

ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

Bound Morphemes

Affixes

Derivational

Affixes are morphemes that are added to a base word to create a new word. They can be used to change the meaning of a word or to change its grammatical function. Affixes can be divided into two main categories: derivational and inflectional. Derivational affixes are used to create new words with different meanings, while inflectional affixes are used to create different forms of the same word.

The function of affixes is to create new words with a word family. For instance, the suffix -ness is used to create a noun from an adjective, for example, the adjective "happy" can be modified by adding the suffix -ness to form the noun "happiness". Another example is the suffix -ly, which is used to create an adverb from an adjective, for example, the adjective "quickly" is formed by adding the suffix -ly to the adjective "quick".

Inflectional

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ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

Rasa syukur kami sampaikan atas telah terbitnya buku yang berjudul “English Morphology”. Buku ini hadir dalam rangka memenuhi referensi yang akan digunakan dalam pembelajaran di kelas. Disajikan ringkas dan terdapat soal-soal latihan untuk mengasah hasil pembelajaran. Buku ini merupakan kumpulan makalah yang disusun berdasarkan pengalaman panjang penyusun dalam mengajarkan bahasa Inggris di Perguruan Tinggi. Disajikan pula dalam bahasa Inggris agar lebih memberikan tantangan bagi para siswa untuk mempelajarinya. Dengan penuh rasa rendah hati, kami sangat terbuka mengenai saran dan kritik tentang buku ini. Semoga dengan adanya hal tersebut menjadi lebih sempurna buku ini di kemudian hari.



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ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

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ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Puji syukur atas kehadiran Allah SWT. yang telah melimpahkan rahmat dan hidayah-Nya, sehingga sampai saat ini kita masih diberikan kesehatan dan berbagai kemudahan dalam menjalani kehidupan ini.

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Penulis

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Brain Storming

People must understand structure of language and can use it as well as possible; language is needed by people so far they need to interaction with each other. Therefore, we must understand it. People not only understand but also how the way uses a good language to commutate each other. As we see today, communication is very need by all people because first tool of interaction is language. Wedrana Mihalicek et al (2011: 7) said “when you use language, you use it to communicate an idea from your mind to the mind of some else”.

Human life in the world need to interaction with the other people to cover our need. In addition, we cannot life as individual in this world and we must make interaction and communication each other. In their interaction and communication, we must use tool to understand what we want. Language as a toll of communication so if we understand and be able to use it as well as we can interact and communicate with each other but if we do not understand and cannot use it as well as, we cannot interact and communicate with them.

As we know in our interaction, language as tool of communication to express our need like thoughts and feeling and this fact like A.S Hornby (1995: 662) say “language is system of sounds and word used by human to express their thoughts and feeling“. Therefore, we must learn language to understand people’s thoughts and feeling and to understand and use language we must understand the pattern because language has some of pattern to construct it sentence, phrase and word, like how to like become dislike. English is one of popular language in this era and English has some of pattern to construct it word, phrase and sentences.

One of pattern in English language about how a word has same meanings because of addition some of Alfa bates in beginning or end of word. This pattern called morphology in English. Morphology in English language has different processes and some of them make new meaning and part of speech.

Chapter I

Word, Word-Form, and Lexemes

1. Definition Morphology

The term morphology is Greek and is a makeup of morph- meaning 'shape, form', and -logy which means 'the study of something'. Morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher who used the term for the study of the form of words.

Morphology has been defined differently by various scholars. According to O'Grady, morphology is as the study of analysis of word structure. Also as the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation. That means the study of word structure.¹ Hence, it can be conclude that morphology studies the patterns of formation of words by the combination of sounds into minimal distinctive units of meaning called morphemes. Generally Morphology is all about syntax of words. It is focused on the relative arrangement of mor-

¹ O'Grady, W., (1997). *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. London: Longman

phemes in a word plus the principles and rule which determine such an arrangement.

2. Word

Word is the smallest free form found in a language. This contrasts deeply with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of meaning but will not necessarily stand on its own. A word may consist of a single morpheme (for example: oh!, rock, red, quick, run, expect), or several (rocks, redness, quickly, running, unexpected), whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are -s, -ness, -ly, -ing, un-, -ed).

Leonard Bloomfield introduced the concept of "Minimal Free Forms" in 1926. Words are thought of as the smallest meaningful unit of speech that can stand by themselves.² This correlates phonemes (units of sound) to lexemes (units of meaning). However, some written words are not minimal free forms as they make no sense by themselves (for example, the, and, of). Free form refers to an element that can occur in isolation and whose position in relation to the nearest elements is not entirely fixed. Why not fixed? Sentences usually have got different status e.g. negative, interrogative, positive (affirmative).

² Barton, David (1994). *Literacy: An Introduction to the Ecology of Written Language*. Blackwell Publishing. p. 96.

- a) They are happy.
- b) They are not happy
- c) Are they happy?

The verb and the subject have exchanged the positions. Basically there are two types of words. Words are divided into some kinds:

a. Simple Words

These are made up of a single morpheme which cannot be segmented further into smaller meaningful units. I.e. simple words are not decomposable e.g. tree, car, house, go, etc.

b. Complex Words

These are made up of two or more morphemes which can be segmented further into smaller meaningful units. E.g. inter-nation-al-ly. = internationally. A word can be viewed as:

1) A Lexeme

A lexeme is an abstract vocabulary item listed in a dictionary. Why abstract? Because, it is not in the context. A lexeme exists in different forms which do not share the same syntactic context in a syntactic structure. That means these forms are mutually exclusive. For example, where one occurs the other cannot occur. (Lexemes are written in capital letters). Example:

JUMP- jump

Jumps

Jumping word-forms

Jumped

TALL= tall, taller, tallest

BOY= boy, boys

Technically, word forms are different physical realization/representation/manifestation of a particular lexeme.

2) A Grammatical Word

A Grammatical Word is a representation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties (i.e. partly morphological and partly syntactic properties) such as noun, verb, adjective, tense, gender, number etc. A Word Form realizes lexemes. A single word form may represent different grammatical words.

- a) He cut the flowers. (PRETERITE)
- b) He has cut the flowers. (PAST PRETERITE)
- c) He will cut the flowers. (INFINITIVE)

3. Word-Form

Words forms are the different ways a word can exist in the context of a language. Many words exist as nouns, verbs or adjectives and change when prefixes or suffixes are added. For example, the words beautify, beautiful and beautifully are the verb, adjective and adverb forms of the

noun beauty, but they are not interchangeable when used in a sentence. There are two classes of Word-Forms:

- a. The first consists of words which are phonetically similar and have got a common root morpheme. E.g. PLAY=play, playing, plays, played
- b. The second consists of the words that are phonetically dissimilar and do not share the same root morpheme. E.g. GOOD=good- better- best, BAD=bad- worse- worst.

1) Suppletion

The situation where the word forms do not have a common root morpheme and are phonetically dissimilar is called SUPPLETION. In suppletion a total word is affected. But, whether the word forms are phonetically similar or not they have one feature in common. i.e. they share the same meaning. E.g. if the lexeme is an adjective, the word-forms may be adjectives but at different degrees.

