REFLEXIONS (grammatical information):

In English we have two types of participals:

Past participle: the ones finished in -ed, and the irregulars (slept, brought).

Present participle: the -ing form.

LEXICAL MORFOLOGY (lexical information (meanings)):

Kindness. Sufix: -ness (ads lexical information)

**Morphological processes:**

Afixation: prefixes or suffixes

Derivation:

Analysis examples:

***Unhappy***:

how this word is form? Base: happy + prefix: un- → Prefixation

What is the prefix’s function? We have an adjective: happy and the prefixe is making another adjective → class maintaining process.

We must explain the meaning of this prefix: negative prefix.

Explain the function of the prefix, if it changes the category of the element that we are analysing (but this is not the case).

***Disconnect:***

Base: connect. Prefix: dis-.

Connect is a verb and disconnect is also a verb, so is class maintaining.

Meaning of the prefix: indicates the opposite process.

***Quiken:***

Base: quick. Sufix: en-.

Quick could be an adjective or an adverb and adding -en we are forming a verb. Class changing.

Meaning: it makes it quiker. It is ¿accusative?

***Misunderstand:***

Base: understand. Prefix: mis-.

Class changing. From verb to verb.

Meaning: “mal” he didn’t understand. Negative connotations.

Lead the way is to guide. The leader is the person who guide. In Spanish it is an anglicism.