

Workbook Chapter 5

Exercises for Textbook Chapter 5

A. Study questions

1. Define *morphological rule*.
2.
 - (a) Define *place of articulation*.
 - (b) Give five examples of words starting with a consonant made at the *dental* place of articulation.
 - (c) Give five examples of words containing *palatal* consonants.
3. Which of the following sets of words exhibit *zero allomorphy* as defined in our text?
 - (a) assonance – sonic – unison
 - (b) abbreviate – breve – brevilouquent
 - (c) correct – regulate – rectangle
 - (d) triumviri – virile – virtue

What criterion does the “zero” variation refer to?
4. What are the five principles which generally determine the development of allomorphy?
5. What does the term *phonotactic* refer to? What are some examples of undesirable sequences that are remedied by phonetic rules?
6. If a derivation has been in the language for a long time, is it more or less likely to be transparent?
7.
 - (a) Define *manner of articulation*.
 - (b) Give an example of a word containing a *labiodental fricative*.
 - (c) Give an example of a word containing a *velar stop*.
 - (d) Give an example of a word containing an *affricate*.
 - (e) Give an example of a word containing a *nasal sonorant*.
 - (f) Give an example of a word containing an *oral sonorant*.
8. The *d* in *dog* is a *voiced alveolar stop*. Describe the bolded sounds in the words below in similar terms.

water

engineer

ladder

vocal

9. State which of the following sounds are *stops*, which are *fricatives*, and which are *sonorants*.

(a) t	(c) ŋ	(e) l	(g) y	(i) v
(b) b	(d) ž	(f) r	(h) m	(j) θ

10. Give the meaning of the indicated affixes in the following words:

(a) <i>diaphanous</i>	(b) <i>interlocutor</i>	(c) <i>polytheism</i>	(d) <i>microcosm</i>
(e) <i>malformation</i>	(f) <i>retrograde</i>	(g) <i>cohere</i>	(h) <i>intimacy</i>
(i) <i>elevate</i>	(j) <i>immaculate</i>	(k) <i>lioness</i>	(l) <i>figurative</i>
(m) <i>politicize</i>	(n) <i>nullify</i>	(o) <i>monarchist</i>	(p) <i>refreshment</i>
(q) <i>starlet</i>	(r) <i>childish</i>	(s) <i>loathsome</i>	(t) <i>adulthood</i>

B. Roots

Your task is to look at the words under each root and make sure you know what the meaning of the root contributes to the meaning of the whole word. If you don't see it, look it up in your dictionary.

1.

√ ambl 'walk, go'		
ambl		ambul
amble		ambulance
preamble		somnambulist ¹
		ambulant (-ce)
		perambulate

(Not related to the Greek root √**ambli-** which means 'to miscarry,' and appears in many medical terms. This root is from Latin √**ambul-** 'walk.')

(Why does *amble* have to be spelled with an <e> at the end? Why not just *ambl*? Could it reasonably be spelled *ambel*?)

(Given what the root means, what sort of change in meaning does it seem to have gone through?)

(What French phrase is *ambulance* a shortening of?)

¹ √**somn** means 'sleep.'

2.

√ cad 'fall'			
cad	cas	cay	cid
cadaver	case	decay	accident
cadence	casual		deciduous
decadence	occasion		incident
			coincide
			occident
			recidivism

(To see the connection in the word *cadaver*, think of the leaves in the autumn of the year.)

(The word *case* as in "a legal case" is not related to the *case* of "brief case," which means 'container.')

(What is it that falls in a musical cadence?)

(What is falling down, in the word *decadence*?)

(To understand what is "falling" in the word *occident*, remember that *ob-* means 'opposite.')

(To understand *recidivism*, ask yourself what happens to some criminals after they are released from prison.)

3.

√ clin 'slope'		
cli	clin	cliv
client	clinic	proclivity
climate ²	decline	declivity
climax ³	incline (-ation)	
clitoris ⁴	recline	
clitic ⁵		

² The Greek word *klima* means 'the sloping surface of the earth'; the association between that meaning and the familiar word **climate** is clear.

³ The Greek ancestor of this word meant 'ladder'; the modern meaning makes some sense when you think of reaching the summit, culmination.

⁴ A Greek diminutive for 'incline, hill'.

⁵ Usually an unstressed function word which combines phonologically, or 'leans on' a fully stressed host word, e.g. *the son, to rely, a symbol, for joy*.

4.

√ cumb 'bend, lie, hollow'		
cub		cumb
concubine		incumbent
cube		recumbent
incubate		succumb

(The word *cube* meaning 'small partitioned space for working, sleeping' (*OED*) is a clipping of the word *cubicle* (Middle English, from Latin *cubiculum*, bed chamber, from *cubare*, to lie down.) The geometrical term *cube* is from a different source: Latin *cubus*, from Greek *kubos*.)