2) Internal Change

Internal Change is the process in which a non-morphemic segment (phoneme) substitutes another non-morphemic segment in a particular context. Suppletion does not just take place haphazardly. Internal Change is normally manifested in irregular past tense formation and irregular plural formation in English

Language. For Stewart and Vaillet Internal Change is a word formation process wherein a word changes internally to indicate grammatical information (e.g. the English plurals and past tense). For example:

a) Take /teɪk/ -took/tʊk/ man /mæn/- men /men/

b) See /si:/ - saw /sɔ:/ foot /fʊt/- feet. /fi:t/

Further confusion

a) Seek /si:k/ sought /sɔ:t/

b) Think /θɪŋk/ thought / θɔ:t/

In the above examples two segments have been affected. This is called an Extreme Form of Internal Change.³ O'grady (1997:142) calls it Partial Suppletion.

4. Word Structure

Representation of a word structure. There are two basic approaches of representing the structure of a word.

a. Hyphenic-Approach

It shows the morphemic boundaries in a word by using a hyphen.

1) Dis-establish-ment-al-ism = disestablishmentalism

2) Inter-nation-al-ity = internationality

b. Tree Structure Approach

³ Ibid 142

It shows the details of the words internal organization.

E.g. mismanagement

Before applying a tree structure
ask yourself about

- a) A word class
- b) Constituent parts
- c) The core part (lexical)
- d) Word class of the core part

E.g. mismanagement

Morpheme

- a. Morpheme is the smallest indivisible unit in a word.
It is a word building block. It cannot be segmented further into smaller meaningful units. A morpheme can be a word. Example free morphemes like door, car, house, etc.
- b. Morpheme therefore is the smallest indivisible unit of semantic content or grammatical functions with which words are made up. By definition a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun. Katamba (2006:20).
- c. Additionally, he defines Morpheme as the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or grammatical structure. (2006:24)

- d. Morpheme is a smallest linguistic unit that can have a meaning or grammatical function. Stewart and Vaillet (2001)

Traditionally, there are two types of Morphemes

1) Free Morphemes

These have a tendency of standing alone and they are of two categories.

a) Lexical Morphemes

These do carry most of the semantic content of the utterance. E.g. Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs.

b) Functional Morphemes

These do signal grammatical information in a sentence. They also perform a logical function. E.g. Articles, Conjunctions, Pronouns, Demonstratives, Prepositions etc

2) Bound Morphemes

Bound morphemes –in nature –cannot stand alone. They must be attached to root, stem or bases. In most cases bound morphemes are affixes (prefixes, infixes, and suffixes)

There are affixes that can change the word class of a particular word together with its meaning. These are termed as Derivational Affixes/Morphemes

Eg work+er = worker

Teach +er = teacher

V=teach N=teacher

There are affixes that do not change the word class, but they simply encode different grammatical functions like tense, number etc. These are called *Inflectional Morphemes/Affixes*

Tall+er = Taller

Adj= tall adj= taller

Katamba (1993, 2006) has come with a complementary view of categorizing morphemes. According to him Morphemes must be in 4 categories.

(a) Roots

A root is a core part of a word, the word which must be lexical in nature. A root must exist independent of affixes. A root cannot be segmented further into smaller meaningful units. A root must always be a lexical category. In most cases the root must be a word.

A root therefore is an irreducible core part of a word with absolutely nothing else attached to it. A traditional thinking is that all roots are free morphemes but currently all roots are not necessarily free morphemes, there are also bound roots.

Bound roots are foreign in origin and most of them are Latinate. These cannot stand alone unless they are attached to other elements. For example:

- 1) -mit = submit, transmit, commit
- 2) -ceive = receive, perceive, conceive
- 3) Pred- = predator, predatory, predation
- 4) Sed- = sedentary., sedent, sediment

(b) Affixes

An affix is a morpheme that only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as roots or stems or bases. Prefix-is an affix attached before the root, base or stem like re-, un-, as in, re-write, un-kind, in-accurate. Suffix -is an affix attached after the a root (or stem or base) like -ly, -er, -ist, -ing, -s, etc. as in kind-ly, teach-er, typ-ist, etc.

Infixes – infixes are not common in English language. They are common in infixing languages like Semitic language like Arabic and Hebrew. In Semitic languages the major word formation process is infixation. A morpheme or an element is inserted in the root itself. Infixation still happens in contemporary English though rarely.⁴

⁴ Katamba, Francis. 2006. *Morphology: Modern linguistics Series*. Virginia: Macmillan Education Australia p. 162

(c) Stems

A stem is a part of a word that exists before any inflectional affix. It is a right candidate with a possibility of receiving inflectional affixes. Stems can be best captured within the field of Inflectional Morphology. E.g. teacher-teachers, play-playing.

(d) Bases

A base is any unit to which all kinds of affixes can be added. i.e. Bases can accept derivational and inflectional Morphemes. That's why it is said that all roots are bases but all bases are not roots. The reasons for such a claim are:

- 1) A root by nature can accept either inflectional or derivational morphemes.
- 2) Some bases can be segmented further into smaller meaningful units (unlike roots)

Examples:

- 1) Careful = -root, -stem, +base
- 2) Read = +root, +stem, +base
- 3) Worker = -root, +stem, +base
- 4) Dog = +root, +stem, +base
- 5) Faith = +root +/-stem, +base

5. Lexeme

A lexeme /'lɛksɪ:m/ is a unit of lexical meaning that exists regardless of the number of inflectional endings it may have or the number of words it may contain. It is a basic abstract unit of meaning.⁵ Put more technically, a lexeme is an abstract unit of morphological analysis in linguistics, that roughly corresponds to a set of forms taken by a single word. For example, in English, run, runs, ran and running are forms of the same lexeme, which we may represent as run. A related concept is the lemma (or citation form), which is a particular form of a lexeme that is chosen by convention to represent a canonical form of a lexeme. Lemmas, being a subset of lexemes, are likewise used in dictionaries as the headwords, and other forms of a lexeme are often listed later in the entry if they are not common conjugations of that word.

A lexeme belongs to a particular syntactic category, has a certain meaning (semantic value), and in inflecting languages, has a corresponding inflectional paradigm; that is, a lexeme in many languages will have many different forms. For example, the lexeme RUN has a present third person singular form runs, a present non-third person singular form run (which also functions as the past parti-

⁵ The Cambridge Encyclopedia of The English Language. Ed. David Crystal. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. p. 118.

ciple and nonfinite form), a past form ran, and a present participle running. (It does not include runner, runners, runnable, etc.) The use of the forms of a lexeme is governed by rules of grammar; in the case of English verbs such as RUN, these include subject-verb agreement and compound tense rules, which determine which form of a verb can be used in a given sentence. A lexicon consists of lexemes. A lexeme consists of morphemes.

In many formal theories of language, lexemes have sub-categorization frames to account for the number and types of complements. They occur within sentences and other syntactic structures.

