

# Morphology

**Penulis:**

Kalsum, Munawir, Nur Asiza, Humaeroah

**Editor:**

Muh. Yusuf

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### ***Desain Sampul***

endi

### ***Penata Letak***

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# PENGANTAR PENULIS



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## MORPHOLOGY DEFINED

### A. THE MEANING OF MORPHOLOGY

In linguistic, morphology is a branch of knowledge that concern to study about word formation or morpheme of a language. Many research and information has been conduct by the expert to give a clear concept of how the word in one language change and form a new one with different meaning and soon. With this case there are so many definitions of morphology that have been introduced by linguists. Some of them are given below.

According to crystal (1980:232-233), morphology is a branch of grammar that studies the structure or the form of words, particularly through the use morpheme. In general, morphology is divided into two field : the study of inflection (*Inflectional morphology*) and the study of word formation (*lexical* or derivational morphology). If the emphasis is in the technique of analyzing words into morphemes, especially as practiced by American linguists in the 1940s and 1950s, then the term *morphemic* is used.



Morphemic analysis in this sense is a part of the study of synchronic linguistics; morphological analysis is a more general term that is also applied to historical or diachronic study. Morphological analysis can be done in various forms. One approach is to make distributional study of morphemes and morphemic variants that appear in the words (analysis of morph tactical arrangement), as in the description model called *item and arrangement*, that is a description model in which a word considered as a liner sequence (arrangement) of morphs (item), for example *The boy kicked the ball*. The other approach determines or constructs morphological processes or operations, seeing the relations between word form of substitution relation, as in the model called *item and process*, that is a description model in which the relation between word is considered as a derivation process, for example, the item *took* is derived from the item *take* through the process that arranges the change of vowel. In generative linguistics morphology an syntax are not seen as two separate levels; the rules of grammar also apply for the structure of words and for phrase and sentence and the morphological concepts only occur as points where output of syntactical component must be given phonological representation through morphological rules.

According To Bauer (1983:33), Morphology studies the internal structures of word form. in morphology, the analyst divides word form into its constituent formatives (most of



which are morphs in the form of root or affixes), and to explain the sequence of each formative. Morphology can be divided into two branches, such as inflectional morphology and word formation (also called lexical morphology). Inflectional morphology studies various form of lexeme, while word formation studies new lexemes from certain bases. Word formation can be further divided into derivation and compounding (or composition). Derivation is concerned with the formation of new lexemes through affixation, while compounding is concerned with the formation of new lexeme from two or more potential stems. Derivation can also sometimes be divided into class maintaining derivation and class changing derivation. Class maintaining derivation is the derivation of new lexeme whose class is the same as the base from which the lexeme is formed, while class changing derivation produces lexemes whose class is different from its base. Compounding is usually divided according to the class or category of words of the compound words that are produced into compound nouns, compound verb, compound adjective, etc.

O'Grady & Dobrovolsky (1989 ; 89-99) state that morphology is a component of generative transformational grammar which studies the internal structure of words, especially complex words. Furthermore, they distinguish between general morphology which applies for all languages and specific morphology which only applies for a particular



language. The theory of general morphology is concerned with accurate discussion of what kinds of morphological rules that can be found in natural languages.

### **1. Word, word form and lexeme**

Crystal ( 1980: 283-285) states that word is an utterances unit which has a universal intuitive recognition by native speaker, either in spoken language or in written language. But there are some difficulties to reach the consistent use of that term in terms of others categories of linguistic description and in the comparison with others languages which have different structural type. This problem includes, for example, the determinations on word boundaries as well as status. The general definition of word as a unit of meanings or ideas does not help because of the similarity of concept like idea. consequently, some theoretical differences are made.

Some criteria have been suggested for the identification of word in speech. First, word is a moststable linguistic unit compared with all otherunits, in terms of its internal structure, that is, the constituent parts of a complex word have a little possibility for rearrangement, compare with the positional mobility of sentence constituent and other grammatical structures. The second criterion refers to the cohesiveness of word (uninterruptibility), that is, new elements (including silence) cannot usually be inserted into it in normal speech, based on kontras, silences is usually present in word boundaries. A criterion which has influenced linguist's view



on word since it was introduced for the first time by Leonard Bloomfield is the definition of word as a free minimum form, that is, the smallest unit which forms a complete utterance. Based on this, possibility is a word, so is possible, but -ity is not a word. Not all unit that resemble words can meet this criteria.

Kridalaksana (1982:98) defines lexeme as (1) an abstract basic lexical unit underlying various inflected forms of a word. Take, for example, *sleep, sleeps, slept, and sleeping*, are the forms of the lexeme sleep; (2) a word or phrase which is a meaningful unit; the smallest unit of lexicon.

O'Grady & Dobrovolsky (1989:91) state that the definition of word which is most generally accepted by linguist is that word is a smallest free form, that is an element that can occur independently in various positions in sentence. Furthermore, they divide all words into two main categories, such as (1) the category of closed words covering functionword, and (2) the category of open words, covering major lexical categories, such as noun (N), Verb (V), adjective (adj), and adverb (adv). To these major lexical categories, new words can be added because the main problem of morphology is how people form and understand words that they have never found before, so morphology is only concerned with major lexical categories.

Every word which is a member of major lexical category is called lexical item, which is the entry of lexicon. The entry

of each lexical item will include its pronunciation (phonology), information on its meaning (semantics), to what lexical category it belongs, and in what syntactical environment it can occur (subcategorization).

Furthermore, from the point of view its form, there are two kinds of word in human languages, such as (1) simple *word* and complex *words*. Simple words are words that cannot be analyzed into smaller meaningful units, while complex words are words that can be analyzed into constituent parts indicating a recognizable meaning.





## WORD AND IT'S PARTS

In studying the word construction , we need to realize that not all the word stand by their own form, sometimes they are form by adding prefix and suffix before and after the root. And also they found their self-change or different from other word consistence because they were pick from the latin or other language source that have differnt way of building structure. In this chapter will be explain the parts of word and how they are form.

### A. *Free (Unbound) Morphemes and Bound Morphemes*

"There are two basic **types** of morphemes: unbound and **bound**. Unbound or free-standing morphemes are individual elements that can stand alone within a sentence, such as <cat>, <laugh>, <look>, and <box>. They are essentially what most of us call words. Bound morphemes are meaning-bearing units of language, such as prefixes and suffixes, that are attached to

unbound morphemes. They cannot stand alone. "Their attachment modifies the unbound morphemes in such things as number or syntactic category. Adding the bound morpheme <s> to the unbound morpheme <cat> changes the noun's number; the addition of the <ed> to <laugh> changes tense. Similarly, the addition of <er> to <run> changes the verb to a noun."

## B. Bound Morphemes

**Bound morphemes** are not free. They cannot stand on their own in a phrase. Bound morphemes like *pre-*, *un-*, *-ness*, and *-y* need a free morpheme to lean on. With the sentence *The **pregame** left me **unfazed** despite its **geeky happiness***, each of those bound morphemes [in bold] found a free morpheme to hook up with."(Kirk Hazen, *An Introduction to Language*. Wiley, 2015)

### 1. Inflectional Morphemes and Derivational Morphemes

"Linguistics recognizes two classes of bound morphemes. The first class is called inflectional morphemes and their influence on a base word is predictable. Inflectional morphemes modify the grammatical class of words by signaling a change in number, person, gender, tense, and so on, but they do not shift the base form into another word class. When 'house' becomes 'houses,' it is still a noun even though you have added the plural morpheme 's.'





"*Derivational morphemes* constitute the second class of morphemes and they modify a word according to its lexical and grammatical class. They result in more profound changes on base words. The word 'style' is a noun, but if I make it 'stylish,' then it is an adjective. In English, derivational morphemes include suffixes (e.g., 'ish,' 'ous,' 'er,' 'y,' 'ate,' and 'able') and prefixes (e.g., 'un,' 'im,' 're,' and 'ex')." (Donald G. Ellis, *From Language to Communication*. Lawrence Erlbaum, 1999.

"*Derivational morphemes* are lexical morphemes. They have to do with the vocabulary of the language. These morphemes form an open set to which new words or word forms are frequently added. Derivational morphemes can come at the beginning (prefix), or at the end (suffix) of a word, and more than one can be added to a word:

Disagreement: dis + agree + ment

dis-: prefix meaning opposite

-ment: suffix that changes the word class to a noun and that refers to an action, process, or means

The addition of a derivational suffix often, but not always, changes the part of speech of a word. Learning the meanings of derivational morphemes can be a powerful tool for developing one's vocabulary.



"*Inflectional morphemes*, in contrast to derivational morphemes, are a small closed set of eight grammatical morphemes. These eight add little or no content, but serve a grammatical function such as marking plural or tense. Inflectional morphemes change the form of a word without changing either the word category it belongs to or its meaning.

Cat → cats  
Walk → walked

The addition of 's' to the noun *cats* indicates that more than one cat is being referred to. The 'ed' at the end of *walk* indicates a past action. "The eight inflectional morphemes are: [-s (plural), -'s (possessive), -s (third-person singular), -ed (regular past tense), -ed (regular past participle), -ing (present participle), -er (comparative), -est (superlative)]. "Inflectional morphemes are always the last morpheme of a word. They are always suffixes."(Andrea DeCapua, *Grammar for Teachers*. Springer, 2008).

### C. *Base*

A *base* is the form of a word to which prefixes and suffixes can be added to create new words. For example, *instruct* is the base for forming *instruction*, *instructor*, and *reinstruct*. Also called a root or stem. Put another way, base forms are words that are not derived from or made up of other words.



According to Ingo Plag, “the term ‘root’ is used when we want to explicitly refer to the invisible central part of a complex word.”

In all other cases, where the status of a form as invisible or not is not an issue, we can just speak of *bases*.(or if the base is a word, base words)”

### Examples and Observations

1. "In most situations the user of English has no problem at all recognizing prefixes, bases, and suffixes. For instance, in the sentence, They repainted the old car, the complex word *repainted* obviously has three elements -a prefix, a base, and a suffix: re + paint + ed. The base paint is the word's semantic core, the starting place for describing what the word is being used to mean in a given utterance. The prefix and suffix add semantic content to that core, the prefix are adding the content ‘again,’ and the suffix *ed* adding ‘in the past.’” (D. W. Cummings, *American English Spelling*. JHU Press, 1988).

### 2. Base Forms and Word Roots

"[The term base] refers to any part of a word seen as a unit to which an Operation can be applied, as when one adds an affix to a root or stem. For example, in *unhappy* the base form is *happy*; if *-ness* is then added to *unhappy*, the whole of this item would be considered the base to which the new affix is attached. Some analysts, however, restrict

the term 'base' to be equivalent to 'root,' the part of a word remaining when all affixes have been removed. In such an approach, *happy* would be the base form (the highest common factor) of all its derivations *happiness*, *unhappy*, *unhappiness*, etc. This meaning leads to a special use in prosodic morphology to define the portion of the output in correspondence with another portion of the form, especially the reduplicant." (David Crystal, *Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, 6th ed, Blackwell, 2008)

### 3. Citation Forms

"For adjectives, e.g. *bad*, the base form is the so-called 'absolute' form (as against the comparative form *worse*, or the superlative form *worst*). For other word classes, e.g. adverb or preposition, where there are no grammatical variants, there is only one form that can be the headword.

4. "These base forms of words, the headwords of dictionary entries, may be termed the *citation forms* of lexemes. When we want to talk about the lexeme *sing*, then the form that we cite (i.e. 'quote') is the base form-as I have just done--and that is taken to include all the grammatical variants (*sings*, *singing*, *sang*, *sung*)" (Howard Jackson, *Words and Their Meaning*. Routledge, 2013).

### 5. Bases in Complex Words

"Another classic problem of morphology [is] the case of a complex word with a recognizable suffix or prefix, attached to a base that is not an existing word of the language. For example, among the *-able* words are words



such as *malleable* and *feasible*. In both cases the suffix ~able (spelled ~ible in the second case because of a different historical origin for the suffix) has the regular meaning 'be able,' and in both cases the *-ity* form is possible (malleability and feasibility). We have no reason to suspect that able/ible here is not the real suffix -able. Yet if it is, then *malleable* must be broken down as *malle* + *able* and *feasible* as *feas* + *ible*; but there are no existing words (free morphemes) in English such as *malle* or *feas*, or even *malley* or *fease*. We thus have to allow for the existence of a complex word whose base exists only in that complex word . . ." (A. Akmajian, R. A. Demers, A. K. Farmer, R. M. Hamish, *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. MIT, 2001)

#### D. *Steam*

In English grammar and morphology, a stem is the form of a word before any inflectional affixes are added. In English, most stems also qualify as words. The term base is commonly used by linguists to refer to any stem (or root) to which an affix is attached.

#### Examples and Observations

1. A **stem** may consist of a single root, of two roots forming a compound stem, or of a root (or stem) and one or more derivational affixes forming a derived stem."



(R. M. W. Dixon, *The Languages of Australia*. Cambridge University Press, 2010) .

2. The three main morphological processes are *compounding*, *affixation*, and *conversion*. Compounding involves adding two **stems** together, as in . . . *window-sill*--or *blackbird*, *daydream*, and so on. . . . For the most part, affixes attach to *free stems*, i.e., stems that can stand alone as a word. Examples are to be found, however, where an affix is added to a bound stem--compare *perishable*, where *perish* is free, with *durable*, where *dur* is bound, or *unkind*, where *kind* is free, with *unbeknown*, where *beknown* is bound.

### **The Difference Between a Base and Stem**

Base is the core of a word, that part of the word which is essential for looking up its meaning in the dictionary; stem is either the base by itself or the base plus another morpheme to which other morphemes can be added. [For example,] vary is both a base and a stem; when an affix is attached the base/stem is called a stem only. Other affixes can now be attached." (Bernard O'Dwyer, *Modern English Structures: Form, Function, and Position*. Broadview, 2000)

#### **E. Definition of Root**

In English grammar and morphology, a *root* is a word or word element (in other words, a morpheme) from



which other words grow, usually through the addition of prefixes and suffixes. Also called a *root word*.

In *Greek and Latin Roots* (2008), T. Rasinski et al. define *root* as "a semantic unit. This simply means that a root is a word part that means something. It is a group of letters with meaning." The noun *hope* is a root word. Complex words that are derived from *hope* include *hopeful*, *hopefully*, *hopefulness*, *hopeless*, and *hopelessness*. (Malte Mueller/Getty Images)

### **The Difference Between a Root and a Stem**

The terms *root* and *stem* are sometimes used interchangeably. However, there is a subtle difference between them: a *root* is a morpheme that expresses the basic meaning of a word and cannot be further divided into smaller morphemes. Yet a *root* does not necessarily constitute a fully understandable word in and of itself. Another morpheme may be required. For example, the form *struct* in English is a *root* because it cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts, yet neither can it be used in discourse without a prefix or a suffix being added to it (*construct*, *structural*, *destruction*, etc.) A *stem* may consist of just a *root*. However, it may also be analyzed into a *root* plus derivational morphemes. Like a *root*, a *stem* may or may not be a fully understandable word. For example, in English, the forms *reduce* and *deduce* are *stems* because they act like any other regular verb—they can take the past-tense suffix. However, they are not *roots*,



because they can be analyzed into two parts, -duce, plus a derivational prefix re- or de-. So some roots are stems and some stems are roots, but roots and stems are not the same thing. There are roots that are not stems (-duce) and there are stems that are not roots (reduce). In fact, this rather subtle distinction is not extremely important conceptually, and some theories do away with it entirely." (Thomas Payne, *Exploring Language Structure: A Student's Guide*. Cambridge University Press, 2006).

#### F. *Prefix*

In English grammar and morphology, a prefix is a letter or group of letters attached to the beginning of a word that partly indicates its meaning. Examples of prefixes include anti- (against), co- (with), mis- (wrong, bad), and trans- (across). The most common prefixes in English are those that express negation: a- (as in the word asexual), in- (incapable), non- (nonsense), un- (unhappy).

The word *prefix* contains the prefix *pre-* (which means "before") and the root word *fix* (which means "to fasten or place"). Thus the word *prefix* literally means "to place before."

Prefixes are *bound morphemes*, which means they can't stand alone. Generally, if a group of letters is a prefix, it can't also be a word. However, *prefixation* (the process of adding a





prefix to a word) is a common way of forming new words in English.

"**Prefixes** are generally set solid with the rest of the word. Hyphens appear only when the word attached begins with (1) a capital letter, as with *anti-Stalin*, or (2) the same vowel as the prefix ends in, as with: *anti-inflationary*, *de-escalate*, *micro-organism*. Yet in well-established cases of this type, the hyphen becomes optional, as with *cooperate*." (Pam Peters, *The Cambridge Guide to English Usage*. Cambridge University Press, 2004)

### Irregular Meanings of Prefixes

In English, the changes in meaning which are brought about by adding a **prefix** to a word are rather irregular and not exactly predictable. For instance, the prefix *-sub* has the different effects illustrated below:

*subway* (= a way below something)  
*subhuman* (= something below the human level)

We can't state a general rule that *sub-X* is a paraphrase of *something below X* (as in *subhuman*), or conversely of *X below something* (as in *subway*); sometimes *sub-X* means one, and sometimes the other. There are many words in English which look as if they begin with a familiar prefix, but in which it is not clear what meaning to attach either to the prefix or to the remainder of the word, in order to arrive at the meaning of



the whole word. For example, *exercise* apparently has the prefix *ex-*, but what does *\*-ercise* mean? . . . Other words with such fossilized parts are *prevail*, *promenade*, *subdue*, *conceal*, *expect* and *forfeit*." (James J. Hurford, *Grammar: A Student's Guide*. Cambridge University Press, 1994)

### The Lighter Side of Prefixes

- pre = before "What does it mean to pre-board? Do you get on [a plane] before you get on?" (George Carlin). "If lawyers are disbarred and clergymen defrocked, doesn't it follow that electricians can be delighted; musicians denoted; cowboys deranged; models deposed; tree surgeons debarked, and dry cleaners depressed?" (Virginia Ostman, quoted by Laurence J. Peter in *Peter's Quotations: Ideas for Our Times*. Quill, 1993).

### Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a-, an-	without, lack of, not	amoral, acellular, abyss, achromatic, anhydrous
ante-	before, earlier, in front of	antecedent, antedate, antemeridian, anterior
anti-	against, opposite of	anticlimax, anti-aircraft, antiseptic, antibody
auto-	self, same	autopilot, autobiography, automobile, autofocus



circum -	around, about	circumvent, circumnavigate, circumscribe
co-	with, together	copilot, coworker, coexist, coauthor
com-, con-	together, with	companion, commingle, contact, concentrate
contra- / contro-	against, opposite	contradict, contrast, contrary, controversy
de-	down, off, away from	devalue, deactivate, debug, degrade, deduce
dis-	not, apart, away	disappear, disagreeable, disbar, dissect
en-	put into, cover with	enclose, entangle, enslave, encase
ex-	out of, from, former	extract, exhale, excavate, ex- president
extra-	beyond, outside, more than	extracurricular, extramarital, extravagant
hetero-	different, other	heterosexual, heterodox, heterogene ous
homo-, homeo -	same, alike	homonym, homophone, homeostasis, homosexual

hyper-	over, more, beyond	hyperactive, hypersensitive, hypercritical
il-, im-, in-, ir-	not, without	illegal, immoral, inconsiderate, irresponsible
in-	in, into	insert, inspection, infiltrate
inter-	between, among	intersect, interstellar, intervene, interpenetrate
intra-, intro-	within, inside	intravenous, intragalactic, introvert
macro-	large, prominent	macroeconomics, macrostructure, macrocosm
micro-	very small	microscope, microcosm, microbe
mono-	one, single, alone	monocle, monologue, monogamy, monotony
non-	not, without	nonentity, nonaggressive, nonessential, nonfiction
omni-	all, every	omniscient, omnivorous, omniscient, omnidirectional
post-	after, behind	postmortem, posterior, postscript, postoperative
pre-, pro-	before, forward	precede, predict, project, prologue
sub-	under, lower	submarine, subsidiary, substandard
sym-, syn-	same time, together	symmetry, symposium, synchronize, synapse



trans-	across, beyond, through	transmit, transaction, translation, transfer
tri-	three, every third	tricycle, trimester, triangle, triathlon
un-	not, lacking, opposite of	unfinished, unskilled, ungraceful, unfriendly
uni-	one, single	unicorn, unicellular, unicycle, unilateral

### G. Affix

An *affix* is a word element that can be attached to a base or root to form a new word or a new form of a word. Adjectives: *affixable* and *affixal*. There are two main types of affixes in English:

1. **prefixes** (such as *pre-*, *de-*, and *trans-*), which are attached to the beginnings of words (*predict*, *deactivate*, *transaction*).
  2. **suffixes** (such as *-ism*, *-ate*, and *-ish*), which are attached to the ends of words (*socialism*, *eradicate*, *childish*).
- (Infixes are rare in English.)

Affixes are *bound morphemes*, which means that they can't stand alone. Generally, if a group of letters is an affix, it can't

also be a word. For an exhaustive collection of English affixes, see Michael Quinion's *Affixes: The Building Blocks of English*, based on his book *Ologies and Isms: Word Beginnings and Endings* (2002).

### Examples and Observations

Very similar to compounds are formations where one of the elements is a whole word and the other is not, as in *agriculture*, *biotechnology*, *Eurodollar*, *technophobia*, and *workaholic*.

Most formations of this kind involve additional elements called **affixes**, which in English are of two types: *prefixes*, occurring before the stem of a word, and *suffixes*, occurring after. English does not have affixes in large numbers—about fifty common prefixes and somewhat fewer common suffixes. Prefixes include *dis-*, *mal-*, *ex-*, and *semi-*, as in *disinterested*, *malformed*, *ex-husband*, and *semi-detached*. Suffixes include *-ship*, *-ness*, *-ette*, and *-let*, as in *hardship*, *goodness*, *kitchenette*, and *booklet*. Clusters of affixes can be used to build up complex words:

nation, national, nationalize,  
nationalizationdenationalization, antidenationalization

Over half the words in English are there because of processes of this kind. And this is one reason why children's vocabulary grows so quickly once they learn some prefixes and



suffixes."(David Crystal, *How Language Works*. Overlook, 2006).

### **Adding Affixes**

Prefixes are seldom added one to another, except for the use of the negative. For example: *dependent* → **in** + *dependent* → **non** + **in** + *dependent*.

Suffixes sometimes accumulate as many as three or four morphemes, extending the vocabulary of our language. For example: *exist* → *exist* + *ent* → *exist* + *ent* + *ial* → *exist* + *ent* + *ial* + *ism* → *exist* + *ent* + *ial* + *ism* + *s*. To extend a base like this, it is necessary to know the difference between a *derivational morpheme* [an affix added to a word to create a new word or a new form of a word] and an *inflectional morpheme* [a suffix added to a word to assign a particular grammatical property to that word]."(Bernard O'Dwyer, *Modern English Structures: Form, Function, and Position*. Broadview, 2000)

### **H. Affixation**

affixation is the process of adding a morpheme (or affix) to a word to create either (a) a different form of that word (e.g., *bird* → *birds*), or (b) a new word with a different meaning (*bird* → *birder*). Affixation is the most common way of making new words in English. The two primary kinds of affixation are prefixation (the addition of a prefix) and

suffixation (the addition of a suffix). Clusters of affixes can be used to form complex words.

