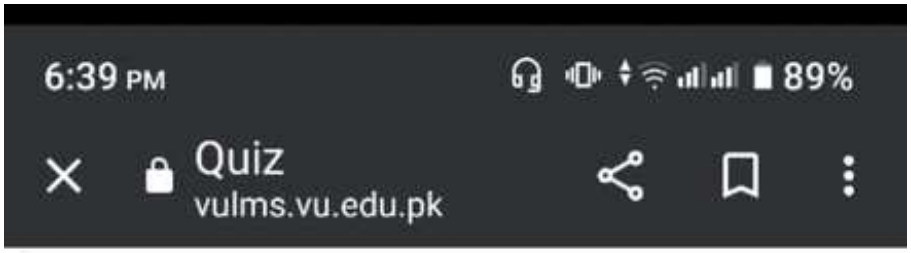
Comments

Add a comment...




9:11
ENG509 - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. II)
Quiz Start Time:
Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 06:30:01 AM, 02 June 2023)
An example of ---------- change is that the present-day meaning of liquor is no longer "liquid" but alcoholic liquids only.
Select the correct option
phonological
syntactic
phonetic
semantic

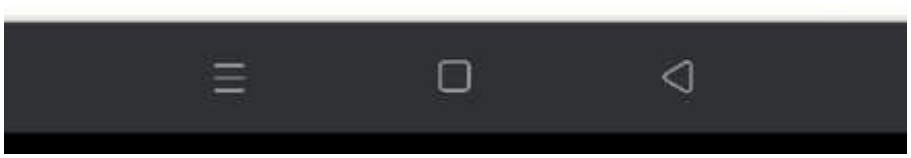

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4 of 8...
Morphology & Syntax (ENG509)
VU
adjective–noun: sweet showers. An example of semantic change is that the present-day meaning of liquor is no longer "liquid", but denotes alcoholic liquids only.
Topic- 087: The Historical Sources of Morphology
Morphological systems not only erode, they may also arise. An example is the emergence of nominal compounding in Germanic languages that arose from noun phrases of the type:
[N-GEN N]NP
Harry's book
The pre-nominal noun with genitive case functions as a modifier of the head noun. Such noun phrases were reinterpreted as compound nouns. Univerbation, the reinterpretation of phrases as words, does not necessarily lead to language change. In linguistics, univerbation is the diachronic process of combining a fixed expression of several words into a new single word. Some English examples include always from all [the] way (the s was added later), onto from on to, albeit from all be it, and colloquial gonna from going to.
These changes imply the addition of lexemes to the lexicon, but do not affect the morphological system. Although this kind of univerbation did not lead to new morphological rules, : when a word is multi-morphemic, this does not necessarily imply that it has been created by a morphological process. The frequency plays a role in grammaticalization: defined as 'the process by which a frequently used sequence of words or morphemes become automated as a single processing unit' (Bybee 2003: 603).
[G]rammaticalization is that subset of linguistic changes through which lexical item in certain uses becomes a grammatical item, or through which a grammatical item becomes more

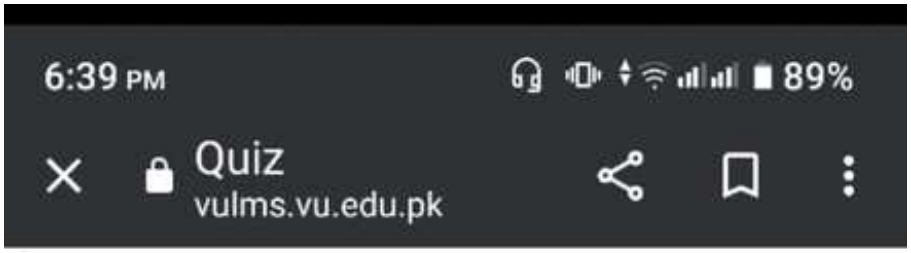


Which of the following words is borrowed in English from other languages?

Select the correct option

- Pizza
- Renaissance
- All the given options
- Gourmet

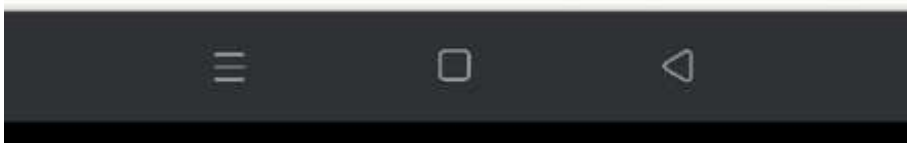




Which of the following words is borrowed in English from other languages?

Select the correct option

- Pizza
- Renaissance
- All the given options
- Gourmet



8:30

relate

identify

ENG509 - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. 2)

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 10:24:24 PM, 12 December 2022)

The suffix -let usually means ----------

Select the correct option

small

brave

again

big

right

034

Topic

54 / 65

ENG509 - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. 2)

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 10:23:33 PM, 12 December 2022)

branch of linguistics that deals with the relationships and interactions between

○	Number
○	Gender
○	Case
●	All the given options

The vocabulary of English contains a mentionable proportion of words borrowed from.

