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**TYPES OF MORPHEMES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION.
MORPEMIC ANALYSES. STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS.**

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Annotation: This article examines the fascinating field of Morphemes and its types, classifications. Morphemic analysis. Structural analysis and how they are essential and often challenging aspect of learning English. Morphemes are the smallest units of language that carry meaning. They can be classified into different types based on their function and meaning within a word. Understanding the different types of morphemes is crucial for gaining insight into the structure of words and how they contribute to the overall meaning of a language. In English grammar and morphology, a morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit consisting of a word such as dog, or a word element, such as the -s at the end of dogs, that can't be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

Key words: linguistic, classification of morpheme, derivational, inflectional, free and bound

Morphology is the study of words. Morphemes are the minimal units of words that have a meaning and can not be subdivided further. There are two main types: free and bound. Morpheme is article includes a list of references, but its sources remain unclear because it has insufficient. Therefore the researchers conducted the research about morpheme. The research method that was used is descriptive qualitative method. To gain the data the researchers used literature review in which the data gained from dictionary. Every morpheme can be classified as either free or bound. Bound morphemes can be further classified as derivational or inflectional.

TYPES OF MORPHEMES

There are many parts of morphemes. They are bound morphemes, free morphemes, derivational morphemes, inflectional morphemes, lexical morphemes, grammatical morphemes. Each type of morpheme has its own rules and structures.



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1.1. Free morphemes: Free morphemes can stand alone as words and carry individual meaning. They are not attached to other morphemes and can function independently. For example, in the word "bookshelf," both "book" and "shelf" are free morphemes that can stand alone as words, each carrying their own individual meanings.

2. Bound morphemes: Bound morphemes, on the other hand, cannot stand alone and must be attached to a free morpheme to convey meaning. They include prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. For example, the prefix "un-" in "unhappy" and the suffix "-ed" in "walked" are bound morphemes that cannot stand alone but change the meaning of the free morpheme they are attached to.

3. Derivational morphemes: Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes that are added to a word to create a new word with a different meaning or grammatical category. They often change the lexical meaning or part of speech of the base word. For example, in the word "singer," the suffix "-er" changes the verb "sing" into a noun, indicating a person who performs the action of singing.

4. Inflectional morphemes: Inflectional morphemes also change the meaning or function of a word, but they do not create a new word or change the grammatical category. Instead, they indicate aspects such as tense, number, case, or comparison. For example, in English, the suffix "-s" in "cats" indicates plurality, while the suffix "-ed" in "played" indicates past tense.

5. Lexical morphemes: Lexical morphemes are the content words that carry the primary meaning of a sentence. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are all examples of lexical morphemes. They provide the main content of a message and are essential for communication.

6. Grammatical morphemes: Grammatical morphemes, also known as functional morphemes, serve a more abstract and grammatical function. They include articles, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and other function words that convey grammatical relationships and structure within a sentence.

Importance of morphemes.

Morpheme is important for English Language Learners because it breaks down the word and creates different meaning from its elements for speakers. Learning English isn't only about how to read the sentences and the words, the speaker must be able to make meaning of the elements of word. When the speakers understanding the morpheme of s or ing, they will be able to comprehend that construct of language with many different words. Morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit that carries meaning.



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For example, the word talkers are made up of three morphemes {talk}+{er}+{s}. Each can exist in other structures of morphemes without changing its meaning. Like (talk) in talking, talks, and {er} in farmer, teacher, as well as talker. And {s} can be found in books, pens, and cats.

Morphemes can vary in size: the word can indicate what is a morpheme and what isn't. For example, Pharmacy is a single morpheme, and -y (as in sleepy) is also a single morpheme.

Two different morphemes can be vocalized the same way. For example, the -er in seller means something like 'the one who sell' while the -er in larger means something like 'to a greater degree than others'. The first -er always attaches to a verb, while the second -er always attaches to an adjective. (The first is called the agentive morpheme and the second is called the comparative morpheme.

Examples and Observations

A prefix may be a morpheme:

"What does it mean to pre-board? Do you get on before you get on?"—George Carlin

Individual words may be morphemes:

"They want to put you in a box, but nobody's in a box. You're not in a box."—John Turturro

Contracted word forms may be morphemes:

"They want to put you in a box, but nobody's in a box. You're not in a box."—John Turturro

Morphs and Allomorphs

"A word can be analyzed as consisting of one morpheme (sad) or two or more morphemes (unluckily; compare luck, lucky, unlucky), each morpheme usually expressing a distinct meaning. When a morpheme is represented by a segment, that segment is a morph. If a morpheme can be represented by more than one morph, the morphs are allomorphs of the same morpheme: the prefixes in- (insane), il- (illegible), im- (impossible), ir- (irregular) are allomorphs of the same negative morpheme."

MORPHEMIC ANALYSES

Morphemic analysis and contextual analysis are both strategies to help students build their vocabulary: morphemic analysis involves breaking down words into their meaningful components, components like prefixes and suffixes. Through doing this, students are meant to be able to deduce the meaning of a word. For example, if a student does not know what "apathy" means, he or she, applying a morphemic



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analysis, would break the word down into its root, "path" (meaning emotion or feeling in Greek), and its prefix, "a" (meaning lack of something). As such, the student would surmise that "apathy" means a lack of feeling. Morphemic analysis is the process of identifying the individual units of meaning, called morphemes, within a word. Morphemes can be prefixes, suffixes, or root words, and they each have their own meaning. Language acquisition often begins with a study of root words, or morphemes, that form a base of a word.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSES

Structural analysis enhances the ability to identify words and build vocabulary through analysis of the morphological and syllable structure of words. Morphological structure refers to the study of meaningful units of language or morphemes (e.g., prefixes, roots, and suffixes) and how they are combined to create words.

CONCLUSION

Understanding the different types of morphemes is essential for linguistic analysis and language learning. By recognizing the role of each type of morpheme in word formation and meaning, we can gain a deeper understanding of the structure and function of language. This knowledge is vital for anyone studying language, communication, or linguistics. Morphemes are the smallest unit of meaning in a language, and they play a crucial role in understanding the structure and formation of words. By studying morphemes, linguists and language learners can gain insight into how words are constructed, as well as how they convey meaning. Morphemes are essential for understanding the complexity and diversity of languages, and their study can greatly enhance our ability to comprehend and communicate effectively. Whether analyzing the morphological makeup of a word or identifying the different types of morphemes, exploring this fundamental aspect of language offers valuable insights into the nature of human communication. As such, a deeper understanding of morphemes can ultimately lead to a greater appreciation for the intricacies and richness of language.

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