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التربية للعلوم الانسانية	الكلية
اللغة الانكليزية	القسم
علم الصرف	اسم المادة باللغة العربية
Morphology	اسم المادة باللغة الانكليزية
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	المراجع والمصادر
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المحتوى المحاضرة...

Lexical and functional morphemes

What we have described as free morphemes fall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs that we think of as the words that carry the “content” of the messages we convey. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes and some examples are: girl, man, house, tiger, sad, long, yellow, sincere, open, look, follow, break. We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily, so they are treated as an “open” class of words. Other types of free morphemes are called functional morphemes. Examples are: and, but, when, because, on, near, above, in, the, that, it, them. This set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns. Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a “closed” class of words.

Derivational morphemes

The set of affixes that make up the category of bound morphemes can also be divided into two types. One type is described in terms of the derivation of words. These are the derivational morphemes. We use these bound morphemes to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme -ness changes the adjective good to the noun goodness. The noun care can become the adjectives careful or careless by the addition of the derivational morphemes -ful or -less. Derivational morphemes include suffixes, such as the -ish in foolish, the -ly in quickly, and the -ment in payment, and prefixes, such as re-, pre-, ex-, mis-, co-, un-.

Inflectional morphemes

The second set of bound morphemes contains what are called inflectional morphemes (or “inflections”). These are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form. English has only eight inflectional morphemes, all suffixes, as shown here.

Jim’s two sisters are really different.
One likes to have fun and is always laughing.