Select the correct option

○	French
○	Latin
○	Greek
○	All the given options

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 08:19:00 PM, 10 June 2019) Total

Which of the following prefixes when added to a word ✗ forms a new word meaning 'opposite o'

23-24 / 31

Select the correct option

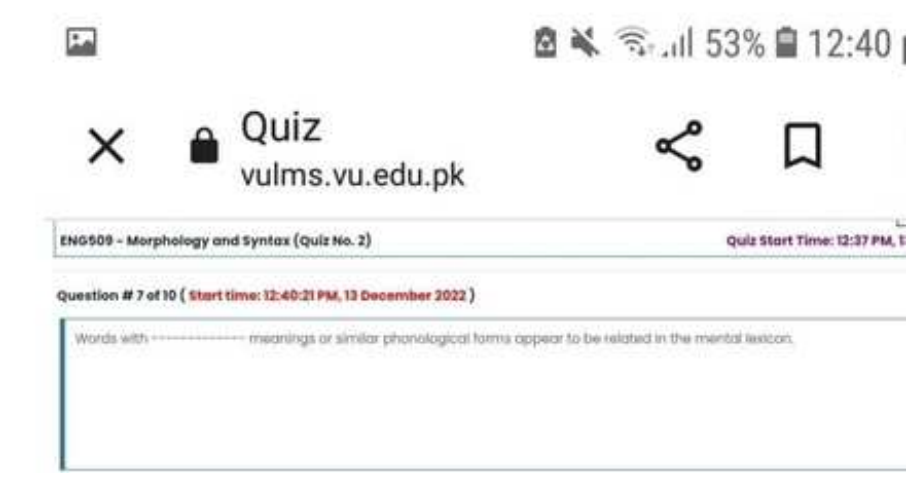
○	Un-
○	Il-
○	Im-

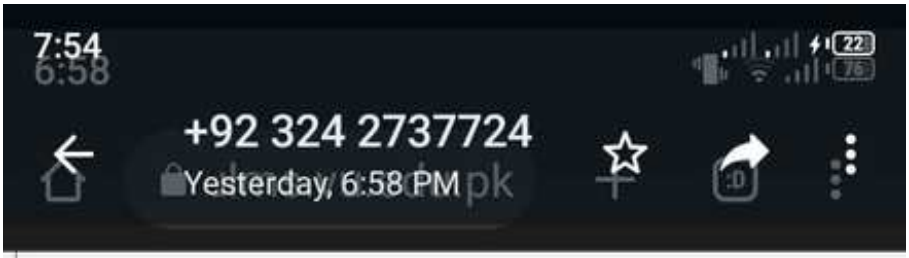
Select the correct option

- pragmatics
- phonology
- semantics
- syntax

right







ENG509 - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. II)

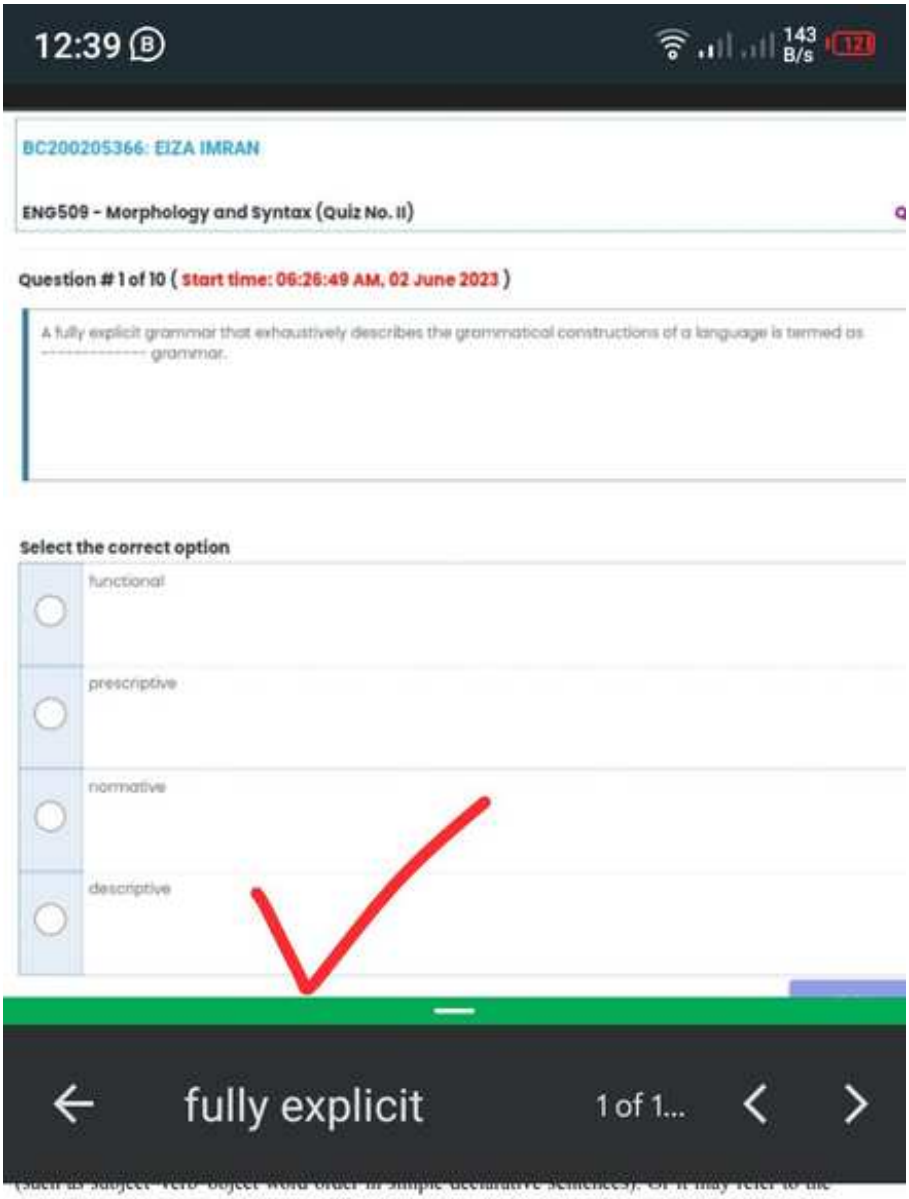
Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 06:58:28 PM, 01 June 2023)

Which of the following is a prefix of size?

Select the correct option

- Un-
- Mono-
- Mini-
- Re-





rules of a particular, relatively well-defined variety of English (such as standard English for a particular region).

