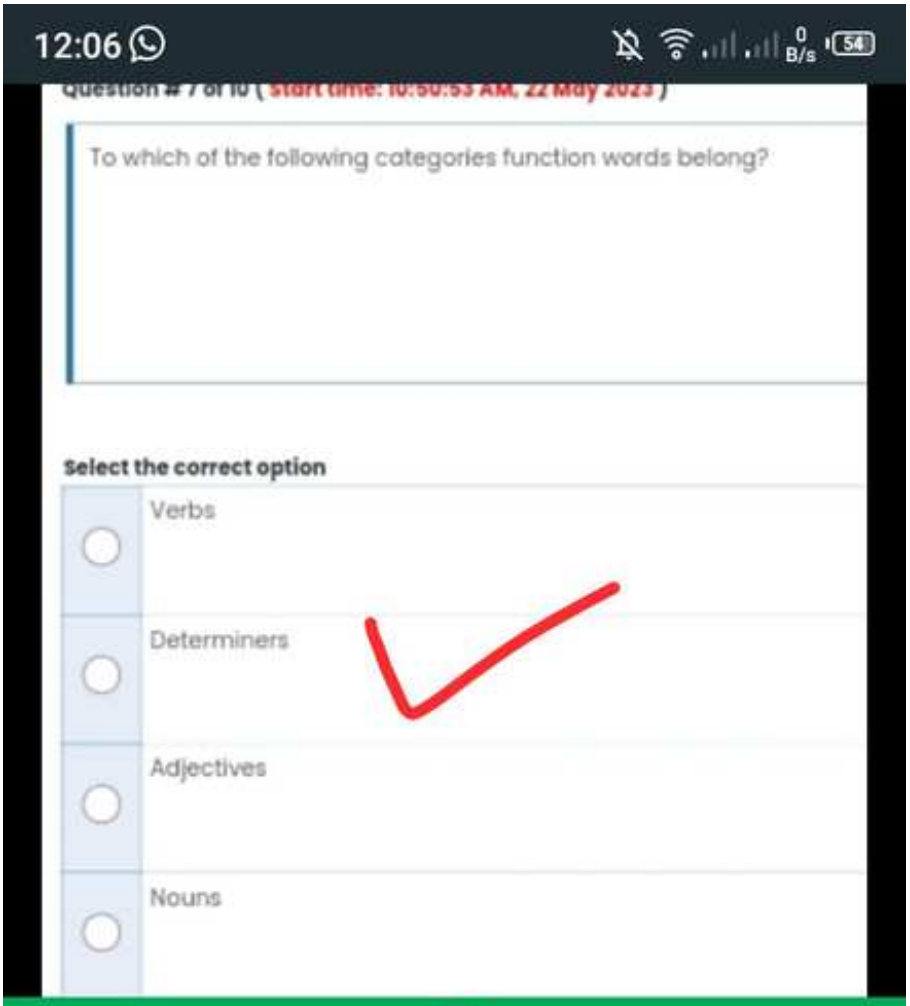


Images Quiz Pdf Exercises Example

Words that are not function words are called content words (or open class words, lexical words, or autosemantic words) and include nouns, most verbs, adjectives, and most adverbs although some adverbs are function words (like then and why).

Discover Search Collections

12:06

To which of the following categories function words belong?

Select the correct option

- Verbs
- Determiners
- Adjectives
- Nouns

Images | Quiz | Pdf | Exercises | Example

Is a verb a function word?



Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are content parts of speech. Function words are words that exist to explain or create grammatical or structural relationships into which the content words may fit. Words like "of," "the," "to," they have little meaning on their own.

Discover | Search | Collections

12:01

Images | Quiz | Pdf | Exercises | Example

class words, lexical words, or autosemantic words) and include nouns, most verbs, adjectives, and most adverbs although some adverbs are function words (like then and why).

https://en.m.wikipedia.org › wiki

Function word - Wikipedia

About featured snippets | Feedback

People also ask

Is a verb a function word?



Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are content parts of speech. Function words are words that exist to explain or create grammatical or structural relationships into which the content words may fit. Words like "of," "the," "to," they have little meaning on their own.

https://www.towson.edu › ptsspch

Discover | Search | Collections



ENG509 - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. 1)

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 11:48:53 AM, 22 May 2023)

Which of the following is a form of derivation?

Select the correct option

- ◯ All the given options
- ◯ Compounding
- ◯ Clipping
- ◯ Blending

I eat two fruit melon every day

'I eat two melons every day.

' **Japanese**: mainichi futatsu-no meron-o tabemasu

every.day two- gen melon-obj eat.imp

'I eat two melons every day.'

The morphological grammar of English tells us that we have to put an **-s** on melon whenever we are talking about more than one. This fact of English is so transparent that native speakers don't notice it. If we happen to be speakers of a language without obligatory plural marking, however, we will notice and may have trouble with it. We have now observed something about English morphology. If a word is plural, it takes the suffix -s. Living creatures don't eat only melons, however: The evil giant at the top of the beanstalk eats two melons, three fish, and four children a day.

Everyone agrees that fish is plural, even though there is no plural marker. Children is also plural, but it has a very unusual plural suffix, -ren, plus an internal change. We do not always mark plural words with an s-like thing; there are other ways in which we can mark plurals. Native speakers of English know this, and they do not need to think about it before making a plural. Consider the following:

@Copyright Virtual University of Pakistan

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 09:12:00 AM, 15 November 2018)

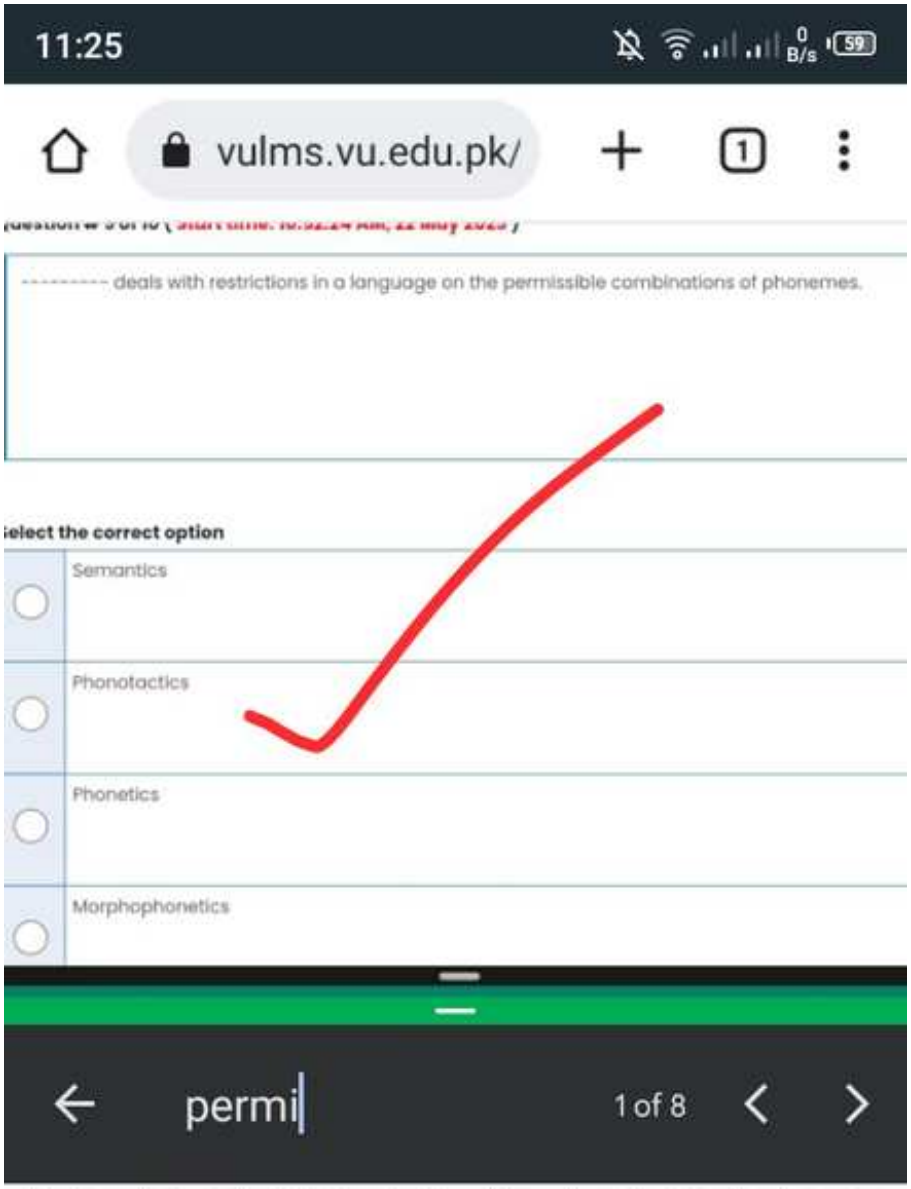
According to English morphology, the word 'fish' will take ---------- morpheme when becomes plural.

Select the correct option

- -s
- -es
- -ies
- no

NO or -ES (Confused)

Pl make corrections if needed



permi 1 of 8

Prosodic morphology deals with the interaction of morphology and prosodic structure. Prosodic structure is particularly concerned with the timing units of languages, for example, the word and syllable, and vowel length. From this general category we present three phenomena: phonotactic constraints, root-and-pattern morphology, and reduplication.

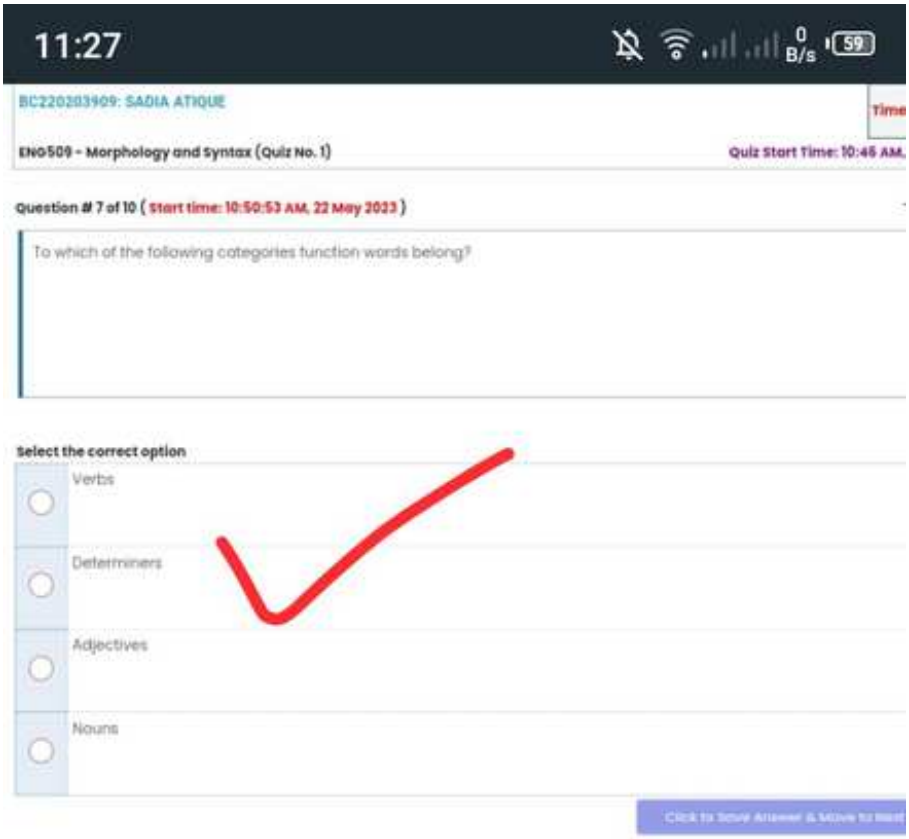
Phonotactic constraints

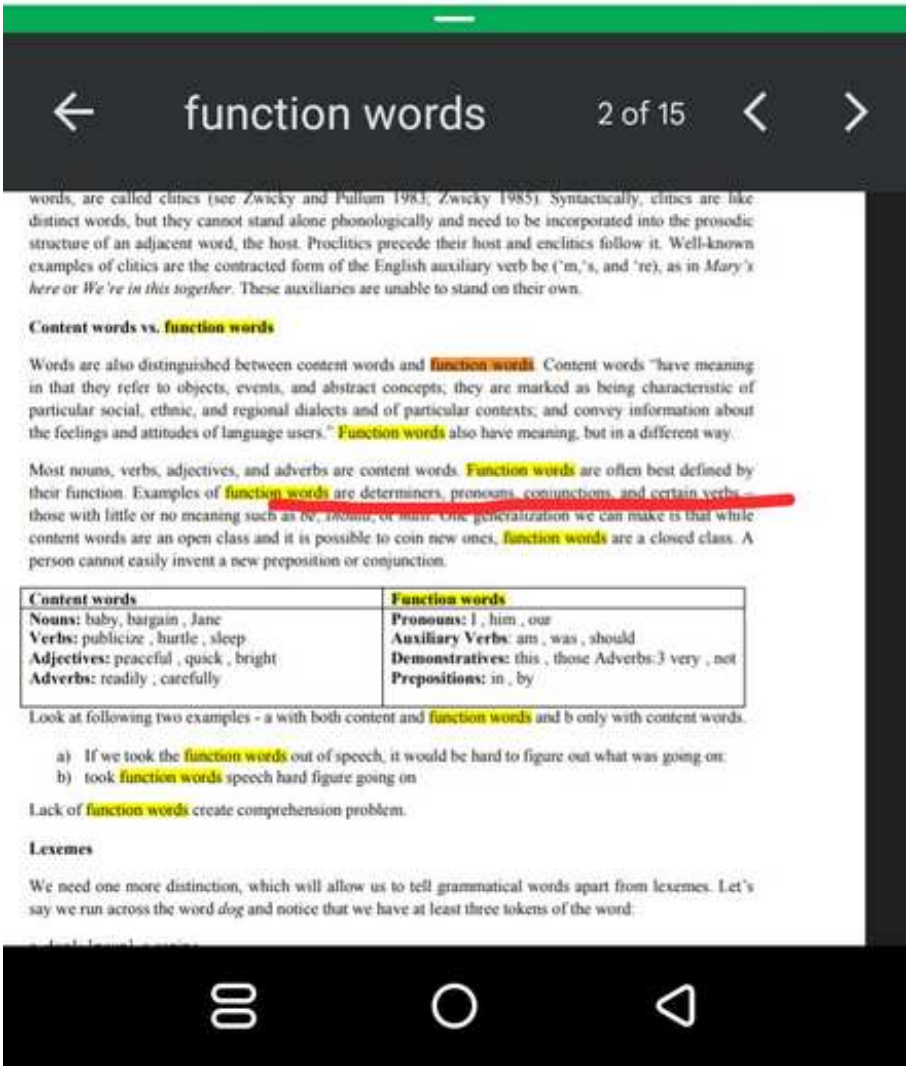
Phonotactics (from Ancient Greek phōnḗ "voice, sound" and tacticós "having to do with arranging") is a branch of phonology that deals with restrictions in a language on the permissible combinations of phonemes. Phonotactics defines permissible syllable structure, consonant clusters and vowel sequences by means of phonotactic constraints. Phonotactic constraints limit the possible phonological shapes of stems and words. Phonotactic constraints are often, but not always, connected with syllable structure. At their most basic, phonotactic constraints determine the minimum length of content words in particular languages. For example, in Mohawk, each content word contains at least two syllables (Michelson 1988, cited by Hayes 1995: 47).