### Examples and Observations

1. "Men who are *unhappy*, like men who sleep *badly*, are always proud of the fact." (Bertrand Russell, *The Conquest of Happiness*, 1930)
2. "If you carry your *childhood* with you, you never become *older*." (attributed to Tom Stoppard)
3. *Wisdom* is not the same as knowledge, for a person might know much and still be *unwise*.
4. The Iliad is an exploration of the heroic ideal in all its **self-contradictoriness**.
5. "The bird of dawning **singeth** all night long." (William Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act One, scene one)

### Productivity

If an affix is *productive*, i.e. capable of forming new words, it can sometimes generate an enormous number of new word forms. The process may be open-ended; this is particularly clearly illustrated by affixes which can attach to names to form new lexical items, like *-ism* in *Thatcherism*, *Stalinism*, etc. New derivational formations may be formed at almost any time within the context of a particular utterance." (Philip Durkin, *The Oxford Guide to Etymology*. Oxford University Press, 2009)





## Cranberry Morpheme

You might be thinking that **affixation** of *cran-* to roots is a productive rule because you are familiar with the word *cranapple* or *crangrape*, advertising names for drinks that contain cranberry juice. Note, however, that this is the *only* place we see *cran-* attached to another morpheme, and one way to analyze this use of *cran-* is not as an affix attached to *apple*, nor even as a bound root, but rather as a *blend*. Blends are words that are combinations of two or more reduced words; a classic example is *smoke* + *fog* = *smog*. *Cranapple* can therefore be analyzed as blend of *cranberry* + *apple* rather than as evidence that *cran-* affixation is productive, allowing *cran-* to be attached to roots other than *berry*." (Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck, *Linguistics for Everyone: An Introduction*. Wadsworth, 2010).

## Maintaining and Changing Word-Classes With Affixation

Prefixation and suffixation are types of **affixation** (or derivation) that differ most obviously in positioning but also in another important respect. Typically, prefixation is class-maintaining in that it retains the word class of the base. Retention when a prefix is added is illustrated by the noun pair *choice/pro-choice*, the adjective pair *green/ungreen*, and the verb pair *select/deselect*. Suffixation tends to be class-changing. Change when a suffix is added is illustrated by the shift from the adjective *fat* to the noun *fattism*, the verb *lug* to the adjective *luggable*, and the verb *highlight* to the noun

*highlighter*. There are exceptions in both directions. Prefixation brings about a shift from the adjective *sure* to the verb *ensure*, from the noun *mask* to the verb *unmask*, and from the noun *friend* to the verb *befriend*. Suffixation has no effect on the word class of the noun pairs *martyr/martyrdom*, *author/authorships*, and *host/hostess*, or the adjective pairs *kind/kindly* and *economic/economical*, though there is a shift in subclass from concrete noun to abstract noun in the first two noun pairs." (Sidney Greenbaum, *Oxford English Grammar*. Oxford University Press, 1996).

### Multiple Affixation

Words may have multiple affixes either with different suffixes or with the same prefix recurring as below in

- *the latest re-re-re-make of Beau Geste.*
- *the great-great-great-great grandson of the last Tsar of Russia.*

What shows is that, with a limited number of morphemes, morphological prefixation rules can apply recursively in English. However, performance difficulties in working out what exactly *great-great-great-great grandson* or *re-re-re-make* means do severely restrict the chances of such words being used. But the point is that the grammar cannot exclude them as ill-formed. Recursive rules are one of the devices that make morphology open-ended. Reattaching the same morpheme



again and again is permitted, but unusual. What is common is multiple affixation of different affixes.

- *nation*
- *nation-al*
- *national-ise*
- *denationalis-at-ion*
- *anti-denationalisationpre-antidenationalisation*

Observe that where several prefixes or suffixes occur in a word, their place in the sequence is normally rigidly fixed."(Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. St. Martin's Press, 1993).

### The Lighter Side of Affixation

*Macduff*: What three things does drink *especially* provoke?  
*Porter*: Marry, sir, nose-painting, sleep, and urine. Lechery, sir, it provokes, and *unprovokes*; it provokes the desire, but it takes away the *performance*.(William Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, Act Two, scene 3).

#### I. Suffix

In English grammar, a *suffix* is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root (i.e., a base form), serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending. Adjective: *suffixal*. There are two primary types of suffixes in English:



1. A derivational suffix (such as the addition of -ly to an adjective to form an adverb) indicates what type of word it is.
2. An inflectional suffix (such as the addition of -s to a noun to form a plural) tells something about the word's grammatical behavior.

### Examples and Observations

1. "It is often possible to tell the era of a product's development by its termination. Thus products dating from the 1920s and early 1930s often end in *-ex* (*Pyrex*, *Cutex*, *Kleenex*, *Windex*), while those ending in *-master* (*Mixmaster*, *Toastmaster*) generally betray a late-1930s or early-1940s genesis." (Bill Bryson, *Made in America*. Harper, 1994)
2. "**Suffixes** display all kinds of relationships between form, meaning, and function. Some are rare and have only vague meanings, as with the *-een* in *velveteen*. Some have just enough uses to suggest a meaning, as with *-iff* in *bailiff*, *plaintiff*, suggesting someone involved with law." (Tom McArthur, *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. Oxford University Press, 1992)
3. "In English, only three colours become verbs by adding *-en*: *blacken*, *redden*, *whiten*." (Margaret Visser, *The Way We Are*. HarperCollins, 1994)
4. "The number of **suffixes** in Modern English is so great, and the forms of several, especially in words derived



through the French from Latin, are so variable that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion." (Walter W. Skeat, *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, 1882)

5. "Gazebo: The name is an 18th-century joke word combining 'gaze' with the Latin **suffix** 'ebo,' meaning 'I shall.'"(*Encyclopedia Britannica Online*)

## Suffixes and Word Formation

"Primary school children would be better at spelling if they were taught about morphemes--the units of meaning that form words--researchers claim today.

"For instance, the word 'magician' consists of two morphemes: the stem 'magic' and the suffix 'ian.' "Children find the word difficult to spell because the third syllable sounds like 'shun.' But if they knew it was made up of the two morphemes, they could make more sense of the way it is spelled, researchers suggest." (Anthea Lipsett, "Spelling: Break Words Up Into Units of Meaning." *The Guardian*, Nov. 25, 2008)

### The *-ers*

Call it a vast linguistic conspiracy: proponents of the major conspiracy theories of the day--the truthers, the birthers, the deathers--share a **suffix** that makes them all sound like whackdoodles. 'It looks like conspiracy theorists



might acquire a permanent suffix in *-er*, just like political scandals now have a permanent suffix in *-gate*,' Victor Steinbok, a frequent contributor to the American Dialect Society's online discussion board, observed recently in that forum.

Today's *-er* groups are not *-ists*; their beliefs are not *-isms* or *-ologies*, theories of social organization like communism or fields of study like sociology. Nor are they *-ites*, devout followers of a domineering visionary figure, like Trotskyites, Benthamites or Thatcherites. The *-ers*, the caricature asserts, are not sophisticated enough for that. That is perhaps why *-er* words, long before *truther*, have been used to deride political opponents, as in *tree hugger*, *bra burner* and *evildoer*--not to mention the catch-alls for extremists, *wingers* and *nutters* (from *wing nut*)."(Leslie Savan, "From Simple Noun to Handy Partisan Put-Down." *The New York Times Magazine*, Nov. 18, 2009).

Even though writers write, bakers bake, hunters hunt, preachers preach, and teachers teach, grocers don't groce, butchers don't butch, carpenters don't carpent, milliners don't millin, haberdashers don't haberdash--and ushers don't ush." (Richard Lederer, *Word Wizard: Super Bloopers, Rich Reflections, and Other Acts of Word Magic*. St. Martin's Press, 2006)



## American *-or* and British *-our*: Honor or Honour, Color or Colour?

The *-o(u)r* suffix has quite a confused history. The *Online Etymology Dictionary* reports that *our* comes from old French while *-or* is Latin. English has used both endings for several centuries. Indeed, the first three folios of Shakespeare's plays reportedly used both spellings equally. But by the late 18th and early 19th centuries, both the US and the UK started to solidify their preferences, and did so differently.

## The Problem With *-ish*

Although there is no exact count, Merriam-Webster says there could be as many as one million-plus words in the English language."And yet, with all of those words at our disposal, we seem to make a competitive sport out of creating brand new ones.

There's the suffix *-ish*, which is increasingly called-upon, fairly indiscriminately, to describe an approximation, or a likeness of something, when in most cases there is an existing word, or two, that would serve just as well: 'warmish,' 'tired-ish,' 'doing a good job-ish,' 'Clinton-ish.' Instead, *-ish* may be chosen for reasons of expediency, or cuteness. A sampling of some recent headlines from around the web include '5 Ways To Secure Your Happy-ish Ever After' (*The Huffington Post*) because, as the author writes, 'Happily Ever After is not a thing' and 'Ten(ish) Questions With... WR Jeremy Ross' (*ESPN*) because there are, in fact, 16.

"-*Ish* requires no cleverness whatsoever. It's lazy, non-committal, and confoundingly ambiguous, a symbol of a society ever more inclined to take the easy way out or blur the lines." (Peggy Drexler, "The Problem With -ISH." *The Huffington Post*, January 9, 2014)

### **Som-somes**

My favorite word: 'gigglesome.'"Familiar words like 'lonesome, 'handsome,' and 'adventuresome' are from a whole family of words that include some surprises that have fallen into disuse. I heard Red Barber one morning on the radio say the air was 'chillsome.' Others are 'grievesome,' 'toilsome,' and 'boresome.' My favorites of these old words are 'gigglesome' and 'playsome,' both usually applied to high-spirited children." (Bobbie Ann Mason, quoted by Lewis Burke Frumkes in *Favorite Words of Famous People*. Marion Street Press, 2011)

### **The Lighter Side of Suffixes**

"Good things don't end in *-eum*; they end in *-mania* or *-teria*." (Homer Simpson, *The Simpsons*). "We're good . . . at words, too: *burgle*, *burglar*, *burglary*. The Americans go about it differently: *burglar*, *burglarize*, *burglarization*. Maybe they'll move on, soon, and we'll have *burglarizationeers* who *burglarizationize* us, leaving us victims of *burglarizationeerage*." (Michael Bywater, *The Chronicles of Bargepole*. Jonathan Cape, 1992).





"I've heard of many chocoholics, but I ain't never seen no 'chocol.' We got an epidemic, people: people who like chocolate but don't understand word endings. They're probably 'over-workaholled.'"(Demetri Martin, 2007)





## MORPHEME FORM

### A. *Definition of Morpheme*

A *morpheme* is a group of morph that are semantically the same and in complementary distribution. (Soekemi, 1995:19).

As we suggested in the little of this chapter, morpheme are the building block out of which the meaningful utterances of speech are put together. A *morpheme* is a group of allomorphs, each of which is a combination of phonemes. But as we pointed out in the first chapter, in structure of the kind that language shares with many other natural and men-made phenomena, the whole is more than the sum of all its part (Francis, 1958:173).

The procedure used to discover the sound units may also be applied in search for the smallest units of meaning. In this case, the method involves picking out utterances which one



minimally different in meaning in the same way as the linguist picks out pairs that are minimally different in sound in phonemic analysis.

A *morpheme* is the smallest syntactic unit in a language, or the minimal distinctive unit of grammar. Morphemes are the focus of study in the discipline of morphology in linguist, at first because morphemes are easier to work with than the ultimately problematic word when comparing languages.

Morpheme are the smallest units of grammatical analysis—the units of ‘lowest’ rank out of which words, the units of next ‘highest’ rank, are composed. For example, the English word *unacceptable* is composed of three morphemes, *un*, *accept*, *able*, each one of which has a particular distribution and also a particular phonological (and orthographical) form, or ‘shape’.

The different between *morphs* and *morphemes* can be expressed in terms of *substance* and *form*. Like all grammatical units, the morpheme is an element of ‘form’ related to its; ‘substance’ on the phonological (or orthographical) level of the language. As we have seen, morpheme may be represented directly by phonological (or orthographical) segment with a particular shape (that is by *morphs*). But they may also be represented in the substance of the language in other ways. In order to refer to morphemes. It is customary to use one of the *morphs* which represents the morpheme which is represented



in phonological substances by /big/ and in orthographic substance by *big*; and the word *went* (phonologically/went), which cannot be segmented into morph, represents the combination of the two morphemes *go* and *ed*. (Lyons: 59)

### The Examples of morphemes

Let us assume that the linguist looking at his corpus has found the following utterances:

- *Look at the cat* /kæt/
- *Look at the dog* /dɒg/
- *Look at the horse* /hɔ:s/

They differ in meaning but the difference is minimal. The response of a native speaker of English will show a difference only when he hears the last part of each utterances, /kæt/, /dɒg/, hɔ:s/. They also differ in sound in that *cat*, *dog* and *horse* have a different combination of phonemes. The difference in meaning lies not in any part of the combination but in the total combination of phonemes. That is /d/ is meaningless and /ɒg/ is meaningless but /dɒg/ is meaningful. If the linguist then elicits from the informant the plural form of *cat*, *dog* and *horse* within the same utterance, he gets the following:

- *Look at the cats* /kæts/
- *Look at the dogs* /dɒgz/
- *Look at the horses* /hɔ:siz/



He then realizes that /kæt/, /dɒg/ and /hɔ:s/ carry the meaning of the word and /s/, /z/ and /iz/. Carry the meaning “plural”. Each of the words cats, dogs, and horses. Therefore, contains two meaningful units. Such unit are called morphemes, In order to distinguish them from phoneme, morphemes are put between braces like these (Boey,1997:37)

According to (Nasr, 1980:53) A morpheme is a unit in language that carries meaning. It may be composed of one sound or two sounds or several sounds. The size of the units is not important. What is important is that the unit should have meaning and that we should not be able to break it down into smaller unit with meaning. *For Example:* The word cats is composed of two units: *cat + s*. The first unit refers to the animal. The second unit refers to the number of animals (more than one) now cat itself cannot be broken down further at has a meaning. Of course, but the meaning of cat is not made up of c or /k/+at. Here is another example: the word *loved*. This is also composed of two units: *love+d*;the first unit refers to the feeling: the second units refers to time(past). But not all *d* sounds have this meaning; in the word *dinner*, we have one unit with meaning. The meaning of *dinner* comes from the whole unit and not from *d+inner*.

Each unit, then that carries meaning in language is a morpheme.

## B. *Types of morphemes*

Many words are themselves morphemes, such as {dry} and {water} : they cannot be broken down into smaller units that in themselves carry meaning. But many other words consist of more than one morpheme. Most compound words. Such as *sandbox*, are created by joining together two morphemes. In this case {sand} and {box}. Each of which can be recognized as a word that carries a meaning by itself. All the morphemes named thus far are **free morphemes**; that is. They can exist as independent words.

Another type of morpheme is the **bound morpheme**, which occurs only when attached to another morpheme. This type includes prefixes and suffixes of all kinds. Such as {pre-}, {-ness}, {-ly}, {-ed}, and many others. The word *reprinted*, for instance, consists of three morphemes: the free morpheme {print} and the two bound morphemes {re-} and {-ed}. Each of the three morphemes bears meaning and contributes to the overall meaning of *reprinted*: {print} carries the meaning of making an impression, {re-} signifies repetition, and {-ed} designates the past tense.

In general, the analysis of a word into its component morphemes requires that each morpheme occur elsewhere in the language: that is, it must occur with the same meaning either as a free morpheme or as a bound morpheme in other combinations. For example, the morphemes {re-} and {-ed} in the word *reprinted* also occur in many other words and have



the same meanings in those words. For example, in *replayed*, *regained*, and *retyped*, {re-} again signifies repetition and {-ed} again indicates the past tense.

A frequent problem in analyzing morphemes is the tendency to overanalyze a word to subdivide it into elements that do not contribute to the meaning of the word. For example, the word *regarded* may be divided into the morphemes {regard} and {-ed}, but it would be a mistake to continue by dividing *regard* into {re-} and {gard}. The *re-* in *regard* does not carry the meaning of repetition, as did the {re-} in *reprinted* and *replayed*: and *gard* apparently does not occur with a consistent meaning in any other combinations.

Another problem in analyzing morphemes arises in a word like *cranberry*. It is apparent that {berry} can and should be considered a free morpheme, but then {cran} also must be a morpheme. {cran}, however, exists neither as a free morpheme nor as a bound morpheme in any other compound in English: thus, there is no independent confirmation of its reality as a morpheme. According to our earlier discussion, {cran} should therefore not be accepted as a morpheme. And *cranberry* must be treated as a single morpheme, a conclusion that violates common sense. Under what circumstances could we accept {cran} as a morpheme? We may argue that the word *cranberry* fits a pattern followed by *blueberry*, *blackberry*, and *strawberry*, each of which may be divided readily into two free morphemes in the pattern X + berry by analogy.

{cran} should be considered a morpheme in that pattern. Even though it lacks independent status: however, since it exists only in this one word, it must be considered a bound morpheme.

Bound morphemes may be subdivided into derivational and inflectional morphemes. A **derivational morpheme** is one that is added to a root (that is, a word) to form a new word that differs. Usually, in its part-of-speech classification. For example: when the suffix *-ness* is added to the adjective *happy*. The noun *happiness* is formed. Similarly. The adjective *quick* becomes the adverb *quickly* when *-ly* is added. We may also classify such bound morphemes as *un-* and *pre-* as derivational morphemes. Although these differ from *-ness* and *-ly* in two basic ways:

1. *Un-* and *pre-* do not change the part-of-speech classification: for example, *unambitious* and *predetermined* remain adjectives;
2. The addition of *un-* and *pre-* changes the meaning of the word in a significant way, whereas the addition of *-ness* and *-ly* has little effect on the basic meaning of the word. In English, prefixes are usually derivational morphemes that change the meaning but not the part-of-speech classification. Whereas suffixes are usually derivational morphemes that change the part-of-speech classification but not the meaning. Exceptions include *joyless* and *dearleader*.





An **inflectional morpheme** indicates certain grammatical properties associated with nouns and verb. Such as gender, number, case, and tense. Unlike highly inflected languages like Latin. English has very few inflectional morphemes. In english, the inflectional morphemes are all suffixes. The suffix –s. Which indicates either possession or plurality in nouns, is an inflectional morphemes the past tense suffix –ed, which is added to verbs, is another.

### C. *Morph*

#### **Definition of Morph**

A morph is a meaningful group of phones which can not be subdivided into smaller meaningful units. (Francis, 1958:170). A morph as a segment of word form which represents a particular morphemes.

Let us define it as the level on which the sound-units or phones, recognized as belonging to various families, or phonemes are combined into the smallest meaningful unit's speech because these units have no recognizable shape. We call them morph, a name derived from the Greek word for shape or form. A morph then is a combination of phones that has a meaning. Not that each *morph*, like each phone, each person or each day, happens only once and then it is gone. Another very similar combination of very similar phones



many come along right after it. If so we will call this second combination another *morph* similar to the first one. If we are sure enough of the similarity, which must include similarity of both the phones and the meaning, we can say that the two morphs belong to the same morph-type or allomorph. (Francis, 1958:164).

### The Example of Morph

Morph is the smallest meaning part of a language when we break down a word into the smallest meaningful parts: Skill-fu-ly each part is a morph. (Soekemi, 1995:19)

- *Weakness* : *weak/ness/es*. (Each of these parts is a morph).
- *Books* : *Book/es*. (Each of these parts is a morph).
- *Salt peter* : *salt/peter* (Each of these parts is a morph).
- *Holiday* : *Holy/day* (Each of these parts is a morph).

It is clear that the question whether words can be segmental into part or not is not important. The morpheme is not a segment of the words at all: it has no position in the word. When the word can be segmented into parts. These segments are referred to as *morph*. Thus the word *big* is segmented into two morph which can be written orthographically as *big* and *er* and in phonological transcription as /big/ and /ɛr/. Each morph represents a particular morpheme.



#### D. Allomorph

An allomorph is one of two more complementary morphs (the phonetic realization of morpheme), which manifest a morpheme in its different phonological or morphological environments". The allomorphs of a morpheme are derived from phonological rules and any morphophonemic rules that may apply to that morpheme.

In linguistics, an allomorph is a variant form of a morpheme, that is, when a unit of meaning varies in sound without changing meaning. The term allomorph explains the comprehension of phonological variations for specific morphemes.

#### Examples of Allomorphs:

1. The plural morphemes in English, usually written as {s}, has at least three **allomorphs**:
  - {s} as in 'hats' ['haets]
  - {z} as in 'dogs' ['dogz]
  - {iz} as in 'boxes' ['boksiz]
2. The past form morpheme {ed} usually has also three allomorphs:
  - {d} as in 'slammed' ['slaemd]
  - {t} as in 'slipped' ['slipt]
  - {id} as in 'slitted' ['st It Id]
3. The negative morpheme changes "n" the prefix {in} to the consonant of the word it prefixes:
  - {i l} as in 'illegal' [I'li:gl]

- {I m} as in 'impatient' [Im'peint]
- {Ir} as in 'irregular' [I'regjeje(r)]

### E. *Recognizing Morphemes*

Segmentation of words into minimal sound meaning constituents

#### **Basic strategy**

1. Comparing and contrasting forms that are partially similar in sound and meaning
2. Associating shared sound with shared meaning
3. Continuing to do so until forms cannot be broken into smaller sound-meaning units

#### **Examples:**

1. Segmenting repayment into its constituent morphemes:

#### **Comparing -> contrasting -> isolating**

- *re*payment : payment a *re*-payment
- Payment : pay a pay-ment
- re- pay- ment
- a a a
- prefix+root+suffix

2. Segmenting instructions into its constituent morphemes:

#### **Comparing-> contrasting-> isolating**



- *instructions : instruction a instruction-s*
- *Instruction : construct a instruct-ion*
- *Instruct : construct a in-struct*
- *in-struct-ion-s*
- *a a a a*
- *Prefix+root++suffix+suffix*





## CONVERSION & ENGLISH MORPHOLOGICAL - PHENOMENA

### A. *The Meaning of Conversion*

Conversion is the change in form class of a form without any corresponding change of form. Thus the change whereby the form *napalm*, which had been used exclusively as a noun, came to be used as a verb (They decided to *napalm* the village) is a case of conversion.<sup>1</sup>

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Conversion is the process of forming words without changing the form of input word that function as base. Conversion is known as zero derivation, this

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<sup>1</sup> Laurie Bauer. 1989. *English Word Formation*. The Bath Press, Avon. Hlm 32.



proses changes the part of speech and meaning without adding and affix. Conversion is particularly common in English because the basic form of noun and verb is identical in many cases. Conversion is change or adaptation in form, character, or function something changed in one of this respects. Conversion is the creation of new word class from an existed word (of different word class) without any change in form. Conversion is the process to locate the new word in new syntax category without affixation process. Conversion is the limiting case of a morphological pattern.<sup>2</sup>

### **B. *The process of conversion***

The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with guess, must, and spy as the sources of a guess, a must and a spy. Phrasal verb (*to print out, to take out*) also becoming nouns (*a printout, a takeover*). One complex verb combination has become a new noun, as in He isn't in the group, and he is just a winnable.