The notion of a lexeme is very central to morphology, and thus, many other notions can be defined in terms of it. For example, the difference between inflection and derivation can be stated in terms of lexemes:

- 1) Inflectional rules relate a lexeme to its forms.
- 2) Derivational rules relate a lexeme to another lexeme.

Question About Words, Word Form and Lexemes

1. What is morpheme and give the example of morpheme?
2. What are the kinds of word and give example for each kinds of words?
3. What are the differences between hyphenic approach and tree structure approach?
4. What is internal change and give the example of internal change?
5. What are the examples of functional morphemes?
6. What are the differences between root, base and stem?
7. What is affixe and give the examples of affixes?

Chapter II

Morphemes and Allomorphs

1. Morphemes

A. The Definition Of Morphemes

A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning we have – that is, the smallest piece of a word that contributes meaning to a word. Example The word *trainings* has 3 morphemes in it: *train-ing-s*.

To break a word into morphemes, try starting at the beginning of the word and seeing how far into the word you need to go to find a sub-part of the word that has some meaning. For example, in the word *unbreakable*, the first two letters *un-* are independently meaningful in a way that just the first letter, *u-*, is not – *un-* means something like ‘not (whatever)’, and changes the meaning of the word it attaches to in a predictable way; sub-parts of *un-*, like *u-* or *-n-*, don’t have this property. This means that *un-* is a morpheme.⁶

Morphemes are segments of the grammatical word which represent choices from a set of options forming a

⁶ Professor Oiry, *Morphology*, 2009, page. 3.

grammatical category. As an example let us see the article “a” and “an”. We see that both “a” and “an” (and the other sets) are ‘the same thing’. Then we will say that these various sets of morphs realise the same morpheme.⁷

A morpheme can be defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning and more or less constant form. (‘More or less’ because... see below.) For example, linguists say that the word *buyers* is made up of three morphemes {buy}+{er}+{s}. The evidence for this is that each can occur in other combinations of morphemes without changing its meaning. We can find {buy} in *buying*, *buys*, and {er} in *seller*, *fisher*, as well as *buyer*. And {s} can be found in *boys*, *girls*, and *dogs*.⁸

B. Kinds of Morphemes

The morphemes in the word *helpfulness*, just discussed, do not all have the same status. *Help*, *-ful* and *-ness* are not simply strung together like beads on a string. Rather, the core, or starting-point, for the formation of this word is *help*; the morpheme *-ful* is then added to form *helpful*, which in turn is the basis for the formation of *helpfulness*. In using the word ‘then’ here, I am not referring to the historical sequence in which the words

⁷Leany Nani Harsa, *Modul 1: Introduction to Words and Morphemes: Morpho-syntax*, page. 3

⁸Packer, *Morphology: Handout for Psy 598-02*, summer 2001, page. 1.

help, helpful and helpfulness came into use; I am talking rather about the structure of the word in contemporary English – a structure that is part of the implicit linguistic knowledge of all English speakers, whether or not they know anything about the history of the English language. There are two reasons for calling help the core of this word. One is that help supplies the most precise and concrete element in its meaning, shared by a family of related words like helper, helpless, helplessness and unhelpful that differ from one another in more abstract ways. Another reason is that, of the three morphemes in helpfulness, only help can stand on its own – that is, only help can, in an appropriate context, constitute an utterance by itself. That is clearly not true of -ness, nor is it true of -ful. (Historically -ful is indeed related to the word full, but their divergence in modern English is evident if one compares words like helpful and cheerful with other words that really do contain full, such as half-full and chock-full.) In self-explanatory fashion, morphemes that can stand on their own are called **free**, and ones that cannot are **bound**.⁹

⁹ Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology*, (Great Britain: Edinburgh University Press), 2002, p. 18.

a. Free Morphemes

Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words. They may be lexical morphemes ({serve}, {press}), or grammatical morphemes ({at}, {and}).

A morpheme is free if it is able to appear as a word by itself. It is bound if it can only appear as part of a larger, multi-morphemic word. Every morpheme is either free or bound. Free morphemes are also referred as roots.¹⁰

A free morpheme is one that can stand by itself as a single word. In other words, it can exist independently without any obligatory association with other morphemes. Examples include: open, boy, door, team, dance, teach, house, look, break, sad, come, when, if, to, for, teach, say, me, you, girl, car, native, name, cook, etc. Another name for free morphemes is the **base word** or **stem word** or **root word**. We can further subdivide Free Morphemes into two segments. Let consider this as we break down the concept of morpheme into comprehensible bits of knowledge.¹¹

¹⁰ Abdullah, "Morpheme", access from:
<https://putrajawa690.wordpress.com/2016/05/12/morpheme/> at 23 September 2018.

¹¹ Usman Alhaji Gamawa, Types of Morpheme: Free and Bound, access from <https://akademia.com.ng/types-of-morphemes-free-and-bound/>, at 23 September 2018.

There are two categories. These are Lexical morphemes and Functional morphemes.

1) Lexical Morphemes

These morphemes carry 'content' of messages we convey. In other words, lexical morphemes are content words. A content word is a word that is semantically meaningful; a word that has dictionary meaning. Examples of these words are nouns, adjectives verbs and adverbs. They are words that belong to the Open Class of the Parts of Speech or Word Classes in English.

2) Functional Morphemes

These morphemes consist mainly of the functional words in the English language and they include words that belong to the Closed Class of the Parts of Speech or Word Classes in English. Examples are conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns and articles. Functional words or grammatical words do not contain meanings on their own except when used alongside content or lexical words. They have no dictionary meaning and only perform a grammatical function.

b. Bound Morphemes

Bound morphemes can occur only in combination- they are parts of a word. They may be lexical morphemes (such as {clued} as include, exclude, preclude) or they

may be grammatical (such as {PLU} = plural as in boys, girls, and cats).

Bound morphemes are also referred to as affixes, among which there are prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.¹²

Bound Morphemes are the opposites of Free Morphemes. They are morphemes that cannot stand alone, that is, they cannot exist independently without being joined or added to another morpheme. Examples include: -ish, -ness, -ation, -tion, -ism, -al, -er, -s, -en, -ed, etc. When you look at the following words, they are combinations of both free and bound morphemes: foolish**ness**, book**ish**, naturalis**ation**, farmer, does, bags, taken, expected, etc.

Bound Morphemes are called Affixes in English. Affixes are also Bound Morphemes. The word 'undressed' has two affixes, 'un' and 'ed' joined to the free morpheme 'dress'. The same thing goes for the word 'carelessness' which has two affixes, 'less' and 'ness' attached to the base or root word 'care'.¹³

2. Allomorphs

1. Definition

An allomorph is a linguistics term for a variant form of a morpheme. The concept occurs when a unit of

¹² Abdullah, *Loc. Cit.*

¹³ Usman, *Loc. Cit.*

meaning can vary in sound (phonologically) without changing meaning. It is used in linguistics to explain the comprehension of variations in sound for a specific morpheme.

