1) ....the study of forms. In the 19th century, it has become a term describing the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic elements used in a language.

- phonetics

- Semantics

- **Morphology**

- Syntax

2) Free and bound morphemes, lexical and functional morphemes, derivational morphemes, and Inflectional morphemes are kind of :

- Generative grammar

- **Morphemes**

- Structural ambiguity

- Agreement

3) they change the grammatical category of a word, e.g., teach and teacher, -er is a derivational morpheme – a change from verb to noun

- Traditional analysis

- Inflectional morphemes

- Traditional grammar

- **Derivational morphemes**

4) they never change the grammatical category of a word, e.g., old and older, -er here is inflectional morpheme - just a different form of adjective

- Derivational morphemes

- Traditional analysis

- **Inflectional morphemes**

- Traditional grammar

5) .... A morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function

- **Morphemes**

- Agreement

- Sematic

- Phoneme

6) .... those morphemes which can stand alone by themselves as single words such as new and tour.

- functional morphemes
- **Free morphemes**
- lexical morphemes
- Bound morphemes

7) .... those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form such as re-, -ist, and -ed. (they can be considered as affixes too).

- **Bound morphemes**
- lexical morphemes
- Free morphemes
- functional morphemes

8) .... set of ordinary nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs that we think of as the words that carry the content of the messages we convey. (e.g., yellow, girl, man, house, tiger) .

- Functional morphemes
- Free morphemes
- Bound morphemes
- **lexical morphemes**

9) .... set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunction, prepositions, articles ... etc. (on, because, the, that, but, near)

- Bound morphemes
- Lexical morphemes
- **functional morphemes**
- Free morphemes

10) .... refer to those words which can make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem (careful or careless –ful and –less are derivational morphemes).

- inflectional morphemes
- Traditional analysis
- lexical morphemes
- **derivational morphemes**

11) .... refer to those words which can indicate aspects of grammatical

function of a word – if it is a plural or singular, comparative or possessive form. English has only eight inflectional morphemes (quieter, Jim's).

- derivational morphemes
- **inflectional morphemes**
- Traditional analysis
- lexical morphemes

12) Indicating possessive and plural ('s, s) noun-related
- lexical morphemes
- derivational morphemes
- **inflectional morphemes**
- Traditional analysis

13) Indicating 3rd person singular, present participle, past tense, past participle (-s, -ing, -ed, -en) verb-related
- **inflectional morphemes**
- Traditional analysis
- lexical morphemes
- derivational morphemes

14) Indicating comparative and superlative (-er, -est) adjective-related
- Traditional analysis
- lexical morphemes
- derivational morphemes
- **inflectional morphemes**

15) Teacher is a .... morpheme<u></u>
- **derivational**
- inflectional

16) Teachers is an .... morpheme.<u></u>
- **inflectional**
- derivational

17) The suffix -er is an inflectional morpheme as part of ....<u></u>
- noun
- **an adjective**

18) The **suffix -er** is a distinct derivational morpheme as part of
........................<u></u>
- **noun**
- an adjective

19) A .... is a phonological string (of phonemes) that cannot be broken down
into smaller components.
- allomorphs
- derivational
- **morph**
- inflectional

20) Cats - '-s' morpheme is pronounced ....
- **/s/**
- /z/
- /ɪz/

21) Dogs - '-s' morpheme is pronounced ....
- **/z/**
- /s/
- /ɪz/

22) Houses - '-s' morpheme is pronounced ....
- /s/
- /z/
- **/ɪz/**

23) .... of a particular morpheme is a group of different morphs, all versions
of one morpheme.
- morph
- **Allomorphs**
- inflectional
- derivational

24) .... any of two or more actual representations of a morpheme, such as the
plural endings s (as in bats), z (as in bugs), and ɪz (as in buses).
- derivational
- morph

- **Allomorphs**
- inflectional

25) .... is a unit of meaning which varies in sound without changing meaning.
- **An allomorph**
- inflectional
- morph
- derivational

26) The .... is just how you pronounce the morphem.
- **morph**
- allomorph

27) The .... is the variation in pronunciation
- **allomorph**
- morph

28) .... deals with analyzing structure, underlying rule system that we use to produce or generate sentences.
- Phonology
- Semantics
- **Syntax**
- Morphology

29) .... Refers to the description of the sequence of ordering of elements in the linear structure of the sentence.
- Semantics
- Morphology
- Phonology
- **Syntax**

30) The analysis of syntactic rules is based on limited set of rules that will be capable of producing a large and potentially infinite number of well-formed structures. This small and finite set of rules is described as ....
- Structural ambiguity
- **generative grammar**
- Deep and surface structure
- Tree diagrams

31) .... refers to the difference between active and passive sentences. e.g., Charlie broke the window and the window was broken by Charlie.
- generative grammar
- Structural ambiguity
- **Surface structure**
- Deep structure

32) .... is an abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation are represented (that is what we will be focusing in the next slide).
- **Deep structure**
- Surface structure
- generative grammar
- Structural ambiguity

33) e.g., Annie bumped into a man with an umbrella. This example represents structural .... as it has ....
- ambiguity - Annie had an umbrella and she bumped into a man with it.
- ambiguity - Annie bumped into a man and the man happened to be carrying an umbrella.
- **all above**

34) Deep structure has two distinct ideas underlying interpretations ....
- Surface structure
- **Structural ambiguity**
- Generative grammar
- Tree diagrams

35) A visual representation of underlying syntactic structure ....
- **Tree diagrams**
- Surface structure
- Structural ambiguity
- Generative grammar

36) • They specify which words can be used when we rewrite constituents such as NP. - A proper noun rewrites as George, Mary … etc. - An article noun rewrites as A, the. … etc. • Help us to construct grammatical sentences
- **Lexical rules**
- Movement rules

- Phrase structure rules

37) • .... help us to construct grammatical sentences: - George saw the dog (grammatically correct) - The helped you boy (grammatically incorrect)

- Phrase structure rules

- Movement rules

- **Lexical rules**

38) • Those rules which state that the structure of a phrase of a specific type will consist of one or more constituent or components in a particular order. We can use phrase structure rule to present the information of the tree diagram in another format. • This lead to creating a more detailed set of rules.

- Lexical rules

- **Phrase structure rules**

- Movement rules

39) One feature of underlying structures is that they will generate sentences with a Fixed word order. This is convenient for creating declarative forms (e.g. you can see it) but not for making interrogated forms, as used in questions (e.g., can you see it).

- Phrase structure rules

- **Movement rules**

- Lexical rules

40) In making the question, we move one part of the structure to a different position. This process is based on a .... In order to talk about this process, we need to expand our phase structure rules to include an auxiliary verb (Aux) as part of the sentence to be as fo

- **movement rule**

- lexical rules

- phrase structure rules

41) Symbols used in syntactic analysis :

- S -> Sentence

- N -> Noun

- V -> Verb

- Art -> Article

- NP -> Noun phrase

- VP -> Verb phrase

- Adj -> Adjective

- Pro -> Pronoun

- Adv -> adverb

- Prep -> preposition

- PP -> prepositional phrase

- -> = Consists of/rewrites as o

- ( ) = Optional constituent o

- { } = One and only one of these constituents must be selected

- **all above**