A specific description, study or analysis of such rules may also be referred to as a grammar. A reference book describing the grammar of a language is called a "reference grammar" or simply "a grammar". A fully explicit grammar that exhaustively describes the grammatical constructions of a language is called a descriptive grammar. This kind of linguistic description contrasts with linguistic prescription, an attempt to discourage or suppress some grammatical constructions, while promoting others. For example, preposition stranding occurs widely in Germanic

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languages and has a long history in English. John Dryden, however, objected to it (without explanation), leading other English speakers to avoid the construction and discourage its use.

Outside linguistics, the term grammar is often used in a rather different sense. In some respects, it may be used more broadly, including rules of spelling and punctuation, which linguists would not typically consider to form part of grammar, but rather as a part of orthography, the set of conventions used for writing a language. In other respects, it may be used more narrowly, to

8:25

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 12:37:35 PM, 13 December 2022)

Which of the following constraints limits morphological productivity?

Select the correct option

- All the given options
- Syntactic
- Morphological
- Phonological

right

limit 7 of 23

Topic- 069: Degrees of Productivity

With two observations:

a. Though many things are possible in morphology, some are more possible than others.

b. Though there are infinitely many potential words in a language, some are more likely to become actual words than others.Morphological processes do not fall into two neat categories, productive and unproductive. They are best seen as being spread out along a scale, with some more productive than others.There are a number of types of constraints that limit productivity and that contribute to or even determine to what degree a particular formation is productive.

Morphological constraints

Productivity can also be limited by morphological constraints. a morphological process may require the base to have a certain structure, to belong to a certain morphologically or syntactically defined class, such as a gender, or to end in a particular affix. verbs.

Semantic constraints

Productivity can also be constrained by semantic factors. Barker (1998)studies the English suffix -ee found in words like advisee, addressee, enlistee, or employee using a large set of naturally occurring examples such as the following:

To summarize, if a language has two ways of doing something, one of which is less productive, the less productive rule or process has a linguistic purpose. The less productive rule may result in a word that stands out, useful in newspapers, magazines, and advertisements, or it may result in a form that sounds more technical or learned.

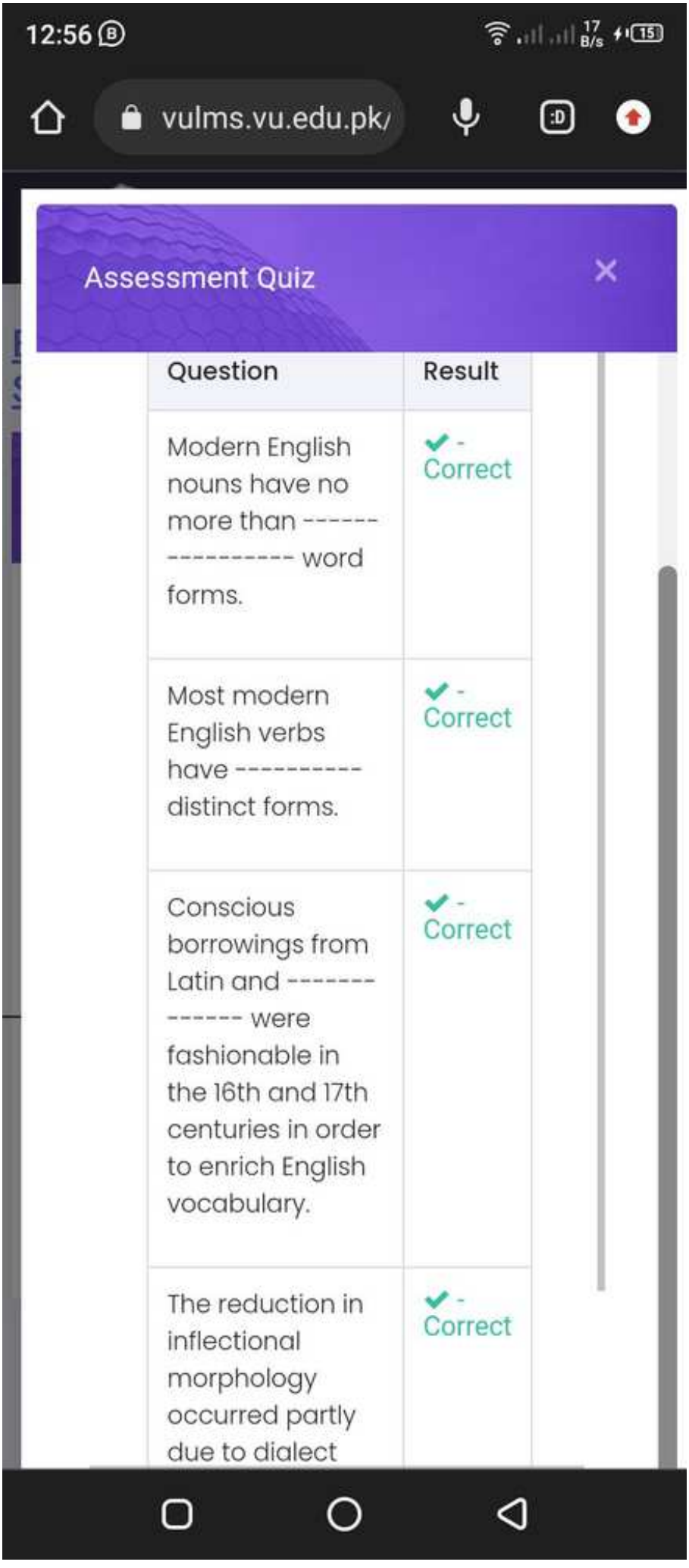
Topic- 070: Testing Productivity

Using a tool to come to a better understanding of how speakers and hearers use and process language. Morphological productivity offers many opportunities for researchers with this kind of philosophy.