5.

√ fer 'carry, send, bring, bear'		
fer	pher	phor
circumference	periphery	anaphora
conifer	peripheral	semaphor ⁶
defer	pheromone	metaphor
differ ⁷	paraphernalia	euphoria
fertile		-phore, -phorous ⁸
in-, pre-, suf-, trans- fer		
offer		
vociferous		

(The idea of *differ* is that you "carry apart" your position against your opposition.)

(Which sense of √**fer** is relevant in the meaning of *fertile*?)

(In the meaning of *defer*, what is carried, and where is it carried to?)

(What is being "carried" in a *metaphor*?)

(Is *camphor* cognate with *metaphor*?)

⁶ √**sema** 'sign.'

⁷ *dif-* is from *dis-* meaning 'apart.'

⁸ *-phore* and *-phorous* are combining forms for 'one that carries' and the corresponding adjective

6.

√ flu 'flow, swell, river'		
flu	fluc	fluv
fluent	fluctuate	fluvial
fluid	flux (= flucs)	fluviometer
influence	influx	
affluent	reflux	
effluent		
mellifluous ⁹		
influenza		
superfluous		

(How do you suppose *affluence* came to have the sense 'wealth'?)

(How does *superfluous* come to have the sense 'useless and unnecessary'?)

7.

√ gen 'birth, source, origin'			
gene	genet, genes	genr	gen
gene	genetic	genre	oxygen
	genesis	gender	hydrogen
	genital		halogen
	gentile, genteel		endogenous
	gentle		exogenous
	congenital		heterogen(e)ous

8.

√ gen 'tribe, nation, type'		
gen(i)	genu	gener
genius	ingenuity	general (-ize, -ation)
ingenious	(dis)ingenuous	generic
congenial (-ity)	ingénue	generous (-ity)
indigenous	genuine	generate (-ion, -ive)

⁹ √**mell** means 'honey.'

NOTE: √gen was originally a single root meaning 'birth.' At some point in its history the two senses 'origin' and 'type' became sufficiently distinct that we now have to say there are two distinct (but homophonous) morphemes. For the entries in (7)–(9) see also Chapter 4, p. 63.

9.

√gn 'birth'		
gn	gon	germ(in)
cognate	gonorrhea	germinal
pregnant (-cy)	epigon ¹⁰	germinate
		germane
		German ¹¹

(√gn was originally an allomorph of √gen, above.)

10.

√ges 'carry, bring, offer'		
ges	gest	ger
(no examples)	gesture	gerund
	gestation	belligerent
	digest (-ion)	
	ingest (-ion)	
	suggest (-ion, ive)	

(Why should **ges** be listed as an allomorph when there are no examples?)

(What is it that is "carried apart" or "broken up" in digestion?)

(For *suggestion*, think of the phrase "to bring under consideration.")

¹⁰ 'second-rate imitator or follower', from Greek *Epigonoí*, sons of the seven heroes against Thebes, from pl. of *epigonos* 'born after', *epi-* + *gonos* 'child, seed' (*AHD*)

¹¹ Practically everyone directly to the north of modern Italy was German, therefore neighboring, though at times not very friendly neighbors.

11.

$\sqrt{\text{grad}}$ 'step, go'		
grad	gred	gress
grade	ingredient	aggressive
gradation		digress
gradual		progress (-ive, -ion)
graduate(-ion)		regress (-ive, -ion)
degrade		retrogress (-ion)
degradation		

(Is the allomorphy between **grad** and **gred** opaque? How about between them and **gress**?)

(Try to explain the sense of *digress* – i.e. how does it come to have this meaning?)

12.

$\sqrt{\text{kine}}$ 'move'		
kinet	kines	cine
kinetic	kinesic(s)	cinema
	kinesiology	
	telekinesics	

(What does one study in the field of *kinesiology*?)

(What is a more everyday word for the area covered by *telekinesics*?)

13.

$\sqrt{\text{lab}}$ 'take, seize'		
lab		leps
syllable		epilepsy
astrolabe		narcolepsy
		prolepsis

(There is another morpheme $\sqrt{\text{lab}}$ which means 'lip,' as in *labial*. No relation to the above root.)

(An *astrolabe* was a medieval instrument which “took” the altitudes of stars so one could navigate.)

(If you are a narcoleptic, what are you “seized by”?)

(How does the meaning ‘take’ or ‘seize’ relate to the current meanings of the words *syllable* and *prolepsis*?)

14.

