

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Misan University

College of Education

English Department



Inflectional Vs Derivational Morphemes in English

A Paper submitted to the council of college of Education/University of Misan in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor In English.

Presented by

Sajjad Mohammed Abdullah

Supervised by

Asst.Lect Zainab Alaa Al-Hiloo

2025 A.D.

1446 A.H.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيَكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَى)

(سورة الضحى: آية 5)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

Dedication

To the one whose hand shatters the thrones of cruelty, A beacon of hope in humanity's obscurity. He is the avenger of the righteous Imams' plight, shall banish shadows, and bring forth justice's light. The awaited Imam, the Mahdi, we revere, Son of al-Hasan al-Askari, his coming ever near. May God grant him a swift appearance (zuhoor, appearance). To usher in an era where peace casts out fear.

Acknowledge

This research would not have been possible without the invaluable guidance and support of our supervisor, **Asst.Lect Zainab Alaa Al-Hiloo** deeply grateful for their expertise and mentorship throughout this process.

Also, we would like to thank all the supervisors who provided feedback and assisted in finalizing my research.

Abstract

This study highlights the analysis of derivational and inflectional morphology. Derivational and inflectional morphology are elements explored in the field of morphology for everyday language users. Morphology is the study of "morphemes." Morphs are the smallest units of language and are classified into two categories: free and bound morphemes. The main issue in this study is the analysis of derivational and inflectional morphology. By understanding derivational and inflectional morphology, this study can produce vocabulary in which a single word carries multiple meanings. This research is linked to linguistics and sociolinguistics and adopts a purely qualitative research approach. In this study, the researcher explores the salient dimensions caused by derivational and inflectional morphemes when linked to other morphemes. If a derivational morpheme is linked to a free morpheme, it conveys a different meaning, and the word's classification may even change. An inflectional morpheme, on the other hand, plays a grammatical role when linked to a free morpheme.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subject	Page
Dedication	I
Acknowledge	II
Abstract	III
Table of contents	IV
Introduction	1
Chapter One	2
1.1 What is Morphology?	2
1.2 What is Morpheme?	3
1.3 Types of Morphemes	5
1.4 Free Morpheme	5
1.5 Bound Morpheme	7
Chapter Two	8
2.1 Inflectional Morpheme	8
2.2 Inflectional Morphemes of Nouns	9
2.3 Inflectional Morphemes of verbs	13
2.4 Inflectional Morphemes of Adjective	14
2.5 Derivational morphemes	16
2.6 Derivational Affixation	17
2.7 Derivational Suffixation	18
2.8 Derivational Prefixation	21
Conclusion	22
Bibliography	23

Introduction

In the realm of linguistics, morphemes reign supreme as the fundamental units of meaning. Akin to the building blocks of matter, these miniature linguistic elements combine to form words, imbuing them with meaning and nuance. This scientific exploration seeks to illuminate the nature of morphemes, their diverse forms, and their pivotal role in understanding language.

At the heart of morphology, the study of word structure, lies the concept of the morpheme. These essential units can exist independently as free morphemes, forming complete words like "dog." Alternatively, they might appear as bound morphemes, requiring attachment to another element to convey meaning, exemplified by the "-ed" in "walked." Though seemingly insignificant, these building blocks carry the weight of meaning, transforming mere sounds into comprehensible ideas.

Morphemes exhibit a remarkable diversity in both structure and function. Root morphemes, like "book," serve as the foundation, carrying the core concept. Affixes, such as the pluralizing "-s" or the past tense "-ed," function as modifiers, shaping and expanding that foundational meaning. Further distinctions can be made between derivational affixes, like "-ness" in "happiness" which alters the grammatical category, and inflectional

Chapter One

1.1 What is Morphology?

Morphology is part of the field of linguistics that studies the structure of words. In the most in the morphology, was defined according to the word change and meaning according to the circumstances of changes in word produced by the word form. As a consequence, the morphed would be a science that studies the interior structure of words and changes in the form of words in the words and words. Fromkin explained that the study of the internal structure of words and rules for which words are formed is morphology. From the statement means the study of the internal structure of words, as the rules , so the rules are the words, it's morphology. Morphology discusses the study of the structure of words and words can be formed(Fromkin,2003:76)

In straightforward terms, morphology refers to the examination of words and how they change. As part of linguistics, it is essential for students to learn morphology well. Booij states that morphology helps to gain a clearer view of the principles of grammar and how the rules of natural languages are structured. This means that understanding morphology can enhance our understanding of linguistic rules and the structure of natural language rules. Gaining a solid knowledge of morphology can provide valuable insights into how words are formed and understood, and by studying morphology, one can enhance their linguistic abilities (Booij,2007:25).

