

Plan

- Segmentation of words into morphemes
- Classification of morphemes
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- Morphemic types of words

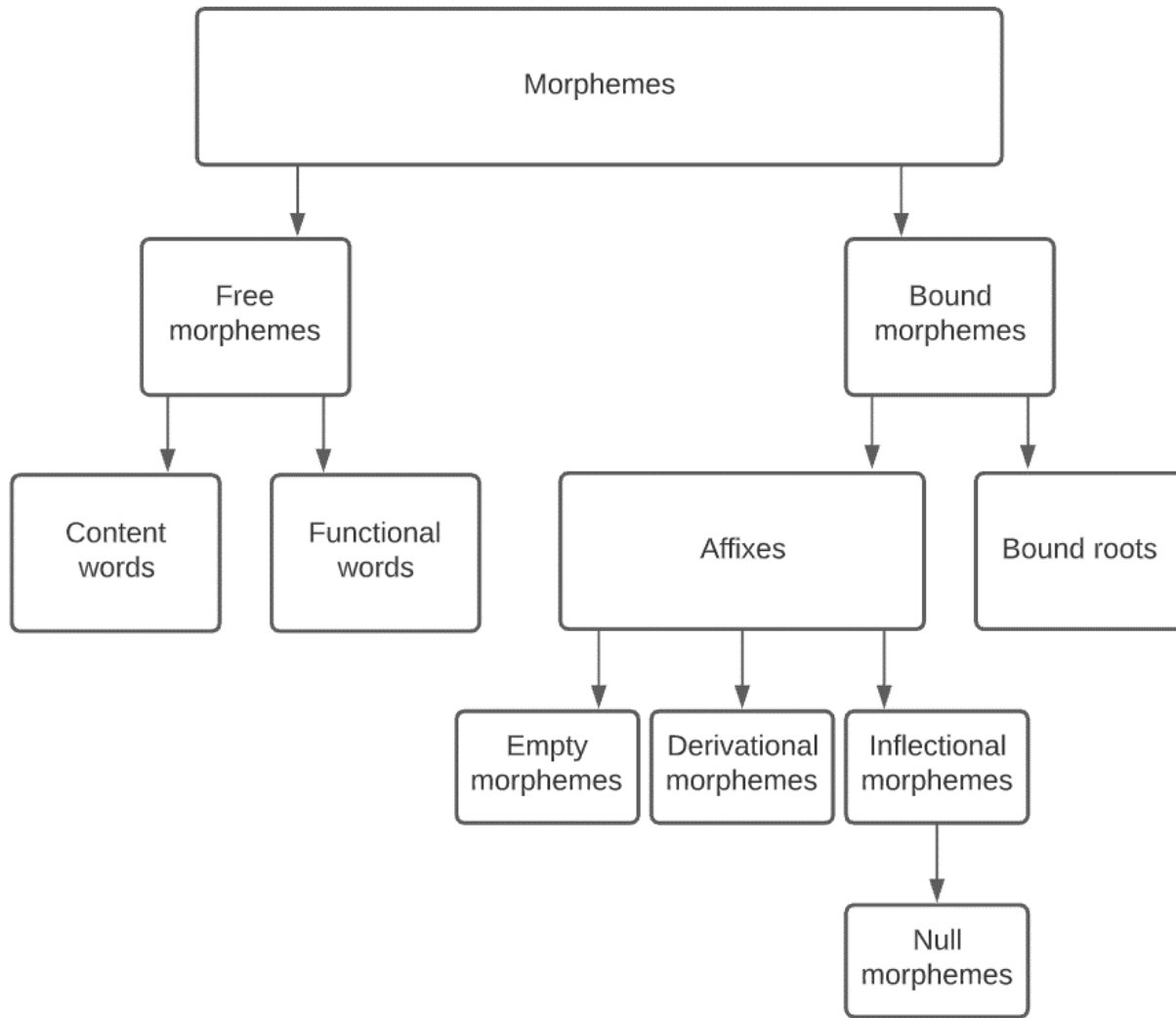
SEGMENTATION OF WORDS INTO MORPHEMES

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful constituent of a linguistic expression. In English, morphemes are often but not necessarily words. For example, the -s in cats indicates the concept of plurality but is always bound to another concept to indicate a specific kind of plurality.



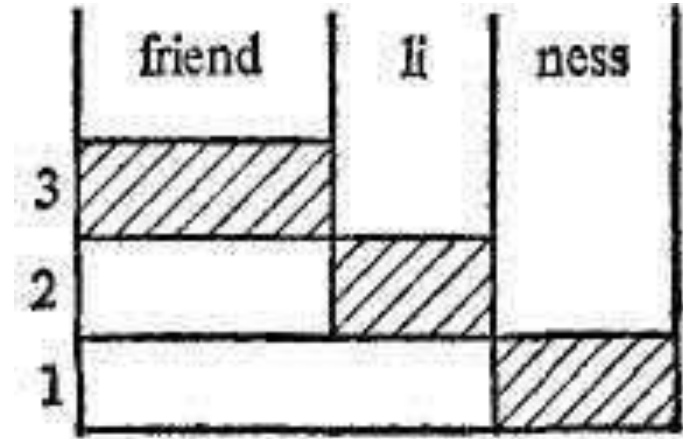
CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES

Morphemes are divided into two large groups: lexical morphemes and grammatical (functional) morphemes. Both lexical and grammatical morphemes can be free and bound. Free lexical morphemes are roots of words which express the lexical meaning of the word, they coincide with the stem of simple words. Free grammatical morphemes are function words: articles, conjunctions and prepositions (the, with, and).



PROCEDURE OF MORPHEMIC ANALYSIS

Studying the principles of word-formation in English, calls for isolating various morphemes and determining word-formation patterns. This is achieved by different analytical procedures. The simplest of these is the morphemic analyses, which splits a word into its component morphemes and states their types and number. The word “*girlishness*” could be thus analyzed into three morphemes: of which the first is the root “*girl-*” and the other two are suffixes “*-lish-*” and “*-ness*”.



MORPHEMIC TYPES OF WORDS



According to the number of morphemes words are classified into monomorphemic and polymorphemic.

Monomorphemic or *root-words* consist of only one root-morpheme.

Polymorphemic words consist of root and non-root morphemes. According to the number of root-morphemes all polymorphemic words are divided into two groups: *monoradical* or one-root words and *polyradical* words which consist of two or more roots.



Thank You
For Your
Attention