Verbs (see through, stand up) also become adjectives, as in see-through material or a stand-up comedian. Or adjectives, as in a *dirtytoilet*, an *empty* class, some *crazy* opinions and those *nasty* teachers, can become the verb *to dirty*

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<sup>2</sup>DhanRamadhan. 2016. WWW. Makalah Morphology Composing Word Formation.

and *to empty* or the nouns *a crazy* and *the nasty*. It is word nothing that some words can shift substantially in meaning when they change category through conversion. The verb *to doctor* often has a negative sense, not normally associated with the source noun *a doctor*. A similar kind of reanalysis of meaning is taking place with respect to the noun *total* and the verb *run around*, which do not have negative meanings. However, after conversion, if you *total* (= verb) your car, and your insurance company gives you the *runaround* (= noun), then you will have a double sense of the negative.

### C. Types of conversion

#### From Verb to Noun

- *to attack* → *attack*
- *To hope* → *hope*
- *To cover* → *cover*

#### From Noun to Verb

- *comb* → *to comb*
- *Sand* → *to sand*
- *Party* → *to party*

#### From Name to Verb

- *Harpo* → *to Harp* *Houdini* → *to Houdini*

#### From Adjective to Verb

- *dirty* → *to dirty*
- *slow* → *to slow*





## From Preposition to Verb

- *out* → *to out*

In some cases, conversion is accompanied by a change in the stress pattern known as **stress shift**.

- *transpórt* (V) → *tránsport* (N)
- *rewríte* (V) → *réwrite* (N)
- *condúct* (V) → *cónduct* (N)
- *subjéct* (V) → *súbject* (N)

## Examples:

- *Is there a **volunteer**?*
- *Someone has to **volunteer**.*
- *Otherwise, I will **volunteer** someone.*
- *I **butter** the bread.*
- *I eat **butter** and bread.*
- *I drink **water**.*
- *She **waters** the flowers.*

The real examples provided indicate the high frequency of this process. It is quite a common phenomenon in everyday English. In addition, it is not a great source of problems for nonnative speakers and translators because the meaning of converted items is easily recognizable. However, nonnatives and translators are strongly advised to be taught conversion

so that their passive knowledge of it can be turned into an active skill for their everyday communication.

#### **D. *The Concept of Clipping***

In linguistics, clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts (Marchand: 1969). Clipping is also known as “truncation” or “shortening.”<sup>3</sup>

According to Marchand (1969), clippings are not coined as words belonging to the standard vocabulary of language. They originate as terms of a special group like school, army, police, the medical profession, etc.<sup>4</sup>

Clipping refers to the process whereby a lexeme (simplex or complex) is shortened, while still retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class. Clipped forms can pass into common usage when they are widely useful, becoming part of standard English. When their usefulness is limited to narrower contexts, such as with tick in stock-exchange slang, they remain outside standard register.

Clipping is one of many types of word formation process. Clipping can be described as the process of shortening or

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<sup>3</sup>Laurie Bauer. 1989. *English Word Formation*. The Bath Press, Avon. Hlm 233.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.



reducing long words (Yule, 2006). This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*examination*) is reduced to a shorter form (*exam*).

There are three types of clipping words such as back-clipping, fore-clipping, and fore-and-aft clipping.

1. The back-clipping occurs when it is the end of the word that is lopped off.
2. The fore-clipping occurs when it is the beginning of the word is dropped.
3. The fore-and-aft clipping occurs when it is the beginning and the end of the word is dropped. Thus, *flu* is taken from *influenza*.

These are the list of clipping words:

### **Back-Clipping**

- *advertisement* – *ad*      *automobile* – *auto*  
    *brother* – *bro*
- *cabriolet* – *cab*      *celebrity* – *celeb*  
    *coeducational* *student* – *coed*
- *convict* – *con*      *congratulations* – *congrats*  
    *delicatessen* – *deli*
- *doctor* – *doc*      *dormitory* – *dorm*  
    *examination* – *exam*
- *fanatic* – *fan*      *gasoline* – *gas*  
    *gymnasium* – *gym*

- *laboratory – lab*                      *limousine – limo*  
    *mathematics – math*
- *memorandum – memo*                      *movingpicture –*  
    *movie   pantaloons – pants*
- *photograph – photo*                      *pianoforte – piano*  
    *promenade – prom*
- *public house – pub*                      *referee – ref*  
    *reputation – rep*
- *submarine – sub*                      *teenager-teen*  
    *typographical error – typo*
- *zoological garden*

### **Fore-Clipping**

- *alchemist – chemist*                      *alligator – gator*  
    *chrysanthemum – mum*
- *hamburger – burger*                      *raccoon – coon*  
    *telephone – phone*
- *university-varsity*                      *airplane-plane*  
    *autobus -bus*
- *periwig-wig*                      *violoncello-cello*  
    *caravan-van*

### **Fore-and-aft clipping**

- *influenza – flu*
- *refrigerator – fridge*<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>DhanRamadhan. 2016. WWW. Makalah Morphology Composing Word Formation.



## Clipping Name

In our lives, clipping used to make a word easy to be said. Even it is used to call someone's name simply. In English name, we have found many examples of shorted name. For example, *Maddy* or *Maddie* (Madelaine), *Danny* (Daniel), *Charlie* (Charles), *Christie* or *Christy* (Christine), *Robbie* (Robert), *Alex* (Alexander), *Dan* (Daniel), *Will* (William), *Eliza* (Elizabeth), *Rob* (Robert), *Lottie* (Charlotte), *Betty* (Elizabeth), *Freddy* or *Freddie* (Alfred).

It is appropriate to use clipped words in formal English. Some clipped words have made their way into Standard English; some clipped words remain restricted to the slang of special groups: schools, army, police, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, gangs, etc.

- *captain* (standard English) → *cap* (army slang)
- *convict* (standard English) → *con* (police slang)
- *Laboratory* → *lab* (school slang)
- *Congratulations* → *congrats* (informal English)
- *typographical error* → *typo* (informal English)
- *Celebrity* → *celeb* (informal English)
- *Delicatessen* → *deli* (informal English)
- *Brother* → *bro* (informal English)

Some clipped words have become standard and can therefore be used in more formal environments:

- *wig* (instead of the word *periwig*, which is not in use anymore)
- *fan* (instead of the word *fanatic* )
- *piano* (instead of the word *pianoforte* )
- *bus* (instead of the word *omnibus* )
- *flu* (the short word for *influenza* ; the word *flu* has become acceptable even in formal medical texts)
- *exam* (the short word for *examination* ; the word *exam* can be used in formal writing)
- *movie* (the short word for *moving picture* ; the word *movie* can be used in formal writing)
- *tie* (the short word for *necktie* ; the word *tie* can be used in formal writing)
- *plane* (both words *plane* and *airplane* are used in formal writing)
- *burger* (the short word for *hamburger* or *veggie burger* ; the word *burger* is slowly making its way into formal writing)
- *bra* (the short word for *brassiere* ; the word *bra* can be used in formal writing).

So, clipping is one of important parts of formal and informal English. To make our speaking and writing simple, we can use clipped words. Clipped word will be more famous



when it is used in some appropriate situation of speaking or writing.

### **The Meaning of Back-Formation**

One of the word formation's varieties is Back Formation. Back Formation is the reverse of affixation, being the analogical creation of a new word from an existing word falsely assumed to be its derivative. For example, the verb *to edit* has been formed from the noun *editor* on the reverse analogy of the noun *actor* from *to act*, and similarly the verbs *automate*, *bulldoze*, *commute*, *escalate*, *liaise*, *loaf*, *sightsee*, and *televise* are back-formed from the nouns *automation*, *bulldozer*, *commuter*, *escalation*, *liaison*, *loafer*, *sightseer*, and *television*. From the single noun *procession* are back-formed two verbs with different stresses and meanings: *process*, "to walk in procession," and *prócess*, "to subject food (and other material) to a special operation." Back-formation is the process of creating a new lexeme by removing actual or supposed affixes.

Back-formation is different from clipping – back-formation may change the part of speech or the word's meaning, whereas clipping creates shortened words from longer words, but does *not* change the part of speech or the meaning of the word. For example, the noun *resurrection* was borrowed from Latin, and the verb *resurrect* was then back-formed hundreds of years later from it by removing the *-ion* suffix. This segmentation of *resurrection* into *resurrect* + *ion* was



possible because English had examples of Latinate words in the form of verb and verb+*-ion* pairs, such as *opine/opinion*. These became the pattern for many more such pairs, where a verb derived from a Latin supine stem and a noun ending in *-ion* entered the language together, such as *insert/insertion*, *project/projection* etc.<sup>6</sup>

Back formation may be similar to the reanalysis of folk etymologies when it rests on an erroneous understanding of the morphology of the longer word. For example, the singular noun *asset* is a back-formation from the plural *assets*. However, *assets* is originally not a plural; it is a loan-word from Anglo-Norman *asetz* (modern French *chassez*). The *-s* was reanalyzed as a plural suffix.

Many words came into English by this route: *Pease* was once a mass noun but was reinterpreted as a plural, leading to the back-formation *pea*. The noun *statistic* was likewise a back-formation from the field of study *statistics*. In Britain the verb *burgle* came into use in the 19th century as a back-formation from *burglar* (which can be compared to the North American verb *burglarize* formed by suffixation).

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<sup>6</sup>DhanRamadhan. 2016. WWW. Makalah Morphology Composing Word Formation.





### Other examples are:

- *adj. "couth" from "uncouth"*
- *Verb "edit" from "editor"*
- *Singular "syrinx", plural "syringes" (from Greek): new singular "syringe" formed*
- *Singular "sastruga", plural "sastrugi" (from Russian): new Latin-type singular "sastrugus" has been used sometimes*
- *"euthanase" or "euthanize" (verb) from the noun "euthanasia".*

Back-formations frequently begin in colloquial use and only gradually become accepted. For example, *enthuse* (from *enthusiasm*) is gaining popularity, though it is still considered substandard by some today.

### The Meaning of Acronym

An acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the word in a title or phrase and using them as a new word, for example Strategic Arms Limitation Talks "SALT". However, not every abbreviation counts as an acronym: the new word must not be pronounced as a series of letters, but as a word.<sup>7</sup>

Acronyms and initialisms are abbreviations, such as *NATO*, *laser*, and *IBM*, that are formed using the initial

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<sup>7</sup>Laurie Bauer. 1989. *English Word Formation*. The Bath Press, Avon. Hlm 237.

letters of words or word parts in a phrase or name. Acronyms and initialisms are usually pronounced in a way that is distinct from that of the full forms for which they stand: as the names of the individual letters (as in *IBM*), as a word (as in *NATO*), or as a combination (as in *IUPAC*). Another term, alphabetism, is sometimes used to describe abbreviations pronounced as the names of letters.<sup>8</sup>

### Examples

1. pronounced as a word, containing only initial letters:
  - *FNMA: (Fannie Mae) Federal National Mortgage Association*
  - *laser: light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation*
  - *Scuba: self-contained underwater breathing apparatus*
  
2. pronounced as a word, containing non-initial letters:
  - *Amphetamine: Alpha-methyl-phenethylamine*
  - *Gestapo: GeheimeStaatspolizei ("secret state police")*
  - *Interpol: International Criminal Police Organization*
  
3. pronounced only as the names of letters
  - *BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation*
  - *DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid*

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<sup>8</sup>Helni Lyn. 2012. *www. Makalah Morphology " six process of word formation"*.



4. shortcut incorporated into name
  - *3M: (three em) originally Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company*
  - *E<sup>3</sup>: (e three) Electronic Entertainment Exposition*
  
5. recursive acronyms, in which the abbreviation itself is the expansion of one initial (particularly enjoyed by the open-source community)
  - *GNU: GNU's Not Unix!*
  - *HURD: HIRD of Unix-Replacing Daemons, where "HIRD" stands for "HURD of Interfaces Representing Depth"*
  
6. pseudo-acronyms are used because, when pronounced as intended, they resemble the sounds of other words:
  - *ICQ: "I seek you"*
  - *CQR: "secure", a brand of boat anchor*
  - *multi-layered acronyms:*
  - *GTK+: GIMP Tool Kit, i.e. GNU Image Manipulation Program Tool Kit, i.e. GNU's Not Unix Image Manipulation Program Tool Kit*
  - *VHDL: VHSIC Hardware Description Language, i.e. Very High Speed Integrated Circuits Hardware Description Language*

## The Meaning of Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the word formation process in which a word or phrase is shortened. Initialisms are a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of a word or phrase. Although abbreviation is largely a convention of written language, sometimes abbreviations carry over into spoken language. For example:

### Written Abbreviations

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • <i>Apr.</i> "April       | <i>cm</i> "centimeter(s)        |
| • <i>d.</i> "died, died in | <i>dept.</i> "department        |
| • <i>Dr.</i> "doctor       | <i>Jr.</i> "Junior              |
| • <i>Mr.</i> "Mister       | <i>oz</i> "ounce(s)             |
| • <i>Sun.</i> "Sunday      | <i>yd</i> "yard(s) <sup>9</sup> |

### Spoken-Written Abbreviations

- *A.M.* "ante meridiem [in the morning]
- *B.C.E.* "Before Common Era
- *GOP* "Grand Old Party (Republican Party)
- *HIV* "Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- *i.e.* "id est [that is]
- *JFK* "John Fitzgerald Kennedy
- *OJ* "orange juice
- *PMS* "premenstrual syndrome
- *RSVP* "r pondez 'ilvous plait
- *VIP* "very important person

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<sup>9</sup>Helni Lyn. 2012. [www.makalahmorphology.com](http://www.makalahmorphology.com) "six process of word formation.



## The Meaning of Coinage

**Coinage** is creation of a totally new word. This word formation process is not frequent, however large corporations attempt to outdo one another to invent short eye-catching names for their products. Some examples of these could include: aspirin or Xerox. Sometimes the products that the companies want to sell simply take over the name of the creator or inventor. In such case the new word is called an *eponym*. Some well-known eponyms include: sandwich, or hoover. They are very frequently used in science where units of measurement are named after people, like: hertz, volt, (degree) Celsius.

Coinage is the invention of totally new words. The typical process of coinage usually involves the extension of a product name from a specific reference to a more general one. For example, think of Kleenex, Xerox, and Kodak. These started as names of specific products, but now they are used as the generic names for different brands of these types of products.





## INFLECTION, LEXEME, REGULAR & IRREGULAR

### A. *Definition*

According to Bickford et al, (2005:12) “ Inflectional morphology does not change one word into another word and never change syntactic category otherwise produce another form of the same word.”

According Verhaar ( 2010: 121) “ flexion is set on the morphological process as the word lexical items of the same.”

According Chaer, ( 2007 : 171) “ a word the same only different forms adapted to the grammatical category. These forms in inflectional morphology called inflection paradigm.”

According Kridalaksana ( 1993: 830) said that the inflection is the change of tenses indicate various grammatical relationships that include declension of nouns, pronouns,



adjectives, verbs and conjunctions, as well as an element that is added oada a word to express a gramatical relationship.

Based on the description above can be concluded that the inflection is changing shape without changing the word the word lexical identity with or without changing the class said. In particular changes in the form of a verb while maintaining identity is the same verb that means to change the shape of the word, but the meaning of the word contained in the word does not change.

#### **B. Lexeme**

*Whorf* ( 1956 : 125 )" ... the word or wtem as an item of the vocabulary, and as a part analyzed or abstracted from sentence words".

*Carol* (1977 : 19)" ... vocabulary words constitute one subclass or what... we are calling lexeme".

*Mathews* (1974 : 21) "lexeme is an abstract unit".

The citation form of a lexeme discussed is the word-form from the inflectional paradigm of the lexeme which is used when a lexeme is intered in standar dictionary ; thus the citation form of the English lexeme ' the word-from' 'shot' is a form of a lexeme 'shoot'. As a typographical convention, block capitals will be used from now on to distinguish word-form (e.g shoots, shooting,shot). The statement above can

now be made more concise as “ shot is a form of SHOOT”. In lexeme, it is SHOOT, and not shot, shoots or shooting.

However , closer examination of the nature of the ‘word’ reveals a somewhat more complex picture than has been painted above. What we mean by ‘word’ is not always clear. As we shall see in the next few paragraphs, difficulties in clarifying the nature of the word are largely due to the fact the term ‘ word’ is used in a variety of senses which usually are not clearly distinguished. In taking the existence of words for granted, we tend to overlook the complexity of what it is we are taking for granted.

### C. *Irregular & Regular*

Below, there are some of parts of speech that can be regular and irregular based on the form.

#### 1. Noun

##### **Regular Noun :**

the standard way to inflect a noun for plurality is to add “-s” or “-es.” Occasionally we have to make a slight alteration to the spelling of the word to accommodate this inflection. Here are some examples of regular nouns and their plural counterparts:

Regular noun	Plural form
Boy	Boys
Book	Books





<b>Box</b>	Boxes
<b>Beach</b>	Beaches
<b>Lady</b>	Ladies
<b>City</b>	Cities

### Irregular Noun

However, there are a large number of nouns that have **irregular** plural forms that defy this convention. These are completely unique words that do not follow any rules or conventions for how they are spelled. Here are some of the most common irregular nouns:

<b>Irregular noun</b>	<b>Plural form</b>
<b>Person</b>	people/persons*
<b>Mouse</b>	Mice
<b>Goose</b>	Geese
<b>Child</b>	Children
<b>Foot</b>	Feet
<b>Man</b>	Men
<b>Woman</b>	Women





## 2. Adjective

### Regular Adjective

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree	Spelling rule
<b>Big</b>	Bigger	biggest	With one-syllable adjectives, add “-er” or “-est” and double the final consonant if preceded by one vowel.
<b>Strong</b>	Stronger	strongest	The final consonant is not doubled if it is preceded by two vowels or another consonant.
<b>Large</b>	Larger	largest	If the adjective ends in an “e,” then you only need to add “-r” or “-st.”
<b>Happy</b>	Happier	happiest	If an adjective has one or two syllables and ends in “-y,” we replace “y” with “i” and add “-er” or “-est.”
<b>beautiful</b>	more/less beautiful	most/least beautiful	For adjectives that have three or more syllables, or adjectives that have two syllables and <i>do not</i> end in “-y,” use the words <i>more/less</i> or <i>most/least</i> .



## Irregular adjectives

The vast majority of adjectives follow the above conventions when forming the comparative or superlative degrees. However, there are a few adjectives that are irregular and have unique forms that do not conform to any spelling conventions. Because of this, they must all be memorized.

Irregular adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Fun	more/less fun	most/least fun
Bad	Worse	Worst
well (healthy)	Better	Best
Good	Better	Best
Far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little (amount)	Less	Least
many/much	More	Most

### 3. Adverb

#### Regular adverb

Adjective	Regular adverb	Spelling rule
beautiful	Beautifully	Adjective + "-ly"
enthusiastic	Enthusiasticall y	If the adjective ends in "-ic," it will change to "-ically."

<b>Happy</b>	Happily	If the adjective ends in a “-y,” it will change to “-ily.”
<b>terrible</b>	Terribly	If the adjective ends in “-le,” the ending is dropped and is replaced with “-ly.”
<b>Due</b>	Duly	If the adjective ends in “-ue,” the “e” on the end is dropped and is replaced with “-ly.”

### Irregular adverbs

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Irregular adverb</b>	<b>Sources of confusion</b>
<b>Fast</b>	Fast	<i>Last</i> becomes <i>lastly</i> , but <i>fast</i> becomes <i>fast</i> .
<b>Hard</b>	Hard	<i>Hardly (ever)</i> is an adverb of frequency, meaning “almost never.”
<b>straight</b>	Straight	
<b>Lively</b>	Lively	<i>Lively</i> still exists as an adverb in phrases like <i>step lively</i> ; however, it is more often used in the adverbial prepositional phrase <i>in a lively manner</i> .
<b>late (tardy)</b>	Late	<i>Lately</i> is a different adverb that means “recently.”



<b>Daily</b>	Daily	Adverbs of frequency that relate to units of time have the same form as both adjectives and adverbs.
<b>Early</b>	Early	
<b>friendly</b>	no adverb	Can only be used in the adverbial prepositional phrase <i>in a friendly manner</i> .
<b>Timely</b>	no adverb	Can only be used in the adverbial prepositional phrase <i>in a timely manner</i> .
<b>Good</b>	Well	<i>Well</i> is the adverbial form of <i>good</i> ; it can also function as a predicative adjective meaning “healthy.”

### Irregular Degrees of Comparison

Just like adjectives, adverbs also have **comparative** and **superlative degrees**, which are used to compare actions among people or things. They are formed in the same way, by adding “-er” or *more/less* for *comparative adverbs* or “-est” or *most/least* for *superlative adverbs*.

However, there are some adverbs that have irregular comparative and superlative forms. We can’t rely on the irregular adverbs we looked at above, either, because many of those adverbs are **regular** in how they inflect to become comparative or superlative. As always, we just have to commit them to memory:

Irregular adverb (positive degree)	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
Badly	Worse	worst
Early	Earlier	earliest
Far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
Little	Less	least
Well	Better	best

#### 4. Verb

##### Conjugating regular verbs

The majority of verbs take the ending “-d” or “-ed” to their base form (the infinitive of the verb without *to*) to create **both** the past simple tense and past participle. There are some instances in which the verb’s spelling must change slightly to accommodate this, but these rules are straightforward and consistent. Here are some common regular verb inflections:

Base Form	Past Simple Tense	Past Participle
play	Played	played
bake	baked	baked
listen	listened	listened
approach	approached	approached
gather	gathered	gathered
climb	climbed	climbed
chop	chopped	chopped
copy	copied	copied
panic	panicked	panicked





## Conjugating irregular verbs

Base Form	Past Simple Tense	Past Participle
See	Saw	seen
grow	grew	grown
give	gave	given
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
swim	swam	swum
sit	sat	sat

## Conjugating *be*

As we mentioned above, the verb *be* is unique among verbs for having a huge variety of conjugations. Not only does it have irregular inflections for the past simple tense and past participle, but it also has specific forms depending on **plurality** and *grammatical person* (first person, second person, and third person). The table below shows a breakdown of all the different ways we conjugate *be*.



Grammatical person	Base form	Present Tense Singular	Present Tense Plural	Present Participle	Past Tense Singular	Past Tense Plural	Past Participle
n/a	Be			being			been
first person		I am	we are		I was	we were	
second person		you are	you are		you were	you were	
third person		he/she/it is	they are		he/she/it was	they were	



## 5. Noun Form

### Regular Plural Noun (beraturan)

Dengan menambahkan **-s** pada kata benda tunggal.

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Book	Books	Buku
Table	Tables	Meja
Tree	Trees	Pohon

Dengan menambahkan **-es**, jika kata benda tunggal itu berakhiran huruf **-s, -x, -z, -ch, -sh, -o**.

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Bus	Buses	Bus
Box	Boxes	Kotak
Quiz	Quizes	Kuis

Dengan mengubah **'y'** menjadi **'i'** lalu ditambah **-es**, jika **y** di dahului oleh huruf mati (consonant).