The discussion of morphology deals with the study of how words are formed. Lieber states that morphology involves looking at words and how they are formed. This means that understanding words and how they are formed is what

morphology focuses on. Exploring morphology helps us to recognize words and their structure. When learning English, it is essential not only to practice the four skills but also to understand words and how they are formed (Lieber,2009:8).

Moreover, researchers in morphology focus on understanding how words are constructed and the role of affixes. According to Aronoff, morphology in linguistics involves the cognitive system that is engaged in creating words or is the specific area of linguistics that examines words, their inner structures, and their formation processes. Essentially, morphology is a discipline within linguistics that looks into words, their composition, and how they come into being. Additionally, morphology also helps to clarify the different forms a specific lexeme can take in various syntactic situations, and this aspect is usually termed 'inflection. ' In summary, morphology investigates two main functions in language, known as word formation and inflection (Aronoff,Fudeman,2011:2).

Morphology examines how words are structured internally and the guidelines for their formation. It involves studying language, focusing on how words grow, the smallest units of meaning called morphemes, and different combinations of words. Morphology also looks at how words relate to each other, how they appear in phrases, and how they fit into sentence parts. Furthermore, understanding morphology helps to grasp how words are created and used for communication (Hippisley, Stump,2016:6).

1.2 What is Morpheme?

When discussing morphemes, it is important to note that morphology and morphemes are closely linked and inseparable. Morphemes are elements within morphology that focus on the shape and significance of words. This area of study examines basic words along with their affixes. Both affixes and words are included

as morphemes, and they carry meaning. According to Coelho, English words consist of morphemes that can be combined in different manners to alter their meaning or role. This means that by merging morphemes, English words can change both their meaning and function. Generally, a morpheme is regarded as the smallest element in a language that cannot be broken down further, and morphemes can be observed in both written and spoken forms. It is evident that the definition of a morpheme as the smallest meaningful unit relates to how words are formed or how grammatical functions occur (Coelho,2004:98).

Yule explained that a morpheme is the smallest part of language that carries meaning or serves a grammatical purpose. This means a morpheme can be understood as either a grammatical function or the least amount of meaning possible. Another way to describe a morpheme is that it is the tiniest unit in English, which plays a crucial role in how English is used(Yule,2010:67).

The general understanding of a morpheme is that it is the smallest unit that carries meaning. This suggests that each morpheme has a clear meaning that can be recognized. From this explanation, researchers can easily see that a morpheme is the smallest unit that holds meaning, as each one already has significance. While learning English, individuals will encounter words that are commonly used in daily life (Katamba,1993:22).

Morpheme refers to the smallest unit of language that has meaning, whether it's a whole word or a part like a prefix or suffix. It is the tiniest grammatical unit that conveys meaning. However, morphemes are different from words. A morpheme represents the smallest meaningful part of a word or grammatical component, while

a word is a complete linguistic element that provides full meaning (Fromkin, 2003:76).

Unlike morphemes, words can exist independently without needing any other words, but a single word can hold multiple morphemes. Fromkin mentions that one word might consist of either one or several morphemes (Fromkin, 2017:37).

One morpheme: Boy / Desire

Two morphemes: Boy + ish, Desire + able

Three morphemes: Boy + ish + ness, Desire + able + ity

Four morphemes: Gentle + man + li + ness, Undesire + able + ity

More than four: Un + gentle + man + li + ness, Anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + ism.

1.3 Types of Morphemes

In morpheme, there are several types that are owned by morpheme. Alexander Tokar said morphemes are usually classified into free and bound morphemes." In this case, there are two types of morpheme they are free and bound morpheme, as follow(Tokar, 2012,26).

