

Name:

Linguistics 201 – Fall 2006, Section F  
September 8, 2006

Homework Assignment I

Due: Wednesday, September 13, 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 Japanese verb forms and answer the questions below. (X, Y, and Z are just used to make the translations read easier — they are not actually part of the Japanese words, so you don't need to look for morphemes expressing those. That means that for instance 'tabeta' consists of two morphemes, the root 'to eat' and the past tense marker.)

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

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

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

Name:

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 the Xs, Ys and Zs.

1. '(X) will make (Y) open (Z)'.
2. '(X) will be made to open (Y)'.

Note: Passive is a form of the verb where you leave the agent of the action unspecified (informally). In English you form the passive by using a form of 'to be' and a form of the verb, for instance

Active: John ate an apple.  
Passive: An apple was eaten.

In Japanese, you use an affix to express this.

The causative marker is an affix in Japanese that has a meaning which we express with the help of the verb "make" or "cause" in English, for instance "Bill made/caused John to eat an apple." English has no particular affix that expresses this meaning.

### 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.

Remember, we don't care about the spelling in this class. So you can ignore the difference in spelling between '-or' and '-er' for instance – listen to how you say them, they're pronounced the same.

Note: 'foundling' is not misspelled. Rather it's the word for a child, typically a baby, that has been abandoned illegally. Think of the stories that have a baby bundled up in blankets placed in a basket on your doorstep.

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