

**Morphology is a branch of linguistics which
studies
the form and structure of words in a language**

There are 9 notional parts of speech

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>Verb</u>	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	EnglishClub is a web site. I like EnglishClub.
<u>Noun</u>	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog. He lives in my house. We live in London.
<u>Adjective</u>	describes a noun	good, big, red, well, interesting	My dogs are big. I like big dogs.
<u>Determiner</u>	limits or "determines" a noun	a/an, the, 2, some, many	I have two dogs and some rabbits.
<u>Adverb</u>	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly. When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
<u>Pronoun</u>	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
<u>Preposition</u>	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
<u>Conjunction</u>	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
<u>Interjection</u>	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know.

Preposition
as in, on, by, to, since.

Conjunction
*and, but, or, nor, for, yet,
so*

There are 4 structural parts of speech

Particle
*along, away, back, by,
down, forward, in, off, on,
out, over, round, under,
up."*

Article
the, an, a

- makes new words from old one
- create-creation

Derivational
morphology



Change the part of speech or the basic meaning of a word.

-ment-> judg-ment

-re-> re-activate

Typically occur between the stem and any inflectional affixes.

-ation -> animation +s

In English, may appear either as prefixes or suffixes:

pre-arrange,

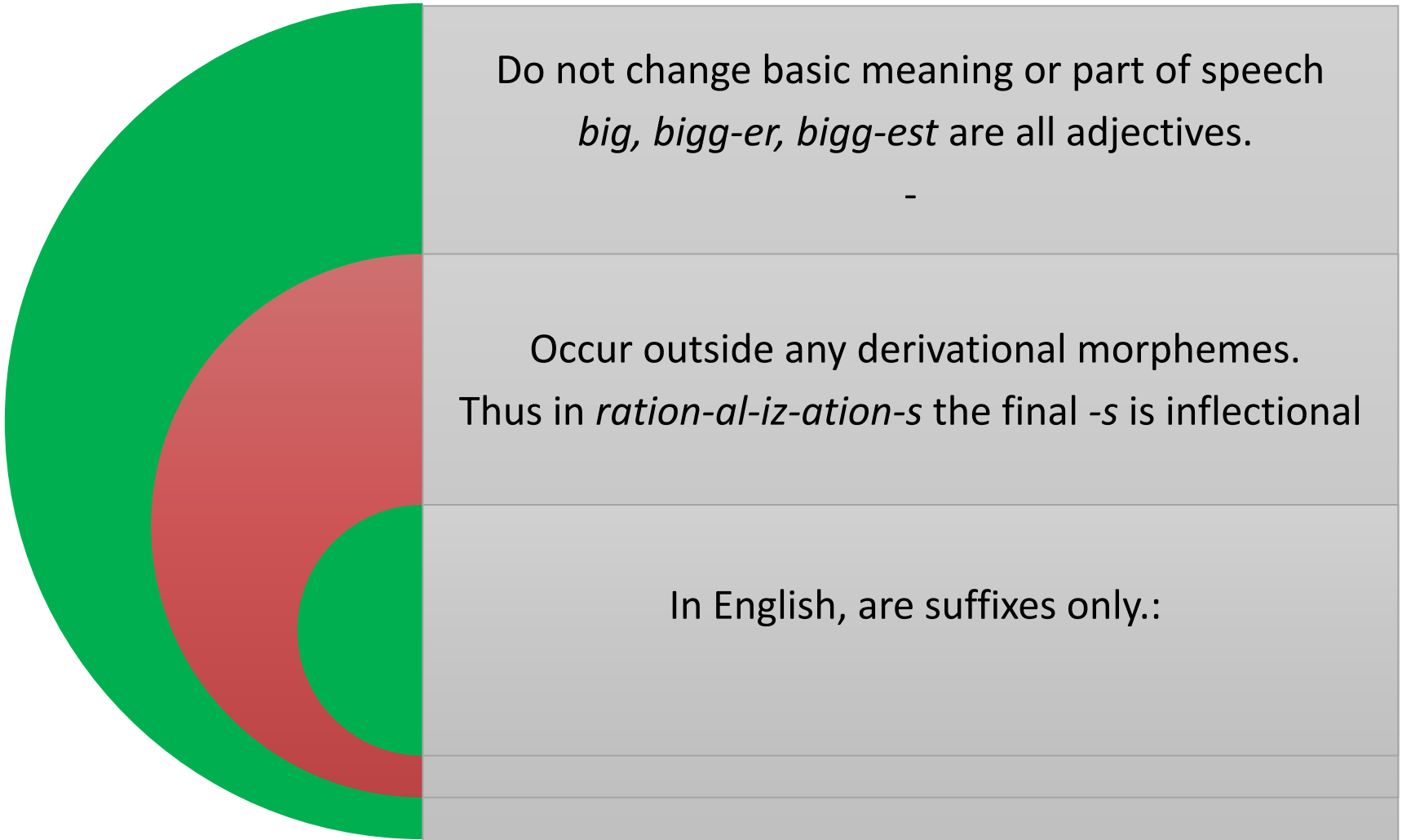
arrange-ment.