12:54 B
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Assessment Quiz

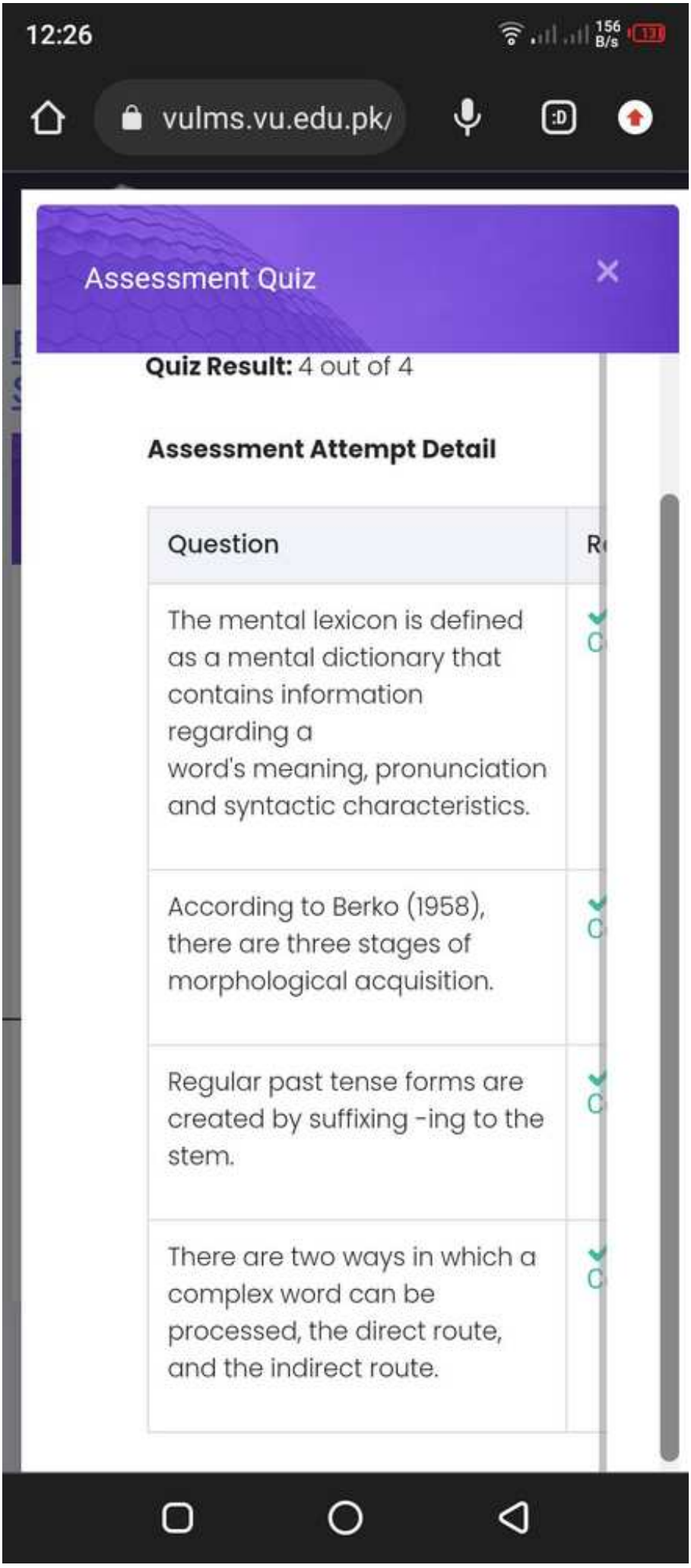
Question	Result
Modern English nouns have no more than ---------- word forms.	✔ - Correct
The vocabulary of English contains a mentionable proportion of words borrowed from French, Latin and Greek.	✔ - Correct
The suffix –let usually means ----------.	✔ - Correct
The reduction in inflectional morphology occurred partly due to dialect mixture.	✔ - Correct