1.4 Free Morpheme

A free morpheme refers to a kind of morpheme that can exist independently, without the need for any additional affixes. According to Trask, the word happy is an example of a free morpheme since it can function on its own as a complete word. This indicates that a free morpheme does not require another morpheme to exist as

a word. Some words already convey meaning by themselves without needing any added affixes. Free morphemes consist of words that we regularly use in speech or writing. Moreover, the majority of the words created by people are free morphemes, which can stand alone and carry meaning without incorporating other morphemes. Additionally, free morphemes are often referred to as unbound morphemes. Words that have standalone meanings can be classified as free morphemes. Other terms for free morphemes include root words, stem words, or base words (Trask,1999:129).

Booij states that the verbal morpheme 'buy' is classified as a free or lexical morpheme because it can stand alone as a word. This classification is due to its ability to exist independently, leading to the term free or lexical morpheme being used for the verbal morpheme 'buy' (Booij,2007:9).

It is important to understand the different kinds of free morphemes when learning English.

Free morphemes can be divided into two groups:

a. Lexical Morpheme

Lexical morphemes are types of morphemes that can exist independently and can also include an affix, such as a prefix or suffix. According to Kristin Lems, lexical morphemes encompass nouns, verbs, adjectives, certain prepositions, and adverbs. This means that Lems classifies nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and specific prepositions as lexical morphemes, for example: Walk (verb), chair (noun), smart (adjective)(Lems,2010:96).

b. Functional Morphemes

They are free morphemes which have little or no meaning on their own, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentences. (Zapata, 2007:1).

They indicate grammatical details or logical connections within a sentence. Some examples of functional morphemes are words like of, the, she, and, along with modal auxiliary verbs like can, and auxiliary verbs such as is, as well as conjunctions like but, prepositions like at, articles like the, pronouns like she, and modal auxiliary verbs like can (Katamba, Stonham, 2006:4243).

1.5 Bound Morpheme

Another kind of morpheme is the bound morpheme. A bound morpheme is one that cannot exist independently. According to Hamwand, a bound morpheme is only present as a component of another word. This indicates that bound morphemes occur solely in the context of other words (Hamwand, 2011:14).

Other definitions of bound morphemes also exist. According to Plag, a bound morpheme is one that can only appear when it is connected to another morpheme. a bound morpheme cannot function alone; it needs another morpheme to support it. A bound morpheme cannot exist by itself without being combined with an additional morpheme (Plag, 2003:73).

Chapter Two

2.1 Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morphology alter the form of a word in order to indicate certain grammatical properties such as plurality, as the (-s) of magazines does, or past tense, as the (-ed) of kicked does. English has only eight inflectional morphemes with the properties they indicate(Bauer,1938,126_127).

Inflectional morphemes are always the final morphemes of a word. They are always suffixes. Only one inflectional morpheme can be added to a word. Inflectional morphemes are essential for the correct production and understanding of grammatical or structural elements of speech (DeCapua,2008:55).

Yule describes inflectional morphemes as a collection of bound morphemes that do not create new words within a language. Instead, they serve to signal different grammatical functions of a word. Inflectional morphemes indicate whether a word is singular or plural, whether it is in the past tense or not, and whether it expresses a comparative or possessive form(Yule,2006:64).

According to DeCapua, "inflectional morphemes are a small fixed group of eight grammatical units. While they do not add significant meaning, they perform a grammatical role like indicating plural forms or verb tenses. These morphemes modify a word's form but do not alter its category or meaning"(DeCapua, 2008:38).

Robinson notes that "inflectional morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and have a grammatical function. Unlike derivational morphemes, adding an inflectional morpheme does not form a new word. As a result, a word with

an inflectional morpheme remains in the same lexical class as its base form"(Robinson,2013: 308).

Cyckens states that "inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that does not assign or change the set of inflectional morphemes associated with a stem(Cyckens,2007:634).

Angel states that "an inflectional morpheme is a type of morpheme added to a base (root) that alters the meaning of a word but does not change its part of speech(Angel,2009:22).

