

Types of Morpheme

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A. Morpheme

1. The Meaning of Morpheme

According to Blau (2010 : 156), Morpheme is the smallest element that carrying sense. which means every single word which have a meaning either it is need to be insterted to another word or it can stand by it self, is called morpheme.

2. Types of Morpheme

In his book entitled The Study of Language Forth Edition (2010 : 68) Yule stated, morpheme has been divided into 2 sort of it, they are:

- a. Free Morpheme
- b. Bound Morpheme

a. Free Morphemes

Free Morphemes are the morpheme that can stand by themselves as a single word. For example, *open* and *tour*. They can stand by it self because of they already had a meaning. So that's why they are categorized as the free morphemes. Free morphemes fall into two categories. They are:

□ Lexical Morpheme

Lexical Morpheme is consisted by ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs. For example:

- ❖ Noun : Tree, Woman, Bottle, Chair and etc
- ❖ Adjective : Good, Great, Bad, Worst and etc
- ❖ Verb : Leave, Go, Write, Type and etc

□ Functional Morpheme

Functional Morphemes are consisted of conjunctions, prepositions, article and pronouns, interjection and demonstrative. For example :

- ❖ Conjunctions : Although, As, Before, Because and etc
- ❖ Prepositions : Next, On, Under, Toward and etc
- ❖ Article : A, An and The
- ❖ Pronouns : I, You, We, They, She, He, it and etc

❖ Interjection

: Wow, Auch, Ah and
etc

b. Bound Morphemes

Bound Morphemes are morphemes that can't normally stand alone and typically need to be attached to another form of morpheme (lexical morphemes). Exemplified as *re-*, *un-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *-er*, *-est*, *-ed* and etc. The technique of adding or attaching the bound morphemes into lexical morphemes is called ***stem***. Bound morphemes is divided into two kind of it. They are :

□ Derivational Morphemes

Derivational Morphemes are morphemes that use to make a new word or different meaning. Derivational morphemes can change the class of the word. For example, the word *good* as the adjective is added by the derivational morpheme *-ness*. It will be changed from *good* as the adjective into the *noun* in *goodness*. There are 2 affixes that are categorized as the member of derivational morphemes. They are :

○ Prefixes

Prefixes are derivational morphemes that are always used or added in the front of or before the main word. These are some kind of the example of prefixes usage.

❖ Un -	+	tidy	=	Untidy
❖ Dis-	+	like	=	Dislike
❖ Il	+	legal	=	Illegal
❖ etc				

○ Suffixes

Suffixes morphemes are the opposite of the prefixes morphemes. Suffixes morphemes are always used in the end of the main word. These are the example of usage of suffixes morphemes

❖ Good + ness = Goodness

❖ Care + ful = Careful

❖ Argue + ment = Argument

❖ etc

□ Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional Morphemes are the morphemes that are not used to produce a new class or new word in the language, but rather to indicate aspect of the grammatical function of a word. English has eight inflections (inflectional morphemes) such as – *s, -'s, -ed, -en, -s (use He, She and It in present tense as the subject), -ing, -er, -est* and all of them are suffixes. More explanation will be explained below :

❖ Jim's two sisters are really different

In this sentence, the inflection -'s is attached to mark it as a possessive word and the inflection -s is attached to mark it as a plural word.

❖ Onle likes to have fun with his friend

In this sentence, the inflection -s is attached as the grammar rule of present tense.

❖ Onle is writing now

In this sentence, the inflection -ing is attached as the grammar rule of present continues.

- ❖ The other liked to read as a child and has always taken things seriously.

In this sentence, the inflection **–ed** is attached as the grammatical rule of past tense. And the inflection **–en** is attached as the grammatical rule of past perfect tense.

- ❖ One is the loudest person in the house and the other is quieter than a mouse.

In this sentence, the inflection **–est** is attached to mark the word as the superlative degree word. And the inflection **–er** is attached to mark the word as the comparative degree word.

B. Morph

1. Definition of Morph

Francis (1958 : 170) stated, morph is meaningful group of phones which can't be subdivided into smaller meaningful units. In the other hand Yule (2010 : 71) stated, morph is actual forms used to realize morphemes.

For Example :

The word ***cats*** , consisted by two morph.
Those are ***cat*** /kæt / and ***-s*** /s/ .

The word ***buses*** , it's contained two morph.
Those are ***Bus*** /bʌs / and ***-es*** /s/.

So we can conclude the meaning of morph regarding to the explanation of Yule and Francis with the example above. Morph is a general term for all morphemes.

C. Allomorph

1. Definition of Allomorph

McCarthy (2002 : 22) stated, a morpheme that have two or more different pronunciations called allomorph. It is supported by Lieber (2009 : 158) that said, Allomorph is phonologically distinct variant of the same morpheme. Which we can conclude allomorph is the differences of pronunciation of a morpheme.

For example, the plural forms of cat, dog and horse. Those will be *cats*, *dogs* and *horses*. They are a noun that is attached by the same morph, but there are some difference regarding to their pronunciation. These are some morph that had different allomorph on each of them:

□ Morph –s

Morph –s has three different allomorph. They are:

- –s that pronounce *iz*

This allomorph will be occurred if the sound of the end of the word make a sibilant sound. For example, *bus*, *bush*, *horse* and *box*. these kind of words will make the [iz] allomorph occurs.

- –s that pronounce *s*

This allomorph will be occurred if the preceding sound is voiceless. And the vocal word doesn't make any vibration in the larynx. For example *rock*, *cup*, *cliff*, *cat*, *ant*, *book* and etc. These kind of words will make the [s] allomorph occurs.

- –s that pronounce z

That allomorph will be occurred if the preceding sound is voiced consonant or vowel. For example *dog*, *day*, *log* and etc. These kind of words will make the [z] allomorph occurs.

□ Morph *-ed*

Morph *-ed* has three different allomorphs. They are:

- *-ed* pronounce *d*

That allomorph will be occurred if the preceeding sound is come from voiced consonant and voiced vowel. For example *grab*, *love* and etc. These kind of words will make the [d] allomorph occurs.

- –*ed* pronounce *t*

That allomorph will be occurred if the preceding sound is voiceless consonant sound. For example *fish*, *ask*, *crush*, *relax* and etc. These kind of words will make the [t] allomorph occurs.

- –*ed* pronounce *əd*

That allomorph will be occurred if it is preceded by the alveolar stop sound. For example *need*, *want*, *wait* and etc. These kind of words will make the [əd] occurs.

The Difference between Morpheme, Morph and Allomorph.

- A. Morpheme is the smallest unit that carries a meaning.
- B. Morph is the actual form of morpheme. The real form of morpheme that make a deal in building the structure of word or the word itself. Or we can say it as the general term to say morpheme
- C. Allomorph is the variant of pronunciation of a morpheme.