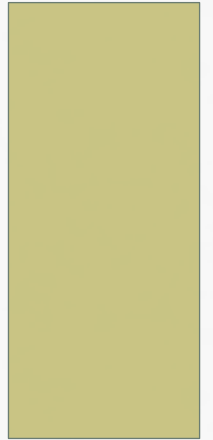


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

A WORD AND ITS PARTS

**ROOTS, AFFIXES AND
THEIR SHAPES**



OVERVIEW

- Taking word apart
- Kinds of morpheme
- Morpheme and their allomorphs
- Identifying morphemes independently of meaning
- conclusion

word

“A single distinct meaningful elements of speech or writing is called word”

Example: rock, book, land etc.

Lexeme (lexical items)

“Lexeme is a set of linguistic signs which share the same lexical meaning but different in their grammatical form. Headword in a dictionary are lexeme.

Example: (Give) gives, giving, gave and given.

- There is an important point to be made difference between word that are lexical item and words that are not.
- Words that are not lexical items must be complex, they are composed of two or more morphemes.

Mono-morphemic: The words that are lexical items are mono-morphemic words. Consist of just one morpheme. Eg. Boy, girl

Poly-morphemic: The words that are not lexical items and they consist of two or more morphemes. Eg. Taken (take-en) Befriended (be-friend-ed)

Morphology:

- The science of smallest grammatical unit of language
- Study the patterns of word forms
- The science of formation of words including inflectional, derivational and composition.

Morpheme:

"It can be defined as the smallest meaningful grammatical unit of language that cannot be further divided".

Example: Knicker Bocker (single long morpheme but multi-syllabic)

Kind of Morphemes:

There are two kinds of morphemes in English language.

1. Free morpheme
2. Bound morpheme

Free morpheme:

It can stand independently as a word in English language.

Example: Dog, city, town

Free morpheme is divided further into two branches.

1. Lexical morpheme
2. Functional morpheme

Lexical morpheme: They have meanings by themselves.

Eg. Food, boy, door

Functional morpheme: These morphemes have job to make relation between two morphemes in a sentence.

Eg. And, on, can

Bound morpheme:

Bound morphemes are not stand independently but they are attached with free morpheme and change their grammatical category.

Eg. (ing, ed, un, s, es, est)

Bound morpheme is further divided into:

1. Derivational morpheme
2. Inflectional morpheme

Derivational morpheme: It change the grammatical category of the word.

Eg. Care (N) – careful (Adj), read (V) – readable (Adj)

Inflectional morpheme: It gives extra grammatical information about the words already existing meaning.

