



Semester : \_\_\_\_\_

Subject : \_\_\_\_\_

Academic Year: 20 - 20

## Inflectional & Derivational Morphology

- ① Morphemes
- ② Free & Bound Morphemes
- ③ Free : Lexical & Grammatical morphemes
- ④ Bound : Inflectional & Derivational Morphemes
- ⑤ Class changing  
Class Maintaining

### ① Morphemes

A smallest meaningful unit of a word in a sentence, that cannot be further divided is called as morphemes.

① Stem  
[root word]

eg love

② Affix

Prefix

eg unwell

Infix

Parasynby  
Infix





Suffix  
killed  
suffix.

eg. lovely  
Suffix

② Free morphemes are words that are meaningful, and don't depend on other words.

eg. camera, pen, ~~book~~, boat.

i) Lexical — picture words

(ii) Grammatical — grammar words

i) → eg. yellow colour

↳ can be verb, adverb, noun, adjective.

→ One lexical morphemes are added every year in language

→ ii) eg. conjunctions, prepositions  
like and, or & they are limited.



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## ④ Bound morphemes

→ These words do not have any meaning on their own, but if combined with free morpheme

love + ing = loving.

## ⑤ Inflectional morphemes.

→ words when combined with free morphemes, in the resultant word, the parts of speech does not change.

cat + s = cats  
N      I.M.      N

→ Can Infix or Suffix





→ ii) Derivational Morphemes :-

1 Class Changing Derivational morphemes  
Words when combined with free morpheme, the resultant parts of speech changes of the final word.

$$\frac{\text{danger}}{[N]} + \text{ous} = \frac{\text{dangerous}}{\text{Adj}}$$

→ It can be suffix & prefix.

ii) Class Maintaining Derivational Morphemes.

→ Words when combined with free morphemes, the class of word does not change in the resultant changed word.

eg 
$$\frac{\text{law}}{[N]} + \frac{\text{yer}}{\text{D.M.}} = \frac{\text{lawyer}}{[N]}$$