Allomorphs frequently happen that a particular morpheme is not represented everywhere by the same morph, but by different morphs in different environments. The alternative phonological manifestations or representations of such a morpheme are called allomorphs, or ‘morpheme alternates’ or ‘morpheme variants’. Gleason defines allomorphs as, “a variant of a morpheme which occurs in certain definable. The version of a morpheme as actually realized in speech or writing, e.g. –s,-es, and –en are all allomorphs (in writing) of the plural morpheme.

2. Allomorphs Varian

Allomorph has different in pronunciation and spelling according to their condition. It means that allomorph will have different sound, pronunciation or spelling in different condition. Examples:

	Allomorph	Root/ stem	Meaning
A teacher An egg	A An	Teacher Egg	Countable noun Countable noun
Mengejar Memberi Menulis	Meng- Mem- Men-	Kejar Beri Tulis	Doing action Doing action Doing action

Incapable	In-	Capable	Negative
Illogical	Il-	Logical	Negative
Impossible	Im-	Possible	Negative
Irregular	Ir-	Regular	Negative

At the table of examples above, we can see that allomorph is a variant sound, of one morpheme. It has different pronunciation and spelling, but it still has same meaning. See the example below:

Incapable

Illogical

Impossible

“In-”, “Il-” and “Im-” at the words above are the variant sound of “In-”. Although it has different sound and spelling, it is still similar in meaning that is negative.¹⁴

Formal Features Of The Four Parts Of Speech

The four parts of speech – nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs – have their own formal features by which we can recognize them. The formal features can be divided into two parts:

the inflectional suffixes and derivational affixes.

Here, we can look the allomorph in inflectional suffixes (noun and verb).

¹⁴ Munir, morpheme-and-allomorph, accessed from: [.wordpress.com/2011/02/12/,@22](http://wordpress.com/2011/02/12/,@22) september 2018.

1) Noun

Inflectional suffixes

Nouns in English have two inflectional suffixes. They are: **the plural (Z₁)** and **the possessive or genitive {Z₂}**. The plural inflection {Z₁} has three allomorphs {s~z~iz} and a group of irregular ones, including { } (zero).

The first three allomorphs of the plural suffix (Z₁) are distributed as follows: {s} appears with nouns ending in voiceless consonants, except /s, š, č/; {z} appears with nouns ending in voiced consonants, except /z, ž, ĵ/; and {iz} appears with nouns ending in sibilants and affricatives /s,š, z, ž, č, ĵ/. Examples:

Books /bUks/	Roses /roUziz/
Cups /kʌps/	Houses /haUziz/
Dogs /dogz/	Churches /č :čiz/
Cars /ka:z/	Bridges /briʤiz/

The possessive suffix {Z₂} has four allomorphs: {s~z~iz~}. The first three allomorphs have the same distribution as the allomorphs of the plural suffix {Z₁} and { } appears with noun and proper nouns ending in /s/ or /z/. Examples:

The table's legs

The men's hats

The tables' legs

John's books

The man's hat

alice's hair

2) Verbs

Inflectional Suffixes

English verbs have four inflectional suffixes: the third person singular present tense inflectional suffix {Z3}, the past tense inflectional suffix {D1}, the past participle inflectional suffix {D2}, and the present participle inflectional suffix {iI₁}. The third person singular inflectional suffix {Z3} has three allomorphs, (s~z~iz), which have the same distribution as the three allomorphs of the plural inflectional suffix {Z1}.

The past tense inflectional suffix {D1} has three allomorphs, (t~d~id), which have the same distribution as the three regular allomorphs of {Z1}. A large number of English verbs have these regular allomorphs of the past tense inflectional suffix {D1}. However, there are many English verbs which have irregular allomorphs of the past tense inflectional suffix {D1}. They are as follows:

- a) Some English verbs whose base forms already end in /t/ or /d/ have a { } allomorphs, e.g. set, put, hit, shed, spread, etc.
- b) Some English verbs make the past tense form with a change of vowel in the base and the { } allomorphs of {D1}, e.g. ride-rode, give-gave, take-took, drink-drank, etc.
- c) Some English verbs which add the {t} allomorphs of {D1} show morphophonemic change in the base, e.g. sleep-slept, teach-taught, buy-bought, etc.
- d) Some English verbs which add the {d} allomorphs of {D1} show morphophonemic change in the base e.g. sell-sold, flee-fled, do-did, have-had, etc.
- e) Some English verbs have {t} instead of the regular {d} after the voice consonants /m, n, l/ these verbs can be divided into two groups:
 1. Those that add /t/ to the end of the base, sometimes with a change of the stem vowel, e.g. spill-spilt, dream-dreamt, etc.: most of these have also regular forms in {d}, e.g. burned, dreamed.
 2. Those that drop a final /d/ before adding {t}, e.g. bend-bent, build-built, etc.

3) Adjective

Inflectional suffixes

There are only two inflectional suffixes adjectives can take, namely, {-er} and {-est} to form the comparative and superlative degrees, e.g.:

Big – bigger – biggest

Large – larger – largest

Long – longer – longest

Derivational Affixes

- a) Many English adjectives are formed by adding the suffixes {-ly, -ish, -al, -ous, -ic, -ar, -ary, -ful, -less, -like, -ate, -en, and D2} to nouns, e.g.: cloudy, dirty, friendly, lovely, foolish, childish, emotional, optional, famous, religious, historic, syntactic, spectacular, muscular, visionary, documentary, peaceful, powerful, faithless, powerless, lifelike, warlike, fortunate, compassionate, wooden, golden, skilled, wretched, etc.
- b) Many adjectives are formed by adding the suffixes {-ent, -ant, -ive, -able, -some, -ory, and, -en} to verb stems, e.g.: confident, excellent, observant, pleasant, creative, selective, readable, payable, meddlesome,

winsome, regulatory, winsome, regulatory, congratulatory, molten swollen, etc.

4) Adverb

Inflectional suffixes

Like adjectives, adverbs also have two inflectional suffixes, {-er} and {-est}, to form the comparative and superlative degrees, e.g:

Fast – faster – fastest

Hard – harder – hardest

Late – later – latest

Derivation Affixes

a) Many English adverbs are formed by adding the suffix {-ly} and the prefix {a-} to adjective stems, e.g.: happily, politely, hopefully, normally, abroad, along, aloud, around, etc.

b) Some English adverbs are formed by adding the prefix {a-} and the suffixes {-ly} and {-ward} to noun stems, e.g.: away, aboard, ahead, apart, across, daily, hourly, weekly, monthly, yearly, seaward, westward, etc.¹⁵

¹⁵ Rina Wati, Allomorph, access from <http://rhienn.blogspot.com/2013/10/allomorph.html>, at 22 September 2018.

Question About Morphemes and Allomorphs

1. Please mention kinds of morpheme!
2. What is the definition about free-morpheme? Please give an example!
3. What is the definition about lexical and functional morpheme?
4. What is the definition of allomorph? Please give an example!
5. How many types of allomorph? Mention it!
6. Please make a sentence that consists of bound morpheme!
7. What is the meaning of allomorphs of the regular past tense morpheme?

