

Morphology

Morphemes

What is **morphology**? • is the study of the structure of words; the component of the grammar that includes the rules of word formation. •

ما هو علم الصرف؟ هو دراسة بنية الكلمات؛ وهو أحد مكونات القواعد النحوية التي تتضمن قواعد تكوين الكلمات. •

Morpheme • the smallest unit of linguistic meaning or function that cannot be dissected into smaller units.

المورفيم • أصغر وحدة من المعنى اللغوي أو الوظيفة التي لا يمكن تقسيمها إلى وحدات أصغر

1. One morpheme words: boy, desire
2. Two morpheme words: boyish, desirable
3. Three morpheme words: boyishness, desirability

***A base morpheme, also known as a root or a stem, is the fundamental unit of meaning in a word.**

المورفيم الأساسي المعروف أيضًا باسم الجذر أو الساق، هو الوحدة الأساسية للمعنى في الكلمة.

***It is the part of the word that carries the core semantic content and cannot be further divided into smaller units of meaning without losing its meaning.**

هو الجزء من الكلمة الذي يحمل جوهر المعنى، ولا يمكن تقسيمه إلى وحدات معنى أصغر دون فقدان معناه.

- Base morphemes serve as the foundation of word formation and are combined with affixes (prefixes and suffixes) and other morphemes to create new words.

• تُشكّل المورفيمات الأساسية أساس تكوين الكلمات، وتُدمج مع اللواحق (البادئات واللواحق) والمورفيمات الأخرى لتكوين كلمات جديدة.

- For example, the word "unhappiness" is made up of the base morpheme "happy" and the prefix "un-", which gives it the **opposite** meaning.

FREE MORPHMES

Some morphemes like boy, desire, gentle, and man may constitute words by themselves. These are free morphemes.

Free morphemes are either

Lexical (open class content)

Nouns(girl)

Verbs (love)

Adjectives(pretty ,slow)

Adverbs (away, fast)

or.....

functional (Closed class content)

* **prepositions**(in, at , on)

***Conjunctions**(and ,or)

***Articles**(the, an, a)

***Pronouns**(she,they...)

***Aux** verbs (is, are, am)

***Demonstratives** (this,that)

***Comparatives** (more,than)

***Quantifiers** (all, some)

A **free morpheme** is also called a **root**, which is the element that
Remains when all bound morphemes are detached from the word.

• يُطلق على المورفيم الحر أيضًا اسم الجذر، وهو العنصر الذي يبقى عندما يتم فصل جميع المورفيمات المرتبطة عن الكلمة.

BOUND MORPHEMES الارتباطية

Bound morphemes are subcategorized into.....

***AFFIXES**

***BOUND BASES**

*** Contracted Forms**

AFFIXES اللواحق

AFFIXES are subcategorized into

***Derivational (prefixes, affixes)**

*** Inflectional(suffixes)**

A derivational morphemes is defined as a morpheme added to free morpheme to form a new word, possibly, but not necessarily, resulting in a change **in syntactic category**

تُعرَّف الصرفيات المشتقة أو الاشتقاقية: بأنها صرف يُضاف إلى صرف حر لتكوين كلمة جديدة، مما قد يؤدي، ولكن ليس بالضرورة، إلى تغيير في الفئة النحوية.

for example, adding the suffix –ify to an adjective like simple to form the verb simplify.

Prefixes of derivational like (pre, un , con, dis , re ...)

Suffixes of derivational like (er , ness , ly , ify , ist , ment, ful)

The following is a list of derivational morphemes that change the grammatical class of the free morpheme:

قائمة بالصيغ الاشتقاقية التي تغير الفئة النحوية للصيغة الحرة:

Morphology

Noun to Adjective

boy + -ish
virtu + -ous
Elizabeth + -an
pictur + -esque
affection + -ate
health + -ful
alcohol + -ic

Verb to Noun

acquitt + -al
clear + -ance
accus + -ation
sing + -er
conform + -ist
predict + -ion

Adjective to Adverb

exact + -ly

Noun to Verb

moral + -ize
vaccin + -ate
hast + -en

Adjective to Noun

tall + -ness
specific + -ity
feudal + -ism
free + -dom

Verb to Adjective

read + -able
creat + -ive
migrat + -ory
run(n) + -y

Some derivational morphemes do not change the grammatical class of the free morpheme, for instance:

بعض الصرفيات الاشتقاقية لا تغير الفئة النحوية للصرفية الحرة، على سبيل المثال:

Noun to Noun

friend + -ship
human + -ity
king + -dom
New Jersey + -ite
vicar + -age
Paul + -ine
America + -an
humanit + -arian
mono- + theism
dis- + advantage
ex- + wife
auto- + biography

Verb to Verb

un- + do
re- + cover
dis- + believe
auto- + destruct

Adjective to Adjective

pink + -ish
red + -like
a- + moral
il- + legal
in- + accurate
un- + happy
semi- + annual
dis- + agreeable
sub- + minimal

An inflectional suffix

inflectional is a bound grammatical morpheme that is affixed to a word according to rules of syntax, e.g., third-person singular verbal suffix -s.

اللاحقة التصريفية هي مورفيم نحوي مرتبط يُضاف إلى الكلمة وفقًا لقواعد النحو، على سبيل المثال، لاحقة الفعل المفرد للشخص الثالث -s.

An inflectional suffix like(ing, er ,s, s, s. en , ed)

Note • Consequently, an inflectional suffix cannot change the grammatical category of the morpheme to which it is attached.

لا يمكن لللاحقة التصريفية أن تغير الفئة النحوية للمورفيم الذي ترتبط به.

- The following is the list of inflectional morphemes that exist in the English language:

English Inflectional Morphemes

-s	third-person singular present
-ed	past tense
-ing	progressive
-en	past participle
-s	plural
-'s	possessive
-er	comparative
-est	superlative

Examples

She wait-s at home.
She wait-ed at home.
She is eat-ing the donut.
Mary has eat-en the donuts.
She ate the donut-s.
Disa's hair is short.
Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
Disa has the short-est hair.