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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

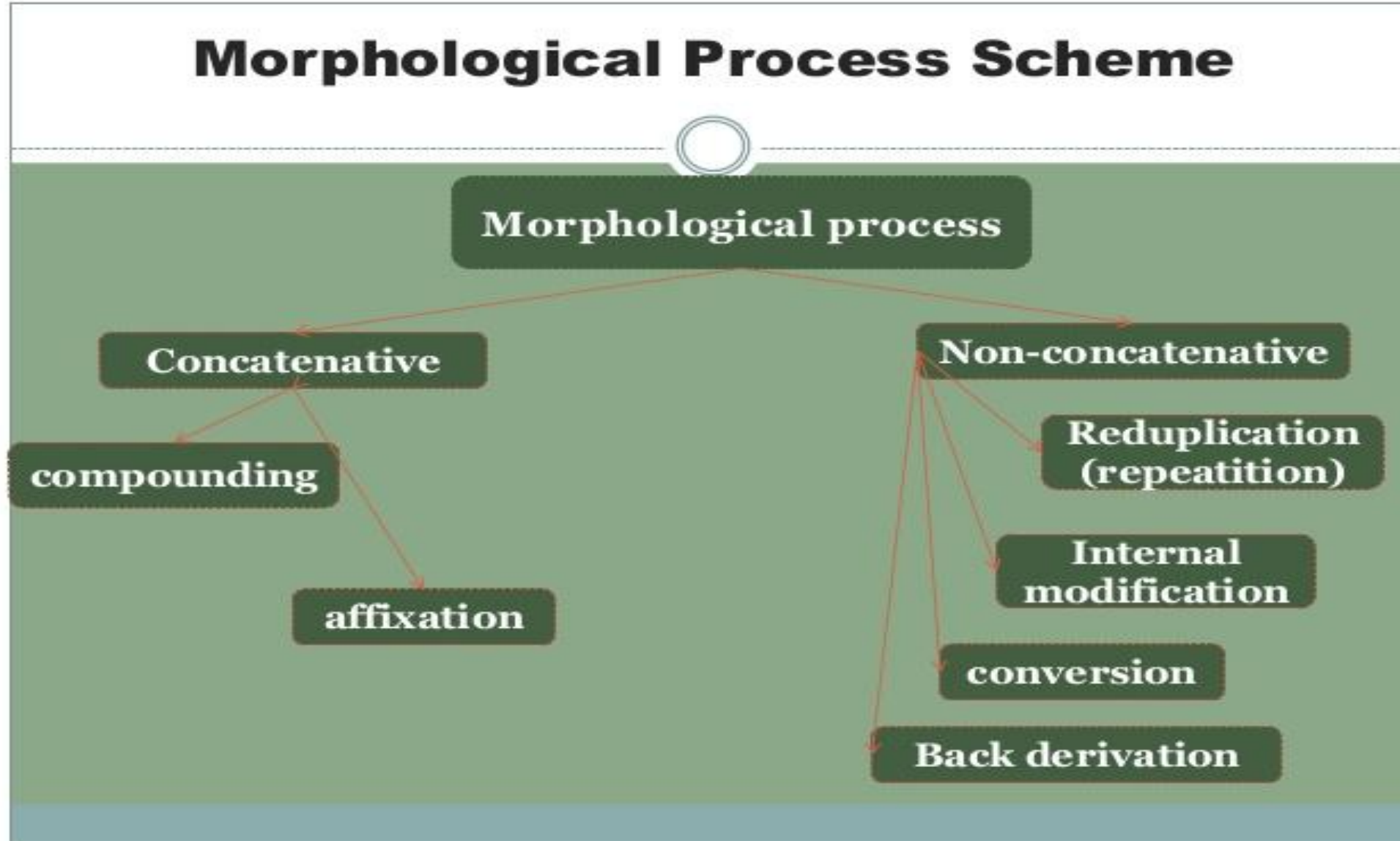
Concatenative :

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 it 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

[iː]-[aʊ] 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