

CHAPTER 4 – FORM-CLASS WORDS

Exercise 4.1

This is a good exercise for small group work followed by class discussion.

- geeshments* Noun: It has a noun-making derivational suffix {-ment} and a noun inflectional suffix (formal clues). It also follows a determiner and number, *the nine*, and by its position seems to be the subject of the verb *croodged* (functional clues).
- croodged* Verb: It has a verb-inflectional suffix {-ed} (formal clue); its position suggests that *geeshments* is its subject, and it seems to be followed by a direct object, *their grallsters* (functional clues).
- grallsters* Noun: The {-er} ending looks like the noun-derivational agent suffix, and the {-s} looks like the plural suffix (formal clues); *their* functions as a determiner preceding it (functional clue).
- murgroids* Noun: It has the noun plural suffix {-s} (formal clue); it follows the determiner *several* (functional clue).
- glonkfully* Adverb: It has an adverb-forming suffix {-ly} (formal clue); it occurs just before *splanked*, an apparent verb (functional clue).
- splanked* Verb: It has a verb-inflectional suffix {-ed} (formal clue); it appears to have a noun, *murgroids*, as its subject, and it is preceded and followed by verb modifiers (functional clues).
- skinnykins* Noun: It has a noun-making derivational suffix {-kin} and ends in what can be a noun plural suffix {-s} (formal clues); it follows a preposition and determiner (*under their*) (functional clues).

Exercise 4.2

- comic* (4)
NOUN

Applicable: 2 – Occurs with plural morpheme: *comics*; 3 – occurs with possessive morpheme: *the comic's performance*; 4 – follows an article: *the comic*; 5 – fits the frame sentence: *The comic seems sad*.

Not applicable: 1 – Has no noun-making derivational suffix.
- shelf* (4)
NOUN

Applicable: 2 – Becomes plural: *shelves*; 3 – becomes possessive: *the shelf's position*; 4 – directly follows article: *the shelf*; 5 – fits in frame sentence: *The shelf seems all right*.

Not applicable: 1 – Has no noun-making derivational morpheme.
- scanner* (5)
NOUN

Applicable: 1 – Has noun-making morpheme {-er}; 2 – occurs with plural: *scanners*; 3 – occurs with possessive: *the scanner's function*; 4 – can directly follow article: *my scanner*; 5 – fits in the frame sentence: *The scanner seems all right*.

4. *refusing* (1) **Applicable:** 5 – Fits frame sentence: *Refusing seems all right.*
NOT A NOUN **Not applicable:** 1—Has no noun-making derivational morpheme: {-ing} is a verb inflection; 2 – does not occur with plural inflection: **three refusings*; 3 – does not occur with possessive: *the difficulties of refusing*, but probably not **refusing's difficulties*
5. *diligence* (2) **Applicable:** 1 – Has a noun making morpheme {-ence} (*intelligence, competence*);
NOUN 5 – fits in frame sentence: *Diligence seems necessary.*
Not Applicable: 2 – Does not occur with plural morpheme: **three diligences*; 3 – does not occur with possessive morpheme: *the necessity for diligence*, but probably not **diligence's necessity*; 4 – does not occur without modifiers directly following an article: **A diligence is good.*
6. *stroll* (4) **Applicable:** 2 – Occurs with plural morpheme: *our strolls*; 3 – occurs with
NOUN possessive morpheme: *the stroll's length*; 4 – directly follows an article: *a stroll*;
 5 – fits in frame sentence: *The stroll seems long.*
Not applicable: 1 – Has no noun-making morpheme.
7. *seasoning* (4) **Applicable:** 2 – Occurs with plural: *seasonings*; 3 – occurs with possessive: *the*
NOUN *seasoning's strength*; 4 – directly follows an article: *the seasoning*; 5 – fits in frame
 sentence: *The seasoning seems strong.*
Not applicable: 1 – Has no noun-making derivational morpheme; {-ing} is a verb inflection.

Exercise 4.3

This is a good exercise for small group work, followed by class discussion.

1. *comic* B (It contains an adjective-making morpheme {-ic}.)
2. *shelf* A (It meets all the criteria of prototypical nouns.)
3. *scanner* C (It is derived from the verb *scan* by the addition of the suffix {-er}.)
4. *refusing* G (This gerund has not become a true noun, as demonstrated by its not accepting noun inflections.)
5. *diligence* B (It contains the noun-making morpheme {-ence}.)
6. *stroll* E (It functions as both a noun and a verb.)
7. *seasoning* C (Although it has the verb present participle suffix {-ing} and still functions as a present participle in *Some people are seasoning their food less nowadays*, it has also become a noun with meaning related to but independent from that of the verb, as in *There are no seasonings in the kitchen*. That it is a true noun and not just a gerund is also shown by the fact that it accepts both noun inflections and fits into the frame sentence.)