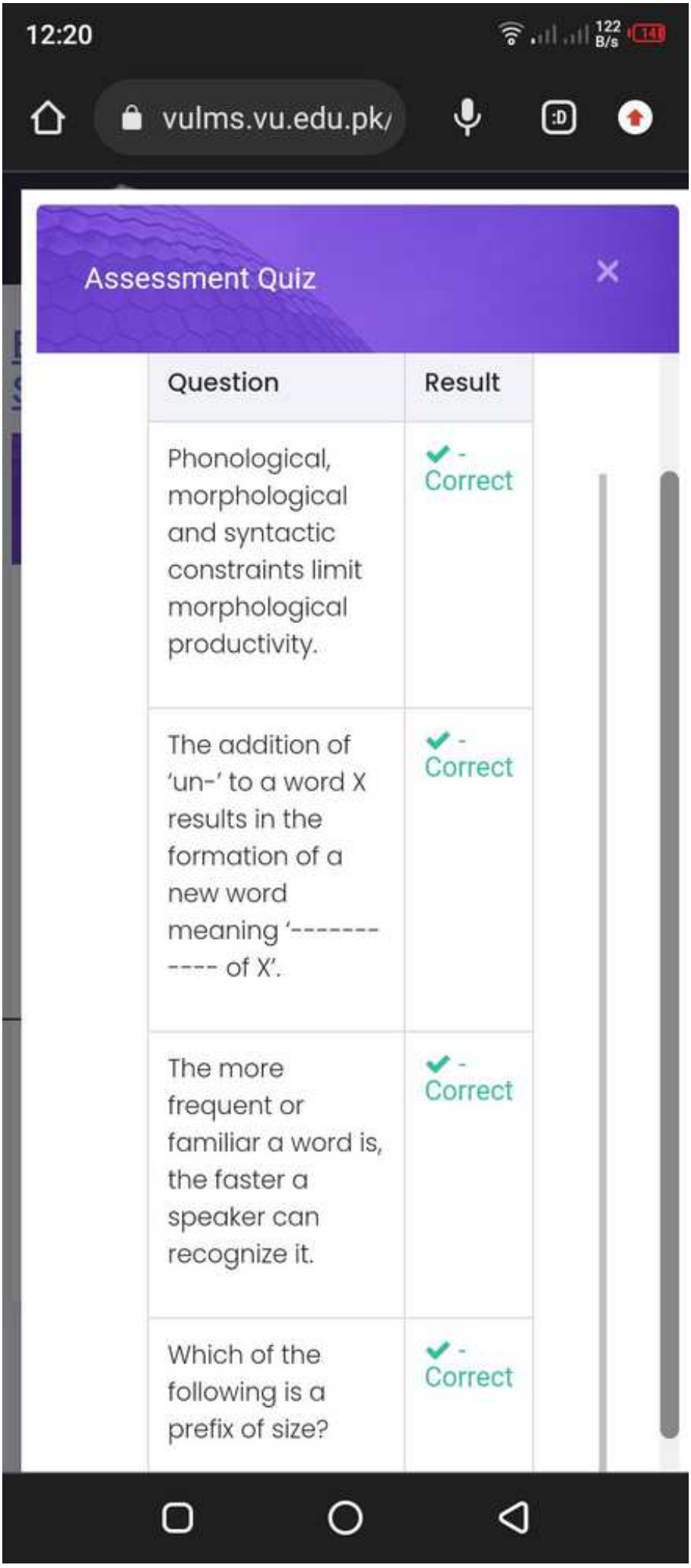

12:56
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Assessment Quiz
Question
Result
Modern English nouns have no more than ---------- word forms.
- Correct
Most modern English verbs have ---------- distinct forms.
- Correct
Conscious borrowings from Latin and ---------- were fashionable in the 16th and 17th centuries in order to enrich English vocabulary.
- Correct
The reduction in inflectional morphology occurred partly due to dialect
- Correct

12:25
205 B/s
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Assessment Quiz

Morphosyntax deals with the relationship and interactions between morphology and syntax.	✔ - Correct
Morphology only operates below the word level whereas syntax only operates above the word level.	✔ - Correct
In Modern Hebrew, verbs agree in gender with their subjects only in the present tense.	✔ - Correct
The construction in which the subject causes	✔ - Correct

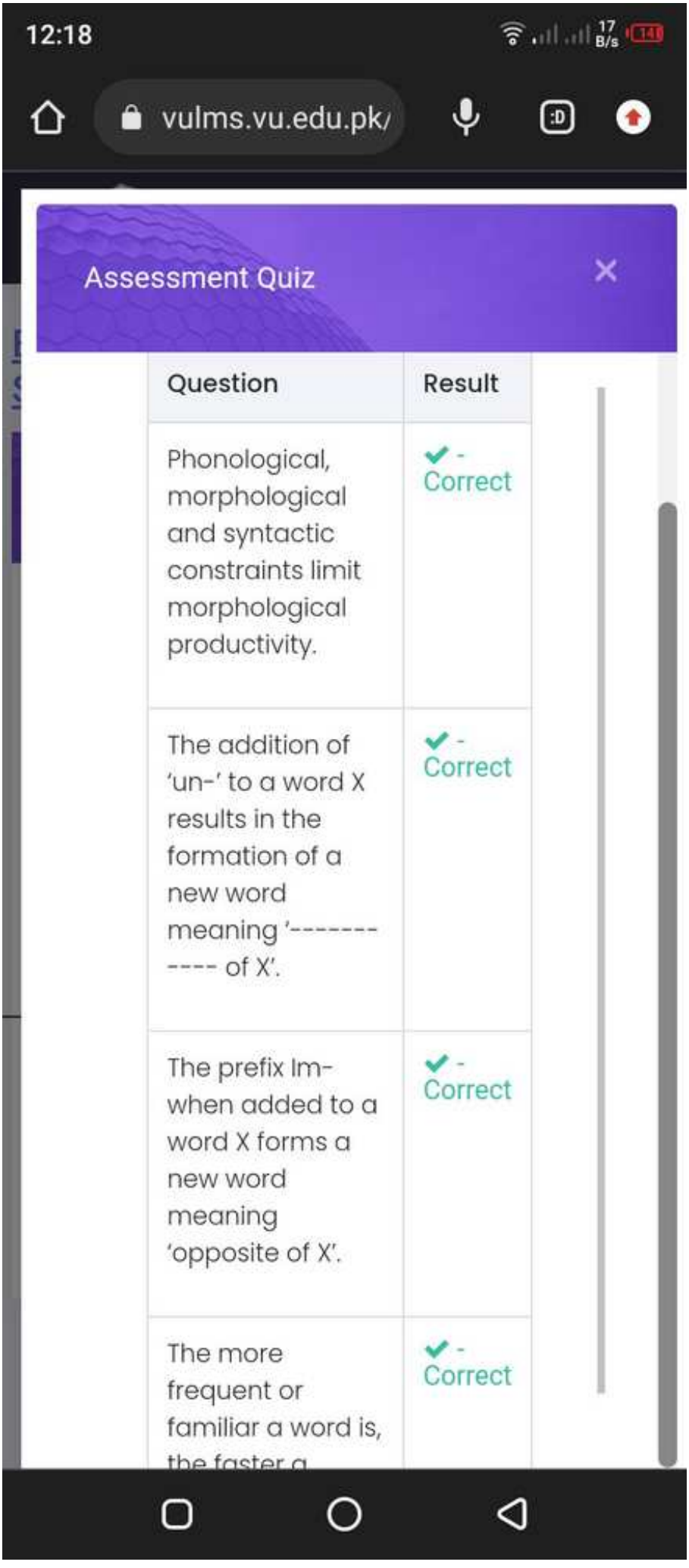

12:26
156 B/s
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Assessment Quiz
Quiz Result: 4 out of 4
Assessment Attempt Detail
Question
The mental lexicon is defined as a mental dictionary that contains information regarding a word's meaning, pronunciation and syntactic characteristics.
According to Berko (1958), there are three stages of morphological acquisition.
Regular past tense forms are created by suffixing -ing to the stem.
There are two ways in which a complex word can be processed, the direct route, and the indirect route.

