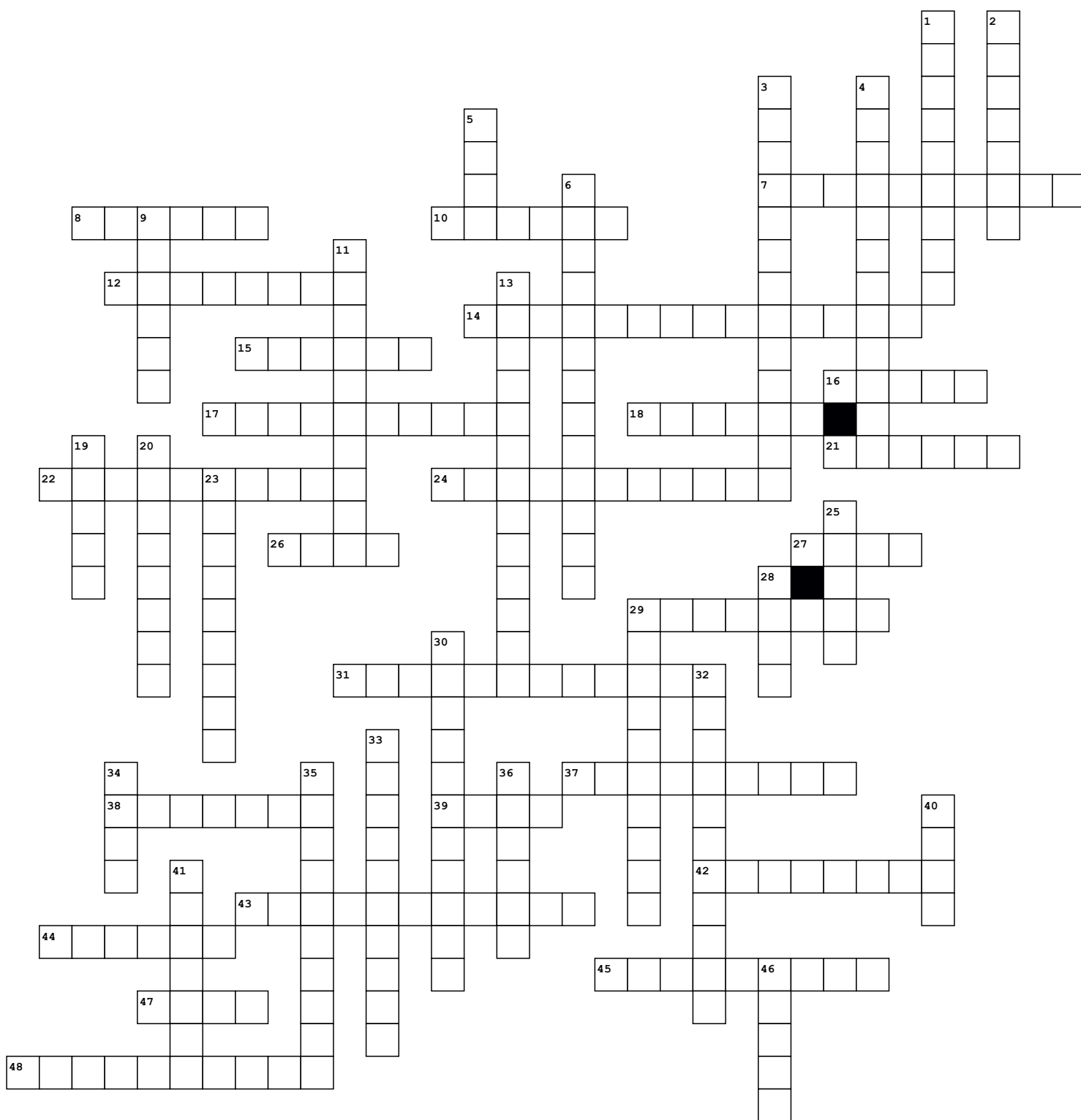


# MORPHOLOGY PUZZLE



## Across

7. Is the part of linguistics which studies words.  
 8. Words that are formed from non-morphemic part of two already existing words.

## Down

1. The alternate forms of a morpheme with the same meaning.

10. A relational specification which is found with adjectives and adverbs.
12. The smallest unit of a word, which has a meaning, lexical or grammatical.
14. General study concerns the duality aspects between sounds and words forms.
15. Qualify verb, fast, slow, loud.
16. An affix that appears inside the root.
17. Morphemes with same form but different meanings.
18. An affix that appears before the root.
21. A category in the grammar of all languages which refers to more than one object. All languages have a particular means for expressing this category, frequently by using a characteristic inflection.
22. A combining of a root with an affix.
24. Roughly the non-phonetic written details of a language.
26. One of the two major lexical categories the other is that of nouns which is used to express a state or an action.
27. A morpheme that conveys the main meaning of the word.
29. A word that contains more than one root.
31. Indicate grammatical roles don't change basic meaning of the word.
37. A form which can be regarded as an exception to a given pattern or rule.
38. A grammatical word — or affix — used to specify a noun as definite or indefinite.
39. One of the major parts of speech which refers to objects in the non-linguistic world or to notions which are regarded as forming entities parallel to real-world objects.
42. Collections of sounds (phones), and correlate with a language's speaking rhythm.
43. On, in, out, up, from, about.
44. A grammatical distinction which applies to the speaker, addressee or person talked about in verbal systems.
45. An affix which wraps around the root.
47. Any element which is postulated by the linguist but which has no realisation in language.
48. When a root has one or more inflected morphemes which are phonetically unrelated to it.
2. Mental dictionary. It list phonemes in its phonemic form.
3. Affixes don't change form when combined.
4. When added to a word, make or derive a new word with a new meaning, something changed.
5. A morpheme that can stand alone as a word.
6. A process which a word or part of a word is repeated.
9. Proper noun becomes a common noun.
11. They proceed nouns in English (a, the, some).
13. The tendency for words in a language to have many morphemes.
19. The morpheme that is added to a root to modify the meaning.
20. A grammatical category which indicates a single occurrence of something.
23. A form class often marked in English by the ability to take the comparative and the superlative suffixes.
25. The morpheme that never occurs as a word on its own.
28. Unit of meaning. Free morpheme.
29. Assigning the base to a different word-class without changing its form.
30. A sound is changed and it produces a morphological change (tense, number, category, etc).
32. The study of language.
33. One of linguistics fields which discuss about word forming.
34. An inflection which indicates the relationship of a noun to other elements in a sentence.
35. A term which refers to the inflections of nouns, pronouns, adjectives.
36. An affix that appears after the root.
40. A part of a word to which prefixes and/or suffixes can be added.
41. The smallest unit of language sounds which can differ the meaning.
46. Any item of language which cannot be broken down any further without a loss of meaning.