1) How do we identify lexical categories? (hint - 3 ways)
2) How many different kinds or subcategories of pronouns are there?
3) What do prepositions indicate?
4) What is derivational morphemes and how do they differ from inflectional morphemes?
5) What is an infix? How about a circumfix?
6) How do languages increase their vocabularies? (3 ways)
7) What is: affixation, reduplication, compounding, shortening, back-formation, conversion or functional shift, semantic shift, borrowing, inventing, alternations, and suppletion. ?
8) What are the characteristics of an isolating morphological system? An agglutinating system? And an inflexional system?

The Jabberwocky
Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson)

"Twas 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!"

He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he sought--
So rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood awhile in thought.

And, as in woffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!

One two! One two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.

"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"
He chortled in his joy.

"Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe."
Above each highlighted word in the following paragraphs, write its lexical category. The three versions proceed from a relatively easy to a relatively difficult selection of categories. (The passage is adapted from Newsweek, July 7, 1997.) Use these abbreviations:

- **N** = noun
- **V** = verb
- **A** = adjective
- **Pro** = pronoun
- **Prep** = preposition
- **Adv** = adverb
- **Det** = determiner
- **Conj** = conjunction
- **TO** = infinitive marker

1. Will Smith has a **dark**, **fatal** flaw. It's an obsession of sorts, the kind of thing that can drive loved ones crazy and might even, if allowed to run amok, derail and **debilitate** an otherwise **promising** career. He **hates bad grammar**. Pronunciation errors, mistakes of any **linguistic** sort—they make him **nuts**. His girlfriend, the actress Jada Pinkett, knows it. His friends, family, and close associates know it. Occasionally, in their **gentlest**, most **caring** way, they try to caution him about the seriousness of his affliction. Sitting down over breakfast one morning in their Spanish-style villa outside L.A., Pinkett casts a **tentative,** **glance** in his direction. “What were you telling me the other day?” she says. “That people say the word ‘often’ like ‘of-ten,’ when it’s really pronounced ‘of-ten’?” Smith, looking sporty and **proper** in a **white** Ralph Lauren polo shirt, **white** sweatpants and Nike Air Up-temps, sets down a platter of banana pancakes with a **disapproving** thud. “No, no,” he says. “The right way is ‘often.’ People who pronounce the **t** are trying to sound sophisticated, but they just sound wrong.” Pinkett giggles, then affects a Superman tone of voice. “It’s a noun . . . It’s a verb . . . No, it’s **Captain Correction**!”

The following words are made up of either one or two morphemes. Isolate them and decide for each if it is free or bound, what kind of affix is involved (if any), and (where applicable) if the affix is inflectional or derivational.

- **a. cats**
- **b. unhappy**
- **c. rejoin**
- **d. catnap**
- **e. milder**
- **f. hateful**
- **g. succotash**
- **h. bicycle**
- **i. greedy**
- **j. entrust**
- **k. signpost**
- **l. spacious**

Divide the words below into their component morphemes and give the information about the morphemes as you did in 1. Note: words may consist of one, two, or more than two morphemes.

- a. **comfortable**
- b. **Massachusetts**
- c. **environmentally**
- d. **reconditioned**
- e. **unidirectional**
- f. **senseless**
- g. **thickeners**
- h. **nationalization**
- i. **unspeakably**

In each group of four words below, two words have the same morphological structure, one has a different suffix from those two, and one has no suffix at all. Your task is to separate these groups according to the above information, tell which word(s) have the same suffix, which has a different suffix, and which has no suffix at all. Having done this, tell the meaning or function of each suffix.

- a. **rider**
- b. **tresses**
- c. **running**
- d. **tables**
- e. **colder**
- f. **melodies**
- g. **foundling**
- h. **lens**
- i. **silver**
- j. **Bess’s**
- k. **handling**
- l. **witches**
- m. **smoker**
- n. **guess**
- o. **fling**
- p. **calculates**
Even the skeptical historian develops a humble respect for religion, since he sees it functioning, and seemingly indispensable, in every land and age. To the unhappy, the suffering, the bereaved, the old, it has brought supernatural comforts valued by millions of souls as more precious than any natural aid. It has helped parents and teachers to discipline the young. It has conferred meaning and dignity upon the lowliest existence, and through its sacraments has made for stability by transforming human covenants into solemn relationships with God. (From Will and Ariel Durant, The Lessons of History [New York, Simon & Schuster, 1968].

**EXAMPLE:**

**Lexical category**  _Adj._  **Open / Closed**  _Open_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morphemes</th>
<th>Stem / Pre / Suf</th>
<th>Bound / Free</th>
<th>Inflec / Deriv</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Stem</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>---</td>
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<td>-al</td>
<td>Suf</td>
<td>Bound</td>
<td>Deriv</td>
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1. **SKEPTICAL**  **Lexical category**  __________  **Open / Closed**  __________

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2. **SEEMINGLY**  **Lexical category**  __________  **Open / Closed**  __________

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3. **INDISPENSIBLE**  **Lexical category**  __________  **Open / Closed**  __________
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<th>Morphemes</th>
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4. UNHAPPY
Lexical category

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5. LOWLIEST
Lexical category

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<th>Morphemes</th>
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6. EXISTENCE
Lexical category

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<th>Stem / Pre / Suf</th>
<th>Bound / Free</th>
<th>Inflec / Deriv</th>
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7. STABILITY
Lexical category

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<th>Stem / Pre / Suf</th>
<th>Bound / Free</th>
<th>Inflec / Deriv</th>
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Turkish

Examine the following data from Turkish and answer the questions that follow.