Other languages require that content words consist of at least a heavy syllable, where heavy means that the syllable contains a long vowel, diphthong, or a vowel and a weight bearing (moraic) consonant.2 Many languages do not have minimal word constraints, including Romanian, Hungarian, and Icelandic (Hayes 1995: 88–9). Does English have a minimal word constraint? An analysis of nicknames suggests that it does (see McCarthy and Prince 1998: 287–8). Here is a list of some English first names and their corresponding short forms, or nicknames:

(9) English nicknames a. Alexander → Alex Caroline → Carrie Katherine → Cathy, Kitty b. Josephine → Jo Louisa, Louis → Lou Susan, Suzanne → Sue Tyler → Ty c. Beverly → Bev Christopher → Chris Robert → Rob, Bob Stephanie → Steph

Even if we were to keep going, we would find that any nickname we can think of falls into one of these three sets. They are either polysyllabic (9a) (in this case, bisyllabic) names or monosyllabic names (9b–c) that have either a diphthong, a coda, or both. No native English nicknames consist of a single light





words, are called clitics (see Zwicky and Pullum 1983; Zwicky 1985). Syntactically, clitics are like distinct words, but they cannot stand alone phonologically and need to be incorporated into the prosodic structure of an adjacent word, the host. Proclitics precede their host and enclitics follow it. Well-known examples of clitics are the contracted form of the English auxiliary verb be ('m,'s, and 're), as in *Mary's here* or *We're in this together*. These auxiliaries are unable to stand on their own.

Content words vs. function words

Words are also distinguished between content words and function words. Content words "have meaning in that they refer to objects, events, and abstract concepts; they are marked as being characteristic of particular social, ethnic, and regional dialects and of particular contexts; and convey information about the feelings and attitudes of language users." Function words also have meaning, but in a different way.

Most nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are content words. Function words are often best defined by their function. Examples of function words are determiners, pronouns, conjunctions, and certain verbs – those with little or no meaning such as *be*, *should*, or *must*. One generalization we can make is that while content words are an open class and it is possible to coin new ones, function words are a closed class. A person cannot easily invent a new preposition or conjunction.

Content words	Function words
Nouns: baby, bargain , Jane **Verbs:** publicize , hurtle , sleep **Adjectives:** peaceful , quick , bright **Adverbs:** readily , carefully	**Pronouns:** I , him , our **Auxiliary Verbs:** am , was , should **Demonstratives:** this , those Adverbs:3 very , not **Prepositions:** in , by

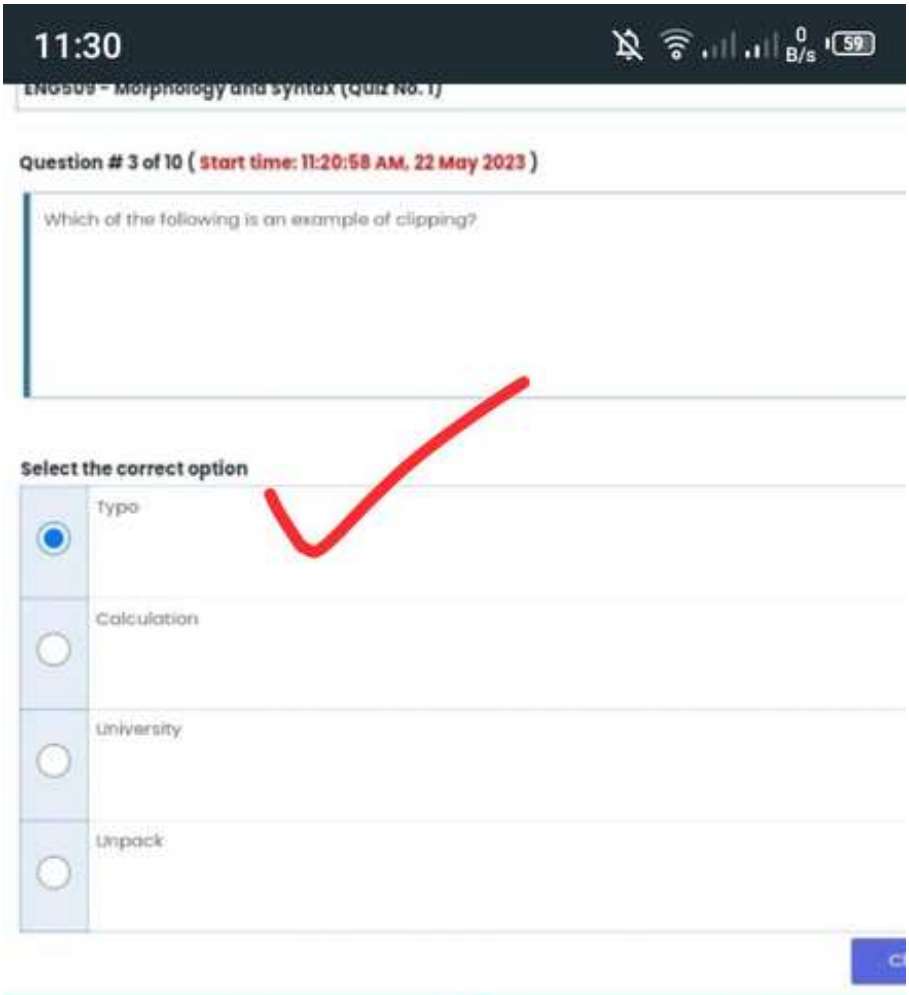
Look at following two examples - a with both content and function words and b only with content words.

a) If we took the function words out of speech, it would be hard to figure out what was going on.
b) took function words speech hard figure going on

Lack of function words create comprehension problem.

Lexemes

We need one more distinction, which will allow us to tell grammatical words apart from lexemes. Let's say we run across the word *dog* and notice that we have at least three tokens of the word:





a. cégétiste someone from the CGT (Confédération générale du travail)

Topic- 023: Clipping & Formation

Clipping is the creation of a new word by truncation of an existing one. Many nicknames are formed via this process:

Rob (< Robert) Trish (< Patricia) Sue (< Susan)

Other nouns may also be formed via clipping, as with, ad (< advertisement), co-ed (< co-educational), typo (< typographical error), or fan (< fanatic).

@Copyright Virtual University of Pakistan

Folk etymology

Some words are formed via folk etymology. This happens when speakers reinterpret a form – typically a borrowing from another language – on the basis of words or morphemes that already exist in the language. Examples of folk etymologies are given below:

cockroach < Spanish cucaracha woodchuck < a pre-existing Algonquian form (e.g., Cree wuchak) witch hazel < wych [= weak] hazel

Folk etymology is a historical process of reanalysis. We include it here because it is a source of words,

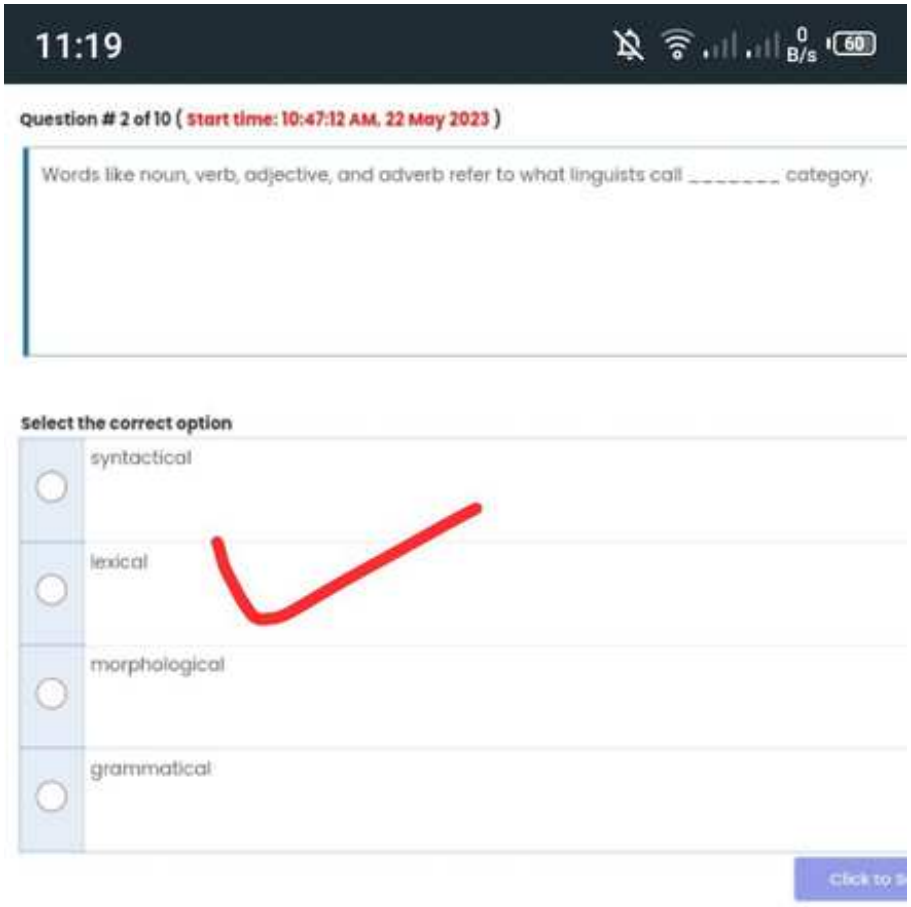
vulms.vu.e

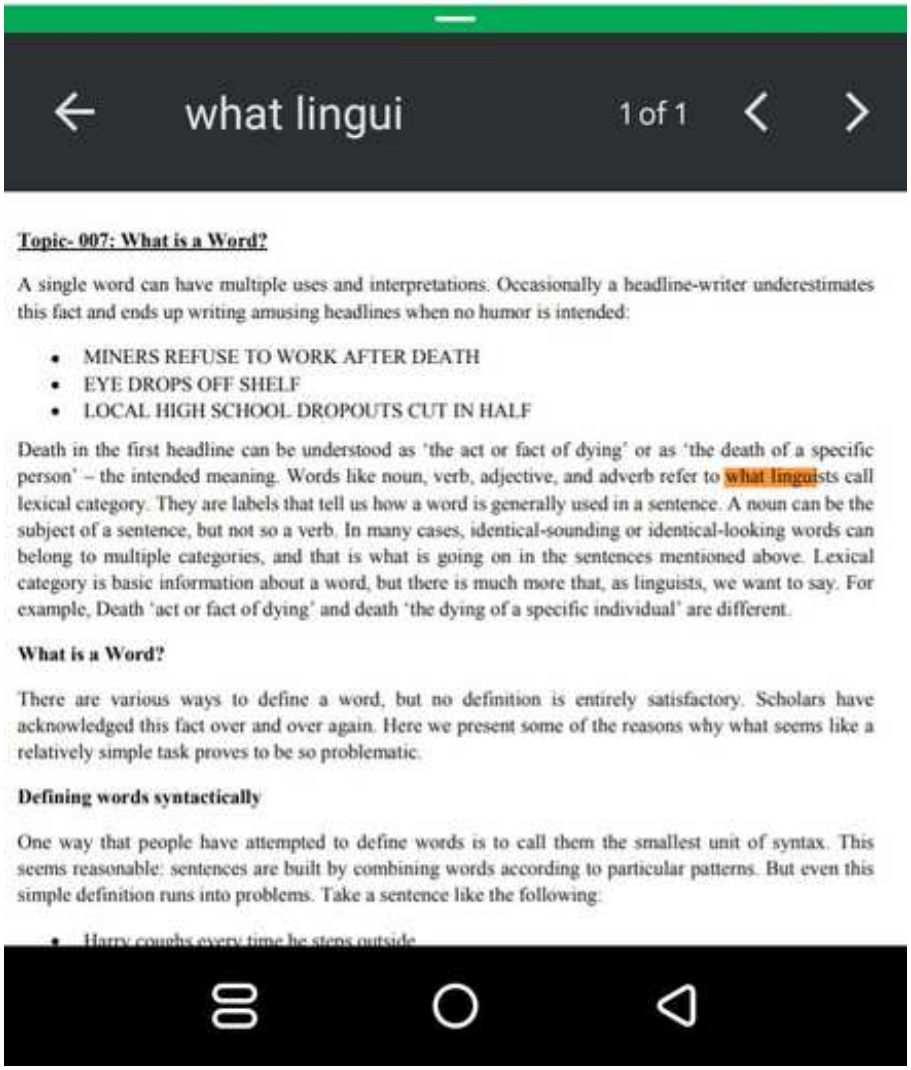
Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 10:47:44 AM, 22 May

Which of the following is a form of derivation?

Select the correct option

- ○ Compounding
- ○ Clipping
- ○ Blending
- ● All the given options





Topic- 007: What is a Word?

A single word can have multiple uses and interpretations. Occasionally a headline-writer underestimates this fact and ends up writing amusing headlines when no humor is intended:

- MINERS REFUSE TO WORK AFTER DEATH
- EYE DROPS OFF SHELF
- LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS CUT IN HALF

Death in the first headline can be understood as 'the act or fact of dying' or as 'the death of a specific person' – the intended meaning. Words like noun, verb, adjective, and adverb refer to what linguists call lexical category. They are labels that tell us how a word is generally used in a sentence. A noun can be the subject of a sentence, but not so a verb. In many cases, identical-sounding or identical-looking words can belong to multiple categories, and that is what is going on in the sentences mentioned above. Lexical category is basic information about a word, but there is much more that, as linguists, we want to say. For example, Death 'act or fact of dying' and death 'the dying of a specific individual' are different.

What is a Word?

There are various ways to define a word, but no definition is entirely satisfactory. Scholars have acknowledged this fact over and over again. Here we present some of the reasons why what seems like a relatively simple task proves to be so problematic.

Defining words syntactically

One way that people have attempted to define words is to call them the smallest unit of syntax. This seems reasonable: sentences are built by combining words according to particular patterns. But even this simple definition runs into problems. Take a sentence like the following:

- Harry coughs every time he steps outside

Which of the following is a form of English past tense suffix?

Select the correct option

- -d
- All of the given options
- -t
- -ed



Kujamaat Jóola, the stem /baj-/ has two possible shapes, [baj-] and [b e j-], with [b e j-] occurring in the presence of a morpheme with an underlying tense vowel, and [baj-] elsewhere. In English the plural marker comes in several shapes, among them [s] as in lips, [z] as in balls, [e z] as in roses, [n] as in oxen, and null as in sheep.