Exercise 4.4

1. *chair* count, common, inanimate, nonhuman (predictable from inanimate)
2. *sunshine* noncount, common, inanimate (predictable from noncount), nonhuman, (predictable from inanimate)
3. *Communism* noncount, proper, inanimate, (predictable from noncount), nonhuman (predictable from inanimate)
4. *computer* count, common, inanimate, nonhuman (predictable from inanimate)
5. *waiter* count, common, animate, human, male
6. *dislike* noncount, common, inanimate, nonhuman (predictable from inanimate)
7. *Garfield* count, proper, animate, nonhuman, male
8. E.T. count, proper, animate, nonhuman, male?

Exercise 4.5

1. *strike* (7)
VERB
Applicable: 2 – Occurs in present tense: *strikes*; 3 – occurs in past tense: *struck*; 4 – occurs as present participle: *striking*; 5 – occurs as past participle: *stricken*; 6 – can be made into command: *Strike!*; 7 – can be made negative: *They didn't strike*; 8 – fits in frame sentence: *They must strike*.
Not applicable: 1 – Has no verb-making morpheme.
2. *ratify* (8)
VERB
Applicable: 1 – Has verb-making morpheme: {-ify}; 2 – occurs in present tense: *ratifies*; 3 – occurs in past tense: *ratified*; 4 – occurs as present participle: *ratifying*; 5 – occurs as past participle: *ratified*; 6 – can be made into command: *Ratify this agreement!*; 7 – can be made negative: *They didn't ratify it*; 8 – fits in frame sentence: *They must ratify the agreement*.
3. *enlarge* (8)
VERB
Applicable: 1 – Has verb-making morpheme: {en-}; 2 – Occurs in present tense: *enlarges*; 3 – occurs in past tense: *enlarged*; 4 – occurs as present participle: *enlarging*; 5 – occurs as past participle: *enlarged*; 6 – can be made into a command: *Enlarge this photo!* 7 – can be made negative: *He didn't enlarge the picture*; 8 – fits in frame sentence: *You might enlarge that*.
4. *shall* (1)
VERB
Applicable: 7 – can be made negative: *I shall not*.
Not applicable: 1 – Has no verb making morpheme; 2 – does not take a present-tense morpheme: **it shall*; 3 – does not take a past-tense morpheme; 4 – does not occur as present participle; 5 – does not occur as past participle; 6 – cannot be made into command; 8 – does not fit in frame sentence: **He must shall*.
5. *be* (7)
VERB
Applicable: 2 – Occurs in present tense: *am, is, are*; 3 – occurs in past tense: *was, were*; 4 – occurs as present participle: *being*; 5 – occurs as past participle: *been*; 6 – Can be made into a command: *Be good!*; 7 – can be made negative: *am not, isn't, aren't, etc.*; 8 – fits in frame sentence: *They must be good*.
Not applicable: 1 – Has no verb making morpheme.

Exercise 4.6

1. *creation* Noun only.
Is formed by noun-making morpheme {-tion}; fits in the noun frame sentence.
Cannot be a verb: **They must creation it.*
2. *pacify* Verb only.
Is formed by verb-making morpheme {-ify}; occurs with verb inflectional morphemes: *pacifies, pacified, pacifying*; fits frame sentence. Cannot be a noun: **The pacify seems all right.*
3. *walk* Both verb and noun.
Occurs with verb inflectional morphemes: *walks, walked, walking*; fits in verb frame sentence. Also occurs with noun inflections: *three walks*; fits in the noun frame sentence: *The walk seems uneven.*
4. *deficient* Neither a verb or a noun.
It does not occur with noun inflections or fit the noun frame sentence, nor does it take verb inflections or fit the verb frame sentence.
5. *hurl* Verb only.
Occurs with verb inflectional morphemes: *hurls, hurled, hurling*; fits the verb frame sentence. Cannot be a noun: **The hurl seems all right.*