2.2 Inflectional Morphemes of Nouns

In English, most count nouns exist in two forms: singular and plural. For any noun lexeme X, there are only two grammatical forms, referred to as 'singular of X' and 'plural of X'. These forms differ in number. For instance, the lexeme "cat" has a singular form "cat," which is made up of one morpheme, and a plural form "cats," which combines the root cat with the suffix (s). Only count nouns can have plural forms. The regular plural is formed by adding the inflection (s) at the end of a count noun. While the majority of count nouns in English adopt the plural (s) inflection, there are some exceptions. Certain count nouns do not have a plural form, such as one sheep, two sheep, or ten deer, and phrases like fifteen deer, as well as terms that always conclude with 's' but are not plural, like series or politics. Some irregular nouns alter the internal vowel of the root, specifically, an allomorph of the root that features a different vowel from the singular, for instance, teeth, feet, and geese. (McCarthy,2002:43).

Nouns with irregular plurals are typically those that follow older forms of English or come from Latin or Greek, which leads them to use the plural rules from those languages. For words taken from Latin or Greek, many eventually start using the common English plural ending (s). This is why we encounter terms like syllabus, which has two ways to be pluralized: the traditional syllabi and the standard English syllabuses. Because there aren't many of these exceptions, they are relatively easy for ESL/EFL learners to understand (DeCapua,2008:67).

English plural noun endings, regardless of their morphological type, create words that cannot be used in some sentence situations where the singular form (root or base) is acceptable. On the other hand, these plural versions can be found in contexts where singular forms are not allowed. For instance, "the horses" can be placed before verbs like eat, sleep, or are working, while "the horse" may be used before verbs like eats, sleeps, or is working, where "the horses" cannot be used. Consequently, these forms, along with the concept of number in English nouns (and also in the aspects of English verbs that are formally marked), are considered inflectional. The very few unpaired plural noun forms in English, such as cattle (as in "the cattle are grazing") that do not have a singular form, are not enough to change the overall understanding of English noun plurals. (Robins,1980:193).

Nouns can be categorized as either singular or plural, indicating quantity. For example, "cat" and "cats. " The plural form typically adds s, which is the most frequent way to indicate the plural of nouns. However, there are variations in how we pronounce this regular plural form. We use [ez] as in "place" and "places," when the sound before it is sibilant. We use [z] as in "mug" and "mugs," when it follows a

vowel or a voiced consonant. In some cases, we use [s] as in "book" and "books," when the sound before it is voiceless(Lockley,2014:3).

Despite this, there are also different plural forms to consider.

1. Diploma

2. Oxen

3. Sheep

In the case of "diploma," the plural is marked by the morpheme a. We do not use "diplomes" (a madeup word) because "diploma" comes from Latin and retains its original plural structure (in Latin, the plural for feminine words ends with a).

For "oxen," the plural is represented by en, which is rare in English. This form also has its roots in Latin.

On the other hand, "sheep" illustrates another concept I mentioned before: a zero morpheme. The distinction between singular and plural is only clear from the context(ibid).

In English, many countable nouns come in two forms: singular and plural. Take the word book; its singular version is book, which contains just one morpheme. In contrast, the plural version is books, containing two morphemes: the root book and the suffix s. Only countable nouns have plural forms. The standard way to create a plural in English involves adding the s suffix to the end of a count noun (Nurhayati,2020:53).

Not every noun can form a possessive by adding the suffix 's' to show ownership. Some nouns that can use the inflectional possessive 's' typically include: time, creatures, individuals, and collectives(ibid,54)

Usually, inanimate nouns do not use the inflectional ending s, but there are specific inanimate nouns that do accept the possessive s. Nouns that are not living or do not have feelings are classified as inanimate nouns. These often include collective nouns that refer to groups like team, company, committee, or government. Most inanimate nouns indicate possession using an "of phrase. " For example: the back of the desk, rather than the desk's back(ibid,54_55).

Pluralism consists of various inflectional operations. When nouns are inflected, their forms change to suit certain inflectional properties through special Sffs. English nouns have very few inflectional forms. There is no such thing as a case (Huddleston,1984: 227-8).

Another Sff is the possessive Sff where the distinctive spelling form (-s) is used for both Sffs, although the possessive is written as {-'s}. The symbol {-S1) for plural and {-S2) for possessive is used to specify them. On this basis, nouns have a form that is usually inflected for number and case (plural and possessive) (Huddleston,Pullum,2005:82)

For Examples

Stem/Singular/student

Stem/Plural/students

Possessive/Singular/student's

Possessive/plural/students'

Thus, nouns have only four forms in English. These are the basic singular, the plural and the possessive forms added to the singular and plural forms (Willis,1975:5).

