



**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><b>Verb</b></u>	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	EnglishClub is a web site. I like EnglishClub.
<u><b>Noun</b></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><b>Adjective</b></u>	describes a noun	good, big, red, well, interesting	My dogs are big. I like big dogs.
<u><b>Determiner</b></u>	limits or "determines" a noun	a/an, the, 2, some, many	I have two dogs and some rabbits.
<u><b>Adverb</b></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><b>Pronoun</b></u>	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
<u><b>Preposition</b></u>	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
<u><b>Conjunction</b></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><b>Interjection</b></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.

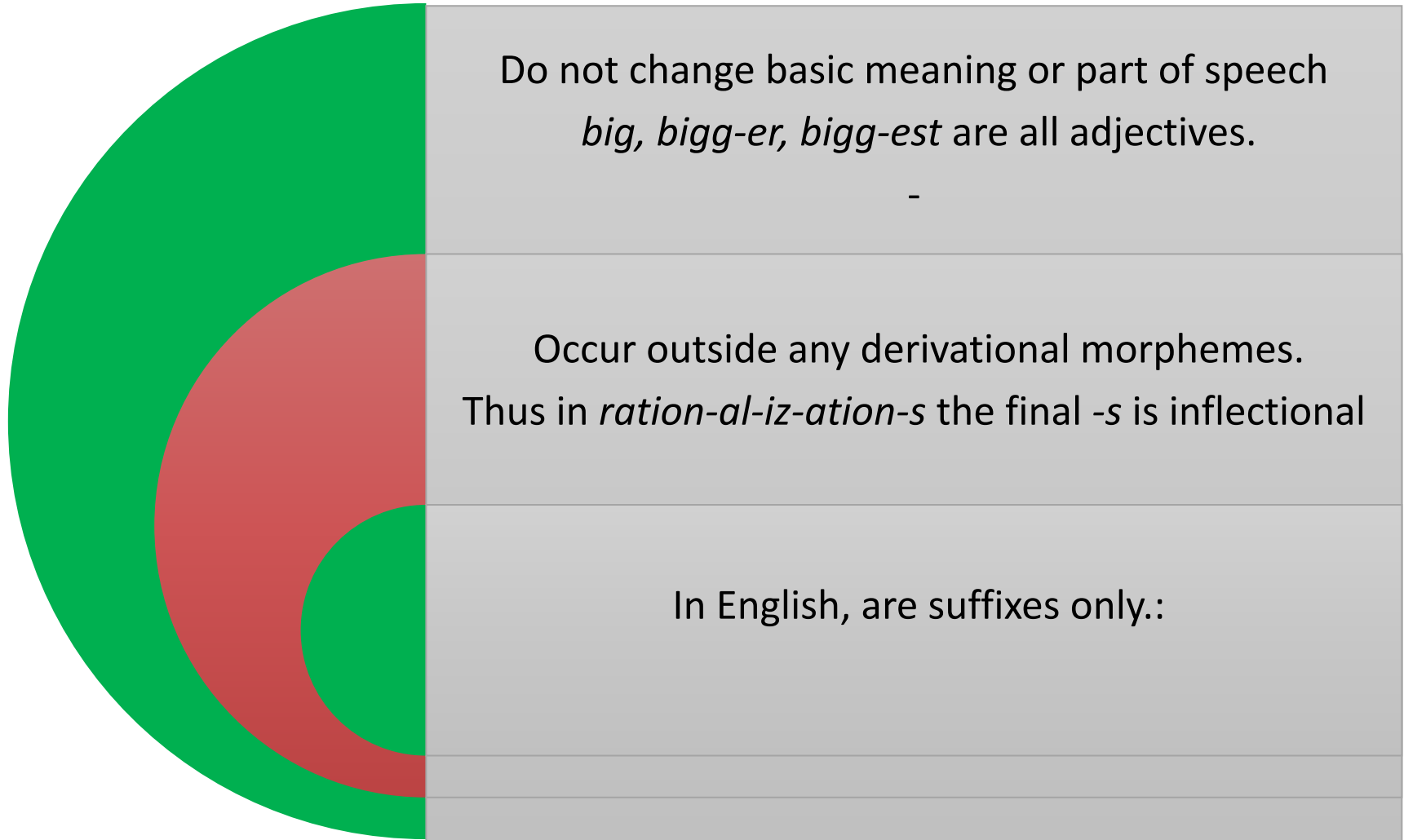
(2 )	root	believe	verb
	stem	believe + able	verb + suffix
	word	un + believe + able	prefix + verb + suffix
(3 )	root	Chomsky	(proper) noun
	stem	Chomsky + ite	noun + suffix
	word	Chomsky + ite + s	noun + suffix + suffix