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Baby	Babies	Bayi
Fly	Flies	Lalat
Lady	Ladies	Wanita

## Irregular Plural Noun

Nama benda yang penjamakannya tidak memiliki aturan.

1. Dengan mengadakan perubahan huruf *vocal* yang ada di dalamnya.

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Foot	Feet	Kaki
Man	Men	Pria
Mouse	Mice	Tikus

2. Dengan memberikan -en untuk menjamakkannya.

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Brother	Br <sup>e</sup> theren/Brothers	Saudara
child	Children	Anak-anak
Ox	Oxen	Lembu jantan

3. singular & plural with the same form.

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Deer	Deer	Rusa
Fish	Fish/Fishes	Ikan





## DERIVATION

### A. *Derivational Morpheme*

A derivational Morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base. Derivation is the process of word formation through the addition of an affix, which can be a prefix or suffix, such as *-ness* or *un-*. For example, *happiness* and *unhappy*. The resulting new word will have a different meaning from the original word essentially.

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category. For examples, the derivational prefix *in-* in *inefficient*, *un-* in *undo*, *re-* in *rewrite*, *dis-* in *dislike* and *a-* in *amoral* modify the positive meaning to the negative but do not

change the syntactic category of derived words ; *efficient* is an adjective and the derived word *inefficient* is also an adjective ; *do* is a verb and the derived word *undo* is also a verb; *write* is a verb and the derived word *rewrite* is also a verb; *moral* is an adjective and the derived word *amoral* is a adjective. All the derivational prefixes explained above have the meaning 'not'. Most derivational suffixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning. Only a few of them do not change the syntactic category. The derivational suffixes which change the syntactic category can be noun-forming suffixes , verb forming suffixes, adjective forming suffixes, and adverb-forming suffixes.

Derivation can to a certain extent, be defined as the converse of inflection. Derivation is the Morphological process that result in the formation of new lexeme. It involves, or may involve, many variables in an open class. It is characteristic by low commutability within the word form, but a few kinds of derivation are characterized by high commutability within the sentence.

One very simple test for derivation has been proposed in the literature. It is that if a form including affixes can be replaced in some of its occurrences in sentences by a simple root for, then that form shows derivation rather than inflection. For example, *frustration* and *writer* in :

Frustration made him stop writing his book





The writer received a well-earned prize

Can be replaced by *pain* and *boy* respectively, and can thus be said to be instances of derivation. Whereas *kisses* in

He always kisses his other goodnight

Cannot be replaced by a simple root form, and must thus be considered to be an instance of inflection. Unfortunately, this criterion does not work in highly inflected language like Russian because in such language it is so rarely possible to have a simple root as a word form. And while it might word-form in writing French, this criterion is not even satisfactory in English ; in a sentence like :

They always kissed their mother goodnight

It's perfectly possible to replace the for *kissed* with the simple root *kiss*, and yet one would not wish to say that *kissed* was an example of Derivational Morphology.

There are two other criteria which, while they do not always give reliable answers, ought to be mentioned in this connection. The first of these can be seen as a consequence of the commutability characteristic discussed above. It is that in derivation there are likely to be large numbers of unpredictable gaps in the system, whereas inflection is much less likely to have such unpredictable gaps. This is sometimes



referred to as the semi-productivity of derivational processes. For example, although there are forms *regress*, *confess*, and *caress*, only *regression* and *confession* are found, not *\*caression*, and although there is a form *session* there is no verb *\*sess* which could form its base. Gaps are, of course, also found in inflectional paradigms, but these are rarer. For example, there are a number of verbs in French which are not found in all persons and tenses (e.g. *gesire*, *frire*, *sourdre*) ; which are not found in the first person singular of the present tense ; and modals in English lack, among other things, an infinitive and a past participle.

The second criterion is that the products of inflectional morphology are semantically regular, whereas the products of derivational morphology tend not to be. For example, the relationship between the stem and inflected form in the pairs *car/cars*, *girl/girls*, *shoe/shoes*, is consistent, whereas the relation between the base and the derived form in *impress/impression*, 'result of impression something on something else', *profess/profession*, *suppress/suppression* is not semantically consistent. This point will be taken up in greater detail later. There are, however, a number of processes which are usually considered to be derivational in which do display semantic regularity : consider for example, the formation of English adjective in *-able* from transitive verb. This probably a case where there are no gaps in the derivational paradigms (any transitive verb can act as the base ) and the adjectives are all



semantically regular, meaning 'capable of being Ved' (where V in the verb in the base). Examples are *exploitable*, *deliverable*, *openable*.

Derivatives are derivatives derived from other words or from the base / base verb / properties and the like. Particle added called affixes. Particle is added in beginning of a word is prefix, in the middle is called infix, and at the end is called a suffix.

### 1. Prefix

The addition of the prefix change the meaning of the word, but it does not change the type of word.

- *a-: asleep*
- *dis-: dismiss*
- *in-: insufficient, incorrect*
- *out-: outdoor, outgoing*
- *post-: postpone*
- *re-: rewrite*
- *Prefix verb form: en-: enlarge*

### 2. Suffix

Suffix can be used to form nouns, employment, information, and nature. Suffix will change the type of word origin.

### 3. Noun-forming (which form the noun endings)

- *-ary: secretary*
- *-ance: importance*
- *-dom: kingdom*
- *-ee: employee, trainee*
- *-er, -ar,-or: teacher, wild, tailor*
- *-hood: manhood, childhood*
- *-ic, -ics: logic, physics*
- *-ism: racism*
- *-ist: artist*
- *-ion: relations, religion*
- *-ment: Enjoyment*
- *-ness: coldness, happiness*
- *-ship: friendship*
- *-ty: activity*

### 4. Adjective forming (suffix forming adjective)

- *-able, -ible: reasonable, edible*
- *-ant, -ent: distant, present*
- *-al: mortal, partial*
- *-full; beatifull*
- *-ic: economic, bionic*
- *-ior: superior*
- *-ish: childish*
- *-ive:creative*
- *-ly: friendly*
- *-less: childless, helpless*
- *-like; childlike*



## B. *Kinds of Derivation*

### 1. **Adjective Derivation**

Example adjective derivation can be seen in the following table.

No	Noun affixes (Suffix/Prefix)	Example Adjective Derivation
1.	-able, -ble	Questionable, readable, credible, changeable
2.	-al, -ial, -ical	Aboriginal, dfunctional, periodikal, procedural, territorial.
3.	-ant, -ent, -ient	Convenient, different, exultan, ignorant, important
4.	-ar, -ary	Singular, spectacular, unitary
5.	-ate	Fortunate, intimate, passionate, separate
6.	-ed	Bored, coordinated, melted
7.	-en	Silken
8.	-ful	Beautiful, delightful, hopeful, hartful, playful, useful
9.	-ic	Empirik, energetic, generic, periodic, romantic
10.	-ile	Fragile, projectile, volatile
11.	-ing	Blushing, charming, absorbing, interesting, sparkling
12.	-ish	Boyish, brownish, childish, reddish, snobbish

13.	-istic	Characteristic, communistic, impressionistic, materialistic
14.	-ive, -ative, -itive	Abusive, cooperative, festive, initiative, sensitive, talkative
15.	-less	Careless, hopeless, motiveless, priceless, tasteless, useless.
16.	-like	Childlike, ladylike, lifelike
17.	-ly	Friendly, kindly, lively, lovely, neighborly, womanly
18.	-ous, -eous, -ose, ious	Adventurous, gaseous, mysterious, momentous, religious
19.	-ward	Backward, heavenward
20.	-wide	Communitywide, worldwide
21.	-y	Brainy, dreamy, juicy, shaky, windy

Example Active adjective Derivation of the word (adjective)

- *Active (Noun), by adding the suffix-> -ate*
- *Activation (Noun), by adding the suffix -> action*
- *Actively (adverb), by adding the suffix -ly*

## 2. Noun Derivation

Derivation noun is a noun formed from the process of the formation of a derivative in which the noun word formation results will have a different meaning of the word essentially.



No.	Noun Affixes (Suffix/prefix)	Example Noun Derivation
1.	-acy, -cy	Conspiracy, intimacy, supremacy
2.	-age	Courage, marriage, tonnage
3.	-al	Disposal, emotional, referral
4.	-an, -ian	Electrician, guardian, technician
5.	-ance, -ence	Clearance, independence, tolerance
6.	-ancy, -ency	Brilliantcy, consistency, expectancy
7.	-ant, -ent	Astringent, constant, pleasant
8.	-ary	Revolutionary, visionary
9.	-ate	Nitrate, delegate, magistrate
10.	-ation, -tion	Imagination, supremacy, specialization
11.	-dom	Freedom, kingdom, officialdom
12.	-er, -or	Painter, sailor, worker
13.	-(e)ry	Bakery, fishery, trickery
14.	-ess	Goddess, lioness, waitress
15.	-ful	Mouthful, spoonful
16.	-hood	Brotherhood, childhood, likelihood
17.	-ia	Anemia, reptilia, Romania
18.	-iatry	Psychiatry, podiatry
19.	-ics, c	Economics, mathematics, politics
20.	-ice	Malice, notice

21.	-ing	Building, reading, running
22.	-ion	Abduction, demonstration, description
23.	-ism	Despotism, intellectualism, realism
24.	-ist	Novelist, realist, socialist
25.	-ite	Dynamite, sulfite, vulcanite
26.	-ity, -ty	Purity, royalty, thirty
27.	-ive	Destructive, passive, sportive
28.	-ment	Apartment, development,
29.	-ness	Carelessness, happiness, inclusiveness
30.	-ory	Excretory, sensory, territory
31.	-ship	Fellowship, friendship, relationship
32.	-t	Weight
33.	-th	Depth, length, strength
34.	-ure	Departure, exposure, pressure
35.	-y	Carpentry, infamy, society

### 3. Adverb derivation

Adverbs can be derived from nouns, from adjective, from verbs, and from other adverbs.<sup>10</sup>

#### Noun to adverb

1. Remove suffix 'ly' ( adverb > Noun )

Ex:

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<sup>10</sup> [www.canno.net/service/wordformationRules/Derivation/To-V/A-To-V/Suffig.html](http://www.canno.net/service/wordformationRules/Derivation/To-V/A-To-V/Suffig.html)





daily > day  
weekly > week  
wholly > whole  
individually > individual.<sup>11</sup>

2. Remove suffix 'ce' ( adverb > Noun )

Ex:

once > one  
Twice > two  
thrice > three

Here is list of some Nouns and adverbs .

- *Action – Actively*
- *Activity – Actively*
- *Mass – Massively*
- *Care – Carefully*
- *Collection - Collectively*
- *Craze – Crazily*
- *Credit – Creditably*
- *Power – Powerfully*
- *Consideration – Considerably*

**Adjective to Adverb :**

- *Cheap – Cheaply*

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.quora.com/How-can-i-change-an-adverb-into-a-noun>

- *Quick – Quickly*
- *Slow – Slowly*
- *Easy – Easily*
- *Angry – Angrily*
- *Happy – Happily*
- *Lucky – Luckily*
- *Probable - Probably*

#### **4. Verb Derivation**

New verbs are derived from verbs and words from other words classes. The derivation is first divided according to the word type of the basic word. Like, noun to verb, adjective to verb, verb to verb, and adverb to verb.<sup>12</sup>

##### **Noun to Verb :**

- *Friend – Befriend*
- *Forest – Deforest*
- *Location – Locate*
- *Shive- Shiver*
- *Glory- Glorify*
- *Confusion – Confuse*
- *Painting – Pain*
- *Regulation –regulate*
- *Failure – fail*
- *Ommission - Omit*
- *Collaboration – Collaborate*

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<sup>12</sup> [www.canno.net/service/wordformationRules/Derivation/To-V/A-To-V/Suffig.html](http://www.canno.net/service/wordformationRules/Derivation/To-V/A-To-V/Suffig.html)



### **Adjective to Verb :**

- *Large – Enlarge*
- *Valid – Validate*
- *Wide – Widen*
- *Modern – modernise*

### **Verb to Verb :**

- *Create – recreate*
- *Believe- Disbelieve*
- *Lock – Unlock*
- *Compose- decompose*
- *Walk- Walked<sup>13</sup>*

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<sup>13</sup> [www.bigbanktheories.com/verb-derivation-dan-contoh-pemakaianya-dalam-kalimat/](http://www.bigbanktheories.com/verb-derivation-dan-contoh-pemakaianya-dalam-kalimat/)





## COMPOUND VS PHRASE

### A. *Definition Compound*

Compound is a word formed of two or more words that can be a combination of noun with another noun or **part of speech** where the results of these combinations produce a new meaning.

Compound according to <sup>14</sup> **Mihalicek and Wilson** (2011), Compounding is the process of forming a new word not by adding affixes but by combining two or more stand-alone.

**Andrew Spencer** and **Arnold M. Zwicky**, a word consisting of two or more words but they add that the meaning of a compound word sometimes corresponds to the meaning of each word eg : swimmingpool, the meaning swimmingpool is clearly that swimming : renang, pool : kolam renang). The meaning of the word is clearly explained

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<sup>14</sup><http://haruummm.blogspot.co.id/2013/11/compound.html?m=1>



although the meaning of compound words is often difficult to predict. s( eg: window-shop, the meaning of this word does not mean window shopping but the meaning is to walk in front of stores and look at the products displayed in the windows without buying anything).

## B. *Compound word list*

### Compound Word List #1<sup>15</sup>

Lifetime	Elsewhere	Upside	Grandmother
Cannot	Baseball	Fireworks	Passport
Together	Become	Became	Sunflower
Crosswalk	Basketball	Sweetmeat	Superstructure
Moonlight	Football	Railroad	Rattlesnake
Anybody	Weatherman	Throwback	Skateboard
Meantime	Earthquake	Everything	Herein
Sometimes	Also	Backward	Schoolhouse
Butterflies	Upstream	Nowhere	Bypass
Fireflies	Because	Somewhere	Spaermint

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<sup>15</sup>[http://www.learningdifferences.com/Main%20page/topics/compound%20word%20list/compound\\_word\\_%20list\\_complete.htm](http://www.learningdifferences.com/Main%20page/topics/compound%20word%20list/compound_word_%20list_complete.htm)

## Compound Word List #2

Eyeballs	Longhouse	Forget	Afternoon
Southwest	Northeast	Alongside	Meanwhile
Keyboard	Whatever	Blacksmith	Diskdrive
Herself	Nobody	Seashore	Nearby
Silversmith	Watchmaker	Subway	Horseback
Itself	Headquarters	Sandstone	Limestone
Underground	Glassmaking	Riverbanks	Touchdown
Honeymoon	Bootstrap	Toothpick	Toothpaste
Dishwasher	Household	Township	Shadyside
Popcorn	Airplane	Pickup	Housekeeper

### C. *Compound Combination*

Combination noun with noun to compose a new word.

Combination		Example
<b>Noun</b>	Noun	newspaper, toothpaste, bed cover
<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>	roadshow, rainfall, milkshake
<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	snow white
<b>Noun</b>	<b>Prepositional Phrase</b>	mother-in-law, hanger on, passer-by
<b>Verb</b>	Noun	dance floor, swimming pool, break water
<b>Adjective</b>	Noun	blackboard, software
<b>Adjective</b>	Verb	dry-cleaning, highlight
<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Preposition</b>	Forthwith
<b>Preposition</b>	Noun	in house, on time, offline
<b>Preposition</b>	Verb	output, undercut, outlook



#### D. *Phrase*

**Phrase** which is sequence M+ H not **subject** and **verb**.  
By understanding the form, we will be easier to make a varian of phrase.

Phrase adalah is a pattern word that already content of understanding.<sup>16</sup>

#### Example :

- *The girl at the door is my sister*
- *The book on the table is mine*
- *The Man with the red hat is my teacher*
- *The boys in the street are student*

#### Base on the use phrase devided by 4 :

1. As Noun phrase
2. As Adjective phrase
3. As Adverbial Phrase
4. As Prepositional phrase

#### The example of phrase

Kinds	Example
Noun Phrase	<i>Noun phrase</i> merupakan frasa antara noun ( <b>pronoun</b> atau <b>number</b> ) dan satu atau lebih <b>modifier</b> (c/ determiner, adjective, participle).

<sup>16</sup>FuadMas'ud, Essentials Of English Grammar, (Yogyakarta : BPFE-Yogyakarta, 2010) p.171.

	<p>Contoh Kalimat Phrase:  my book, the next page, someone special  Are you waiting <b>someone special</b>?  (Kamu sedang menunggu orang spesial?)</p>
<p>Adjective  Phrase</p>	<p><i>Adjective phrase</i> merupakan frasa yang terdiri dari adjective dan <i>modifier, determiner, dan/atau intensifier</i>.</p> <p>Contoh Kalimat Phrase:  angry with you, very beautiful  Never have I been <b>angry with you</b>.  (Aku tidak pernah marah denganmu.)</p>
<p>Adverbial  Phrase</p>	<p><i>Adverb phrase</i> merupakan frasa yang terdiri dari <i>adverb</i> dengan <b>qualifier</b> (c/ too, very, so) atau berupa <b>prepositional phrase</b> atau <b>infinitive phrase</b>.</p> <p>Contoh Kalimat Phrase:  very good, during the hurricane  The people couldn't do anything <b>during the hurricane</b>.  (Orang-orang tidak dapat melakukan apapun selama badai.)</p> <p style="background-color: #FF00FF; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">Soal Adverbial Phrase</p>
<p>Prepositional  Phrase</p>	<p><i>Prepositional phrase</i> merupakan gabungan antara <i>preposition</i> dengan <i>object</i> dan berfungsi sebagai <i>adverb</i>.</p> <p>Contoh Kalimat Phrase:  at school, because of rain, between you and me  There is distance <b>between you and me</b>.  (Ada jarak antara kamu dan aku.)</p>





### E. *Compound vs Phrase*

*adjective* dan *noun* merupakan kata yang diberi penekanan (stress); berlaku baik untuk *compound* maupun **phrase**.

Pada *compound*, hanya kata pertama yang diberi penekanan.

#### **Contoh:**

a bluebird dibaca a BLUEbird (penekanan pada *adjective* sebagai kata pertama) dan football dibaca FOOTball (penekanan pada *noun* sebagai kata pertama).

Pada **phrase**, penekanan tidak hanya berlaku untuk kata pertama.

#### **Contoh:**

a blue bird dibaca a BLUE BIRD (baik *adjective* sebagai kata pertama maupun *noun* sebagai kata kedua mengalami penekanan)

### The types of compound

Type	Detail	Example
<b>Solid/Closed</b>	Digabung menjadi satu kata	raincoat, waterfall, toothbrush
<b>Hyphenated</b>	Disambung dengan tanda baca <b>hyphen (-)</b>	check-in, mother-in-law, twenty-year-old
<b>Open/Spaced</b>	Ditulis menjadi dua kata terpisah	full moon, human rights, upper class

### 1. Closed Form (bentuk tertutup)<sup>17</sup>

Yaitu 2 kata yang digabung menjadi satu dan membentuk sebuah arti baru. Contoh : *pancake, firefly, airplane, toothbrush, football, etc.*

### 2. Hyphenated Form (dengan tanda hubung)

Yaitu dua kata atau lebih yang digabung dengan menggunakan tanda hubung (-). Contoh : *in-law, merry-go-round, mother-in-law, well-being, over-the-counter, etc.*

### 3. Open Form ( bentuk terpisah)

Yaitu dua kata yang dipisah dengan spasi namun jika dibaca bersamaan maka akan membentuk arti baru. Contoh : *post office, ice cream, full moon, half sister, middle class, etc.*

Compound, seperti a high school dan the peanut butter, berbeda dengan suatu kata yang mengenakan atau diterangkan dengan adjektiva, sepertimisalnya: a little school dan the yellow butter. Coba perhatikan dalam kamus, compound words selalu mempunyai arti tersendiri.

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<sup>17</sup><http://www.englishcafe.co.id/memahami-compound-words-dengan>

mudah/



Penggabungan kata sering menggunakan tanda hubung (-) untuk menghindari kebingungan atau salah arti, misalnya: *old-furniture salesman, part-time teacher, the highest-priced car, etc.* Adverb atau kata keterangan yang berakhiran *-ly* tidak menggunakan tanda hubung ketika digabungkan dengan kata lain, misalnya: *a weekly newspaper, a highly rated bank, a partially refunded ticket.* Tanda hubung juga dipakai untuk menerangkan seseorang dengan umurnya, misalnya *my six-year-old son.* Tetapi, jika umur diletakkan setelah orangnya, maka garis penghubung tidak digunakan: *my son is six years old.*



## PRODUCTIVITY

### A. *Definition Productivity*

In linguistics, productivity is the degree to which native speakers use a particular grammatical process, especially in word formation. It compares grammatical processes that are in frequent use to less frequently used ones that tend towards lexicalization. Generally the test of productivity concerns identifying which grammatical forms would be used in the coining of new words: these will tend to only be converted to other forms using productive processes.

### Examples in English

In standard English, the formation of preterite and past participle forms of verbs by means of ablaut (for example, sing–sang–sung) is no longer considered productive. Newly coined verbs in English overwhelmingly use the 'weak' (regular) ending -ed for the past tense and past participle (for example, spammed, e-mailed). Similarly, the only clearly productive plural ending is -(e)s; it is found on the vast



majority of English count nouns and is used to form the plurals of neologisms, such as FAQs and Muggles. The ending -en, on the other hand, is no longer productive, being found only in oxen, children, and the now-rare brethren. Because these old forms can sound incorrect to modern ears, regularization can wear away at them until they are no longer used: brethren has now been replaced with the more regular-sounding brothers except when talking about religious orders. It appears that many strong verbs were completely lost during the transition from Old English to Middle English, possibly because they sounded archaic or were simply no longer truly understood.

In both cases, however, occasional exceptions have occurred. A false analogy with other verbs caused dug to become thought of as the 'correct' preterite and past participle form of dig (the conservative King James Bible preferred digged in 1611) and more recent examples, like snuck from sneak and dove from dive, have similarly become popular. In the hackersociolect, the plural -en also became at least ephemerally productive for words ending with /-ks/ (on the analogy of ox:oxen), as illustrated by the plurals boxen, VAXen, unixen and emacsen. These recent examples, however, are exceptions: generally created for humorous effect, they have mostly not entered the mainstream language or become thought of as correct. In addition, some names of fictional species and races have used identical singular and



plural, such as Pokémon and individual species of them (e.g. one Pokémon, two Pokémon, one Treecko, two Treecko) and the Chao from the Sonic the Hedgehog games.

### Significance

Since use to produce novel (new, non-established) structures is the clearest proof of usage of a grammatical process, the evidence most often appealed to as establishing productivity is the appearance of novel forms of the type the process leads one to expect, and many people would limit the definition offered above to exclude use of a grammatical process that does not result in a novel structure. Thus in practice, and, for many, in theory, productivity is the degree to which native speakers use a particular grammatical process *for the formation of novel structures*. A productive grammatical process defines an open class, one which admits new words or forms. Non-productive grammatical processes may be seen as operative within closed classes: they remain within the language and may include very common words, but are not added to and may be lost in time or through regularization converting them into what now seems to be a correct form.

