

TYPES OF ROOT AND AFFIXAL MORPHEMES

Iskandarov Hayotbek

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after

Mirzo Ulugbek, philology and language teaching: students of the

English language department,

Teacher&Supervisor: Abdurakhmanova Zilola

Annotation A root morpheme, or simply a root, is the core form of a word to which affixes can be added. It's the foundational element that carries the principal meaning of a word. Roots are often morphemes that can stand alone as words in their own right.

Affixal morphemes, also known as affixes, are morphemes attached to a root or stem to create a new word or modify the meaning of the existing word. They can be prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes.

Key words: affixes, principal meaning, stem to create, new word, modify the meaning of the existing word, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, circumfixes.

Annotatsiya Asos morfema yoki oddiygina ildiz so'zning asosiy shakli bo'lib, unga affikslar qo'shilishi mumkin. Bu so'zning asosiy ma'nosini o'zida mujassam etgan asosiy element. Ildizlar ko'pincha morfemalar bo'lib, ular o'z-o'zidan so'z sifatida yolg'iz turishi mumkin.

Affiks morfemalar, affiks deb ham ataladi, yangi so'z yaratish yoki mavjud so'zning ma'nosini o'zgartirish uchun ildiz yoki o'zakga bog'langan morfemalardir. Ular prefikslar, qo'shimchalar, infikslar yoki aylanmalar bo'lishi mumkin.

Root morphemes are the basic form of a word that carries its fundamental meaning. They cannot be further divided into smaller meaningful parts without losing their core meaning. In English, examples of root morphemes include "write" in the word "rewrite" and "play" in the word "playful."

Affixal morphemes are elements that are added to the root morpheme to create a new word or to change the meaning of the original word. There are two types of affixal morphemes: prefixes, which are added to the beginning of a word, and suffixes, which are added to the end of a word. Examples of prefixes include "un-" in the word "unhappy" and "re-" in the word "rewrite," while examples of suffixes include "-able" in the word "lovable" and "-ed" in the word "played."

Understanding the different types of root and affixal morphemes is important for analyzing and understanding the structure and meaning of words in any language.

Root Morphemes:

1. Free Roots: Free roots can stand alone as complete words without any additional morphemes. For example, the root "write" in the word "write" is a free root.

2. Bound Roots: Bound roots cannot function as independent words and must be combined with other morphemes to form words. An example of a bound root is "struct" in the word "construct," which needs the prefix "con-" to form a complete word.

Affixal Morphemes:

1. Prefixes: Prefixes are morphemes that are added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning or create a new word. For example, the prefix "re-" in the word "rewrite" changes the meaning of the root "write" to "write again."

2. Suffixes: Suffixes are morphemes that are added to the end of a word to change its meaning or function. For instance, the suffix "-er" in the word "teacher" changes the verb "teach" to a noun indicating a person who teaches.

3. Infixes: Infixes are morphemes that are inserted within a word to change its meaning. While infixes are rare in English, they are more common in other languages. An example is the Tagalog word "laba" to "nilalaba" where "ni" is inserted to indicate an ongoing action.

4. Circumfixes: Circumfixes are pairs of morphemes attached to a root, with one part preceding the root and the other following it to create a word. For example, in German, the verb "trinken" (to drink) when transformed for past tense becomes "getrinkt" with the prefix "ge-" and suffix "-t" completing the transformation.

Understanding root and affixal morphemes is essential for understanding the structure of words and forming new words in a language. It also aids in understanding the etymology and historical development of words.

In conclusion, root morphemes are the basic building blocks of words, carrying essential meanings and forming the core of vocabulary. They can be free or bound, and they provide the foundation for word formation and analysis.

On the other hand, affixal morphemes are added to root morphemes to modify their meaning, create new words, or change their grammatical function. These include prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, each of which plays a crucial role in expanding and modifying the vocabulary of a language.

Understanding the different types of root and affixal morphemes is essential for linguistic analysis, vocabulary expansion, and language learning. It provides insight into the structure and meaning of words, facilitating effective communication and comprehension.