Alternations based purely on phonological context, as with the Kujamaat Jóola facts. In the English data, only the first three allomorphs of the plural suffix depend on phonological context. The last two, as in oxen and sheep, are lexical, and we will not be concerned with them here. Like the English plural suffix -s, the English past tense suffix has three forms: [d], [t], and [ed]:

[d] blamed [blejmd],

[t] jumped [dʒʌmpt],

[ed] aided [eIdId]

The distribution of the three allomorphs is predictable. We can formulate the distribution of the allomorphs in even simpler terms: the English past tense suffix is /d/. Where we find [t], the /d/ has assimilated to the preceding segment in voicing. [e d], the [e] has been added by an automatic phonological rule of epenthesis (i.e., insertion of a phonological segment or segments) that is triggered by the fact that the final segment in the verb and the suffix itself agree in both place and continuancy

@Copyright Virtual University of Pakistan

11:05

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 10:33:06 AM, 22 May 2023)

Which of the following branches of linguistics allows creating new and unique words?

Select the correct option

- Phonetics
- Sociology
- Phonology
- Morphology

creating 2 of 2

- Check the meaning of the word against the context.
- Students also need to understand the use of prefixes, suffixes, and roots, and how words get transformed.

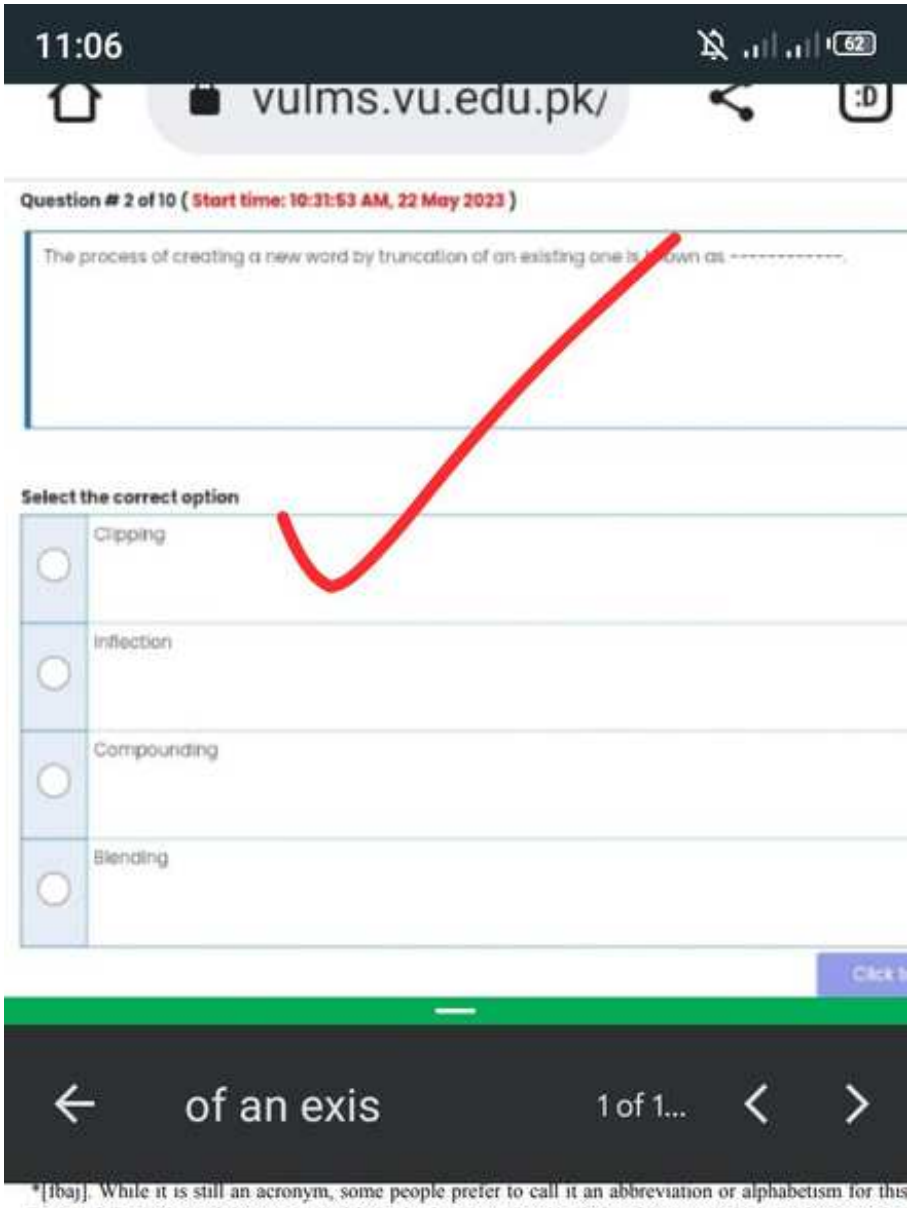
There is a significant body of research indicating that instruction of prefixes is beneficial, and many vocabulary researchers recommend instruction of the most common prefixes as the first and best component of word analysis (Graves, 2004; Carlisle, 2007).

To conclude, one of the advantages in learning morphology is to understand the nature of words such as how the word is formed and structured. Therefore, learning morphology itself will help students to be more creative in creating new words, for they have learned how to form the words.

Topic- 268: Development of Syntactic Skill

So why do we even study syntax? We can all speak and understand each other; do we need to investigate how? Well, yes! We are humans, it's in our nature to study things and understand how they work. So, whilst studying languages and how they work, we must study syntax and sentence constructions! Studying syntax is relevant to a lot of subject areas in linguistics. We must study syntax to understand how children acquire their language, how they start constructing sentences [illegible] so good to study syntax so we can understand how bilingual and multilingual speakers are able to construct their sentences despite having different structures for different languages. The sentence structure isn't the same in English as it is in Japanese!

Screenshot has been saved to/Pictures/Screenshot



*[ibaj]. While it is still an acronym, some people prefer to call it an abbreviation or alphabetism for this reason. Like FBI, PDG is pronounced letter by letter. A characteristic of acronyms in some languages is that they can serve as the base for further morphological operations, particularly affixation, as in the following French examples:

a. cégétiste someone from the CGT (Confédération générale du travail)

Topic- 023: Clipping & Formation

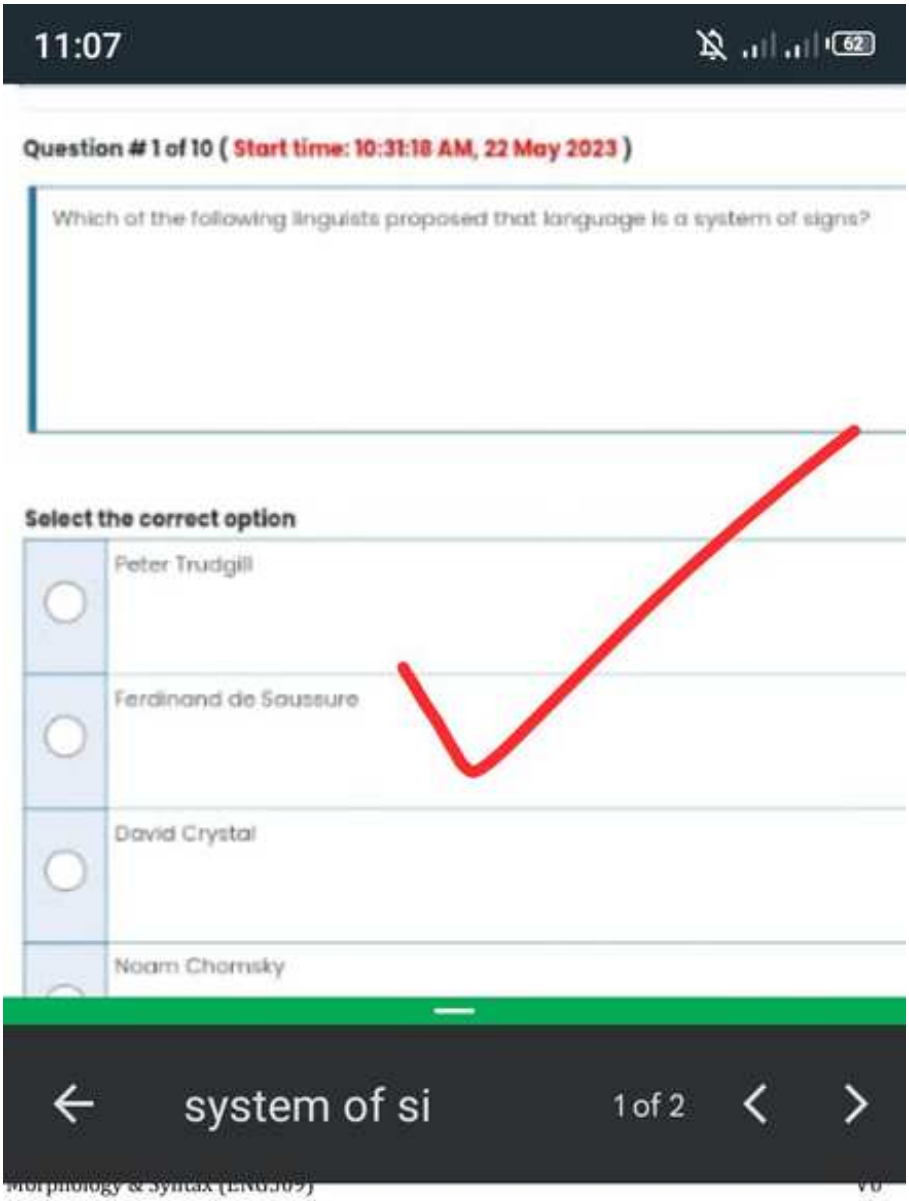
Clipping is the creation of a new word by truncation of an existing one. Many nicknames are formed via this process:

Rob (< Robert) Trish (< Patricia) Sue (< Susan)

Other nouns may also be formed via clipping, as with, ad (< advertisement), co-ed (< co-educational), typo (< typographical error), or fan (< fanatic).

@Copyright Virtual University of Pakistan

Folk etymology

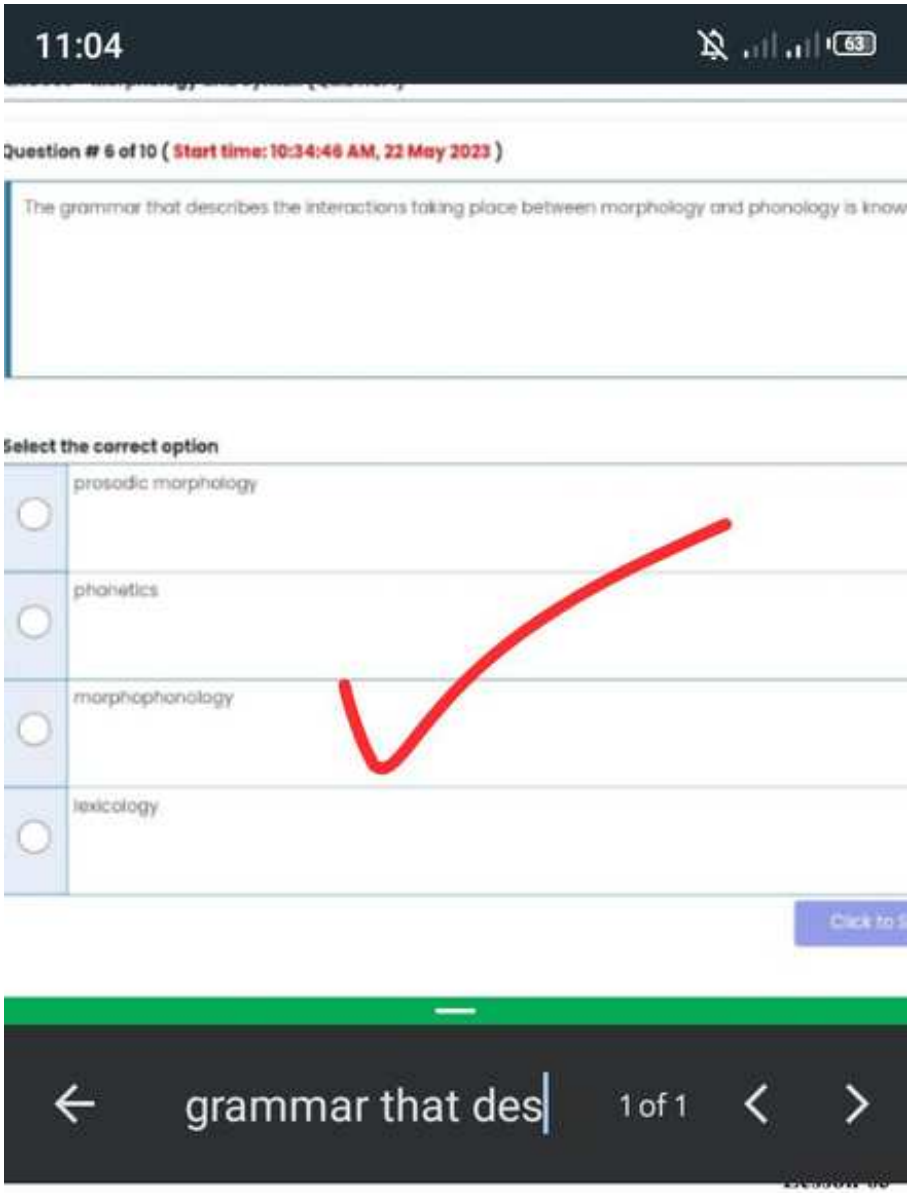


Lesson 04

DERIVATION AND THE LEXICON

Topic- 019: The Saussurean Sign

Ferdinand de Saussure (1857–1913), one of the first modern linguists, believed that language was a system of signs. He defined a linguistic sign as an arbitrary pairing between what he called the signifiant 'signifier', a particular sequence of sounds, and the signifié 'signified', the concept that is denoted by the sound sequence. These three terms, sign, signifier, and signified, are still standard in linguistics. Saussure (1969) distinguished between motivated and unmotivated signs. A sign is motivated to the extent that by inspection you can get clues as to what it means. A walk signal at a crosswalk is an example of a motivated sign, because the stylized image of a person walking indicates whether you should or should not cross the street. A stop sign is partially motivated. Signs can lose their motivation: consider the name of the basketball team, the Los Angeles Lakers.Motivation is not all-or-nothing, and signs can be partially motivated. The name of the Ithaca Lakers of central New York The Saussurean SignFerdinand de Saussure (1857–1913), one of the first modern linguists, believed that language was a system of signs. He defined a linguistic sign as an arbitrary pairing between what he called the signifiant 'signifier', a particular sequence of sounds, and the signifié 'signified', the concept that is denoted by the sound sequence. These three terms, sign, signifier, and signified, are still standard in linguistics. Saussure (1969) distinguished between motivated and unmotivated signs. A sign is motivated to the extent that by inspection you can get clues as to what it means. A walk signal at a crosswalk is an example of a motivated sign, because the stylized image of a person walking indicates whether you should or should not cross the street. A stop sign is partially motivated. Signs can lose their motivation: consider the name of the basketball team, the Los Angeles Lakers.Motivation is not all-or-nothing, and signs can be partially motivated. The name of the Ithaca Lakers of central New York