Productivity is, as stated above and implied in the examples already discussed, a matter of degree, and there are a number of areas in which that may be shown to be true. As the example of *-en* becoming productive shows, what has apparently been non-productive for many decades or even centuries may suddenly come to some degree of productive



life, and it may do so in certain dialects or sociolects while not in others, or in certain parts of the vocabulary but not others. Some patterns are only very rarely productive, others may be used by a typical native speaker several times a year or month, whereas others (especially syntactic processes) may be used productively dozens or hundreds of times in a typical day. It is not atypical for more than one pattern with similar functions to be comparably productive, to the point that a speaker can be in a quandary as to which form to use —e.g., would it be better to say that a taste or color like that of raisins is *raisinish*, *raisiny*, *raisinlike*, or even *raisinly*?

It can also be very difficult to assess when a given usage is productive or when a person is using a form that has already been learned as a whole. Suppose a reader comes across an unknown word such as *despisement* meaning "an attitude of despising". The reader may apply the verb+*ment* noun-formatinal process to understand the word perfectly well, and this would be a kind of productive use. This would be essentially independent of whether or not the writer had also used the same process productively in coining the term, or whether he or she had learned the form from previous usage (as most English speakers have learned *government*, for instance), and no longer needed to apply the process productively in order to use the word. Similarly a speaker or writer's use of words like *raisinish* or *raisiny* may or may not involve productive application of the noun+*ish* and noun+*y*

rules, and the same is true of a hearer or reader's understanding of them. But it will not necessarily be at all clear to an outside observer, or even to the speaker and hearer themselves, whether the form was already learnt and whether the rules were applied or not.

### **English and productive forms**

Developments over the last five hundred years or more have meant English has developed in ways very different from the evolution of most world languages across history. English is a language with a long written past that has preserved many words that might otherwise have been lost or changed, often in fixed texts such as the King James Version of the Bible which are not updated regularly to modernise their language. English also has many conventions for writing polite and formal prose, which are often very different from how people normally speak. As literacy among native English speakers has become almost universal, it has become increasingly easy for people to bring back into life archaic words and grammar forms, often to create a comic or humorously old-fashioned effect, with the expectation that these new coinings will be understandable. These processes would be much rarer for languages without a culture of literacy.

English has also borrowed extensively from other languages because of technology and trade, often borrowing plural forms as well as singular ones into standard English.





For example, the plural of *radius* (from Latin) has not decisively settled between *radiuses* and the original Latin *radii*, though educated opinion prefers the latter. In some cases, new words have been coined from these bases (often Latin) on the same rules.

### B. *English element of Greek*

- *Actual words: familiar to most speakers*
- *Possible words (potential words): novel, never used before*
- *Greek Root, Prefixes, and Suffixes word*

The following table lists some common Greek roots, prefixes, and suffixes.

### Greek Root

Actual word

Greek root	Basic meaning	Example words
<b>-anthrop-</b>	Human	misanthrope, philanthropy, anthropomorphic
<b>-chron-</b>	Time	anachronism, chronic, chronicle, synchronize, chronometer
<b>-dem-</b>	People	democracy, demography, demagogue, endemic,
<b>-morph-</b>	Form	amorphous, metamorphic, morphology

<b>-path-</b>	feeling pandemic, suffering	empathy, sympathy, apathy, apathetic, psychopathic
<b>-pedo-, - ped-</b>	child, children	pediatrician, pedagogue
<b>-philo-, - phil-</b>	having a strong affinity or love for	philanthropy, philharmonic, philosophy
<b>-phon-</b>	sound	polyphonic, cacophony, phonetics

## Greek Prefix

### Actual Word

<b>Greek prefix</b>	<b>Basic meaning</b>	<b>Example words</b>
<b>auto-</b>	self, same	autobiography, automatic, autopilot
<b>bio-, bi-</b>	life, living organism	biology, biophysics, biotechnology, biopsy
<b>geo-</b>	Earth; geography	geography, geomagnetism, geophysics, geopolitics
<b>hyper-</b>	excessive, excessively	hyperactive, hypercritical, hypersensitive
<b>micro-</b>	Small	microcosm, micronucleus, microscope
<b>mono-</b>	one, single, alone	monochrome, monosyllable, monoxide
<b>thermo-, therm-</b>	Heat	thermal, thermometer, thermostat



### Possible word

Greek prefix	Basic meaning	Example words
<b>a-, an-</b>	Without	achromatic, amoral, atypical, anaerobic
<b>anti-, ant-</b>	opposite; opposing	anticrime, antipollution, antacid
<b>neo-</b>	new, recent	neonatal, neophyte, neoconservatism, neofascism, neodymium
<b>pan-</b>	All	panorama, panchromatic, pandemic, pantheism

### Greek Suffix

Words and word roots may also combine with suffixes. Here are examples of some important English suffixes that come from Greek:

### Actual Word

Greek suffix	Basic meaning	Example words
<b>-ism</b>	forms nouns and means "the act, state, or theory of"	criticism, optimism, capitalism
<b>-ist</b>	forms agent nouns from verbs ending in -ize or nouns ending in -ism and is used like -er	conformist, copyist, cyclist

<b>-ize</b>	forms verbs from nouns and adjectives	formalize, jeopardize, legalize, modernize, emphasize, hospitalize, industrialize, computerize
<b>-gram</b>	something written or drawn, a record	cardiogram, telegram
<b>-graph</b>	something written or drawn; an instrument for writing, drawing, or recording	monograph, phonograph, seismograph
<b>-logue, -log</b>	speech, discourse; to speak	monologue, dialogue, travelogue
<b>-logy</b>	discourse, expression; science, theory, study	phraseology, biology, dermatology
<b>-meter, -metry</b>	measuring device; measure	spectrometer, geometry, kilometer, parameter, perimeter
<b>-phone</b>	sound; device that receives or emits sound; speaker of a language	homophone, geophone, telephone, Francophone

#### Possible word

<b>Greek suffix</b>	<b>Basic meaning</b>	<b>Example words</b>
<b>-oid</b>	forms adjectives and nouns and means "like, resembling" or "shape, form"	humanoid, spheroid, trapezoid



<b>-phile</b>	one that loves or has a strong affinity for; loving	audiophile, Francophile
<b>-phobe, -phobia</b>	one that fears a specified thing; an intense fear of a specified thing	agoraphobe, agoraphobia, xenophobe, xenophobia

### English words

Many English language words come from ancient Greek. In this section of Enhance My Vocabulary, you'll find many examples of Greek words and the English words derived from them. This is not an exhaustive list but will give you a good feel for the Greek roots of English.

#### Actual word

Greek Word	Definition	English Derivatives
<b>A, an</b>	no, not	aseptic, anarchy
<b>Ana</b>	up, again	anatomy, Anabaptist
<b>Bios</b>	Life	biology, autobiography, amphibious
<b>Chilioi</b>	a thousand	kilogram, kilowatt
<b>Chroma</b>	Color	chromo, achromatic
<b>Chronos</b>	Time	chronic, anachronism
<b>Cosmos</b>	world, order	cosmopolitan, microcosm
<b>Dia</b>	through, across	diameter, dialogue
<b>Demos</b>	people	democracy, epidemic, demographics

<b>Derma</b>	Skin	epidermis, taxidermist
<b>Didonai, dosis</b>	Give	dose, apodosis, anecdote
<b>Dynamis</b>	power	dynamite, dynasty
<b>Eidos</b>	form, thing seen	idol, kaleidoscope, anthropoid
<b>Epi</b>	Upon	epidemic, epithet, epode, ephemeral
<b>Ethnos</b>	race, nation	ethnic, ethnology
<b>Ge</b>	earth	geography, geometry
<b>Genos</b>	family, race	gentle, engender
<b>Gramma</b>	writing	monogram, grammar
<b>Grapho</b>	write	telegraph, lithograph
<b>Hydor</b>	water	hydraulics, hydrophobia, hydrant
<b>Hyper</b>	over, extremely	hypercritical, hyperbola
<b>Logos</b>	word, study, management, measure	theology, dialogue
<b>Meta</b>	after, over	metaphysics, metaphor
<b>Metron</b>	measure, mind	barometer, diameter
<b>Monos</b>	one, alone	monoplane, monotone
<b>Morphe</b>	form	metamorphosis, amorphous
<b>Nomos</b>	law, science	astronomy, gastronomy, economy
<b>Onoma</b>	name	anonymous, patronymic
<b>Opsis</b>	view, sight	synopsis, thanatopsis, optician
<b>Orthos</b>	right	orthopedic, orthodox
<b>Para</b>	beside	paraphrase, paraphernalia



<b>Pas, pan</b>	all	diapason, panacea, pantheism
<b>Peri</b>	around, about	periscope, peristyle
<b>Phaino</b>	show, be visible	diaphanous, phenomenon, epiphany, fantastic
<b>Phobos</b>	fear	hydrophobia, Anglophobe
<b>Phone</b>	sound	telephone, symphony
<b>Phos</b>	light	phosphorous, photograph
<b>Physis</b>	nature	physiognomy, physiology
<b>Polis</b>	city	policy, metropolitan
<b>Pous, pados</b>	foot	octopus, chiropodist
<b>Pro</b>	before	proboscis, prophet
<b>Protos</b>	first	protoplasm, prototype
<b>Psyche</b>	breath, soul	psychology, psychopathy
<b>Osteon</b>	bone	osteopathy, periosteum
<b>Pais, paidos</b>	child	paideutics, pedagogue, encyclopedia
<b>Sophia</b>	wisdom	philosophy, sophomore
<b>Syn</b>	together, with	synthesis, synopsis, sympathy
<b>Techne</b>	art	technicality, architect
<b>Tele</b>	far, far off	telepathy, telescope
<b>Tithenai, Thesis</b>	a place, placing, arrangement	epithet, hypothesis, anathema
<b>Treis</b>	three	trichord, trigonometry
<b>Zoon</b>	animal	zoology, protozoa, zodiac
<b>Autos</b>	self	autograph, automatic, authentic

Possible word

<b>Greek Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>English Derivatives</b>
<b>Pyr</b>	fire	pyrography, pyrotechnics
<b>Aner, andros, anthropos</b>	man, stamen	androgynous, philander, philanthropy
<b>Archos</b>	chief, primitive	archaic, architect
<b>Barvs</b>	heavy	baritone, barites
<b>Biblos</b>	book	Bible, bibliomania
<b>Theos</b>	god	theosophy, pantheism
<b>Therme</b>	heat	isotherm, thermodynamics
<b>Pseudes</b>	false	pseudonym, pseudo-classic
<b>Polys</b>	many	polyandry, polychrome, polysyllable
<b>Plasma</b>	form	cataplasm, protoplasm
<b>Pneuma</b>	air, breath	pneumatic, pneumonia
<b>Petros</b>	rock	petroleum, saltpeter
<b>Neos</b>	new, young	neolithic, neophyte
<b>Neuron</b>	nerve	neuralgia, neurotic
<b>Crypto</b>	hide	cryptogam, cryptology
<b>Cyclos</b>	wheel, circle	encyclopedia, cyclone
<b>Deca</b>	ten	decasyllable, decalogue
<b>Eu</b>	well	euphemism, eulogy
<b>Gamos</b>	marriage	cryptogam, bigamy
<b>Heteros</b>	other	heterodox, heterogeneous
<b>Homos</b>	same	homonym, homeopathy





<b>Hypo</b>	under, smaller	hypodermic, hypophosphate
<b>Isos</b>	equal	isosceles, isotherm

Greek root of Noun, Verb and Adjective

### Greek Verbs

<b>VERB ROOT (English meaning)</b>	<b>ENGLISH DERIVATIVES</b>
<b>gen-,<sup>[1]</sup>genē-, gon- (be born)</b>	genesis, dysgenesis, genetic, gene, eugenics, gonad, gonorrhoea, cosmogony, theogony, oxygen, hydrogen, pathogen(ic), carcinogen(ic), parthenogenesis (< παρθενος, "virgin")
<b>path-, pathē- (suffer, feel)</b>	pathos, pathetic, sympathy, empathy, apathy, apathetic, antipathy, antipathetic(al), pathology, psychopath, etc.
<b>pher-, phor-, (bear, carry)</b>	periphery, euphoria, dysphoria, semaphore, phosphorus, phosphorescence (form?)
<b>leg-, log-, (speak; gather)</b>	-logy (-λογία, §110), dialect, dialectic, eclectic, dialogue (διαλογος > L dialogus), monologue, prologue, epilogue, apology, eulogy, anthology
<b>graph-, gram- (write)</b>	-graph and -graphia (-γραφος, -γραφια, §110); gram, anagram, diagram, epigram, program(me),

	programmatic, telegram, grammatical, grammar
skop-, skep- ( <b>watch, examine</b> )	-scope and -scopia (-σκοπος, -σκοπια, §110); sceptic (skeptik), scepticism, episcopal, bishop < ἐπισκοπος (“overseer”)
trop- ( <b>turn</b> )	trope, tropic(al), tropism, heliotrope
stroph-, streph- ( <b>turn, twist</b> )	strophe, antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, streptococcus
stol- ( <b>send</b> )	apostle, apostolic, epistle, diastole
kryp-, kryph- ( <b>hide</b> )	crypt (κρυπ-τος), cryptic (κρυπ-τικός), apocryphal, cryptogram
phy- ( <b>grow</b> )	neophyte; G φυσικς = L natura; physics, physical, metaphysical, physio-
aisthē- ( <b>feel, perceive</b> )	aesthete, (a)esthetic, anaesthetic, anaesthesia
agōg- ( <b>lead</b> )	synagogue, demagogue (δημαγωγος), pedagogue
ball-, bol-, blē- ( <b>throw</b> )	ballistics (via Latin), symbol, problem, emblem, hyperbole, hyperbola, parabola, parable, diabolic(al), anabolism, embolism, metabolism
pha-, phē- ( <b>speak</b> )	aphasia, dysphasia, euphemism, dysphemism, prophet (προφητης > L prophēta), prophetic, prophecy (προφητεια), prophesy, blaspheme



<b>pha(i)n, pha- (show, appear)</b>	phase, emphasis, emphatic, phenomenon (pl. -a), epiphany, theophany, diaphanous, phantasy (fantasy and fantastic show Latinized spelling)
<b>hora-, op(t)- (see)</b>	optic (ὀπ-τικός), synopsis, synoptic, autopsy, biopsy, optometrist, optician (hybrid), panorama, cyclorama, diorama
<b>rheu-, rho-, rheo- (flow)</b>	rheum, rheumatic, rheumatoid, rheostat, catarrh, diarrhoea (diarrhea), gonorrhoea
<b>tak- (arrange)</b>	syntax (συνταξίς < *sun-tak-sis), tactic(al), tactician, taxidermy

### Greek Noun

<b>GK. NOUN</b>	<b>TRANSLITERATION</b>	<b>ENG. MEANING</b>	<b>ENG. DERIVATIVE</b>
<b>Γη</b>	gē (base gē-)	earth	Geography
<b>Κεφαλε</b>	Kephalē	head	Cephalic
<b>Μορφη</b>	Morphē	form	Morphology
<b>Τεχνη</b>	Technē	art, skill	Technical
<b>Φωνη</b>	Phōnē	voice, sound	Phonograph
<b>Ψυχη</b>	Psychē	breath, spirit, soul	Psychology
<b>Γλωσσα</b>	Glōssa	tongue	gloss, glossary
<b>(γλωττα α)</b>	(glōtta)		(polyglot)
<b>Καρδια</b>	Kardia	heart	Cardiac

<b>Μουσα</b>	Mousa	muse	music, musical
<b>Σφαιρα</b>	Sphaira	ball, globe	Spherical
<b>ἀνθρωπο ς</b>	Anthrōpos	man (= human)	anthropology
<b>Βιος</b>	Bios	life	biology
<b>Γαμος</b>	Gamos	marriage	Bigamy
<b>Δακτυλο ς</b>	Daktylos	finger	Dactyl
<b>Δημος</b>	Dēmos	people	demography
<b>Θεος</b>	Theos	god	Monotheism
<b>Κυκλος</b>	Kyklos	wheel, circle	Cycle
<b>Λιθος</b>	Lithos	stone	Lithograph
<b>Νεκρος</b>	nekros	corpse	necropolis
<b>Ξενος</b>	xenos	stranger	xenophobia
<b>οίκος</b>	oikos	house	ecology
<b>ὀφθαλμο ς</b>	ophthalmos	eye	ophthalmologist
<b>Τοπος</b>	topos	place	topic
<b>Χρονος</b>	Chronos	time	Chronicle
<b>Ζων</b>	Zōon	animal	zoology
<b>θεατρον</b>	Theatron	viewing- place	Theatre



<b>ΚΕΝΤΡΟΝ</b>	kentron	sharp point, goad	centre
<b>ΜΕΤΡΟΝ</b>	Metron	measure	metre, metric
<b>ΝΕΥΡΟΝ</b>	Neuron	sinew, [nerve]	Neurology
<b>ὄργανον</b>	organon	tool, instrument	organ
<b>ὀστέον</b>	Osteon	bone	Osteopath
<b>Πτερόν</b>	Pteron	feather, wing	Pterodactyl
<b>Ζῶον</b>	Zōon	animal	zoology
<b>θεάτρον</b>	Theatron	viewing- place	Theatre
<b>ΚΕΝΤΡΟΝ</b>	kentron	sharp point, goad	centre
<b>ΜΕΤΡΟΝ</b>	Metron	measure	metre, metric
<b>ΝΕΥΡΟΝ</b>	Neuron	sinew, [nerve]	Neurology
<b>ὄργανον</b>	organon	tool, instrument	organ
<b>ὀστέον</b>	Osteon	bone	Osteopath
<b>Πτερόν</b>	Pteron	feather, wing	Pterodactyl

### Greek Adjective

<b>ADJECTIVE</b>	<b>TRANSLITERATION</b>	<b>ENG. MEANING</b>	<b>ENG. DERIVATIVE</b>
<b>ἄκρος</b>	Akros	top(most)	<i>acropolis</i>

<b>αὐτός</b>	Autos	Self	<i>autograph</i>
<b>ἕτερος</b>	heteros	Other	<i>heterodox</i>
<b>ὁμός</b>	homos	Same	<i>homomorphic</i>
<b>ἴσος</b>	Isos	Equal	<i>isometric</i>
<b>ὀρθός</b>	Orthos	straight, right	<i>orthodontic</i>
<b>Νεός</b>	Neos	New	<i>neologism</i>
<b>Παλιός</b>	palaios	Old	<i>palaeography</i>
<b>Μεγας</b>	megas (mega-)	great, large	<i>megaphone</i>
	(megal-)		<i>megalomania</i>
<b>Μακρός</b>	makros	long, (large)	<i>macrocephaly</i>
<b>Μικρός</b>	mikros	small	<i>microscope</i>
<b>Πας</b>	pas (pan-, pant-)	all	<i>pantheon, pantomime</i>
<b>Πολυς</b>	polys (poly-)	(much), many	<i>polygamy</i>
<b>Ψευδης</b>	pseudēs (pseud-)	false	<i>pseudonym</i>
<b>ἄκρος</b>	Akros	top(most)	<i>acropolis</i>
<b>αὐτός</b>	Autos	self	<i>autograph</i>
<b>ἕτερος</b>	heteros	other	<i>heterodox</i>
<b>ὁμός</b>	homos	same	<i>homomorphic</i>
<b>ἴσος</b>	Isos	equal	<i>isometric</i>



<b>ὀρθος</b>	Orthos	straight, right	<i>orthodontic</i>
<b>Νεος</b>	Neos	new	<i>neologism</i>
<b>παλαιος</b>	palaios	old	<i>palaeography</i>

## Greek Suffixes of Noun, Verb, and Adjective

### Greek Suffixes Noun

<b>Greek</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Example(s)</b>
<b>-ese, -ic, -ics, Gk</b>	native art, system	Chinese, chiropractic, phonics
<b>-ist, -ite, Gk</b>	advocate, adherent	separatist, Jacobite
<b>-ite, Gk</b>	descendent of	Israelite
<b>-ite, Gk</b>	Native	Canaanite

### Greek Suffixes Verb

<b>Greek</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Example(s)</b>
<b>-ize, Gk</b>	become, make, practice, treat with	realize, canonize, idolize, simonize

### Greek Suffixes Adjective

<b>Greek/Latin</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Example(s)</b>
<b>-ac, L &amp; Gk</b>	affected by	maniac
<b>-ac, -ic, Gk &amp; L</b>	pertaining to	iliac, manic

**-aceous, -al, -ar, -ary,  
-ile, -il, -ine, -ory,  
Gk & L**

pertaining  
to

curvaceous, dorsal,  
temporary, puerile,  
promissory







## ENGLISH MORPH ELEMENT FROM LATIN

### A. *Definition of Latin*

Latin was the language spoken by the ancient Romans. As the Romans conquered most of Europe, the Latin language spread throughout the region. Over time, the Latin spoken in different areas developed into separate languages, including Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. These languages are considered “sisters,” as they all descended from Latin, their “mother” language.

In 1066 England was conquered by William, duke of Normandy, which is in northern France. For several hundred years after the Norman invasion, French was the language of court and polite society in England. It was during this period that many French words were borrowed into English. Linguists estimate that some 60% of our common everyday vocabulary today comes from French. Thus many Latin words came into English indirectly through French.