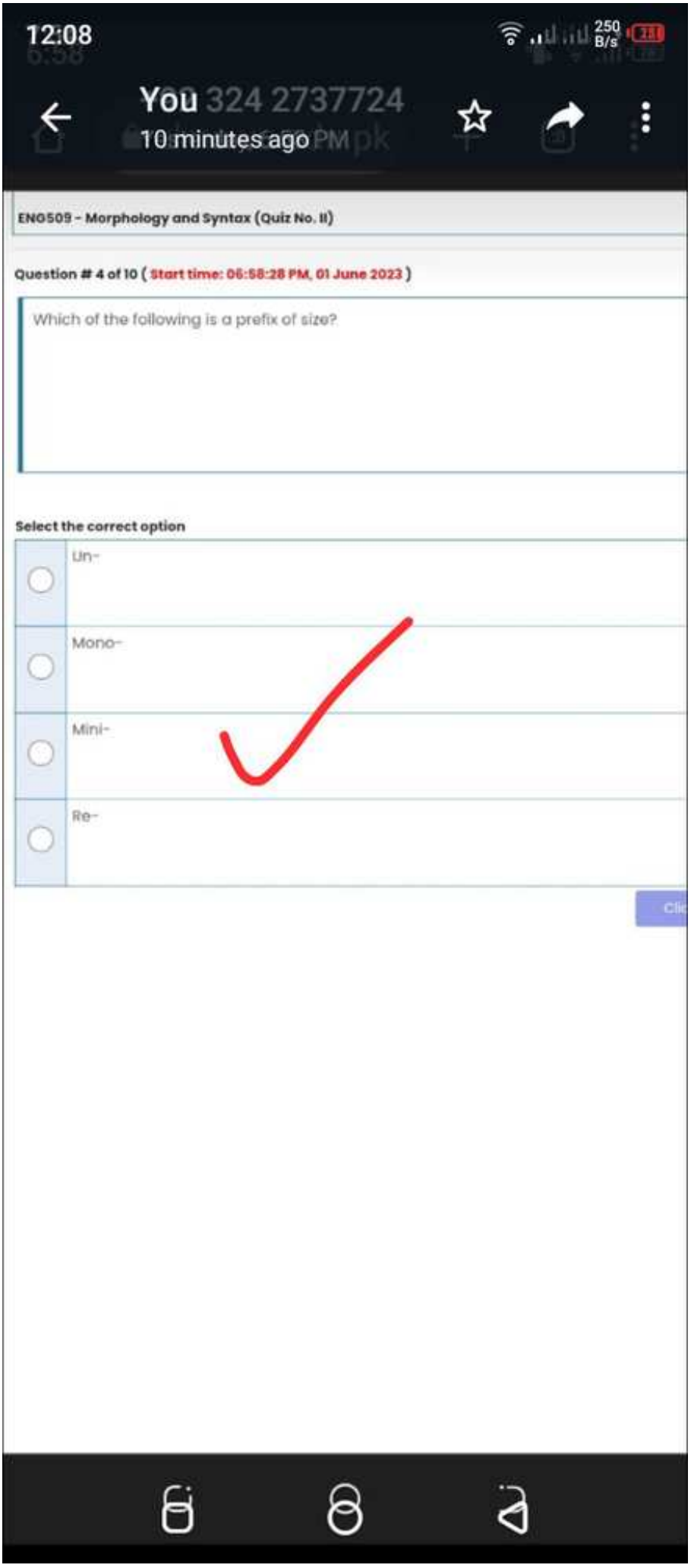

12:20
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Assessment Quiz
Question
Result
Phonological, morphological and syntactic constraints limit morphological productivity.
✔ - Correct
The addition of 'un-' to a word X results in the formation of a new word meaning '---------- of X'.
✔ - Correct
The more frequent or familiar a word is, the faster a speaker can recognize it.
✔ - Correct
Which of the following is a prefix of size?
✔ - Correct