MORPHOLOGY AND PHONOLOGY

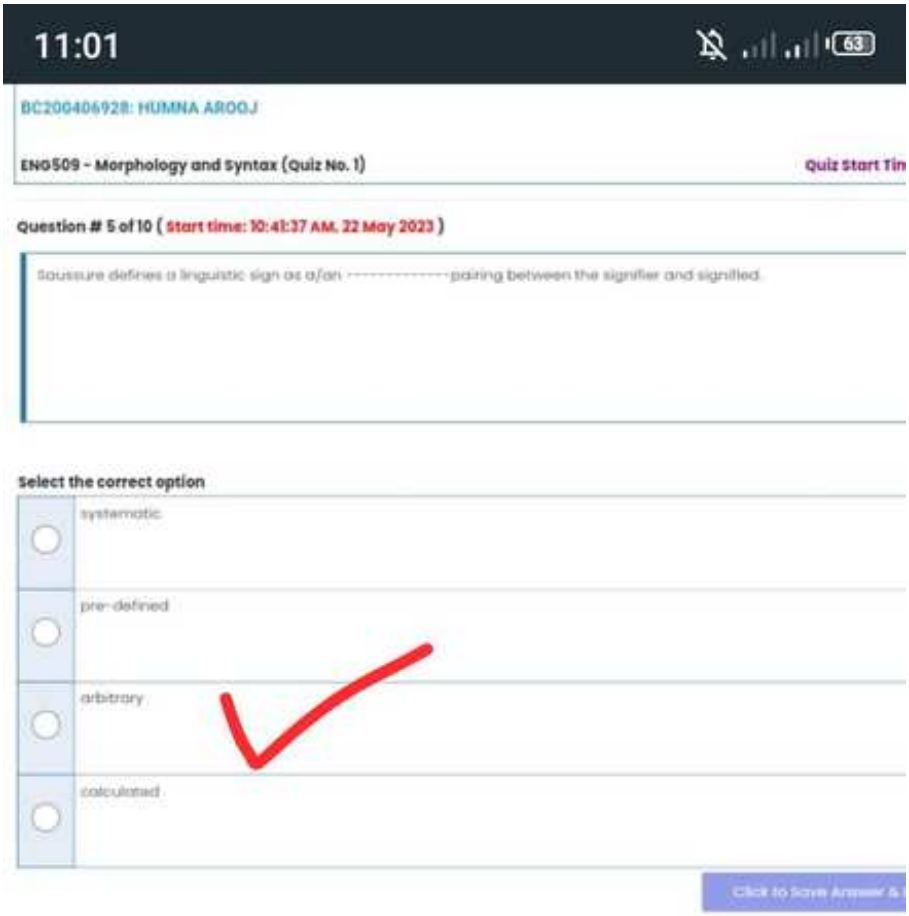
Topic- 013: Morphology and Phonology

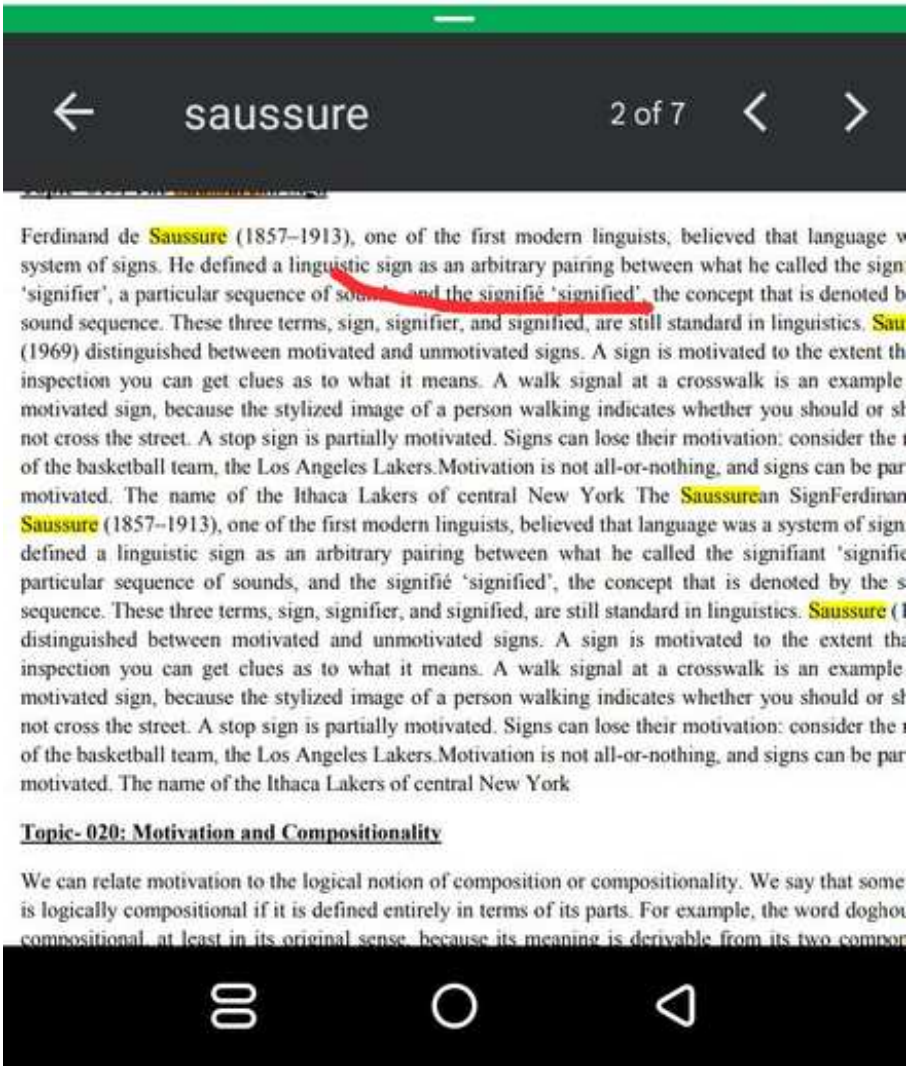
Let's now talk about some of the many interactions that take place between morphology and phonology. These interactions and the grammar that describes them are often called morphophonology or morphophonemics. We begin by looking at phonological processes such as assimilation and the effect they have on the shapes of morphemes. We then consider limitations on the phonological shape of morphological entities such as words and stems. From there we move on to two general types of affixes that are distinguished, in part, by phonological criteria.

Their phonological behavior reveals details about their underlying structure and the point at which they attach to their bases. We conclude with a look at secret languages in which morphology and phonology interact to disguise the shapes of words. Our learners have the rudimentary knowledge of linguistics that comes from taking the introductory course like Introduction to Linguistics. To understand the discussion in this chapter, you need to know three terms. They are onset, nucleus, and coda. The onset of a syllable is made up of the first consonant or consonants. The nucleus is the syllable's core, usually a simple vowel or a diphthong. The coda is made up of the consonant or consonants that follow the nucleus. All syllables must have nuclei. Onsets and codas are optional, though some languages require the former.

Topic- 014: Allomorphs

Kujamaat Jóola, the stem /baj-/ has two possible shapes, [baj-] and [b e j-], with [b e j-] occurring in the presence of a morpheme with an underlying tense vowel, and [baj-] elsewhere. In English the plural marker comes in several shapes, among them [s] as in lips, [z] as in balls, [e z] as in roses, [ŋ] as in oxen, and null as in sheep.

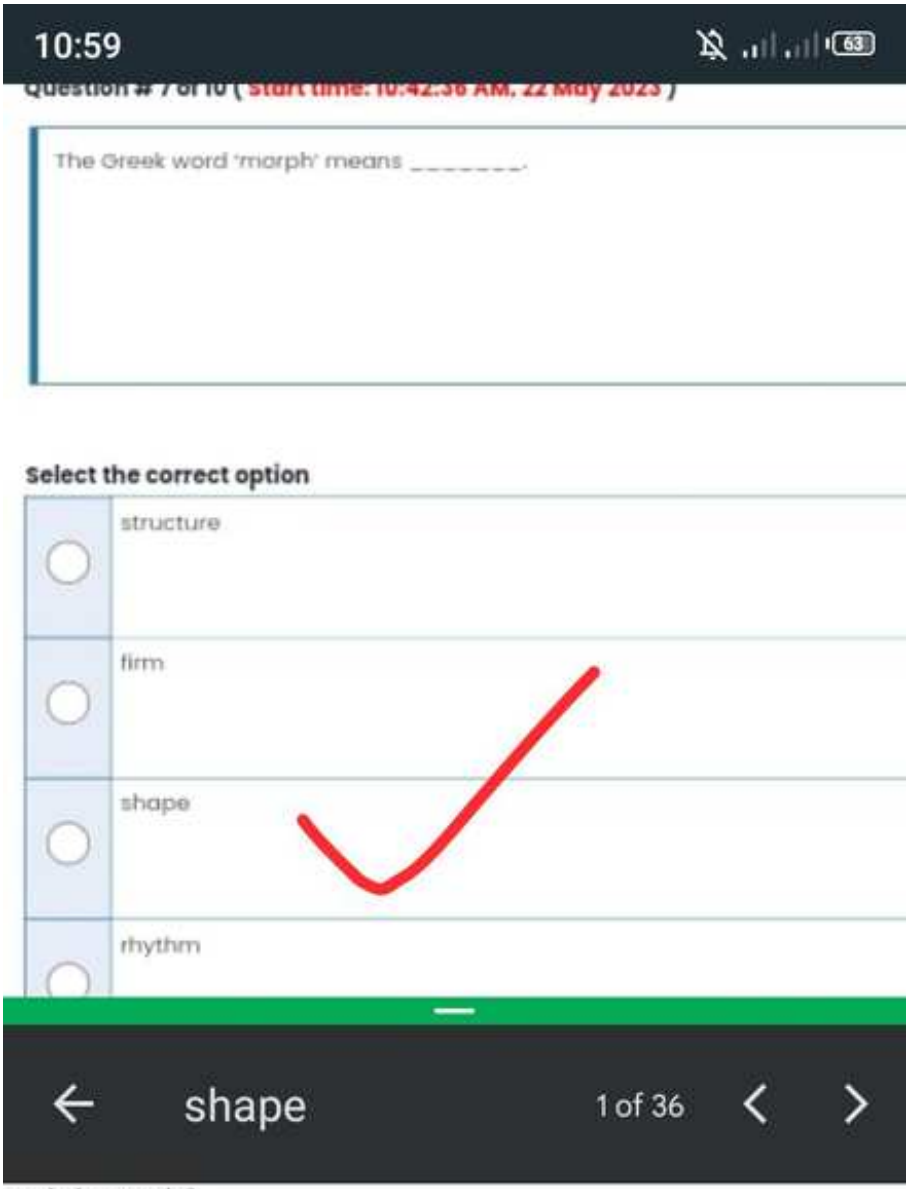




Ferdinand de Saussure (1857–1913), one of the first modern linguists, believed that language w system of signs. He defined a linguistic sign as an arbitrary pairing between what he called the sign 'signifier', a particular sequence of sou and the signifié 'signified', the concept that is denoted b sound sequence. These three terms, sign, signifier, and signified, are still standard in linguistics. Sau (1969) distinguished between motivated and unmotivated signs. A sign is motivated to the extent th inspection you can get clues as to what it means. A walk signal at a crosswalk is an example motivated sign, because the stylized image of a person walking indicates whether you should or sh not cross the street. A stop sign is partially motivated. Signs can lose their motivation: consider the of the basketball team, the Los Angeles Lakers.Motivation is not all-or-nothing, and signs can be par motivated. The name of the Ithaca Lakers of central New York The Saussurean SignFerdinan Saussure (1857–1913), one of the first modern linguists, believed that language was a system of sign defined a linguistic sign as an arbitrary pairing between what he called the signifiant 'signifie particular sequence of sounds, and the signifié 'signified', the concept that is denoted by the s sequence. These three terms, sign, signifier, and signified, are still standard in linguistics. Saussure (1 distinguished between motivated and unmotivated signs. A sign is motivated to the extent tha inspection you can get clues as to what it means. A walk signal at a crosswalk is an example motivated sign, because the stylized image of a person walking indicates whether you should or sh not cross the street. A stop sign is partially motivated. Signs can lose their motivation: consider the of the basketball team, the Los Angeles Lakers.Motivation is not all-or-nothing, and signs can be par motivated. The name of the Ithaca Lakers of central New York

Topic- 020: Motivation and Compositionality

We can relate motivation to the logical notion of composition or compositionality. We say that some is logically compositional if it is defined entirely in terms of its parts. For example, the word doghou compositional, at least in its original sense, because its meaning is derivable from its two compor



norphology study?

: goals of morphological analysis?

lace in general theory of grammar?

gy coined early in the 19th century in a biological context (the study of the form and ns) is generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher on Goethe (1749– 1832). Its etymology is Greek: morph- means 'shape, form', and udy of form or forms. In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved r to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how

gas & Scalise (2012), morphology is the part of linguistics that studies grammatical and how words relate to each other in a language. The chief task of morphology is to ch as the following are related to each other:

10:58

BC200406928: HUMNA AROOJ

ENG509 - Morphology and Syntax (Quiz No. 1) Quiz

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 10:43:33 AM, 22 May 2023)

Zero-derivation changes the ---------- category of a word without changing its phonological shape.

Select the correct option

all the given options

semantic

lexical

syntactic

Click to Save A

category of a w 1 of 2...

- azymites
- loony bin
- scarecrow
- pickpocket

Topic- 021: Zero-derivation

Derived words are not necessarily found in the lexicon comes from first language acquisition.

English-speaking adults vocabularies of 20,000 to 50,000 words, Children ranging from about 50-600 words at age 2 to about 14,000 at age 6. Children frequently coin new words (Clark 1995: 393, 399--401). One way children do this is to use zero-derivation, or conversion, a productive derivational process in English. Zero-derivation changes the lexical category of a word without changing its phonological shape. A word formed by zero-derivation or any other productive derivational process becomes lexicalized: The English verbs: chair, leaf, ship, table, and weather. Mail from the French is another example:*I'm going to mailbox this parcel.

