MORPHOLOGY   الصرف

Morphology is the study of word formation, of the structure of words.
دراسة تكوين و تركيب الكلمة .

The **meaningful parts** into which words can be divided:
e.g., boldest can be divided into bold+est--are **called** the **morphemes** of the language.

These are considered the **basic units** of meaning in a particular language.
الوحدات الصغيرة ذات المعنى من الكلمة الواحدة تسمى المورفيم

Words that have **meaning by themselves**—boy, food, door—are called **lexical morphemes.**
الكلمات التي تحمل معنى لوحدها ؛ تسمى كلمات معجمية .

Those words that **function** to specify the relationship between one lexical morpheme and another—words like at, in, on, -ed, -s—are **called grammatical morphemes.**
الكلمات التي تربط بين كلمه معجميه و أخرى تسمى كلمات نحويه.

Those morphemes that can **stand alone** as words are called **free morphemes** (e.g., boy, food, in, on).
الكلمات المعجمية التي تحمل معنى بنفسها تسمى : كلمات مطلقه .

The morphemes that occur only in **combination** are called **bound morphemes** (e.g., -ed, -s, -ing).
الكلمات التي لا تأتي الا مجتمعه تسمى : كلمات مقيدة .

Bound grammatical morphemes can be further divided into **two types inflectional morphemes** (e.g., -s, -est, -ing) and **derivational** morphemes (e.g.,- ful, -like, -ly, un-, dis-).
الكلمات المقيدة تقسم الى:
كلمات تصريفيه.
و كلمات اشتقاقية.

الاعداد: سارا
ترجمة: فاطمة ..

Inflectional Affixes	Derivational Affixes
All are suffixes	May be either suffixes or prefixes
Have a wide range of application. E.g. most English nouns can be made plural, with {PLU}	May have a wide or narrow range
All native to English (since Old English was spoken around 500-1000 AD)	Many were adopted from Latin, Greek, or other languages. (Though others, especially the suffixes, are native, including {ful}, {like}, {ly}, and {AG})

Inflectional Affixes

English has only eight inflectional affixes:

{PLU} = plural	Noun	-s	boys
{POSS} = possessive	Noun	-'s	boy's
{COMP} = comparative	Adj	-er	older
{SUP} = superlative	Adj	-est	oldest
{PRES} = present	Verb	-s	walks
{PAST} past	Verb	-ed	walked
{PAST PART} = past participle	Verb	-en	driven
{PRES PART} = present participle	Verb	-ing	driving

Notice that, as noted above, even irregular forms can be represented morphologically using these morphemes. E.g. the irregular plural *sheep* is written as {sheep} + {PLU}, even though the typically form of {PLU} is not used here.

Similarly, *better* = {good} + {COMP}; *drove* = {drive} + {PAST}.

اعداد:سارا

ترجمة: فاطمة ..
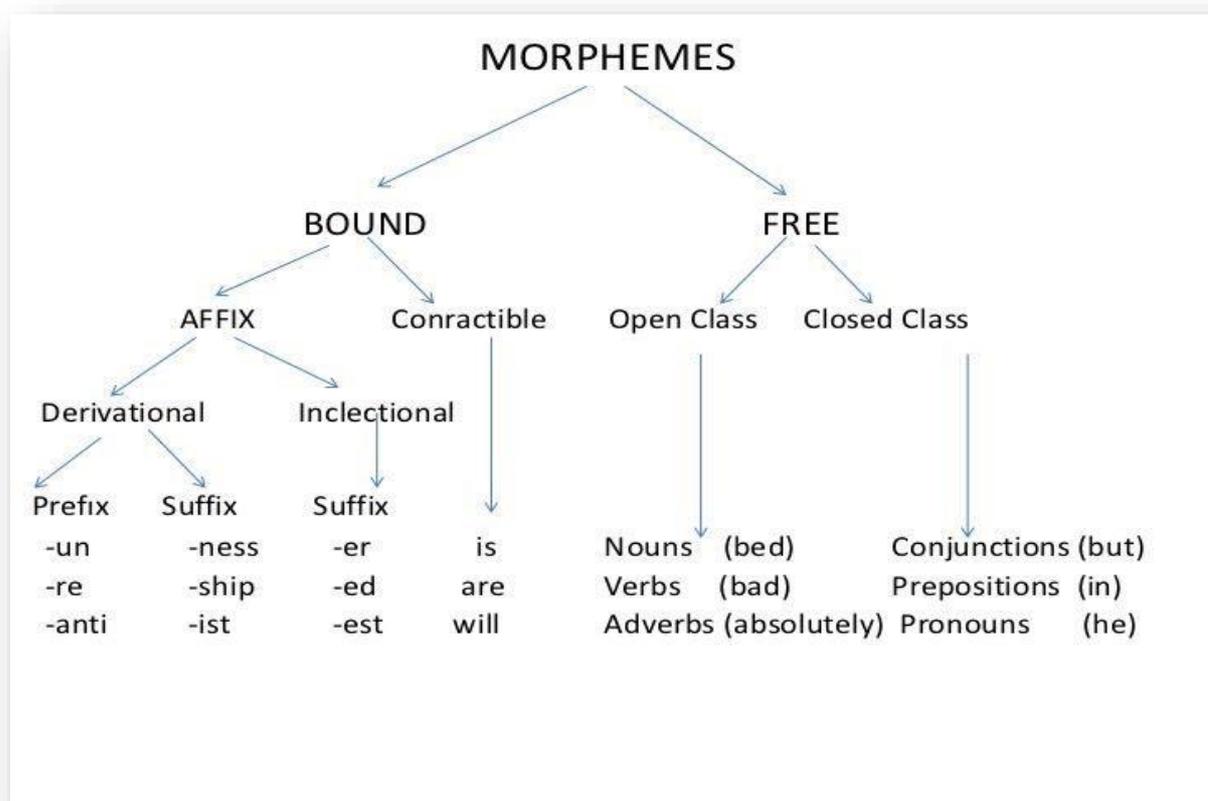
Morphs and Allomorphs

Morphs : The actual forms used to realize morphemes.
Ex. cats => consists of two morphs
An inflectional morpheme (-s)
A lexical morpheme (cat)
توضيح :المورف هو الوحدة الصغيرة ذات المعنى سواء او لغويا او نحويا.

Allomorphs : The actual forms of the morphs which result from the single morpheme " plural " turn out to be different. They are all allomorphs of the one morpheme.
Ex. sheep (s) => sheep (p)
Sheep (zero morpheme)

• **zero morpheme is one allomorph of plural.**

الإعداد:سارا

ترجمة: فاطمة ..

Quiz

1. What is morphology?
(A) The study of the rules governing the sounds that form words
(B) The study of the rules governing sentence formation.
(C) The study of the rules governing word formation

2-Which best describes the English language?
(A) English has complex morphology and less rigid syntax.
(B) English has less complex morphology but more rigid syntax:
(C) English has complex morphology and rigid syntax.

3-Which sentence describes inflectional morphology?
(A) Adding a morpheme to produce a new word but the same lexeme.
(B) Adding a morpheme to produce a new word and different lexeme.
(C) Adding a morpheme to produce the same word but different

4-Which sentence describes derivational morphology?
(A) Adding a morpheme to produce a new word but the same lexeme.
(B) Adding a morpheme to produce a new word and a different lexeme
(C) Adding a morpheme to produce the same word but a different lexeme

اعداد:سارا

ترجمة: فاطمة ..