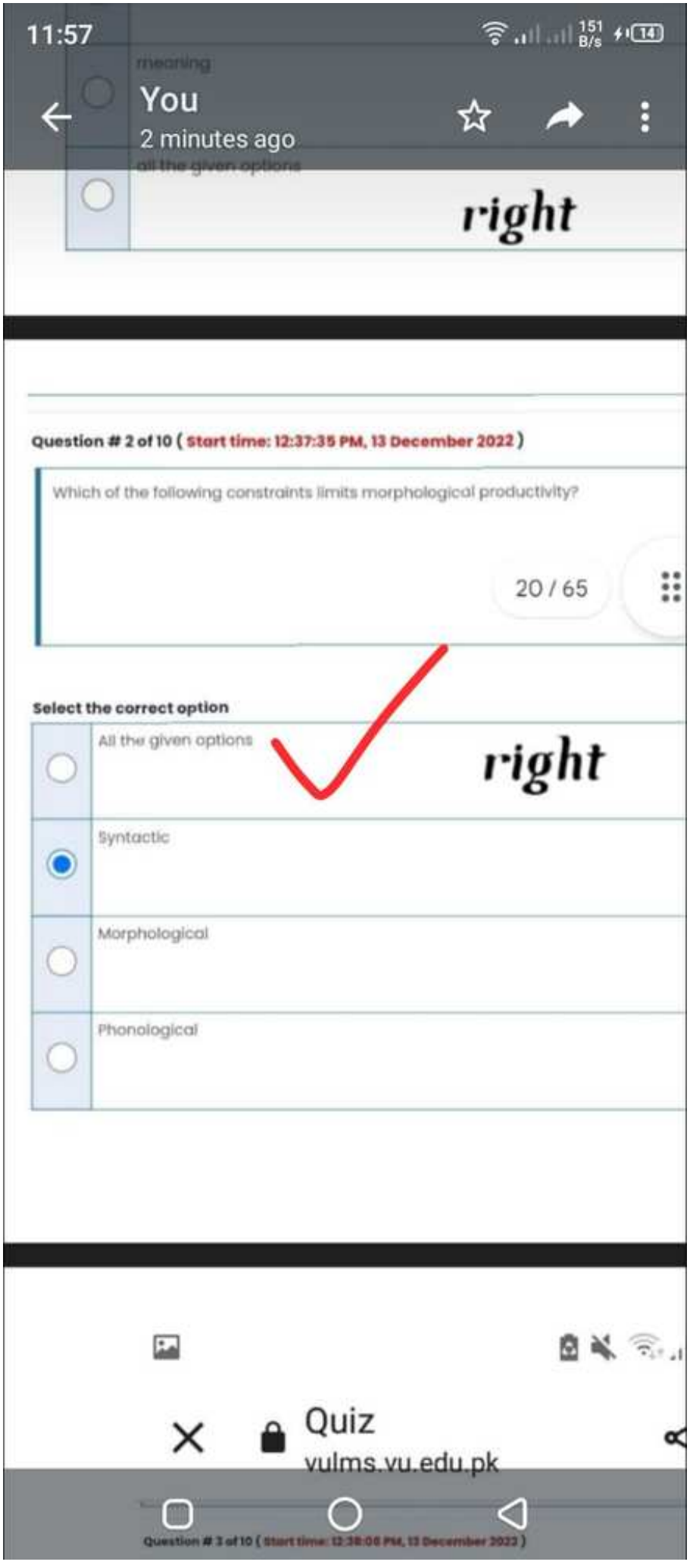
12:25
213 B/s
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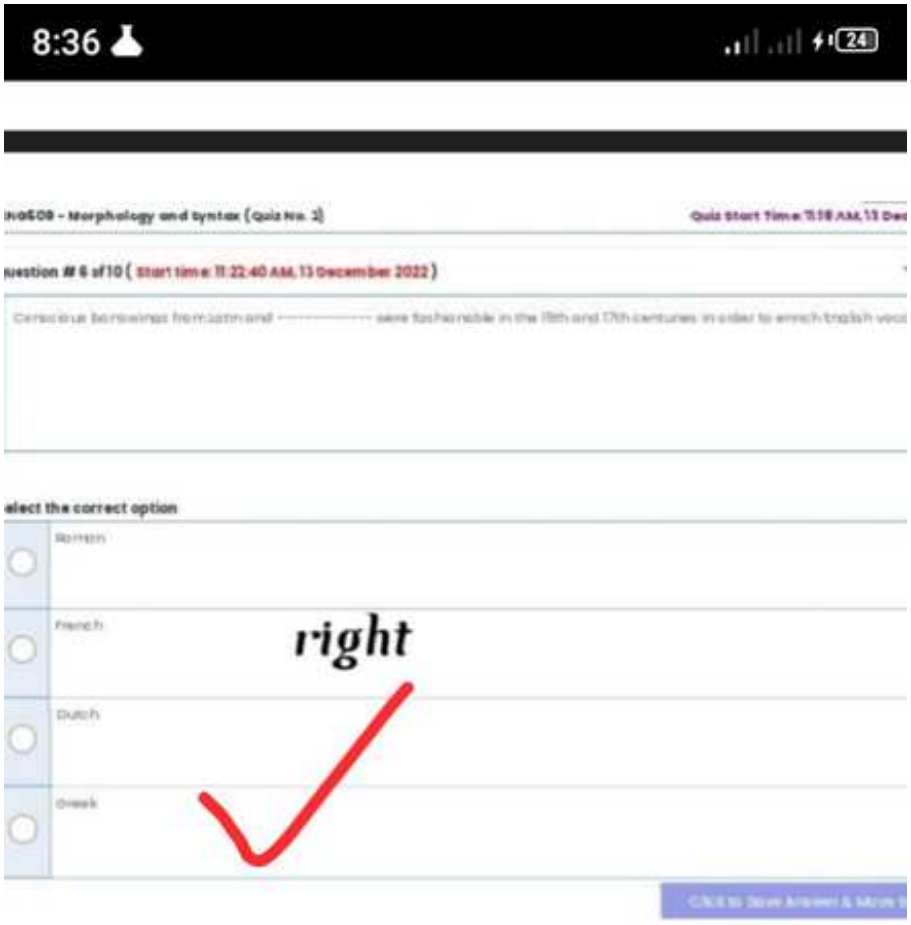
Assessment Quiz

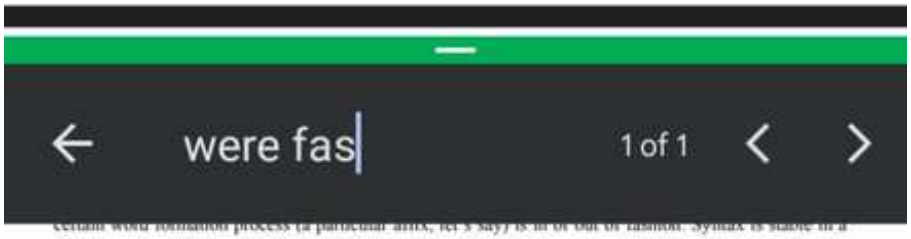
between morphology and syntax.	
Morphology only operates below the word level whereas syntax only operates above the word level.	✔ - Correct
In Modern Hebrew, verbs agree in gender with their subjects only in the present tense.	✔ - Correct
The construction in which the subject causes an event is called causative construction.	✔ - Correct


