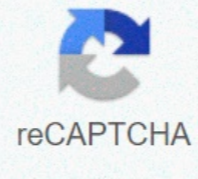




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Cranberry morpheme pdf

Cranberry morphemes examples. Cranberry morphemes. Cranberry morpheme list.

In morphology, a cranberry morpheme is a morpheme (that is, a word element, like the cran- of cranberry) that occurs in only one word. Also called a unique morph(eme), blocked morpheme, and leftover morpheme. Similarly, a cranberry word is a word that occurs in only one phrase, such as the word intents in the phrase all intents and purposes. The term cranberry morpheme was coined by American linguist Leonard Bloomfield in *Language* (1933). These are other closely related and sometimes confused terms with "cranberry morpheme": The bound morphemes in neo-classical compounds have an identifiable meaning, but there are also morphemes that have no clear meaning. In the word cranberry, the part berry is identifiable, and this makes us interpret the word cranberry as denoting a particular kind of berry. Yet, cran- has no particular meaning. . . .

This phenomenon of cranberry morphemes is widespread, and is to be expected since complex words can lexicalize and thus survive, even though one of their constituent morphemes has disappeared from the lexicon. . . . "Cranberry morphemes like English cran- . . . thus form a problem for an exclusively meaning-based definition of the notion morpheme." (Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Morphology*, 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 2007) "Is it possible for a bound morpheme to be so limited in its distribution that it occurs in just one complex word? The answer is yes. This is almost true, for example, of the morpheme leg- 'read' in legible. . . . at least in everyday vocabulary, it is found in only one other word, namely illegible, the negative counterpart of legible. And it is absolutely true of the morphemes cran-, huckle- and gorm- in cranberry, huckleberry and gormless. . . . A name commonly given to such bound morpheme is cranberry morpheme. Cranberry morphemes are more than just a curiosity, because they reinforce the difficulty of tying morphemes tightly to meaning. . . . (You may have noticed, too, that although blackberries are indeed blackish, strawberries have nothing obvious to do with straw; so, even if straw- in strawberry is not a cranberry morpheme, it does not by itself make any predictable semantic contribution in this word.)" (Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. Edinburgh University Press, 2002) "[Peter] Hook reported that cran itself was not a cranberry morpheme: he had seen cranberry harvesting and could vouch for the abundance of cranes as spectator-participants in the process, hence the term cranberry." (Prabal Dasgupta, "Rephrasing the Question of Complex Predicates in Bangla: A Biaxial Approach." *Annual Review of South Asian Languages and Linguistics*: 2012, ed. by Rajendra Singh and Shishir Bhattacharja. Walter de Gruyter, 2012) "An example [of a cranberry word], from many, is the word once-over. If you give someone or something 'the once-over' you make a quick inspection, with a view to deciding on the merits of the person or whatever it may be. The word once-over clearly makes a semantic contribution to the expressions in which it occurs; its meaning, presumably, is 'quick inspection.' To this extent, give someone/something the once-over is interpreted in accordance with the dictionary meaning of once-over. On the other hand, once-over is not freely available to occupy the N-slot of a noun phrase; the word is virtually restricted to occurring in the cited phrase. (Note, in this connection, the virtually obligatory use of the definite determiner.) The phrase, along with its conventional meaning, has to be learned as such." (John R. Taylor, *The Mental Corpus: How Language is Represented in the Mind*. Oxford University Press, 2012) "The morphemes luke-, cran-, -ept, and -kempt . . . appear only in lukewarm, cranberry, inept, and unkempt. We don't use the term lukescold, nor do we use cran- anywhere other than attached to berry, and we don't ever say He is an inept writer, but she is very ept, or Her hair looked kempt. So the rules that attach un- to -kempt or luke- to warm are not productive; they derive only these words. We will also define morphemes such as cran-, luke-, -ept, and -kempt as bound roots because they cannot stand alone as free morphemes and because they don't occur as affixes in other English words." (Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck, *Linguistics for Everyone*. Wadsworth, 2010) Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. Type of bound morpheme In linguistic morphology a cranberry morpheme (also called unique morpheme or fossilized term) is a type of bound morpheme that cannot be assigned an independent meaning and grammatical function, but nonetheless serves to distinguish one word from another.[1] Etymology The eponymous archetypal example is the cran of cranberry. Unrelated to the homonym cran with the meaning "a case of herrings", this cran actually comes from crane (the bird), although the connection is not immediately evident. Similarly, mul (from Latin morus, the mulberry tree) exists only in mulberry.

Phonetically, the first morpheme of raspberry also counts as a cranberry morpheme, even though the word "rasp" does occur by itself. Compare these with blackberry, which has two obvious unbound morphemes ("black" + "berry"), and to loganberry and boysenberry, both of which have first morphemes derived from surnames (James Harvey Logan and Rudolph Boysen, respectively). Examples Other cranberry morphemes in English include: cob in cobweb, from the obsolete word coppe ("spider"). Many elements in English toponyms, such as "-ing" ("Reading," "Dorking," "Washington") from an Old English term meaning "the people of..." or "belonging to..." (Note, however, that the "-ing" at the end of words such as "reading", the verb, is not a cranberry morpheme but rather an affixed morpheme.) dew in dewlap, assuming that the particle popularly associated with literal dew is folk etymology and not lost.



Emergence Cranberry morphemes can arise in several ways: A dialectal word can become part of the standard language in a compound, but not in its root form: e.g. blatherskite ("one who talks nonsense"), as Scots has the word skite ("contemptible person"). A word can become obsolete in its root form but remain current in a compound: e.g. lukewarm from Middle English luke ("tepid"). A compound loanword may have a recognisable native cognate for one element but not the other: e.g. hinterland is from German hinter ("behind") + land ("land"). A loanword may have one part misanalysed to a false cognate: e.g. a taffrail is a type of rail, but the word comes from Dutch tafereel ("carved panel"). See also Look up cranberry, mulberry, gooseberry, raspberry, or blackberry in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Appendix:Orphaned words Fossil word Unpaired word - words like "unkempt", "ruthless" References ^ "Cranberry morpheme", *Lexicon of Linguistics* [1] Retrieved from " From GlottopediaIn morphology, a cranberry morpheme is a type of bound morpheme that cannot be assigned a meaning nor a grammatical function, but nonetheless serves to distinguish one word from the other. Examples The English word cranberry seems morphologically complex, since it must be distinguished from words such as raspberry, blackberry, and gooseberry. Still, cran has no meaning and does not function as an independent word: cranberry is the only word in which cran appears. The existence of cranberry-morphemes plays a role in the discussion whether morphology is word based or morpheme based (e.g. Aronoff 1976). Link Utrecht Lexicon of Linguistics References Aronoff, M. 1976. Word Formation in Generative Grammar. Cambridge, Mass: MIT-press. Spencer, A. 1991. Morphological Theory. Blackwell, Oxford.