

# Morphology-L4

PKD

## Morpheme

### Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is the morpheme that can occur on its own in the language. For example: boy, cat, on, the, an, horse, car etc.

### Grammatical Morpheme

CLOSED CLASS

The morphemes of this category are called 'closed class' morphemes because the number of these morphemes remain limited. For examples: English still has only three articles even when it passed thru three stages of development. Other examples of this class are prepositions, pronouns etc.

### Lexical Morpheme

OPEN CLASS

Rest of the entries in a Dictionary

### Bound Morpheme

### Zero Morpheme

Zero morphemes are those morphemes which are physically not present in the word, yet fulfill the grammatical requirement of the language. For example:

Sg	pl		Sg	Pl
Sheep	-> Sheep+ø		Boy	Boy+s
Fish	-> Fish+ø	<b>VS</b>	Cat	Cat+s
Deer	-> Deer+ø		Dog	Dog+s

### Empty Morpheme →

Unlike Zero morphemes, Empty morphemes are those morphemes which are there in the word as far the form is concerned but they do not have any meaning. Examples:

- a) person → person + al
- b) tribe → trib-e + al

ø

But

- c) fact → fact + u + al
- d) sense → sens-e+u+al

ø

In (c)&(d), the bound morpheme -u- is the case of Empty morpheme.

### Portmanteau Morpheme

A bound morpheme which has more than one meaning, e.g. V+s/ -es, here '-es' has at least two meaning, 3<sup>rd</sup> Person & Singular. Also the Luganda examples in this context

### Affixes

Prefixes

Infixes

Suffixes

Circumfixes