12:18
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Assessment Quiz
Question
Result
Phonological, morphological and syntactic constraints limit morphological productivity.
- Correct
The addition of 'un-' to a word X results in the formation of a new word meaning '---------- of X'.
- Correct
The prefix Im- when added to a word X forms a new word meaning 'opposite of X'.
- Correct
The more frequent or familiar a word is, the faster a
- Correct


12:08
250 B/s
You 324 2737724
10 minutes ago
ENG509 - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. II)
Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 06:58:28 PM, 01 June 2023)
Which of the following is a prefix of size?
Select the correct option
Un-
Mono-
Mini-
Re-


11:57
151 B/s
meaning
You
2 minutes ago
all the given options
right
Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 12:37:35 PM, 13 December 2022)
Which of the following constraints limits morphological productivity?
20 / 65
Select the correct option
All the given options
right
Syntactic
Morphological
Phonological
Quiz
vulms.vu.edu.pk
Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 12:38:06 PM, 13 December 2022)





way that morphology is not. The fact that many morphological processes are haphazardly'gappy' (that is, they may not be formally general even if they are formally and semantically regular), whereas few if any syntactic construc- tions are 'gappy' in this way. In morphology, gaps get filled, or else gappy processes lose their regularity and survive only in a few lexically listed lexemes, like the process of forming abstract nouns by suffixing -th to adjectives, while other processes become increasingly regular to replace them.

A systematic study of morphological fashions belongs to a historical study of English word formation rather than to an introductory survey such as this. Two fashions are important that manifested themselves in the last half of the twentieth century, against trends of the last couple of centuries.

The first is a fashion for certain Latin- and Greek-derived prefixes; the second is a fashion for a certain kind of headless compound. Conscious borrowings from Latin and (to a lesser extent) Greeks were fashionable in certain literary styles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, because of a perceived need to enrich the English vocabulary.

But such borrowings, often obscure and even incomprehensible to ordinary readers, were also attacked as 'inkhorn terms' – mere products of the some scholars' desire to show off his knowledge of Latin. The result is that the Latin- and Greek-derived element in the vocabulary of English has, since the eighteenth century, been pruned rather than increased. A fashion for a certain kind of headless compound or exocentric compound For example: redhead, lazybones, pickpocket, longneck, climbrock, etc.

Topic- 066: History and Structure

Characteristics of a language that are due purely to historical accident are the characteristics that, in principle, are least likely to interest a general linguist. The Norman Conquest in 1066 is just such an

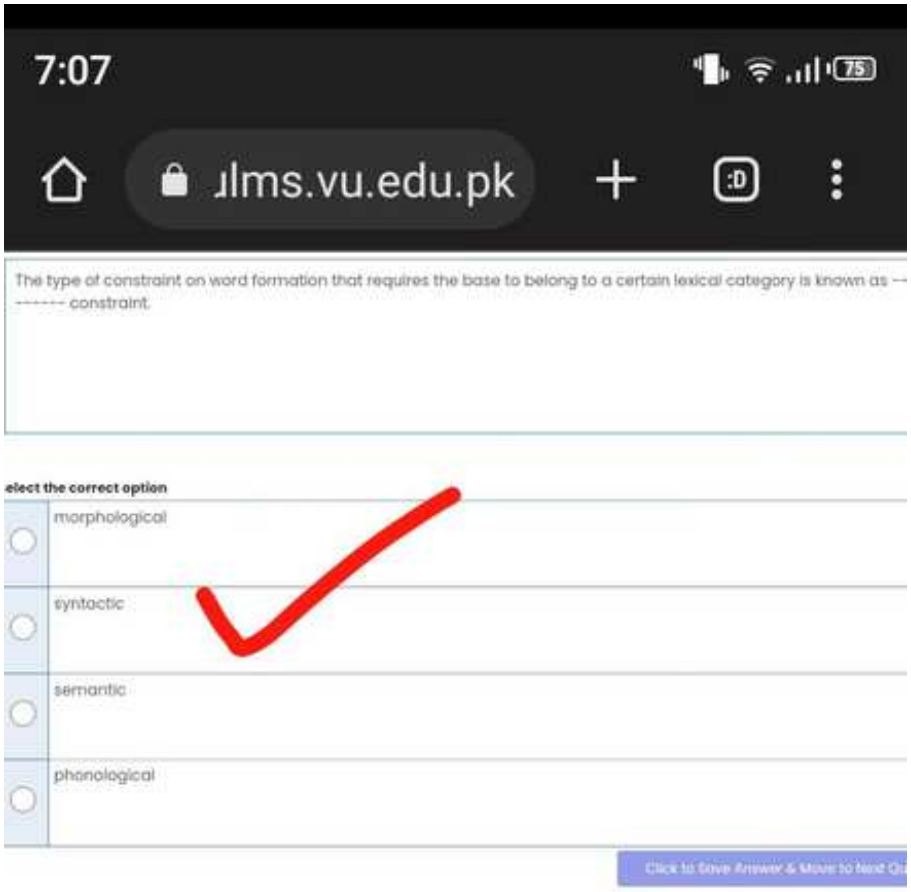
Second type, affixes that attach only to [redacted] that have a particular etymologic
Modern Greek, where the suffix –adoros may only attach to words of Romance orig

Thus kombinadoros

A basic type of syntactic constraint on word formation requires the base to belong to a certain lexical category.

Some affixes attach only to nouns.

ha Malik's Compilation


7:07
lms.vu.edu.pk
The type of constraint on word formation that requires the base to belong to a certain lexical category is known as ---------- constraint.
elect the correct option
morphological
syntactic
semantic
phonological