

# Homework 3

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Due Tuesday Oct 18th

*Feel free to print this and write your answers directly on the assignment itself, or you can write the answers on a separate sheet of paper. Remember to write clearly!*

## Question 1: Identifying Morphemes

Part 1: Divide the following words into their component morphemes by placing a + between each morpheme (don't worry about spelling of the individual morphemes), then label each morpheme as either the root (R), a derivational affix (D), or an inflectional affix (I).

Part 2: For every morpheme, list two other words that have that same morpheme in them.

*Tip: There might not be just one "right" answer for some of these.*

Example: replaces = re + place + s  
                          D      R      I  
                          redo      place      eats  
                          rewrite  placement  drinks

a. mistreatment

b. unfriended (verb)

c. airsickness

d. balance

e. conversation

## Question 2: Zulu

umfazi “married woman”  
umfani “boy”  
umzali “parent”  
umfundisi “teacher”  
umbazi “carver”

abafazi “married women”  
abafani “boys”  
abazali “parents”  
abafundisi “teachers”  
ababazi “carvers”

- a. What is the morpheme meaning “singular”? It is a prefix, suffix, infix, or circumfix?
- b. What is the morpheme meaning “plural”? Is it a prefix, suffix, infix, or circumfix?
- c. List the Zulu roots that you can find in the above words and give their meanings. (You can use a singular English form of the word for giving the meaning.)

## Question 3: Dutch

INFINITIVE:  
wandelen “to walk”  
duwen “to push”  
stofzuigen “to vacuum-clean”

PAST PARTICIPLE:  
gewandeld “walked”  
geduwd “pushed”  
gestofzuigd “vacuum-cleaned”

- a. List the verb roots involved in the above words with their meanings.
- b. What is the morpheme that makes an infinitive? Is it a prefix, suffix, infix, or circumfix?
- c. What is the morpheme that makes a past participle? Prefix, suffix, infix, or circumfix?
- d. Given the (made-up) root *hauf*, what would the infinitive be, and what would the past participle be?

#### Question 4: More Morpheme Identification

In each group of words that follow, two of the words have the same suffix, one has a different suffix, and one has no suffix at all. Write S next to the two words that share the same suffix; write D next to the word with a different suffix; write N next to the word with no suffix.

Example:

- rider **S**
- colder **D**
- silver **N**
- smoker **S**

d.

- wrestling
- handling
- fling
- duckling

a.

- sons
- lens
- vans
- eats

e.

- nifty
- ducky
- thrifty
- lucky

b.

- friendly
- sadly
- softly
- silly

f.

- given
- maven
- wooden
- taken

c.

- youngster
- faster
- monster
- gangster

**Question 5:** Write complete lexical entries for the following English morphemes.

a. *flate* (as in **inflate**)

b. *ic* (as in **moronic**)

c. *s* (as in **dogs**)