

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO

B.A. EXAMINATIONS

AEL 2303: INTRODUCTION TO MORPHOLOGY

JUNE 2023

MARKS 100

3HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- ANSWER ONLY THREE (3) QUESTIONS
 - QUESTION **ONE** WHICH IS COMPULSORY AND ANY TWO OTHERS
 - MARKS WILL BE AWARDED FOR GOOD GRAMMAR AND STYLE
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QUESTION 1

(a) Using tree structures, indicate how the following words are formed, clearly showing the root morpheme, base morpheme, affixes and order of affixation:

- i. ho bapala
- ii. lebaleng
- iii. lithabeng
- iv. expectations
- v. rehospitalises (25)

(b) Identify functional morphemes in the following sentence

The 98-aged grandmother sat with them on a lazy-boy chair and told them tales of woe. (7)

(c) State the inflectional morphemes and their functions in the following grammatical structures:

- i. The singer's song
- ii. It's raining.
- iii. The newest style
- iv. The union clouded the whole space. (8) [40]

QUESTION 2

Distinguish between the following morphological terms. Give 2 examples to illustrate such differences:

- (a) blending and compounding
- (b) allomorphs and morphs
- (c) back-formation and clipping
- (d) abbreviation and acronymy
- (e) zero morphemes and empty morphemes [30]

QUESTION 3

(a) Identify the word-formation processes used in the formation of the following lexical items:

- i. hlatsoeha
- ii. mabelebele
- iii. setulong
- iv. liqi
- v. bolekana
- vi. donate
- vii. AIDS
- viii. lab
- ix. spam
- x. football

(20)

(b) Provide five examples of the conversion word formation process in Sesotho. (5)

(iii) Give five examples of English words that belong in different categories of acronyms.

(5)

[30]

QUESTION 4

(a) Discuss the criteria used to define the concept of word-hood in morphology. (12)

(b) Explain with examples, at least six properties of a typical word. (18)

[30]