

Introduction to Linguistics: Quiz 3 (Morphology) Practice questions

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Spring 2016

Your Name: _____

The quiz will be **multiple-choice** and questions will be selected from the following topics. There will be some open-ended questions from the homework or the textbook.

- (1) What is *morphology*? What is a *morpheme*? How many morphemes are there in the following words: *teach*, *teacher*, *teachers*, *modern*, *modernize*, *modernized*, *re-modernized*, *ass*, *asses*, and *assassin*.
- (2) What is *coinage*? Explain it with a few examples.
- (3) What is the difference between *coinage* and *eponym*? Which of the following words are *eponym*?: *Watt* (after James Watt, a late 19th-century scientist), *Sony*, *Dacron*, *boycott* (Charles Boycott, a 19th-century land agent in Ireland who refused to lower rents), *Kleenex*, *Teflon*, and *curie* (Marie and Pierre Curie, early 20th-century scientists).
- (4) What is *compounding*? Explain this new word formation process using the following examples.: *bluebird*, *jumpsuit*, *overlook*, *nationwide*, *breakdance*, *afterthought*, *greenhouse*, *brainwash*, *whitewash*, *fire-drill*, *airplane*, *airfield*, *firetruck*, *bath-tub*, *policeman*, *watchdog*, and *dryclean*
- (5) What is *conversion*? Explain this new word formation process with the following examples: *ink*, *butter*, *ship*, *nail*, *button*, *run*, *drink*, *drive*, *report*, *call*, *dirty*, *empty*, *better*, *right*, *total*, *implant*, *import*, *present*, *subject*, and *contest*
- (6) What is *clipping*? Explain this new word formation process with the following examples: *professor*, *physical education*, *political science*, *automobile*, *laboratory*, *substitute*, *delicatessen*, *permanent wave*, *demonstration*, *condominium*, *zoological garden*, and *facsimile*
- (7) What is *blending*? Explain this new word formation process with the following examples: *brunch*, *smog*, *spam*, *teleton*, *aerobicise*, *e-mail*, *workaholic*, *medicare*, *guesstimate*, *cyborg*, *spork*, *internet*, *edutainment*, *Bollywood*, and *Microsoft*
- (8) What is *back-formation*? Explain this new word formation process with the following examples: *editor/to edit*, *swindler/to swindle*, *paddler/to paddle*, and *television/to televise*
- (9) What is *acronym*? Explain this new word formation process with the following examples: *CUNY*, *BTW*, *FAQ*, *FYI*, *LOL*, *OMG*, *BF*, *GF*, *WTF*, *BBS*, *JK*, *NP*, *TY*, *YW*, *ROFLOL*, *BBIAB*, *AFAIC*, *IMHO* etc.
- (10) What is the difference between *free morpheme* and *bound morpheme*? Use the following words in your explanation: *phone*, *cellphone*, *cellphones*, *listener*, *educator*, *beer*, *center*, *nation*, *national*, *nationalize*, *internationalize*, *internationalization*, *re-internationalization*, *act*, *action*, *active*, *activation*, *reactivation*, *dual-reactivation* etc.
- (11) What is the difference between *prefix* and *suffix*? Use the following words in your explanation: *reset*, *input*, *enlists*, *type*, *typing*, *steps*, *overstep*, *overstepping*, *enlist*, *enlisting*, *enlisted* etc.
- (12) What is the difference between *lexical class* (a.k.a., open class) and *functional class* (a.k.a., closed class)?
- (13) What is the difference between *inflection* and *derivation*? In English, there are only a limited number of morphemes for one of these two morphemes – which is it? Also, explain the distinction with the following words: *citizens*, *enlarge*, *assignments*, *winner*, and *tighter*.
- (14) What is *affix* or *affixization*?