Exercise 4.7

1. *generous* (4)
ADJECTIVE **Applicable:** 1 – Has an adjective-making derivational morpheme {-ous}; 2 – can be compared: *more/most generous*; 3 – intensifies: *very generous*; 4 – fits in the frame sentence: *The generous settlement seems very generous.*
2. *aluminum* (0)
NOT AN ADJECTIVE **Not Applicable:** 1 – Has no adjective-making morpheme; 2 – cannot be made comparative or superlative: **a more/most aluminum pan*; 3 – cannot intensify: *a very aluminum pan*; 4 – cannot fit in both slots of the frame sentence. *Aluminum* is a noun: It occurs with possessive – *aluminum's strength*; can directly follow an article – *the aluminum*; can fit in the frame sentence for nouns – *The aluminum is all right.*
3. *friendly* (4)
ADJECTIVE **Applicable:** 1 – Has an adjective-making derivational morpheme {-ly} as in *womanly, hourly*. (You will see, in the next section, that {-ly} is also an adverb-making morpheme.); 2 – takes comparative and superlative: *friendlier, friendliest*; 3 – intensifies: *very friendly, rather friendly*; 4 – fits in frame sentence: *The friendly dog is very friendly.*
4. *endearing* (3)
ADJECTIVE **Applicable:** 2 – can be made comparative and superlative: *more/most endearing*; 3 – intensifies: *very endearing*; 4 – fits in the frame sentence: *His endearing manner is very endearing.*
Not Applicable: 1 – Has no adjective-making morpheme; {-ing} is a verb inflection.

5. *sudden* (3)
ADJECTIVE **Applicable:** 2 – can be made comparative and superlative: *more/most sudden*;
 3 – intensifies: *very sudden*; 4 – fits in the frame sentence: *Bart's sudden departure was very sudden.*
Not Applicable: 1 – Has no adjective-making morpheme.
6. *flower* (0)
NOT AN ADJECTIVE **Not applicable:** 1 – Has no adjective-making morpheme; 2 – does not form comparative or superlative: **more/less flower*; 3 – does not intensify: **rather flower*;
 4 – does not fit in frame sentence: **The flower pot seems very flower.* Although considered an adjective by some dictionaries, *flower* does not meet the basic criteria for belonging to that class. It fits the noun class much better, since it inflects (*flowers, the flower's petals*), and it fits the noun frame sentence (*The flower seems all right.*)

Exercise 4.8

This is a good exercise for small group work, followed by class discussion.

1. early (**both**) The early train was very early.
2. urgent (**both**) The urgent message was very urgent.
3. awake (**predicative**) I am completely awake now.
 ?The awake dog began to bark.
4. major (**attributive**) I made a major mistake.
 ?My mistake was major.
5. downright (**attributive**) That is a downright lie.
 *That lie is downright.
6. unusual (**both**) The unusual noise was very unusual.

Exercise 4.9

This is a good exercise for small group work, followed by class discussion.

ADJECTIVES ADVERBS

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 3. worldly | 1. happily |
| 4. fatherly | 2. suddenly |
| 6. timely | 5. eventually |
| 8. cowardly | 7. glumly |

The adjectives are derived from the following nouns: *world, father, time, coward*. The adverbs are derived from these adjectives: *happy, sudden, eventual, glum*.

Exercise 4.10

This is a good exercise for small group work, followed by class discussion.

1. Because *hourly* is derived from a noun, we would expect it to be an adjective (*an hourly report*); for some speakers it is both an adjective and an adverb (*He reported to the office hourly*.)
2. *Leisurely*, too, is derived from a noun. It is a prototypical adjective (*Their leisurely stroll was very leisurely*); for some speakers, but not all, it is also an adverb (*They strolled leisurely through the park*).

Exercise 4.11

1. *urgently* (5)
ADVERB
Applicable: 1 – Has adverb-making suffix {-ly} on an adjective base; 2 – can be compared with *more*, *most*; 3 – intensifies: *very urgently*; 4 – can move in its sentence: *He needs help urgently. He urgently needs help*; 5 – fits in frame sentence: *He told his story urgently*.
2. *Friday* (2)
NOT AN
ADVERB
Applicable: 4 – Can move in its sentence: *She left Friday. Friday she left*; 5 – fits in frame sentence: *He walked the dog Friday*.
Not applicable: 1 – Has no adverb-making morpheme; 2 – does not take comparative or superlative: **more Friday*; 3 – does not intensify: **very Friday*.
A noun functioning adverbially; fulfills all noun tests.
3. *beastly* (2)
NOT AN
ADVERB
Applicable: 2 – Takes comparative and superlative inflections (*beastlier*, *beastliest*), but this is also true of adjectives; 3 – can be intensified (*very beastly*) but this is also true of adjectives.
Not applicable: 1 – Has an adjective-making morpheme {-ly} on a noun base; 4 – cannot move in its sentence: *We've been having beastly weather. *We've beastly been having weather*; 5 – does not fit the frame sentence.
4. *girlishly* (5)
ADVERB
Applicable: 1 – Has an adverb-making morpheme on an adjective base (*girlish* + {-ly}); 2 – can be made comparative or superlative: *more/most girlishly*; 3 – intensifies: *very girlishly*; 4 – can move in its sentence: *She giggled girlishly; Girlishly, she giggled*; 5 – fits in frame sentence: *She told the story girlishly*.
5. *forward* (2)
ADVERB
Applicable: 1 – Has adverb-making suffix {-ward}; 5 – fits in frame sentence: *The army will move forward soon*.
Not applicable: 2 – Probably cannot be compared: **more/most forward*; 3 – does not intensify: **The army will move very forward soon*. [Note: There is an adjective *forward* that can be compared and intensified: *That's a very forward child*.]; 4 – for most speakers, cannot move in its sentence.
6. *someday* (2)
ADVERB
Applicable: 4 – Can move in its sentence: *I'll see you again someday; Someday I'll see you again*; 5 – fits in frame sentence: *He will walk his dog someday*.
Not applicable: 1 – Has no adverb-making morpheme; 2 – does not take comparative or superlative: **more/most someday*; 3 – does not intensify: **very someday*.