Chapter III

Roots, Bases, and Affixes

1. Roots

A root morpheme is the basic form to which other morphemes are attached. Roots are considered the foundation of the word. Every word has a root at its core. The root usually conveys the main meaning of the word. The root of un-believ-able, for example, is believe.¹⁶ It provides the basic meaning of the word. The morpheme {saw} is the root of sawers. The root of a word as the morpheme left over when all the derivational and inflectional morphemes have been removed. For example, in immovability, {im-}, {-abil}, and {-ity} are all derivational morphemes, and when we remove them we are left with {move}, which cannot be further divided into meaningful pieces, and so must be the word's root.

Root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. Roots can be free morpheme or a word element which the other new words grow, usually through addition prefixes and suffixes. *root* is

¹⁶ Marianne Mithun, *What's In A Word*, Vpugazhenthi, California, 2003
page 56

the basis of a new word, but it does not typically form a stand-alone word on its own. For example, the word *reject* is made up of the prefix *re-* and the Latin root *ject*, which is not a stand-alone word. Example: unhappy, root: happy.

It is the part that is always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestations of a lexeme. For example, walk is a root and it appears in the set of word-forms that instantiate the lexeme WALK such as walk, walks, walking and walked. The only situation where this is not true is when suppletion takes place. In that case, word-forms that represent the same morpheme do not share a common root morpheme. Thus, although both the word –forms good and better realise the lexeme GOOD, only good is phonetically similar to GOOD.

The root is the key to building new words. For example forgive, measure, advantage, are the core words or roots in unforgivable, disadvantageous, and immeasurable.

Prefix	Root Word	Suffix	New Word
Im-	Measure	Able	Immeasurable
Dis-	Advantage	Ous	Disadvantageous
Un-	Help	Ful	Unhelpful

Un-	Forgive	Able	Unforgiveable
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2. Bases

Base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The part of the word that cannot be broken down is called a base word¹⁷. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base. An unadorned root like boy can be a base since it can have attached to it inflectional affixes like -s to form the plural boys or derivational affixes like -ish to turn the noun boy into the adjective boyish.

All roots are bases. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology. A base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base.

Example :

¹⁷Gary R. Gruber, *The Most Effective Way To Learn The Most Important SAT Vocabulary Word*, Sourcebooks Inc, USA, 2009 page 31.

Like (root) + -dis = dislike(base)+ -ed (inflectional suffixes) = disliked(steam)

It means that stem 'disliked' come from base 'dislike'

3. Affixes

Affixes is a morpheme (bound morpheme) which only occurs when attached to some other morphemes such as a root, stem or base. Affixes are bound morphemes and they may attach at the beginning, the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and end of a word¹⁸. One method of understanding the meanings of new words is to analyze the different parts of the word and the meanings of those parts. Many new words are formed by adding an *affix* to the beginning or end of a Latin or Greek root or root word. When affixes are added to the beginning of roots or root words, they are called *prefixes*

For example, the most common prefix is *un-*, which meant *not or opposite of*. If you add *un-* to the word *happy*, the new word becomes *unhappy*, which means *not happy*. When affixes are added to the end of roots or root words, they are called *suffixes*. The most common suffixes are *-s* and *-es*, which mean more than one (or the plural)

¹⁸ Mark Twain, *Morphology: The Words of Language*, Tokyo, 2006 page 12.

of the word. Adding *-es* to *wish*, changes the meaning of the word to *more than one wish*.

1. Kinds of Affixes

Affixes are divided into many categories, depending on the position, while Prefix and suffix are extremely common terms. The other terms are uncommon. Such as:

a) Prefix - occurs at the beginning of a root (re, un, in).

Ex: *Unhappy*

b) Suffix - occurs at the end of a root (ly, er, ist, s, ing, ed). Ex: *Happiness*

c) Infix- occurs inside a root.

Question About Roots, Bases, and Affixes

1. What is the differences between root and base? And give an example.
2. Why not all bases are roots though?
3. What is the definition about base?
4. What is the definition about affies?
5. What is the different between prefix and suffixes?
6. How many kinds of affixes? mentioned it!
7. What is the function of affixes?

Chapter IV

Free Morphemes and Bound Morphemes

1. Morpheme

The definition of a morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”. English word forms such as *talks*, *talker*, *talked* and *talking* must consist of one element *talk*, and a number of other elements such as *-s*, *-er*, *-ed* and *-ing*. All of these elements are described as morphemes. Example: un+system+atic+al+ly¹⁹

Example of morphemes:

a) One morpheme: boy (one syllable)

Desire, lady, water (two syllables)

Crocodile (three syllables)

Salamander (four syllables)

b) Two morpheme: boy+ish

Desire+able

c) Three morpheme: boy+ish+ness

Desire+able+ity

d) Four morpheme: gentle+man+li+ness

Un+desire+able+ity

e) More than four: un gent'e man li ness

Anti+dis+establish+ment+ari+an+ism

¹⁹Handout for Psy 598-02, summer 2001

2. Free and Bound Morpheme

a) Free Morpheme

According to Yule (2006) free morpheme that can stand by themselves as single words, whereas bound morpheme are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form. The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English wordforms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.²⁰

Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand on own as a word. Examples of words which are free morphemes are: *walk sorry book course watch*. The morpheme in the word *helpfulness* in this morpheme the word that can stand alone is by itself is just *help* while *full* and *ness* is bound morpheme. According to Andrew Carstairs in his book said that in self-explanatory fashion, morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound.²¹

Based on the definition of morpheme above we can conclude that free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone by itself as a single word.

²⁰Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2006) page 63

²¹McCarthy, Andrew Carstairs. *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*. (England, Edinburgh University Press, 2002) page 18

b) Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme must be attached to a free morpheme in order to form a new word. That is why it is called 'bound', which comes from the word 'bind' meaning to tie together. We have to tie a bound morpheme to a free morpheme.

There are also *bound morphemes*, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. When they are used with bound morphemes attached the basic word forms are technically known as stems.²²

For example:

Word	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme
Walks	Walk	-s
Unhappy	Happy	Un-
Walked	Walk	-ed
Houses	House	-s
Disagree	Agree	Dis-

a. Affixes are bound morpheme. Affixes are classified according to whether they are attached before or after the form to which they are added. Prefixes are attached before and suffixes after. The bound mor-

²²Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2006) page 63

phemes listed earlier are all suffixes; the {re-} of re-saw is a prefixes. In English it classified as prefixes and suffixes.

b. Prefixed and Suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes are grammatical affixes. Prefixes come before the root word, and suffixes come after. In very simplistic terms, prefixes change the meaning of words, and suffixes change their form, including plural, tense, comparative, and part of speech.