Many Latin words came into English directly, though, too. Monks from Rome brought religious vocabulary as well as Christianity to England beginning in the 6th century. From the Middle Ages onward many scientific, scholarly, and legal terms were borrowed from Latin.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, dictionary writers and grammarians generally felt that English was an imperfect language whereas Latin was perfect. In order to improve the language, they deliberately made up a lot of English words from Latin words. For example, *fraternity*, from Latin *fraternitas*, was thought to be better than the native English word *brotherhood*.<sup>18</sup>

### **B. *The Influence of Latin in English***

English is a Germanic language, having a grammar and core vocabulary inherited from Proto-Germanic. However, a significant portion of the English vocabulary comes from Romance and Latinate sources. Estimates of native words (derived from Old English) range from 20%–33%, with the rest made up of outside borrowings. A portion of these borrowings come directly from Latin, or through one of the Romance languages, particularly Anglo-Norman and French, but some also from Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish; or from

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<sup>18</sup> Part of FEN Learning. <https://www.infoplease.com/arts-entertainment/writing-and-language/latin-roots-prefixes-and-suffixes>



other languages (such as Gothic, Frankish or Greek) into Latin and then into English. The influence of Latin in English, therefore, is primarily lexical in nature, being confined mainly to words derived from Latin roots.<sup>19</sup>

### C. Latin Roots in English

#### 1. Letter A

Root	Meaning in English	Origin language	Etymology (root origin)	English examples
<b>ab-, a-, abs-, au-[1]</b>	away from	Latin	ab	abnormal, abrasion, absent, abstain, abstract, abstraction, aversion, avulsion
<b>accipitr-</b>	hawk	Latin	accipiter	Accipiter, accipitrine
<b>acer-, acri-</b>	bitter, sharp, sour	Latin	ācer, ācris, acerbus, acere	acerbic, acrid, acrimonious, acrimony, exacerbate
<b>acet-</b>	sour, vinegar	Latin	acētum	acetabulum, acetate,

<sup>19</sup> Wiki Media.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin\\_influence\\_in\\_English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_influence_in_English)

				acetic, acetone, acetum, triacetate
<b>acid-</b>	acidic, sour	Latin	acidus	acidiferous, acidity, acidosis, acidulation, acidulous
<b>acu-, acut-</b>	sharp, pointed	Latin	acutus, past participle of acuere "to sharpen", from acus "needle"	acerose, acupuncture, acumen, acute, acutifoliate
<b>ad-, a-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, am-, an-, ap- , ar-, as-, at- [7]</b>	moveme nt to or toward; in addition to	Latin	ad "to", "toward"	accept, accurate, adapt, affect, agglomerate, aggregate, aggression, allege, allude, ammunition, annectent, approximate, arreption, arride, arrogant,



				ascend, assault, assimilate, attend, attract
<b>adip-</b>	fat	Latin	adeps, adipis "fat"	adipocellular , adipose
<b>aev-, ev-</b>	age	Latin	aevum	age, coeval, eon, eternal, longevity, medieval, primeval
<b>ag-, - ig-, act-</b>	do, go, move	Latin	agere, actus	act, action, actor, agenda, agent, agile, agitate, ambiguous, castigate, cogent, cogitate, cogitation, excogitate, mitigate, navigate
<b>agri-, - egri-</b>	field	Latin	ager, agris "field, country"	agriculture, peregrine

<b>alac-</b>	cheerful	Latin	alacer	alacrity, allegro
<b>alb-</b>	dull white	Latin	albus	albedo, albino, albumen
<b>ali-, alter-</b>	other	Latin	alius	alias, alibi, alien, alter, alternate, altruism
<b>alt-</b>	high, deep	Latin	altus, altitudo	altimeter, altitude
<b>am-, amat-</b>	love, liking	Latin	amāre, amatus, amor	amateur, amatory, amenity, amorous, enamoured
<b>am-, amic-, - imic-</b>	friend	Latin	amicus	amiable, amicable, amity, enemy, enmity, inimical
<b>ambi-, am-, amb-, ambo-, an-</b>	both, on both sides	Latin	ambi	ambidexterit y, ambient, ambiguous, ambit, ambition, ambivalent, amboceptor, amputation,



				incipital, andante
<b>ambul-</b>	walk	Latin	ambulare	ambulance, ambulatory, preamble
<b>ampl-</b>	ample, abundant , bountiful , large	Latin	amplus	ample, amplify, amplitude
<b>anim-</b>	breath, life, spirit	Latin	anima "breath"	animal, animation
<b>ann-, - enn-</b>	year, yearly	Latin	annus "year"	anniversary, annual, centennial, millennium, perennial
<b>ante-, anti-</b>	before, in front of, prior to; old	Latin	ante "before", "against"; see also antiquus "old"	antebellum, antediluvian, anticipate, antiquarian, antiquate, antique, antiquity
<b>aper-</b>	open	Latin	aperire	aperient, apéritif, aperitive, aperture, overt, overture, pert

<b>api-</b>	bee	Latin	apis	apian, apiary, apicula, apium; Petrus Apianus
<b>aqu-</b>	water	Latin	aqua	acquacotta, akvavit, aqua vitae, aquaculture, aquamarine, aquarelle, aquarium, Aquarius, aquatic, aquatile, aqueduct, aqueous, aquifer, aquiferous, aquiform, gouache, semiaquatic
<b>ara-</b>	plow, till	Latin	ārāre	arability, arable, aration, aratory, exarate, exaration, inarable, nonarable





<b>arbit-</b>	judge	Latin	arbiter (from ad "to" + baetere "to come, go")	arbiter, arbitrage, arbitrary, arbitration
<b>arcan-</b>	box	Latin	arcanus	arcane, arcanum
<b>ard-</b>	heat, glow, passion	Latin	ardere "to burn", arsus	ardent, ardor, arson
<b>ardu-</b>	difficult	Latin	arduus "high, steep"	arduous
<b>argent-</b>	silver	Latin	argentum	argent, Argentina
<b>arid-</b>	be dry	Latin	ārēre "be dry or parched"	arid
<b>art-</b>	art, skill	Latin	ars, artis	artifact, artifice, artificial, artificiality, artisan
<b>asin-</b>	ass	Latin	asinus	asinine, ass, easel
<b>asper-</b>	rough	Latin	asper "rough"	asperity, exasperate
<b>audac-</b>	daring	Latin	audax "brave, bold,	audacious, audacity

			daring", from audere "to dare"	
<b>aud-</b>	hearing, listening, sound	Latin	audire "to hear"	audible, audio, audiology, audit, audition, auditorium, auditory
<b>aug-, auct-</b>	grow, increase	Latin	augēre, auctus "to increase"	auction, augend, augment, augmentatio n, augur, augury, august, author, auxiliary, inauguration
<b>aur-</b>	relating to gold, or gold- colored	Latin	aurum "gold"	aureate, aureole
<b>auri-, aus-</b>	relating to the ear	Latin	auris "ear"	aural, auricle, aurinasal, auscultate, auscultation



<b>av-</b>	desire	Latin	avere "crave, long for"	avarice, avaricious, avarous, ave, avid, avidity
<b>avi-, au-</b>	bird	Latin	avis	auspice, auspicious, avian, aviary, aviation, aviator
<b>axi-</b>	axis	Latin	axis	axis, axisymmetry

## 2. Letter B

<b>Root</b>	<b>Meaning in English</b>	<b>Origin language</b>	<b>Etymology (root origin)</b>	<b>English examples</b>
<b>bac-</b>	rod-shaped	Latin	<i>baculum</i>	baculiform, baculum, bacteria
<b>be-, beat-</b>	bless	Latin	<i>beare, beatus</i>	beatification
<b>bell-, belli-</b>	war	Latin	<i>bellum, belli</i>	antebellum, bellicose, belligerent, rebellion
<b>ben-</b>	good, well	Latin	<i>bene</i> (adverb)	beneficence, benefit, benevolent, benign,

				benignant, benignity
<b>bi-, bin-, bis-</b>	two	Latin	<i>bis</i> , "twice"; <i>bini</i> , "in twos"	bicycle, biennial, bifocal, bisexual, bigamy, binary, binoculars, biscotti
<b>bib-</b>	drink	Latin	<i>bibere</i> , <i>bibitus</i>	bib, beer, beverage, imbibe
<b>bon-</b>	good	Latin	<i>bonus</i>	bonify, bonitary
<b>bore-</b>	north	Latin from Greek	<i>borealis</i> "northern" from Βορέας ( <i>Boréas</i> ) "the north wind"	Borealis
<b>bov-, bu-</b>	cow, ox	Latin	<i>bos</i> (genitive <i>bovis</i> ) "ox, cow"	beef, boor, bovine, bucinator muscle
<b>brachi-, brachio -</b>	arm	Latin	<i>bracchium</i>	brachiferous, brachial artery, brachiocubit al



<b>brev-</b>	brief, short (time)	Latin	<i>brevis,</i> <i>breviare</i>	abbreviate, brevextensor , brevicaudate , brevity, brief
<b>bucc-</b>	cheek, mouth, cavity	Latin	<i>bucca</i>	buccal, buccilingual, buccolingual
<b>bulb-</b>	bulbous	Latin	<i>bulbus</i>	bulbiform, bulbiparous, bulboatrial, bulborrhaxis, bulbous, bulbule
<b>bull-</b>	bubble, flask	Latin	<i>bullire,</i> <i>bulla</i>	bullectomy, bulliferous, ebullient, ebullism
<b>burs-</b>	pouch, purse	Latin	<i>bursa</i>	bursa, bursalogy, bursar, bursary, bursectomy, bursiform, disburse

### 3. Letter C

Root	Meaning in English	Origin language	Etymology (root origin)	English examples
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<b>cad-, - cid-, cas-</b>	fall	Latin	<i>cadere, casus</i>	accident, cadaver, cadence, cascade, case, recidivism
<b>caed-, - cid-, caes-, - cis-</b>	cut, kill	Latin	<i>caedere, caesus</i>	caesura, excise, germicide, homicide, incisor
<b>cal-</b>	call	Latin	<i>calare</i>	calendar, claim, class, conciliate, conciliatory, council, intercalate, nomenclature
<b>cal-</b>	heat	Latin	<i>calere, calor</i> "heat"	caldarium, caldera, calefacient, calefaction, calefactive, calefactory, calenture, calescent, calid, calor, calore, caloric, calorie, calorific, calorific,



				calorigenic, calorimeter, caudle, cauldron, chafe, chafery, chalder, chaldron, chaud-froid, chauffer, chauffeur, chauffeuse, decalescence, decalescent, nonchalance, nonchalant, recalescence, scald
<b>calc-</b>	stone	Latin and Greek	from Latin <i>calx</i> (genitive <i>calcis</i> ) "lime", from Greek <i>χάλιξ</i> ( <i>khálikos</i> ) "pebble", "limestone" "	calcite, calcitrant, calcium, calculate, calculus, chalicothere, chalk, recalcitrant

<b>calv-, calum-</b>	trick, lie, deceive	Latin	<i>calumnia</i> "slander, trickery", from <i>calvi</i> "to trick, deceive"	calumnious, calumny, cavil, challenge
<b>camer-</b>	vault	Latin	<i>camera</i>	antechamber, bicameral, camaraderie, camber, camera, chamber, chamberlain, comrade, concamerate, concameratio n, multicamera, tricameral, unicameral
<b>camisi-</b>	shirt	Latin	<i>camisia</i>	camisade, camisado, Camisard, camisole, chemise
<b>camp-</b>	field	Latin	<i>campus</i> "field", "level ground"	camp, campaign, campesino, campestral, campicolous, campimetry,





				<p>campo,          campsite,          campus,          champertous,          champerty,          champignon,          champion,          decamp,          decampment,          encamp,          encampment</p>
<b>can-</b>	dog	Latin	<i>canis</i>	<p>canaille,          canary,          canicular,          canicule,          canid, canine,          Canis, Canis          Major,          postcanine</p>
<b>can-, -          cin-,          cant-, -          cent-</b>	sing	Latin	<i>canere,          cantus</i>	<p>accent,          accentual,          accentuate,          accentuation,          canción,          canorous,          cant,          cantabile,          cantata,          cantation,          cantatory,          cantatrice,</p>



				<p> canticle,  canticum,  cantiga,  cantilena,  cantillate,  cantillation,  cantion,  canto, cantor,  cantus,  canzona,  canzone,  Carmen,  chanson,  chansonnier,  chant,  chanteur,  chanteuse,  chanticleer,  charm,  concent,  descant,  discant,  discantus,  disenchant,  disenchantme  nt,  disencharm,  disincentive,  enchant,  enchantment,  enchantress, </p>
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				incantation, incantational, incentive, plainchant, precentor, recant, recantation, succentor, vaticinate, vaticination, vaticinator
<b>cand- cend-</b>	glowing, iridescent	Latin	<i>candere</i> "to be white or glisten"	candela, candid, candle, candor, incandescent, incendiary, incense
<b>cap-, - cip-, capt-, - cept-</b>	hold, take	Latin	<i>capere, captus</i> "take or hold" (vowel changes from <i>a</i> to <i>i</i> in compound s)	capable, capacious, captive, caption, captivate, capture, conception, except, forceps, incipient, intercept, recipient

<b>capit-, - cipit-</b>	head	Latin	<i>caput, capitis</i>	achievable, achieve, achievement, ancipital, ancipitous, biceps, bicipital, cabotage, cad, caddie, cadet, cape, capital, capitular, capitulate, capitulation, captain, chapter, chaptrel, chattel, chef, chief, chieftain, co- captain, co- captaincy, decapitate, decapitation, occipital, occiput, precipitation, precipitous, quadriceps, recap, recapitulate, sincipital,
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				sinciput, sous-chef, subcaptain, triceps, tricipital, unicipital, vice-captain, vice- captaincy
<b>capr-</b>	goat	Latin	<i>caper</i> (genitive <i>capri</i> ) "goat", also <i>capreolus</i> "wild goat"	cab, caper, caprice, Capricorn, caprine
<b>caps-</b>	box, case	Latin	<i>capsa</i>	capsule
<b>carbon-</b>	coal	Latin	<i>carbo,</i> <i>carbonis</i>	bicarbonate, carbon, carbonara, carbonate, carbonation, Carboniferou s, carbuncle, radiocarbon
<b>carcer-</b>	jail	Latin	<i>carcer,</i> <i>carcerare,</i> <i>cancelli</i>	chancel, chancellery, chancellor, chancery,

				incarcerate, incarceration, subchancel
<b>carcin-</b>	cancer (disease)	Latin from Greek	Latin from Greek καρκίνος ( <i>karkínos</i> ) "crab"	carcinogenic, carcinoma
<b>cardin-</b>	hinge	Latin	<i>cardo,</i> <i>cardinis</i>	cardinal, cardinality, kern
<b>carn-</b>	flesh	Latin	<i>caro, carnis</i>	carnage, carnal, carnality, carnary, carnate, carnation, carneous, carnival, carnivore, carnose, carnosity, carrion, caruncle, carunculate, charcuterie, charnel, discarnate, incarnadine, incarnate,



				incarnation, reincarnate, reincarnation
<b>cast-</b>	pure, cut	Latin	<i>castrare</i> and <i>castus</i> , from <i>kes-</i> (to cut)	caste, castigate, castrate, chaste, chastity, incest
<b>caten-</b>	chain	Latin	<i>catena</i>	catenary, concatenation
<b>caud-</b>	tail	Latin	<i>cauda</i>	caudal, coda
<b>caus-, - cus-</b>	cause or motive	Latin	<i>causa</i>	accuse, because, causal, causative, cause, excuse
<b>cav-</b>	hollow	Latin	<i>cavus</i>	cave, cavity, excavation
<b>ced-, cess-</b>	move, yield, go, surrender	Latin	<i>cedere</i> , <i>cessus</i>	accede, cede, concede, precede, procedure, proceed, procession, recede, secede, succeed, success
<b>cel-</b>	hide	Latin	<i>celare</i> "to hide"	ceiling, clandestine,

				conceal, occult
<b>celer-</b>	quick	Latin	<i>celer,</i> <i>celerare</i>	acceleration, celerity
<b>cens-</b>	to assess	Latin	<i>censere</i>	censure, census
<b>cent-</b>	hundred	Latin	<i>centum</i>	cent, centennial, centurion, percent
<b>centen-</b>	hundred each	Latin	<i>centeni</i>	centenarian, centenary
<b>centesi m-</b>	hundred th	Latin	<i>centesimus</i>	centesimal, centesimation
<b>centri-</b>	center	Latin	<i>centrum</i>	central, center, concentrate, concentric, centrifugal, centripetal
<b>cern-, cer-</b>	sift	Latin	<i>cernere</i> "to sift, separate"	ascertain, certain, concern, concert, decree, discern, excrement, secern, secret
<b>cervic-</b>	relating to the neck,	Latin	<i>cervix,</i> <i>cervicis</i> "neck"	cervix, cervical





	relating to the cervix			
<b>ceter-</b>	other	Latin	<i>ceterus</i>	et cetera
<b>chord-</b>	cord	Latin and Greek	<i>chorda</i> "rope" from χορδή ( <i>khordé</i> )	chordata, cord
<b>cili-</b>	eyelash	Latin	<i>cilium</i>	cilia, supercilious
<b>ciner-</b>	ash	Latin	<i>cinis,</i> <i>cineris</i>	incineration
<b>cing-, cinct-</b>	gird	Latin	<i>cingere,</i> <i>cinctus</i>	Succinct
<b>circ-</b>	circle, ring	Latin	<i>circulus,</i> <i>circus</i>	circle, circular, circulate, circus
<b>circum-</b>	around	Latin	<i>circum</i>	circumcise, circumference , circumlocutio n, circumnaviga te, circumscribe
<b>cirr-</b>	curl, tentacle	Latin	<i>cirrus</i>	cirrus

<b>cit-</b>	call, start	Latin	<i>citare,</i> frequentat ive of <i>ciere</i>	citation, cite, excite, incite, solicit, solicitous
<b>civ-</b>	citizen	Latin	<i>civis</i>	civic, civil, civilian, civility, civilization
<b>clam-</b>	cry out	Latin	<i>clamare</i>	acclaim, claim, clamor, exclamation, proclamation, reclamation
<b>clar-</b>	clear	Latin	<i>clarus,</i> <i>clarare</i>	clarity, clear, declaration
<b>claud- -clud- claus-, - clus-</b>	close, shut	Latin	<i>claudere,</i> <i>clausus</i>	clause, claustrophobi a, conclude, exclude, exclusive, include, occlusion, occult, recluse, seclude
<b>clemen t-</b>	mild	Latin	<i>clemens,</i> <i>clementis</i>	clemency, inclement
<b>clin-</b>	lean, recline	Latin	<i>-clinare</i>	decline, declination, incline,



				inclination, recline
<b>col-</b>	strain	Latin	<i>colare,</i> <i>cōlum</i>	colander, coulee, coulis, coulisse, couloir, cullender, cullis, percolate, percolation, percolator, piña colada, portcullis
<b>col-,</b> <b>cult-</b>	cultivate , till, inhabit	Latin	<i>colere,</i> <i>cultus</i>	acculturate, acculturation, agriculture, apiculture, bicultural, colonial, colony, countercultur al, countercultur e, cult, cultivable, cultivate, cultivation, cultivator, cultural, culturati, culture,

				deculturate, deculturation, incult, inculturation, inquiline, inquilinity, inquilinous, intercultural, multicultural, postcolonial, precolonial, subcultural, subculture
<b>coll-</b>	hill	Latin	<i>collis</i>	colliculus
<b>coll-</b>	neck	Latin	<i>collum</i>	accolade, col, collar, decollate, decollation, décolletage, encollar
<b>color-</b>	color	Latin	<i>color</i>	bicolor, Colorado, coloration, coloratura, concolorous, decolor, discolor, discoloration, encolor, multicolor, quadricolor,



				recolor, tricolor, unicolor, versicolor
<b>com-</b>	friendly, kind	Latin	<i>cōmis</i> "courteous , kind"	comity
<b>con-, co-, col- , com-, cor-</b> <sup>[70]</sup>	with, together	Latin	<i>cum</i>	coagulate, collide, compress, connect, connote, contain, corrode, quondam
<b>condi-</b>	season	Latin	<i>condire</i>	condiment
<b>contra-</b>	against	Latin	<i>contra</i>	contraband, contraception , contradict, contraindicat e, contrast, contravene
<b>copi-</b>	plenty	Latin	<i>copia</i>	copious, copy, cornucopia
<b>copul-</b>	bond	Latin	<i>copula</i> "that which binds"	copula, copulation, couple
<b>cor-, cord-</b>	heart	Latin	<i>cor, cordis</i>	accord, accordance,

				<p>accordant,  accordatura,  concord,  concordance,  concordant,  concordat,  corcle,  cordate,  cordial,  cordiality,  cordiform,  core, courage,  courageous,  discord,  discordance,  discordant,  discourage,  discourageme  nt, encourage,  encourageme  nt,  misericord,  nonaccordant  , obcordate,  record,  scordatura</p>
<b>cori-</b>	hide, leather	Latin	<i>corium, corii</i>	<p>coriaceous,  corious,  corium,  cuirass,  cuirassier,</p>



				cuirie, excoriate, excoriation
<b>corn-</b>	horn	Latin	<i>cornū</i>	bicorn, bicorne, Capricorn, cornea, corneal, corneous, corner, cornicle, corniculate, corniferous, cornification, corniform, cornucopia, quadricorn, quadricornou s, tricorn, tricorne, tricornigerou s, tricornute, unicorn, unicornous
<b>coron-</b>	crown	Latin	<i>corona, coronare</i>	corona, coronation, coronavirus, coroner, coronet, coroniform, Coronilla,



				crown, incoronate
<b>corpor-</b>	body	Latin	<i>corpus, corporis</i>	accorporate, bicorporal, concorporate, concorporatio n, corporal, corporality, corporate, corporation, corporative, corporature, corporeal, corporeality, corporeity, corps, corpse, corpulence, corpulent, corpus, corpuscle, corpuscular, disincorporat e, disincorporati on, extracorporea l, incorporeal, incorporality, incorporate, incorporation , incorporeal,





				incorporeality , incorporeity, tricorporal
<b>cortic-</b>	bark	Latin	<i>cortex,</i> <i>corticis</i>	cortical, corticate, corticiform, corticifugal, corticipetal, decorticate, decortication, decorticator
<b>cost-</b>	rib	Latin	<i>costa</i>	accost, bicostate, coast, coastal, costa, costal, costate, curvicostate, entrecôte, infracostal, intercostal, intracoastal, multicostate, quadricostate, supracostal, tricostate, unicostate
<b>crass-</b>	thick	Latin	<i>crassus</i>	crass, crassitude, crassulaceous
<b>crea-</b>	make	Latin	<i>creare,</i> <i>creatus</i>	creation, creative,

				creator, creature, creole, procreation, recreation
<b>cred-</b>	believe, trust	Latin	<i>credere, creditus</i>	accreditation, credence, credentials, credibility, credible, credit, creditor, credo, credulity, credulous, creed, discredit, incredible, incredulous, miscreant, recreant
<b>cresc-</b>	grow, rise	Latin	<i>crescere</i>	accresce, accrescence, accrescent, accrete, accretion, accrue, concrete, crescendo, crescent, crew,



				decrease, increase, recruit, recruitment, surcrew
<b>cribr-</b>	sieve	Latin	<i>cribrum,</i> <i>cribrare</i>	cribble, cribellate, cribellum, cribrate, cribriform, garble
<b>crisp-</b>	curled	Latin	<i>crispus</i>	crape, crepe, crêpe, crisp, crispate, crispation
<b>crist-</b>	crest	Latin	<i>crista</i>	crease, crest, cristate
<b>cruc-</b>	cross	Latin	<i>crux, crucis</i>	cross, crucial, cruciate, crucifer, cruciferous, crucifix, crucifixion, cruciform, crucify, crucigerous, cruise, crusade, cruzeiro, discruciate, excruciate,

				intercross, re-cross
<b>crur-</b>	leg, shank	Latin	<i>crus, cruris</i>	bicrural, crural, crus, equicrural
<b>-cry</b>	wail, shriek	Latin	<i>critare,</i> from <i>quiritare</i>	cry, decry, descry
<b>cub-</b>	lie	Latin	<i>cubare</i>	incubation, succuba
<b>culin-</b>	kitchen	Latin	<i>culīna</i>	culinarian, culinary, kiln
<b>culp-</b>	blame, fault	Latin	<i>culpa</i>	culpability, culpable, culprit, exculpate, exculpatory, inculpable, inculpate, inculpatory, mea culpa
<b>cune-</b>	wedge	Latin	<i>cuneus</i>	coign, coigne, coin, cuneate, cuneiform, cuneus, encoignure, obcuneate, precuneus, quoin, sconcheon, scuncheon