In the noun model, not all nouns have all four forms. Most nouns have both singular and plural forms (Trask,1999:39-40).

Many nouns do not have a possessive form as "structure" replaces {-S2] Sff as in saying the roof of the room rather than the roof of the room (Stageberg,1971:120).

2.3 Inflectional Morphemes of verbs

Changing the shape of verbs is important for their conjugation. The internal changes connected with verb shapes include person, number, tense, aspect, and mood(Strang1968:142).

The shape of a verb is created by modifying the base form. This is only applicable in the present tense, specifically when the subject is he, she, or it (the thirdperson singular pronouns): 5) She walks to school.) Amy writes poetry(Gerald Nelson,2001:41).

In many languages, verbs are more morphologically complex than any other type of word. Inflectional categories provide additional details about the event, state, process, or action that the verb represents. Tense and aspect are essential categories of verbs. The aspect that describes an unfinished action is known as imperfective (or

progressive), while the one that indicates an action that has been completed is referred to as perfective (or perfect) aspect(Katamba1993:220).

The forms of grammar are explained in relation to tense. Various tenses are shown through verb endings or helper verbs (Frank.1993:49).

It should be noted that English is said to have only two tenses from a morphological standpoint: the past and the present (Allerton,1979:247)

In nouns, number means something different compared to its meaning in verbs. For verbs, number is a dependent grammatical aspect because it relies on the subject's number, which is a matter of agreement rather than an intrinsic quality of the verb itself (Strang,1968:142).

English verbs have a greater variety of grammatical forms compared to nouns and adjectives (Kuiper,Allan,1996:138).

These changes occur by adding an INF to the base form, which can be identified as VO, Vs, Ved, Ving, and Ven (Leech,2006:54).

The inflections that matter include the base form, the 3rd person singular tense ending s, the past tense ending ed, the present participle ending ing, and the past participle ending ed or en (Radford,1997: 30).

2.4 Inflectional Morphemes of Adjective

Comparative is an adjective category found in many languages including English, and can be of equal, greater, or lesser degree (Allerton,1979:248).

For higher degree comparison, English has three terms for comparing declensions: absolute, comparative, and superlative (Greenbaum,Nelson,2002:97).

The simplest version of an adjective is known as the absolute form. Some grammar books refer to it as plain or positive. In this discussion(ibid)

There is also a grammatical way of expressing higher degree by using the pre-modifiers more and most for comparison and superlative respectively which is called periphrastic (Crystal,2003:199).

It is one of the characteristics of adjectives in which the comparative and superlative forms are formed by taking (-er) and (-est) (Greenbaum,Quirk,1990:129).

The inflection of adjectives is relatively simple and regular: {-er) /ə(r)/ and {-est] /ist/, which are constant in form in the vast majority of adjectives (Gleason,1961:104).

Regular declensions sometimes involve changes in pronunciation and spelling (Lesch, Svartvik, 1994: 255).

Adjectives inflect to show contrast between positive, comparative and superlative forms (Huddleston•Pullum, 2005:112).

Comparatives are used to describe something that has a greater quality than another. Qualitative adjectives are made up of adjectives that start with (-er). Comparatives are used to compare a person, thing, action, event or group to another person or thing, etc. For example: Max is taller than Tom (Sinclair,2005:85).

Morphological adjectives change their form quite distinct from how nouns and verbs are contrasted. When it comes to adjectives, the choice is based on reference rather than strict grammar rules. For instance, the phrase The small girl are presenting a bouquet is incorrect. It needs to be corrected to either The small girl is presenting a bouquet or The small girls are presenting a bouquet. Now, if we focus on the reference involving one girl, the correct sentence would be The smaller girl is presenting a bouquet (Strang, 1968:134).

This selection of smaller from the series of small, smaller, smallest is like a selection from lexical items not like a selection from items of grammatical paradigms. Formally, the (er) and (-est) Sffs are like inflections, but functionally they are like derivational morphemes. Grammatical predication can be made about the selection of the form by using than (ibid).

2.5 Derivational morphemes

Derivation involves forming new words by changing a base without adding other bases. This process usually results in a shift in the part of speech (Subroto, 2012, 19).