Example: prefixes- change the meaning of words

Prefixes	Meaning	Example
Un-	Not	Unhappy, unsuccessful, unable
Re-	Again	Redo, return, reappear
Dis-	Not, un-do	Disappear, disgrace, discontinue
Inter-	Between	International, internet, intermission
Non-	Not	Nonsense, nonfiction, nonviolent
Pre-	before	Predawn, prefixes, precaution
Poly-	Many	Polygamy, polyester, polyglot
Sub-	Under	Subterranean, submarine, subordinate
Co-	Together	Cooperate, collaborate, coordi-

		nate
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Form	Suffix	Meaning	Examples
Noun	-age	Action or process	Marriage, voyage, pilgrimage
	-ance	State or quality of	Violence, absence, reticence
	-ant	One who	Servant, immigrant, assistant
Adjective	-able	Is, can, be	Comfortable. Durable, perishable
	-ic	Characteristic of	Comic, poetic, historic
	-y	Characteristic of	Fruity, sunny, chewy
Verb	-ble	Repeated action	Stumble, squabble. Mumble
	-ed	Past tense	Wanted,

			hated, looted
Adverb	-ly	Resembling	Slowly, kindly, seriously
	-ward	Direction	Forward, backward

Suffixes – change the form of words

Questions about Free Morphemes and Bound Morphemes

1. What is the definition of Morpheme?
2. What is the definition of Free Morpheme?
3. What is the differences between Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme?
4. In the word below, please identify the suffixes by underlining them!
 - a. Happines
 - b. Unkind
 - c. Freedom
 - d. Flowers
5. Some of word below contain prefixes, identify the prefixes by underlining them!
 - a. Unable
 - b. Discourage
 - c. Establish
 - d. Strawberry
6. Divide the following words by placing a + between their morphemes!
Example: replaces = re + place + s
 - a. Retroactive
 - b. Psychology
 - c. Grandmother
 - d. Mistreatment
7. Identify the bound and free morphemes in the following:
 - a. Playground
 - b. Quickly
 - c. Generally
 - d. Bathroom

Chapter V

Affixation

Affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological base. Diachronically, the English word affix was first used as a verb and has its origin in Latin: affixus, past participle of the verb affigere, ad- ‘to’ + figere ‘to fix’. Affixation falls in the scope of Morphology where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes. Prefixes (affixes that precede the root) and suffixes (affixes that follow the root) are the most common types of affixes cross-linguistically. Affixes mark derivational (-er in teach-er) and inflectional (-s in teacher-s) changes, and affixation is the most common strategy that human languages employ for derivation of new words and word forms. However, languages vary in the ways they express the same semantics, and if in English the noun biolog-ist is derived from biology through the addition of the suffix -ist, in Russian (and other Slavic languages) the same derivation does not involve the addition of an affix but subtraction of form: biolog-ija ‘biology’ → biolog ‘biologist’. Most languages make an extensive use of affixes (most European, African, Australian, and Amerindian languages are of this type), whereas others (e.g., Vietnamese), hardly do. In languages

that use affixes, there is a general preference for suffixes over prefixes.

1. Definition of Affix

According to Yule (2010), affixes defines as a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. Affixes are the bound morphemes which are added to base forms of words. Affixation is a process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create new word. Which is a different form of that word and a new word with a different meaning.

Affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological base. Affixation falls in the scope of Morphology where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes. Affixes mark derivational (*-er* in *teach-er*) and inflectional (*-s* in *teacher-s*) changes, and affixation is the most common strategy that human languages employ for derivation of new words and word forms.

The root words for affixes to be added in English are always lexical/ content words, but not grammatical/ function words. Thus, affixes can be added only with noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. And, the process of adding such affixes into base forms of words is called af-

fixation. For example, the words "recover", "discover", "covers" and "covered" all have been pass through affixation process as they have been made from adding the affixes "re-", "dis-", "-s" and "-ed" into the base word "cover".

2. Function of Affix

One function of affixes is to create words within a word family. The other main function is to change or modify the meaning of the root word. For example, the meaning of action can be modified by adding the prefix re- to form a new word family: react, reaction, reactive, etc. Similarly, the meaning of hand can be modified by adding the suffix -le to form handle, which has a different meaning.

3. Kinds of Affixes

Affixes can be of four kinds on the basis of their position. That means, on the basis of the part of the root word they are added into root. Affixes can be divided four different kinds:

1. Prefixes

Affixes that are added in beginning of root word are called prefixes. Prefix is a group of letters that added in the beginning of the root and it can

change the meaning of it. Prefixes contribute to change the meaning of a root word into different but related meanings.

a. Word formation:

Prefix + root = new word

b. For example of prefix:

Re + cover = recover

Dis + cover = discover

Some changes due to prefixes are given below.

a. Negative prefixes: in-, un-, non-, dis-, a- etc.

Prefixes	Root	New Word
In	Justice	Injustice
Un	Grammatical	Ungrammatical
Non	Linear	Nonlinear
Dis	Connect	Disconnect
A	Moral	Amoral

b. Size and degree affixes: mini-, over-, sub-, super- etc.

Prefixes	Root	New Word
Mini	Skirt	Miniskirt
Over	Heart	Overheart
Super	Man	Superman
Sub	Set	Subset

Kinds of prefix:

a. Number Prefix

Number prefix is the prefix that is usually used to indicate numbers.²³

Number Prefix	Root	New Word	Indicate
Mono-, Uni-	Logue	Monologue	One
Du-, Bi-, Di-	Plex	Duplex	Two
Tri-	Cycle	Tricycle	Three
Quad-, Quat-	Rangle	Duadrangle	Four
Penta-, Quint-	Gon	Pentagon	Five

b. Negative Prefix

Negative prefix is a prefix that shows new meanings that tend to be negative.

Negative Prefix	Root	New Word
Il-, im-, in-, ir-	Legal, ma- ture, correct, regular	Illegal, imma- ture, incorrect, irregular
Un-, non-	Common, sense	Uncommon, Nonsense
Anti-	Body	Antibody
Dis-	Obey	Disobey
Mis-	Take	Mistake
Ab-	Normal	Abnormal

²³ Azhary Tambusai, "Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay", *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, (Indonesia: Center for Promoting Ideas), vol 6, No 8/ August 2016.

Mal-	Nutrition	Malnutrition
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c. Relationship Prefix

Relation-ship Pre-fix	Root	New Word	Indi-cate
Pre-, fore-, ante-	Requi-site, cast, cedent	Prerequi-site, fore-cast, ante-cedent	Before
Post-	War	Postwar	After
Inter-	Nation-al	Interna-tional	Be-tween
Trans-	Plant	Transplant	Across
Infra-, in-tro-	Curricu-lar, spection	Intracurric-ular, intro-spection	Inside

2. Suffixes

Affixes that are added in end of any root word are called suffixes. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root, serving to form a new word or function as an inflectional ending. Suffixes too contribute to change the meaning of the root word into some other related meanings. Besides, they may have some grammatical function - to "inflect". There are two primary types of suffixes; derivational suffix and inflectional suffix.²⁴

²⁴ Rochelle Lieber, *Introduction Morphology*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 34.

a) Word formation: Root + suffix = new word

Some common examples of suffixes are:

Root	Suffixes	New Word
Respect	Ful	Respectful
Fool	Ish	Foolish
Marx	Ist	Marxist
Cut	S	Cuts
Cat	S	Cats

1) Derivational suffix

Derivational suffix if added at the end of a word will determine its part of speech. The new word is generated through a process called derivation where the meaning will be different from the previous word or root.