<b>cur-</b>	care for	Latin	<i>cūra,</i> <i>curare</i>	accuracy, accurate, assecure, assurance, assure, curability, curable, curacy, curate, curative, curator, cure, curettage, curette, curio, curiosity, curious, ensure, inaccuracy, inaccurate, incurable, insecure, insecurity, insurability, insurable, insurance, insure, manicure, pedicure, pococurante, proctor, proctour, proctorage,
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				proctorial, procurable, procuracy, procuration, procurator, procure, procurement, proxy, reassurance, reassure, reinsurance, reinsure, scour, scourage, secure, security, sinecural, sinecure, sure, surety
<b>curr- curs-</b>	run, course	Latin	<i>currere, cursus</i>	concur, concurrent, corridor, courier, course, currency, current, cursive, cursor, cursory, discourse, excursion,



				incur, occur, recur, recursion, recursive, succor
<b>curv-</b>	bent	Latin	<i>curvus</i> "crooked, curved", from <i>curvare</i> "to bend"	cavort, curb, curvaceous, curvate, curvation, curvature, curve, curviform, curvilinear, curvity, incurvate, incurvature, incurve, recurvate, recurve, recurvous
<b>cuspid-</b>	lance, point	Latin	<i>cuspis,</i> <i>cuspidis</i>	bicuspid, bicuspidate, cusp, quadricuspid, tricuspid
<b>cut-</b>	hide, skin	Latin	<i>cutis</i>	cutaneous, cuticle, cuticolor, cuticular, cutin, cutis, cutisector,



				intracutaneous, subcutaneous
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#### 4. Letter V

Root	Meaning in English	Origin language	Etymology (root origin)	English examples
<b>vac-</b>	empty	Latin	<i>vacare</i>	evacuate, vacancy, vacant, vacate, vacation, vacuous, vacuum
<b>vacc-</b>	cow	Latin	<i>vacca</i>	vaccary, vaccination, vaccine
<b>vacil-</b>	waver	Latin	<i>vacillare</i> "sway, be untrustworthy"	vacillate, vacillation
<b>vad-, vas-</b>	go	Latin	<i>vadere</i>	evade, pervasive
<b>vag-</b>	wander	Latin	<i>vagus, vagare</i>	vagabond, vague
<b>val-</b>	strength, worth	Latin	<i>valere</i>	ambivalence, avail, equivalent, evaluate, prevail,





				valence, valiant, valid, valor, value
<b>van-</b>	empty, vain, idle	Latin	<i>vanus</i> "empty", also <i>vanescere</i> "vanish"	evanescent, vain, vanish, vanity
<b>vap-</b>	lack (of)	Latin	<i>vapor</i>	evaporate, evaporation, evaporative, evaporator, evaporite, nonevaporati ve, vapid, vapidity, vapor, vapoescence, vapoescient, vaporific, vaporous
<b>vari-</b>	vary	Latin	<i>variare</i>	bivariate, covariate, covariation, intervarietal, invariable, invariance, invariant, variable, variance, variant,

				variate, variation, variegate, varietal, variety, variola, variation, variorum, various, vary
<b>varic-</b>	Straddle	Latin	<i>varicare</i> "to straddle", from <i>varus</i> "bowlegged"	Prevaricate
<b>veh-, vect-</b>	carry	Latin	<i>vehere</i> "to carry", <i>vectus</i>	invective, inveigh, vector, vehement, vehicle
<b>vel-</b>	veil	Latin	<i>velum</i>	revelation, velate
<b>vell-, vuls-</b>	pull	Latin	<i>vellere</i> , <i>vulsus</i>	convulsion
<b>veloc-</b>	quick	Latin	<i>velox</i> , <i>velocis</i>	velocity
<b>ven-</b>	vein	Latin	<i>vena</i>	intravenous, venosity, venule
<b>ven-</b>	hunt	Latin	<i>venari</i>	venison
<b>ven-, vent-</b>	come	Latin	<i>venire</i>	advent, adventure, avenue,



				circumvent, contravene, convene, convenient, convention, event, intervene, intervention, invent, prevent, revenue, souvenir, supervene, venue, venture
<b>vend-</b>	sell	Latin	<i>vendere</i>	vend, vendor
<b>vener-</b>	respectful	Latin	<i>venus, veneris</i>	venerable, veneration, venereal
<b>vent-</b>	wind	Latin	<i>ventus</i>	ventilation, ventilator
<b>ventr-</b>	belly	Latin	<i>venter, ventris</i>	ventral
<b>ver-</b>	true	Latin	<i>verus</i>	aver, veracious, verdict, verify, verisimilar, verisimilitude, verity, very



<b>verb-</b>	word	Latin	<i>verbum</i>	verbal, verbatim, verbosity
<b>verber</b> -	whip	Latin	<i>verber</i>	reverberation
<b>verm-</b>	worm	Latin	<i>vermis</i>	vermiform, vermin
<b>vern-</b>	spring	Latin	<i>ver, vernus</i>	vernal
<b>vers-, vert-</b>	turn	Latin	<i>versus</i> , past participle of <i>vertere</i>	adverse, adversity, advertise, anniversary, avert, controversy, controvert, conversant, conversation, converse, convert, diversify, divert, extrovert, introvert, inverse, invert, perverse, pervert, reverse, revert, subvert, tergiversate,



				transverse, universe, versatile, verse, version, versus, vertex, vertical, vertigo
<b>vesic-</b>	bladder	Latin	<i>vesica</i>	Vesical
<b>vesper-</b>	evening, western	Latin	<i>vespera</i>	Vesperal
<b>vest-</b>	clothing, garmen t	Latin	<i>vestire</i> "to clothe", related to <i>vestis</i> "garment"	divest, invest, investiture, transvestite, travesty, vest, vestment
<b>vestig-</b>	track	Latin	<i>vestigium</i>	investigate, vestigial
<b>vet-</b>	forbid	Latin	<i>vetare</i>	veto
<b>veter-</b>	old	Latin	<i>vetus, veteris</i>	inveterate, veteran
<b>vi-</b>	way	Latin	<i>via</i>	deviate, obviate, obvious, via
<b>vic-</b>	change	Latin	<i>vicis</i>	vicar, vicarious, vice versa, vicissitude
<b>vicen-, vigen-</b>	twenty each	Latin	<i>viceni</i>	vicenary

vicesi m-, vigesi m-	twentie th	Latin	<i>vicesimus</i>	vicesimary, vicesimation, vigesimal
vid-, vis-	see	Latin	<i>videre, visus</i>	advice, advisable, advise, advisement, advisor, advisory, clairvoyance, clairvoyant, counterview, enviable, envious, envisage, envisagement, envision, envy, evidence, evident, evidential, evidentiality, evidentiary, improvidence, improvident, improvisation  improvisation al, improvise, imprudence,



				imprudent, inadvisable, inevident, interview, interviewee, invidious, invisibility, invisible, nonevidentiari- y, nonsupervisor- y, nonvisual, preview, prewise, provide, providence, provident, provision, provisional, provisionality, proviso, provisory, prudence, prudent, prudential, purvey, purveyance, purveyor, purview, review, reviewal,
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				revisal, revise, revision, revisionary, revisit, supervise, supervision, supervisor, supervisory, survey, surveyor, surview, survisé, videlicet, video, view, vis-à-vis, visa, visage, visibility, visible, vision, visionary, visit, visitation, visor, vista, visual, visuality, voilà, voyeur
<b>vigil-</b>	watchful	Latin	<i>vigil</i> , also <i>vigilare</i>	invigilate, reveille, surveillance, vigil, vigilance,





				vigilant, vigilante
<b>vil-</b>	cheap	Latin	<i>vilis</i>	revile, vile, vilify
<b>vill-</b>	country house	Latin	<i>villa</i>	villa, village, villain
<b>vill-</b>	shaggy hair	Latin	<i>villus</i>	intervillous, velour, velvet, villiform, villose, villosity, villous, villus
<b>vin-</b>	wine	Latin	<i>vinum</i>	vigneron, vignette, vinaceous, vinaigrette, vine, vineal, vinegar, viniculture, vinosity, vinous
<b>vinc-, vict-</b>	Conque r	Latin	<i>vincere</i> (past participle <i>victus</i> )	convict, conviction, convince, evict, evince, invincible, province, vanquish, vanquishment , victor,

				victorious, victory
<b>vir-</b>	man	Latin	<i>vir</i>	decemvir, decemvirate, duumvirate, quadrumvirat e, septemvir, septemvirate, triumvir, triumvirate, vigintivirate, virago, virile, virilescence, virility, virilocal, virilocality, virtual, virtuality, virtue, virtuosity, virtuoso, virtuous
<b>vir-</b>	green	Latin	<i>virere</i>	verdure, virid, viridescent, viridian, viridity
<b>vir-</b>	poison, venom	Latin	<i>vīrus</i>	retroviral, retrovirus, rotavirus, togavirus, viral, virality,



				viricidal, viricide, virucidal, virucide, virulence, virulent, virus
<b>virg-</b>	rod, twig	Latin	<i>virga</i>	virga, virgate, virgula, virgularian, virgulate, virgule
<b>virgin-</b>	maiden	Latin	<i>virgō, virginis</i>	virgin, virginal, virginity, Virgoan
<b>visc-</b>	thick	Latin	<i>viscum</i>	viscosity
<b>viscer-</b>	internal organ	Latin	<i>viscus, visceris</i>	eviscerate, visceral
<b>vit-</b>	life	Latin	<i>vita</i>	vital, vitality, vitamin
<b>vitell-</b>	yolk	Latin	<i>vitellus</i>	vitellogenesis
<b>viti-</b>	fault	Latin	<i>vitium</i>	vice, vitiate, vituperate
<b>vitr-</b>	glass	Latin	<i>vitrum</i>	vitreous, vitriol
<b>viv-</b>	live	Latin	<i>vivere</i> "to live", related to <i>vita</i> "life"	convivial, revive, survive, viable, victual, vivacious, vivacity,

				vivid, vivisection
<b>voc-</b>	call, voice	Latin	<i>vocare</i> (to call), from <i>vox</i> "voice" (genitive <i>vocis</i> )	advocacy, advocate, advocation, advocator, advocatory, advoke, advowson, avocation, avouch, avow, avowal, avowry, convocate, convocation, convocator, convoke, disavow, disavowal, equivocal, equivocate, equivocation, evocable, evocation, evocative, evocator, evoke, invocable, invocate, invocation, invocative,



				invocator, invoke, prevocational, provoke, provocateur, provocation, provocative, provocator, provoke, reavow, reinvoke, revocable, revocation, revoke, vocabulary, vocal, vocation, vocational, vociferous, vouch, vouchee, voucher, vouchsafe
<b>vol-</b>	fly	Latin	<i>volare</i>	avolation, circumvolant, circumvolatio n, nonvolatile, volatile, volatility, volitant, volitation

<b>vol-</b>	will	Latin	<i>voluntas</i> "will" from <i>velle</i> "to wish"	benevolence, benevolent, involuntary, malevolence, malevolent, omnibenevole nce, velleity, volitient, volition, volitional, volitive, voluntary, Voluntaryism, volunteer, voluptuary, voluptuous
<b>volv-, volut-</b>	roll	Latin	<i>volvere, volutus</i>	advolution, archivolt, circumvolute, circumvolutio n, circumvolve, coevolution, coevolutionar y, coevolve, convolute, convolution, devolve, evolve, involve, revolve, valve,



				vault, volte, voluble, volume, voluminous, volva, Volvox, volvulus, voussoir, vulva
<b>vom-</b>	discharge	Latin	<i>vomere</i>	vomit, vomition, vomitory, vomitus
<b>vor-, vorac-</b>	swallow	Latin	<i>vorare, vorax</i>	carnivore, carnivorous, devoration, devoré, devour, herbivore, herbivorous, locavore, omnivore, omnivorous, voracious, voracity, voraginous
<b>vov-, vot-</b>	vow	Latin	<i>vovere, votus</i>	devote, devotee, devotion, devotional, devout, devove,



				devow, votary, vote, votive, vow
<b>vulg-</b>	crowd	Latin	<i>vulgus</i>	divulge, vulgarity, vulgate
<b>vulner</b> -	wound	Latin	<i>vulnus,</i> <i>vulneris</i>	Vulnerable
<b>vulp-</b>	fox	Latin	<i>vulpēs,</i> <i>vulpis</i>	vulpine

## 5. Letter X

Root	Meaning in English	Origin language	Etymology (root origin)	English examples
xanth h- <sup>[239]</sup>	yellow	Greek	ξανθός ( <i>ksanthós</i> ), ξανθότης ( <i>ksanthótēs</i> ) "yellowness"	axanthism, heteroxanthine, xanthan, xanthelasma, xanthic, xanthine, Xanthippe, xanthium, xanthochromia, xanthochromism, xanthogenic,





				Xanthoidea, xanthoma, xanthomatosis , xanthophobia, xanthophore, xanthophyll, xanthopsia, xanthopterin, xanthosis, xanthous
xe- [240]	scrape, shave	Greek	ξεῖν/ξέειν ( <i>kséin</i> ), ξέσις ( <i>ksésis</i> ), ξέσμα ( <i>ksésma</i> )	arthroxesis
xei-, xi- [241]	Ks	Greek	Ξ, ξ, ξεῖ/ξι	xi
xen- [242]	foreign	Greek	ξένος, ξένος ( <i>ksénos</i> ), ξενικός, ξενία ( <i>ksenía</i> )	axenic, Xenarthra, xenia, xenic, xenobiotic, xenoblast, xenogamy, xenograft, xenology,

				xenon, xenophobia
xer- [243]	Dry	Greek	ξηρός ( <i>ksērós</i> ), ξηρότης ( <i>ksērótēs</i> )	elixir, xerasia, xerochilia, xeroderma, xerography, xeromorph, xerophagy, xerophile, xerophthalmi a, xerophyte, xerosis
xiph- [244]	sword	Greek	ξίφος ( <i>ksíphos</i> )	xiphisternum, xiphoid, xiphopagus, xiphophyllous
xyl- [245]	wood	Greek	ξύλον ( <i>ksúlon</i> )	metaxylem, protoxylem, xylem, xylene, xylytol, xylocarp, Xylocarpus, xyloid, xylophagous, xylophobia, xylophone, xylostroma



## 6. Letter Z

Root	Meaning in English	Origin language	Etymology (root origin)	English examples
ze- <sup>[246]</sup>	boil	Greek	ζεῖν ( <i>zeîn</i> ), ζεστός ( <i>zestós</i> ), ζέσις, ζέμα, ζέματος ( <i>zéma</i> , <i>zématos</i> )	eczema, eczematous
zel- <sup>[247]</sup>	jealousy, zeal	Greek	ζῆλος ( <i>zêlos</i> ), ζηλωτής, ζηλωτοῦ ( <i>zêlôtês</i> )	zeal, zealot, zealous
zephyr- <sup>[248]</sup>	west wind	Greek	Ζέφυρος ( <i>Zéphyros</i> )	zephyr
zet- <sup>[249]</sup>	Z, z	Greek	Ζ, ζ, ζῆτα ( <i>zêta</i> )	zed, zeta
zete- <sup>[250]</sup>	seek	Greek	ζητεῖν ( <i>zêteîn</i> ), ζητητός	Zetetic

			(zētētós), ζητητικό ς (zētētikós)	
zizyph _[251]	jujube	Greek	ζίζυφον (zízuphon )	Ziziphus
zo-[252]	animal , living being	Greek	ζῷ, ζῶον (zōîon)	anthrozoolog y, azoic, azotemia, cryptozoolog y, ectozoon, entozoon, epizoon, Eumetazoa, Mesozoic, Metazoa, protozoa, zoanthropy, zodiac, zoic, zoo, zoochore, zoogamete, zoogeograph y, zooid/zoöid, zoologic, zoology,



				zoomorphism, zoon, zoonosis, zoophagy, zoopoetics, zoospore, zootoxin, zooxanthella
zon- [253]	belt, girdle	Greek	ζωννύνα ι ( <i>zōnnúnai</i> ), ζώνη ( <i>zónē</i> ), ζωστήρ ( <i>zōstér</i> ), ζῶστρον	phylozone, zonal, zone, zonohedron, zonotope, zoster
zyg- [254] (ΖΥΓ) <sup>12</sup> 55]	yoke	Greek	ζευνύν αι ( <i>zeugnúnai</i> ), ζεύγμα ( <i>zeûgma</i> ), ζυγωτός ( <i>zugōtós</i> ), ζυγός, ζυγόν ( <i>zugón</i> )	azygous, diazeugma, dizygotic, heterozygote, heterozygous, hyperzeuxis, hypozeugma, hypozeuxis, mesozeugma, monozygotic, prozeugma,

				synezeugmenon, zeugitae, zeugma, zygoma, zygomorphic, zygomorphism, zygomycosis, zygomycota, zygon, Zygoptera, zygote
zym- [256]	ferment	Greek	ζέω, ζύμη (zúmē)	alloenzyme, azyme, azymite, enzyme, lysozyme, microzyme, zymase, zyme, zymogen, zymology, zymolysis, zymosis,



				zymotic, zymurgy <sup>20</sup>
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## D. Latin Affixes in English

### 1. Latin Prefixes

Latin Prefixes	Meanings	Usage
<b>ab, abs</b>	away, away from	abnormal, abstract
<b>Ad</b>	to, towards, at	adhere, admire, admit
<b>Am</b>	around	amputate
<b>Ambi</b>	both	ambivalent, ambidextrous
<b>Ante</b>	before	antediluvian, antecedent
<b>Bi</b>	two	bifocals
<b>Circum</b>	around	circumnavigate, circumcise
<b>co</b> <b>com</b> <b>con</b> <b>col</b>	with, together	co-worker compress conjoin collate
<b>contra</b>	against	contraband

<sup>20</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Greek\\_and\\_Latin\\_roots\\_in\\_English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Greek_and_Latin_roots_in_English)  
h/P%E2%80%93Z

<b>De</b>	down, away from	decrease, descend
<b>Dis</b>	away	distract
<b>ef</b>	out	effluent
<b>ex</b>	out of	exit
<b>endo</b>	within	indoctrinate
<b>Epi</b>	on, upon	epicenter
<b>extra</b>	beyond	extraterrestrial
<b>il</b>	against, opposite	illegitimate
<b>in</b>		insufficient
<b>im</b>		impolite
<b>ir</b>		irregular
<b>infra</b>	below	infrared
<b>inter</b>	between	interject
<b>intro</b>	within	introspection
<b>Ob</b>	against	object, obstruct
<b>Non</b>	not	nonviolent, nonlethal
<b>Per</b>	through	perfect
<b>post</b>	after, behind	postscript, PS
<b>Pre</b>	before	prenatal, prelude
<b>Re</b>	back, again	retreat, release
<b>retro</b>	backward	retrospect, retrofit
<b>Sin</b>	without	sincere





<b>semi</b>	half	semisphere, semitractor
<b>Sub</b>	under, below	subpar, subhuman
<b>super</b>	above, over	superman, supermarket
<b>trans</b>	across	transport
<b>ultra</b>	beyond, above	ultrasound, ultraviolet

## 2. Latin Suffixes

Latin suffix	Basic meaning	Example words	
<b>-able, -ible</b>	forms adjectives and means “capable or worthy of”	likable, flexible	
<b>-ation</b>	forms nouns from verbs	creation, civilization, automation, speculation, information	
<b>-fy, -ify</b>	forms verbs and means “to make or cause to become”	purify, acidify, humidify	
<b>-ment</b>	forms nouns from verbs	entertainment, amazement, statement, banishment	
<b>-ty, -ity</b>	forms nouns from adjectives	subtlety, certainty, cruelty, frailty, loyalty, royalty; eccentricity, electricity, peculiarity, similarity, technicality	
<b>-cidal, -cide</b>		killer, a killing	insecticide

<b>-elle, -ule, -la, -le, -let, -ole</b>	small, diminutive endings	globule, piglet
<b>-fer</b>	bearer, producer, carry	conifer, transfer
<b>-genesis</b>	origin, development of	embryogenesis
<b>-gony</b>	something produced	cosmogony
<b>-ite</b>	a division or part	somite
<b>-jugal, -jugate</b>	to yoke, join together	conjugate



### E. *English Words From Latin*

Sixty percent of the English language comes from Latin. In this section of Enhance My Vocabulary, you'll find many examples of Latin words and the English words derived from them. This is not an exhaustive list but will give you a good feel for the Latin roots of English.

Challenge yourself to think of more English words that may have come from these Latin roots, and then check a dictionary to confirm the derivation. In her memoir, *When All the World Was Young*, Barbara Holland wrote that Latin was "the scalpel in my hand for dissecting English."