A derivational morpheme is a type of bound morpheme that attaches to a root word to form a new word that belongs to a different part of speech. When a derivational affix is added to a word's root, it may change the word's grammatical category or part of speech (Kolanchery, 2015:161).

Bauer focuses on the topic of derivation, describing it as somewhat the opposite of inflection. Derivation is a morphological process that creates new

lexemes and presents a derivational paradigm to illustrate how derivation works (Bauer,1983:11_26).

For example, when the suffix -ness is added to the adjective "good", the adjective "good" changes to the noun "goodness". Restricted morphemes, such as -ly-ful, -cation, -dom, and ship, are called derivational suffixes, and may give a different grammatical function or simply result in new words without changing the part of speech (Fromkin,2014:45).

2.6 Derivational Affixation

Affixation is the process where one or more affixes are added to a root, which is the most common form of derivation. For example, the word derivation illustrates this. This term encompasses both prefixation and suffixation (Metz,1915:90).

Affixation refers to the method of creating new words from existing ones using affixes. There are two types of affixes: inflectional affixes and derivational affixes (Plag,2003:107).

Todd provides an explanation regarding inflectional affixes, stating that derivational affixes usually lead to a change in word class. For example, the verb "attract" turns into the adjective "attractive. " In contrast, inflectional suffixes do not change the class of a word. Inflectional morphology is present in nouns, pronouns, and verbs(Todd,1987:4546).

Affixation involves adding an affix to the root word on either its left or right side. When the affix is placed at the end of the root, it's known as a suffix. An example of this is the transformation of the word "utter" into "utterance. "

Conversely, when an affix is positioned before the root, it is termed a prefix. An example would be changing “direct” to “indirect.” Both prefixes and suffixes are types of affixes that can be joined to base words or to different combinations of morphemes (Wardhaugh, 1977:84).

Matthews describes affixation through two main traits. The first trait signifies that the result of this action combines with an extra morpheme. The second trait indicates that the added component, known as the affix, remains unchanged; it consistently stays the same, regardless of the specific base to which it is applied. He further clarifies that the methods of affixation can be categorized as prefixation, suffixation, or infixation, based on whether the affix is placed before the base, after it, or at a certain location within it (Matthews, 1991:131).

2.7 Derivational Suffixation

Suffixation refers to the process of adding a suffix to a base word, which often, but not always, results in a shift in the word class. The author further argues that suffixes play a limited role in meaning; their main purpose is to alter the grammatical function of the base word. Even though suffixes are not exclusively linked to a specific word class, it is helpful to categorize them based on the word class formed when they are attached to a base. This is why we refer to noun suffixes, verb suffixes, and so on. Additionally, as certain suffixes are commonly used with specific bases from particular word classes, it is also practical to label them as denominational suffixes, deadjectival suffixes, and so forth (Quirk, 1985:1520_1546).

According to Katamba, a suffix is an affix that is added to the end of a base word, for instance (Katamba, 2005:39).

Teach_er

Happi_ness

Fear_less.

Suffixes act as additions that we place at the end of words to form new categories of words or to offer extra details. For example, the suffix "er" is normally used to make nouns that indicate the person who carries out an action. When we add "er" to the verb "teach," it results in the noun "teacher," which refers to someone who teaches. In the same way, the suffix "ment" is often used to create nouns from verbs. By adding "ment" to the verb "develop," we get the noun "development," which represents the process of development(McMahon,2004:65).

Me.Charty states that a suffix appears at the end of words. It assists in grasping the meaning of unfamiliar words. Four types of suffixes exist: nominal, verbal and adjectival suffixes (Me.Charty,1987:56).

1) Nominal Suffixes

Nominal suffixes refer to the endings added to words that create abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and other nouns. These abstract nouns can represent actions, outcomes of actions, or related ideas, as well as characteristics, traits, and similar concepts (Plag, 2003:86_92).

Nominal suffixes are attached to bases of nouns, verbs, or adjectives to form new nouns. For instance, when we take the adjective kind and attach the suffix ness (which refers to "the state or quality of being X"), we form the word kindness, which

means "the state or quality of being kind. " According to Plag, this suffix is viewed as the most productive in the English language(*ibid*).