Examples of derivational suffixes.

Suffix	The Examples of Derivational suffix	Contoh Kata Turunan
Noun Suffixes	-acy, -age, -al, -an, -ian, -ance, -ancy, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ation, -dom, -er, -ess, -ful, -hood, -ing, -ive, -	happy (adjective: bahagia) + -ness = happiness (noun: kebahagiaan)
		king (noun: raja) + -dom = kingdom (noun: kerajaan)

	ment, -ness, -or, -ory, -ship, -th, -y	
Verb	-ate, -en, -er, -ify,	active (adjective: aktif) + -ate
Suf-	-ize	= activate (verb: mengaktifkan)
fixes		wide (adjective: lebar) + -en = widen (verb: memperluas)
Adjec	-able, -al, -ant, -	play (verb: bermain) + -ful =
jec-	ary, -ate, -ed, -en,	playful (adjective: sukaber-
tive	-ful, -ic, -ile, -ing,	main)
Suf-	-ish, -istic, -ive, -	friend (noun: teman) + -ly =
fixes	less, -like, -ly, -	friendly (adjective: ramah)
	ous, -ward, -	
	wide, -y	
Ad-	-ever, -fold, -ily, -	clear (adjective: jelas) + -ly =
verb	ly, -place, -ward,	clearly (adverb: denganjelas)
Suf-	-where, -wise	clock (noun: jam) + -wise =
fixes		clockwise (adverb: searahjarum jam)

2) Inflectional Suffix

Inflectional suffix if added at the end of a word will give a grammatical variation without changing the word class and its meaning drastically (tends to be predictable).

Example of Inflectional Suffix:

Inflectional Suffix	Explanation	Examples
-s	Added “ -s/” to <i>noun</i> indicate that <i>is plural</i> .	book-books, worker-workers
	Added “ -s “ to <i>verb</i> indicate that the <i>subject is person singular</i>	walk-walks, sleep-sleeps
-ing	Added “-ing “ to <i>verb</i> indicate that action is progressive/continuous	study-studying, swim-swimming
-er	Added “ -	clever-cleverer, fast-faster

	er “ to <i>adjective</i> or <i>adverb</i> , change the form become comparative	
-est	Added “ – er” to <i>adjective</i> or <i>adverb</i> , change the form become superlative	clever-cleverest, fast-fastest
-ed, -d, -t	Added “-ed/-d/-t” in <i>base form</i> regular verb change the form become simple past	learn-learned/learnt, wash-washed

	dan past participle	
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3. Infixes

Affixes which get added in mid part of a single root word are called infixes. In Standard English grammar, infixes do not exist. But, "It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! andUnfuckinbelievable!" (Yule 2010, 59). In these examples, three words - "bloody", "goddam", and "fucking" - have been inserted in middle of the original words "hallelujah", "absolutely" and "unbelievable" respectively. That is divides the root²⁵: al-bloody-mighty, Uni-bloody-versity, but *tea-bloody-cher.

For examples:

- a) Cupful > Cupsful, added by a as plural
- b) Son in law > Sons in law

4. Circumfixes

²⁵ Nida, Eugene A. *Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words*. (Ann Arbor : University of Michigan, 1962), p 89.

Circumfixes are exact opposites of infixes. They round / circle the root word. That means, a circumfix gets divided into two parts and these two parts are placed in beginning and end of the root word respectively. As infixes, circumfixes too do not exist in Standard English.²⁶

A discontinuous morph composed of two parts which embrace the base element: *frag-en, ge-frag-t, trink-en, ge-trunk-en, cf. prefixal-suffixal długi – podłuż-ny, grób – na-grob-ek, where pref. and suff. are also independent affixes, cf. English bold – em-bolden, live – en-liven.*²⁷

For examples:

- a) En - - en in enlighten
Em - - em in embolden

²⁶Lyons, John. *Language and Linguistics An Introduction*. (New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1981). p 67.

²⁷ Bauer, Laurie.. *Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University, 1988), p 129.

Question about Affixation

1. What is the definition of affixation?
2. What is the function and kinds of affixes?
3. What's the definition of prefixes?
4. What's the definition of suffixes?
5. What's the definition of infixes? Please give the example!
6. What's the definition of circumfixes? Please give the example!
7. What's the relation of affixes in morphological subject?

Chapter VI

Reduplication and Internal Change

This is a study of reduplication in general and a description of the types of reduplication in Bikol (bcl)²⁸, a Philippine language, in particular. Reduplication has always attracted the attention of linguists, perhaps especially because speakers of Indo-European languages are not familiar with the phenomenon, but they can find it in almost every nonIndo-European language. Sapir noted that "Nothing is more natural than the prevalence of reduplication, in other words, the repetition of all or part of the radical element" (Sapir 1921: 76). Among the many languages which make use of reduplication, the Philippine languages are known to do so to an outstanding degree. Blake even argues that nowhere "perhaps is this linguistic principle more productive than in the Philippine languages [...]" (Blake 1917: 425). I do not consider this statement sustainable, but it reflects very well the first impression that one gets by looking at the morphology of Philippine languages, namely that reduplication can exercise almost all functions and that the operation can be applied nearly

²⁸ The small letter codes refer to the Ethnologue, 15th edition (<http://www.ethnologue.com/>).

without any restrictions. This might be seen as one of the many challenges that Philippine languages pose to the universality of grammar (cf. Himmelmann 1991).

Although the extensive use of reduplication with its wide range of different forms and meanings is often cited to be a characteristic feature of Austronesian languages, and although there are some compilations of reduplication types for some of these languages²⁹, grammars of Austronesian languages usually do not provide any detailed analysis or explanation of the reduplication system. What Sperlich (2001) notes on Niuean (niu), an Eastern-Polynesian language, is true for Austronesian languages in general: Previous studies "... have noted the importance of reduplication but have not analysed the phenomenon in depth" (Sperlich 2001: 280). Grammars usually list the different forms and their respective meanings (at best, different types are separated from each other), but no further information on morphology, syntax and semantics of the reduplication types is provided. In order to be able to obtain deeper insights to reduplication in Austronesian languages, different systems must be described and

²⁹ For example Blake (1917) and Naylor (1986) for Tagalog (tgl), Gonda (1950) for Indonesian languages, Finer (1986/87) for Palauan (pau), or Kiyomi (1995) for Malayo-Polynesian.

compared. In a broader perspective, this is then also relevant for larger typological research on the topic.

1. Definition of Reduplication

Reduplication is a linguistic form which contains systematic non-recursive repetition of phonological material for morphological or lexical purposes.