Affixation

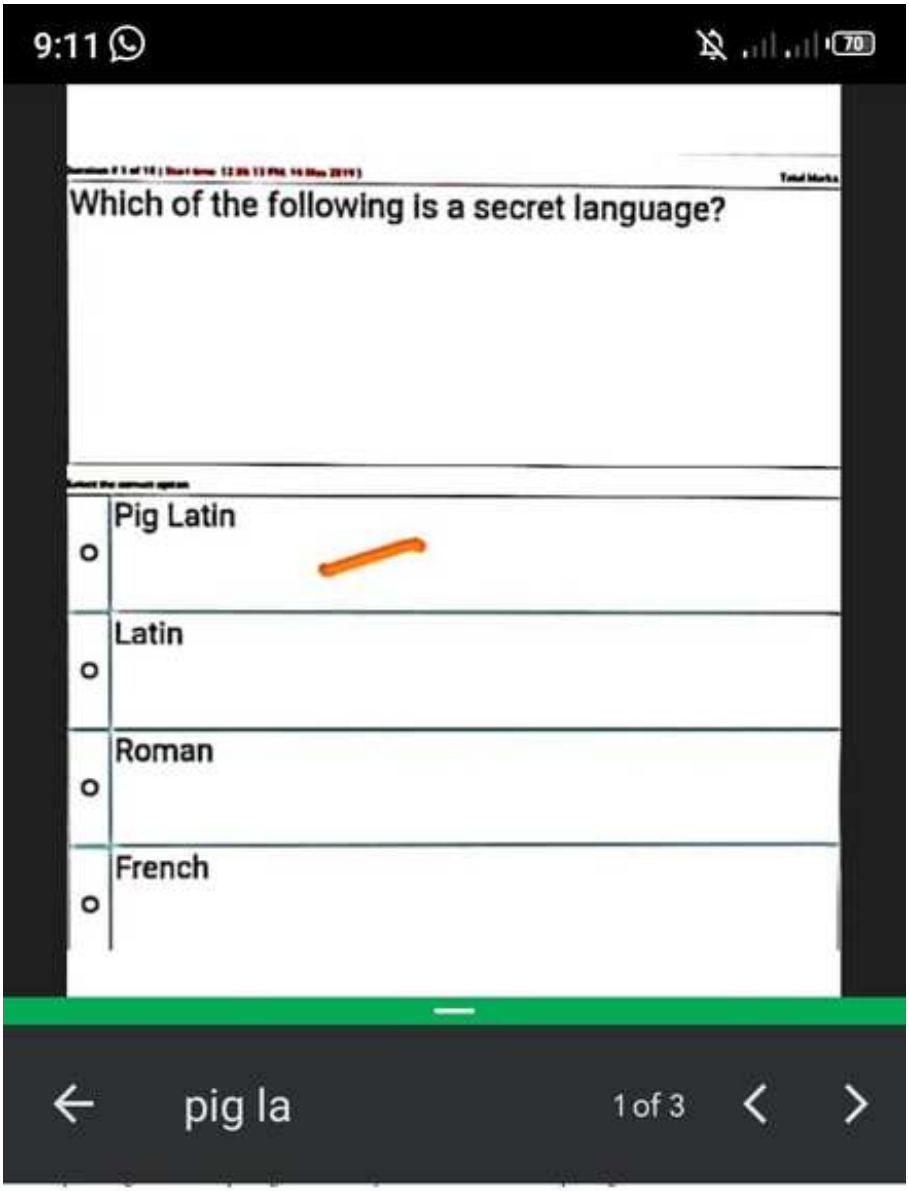
The next type of derivational process we consider here is affixation. We have already looked at a number of affixes, the types of stems they attach to, and the words they produce. The affixation may involve prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and perhaps circumfixes.We can characterize the stem an affix attaches to as bound or free and as belonging to a particular lexical category. Take the following words formed via prefixation with re-:

a. reignite d.reanalyze

b. reboot e. recertify

Re- attaches to stems belonging to the lexical category Verb. It produces words that are also verbs. All of the stems to which it attaches in the preceding examples are free. Ignite, boot, read, analyze, certify, The same cannot be said for all stems that seem to bear the prefix re-, based on their meaning.

a. repeat



Topic- 018: Morpho-Phonology and Secret Languages

We now turn to two secret languages that are permutations of existing languages. Secret languages are found around the world and have been attested in English, French, Spanish, Dutch, Thai, Cuna (Sherzer 1970), and Haitian Creole, to name only a few. They can be seen as examples of creative language use, and thus they should be considered external to the mental grammar. What, then, is the place of these languages in a book on morphology? In the examples that we present, speakers go from the existing language to the secret language through the regular application of phonological rules in what might be considered a morphological derivation. Secret languages also exploit notions that are independently motivated in phonology and morphology, notably the syllable and onset. One secret language you may already be familiar with is Pig Latin. In one variation, words that start with vowels are suffixed with way [wej]. Words that begin with a consonant or consonant cluster shift the entire onset sequence to the end and are suffixed with ay [ej]:

- igpay atinlay 'Pig Latin'
- eefray ormfay 'free form'
- inflectionway 'inflection'

When speakers manipulate words in this fashion, they make use of their subconscious knowledge of linguistic entities such as onset and nucleus. Language games are therefore an instructive union of phonology and morphology. Another secret language is verlan [vɛʁlɑ̃], which is based on French. The word verlan is derived by reversing the syllables of l'envers [lɑ̃vɛʁ] 'the other way around'. Verlan works best with words of two syllables, because in these the two syllables can simply be reversed:(26) Standard French Verlan

a. pourri [puʁi] ripou [ʁipu] 'rotten' (generally refers to corrupt police)

b. branché [bʁɑ̃ʃe] chébran [ʃebʁɑ̃] 'plugged in, informed'

c. pétard [petaʁ] tarpé [taʁpe] 'cannabis joint'

d. bagnole [baɲɔl] gnolba [nɔlba] 'car'

9:09

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 12:09:29 PM, 16 May 2019) Total Mark

-------- deals with restrictions in a language on the permissible combinations of phonemes.

Select the correct option

- Phonotactics
- Phonetics
- Morphophonetics
- Semantics

restrictions in 1 of 1...

Topic- 015: Prosodic Morphology

„Prosodic morphology deals with the interaction of morphology and prosodic structure. Prosodic structure is particularly concerned with the timing units of languages, for example, the word and syllable, and vowel length. From this general category we present three phenomena: phonotactic constraints, root-and-pattern morphology, and reduplication.

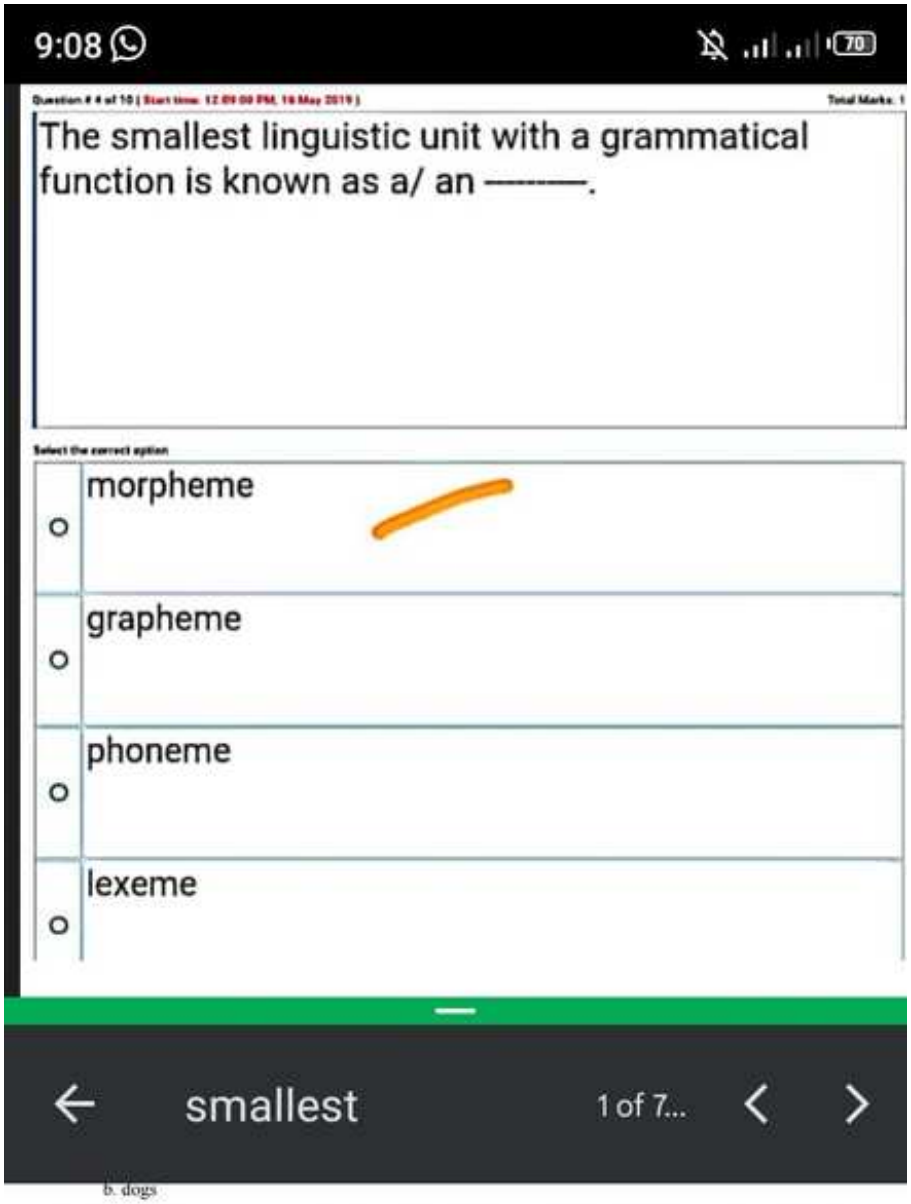
Phonotactic constraints

Phonotactics (from Ancient Greek phōnḗ "voice, sound" and tacticós "having to do with arranging") is a branch of phonology that deals with restrictions in a language on the permissible combinations of phonemes. Phonotactics defines permissible syllable structure, consonant clusters and vowel sequences by means of phonotactic constraints. Phonotactic constraints limit the possible phonological shapes of stems and words. Phonotactic constraints are often, but not always, connected with syllable structure. At their most basic, phonotactic constraints determine the minimum length of content words in particular languages. For example, in Mohawk, each content word contains at least two syllables (Michelson 1988, cited by Hayes 1995: 47).

Other languages require that content words consist of at least a heavy syllable, where heavy means that the syllable contains a long vowel, diphthong, or a vowel and a weight bearing (moraic) consonant.2 Many languages do not have minimal word constraints, including Romanian, Hungarian, and Icelandic (Hayes 1995: 88–9). Does English have a minimal word constraint? An analysis of nicknames suggests that it does (see McCarthy and Prince 1998: 287–8). Here is a list of some English first names and their corresponding short forms, or nicknames:

(9) English nicknames a. Alexander → Alex Caroline → Carrie Katherine → Cathy, Kitty b. Josephine → Jo Louisa, Louis → Lou Susan, Suzanne → Sue Tyler → Ty c. Beverly → Bev Christopher → Chris Robert → Rob, Bob Stephanie → Steph

Even if we were to keep going, we would find that any nickname we can think of falls into one of these three sets. They are either polysyllabic (9a) (in this case, bisyllabic) names or monosyllabic names (9b–c)



b. dogs

(1b) and (2b) simply seem more complex then (1a) and (2a) as on the formal side they contain additional (-en) and (-s) respectively, and on the semantic side, they have more complex meaning that presuppose the meaning of (1a) and (2a) such as ; (1b) and (2b) 'become deep or cause something to become deep' and 'more dogs'. The (1b) and (2b) are BASE from which words in (1b) and (2b) have been built. The central question in morphology is 'How words are related to each other?' Are there some aspects of morphological research which have something to do with morphology?

Topic- 002: Morphemes

A major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. This definition is not meant to include all morphemes, but it is the usual one and a good starting point. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as hand, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the -ed of looked, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning.

Some morphemes have no concrete form or no continuous form, as we will see, and some do not have meanings in the conventional sense of the term. You may also run across the term morph. The term 'morph' is sometimes used to refer specifically to the phonological realization of a morpheme. For

9:08

ENG509:Quiz No. I

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 09:12:00 AM, 15 November 2018)

According to English morphology, the word 'fish' will take ---------- morpheme when becomes plur

Select the correct option

- -s
- -es
- -ies
- no

fish 7 of 53

and past tense forms of these verbs, because it is the contrast between them that is important. Another type of non-segmental morpheme in English is shown in the following:

- breath (N) breathe (V)
- cloth (N) clothe (V)
- house (N0 house(V)

In each pair, the noun ends in a voiceless fricative ([θ, s]), while the verb ends in a voiced fricative ([ð, z]). Assuming that the noun is basic, we say that the morpheme that marks the verbs consists of the phonological feature [+voice].

Principle 4: A morpheme may have zero as one of its allomorphs provided it has a non-zero allomorph. Fish generally displays no special marking in the plural: one fish, ten fish-Ø. We can say that it has a zero plural, and that this zero plural is an allomorph of the usual plural [z], because other words in the language, like frogs, have non-zero plurals. This is an analytic procedure, not a theoretical point. We cannot posit a zero unless it contrasts with some non-zero variant. In Japanese, where sakana means both 'fish (sg)' and 'fish (pl)', we cannot posit a zero plural (*sakana-Ø) because nowhere in the language does -ØPL contrast with a non-zero allomorph.

9:06

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 09:06:06 AM, 15 November 2018)

Linguists use the term ----------in particular to refer to the mental dictionary.

Select the correct option

- lexicon
- lexeme
- vocabulary
- grapheme

to refer 5 of 12...

Topic- 012: The Lexicon 28 / 364

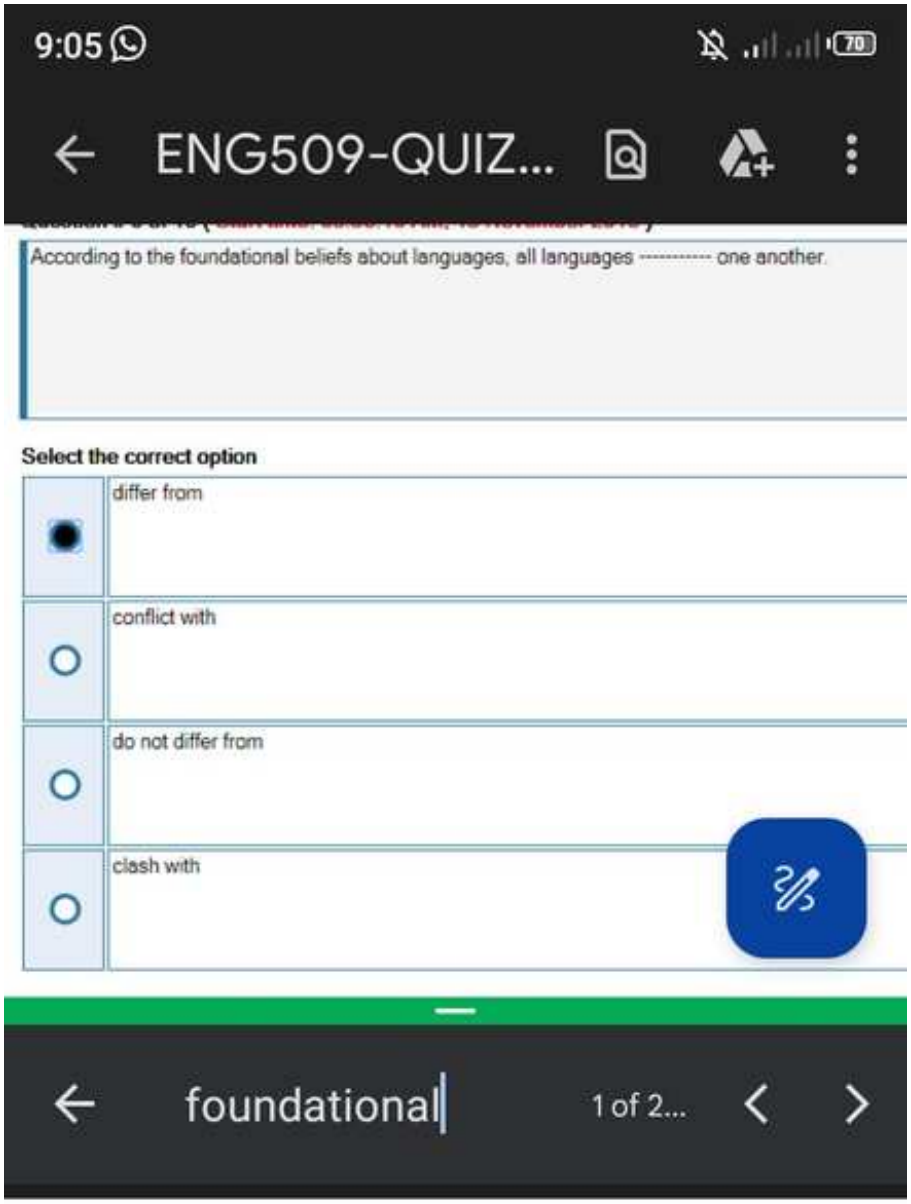
A discussion of words and lexemes would not be complete without a brief introduction to the . The word lexicon is from Greek *lexikós* 'pertaining to words' and often designates a book containing a list of words in a language along with their definitions.

