

## Linguistics 1A: Morphology

### Questions for Tutorial 1

1. Categorize the words in the following sentence. Also indicate if they belong to a lexical category or to a functional category.

(1) That woman on the bus clearly was upset, because she fell off her chair.

2. Categorize the italicized words in the following poem (the first two stanzas of *Jabberwocky*, from Lewis Carroll's *Through the looking glass*).

ˆTwas *brillig*, and the slithy *toves*  
Did *gyre* and *gimble* in the *wabe*:  
All *mimsy* were the *borogoves*,  
And the mome raths *outgrabe*.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!  
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!  
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun  
The *frumious* Bandersnatch!"

How come it is possible to classify these words even though they are nonsense words?

3. The *-ing* form of a verb was mentioned in class, as the ending for the verb's present participle. An *-ing* form also occurs in the so-called *gerund*. The following contain examples of gerunds:

- (i) [John singing the Marseillaise] surprised us.
- (ii) [John's singing the Marseillaise] was a major event.
- (ii) [John's singing of the Marseillaise] should be avoided at all costs.
- (iii) [John's constantly singing the Marseillaise] irritates me.

Are gerundive *-ing* forms verbs or nouns?

4. It was said in class that full sentences require the presence of a (finite) verb. Is the sentence spoken by B in the dialogue below a counterexample to that claim?

A: Mary ate a sandwich.  
B: Yeah, and Harry a hamburger.

5. We have been talking about (simplex and complex) *words* as if that is an unproblematic notion. But is the following a word or something that is larger than a word?

*pipe and slipper husband*

6. Are the following words simplex or complex? If they are complex, are they compounds, derived words or inflected words?

*double, trains, player, price, repay, payday, tortilla*

7. Provide the structure, in the form of a tree diagram, of the following words:

*complexity admirer* (an admirer of complexity)  
*bank account manager*

8. (from O'Grady et al. chapter 4)

All but one of the following Persian words consist of more than two morphemes (*Note: xar* means 'buy' and *-id* designates the past tense).

- a) *xaridam* 'I bought'
- b) *xaridi* 'you(sg) bought'
- c) *xarid* '(he) bought'
- d) *naxaridam* 'I did not buy'
- e) *namixaridand* 'they were not buying'
- f) *naxaridim* 'we did not buy'
- g) *mixarid* '(he) was buying'

A. Try to match each of the following notions with a morpheme in the Persian data:

(a) I (b) you(sg) (c) we (d) you(pl) (e) they (f) not (g) was/were + -ing (continuous)

B. How would you say the following in Persian?

(a) They were buying (b) You(sg) did not buy (c) You(sg) were buying