EG. Cat – cat, walk - walking

Morpheme

Free

lexical

Teach, boy

functional

And, on, so

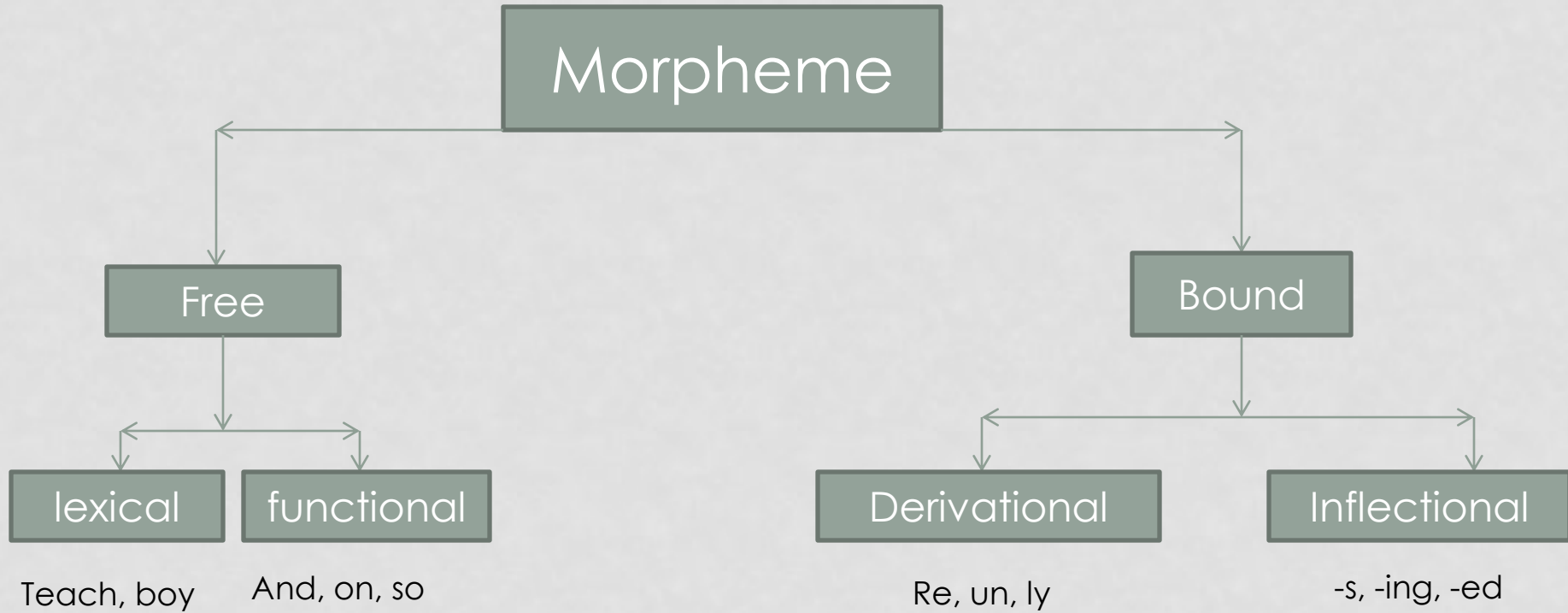
Bound

Derivational

Re, un, ly

Inflectional

-s, -ing, -ed



Kinds of Morphemes:

There are three kinds of morphemes.

1. Root
2. Affix
3. Combining form

1. Root:

Root is the basic word that can be stand alone without affixes.

Example: book, read

2. Affixes:

Affix is a term for prefix and suffix.

Prefixes are non morpheme that precede the root.

Example: Enlarge= en – large
 ↓ ↓
 prefix suffix

3. Combining form:

Combination of two roots or more to make a new word.

Example: photo + graphy = photography

Micro + film = microfilm

Given that native English words generally content free roots, we might expect that if a word made up of combining form is in common use. The morphemes within it should tend to acquire the status of free morpheme. This expectations turns out to be correct. For example the word photograph exist as a learned technical term composed of combining form behold the word photo must now be classified as a free morpheme.

Morphemes and their allomorphs:

Allomorphs:- Any of two or more actual representation of a morpheme such as the plural endings, s (as in bats) z (as in bugs) iz (as in buses).

It is easy to show that the three allomorphs are distributed in an entirely regular fashion based on the sound immediately preceding the suffix thus,

- When the preceding sound is a sibilant (the kind of 'hissing' or "hushing" sound heard at the end of horse, rose and judge) the [iz] allomorph occurs.
- Otherwise when the preceding sound is voiceless i.e. produced with no vibration of the vocal folds in the larynx the [s] allomorph occurs.
- Otherwise (i.e. after a vowel or a voiced consonant as in dog or day) the [z] allomorph occurs.

It is not only phonology that may influence the choice of allomorphs of a morpheme. Instances where grammar or vocabulary play a part in the choice are extremely numerous in English.

The prefix **re-** and its possible allomorphs.

- (1) Added to verbs (again)
rewrite, reread, repaint, revisit.
- (2) represented phonetically as **[ri]** as in see

The same prefix **re-** occurs in

- (1) **revive, return, restore, revise, reverse,**
- (2) pronounced with a so-called 'reduced vowel', **[rɪ]** or **[rə].**

- The meaning is 'again' or 'backward movement': **revive** means 'bring back to life', **return** means 'come back' or 'give back', **restore** means 'bring back to a former condition',
- It may therefore seem natural to treat **[ri]** and **[rə]** as allomorphs of the same morpheme **re-**.

There are some roots with which both **[ri]** and **[rə]** can occur, yielding different meanings:

The meanings of **restore** and **return** are distinct from those for **re-store** 'store again' and **re-turn** 'turn again'.

How?

- (1) The **[ri]** prefix can be added to almost any verb, with the consistent meaning 'again' **re-store** and **re-turn**
- (2) the **[rə]** prefix is lexically much more restricted as well as harder to pin down semantically **restore** and **return**

Conclusion:

This chapter has been concerned with classifying these parts, and discussing further their relation to word-meanings. We have introduced the following distinctions:

- Morphemes and allomorphs, bound and free
- Roots, affixes and combining forms
- Prefixes and suffixes

Allomorphy, concerned as it is with differences in how a morpheme is pronounced, may seem at first to have little connection with meaning.

*Thank
you*