Linguists use the term in particular to refer to the mental dictionary. Within linguistics, lexicon has taken on multiple definitions. This complicates matters, particularly because linguists do not always specify which definition they assume.

There are two widely accepted views of the lexicon. According to one, the lexicon is a list of the indivisible morphological units, or morphemes, in a language. This definition comes from Baudouin de Courtenay (b. 1845 in Radzymin, Poland; d. 1929 in Warsaw).

The second view of the lexicon, due more or less to Bloomfield (1933), is a list of irregular or arbitrary forms. Because they are irregular or arbitrary, they must be memorized. For example, a speaker of French must learn that the sound sequence [arbr] refers to a tree, and a speaker of English must learn that the word *slide* refers to a small square object that we put in a slide projector to project an image onto a screen or wall. It would be an error to assume that the first definition is equivalent to the second and that the list of irregular forms is a list of morphemes, which is to say a list of indivisible units. If we spoke a perfect language, this would be true. Every irregular form in the language would be indivisible.

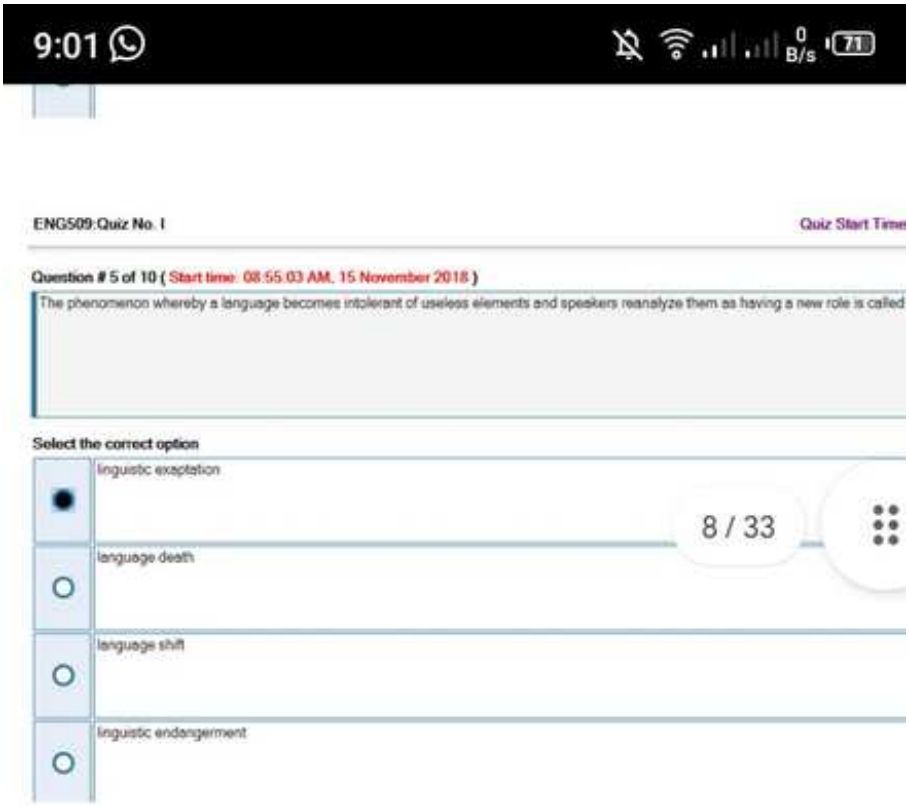
But where natural language is concerned, this position is too extreme. A great deal of evidence suggests that even morphologically complex forms are present in a speaker's lexicon. One morphologically complex word that must be considered to be listed in the lexicon is representative. If it were enough to say

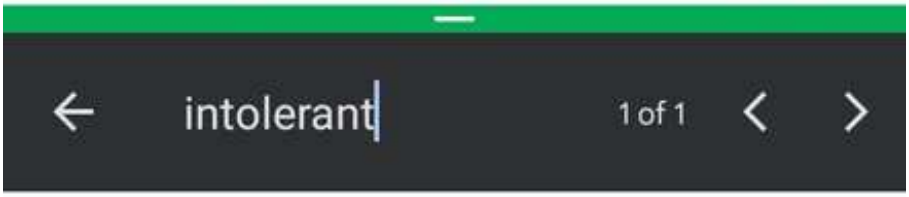


Morphology & Syntax (ENG509)

inevitable that some of our remarks will be colored by our own beliefs and background. We would therefore like to present some of our foundational beliefs about linguistics and linguistic methodology. First, we believe that languages differ from one another. You might be thinking, "Of course they do!" But we mean this in a very special way. Some linguists are always looking for ways that languages are similar and at times, we do that, too. But we believe that if you focus only on the similarities between languages you miss out on all of the exciting ways in which they differ. What's more, you may find parallels and similarities where none really exists. We try to approach linguistic analysis with as open a mind as possible, and to do this, it is first necessary to appreciate the uniqueness and diversity of the world's languages. Our second foundational belief is that languages, which we can write with a small l, are different from Language, with a capital L. There are thousands of individual languages in the world. But we may also speak of language in general to mean the general phenomenon of Language that encompasses all individual languages. This Language is related to Noam Chomsky's notion of Universal Grammar, which posits that all languages are alike in basic ways. Each of these two uses of the word language is equally important to linguistics. Individual languages have features that are not characteristic of Language in general. For example, one feature of English is that its regular way of forming plural nouns is to add /z/. We would never claim, however, that this is universally true, or that it is a property of Language.

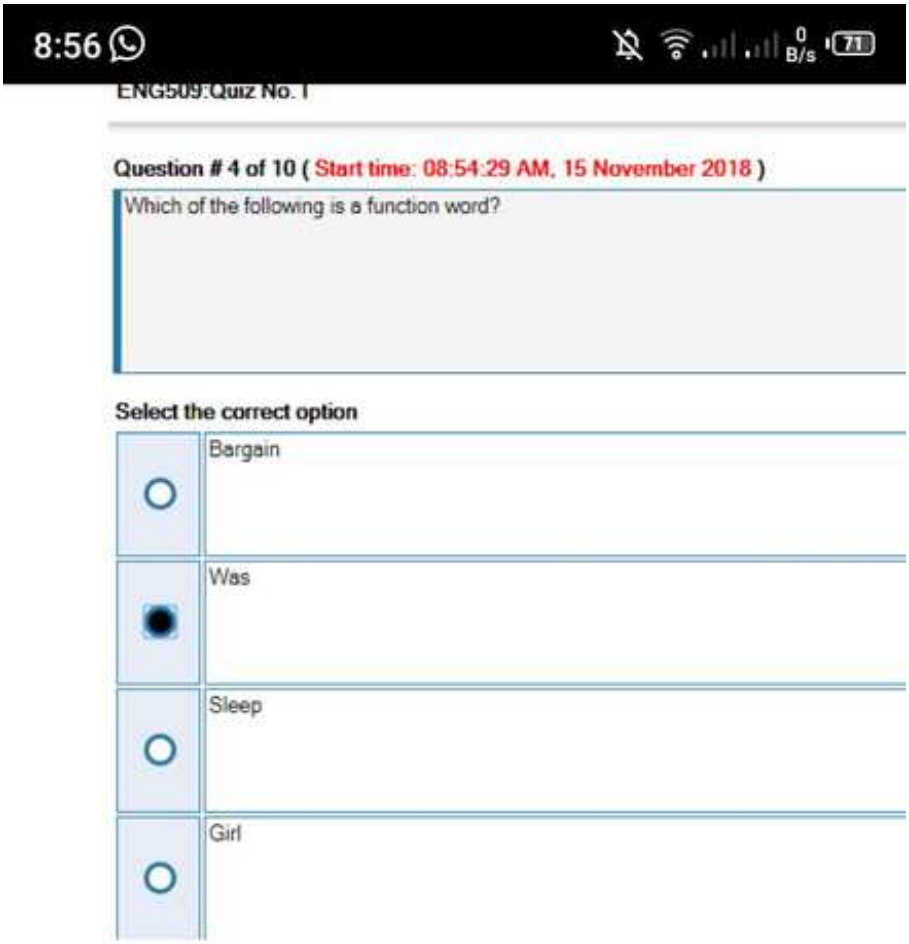
To tie this belief in with the preceding one, we strongly believe that morphological theory and morphological analysis must be grounded in morphological description. If we want to appreciate what morphology really is, it's best to have some idea of what the morphology of individual languages is like. At the same time, we must have a reasonably well-thought-out general theory of the morphology of