Exercise 4.12

1. *rarely* - FREQUENCY
2. *utterly* - DEGREE
3. *ghoulishly* - MANNER
4. *everywhere* - PLACE
5. *tomorrow* - TIME
6. *finally* - TIME
7. *usually* - FREQUENCY
8. *rapidly* - MANNER

Exercise 4.13

This is a good exercise for homework followed by class discussion. It gives the teacher an opportunity to see who is having trouble with the concepts.

1. VERB functioning ADJECTIVALLY – It has a past participle verb inflection; it cannot pass the adjective tests: **more monogrammed, *rather monogrammed, *The monogrammed shirt was very monogrammed*. Not a noun because it cannot inflect, nor can it fit in the frame sentence: **The monogrammed seems okay*.
2. ADJECTIVE or NOUN functioning ADJECTIVALLY – This one is ambiguous. Colors can compare (*more lavender*) and intensify (*very lavender*), but they also occur as nouns (*three different lavenders; this lavender is darker than that one*).
3. NOUN functioning ADJECTIVALLY – It fails the adjective tests; it can take noun inflections (*three dinners*).
4. ADVERB – It fits the adverb frame and can compare and intensify. It also occurs as an adjective (*the late show*), but there is no reason to think of it as other than an adverb in this adverbial slot.
5. NOUN functioning ADVERBIALY – It fits the adverbial frame sentence and can move in its sentence (*Sunday I have lunch at home; I have lunch at home Sunday*), but it cannot be made comparative or superlative, nor can it be intensified. It takes noun inflections (*Sundays*).
6. ADJECTIVE – A prototype: It ends with an adjective-making derivational morpheme {-ical}; it can be compared and intensified (*more historical, most historical, very historical*); and it fits the adjective frame sentence: (*The historical novel was very historical*).
7. ADJECTIVE – It can be compared and intensified (*shorter, shortest, very short*), and it fits the adjective frame sentence: *His short story was very short*.
8. NOUN – It fails the adjective tests, but it can take noun inflections (*three detectives*).
9. VERB – it fails the noun tests; it contains a verb present participle morpheme.
10. NOUN – It occurs in a noun slot and passes the noun tests: inflects and fits the frame.

Exercise 4.14

1. NOUN – It fails the adjective tests, but it can take noun inflections (*three colors*). It can also take verb inflections (*he colors, colored, has colored, is coloring*).
2. VERB – It fits the verb frame and can take verb inflections.
3. NOUN – It fails the adjective tests, but it can take noun inflections (*three speeches*).
4. NOUN – It fails the adjective tests, but it can take noun inflections (*those humans*).
5. ADJECTIVE – It has an adjective-forming derivational suffix and from it an adverb can be derived with {-ly}. It can be compared (*Her response was more physical than mental*). It fits the frame (*The physical world is very physical*). And it can be qualified for most speakers in sentences like *Theirs was a very physical response*.
6. ADJECTIVE – A prototype: It ends with an adjective-making derivational morpheme {-ible}, it can be compared and qualified, and it fits the adverb frame.
7. ADVERB – A prototype: It contains an adverb-making morpheme {-ly} on an adjective base, it can be compared and qualified, and it fits the adverb frame.
8. ADJECTIVE or NOUN – This one is ambiguous. If you can compare it (*a most European community*) or qualify it (*a very European community*), you are using it as an adjective. However, it is also a noun, and if you think of *European community* as being *a community of Europeans*, then you may have a strong sense that it is a noun modifying a noun.