1. [deniz] ‘an ocean’
2. [denize] ‘to an ocean’
3. [denizin] ‘of an ocean’
4. [eve] ‘to a house’
5. [evden] ‘from a little house’
6. [denizjikde] ‘in a little ocean’
7. [elde] ‘in a hand’
8. [eller] ‘hands’
9. [eli] ‘my hand’
10. [eliler] ‘teeth’
11. [eliler] ‘of our tooth’
12. [eliler] ‘of our tooth’
13. [eliler] ‘of our teeth’
14. [elikke] ‘to a little hand’
15. [elizlerimizde] ‘in our oceans’
16. [eliklerimizde] ‘in our little houses’

a. Give the Turkish morpheme that corresponds to each of the following translations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘ocean’</th>
<th>‘in’</th>
<th>‘my’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘house’</td>
<td>‘to’</td>
<td>‘of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘hand’</td>
<td>‘from’</td>
<td>‘our’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘tooth’</td>
<td>‘little’</td>
<td>(plural marker)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is the order of morphemes in a Turkish word (in terms of noun stem, plural marker, etc.)?

c. How would one say ‘of our little hands’ in Turkish?

Quiché

Some sentences from Quiché, a Native American language spoken in Guatemala, Central America, are given with their English translation. Analyze the morphemes in these sentences and then fill in the exercises that follow the language data. Note that [x] is a voiceless velar fricative.

Quiché                      English
1. [kijsikix le libr]        ‘I read (present tense) the book’
2. [kusikix le libr]         ‘He reads the book’
3. [kijsikix le kem]         ‘I learn the (art of) weaving’
4. [kataxin kijsikix le kem] ‘I continually learn the (art of) weaving’
5. [kataxin kawetamix le kem] ‘You continually learn the (art of) weaving’
6. [kawetamix]               ‘I learned (it)’
7. [suwetamix le kem]        ‘He learned the (art of) weaving’
8. [sasikix le libr ivir]    ‘You read the book yesterday’

a. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding Quiché morphemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘I’</th>
<th>‘he’</th>
<th>‘read’</th>
<th>(present tense)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>‘the’</td>
<td>‘continually’</td>
<td>‘weaving’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘book’</td>
<td>‘he’</td>
<td>‘read’</td>
<td>(past tense)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is the order of Quiché morphemes (in terms of subject, verb, object, and tense marker)?
Isleta

Consider the following data from Isleta, a dialect of Southern Tiwa, a Native American language spoken in New Mexico, and answer the questions that follow.

1. [temiban] 'I went'
2. [amiban] 'you went'
3. [temiwe] 'I am going'
4. [mimiay] 'he was going'
5. [tewanban] 'I came'
6. [tewanhi] 'I will come'

a. List the morphemes corresponding to the following English translations.

   1. 'I'
   2. 'you'
   3. 'he'
   4. 'go'
   5. 'come'
   6. (present progressive)
   7. (past)
   8. (future)

b. What sort of affixes are the subject morphemes?

c. What sort of affixes are the tense morphemes?

d. What is the order of morphemes in Isleta?

e. How would you say each of the following in Isleta?

   1. 'He went.'
   2. 'I will go.'
   3. 'You were coming.'

Cree

Examine the following data from Cree, an Algonquian language spoken in Canada, and answer the questions that follow.

1. [kitman] 'canoe'
2. [ni:kitman] 'my canoe'
3. [somiya] 'money'
4. [niso:niya] 'my money'
5. [wiya:š] 'meat'
6. [ni:wiya:š] 'my meat'
7. [emihi:kwan] 'spoon'
8. [ni:te:mihi:kwan] 'my spoon'
9. [astotin] 'hat'
10. [nitastotin] 'my hat'
11. [ospwa:kan] 'pipe'
12. [nitospwa:kan] 'my pipe'
13. [akimew] 's/he counts'
14. [nitakimen] 'I count'
15. [apiw] 's/he sits'
16. [nitapin] 'I sit'
17. [ispelohkew] 's/he rests'
18. [nitispelohken] 'I rest'
19. [kaakimew] 's/he will count'
20. [nikaakimen] 'I will count'
21. [kaapiw] 's/he will sit'
22. [nikaapiin] 'I will sit'

a. What are the Cree morphemes for the following?

   1. 'I'
   2. 's/he'
   3. 'my'
   4. (future tense)

b. What are the allomorphs for 'I' and 'my'?

c. What are the conditioning environments for the allomorphs?

d. How does the morpheme 'I' differ from the morpheme 'my' (with respect to form, not meaning)?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPOUNDING</th>
<th>SHORTENING</th>
<th>AFFIXATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONVERSION</td>
<td>BLEND</td>
<td>DERIVATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>INVENTION</td>
<td>METAPHOR</td>
<td>SEMANTIC SHIFT</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>BORROWING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Netheads 2. Encryption technologies 3. techno-hostile initiatives
4. A **hard** disk crash 5. pretty cheeky 6. His own White House run
7. a **history making** blueprint 8. Administration **train wrecks**
13. cyberspace 14. worsening 15. victimhood 16. predisposition
17. slothful 18. gauche 19. CDA ('Communications Decency Act')
20. modem 21. the **underage** recipient 22. log cabin
23. **marketplace** of ideas 24. **gateway** technologies 25. electronic world 26. criminalized 27. Lincoln's log cabin was not **wired**
28. The Court **swatted** aside that argument