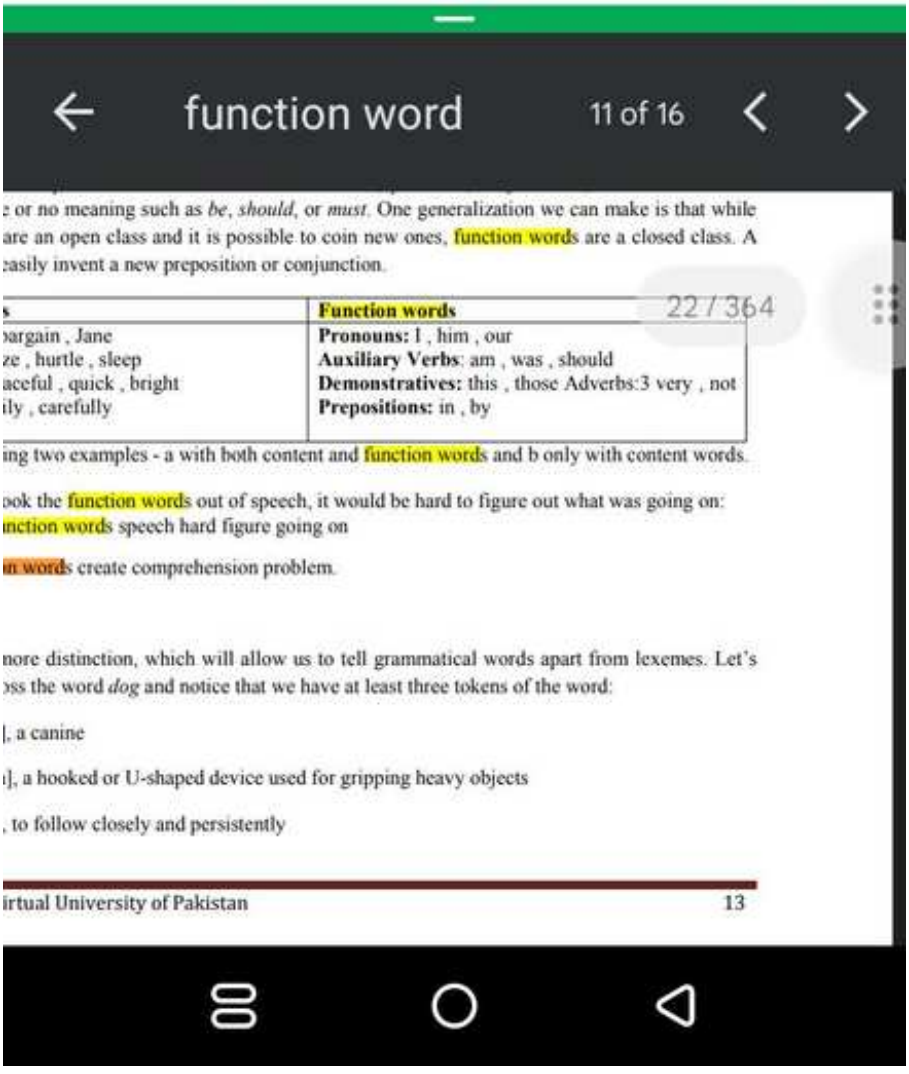


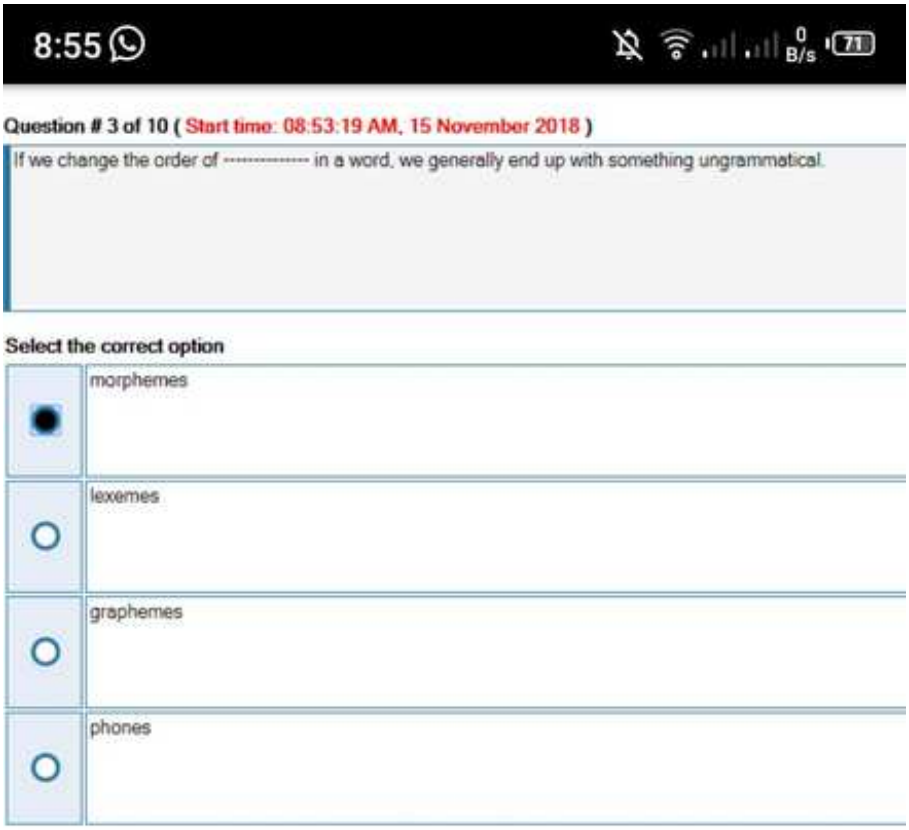


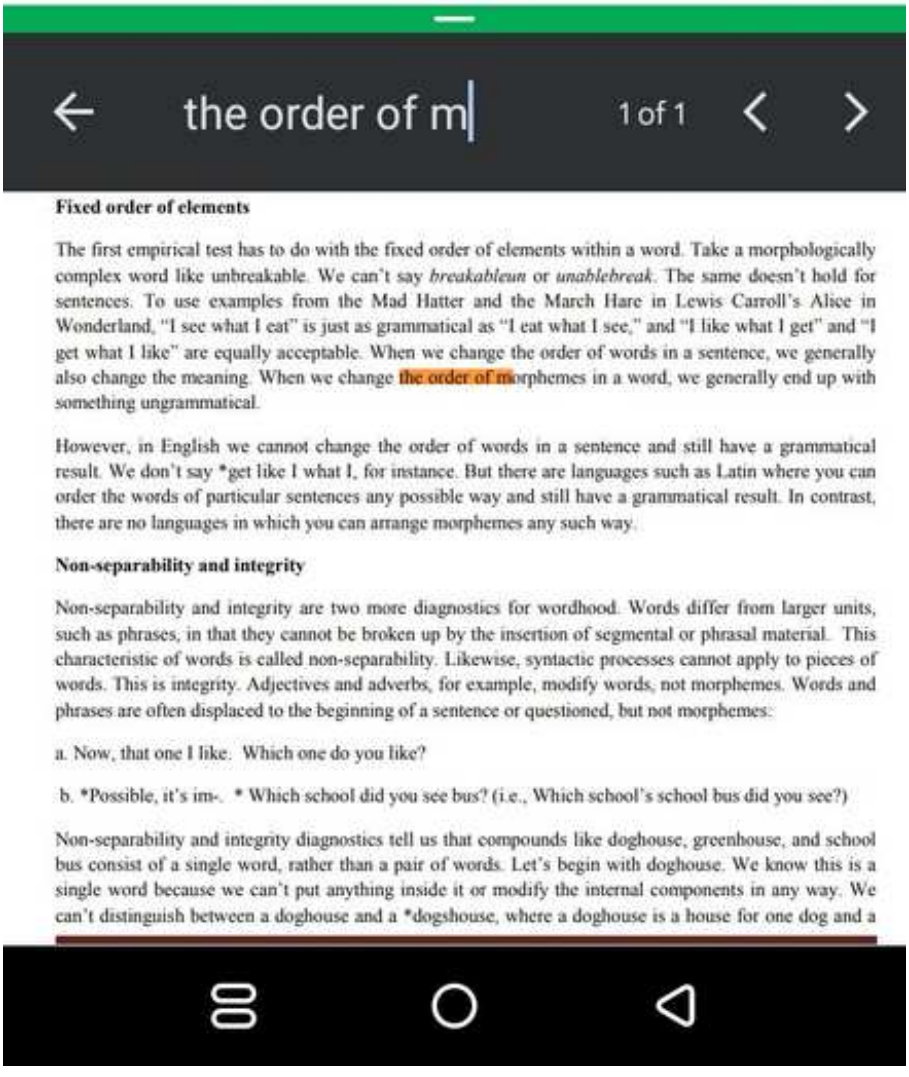
Topic- 017: Linguistic Exaptation, Levelling and Analogy

Rudes (1980) and Lass (1990) have both raised the question of what to do with "linguistic left-overs" (Rudes's term) or "linguistic junk" (Lass's term). In both cases, it has to do with morphemes that lose their semantic content or morphosyntactic function as a result of language change and are left as contentless, functionless strings of phonemes floating around in the system. Rudes's and Lass's investigations on this question cover a variety of cases. They show that languages are in general intolerant of useless elements, and speakers reanalyze them as having a new role. Lass calls this process linguistic exaptation, extending a term originally coined by Stephen Jay Gould and Elizabeth Vrba in the context of evolutionary biology to the study of language change. In evolutionary biology, exaptation occurs when a structure or feature that developed for a certain function through natural selection takes on a new and different function. Carstairs-McCarthy (1994) and Cameron-Faulkner and Carstairs McCarthy (2000), in their work on inflectional classes and gender, and stem alternation, respectively, suggest that linguistic exaptation is pervasive. Linguistic exaptation is therefore a natural consequence of a core psycholinguistic mechanism that makes it easier for speakers to master complex inflectional systems or to learn the meanings of new vocabulary items, and we expect to find it playing an important role in the evolution of inflectional systems cross linguistically. One language family in which linguistic exaptation has occurred is Germanic (Lass 1990: 83–7). There, Indo-European vowel alternations within verbal paradigms came to encode the present/past distinction (e.g., English write, wrote). They had originally been used to encode aspectual distinctions. The case that we focus on here, however, is the one discussed by Rudes: the development of the verbal suffix -esc in Romance. Our story begins with Latin, where the suffix -sc attached to sequences of verb stem plus theme vowel to form the inchoative aspect (which has the general meaning 'to begin to'). Compare the Latin verb form palleo - 'I am pale' with its inchoative counterpart pallesco - 'I begin to pale'. Similarly, amo - in Latin means 'I love', while amasco - means 'I am beginning to love', and flo -re -re is 'to flower', while flo -rescere is 'to begin to flower' (examples from Rudes 1980). English doesn't have a productive inchoative aspect, but we do have pairs like white and whiten 'become pale: begin to be pale'


8:56
ENG509:Quiz No. 1
Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 08:54:29 AM, 15 November 2018)
Which of the following is a function word?
Select the correct option
Bargain
Was
Sleep
Girl


function word
11 of 16
or no meaning such as be, should, or must. One generalization we can make is that while
are an open class and it is possible to coin new ones, function words are a closed class. A
easily invent a new preposition or conjunction.
Function words
Pronouns: I , him , our
Auxiliary Verbs: am , was , should
Demonstratives: this , those Adverbs:3 very , not
Prepositions: in , by
ing two examples - a with both content and function words and b only with content words.
ook the function words out of speech, it would be hard to figure out what was going on:
nction words speech hard figure going on
n words create comprehension problem.
nore distinction, which will allow us to tell grammatical words apart from lexemes. Let's
ss the word dog and notice that we have at least three tokens of the word:
, a canine
], a hooked or U-shaped device used for gripping heavy objects
, to follow closely and persistently
irtual University of Pakistan
13





Fixed order of elements

The first empirical test has to do with the fixed order of elements within a word. Take a morphologically complex word like unbreakable. We can't say *breakableun* or *unablebreak*. The same doesn't hold for sentences. To use examples from the Mad Hatter and the March Hare in Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland, "I see what I eat" is just as grammatical as "I eat what I see," and "I like what I get" and "I get what I like" are equally acceptable. When we change the order of words in a sentence, we generally also change the meaning. When we change the order of morphemes in a word, we generally end up with something ungrammatical.

However, in English we cannot change the order of words in a sentence and still have a grammatical result. We don't say *get like I what I, for instance. But there are languages such as Latin where you can order the words of particular sentences any possible way and still have a grammatical result. In contrast, there are no languages in which you can arrange morphemes any such way.

Non-separability and integrity

Non-separability and integrity are two more diagnostics for wordhood. Words differ from larger units, such as phrases, in that they cannot be broken up by the insertion of segmental or phrasal material. This characteristic of words is called non-separability. Likewise, syntactic processes cannot apply to pieces of words. This is integrity. Adjectives and adverbs, for example, modify words, not morphemes. Words and phrases are often displaced to the beginning of a sentence or questioned, but not morphemes:

a. Now, that one I like. Which one do you like?

b. *Possible, it's im-. * Which school did you see bus? (i.e., Which school's school bus did you see?)

Non-separability and integrity diagnostics tell us that compounds like doghouse, greenhouse, and school bus consist of a single word, rather than a pair of words. Let's begin with doghouse. We know this is a single word because we can't put anything inside it or modify the internal components in any way. We can't distinguish between a doghouse and a *dogshouse, where a doghouse is a house for one dog and a

8:51

ENG509:Quiz No. I

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 08:51:43 AM, 15 November 2018)

The grammar that describes the interactions taking place between morphology and phonology is known as ----------

Select the correct option

- morphophonology
- phonetics
- lexicology
- prosodic morphology

Morphophonology

grammar that desc 1 of 1

Lesson 03

MORPHOLOGY AND PHONOLOGY

Topic- 013: Morphology and Phonology

Let's now talk about some of the many interactions that take place between morphology and phonology. These interactions and the grammar that describes them are often called morphophonology or morphophonemics. We begin by looking at phonological processes such as assimilation and the effect they have on the shapes of morphemes. We then consider limitations on the phonological shape of morphological entities such as words and stems. From there we move on to two general types of affixes that are distinguished, in part, by phonological criteria.

Their phonological behavior reveals details about their underlying structure and the point at which they attach to their bases. We conclude with a look at secret languages in which morphology and phonology interact to disguise the shapes of words. Our learners have the rudimentary knowledge of linguistics that comes from taking the introductory course like Introduction to Linguistics. To understand the discussion in this chapter, you need to know three terms. They are onset, nucleus, and coda. The onset of a syllable is made up of the first consonant or consonants. The nucleus is the syllable's core, usually a simple vowel or a diphthong. The coda is made up of the consonant or consonants that follow the nucleus. All syllables must have nuclei. Onsets and codas are optional, though some languages require the former.

Topic- 014: Allomorphs

Kujamaat Jóola, the stem /baj-/ has two possible shapes, [baj-] and [b e j-], with [b e j-] occurring in the presence of a morpheme with an underlying tense vowel, and [baj-] elsewhere. In English the plural marker comes in several shapes, among them [s] as in lips, [z] as in balls, [ə z] as in roses, [n] as in oxen

8:50

ENG509:Quiz No. I

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 08:21:45 AM, 15 November 2018)

Which of the following can be the subject of a sentence?

Select the correct option

- ○ Verb
- ● Noun
- ○ Adverb
- ○ Determiner

can be the 1 of 2...

A single word can have multiple uses and interpretations. Occasionally a headline-writer underestimates this fact and ends up writing amusing headlines when no humor is intended:

- MINERS REFUSE TO WORK AFTER DEATH
- EYE DROPS OFF SHELF
- LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS CUT IN HALF

Death in the first headline can be understood as 'the act or fact of dying' or as 'the death of a specific person' – the intended meaning. Words like noun, verb, adjective, and adverb refer to what linguists call lexical category. They are labels that tell us how a word is generally used in a sentence. A noun can be the subject of a sentence, but not so a verb. In many cases, identical-sounding or identical-looking words can belong to multiple categories, and that is what is going on in the sentences mentioned above. Lexical category is basic information about a word, but there is much more that, as linguists, we want to say. For example, Death 'act or fact of dying' and death 'the dying of a specific individual' are different.

What is a Word?

There are various ways to define a word, but no definition is entirely satisfactory. Scholars have acknowledged this fact over and over again. Here we present some of the reasons why what seems like a relatively simple task proves to be so problematic.

Defining words syntactically

One way that people have attempted to define words is to call them the smallest unit of syntax. This seems reasonable: sentences are built by combining words according to particular patterns. But even this simple definition runs into problems. Take a sentence like the following:

- Harry coughs every time he steps outside.

Everyone would agree that Harry, every, and outside are words, and that -s is not. But at the same time, some people (though not all) would argue that -s is indeed a unit of syntax and that it occupies a particular position in a syntactic tree. The following diagram illustrates how we might break cough off from -s

8:50

ENG509:Quiz No. I

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 08:20:56 AM, 15 November 2018)

Primary affixes in English are often of Latin-Romance origin, while secondary affixes are often of native ------ origin.

Select the correct option

- ○ French
- ○ Spanish
- ● Germanic
- ○ Latin

native ger 1 of 1...

The reduplicant typically must follow a certain pattern or adhere to some other prosodic requirement. In Ilokano plurals, as you can see, the reduplicant is always of the shape C(C)VC or C(C) VV. [Exercise 7]

Topic- 016: Primary and Secondary Affixes

Over the years, our knowledge of morphological structure has been enhanced by work in phonology. We learn a lot by observing the phonological processes that take place or do not take place within particular sets of morphologically complex words. One distinction that has come out of work that pairs morphology and phonology is between primary and secondary affixes, also known as level 1 and level 2 affixes or class 1 and class 2 affixes. In English, this distinction is intimately connected with language history.

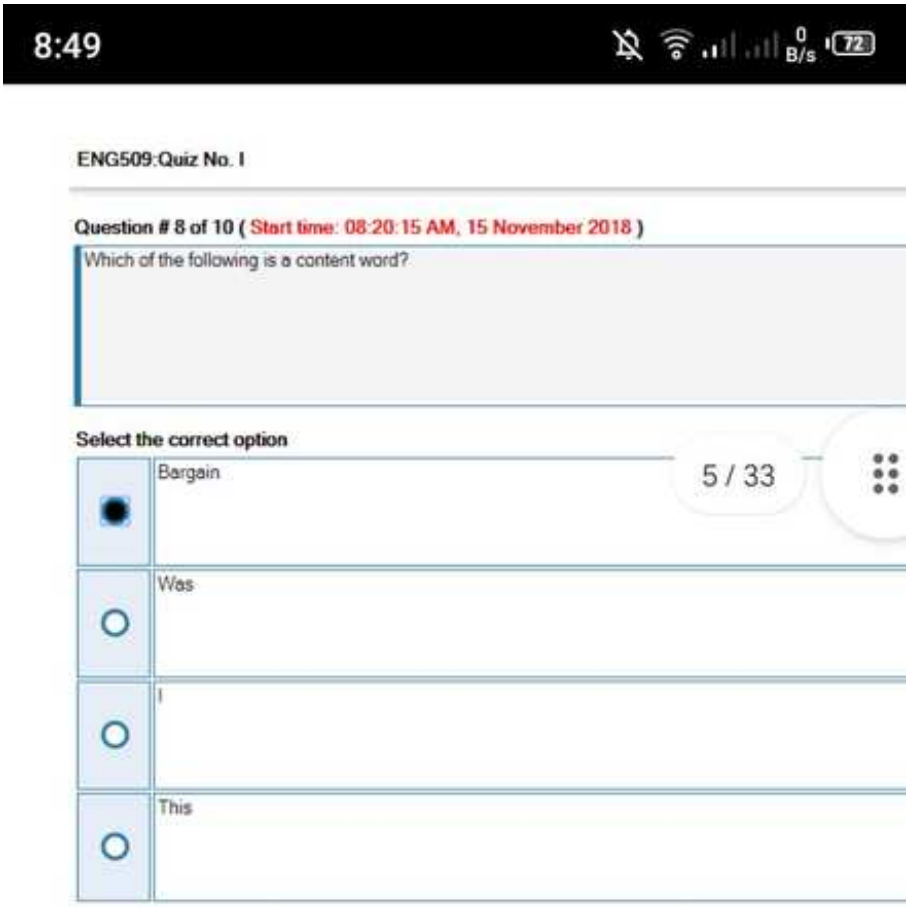
Primary affixes in English are often of Latin-Romance origin, while secondary affixes are often of native Germanic origin. (English is a Germanic language.) However, we de-emphasize this fact in the following discussion because etymology can only take us so far in morphological analysis. The primary–secondary distinction is a living process, regardless of its history, and in English, as in other languages of the world, it cannot be explained away as etymological residue. Below are some examples from Kiparsky (1983) of words bearing -(i)an, a primary affix (1), and ones bearing -ism, a secondary affix (2):

