

Homework Assignment I

Due: Wednesday, February 8, 2006 (beginning of class)

1. *Turkish*

1. el '(the) hand'
2. ellerim 'my hands'
3. elimde 'in my hand'
4. elim 'my hand'
5. eller '(the) hands'

a. Divide the words above into morphemes and figure out the meaning of each morpheme.

1. el
2. ellerim
3. elimde
4. elim
5. eller

b. What is the Turkish word corresponding to the English phrase 'in my hands'?

c. *deniz* is the Turkish word for 'ocean', *imiz* the morphem meaning 'our'. What is the Turkish word corresponding to the English phrase 'in our oceans'?

2. *Japanese*

Consider the following inflected Japanese verb forms and answer the questions that follow. (X, Y, and Z are used as "dummy" pronouns in the glosses—they are not actually expressed morphologically in the data.)

1. tabeta 'X ate Y'
2. aketa 'X opened Y'
3. tabesaseta 'X made Y eat Z'
4. akesaseta 'X made Y open Z'
5. taberareta 'X was eaten'
6. akerareta 'X was opened'
7. tabesaserareta 'X was made to eat'
8. askesaserareta 'X was made to open Y'
9. tabesasenai 'X doesn't/won't make Y eat Z'
10. tabenai 'X doesn't/won't eat Y'
11. tabesaserareru 'Z is/will be made to eat Y'

a. Give the Japanese morphemes for the following English translations:

1. 'open'
2. 'eat'
3. *passive* marker ('...be VERB-ed', e.g., 'They were opened/eaten')
4. *causative* marker ('...make X VERB', e.g., 'John makes Mary laugh')
5. *non-past* marker (present or future tense)
6. *past* marker
7. *negative* marker

b. Suppose a Japanese verb form were to include the following sets of morphemes. For each set, indicate the order in which the morphemes would occur in a verb form.

1. passive, root, past, causative

2. causative, non-past, root

3. root, negative, causative

c. Give the Japanese verb form that would be used for each of the following English translations. Remember that you don't need to worry about words like *she*, *him*, and *them*.

1. '(She) will make (him) open (them)'.

2. '(He) will be made to open (them)'.

3. *English*

In each group of words below, two words have a different morphological structure than the rest; one has a different suffix, and one has no suffix at all. Identify the word with the different suffix, and the word with no suffix.

no suffix

different suffix

1. rider, colder, silver, actor

2. tresses, melodies, Bess's, guess

3. running, foundling, handling, fling

4. boys, lens, windows, calculates

5. untie, uncle, unhappy, unleash