(2)	root	believe	verb
	stem	believe + able	verb + suffix
	word	un + believe + able	prefix + verb + suffix
(3)	root	Chomsky	(proper) noun
	stem	Chomsky + ite	noun + suffix
	word	Chomsky + ite + s	noun + suffix + suffix

- makes new words from old one
- create-creation

Inflectional
morphology

Branches of morphology

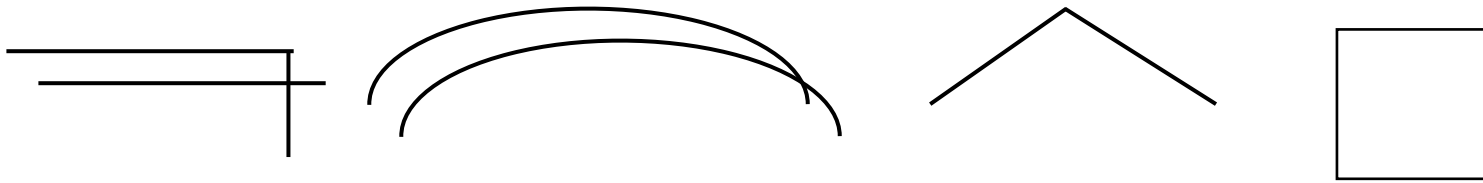


Base	Suffix	Function
Wait	-s	3rd p sg present
Wait	-ed	Past tense
Wait	-ing	Progressive
Eat	-en	Past participle
Chair	-s	Plural marker
Chair	-'s	Possessive
Fast	-er	Comparative adjective or adverb adverb
Fast	-est	Superlative adjective or

- How existing words have been constructed and how neologisms might be constructed

Lexical Morphology

English language word formation



UN GENTLE MEN LY

There are two types of word formation in English language

Major

compounding

affixation

conversion

Minor

shortening

blending

sound
imitation

back
formation

sound
interchange

distinctive
stress

Compound words, complex words

A compound word is constructed
from two free morphemes



A **complex word** is constructed from a root morpheme (free or bound) + at least one **bound** morpheme

Free and bound morphemes

CAT



← **FREE** morpheme

UN + FORTUN(e) + ATE + LY



BOUND morphemes



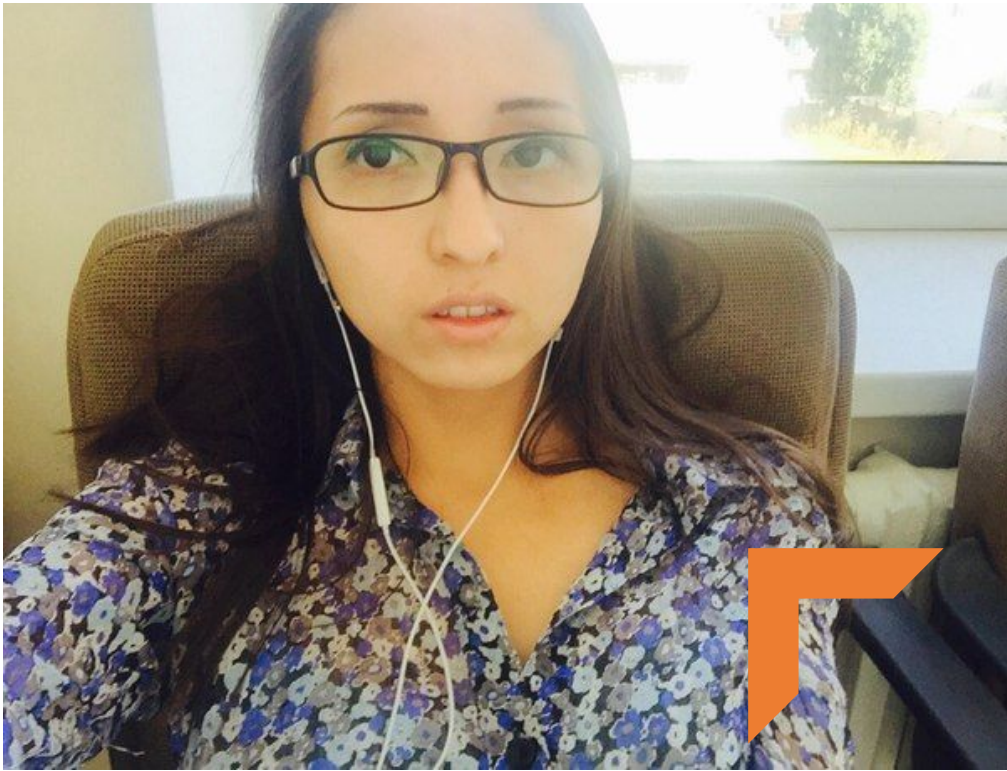
Any questions











Work was done by
Aigerim Mendekenova
FL:2FL 311