Latin Word	Definition	English Derivatives
<b>Villa</b>	villa, house	villa, village, villager
<b>Alta</b>	tall, high, deep	altitude, altimeter, alto
<b>Antiqua</b>	antique, old	antique, antiquity, ancient
<b>Longa</b>	Long	longitude, longevity, long
<b>Magna</b>	large, great	magnify, magnificent, magnitude
<b>pictura</b>	Picture	picture, picturesque, pictorial
<b>nova</b>	New	novice, novel, novelty, nova, Nova Scotia
<b>terra</b>	land, earth	terrier, terrace, terrestrial, terrain

<b>prima</b>	First	prime, primary, primitive, primeval
<b>sub</b>	Under	subway, subterranean, suburban
<b>corna</b>	Horn	cornucopia, cornet, clavicorn
<b>est</b>	Is	estate, establish, essence
<b>habere</b>	Have	have, habit, habitual
<b>casa</b>	small house	casino
<b>via</b>	Street	via
<b>parva</b>	Small	parval, parvanimity
<b>lata</b>	wide, broad	latitude, lateral, latitudinal
<b>bona</b>	Good	bonus, bonanza, bona fide
<b>copia</b>	Plenty	copious, cornucopia, copiously
<b>fama</b>	Fame	fame, famous, infamous
<b>provincia</b>	Province	province, provincial, provincialism
<b>multa</b>	Many	multitude, multiple, multiplex
<b>nominare</b>	to name	nominate, nominal, name, nominative
<b>postea</b>	Later	postlude, postgraduate, posthumous
<b>non</b>	Not	nonfiction, nonmetal, nonexistent



<b>in</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>in</b>
<b>aqua</b>	Water	aquatics, aquarium, aqueduct, aqueous
<b>agricola</b>	Farmer	agriculture
<b>bestia</b>	Beast	bestial, bestiality
<b>figura</b>	figure, shape	figure, figurine, figment, figurative
<b>flamma</b>	Flame	flame, flamboyant, flambeau
<b>herba</b>	Herb	herb, herbivorous, herbage
<b>insula</b>	Island	insular, insulate, insularity
<b>lingua</b>	Language	language, lingual, linguistics
<b>nauta</b>	Sailor	nautical, nautilus
<b>pirata</b>	Pirate	pirate, piratical
<b>schola</b>	School	scholar, school, scholastic
<b>alba</b>	White	albino, albinism, albumen
<b>amica</b>	Friendly	amicable, amicability, amity
<b>beata</b>	Happy	beatific, beatify, beatitude
<b>maritima</b>	Sea	maritime
<b>mea</b>	Me	me, my
<b>mira</b>	Strange	miracle, miraculous, mirage



<b>nota</b>	Noted	noted, note, notice, notable, noticeable
<b>obscura</b>	Dark	obscure, obscured, obscurity
<b>periculosa</b>	Dangerous	perilous, peril
<b>propinqua</b>	near to	propinquity
<b>pulchra</b>	Beautiful	pulchritude
<b>quieta</b>	Quiet	quiet, quietude, disquiet
<b>circum</b>	Around	circumstance, circumnavigate, circumspect
<b>filia</b>	Daughter	filly, filial <sup>21</sup>
<b>folium</b>	Leaf	foliage, foliaceous, foliar
<b>aureus</b>	Golden	aurorial, aurean, aurous
<b>plumbeus</b>	Leaden	plumbing, plumbous, plumbic, plumbeous
<b>mutare</b>	to change	mutation, commute, transmute
<b>vulnerare</b>	to wound	vulnerable, invulnerable, vulnerary
<b>vitare</b>	to avoid	inevitable, inevitably, inevitability
<b>morbus</b>	Disease	morbid, morbidity, morbific
<b>populus</b>	People	populous, population, popular

<sup>21</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin.html)

<b>radius</b>	Ray	radius, radial, radiation
<b>arma</b>	arms (weapons)	arms, armed, armament, army
<b>saxum</b>	Rock	saxatile, saxicoline, saxifrage
<b>evocare</b>	call forth	evoke, evocable, evocator
<b>femina</b>	Woman	feminine, effeminate, femme
<b>densa</b>	Thick	dense, densely, density
<b>territa</b>	Frightened	terrified, terrific, teresy
<b>invidiosa</b>	Jealous	invidious, invidiously
<b>superba</b>	Proud	superb, superbly
<b>desidare</b>	to want	desire, desirable, desirability
<b>laudare</b>	to praise	laudable, laud, laudability
<b>servare</b>	to save	serve, conserve, preserve
<b>nympha</b>	Nymph	nymph, nymphal, nymphalia, nymphomaniac
<b>grata</b>	Pleasing	grateful, gratitude, gratuity
<b>libera</b>	Free	liberal, liberator, liberate
<b>postulare</b>	to demand	postulate, postulant, postulation
<b>sola</b>	Alone	solo, sole, solace





<b>janua</b>	Door	January, janitor, janitress
<b>temptare</b>	to try	tempt, temptation, attempt
<b>trans</b>	Across	transport, transmit, transact
<b>pecunia</b>	Money	pecuniary, pecuniarily, impecunious
<b>ripa</b>	river bank	riparian, Riparian
<b>umbra</b>	shade, ghost	umbrella, penumbra, umbra, umbrage
<b>annus</b>	Year	annual, annually, annuity
<b>bellum</b>	War	belligerent, belligerency, bellicose
<b>initium</b>	Beginning	initial, initially, initiation
<b>mortuus</b>	Dead	mortuary, mortician, mortality
<b>occupare</b>	to occupy	occupy, occupation, occupational
<b>pugnare</b>	Fight	pugnacious, pugilist, pugnacity
<b>vigilare</b>	to stand watch	vigilant, vigil, vigilance
<b>post</b>	After	postmortem, postnatal, postpone
<b>ala</b>	Wing	alate, alated, alary
<b>patria</b>	native country	patriotic, expatriate, patriotism
<b>porta</b>	Gate	port, portal, porthole

<b>discipulus</b>	Pupil	disciple, discipleship, discipline
<b>locus</b>	Place	locus, location, locate
<b>magister</b>	Teacher	magistrate, magisterial, magistracy
<b>lucere, luxi</b>	to shine	translucent, lucid, luciferous
<b>fluere, fluxi</b>	to flow	fluent, fluid, fluency
<b>regare, rexi</b>	to rule	regal, rex, regency, regulation
<b>egregius</b>	Excellent	egregious
<b>docere</b>	Teach	docent, doctrine, document, documentary <sup>22</sup>
<b>quaerere</b>	Seek	inquiry, inquire, inquisitive
<b>fumus</b>	Smoke	fume, fumigate, fumatory
<b>proximus</b>	Nearest	proximity, approximate, proximal
<b>currere</b>	to run	current, occurring, occurrence
<b>extra</b>	Beyond	extra, extramural, extraneous
<b>legatus</b>	Representative	legate, legacy, legislate
<b>navis</b>	Ship	navy, naval, navigate
<b>pars, partis</b>	Part	part, partial, partiality
<b>pax, pacis</b>	Peace	pacifist, pacifier, pacifistic

<sup>22</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_2.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_2.html)



<b>urbs</b>	City	urban, urbane, suburb
<b>quinque</b>	Five	quintet, quincuagesima, quintuplets
<b>augere</b>	to increase	augment, augmentative, augmentation
<b>obtinere</b>	to obtain	obtain, obtainable, obtainment
<b>committere</b>	Entrust	commit, commission, commissioner, committee
<b>satis</b>	Enough	satisfy, satisfaction, satisfiable
<b>caput, capitis</b>	Head	decapitate
<b>corpus</b>	Body	corpse, corporeal, corperation, incorporate
<b>eques, equitis</b>	Horseman	equestrian, equitation
<b>miles, militis</b>	Soldier	military, militarize, militarism
<b>tempus</b>	Time	tempo, temporal, temporary
<b>pratiuosus</b>	Precious	precious, preciousity
<b>firmiter</b>	Firmly	firm, firmly, affirmative
<b>dolor</b>	Grief	dolor, dolorous
<b>finis</b>	limit, end	finis, finish, finite
<b>munire</b>	Fortify	munition, ammunition, muniment



<b>tyrannus</b>	Tyrant	tyrant, tyranny, tyrannous
<b>imperium</b>	Empire	imperial, imperialism, empire
<b>decemviri</b>	group of 10 magistrates	decemvir, decemvirate
<b>civis</b>	Citizen	civilian, civil, civic
<b>lex, legis</b>	Law	legislate, legal, legality
<b>cupius</b>	Eager	cupidity
<b>probare</b>	test, try	problem, probe, prove
<b>deponere</b>	to lay down	depone, deponent
<b>perficere</b>	to finish	perfect, perfection, perfectible
<b>lignum</b>	Wood	lignify, lignose, ligneous
<b>custos, custodis</b>	Watchman	custodian, custodial, custody
<b>flumen</b>	River	flume
<b>homo</b>	Man	homunculus, homo
<b>hostis</b>	Enemy	hostile, hostility
<b>mons, montis</b>	Mountain	monticule, mountain, mount
<b>alter</b>	Other	alter, alternate, alter ego
<b>flavus</b>	Yellow	flavescent, flavin, flavine
<b>deportare</b>	to remove	deport, deportation
<b>construere</b>	to build	construct, construction, constructor



<b>tremere</b>	to tremble	tremble, tremor, tremulous
<b>transire</b>	to go across	transport, transit, transition
<b>summus</b>	Highest	summit
<b>agmen</b>	marching army	agminate
<b>iter, internis</b>	Trip	itinerary
<b>lux, lucis</b>	Light	(see <i>lucere</i> ) <sup>23</sup>
<b>gemma</b>	Jewel	gem
<b>luna</b>	Moon	luna, lunar, lunatic
<b>stella</b>	Star	stellar, constellation
<b>inter</b>	between, among	interact, intermingle, interpose
<b>celeriter</b>	Accelerate	accelerate accelerator, celerity
<b>noctu</b>	Night	noctourne, nocturnal
<b>regia</b>	Palace	regal, regalia, regality
<b>ager</b>	Field	agrarian
<b>deus</b>	God	deity, deism, deist
<b>fluvius</b>	stream, river	fluent, fluvial, flux
<b>focus</b>	Hearth	focal, focalize, focus
<b>gladius</b>	Sword	gladiator, gladiola, gladiatorial
<b>caelum</b>	Sky	celestial
<b>donum</b>	Gift	donate, donation, donor
<b>verbum</b>	Word	verbal, verbose, verb

<sup>23</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_3.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_3.html)

<b>apertus</b>	Open	aperture, apertive, aperient
<b>audit</b>	Hear	audition, auditorium, auditory
<b>meminsse</b>	Remember	remember, reminisce, memory
<b>ambulare</b>	to walk	amble, somnabulent, ambulatory
<b>possum</b>	to be able	posse, potent, impotent, omnipotent
<b>amare</b>	to love	amiable, amiably, amity
<b>celare</b>	to hide	conceal
<b>clamare</b>	to shout	clamor, exclaim, clammant
<b>habitare</b>	to live	habitat, habitable, habitation
<b>laborare</b>	to work	labor, laboratory, laborious
<b>monstrare</b>	to show	demonstrate, demonstration
<b>narrare</b>	to tell	narrate, narration, narrator, narrative
<b>necare</b>	to kill	necropolis, necrology
<b>orare</b>	to ask for	oracle, oral, oracular
<b>portare</b>	to carry	portable, porter, port
<b>spectare</b>	to watch	spectate, spectator, spectacular
<b>vastare</b>	to destroy	vast, waste, vastitude



<b>vocare</b>	to call	vocal, vocation, vocative, evoke, evocative
<b>volare</b>	to fly	volplane, volley
<b>monere</b>	to warn	admonish, admonition
<b>timere</b>	to fear	timid, intimidate, intimidation
<b>valere</b>	to be well	value, valuable
<b>videre</b>	to see	video, vision, visible
<b>misera</b>	Sad	misery, miserable
<b>irata</b>	Angry	irate, irritable
<b>laeta</b>	Happy	elate, elation
<b>saggita</b>	Arrow	Sagittarius
<b>manere</b>	to stay	remain, remainder
<b>sedere</b>	to sit	sediment, sedimentary
<b>dicit</b>	Says	dictate, dictation, dictionary
<b>errare</b>	to wander, err	err, error, errant
<b>expectare</b>	to expect	expect, expectant, expectation
<b>bacca</b>	Berry	baccalaureate, baccate baccivirus
<b>clava</b>	Club	clavicorn, clavate, claviform
<b>galea</b>	Helmet	galeate, galeated <sup>24</sup>
<b>cura</b>	Care	manicure, pedicure, cure
<b>hora</b>	Hour	hour, hourglass
<b>scutum</b>	Shield	scutate, scute scutellate

<sup>24</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_4.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_4.html)

<b>adornatus</b>	Decorated	adorn, adornment
<b>validus</b>	strong, well	value, valuation, valuable
<b>vale</b>	Farewell	valedictorian
<b>jactare</b>	to hurl	jactation
<b>bene</b>	Well	benefit, beneficial, beneficiary
<b>vir</b>	Man	virile, virility, virilism
<b>apparere</b>	to appear	appear, appearance, disappear
<b>equus</b>	Horse	equitation, equine, equestrian
<b>oleum</b>	Oil	(ending) -ole, oleo, oleic
<b>appellare</b>	to name	appeal, apellate, appellation
<b>rogare</b>	to ask	rogation, rogatory, derogate
<b>consilium</b>	Plan	counsel, counsellor
<b>flammeus</b>	Fiery	flammable, inflammable, flame
<b>ligneous</b>	Wooden	ligneous, lignin, lignify
<b>secreto</b>	Secretly	secret, discretion
<b>candida</b>	Straightforward	candid, candidate, candidacy
<b>vita</b>	Life	vital, vitality, vitalize
<b>filius</b>	Son	filial, filiation
<b>servus</b>	Slave	serve, servant, servitude
<b>auxilium</b>	Help	auxiliary





<b>frumentum</b>	Grain	frumentaceous, frumenty
<b>mittere</b>	to send	transmit, transmitter, emit
<b>vincere</b>	to conquer	invincible, vincible, vincibility
<b>punire</b>	to punish	punish, punishable, punitive
<b>pro</b>	For	pro
<b>pro</b>	Before	prophet, propolis, prodrome
<b>paeninsula</b>	Peninsula	peninsula, peninsular
<b>unda</b>	Wave	undulate, undulatory, undulative
<b>minime</b>	No	minimal, minimum
<b>coma</b>	Hair	coma, comate
<b>corona</b>	Crown	coronal, corona, coronary
<b>laurus</b>	laurel tree	laureal, laureate, lauraceous
<b>puer</b>	Boy	puerile, puerility, puerilism
<b>ramus</b>	Branch	ramose, ramiform, ramous
<b>bracchium</b>	Arm	brachial, brachium, brachipod
<b>medius</b>	Middle	medium, mediocre, mediate
<b>sacer, sacra</b>	Holy	sacrament, sacerdotal, sacrium, sacred

<b>ardere, arsi</b>	to burn	arson, ardent, ardency
<b>deligere, legi</b>	Choose	delegate
<b>custodire</b>	guard, watch	custodian, custodial, custody
<b>diligenter</b>	Carefully	diligently, diligent, diligency
<b>scientia</b>	science, knowledge	science, scientific, scientist
<b>vicinius</b>	Neighbor	vicinity, vicinal, vicinage
<b>medicus</b>	doctor, medicine	medicine, medical, medication
<b>pauci</b>	Few	paucity
<b>fecere, feci</b>	to make	manufacture, perfect, factory
<b>sonus</b>	Sound	sonar, sonorous, sonic, sonogram
<b>secundus</b>	Second	second, secondary, second-hand <sup>25</sup>
<b>aedificum</b>	Edifice	edifice
<b>dolere</b>	Grieve	doleful, dolorous, dolesome
<b>accipere</b>	Accept	accept, acceptable
<b>aperire</b>	to open	aperture, aperient
<b>hortus</b>	Garden	horticulture, horticulturist
<b>aurum</b>	Gold	aureate, aureomycin, auric
<b>praemium</b>	Prize	premium

<sup>25</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_5.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_5.html)



<b>bibare</b>	to drink	bib, bibulous, imbibe
<b>edere</b>	to eat	edible, edibility, inedible
<b>vesperi</b>	in the evening	vespers, vespertilionine, vespertine
<b>saccus</b>	Bag	sack, sac, saccate
<b>socius</b>	Companion	associate, social, association, antisocial
<b>somnus</b>	Sleep	somnambulant, insomnia, somniferous
<b>ventus</b>	Wind	ventilate, ventilator, ventiduct
<b>malus</b>	bad, evil, wicked	malevolent, malicious, malpractice
<b>exitare</b>	to stir up	excite, excitement, excitable
<b>dormire</b>	to sleep	dormitory, dormant, dormouse
<b>mater</b>	Mother	matriarch, matriarchal, mater, materfamilias, matricide, maternal, maternity
<b>pater</b>	Father	paternal, patriarch, paternalism, paternity, patricide
<b>ater</b>	Black	atrabiliar, atrabilious
<b>geminus</b>	Twin	geminate
<b>vivus</b>	Alive	viva, vivarium, vivid

<b>conspicere</b>	to look at	conspicuous, inconspicuous
<b>ante</b>	Before	antecommunion, penny ante, antecedent, antebellum
<b>numerus</b>	Number	numeral, numerology, numerical
<b>ferus</b>	Fierce	fierce, ferocious, ferocity
<b>fugare</b>	to flee	fugitive, centrifuge, fugue
<b>procedere, - cessi</b>	to proceed	proceed procession, process
<b>formica</b>	Ant	formicate, formicary
<b>delere</b>	Destroy	deletion, delem deleterious
<b>cadere, cecidi</b>	to fall	decay, deciduous, occasion, cascade, cadaverous
<b>invadere</b>	to invade	invade, invasion, invader
<b>occidere</b>	cut down	occidental, occident
<b>crista</b>	Crest	cristate, crest, cristated
<b>maga</b>	Sorceress	magic, magician, magical
<b>penna</b>	Feather	pen, penmanship, pencil
<b>potentia</b>	Power	potential, potency, potentate
<b>campus</b>	Field	campus, camp, campo



<b>oculus</b>	Eye	ocular, oculist, oculomotor
<b>rostrum</b>	Beak	rostral, rostrate, rostrum
<b>absum</b>	be absent	absent
<b>invenire</b>	to find	invent, invention, inventor
<b>constitutare</b>	to decide	constitute, constitution, constitutional
<b>opprimere</b>	to press down	oppress, oppression, oppressor
<b>praecipere</b>	to teach	precept, perceptive, preceptor
<b>protegere</b>	to protect	protect, protector, protection
<b>lumen</b>	Light	luminous, luminescence, illuminate
<b>desperare</b>	to despair	despair, desperate, desperation
<b>retinere</b>	to retain	retain, retainer, retainment
<b>subducere</b>	to haul up	subduce, subdue, subduct <sup>26</sup>
<b>dimittere, -misi</b>	Dismiss	dismiss, dismissal, dismissive
<b>petere</b>	to pursue	petulant, petulancy
<b>avide</b>	Avidly	avid, avidly, avidity

<sup>26</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_6.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_6.html)



<b>pomum</b>	Fruit	pome, pommel, pomade
<b>gustare</b>	to taste	gusto, gustatory
<b>tenere</b>	to hold	tenure, tenant, tenacity
<b>recipere</b>	to take	recipient, recipe, recipience
<b>reducare</b>	bring back	reduce, reduction, reducer
<b>relinquere</b>	Leave	relinquish, relinquishment
<b>provocare</b>	Provoke	provoke, provocation, provocative
<b>remus</b>	oar,	remiges, remex, remigial
<b>columba</b>	Dove	columbarium, columbary, columbine
<b>malificum</b>	evil deed	malefic, malificence, malificent
<b>verus</b>	true, genuine	very, verily, verism
<b>terrare</b>	to frighten	terrify, terrible, terrific
<b>vivere</b>	to live	vivacious, vivacity
<b>draco</b>	Dragon	dragon, draconic, draconian, dragonfly
<b>placidus</b>	Calm	placid, placidity
<b>ludere, lusi</b>	to play	ludicrous
<b>spumosus</b>	Foamy	spumous, spumy
<b>contendere</b>	Contend	contend, contender, contention
<b>cauda</b>	Tail	caudate, caudal, caudated



<b>spatium</b>	Space	spatial, spatially, spatio-temporal
<b>concurrere</b>	to run together	concur, concurrent, concurrence
<b>confligere</b>	to strike together	conflict, confliktion, conflictor
<b>evadere</b>	to escape	evade, evasive, evasion
<b>resistere</b>	to resist	resist, resistant, irresistible
<b>sentire</b>	to sense	sense, sensible, sensation, sentiment
<b>&gt;taurus</b>	Bull	>tauriform, taurine, taurin
<b>cervus</b>	Stag	cervine
<b>tabernaculum</b>	Tent	tabernacle, tabernacular
<b>explorator</b>	Explorer	explorer, explore, exploration
<b>genus</b>	Kind	genus, generic, generate
<b>imperator</b>	Leader	emperor, empery, emperorship
<b>legio, legionis</b>	Legion	legio, legionary, legionaire
<b>leo, leonis</b>	Lion	leonie, Leo
<b>perfidus</b>	Faithless	perfidy, perfidious
<b>senator</b>	Senator	senator, senate,, senatorial
<b>dens, dentis</b>	Tooth	dentist, dental, dentifrice



<b>canis</b>	Canine	canine, Cani Major, canine tooth
<b>juvenis</b>	Youth	juvenile, juvenescence, juvenility
<b>frater, fratris</b>	Brother	fraternity, fratricide, fraternize
<b>arbor, arboris</b>	Tree	arbor, arboraceous, arboreal
<b>soror</b>	Sister	sororeal, sorority, sorocide
<b>uxor</b>	Wife	uxorial, uxorius, uxoricide
<b>multitudinis</b>	Crowd	multitude, multitudinous
<b>animal</b>	Animal	animal
<b>epistula</b>	Letter	epistle, epistolary
<b>vox, vocis</b>	Voice	magnavox, voice, vociferous
<b>dexter</b>	on the right	dexterous, ambidextrous, dexterity <sup>27</sup>
<b>sinister</b>	on the left	sinister, sinestral, sinestrodextral
<b>acer, acris, acre</b>	Sharp	acid, acidity, acrimony
<b>brevis</b>	Short	brevity, breviary, brevirostrate
<b>felix, felicitis</b>	Happy	felicity, felificic, felicitate

<sup>27</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_8.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_8.html)





<b>omnia</b>	All	omnibus, omnipotent, omniscient
<b>potens, potentis</b>	Powerful	potent, potentate, omnipotent
<b>ferox, ferocis</b>	Wild	ferocious, ferocity
<b>fortis</b>	Brave	fortify, fortitude, fortitudinous
<b>vexare</b>	to harass	vex, vexation, vexacious
<b>male</b>	Badly	malevolent, malnutrition, malpractice
<b>liber, li</b>	Book	library, liber
<b>judicium</b>	Judgment	judicial, judiciary, judicious
<b>tertius</b>	Third	tertiary, tertium, tercical
<b>ultimus</b>	Last	ultimate, ultimatium, ultimately
<b>infelix</b>	Unhappy	infelicitous, infelicity
<b>ridere</b>	to laugh	ridicule, ridiculous, derisive
<b>melior</b>	Better	meliorate, ameliorate, amelioration
<b>pejor</b>	Worse	pejorative, perorate, pejoration
<b>major</b>	Larger	major, majority
<b>mare</b>	Sea	marine, maritime, mariner
<b>minor, minus</b>	Smaller	minor, minority, minus



<b>plus</b>	More	plus
<b>difficilis</b>	Difficult	difficult, difficulty
<b>dissimilis</b>	Dissimilar	dissimilar, dissimilarity
<b>frustra</b>	in vain	frustrate, frustration
<b>superbe</b>	Proudly	superb, superbly
<b>factum</b>	Fact	fact, factitive, faction
<b>unguentum</b>	Ointment	unguent, ungunetary, unctuous
<b>venenum</b>	Poison	venom, venomous
<b>ignis</b>	Fire	ignite, ignition, igniter
<b>necese</b>	Necessary	necessary, necessarily, unnecessary
<b>arare</b>	to plow	arable
<b>expirare</b>	Expire	expire, expiration, expirator
<b>jungere</b>	to join	junction, conjunction, injunction <sup>28</sup>
<b>eagle</b>	Aquila	aquiline
<b>dog</b>	Canus	canine
<b>lion</b>	Leo	leonine
<b>sea</b>	Mare	marine
<b>pig</b>	Porcus	porcine
<b>cat</b>	Feles	feline
<b>woman</b>	Femina	feminine
<b>salt</b>	sal, salsus	saline
<b>bear</b>	Ursa	ursine
<b>midday</b>	Meridius	meridian
<b>world</b>	Mundus	mundane

<sup>28</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_9.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_9.html)



<b>middle</b>	Media	median
<b>city</b>	Urbs	urban
<b>number</b>	Numero	numeral
<b>teachery</b>	Perfidius	perfidious
<b>ambush</b>	Insidiae	insidious
<b>enemy</b>	Hostis	hostile
<b>trial (court)</b>	Judicium	judicial
<b>reason</b>	Ratio	rational
<b>finger</b>	Digitus	digital
<b>chest (anatomy)</b>	Pectus	pectoral
<b>touch</b>	Tactus	tactile
<b>eye</b>	Oculus	ocular
<b>love</b>	Ama	amatory
<b>hair</b>	capillus, pilus	capillaceous, piliform
<b>island</b>	Insular	insular <sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup>[http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots\\_latin\\_10.html](http://www.enhancemyvocabulary.com/word-roots_latin_10.html)



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