

LING 21000: Morphology

Assignment 2

1 Modern Greek

Consider the forms of the verbs ‘play’ and ‘go’ in Modern Greek. Identify and gloss the morphemes. Account for all phonological processes taking place, if any. In your glossing, consider also the following translations: *ého péksi*, ‘I have played’; *íha péksi*, ‘I had played’; *ého aníksi*, ‘I have opened’; *íha aníksi*, ‘I had opened’.

forms of the verb ‘play’¹:

	Pres	Past Cont	Past Simple	Fut Cont	Fut Simple	Pres Perf Simple	Past Perf Simple	Fut Perf
1SG	pézo	épeza	épeksa	tha pézo	tha pékso	ého péksi	íha péksi	tha ého péksi
2SG	pézis	épezes	épekses	tha pézis	tha péksis	éhis péksi	íhes péksi	tha éhis péksi
3SG	pézi	épeze	épekse	tha pézi	tha péksi	éhi péksi	íhe péksi	tha éhi péksi
1PL	pézume	(e)pézame	(e)péksame	tha pézume	tha péksume	éhume péksi	íhame péksi	tha éhume péksi
2PL	pézete	(e)pézate	(e)péksate	tha pézete	tha péksete	éhete péksi	íhate péksi	tha éhete péksi
3PL	pézun	épezan	épeksan	tha pézun	tha péksun	éhun péksi	íhan péksi	tha éhun péksi

forms of the verb ‘go’:

	Pres	Past Cont	Past Simple	Fut Cont	Fut Simple	Pres Perf Simple	Past Perf Simple	Fut Perf
1SG	aníyo	ániya	ániksa	tha aníyo	tha aníkso	ého aníksi	íha aníksi	tha ého aníksi
2SG	aníyis	ániyes	ánikses	tha aníyis	tha aníksis	éhis aníksi	íhes aníksi	tha éhis aníksi
3SG	aníyi	ániye	ánikse	tha aníyi	tha aníksi	éhi aníksi	íhe aníksi	tha éhi aníksi
1PL	aníyume	aníyame	aníksame	tha aníyume	tha aníksume	éhume aníksi	íhame aníksi	tha éhume aníksi
2PL	aníyete	aníyate	aníksate	tha aníyete	tha aníksete	éhete aníksi	íhate aníksi	tha éhete aníksi
3PL	aníyun	aníyan	ániksan	tha aníyun	tha aníksun	éhun aníksi	íhan aníksi	tha éhun aníksi

¹Pres = Present; Cont = Continuous; Fut = Future; Perf = Perfect; SG = singular; PL = plural

Present describes events that happen at the time of utterance (there is no distinction between simple and continuous as in English); **past** and **future** respectively describe events occurring before and after the time of utterance. **Continuous** describes events occurring over a period of time; **simple** describes (almost) instantaneous events. **Perfect** describes events that are completed prior to another event (or the utterance time when in the present).

2 Khmer (Cambodian)

Consider the following data from Khmer:

ʔaoj	‘give’	ʔamnaoj	‘gift’
ʔa:c	‘be able’	ʔamna:c	‘power’
claeuj	‘respond’	camlaeuj	‘response’
cə:ŋ	‘tie up’	camnə:ŋ	‘binding’
daeuj	‘walk’	damnaeu	‘journey, trip’
spiaj	‘carry slung over shoulders’	sampiaj	‘bundle carried over shoulders’
cŋa:j	‘distant’	camŋa:j	‘distance’
de:k	‘(to) sleep’	damne:k	‘sleep’
kat	‘cut’	kamnat	‘piece cut off’
suo	‘ask’	samnuo	‘question’

Identify the affix: (i) what kind of affix is it? (ii) what are its forms? (iii) what conditions its forms? (iv) what is its meaning?

3 Acronyms

Acronyms are words formed from the initial letters of multiple words, and pronounced as new words (as opposed to abbreviations, which are pronounced as individual letters). Consider some examples in (American) English:

NATO ← North Atlantic Treaty Organization
AIDS ← Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
WASP ← White Anglo-Saxon Protestant
JAP ← Jewish American Princess
RAM ← Random Access Memory
NASA ← National Aeronautics and Space Administration
scuba ← Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
laser ← Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
GIF ← Graphics Interchange Format

Haspelmath and Sims claim that acronyms (among other word-formation processes) do not fall under the realm of morphology because they do not have different meanings from the words they are derived from. Do you agree with them? Why or why not? If so, what do you think is the place of these word-creation processes within linguistic theory?