- makes new words from old one
- create-creation

Inflectional  
morphology



# Branches of morphology

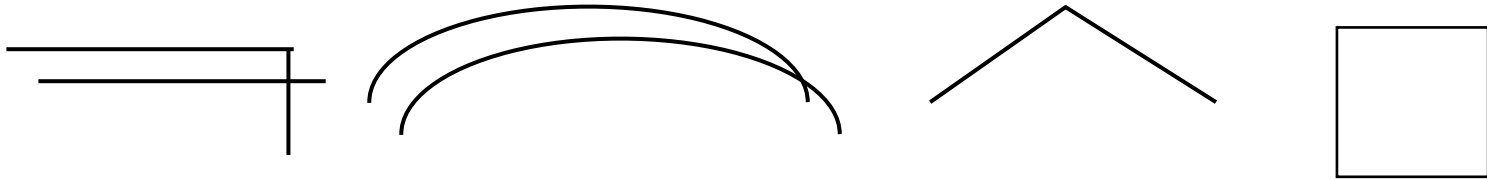


Base	Suffix	Function
Wait	-s	3rd p sg present
Wait	-ed	Past tense
Wait	-ing	Progressive
Eat	-en	Past participle
Chair	-s	Plural marker
Chair	-‘s	Possessive
Fast	-er	Comparative adjective or adverb adverb
Fast	-est	Superlative adjective or

- 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

```
graph TD; A[There are two types of word formation in English language] --> B[Major]; A --> C[Minor]; B --> D[compounding]; B --> E[affixation]; B --> F[conversion]; C --> G[shortening]; C --> H[blending]; C --> I[sound imitation]; C --> J[back formation]; C --> K[sound interchange]; C --> L[distinctive stress];
```

Major

compounding

affixation

conversion

Minor

shortening

blending

sound  
imitation

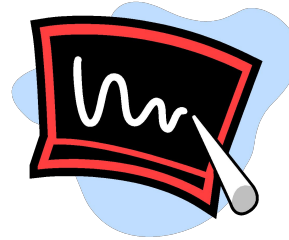
back  
formation

sound  
interchange

distinctive  
stress

# Compound words, complex words

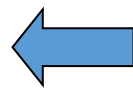
A compound word is constructed  
from two free morphemes



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



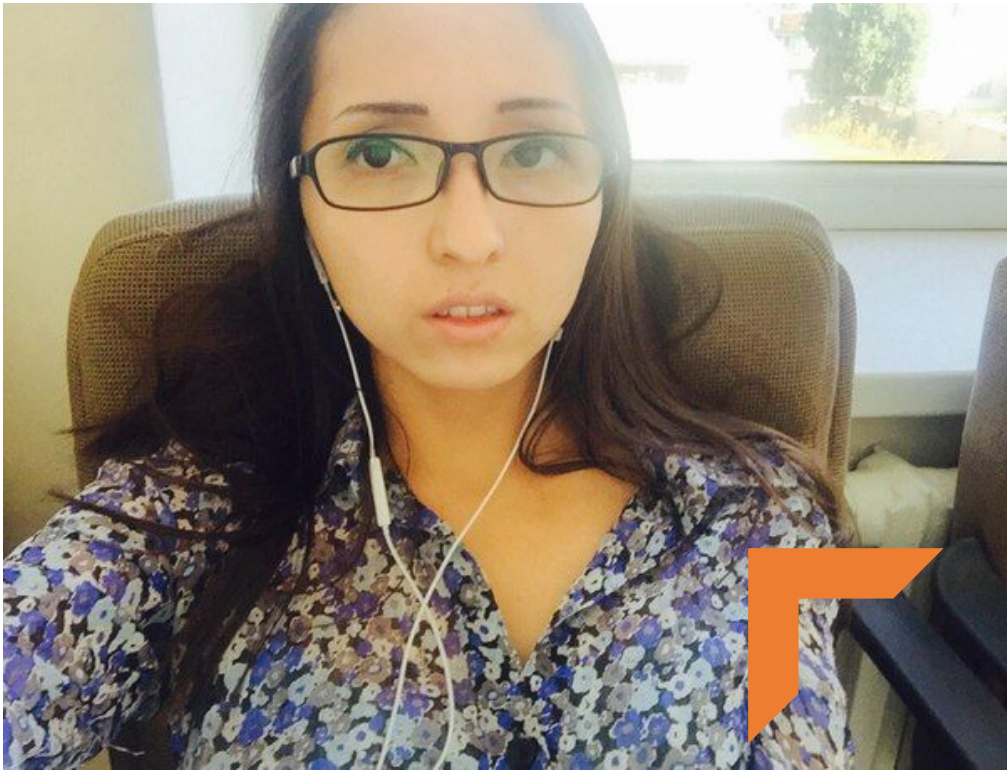












Work was done by  
Aigerim Mendekenova  
FL:2FL 311