2) Verbal Suffixes

Bauer identifies two main suffixes that are used to form verbs from nouns and adjectives: ify and ize. When creating verbs from adjectives, ify means "to make X," as seen in the word simplify derived from simple. However, when verbs are formed from nouns, the meaning changes slightly to "to turn into X," such as mummify coming from mummy. According to Bauer and Huddleston (2002), although this suffix has not been widely used in the past to create many words, it is still effective for making new words. They provide the example yupify, which highlights current productivity since the term yuppie (a recently coined acronym with the suffix ie) has recently entered the English language (Bauer, Huddleston, 2002:1715).

3) Adjectival Suffixes

An adjectival suffix, known as an adjective suffix or an adjectivilizer, is a type of bound morpheme that attaches to the end of a free morpheme to create an adjective. This free morpheme may be a noun, a verb, or another adjective. For instance, the morpheme ure relies on the free morpheme erase to produce the noun erasure, which refers to the process of erasing something (Hamawand, 2011:137).

2.8 Derivational Prefixation

Quirk describes the act of prefixation as the process of adding a prefix to the front of a base word. This usually does not involve changing the class of the word, although it may do so at times (Quirk, 1985:1520).

Falk states that a prefix is an Aff that is added to the start of a base word. For instance, *un* in *unable* and *mis* in *misunderstanding* are examples of prefixes (Falk, 1978:29).

Conclusion

This examination of morphology has conducted a detailed analysis of the mechanisms involved in word formation and semantic representation within language. The study has carefully examined the basic units of meaning, known as morphemes, and their various forms such as roots, bases, stems, prefixes, suffixes, free, bound, inflectional and derivational morphemes. This thorough investigation has led to a deeper understanding of the complex processes that languages utilize to create words, encode grammatical information, and expand their vocabulary dynamically. Our research has highlighted the crucial role of productive morphological processes in driving the growth of vocabulary. Languages, which are not static entities, exhibit remarkable adaptability by using morphemes to create new words and express emerging concepts. Additionally, we have explored the diverse functions of morphemes, including their impact on word structure, conveying meaning, and shaping grammatical categories. The importance of morphological analysis goes beyond simply breaking down words into their component parts. It encourages a profound recognition of the efficiency and creativity inherent in human languages. By closely examining morphemes and the processes that govern them, we gain valuable insights into the fundamental principles of human communication and the exceptional ability of language to articulate a wide range of ideas and experiences. Recognizing the breadth and complexity of the field of morphology is important. Research is currently being conducted in a number of fascinating areas, including exceptional morphology (which studies irregular word production) and the complex interactions between morphology and other language domains such as syntax and phonology. However, the basic ideas presented in this work provide a solid framework for comprehending the intriguing field of word construction and the indisputable significance of morphemes as the building blocks of language.

Bibliography

Alexander Tokar, Introduction to English Morphology (Peter Lang:2012)

Allerton D. J. (1979). Essentials of Grammatical Theory. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Andrea DeCapua. (2008). Grammar for Teachers A Guide to American English for Native and Non-Native Speakers, New York: Library of Congress.

Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy. (2002). An Introduction to English Morphology Words and Their Structure. Edinburgh University Press Ltd.

Andrew Hippisley and Gregory Stump, The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology (Cambridge University Press: 2016)

Bauer, L. (1983). English Word-formation. Cambridge: CUP. ISBN 0521 28492 0

Bauer, L., & Huddleston, R. (2002). Lexical word-formation. In Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum. (eds.) The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Carol A. Angel!. (2009). Language Development and Disorders: A Case Study Approach, London: Cambridge University Press.

Crystal, David. (2003). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 5th ed. Oxford: Blackwell.

Dirk Geeraerts. Hubert Cuyckens. (2007). The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati. AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY.
Diterbitkan oleh:(Akademia Pustaka Perum. BMW Madani Kavling 16,
Tulungagung 2020)

Elizabeth Coelho. Adding English: A Guide to Teaching in Multilingual Classrooms.
(Pippin Publishing Corporation, 2004)

English Grammar for Today: A New Introduction, 2nd ed. New York: Palgrave
Macmillan.

