Practice:
- **Isolate the morphemes** in the following words, and say whether they are bound or free:

Carelessness	Care-less-ness	Friends	Friend-s
Translation	Translat-ion	inadequate	In-adequate
Readers	Read-er-s	disqualified	Disqualified
fishing	Fish-ing	helpful	Help-ful
Movement	Move-men	unacceptable	Un-accept-able
undressed	Un-dress-ed	laughter	Laugh-ter
Knitting needle.	Knitt-ing needle	supportive	Support-ive

Practice 1:
The choice of the allomorphs *-sume-* **or** *-sump-* is determined by the morphemes added to them. (explain in light of the following examples).

(A) Con<u>sume</u>r, con<u>sum</u>ing, con<u>sum</u>able.
(B) con<u>sump</u>tion

Practice 2:
The choice of the allomorphs *-duce or -duct* is determined by the morphemes added to them. (explain in light of the following examples).

(A) pro<u>duc</u>er, pro<u>duc</u>ing, in<u>duc</u>ing,
(B) in<u>duct</u>ion, intro<u>duct</u>ory, pro<u>duct</u>ive, con<u>duct</u>ing
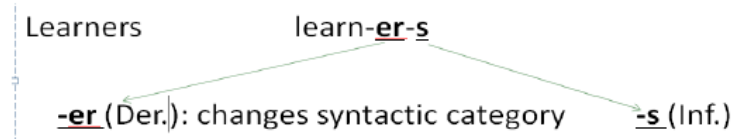
Practice:
Analyze the following words into morphemes using the model given below:

Prefix (es)   Root   Suffix (es)

Example:

inequality	in- equal -ity
- Happily	-happy -ly
- inactive -	In -act -ive
- undercooked -	under -cook -ed
- unlikelihood -	un -like -li -hood
- illogical -	il -logic -al
- relationship	-relat -ion -ship
- ungrammatical -	un -grammatic -al
- sensitivity -	sens -itiv -ity
: inequality	in- equal -ity

prototypical
unfriendliness
interdependence
rudeness

Practice

- Analyze the following words into **morphemes,** indicating **which of these morphemes are derivational and which are inflectional.**

Learners   learn-**er**-**s**

-er (Der.): changes syntactic category   **-s** (Inf.)

Desirable   desir-**able** (Der.)
Disliked   **dis** (Der.)-like-**d** (Inf.)
Loosen   loose-**n** (Der.)
Stupidity   stupid-**ity** (Der.)

More practice:
broaden - width - socialist - falsehood - closure
straighten - clockwise – vaccinate - gangster
warmth hopeless- twofold - trial - accidental – selfish
advisory - likelihood – friendless –idealist - kingdom
boyish –various - stepwise - thankless – global historic – penniless- disclose- begins- wanted- desks.

Broaden (Der) – width(Der) - socialist (Der)- falsehood - closure

straighten - clockwise – vaccinate - gangster

warmth hopeless- twofold - trial - accidental – selfish

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boyish –various - stepwise - thankless – global historic – penniless- disclose- begins(Inf)- wanted(Inf)- desks(Inf).

Practice (1):
- Identify each of the following words as a function or content word, and give the reason:

Tall adjective-content word	dream verb- content word
	go verb- content word
	stream verb- content word
your pronoun-function word	happily adverb – content word

and conjunction- function word	is (in: 'he is playing') auxiliary word- function word
but conjunction- function word	

Practice (2):
- Classify the underlined words in the following passage into content VS function words:
'Sara Ferguson stared out the window of the café. She could not stop thinking about her dad. She was living at home with him, attending college full time. Last night her dad was complaining of chest pain. It really scared her. She had never thought about losing him. Sara was four when her mom died. Her dad had always been there for her. Now she could not stop worrying. He was only 49. She needed him.'

More practice:
- Classify the words in the following passages into content VS function words:
'Sara watched people go in and out of the shoe store across the street. It reminded her of when she was a little girl. Sara started working when she was 10 yrs old. Every Saturday, she walked to work with her dad. He owned a shoe shop in Los Angeles. Sara liked hanging out with her dad.'

'She also enjoyed helping the customers pick out shoes. Her dad paid $1.50 for every pair of shoes she sold. The most money she ever made in one day was $15.00. Sara's dad taught her how to budget her money carefully. Each week, she wrote down how many pairs of shoes she sold. She counted all her money. Then Sara put 75% in a savings account that her dad opened for her. She kept 25% to spend.'

Identify the FINITE /NON-FINITE verbs in the following:

- We shall see him tomorrow	FINITE /NON-FINITE tense – infinite
- John watched the movie	FINITE tense
- John wanted to watch the movie.	FINITE /NON-FINITE tense – infinite
- John must have watched the movie. .	**FINITE /NON-FINITE**
- She told him that they were studying at home.	FINITE /NON-FINITE tense-ing
- Samuel likes tea, but Amy doesn't.	FINITE /NON-FINITE__

Practice:
Which clauses are dependent? Which are independent?
- There's a lot to learn in syntax. (dependent clause)
- He asked me if I arrived safely. (dependent clause)
- If you can't find your way, please ask for help. (dependent clause)
- John having left early, we left too. (dependent clause)

Practice:
Identify the head of the following phrases, and name the type of phrase:
at the airport,pp
read the book,vp
a tough question, np
the man, np
on the sofapp

Practice:

Practice: All of the following sentences have been claimed to be ungrammatical or unacceptable by someone at some time. For each sentence, indicate whether this ungrammaticality is: a universally accepted judgment, or a prescriptive judgment or a descriptive judgment.

- Who did you see in Las Vegas?
- My red is refrigerator.
- My friends wanted to quickly leave the party.
- Bunnies carrots eat.

Who did you see in Las Vegas?
According to the prescriptive rule of the use of 'whom' instead of 'who', this structure is ungrammatical. he correct form according to the above rule is:
Whom did you see in Las Vegas?
according to descriptive grammar, both structures are grammatical since both of them are used by speakers of English.

My red is refrigerator.
This structure is universally accepted as ungrammatical.
This structure does not conform to the descriptive grammar of English.
That is, English speakers do not produce structures like that one.

My friends wanted to quickly leave the party.
According to the prescriptive rule of 'never split an infinitive', this structure is ungrammatical.
The correct form according to the above rule is:
My friends wanted to leave the party quickly.
However, according to descriptive grammar, both structures are grammatical since both of them are used by speakers of English.

Bunnies carrots eat.
- This structure is universally accepted as ungrammatical.
- This structure does not conform to the descriptive grammar of English.
- That is, English speakers do not produce structures like that one.