Morphology Problem - Turkish

Morphemes that are free in English are bound morphemes in Turkish. Thus, different parts of speech combine to make one word.

a. [deniz]  ‘an ocean’  i. [elim]  ‘my hand’
b. [denize]  ‘to an ocean’  j. [eller]  ‘hands’
c. [denizin]  ‘of an ocean’  k. [difler]  ‘teeth’
d. [eve]  ‘to a house’  l. [difimizin]  ‘of our tooth’
e. [evden]  ‘from a house’  m. [diflerimizin]  ‘of our teeth’
f. [evdiktiden]  ‘from a little house’  n. [eldike]  ‘to a little hand’
g. [denizdikde]  ‘in a little ocean’  o. [denizlerimizde]  ‘in our oceans’
h. [elde]  ‘in a hand’  p. [evdiktlerimizde]  ‘in our little houses’

1. Give the Turkish morpheme that corresponds to each of the following English translations. (Note: the indefinite Determiner ‘a/an’ is a “zero morpheme” i.e. there is no overt morpheme associated with ‘a/an’)

_____ ocean  _____ in  _____ my
_____ house  _____ to  _____ of
_____ hand  _____ from  _____ our
_____ tooth  _____ plural marker  _____ little

2. Which categories, in addition to Plural marker, are represented by the morphemes above? (e.g. noun, Det. etc.)

3. List the order of all morphemes in a Turkish word, by referring to the categories. (If you were to do this for English, you might start by noticing the order: Det + Noun + Plural marker in ‘my hand s.’ Turkish has a different order) To get the full picture, it would be a good idea to look at the most complicated words.)