Falk, Julia S. (1978). Linguistics and Language: A survey of basic Concepts and
Implications, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Francis Katamba, Modern Linguistics Morphology, (St. Martin's Press New York:
1993)

Francis Katamba. (2005). English Words: Structure, History Routledge; 2 edition.

Frank, Marcella. (1993). Modern English: A practical reference Guide, 2nd ed. New
Jersey: Regents/ Prentice Hall.

Fromkin, Victoria, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, 2014"An Introduction to
Language" (tenth edition) (Wadsworth, Cengage Learning)

George Yule. (2006). *The Study of Language*, Cambridge University Press.

George Yule. *The Study of Language* 4th edition. (Cambridge University Press: 2010)

Gerald Nelson. (2006). *English: An Essential Grammar*, New York Library of Congress.

Gleason, H. A. (1961). *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*, rev. ed. London: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Greenbaum, Sidney and Gerald Nelson (2002). *An Introduction to English Grammar*, 2nd ed. London: Longman.

Greenbaum, Sidney and Randolph Quirk (1990). *A Student's Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.

Greet Booij, *The Grammar of Words-An Introduction to Morphology* (2nd edition) (Oxford University Press:2007)

Huddleston, Rodney (1984). *Introduction to the Grammar of English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Huddleston, Rodney and Geoffrey K. Pullum (2005). *A Student's Introduction to English Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, (Cambridge University Press: 2003)

Katamba, Francis (1993). *Morphology*. London: Macmillan Press LTD.

Katamba, Francis. and Stonham, John. Morphology. New York: PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, 2006

Kolanchery, G. (2015). Analytical Components of Morphology In Linguistics. Global English-Oriented Research Journal.

Kristin Lems, Leah D. Miller and Tenena M. Soro, Teaching Reading to English Language Learners Insights from Linguistics, (The Guilford Press: 2010)

Kuiper, Koenraad and W. Scott Allan (1996). An Introduction to English Language: Sound, word and Sentence. Hampshire: Macmillan.

Laurie Bauer. (1938). English Word-Formation, Cambridge Cambridge University Press.

Leech, Geoffery and Jan Svartvik. (1994). A Communicative Grammar of English, 2nd ed. London and New York: Longman.

Leech, Geoffrey, Margaret Deuchar and Robert Hoogenraad (2006).

Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, What is Morphology?.(2 edition), (Blackwell's,2011)

Matthews, P. H. (1991). Morphology. Cambridge: CUP. Second edition, ISBN 0521 42256 6

McMahon, A. M. S. (2004). *Language essentials: An introduction to the study of language* (2nd ed.). Blackwell Publishing.

Peter Robinson. (2013). *The Rutledge Encyclopedia of Second Language Acquisition*, Cambridge University Press.

Quirk, R. et al. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. NY: Longman. ISBN 0 582 51734 6

Radford, Andrew (1997). *Syntax: A minimalist Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. RL.Trask, Key Concepts n Language and Linguistics.

Robin, R.H. 1980. *General Linguistics An Introductory Survey*: London: Longman.

Rochelle Lieber. *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge University Press:2009)

Sina Lockley. *Inflectional and Derivational Morphology. A Comparison*. GRIN Verlag ‘ Open Publishing GmbH 2014.

Sinclair, John, Lorena Knight and Michela Clari. (2005). *Collins Cobuild English, Grammar*. Glasgow: Harpercollins.

Stageberg. Norman C. (1971). *An Introductory English Grammar*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Strang, Barbra M. H. (1968). *Structure*, 2nd ed. London: Edward Arnold.

Subroto (2012). An Introduction to Modern English Word-Formation. London: Longman.

Todd, Loreto. 1987. Working With Affixes, Yogyakarta. Kanisius,

Trask, R.L. (1999). Language: The Basics, 2nd ed. London: Routledge.

Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas. An Introduction to Language, 7th edition. (Library of Congress cataloging-in Publication 2003).

Victoria Fromkin. Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, An Introduction to Language, 11th edition (Library of congress, 2017).

Wardhaugh, Ronald. Introduction to Linguistics. Second Edition. New York: McGraw Hill, Inc., (1977).

Willis, Hulon (1975). A Brief handbook of English. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

Zapata, Argenis. (2007) Types of Words and Word- Formation. Processes in English.

Zeki Hamawand, Morphology in English. (New York: British Library, 2011).