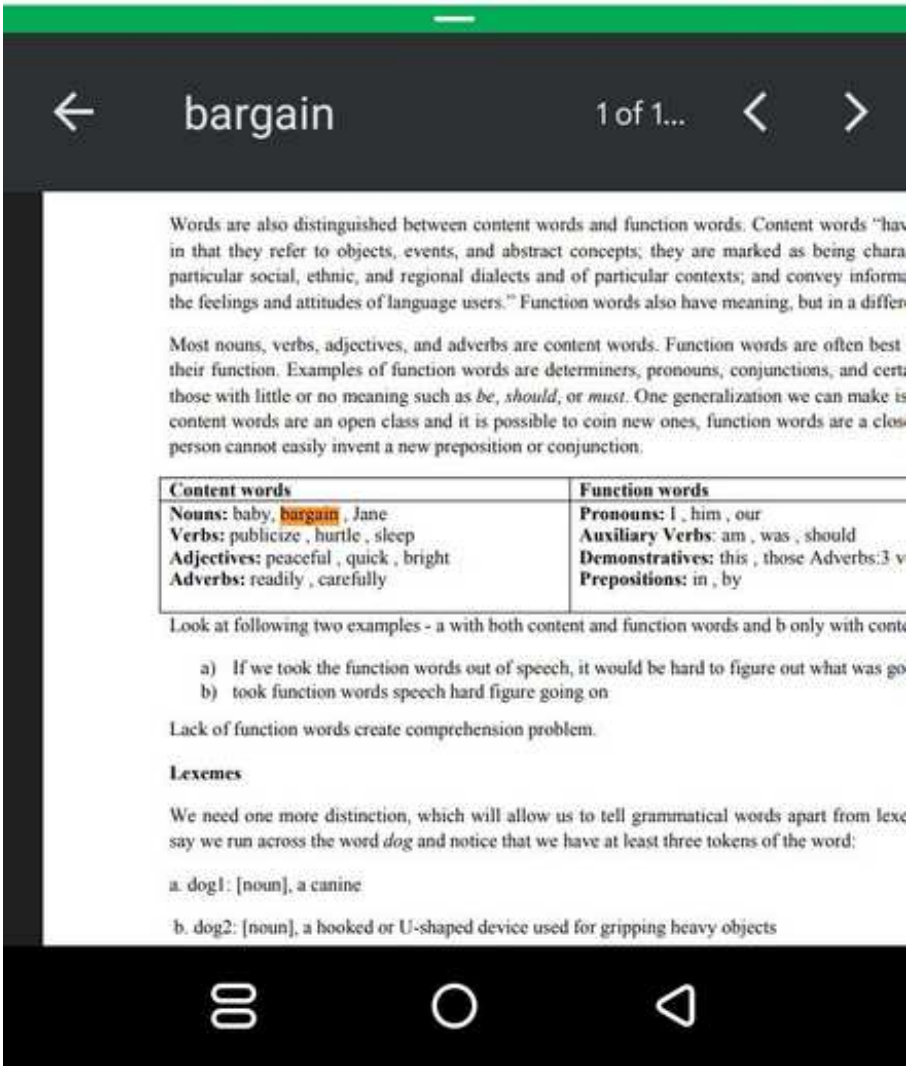
1.

a. Mendel → Mendelian
b. Mongol → Mongolian
c. Parkinson → Parkinsonian
d. d. Shakespeare → Shakespearian
e. grammar → grammarian

2.

a. Mendel → Mendelism
b. Mongol → Mongolism
c. Parkinson → Parkinsonism


8:49
ENG509:Quiz No. I
Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 08:20:15 AM, 15 November 2018)
Which of the following is a content word?
Select the correct option
Bargain
5 / 33
Was
I
This


bargain
1 of 1...
Words are also distinguished between content words and function words. Content words "hav
in that they refer to objects, events, and abstract concepts; they are marked as being chara
particular social, ethnic, and regional dialects and of particular contexts; and convey informa
the feelings and attitudes of language users." Function words also have meaning, but in a differ
Most nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are content words. Function words are often best
their function. Examples of function words are determiners, pronouns, conjunctions, and certa
those with little or no meaning such as be, should, or must. One generalization we can make is
content words are an open class and it is possible to coin new ones, function words are a clos
person cannot easily invent a new preposition or conjunction.
Content words
Nouns: baby, bargain , Jane
Verbs: publicize , hurtle , sleep
Adjectives: peaceful , quick , bright
Adverbs: readily , carefully
Function words
Pronouns: I , him , our
Auxiliary Verbs: am , was , should
Demonstratives: this , those Adverbs:3 v
Prepositions: in , by
Look at following two examples - a with both content and function words and b only with conte
a) If we took the function words out of speech, it would be hard to figure out what was go
b) took function words speech hard figure going on
Lack of function words create comprehension problem.
Lexemes
We need one more distinction, which will allow us to tell grammatical words apart from lexe
say we run across the word dog and notice that we have at least three tokens of the word:
a. dog1: [noun], a canine
b. dog2: [noun], a hooked or U-shaped device used for gripping heavy objects

8:49

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 08:17:59 AM, 15 November 2018)

More actual representations of a morpheme, such as the plural ending -s (as in bats),z (as in bug

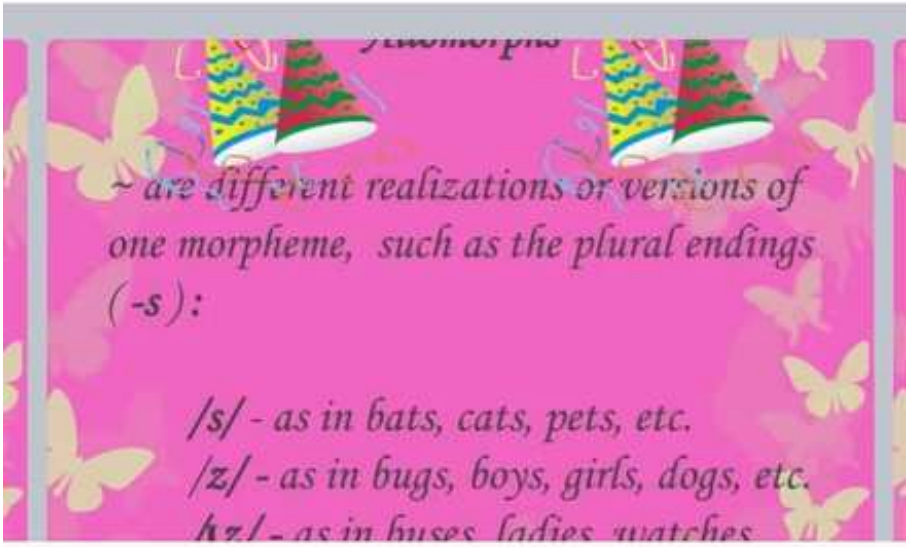
Select the correct option

- allomorphs
- allophones
- lexemes
- graphemes

allomorphs

ENG509:Quiz No. I

SCRIBD + slideshare
Access the ultimate library with Scribd.



Ads by Google
Stop seeing this ad
Why this ad?

8:44

ENG509-QUIZ...

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 08:19:25 AM, 15 November 2018)

What is the origin of the word 'morphology'?

Select the correct option

- Greek
- Spanish
- French
- Russian

what is the origin of t...

اردو میں | In English

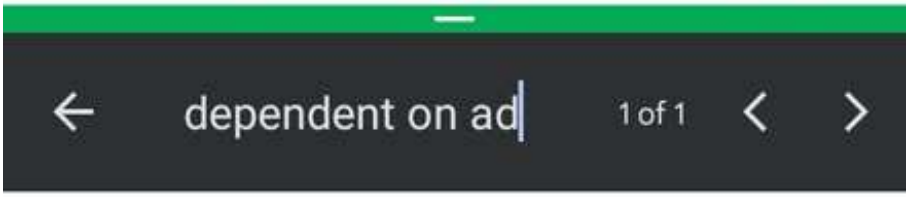


The etymology of the word "morphology" is from the Ancient Greek μορφή (morphḗ), meaning "form", and λόγος (lógos), meaning "word, study, research".

https://en.m.wikipedia.org › wiki

Discover | Search | Collections





terms of word stress. The sentence has seven words, but only four word have stresses, there is no stress on *the* or *for*.

Prepositions like *for* sometimes have stress, but as often as not are also included in the stress domain of the following word. We therefore say that the string *for the lake*, which we write as three separate words, is a single phonological word. Items like *the* and *for*, which are phonologically dependent on adjacent words, are called clitics (see Zwicky and Pullum 1983; Zwicky 1985). Syntactically, clitics are like distinct words, but they cannot stand alone phonologically and need to be incorporated into the prosodic structure of an adjacent word, the host. Proclitics precede their host and enclitics follow it. Well-known examples of clitics are the contracted form of the English auxiliary verb be ('m,'s, and 're), as in *Mary's here* or *We're in this together*. These auxiliaries are unable to stand on their own.

Content words vs. function words

Words are also distinguished between content words and function words. Content words "have meaning in that they refer to objects, events, and abstract concepts; they are marked as being characteristic of particular social, ethnic, and regional dialects and of particular contexts; and convey information about the feelings and attitudes of language users." Function words also have meaning, but in a different way.

Most nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are content words. Function words are often best defined by their function. Examples of function words are determiners, pronouns, conjunctions, and certain verbs – those with little or no meaning such as *be*, *should*, or *must*. One generalization we can make is that while content words are an open class and it is possible to coin new ones, function words are a closed class. A person cannot easily invent a new preposition or conjunction.

Content words	Function words
Nouns: baby, bargain , Jane **Verbs:** publicize , hurtle , sleep	**Pronouns:** I , him , our **Auxiliary Verbs**: am , was , should

8:39

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 08:15:48 AM, 15 November 2018)

Which of the following words is logically compositional?

Select the correct option

- Behead
- Doghouse
- Scarecrow
- Befriend

3 / 33

logically compo 1 of 1

inspection you can get clues as to what it means. A walk signal at a crosswalk is an example of a motivated sign, because the stylized image of a person walking indicates whether you should or should not cross the street. A stop sign is partially motivated. Signs can lose their motivation: consider the name of the basketball team, the Los Angeles Lakers.Motivation is not all-or-nothing, and signs can be partially motivated. The name of the Ithaca Lakers of central New York

Topic- 020: Motivation and Compositionality

We can relate motivation to the logical notion of composition or compositionality. We say that something is logically compositional if it is defined entirely in terms of its parts. For example, the word doghouse is compositional, at least in its original sense, because its meaning is derivable from its two components, dog and house. Because it is purely compositional, we could also call doghouse a motivated sign (although if we break it down, the sound shapes of dog and house are purely arbitrary and unmotivated). But in the expression in the doghouse 'in a state of disfavor or repudiation', the word is not compositional, since there is nothing in particular about doghouses that suggests that an occupant of one should be in disfavor. Another example of a compositional form is the Kujamaat Jóola dubitive-incompletive, which expresses an action that was never completed or whose existence is in doubt. For emphasis, the dubitiveincompletive suffix (inc) is doubled (1b). It can even be repeated several times (Thomas and Sapir 1967: 350, note 2):

a. ni- ŋar -ɛːn
b. 1sg.sub- take -inc

'I was taking'

c. ni- ŋar -ɛːn -ɛːn

@Copyright Virtual University of Pakistan

ENG509:Quiz No. 1

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 08:15:03 AM, 15 November 2018)

The two basic approaches to morphological analysis are 'analysis' and '----------' .

Select the correct option

- (●) synthesis
- ( ) application
- ( ) method
- ( ) reflection

two basi 1 of 2...

will tell us how language works. This attitude stems in part from our skepticism about particular theories. People who are wedded to individual theories tend to believe in using tools that are rooted in that theory. Our tools are not theory-based in that way. If a tool does the job, we are happy to use it, whether it is a traditional linguistic tool (e.g., native speaker consultants, dictionaries, written grammars), an experimental tool (e.g., imaging technology), or a statistical tool.

Topic- 006: Introduction to Morphological Analysis

Two basic approaches: analysis and synthesis

There are two complementary approaches to morphology, analytic and synthetic. The linguist needs both. The analytic approach has to do with breaking words down, and it is usually associated with American structuralist linguistics of the first half of the twentieth century. There is a good reason for this. These linguists were often dealing with languages that they had never encountered before, and there were no written grammars of these languages to guide them. It was therefore crucial that they should have very explicit methods of linguistic analysis. No matter what language we're looking at, we need analytic methods that are independent of the structures we are examining; preconceived notions might interfere with an objective, scientific analysis. This is especially true when dealing with unfamiliar languages. The second approach to morphology is more often associated with theory than with methodology, perhaps unfairly. This is the synthetic approach. It basically says, "I have a lot of little pieces here. How do I put them together?" This question presupposes that you already know what the pieces are. Analysis must in some way precede synthesis. Say that you've broken a clock and taken it apart, and now you have to put

@Copyright Virtual University of Pakistan

8:38

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 08:11:56 AM, 15 November 2018)

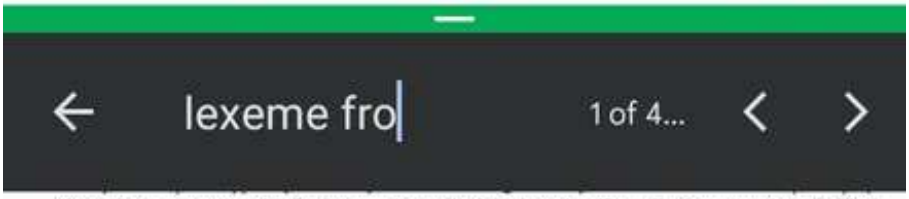
The process of creating one lexeme from another is called ----------

Select the correct option

1 / 33

- inflection
- derivation
- borrowing
- splitting

Derivation



given above, one way of inflection can be realized is through affixes. Further examples of affixal realization of inflection can be found in the following.

Examples of words + inflectional morphemes

- Nouns: wombat + s ox + en
- Verbs: brainwash + es dig + s escape + d rain + ing

Derivation involves the creation of one lexeme from another, such as selector or selection from select. Compounding is a special type of derivation, since it involves the creation of one lexeme from two or

more other lexemes. Derivation generally results in a change in lexical meaning or the lexical category of a particular word, while inflection does not; and the application or non-application of inflectional morphology generally depends on the syntactic context (e.g., what is the subject of the verb? is the noun singular or plural?), while the application of derivational morphology does not.

Examples of words + derivational affixes	
Nouns to nouns:	New York + ese fish + ery Boston + ian auto + biography