√mit 'send, go'		
mit	mise	mis(s)
emit	promise (-ory)	emission
commit (-ment)	surmise	commission (-er)
committee	compromise	commissary
admit (-ance)	premise	admission (-ible)
omit		omission
permit		permission
submit		submission
transmit		transmission
		missive
		dismiss (-ive)
		emissary
		remission

SPELLING NOTE: The double <tt> and <ss> in many derivatives of this root mark the preceding vowel as "short i" [ɪ].

(*Transmit* means literally 'to send across.' To send across what, do you think?)

(The extended sense of *admission*, 'confession of guilt,' is opaque in that it doesn't seem to have much connection with the notion 'sending towards something')

SEMANTIC NOTE: The three words *missile*, *mission*, and *missive* have been specialized to their present meanings in ways that are not reflected in the etymologies. The distinctions are exceptionally arbitrary. A *missile* is restricted to military armaments; a *missive* is a written message.

(*Surmise* means 'conjecture'; see if you can give a reasonable paraphrase of the etymological sense of the word to explain how it comes to mean 'conjecture' – think about what can be confirmed by evidence.)

15.

√ mot 'move'		
mot	mov	mob
motion	move	mobile (-ize, -ity)
motive (-ate)	remove	mob
motor (-ist, -ize)		
promote (-ion)		
demote (-ion)		
emote (-ion, -ive)		
remote		
locomotion (-ive)		

(What is *mob* a shortening of, and what does the full phrase mean?)

16.

√ pon 'put, place'		
pon	pos	posit
component (-ial)	(ad-, de-, inter-, pre-, pro-, post-, re-, ex-) pose	(ad-, de- pre-, post-) position
deponent	appose	apposition
exponent (-ial)	compose	composite (-ion)
opponent	impose	decomposition
postpone	impostor (-ure)	exposition (-itory)
proponent	oppose	interposition
	pose, posture	opposite (-ion)
	purpose	posit (-ive, -ion)
	suppose	proposition
		repository
		supposition, -itory

(Compare the history of the verbs *propose* and *proposition*? Which one has been in the language longer?)

(What is the history of the prefix in the word *purpose*?)

17.

√ re 'thing, bestow, endow'		
re	res	reb
real	republic	rebus
reality		
realize		

Lat. *res* 'thing' + *publica* 'of the people' > republic

18.

√ rrh 'flow'		
rrh		rh
catarrh		rheumatic (-ism)
diarrhea		rhythm
hemorrhoid		rhyme
logorrhea		

19.

√ sed 'sit, stay'		
sed	sid	sess
sedate	assiduous	session
sedentary	dissident (-ce)	assess
sediment	insidious	possess
supersede	reside	
	residue	
	preside	
	president	
	subsidy	

(*Insidious* is especially interesting: in thinking about its meaning, consider the phrase "sitting in ambush.")

(*Assess* is originally 'to sit by,' referring to the role of an assistant judge – hence the modern meaning.)

Assiduous is a matter of 'sitting down to it' and therefore getting something done.)

20.

√sequ 'follow'		
sequ		secut
sequel		consecutive
sequence		execute (-ive, -ion)
subsequent (-ce)		persecute (-ion)
sequester		prosecute (-ion)
consequent (-ce)		
obsequious		

(*Sequester* meant 'to put away into a depository for safekeeping,' originally; now generalized to mean 'isolate' or 'seclude'; the synchronic form does not reveal this information.)

(What does it mean to say that "The meaning of *obsequious* has degenerated"?)

21.

√ven 'come, bring, happen'		
ven(e)		vent
convene(-r)		convent (-ion)
contravene		event
intervene		invent (-ion, -ory)
convenient		prevent (-ion)
revenue		advent (-ure)
		circumvent

(How can one explain the notion of innovation that is present in the word *invent*?)

22.

√via 'way, road'		
vi	via	voy
deviate	viaduct	voyage
devious	trivia	envoy
impervious	via, prep.	convoy
obviate		
obvious		
previous		
trivial		

(*Trivia* means 'three roads.' What could this have to do with the meaning of trivial?)

(Are the words *convoy* and *convey* related? Which one is the older borrowing?)

3. Root exercises.

1. Give the meanings of the following words containing the root *pon, pos* 'place, put':

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) compose | (b) dispose | (c) interpose | (d) juxtapose |
| (e) purpose | (f) reimpose | (g) superimpose | (h) apposite |

2. Parse and define the following words.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (a) anaphora | (b) avenue | (c) cascade | (d) collate |
| (e) congress | (f) gesticulate | (g) hemorrhoid | (h) influenza |
| (i) intermittent | (j) metaphor | (k) obsess | (l) perpetual |
| (m) position | (n) rheumatism | (o) second | (p) souvenir |
| (q) submit | (r) superlative | (s) transgress | (t) venue |