This is a very general definition of reduplication and, as such, a result of my in-depth investigation of the phenomenon. It intentionally mentions neither the morphological property, nor any restriction on productivity or on the number of copied units. Previous definitions which contained such more precise specification were abandoned on the basis of the analysis of the various reduplication types in Bikol and comparable data from other languages and language families. Hurch (2002)³⁰ and Kouwenberg and LaCharité (2001) for example, restrict the definition of reduplication to only those constructions which are systematically and productively applied in a specific grammar. After my extensive lexical analysis of Bikol and the comparison with other unrelated languages, I abandoned this

³⁰A reduplicative construction is a set of at least two linguistic forms F and F' in a paradigmatic, i.e., nonsuppletive morphological relation in which F' contains a segment or a sequence of segments which is derived from a non-recursive repetition of a part of F. Reduplication is given, if a specific grammar makes systematically use of reduplicative constructions (Hurch 2002: 56).

restriction due to the observation that lexical reduplication in Bikol, as well as crosslinguistically, is systematically structured to an outstanding degree (cf. IV.3, also Mattes and Vollmann 2006).

2. Distribution

Reduplication is a very widespread phenomenon, and much more systematically used in language than one might assume from the West-European point of view. Reduplicative morphology is found in genetically completely different languages (cf. Rubino's map 2005a). But in some language families and even in some linguistic areas reduplication appears to an especially great extent. On the Indian subcontinent reduplication seems to be an areal phenomenon. It can be found there in many unrelated languages, even in the Indo-European ones. The Austronesian family in South-East Asia and the Salish family in North America, which are genetically unrelated and geographically distant, but strikingly similar in some respects, are both "typical" reduplicating language families. So are some other American families (e.g. Algonquian, Uto-Aztecan), or African families (e.g. Nilo-Saharan, AfroAsiatic), to name but a few. Furthermore creole languages though developed on the

basis of "reduplication-free" Indo-European languages usually have productive reduplication systems.³¹

3. Kinds of Reduplication

Reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats the basic form, both in whole, in part (partial), and with sound changes.

1. According to its form, noun reduplication can be divided into four groups:
 - a. Repetition is intact, for example: houses
 - b. Repeat copying sounds, for example: colorful
 - c. Partial repetition, for example: newspapers
 - d. Repetition accompanied by affixing, for example: rocks
2. According to its meaning, reduplication can be divided into the following:
 - a. A repeat word that shows plural meanings (which concern objects), for example: tables

³¹ One explanation for the numerous appearance of reduplication in creoles it has been taken over from the substrate language. However, as reduplication is so common cross-linguistically, an independent development is just as probable as transfer from the lexifier language (cf. Bakker and Parkvall 2005: 516). Moreover, the origin and development of reduplication in creoles underlies additional dynamics, which are not yet fully understood (more detailed see Bakker and Parkvall 2005 and Kouwenberg (ed.) 2003).

- b. The word re changes sound that has an idiomatic meaning, for example: back and forth
- c. A repeat word that shows the plural meaning (which involves the process), for example: looking around.
- d. Re-forms that seem to be repeated words, for example: butterflies.
- e. Reshaping dwipurwa, for example: leaves.

Besides there are different sources about the types of reduplication:

- 1) Full reduplication: repetition of a part of the base.
Example: Malay rumah 'house', rumah-rumah 'houses'
- 2) Partial reduplication: repetition of the entire base.
Example: Lat. *curro* 'I run' (tense: present), *cucurr-i* 'I ran' (tense: perfect)³².

4. Types of Reduplication

- 1. Full reduplication: repetition of a part of the base.
Example:
 - a. papa, mama,
 - b. goody-goody,
 - c. so-so,
 - d. hush-hush,

³² FLST09_ling_foundations03

e. bye-bye.

2. Partial reduplication: repetition of the entire base.

There are kinds of partial reduplication:

a) Ablaut reduplication in which the vowel alternates while the consonants are identical:

- 1) Ding-dong = the noise made by a bell
- 2) Zig-zag = a shape with sharp turns in alternating directions
- 3) criss-cross,
- 4) zig-zag,
- 5) ping-pong,
- 6) tick-tack,
- 7) flip-flop,
- 8) sing-song.

b) Rhyme reduplication in which the consonants change while the vowel remains the same:

- 1) Roly-poly = short and plump
- 2) helter-skelter,
- 3) hodge, fuddy,
- 4) razzle-dazzle,
- 5) boogie-woogie,
- 6) abracadabra.

5. Internal Changes

Internal Change is a process that substitutes one non morphemic segment for another to mark a grammatical contrast. Internal Change (apophony, ablaut) – the word changes internally

- a) English : *sing – sang – sung, man – men, goose – geese* (not productive anymore)
- b) German : *Mann* ‘man’ – *Mann-chen* ‘small man’, *hund* ‘dog’ – *Hund-chen* ‘small dog’
- c) Czech : *krava* ‘cow nom’ – *krav* ‘cows gen’,
Nes-t ‘to carry’ – *nes-u* ‘I am carrying’ – *nos-im* I carry³³

A range of morphological processes involve not the **addition** of some element (such as a suffix) but rather some **change** in the stem. In English, some irregular inflections involve internal changes of this type. for example, the past tense and past participle.

swim	swam	swum
drink	drank	drunk
begin	began	begun
sit	sat	
win	won	

³³ Anna Feldman & Jirka Hana. ESSLLI Course

come	came	
run	ran	
shine	shone	
find	found	

Many verbs, such as wear / wore / worn, show a combination of pure internal change (for the past tense) and irregular suffixation (for the past participle). A small number of noun plurals also have internal changes.

foot	feet
mouse	mice
man	men

In Modern English these are all irregularities. There are no morphological categories that are **regularly** marked by internal change. But the pattern shown by the verbs is what's leftover from an older system that was once quite regular. If we go back far enough, we find that the languages from which English descends quite regularly marked tense differences by internal changes.

The most dramatic examples of internal change are found in the Semitic family of languages. For example:

In Arabic, noun plurals are most often formed by changing the vowels in a root.

kitaab "book"

kutub "books"

In Modern Hebrew, verbs are derived from nouns in a similar way.

faks "a fax"

fikses "to fax"

This type of morphology is often called templatic, where *template* refers to the patterns of vowels used in various contexts.³⁴

Example of internal change

- a) Although the usual pattern of plural formation is to add an inflectional morpheme, some English plurals make an internal modification:

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Goose	Geese
Foot	Feet

³⁴ <http://lingo.stanford.edu/sag/L1/penn-morph.html> downloaded 26 October 2018 at 10.39

- b) The usual pattern of past and past participle formation is to add and affix, but some verb also show an internal change :

Verb 1	Verb 2	Verb 3
Ring	Rang	Rung
Sing	Sang	Sung
Swim	Swam	Swum

- c) Some word class change are also indicated only via internal change:

Breath	Breathe
Life	Live
Teeth	Teethe

Question about Reduplication and Internal Change

1. What is the definition of reduplication?
2. According to the form, noun reduplication can be divided into four group. Mention it!
3. According to the meaning, reduplication can be divided into five groups. Mention it!
4. The word re-changes sound that has an idiomatic meaning. Give an example!
5. What is the definition of full reduplication and partial reduplication?
6. What is the definition of internal changes?
7. Please, give five example about reduplication!

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