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MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS

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Morphological process is mean of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context

TWO WAYS OF MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS

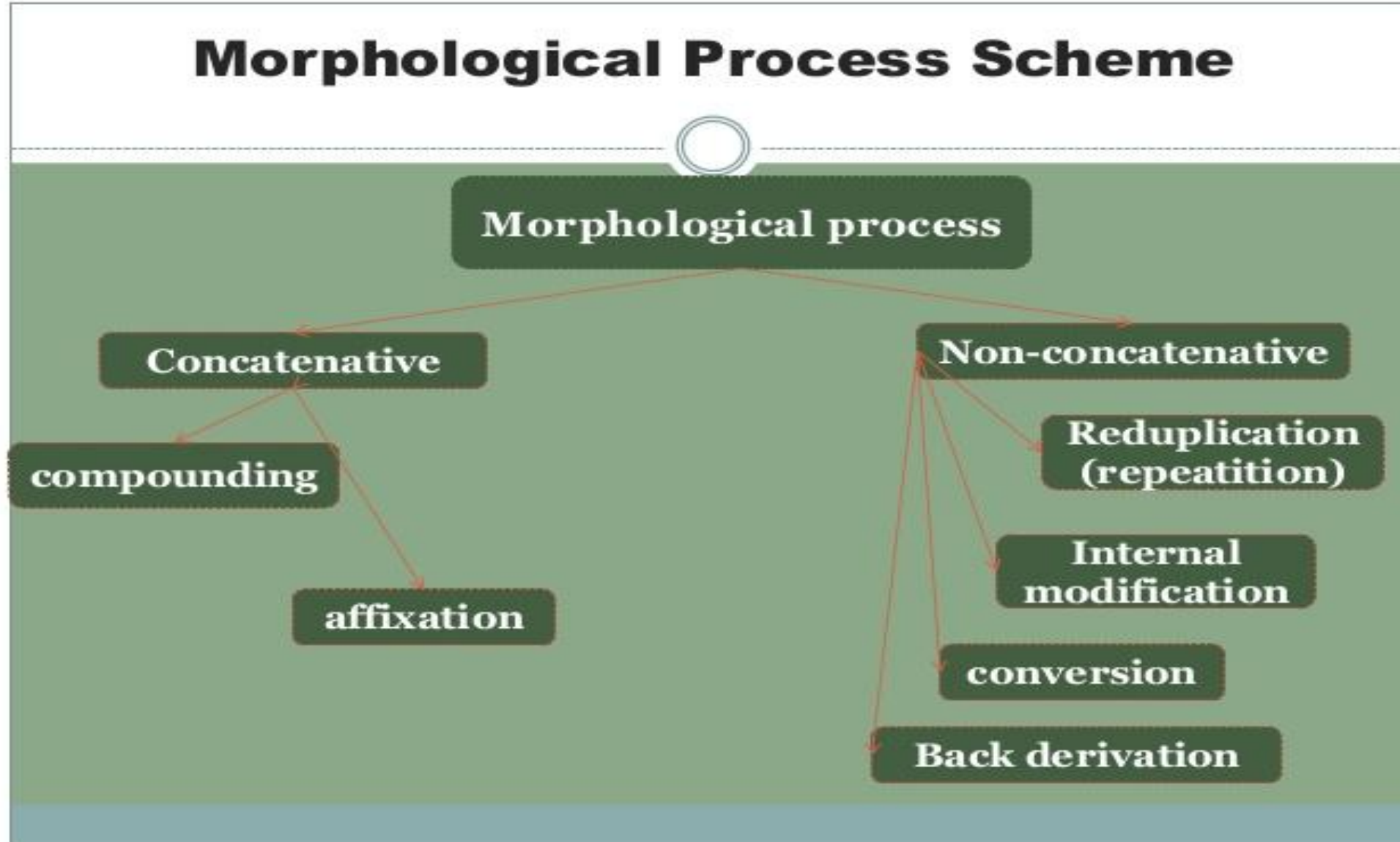
Concatenative :

putting morphemes together

Non-concatenative :

modifying internal structure of morphemes

MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS SCHEME



COMPOUNDING

English shares with many languages the ability to create new words by combining old words .

Compounding can be analyzed through its constituents .

Compound
words

Closed

Open

Hyphenate



Open compounds : Compounds written as separate words e.g:

End zone ,high school .

Closed compounds :Compounds written as single words e.g :

Newspaper, goldfish ,highway

Hyphenated compounds : Compounds that are hyphenated .

E.g: Mother-in-law , second-rate

REDUPLICATION

This process can be classified according to the amount of form that is duplicated, whether complete or partial, and the letter according to exactly which part



SEVERAL TYPES OF REDUPLICATION IN ENGLISH

Rhyming reduplication : hokey-pokey , razzle-dazzle, super-duper, boogie-woogie , teenie-weenie, walkie-talkie.

Exact reduplications (baby-talk-like): bye-bye, choo-choo, night-night, no-no, pee-pee , poo-poo.

Ablaut reduplications : bric-brac , chit-chat , criss-cross , kitty-cat , knick-knack, pitter-patter .

VOWEL MODIFICATION

Verbs in English :

[ɪ]-[oʊ] begin –began ,ring –rang ,sing-sang

[i:]-[ou] speak-spoke , steal-stole ,

[aɪ]-[aʊ] bind-bound , find-found



SUPPLETION (TOTAL MODIFICATION)

A morphological process whereby a root morpheme is replaced by a phonologically unrelated form in order to indicate a grammatical contrast .

Examples:

Basic form

I

be

good

Suppletive form:

Me

were

well