REVIEW EXERCISES**a. Form Classes**

1. *English*: ADJECTIVE--It passes the adjective tests: *more/most English, very English, The English patient was very English*. Also occurs as a noun designating a nationality group and fits into the noun frame sentence: *The English seem all right*.
2. *memorize*: VERB--Contains a verb-making morpheme {-ize} and accepts verb inflectional morphemes: *memorizes, memorized, memorizing*; can be made into a command; can be made negative; fits the frame sentence.
3. *expanding*: VERB--Contains the verb present participle inflection, and no other part of speech fits in the slot where it occurs.
4. *peripheral*: ADJECTIVE--has adjective-making morpheme {-al}; can be compared with *more, most*; intensifies: *very peripheral*; for some speakers it fits both slots in the frame sentence: *?His peripheral vision is very peripheral*.
5. *specific*: ADJECTIVE--can be compared: *more/most specific*; intensifies with *very*; fits the frame sentence: *His specific answer was very specific*.
6. *decoding*: VERB (gerund)--Contains the verb present participle inflection and occurs in a noun slot as the object of a preposition: *for decoding the structure*.

7. *features*: NOUN. Prototypical noun: can occur with plural and possessive inflections (*features, feature's*); fits the frame sentence (*Her features seem all right*).
8. *reflect*: VERB. Contains a verb-making morpheme {re-}; accepts verb inflections: *reflects, reflected, reflecting*; fits the frame sentence: *That mirror must reflect something*.

Form Classes

1. *file* (a) noun: *Lisa opened a new computer file.*
(b) verb: *She filed her nails while she waited.*
2. *crimson* (a) adjective: *That's a very crimson sunset.*
(b) noun: *The sky is an unusual shade of crimson.*
(c) verb: *The shy young man crimsoned at her approach.*
3. *sorry* (a) adjective: *The bedraggled dog was a sorry sight.*
4. *house* (a) noun: *Our house is near the corner.*
(b) verb: *Where did they house the tornado victims?*
[Do you consider (b) to be the same word as (a)?]
5. *forward* (a) adjective: *That's a very forward child you have.*
(b) verb: *Forward this letter to everyone on the list.*
(c) adverb: *The players took one step forward.*
(d) noun: *Their forward looks eight feet tall.*
6. *eagerly* (a) adverb: *The crowd waited eagerly for Graceland's gates to open.*
7. *fast* (a) adverb: *My new electric car doesn't go very fast.*
(b) adjective: *This year's marathon race was not a fast one.*
[There is a verb *fast*: *Some people fast in order to lose weight*. Do you consider it to be the same word as (a) and (b)?]
8. *beige* (a) noun: *This beige goes well with navy blue.*
(b) adjective: *The new beige rug matches the drapes.*

Subclasses

1. noun, common, animate, nonhuman, male
My pet cow has never seen a bull.
2. adjective, nongradable, attributive and predicative
Eleanor was absent yesterday. We needed the votes of the absent members.
3. noun, abstract, common
The special prosecutor expressed skepticism about Senator Snorf's claims.
4. adverb, manner, comparative
After visiting the dentist, I always floss more carefully for a while.

5. noun, inanimate, common, count
The Beardstown Ladies overestimated the annual return on their stocks.
6. adjective, predicative, not attributive
*The door was ajar when I got home last night. ?*The ajar door alarmed me.*
7. noun, proper, noncount, inanimate
Chinese Communism is different from Russian Communism.
8. adjective, attributive, but not predicative
*My main reason for being here was to get a glimpse of the President. *My reason was main.*

CHAPTER 5 – STRUCTURE-CLASS WORDS

Exercise 5.1

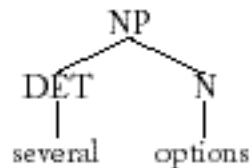
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. The (definite article) | the (definite article) |
| second (ordinal number) | a (indefinite article) |
| this (demonstrative) | the (definite article) |
| | children's (possessive) |
| 2. many (indefinite) | |
| the (definite article) | 5. the (definite article) |
| | third (ordinal number) |
| 3. several (indefinite) | this (demonstrative) |
| the (definite article) | sufficient (indefinite) |
| last (ordinal number) | his (possessive) |
| three (cardinal number) | (Neither of the uses of <i>that</i> in this sentence is as a determiner. The first <i>that</i> stands alone as a pronoun, and the second <i>that</i> is a connector.) |
| 4. Our (possessive) | |
| enough (indefinite) | |
| next (ordinal number) | |

Exercise 5.2

This exercise can best be done in class with the instructor monitoring student efforts.

1. several options

options
 several



2. someone's hat

hat
 someone's

